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ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepan

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1944

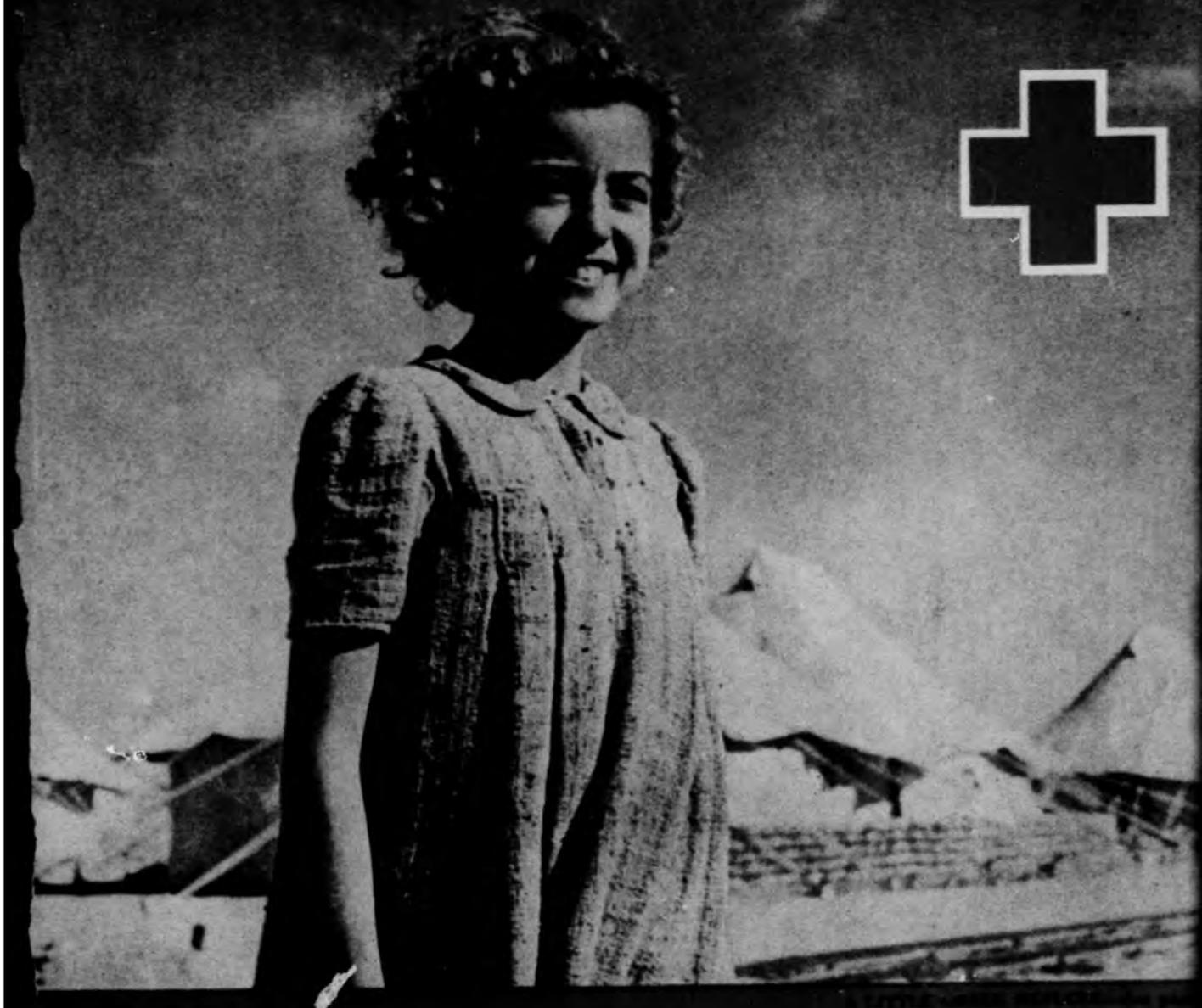
Volume XVIII

Number 1

The

AHEPAN

January
February
1944



In this Issue

Dorothy Canfield Fisher looks to America's future in her article on page five of this issue.

The part that America is playing in the Red Cross campaign to aid Greece and other stricken countries is told on pages six and seven.

The next in the series of stories of our Allies—Czechoslovakia this month—is graphically told in this issue.

"Our Debt to Greece" is fully told by a great Philhellene, Professor George H. Chase of Howard University.

We continue this month the discussion of "After Victory—What?" This month it concerns Germany.

Brother Stephen S. Scopas reviews the Walter Lippmann book, *U. S. Foreign Policy*, in this issue. Read his review and read the book.

The **AHEPAN**

VOL XVIII

NUMBER 1

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... THE TWO MONTHS ...

THE "MILITARY IDIOTS"

It is not a great many months since Adolf Hitler was complaining that he really did not have enemies who were smart enough to test his skill. It was in his Berlin address of September 30, 1942, that he declared: "If I had an opponent of adequate scope—of real military size—then I could actually calculate approximately where he would attack. But if one has before one military idiots, in such a case one cannot even guess where they will attack."

In the fifteen months since that cocksure boast was made the "military idiots" have driven Hitler's armies pell-mell across hundreds of miles of Russian soil; they have chased his troops from one end of North Africa to the other; they have conquered Sicily, effected a landing in Italy, occupied Naples, are threatening Rome and captured airfields which are now being used to bomb the Balkans; they have pounded many of Germany's greatest cities into rubble, and they have forced Hitler to admit, in his latest New Year's Day proclamation to his people: "The year 1943 has brought us our heaviest reverses." Not a bad record for a group of morons.

Here is another case of one of Hitler's famous bits of bombast coming home to roost. It cannot help the morale of the German people for them to be driven by their own leader to one or the other of two conclusions: either that Hitler didn't know what he was talking about, at the height of his power fifteen months ago, or that his own generalship is so poor that "military idiots" can outwit, outmaneuver and outslug him.

DICTATOR'S VENGEANCE

Since Berlin announces it, there is no reason to doubt the accuracy of its report that Count Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law and former Foreign Minister, as well as four other Fascist stalwarts, have been executed at Verona. They richly deserved their fate, but it is one of the ironies of history that they should have died, not for crimes they committed, but for crimes they did not commit.

As far as the Nazis and Mussolini's puppet regime are concerned, the executions are simply that many more murders. The five were shot after a mock trial at which they were convicted of "treason" because they were among the thirteen at the Fascist Grand Council meeting July 24 who voted no-confidence in Mussolini which in turn led to his overthrow. They could have been convicted only because the court held that they owed personal loyalty to Mussolini. That alone reveals the German domination of the whole proceeding. Yet, if anything can be said in extenuation of the record of these men it is just that in a supreme crisis of the state they had the courage to put the state above any person. No question of "treason" was involved.

It is Hitler who must be regarded as the prime mover in the matter. He hated Ciano because Ciano had opposed his going to war before Italy was ready, and for the same reason had also opposed Italy's entrance into the war at the particular time picked by Mussolini. Most of all, however, Hitler must feel that by executing those who overthrew Mussolini he is serving a warning on those who are plotting for his own overthrow. Heads are said to be rolling in Germany at the rate of one hundred a day, and that sickness is no respecter of persons.

A TRANSPORT GOES DOWN

The loss of one thousand American troops in the sinking of a single ship comes as a profound shock. With a stormy sea as their ally, the Germans have inflicted casualties comparable to those on some contested beachhead; strategic points have been won at slighter cost than this tragic incident of transportation demanded, and the rate of deaths—half of the men

aboard the destroyed transport—suggests that of the first battalions which stormed Tarawa.

Yet the fact that the sinking of this unnamed transport in unknown waters comes as a stunning surprise is in itself a tribute to the amazing success which has thus far attended the passage of a great American army through hostile seas, under hostile skies, to hostile lands. Millions of men have been carried across the oceans of the world under conditions for which World War I affords no comparison. Then the submarine was the only menace to Allied sea-borne traffic, which ran between ports held safe from enemy intrusion. The single enemy fleet of any importance was closely blockaded by an overwhelming preponderance of naval strength. In the more than two years that America has been engaged in the present struggle, on the other hand, its convoys have had to face not only the submarine but the plane; there was a powerful Japanese surface fleet in the Pacific and a potentially dangerous Italian fleet in the Mediterranean. Every port at the end of the long lines of supply had to be guarded against enemy attack, and many had to be seized in the face of a strong opposition from land, sea and air. And yet the United States has just suffered the first transport loss that can be called a "disaster."

Such considerations will not mitigate the tragedy which has come into the homes of those who went down on the missing transport. But they should offer some comfort to the thousands of other homes which will yet see their young men go out on the deep waters to keep the war away from America and crush it at its roots. The Allied navies have done well in combating the peculiar hazards of overseas transportation. It was to be hoped that the record might be perfect—but it could hardly be expected. More losses may come. But it is clear that every thing skill and courage can do to prevent them is being and will be done.

USO HAS A BIRTHDAY

This February USO observed the third anniversary of its founding by holding open house at its many clubs and inviting the public to drop in to see what is being done for the comfort and the entertainment of our young men and women in military uniform.

There are 2,878 United Service Organizations units in this hemisphere, conducted either by the six member organizations or by local affiliates. They spread from Newfoundland to Brazil, from Alaska to Hawaii, wherever the nation's young military strength is stationed. The mobile troupes of the USO camp shows, with their fine talent, cover the globe. They range to China and India, to Africa and the Near East, to Sicily, Sardinia and Italy, to the British Isles, Iceland and Greenland and to the jungles of the far Pacific.

USO clubs have millions of soldier and sailor guests each month. For those millions, drawn from civilian life at the nation's call, the clubs are a link between war and home. The cookie jar at the door symbolizes their purpose.

The activities of the USO in behalf of service folk off duty or in transit are almost past counting, but in none of these activities is the man in uniform made to feel that some one is patronizing him with a handout of charity. As Corporal Hargrove was saying recently, "These offerings of the USO are the gifts of the soldier's own family, of his neighbors back home." And the soldier gladly accepts them as such.

This is America's way of going the last mile with its fighting men. This is the send-off the good-will of the nation gives them as they set forth, in our name, to victory. It is good to learn that the work will continue, changing with the changing times; the expectation is that when our men come back wounded and battle-worn the USO will be waiting to meet their new needs.

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Seeds of Hope

DOROTHY CANFIELD FISHER

A terrific driving force is stimulating our country today as we go into the decisive year—1944. Victory is in sight. Yet, many of us have our moments of doubt, our moments of despair. We feel that something or other is not working out exactly the way we think it should. Sometimes "things" just don't happen the way we would like to see them happen. And in moments of dark disappointment we sometimes wonder as to the value of carrying on the costly fight for the progressive betterment of all people, for liberty, for justice, for happiness. This has been true ever since the beginning.

Today the world is complex. Its problems are complex. Most of us think we know what side we want to be on in this world-wide struggle. But, we let our little disappointments affect us so that they obscure the real goal.

Dorothy Canfield Fisher, the outstanding American woman of letters, recognizes this failing. More than that, she sees the great danger of despair and disappointment at this time in history. In simple, human terms she offers analysis and explanation. But, more important, she breathes hope.

The Editors of THE AHEPAN most strongly urge all their readers to sit down calmly some night in some quiet corner and read this article. It will be worth the time and effort. For there comes a time when hope is vital. When it is all. When it lights up and warms up the spirit, and pushes it on to greater heights. This is such a time.

I am not an historian or writer on economics or political analyst. I have no claim to stand in those ranks. I come here before you just as one of the grandparents of the nation,—of humanity. That is, as one of the oldish or old people who have had long, intimate, first-hand experience of human relationships—personally intimate—forced on them for many years, whether they will or no, because of biological family ties. (In modern scientific times, when you invoke the great word "biological" you get a respectful hearing.)

In any discussions involving human nature, as in the exploration of any unknown country, the unlettered, gray-haired frontiersman, trapper and hunter, can still be of use to those with brains far more informed than his, simply because his affairs have forced him to go back and forth all over the country where the advancing party wishes to settle.



The civil engineers in the exploring party know how rivers can be bridged. Your gray-head illiterate does not. But he knows from personal experience where the rivers are, how they rise in spring and shrink in summer droughts. He has no idea how cities can be founded, governments set up. But he can tell those who are to do that organizing, something about the climate where they will have to live, for he has summered and wintered it. And that climate is human nature.

And when I say "human nature" I don't refer to anything far-away or theoretical, any guess-work about how other people feel. I refer to our own natures—to our own feelings, here today. For each one of us receives what comes to him, day by day, differently because of the way he feels at the moment. Our feelings greatly affect the way we take such statements as those we have heard today, and will alter in one way or another what we feel disposed to do about such statements.

Well, there is no denying that this is a time of heart-break for most of us. This phase of the war is very bleak. In some respects it is harder for us emotionally than the period of panic from which we are just emerging, when there was reason for actual fear of military defeat, of the literal, material destruction of all in modern society which gives decent people a reason for self-respect, for hoping, for going forward into the years ahead.

We were then like people in a burning house who thought they might be trapped on the upper floor and either burn to death or jump suicidally. Now we are fairly certain that the house will not burn down, and that we will not die in its ruins. It is still on fire, the flames leaping hideously—but the fire-fighters have it enough under control so that we can be sure it will not spread further and will finally be beaten down.

But as we draw breath, still shuddering over the just-passed danger, what blackened scorched misery do we see! There is a strong physical stimulus in physical excitement, and if there was any American who did not feel excitement at the possibility of having Nazi, Fascist or Japanese military dictators in power in our country he must have lost the ordinary sense he was born with. And after every physical excitement, there is a physical reaction, a let-down, an immense tiredness. We feel all that, and much more than just weariness.

(Continued on page 29)

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JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1944

Red Cross Sets War Fund Goal During March At \$200,000,000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A War Fund of \$200,000,000 will be asked of the American public to finance wartime operations of the American Red Cross, Chairman Norman H. Davis has announced.

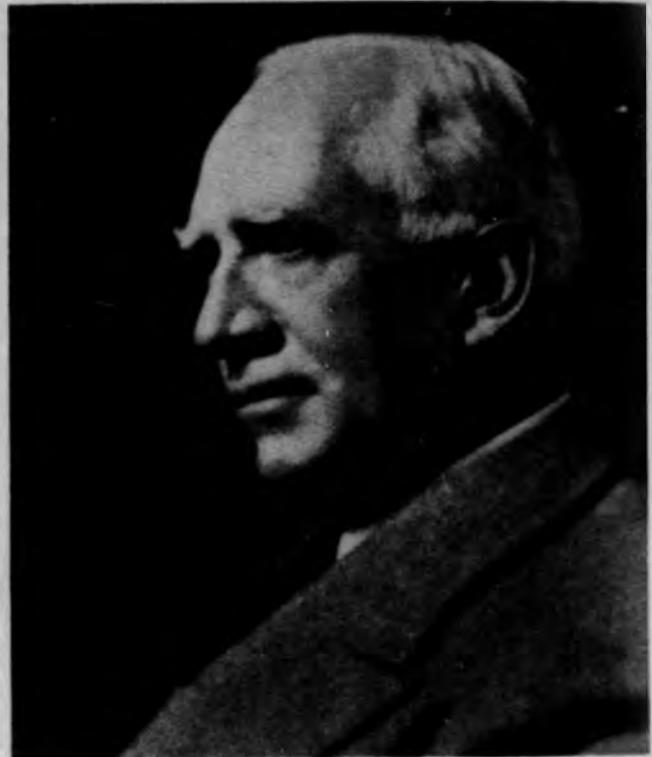
The goal for the third Red Cross War Fund campaign was set after the Central Committee carefully reviewed budget estimates for the local, national and international work of the American Red Cross for the year, beginning March 1, 1944. Of this sum \$140,000,000 will be required by the national organization to finance its national and international activities, of which approximately 85 per cent will be spent directly for Red Cross services to America's men in the fighting forces, Mr. Davis said. The remainder of the national goal, or \$60,000,000, represents the approximate aggregate of the amounts required by the 3,756 chapters for work in their local communities, the major portion of which is for assistance to servicemen and their families.

"While our 1944 objective is the largest campaign goal in Red Cross history," Mr. Davis said, "it represents the minimum amount required to meet constantly increasing demands from the Army and Navy for Red Cross services. The magnitude of our job is greater than ever before. The American people have never failed to respond to an appeal from the Red Cross. In the approaching campaign I am confident they will contribute most generously to enable the organization to discharge its responsibilities to our armed forces.

A LITTLE GREEK REFUGEE (THIS MONTH'S COVER)

A little Greek refugee—Artemis Levendi, a little Greek girl, aged ten—escaped in a caique with her parents from the island of Chios where many of the people were reduced to eating grass. The child is looking out over the Red Sea, the wells of Moses are in the background. This is one of the refugee camps to which American Red Cross supplies—clothing, medical supplies, etc.—have been given. The child is wearing a dress of homespun cloth used for wheat sacks. She keeps her Red Cross clothing for "dressing up" and for Church. She is saving her Red Cross dress to wear when she gets back home to Greece.

Red Cross Chairman



Norman H. Davis, Chairman American Red Cross

March 25th Again Designated As "Greek Day" In Red Cross Campaign

The Red Cross deeply appreciates the generous offer of the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa to assist the Red Cross War Fund campaign by designating March 25 as a special day on which American Hellenes will be asked to make an extra contribution to their Red Cross chapters.

Such loyal cooperation is indeed heartening. Remembering the valuable support which Ahepa has given the American Red Cross campaign in the past, it is with deep appreciation that I acknowledge this offer.

We do not know what the future may hold in store, but wherever there is suffering and distress, our Red Cross must be prepared to relieve it. In the weary days of waiting, in the dark days of battle, in the hospital, in the prison camp, and on the home front, wherever its helping hand is needed, the Red Cross must be ready.

That it may be equipped to meet every demand for its services, the American Red Cross is asking the people of the United States to provide it with a fund of \$200,000,000. From past experience, I know that we can count in full measure on the generosity of members of Ahepa and all American Hellenes.

(Signed) NORMAN H. DAVIS.

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Red Cross Sends Messages to Relatives in Greece

"We are together, but suffering. Life is very difficult. Anxious for you. Write everything about yourself and our Sophia. Love and many, many kisses." The great hunger for news of dear ones even in the face of the stark wretchedness of their own condition is apparent in this recent Red Cross message from a mother and her children in Greece to her husband and their oldest daughter safely established in business in the United States.

"Although we have tried, can send nothing. We love you and will help you when we can. We cannot correspond any other way. Write again Red Cross." That was the text of the message the father and Sophia sent in reply to the one from Greece. They were helpless to do more.

Tragic family situations, such as this, and sometimes happier ones, are revealed over and over again in the thousands of messages passing through American Red Cross Civilian Message Service between relatives in America and relatives in Greece.

A year ago messages from Greece ran along tragic veins: "Send us money. We are starving! Please send us food. We can find nothing here! Beg others of the family to help us, too!"

More recent messages, arriving in the United States within the past two months (December 1943 and January 1944) are less filled with terror. The writers no longer ask their American relatives for money, food and clothing. Whether

this may be attributed to the fact that most of the recently received messages were written in midsummer when immediate suffering might naturally be less; to a stoicism developed by realization that relatives in America are powerless to help them as individuals; to improvement in their situation; or to a combination of all three, is difficult to say.

Among the more cheerful messages of recent date was one addressed to a Greek sailor in an American port. It read, "All well. All relatives well. Don't worry. Your wife and children." Another message to American relatives included the information, "School year completed. Life is a struggle, but health not bad."

(Continued on page 33)



American Red Cross Sends Medical Aid to Greece

Greek refugees in the pictures on this page, stop at picturesque Moses Well in Egypt, opposite Suez, en route to more permanent homes set up in East African colonies. This long trek from their homeland is broken in the Moses Well transient camp, where 1,000 to 1,500 can be cared for. The refugees are under the care of the British authorities. Food and medical supplies are from British authorities and American Red Cross. The refugees are in good health, well dressed with clothes from the U. S., and they remain two to four weeks in the Moses Well camp. Here the young girls are given practical nursing training. When they reach permanent camps in East Africa, they will engage in agriculture, and mechanical courses will be taught to the children. Men and boys of military age have joined the British Middle East forces. Similar groups of Polish refugees have been given extensive aid by the American Red Cross.



Our Ally

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The silver thread running through all Czechoslovakian history is the ideal of humanitarianism.—
Palacky, foremost Czech historian.

THE BIRTH OF THE REPUBLIC

In October of 1918, in Washington, D. C., Thomas Masaryk proclaimed the independence of Czechoslovakia. A simultaneous declaration was issued from Paris. The proclamation of independence and the Czechoslovakian constitution both acknowledged American inspiration. The new republic had its roots in the thousand-year-old Bohemian state, one of whose early rulers was Good King Wenceslaus. The battle of White Mountain in 1620 marked the beginning of Austria's three-century domination of Bohemia.

ITS PEOPLE

More than two-thirds of the people were Czechs and Slovaks. So closely are the two groups allied, in background and tradition, that in official statistics they were classed together, as Czecho-slovaks. They lived in a country which bore their name, but which had been so long a crossroads of Europe that it held many minorities: Ruthenians and Poles, Germans and Hungarians, small groups overflowing from each of the neighboring nations.

THE COUNTRY

Roughly 15 million people (twice as many as in all our New England states together) occupied an area of 54,000 square miles—approximately the size of Great Britain and Ireland. In Europe, Czechoslovakia ranked ninth in population, thirteenth in area, third in industrial capacity.

TWENTY YEARS OF DEMOCRACY

Before Munich, Czechoslovakia was free, prosperous, tolerant, educated. She usually maintained a favorable balance of trade; matched heavy industries with agriculture; produced more steel and iron in 1929 than Italy; possessed the famous Skoda, third largest munitions plant in Europe.

The Land Reform, around 1919, removed the vestiges of feudalism left from Hapsburg tyranny. There was no room for aristocracy in a republic of many peasant landholders, co-operatives, and a flourishing middle class. Czechoslovakia's two greatest men, Thomas Masaryk, first president, and Edward Beneš, second President, were teachers and philosophers, both born of humble parents.

Trade unions were powerful, and cooperated with welfare organizations to aid the unemployed, impoverished, and sick.

Czechoslovakia was proud of its many schools, its almost 600-year-old University of Prague, its free intellectual life. The people were proud too of their thoroughly representational Parliament, and its policy of local self-government, fair to minority and state groups alike.

THE NAZIS TAKE OVER

In the "settlement" at Munich in September 1938, Czechoslovakia was forced to grant to Hitler the Sudetenland, on her western borders, which contained all her great defensive fortifications. From that time on, it was easy for the Nazis. On March 14, 1939, they inspired a Slovakian secession; on March



Dr. Edward Beneš, the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, photographed in front of the Czechoslovak coat-of-arms. The words of T. G. Masaryk, his teacher and predecessor as President, "Truth Prevails," became the slogan of democratic Czechoslovakia.

15 they marched into Prague, the Czechoslovakian capital; on March 16 they proclaimed the "Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia," thus taking direct control of the richest, most populous part of the country, while manipulating "Slovakia" through their puppets.

SECURITY OF LIFE AND LIMB

The "Protectorate" is policed by a force of 300,000 Nazi soldiers and Storm Troopers. By March of 1941, 4,000 Czechs had been murdered or tortured to death in Prague alone. Over 80,000 Czechs are in concentration camps and jails. The daily routine of persecuting Catholics, Protestants, and Jews cannot be broken by appeal to Nazi-dominated Czech courts. All cases

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involving Germans are tried in "people's courts" in Germany. From September 1941, the Reich's "Protector" was Reinhard Heydrich, second only to Himmler in the Gestapo and known as "Henker" (Hangman). In June 1942, Heydrich was killed by a few Czech patriots. Within two weeks after the shooting, over 500 innocent Czechs had been executed in reprisal. Because the village of Lidice was supposed to have sheltered Heydrich's assassins, its entire male population was shot, its women sent to concentration camps and its children to "educational centers"; and—in the words of the official Berlin statement—"the township was leveled to the ground and the name of the community extinguished."

WORKERS AND OWNERS

Over 400,000 Czechs and Slovaks have been drafted for enforced labor in Germany. Trade unions, existing in name only, are lackeys of Dr. Ley's Nazi Labor Front. The policy called "Germanization" is large-scale plunder. It means: destruction of domestic industries unless run by or for the Nazis; dispossession of Czechs from their farms and belongings, factories and banks; replacement of Czechs by Nazis, who pocket the profits and run the country for the greater good of Hitler. Hunger and slavery are Hitler's gifts to the Protectorate.

EDUCATION AND CENSORSHIP

Universities are closed, grade schools taught with Nazi texts, the *Sokols* (patriotic physical-culture societies founded 80 years ago) suppressed, newspapers made captive. Even Czech sermons and hymn books are censored, forbidden to call upon God to "protect our people."

THE FIGHT

The temporary capital of the free Czechoslovak Government is London. Here Dr. Beneš' Cabinet and the State Council plan resistance and look ahead to a future free Czechoslovakia, supported by a friendly Russia.

Czechs who escaped from the Protectorate fought in France, in Poland, at Tobruk. Now, Czech soldiers, rescued by ship from southern France, are organized in a separate motorized brigade in England. A similar brigade is being organized in Ruz'ia. There are more than a thousand Czech airmen in



A Czechoslovak fighter pilot had a lucky escape over Dieppe. Once again the Spitfire proved a match for the German plane which was shot down.

England, an active unit of the R. A. F. credited with a record of 400 enemy planes destroyed.

Inside Czechoslovakia, the fight must be underground. Their slogan is "Slow Down"; its symbol, the turtle. They know that if each man in a factory slows down but 10 minutes daily, the lag in production will hurt Germany more than the loss of a regiment. In the fall of '41 the Germans found armament production had slowed down as much as one-third.

Sabotage is ingenious and persistent. Chemicals, added to molten steel, make faulty cannon which explode mysteriously when they are used in the field. Bombs, filled with sand, have dropped as duds over England. Even the blackout is serviceable—under its darkness Czechs remove driving belts and essential machinery parts, crippling production for days.

"INDEPENDENT" SLOVAKIA

Slovakia, which separated itself from the Republic, now finds itself a Slavic people who must fight against other Slavs. Hitler points to Slovakia as his "Showcase State." But deaths of many Slovak soldiers fighting for the Nazis on the Russian front make the people complain they are paying an even higher price in human life to the German aggressor than the Czechs in the "Protectorate." Recently there have been reliable reports of the withdrawal of Slovak units from the front lines—because disillusioned Slovaks were going over, in mass, to join the Russians.

TODAY

The honor roll of the dead, murdered by the Nazis, includes generals, priests, students, writers, teachers, mayors of cities, workers, peasants, landlords, bankers. All classes have been fused in the white heat of terror, and one solid united Czechoslovak nation prepares the day of its deliverance.



Buy Your Bonds from the Ahepa—Give to the Red Cross

JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1944

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Supreme President's Message

RED CROSS CAMPAIGN—"GREEK DAY"

March has been designated as the American Red Cross month. A nation-wide campaign will be conducted to raise \$200,000,000 to make it possible for the American Red Cross to carry on its activities at home and abroad.

Practically every adult living in the United States knows about the American Red Cross activities at home. Not all, however, know either the extent or the importance of the American Red Cross activities abroad. Having been in North Africa and the Middle East I feel that I am qualified to speak about the American Red Cross services to our troops.

I shall start with the commencement of my trip from Washington. My first stop was the staging area of the Port of Embarkation somewhere in the United States. Thousands of troops were leaving from this port practically every day. The American Red Cross was on hand. It maintained appropriate quarters in camp staffed particularly to serve the men en route for overseas duty. The activities of the American Red Cross in camp included everything from letter writing to hospital visitations and advice and assistance to enlisted men. Nothing is too little or too big for the American Red Cross to tackle for the man in uniform.

There was a unit of the American Red Cross aboard the transports rendering similar service. In fact, the entire human cargo of the transport on which I took the trip was pleasantly surprised one day when the American Red Cross distributed cigarettes, candy, etc., to all enlisted men.

At the Port of Debarkation in Africa, among the very first persons we noticed were the American Red Cross representatives, both men and women, and upon reaching the camp, the first place visited was the American Red Cross Canteen. In all the large cities in Africa visited by troops there are regular American Red Cross establishments showing movies, organizing dances, providing writing and reading rooms for the soldiers and living quarters for traveling officers and enlisted men. In the largest cities there is more than one establishment, in fact, some of them have two or three for officers and enlisted men.

In the middle of the desert outside of Cairo a thousand-bed hospital has been built. It is one of the most modern and most efficiently run hospitals I have seen anywhere. Here, too, the daily visitor in all wards is the American Red Cross representative. The surgical ward was visited every day in order to assist officers and enlisted men suffering from hand or arm injuries to carry on their correspondence. Reading material is invariably provided by the American Red Cross.

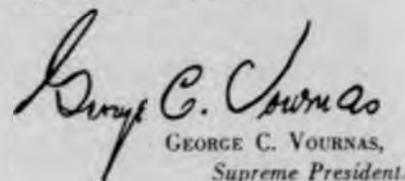
Thus, the American Red Cross has become the indispensable aid and wise counsellor for the man in uniform and his greatest benefactor. The American Red Cross is the organization that plays the part of the mother, father, sister, wife, and brother of every soldier, marine and sailor. It is the most useful organization as far as the men in uniform are concerned throughout the world today. By aiding the American Red Cross we not only aid ourselves, but bring home and the American way of life nearer to all our dear ones who are serving our country in this emergency. We do more—we make victory certain.

The Supreme Lodge has requested and has received permission from the Chairman of the American Red Cross, Mr. Norman Davis, to designate March 25th, Greek Independence Day, as "Greek Day" of the American Red Cross campaign.

While all of us must do our part in contributing and securing contributions for the American Red Cross during the entire month of March, we should make an extra contribution and exert every effort to secure additional funds to commemorate March 25th. This great anniversary, when a handful of Greeks defied an all powerful empire in 1821, must become the occasion to demonstrate in concrete and practical terms not only our appreciation of the heroic deeds of our ancestors, but also to particularly express our gratitude to the American Red Cross for the aid and comfort it has extended to the hunger and pestilence stricken descendants of the heroes of '21, the people of Greece; the brave warriors in the Albanian mountains and their families.

Our commemoration of this great day in the annals of Greek history should be the occasion not only to honor those who fought for freedom and liberty in 1821, but also to honor those of our fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, who are today carrying on so nobly the Greek tradition. Today, after four years of enemy occupation, more than ever before must we give and give generously to help the American Red Cross carry on its great humanitarian work and give the Greek people a chance to continue living until they are liberated from the yoke of Fascism. Through the American Red Cross let us help the Greeks to live and again celebrate their March 25th on their own soil—free.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,


GEORGE C. VOURNAS,
Supreme President.

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EDITORIALS

MARCH 25th, 1944

For the third time, after three years of Axis terrorism, of agony and glory, of hope and despair, the Greeks will again "celebrate" their sacred Day of Independence with the bloody swastika flying over their land. Yes, they will celebrate, as they have done twice before since the invasion, and we know now what this means: Flags hanging over electric wires; EAM signs and "synthemata" written on the walls or painted on the face of precipitous rocks and on the Acropolis; starved children singing the Hymn of Liberty; Nazi armored cars and patrols with fixed bayonets patrolling the streets; arrests and executions; pain, agony, and heroic defiance. This in general will be the picture in the cities and towns of Greece. And in the free mountains, from lofty crags and wooded slopes, even from the charred ruins of Aghia Lavra, the unstifled shouts of "aera," the crack of rifles, and the Kleftic sorties against the Huns who have desecrated and despoiled the Hellenic soil.

And how shall we speak here about these things? How are we to praise such a people "in fair measure?" They have built an altar to the spirit of Man upon which Humanity will forever lay its tribute.

Civilized humanity literally takes its hat off to the Greeks. Their spirit of defiance is best expressed by their slogan: "It is better to die on your feet than to live on your knees." We, who represent the flesh and blood contribution of Hellas to this great commonwealth can feel justly proud of the accomplishments of our brothers abroad. Their heroism should provoke not only pride but should also be an invitation for emulation. We can emulate them by redoubling our efforts in our assigned tasks to bring the day of victory and the expulsion of the Huns from those Holy Lands nearer. "Total war" presupposes "total participation." The civilian behind the lines is as important as the soldier on the battlefield. We have set our tasks: War Bonds, Blood Donors, American Red Cross. Only when each and everyone of us takes his appropriate place in the National War March may we justly claim kinship to the heroes of yore and those of today. The place is here. The hour—now!!!!

THE LEGACY OF TWO FEBRUARY BIRTHDAYS

February is the month of two historic birth dates which every American has remembered to observe from schooldays on.

On the face of things, it seems irrelevant, if not incongruous, that we should be pausing in the midst of these bloody days of war, to remember birthdays, no matter how great the names behind the birthdays. But it is the peculiar qualities of the two historic personalities that make it almost imperative, let alone not irrelevant, that we stop to think back to the days and the circumstances under which Abraham Lincoln and George Washington, respectively, exercised their influence and led.

Washington led in our War of Independence. Our present

war is not one of independence waged by a single nation against an autocratic power of another nation seeking to overlord it. Lincoln waged the American War for the Union, the Civil War. Our present war is not a civil war within the confines of a single nation seeking to gain dominance for one set of principles and persons who stand for these principles over another set of principles and the persons behind them. But in a broad and real sense this war is both a war of independence and a civil war.

This war is fought for the independence of the spirit of human freedom from the shackles of oppression which the enemy has succeeded in imposing upon a great part of the human race. The enemy is reckless, unscrupulous and of evil determination.

And the enemy whom our fighting men are facing makes no secret of the evil for which he stands and he is supplying generously, if the word is applicable to his doings, the reason why he is in this war and consequently the reason why we must fight him on to his total destruction. You have read the horrible story of the deliberate murder by the Japanese of Americans and Filipinos taken prisoner on Bataan. Here is a press dispatch:

"You read of a young boy soldier lying naked on a Japanese dung heap in the broiling sun on the road in Bataan. He was dying and his lips had been smeared with honey to attract the flies and ants. When Col. Dyess passed, himself a prisoner, the boy begged to be dragged off the road where he might die alone, unseen. It was love that animated this poor stricken hero—love of decency, self-respect, and of the country for which he was fighting. Because he was an American he refused to die like an animal, in humiliation and nakedness, before the taunting eyes of his tormentors."

What else can your reaction to that be but the determination to destroy the Japanese, their power, their beastly "way of life and honor." Our love of our American nation, its way of life and humanity; our revering of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and all that United States civilization stands for, is unconvincing and meaningless if it is not accompanied by a determined, undying enmity for the enemy and all his works.

And as we think of Lincoln, the following quotation from a contemporary newspaper editorial, referring to the Gettysburg Address of President Lincoln, is revealing if you please:

"We pass over the silly remarks of the President; for the credit of the nation we are willing that the veil of oblivion shall be dropped over them and that they shall no more be repeated or thought of."

What were the President's "silly remarks?" Well, those "nine sentences spoken in five minutes" begin with "Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers," etc., and end with "that the nation shall under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

OUR DEBT TO GREECE

By GEORGE H. CHASE, Dean of the University,
Harvard University

The heroic defense of the Greeks against overwhelming odds and their continuing warfare upon their oppressors have once again called the attention of the Western world to the land from which our European and American culture was so largely drawn and to our debt to Greece.

On many aspects of that debt it is unnecessary to dwell. In the world of art, in spite of many modern movements, the forms developed by the Greeks in architecture, in sculpture and in the minor arts still serve as models. The Greek orders of architecture are constantly employed in public and private buildings, and ornamental patterns developed in Greece adorn our homes in countless ways. Plutarch, indeed, wrote "better than he knew" when he said of the Parthenon and the other great buildings of the Athenian Acropolis:

The buildings of Pericles are the more admired in that they were created in a short period to last a long time. For in beauty each was a classic as soon as it was erected, and even today in its perfection it appears recent and as if just completed. Such is the bloom of newness upon them, making them appear untouched by time, as if there were in them a perennial spirit and a deathless soul.

It is true that the Greek forms as they appear in our own day have often been modified by the ideas of Roman or Renaissance masters, but this is, perhaps, only another evidence of their enduring quality.

Similarly in literature it was the Greeks who first experimented with the many types which have dominated later literature—epic and lyric poetry, tragedy, comedy, history and the rest; and the critical principles laid down by Aristotle in the fourth century B.C., which at times have been so reverently regarded as to fetter creative writing, are still the basis of much modern criticism.

All this is matter of common knowledge and need not be further emphasized. Another aspect of Greek life has especial importance in these days, when believers in democracy and "the common man" are locked in a life-and-death struggle with totalitarian powers, is the political experience and the political thought of the Hellenic peoples. It has been well said that in ancient Greece one can follow experiments in government conducted on such a small scale, compared with modern conditions, that the results have the value of laboratory experiments. What then can be learned from the development of democracy in Greece? For it must always be remembered that the Greeks were the first people to develop democratic forms of government, which, however limited in scope, represent something that had never been tried before. Until the rise of the Greek city-states, the great kingdoms of the East had all been organized

as monarchies. Professor Speiser has recently argued convincingly that there is a difference between the kingship in Egypt and in the Mesopotamian area in that the Egyptian form was essentially totalitarian, while in Mesopotamia there was from the beginning more respect for the rights of the individual and the development of laws to protect him; and to this, he argues, is due the greater progress of the Mesopotamian peoples in jurisprudence, in mathematics and in the natural sciences. But no one could argue that anything approaching democratic forms of government developed in these older civilizations.

Like their eastern neighbors, the Greeks were at first governed by kings. In the Homeric poems the king is clearly conceived as a being set apart. He has a council of elders whose advice he seeks and whose consent is asked for his decisions; and there is an occasional assembly of the freemen which meets to hear and acclaim the king's decision. How little the common man was regarded appears most clearly in the treatment of Thersites, when he ventures to criticize Agamemnon in the assembly. He is beaten by Ulysses for his presumption and threatened with expulsion from the assembly if he repeats his offense. The popular reaction is all on the side of Ulysses. After the beating Thersites sat in fear, and grieving and looking foolish he wiped away his tears. But the Greeks, though they were sorry, laughed sweetly at him; and thus spoke many a man looking at his neighbor: "Aha, surely Ulysses has done many a good deed, proposing good plans and implementing war. But this is by far his finest deed among the Argives, for he stopped the wordy slanderer from his blasphemings. Surely his lordly soul will not again urge

him to assail the kings with chiding words."

After the Homeric age, the kingship was abolished in most of the Greek states. It survived in Macedonia and, in a much limited form, in Sparta. But in general the history of most Greek communities followed a pattern of gradual development towards democracy. The usual sequence was from kingship to aristocracy and then, with the development of cities and trade, the power of the nobles was weakened as the people demanded clearer definition of their rights by the codification of laws and strove to increase the power of the popular assembly. Not infrequently the struggle resulted in temporary setbacks. In many cases, a powerful noble, taking advantage of popular discontent, seized control of a city and became a tyrant in the Greek sense, that is, a ruler subject to no controls. The word "tyrant" at first had none of its modern connotations; but the tyrant, depending as he did upon force rather than on a legitimate claim to rule, often exercised his power arbitrarily, so that the

GREEK NATIONAL ANTHEM (Translation by Compton Mackenzie)

By the length of thy stride
By the sweep of thy blade,
By thy countenance stern,
I know thee, proud maid.

The bones of the Hellenes
Have hallowed the tale:
As of old thou art standing:
Hail, Liberty, hail!

Withdrawn into darkness,
Shy, bitter, in pain,
The call wast thou waiting
To come forth again.

Long, long wast thou waiting,
Late, late came the call:
In the tomb of oppression
Fear held us in thrall.

Yet secretly wouldst thou
Frequent foreign lands,
Blood-stained, to beg aid from
More powerful hands.

Alone, didst thou wander,
Alone, didst return;
That doors open hardly
The needy must learn.

But now we have risen!
Hark, hark to the cry
Of the Hellenes determined
To conquer or die.

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word came to have the derogatory sense in which it has passed into other languages.

Tyrannies were generally overthrown by a revolt of the people and were followed by reforms in which more power was granted to the popular assembly. We are best informed about the succession of events in Athens, where the expulsion of the tyrant Hippias in 510 B.C. was followed by the reforms of Cleisthenes, who is rightly regarded as the founder of Athenian democracy. The most important feature of the new constitution was the establishment of an annually elected Council of five hundred members, fifty from each of the ten tribes into which Cleisthenes combined, with modifications, the already existing local bodies or demes.

The members for each tribe were chosen by lot, and election by lot, combined as it was with a prescription enforcing rotation of members, assured the result that the Council should be a fair sample of all Athenians. The Council was essentially an administrative body. Through committees it supervised most of the state activities. All proposals to be made to the Ecclesia, the general assembly of all the citizens, must first be considered by the Council and then submitted to the larger body. The power to declare war and the power to conclude a treaty continued to be vested in the assembly of the people. Among the features of the older constitution which Cleisthenes retained was a classification of the citizens into four groups according to income, which was the basis of eligibility to office; to some of the higher offices, especially the archonship, only the members of the two highest classes were eligible.

No other Greek community, so far as we know, had progressed so far as Athens on the road to democracy in the early fifth century, but in most of them the people had come to have a more or less important part in electing their rulers and deciding questions of public policy.

This, then, was the organization of the city-states during the earlier years of the fifth century, when the Greeks repulsed the invading Persians and won undying fame. In these military triumphs the Greeks saw the seal of the gods set upon their civilization, and to the uplift of spirit induced by the defeat of the Persians the whole splendid development of the arts in the fifth century is largely due. How far the victory can be credited to the political organization is perhaps an insoluble question, but it may at least be argued that it was due in no small measure to the fact that the Greek felt himself a part of the state much more than the soldier of the Persian king, and insofar represents a triumph of democracy over absolutism.

The next reforms in the Athenian constitution are associated with the name of Pericles, who rose to power in the 60's of the fifth century and after 461, when his great rival Cimon was banished, practically dominated Athenian politics until his death in 429. In the early years of the Periclean Age, the principle of selection by lot was carried further. Certain offi-

cial, of whom expertness was required, such as generals, ambassadors and members of special committees, were chosen by popular vote; but all other magistrates were designated by lot. Pay, or, perhaps more accurately, indemnity payment, was introduced for many offices which had hitherto been unpaid and so practically impossible for poorer citizens to hold; and in pursuance of the same policy the archonship was thrown open to all classes of the population; indemnity payment was also introduced for the judges in the Heliaea, or popular courts. This institution, which goes back to the days of Solon, is often cited as evidence of the scope of Athenian democracy. Every citizen was eligible for jury duty. By the time of Pericles the

courts had become so crowded with business that many citizens could not afford to undertake jury duty. After the reform of Pericles, a panel of 6000 jurors was easily maintained. The large number is due to the fact that the normal panel of jurors was large — the minimum for private suits was 201, for public suits 401—but for important cases panels of 1001 or 1501 were used.

We have a remarkable record of the feeling of an Athenian towards his city and its institutions in the famous Funeral Oration which Pericles delivered in the winter of the year 431-430 over those who had fallen in the first year of the Peloponnesian War. It is impossible to say how closely the historian's account records the actual words of the statesman, but the Funeral Oration may certainly be taken as an expression of the Athenian

attitude toward his city and its institutions.

We live under a form of government which does not emulate the institutions of our neighbors; on the contrary, we are ourselves a model which some follow, rather than imitators of other peoples. It is true that our government is called a democracy, because its administration is in the hands, not of the few, but of the many; yet while as regards the law all men are on an equality for the settlement of their private disputes, as regards the value set on them it is as each man is in any way distinguished that he is preferred to public honours, not because he belongs to a particular class, but because of personal merits; nor again, on the ground of poverty is a man barred from a public career by obscurity of rank if he but has it in him to do the state a service. And not only in our public life are we liberal, but also as regards our freedom from suspicion of one another in the pursuits of everyday life; for we do not feel resentment at our neighbour if he does as he likes, nor yet do we put on sour looks which, though harmless, are painful to behold. But while we thus avoid giving offence in our private intercourse, in our public life we are restrained from lawlessness chiefly through reverent fear, for we render obedience to those in authority and to the laws, and especially to those laws which are ordained for the succour of the oppressed and those which, though unwrit-



Greeks defending the Acropolis against the oppressor in 1821.

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ten, bring upon the transgressor a disgrace which all men recognize.

Moreover, we have provided for the spirit many relaxations from toil: we have games and sacrifices regularly throughout the year and homes fitted out with good taste and elegance; and the delight we each day find in these things drives away sadness. And our city is so great that all the products of all the earth flow in upon us, and ours is the happy lot to gather in the good fruits of our own soil with no more home-felt security of enjoyment than we do those of other lands.*

The ideals of democracy have surely never been better stated than in the Funeral Oration. When, however, we examine the history of Athens in the Periclean Age we have to confess that Greek democracy had serious limitations. The greatest curse of Greece was the narrowness of the Greek conception of patriotism. The citizen was loyal to his city, but rarely capable of a wider loyalty. Even in the great crisis of the Persian Wars, some Greek cities sided with the Persians, and alliances among the several states rarely lasted for any long period. Indeed, the conquest of Greece by Philip of Macedon in the fourth century and the later conquest by the Romans were largely due to the inability of the Greek states to unite for a common purpose. It may not unfairly be argued that the collapse of the League of Nations was due to similar provincialism on a large scale.

Another aspect of Athenian democracy which is not without its warning for the twentieth century is the history of the Athenian Empire. Shortly after the Persian repulse in 479, the Athenians organized a league, primarily of the cities in the Aegean area, to defend Greece from further aggression. From the fact that the directive was set up in the island of Delos, the confederacy was called the Delian League. Member cities agreed to furnish ships for a joint navy in proportion to their wealth, or, if a city preferred, to make a contribution in money. The League was to be managed by a Council in which each member had an equal voice, but because of her large contribution, Athens naturally had a preponderant influence from the beginning. The first assessment was entrusted to the famous Aristides and the fairness with which it was levied contributed largely to his fame as "the just" Aristides; and the so-called Hellanotamiae, who had charge of the tribute, were Athenian officials. It soon developed that many even of the larger cities preferred to make their contributions in money rather than in ships. Then the ships were built at Athens and became part of the Athenian navy. Under these conditions, the temptation to use the League for their own aggrandizement was too much for the Athenians. In 472 they employed the fleet to force membership on the city of Carystus, which had refused to join; three years later when Naxos attempted to secede from the

*Thucydides, Book II, xxxvii, xxxviii, translated by Professor C. Foster Smith in the Loeb Classical Library *Thucydides*.



Greek warships bring their men to Syracuse. Sailors from *The Pindos* sightseeing there.

League, the island was blockaded and the Naxians were forced to continue their membership; and shortly after, the Thasians were compelled to continue as members when they tried to withdraw. Finally, in the 50's of the fifth century, the treasury of the League was transferred to Athens and the transition from League to Empire was complete. That the funds collected from League members contributed materially to the prosperity of Athens during the Periclean Age cannot be doubted. But the ruthlessness of the Athenians in converting the League into an Empire left an inheritance of bitterness which greatly hampered her in the long struggle with Sparta and her allies in the Peloponnesian War. Here again we may find a lesson for all empire builders.

After the defeat of Athens in 404, the early fourth century witnessed a period of "Spartan supremacy" (to 371), then a nine-year "Theban supremacy" and then, with the accession of Philip of Macedon in 359, began the long struggle of the Greek states against the aggressive policy of expansion initiated by the king. The subjugation of Greece by Philip presents striking similarities to the conduct of the Axis powers in the present war. In Macedon the kingship had survived with the royal prerogatives unimpaired. Philip was an absolute ruler, in command of all the resources of the state. The Greek democracies, unable as always to unite, were further hampered by the fact that their armies were no longer made up of citizens, as had been the case in the fifth century, but were largely mercenary forces. Philip

was a master of diplomacy and used liberal bribes to win adherents in the Greek cities. These "fifth columnists" followed the pattern so familiar in our own day, sometimes emphasizing the hopelessness of resistance, sometimes the benevolent purposes of the Macedonian king.

Early in his career Philip conceived the plan of uniting all Greece for a grand attack on the Persian Empire, such as was later carried out by his son Alexander. Not a few modern historians have maintained that the Greeks would have been wiser to submit to the Macedonian and join with him wholeheartedly in his grandiose scheme. That they did resist can be attributed only to their love of freedom. As usual, we are better informed about the course of Athens than about that of the other states. At Athens the orator Demosthenes led the opposition and the four speeches in which he tried to arouse the Athenians to a sense of their danger have given the word "philippic" its modern connotation. Many passages in these speeches remind us of modern conditions before and after the outbreak of the present war. Consider a passage in the Fourth Philippic:

The causes of our present difficulties are many and of long standing; if it is your wish I will recount them. You Athenians have abandoned the principles handed down by your fathers and have been persuaded by the politicians who hold those views that to take the leadership of the Greeks, to maintain a standing force and assist all who are

(Continued on page 30)

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AFTER VICTORY—WHAT?

How to stamp out the aggressive spirit in warlike nations? This is the all-pervading question of today. Can education be imposed from outside without the risk of fermenting resentful nationalism? Can disarmament be enforced without increasing militarism? Should Germany be split up as she was before 1871 when Bismarck united a number of states under one Reich? These questions must be answered, these decisions must be made, unflinchingly and with realism, because then and only then can we organize effectively for peace.

Can We Prevent Germany Going to War Again?

By VERNON BARTLETT, M.P.

My job today is a negative one—to discuss how we can prevent aggression, and quite frankly I am much more interested myself in the other half of the problem, which is, how can we organize peace. But this side of it—how to prevent aggression—has to be dealt with. However, I ought to say now, by way of introduction to whatever I may say later on, that I don't believe you can ever end wars merely by concentrating on this negative side of the problem. It is like putting pressure on a child's toy balloon—the more you press down one part of it, the more you make it bulge out elsewhere. In my opinion, the forces that lead to war and the people who, in difficulties, resort to the use of those forces, are not to be found in any one country alone.

It so happens that for a number of reasons, historical and otherwise, the people of Germany are peculiarly susceptible to militarism and imperialism, in the old sense of those two words. This also applies to Japan, but Germany alone is quite a big enough subject for me today.

GERMANY CAME LATE INTO THE FIELD

Germany only became united in 1871 when Bismarck brought together a lot of states, some considerable and some rather of the comic-opera type, into one Reich governed from Berlin. By that time the rest of the world had passed through its acquisitive phase. It was in the sixteenth century or even earlier that the British and Spaniards and Portuguese and all the rest of them sailed overseas and acquired territories that in our case have since become parts of the British Commonwealth and Empire—most of which, incidentally, did not come into the Empire as the result of wars at all. Germany coming so late into the field as a great power has only been in a position to desire to acquire territories overseas at the time when we, the French, the Dutch, and so on, realized that our overseas territories were approaching self-government, Dominion status, or complete independence. This may be bad luck on Germany, but the rest of the world cannot stand still and watch while Germany passes through a phase of development from which other countries have already emerged. The economic upheaval alone caused by this German acquisition of *lebensraum* in Europe or outside it, would drive us into activity.

Very well, then. While mankind is busy on the job of organizing peace, special arrangements will have to be made to prevent Germany or Japan—the two great countries that do not seem politically to have grown up—from smashing the new machinery while it is still being constructed.

It seems to me quite obvious that to do this we shall have to disarm those two countries and we shall have to try to rush them through a period of intensive education. According to what one hears of developments in both countries, there is not yet the slightest indication that the younger generation—the generation which is producing soldiers today and should be producing statesmen tomorrow—has lost any of its fanatical

belief in its own system of government, so that drastic action will be essential under both these heads.

But it is all very well to talk about disarmament and education. What do we mean by those words? How are they to be applied to countries like Germany and Japan? How do you impose education and disarmament from outside without at the same time increasing that very spirit and resentful nationalism which you want to destroy?

Let us take disarmament first. Shortly after the Peace Conference I wandered around a lot in Germany. In almost every town there were members of the Allied Disarmament Commission whose job it was to destroy Germany's guns and other weapons. Those men did their job pretty thoroughly but, even as they did it, they realized its futility. They realized that they were destroying weapons that would anyhow be out of date before even the most fanatical German militarist could persuade his people again to go to war and, at the same time, they were making it more probable that the people would sooner or later again be persuaded to go to war.

At that time, 1920 or so, the ordinary little German was, naturally enough, sick and tired of war. My own firm belief was, and still is, that that ordinary little German, if he'd been differently treated, could have been persuaded to turn away from militarism and to treat his military leaders as the criminals they were. But I'll admit that my opinion about this is more or less academic because apart from those who, on a basis of cold and calm reasoning, wanted to keep Germany weak because they distrusted that susceptibility to militarism that I mentioned before; apart from those, there were all her neighbours who had so suffered at Germany's hands that they couldn't have been expected to treat her in a way which might discourage the revival of militarism. That seems to me one of the greatest of all our difficulties. It is asking too much of human nature to expect that the moment the shooting stops all the hatred and bitterness which have made the shooting possible should also stop at once. It doesn't. It goes on and it vitiates any peace conference. That's why so many people support the suggestion that, after this war, we should postpone the final peace settlement for some years, so that we shall be able to negotiate it in an atmosphere of calm and relative detachment.

What happened after that Inter-Allied Disarmament Commission had completed its work? Germany was, not unnaturally, subjected to all sorts of restrictions on rearmament that were not accepted by the other countries, great or small. In the course of time Germans who were small children when the first world war broke out grew up and began to take an interest in politics. Just as it was natural that we should want to get them disarmed, it was natural that they should want to get rid of restrictions imposed upon them from outside for a crime for which they could not, personally, be in any way responsible—it was not their fault they were the sons of their fathers.

Therefore, quite inevitably (or so it seemed to me) they wanted armaments and they wanted parades at the same time as their contemporaries in the victor countries were reacting against armaments and against parades.

MR. BERNARD SHAW'S ARGUMENT

I believe that Mr. Bernard Shaw once suggested that at the Peace Conference we should have compelled the German Government to devote an exaggeratedly large percentage of its budget to the manufacture of guns, tanks and other weapons of war. We could then, according to his argument, have gone home and spent a great deal of money on the development of our social services, quite secure in the knowledge that the middle-age Germans who knew what war was like would not want to be involved in another and that the younger Germans, fifteen years or so later, would react against what seemed to them an iniquitous decision of the victor governments compelling the German people to spend so much on armaments while other people were able to spend so much on social legislation to improve the health and increase the happiness of their people.

In any case I don't suppose that many people would maintain that we can prevent aggression merely by destroying German or Japanese weapons of war (and, incidentally, by thus making sure that, if and when Germany and Japan do rearm, they will have weapons of the very latest type, while we should probably have a lot of left-overs from the present war). Total warfare involves almost every kind of manufacture, almost every kind of individual activity. If we seek to destroy Germany's armaments, are we to destroy, for example, her optical glass industry, her chemical industry and all those other forms of manufacture which are a terrible danger in wartime but also are of great benefit to mankind in peacetime?

We learned in the last war that a great many substitutes which were used on both sides owing to our respective blockades were so perfected that they became much better than the materials they replaced. The Germans showed the greatest ingenuity in producing *ersatz* materials, and they are doing so again now. (I must say some *ersatz* were appalling, and the first time I tasted German *ersatz* coffee, made out of acorns and Heaven knows what, I was so violently ill that I missed the only train in twenty-four hours.) So, before we decide that we can disarm Germany by limiting her import of wolfram, nickel, molybdenum and certain other minerals, we need to remember the amazing progress made in the use, for example, of plastics; should we not be concentrating the attention of German research workers on substitute materials that might prove to be far better than the original materials we were using?

CREATING CONDITIONS FAVORABLE TO FASCISM

I am afraid all that I have said so far sounds rather negative and depressing. But it does seem to me essential to get it clear in our minds that we don't prevent aggression merely by destroying Germany's existing armaments or even by rationing her supplies of raw materials that are believed to be vital for war purposes. (Fortunately she does have to import many such materials.) Should we succeed by insisting that all German heavy industry should be controlled or even closed down? Wouldn't it be a great confession of failure to close it down? To say that we would rather leave untapped the great coal resources of the Ruhr because we can't be sure they wouldn't be used to make armaments? Shouldn't we be creating a great problem of unemployment in Germany by doing so, and thus be creating the very conditions most favorable to the growth of Fascism? Because we must remember that the National Socialist Party in Germany grew in proportion to the number of empty bellies there. Let me illustrate that by figures. In May, 1924, when the country was suffering from the miseries of inflation, the Nazi Party won thirty-two seats in the Reichstag. In December of that year the Dawes Plan for Reparations came

into operation and revived a certain amount of optimism; the Nazi representation dropped to fourteen. In May, 1928, after four years of apparent prosperity, during which American bankers poured more money into Germany than Germany paid out by way of reparations, Nazi representation dropped from fourteen to twelve. Then came the world slump, and in September, 1930, instead of twelve seats the Nazis could claim a hundred and seven! It has been reckoned that at one time eighty-five per cent of Germany's unemployed were members of the Nazi Party.

Perhaps we can prevent aggression by a strict control of German heavy industry, but not, I imagine, merely by insisting that the German directors should be replaced by Allied ones, because there is a widespread fear that international trusts and cartels already have too great an influence independent of Government control. But there might be nominees of Allied governments on these boards and Allied inspectors in the German factories. That at least is one suggestion, and I confess that I am not competent to decide how good a suggestion it is.

There is one more possibility. Could we prevent aggression by compelling Germany to pay such reparations that she would have no money with which to buy the raw materials for armaments? This would doubtless be justified by the amount of material damage her armies have done. But apart, perhaps, from using German labor and German products in the immediate job of rebuilding some of the devastated areas in the Allied countries, are we likely to find the same demand for reparations in cash or goods after this war as we found after the last one? We do appear to have learned that even if a vanquished country at the end of a long war can afford to pay reparations the victor countries can't afford to accept them. If the payments are in gold Germany, in order to get the gold, has to manufacture large quantities of goods at a cheap rate so that she can undersell Allied manufacturers. If the payments are made in goods the damage to Allied manufacturers is even more obvious. So that it does not seem to me at any rate a very good idea to try to prevent aggression by presenting Germany with an overwhelmingly large reparations bill.

Now let me come to the more encouraging side of this problem of disarming aggressor countries. There seems to be widespread agreement that there must be some international machinery after the war for preventing aggression. Some international police force and international courts of law and equity. Wouldn't you agree that, with the development of aviation, this police force should be much easier to organize than would have been the international army that some governments wanted to organize after the last war? It seems to me that if Germany and Japan were forbidden to manufacture any aircraft for at least some years and the peace-loving nations organized a few highly mobile airborne divisions they would be able to go a long way towards preventing aggression. I am convinced that farsighted planning of international aviation could go a very long way towards stopping wars. And you have only to think of the number of nationalities now represented in the R.A.F. to realize that an international air force isn't an impractical proposal.

There are two more points in this task of preventing aggression that I must mention. One is political and one is educational.

Ought we to split Germany up into a number of small states again, as she was before Bismarck united them into one Reich, run from Berlin? After all, the Reich is only seventy-five years old, and the feeling of Bavaria, Saxony and so on against the domination by Prussia remains very strong. Can that feeling be used to lessen the danger of German aggression in another twenty years? I have only one comment to make about that. Early in 1920 I was in Munich, and there was a campaign in progress for Bavaria and other states of southern Germany to break away from the Reich. A strong campaign, led by perfectly good German patriots—Bavarian patriots. Unfortunately, the report went round that the movement was being

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subsidized by the French Minister to Munich, a certain Monsieur Dard, and that killed it stone dead. I imagine that the German Reich will show strong tendencies towards disintegration at the end of this war, but I very much wonder whether those tendencies would not be checked by any Allied attempt to force that disintegration from outside. I am not clear about this myself.

DIFFICULT PROBLEM OF EDUCATION

Lastly, I come to the terribly difficult problem of education. Millions of young Germans have been taught that Germany, even in this war, is only fighting in self-defense; that the Weimar Republic, established after the last war, with its very democratic constitution, was incompetent and corrupt; that the Jews and others have for years been conspiring to get Germany encircled, attacked from all sides, denied any place in the sun. The books we have been taught to admire they have been taught to burn. It will be hard enough to prevent the Germans from again becoming aggressors; it will be harder still to educate them out of any desire to go to war.

Can we impose teachers upon them from outside? I should have thought that we shouldn't be able to find the teachers and that, even if we could do so, every young German would be taught the very opposite of all these foreign teachers had said when he came home in the evening from school. In the long run, and despite all the Nazis have done to the country, thought is something you can't control and dictate—and thank God you can't! No, personally I think we shall need to draw a distinction between bad Germans and less bad ones, and do all we can to give the less bad ones a chance to teach and to influence their compatriots.

Do you remember how, in the old days before the war, the League of Nations in Geneva built a broadcasting station? It did so happen that I helped to fix up its very first programmes, and we hoped at that time that it would be able to send out news and talks that would everywhere be accepted as impartial, as completely untinged by any nationalistic bias. Unfortunately, governments hesitated to encourage its development, but I wonder whether, after the war, every national broadcasting station, Allied as well as enemy, couldn't agree to devote a certain time every day to relaying news bulletins and other information that was prepared under international supervision? I wonder whether, at the same time, countries such as Germany, whose people had been deliberately taught by their dictators *not* to think, would not have to submit for some years to some kind of discreet censorship of books and newspapers, films and broadcasts. Also I wonder whether the initiative taken, I believe by the Norwegian Government before this war, to put the writing of history under the control of an international committee of historians might not be developed. That would do good to us all, and not only to the Germans or Italians or Japanese. What a lot of misunderstanding, for example, would be cleared away between the British and Americans if British and American historians agreed upon the accounts of the American War of Independence to be taught in the schools of their respective countries.

OUT-OF-DATE CHIVALRY

One final word. It won't be of advantage to us or to anybody else if, after this war, we leave some 60,000,000 Germans bitter, bewildered, resentful, revengeful. They must be encouraged to believe in the greatness of their country, but to do so without wanting to fight wars of aggression. That surely means that

we and they should recognize and praise the great services to mankind of their musicians, their poets, their scientists, but that we should treat any leaders going in for militarism, or praising war for its own sake, as the gangsters they are. I see no reason at all why we should treat with out-of-date chivalry those of their generals we make prisoners of war, for these generals have collaborated with Nazi politicians to plunge all the peoples of the world, including the German people, into the darkest misery and the deepest suffering. I *don't* believe any people is thoroughly bad and is beyond the reach of education. I *do* believe that we delay that education if we treat these military and political leaders as anything but gangsters and criminals.

Well, I have finished. I am afraid many of the ideas I have put before you are vague and some of the suggestions may be unpractical. That is for you to decide. Can we disarm Germany materially without increasing her militarism? Should we split Germany up, and if so, how? Can we educate her people to recognize that the glorification of a certain type of leader is inevitably going to lead to another war? How can we control her armaments? These are a few of the questions I leave you to answer. They aren't easy ones, and every Allied government is worrying about them. But they must be answered, and if the answers are wise we may really begin to hope that this will be the last great war in Europe.

President Roosevelt Said:

"We have come to a clear realization of the fact that true individual freedom cannot exist without economic security and independence. . . . People who are hungry and out of a job are the stuff of which dictatorships are made. In our day these truths have become accepted as self-evident. We have accepted, so to speak, a second Bill of Rights under which a new basis of security and prosperity can be established for all, regardless of station, race or creed. Among these are:

"The right to a useful and remunerative job in the industries or shops or farms or mines of the nation;

"The right to earn enough to provide adequate food and clothing and recreation;

"The right of every farmer to raise and sell his products at a return which will give him and his family a decent living;

"The right of every business man, large and small, to trade in an atmosphere of freedom from unfair competition and domination by monopolies at home or abroad;

"The right of every family to a decent home;

"The right to adequate medical care and the opportunity to achieve and enjoy good health;

"The right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident and unemployment;

"The right to a good education;

"All of these rights spell security. And after this war is won we must be prepared to move forward, in the implementation of these rights, to new goals of human happiness and well-being."

Buy Your Bonds from the Ahepa—Give to the Red Cross

Seventh Annual All-American Greek Football Team

By CHRIST A. BOUKIDIS, 2nd Lt., A.U.S.

Lieut. Chris. A. Boukidis, former secretary of Tucson, Arizona, Chapter No. 275, Order of Ahepa, has not let his military duties keep him from his annual custom of selecting the All-American Greek Football Team. This time he makes his choice for the seventh year. Brother Boukidis writes us that "besides the eleven men on the First Team, I have sixteen additional men as Alternates. This is the largest number that I have been able to segregate in any one year. Every one of these players is of Hellenic extraction, verified either by the man himself or by a teammate."—The Editors.

Position	Name	Name of Team	Height	Weight	Age	Home State
LE	Peter L. Pihos	Indiana	6' 0"	196	20	Illinois
LT	John D. Maskas	North Carolina	6' 0"	210	23	Pennsylvania
LG	Nick Kerasiotis	Iowa Pre-Flight	5'10"	190	25	Illinois
C	Damon G. Tassos	Texas A & M	6' 1"	205	21	Texas
RG	George W. Caplis	Columbia	6' 0"	200	19	New York
RT	James J. Kekeris	Missouri	6' 2"	275	19	Missouri
RE	Chris Rellas	Notre Dame	6' 0"	190	21	New Hampshire
QB	Const. Karambelas	Brown	5' 7"	145	19	Rhode Island
HB	Paul C. Copoulos	Marquette	5' 9"	180	21	Wisconsin
HB	Augustus G. Letchas	Jacksonville NATTC	5'10"	175	21	Georgia
FB	Geo. P. Balitsaris	Duke	6' 0"	185	20	Pennsylvania

ALTERNATES

Position	Name	Name of Team	Home State
E	Jim Demos	Minnesota	Minnesota
T	James Lalikos	Villanova	Massachusetts
T	Paul S. Voulopos	Franklin & Marshall	Pennsylvania
G	Leon G. Pappas	Missouri	Missouri
G	Jim P. Mariades	Penn State	Pennsylvania
G	Mike J. Castronis	Georgia	Florida
G	John C. Petropoulos	Brown	Connecticut
G	Andy Karres	Bainbridge Navy	North Carolina
G	George Economou	Worcester Tech	Massachusetts
C	Christy Karafotias	Brown	Massachusetts
C	Gregory Prodromus	Marquette	Wisconsin
B	Geo. Lefkandinos	Bucknell	New Jersey
B	John Manos	Case	Ohio
B	Wm. V. Sufilas	Ursinus	Pennsylvania
B	George Orlanos	Indiana	Indiana
B	Geo. Saphos	Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania

BRANCH OF SERVICE

Navy	Marines
George W. Caplis	Leon G. Pappas
Christy Karafotias	John D. Maskas
Nick Kerasiotis	George Lefkandinos
Augustus G. Letchas	George P. Balitsaris
Paul C. Copoulos	Jim P. Mariades
Chris Rellas	James Lalikos
John C. Petropoulos	
Gregory Prodromus	Army
William V. Sufilas	George Saphos
Andrew Karres	
John Manos	

Notes About Those on the All American Team

The Army is not represented in the above group of players because the Army did not allow its members to play college football during this last season (1943). The Navy Department permitted all of its trainees to play; this includes Marines.

Many of those of the first team received honorable mention on many All-American selections; others made the first team of sectional honor teams. Among those so honored were Kekeris of Missouri, Caplis of Columbia, Tassos of Texas A&M, Kerasiotis of Iowa Pre-Flight (and former All-American), Maskas of North Carolina, and Pihos of Indiana. Pihos was named on the first team of the New York Sun All-American besides being mentioned on all other selections.

Many of the above have entered Midshipmen's Schools of the Navy to earn commissions as Ensigns and others entered Marine Corps OCS at Parris Island, South Carolina, to become a Marine Second Lieutenant since this was written.

Nick Kerasiotis is on his way to become a Naval Aviator at Iowa Pre-Flight School. Nick is from Chicago.

John D. Maskas while at North Carolina played against Jim P. Mariades who was Penn State's star guard. Imagine their surprise when they ran into each other as they entered the Marine Corps OCS at Parris Island, South Carolina.

William V. Sufilas who comes from Philadelphia was a very active member of the Philadelphia chapter of the Sons of Pericles before he enlisted in the Navy.

John D. Maskas played football for V. P. I. (Virginia Polytechnic Institute) before enlisting in the Marines. While at V. P. I. he was also the Heavyweight on the boxing team during 1941-1942.

James J. Kekeris who made the Missouri University varsity in his freshman year and was their outstanding tackle played fullback in high school in St. Louis. Jim was president of the St. Louis Chapter No. 41 of the Sons in 1943 and vice-president in 1942. Leon G. Pappas also hails from St. Louis and was number one guard on the same team. He left the team before the season ended to get his boot training with the Marines in San Diego.

Jim Demos who played end with the golden gophers of Minnesota made the suggestion that after the war a real "All-American Greek Football Team" be organized to play a few games for the Greek War Relief Fund. Jim's home is in Minneapolis.

At one time the starting lineup of Brown University listed the following names: Karafotias, Petropoulos, and Karambelas. Not much chance for a mistake there.

Gregory Prodromus, Marquette center, didn't finish the season—because he graduated before the season was over—as an Ensign in Uncle Sam's Navy and was immediately called to active duty.

Christy Karafotias was on my 1940 All-American team, my fourth annual selection. The name Balitsaris was on both my fourth and fifth teams (1940 and 1941), but that was Michael, "Mike," Balitsaris, who is a brother of George who is this year's fullback. Mike was the end on those Tennessee University Vols that were riding rough shod over all opposition in those days.



Literature and the Arts



U. S. Foreign Policy: Shield of the Republic, by Walter Lippman. Published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, Mass.

When Governor Dewey of New York declared himself in favor of a post-war alliance between the United States and Great Britain, and possibly Russia and China at the recent Post-War Advisory Council meeting of the Republican Party at Mackinaw Island, Senator Taft charged that Mr. Dewey had been "taken in" or influenced by Walter Lippman's book, "U. S. Foreign Policy: Shield of the Republic." The publishers state on the fly-leaf of this book that, "This is a book whose reverberations are certain to be felt in Washington and wherever throughout the nation conscientious citizens are asking, 'What can we do to safeguard our future?'"

That statement of the publishers is guilty of no exaggeration. According to the "New York Times," Lippman's book at this writing is already the best seller of non-fiction books in the city of Washington.

Of course, the public at large is already familiar with the general views of the President and Secretary of State Hull in favor of post-war collaboration.

Foreign policy is not the concern of statesmen and professional diplomatists alone. The foreign policy of a nation expresses the historical tradition, and the hopes and ideals of a people. As such, it is the concern of every citizen who holds precious the welfare of his country and cherishes the lives and happiness of its young men and women.

Today, we in America are being tested in the furnace of war. That we shall win the victory, we all believe. That we shall not discard the victory, most of us are determined. But we are confronted with the irresistible fact, as the climax of the war finds the people approaching a national election, that we are not yet united on a settled and generally accepted foreign policy. Walter Lippman states that a nation divided within itself about the conduct of its foreign affairs, is unable to agree on the determination of its own true interest. It is unable to prepare adequately for war or to safeguard successfully its peace. Thus its course in foreign affairs depends, in Hamilton's words, not on reflection and choice, but on accident and force.

This reviewer believes that a great American debate is making its advent on the horizon. The President and Congress may formulate the foreign policy of the nation, but an enlightened public opinion must be aroused to support the foreign policy of the nation if we are to succeed in maintaining the peace in the post-war period.

The thesis of Walter Lippman's book is that a foreign policy consists in bringing into balance, with a comfortable surplus of power in reserve, the nation's commitments and the nation's power. By a foreign commitment, Lippman means "an obligation outside the continental limits of the United States which may have to be met by waging a war." By power, he means "the force which is necessary to prevent such a war or to win it if it cannot be prevented."

Since 1899 the United States has been extending and increasing its commitments. But we have been deficient in the power to give effect to these commitments. We have not wanted to reduce our commitments. On the contrary, we have added to them. We have been unwilling to provide ourselves with the

armaments which necessity required, and we have been still more unwilling to enter into agreements with other nations which would have combined our military power with theirs. We have fought three wars in less than fifty years, and twice we have had unsatisfactory settlements after bitter debate.

The author declares that the vision of our people was confused by certain mirages: Pacifism, which convinced the peaceful peoples of what they already believed, but left the dictators' position unimpaired. Disarmament, which effectively rendered us and our friends relatively impotent as against the rapidly increasing military establishments of the Axis. Collective security, which consisted on the whole, of pious hopes rather than of substance. "No entangling alliances," a slogan which threw dust in our eyes and blinded us as to the truth.

No nation possesses, alone and unaided, military and economic resources adequate to balance its commitments with the necessary force. Since no nation can stand by itself each is faced by the imperative necessity, lest it fall, of seeking allies from among other nations with similar interests, and must establish such political relationships as will promote its security. Mr. Lippman, therefore, comes to the conclusion that both during the present war and the foreseeable future, a correct foreign policy of the United States is an alliance with Great Britain, Russia and China to guarantee the peace of the world.

Every man and woman who is concerned with the welfare of his country should read and re-read Walter Lippman's "U. S. Foreign Policy."

STEPHEN S. SCOPAS,
New York, N. Y.

Books You Should Read

GREECE AGAINST THE AXIS, by Lieut. Col. Stanley Casson, Member of the British Military Mission to Greece. Introduction by T. Leslie Shear, Vice-Chairman, American Friends of Greece. Cloth, \$2.50; paper, \$2.00. "Lieut. Col. Stanley Casson knows Greece thoroughly—its people, its language, its history—as a scholar as well as a soldier. He served in Macedonia in World War I and, until the outbreak of World War II, he taught Greek archaeology at Oxford University. His account of the heroic Greek resistance is epic in its grandeur and its lucidity." T. LESLIE SHEAR.

THE GREEK WHITE BOOK—A Collection of Official Documents. Issued in Cooperation with the Greek Office of Information. Introduced by Emmanuel Tsouderos, Prime Minister of Greece. Cloth, \$2.00; paper, \$1.50. "Its chief interest lies in its exposure of diplomatic methods, particularly as exercised by the clever Greeks against the rude and donkeying Italians. The recorded conversations are fascinating." *New York Times*. "For Americans the latter portions of the *Greek White Book* are especially important. They show beyond any question the fact that Greece eventually was overrun and now is held in cruel slavery because the Greek government had been meticulously faithful in the performance of its duties to friends of Greece with which the United States is allied."—*Washington Star*.

The above two books can be ordered at the American Council on Public Affairs, 2153 Florida Ave., Washington 8, D. C.

Chicago Pageant Marks Conclusion of \$46,000,500 War Bond Drive

Ahepans Among Leaders in Campaign of Foreign Nationality Groups to Buy Cruiser for U. S. Navy

Consummating a great War Bond selling campaign to provide the United States Navy with a \$35,000,000 cruiser, the National Groups Division of Illinois, under the sponsorship of the United States Treasury Department and with the cooperation of Mr. Don McKiernan, Manager of the Special Events Division, presented a gigantic pageant at the Medinah Temple in Chicago on Sunday afternoon, December 12th.

The National Groups Division of Illinois comprises twenty-nine nationalities of foreign origin united in the common cause of not only showing undivided loyalty to their adopted land but also working untiringly in its behalf. The proof of the result of their loyal efforts is that though a high goal of \$35,000,000 was set to be attained between August 29th and December 25th, at the conclusion of that period \$46,000,500

The Chicago Sun Salutes

On December 23, 1943, under the above title the Chicago Sun paid the following tribute to Brother Frank E. Pofanti:

"Today the Chicago Sun salutes Frank E. Pofanti, who recently was cited by the Treasury Department for his share in raising \$40,000,000 for a new cruiser through war bond sales.

"Pofanti has worked an average of four hours a day selling war bonds and speaking at patriotic rallies in most of the cities and larger towns of Illinois.

"The Treasury Department's National Groups Division of Illinois, of which Pofanti is executive committee chairman, has sold more than \$10,000,000 worth of war bonds and stamps in the last 13 months.

"Born in Athens, Pofanti fought in 14 battles in World War I and was decorated for valor by the King of Greece. He is war coordinator for the Order of Ahepa and is a sales representative. He and his wife, Mary, live at 6727 Cornell Ave."

Note: As THE AHEPAN goes to press word has been received from the Chairman of the National Groups Division, of the War Finance Committee of Illinois, that Brother Pofanti was elected Chairman of the Fourth War Loan Committee of the National Groups Division of the War Finance Committee of Illinois.

worth of War Bonds had been sold, a remarkable record. Much tribute should be and has been paid to the active participants responsible for the success of this huge campaign and the Order of Ahepa should be congratulated on the fact that Brother Frank E. Pofanti was one of the campaign's outstanding leaders.

The Pageant at the Medinah Temple was a fitting finale. Here, again, the National Groups rose to the occasion. Entertainment provided from their own ranks blended harmoniously with outside talent. The vast Medinah Temple was filled to capacity with an enthusiastic audience which had gained admission through the purchase of War Bonds, the Order of Ahepa being the recipient of the honor of being the only issuing agent selling War Bonds at the affair.

The stage backdrop for the colorful panorama was an elaborate papier-mache cruiser, perfect in every detail and "manned" by sailors from the Chicago Navy Pier Naval Training Station. The Navy Pier band, under the direction of Chief Musician Fred Norton provided the music for the Review. Guest artists were Commander Eddie Peabody, USN, star of stage, screen and radio;

Harold Turner, 3CM USN, radio pianist; and John Carter, Chief Specialist, USN, star of the Metropolitan Opera. In addition, each of the foreign Origin Groups made a contribution to the program with colorful songs and folk dances.

Brother A. T. Tsoumas, master of ceremonies, did a splendid job of introducing the various acts and keeping the performance running smoothly and continuously. Manuel Baroumis, artistic director for the Pageant, can well be proud of his achievement.

Principal speakers were Rear Admiral H. G. Taylor, Commandant of the U. S. Civil Engineering Corps, Area 5; the Honorable Edward J. Kelly, mayor of the City of Chicago; Dr. Wm. W. Sweet, Chairman of National Groups Division, United States Treasury Department, and professor of American Church History in the University of Chicago; and Frank E. Pofanti, Chairman of Cruiser Drive, National Groups of Illinois.

District Governor of the 13th District, Nicholas C. Giovan, was introduced to the audience, as was Brother Gus Maggos, the leading War Bond sales-
(Continued on page 30)



Left to right—A. T. Tsoumas, Frank E. Pofanti, and Rear Admiral H. G. Taylor.

RANK AND FILE

Co-ordinator



Brother Peter Demosthenes is a Charter member of Reno Chapter No. 281. He served the Chapter as secretary for three years and later served for another three years as president.

Another Coordinator

GRAND ISLAND, NEBR.—Recently appointed a National Coordinator for the Ahepa War Service Units, Brother Nick Jamson is a charter member of the Grand Island, Nebraska, Chapter No. 167. Served as secretary for five years and as president for two years. Served as Supreme Advisor of the Sons of Pericles for two years.



Brother Nick Jamson

Served as Lieutenant Governor one year and two years as District Governor of District No. 15. Served as the Chairman of the Greek War Relief in his community and also served as Director in the State of Nebraska. Served as Chairman of two very successful District Conventions. Elected delegate of all District Conventions and delegate to most of the National Conventions. In 1942 he was nominated as Honor Ahepan by Supreme President Van A. Nomikos, for outstanding work in the Fraternity.

He is also a member of the Grand Island, Nebraska, Blue Lodge No. 318, A. F. A. M., and serving now as an officer. Also a member of Dual Chapter No. 11 of Royal Arch Masons, and is serving now in the office as King, which is the next to the highest office of the Chapter.

Sanatorium Honor Roll

The entire membership of the following Chapters has paid the \$3.00 voluntary assessment to help liquidate the indebtedness of the Sanatorium. Some members paid more than their share of \$3.00 and some Chapters remitted considerably more than their quota based upon their membership:

Washington, D. C. No. 31; Elizabeth, N. J. No. 280; Haverhill, Mass., No. 39; Tucson, Ariz. No. 275; Las Vegas, Nev. No. 314; Ely, Nev. No. 188; and New London, Conn. No. 250.

The following Brothers contributed very substantial amounts:

Gus Maggos, Alton, Ill., Chairman War Service Units National Board of Coordinators, \$1,000; John A. Manikis, Tampa, Fla., District Governor Dist. No. 2, \$50; Nick Kounaris, New Britain, Conn., \$25; Apostolos Tolis, New Britain, Conn., \$25; Stephanos Goumas, Newark, N. J., \$25; Peter Vournas, Meriden, Conn., \$10; Charles Kodonelis, New Britain, Conn., \$10; Gus P. Petropoulos, Dubuque, Iowa, \$10; The Honorable Pehr G. Holmes, Congressman from Massachusetts, \$5.

Grateful acknowledgment is made of the exceptional work of two veteran and dyed-in-the-wool Ahepans, namely, Bro. George DeVakos, Secretary of the Washington, D. C., Chapter No. 31, through whose zealous efforts the Chapter has remitted the sum of \$902 and Bro. Andrew E. Fillias, of Elizabeth, N. J., Chapter No. 280 who has personally collected for

this worthy cause the sum of \$467.

Will now other Brothers and Chapters join the Honor Roll?? Will other Chapter officers imitate the splendid example of Brothers DeVakos and Fillias.

Marysville, Cal.

Supreme Governor Vasiliou Installs

Although in the uniform of Uncle Sam serving our country, Private Vasilios A. Vasiliou, our Supreme Governor, manages to find time to carry on also his Ahepa duties and the duties of his office by making use of his furloughs. He is stationed at Camp Beale, Cal., and the neighboring Ahepa Chapters are receiving guidance, inspiration and advice from his occasional visits. Recently he visited our Chapter on the occasion of the installation of our new officers. He acted as the installing officer and performed the ritual of installation with impressiveness and consummate skill. He then informed our Chapter as to the outstanding accomplishments of our Fraternity and the splendid contributions it is making in the war effort. He urged our members to do fully their share and make the sacrifices that are necessary on the part of us on the home front so that we may win this war quickly and thus bring back to their homes our fighting brothers. He also urged us to increase our membership and build up our Chapter so as to become a real asset in our community. All our members were highly enthused from the remarks of Bro. Vasiliou and felt, indeed, proud of being Ahepans. The officers who were installed are the following: Gus T. Karnegas, President; John P. Changaris, Vice-President; John G. Karnezes, Secretary; Bill Efstratis, Treasurer; Nick Scandalis, Chairman of the Board of Governors, and Emm. Zaferiou, Andrew Efstratis, George Karas, George J. Karneges, Governors; Tom Anton, Chaplain; George Marenakis, Warden; Harry K. Pappas, Captain of Guard, and James Dokos and John D. Karneges, Sentinels.

**BUY YOUR BONDS
FROM THE AHEPA
GIVE TO THE RED CROSS**

Past officers of Estia Chapter, Corona, L. I.



From left to right: Evangelos Mericas, Dionysios Cokorinos and James A. Poll.

CORONO, L. I. — Brother Evangelos Mericas, who is a Past President of the Estia Chapter, is now serving in the U. S. Coast Guard as a Pharmacist's Mate. He is doing fine work in saving lives, and administering medical assistance to the men returning from the battlefield. Brother Mericas is stationed at the Coast Guard Infirmary at Chincoteague Island, Va.

Brother Dionysios Cokorinos who is a Past Secretary of the Estia Chapter is serving as a Lieutenant in the U. S. Maritime Service. He has been torpedoed in the Solomon Islands and drifted for seventeen hours in the lonely Pacific before being rescued.

Brother James A. Poll another Past President of Estia Chapter is serving as a Coxswain in the U. S. Coast Guard. Brother Poll is detailed to Intelligence work in New York Harbor.

Neptune Reports

SAN PEDRO, CAL. — The Neptune Chapter No. 233, has sold up to October 19, 1943, upwards of \$60,000.00 in bonds. We have secured contributions to the War Chest in the amount of \$2,030.00.

We have appointed the following committee: Nick G. Pappadakis, Chairman, John C. Panousis, Vice Chairman, James C. Panousis, Secretary, Gust Gabriel, Treasurer, and John Bariamis.

We are keeping up the sale of war bonds and shall do fully our part in the war service units program of our Fraternity. We sincerely trust that the other Chapters of our Order will contribute their share also.

Army Brothers



Lt. Frank G. Londos



Pvt. Dick G. Londos

TACOMA, WASH. — The sons of Brother George K. Londos of Olympic Chapter, No. 178, Lt. Frank G. Londos and Pvt. Dick G. Londos, both are in the Army. Lt. Londos is stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia, and his brother, Pvt. Londos, is at Camp Adair, Oregon.

New War Bond Committees

Chapter No. 4, Charleston, South Carolina

P. P. Leventis, Coordinator
Arthur Tsiropoulos, Chairman
Nicholas G. Theos, Vice-Chairman
John Liatos, Secretary
Peter Demos, Treasurer
Harry Demos and Nick Gianaris, Publicity
Rev. Joachim Malachias
Nick Gianatos
John Fludas
Nick Papadogiannis
Sam Latto
D. Diasourakis

Chapter No. 30, Baltimore, Maryland

Robert G. Contos, Chairman
Louis Constantinedes, Vice-Chairman
Mrs. G. Petite, Secretary
James Hajimihalas, Treasurer

Chapter No. 145, Denver, Colorado

Panayes G. Dikeou, Chairman
James G. Dikeou
Mike Poulos
John Papadakis
Harry Kosmas
Mike Tagaris
Sam D. Ellis
Gue Gatseos
Sam Sclavenitis
Pete Paris
Emm. Zouredes
Gus Baines
Peter Nicholas Pan

Chapter No. 187, Wichita, Kansas

Dr. C. E. Boutros, Chairman

Chapter No. 211, Cheyenne, Wyoming

Sam Andrews, Chairman
Sam Galeotos, Vice-Chairman
George Poulos, Secretary
Theodore Anderson, Treasurer
Chris Christopoulos, Publicity
George Mores, Traveling Agent
Nick Christopoulos
Nick Chionis
Sam Zeras
Theodore Alexander
George Soulis
James Kallas

Chapter No. 216, Saginaw, Michigan

Christ Psitas, Chairman
P. P. Bujouves, Vice-Chairman
George Varvis, Secretary
John D. Williams, Treasurer
John Demetriou, Publicity Director
William Vlassis
Thomas Kanonas
Constantine J. Sarros
Theodore Makriarides
John Louis
James Stamos
William Caris
Gust Barris

**BUY YOUR BONDS
FROM THE AHEPA
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THE AHEPAN

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Bomber Over Europe



CONEY ISLAND, N. Y.—Lt. Nicholas Stevason, first pilot on B-17 Bomber, now somewhere over Europe. He is twenty-five years old and became an Ahepan when he was twenty-one. A month later he was elected secretary of Coney Island Chapter No. 200 and served up to the day he was inducted into the Army.

In Greenland



SEATTLE, WASH.—Lt. Brother John S. Dimos, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dimos, of Seattle, Wash., is shown with his bride, Jean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence T. Surridge of Oakland, California. Jean attended the University of California for three years prior to her marriage. They were married on June 22, 1943, in Seattle, the groom flying out from Boston, where he was formerly stationed.

Lt. Dimos volunteered in September

1941 and was commissioned a first lieutenant on his twenty-third birthday last June 29. Before volunteering he was studying voice in Chicago and looks forward to an opera career in the future. A former son of Pericles, of the Seattle Chapter, John is now in Greenland. Lt. John Dimos and his parents are former St. Louisans. Mr. Surridge, father of the bride, is an official with the President Lines in San Francisco.

In Sicily



CONEY ISLAND, N. Y.—Lt. Christopher Pappianou, member of Coney Island Chapter No. 200, was reported to be one of the first to land in Sicily.

Radio Mechanic



MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—James S. Pappathatos, a member of Olympus Chapter No. 35, Sons of Pericles, is now serving with the U. S. Marines as radio mechanic somewhere abroad.

He is the son of Brother Spiro Pappathatos of Minneapolis, Chapter No. 66. His mother belongs to Antigone Chapter, Daughters of Penelope of Minneapolis.

GIVE TO THE RED CROSS

Attending Cornell



CANTON, OHIO.—Ensign George P. Michalos, U.S.N.R., member of the Andrew Nickas Chapter No. 289 of the Order of Ahepa, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter N. Michalos of Canton, Ohio.

Ensign Michalos graduated as a metallurgist from Ohio State University and enlisted in the United States Naval Reserves in November 1942. After attending U.S.S. Prairie State Midshipman School in New York he received his commission in June. At present he is attending Cornell University.

Previous to his enlistment Ensign Michalos was District Marshal of the Buckeye District.

In Guatemala



NEW YORK, N. Y.—Corporal Christopher Konstantine, son of Brother Michael Konstantine, of Uppjer Manhattan Chapter No. 42, volunteered for the U. S. Army Air Corps three and a half years ago. He is now serving in Guatemala.

HELP FOR GREECE



Students in the Greek classes at the College of Saint Teresa at Winona, Minnesota, have launched a drive to collect garments for those in need in Greece. The drive was begun in response to the great need of the Greek people for usable and warm clothing.

Clothing Drive

MIAMI, FLA.—Americans of Hellenic descent in this city have conducted a very successful campaign to collect articles of clothing to be sent to Greece. The quota for the area, which was over-subscribed, required that 55,000 items of clothing be collected.

John Colozoff, president of the Miami Greek Community Church, directed the drive and the executive committee included Brother Gus Alexander, president of the Miami Chapter, Order of Ahepa; Mrs. John Economou, president of the Philoptothos society; Mrs. Charles Catsaros, president of the Daughters of Penelope; Dr. John Speropoulos, president of the Greek school board, and Brother George Marcos, co-ordinator for the Florida District of Ahepa. Mrs. C. H. Reeder, Dade county salvage chairman, served as an honorary committee member.

St. Louis, Mo.

Supreme President Captain George C. Vournas Visits St. Louis Chapter

On November 20th, our Chapter had the distinct honor and pleasure of being host to the Supreme President, Brother Captain George C. Vournas who had but recently returned to the United States after serving with the Armed Forces in North Africa. Brother Vournas was the main speaker at a Banquet given in his honor and attended by Ahepans only, at the Washington Cafe, which is owned by Brother Harry Stathis. Over 75 members attended including the majority of the District Lodge and a large delegation from

Alton, East St. Louis, Peoria, Davenport and Chicago. Brother Karl Theodorow performed the duties of Toastmaster for the evening and in addition to the main speaker of the evening he presented the following Brothers who spoke very briefly. District Governor, Nicholas C. Giovan; Lt. Governor, Arthur Salopoulos; District Secretary Nicholas D. Petros; National Chairman of Ahepa War Service Units, Gus Maggos; and National Treasurer of Ahepa War Service Units, Charles Bookides.

Sunday morning all the visitors led by the Supreme President attended services in the Beautiful Greek Orthodox Church in St. Louis. At 3 o'clock that afternoon the St. Louis Chapter with the cooperation of the United States Treasury Department, sponsored an open meeting with Mr. Shackelfort of the United States Treasury Department and the Supreme President as main speakers. This meeting was held in the Jefferson Hotel and was attended by over 500 people. Chairman of the affair was Bro. Professor George E. Mylonas of Washington University who in his usual eloquent way, presented the speakers and introduced the visiting dignitaries. Mr. Shackelfort spoke on the importance of War Bond purchases and Brother Vournas spoke of his experiences while being with the Armed Forces in North Africa. He also outlined the war activities program of our fraternity.

**BUY YOUR BONDS
FROM THE AHEPA
GIVE TO THE RED CROSS**

Meets Quota First

FRESNO, CAL.—On September 26, 1943, Fresno Chapter No. 151 held a War Bond Banquet and sold \$140,000.00 worth of War Bonds. The total so far is \$181,000.00.

Fresno Chapter participated in the local War Chest Drive and helped considerably in obtaining the quota for the Greeks of the City of Fresno. The quota was \$1,800.00 and the amount obtained was \$2,300.00. The Greek team was the first to reach its quota in this drive. Good work Fresno! Keep it up!



Peter G. Fraggos

HARVEY, ILL.—Brother Peter G. Fraggos, now stationed at Fresno, California, with the Army, is the son of Brother George Fraggos and godson of Brother Peter Melonas. All are members of Harvey Chapter, No. 316, of which Brother Melonas is secretary.



Lieut. Sam G. Gountanis

BILLINGS, MONT.—A member of Billings Chapter, No. 119, Sons of Pericles, 1st Lieut. Sam G. Gountanis, is stationed at Camp Sutton, N. C., with the Army Engineers. Before entering the Army, Lt. Gountanis was an engineering student at Montana State College.

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JANUA

Midway Hero



UPPER STRASBURG, VA.—Lt. William J. Pananes of this city, is the son of James Pananes, who is the Secretary of the Blue Ridge Chapter, No. 193, of Hagerstown, Maryland. Lt. Pananes was reared on the chicken farm of his father, situated on a mountain side about ten miles from Chambersburg, Pa. He enlisted in the Army Air Corps of our country, August 31, 1939, and was stationed for three years in Hawaii at Pearl Harbor, serving as a Staff Sergeant, where he experienced the horrors of the Japanese attack. He is 22 years old now.

Later he took part in the Battle of Midway, serving as a gunner on a bomber, where he downed a Zero plane. His bomber was accredited with direct hits on an aircraft carrier, and the sinking of several transport ships. Later he came to the States where he entered the Flying Cadets in Santa Ana, Merced, Dos Palos, California, and Douglas, Arizona, and he received his wings as a flying pilot at Douglas with the rank of Second Lieutenant. He is now taking a post graduate course to become a Bomber Commander at Roswell, New Mexico.

Lt. Pananes has been decorated with the Silver Star medal for gallantry in action, and other medals.

Helps in Bond and War Fund Drives

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Brother Anthony Bidjos, proprietor of the Rice-Varick Grill and the Webster Tea Room of this city, has contributed his part towards the war effort and the war activities of his chapter. Twice within a month he contributed the entire luncheon and dinner receipts of the Rice-Varick Grill for War Bonds and the War Fund Drive.

Lt. Chris Christopoulos Leads Fighting Unit in Munda Raid

First Lieut. Brother Chris Christopoulos, 31, of Lincoln, Nebraska, son of Bro. and Mrs. A. C. Christopoulos, commanded a unit during the advance on the Munda airfield which succeeded in knocking out five Jap strongholds and destroying a number of Jap pill boxes. His outfit, according to advice received from the War Department, used 4,000 shells during the advance which was completed so brilliantly.

Lt. Christopoulos enlisted in the army about two years ago and received his initial training with the 35th division in Arkansas. He received his commission in August, 1942 and was sent overseas last October. He was one of several thousand men aboard the *S. S. Coolidge* which struck a mine and sunk south of the Solomons. It is understood that his rescue at that time was most spectacular, under the circumstances, but he has never related his experiences to members of his family.

CASUALTIES HEAVY

After reaching his intended destination Lt. Christopoulos was assigned to the 172nd Infantry. In a recent letter to his sister, Constance, he referred to the fact that out of 900 men, engaged in the final conquest of the Munda field, in his outfit, only two hundred "came out of it whole," the other seven hundred being either killed outright or seriously wounded.

Lt. Christopoulos is well known in Lincoln. He graduated from Lincoln High School and was a student in the University of Nebraska for two and one-half years. His father Angelos Christopoulos was born in Silinnia, Greece and his mother, in Tripolis. They came to the United States 41 years ago and received their naturalization papers in 1910. Most of the time since then they have been residents of Lincoln, where Bro. Christopoulos is engaged in the restaurant business.

Ernest Christopoulos, a brother, is now in the Navy with the rank of Seaman second class and is stationed at this time at Farragut, Ida., and a sister, Bessie, is in the WAVES, stationed in Washington, D. C. Another sister, Anne, is employed by the Federal Crop Insurance offices in Denver and his sister Constance, is employed by the AAA in Lincoln. Other brothers and sisters are still at home.

Before attending the University of Nebraska, Lt. Christopoulos attended Ath-



ens College, in Athens, Greece, where he received a special course in military training.

ANXIOUS TO GET HOME

Members of the Christopoulos family have not heard from their soldier son and brother for some time. In his last letter he made only very brief reference to his exploits and experiences and devoted most of his letter to an expression of his regard for his family and his desire to "get the job completed as soon as possible and get back to Lincoln." He did admit however that he had been ordered to a base hospital in Australia for a "general check-up."

Chicago Ahepan Aids War Bond Drives on His Radio Programs

CHICAGO.—Brother Michael Hatsos, of North Shore Chapter No. 94, Chicago, director of the Greek Melodies Hour over Station WSBC, recently came in first in a war bond competition with other Chicago radio programs.

In one hour Brother Hatsos sold \$33,426 Series E Bonds. His nearest competitor was a Polish program over Station WGES, which sold \$16,000 worth of war bonds. The Greek Melodies Hours was publicly congratulated by the War Savings Staff officials of Illinois.

Former "Son" In Army



Cpl. Gus Barkoulies

CHICAGO, ILL.—Active in the Sons of Pericles before entering the Army, Cpl. Gus Barkoulies is past District Marshal and past President of Garfield Chapter of the Sons. After training as an Army radio operator, Cpl. Barkoulies was sent to Iceland in February 1942, and has been stationed there since that time.

In The Army Now



Peter N. Mantzoras

CHICAGO, ILL.—Before his induction into the Army, Brother Peter N. Mantzoras was editor of the Chicago weekly *Pynx*. He is past Secretary of Chicago Chapter No. 46, Order of Ahepa, and is now a private, stationed at Camp Roberts, California.

Blind Ahepa Scholarship Recipient Becomes Lawyer



Russell recording a lesson and Leo taking notes on a typewriter.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Leo Pappas, who became totally blind when he was 12 years old as a result of an accident, is now a promising attorney, thanks to his fighting stamina and unconquerable spirit on the one hand and the financial assistance on the other extended to him by the Order of Ahepa for seven consecutive years in the form of special scholarships. He completed with honors his law course last summer at the Washington University in St. Louis. In addition to the law degree he also received a bachelor of arts degree. Before going to college Leo had finished his high school work at the Missouri School for the blind. Following his graduation from high school the Order of Ahepa stepped in and undertook his tuition expenses thus making it possible for him to enter college and the Law School.

In the seven years' struggle to make the grade Leo used a recording machine as a text book and his young brother, Russell, as a mentor. Russell, in order to help his blind brother, took up the law course also. He was still in high school when Leo entered college but he managed, through application and extra effort, to catch up with him and thus the two brothers were able to study together. At first Leo studied by having his younger brother read to him aloud repeatedly the lessons so that he could memorize them. However, this method proved wasteful in time and very hard to both. Then the idea of a recording machine came as a happy solution of the difficult problem. Russell would read the lessons and assignments into the machine and Leo would play the records when he felt like studying. With such cooperative study and perseverance both brothers were able to graduate together. Russell,

in addition to the law degree, received also the degree of bachelor of science in business administration. Both brothers passed successfully the State of Missouri bar examinations and were admitted also to practice before the Federal courts. Leo and Russell are the sons of Brother and Mrs. Spyridon Papanagis or Pappas. In expressing his gratitude to the Ahepa Leo wrote: "... I will always be deeply grateful and indebted to the Ahepa because without your scholarships I would not have been able to attend any University." The Ahepa rejoices with him and expresses the sincere wish that he and his gallant brother will be just as successful in their lives' career.

Donates \$500.00 for Chapter Home

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.—Stephen N. Dakis, who has just been released from his service in the army, has been elected president of Lincoln Ahepa Chapter No. 89.

Other officers are: Harry Magulas, vice president; Emil Vassiliou, secretary, Charles Criticos, recording secretary, John Batianis, treasurer, and Nicholas Costas, chairman of the board of governors.

Nick Zigoris, N. D. Economos, Emmanuel Magoulakis and Dimitrius Vasileopoulos were elected Governors, Christ Paparodis, athletic director, Peter Betchinis, chaplain, Thomas Raptou, warden, Charles Criticos, captain of the guard, and C. G. Constantopoulos, sentinel.

Bro. Christ Paparodis of Salem, Ohio, made a gift of \$500.00 toward a Lincoln Chapter home. We trust that others will follow his fine example.

The annual dinner dance was held on Lincoln's birthday.

Returns to Washington



MANCHESTER, N. H.—Lt. Col. James G. Basbas, A.U.S., has just returned from duty in the Middle East, where he served as American Assistant Military Attache to the exiled Greek and Yugoslav governments, from June 1943 to January 1944, when he returned to the War Department in Washington. Colonel Basbas made an extended tour to the Middle East, visiting the various Greek camps and military posts. He is a veteran member of the Camp Croft officer personnel and has performed duties as Adjutant of the old 7th Group, Theater Officer, and Assistant Classification Officer. He joined the colors as an enlisted man in 1927 and experienced six years of soldiering in the Infantry. He later had eight years on Officer Reserve Corps duty in Manchester and in 1931 received an Infantry Reserve Commission. His commission was transferred to the A.G.D. in 1935, at which time he commenced his tour of duty as an officer. Colonel Basbas is a past president of our Manchester, N. H., Ahepa Chapter No. 44. He is well known and greatly respected by officers and men of both the American and Greek Armies.

Wedding

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.—The recent wedding of Miss Mary Malavazos, charming daughter of one of our most enthusiastic Ahepans, Bro. Chris Malavazos, to Sgt. James H. Pappas of Dallas, Texas, was an outstanding social event in our community. The religious ceremony was celebrated in the All Saints Episcopal Church with all the solemnity and impressiveness of the rites of the Greek Orthodox Church. The Rev. Father N. Sevastiades of Cincinnati, Ohio, officiated. The ceremony was attended by a large crowd which filled the Church to its capacity. Bro. Tom Semos of Dallas, Texas, Past Supreme Governor of the Ahepa, was the best man. Maids of honor were the bride's two sisters, Misses Margarite and Joan and her cousin, Miss Angeline Harris. Flower girls were the little Misses Carrie Tassaromatis and Helen Cademenos and crown-bearer young Teddy Childs. Following the ceremony a luncheon and entertainment were tendered at the Country Club.

Daughters of Penelope

The reorganization work of our senior Auxiliary is progressing apace with highly satisfactory results. Neglected for a long time and left to shift for themselves, without adequate assistance and proper guidance on the part both of the Ahepa and their own organization, the Chapters of the Daughters have been steadily disintegrating. The action, therefore, of the Supreme Lodge of the Ahepa in taking a drastic hand in the situation was, indeed, timely and was welcomed with a sigh of relief by the rank and file of the Daughters throughout the country. The National Headquarters is receiving daily pledges of cooperation in the work undertaken and enthusiastic letters of approval from officers and members both of the parent and the auxiliary organizations. Many Ahepa Chapters are putting forth diligent efforts to establish Chapters of the Daughters while others are lending a helping hand to the Chapters which have been dormant and inactive and are bringing them back to life again. In their letters, our sisters are demonstrating an eagerness and a sincere desire to cooperate wholeheartedly with their parent organization in the promotion of our common aims and purposes and in the successful prosecution of our war effort. Many Chapters are reporting that they are doing fully their part in the program of the war service units by assisting their local Ahepa Chapters in the sale of war bonds, organizing Red Cross service groups, donating blood to the blood bank, collecting clothes for the stricken people of Greece, assisting in the salvage of war metals, raising funds for the national war chest and otherwise by contributing their share in all civic war activities. Many of the messages we are receiving are very expressive and we are quoting below from some of them:

The President of the Washington, D. C., Chapter No. 11, Sister Madia Comings, writes as follows: "I take this opportunity to inform you and the Supreme Lodge that Hermione Chapter No. 11 has adopted the constitution as presented by the Order of Ahepa. It is our sincere desire to cooperate wholeheartedly with the Order of Ahepa. It is also our desire to see the chapter progress; to cease being merely a social organization and to take an active part in the war effort. On assuming my duties as President I expressed to the members that henceforth we must direct our thoughts and efforts to war work and take our respective place alongside the Order of Ahepa. The sisters were very

enthusiastic and anxious to do their part."

The District Governor of District No. 6, New York, Sister Florence Houpis, wrote as follows: "My heartiest congratulations on the splendid job you are doing. At long last the Ahepans have taken matters in their own hands to make our auxiliary a more efficient and progressive one. All Chapters have been in the need of applications, constitutions and rituals. They now have them. Correspondence from Headquarters is being received and letters answered. We were so pleased at the new changes. We all are sure that they will mean a bright and glorious future for the Daughters. You can rest assured of our support and loyalty."

The Lieutenant Governor of District No. 13, Illinois, Sister Mary Pilikos, has this to say: "I know you will be proud to hear that we will have a joint installation with the Tri-City Chapter No. 120 of the Ahepa. I am proud of this event,



Lieutenant Pauline S. Papageorge

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Lieutenant Papageorge is the wife of Brother Drosos Papageorge, Past Lieutenant Governor of District No. 1, and Past President of Memphis Chapter No. 7. She received her commission in July, 1943, at the Kentucky General Hospital of the United States Army. Graduated from St. Anthony's School of Nursing of St. Louis, Missouri, in 1921. She possesses certificates in efficiency from the State Boards of Missouri and Tennessee and is now taking intensive training for over-seas duty.

Lieutenant Papageorge helped organize the local chapter of the Maids of Athens and served as their Chairman for 1940. She always took a genuine interest in helping Memphis Chapter No. 7 in its affairs.

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Both brothers state of Missouri are admitted al-

Federal courts sons of Brother panagis or Pap-gratitude to the I will always be indebted to the your scholar- been able to at- The Ahepa represses the sin- gallant brother al in their lives'

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O.—Stephen N. released from his been elected presi- chapter No. 89.

ry Magulas, vice allion, secretary, ing secretary, John Nicholas Costas, f governors.

Economos, Em- Dimitrius Vasile- governors, Christ- tor, Peter Betchu- Raptou, warden, of the guard, and sentinel.

of Salem, Ohio, toward a Lincoln at that others will

ance was held at

as it has been my desire for so long for the two organizations to hold a joint installation and at last it has come true. Our Ahepa Chapter here has been so considerate of us in the past that when we asked them to handle it as they saw fit they insisted that we of the Daughters take charge. So we compromised and we divided the work up, which makes it so much nicer."

The Past President of the Des Moines, Iowa, Chapter No. 38, Sister Hazel Kakos, comments briefly: "I received the new constitution and ritual and I think they are marvelous. I only wish I could have had them when I was President."

Sister Helen Gianoulakis, Secretary of the Hellas Chapter No. 9, Chicago, Illinois, gives us this assurance: "The Hellas Chapter is in favor of the reorganization of the Daughters of Penelope by the Supreme Lodge of the Ahepa. We are fully prepared to work 100 per cent with you."

The President of the Sacramento, California, Chapter No. 5, Sister Lillian Psihopedas, wrote as follows: "Upon receiving your letter and the new constitution we the Artemis Chapter No. 5 are very happy to be the senior ladies' auxiliary of the Order of Ahepa. We have always cooperated with the Ahepa Chapter in our city and they are very proud of us."

The above messages are only a few of the many National Headquarters has received. Space does not permit the publication of all.

Portland, Ore., Chapter a Model

The Troy Chapter No. 32 of Portland, Oregon, through Secretary Sister Helen S. Zervis, reports on the splendid work the Chapter is doing: "We have been participating in all civic defense work. We have given time and money and three afghans to the American Red Cross and we are collecting clothes for Greece. We have donated blood to the blood bank and have worked on the Ahepa war bond drive. We are also making cookies regularly for the Service Men's Center." This chapter was the first to report its new officers and to pay the per capita tax. It has thus set itself up as an example for the rest of the Chapters to follow. Our Oregonian sisters point the way.

New Officers

The following Chapters have reported their new officers: Washington, D. C., No. 11; Moline, Ill., No. 20; Springfield, Ohio, No. 22; Baltimore, Md., No. 27; Portland, Ore., No. 32; Des Moines, Iowa, No. 38; New Orleans, La., No.

55; South Bend, Ind., No. 60; Fresno, Cal., No. 71; Great Falls, Mont., No. 75; Meriden, Conn., No. 76; Butte, Mont., No. 78; Easton, Pa., No. 83; Reno, Nevada, No. 89; Waterloo, Iowa, No. 91; Chicago, Ill., No. 98; Kokomo, Ind., No. 99; Middletown, Ohio, No. 100; Milwaukee, Wis., No. 107; Sioux Falls, S. D., No. 108; Muncie, Ind., No. 113; Chicago, Ill., No. 114; Rockford, Ill., No. 101; Allentown, Pa., No. 61; Charlotte, N. C., No. 102; Chicago, Ill., No. 9; Duluth, Minn., No. 72; New York, N. Y., No. 36; Anderson, Ind., No. 7; Mason City, Iowa, No. 42; Grand Rapids, Mich., No. 90; East Chicago, Ill., No. 73; Cincinnati, Ohio, No. 13; Huntington, W. Va., No. 97; Albuquerque, N. Mex., No. 19; Bridgeport, Conn., No. 41; and West Palm Beach, Fla., No. 59.

New Chapters

Cynthia Chapter No. 110 in St. Louis, Mo., has the distinction of being the first chapter to be organized in this campaign to establish parallel to each Ahepa Chapter a Chapter of the Daughters. The Chapter was sponsored and organized by the St. Louis Chapter No. 53 of the Ahepa and the initiation of its charter members and installation of its officers took place October 28, 1943, with our District Governor of the 13th District, Sister Mary Tampoorlos, officiating. Sixty-four is the very impressive number of its charter members. They are the following:

Lula Leontsinis, Ida Anastas, Maria Cassimatis, Xanthula Strategos, Angeline Jonas, Martha Kekeris, Goldie Dellas, Demetra Lamperson, Penelope Strousser, Irene Pappas, Mary Spanos, Anna Goulias, Helen Melissaropoulos, Katina Glastris, Vernice Cassimatis, Mary Mavromatis, Sophia Menos, Ann Sarantakis, Angela Chiapelas, Ruby Coukoulis, Evangelia Squoras, Marie E. Leontsinis.

Gloria N. Caporal, Dorothea Cassimatis, Mary Constantine, Theine George, Anita Furla, Zoe Kocorakis, Eva Goulias, Christine Mrazek, Lillian Caro, Catherine Pelican, Dorothy Theodorow, Soteria Bouras, Mary Antonopoulos, Dorothy Varvares, Alexandra Koronis, Sotira Papadopoulou, Kalleope Dendrineles, Phyllis A. Massengill, Tasia Kiriakos, Katie Speroulias, Vasso Antonopoulos.

Kostula Caporal, Helen Gianoulakis, Orania George, Mary Avouris, Efevia Harantgas, Praxitheia Frangoulis, Helen Monypenny, Athanasia V. Maragos, Ourania Salaban, Julia Phillips, Georgia Tripolitis, Myche Melas, Polixene Cassimatis, Lena Chiapel, Pipina Chiapel, Magdaline Tompras, Piney Kourtesis, Frieda Chiapel, Kalliope Kiriakos, Kiki Careklas, Irene Squoras.

The officers of the Chapter are the following: Lula Leontsinis, President; Dorothea Cassimatis, Vice-President; Helen Gianoulakis, Secretary; Xanthula Strategos, Treasurer; Theine George, Chairman of the Board of Governors; Mary Avouris, Governor; Goldie Dellas, Governor; Eva Goulias, Governor; Helen Monypenny, Governor; Penelope Strousser, Priestess; Lillian Caro, Warden; Ourania Salaban, Captain of the Guard; Katina Glastris, Inside Sentinel, Dorothy Varvares, Outside Sentinel.

Providence, Rhode Island, has followed St. Louis in the parade of new Chapters. Under the sponsorship of the Sophocles Ahepa Chapter No. 106 the Althea Chapter No. 112 of the Daughters was duly organized. The initiation of its Charter members and installation of its officers took place on January 16, 1944, with the President of the Ahepa Chapter, Bro. Thomas D. Cook, and the other officers of the Chapter officiating. Twenty-seven members strong is the charter membership of this Chapter. They are the following: Nikki Markopoulos, Olga Joannidi, Helen Mihailides, Mary Tsagarakis, Ethel Rouvelas, Theodora Vican, Theodora Pliakas, Zoe Vican, Eugenia Stevens, Stella Pappas, Kaliope Rougas, Olga Rougas, Beatrice Lazarakis, Helen A. Pappas, Effie M. Goluses, Eugenia W. Pournaras, Demetra Christopoulos, Helen Vican, Frances Costakos, Mary Christelis, Ethel Karras, Kathryn Stappas, Theresa Stappas, Stella Costakos, Mary Samoorian, Helen P. Pappas, Corinne P. Maniatakos. The officers of the Chapter are the following: Eugenia Pournaras, President; Helen Vican, Vice-President; Theodora Pliakas, Secretary; Kathryn Stappas, Treasurer; Helen Mihailides, Chairman of the Board of Governors; Kaliope Rougas, Governor; Olga Joannidi, Governor; Mary Christelis, Governor; Stella Costakos, Priestess; Beatrice Lazarakis, Warden; Demetra Christopoulos, Captain of the Guard; Effie Goluses, Inside Sentinel; Mary Tsagarakis, Outside Sentinel.

Being Organized

Additional Chapters are in the process of organization in the following cities: Worcester, Mass.; Lynn, Mass.; Lowell, Mass.; Spokane, Wash.; Youngstown, Ohio; Vancouver, B. C.; and Endicott, N. Y.; Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

**BUY YOUR BONDS
FROM THE AHEPA
GIVE TO THE RED CROSS**

SEEDS OF HOPE

(Continued from page 5)

What we feel is heart-break at the sight of the universal wretchedness caused by the war. Anyone with a heart in his breast that is not of stone, can not but be broken-hearted in sorrow today as we look around us at the terrible devastation of human life.

Many of us are personally heart-broken by the death of one in our circle dear to us, sacrificed to the need to fight to protect the chance for everyone to go on trying to be decent—that chance which is the real meaning of what we call democracy. Such personal sorrow is numbing at first, like a deep wound. Great physical excitement keeps us up through its first thrust. But the suffering from it grows worse as the passage of time forces us to understand that it is not a dreadful nightmare, from which we may wake up. But fact. Final fact. A black curtain dropped forever. A tragic certainty.

Despair is the feeling that it is all over—defeat is final. But the folk-wisdom drawn from experience bids us realize that nothing human is ever final. What came to human beings after Burke had taken his despair down to the grave with him, was, perhaps not what Burke would have plotted on graph-paper as a blue-print; but it was by no means the utter ruin which he foresaw. On the contrary! The long long history of the world has proved over and over a hundred times, how our human race renews itself, pushes aside the black curtain of tragedy, refuses to say *la commedia e' finita*, steps forwards and begins life again. But one does not need to be a historian to know this; one needs only to realize that to give up hope in the future is nonsensical.

To have an absolute faith in the future is exactly as nonsensical. And, like despair, this faith is a sedative, drugging to drowsy fatalism part of our ability to act. If it is going to come out all right in the end, why worry? Perhaps one of the troubles with us today is that we had too great a faith in what the future would bring, if the war could be won from a military point of view. It is easy, in the midst of desperate fear, to overestimate what the end of fear will bring. When that faith proves unfounded, there is a bitter period of heart-sickness; and heart-sickness is suffering, acute, raging, as actual, as absorbing to our energies and attention as acute, raging physical pain. It takes the steadying experience of having lived through many years of the ups and downs of human existence to realize that even that suffering is not the same things as despair, has in fact no valid connection with it.

So then, if we hope—we cannot but

act. As long as there is hope, the desperateness of the need only sharpens the spur to action. No true American but agrees that the people of the world be given a chance, a free, untrammelled chance to decide their own destiny. We believe in their right to this; we believe—what American could not believe!—in the right of every people thus to have a chance. Now turning our eyes inward to our own hearts, what hindrance do we find there to our acting wholeheartedly on this belief, and clamoring at the tops of our voices that the people of the world must be given a free chance? We find in a dark corner of our hearts, do we not? another kind of despair which drags us to inaction—a despair about the influence of public opinion. We feel that probable obscure forces are at work, which we do not know about, do not understand, and so cannot combat. And one of the inner results of the fascist attack is a weakening of our confidence in the democratic procedures involved in letting our government know what we want, and insisting on getting it.

We have been told by cynics, by those who want to have an alibi for not doing their best, that just "unorganized" public opinion, such as we represent here today, is powerless in our democracy, in any democracy; that strongly unified organizations (the city political machine is a typical example of this sort of hard and heavy club held over the heads of our representatives in authority) which can give pre-election pledges of votes have all the real influence; that those in authority are swayed by the powers in our midst who can control votes, lots of them, and that what ordinary people such as we here, have to say, is whistling down the wind. Just as commercial-minded people say "Money talks" with the implication that money always says the final word, so politicians and those who fear politicians say drearily "Nobody in power cares what you say or think unless you've got the votes to back it up with." There's some truth in that. But it's not so simple. It is connected with human life and hence by definition, it is complex.

And even in regard to the control of votes, let it be remembered that we here "control" votes, because we have them, and we have voices to use. Now is the time to remember that privilege and strongly entrenched authority were once questioned and thrown down by Americans politically no more closely organized than we are. The cynical modern privilege and place can be questioned and brought to naught if we show boldness and persistence and energy. Votes—even massed organized votes—are not fixed objects, always the same in size and shape like a wheelbarrow on a garden path. They are part of human

life, hence renewing themselves, changing, born again. It is for us to dedicate ourselves to changing opinions and votes, in order to give the people of the world a chance. It is for us to keep close watch of what goes on—our newspapers, help to make that possible—and to cry out in protest against anything that keeps the people of any country in the world from having the same chance we ourselves would want to have in their place.

We can "bring pressure to bear" in a thousand ways, if we believe in American democracy. And if we don't believe, the Nazis and the fascists have already got a knife under our ribs.

Make no mistake, in fighting to make sure that the people of all the world have a free chance, we are throwing our weight into the struggle for far more than one country, one people alone. We are one with the people of any one country as we are one with humanity, not because we want to, but because we can't help it—humanity being one.

And here let the grandmother speak again, out of personal experience with the way human life goes on, out of personal observation of the oneness of humanity. Scientists who know all about chromosomes and genes (well, something about chromosomes and genes) tell us over and over that our complex biological inheritance is wholly heterogeneous. That's the way they put it. What a grandmother has seen with her own eyes over and over, is that the babies born into any family circle have so vast a throng of ancestors that, for all you know about them at their birth, they might as well be foundlings. One of the babies in what she had thought of as "her" family, turns out to be the true descendant of a single one of his grandparents—perhaps on the other side of the house. Another one greatly resembles a remote cousin. And a third becomes a person totally different from anybody the family had ever dreamed of—a composer of music, perhaps, or a bank robber. Mothers, in their young inexperience, have the naive idea that their children are "theirs," the product of two parents. What slowly dawns on grandmothers, from long years of observation of what goes on in the laboratory of the family is the astounding fact that their children are everybody's—are children of Man, of Humanity, sons of God,—not of the Perkinses.

And more than this, grandmothers absolutely know from their experience that by and large, a baby born into the Perkins family, brought up by them approximately in the Perkins standards, will by the time he is a man, be able to get along with other Perkinses without constantly trying to cut their throats. This bears on the future of humanity without war.

OUR DEBT TO GREECE

(Continued from page 14)

unjustly treated is useless labor and vain expense; you believe that to live quietly and neglect your duties, while you give up one thing after another and allow others to seize on everything, brings marvelous prosperity and great security.

What better definition of "isolationism" can be found anywhere?

Again in the Third Philippic, Demosthenes warns the Athenians in words that might well be applied to the United States in the pre-war period:

But we look without concern on the man's increasing strength, each determined, so at least it seems to me, to count that time a gain in which another is destroyed; not considering or planning how Greece may be saved. For everyone knows that Philip is just like an epidemic or a fever, which, however distant it may now seem to be, ultimately overtakes us.

When Demosthenes inveighs against Philip's attitude toward the Greek states, we are irresistibly reminded of Hitler:

For you see, Athenians, how far the man has gone in arrogance. He gives you not even a choice of engaging him actively or keeping quiet, but uses threats, and, they say, makes outrageous speeches. Incapable of resting content with what he has conquered, he is always trying to add to his possessions and spreads his net about us on every side while we dally and sit still.

And finally, the rumormonger of Athens were clearly no different from the rumormongers of today:

As for you, some circulate rumors that Philip is negotiating with the Spartans for the humiliation of the Thebans and the dissolution of the free cities; others, that he has sent ambassadors to the King of Persia; others, that he is fortifying cities among the Illyrians; and others of us go about inventing stories as each one chooses. But I believe, Athenians, as god is my witness, that he is drunk with the greatness of his achievements and dreams of many such actions in imagination, since he sees the complete lack of opponents and is exhilarated by what he has done. But most certainly I do not believe he chooses to act so that the sill-

est of us knows what he is going to do; for the rumormongers are the silliest of us all.

By such arguments Demosthenes at last roused the Athenians to vigorous action. An allied army of Boeotians and Athenians met Philip at Chaeronea in 338 B.C. The allies were utterly defeated and all Greece submitted to the rule of Macedonia. It is undoubtedly true that Demosthenes in his efforts to arouse the Athenians often made exaggerated statements to enforce his points. And it seems to be true that Philip, because of the leading role which Athens had played in earlier times and the strength of her fleet, honestly desired the cooperation of the Athenians. But no one can read Demosthenes' impassioned speeches without feeling that he was leading the fight for freedom and carrying on the tradition that had made Athens great.

That the great tradition still lives in Greece the events of the past three years have clearly shown. The significance of the valiant struggle of the Greeks against Axis aggression can hardly be overestimated. On the material side Greek resistance delayed the extension of Axis rule to the Eastern Mediterranean; it exploded the myth of the military might of Italy; and above all, it forced the Germans to waste precious months in the Spring of 1941, thus holding up the attack on Russia and contributing materially to the failure of that attack.

On the moral side also the importance of the Greek resistance was very great. At a time when one nation after another was yielding to the Axis—France signing an armistice, Hungary, Roumania and Bulgaria bowing before the conqueror—Greece and the Yugoslav people alone stood firm against aggression and tyranny and opposed the new order of slavery in Europe. Greece's fight for freedom thrilled the friends of democracy throughout the world. She raised a voice that strengthened the faith of all peoples in the cause of liberty. She made it clear that the struggle was not one between the British Empire and a German Empire, but for the cause of freedom and against the deadly threat to our common inheritance of justice, liberty and Christian civilization. It may truly be said that the triumphs of her defenders and their self-sacrifice gave more than anything else the moral tone to the war unleashed on the world by the totalitarian powers.

—Reprinted from "Greece of Tomorrow," the excellent booklet recently published by the American Friends of Greece, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

CHICAGO PAGEANT MESSAGES

(Continued from page 20)

man in the country and Chairman of the National Board of Coordinators of the Ahepa War Service Units.

Brother Pofanti presented a \$40,000,000 check, the proceeds of War Bond sales to December 12th, to Rear Admiral Taylor in an impressive ceremony in which all the National Group representatives participated. Rear Admiral Taylor, in accepting the check for Secretary of the Navy, the Honorable Frank Knox, lauded the splendid work of the Groups. Mr. Knox, who was unable to personally attend the ceremony, expressed his congratulations to Brother Pofanti and his committee in the following telegram which was read to all present:

"The Secretary of the Navy extends his hearty congratulations to the National Groups Division of the War Finance Committee of Illinois on the completion of their forty million dollar Bond selling campaign to purchase a cruiser to be

presented to the United States Navy as a Christmas present. The Navy accepts it with gratitude and pledges that this fine new ship provided by the efforts of the twenty-nine national groups of Illinois will be manned and fought as to add new luster to the United States Navy."

Red Cross Sends Messages To Relatives In Greece

(Continued from page 7)

Recent announcement was made that the Mercy Fleet, carrying food and Red Cross medical supplies to Greece, has been authorized to add a ninth vessel. These vessels travel under safe-conduct from belligerent governments.

American Red Cross Message Service handled 35,000 communications between Greece and America during the calendar year of 1943. Anxious American relatives sent 10,000 messages to members of their families in Greece and 6,000 replies were received. Another 10,000 messages came into the United States

from Greece, and American relatives answered by sending 9,000 messages.

The messages are brief, only 25 words each, for that is the limit the Red Cross accepts for delivery, yet they bring a wealth of comfort to members of families and friends for whom all regular means of communication has been cut off by war.

Sometimes messages come through from abroad very quickly. At other times, they may be delayed in censorship, by lack of shipping, or difficulty in locating the addressee. Three months from sender to addressee is probably the record for the fastest message to date. The average time now is four months, where a year ago it was seven. A "round trip," the message and its reply, takes eight months to a year.

To be accepted, all messages must be written on Red Cross civilian message blanks which may be obtained at the sender's local Red Cross chapter. If contact with relatives and friends has been lost, an inquiry as to their whereabouts and welfare may be requested instead of a message.

ORDER OF AHEPA

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March - April
1944

Volume XVIII
Number 2

The **AHEPAN**

March
April
1944



... WAS BEFORE

In this Issue

"I Am An American Day," to be celebrated May 21st, is of interest to every American. On page 12, we give you an interesting program, written by Prof. George E. Mylonas. It is offered with the hope that it will help American-Hellenic committees responsible for arranging programs for that day.

A Revolution Against Tyranny is an address by Vice-President Wallace on the occasion of Greek Independence Day. It carries an important message to every Ahepan. Read it on page 5.

On page 16, we give you pictures of Ahepa's new National Home in Washington.

Greece and The Dodecanese is a scholarly topic by Professor David M. Robinson of Johns Hopkins University. It should prove interesting and enlightening to all.

Learn about our ally Norway in this issue.

The cover illustration is by E. L. Cockler, of a scene near the Lake Placid Club. The plate is used through the courtesy of *The Horse*, Washington, D. C.

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JOHN SEXTON & CO., 1944

MARCH-APRIL

1944

The AHEPAN

VOL. XVIII

NUMBER 2

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Issued bi-monthly.

MARCH-APRIL, 1944

3

... THE TWO MONTHS ...

THE BOMBING OF GERMANY

Voices have been raised recently in England as well as in the United States, protesting against the intensive bombing of Germany by English and American air forces. Several churchmen of different denomination protested in the name of sensibility or of humanitarianism, which would seem to be quite out of season, against what the English writer Vera Brittain calls "Massacre by bombing." To hear these protests, the bombing of Germany constitutes a kind of useless savagery. The military results they may achieve do not in any way justify the suffering brought upon non-combatant Germans by the frightful assault from the skies. It would be difficult to imagine a more erroneous argument than that. It is not the allies who invented this technique of war. Mussolini's Italy was the first to try it out in the war on Abyssinia, and it has not been forgotten that Duce's son, piloting a bomber, recorded in his diary the joy that he experienced in seeing bombs pitilessly massacre women and children fleeing along the Ethiopian roads. During the civil war in Spain, Hitler's airmen, in the service of General Franco, did not hesitate to employ the same tactics; the ruins of the old Basque city of Guernica serve as ample proof. In the course of the present war, when the Luftwaffe had the European skies all to itself, it mercilessly destroyed Varsovie; when the Netherlands army had already surrendered, German aviators systematically razed an entire section of Rotterdam. During the battle of Belgium and of France, they machine-gunned, without hesitation, long lines of refugees plowing along the roads. In the course of the battle of England, the German air force tried to corner England into making peace by hurling hundreds of tons of bombs on London, on Coventry and into every corner of the British Isles.

It is not by virtue of the adage "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth," that the allies decided to proceed with the bombing of Germany. It is not revenge which inspires them, but military necessity alone. While the German air force attacked towns and villages without discrimination and massacred civilians with a sadistic joy, allied airmen bomb, with the highest precision possible, military and industrial objectives in Germany. It happens, obviously, that from time to time residential sections are hit, even hospitals and churches. But this is not done purposely. What the allied air forces are trying to achieve, and they are doing so with greater efficacy day by day, is the destruction of military objectives, railroad centers, communication lines and particularly the hundreds of factories which are working in the interests of German air power. This systematic destruction, coincident with the great success of our Russian allies, is of a nature to save tens of thousands of human lives, lives of American and British soldiers, lives of the soldiers of all the United Nations which will hurl their forces into the assault on the European fortress one day—a day that is drawing ever near. It is perfectly understandable that under circumstances like these, allied military heads responsible for the lives of their men, do not attach the slightest importance to the whining of a few over-sensitive souls, a few delirious churchmen who, saving their pity for German civilians, have none left for their own fellow citizens. Some of these humanitarians are simply blinded by good faith. It must not be overlooked, however, that some of them are knowingly participating in an offensive let loose by Dr. Goebbels' propaganda bureau.

On the same subject, the reply made at the time by President Roosevelt, by military heads and by a certain number of bishops and catholic personalities, to those who protested against

the bombing of the Abbey of Mt. Cassino, against the bombing of the Papal Villa Castel Gondolfo, or against the bombing of Rome, can only be met with wholehearted approval. We have, for Rome, for its monuments of Christian art, as well as for what remains of the Rome of the Caesars, a respect and an infinite affection. We hope as dearly as anyone else that the trend of the battle will allow these sanctuaries of religion and art to be spared. But, once more, we place the life of any one of the boys who are defending civilization against the Germans a hundred times higher than the most venerable sanctuary, the most ancient stone or the most wonderful painting. It is claimed—but the fact has not been officially confirmed—that the allied military command in Italy hesitated some time before bombing the secular Abbey of Mt. Cassino and that this hesitation perhaps has cost the lives of more than 750 American soldiers. We hope that this information is in every way untrue. If it be true, it constitutes a most tragic mistake.

ABOUT-FACE IN THE BALKANS

Reports from Swiss sources indicate that stormy discussions took place between the Wilhelmstrasse and the German General Staff before the latter decided on the total occupation of the Balkans. The German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Joachim von Ribbentrop, was anxious to negotiate the withdrawal from the war of the Balkan countries through direct agreements between the Governments of Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria on the one hand, and the Anglo-American authorities in the Mediterranean on the other. Ribbentrop's plan was to use the Balkans to stir up suspicion and ill feeling between the Russians and their allies. Early in February a representative from the Wilhelmstrasse in Berne declared to a group of foreign journalists that Ribbentrop had succeeded in winning the support of the Führer and the leaders of the Nazi party to this audacious plan.

As a matter of fact, the "pacifist" activities of government circles in Budapest, Bucharest and Sofia were shrewdly encouraged by Germany's diplomatic representatives. Moreover, Ribbentrop sent special envoys to the Balkan capitals, who were answerable to him only, and were instructed to avoid any contact with the German military chiefs in the Balkans. The German High Command for weeks had been urging a military occupation of the Balkan countries, in order to safeguard the communications with the German armies in the Ukraine, and to effect an orderly retreat to the line of the Carpathians and the Prut. For this reason German military attachés in Budapest and Bucharest several times threatened to resign. The purpose of Hungarian, Rumanian and Bulgarian diplomats, who had been well schooled by Ribbentrop, was to try and contact the Anglo-American authorities in the Mediterranean, in order to avoid at any cost a Soviet occupation of the Balkan countries.

They constantly brought up the spectre of Russian armies surging towards Western Europe, up to the Dardanelles and as far as the Northern Italian border, as they pleaded for a sort of neutralization of the Balkans. But the leaders of the democratic movements in the Balkans, "The Democratic Front for Independence" in Hungary, "The Patriotic Front" in Rumania, and the "National Front" in Bulgaria, were successful in warning the United Nations against the pacifist maneuvers of the emissaries of the Kallay Government in Hungary and Antonescu in Rumania, and the whole clique of the Boshiloff.

(Continued on page 34)

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A REVOLUTION AGAINST TYRANNY

Address by the Honorable Henry A. Wallace, Vice President of the United States, on Greek Independence Day at a meeting sponsored by the American Friends of Greece and the Federation of Greek Communities and Societies of Greater Boston, at Boston Symphony Hall, Boston, Massachusetts, Sunday, March 26, 1944. This message was broadcast directly to Greece by short and medium wave.

On Annunciation Day, March 25, 1821, Archbishop Germanos of Patras and a little band of Greeks kindled the spark that started a revolution against tyranny. That is why we celebrate the anniversary of the independence of Greece, a day worthy of remembrance everywhere in the world.

The road to freedom is a long road and a rocky one. The pledge solemnly given by Archbishop Germanos and those who stood beside him to fight until Greece was free was the outgrowth of the relentless efforts of Greeks to regain their independence. They revolted eighteen times before freedom was won. When men under the Nazi yoke wonder whether the struggle is worthwhile, they remember that Greeks throughout two thousand five hundred years of history have always believed that there is no life worth having except a life of freedom. Sooner or later throughout all history they have thrown off tyrannies of whatever nature by whomsoever imposed.

We will never forget that Greece which wished to live in peace resisted a treacherous attack by the Fascist Empire of Italy in 1940. With her ideas and with her arms she astonished the world and crushed the attack. Fascist Italy never recovered and Mussolini's dream of empire came to an inglorious end.

To save themselves from utter destruction the Fascists betrayed the glorious memories of Garibaldi, Mazzini, and Cavour and put the Italian people in bondage to the Nazis. Hitler then started his blitzkrieg against Greece.

We shall always remember that Greece met the assault of the Nazi army with impassioned skill. Greece again lighted a flame as bright as that which lit freedom's skies over Thermopylae. She delayed the German attack on Russia for several precious weeks and gave Britain time to defend the Mediterranean. Greece aided in the winning of this war and gained our everlasting gratitude. She went down under the power of overwhelming numbers and modern mechanical devices. But the darkness into which Hitler plunged her now promises soon to be lifted. Greece cannot be permanently enslaved.

Even as I speak women and children

are dying of hunger in Athens, in Epirus and in Thrace. They are dying because they would not yield. These dead shall not be forgotten. The men who are responsible for their deaths shall face the bar of justice. They shall be judged by free people — by the free people of Greece.

The invaders are seeking to break the spirit of the Greeks by enforcing a policy of terrorism and systematic extermination, but up in the mountains brave men carry on a warfare with whatever



Vice President Wallace

arms they can find. The whole population of Greece has refused to come to any terms with the oppressors.

You are the kinsmen of the Greeks. You are Americans. It is my understanding that as a part of the celebration of Greek Independence Day each American of Greek descent is purchasing an extra American war bond. Your fellow Americans and your sons who are in the armed forces of the United States will recognize your accomplishment as further proof that you remember the

heroism of your own soldiers and those of all our Allies.

Democracy is not a finished job. Less than one hundred years ago part of our population were slaves. Years ago signs in taverns read "No Irishmen Allowed." Today there are still inequalities and injustices but we have been moving and we will continue to move toward real democracy.

We believe in and we fight for the dignity and freedom of man. We know in America that each race has something of value to contribute to democracy. We must give to the minority groups among us the best that we have and they must show their appreciation by helping wholeheartedly to preserve for America the best that is in the minority groups.

As Americans we believe that all people have a right to enjoy the blessings of democracy. Let us teach our children that racial and religious minorities are part of the very life blood of this country. There are people here whose parents lived in Greece, in Africa, in Russia, in England, in Germany, in Ireland, in Italy and in many other lands. They are a strength and not a weakness to our nation. No racial or religious group is inferior because of its heredity. Members of a race may be inferior for many years because they have not had economic opportunities or proper food or because they have not been educated but these inferiorities can be overcome in America. We believe not only in political and economic democracy but also in the education and opportunity which will make genetic democracy a reality.

The Nazis hate genetic democracy. They believe that every race in the world except their own is genetically inferior. They believe that every American belongs to an inferior race and that every racial and religious group except their own should be enslaved. We believe that the New World is a chosen land, not for one race, but a chosen land in which all of us living together can preserve a democracy free from bigotry and oppression. We believe this chosen land should become an example which the whole world will want to imitate.

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wrote a letter to the *New York Times*. He said, "Thanks, Uncle Sam. Today I became an American citizen. Every immigrant from Germany knows what despotism means because he has personally experienced the loss of liberty. He fights against the Hitler mind, against the schemer and the pseudo-intellectual who is a path-finder for Hitler, and whose idiom he knows from bitter first-hand knowledge. By his experiences he can accurately forecast what would have happened if America had not girded itself to resist and destroy Hitler and what he stands for. Every American would have been compelled to bow to the commandments of Hitler. A 'Gauleiter,' taking his orders from Berlin, would decide whether he belonged to the master race. Every step in the process of living and dying would be fully ordered under the watchful eye of the Gestapo. Yes, it could have happened here."

That is the end of the new citizen's letter. That which he feared must never happen here. Demagogues in Germany inflamed majority groups against all minority groups. There are demagogues here. When we hear them say "America for Americans," we reply, "We, too, believe in America for Americans—America for all Americans of every race and every creed." This is the miracle of America—her capacity to make Europeans into patriotic citizens by the compelling power of her freedom-loving ideals. Sometimes I think first and second generation Americans know and appreciate America better than those of us who have lived here for seven generations.

Some people say that democracy is impossible because part of our population is shiftless, lazy and incapable of self-government. They point to the slum-dwellers and the share-croppers as proof that many people cannot rise out of their misery. I have seen the Ida B. Wells Homes where families from the slums have become self-supporting, healthy and proud of themselves and of our country. Let me give you another example of the ability of people to advance in America. In 1937 one hundred share-cropper families in one community, sixty white and forty negro families, lived in abject poverty. Their average net worth was \$23. Some of these people could not read and write and they were all, judging from their records of achievement, shiftless and no-account. The Farm Security Administration bought the land, helped them build decent homes, made them loans for tools, and aided them in marketing their crops. At the end of seven years, the average net worth of each family was not \$23, but \$2,170. They had purchased their farms, loan payments were up to date and the United States Government will

get back every dollar it risked on these so-called shiftless people. They are tax payers now. This also is the spirit of America. Seventh generation Americans are not past redemption, no matter how low they sink.

We shall fight until the people of Greece, France, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Norway, Poland, Belgium, China and all the other countries which are under the tyrant's heel are free. Citizens of every land will again be able to say openly and proudly, "I am a Greek," or "I am a Frenchman," or "I am a Dane," or "I am a Jew." They will be able to do more than that. They will be able to say, "I am a Person—I am a free man."

Every man and woman has the right to earn a living, to live in good surroundings, to live in freedom, to live without fear. No man should be persecuted because he belongs to a minority race or a minority creed. We look forward in confidence and hope to the day when every child as he grows up will be proud that he and his parents are Protestants, Catholics, Orthodox or Jews. Every child has the right to grow up feeling that he is a person, a unique and worthwhile part of America and, therefore, part of a decent world.

HIGH FLIGHT

By JOHN MAGEE

Oh! I have slipped the surly bonds
of Earth
And danced the skies on laughter-
silver wings;
Sunward I've climbed, and joined
the tumbling mirth
Of sun-split clouds;—and done a
hundred things
You have not dreamed of—wheeled
and soared and swung
High in the sunlit silence. Hov'ring
there,
I've chased the shouting wind along,
and flung
My eager craft through footless
halls of air . . .
Up, up, the long, delirious burning
blue
I've topped the wind-swept heights
with eager grace,
Where never lark, or even eagle
flew—
And, while with silent lifting mind
I've trod
The high untrespassed sanctity of
space,
Put out my hand and touched the
face of God.

WHAT ABOUT THE GREEKS?

President Roosevelt and the other Allied leaders who had any kind of a hand in the "deal" whereby Soviet Russia is to get a portion of the Italian fleet when hostilities on the European front have been concluded, did not strike a popular chord with their announcement.

In the first place we agree that Italy must pay the penalty for its war against us and the rest of the Allied nations. They cannot expect to pick up the threads of their national life where they dropped them when they surrendered to the Allies. The greater portion of their fleet must be taken away and other amends must be made.

But we believe that in any penalties against the Italians, the gallant Greeks are entitled to first call.

It was Greece that set the Italians back on their heels and forced Mussolini to call on his pal Hitler for aid. The Greeks were knocking Mussolini's troops and armies hither and yon, and doing a workmanlike job of it too, until Hitler sent his panzer and airplanes and infantry into that country and swept aside opposition.

And still the Greek fought on and is still fighting on.

Greece has borne the brunt of a brutal Nazi domination for two long years. It has been impoverished. The country, never a rich one, must secure indemnities of some sort from both Italy and Germany. And a logical recipient of a portion of the Italian fleet is Greece.

Russia is a great and powerful nation. Russia has a surplus of many of the world's most important and vital minerals. Russia has the manpower to build and the money to pay for a great navy.

The Greek nation—one of the world's best fighters—is not blessed with many of the advantages that the other nations of the world, in particular, Russia, enjoy.

It would not be too much for the Allies to give Greece half of the Italian war fleet and a good many of the merchant vessels belonging to that nation and to Germany.

It will be many years before Greece is restored to the position it held before the war. The fact that the country is still occupied by the Germans should not lessen by one degree the interest the United States and the Allies should take in that country's future.

There will have to be vast rehabilitation work carried on in Greece after the war. The nation has been plundered of what treasures it did possess before the war. Its people have been brutally slain or driven into slavery.

We cannot lose sight of the fact that the Greeks held up the German drive and actually defeated the Italians, giving the Allies valuable time in which to mend defenses in the Near East and in Africa.

Surely such gallantry is entitled to dividends.

Editorial from the Richmond, California, Independent, March 12, 1944.

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GREECE AND THE DODECANESE

By DAVID M. ROBINSON
Johns Hopkins University

We are all Greeks in more than one sense. There was a creative mind, and Greece has been the teacher of the world. The word "Hellenes" suggests no longer a race, but intelligence, and those are called Hellenes who share in Greek culture. "Ἕλληνας χαλοῦνται οἱ τῆς παιδείας τῆς ἡμετέρας μετέχοντες," words of Isocrates inscribed on the Gennadeion library of the American School of Classical Studies in Athens. All our laws, religion, and art have their roots in Greece. All forms of literature, science, and philosophy and art started in Greece. Most of our human truths were first expressed by the Greeks, and they will never die. Even our Constitution owes to the Greeks the idea of a check on the executive, the idea of congress and of a senate. Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Madison, Hamilton, Thomas Paine, and many others looked to the Greeks for models, especially to Plato, Aristotle, Demosthenes, and Polybius. Adams in his "Defense of the Constitutions of Government of the United States of America" devotes ten pages to Polybius, saying that the idea of the balancing of the three orders of government was best expressed in Polybius. Madison thought that the Achaean League was the most ancient federation and learned much from it. "History informs us of no long-lived republic which had not a senate," says Madison. He felt that an assembly was a check against tyranny and quotes Polybius at length. It was Greece which gave the impetus to good architecture and good art in America, as is well shown by the Metropolitan Museum exhibition of pictures of buildings in the United States which were influenced by Greek architecture. This so-called Greek Revival in the early nineteenth century led to the first body of professional architects. It was the Greek Spirit which made architecture in America a genuine and true art.

It was Greece which first set the standard of liberty, which first taught the world, as Euripides says, "to stand from fear set free." She fought against Persian despotism at Marathon, Thermopylae, Salamis, and Plataea. A bronze serpent column originally erected at Delphi and now standing in front of the Mosque of At Meidan in the Hippodrome at Istanbul bears witness to this, with its list of the many different Greek city-states which took part in the fight. The Greeks realized that absolute power is corrupting but, "There is a sickness which infects all tyrants," as Aeschylus says. The tyrant becomes himself a slave to fear and cannot trust his friends. He becomes lonely and loveless and very different from the true citizen of Plato's Republic. This tiny country of Greece produced more good art and literature and culture in a century than any other country has done. She gave us the very word "democracy" and taught the world to think and reason and that "living without thinking is no living at all," as Plato says. We still have the problems discussed by Plato and Aristotle. The modern world needs nothing more than it does another Aristotle. If the world had listened to Plato and the ancient Greek idea of humanism and a "law for man" and not a "law for thing," this modern catastrophic collision would never have occurred.

The Greeks gave us humanism and the humanities. They believed in *Paideia*, education and discipline and culture and character. We are enrolled in the war world under that banner, but if we allow Greek civilization and the humanities during this war to surrender to mechanics and material things, we shall lose the very things for which we are supposed to be fighting and wars will continue. The only chance for world peace is to preach the Hellenistic Greek idea of the brotherhood of mankind and make the law for man and not for things or economics. As a recent writer has well said: "Idealism without efficiency is futile; but efficiency without idealism is fatal." True victory can only be won



Members of the Sacred Brigade in front of the Greek Church at Sfax.

by a revival of the Greek spirit. Munitions and aeroplanes will help win the war, but the pen is mightier than the sword. Weapons of humanism and hellenism must be forged, and such a new secret weapon will bring final and eternal peace. This is a Hellenocentric world, and we must keep the idea of *logos*, a Greek word for history which originally meant enquiry into the truth of all things, and combine it with the Roman idea of "humanitas."

Even our modern military manoeuvres and tactics and strategy are Greek, though the engines of war are more advanced, carrying out the ancient ideas of tanks and aeroplanes.

Greece is still a watch-word to the earth:
When man would do a deed of worth,
He points to Greece, and turns to tread,
So sanction'd, on the tyrant's head;
He looks to her, and rushes on
Where life is lost or freedom won.

—Byron, "The Siege of Corinth."

The Greeks wrote and built for all time. As Plutarch says, "The Parthenon seems as if built yesterday," and it will always be the "Best gem which the earth wears on her zone," earth's supreme achievement in sculpture and architecture, the majestic matchless marvel of all ages.

The elements of all that human thought can frame
Of lovely or sublime did join to rear the fabric of that fane.

What the Greeks did and said, fits all times. They had many of the same problems as we have, for example the problem of internationalism in the Delian Confederacy, some of whose members revolted; the problem of isolationism, which Demosthenes unsuccessfully opposed in the Philippics and Olynthiaics; the problem of an ancient Hitler in Philip of Macedon, who anticipated Hitler's methods and even used the Hitler gesture as seen on his coins. Read the end of Demosthenes' third Philippic for a striking parallel to the modern situation before the war. Philip had the idea of conquering the world by hook or crook and mostly by crook. He used every means to attain that end, and first said, "Divide and rule."

"Since the world began no man has ever prevailed upon Athens to attach herself in the security of servitude to the oppressors of

mankind, however formidable. The Greeks bow to no man and are never slaves," was Demosthenes' reply to that ancient Hitler, Philip of Macedon. The Romans conquered them in 146 B.C. under Lucius Mummius, and in 86 B.C. under Sulla, but Greece, though conquered, conquered Rome. The Byzantines had to adopt the Greek language and culture. The Greek language was the language of Roman times in the East, of the New Testament, and of the Byzantine Empire. It was even the literary language of Rome. Julius Caesar, when being assassinated, spoke in Greek and did not say, "Et tu, Brute," but *Kαὶ σὺ, Βροῦτέ, ἢ καὶ σὺ, φίλον*, as Suetonius quotes it. I know of some forty letters written by Augustus in Greek, one found by us in excavations at Sardis and published in Buckler-Robinson, *Greek and Latin Inscriptions of Sardis*. Many writers of Roman times like Polybius, Diodorus, Appian, Cassius Dio, Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Quintus of Smyrna, and countless others wrote in Greek. Athanasius, St. John Chrysostom, the golden-tongued orator, and Gregory were Greeks. Nine Popes and an Archbishop of Canterbury were Greek. The Greeks saved the world from Mohammedanism, as at Salamis they had freed the world from the threat of oriental despotism, and we hope that the Greeks will again save our Christian inheritance. St. Paul, educated in Greek, had the vision at Antioch over-against-Pisidia, where I excavated what is perhaps the earliest Christian cathedral with the name of bishop Optimus in Greek, to realize that Christianity as modified by Greek philosophy, was a religion for Gentiles as well as for Jews, and for the whole world. We are not living a Semitic civilization but we live today a Greek civilization, and the Greek influence in all fields of modern culture is paramount and dominant. Even in Turkey till recently the high officials, professors, governors, senators, and big business men were Greeks. The Greeks of today are descendants of those of ancient days and have proven themselves worthy of their ancestors in the modern battles of the Pindus, of Koritza, at Santa Quaranta, Argyrocastro, Pogradets, Tepeleni, and elsewhere. It is a modern Greek miracle that the Greeks were able to drive back the Italians and hold the Germans long enough for Russia to prepare. Greece was the first country in this world to defeat any of the Axis Powers, and the delay to German plans was the beginning of the downfall of the Nazis.

Three sad years of hunger and humiliation, of pillage, piracy, and plunder, of massacres and murders, of spying and starvation, have now passed since at three o'clock in the morning Italy presented an ultimatum to Metaxas, who turned it down flatly before



Photo by Hellenic News Service

A Blenheim at a Greek bomber squadron.

the sun rose. The Greek War Relief Association has raised more than ten and a half million dollars throughout the United States, and Baltimore has done its share. Starvation has been materially reduced, and much food and many medical supplies sent by Swedish boats and distributed through Greece and the islands. But again famine faces the Greeks because of bad crops and Nazi destruction and looting of the crops which there are. We are now collecting clothing and have more than a million items in a warehouse in New York, ready for shipment. But more must be done or Greece will be starved out. This will be a sad winter, and thousands may perish. I am confident that in this year of 1944 Greece will again be free, but it is no easy task, and recent reverses in the Dodecanese prolong the misfortune.

The Islands. Not only Greece should be liberated, but the islands and especially the Dodecanese should be restored to Greece. These are

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.

These islands have been Greek since Homer and even earlier. The Minoan manners of 2000-1200 B.C. were modern. In Crete there was bull hating on a Minoan holiday, and women wore décolleté and beautiful dresses, sitting in boxes at dances and other gay parties. Crete was an optimistic land with a love of the beautiful, to which all later peoples probably owe their sense of the philocalic. It took the Turks twenty-five years in the longest siege in history to capture Candia and yet the Germans took it with parachutists in less than twenty-five hours. But under the Turks Greek civilization survived and was easily restored in 1896 when the Turks were driven out as we hope the Germans soon will be. In Rhodes under the Knights of St. John, knighthood was in flower until in 1812 Suleiman the Magnificent conquered the island of the Rose, the symbol on its coins.

I have often visited the Dodecanese in 1902, 1910, 1928, 1931, and last in 1938, when an Italian hydroplane brought me back to Athens from Rhodes, and I have always felt that these islands were Greek, these lovely "sprinkled islands that o'erlace the sea," as Browning says. They were occupied with the help of the Greeks by the Italians in May, 1912, and were actually promised to Greece by Governor Ameglio and General Presbiteri and the Italians who said that the Italian occupation was temporary. Again on August 10, 1920, Italy agreed to turn over the Dodecanese after on May 17, 1920, a unanimous resolution of the United States Senate had proclaimed that the Dodecanese should be awarded to Greece. There is not time to speak of all the Dodecanese, thirteen of them, a baker's dozen, Rhodes, Cos, Lipsus (these three not in the mediaeval list of the Dodecanese, which included Nicaria and Castellorizo), Calymnus, Patmus, Lerus, Nisyros, Syme, Telus, Chalce, Astypalaea, Carpathus, Casus. Castellorizo is not one of the Dodecanese, as is often said, but was also ceded to Italy with the Dodecanese.

I shall mention briefly Rhodes, Cos, Patmus, and Lerus. Rhodes was one of the seven places which "vie'd for Homer's birth with emulation pious." It became a center of art and literature. It produced one of the seven wise men, Cleobulus, whose round well-built stone tomb I have visited at Lindus, 38 miles from the city of Rhodes, where St. Paul landed and the Danes have excavated with great success (a cast of the relief of the ship now in Copenhagen). At Rhodes was one of the seven wonders of the world, the colossal bronze statue of Helios (100 feet high), the Sun-god, which, however, did not straddle the harbor as represented on medieval coins with ships sailing between the legs. Rhodes had a great school of oratory and philosophy, where Aeschines recited his oration against Ctesiphon and was proclaimed a great orator, to which Aeschines replied, "But you should have heard Demosthenes." In Rhodes (clara Rhodos) studied Cicero, Brutus, Cassius, Julius Caesar, Augustus, Tiberius (who also studied astrology

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under Thrasyllus of Rhodes), and many another famous man. From Rhodes came great works of art, the Farnese Bull in Naples, the Laocoon in the Vatican, marble heads in the possession of Dr. Shear, myself, a marble statue in Providence, R. I., and others in America, the sleeping bronze Eros in the Metropolitan Museum, from which most later Roman and Renaissance sleeping Cupids were adapted. Rhodes has produced wonderful vases and embroideries. Here the Goddess of Wisdom was born and the whole world trembled. No greater poem has been written about Rhodes than Pindar's Seventh Olympian. I quote Browning's free reading of the third epode in this ode.

And to these Rhodians she, the sharp-eyed one,
Gave the supremacy, in every art.
And, nobly-labouring play the craftsman's part
Beyond all dwellers underneath the sun,
So that the very ways by which ye pass
Bore sculpture, living things that walk or creep
Like as the life: whence very high and deep
Indeed the glory of the artist was.

Cos. The neighboring island of Cos, where 4,000 Italians recently refused to help the Greeks against the Germans, famous for its olives and lettuce, produced the first scientific school of medicine. From Cos came the father of medicine, Hippocrates, whose oath those graduating from medical schools still recite.

"I swear by the physician Apollo, and by Asclepius and Hygeia and Panacea, and by all the gods and goddesses, making them witnesses, that I shall fulfill, to the limit of my capacity and judgment, this oath and this covenant: I shall hold the one who instructed me in this art in equal esteem with my parents; I shall share my substance with him; if he be in need of money I shall make him a sharer of mine; I shall cherish his family even as my own brothers; and I shall teach them the art of medicine, if they wish to learn it, without charge or covenant; I shall impart my knowledge, both orally and in every other form of teaching, to my sons, to the sons of my instructor, and to all students who have enrolled and have taken the physician's oath, but to no one else. I shall govern my treatment by the needs of the sufferers to the best of my ability and judgment, and I shall refrain from all injury and wrongdoing. I shall never give a lethal poison to anyone, even if asked to do so, nor shall I ever offer such advice. In a holy and pure manner I shall pursue the course of my life and my profession. Whenever I enter a home, it shall be for the benefit of the sick, and I shall shun all willful misconduct and injury. Regarding anything that I may see or hear in the course of my work, or even apart from my work in contact with the public, if it be such as should not be repeated at large, I shall keep it to myself, considering such things as inviolable secrets. Finally, therefore, if I fulfill this oath, and do not violate it, may I enjoy high repute among all men and at all times for my life and my profession; but if I do violate it and am foresworn, may the opposite be my fate."

Patmos. Patmos has the holy monastery of St. John with priceless sacerdotal dishes and dresses, built on the site of the Greek temple of Artemis. I have visited the very grotto in which St. John wrote the Book of Revelation, and I have seen the silver coffin in which is the mummified body of St. John.

Casus. Another of the Dodecanese, Casus, furnished in the nineteenth century the mighty fleet which helped free Greece from the Turks and recently has provided many ships to the Allies.

Leros. Leros is a fertile and well fortified island with four excellent harbors. In 495 B.C. Hecataeus advised Aristagoras and the Greeks to retire to Leros and fortify it, but the advice has been neglected and the Germans were allowed to make it a naval base. No wonder that the Italians did not help the Allies, and when a Greek ship, the *Basilissa Olga*, sent food supplies ashore for their starving compatriots, the Italians clamped a duty on them, and when the Greeks could not pay the duty, seized the food for themselves. The Dodecanese in my opinion should not have been lost to the Allies, as it will prolong operations in the



A member of the Greek Sacred Brigade sits on a truck with a sailor of the Greek mine-sweeper *St. George*. Picture made at Sfax in Tunisia.

Aegean, and let us hope that they will soon be freed. We should perhaps, as was said in the House of Commons on November 25, judge the loss of Leros and Samos in the light of general strategy and suspend judgment till all the facts are known, but even weighing the explanations given, the significance of the Aegean misfortune to the Turks and the Allies on the one hand and to Germany on the other should not be underestimated. This will delay Turkey's coming into the war until the Allies show greater strength off the coast of Anatolia.

I could give the history of the other Greek islands and show their continued Greek culture, but my time is up. In closing let me advise you to look at "the mingled beauties of exalting Greece" as seen in this exhibition of pictures of Greece and try to help the country which has been and is fighting not for herself but for the world. To quote from Aeschylus' *Persians*, "The contest is in behalf of all," ὅτι περ πάντων ἡγήσασθε. I close with those famous words of Pericles delivered over the unknown soldier and those who had fallen in the first year of that ancient world war, wrongly called the Peloponnesian War (431 B.C.). These words as recorded by Thucydides are eternal and still remind us not merely of the Glory that was Greece but still is Greece.

You must daily fix your gaze upon the power of Athens and become lovers of her, and when the vision of her greatness has inspired you, reflect that all this has been acquired by men of courage who knew their duty and in the hour of conflict were moved by a high sense of honour, who were resolved that their country should not find herself deserted by their valour, but freely sacrificed to her the fairest offering it was in their power to give. For they gave their lives for the common weal, and in so doing won for themselves the praise that grows not old and the most distinguished of all sepulchres—not that in which they lie buried, but that in which their glory survives in everlasting remembrance.

Justice will prevail, and Greece will soon be rescued with cries of "Aera." She will soon regain her proud position. Ζήτω ἡ ἐλευθερία, ζήτω ἡ Ἑλλάς. Χαίρετε, νικώμεν!

(From a speech delivered at the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 2, 1944, at the opening of the Exhibit of Pictures of Greece sponsored by the Greek War Relief Association. Professor Robinson is a Chairman of the Association for the State of Maryland.)

Remember Our Goal
\$100,000,000 WAR BONDS
By JUNE 30

Our Ally

NORWAY

Norway is a land of rocky soil and deep cleft bays. From forests and mines its people cut timber and dug iron for their industrial plants. They built, meanwhile, the world's fourth largest merchant marine. Farmers, sailors, woodsmen, industrial workers, fishermen—these people loved freedom. And to safeguard that freedom these people learned to pull together.

There were many things that made this lesson hard to learn—mountains cut off community from community, ships would be gone from home for months, a living was hard to dig from the less than a quarter of Norway's soil that is productive. But for the common good, the Norwegians learned more and more how to cooperate with each other. And almost every group in Norwegian life—laborers, teachers, industrialists, nurses, ministers, lawyers, and men who sailed the seven seas—had its own cooperative organization which helped to distribute the advantages of good times and cushion the shock of bad times.

These people, so far north that one-third of their country is in the Arctic Circle, watched the war in Europe. To protect their neutrality, the Neutrality Defense Corps was called into active service to man the few coastal guns. The small navy was put on the alert. But Norway did not think there would really be an invasion. What had neutral Norway done to provoke an attack—from anywhere, by any people?

Yet on the morning of April 9, 1940, without warning, German warships steamed up the fiords, and German transport planes landed troops that took over the airfields. Astounded, the Norwegians watched this unbelievable thing, while the few Norwegian soldiers under arms fought bravely. Then from the cities the men hurried to assemble in the mountains and for 62 days, while British help came and then was forced to leave, the Norwegians fought for their independence, though many of their cities were in the hands of the Nazis. When finally the army was forced to surrender, the King and all the members of the government had already left the country, by vote of the Storting, to be free to carry on the war outside Norway.

From the capital of the exiled government, London, two wars for Norwegian freedom are now being directed: the war inside Norway and the war outside Norway.

For Norway is not really conquered. The Germans may have physical possession of her iron and bauxite mines, her pulp factories, her water power, her fishing boats. But German Militarism has not conquered the soul of Norway. About 2 per cent of the population had voted for the Quisling National Socialist Party before the invasion. Once Quisling had been thrust into power in 1940 by the Nazis, Norwegians resisted him at every turn, using their democratic institutions as weapons of revolt.

When Storm Troopers were permitted to break the law, the Norwegian Supreme Court resigned in a body. When the Quislings tried to head the labor unions, the members refused to pay dues. When the Nazi-directed police stopped a service at Trondheim Cathedral and the Nazis decreed that all youths must join a Nazi organization, the seven Bishops resigned, and the clergy followed their lead. Hundreds of teachers chose to endure hard labor rather than join the Nazi teachers organization.

While the Norwegian government was still in Norway, an order was broadcast to all Norwegian ships to put into British



NORWAY

Area—124,556 square miles; almost three times as large as Tennessee. Population—2,950,000; about that of Tennessee. Coast line—Island-dotted and fiord-cut, making a total of 12,000 miles, or half the distance around the equator. Possessions—Spitzenbergen, a group of islands in the Arctic Ocean, with rich coal mines still in the hands of the United Nations; other minor islands to the north of Norway and in the Antarctic. Government—A constitutional, hereditary monarchy, with legislative power vested in the Storting, the parliament of the sovereign people. Capital—Oslo. Temporary seat of government—London. King—Haakon VII, who in 1905 was elected to and accepted the crown on invitation of the Norwegian people. The land—Norway is mountainous. 72.2 per cent is unproductive, 24.2 per cent is forest-covered, 3.6 per cent is under cultivation or otherwise being used. Many waterfalls are of great potential industrial value. The principal exports—Paper and pulp; food products, chiefly fish and fish products; base metals and manufacturers thereof. The minor exports—Fatty substances and waxes, including products made from whale oil; machinery; hides, skins, leathers, and leather work.

or other allied ports in order to escape German capture. Not a single ship disobeyed this order, though the Nazi-controlled Oslo radio gave conflicting instructions. Today, with her merchant marine which before the war was of 4,900,000 tons, Norway is making a most valuable contribution to the United Nations. Her boats, manned in 1940 by 30,000 seamen, are carrying supplies to battle lines all over the world. Many ships have been torpedoed and many lives have been lost, but the Norwegian seamen who escape go back to the battle again.

The most valuable part of the merchant marine is the tanker fleet which carries more than 50 per cent of the oil and gasoline needed in Great Britain. The Norwegian floating whale factories that used to bring whale oil from the Antarctic are now tankers for aviation gasoline. Norwegian naval vessels, including many whale "catch-boats," are patrolling from the Caribbean to the Red Sea. Norwegian naval bases have been established at Durban in Africa, in Australia, in the Mediterranean, in Iceland, Great Britain, Canada, and in the Caribbean. And Norwegians trained in Canada are flying under Norwegian colors in Iceland and Great Britain and are serving in the Air Transport Command across the Atlantic and the Pacific. The Norwegian Army protects sectors of the British shore and Iceland. Norwegians take part in the Commando raids.

In spite of all handicaps, the Norwegian Government continues to make payments on its loans and to care for the soldiers and sailors fighting under the Norwegian flag.

THE CASE OF GREECE

The American people want the truth about Greece. They want the facts about the civil war between divided patriot factions, now reportedly joined again by truce. They do not want half-truths or whole distortions, strained through the uncertain sieve of Cairo censorship or fabricated by supporters of discredited King George. They want to know—and have a right to know—what kindred democratic forces are at work under the suffocating pall of Nazi captivity.

Certain events of the last few months now fit into a comprehensible picture. Such students of Greece as Correspondents St. John and Leigh White, together with reporters who could speak freely only after they had left Cairo, have painstakingly assembled fact upon suppressed fact. The total is a documentary indictment of the King, and of the uncertainty of Allied policy. From various scattered and fragmentary sources, it may be factually assembled in this way.

By last June the guerrillas of Greece were united and their army was 50,000 strong. Under the banner of EAM—the National Liberation Front, similar to the Partisan Front of Yugoslavia—anti-Fascists of every political creed and representing three cores of resistance were brought together to these purposes: attack the Bulgar and German, eventually with Allied aid, and restore popular government.

In mid-June King George, under pressure from his own Cabinet, broadcast from Cairo that his people should vote "a government of their own choosing" in a free general election to be conducted within six months after liberation. The guerrillas, recalling that the same muddled monarch once got back his throne by a fraudulent plebiscite in which many political parties did not even vote, were suspicious of this bid for a return to favor, apparently with the support of America and Britain. That suspicion was sharpened by Mr. Churchill's Quebec speech in which he sent a message of encouragement to the Greek and Yugoslav Kings, "whom we hope to see restored to their thrones by the free choice of their liberated peoples"; by the Allied deal with Greece's sworn enemies, Badoglio and the little King of Italy.

There was an anti-monarchist uprising in the Greek Army, and despairing questions about Allied policy beset the underground. These questions were not adequately answered by Mr. Churchill's amendment of his Quebec stand in Commons in November, his assurance that the British were not really committed to restoration of the monarch. By then, internecine warfare was well under way.

Meantime, the Greek underground had decided to test the King's good faith and sent—at peril of their lives—a delegation of six leaders to the Government-in-Exile in Cairo. They were led by Elias Tsirimokos, liberal Greek lawyer, son of a former Minister of Justice under Venizelos, acknowledged leader of the three resistance groups.

The Greek counterpart of De Gaulle, Sforza and Gen. Tito, together with his committee, made this proposition: The underground would accept British leadership and take orders from the Combined Chiefs of Staff if King George and his Government would pledge not to return until after elections were held; if the present Greek Government would admit one representative from each of the three guerrilla organizations as Cabinet members. It must be remembered that at this time Allied invasion by way of Greece seemed imminent.

King George refused to see the delegation. While Prime Minister Tsouderos struggled to hold his Cabinet intact and repeatedly refused to accept the resignations of those Ministers sympathetic to the underground proposals, the King went off to Syria, presumably for his health, actually to seek the further support from Allied

leaders. The delegation, meanwhile, was told by the British Minister in the Middle East that it had no right to challenge the King's Government, was humiliatingly kept under guard and finally hustled back to the homeland.

There it was said that Col. Napoleon Zervas had wired King George assuring him of the support of the faction he led. The remainder of the underground, rebuffed in Cairo and apparently betrayed at home, was fed by Skillful German propagandists a series of typical Nazi lies—canards based on a thin layer of truth.

The ELAS—National Popular Liberation Army under Tsirimokos and Col. Sarafis—and the EDES—Radical Republicans under Col. Zervas—were set against each other by a deadly combination of false representation abroad and propaganda at home. The Hitler technique of "divide and conquer" had worked once more—with patent Allied aid. And, as in the case of Yugoslavia, only such news as was favorable to the royalist cause was released by the Government-in-Exile, while all opposition to it was labeled—with rank injustice—Communist.

Not the "glory that was Greece" has stirred America to warmest admiration for her people. The glory that is Greece has won the respect and homage of a nation a quarter of the way across the world.

The Greece we know as epic in our time began a proud fight for independence some 50 years after our own was won. With the same pride, the same Homeric spirit, she gained the 1911 Constitution, voted in democracy—the Hellenic Republic of 1924—and chafed under the dictatorship of Metaxas after his spineless sponsor, King George, had sacrificed the people's Constitution and his own character to Fascism in 1936.

A lasting light, that pride flamed up again four years later when fierce Greek soldiers scattered Italian armies inching eastward from Albania; when they threw their lives away like scraps of paper, resisting the Nazis come to pull Mussolini's chestnuts from the fire and to drive the British from Athens, the Greek islands and Crete. The Greece we know, standing then in angry tears upon shores pocked by bombs and salt with native blood, shook fists and swore to fight on and on.

And the fight has gone on. Systematically Germans sacked the proud cities. Stubbornly independent to their last proud breaths, Greeks who could not steal sustenance starved, and still starve, by the hundreds on the streets of Athens and Piraeus and Salonika. Stubbornly the brigades of patriots pillage and harass and kill the German soldiers and their Bulgarian janitors-of-occupation. From the mountains of Arcadia they strike, from the heights of Macedonia, from the hills of Thessaly, from the very eminence of Olympus.

There is a growing understanding replacing wonderment that these gallant, culturally united peoples should ever have engaged in strife among themselves. Byron, who felt himself redeemed by fighting beside them in freedom's cause, would not have comprehended this paradox at all.

It becomes clearer as we learn that the Greeks resist not only out of hatred for their conquerors, but for the democratic ideal of their future. They have lost too much, starved and bled too freely to risk return of the King who gave them their first taste of dreaded Fascism.

The question they want answered—and which the American people also should want answered—is whether the Allies intend to help them to something better, whether they must depend on Russia, old friend of the despised Bulgars, for support, or whether they will have to win their coming political victories quite alone.

—Editorial from *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, February 14, 1944.

arge as Tennessee. Coast of 12,000 miles—rich with minor rivers. Government legislative sovereignty—London accepted the land—24.2 million potential food and manufactures and machinery;

ature. Not controlled with her 1,000 tons, the United States, are many ships at, but the title again, the tanker oil and ting whale arctic are vessels. from the have been the Mediter- the Carib- ing under re serving; and the be British ommando ment con- r the sol-

I AM AN AMERICAN DAY

MAY 21, 1944

Our common allegiance, the test and symbol of American citizenship, can be a rallying force in our national life. Ceremonies honoring citizenship strengthen the ties that make us "one nation indivisible" and, at the same time, foster gratitude, pride and responsibility among new and old citizens.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS Public Resolution 67, approved May 3, 1940 (54 Stat. 178) provides in part:

"That the third Sunday in May each year be, and hereby is, set aside as Citizenship Day and that the President of the United States is hereby authorized and requested to issue annually a proclamation setting aside that day as a public occasion for the recognition of all who, by coming of age or naturalization, have attained the status of citizenship, and the day shall be designated as "I Am An American Day."

"That the civil and educational authorities of States, counties, cities, and towns be, and they are hereby, urged to make plans for the full instruction of future citizens of their responsibilities and opportunities as citizens of the United States and of the States and localities in which they reside."

WHEREAS our nation has been enriched, both spiritually and materially, by the naturalization of many thousands of foreign-born men and women, and by the coming of age of great numbers of our youth, who have thereby achieved the full stature of citizenship; and

WHEREAS these citizens have strengthened our country by their services at home and on the battlefield:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, pursuant to the aforesaid public resolution, do hereby designate Sunday, May 21, 1944, as "I Am An American Day," and do set that day aside as a public occasion for the honoring of American citizenship by giving special recognition to all of our citizens who have attained their majority or who have been naturalized during the past year; and I call upon Federal, State and local officials, and patriotic, civic and educational organizations to plan and hold, on or about May 21, exercises designed to assist our citizens, both native-born and naturalized, to understand more fully the great privileges and responsibilities of citizenship in our democracy.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this 6th day of March, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-eighth.

By the President

(S) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

(s) E. R. Stettinius, Jr.,

Acting Secretary of State.

HELLAS — DEMOCRACY — AMERICA

(Soft music.)

Narrator: We are proud to be Americans. We, of Greek extraction especially, are proud to be Americans. For in this our country we have found what our Motherland has given to the world after centuries of struggle and effort, and after which every human heart is yearning. A Government of the people, by the people and for the people.

(Curtain.)

Centuries ago, in the land of Hellas the ideal of Democratic government was born.

(Light on Tableau No. 1.)

Indeed, Hellas and Democracy have become one and the same thing, as Democracy and America. Under the leadership of Democracy and in the light of Her torch,

(Spot light on Central Figure of Tableau No. 1.)

flourished in Greece

(Spot light moves on to Figure Art.)

Art with its masters.

(Spot light played on Figure of Philosophy.)

Philosophy with its Platos

(Spot light played on Figure of Science.)

Science with its Pythagoras,

(Spot light played on kneeling Figure of Truth.)

the Search after spiritual truths with Socrates as its exponent. To them

(Spot light plays on small girl in front.)

the New World, young, ambitious, and hopeful pays homage and turns for inspiration.

(Light on all the Figures of the Tableau No. 1.)

These, form the foundation of our Western Culture. And these we find cherished and exalted in this our land; for these we are fighting today.

(End Tableau No. 1. Lights out.)

NOTE: Once again "I Am an American Day" will be celebrated throughout the United States. Appropriate ceremonies will be held in many cities, where Americans of various national origins will join in paying tribute to America, and in demonstrating their part in the American stream of life. For the convenience of American Hellenic committees participating in such ceremonies, *The Ahepan* is pleased to offer an excellent short presentation that may be easily and proudly produced. This brief tableau was prepared by Prof. George E. Mylonas of Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, and is presented here through his kind permission.

—THE EDITORS

We can worship, in this our country, the Gods we chose and in the way we determine. Religious tolerance, is a fundamental tenet of Greek mentality. But also self-sacrifice in the cause of Christianity. When the world was being overwhelmed by the rising tide of Mohammedanism, the Greek Empire of Constantinople, the Greek Byzantine Empire, stood as a bulwark in its path and stemmed its fury.

(Lights on Tableau No. 2.)

The Emperor and his armies

(Spot light on the Emperor.)

The Priest and his gospel,

(Spot light on the Priest.)

headed the struggle which saved the Christian West from the Mongols, the Arabs and the Turks. And it

(Light on all Tableau playing.)

was the Greek priest, who brought the glad tidings of Christianity to Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Russia. In this, he followed in the footsteps of St. Paul and the other Apostles, who used the Greek language to spread Christianity.

(Tableau No. 2 ends. Lights out.)

We can feel, in this our country, the breath of Liberty reflected in the life of our Communities, in every act of our leaders, in every mood of our people. To the altar of that Liberty Greece has offered freely the best of Her Youth ever since the days of Thermopylae. In 1453, Constantinople, the citadel of Christianity, was stormed by the Turks and with its fall the rest of Greece became captive. Churches were destroyed, schools were closed, people were enslaved. But in the mythical Greek mountains, Liberty had fixed her banner. There, warriors lived the life of free men, determined to die rather than live in slavery. The same determination animated all the men and the women of Greece. And when the village of Souli in Epeiros was threatened with capture,

(Lights on Tableau No. 3.)

its women resolved to die rather than become captives.

(Music now plays the dance song of the Souliotisses.)

High upon a rocky plateau they staged their last dance.

(Dancers begin to circle. Spot light plays on them and especially the leader.)

There they sang their farewell song to life and country. In the tune of that song they danced and as they circled around one at a time would leave the circle to hurl herself down the

rocks of their mountain village. And so they lost their life, only to live for ever.

(Lights out. Music ends dance song. Tableau No. 3 ends.)

Yes, and Greece became free through sacrifice and bitter struggle that lasted almost ten years. And once more, her children devoted their time to culture and the pursuit of happiness. Culture and the pursuit of happiness, which we have found here in this our land.

But the dark night of October 28, 1940 came, when the soil of Greece was invaded by faithless neighbors. And then again, the people of Greece preferred Liberty to slavery; and her people fought the battle of life.

(Light on Tableau No. 4, spot lights play on group.)

Her Evzons broke the might of the fascist braggards, and they gave the surprised world the first victories of the Allies. But like of old, the power of evil was too strong.

(Lights out. Tableau No. 4 ends.)

The mechanized flood of the Axis, inundated her valleys and islands, and Greece became captive once again.

(Lights on Tableau No. 5. Spot light play.)

Crushed, but not defeated, she is biding her day. Her people are suffering martyrdom, but are unconquerable. Beyond their prostrate bodies rises proudly,

(Spot light on soldier rising from back of group.)

the Greek Warrior.

(Lights on the group in general.)

Greece in this role is symbolic of all the other captive nations. They are captives, but they still fight on; for the day is approaching when the might of the allies will bring home liberty and

peace. They have their eyes fixed on America, whose sons have begun to break the chains of slavery which bind a whole world.

(All stage lighted.)

Yes, we are proud to be Americans. For in this our country we find the ideals established by our Motherland and aspired by Humanity from times immemorial. Liberty, Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Religion, Opportunity, Understanding, and Willingness to help those in distress. For all these rights we are grateful.

Yes, we are proud to be Americans.

(Lights out. Curtain.)

THE END

DIRECTIONS FOR STAGING

A plain stage with a dark background is the basic scene. If curtains that close off the stage from the audience are available they should be used. Otherwise, the staging (taking places) for each tableau should be done in complete darkness.

The voice of the narrator (the only speaking part) is heard from off-stage. The use of an amplifying system is effective but not absolutely essential.

For Tableaus I, II and III, dim lights should be used at first, in order that the spot light may be more effective as it picks out the individuals.

The lighting must be handled very carefully in order that it may fit in perfectly with the commentary.

TABLEAU NO. I

In the center there is a figure holding high a torch—DEMOCRACY.

To the left of the center figure (DEMOCRACY) there are two figures: one representing ART; the other SCIENCE.

To the right of the center figure (DEMOCRACY) there are two more figures: one representing PHILOSOPHY; the other (kneeling) TRUTH.

In front of the center figure (DEMOCRACY) is a small girl portraying THE NEW WORLD.

TABLEAU NO. II

To the left a group of figures barely visible in the background. In front of them THE EMPEROR. To the right, THE PRIEST.

TABLEAU NO. III

Line of girls, in costume, performing the Dance of the Souliotisses.

TABLEAU NO. IV

A small group of Greek soldiers ("Evzons") are portrayed standing guard in the mountains of Albanian.

TABLEAU NO. V

In the foreground are sick, starved, and ragged people. In the background, rising from the group is the figure of THE GREEK GUERRILLA.

FINALE

DEMOCRACY with her torch is in the center. THE NEW WORLD is at her feet. ART and SCIENCE stand to the left; PHILOSOPHY and TRUTH to the right. The other figures fall in behind.





Literature and the Arts



The Ghost Talks, by Charles Michelson. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York City. 254 pages. \$3.00.

It was a rainy day. I stopped Charlie's car, which I had practically expropriated to my exclusive use after mine was stolen and wrecked by a youth, at the bus stop and invited a number of relatively old women to enter, offering them a ride to down-town Washington. I was driving with Charlie every day and he would never let me go by the bus stop without picking up whoever happened to be there, filling the car to the gills. The practically daily occurrence so conditioned my driving that I always stopped to pick up riders even when Charlie was not along.

Five charming ladies in all squeezed into the car, each trying to outbid the others in exuberant praise of my little deed in taking them along. To put an end to the competition, I remarked that I was not deserving any of the praise since I had instructions from the owner of the car to do that very thing. "Mr. Michelson is not a religious man by common standards," I said, "but he would consider it a crime, in these war conditions, if his car and every gallon of gas was not used to the fullest extent in serving people."

Whereupon one of the charming riders inquired whether I had reference to "Charlie" Michelson, the Publicity Director of the Democratic National Committee, and I said "Yes." "I hate that man," said the lady. "I hate him for what he did to Mr. Hoover," she continued. "What did Charlie do to Mr. Hoover?" I inquired rather innocently. "Why," said she, "don't you know that it was Charlie Michelson who smeared Mr. Hoover and as a result of it the man who is now in the White House was wished on America all these long years?" "I know what I am talking about," she continued, "because my husband was in Congress for years and was appointed to one of the Commissions by Mr. Hoover just before he left the White House!" I asked her whether she knew or ever met Mr. Michelson and she replied in the negative.

I am afraid many of my fellow citizens, particularly those who come within the category of the lady just discussed, will be shocked when they read Mr. Michelson's book because Charlie as author and man is anything but a vicious "smeared." In his book he presents to the reader political contemporary history with brilliant detachment. He is all three—the historian, the philologist, and the philosopher. No man was better equipped to throw light upon matters, persons, and things where light was and is most vitally needed than this beloved to all who know him character, who is generally addressed by young and old, rich and poor, important and unimportant, as "Charlie."

There are sixteen chapters in "The Ghost Talks." One could do no better than recite them: "The Sage of Franklin the Roose," "For a Cuckoo's Egg," "Pied Pipers to the Ballot Box," "The Morning After Victory," "Rags are Royal Raiment," "Frontier Boyhood," "My Ringside Seat," "London Conference: From Headache to Hysterics," "When the Blue Eagle Soared," "The Modern Boss," "Farley vs. Roosevelt: Which is the Ingrate?", "The Superpolitician Guesses Wrong," "Palace Favorites," "Ideals and Unethical Ethics," "Dispelling the Fog," "Presidentology."

Those who want to understand and correctly evaluate political events which may well have changed the course of history will find this book a treasure house. And those who love

literature will find through its pages the master at his best. I dare risk the prophesy that future historians will use this book as their interpretative guide to our times.

—G. C. V.

TVA—Democracy on the March, by David E. Lilienthal, Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Published by Harper & Brothers.

I have been reading a most interesting book about the most remarkable project that the Government has attempted since its foundation. Its title is "TVA—Democracy on the March" and the story is told by David E. Lilienthal, the Chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Lilienthal who has been with the TVA since it was born a little over ten years ago, has proven himself a great administrator with a social vision that is rather rare in an administrative set-up. The youngest of those entrusted by the President with the carrying out of this great project, he is now only forty-three and in full flush of his mental and spiritual vigor.

It has been said that it is difficult for men of action to see a picture in which they themselves have played a prominent part, in all its proper proportions. Lilienthal not only sees it but word-pictures it for us as if he had had no prominent part himself in this great achievement. He enters the picture when only in his preface he pays his tribute to Senator George W. Norris, "without whom," he says, "there would be no TVA" and tells of the administrators (of whom he is one) "drawing deeply from those well-springs of wisdom and sagacity that mark Senator Norris as one of the great men of America's history." He also pays his tribute to Harcourt A. Morgan, one of his fellow-administrators and his elder by some years, hailing him as "a great teacher of fundamentals" and "the noblest and most comprehending man I have ever known." The rest of the book is mostly silence as far as it concerns Lilienthal's part in the daily activity of administration, and controversy is taboo.

ONE VALLEY—AND A THOUSAND

The book is dedicated to the people of the Valley, and its opening chapter "One Valley—And a Thousand" could only have been written by one who had taken part in the story he was writing. No "looker-on" could possibly have made it sing, as at times it literally does. Lilienthal tells us that "This is the story of a great change . . . It is a story of how waters once wasted and destructive have been controlled and now work, night and day, creating electric energy to lighten the burden of human drudgery. Here is a tale of fields grown old and barren with the years, which now are vigorous with new fertility, lying green to the sun . . . It is a story of the people and how they have worked to create a new valley." But the Valley of which he writes is only a small part of our country and an even smaller part of the world, and so Lilienthal tells us—"I write of the Tennessee Valley, but all this could have happened in almost any of a thousand other valleys where rivers run from the hills to the sea . . . In a thousand valleys in America and the world over there are fields that need to be made strong and productive, lands steep and rugged, lands

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flat as a man's hand; on the slopes, forests—and in the hills, minerals—that can be made to yield a better living for people."

And in that last statement is the living thread that runs through this book with all the wealth of detail which must be presented if it is to paint what can be done by showing what has been done in these short ten years. "A better living for the people"—and that is the only goal which justifies the existence of any government. The Declaration of Independence will be put into practice only when that is achieved.

Writes Lilienthal: "The things the people live by are the same; the soil and the water, the rivers in their valleys, the minerals within the earth. It is upon these everywhere that men must build, in California, or Morocco, the Ukraine or Tennessee. These are the things they dig for and hew and process and contrive. These are the foundations of all their hopes for relief from hunger, from cold, from drudgery, for an end to want and constant insecurity. A thousand valleys over the globe and our Valley here are in this way the same; everywhere what happens to the land, the forests, and the water determines what happens to the people."

TVA IS A TRAIL TO ECONOMIC FREEDOM

The TVA is a trail leading toward the economic freedom of all of us. We have not yet achieved such freedom, just as we have not yet achieved full democracy. When the resources of Nature are harnessed in the service of all of us and not just for the profit of a few we will achieve them both.

I wish that space permitted a review of this book of Lilienthal's. All I can do here is to write this very short story of it in the hope that what I have said about it will cause you either to buy it or go to your public library for it. A few of the chapter titles may help to whet your appetite for its contents: "A River Is Put to Work for the People"—"The Peoples' Dividend"—"The Common Purpose"—"Democracy at the Grass Roots"—"It Can Be Done." These are just some of the chapters.

I know of no more fitting words to close this short comment on "Democracy on the March" than Lilienthal's own closing paragraph in his book:

"Here in the valley where I have been writing this statement of faith, the people know the job of our time can be done, for they have read the signs and reaped the first token of harvest. They know it can be done, not only for the people but by the people."

CHARLES W. ERWIN,
New York, N. Y.

THE LATEST BOOKS REVIEWED

Special to THE AHEPAN

By ORVILLE PRESCOTT, *New York Times* Reviewer

DER FUEHRER: HITLER'S RISE TO POWER, by Konrad Heiden. Monumental book of great historical importance: the most detailed and authoritative biography of Hitler yet written, a history of modern Germany and the Nazi party, and an investigation of Nazism. Although ponderously Teutonic in style and remorselessly long this 788 page book is probably the best single source book there is on its subject.

GERMANY WILL TRY IT AGAIN, by Sigröd Schultz. A woman foreign correspondent with twenty-seven years experience in Berlin demonstrates the truth of her title by reviewing the continuity of German militarism through recent history.

under all forms of government. Badly organized and badly written, but useful for its information and valuable as propaganda.

WHAT TO DO WITH GERMANY, by Louis Nizer. A calm, completely documented, bullet-proof demonstration of the fact that unless the German nation (not merely the official Nazi gang) surrenders unconditionally, we are inviting another war with the Germans twenty years hence. Those who wish to avoid that war must read Mr. Nizer.

BEHIND THE STEEL WALL, by Arvid Fredborg. First-hand and first-class report of events and conditions in Germany, 1941-43, garnished with tight-lipped reactionary comment.

THE WORD UNDER THE BED

By CLIFTON FADIMAN

Special to THE AHEPAN

You all know the old maid who imagines that there is a dangerous man under the bed. The man always turns out to be imaginary—which is tough on the old maid.

There are certain people who are like that old maid. They're always hearing things under the bed which aren't there. But these things aren't burglars. They're words. One of these words is the word "sovereignty." We are told that under no circumstances must we give up any of our "sovereignty." If we do, heaven only knows what will happen to us.

Sovereignty is a word under the bed.

Every time we make a treaty we give up a tiny part of our sovereignty.

Every time free men agree to live under a common law they give up a part of their individual sovereignty for the common good.

Now it is time for us to give up international anarchy, just as we have given up personal anarchy. It may be necessary, for instance, for us to abandon our sovereign right to declare war, provided all other nations abandon that right at the same time. It may even be necessary to give up other sovereign rights, or rather to relinquish them into the hands of a kind of international court in which we are properly represented.

It is becoming clear that unless we do something like this there will be another war. It is also becoming clear that if we do something like this, the chances of another war are greatly decreased.

Let's at least think calmly about the business of sovereignty. Let's not keep on seeing ghosts in the closet—and words under the bed.

Thanks

The Supreme Lodge gratefully acknowledges the support of the merchants who have placed advertisements in this issue of THE AHEPAN. In doing this they are aiding the war effort of the Ahepa.

In our next issue we will present an even greater response along similar lines from many sections of the country.

THE EDITORS.

Our Pledge By June 30—\$100,000,000 War Bonds

THE AHEPA NATIONAL HOME

A Special Message to the Members of the Ahepa from the Supreme Lodge

DEAR BRETHREN:

As you are aware, the National Headquarters of the Fraternity has been housed in the Investment Building ever since its removal to Washington, D. C. First, it occupied one room; then two rooms; later, three, and now four. The volume of records accumulated during a twenty-two year period of growth and expansion, together with the ever increasing records of our growing three auxiliaries, has created a very serious problem of space for the efficient operation of our Headquarters. This lack of space was felt doubly of late, owing to the war activities of the Fraternity. To obtain additional office space in the same building, proved an impossible task.

A Supreme Lodge Committee, composed of the following



brothers, John F. Davis, Supreme Treasurer; Charles Davis Kotsilibas, Supreme Vice-President, and Constantine J. Critzas, Supreme Governor, examined and surveyed the field for the possible acquisition of an appropriate building to be our National Ahepa Home, for which the Third National Convention, held in Chicago in the year 1925, set up a special fund known as the National Home Fund. The Committee, after a thorough survey, unanimously recommended the purchase of Building 1420 K Street, N. W., the recommendation receiving the unanimous approval of the Supreme Lodge.

The building is a modern, income-producing, five-story structure. It is next to the Ambassador Hotel on one of the best streets of Washington, only one and one-half blocks from the Investment Building. Its yearly net income will be sufficient to pay for its mortgage. In addition, it will provide free space for our Headquarters and three Auxiliaries.

With the purchase of this building a dream of the founders of our Fraternity and of the delegates who attended our Third National Convention in Chicago in 1925 comes true. While rejoicing in this new Ahepa accomplishment, let us express to them our thanks and appreciation for their thoughtfulness and wise planning.

Supreme President's Message

Winter is no more with us. We can no longer square our consciences by saying, "I could do more for the war effort if it were not for the snow, sleet or ice." Spring in all sections of the country is not only pleasant but it also affords an excellent freedom to the individual to get around. While it is true that gas rationing still continues and as a result traveling facilities are hindered, still in intra-city travel, street cars, buses, and one's legs, the old reliables, can be depended upon to get one around. What does spring have to do with this Ahepa message? Quite a lot.

Many a War Bond Committee Chairman when reminded of the need for greater bond sales replied blaming the weather as the principal culprit. Now that the weather is actually collaborating with us throughout the nation, is it not our duty to devote the next three months almost exclusively to the sale of bonds? Every one can readily see that unless every Committee grapples with this problem efficiently and effectively we will not be able to reach, much less surpass, our \$100,000,000 quota.

Think of it!!! Just what could Uncle Sam do with these \$100,000,000 that we will place in his treasury. He could construct the best battleship in the world. They cost approximately \$97,000,000. He could build 200 landing craft. They cost approximately \$500,000 each. He could construct and put in service 200 flying fortresses of the latest model or ten times as many fighters. Of course, he could do a number of other things, and he no doubt will if each and everyone of us responds adequately. As for myself, I prefer to think that this \$100,000,000 would be devoted solely to the construction of flying fortresses. I have seen some of them in action, although not too closely, and I have an inner feeling that the

language they speak is well understood by Hitler and Hirohito.

Therefore each War Bond Committee must get into action immediately. For the next three months every day must be a War Bond Day. We promised Uncle Sam when he made us his Issuing Agent that we would do the job he expected us to do and do it well. Each District Governor and National Co-ordinator should make an effort to visit each Chapter within his respective jurisdiction at least once in the remaining three months of the campaign and spur the effort for the sale of war bonds.

While it is absolutely immaterial what type of bonds are sold, still it would be most advisable if the Ahepa War Service Units and War Bond Committees were stressing the sale of Series E bonds which carry the seal of the Ahepa as the Issuing Agent for Uncle Sam.

The Ahepa seal on each bond will constantly remind the purchaser in the future of the part your Fraternity has played in winning this war besides affording him the pleasure of having saved money.

Let us all therefore devote every ounce of energy during the coming three months to the task of not only making but over-subscribing our \$100,000,000.00 goal.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

George C. Vournas
 GEORGE C. VOURNAS,
 Supreme President.

Reunion in Washington



WASHINGTON, D. C.—On February 7, 1944, on the occasion of the War Bond Rally and annual dance of the Washington Chapters Nos. 31 and 236, American and Greek officers formerly stationed in Cairo reunited in Washington. Left to right: Colonel George Caravitis, Military Attache of the Greek Embassy in Washington; Captain Alfred Leontopoulos, Naval Attache of the Greek Embassy in Washington; Major George C. Vournas, AUSA, Supreme President of the Ahepa; and Lt. Colonel James Basbas, former Assistant Military Attache of the American Embassy to Greece and Yugoslavia just returned from Cairo.

Promoted to Lt. Colonel



Lieut. Col. Steve Saribalis

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Bro. Steve Saribalis, member of Pacific Chapter, No. 235, Order of Ahepa, has just been promoted from Major to Lieutenant Colonel, in the Dental Branch of the Medical Corps, U.S.A. Colonel Saribalis has just passed his twenty-ninth birthday, and his promotion places him in exceptionally high rank for one of his age.

Bro. Saribalis was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of San Francisco in 1937. He is stationed at Columbia Air Base, Columbia So. Carolina, in charge of the Dental Division of the base. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Saribalis of Marmara, Turkey.

From a Soldier

Fort Custer, Mich.

To The Editor of THE AHEPAN:

Just a note to thank you for THE AHEPAN which I received yesterday. I really enjoyed this issue.

Am in a Military Police Unit and our work deals with prisoners of war. We interview and fingerprint and photograph each prisoner as soon as they are captured and send these records to the headquarters of each particular theater, where they were captured. As yet I have about three more months of training before sailing for the South Pacific. (We will deal with Japs).

This work is quite interesting and educational in a way. Was in a German company last year in which I learned quite a little of the German language and now I'm learning to speak Japanese.

My particular job is to head the record section and I like it. Training a bunch of new men is quite a job and keeps us pretty busy. One of our new phases of training is Orientation which is keeping the soldier posted with the progress of the war as well as presenting to him a picture of events immediately preceding the war and different causes for it. My job is to keep the company posted on these events, and this last issue of THE AHEPAN is coming in handy in my work. I plan to give a lecture or a report on Czechoslovakia as given in the Jan.-Feb. issue. Last week we had Germany, then Italy. We'll take each country separately and this is just what we need.

Sincerely,

S/Sgt. Nick Pappas, member of Charlotte, N. C., Chapter, No. 2, Order of Ahepa.

In Pacific Area



Christ Koutsopanagos

CHICAGO, ILL.—Brother Christ Koutsopanagos was enroute to the Pacific when the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor and his ship returned to port. Later, he returned to the Pacific area, where he is serving at present.

Ahepan Purchases First Bond



ABERDEEN, S. DAK.—Brother Thomas A. Karras, President of Aberdeen Chapter, No. 249, Order of Ahepa, purchases the first War Bond on Greek Day from Miss Mildred Fossum, in charge of the "Tribute to the Unconquerables" Booth at the Olwin-Angell store.

Memphis Elects



MEMPHIS, TENN.—Members of Memphis Chapter, No. 7, elected officers for the coming year, as follows: front row, left to right, Brothers Gregory Kolivas, Captain of the Guard; Nick Papageorge, President; Gust P. Therlos, Vice-president; Victor K. Taras, Treasurer; young Kostas V. Taras; Periandros Cokotakis, Warden. Back row, left to right, Brothers Charles Brown, Governor; John Zepatos, Chairman, Board of Governors; Charles Apostolos, Governor; Drosos Papageorge, Governor; Nicholas H. Karris, Secretary; James Stiergios, Governor; John Poulos, Governor; Harry Boyiatzis, Chaplain.

BUY AND SELL BONDS—AND MORE BONDS



SEAT officers pictured: Lambros, president; Chaplain; Brothers I. Captain of the Governor;



PROVI include: 1st Pliakas, Sec. Vicar, Vice-Governors.

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Third r Rouvelas; T Members of Karambelas, Andrew Vica

Seattle Elects New Officers



SEATTLE, WASH.—Members of Juan de Fuca Chapter, No. 177, has elected the officers pictured above to serve during 1944. Sitting, left to right: Brothers Tom Lambron, Athletic Director; Terry Matantos, Secretary; Clarence Mandas, Vice-president; William Chatalos, President; Angelo Zefkelis, Treasurer; Dell George, Chaplain; Zois Gochis, Chairman of the Board of Governors. Standing, left to right: Brothers Pete Kapsimalis, Warden; Gregory Pannak, Governor; Gust Kritsonis, Captain of the Guard; John Raptis, Governor; Tom Valeris, Governor; T. C. Thomas, Governor; Tom Soulos, Sentinel.

New Providence Daughters Chapter



PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Members of the newly organized Althea Chapter, No. 112, include: 1st row, left to right, Kay Rougas, Zoe Vican, Board of Governors; Theodora Pliakas, Secretary; Kay Stappas, Treasurer; Eugene Pournaras, President; Helen Vican, Vice-president; Mary Christelis; Olga Joannidi; Helen Mihailides, Board of Governors.

Second row, left to right, Ethel Golouses, Inside Sentinel; Stella Pappas; Eugenia Stevens; Demitra Christopulos, Captain of the Guard; Stella Costakos, Priestess; Beatrice Lazarakis, Warden; Helen A. Pappas; Olga Rougas; Mary Tsagarakis, Outside Sentinel.

Third row, left to right, Helen P. Pappas; Dora Vican; Nikki Markopoulos; Ethel Rouvelas; Theresa Stappas; Frances Costakos; Corrine Maniatakos; Mary Samorian. Members of the Order of Ahepa who organized Althea Chapter, include Bro. Spiros Karambelas, Past President; Theodore Pliakas, Chairman; William Pournaras, Andrew Vican, and Peter Rougas.

Donated \$500



YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO—Brother Christ Paparodis is District Treasurer of District No. 11, and member of the Youngstown Ahepa Chapter. He recently donated five hundred dollars to his chapter to start a building fund. His fine example will no doubt be emulated by the other members of the chapter.

In India



Lt. John Sanichas

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF. — Lt. John Sanichas, Air Corps, former secretary of Hollywood Chapter, No. 318, Order of Ahepa, writes from India, where he is stationed, that he had a swim in the Arabian Sea on Christmas Eve. Lt. Sanichas flew his plane from the United States to his post in India.

Wins Purple Heart



Capt. A. S. Judy, U.S.N., awards Purple Heart to Lt. Lambros.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Lt. (j.g.) John J. Lambros of Baltimore, commander of a Navy PT boat in the South Pacific, and former secretary of Worthington Chapter, No. 30, Order of Ahepa, has been awarded the Purple Heart medal for wounds he suffered as a result of enemy action in that theater of war last September 13.

The young naval officer was injured in the right shoulder and arm by shrapnel, and, after spending five and one-half months in naval hospitals in the South Pacific area, is now back in action with his original squadron.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. James Lambros of Baltimore, Lt. Lambros is a graduate of Polytechnic Institute and St. John's College at Annapolis, where he excelled in football, basketball, and lacrosse. He was commissioned in the Naval Reserve after training at Columbia University in New York City.

Ahepa War Bond Committee Washington, D. C.

The activities of the Ahepa War Bond Committee of Washington, D. C., in recent months have been a source of much pride to local Ahepans and to the community.

The generous response from all sources to the committee's sales program brought to a triumphant conclusion its "Bomber" campaign for \$350,000 required for the purchase of a heavy bomber. The campaign began with the highly successful Greek Independence Day celebration and rally held under the auspices of the St. Sophia Greek Orthodox Church at the Departmental Auditorium, Sunday, March 26.

A well conducted auction by Brother Peter N. Chumbris, chairman of the celebration, brought many high bids for captured enemy equipment. Among the bid-

Annual Ahepa Ball and Bond Rally Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C.



Assisted in sale of war bonds—seated left to right: Dr. Charles J. Demas, treasurer, bond committee; Mrs. Charles J. Demas; Peter L. Dounis, chairman, bond committee; Mrs. John Janis. Standing left to right: Anthony Letina, chairman, dance committee; Mrs. Robert C. Pierce; Capt. Robert C. Pierce; Mrs. Spiros Gianaris; Peter Gianaris; Mrs. Helen Theokles; John Janis.

ders were Miss Mary Chaconas, daughter of Brother and Mrs. James H. Chaconas, four-star parents, (\$12,000—German helmet), Brother and Mrs. Jack Pappadeas, three-star parents, (\$7,500—helmet), and Brother Cost. Christopher, (\$3,000—Japanese food container). More than \$100,000 in bonds were sold. The program for the day also included excellent patriotic speeches by Dr. Achilles N. Sakellarides, Office of War Information, who spoke in Greek, and Senator Elbert D. Thomas, (Utah), prominent Philhellene. Folk songs were beautifully rendered by Miss Mary DeVakos, a Daughter, and a martial feature dance was executed by the famous Condos Brothers in their world-renowned style.

Another outstanding bond sale event took place at the annual Ahepa Ball of Chapters No. 31 and No. 236 at the Statler Hotel on February 8th, where more than \$75,000 in bonds were sold. The dance committee, with Brother Anthony Letina as chairman, gave Washington a brilliant affair. Bond sales were handled by the war bond committee under the direction of Brother Peter L. Dounis, chairman, and Brother Charles J. Demas, M.D., treasurer. Over 1,000 persons attended the dance. Among them were, Admiral Alexander Sakellariou, of the Greek Navy, Supreme President, Major George C. Vournas, supreme lodge members, members of the staffs of the Greek and other foreign embassies, and many government officials and diplomats.

The encouraging results achieved by the Ahepa in this city in the sale of bonds are attributable to a great extent to the tireless efforts of the committee workers in carrying out the various plans adopted and also to the splendid cooperation given by a number of business organizations and fraternal groups. Chief among these are the Washington Restaurant Association, the Pan-Arcadian Society, the Velvedinos Society, the Blue Bell System, the Washington Maid Ice Cream Co., the Try-Me Beverage Co., Capitol Hill Cafeteria, Chamberlin Cafeteria, All States Restaurant, and others. These organizations conducted membership rallies and special drives netting many thousands in sales. Outstanding among the committee workers have been Bill and "Doc" Bacas, Mary J. Chaconas, Peter N. Chumbris, John Cozanas, George Deoudes, Mrs. Rosita Janis, Mrs. Marie Vasiliades, John Janis, John Vasiliades, Mrs. George Valiotis, John Kookley, Jack Pappadeas, Peter Monocroussos, Mrs. Marianthi Mellonas, James Chaconas, James Stephanson, Mrs. Charles J. Demas, Mrs. Mary K. Gianaris, Peter Gianaris, Mrs. George Pappadeas, Mrs. James Commings, George Pappadeas, and others. The officers of the committee are Peter L. Dounis, chairman, James Shenou and James Commings, James Chipouras, Spiros Gianaris, vice-Chairmen, John Charuhas, secretary, Gus Wallace, asst. sect., Dr. Chas. J. Demas, treasurer, John T. Glakas (U.S.A.), asst. treasurer, Constantine Poulos and Emanuel Killis, publicity directors.

THE AHEPAN

FATHER AND SON



YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

—Stephen N. Dakis, president of Lincoln Chapter No. 89, Order of Ahepa, is pictured here with his son. Brother Dakis has recently been honorably discharged from the service. He served from Nov. 2, 1942, to April 5, 1943, as Technician, 5th Grade, attached to the 58th Service Group, stationed at Venice Army Base, Florida. Upon his release, he has been elected president of our Youngstown Ahepa Chapter. His son is a 3rd Class Petty Officer, with the USS *Boston*, serving somewhere in the Pacific.

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Hackensack Installs

HACKENSACK, N. J.—The Bergen Knights Chapter No. 285, Order of Ahepa, held recently the public installation of its officers at the Junior Order Hall. Brother John Thevos of Paterson, was the installing officer, and those installed are: Brothers Paul Bellevan, president; Serafin Karmitas, vice-president; Constantine Lentrakas, treasurer; Felix Christ, secretary. Members of the Board of Governors are Brothers Constantine Morris, Andrew Andronis, Charles Armenakis, Steven Delphi, Peter Messarhakes. Brother John Vassos was installed as chaplain, Bro. Harry Petrides, captain of the guard, and Bro. George Petrohilos, sentinel.

Brother Bellevan has previously served the chapter both as president and secretary.

Ashland Reports

ASHLAND, KY.—On the 25th of March, the Ahepans of this city, under the able leadership of Brother Nick Diniacos, sold \$12,675 in War Bonds. In recognition of the purchases of the bonds, Mr. John W. Woods, Jr., president of the Third National Bank of Ashland, wrote to Ahepa headquarters, saying in part: "Permit me to congratulate your organization on the fine work it is doing toward the winning of the war."

Our good brothers in Ashland, most of

them belonging to the Diogenes Chapter No. 307, in Huntington, W. Va., are certainly doing their part towards the war effort of our country and the program of our fraternity. Brother Diniacos, member of our Portsmouth, Ohio, Chapter, and the rest of our brothers, deserve the highest praise and commendation.

News from Maryland

HAGERSTOWN, MD.—The Blue Ridge Chapter No. 193, of this city, held an open meeting on March 15th, which was highly successful. Brother Peter Chumbris, the District Governor of Dist. No. 3, was the guest and principal speaker on this occasion. He outlined very eloquently the program which our Order is carrying through and urged our members and all those present to contribute fully their part towards the war effort of our country. On behalf of the chapter, speakers were Brothers James Koliopoulos and Peter Samios, both past District Governors, and Bro. James Lambros, president of our chapter. They gave a fine report of the doings of the chapter in the war effort. In spite of the fact that our membership is scattered in our four neighboring states, and owing to gas rationing, and the attendance at our meetings consequently not very large, the chapter, through the extra efforts of its officers maintains the numerical strength of its membership and

is marching along with the other chapters of our fraternity towards the successful accomplishment of the war program which our fraternity has undertaken.

The following members of the chapter have sons who are serving our country: Brothers James Koliopoulos, James Pananes, Gus Barbuzanis, John Trantulias, James and Harry Kontris, Peter Psalidas, George Spanos, Mike Billys, and Steven Yeatras. Also, the following two members of our chapter are in the service: Steve Kritzing and Anthony Pappas.

Red Cross Acknowledges Our Support

In the April, 1944 issue of *The Courier*, the official publication of the American Red Cross, the following appeared:

Cooperating zealously in furthering the Red Cross War Fund campaign, the Order of Ahepa devoted the January-February issue of its official publication, THE AHEPAN, to the Red Cross. With a Red Cross cover, a full-page editorial signed by George C. Vournas, Supreme President of the organization, and Red Cross stories and pictures scattered throughout the issue, all Americans of Greek descent, and other readers, too, are made aware of work the Red Cross is doing in Greece and among Greek refugees, and urged to support the War Fund campaign to their utmost.

To translate this support into action the Order again designated March 25, Greek independence day, as "Greek Day" of the War Fund campaign. On this day all Americans of Greek origin were called upon to make special contributions to their local Red Cross chapters. Thousands of dollars were raised in this manner last year and, though reports are incomplete as yet, early indications are that even larger sums were raised this year.

Receipts to Red Cross

MANCHESTER, N. H.—All receipts from the Macedonia Restaurant, received between 11 a.m. and 11 p.m., on March 7th, a total of \$416.85, were turned over to the Red Cross War Fund. The Macedonia is owned by Brother Nicholas Prokavas, a member of Manchester Chapter, No. 44, Order of Ahepa.

Volunteer Red Cross workers handled the cash register for Brother Prokavas. The contribution of his receipts was his part in Manchester's drive for \$165,000.

Obituaries

EUSTICE P. POLEDOR

SOUTH BEND, IND.—Bro. Eustice P. Poledor, who as an immigrant to the United States sold flowers on the streets of Philadelphia, Pa., to earn his first dollars in this country, died Nov. 6th in Epworth hospital at the age of 70 after a prosperous business career in South Bend that resulted in his ownership of a spacious candy store and restaurant named after the city of brotherly love.

He was president of the Philadelphia, the local store which grew from an humble beginning on its present site. Bro. Poledor had been in ill health for more than a year.

Bro. Poledor was one of the organizers of St. Andrew's Greek Orthodox church and was a charter member of Ahepa Chapter No. 100. He also was a member of St. Joseph lodge No. 45, Free & Accepted Masons, and of the South Bend consistory of the Masonic organization.

Surviving Bro. Poledor, besides his wife Alexandra, are two boys, Andrew and Pentel, and a sister, Mrs. George Argyris, all living in South Bend, and another brother and sister living in Greece.

Funeral services were held at the St. Andrew's Church with the Rev. Arcadiou officiating. The AHEPAN extends to all bereaved and the Ahepa Chapter condolence and sincere regrets.

PETER POLIANITIS

MARQUETTE, MICH.—The Kawbawgam Chapter No. 294, has suffered a severe loss in the death of one of its most beloved members, Bro. Peter Polianitis. While standing watch on the Graveraet High School roof as an airplane observer he caught a cold which developed into pleurisy that resulted in his untimely death. He was a member of Headquarters Co., 1st Engineer battalion of the Michigan State Troops. The funeral was held in the St. Paul Episcopal Church with the Rev. Eugene Lucas of Sault Ste Marie officiating. He is survived by his wife. The AHEPAN extends to Mrs. Polianitis and the Kawbawgam Chapter its deep sympathy and sincere regrets.

CHRISTOS G. KATIS

NEW YORK—The Order of Ahepa in New York lost one of its staunchest pillars on December 30, 1943, when Bro. Christos G. Katis succumbed from an attack of double pneumonia. All Ahepans in New York and throughout the land will always cherish the memory of Brother Katis as an indefatigable worker and sincere and ardent Ahepan. Recently re-elected President of the Long Island Chapter No. 86, for the third consecutive term, Brother Katis enjoyed the affection, confidence and

respect of all his members and was responsible for the success of the Ahepa War Bond Drive and National War Fund campaign of the Long Island Chapter. The AHEPAN shares in this great loss to the Long Island Chapter and extends deep regrets.

BRO. GEORGE DILAS

SAGINAW, MICH.—Brother George Dilas, beloved member of Saginaw Chapter, No. 216, Order of Ahepa, since 1936, passed away on February 20, having lived in Bay City since 1900, when he came to the United States from Vertzova, Greece. Brother Dilas is said to have been the first Greek to come to the Saginaw Valley to make his home. THE AHEPAN extends its sincere sympathy to the family of the deceased, and to his brothers in Saginaw Chapter.

DR. THOMAS LACEY DIES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dr. Thomas J. Lacey, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, noted Philhellene and distinguished member of our fraternity, died suddenly on Saturday, February 5th, 1944. His host of friends throughout the Ahepa Domain were shocked and grieved to hear of the sudden death of this most noble character.

Dr. Lacey was a member of Delphi Chapter No. 25, since its inception in 1924. He regularly attended the meetings of his beloved Delphi and closely watched its activities. He frequently attended District Conventions, near and far, and was always a colorful participant in our National Conclaves. He loved the Ahepa and sincerely believed in its mission—the advancement of the Hellenic people in the United States.

His love for our organization was traceable to his love for the Greek people, their homeland and their history of which he was an ardent student. He helped to organize the first Greek religious community in Brooklyn, the Church of St. Constantine, and was always interested in its progress. For many years he held Greek Independence Day Services in the Church of the Redeemer and large delegations of Ahepans always were in attendance at his invitation. These ceremonies gradually attained the status of an annual event where hundreds of citizens of Hellenic descent would gather to pay homage to the immortal heroes of the Revolution of 1821 that resulted in the independence of Hellas and at the same time renew allegiance to our great United States of America. He enjoyed the complete confidence and friendship of our spiritual leader, the Most Reverend Athenagoras.

Funeral services for the deceased took place on Tuesday afternoon, February 8th, at the Church of the Redeemer over which he so ably presided for so many years.

Many Ahepans were present to pay their final respects to our beloved Brother Thomas J. Lacey, Philhellene, Ahepan, American. (From *The Ahepa Messenger*, Feb. 15, 1944.)

At P. O. W. Camp



Pvt. Markos Prodromos

WINSTON SALEM, N. C.—Brother Prodromos of this city is stationed at the Prisoner of War Camp at Aliceville, Alabama, where he is classified as an interpreter. He speaks three languages, Turkish, Greek, and French, in addition to English. Pvt. Prodromos is a member of Winston Salem Chapter, No. 32, Order of Ahepa. He is attached to a Military Police unit at the Prisoner of War camp.

Valedictorian



Miss Magdalyne Christie

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Miss Magdalyne Christie, charming and talented daughter of Bro. Thomas N. Christie, past president of Demosthenes Chapter No. 66, and past District Governor. Miss Christie graduated with highest honors from West High School, and was the valedictorian of her class. She intends to study journalism and will enter college this fall.

sent to pay their beloved Brother Hellenic, Ahepa, the Ahepa Messenger.

Camp



Adromos

N. C.—Brother stationed at the Aliceville, Ala. camp as an interpreter in addition to his duties as a member of No. 32, Order of a Military Post War camp.

Christie



Christie.—Miss Magda and talented as N. Christie, Ahepa Chapter Governor. Miss highest honors, and was the She intends to enter college.

THE AHEPA

They Help the War Effort



NORFOLK, VA.—The children of the Hellenic Parochial School, of this city, pictured above, have recently held a social affair at the Pythian Castle, dedicated to the sale of war bonds. Each child acted as a bond salesman in the program by appealing personally to those present to favor him or her with purchases of bonds. The appeals of the children were so effective that \$75,000 in bonds were sold that evening. Brother John Chrysostom, the teacher and director of the school, organized the affair and directed the program of the evening. The following cooperated for the success of the affair: Eustace Anargyros, president of the community; Christakis Christopoulos, president of the Ahepa Chapter and secretary of the community; Soterios Douros, vice president of the community and National Coordinator of the Ahepa War Service Units; Peter Fortsas; Mrs. Penelope Christopoulos; Mrs. Helen Bakalis, president of the Greek Ladies' Society; Mrs. Akriki Anninos, vice president, and Mrs. Mary Velos.

How to Go About It

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—We are quoting here, a resolution adopted recently by our Brooklyn Chapter, No. 41, as regards the membership drive:

"Brooklyn Chapter No. 41 at its meeting held on the 20th day of January, 1944, unanimously adopted a resolution pledging each member of the Brooklyn Chapter to propose at least one new or re-instated member in response to the Ahepa Victory Membership Drive of our organization sponsored by the Supreme Lodge. The president of the chapter, Bro. Charles A. Christie, has prepared a bulletin containing the names of all the members of the chapter and the number of candidates or re-instated applications that are proposed. This bulletin is displayed prominently at each meeting of the Brooklyn Chapter. The quota for the chapter is forty new or re-instated members, and at this writing Brooklyn Chapter has met more than half of its quota, and with initiations that are planned in the coming months, bids to surpass its quota. During the last fiscal year the chapter re-instated or initiated a total of 75 members."

If we are to go about our membership drive in the systematic way the Brook-

lynites have adopted, the drive will assuredly go over the top.

Officers of Brooklyn Chapter are: Brothers Charles Christie, president, Gus Nicholas, vice president, Michael Mulaine, secretary, Stasis Katapodis, treasurer, and board of governors: Michael Loris, chairman, Nicholas Frangoulis, Constantine Thomacos, Nicholas Vassilakos, and John Neketeas.

\$13,250 for Red Cross

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Washington Ahepa Chapter No. 31 took the leadership and initiative in the Red Cross Campaign and invited all the local Hellenic Societies and both churches, the St. Sophia and Sts. Constantine and Helen, to participate in a common effort to render maximum assistance to the worthy cause of the Red Cross. As a result, a combined committee of twenty-five was formed to conduct the campaign consisting of two representatives from each organization and church. The committee elected the following officers: Peter P. Sintetos, Chairman, James Callas, Vice-Chairman, Peter Monocrousos, Treasurer, and Mike Killis, Secretary. Honorary Chairman of the Committee was Mrs. Cimon Diamanto-

poulos, wife of the Ambassador of Greece. The committee did something no other committee did by imposing of its own volition upon itself a quota of \$10,134 representing the amount a similar committee raised last year. The campaign was conducted in a spirited and systematic way for a full month with the result that the self-imposed quota was oversubscribed and the very handsome sum of \$13,250 was raised. Out of this sum \$6,000 was raised on "Greek Day." The committee is to be heartily congratulated for the splendid work it has accomplished.

Supreme President on National Tour. Promoted to Major

The Supreme President, Bro. George C. Vournas, has embarked upon an extensive tour of the Chapters of the Fraternity beginning with March 1st. Recently promoted to the rank of Major, he has been transferred by the War Department to the Treasury Department for a period of three months and he is visiting the Chapters in the interest of our War Bond Drive and the other correlated activities of our War Service Units. Brother Vournas reports that the Ahepa spirit throughout the Nation is at its highest pitch with the Chapters doing their utmost to put over our \$100,000,000.00 War bond drive and carry out the program of our War Service Units. The itinerary of the Supreme President includes the Chapters in the following cities: Baltimore, Md., New York City, Pittsburgh, Pa., Youngstown, Akron, Cleveland and Toledo, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., Chicago, Moline, Peoria, Springfield and Alton, Ill., Milwaukee, Wis., Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Memphis, Tenn., New Orleans and Shreveport, La., Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, and San Antonio, Texas, Tucson and Phoenix, Arizona, Los Angeles, Hollywood, San Francisco, Oakland, Vallejo, and Sacramento, Cal., Portland, Oregon, Seattle and Spokane, Wash., Butte, Montana, Pocatello, Idaho, Cheyenne, Wyoming, Grand Island and Omaha, Nebraska and Des Moines, Iowa.

Observe Greek Day

HUNTINGTON, W. VA. — Diogenes Chapter No. 307, Order of Ahepa, and the Daughters of Penelope of this city, held a joint meeting on Red Cross "Greek Day," at which time they donated \$1,146 to the American Red Cross. A number of Hellenic business men had pledged their receipts for the day to the War Fund, and at the joint meeting, Bro. Emmanuel Xenakis, president of the chapter, formally turned the money over to Chairman J. George Bender of the Red Cross.

MARCH-APRIL 1944

A PLEA FOR ASBESTOS POCKETS

By FIBBER McGEE

Beloved Radio Comic

* * *



*Eeny Meeny Miny Moe,
Buy some War Bonds, save your dough.
When Hitler hollers—let 'em go?
ABSOLUTELY NO!*



Americans, as a race, are pretty open-handed, generous, I-want-what-I-want-when-I-want-it sort of people. They are accustomed to the best, and when it's available and they have the money to buy it, they buy it. In normal times, this is as it should be. You pay your money for what you want and everybody from the fellow who mined, dug, chopped, fished, cooked, distilled, or painted it up to the Internal Revenue Department gets a piece of change.

But this isn't a normal time. In wartime the books are out of balance. The law of supply and demand is like the Volstead Act of sour memory. While it hasn't been repealed, it's difficult to enforce.

In wartime, with a wartime economy, silly and unnecessary expenditures open the door to inflation. Such expenditures create a demand for scarce articles. Which results in competitive bidding. Which cleans out the articles at inflated prices. Which creates a further demand. It's a vicious circle. And you, the citizen, are the hub of it.

War bonds and ceiling prices were designed to help people save money and control prices. So far they've done a swell job. But the best way to defeat the whole purpose of anti-inflation measures is to let your war bonds go prematurely. War bonds are our nest egg against inflation and the government's check against post-war employment.

That's why you ought to HANG ON TO YOUR WAR BONDS. Keep them until they mature. WAR BONDS TURNED IN MEANS INFLATION TURNED LOOSE.

This Message Is Sponsored For The

AHEPA WAR SERVICE UNITS

by

JOHN PAPAS

LOGAN SQUARE — "L" Station

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



Supreme Vice-President Installs in Montreal

The Supreme Vice-President, Bro. Charles Davis Kotsilibas, journeyed to Montreal, Canada, to officiate at the joint public installation of the officers of the Ahepa Chapter and the Chapter of the Maids of Athens. The event was held March 23rd at the Congress Hall with a large gathering in attendance. Prior to the installation a mass initiation took place and 14 new members were added to the roster of the Chapter. The new officers of the Ahepa Chapter are: E. Gravaris, President, G. Grivakis, Vice-President, B. Bisbikos, Secretary, S. Florakas, Treasurer, W. Kotsos, Captain of the Guard, P. Papadiamantis, Warden, J. Tsadilas, Chaplain, C. Speropoulos, Inside Sentinel, S. Foundas, Outside Sentinel, E. Stamos, Chairman Board of Governors and J. Vassis, O. Kolatis, A. Manodakis and L. Tambos, Governors.

The officers of the Maids of Athens Chapter are: Mary Sperdakos, President, Sophie Agetees, Vice-President, Helen Sperdakos, Secretary, Athena Kipuros, Treasurer, Betty Stavrides, Delphis, Mary Agapitos, Sentinel and Lina Sklirakis, Messenger.

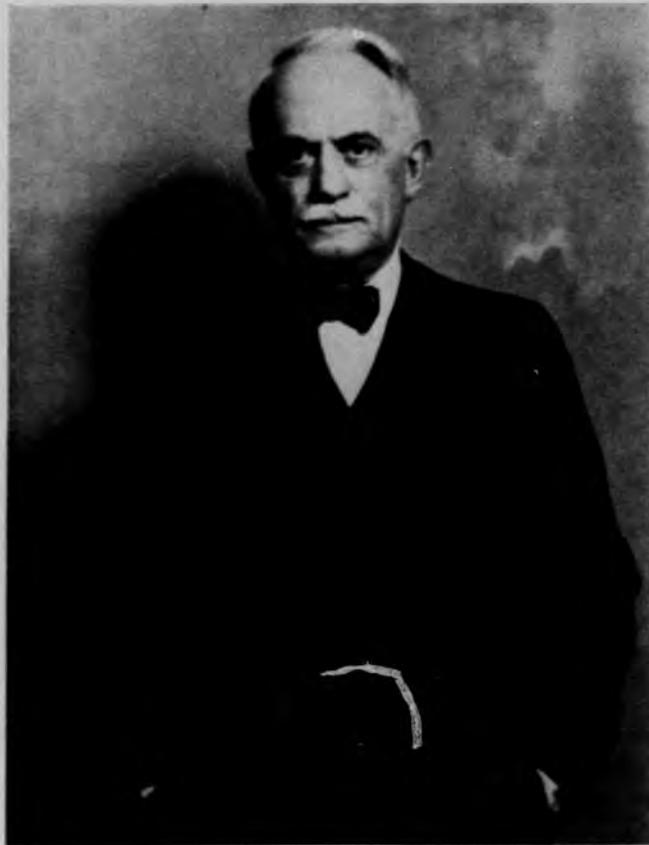
Bro. Kotsilibas spoke both at the public installation and the private Chapter meeting and reported to our Canadian Brothers on the state of the Fraternity. He outlined to them the program of our War Service Units and urged them to carry on a similar program in Canada. Our Canadian Brothers pledged to do fully their share in the war effort and started the ball rolling by organizing to take part in the April victory loan drive of Canada. They also pledged to bend their efforts in building up their Chapter to be among the leading Chapters of the Fraternity. As evidence that they are in earnest the Chapter is reporting that 12 additional candidates are awaiting to be initiated.

Red Cross to Send Clothing to Greek Children

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Clothing for Greek children, comprising a half million garments valued at \$1,300,000 is ready for shipment on neutral Swedish vessels, the American Red Cross announces.

The supplies will go forward to Greece, via the Mediterranean, and will be distributed in Greece by the Swedish-Swiss Commission in cooperation with the International Red Cross. The Commission has for some months been distributing wheat and other relief supplies furnished by the Governments of the United States and Canada, and by the Greek War Relief Society. Medical supplies, made available by the American Red Cross, have been sent to Greece regularly since 1942.

A FRIEND OF AMERICAN HELLENES



Emmanuel Philip Adler

DAVENPORT, IOWA. — Ahepa has many staunch and good friends. One of the men whom American Hellenes in general and Ahepans in particular are proud to have as a friend is Emmanuel Philip Adler, President of the Lee Newspaper Syndicate.

Mr. Adler started out as a printer's devil at \$1.00 per week, at Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1900.

Served as President of Inland Press and Vice-President of Associated Press; also President of the Davenport Bank & Trust Company; and member Public Works Committee for Iowa—appointed by President Roosevelt; organizer and leader of Jewish Charities; Chairman Greek War Relief Association of Scott County; Defender of Underprivileged.

A community builder and leader — fearless, benevolent, charitable, religious — a fine example of the American Jew, who from the birth of the Republic to this very day has consistently contributed his share to the making of the nation.

As President of the Lee Newspaper Syndicate, Mr. Adler operates the following newspapers:

- Ottumwa Courier*, Ottumwa, Iowa.
- Journal*, Muscatine, Iowa.
- Davenport Times*, Davenport, Iowa.
- Courier Post*, Hannibal, Missouri.
- Tribune*, La Crosse, Wisconsin.
- The Democrat*, Davenport, Iowa.
- Wisconsin State Journal*, Madison, Wisconsin.
- Globe Gazette*, Mason City, Iowa.
- Star Courier*, Kewanee, Illinois.
- Star*, Lincoln, Nebraska.
- Nebraska State Journal*, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Fresno Chapter No. 151

FRESNO, CALIF. — On February 6th, Fresno Chapter No. 151, Order of Ahepa, held a March of Dimes Banquet in connection with the selling of U. S. War Bonds for the 4th War Loan Drive. A net profit of \$144.37 from the March of Dimes Banquet was reported. The number of bonds sold that evening was \$102,000.00. The drive was a great success. Our total sales of War Bonds to date is \$277,000.00. Brother Ernest A. Kufis, secretary, gives us this report. Keep up the good work, Fresno.

A Letter from Overseas



Bro. Theophilos
Pistolas

The following letter has been received by Bro. George DeVakos, Secretary of Washington, D. C., Ahepa Chapter, No. 31:

DEAR POP,

Many months have passed since I last wrote to you, and through you, the Chapter. For that I'm sorry, because I want to keep up my contacts with you even more so now than before.

Time and conditions have made me appreciate even more the finer things and you know even better than I the Chapter comes under that heading.

Christmas morning mail call brought me packages, one of which was marked—"From the Ahepa." Pop, it's impossible to tell you in mere words my exact feelings. The woolens not only warmed my body, but greater yet, my heart. I was an active member only a short time before leaving for the Army, yet in that time I think I managed to get some of the spirit that Ahepans have. Even though my "job" is different, that spirit is more valuable here, if that were possible. I trust the new officers will continue to lead you forward to an even greater year.

Regards,

THEOPHILOS G. PISTOLAS.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Since the above letter was received, the news has come that Bro. Pistolas is missing in action. THE AHEPAN expresses the fervent hope that we will soon have word of his safety.

Bro. Dean J. Lewis Writes from the South Pacific

Greetings, Fellow Ahepans:

For some six months out here I felt very much as if Ahepa no longer existed as I was receiving hardly any news of our great fraternal organization, but a short while ago your July-August, 1943, issue reached me, and my enthusiasm for the Order skyrocketed once again.

The composition of the magazine certainly is a fine example of what we all desire—timely war articles, a penetrating analysis of recent books, a historical chapter or two, a few glimpses of the contemporary scene and, of course, the necessary items about chapter and auxiliary activities over the breadth of those 48 much-longed-for states.

It has been very encouraging to hear personally from some of the better known active Ahepans, such as Charles D. Kotsilibas, Leo J. Lamberson, George Demopoulos and others, for I think that, after all, fraternalism, magnified to infinity, is what we are actually fighting for. Yes, the innate desire of every good American is to sit down and discuss things civilly and tolerantly and arrive at a sound decision *without recourse to force!*

To you, the members of the Editorial Board, I say, "You're doing a magnificent job."

PT boats are keeping us quite busy here in the forward area, but not enough to compel us to overlook the very principles (and they are the Ahepa's) for which we are fighting.

With warmest personal regards to each and every member of the Supreme Lodge, I'll sign off with "Congratulations and good luck, with best wishes for a Happier New Year."

Lt. (j.g.) Dean J. Lewis, Member,
Maud Howe Elliott Chapter
No. 245, Newport, R. I.
M.T.B. Ron Eleven, c/o F P O,
San Francisco, Calif.

From Our Regular Correspondent, Nick Anderson



Sgt. Nick Anderson

DEAR BROTHER JOHANNIDES:

Once again I have the pleasure of writing to you. How well I recall the times I used to visit 840 when I was Supreme Governor of the Sons. It has been only a few years ago but it seems so much longer than that. I suppose some day soon, you will see me strolling into the office and will I enjoy that!!!

You refer to the \$100,000,000 War Bond Drive that is under way. It sounds very heartening, indeed. Especially the Ahepan from Illinois who called up to say he had personally sold \$5,000,000.00 and another one from Iowa \$2,000,000. Well,

all I can say is that as long as you all back us up, Rome will be reached and even beyond to the base of all this trouble as you so rightly put it.

You probably were surprised to know that I am back in England. It's really a great feeling to be back in a country where the language is the same. Almost like being in America. What a change it is after my months in North Africa and Sicily. It came as a surprise to me. What a relief!!! I miss all the beauty that surrounds the blue Mediterranean. I have seen many sights these past months. I've seen the glory that was Greece all over Sicily and in North Africa. Old temples and ruins of a day gone by. I'll never forget the times I had, even though at certain periods it was a bit hot. For a while I thought I may have had the chance to see the olive-green countryside of our beloved Hellas again, but as you see, I'm quite a distance away from there. Maybe it's better that I don't see Greece in the pitiful condition she is in now. Then, again, I want to get in there and help our blood-brothers. The day is coming, and soon, when all the peoples of this war-torn earth will once again be free. The Ahepa will have many problems to face after the war—but with the great work that Ahepa is accomplishing today, it only paves the way for the betterment of the work that is ahead. With this thought in mind, I remain

Fraternally and sincerely yours,

NICK.

Sgt. Nicholas J. Anderson, member
Baltimore Ahepa Chapter, No. 39,
Hdqrs., 1st U. S. Inf., Div., APO
No. 1, c/o Postmaster, New York.

A Letter

DEAR BROTHER JOHANNIDES:

Many surs have set and much water has gone over the dam since my last letter to you which was in business-like form and pertained to affairs of the William Penn Chapter. In the spring of 1942 I was called to the Service and while overseas I have met and talked to quite a few Ahepans. I have been kept informed of the Organization's activities and progress through correspondence of my home town chapter and the AHEPAN which I received regularly up to last summer. For some reason or other I have not received the last three issues of 1943. Perhaps the change in my address has something to do with it. Would it be asking too much to have those three issues mailed to me? Also to have my address corrected in the files of the AHEPAN and your office? Thanking you in advance and with best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

CPL. WILLIAM J. SKBEKOS,
Past President, William Penn
Chapter No. 61, Reading, Pa.

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THE AHEPAN



“WHAT—AGAIN?”



“What—again? Why, I just bought a bond a couple of weeks ago.”

“Yes, sir—again. And again, and again. Those boys of the AEF who fought their way along the north coast of Africa did it again in Sicily. They did it again at Messina . . . and at Naples . . . and at Anzio. They're doing it again and again and again every day. There's no discharge in the war.

“Yes, sir—again. Our Marines who picked the Japs, like chiggers, one by one out of Guadalcanal . . . and Rendove . . . and New Guinea . . . and Tarawa . . . are doing it again day after day, night after night, again and again. There's no discharge in the war for them, either.

“Nor for you, Mr. and Mrs. America. Those boys need you . . . again and again. Just as they did last time. Just as you need them . . . again and again.

“The bands will come later. Right now it's bonds. Again and again!”



This Message Is Sponsored For The

AHEPA WAR SERVICE UNITS

by

BILL & PETER TAMPOORLOS

2147 SOUTH CICERO AVENUE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



In the Pacific



Ensign Peter J. Kondos

MILWAUKEE, WISC.—Ensign Kondos, of Milwaukee Chapter, No. 43, Order of Ahepa, had his first training at the Naval School at Dartmouth College and his advanced training at Princeton University. He is on duty now in Pacific waters. Ensign Kondos is a member of the Supreme Court of the state of Wisconsin and practiced law in Milwaukee until his appointment in the Navy in January of 1943. He holds the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Philosophy, and is a student of international law and diplomacy.

Helps Bond Drive



Miss Katina Bartsokas

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Miss Katina Bartsokas, daughter of Brother Tom Bartsokas, treasurer of Abraham Lincoln Chapter, No. 189, of this city, has helped the Chapter in its War Bond Drive. She is pictured here in Greek costume. In her war bond selling, she has been helped by the Misses Sophie and Betty Mastorakos, daughters of Brother Steve Mastorakos.

CHURCH CHOIR



BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—We present the Church Choir of the Hellenic Orthodox Church of the Holy Cross. The choir has recently given a concert for the benefit of the proposed Orphanage of the Archdiocese. The repertoire consisted of classical selections and was very well executed. Members of the Choir include: First row—Bill Flessas, Jane Nakos, Vicki Pappas, Ernest Tomaras, Maria Tomaras, choir director, and Rose Alford, pianist. Second row—Evangeline Christie, Angelina Catechis, Mary Malfas, Georgia Flessas, Sula Stavros, and Katie Cosmas. Third row—Tasla Marinos, Georgia Fotinos, Evangeline Constantine, Sue Cosmas, Pauline Constantine, and Sophia Kantelis. Rev. D. N. Sakellarides is the Rector of the Church of Holy Cross.

Greek Exhibit Opens in Natural History Museum

WORCESTER, MASS.—A Greek exhibit, the eighth in a series sponsored by the Directors Council of the Worcester Natural History Society to show the contribution of European and Far Eastern cultures to America, opened March 9th, at the society museum. More than 125 persons attended.

Charles Davis Kotsilibas, master of ceremonies, presented Mayor Bennett; Myron F. Converse, acting president of the society; Richard C. Potter, society director, and Mrs. B. Larz Newton, president of the Directors Council. All welcomed the guests and spoke of the contributions of Grecian culture to American life.

INSTRUCTOR SPEAKS

Rev. Theodore Theodorides, professor at the Greek Theological Seminary, Pomfret, Conn., priest at Southbridge and Danielson, Conn., and teacher of Greek with the

Army Specialized Training Program at Clark University, discussed the Hellenic heritage, tracing the history of the Greek people in America from the time of the first settlement in St. Augustine, Fla., in 1683. He listed prominent Greeks in the cultural, professional, educational, business and military life of the United States, and described the importance of continuing a knowledge of Greek language, customs and family practices among those of the second generation in America.

CHORAL GROUP

Father Theodorides also introduced a choral group from the Greek Theological Seminary, sketching briefly the background of the hymns they sang from Greek orthodox liturgy. Other vocalists were Miss Malama Nicholas, contralto, accompanied on the piano by Miss Helen Pantos; Miss Effie Vranos, soprano; and Harry Brown of Boston, formerly of Worcester, a tenor, accompanied on the piano by Miss Helen Girard.

Grecian vases, needlework, jewelry, silver, carpets, afghans and ikons of the Greek Orthodox Church, some of them hundreds of years old, were on display in the exhibition cases in the museum hallway. Greek pastries were served by the hospitality committee in the museum office. Decorations were in blue and white, with small Greek flags and blue and white flowers for a tea-table centerpiece. (From the Worcester Daily Telegram, Friday, March 10, 1944.)

Wishes to Adopt

Responsible Hellenic wishes to adopt a Greek orphan boy less than one year old.

Please contact
Leo J. Lamberson, Atty.
205 Poledor Bldg.
South Bend 1, Indiana

WHAT DO YOU MEAN—SACRIFICE?



We speak of sacrifices here in America.

Yet none has the right to unless he has lost an arm or a leg or a life—or a son.

Is rationing a sacrifice?

Not until that day when you must leave the table hungry.

Is leaving your car in the garage a sacrifice?

Not till a bomb drops on it and blows it and you and your children to Kingdom Come.

Is buying bonds a sacrifice?

Not until a gilt-edged security can be called a "sacrifice."

Have you bought enough bonds?



This Message Is Sponsored For The

AHEPA WAR SERVICE UNITS

by

COLOSIMO'S

(MICHAEL PATSON)

THEATRE-RESTAURANT

2126 SOUTH WABASH AVENUE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

MARCH-APRIL, 1944

29

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THE AHEPA

ANOTHER TRIO



Pfc. Manuel Saetes



Pvt. Mike Saetes



Pfc. Frank Saetes

Three members of the Sons of Pericles, Frank, Manuel, and Mike Saetes, the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Nick Saetes of Gary, Indiana. Frank, the oldest, was the organizer of the Sons and also held office as their President until induction into the U. S. Army, September 21, 1941. He is a First Class Private and has been stationed in the Hawaiian Islands since March 1942. The second son, Mike, was the Sons' Secretary for the year 1942. Held office until induction in October 1942. He is a private and stationed in England, with the Engineers. Manuel, the youngest, is now stationed in England, also with the Engineers. He was stationed at Camp Claiborne, La., before going to England in July. He was inducted into the Army February 2, 1943. He is a First Class Private.

To Aid Mayor

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Brother Basil Joannides, District Governor of District No. 9, Order of Ahepa, has been named a Director of the Mayor's Advisory Council of this city, which is composed of representatives of civic, veteran, fraternal and social organizations of the city.

One of Bro. Joannides' first duties as Director of the Council was the making

of preliminary arrangements for Honor Roll Tag Day, to obtain funds for the erection of an Honor Roll for Manchester men and women in the armed services.

Good Work Muskegon

MUSKEGON, MICH.—Brother Peter Jerelos, president of Muskegon Chapter No. 213, Order of Ahepa, and prominent in the War Bond drive of our fraternity, was chairman of the Greek Day campaign for the American Red Cross War Fund. The sum of \$1,578.88 was raised and presented to Judge Joseph F. Sanford, general chairman of the War Fund drive in Muskegon.

Brother Jerelos was praised publicly recently, by George F. Whitney, executive director of the Michigan Retailers-War Savings Committee, for his part in the Ahepa War Bond Drive. Mr. Whitney challenged other business men and women to top the record of Bro. Jerelos, who sold \$64,400 in war bonds between January 10, and February 1st.

Deciding that it was time for a new bond push, Bro. Jerelos started a new campaign in Muskegon on March 20th, setting a goal of \$100,000 for the following Saturday, March 25th, Greek Independence Day.

Celebrate Greek Day

TULSA, OKLA.—Americans of Hellenic descent celebrated March 25th with a program at the Greek Community Hall, at which time \$913.15 was contributed to the Red Cross. This sum was in addition to gifts made individually to the Red Cross drive, or as employees of firms. Serving on the special gifts committee for Red Cross Greek Day were Gus Andrews, chairman, Steve Prayson, vice chairman, George Andrew, treasurer, Mrs. James E. Pinos, secretary, Pill Petros, George Nichols, and James E. Pinos.

"Greek Day" American Red Cross Additional Figures

San Diego, Cal., Chap. No. 223	\$2,510.00
Hartford, Conn., Chap. No. 58	1,072.20
Lexington, Ky., Chap. No. 258	432.00
Galveston, Texas Chapter No. 276	312.00
Great Falls, Montana, Chapter No. 229	200.00
Portsmouth, N. H., Chapter No. 215	626.25
Omaha, Nebr., Chapter No. 147 and united Hellenic Societies N. S. Payne of Omaha, Nebr., Chapter No. 147	2,500.00
George Petros of Omaha, Nebr., Chapter No. 147	502.28
Wichita, Kan., Chapter No. 187 and Hellenic Community	467.32
Memphis, Tenn., Chapter No. 7	2,700.00
Boise, Idaho, Chapter No. 254	\$3,583.10
Saginaw, Mich., Chapter No. 216	2,500.50
South Bend, Ind., Chap. No. 100	1,100.00
Bridgeport, Nebr., Chapter No. 168	856.00
Alton, Ill., Chapter No. 304	720.00
Binghamton, N. Y., Chap. No. 77	620.00
Uniontown, Pa., Chapter No. 116	527.00
Gary, Ind., Chapter No. 78	484.00
	120.00

NEW CASTLE, PA.—The New Castle Chapter No. 87 has raised for the worthy cause of the American Red Cross the sum of \$944.95. The following committee conducted the drive: Speer Marousis, Chairman; David Pappas, Vice-Chairman; Menelaos Picoulis, William Lestas and Louis Thomas. The money was turned over to the local Red Cross Chapter which expressed officially through a very complimentary letter its thanks and appreciation for the good work we have done.

LAS VEGAS, NEV.—The very patriotic Hellenic Community of this small city has gone all out for the American Red Cross during its recent campaign for funds. With the local Ahepa Chapter No. 314 spearheading, it celebrated Easter Sunday with a special dinner at the Eagles Hall during which collections were taken for the Red Cross. The amount raised was \$581.80. Mayor Cragin, speaking at the dinner, praised highly the Ahepa for its contributions to the war effort of our country and Mr. D. C. Sutherland of the Clark County Red Cross Chapter expressed the thanks and appreciation of the Red Cross for our support. The evening Easter dinner was preceded by an afternoon Red Cross parade organized by the Ahepa Chapter. The Red Cross parade is an annual event of the Ahepa Chapter.

MANISTIQUE, MICH.—Brother George Graphos has done fully his part in the effort to give maximum assistance to the Red Cross. During the recent campaign he donated the receipts of one day's business of his restaurant, the "Eat Shop," amounting to \$102.00. Well done, Bro. Graphos!

American Red Cross Figures

No. 223	\$2,510.00
No. 58	1,072.20
258	432.00
No.	312.00
Chapter	200.00
er No.	626.25
s. 147	2,500.00
ieties	502.28
Febr.,	467.32
. 187	2,700.00
No. 7.	\$3,583.10
254	2,500.50
No. 216	1,100.00
No. 100	856.00
er No.	720.00
4	620.00
No. 77	527.00
No. 116	484.00
	120.00

The New Castle for the worthy Cross the sum committee conlarousis, Chair- Chairman; Men- stas and Louis turned over to pter which ex a very compli- and appreciation done.

Very patriotic small city has can Red Cross for funds. With No. 314 speaker Sunday with les Hall during en for the Red was \$581.80. at the dinner, or its contribu- our country and e Clark County sed the thanks d Cross for our ter dinner was Red Cross pa- Chapter. The annual event of

Brother George part in the e- nce to the Red ampagn he de- y's business of p." amounting Graphos!

Pro Patria

MAJOR THOMAS ROYSTER

RALEIGH, N. C.—Bro. Wilbur H. Royster, attorney in Raleigh, noted Philhellene, outstanding member of the Durham, N. C., Chapter No. 277 and Past Lieutenant Governor of District No. 3, has received the sad news that his son, Major Thomas Royster, was killed in action in the Pacific. The AHEPAN shares in the bereavement of Bro. Royster and extends to him sincere regrets and condolence.

PVT. THEODORE CABALI

Pvt. Theodore Cabali, member of the New Orleans, La., Ahepa Chapter No. 133. Reported killed in action in Sicily.

Missing in Action

Lt. Nicholas J. Stevason, member of Coney Island, N. Y., Ahepa Chapter No. 200. Reported missing over Germany.

Pvt. Theofilos Pistolas, member of Washington, D. C., Ahepa Chapter No. 31. Reported missing in Sicily.

Lt. Perry Cavos, member of the Denver, Colo., Chapter of the Sons of Pericles. Reported missing over Germany.

Pvt. Victor Devakos, son of Bro. George Devakos, Secretary of Washington Chapter No. 31. Reported missing in action.

James Chotas, son of Bro. Nick Chotas, of Atlanta, Georgia, and member of the Mother Lodge. Reported missing in action. He was in the Submarine Division of the Pacific Fleet.

In the Army



Reprint From The Milwaukee Journal
Captain Spheeris

Milwaukee, Wis.—Captain Andrew M. Spheeris, Ahepan, and past National Secretary of the Sons of Pericles, has been a member of the armed services since June 1941. Prior to his recent transfer to England with the Army Finance Department, Captain Spheeris taught Army finance and military law at Duke University. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin Law School, and practiced law in Milwaukee up to the time of entering the Army. Captain Spheeris is engaged to Miss Ismine Pappas, of Wilmette, Illinois.

IN THE MARINES



S/Sgt. Theodore Pratchios, U.S.M.C., Fighter Squadron. Past President, Duluth Chapter, Sons of Pericles.

Three Sons in Pacific

DULUTH, MINN.—Three brothers, all members of the Duluth Chapter, Sons of Pericles, and all members of the United States Marine Corps, are serving their country in the Pacific area. The boys, Sgt. Theodore Pratchios, past President of Duluth Chapter, Pfc. Thomas Pratchios, and Pvt. James Pratchios, are the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Steve Pratchios of Duluth.



Pfc. Thomas Pratchios

With the Seabees

NEW CASTLE, PA.—Word has come to us that Bro. Steve Kakos, Past President of New Castle Chapter No. 87, Order of Ahepa, now Carpenter's Mate Third Class, U.S.M.C., is heading one of the famous Seabee road crews pushing roads through the jungle on an island in the South Pacific, formerly held by the Japs.

Brother Kakos, who is thirty years old, is a graduate of New Castle high school, and attended Youngstown and Geneva Colleges and Carnegie Tech.

Casper Is Tops

CASPER, WYO.—Members of Casper Chapter No. 159, Order of Ahepa, took an active part in Red Cross Greek Day in this city, contributing a total of \$942 to Natrona County Red Cross headquarters. The Greek Day committee, of which James Demos was chairman, was third on the list for complete returns. It contributed the largest average for individual subscriptions and also the largest amount by comparison with the number of business places and subscribers of any division.



Pvt. James Pratchios

Daughters of Penelope

We continue to receive complimentary comments from the Chapters of our Senior Auxiliary, on the reorganization work which is proceeding very successfully. We are quoting again from some of them. Sister Anna Kassolis, Secretary of our Baltimore, Maryland, Chapter No. 27, writes as follows: "We, the Alcmena Chapter of the Daughters of Penelope, wish to formally acknowledge the authority of the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa, regarding the Order of the Daughters of Penelope and wish to pledge our wholehearted cooperation."

Sister Constance Johnson, President of our Greensboro, North Carolina Chapter No. 70 says: "The joy felt by each of us for this new change and closer affiliation with our parent organization, the Order of Ahepa, is indescribable. I feel confident that our work will be carried on with greater interest than ever before."

Sister Helen Markatos, Secretary of the Binghamton, New York Chapter No. 39, reports as follows: "Reading all the correspondence and our ritual and constitution, it makes us happy to see the Daughters progress. All the Sisters are welcoming this new change warmly, and feel confident that 1944 will be a very successful year. We sincerely thank the Ahepa for taking over and giving us a good start. This is a dream come true for us, and we feel that we will become an organization so strong that we will be a credit to the Order of Ahepa, and to our American-Hellenic heritage."

New Chapters

We are happy to announce the formal establishment of four additional new Chapters. Iris Chapter No. 115, Spokane, Washington, was established on February 12, 1944. The charter members of this Chapter are the following: Anna C. Cassis, Mary Dochios, Mary Louis, Garfelia Grivas, Catherine Dochios, Clara Kalochristogianakis, Helen Damascus, Helen Dochios, Marina Dochios, Betty Feaster, Katherine Lofley, Margaret Senanis, Georgia C. Weiler, Bessie Zesemier, Vaselia Dochios. The officers of the Chapter are: Vaselia Dochios, President; Catherine Dochios, Vice-President; Mary Dochios, Secretary; Catherine A. Cassis, Treasurer; Garfelia Grivas, Chairman of the Board of Governors; Mary Louis, Priestess; Clara Kalochristogianakis, Warden; Katherine Lofley, Captain of the Guard. The charter members and officers were initiated and installed by the Past President of the Spokane Ahepa Chapter No. 180, Brother Nick Bouras.

The Galveston, Texas Chapter No. 116 was established March 8, 1944. Its charter members are: Helen Loomis, Lucile

Homer, Stavroula Patry, Canela Pratley, Katina Pratley, Grace Waterman, Annie Constantine, Irene Safos, Katina Nicolaidas, Theodosia Dabanlis, Anna Economides, Stella Demetre, Emilia Gavrel, Danzel Phillips, Viola Dimitri, Theodora Dimitri, Electra Laros, Anna Rozos, Diskey Frangelis, Tina Roumelos, Vaseliki Roumelos, Mary Roumelos, Ellen Carros, Baselia Waterman, Fotini Athanasiou, Mary Caravegeli, Ethel Garris, Angeline Fithel, Helen Liolu, Athena Zgourides, Julia Campitse, Alexandra Caravagel, Jennie Safos. Its officers are: Athena Zgourides, President; Julia Campitse, Vice-President; Alexandra Caravageli, Secretary; Jennie Safos, Treasurer; Helen Loomis, Chairman of the Board of Governors; Katina Pratley, Canela Pratley, Electra Laros, Lucile Homer, Governors; Grace Waterman, Priestess; Stella Demetre, Warden; Annie Constantine, Captain of the Guard; Theodosia Dabanlis, Inside Sentinel; Anna Economides, Outside Sentinel. The charter members and officers were initiated and installed by the President of the Galveston Ahepa Chapter No. 276, Brother Gus Liolu.

The Lowell, Massachusetts Chapter No. 117 was established March 12, 1944. Its charter members are: Stefania Dafis, Marie Thomas, Sparti Georges, Sotiria P. Thompson, Hariclia Eliades, Arhontoula Laganas, Effie Sarris, Georgia Sarris, Mary Patsourakos, Eva Tatseos, Photine Demogenes, Shirley Economou, Cornelia Sigalos, Vasiliki Karkotsios, Mary Voulgaris, Anna Karakotsios, Helle Generales, Mary Laganas, Theda Laganas, Eugenia Backus, Mary Theodorou, Anthoula Tzane-takos, Anthoula Coronios, Aspasia Zivras, Georgia Georgeou, Penelope Diamantopoulos, Helen Georges, Helen Cafantaris, Cherry Diamantopoulos, Ann Antonopoulos, Victoria Chiungos, Filia Mavrogianis, Demetra Gerogeou, Susan Constantinides, Gladys Tegoulis, Aphrodite Skaperdas, Ourania Kelakos, Vasil Malliaros, Martha Gianaris, Alexandria Skaperdas, Anastasia Kelakos, Vasilio Liacopoulos. Its officers are: Vasil Malliaros, President; Penelope Diamantopoulos, Vice-President; Vasilio Liacopoulos, Secretary; Anastasia Kelakos, Treasurer; Hariclea Eliades, Chairman of the Board of Governors; Arhontoula Laganas, Georgia Sarris, Sotiria Thompson, Alexandra Skaperdas, Governors; Victoria Chiungos, Priestess; Marie Thomas, Warden; Effie Sarris, Captain of the Guard; Martha Gianaris, Inside Sentinel, Mary Theodorou, Outside Sentinel. The charter members and officers were initiated and installed by the President of the Lowell Ahepa Chapter No. 102, Brother George P. Thompson.

The Alton, Illinois Chapter No. 118 was established March 5, 1944. Its charter members are: Maria Souris, Inez H. Bavas, Era Economides, Irene Kodros, Mary Boukas, Dimitra Rigas, Olympia Malamas, Stavroula Vambaketis, Mary Maggos, Helen Karros, Helen Nicolou, Dorothy Tsimpris, Eva Roftis, Mary Z. Augustus, Mary C. Tavlos, Irene Nehilos, Zoe Millas, Arete Souris, Polyxene Souris, Lena Gavellas. Its officers are: Maria Souris, President; Inez Bavas, Vice-President; Era Economides, Secretary; Irene Kodros, Treasurer; Zoe Millas, Chairman of the Board of Governors; Mary Tavlos, Dorothy Tsimpris, Mary Maggos, Mary Boukas, Governors; Eva Roftis, Priestess; Helen Karros, Warden; Vera Souris, Captain of the Guard; Helen Nicolou, Inside Sentinel; Irene Mehilos, Outside Sentinel. The charter members and officers were initiated and installed by our District Governor and District Secretary, Sisters Mary Tam-poorlos, and Poppy Paleologos.

New Officers

The following additional Chapters have reported their new officers: Oakland, California No. 4; Sacramento, California No. 5; Price, Utah, No. 12; Benton, Harbor, Michigan No. 14; Stockton, California No. 18; St. Paul, Minnesota No. 21; Akron, Ohio No. 28; Buffalo, New York No. 30; Pensacola, Florida No. 34; Sioux City, Iowa No. 37; Binghamton, New York No. 39; Rochester, New York No. 44; Houston, Texas No. 54; Greensboro, North Carolina No. 70; Rochester, Minnesota No. 77; Elmira, New York No. 80; Fort Worth, Texas No. 86; Ventura, California No. 94; Rockford, Illinois No. 101; Casper, Wyoming No. 104.

Reorganized

The Oakland, California Chapter No. 5, was reorganized through the efforts of the Oakland Ahepa Chapter No. 171. The Fond du Lac Chapter No. 74 was reorganized through the efforts of District Secretary No. 13, Sister Poppy Paleologos.

Daughters Install

ANDERSON, IND.—Nausicaa Chapter, No. 7, Daughters of Penelope, held an open installation at the American Legion hall, on January 30th, when the following officers who were elected to serve for the coming year were installed: Ann Panoel, President; Anna Gioumpakes, Vice-president; Dena Plackas, Secretary; and Bertha Polus, Treasurer.

Visitors from Anderson, Muncie, Mari-

REMEMBER OUR GOAL—\$100,000,000 WAR BONDS

apter No. 118
 944. Its charter
 is, Inez H. Ba-
 Kodros, Mary
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 Mary Maggos,
 colou. Dorothy
 y Z. Augustus,
 los, Zoe Millas,
 uris, Lena Ga-
 Maria Souris,
 Vice-President;
 Irene Kodros,
 chairman of the
 Tavlos, Doro-
 Mary Boukas,
 Priestess; Helen
 uris, Captain of
 l. Inside Senti-
 Sentinel. The
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Chapters have
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BONDS

THE AHEPAN

on. South Bend, Richmond, Indianapolis,
 Elwood, and adjoining chapters, num-
 bered about one hundred and fifty. Past
 Grand Treasurer Theodora Mangas, of El-
 wood, acted as Installing Officer. A pro-
 gram and dancing followed the ceremony,
 and the proceeds, \$140, has been contrib-
 uted to the American Red Cross and the
 Greek War Relief Association.

Report of Alcmena Chapter

BALTIMORE, MD.—The new adminis-
 tration of Alcmena Chapter, No. 27,
 Daughters of Penelope, consisting of Sis-
 ters Roberta Brous, President, Antigone
 Sakelos, Vice-President, Evelyn Fochies,
 Secretary, and Cleo BeLer, Treasurer was
 installed in January by the Past District
 Governor, Brother Theodore S. Agnew.

At the installation, the outgoing presi-
 dent of Alcmena Chapter, Sister Antigone
 Paras, thanked her sisters and reviewed
 the accomplishments of the chapter
 throughout 1943.

With membership swelled by the initia-
 tion of new members in April, 1943, the
 Daughters sold \$32,000 in War Bonds at
 the Ahepan Dance held at the Belvedere
 Hotel in May of that year.

Although many sisters had individually
 contributed to the Blood Bank, the Daugh-
 ters as a group, and as part of their work
 in the war effort, reported to the Red Cross

and made their contribution to the Blood
 Bank in May.

With summer recess behind them, the
 sisters gathered in the fall and in Septem-
 ber, Sisters Lula Cavacos and Evelyn Con-
 toers were appointed to represent the Daugh-
 ters at the Greek War Relief Association.
 They were elected chairman and secre-
 tary of the Association.

October, 1943, found the Daughters, un-
 der the chairmanship of Sister Roberta
 Brous, entertaining the men in the serv-
 ice at their annual Service Man's Party.
 A large attendance and a grand time by all
 marked another success for the Daughters.

Joint Installation

Moline, Illinois

On January 13, 1944, in the Moose
 Lodge Hall of Moline, Illinois, The Tri-
 City Chapter No. 20 Daughters of Pe-
 nelope and the Tri-City Chapter No. 120
 Order of Ahepa held a joint installation
 of officers, which was open to the public.
 Past Supreme Governor, Spiros Cosmas
 of Tipton, Iowa, assisted by Sister
 Mary Pilikos, Lieutenant District Gov-
 ernor of the Daughters of District No.
 13, installed the following officers:

Officers of the Daughters of Penelope:
 President, Mary Kalomas; Vice-Presi-
 dent, Vivien Pontikis; Secretary, Elnora
 Booras; Treasurer, Irene Gartelos;

Board of Governors: Chairwoman: Mary
 Pilikos; Katherine Smerlis, Dorothy
 Bagatelas, Angeline Stavros, Esther
 Malires; Priestess, Nicoletta Coin; War-
 den, Toula Coin; Captain of the Guards,
 Anne Malires; Guard, Athene Malires;
 Guard, Katherine Pontikis; Guard,
 Christine Vozikes; Inside Sentinel, Mrs.
 Latsis; Outside Sentinel, Mrs. Mart-
 sukos.

Officers of the Order of Ahepa: Presi-
 dent, Tom N. Tertipes; Vice-President,
 Sam C. Lucas; Secretary, Ted Lucas;
 Treasurer, Peter G. Stavros; Board of
 Governors: Chairman, Pete Martsukos,
 Charles Bookidis, Louis Tertipes, John
 Angelopoulos, George Taswill; Chaplain,
 Louis Adams; Warden, George Latsis;
 Captain of the Guards, Van Corelis; In-
 side Sentinel, John Pappas; Outside
 Sentinel, John Drivas.

After receiving their charges the
 newly installed officers were conducted
 to their respective stations, which were
 beautifully adorned with floral decora-
 tions.

The Daughters of Penelope closed the
 installation ceremonies with their im-
 pressive candlelight service.

Upon conclusion of the ceremonies,
 the installing officers spoke briefly.
 They also called upon several other sis-
 ters and brothers for short talks.

Refreshments climaxed the evening.

THE LEAST WE CAN DO?

Sure, it's hard for us over here, thousands of miles from it, to get the picture of air warfare. We can't see the faces on those kids . . . our kids . . . as they punch the big bombers through ack-ack. We can't know what's in their heads and their hearts when a shell cracks through and one of them slumps in his seat. And we never will know. For they'll never be able to tell us all of it . . . But we can pray . . . and hope . . . and help in the small ways we can . . . like buying War Bonds. They ask us . . . all of us . . . to Back the Attack with War Bonds . . . at least one more Bond than we've been buying. A few dollars more of help . . . which we get back with interest. Will we do it? Can we do anything else and look them in the face on that blessed day of victory? What do you think?



THIS MESSAGE IS SPONSORED FOR THE

Ahepa War Service Units

BY

WILLIAM KARZAS

BALLROOMS

TRIANON



ARAGON

CHICAGO

ILLINOIS

The Two Months

(Continued from page 4)

Christoff Cabinet in Sofia. The property classes of these three countries that have been ruined by their participation in the war on the side of the Axis were enthusiastic about the Ribbentrop plan.

The Allies appear to have avoided the trap. The entente reached between the United States and Russia at Teheran is playing a very important role. Ribbentrop was caught at his own game and must have realized that the time for anti-Russian activities had passed. It would appear that a separate peace with the three Balkan States is about to be realized and in such a way as to constitute a political and military disaster for the Reich. The conditions of peace presented semi-officially to the Rumanians by the Allies included, among other terms, the occupation of Rumania by the Soviet armies; for Hungary, a mixed occupation with the participation of Tito's forces, with Bulgaria, which is not openly at war with the Soviet Union, to be occupied by Anglo-American forces. All this did not appear unduly unreasonable to the Balkan countries.

It is precisely at that moment that the German General Staff decided to take over the direction of affairs in the Balkans. The Hungarian Minister in Berlin, Doeme Sztójay, is close to the Wehrmacht, and was chosen by the latter to take charge of the situation. The Nazi politicians would have preferred the leader of the Hungarian Fascists, Bela Imredy, but military men, fully aware that the Hungarian Fascist unit "The Crossed Arrows" is hated by the population, insisted upon Sztójay.

In Rumania, the generals of the Wehrmacht are asking that Marshal Antonescu, who has been compromised by his constant support of the "Iron Guard" be replaced. In Bulgaria, the Wehrmacht is faced with a very confused situation as the Boshiloff-Christoff Government is in the midst of serious domestic difficulties. What took place in Bulgaria during the past few days remains very mysterious. One thing is clear, and that is that the Council of Regency and Prince Cyril are still doing their utmost to prevent a military occupation of their country by the Germans and are trying to convince Berlin that a maximum pro-German policy is at present being followed by the Bulgarian Ministry.

GREECE

Whisper wind o'er Grecian statue
Hewed by men of lofty sight;
Sing through columns high and mighty
Raised by men of mind and might.

Flow O rivers through the land
Whose greatness is not surpassed;
Wash its soil of despair and toil
And make its greatness last.

Whose azure skies are clear all day
And stars shine clear all night;
Whose golden streams reflect the rays
Of God's pure holy light.

Blessed with love and greatness in mind
Its hate for war and love for peace
Have lived and shall live forever
Its memory shall never cease.

God, keep this land of nobleness
Keep its flame ever burning bright;
Keep pure its loving citizens
And let the world know of its might!

ANDREW J. YIANNIAS,
Dubuque, Iowa.
Age, 13

IF YOU DON'T RECEIVE THE AHEPAN

One of the following reasons is responsible:

1. You may have changed your address and you did not notify National Headquarters.
2. You may be in arrears in the payment of your dues to your Chapter. Members who are in arrears for six months do not receive the Magazine.
3. You may have paid your dues promptly but you have failed to mail to Headquarters your Mailing Card. The Mailing Card advises Headquarters that you have paid your dues and are entitled to receive the Magazine. It should be mailed to Headquarters promptly at the time you paid your dues.
4. Your Chapter may be unduly withholding from Headquarters your per capita tax. When your per capita tax is withheld and there is no Mailing Card indicating that you have paid your dues when they were due and payable, there is no way for Headquarters to know that you are in good standing and entitled to receive the Magazine.

Moral: If you do not wish to miss any of the issues of THE AHEPAN pay your dues regularly and promptly when they become due and payable and forward the Headquarters your Mailing Card at the time you have paid your dues. In the event you have changed your address, notify Headquarters.

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 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.



**WITHOUT IT,
HE'D BE DEAD
RIGHT NOW!.....**

"One thing saved him. Plasma. So if he gets well, he has you to thank. . . . Housewife Jones, Stevedore Smith, Sophomore Brown."

And if he didn't get the plasma . . . if he didn't get well . . . would he have you to blame? You, who mean to go to the Red Cross blood bank, but never quite get around to do it? Don't give it a chance to happen. Go to your blood bank NOW and win a soldier's undying gratitude—as well as—perhaps—his life!

This Message Is Sponsored For The
AHEPA WAR SERVICE UNITS

by

ANDES CANDIES

FIFTY SHOPS IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS



A. G. KANELOS

THE RED CROSS NEEDS YOUR BLOOD NOW...

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ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepan

Magazine

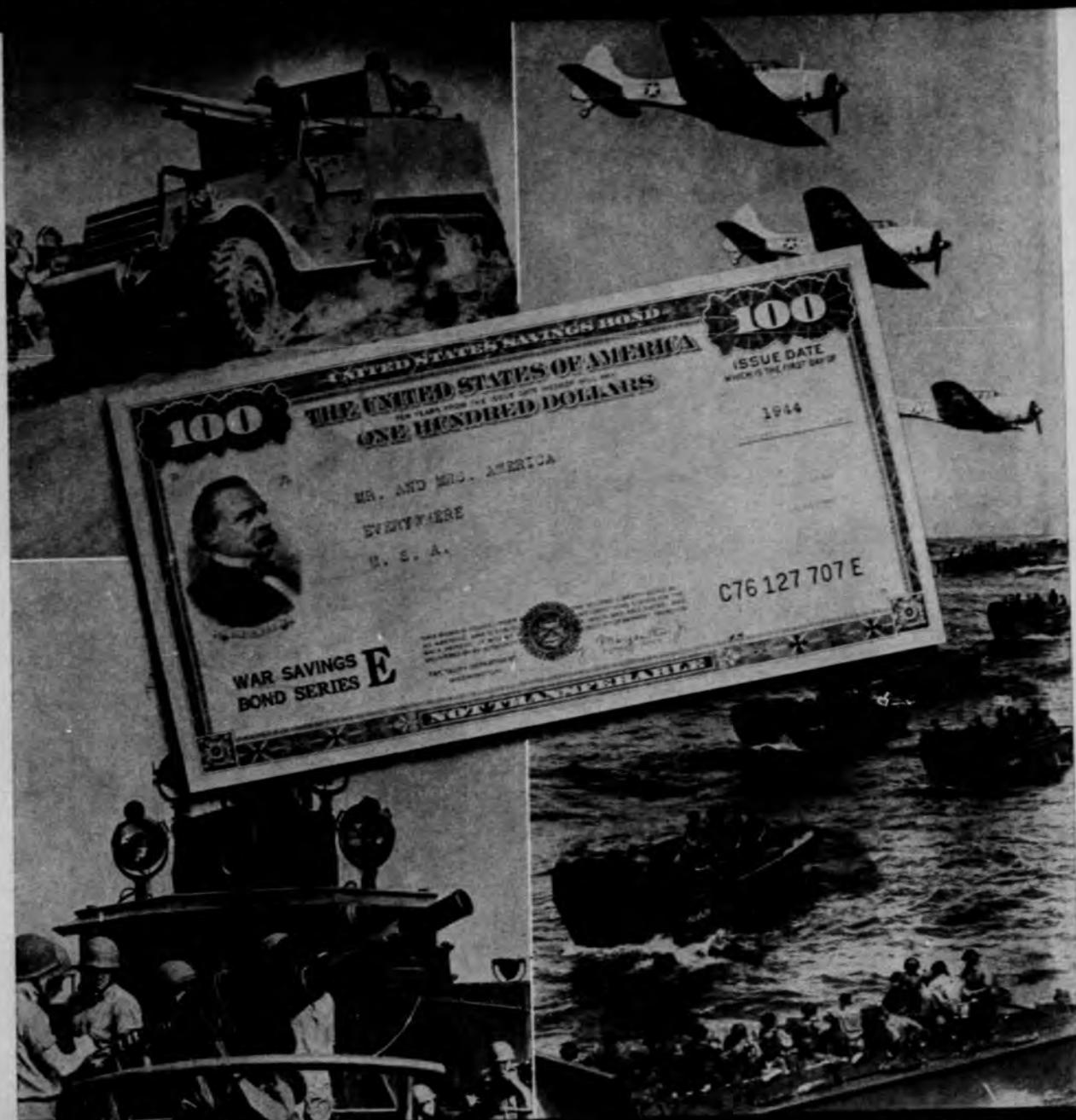
May - June

1944

Volume XVIII

Number 3

The **AHEPAN**



BUY ONE OF THESE BONDS TODAY!

In this Issue

"Greece!" the inspiring speech of Governor Earl Warren of California at the anniversary of the 25th of March, is called to your special attention. Delivered before an audience of 7,000 people, it was heard also over a large radio hook-up.

The Editorial this month will be of particular interest to every Ahepan because it answers an important question, "Americans of Greek Descent, Greek-Americans, or Simply Greeks?"

The Writing of the American Constitution by Allan Nevins, is the detailed history of the government instrument under which we live.

MAY-JUNE

1944

The AHEPAN

VOL. XVIII

NUMBER 3

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

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*Good Food
for
Pleased Guests*



JOHN SEXTON & CO., 1944

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Issued bi-monthly.



Freedom

When we see the word "Freedom" we immediately think of America, for ours is truly the "land of the free" . . . Now President Roosevelt has proclaimed that the United Nations will fight to bring freedom and justice to all the peoples of the world.

Every one of us must help finance this great task by investing in United States War Bonds and Stamps. Put them on your list! Buy regularly, buy often!

This Message Is Sponsored For The

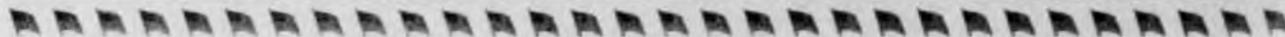
AHEPA WAR SERVICE UNITS

by

KARALIS BROTHERS

CHICAGO PIE CO., INC.
2440 West Congress Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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Minneapolis, Minnesota



... THE TWO MONTHS ...

The President's Prayer for Victory

ALMIGHTY GOD: Our sons, pride of our nation, this day have set upon a mighty endeavor, a struggle to preserve our republic, our religion, and our civilization, and to set free a suffering humanity.

Lead them straight and true; give strength to their arms, stoutness to their hearts, steadfastness to their faith.

They will need Thy blessings. Their road will be long and hard. The enemy is strong. He may hurl back our forces. Success may not come with rushing speed but we shall return again and again; and we know that by Thy grace, and by the righteousness of our cause, our sons will triumph.

They will be sore tried, by night and by day, without rest—till the victory is won. The darkness will be rent by noise and flame. Men's souls will be shaken with the violences of war.

These are men lately drawn from the ways of peace. They fight not for the lust of conquest. They fight to end conquest. They fight to liberate. They fight to let justice arise, and tolerance and good will among all Thy people. They yearn but for the end of battle, for their return to the haven of home.

Some will never return. Embrace these, Father, and receive them, thy heroic servants, into Thy kingdom.

And for us at home—fathers, mothers, children, wives, sisters and brothers of brave men overseas—whose thoughts and prayers are ever with them—help us, Almighty God, to rededicate ourselves in renewed faith in Thee in this hour of great sacrifice.

Many people have urged that I call the nation into a single day of special prayer. But because the road is long and the desire is great, I ask that our people devote themselves in continuance of prayer. As we rise to each new day, and again when each day is spent, let words of prayer be on our lips, invoking Thy help to our efforts.

Give us strength, too—strength in our daily tasks, to redouble the contributions we make in the physical and material support of our armed forces.

And let our hearts be stout, to wait out the long travail, to bear sorrows that may come, to impart our courage unto our sons wheresoever they may be.

And, O Lord, give us faith. Give us faith in Thee; faith in our sons; faith in each other; faith in our united crusade. Let not the keenness of our spirit ever be dulled. Let not the impacts of temporary events, of temporal matters of but fleeting moment—let not these deter us in our unconquerable purpose.

With Thy blessing, we shall prevail over the unholy forces of our enemy. Help us to conquer the apostles of greed and racial arrogance. Lead us to the saving of our country, and with our sister nations into a world unity that will spell a sure peace—a peace invulnerable to the schemings of unworthy men. And a peace that will let all men live in freedom, reaping the just rewards of their honest toil.

Thy will be done, Almighty God.—Amen.

(Offered by the President over the radio with the entire Nation joining him on June 6, 1944.)

★ ★

He won't dodge this-



Don't you dodge this!

The kid'll be right there when his Commanding Officer finally gives the signal . . .

There'll be no time to think of better things to do with his life. **THE KID'S IN IT FOR KEEPS**—giving all he's got, **NOW!**

We've got to do the same. This is the time for us to throw in everything **WE'VE** got.

This is the time to dig out that **EXTRA** hundred bucks and spend it for Invasion Bonds.

Or make it \$200. Or \$1,000. Or \$1,000,000. There's no ceiling on this one!



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AHEPA WAR SERVICE UNITS

by

ALLIANCE LIFE RECREATION

GEORGE CHIAMES
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

than that, it made clear the moral tone of the war which the totalitarian powers were forcing upon the world. The deadly threat to our common inheritance of justice and liberty was exposed. Glorious even in military defeat, Greece yielded only a shamefaced triumph to its overwhelming adversary.

Nowhere in the world, I am sure, will there be found a greater appreciation of the contribution which Greece has made to history and to the advancement of human society than right here in the United States. This is true, I believe, because nowhere else is there a country quite so fundamentally akin to Greece.

That chapter in the struggle for Greek independence which we commemorate here tonight has its moral counterpart in American history. In fact as an infant nation 126 years ago, the United States was one of the first to show sympathy and understanding of the purposes of the struggle which won the people of Greece their freedom. We knew then, as we know today, that the driving force in Greek national life is an unquenchable thirst for freedom, a hatred of slavery and a longing for mass enlightenment. Nor was it strange that such understanding existed for we were then, as now, a depository for Greek heritages which needed safeguarding while Greeks fought to regain their lost rights.

The American people have been deeply stirred by all that has transpired upon the Grecian peninsula since that black day in October 1940, when Axis might took its first heavy toll of Greek lives. That day started the American people thinking in earnest of the real principles at stake in the war then spreading so rapidly across the European continent.

First there was the natural impulse of sympathy by a people prone always to sympathize with a weak nation which has been attacked by a strong and ruthless aggressor. Next there was admiration for a little nation which dared to

THE OATH OF THE GREEK GUERRILLAS

"The ten principles which guide the life obligations and the activities of Greek Patriots and Guerrillas in Occupied Greece."

- "1. I will be obedient and my discipline will be conscientious.
- "2. I will be brave and my bravery will be inspired by the knowledge of my National popular duty.
- "3. I will love my people, because I am one of them and it is for them I am fighting.
- "4. I will learn the military technique because this will help me to become an inspired fighter for my people.
- "5. I will increase my political knowledge because this will help me to become an educated fighter for my people.
- "6. I will not touch any foreign property, because this is not in accordance with the pride and dignity of a real Patriot.
- "7. I will be simple, logical and modest in my behaviour.
- "8. My conduct will never exhibit a default and thus to expose my unit.
- "9. I will respect and I will love my comrades in my team more than my brothers.
- "10. I will not lay my gun aside until our people become masters of their own country."

pressure made it clear that the struggle was not one between Great Britain and the Axis powers alone. It proved a deadly intent on the part of the Axis powers—a threat to all structures built by believers in democracy and in the common man.

We all know now as they knew then that liberty and human rights have no place in the Axis program and that there will never be room in the world for both the way of life which we love and the oppression and tyranny which the Axis way of life represents. Greece knew there could be no middle ground. It chose to fight, just as it did in 1821 and at Marathon and at Navarino.

Every man, woman, and child who knows the values of freedom is in the fight today. It is a fight which is calling for the best that is in all free peoples. Here again we draw from our knowledge of history as well as present day realism. Freedom has always had to be fought for by brave men and once attained, protected by constant attention and defended by sacrifice. Tyranny and dictatorship can only thrive where loyalty and devotion to the ideals of democracy are lacking. I am certain Nazism is not thriving in Greece today,

Ο ΥΜΝΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΕΛΛΗΝΟΣ ΑΝΤΑΡΤΟΥ

Βροντά ο Όλυμπος, αστράφτει η Γκιώνα,
Μουγκρίζουν τ' Άγραφα, σειέται η Στερνή.
Στ' όρματα! Στ' όρματα! Μπρός! Στόν άγώνα!
Γιά τή χιλιάκριση τή Λευτεριά.

Ξαναζωντανέμε τ' Άρματωλίκι,
Στά μπράτσα σίδερο, φλόγα ή ψυχή.
Λουφάζουν τρέμοντας οι ξένοι λύκοι,
Τήν έκδικήτρα μας άντρίκια όρμη.

Ό Γοργοπόταμος στην Άλαμάνια
Στέλνει περήφανο χαιρετισμό,
Μιάς νέας Άνάστασης κτυπά ή καμπάνα,
Μηνάνε τά όπλα μας τό Λυτρωμό.

even under the barking guns of Hitler's Gestapo.

We are all aware of the tremendous contributions the United States and our own State of California have been able to make to such progress as has already been recorded in democracy's march to victory. Here in California and the West we have found opportunity for service which has forced changes in our entire economy. Understanding the need, we have speeded the necessary adjustments and we glory in our designation as a part of the arsenal of democracy.

As sons and daughters of the mother country of democracy, you are meeting tonight in the arsenal of democracy to reaffirm the faith which has given both nations their greatness. The ties which have bound the two countries throughout history were never more close.

As members of the Hellenic societies of the bay area, I know there is no single doubt existing in your minds but what this close understanding should always exist.

And I know you believe similar understanding can be maintained with other freedom loving nations which, like Greece, have strong relationship ties with millions of our citizens. Democracies owe much of their perpetual youth to the fact that by reason of common acceptance of a central idea they are capable of becoming melting pots for all races and ideas. The strength of democracy has always depended upon racial tolerance which encouraged the full flow of contributions by the people as a whole.

It may be impossible for



A Greek woman and the Andartes, at whose side she is fighting.

GREEK HYMN

The "Hymn of the Greek Guerrillas," the words of which have recently arrived in America, and are printed on the preceding page, has become during the past year the national fighting song of the "Andartes," or guerrillas. It has spread all over Greece, and has become such a symbol of Greek resistance to German occupation that within one month five Greeks were condemned to death by the Germans for singing it. The name of the Greek author is as yet unknown. This translation was made by Warren E. Blake, Professor of Greek at the University of Michigan.

*Lo! the thunder from Olympus; bright Clona's lightning flames;
Agrafa rolls back the echoes, midst the quaking of the Moins!
"Arms! To arms!" resounds the summons, "Forward! Forward to the fray!
Liberty, our dearest treasure, is the prize we win today!"*

*Spirit of the Revolution, living, breathing once again
Gives to arms the steel to conquer, wraps in flame the souls of men.
See, the foreign wolves are wringing; fear and trembling fills their hearts.
Well they know what vengeance waits them from the freeman's deadly arts!*

*Hear Spercheios' rushing waters proudly hail our patriot band,
Propheying by their triumph peace and freedom for our land.
Greet our day of Resurrection with the bells of Easter tide!
Tell to all our new Salvation, won by those who fought and died!*

us to estimate the full extent of our national and world indebtedness to the ancient teachers and leaders of your mother country here tonight, but we can give voice to our debt to the men and women of modern Greece. We can pledge assistance to modern Greece and tell its courageous peoples that their deeds, like the philosophy and art of their forebears, will be remembered for centuries to come.

Greece has paid for her answer to the demands of ruthless tyrants with an immense sacrifice in blood, starvation, death, and destruction. In accordance

with her traditions and her passionate attachment to freedom, she chose to fight rather than surrender. Jefferson wrote for us that it is self-evident that all men are created equal. Euripides wrote for the ancient Greeks that "A slave is he who cannot speak his thought."

Hitler has closed the lips momentarily of all Greeks living under his heel, but he has not silenced the voice nor leashed the energies of far more millions of free men and women throughout the world who hold to the truths penned by Jefferson at the time of the American Declaration of Independence.

This day of commemoration of the anniversary of Greek Independence adds but another brand to the fires of democracy already burning fiercely in all the civilized world.

It would seem to me that people of Greek extraction everywhere throughout the world would be holding their heads just a bit higher tonight as they review the

(Continued on page 28)



A bridge in Thessaly blown up by the Andartes.

Our Ally

AUSTRALIA

Like Britain, Australia has become a fortress of the United Nations, a springboard for attack against the Axis. In her short history Australia has never before been threatened by invasion. Now for the first time enemy bombers are over her homes, enemy ships are skulking in neighboring waters.

Australia is a young and virile nation. For 154 years the Australians fought against the hard facts of their own geography. They conquered a continent, and the continent made a tough and resourceful people.

When Australia declared war on Germany on September 3, 1939, she had no regular army but a skeleton force of about 4,000 commissioned and noncommissioned officers. Her 7 million people, scattered over a continent the size of the United States, were busy raising wheat, sheep, and cattle and shipping their wheat, wool, meat, and dairy products to the markets of the world. A small but efficient heavy industry has been built on rich mineral deposits and cheap sources of power. Since that day in 1939, Australia has beaten her plowshares into swords with remarkable speed and efficiency.

Conscription of Manpower

All men between the ages of 18 and 65 are now eligible either for military service or for labor corps work. The armed forces have been built up to about 550,000 out of a population of about 7 million. Australian air squadrons have been in active service in Britain, in Libya, in Malaya, and in the Netherlands East Indies, and Australian expeditionary forces have fought with the British and New Zealand forces in Greece, Crete, Libya, Malaya, Syria, and Iraq. Ships of the Royal Australian Navy have served with distinction from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean.

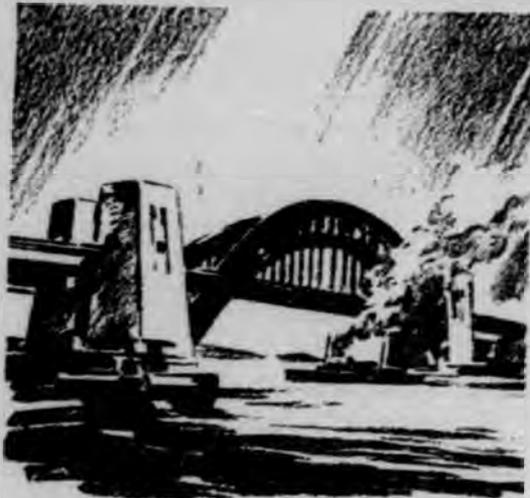
The drain of manpower has caused an acute labor shortage. As a result many thousands of women and over-age men have gone into factories, offices, and civilian defense forces.

Although before the war only one Australian in five depended on industry for his livelihood, Australia is now producing quantities of weapons. Her steel works at Newcastle and Port Kembla are among the largest in the Empire and turn out more than 1,800,000 tons a year. But the munitions industry had to be started from scratch. Plants shot up, workers learned new skills, and, with the help of some Lend-Lease machine tools from the United States, Australia is making bombers, fighters, antiaircraft guns, machine guns, shells and ammunition of all sizes, mines, torpedoes, and precision instruments. Tanks are also beginning to roll off the assembly lines. Warships have been built in Australian shipyards.

The war has changed the pattern of the daily lives of Australian men and women. An outdoor, sporting people, Australians used to take to the roads each week-end. The gasoline ration has long since driven all pleasure cars off the roads. Australians are also doing without most of the clothing, household goods, and domestic comforts they used to import. The people are working as they have never worked before, and they have always been a hard-working people.

What Is Australia?

Like the people of the United States, the Australians tamed



a continent—but a continent far less friendly than our own. Our periods of colonization are roughly parallel. Australia has a federal system of government like our own, composed of six states and two territories; she has a written constitution patterned on ours, a Parliament of two houses, the Senate and House of Representatives, whose members are elected on the same principle as our Congress. Her state and local governments run their own affairs much as ours do. But the Prime Minister and his Cabinet follow the British pattern of sitting as elected members of Parliament, with responsibility to that body. The Governor-General of Australia, appointed by the King on the advice of his Australian Ministers, is the personal representative of the British Crown, and like the King has prestige rather than political power.

The English, Scotch, Welsh, and Irish pioneers who settled the new continent and whose descendants now make up 98 per cent of the population had to travel 12,000 miles from home. They found hospitable harbors and fertile coastal grasslands; but behind these, they came up against a vast plateau, hot, dry, and seemingly without end. Forty per cent of Australia is so hot and so dry that it cannot support settlement. On the fringes of this forbidding wasteland, the settlers went to work and made Australia the greatest wool producer, the fifth largest wheat producer, and one of the largest meat, butter, and cheese producers in the world.

These riches pouring from Australia's fine harbors have fed and clothed millions of people in all parts of the world. Six out of every ten Australians live in the harbor cities, handling the great export trade and working Australia's industries.

Today these cities are utterly changed. Their pavements echo to the tramp of United Nations troops. Their airports hum with the traffic of United Nations planes. The cities are "browned" out at night, but the war factories and shipyards roar on through the darkness.

MAY-JUNE 1944

Ratification of Treaties by a Two-Thirds Senate Vote

As the end of the war draws nearer and postwar problems take on more and more importance, two resolutions now pending in Congress which would abolish by Constitutional amendment the provision that treaties must be ratified by a two-thirds vote in the Senate become of international interest.

One, introduced by Senator Gillette, would make a majority vote by the Senate the only requirement for treaty ratification. The other, introduced by Senator Pepper, would also make a majority vote the deciding factor but would require such ratification in the House of Representatives as well as the Senate.

The two-thirds vote rule in regard to treaty ratification has been attacked for many years by Constitutional reformers. It has also had staunch defenders. Historically it goes back to the framing of the Constitution in which it was incorporated. Its inclusion in that document, broadly, was due to the fact that virtually all the states feared curtailment of their sovereign powers and the growth of a dominating control in the hands of the Federal government, especially in foreign affairs. More specifically, a local issue, arising out of a political situation in the year 1787, brought about adoption of the rule. In that year some of the southern states feared that American rights to free navigation of the Mississippi River might be abrogated under the new Constitution and that foreign powers, particularly Spain, which was still powerful in the west and south, would become a threat to trade and commerce. A few states believed that even a two-thirds vote rule might not be sufficient and for a while opposed adoption of the Constitution. Their suspicions were finally overcome and the Constitution adopted but not before an attempt was unsuccessfully made to include an amendment under which the House of Representatives would also have to ratify treaties by a two-thirds vote.

Arguments both for and against retention of the two-thirds rule have been long and tortuous. Those who think it should be kept insist that an agreement involving the country's foreign policy as important as a treaty should not be entered into on what might be a bare majority vote; that a President who makes a treaty might for one reason or another force it on the country despite the will of the people through pressure upon a politically controlled majority in Congress; that the protection of minority interests is fundamental and they should have a check upon a bare majority in important negotiations such as treaty making by the use of instruments like the two-thirds vote rule; and that the rule is also an important check against the threat of usurpation of authority by a President in the conduct of foreign affairs.

On the other hand, those who seek to change the rule advance some forceful and persuasive arguments. They contend that it has long outlived its usefulness since it was made to offset a specific situation; that the growth of national unity no longer makes it necessary; that disproportionate representation of the people by the Senate makes it possible for a small group of Senators from states of small population to defeat an actual majority of the people; and that personal interests and political advantages of Senators can combine to defeat treaties really in the interests of the country as a whole. They further maintain that a change in the two-thirds rule is imperative if the nation is not to be thrown back on a policy of narrow isolationism like that which defeated the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations.

In a recent study of the subject, the National Committee on International Relations and Peace which advocates a change

(Continued on page 28)



RIGHT NOW

Right now, while you are reading this, men are dying—American men, giving their lives to establish beachheads from which they can sweep on to Victory.

That's *their* duty—to smash the Nazis and the Japs, and all they represent, once and for all—to make this a better world to live in—for *you*. And they never stop to ask the cost.

You're an American—you have a duty, too! Here's *your* chance to do your *share*—to fight by their side on every bitter beachhead in the world. You *know* how you can help: BUY WAR BONDS WITH EVERY DOLLAR YOU HAVE! Now is the time to buy *extra* Bonds—as many as you can.

This Message Is Sponsored For The
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44 SOUTH WATER MARKET

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PAN



EDITORIAL

Americans of Greek Descent, Greek-Americans, or Simply Greeks?

The overwhelming majority of Americans of Greek descent thought that this question was long dead and buried. But it is not. And it is too bad that this question should have been raised at this time. But it was.

To those who have watched this question recur time and again during the past twenty-five years, the pattern is familiar. First, you have the professional patrioteers, who for various reasons and motives, want to prove that they are 99 and 44/100 per cent pure and unadulterated Greek patriots. Then, in order to attract attention to their lost cause, they seek a prominent target. And, that target is usually the Order of Ahepa and its leaders.

Why? Simply because the Order of Ahepa, from the very first day of its birth, has been the untiring leader of the effort to help all Americans of Greek descent become vital, contributing, loyal citizens of the United States of America.

Let us read again the Preamble of the Constitution of the Order of Ahepa:

"We, American citizens of Hellenic descent, desiring to form, institute and perpetuate a fraternal Order and promote its objects and principles; to effect a perfect and harmonious understanding between ourselves and others; to inculcate loyalty and patriotism to and for the country in which we live; to stimulate the spirit of good fellowship and cooperation; and to aid in the solution of social and civic problems, do hereby establish and ordain this Constitution."

Notice the very first words: *We, Americans of Hellenic descent* . . . There is no equivocation there. There are no doubts, no hidden words, no double meaning, no fingers crossed.

Let us look now at the Objects, Principles and Ideals of the Order of Ahepa as embodied in its Constitution.

"The Order of Ahepa, and every member thereof, shall always strive . . . to promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America; allegiance to its flag; support to its Constitution; obedience to its laws and reverence for its history and traditions;

"To instill in every one of its members a due appreciation of the privileges of citizenship, and the sacred duties attendant therewith; and to encourage its members to always be profoundly interested and actively participating in the political, civic, social and commercial fields of human endeavor, and always to strive for the betterment of society;

"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;

"To promote throughout the world, and especially in the

United States of America, a better and more comprehensive understanding of the Hellenic Peoples and Nation, and to revive, cultivate, enrich and marshal into active service for Humanity the noblest attributes and highest ideals of true Hellenism."

The sane person now asks: "Well, who can argue with that?" Actually, no one. The technique is a little more subtle. The attacks have always been aimed at the leaders of the Ahepa who have attempted to carry out faithfully—in accordance with their oath—these Principles of the Ahepa. The Ahepa has never been attacked for not being "American enough," but always for being "too American." It's as simple as that.

We all know that these attacks have never hurt the Ahepa. The organization has grown strong and powerful in the very face of such continuous attacks. And its members, recognizing the value, the righteousness and the correctness of its course, have always spurred Ahepa's leaders on. Every single time the question has been raised, the members of the Ahepa have said to their leaders: "You are on the right course, the right track, the right road. Don't swerve, don't deviate from it. We are Ahepas because we believe that Ahepa's policies are the only ones that we as Americans of Greek descent can honestly and sincerely subscribe to and support."

At the present time, the problem takes a little different turn. And that is why the Order of Ahepa must take just a little time out from its war activities to reemphasize its adherence to its Principles. The Ahepa has striven too long and too hard to build its reputation and record. It cannot now afford to have the reputation and record of its members beclouded even for a moment. No doubt whatsoever must be left in the mind of anyone as to the undivided loyalty and complete devotion to America of the Americans of Hellenic descent.

We all know that such doubts have recently been created about other groups of Americans of foreign origin. We know further, from our experiences after the last war, that the rabble-rousers do not discriminate between one group of Americans of foreign origin and another. They are all lumped together. That is why the leaders of the Ahepa so carefully laid the ground work during the past twenty-two years. That is why the present leaders of the Ahepa have so carefully plotted the course of the organization during this war period.

The record of the Americans of Hellenic descent must be absolutely clear. So clear that no one will ever be able to impugn the loyalty of even one American of Hellenic descent. So clear that when the judgment is made, no one—official or unofficial—can hesitate even a second in declaring that "The Americans of Hellenic descent gave fully to the war effort of

(Continued on page 30)

AFTER VICTORY—WHAT?

"In the epic of suffering which is the reality of war, they make the most tragic chapter of all"

H. N. BRAILSFORD

tells the stark truth behind a 170-page publication of the International Labour Office with its sober, unemotional title of "The Displacement of Population in Europe"

I am old enough to have many memories of war, seen at close quarters, and they range all the way from Spain to Russia. But the first glimpse has coloured all the rest for me. It was at the end of the last century and I was still an inexperienced and rather romantic young man. It happened in Greece, where the Turks were invading Thessaly. Athens had been nearly normal and so were the lovely islands past which our transport carried us in the startling beauty of an Aegean Spring. One day's march into the interior and then I met it. It was a procession of refugees from a village in the mountains ahead of us. Tired and bedraggled, they marched beside their clumsy peasant carts. On the carts were piled a few of their belongings—mattresses, cradles, and spindles. I can still see the women so dazed that they could hardly stumble along behind an ancient priest with long white hair and beard. But the children moved me most. Some were asleep among the baggage. Some cried from a mixture of fear and fatigue. One little girl I still see vividly. She didn't cry, she didn't stumble, with all her courage and endurance she was nursing the pet puppy she had saved from the wreckage of her home.

There are processions like that in every war. I have been trying with the aid of a valuable publication of the I.L.O. to visualize them as they trekked across Europe during the past four years. It's a soberly written official document with the dry title: "The Displacement of Population in Europe." There isn't one emotional word in its 170 pages: indeed it is chiefly concerned with figures. Yet it ranks among the most moving and terrible books I have ever read. One day when all this wickedness and suffering are behind us I hope that some gifted artist will take it as a basis for a film for the use of schools. If the next generation could see a picture a hundredth part of what this book records, I think we should be nearer to abolishing war.

The scale of it all is staggering. Captives and refugees; deported populations and conscripted workers—they number, all told, certainly thirty, more probably forty millions. That is nearly the population of this island. How many of these forty millions will still be alive at the end of this war, when hunger and epidemics have taken their toll, not the most gifted statistician could estimate. Forty millions uprooted from their homes, many of them for ever. The biggest single figure in the total are the twelve million Russians, who trekked into the eastern regions of the Soviet Union as the German armies advanced. Four millions are Jews, a minority of them refugees who escaped the terror, the majority victims of the Gestapo in its continent-wide policy of deportation, which has meant extermination in the mass. Over six millions are workers—Poles, Frenchmen, Czechs—driven to work in Germany.

Then there has been going on a sort of general post by which Hitler has been rearranging the racial map of Europe. Even so, the picture is incomplete. To bring it up to date we should have to add some millions evacuated from bombed cities. Finally, these staggering figures sum up only the European migrations. They take no count of China's sufferings. There

has been nothing like it since the Dark Ages when Goths and Vandals and Huns wandered over Europe. But their migration spread over centuries. All this happened inside five years.

Is there any single idea round which all these baffling and complicated movements can be grouped? The maps which trace them in this book look like the ground plan of a whirlpool. To be sure there is a central idea. It sprang from Hitler's megalomaniacal brain. Now that it has been realized in fact, it is easy to see that in hints and threats it all lay hidden in the pages of *Mein Kampf* like a buried bomb with a long-time fuse. In all these movements of populations he had two aims in view. Firstly, he wanted to expand the living space of the German people. Secondly, he wanted to concentrate the German race so that it should wield the maximum of military power in the strategic centre of Europe. Given the Nazi view of power-politics, these ideas are perfectly logical. What is novel and without a precedent in human history is the ruthless thoroughness with which they were carried out. Millions of human beings were uprooted from land their fathers had tilled for centuries and re-settled in unfamiliar landscapes and uncongenial climates hundreds of miles away. No one will be surprised that the Nazis treated Poles and Jews in this way, but many of the *Herrenvolk* also were torn up by the roots and transplanted.

Some of these operations were fairly simple, though they caused no less misery on that account. Nearly 500,000 of the most resolutely French among the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine were driven out when these provinces were annexed to the Reich and about 300,000 Germans brought in. In Bohemia and Moravia the guiding idea was to break the solidity of the Czech population by planting colonies of Germans in strategic positions. No less than 200,000 Germans were settled in the city of Prague. Round it what was called a "Germanic Iron Circle" was drawn, which means in plain English that about 70,000 Czech peasants were driven from their farms and Germans settled in their places.

What happened to the Czechs was ugly. The fate of the Poles was incomparably heavier. Broadly what the Nazis did was to cut away all the western provinces of Poland and add them to the Reich. It was their intention to drive out the entire Polish population and settle this extensive territory with Germans. 'Our colonists,' as the governor, Dr. Frank, boasted, 'are coming to fight the Polish peasant without mercy.' All the Jews were driven out, and so were all the Polish intellectuals—the lawyers, teachers and doctors.

Operations started on the Polish peasants: if the fight were not fought to a finish assuredly it was not because the Nazis gave way to mercy. In fact, thousands of these peasants were expelled. In some cases they had only twenty minutes' notice before they had to quit the little farm on which their ancestors may have worked for centuries. They were allowed to take with them only what they could carry in a suitcase. All the rest was confiscated—land, homestead, cattle, household gear.

(Continued on page 28)

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MAY-JUNE

Report of the Supreme President

The War Finance Division of the Treasury Department requested and the Army detached the Supreme President to tour the Nation and address meetings organized by the Ahepa War Service Units. The detached service began on March 1st and was to be concluded on June 1st, but was extended until August 1st. The National Tour commenced in Baltimore, Maryland, on March 1st and covered the following cities and states: New York City, New York; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Youngstown, Akron, Warren, Cleveland, and Toledo, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; Chicago, Illinois; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota; Davenport, Iowa; Moline, Peoria, Springfield, and Alton, Illinois; St. Louis, Missouri; Memphis, Tennessee; New Orleans and Shreveport, Louisiana; Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, and San Antonio, Texas; Tucson and Phoenix, Arizona; Nogales, Mexico; Los Angeles, Hollywood, San Francisco, Oakland, Vallejo, Stockton, Sacramento, and San Diego, California; Portland, Oregon; Seattle, and Spokane, Washington; Butte and Billings, Montana; Cheyenne, Wyoming; Kearney, Grand Island, and Omaha, Nebraska; Des Moines, Iowa; and Chicago, Illinois, on the return from the west.

Owing to storms and the grounding of planes in Butte, Montana, Pocatello, Idaho, could not be reached as scheduled on May 18th. Plans were changed and Billings, Montana, was substituted. On May 22nd the city of Kearney, Nebraska, was visited and a Chamber of Commerce meeting was addressed. A luncheon meeting of the American Legion was addressed at Tucson, Arizona. Nogales, Mexico, was added to the schedule and visited on Tuesday, April 25th.

In most places visited by the Supreme President, the program included interviews with the press; a short address or interview over the local radio; addressing church congregations on Sundays and holidays; addressing public meetings organized by the Ahepa War Service Units of each locality and Ahepa family gatherings with the Ahepans, Daughters, Maids and Sons participating. Most of the Ahepa and public gatherings were attended by considerable numbers of men in uniform stationed in nearby camps.

Space does not permit mentioning of names of Ahepans or committees that have distinguished themselves in the service of their country. Suffice it to say that the Ahepa War Bond Committees of the Ahepa War Service Units constitute the spearhead in the war bond selling campaigns in many cities and localities.

One cardinal factor emerges from close observation during the tour: the need for greater expansion of the activities of the Ahepa War Service Units in the war bond selling field. Most of the Chapters heretofore have permitted the entire load of war bond selling to be carried out by their war bond committees. This, in the light of experience, appears to be an error. Under the set-up of the Ahepa War Service Units every member of the Ahepa, of the Sons, of the Daughters and of the Maids should constitute part of the war bond committee, blood donating committee, War Chest committee and American Red Cross committee. The committee in charge of handling the bonds should be designated as the Sub-Committee of the Ahepa War Service Units, charged with the responsibility of maintaining accurate and efficient bookkeeping and giving attention to the mechanics of receiving the money and delivering the bonds to the purchaser. Every Ahepan, Daughter, Maid and Son should be a War Bond Volunteer Salesman for Uncle Sam.

The following set-up is necessary in the light of acquired

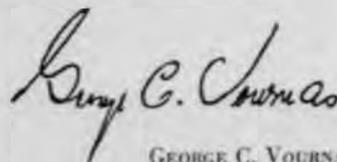
experience: (1) Each Chapter must constitute an Ahepa War Service Unit Executive Committee. The President of the Ahepa Chapter may serve as the Chairman or a general chairman may be appointed with sub-chairmen covering each specific field as follows: (a) Ahepa War Bond Selling; (b) War Chest Campaign; (c) American Red Cross Campaign; (d) Blood Donating; (e) Clothing for Greece Campaign. War Bond selling and blood donating should be organized and be carried on every day, every week, every month. The other campaigns should be organized in advance and go into action at the specified periods.

The Ahepa as an issuing agent for the United States Treasury Department stands on par with financial institutions, such as banks and trust companies, United States Post Office, and Federal Reserve Banks in the matter of War Bond selling. The various War Loan Drives conducted by the United States Treasury Department are carried on for the sake of convenience. While such drives may accentuate our participation, war bond selling by the Ahepa War Service Units should be carried on at all times. The Ahepa War Service Units have the means of reaching people in their homes and in their business; they can approach persons after working hours who generally find it inconvenient to go to banks or to the post office and purchase their bonds. Ahepa War Service Units representatives may visit the meetings and gatherings of other societies to sell bonds. Every effort must be made to reach the small investor, whether a small factory worker, a farmer, or employees of small business establishments. This particular job is especially assigned to the Ahepa by our Government.

One may say without fear of contradiction that an enthusiastic Ahepa Spirit prevails everywhere. All Ahepa and Auxiliary activities are devoted to the big job on hand: The War Effort. The realization that the Ahepa War Service Units play a most important part in the service of the Nation has instilled a sense of pride in all members; elevated the prestige of the organization in all parts of the country and has forged a new spirit of discipline and cooperation among all members and groups. One can truly say that the Ahepa was never greater either in numbers, spirit or achievement. The Order of Ahepa, the youngest fraternal organization in the American family of fraternities, is playing a truly remarkable role in the American Home Front and it is justly acclaimed and commended for its part.

The war is still on. It will be imprudent to relax our efforts because victories crown our armies in the battle field. All indications point that we are on the home stretch but whether on the home stretch, in the middle or at the beginning of the race, no relaxation of effort is permissible. We must carry on with diligence and effectiveness until officially released from our assignment by our Government.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,



GEORGE C. VOURNAS,
Supreme President.

MATSOUKAS IS MY NAME

BY NICK JOHN MATSOUKAS

In a previous issue of THE AHEPAN, we published "Maybe I Am Wrong" by Bro. Nick John Matsoukas. The reaction to that first article has been most healthy. Pro and con discussion has been aroused—including editorial comment in American newspapers—which in the long run aids in understanding Bro. Matsouka's point of view. This present article is equally challenging on a different subject. The author chooses to dissect the ideological properties of the theme and makes his point clear by supporting his stand both from an academic and a personal experience.

A graduate of the University of Chicago, class of 1929, the author was formerly a member of the editorial staff of the *Chicago Daily News*. His articles and stories have appeared in leading American newspapers in Chicago, the *New York Times*, *Ken Magazine* and other publications. He is now a resident of New York City.—THE EDITORS.

Few weeks ago I went to a house party given by an elderly married couple residing in midtown New York. My hosts are a lovable couple apparently happy. The husband boasts of having been born in the West. He is of pioneer stock, German ancestry. His wife, gracefully grey, does not belong to "The Daughters of the American Revolution" although she possesses all the enrollment requirements, since she is a New Englander from "way back when." Her forefathers migrated here from Yorkshire, England.

Early in the evening, I was introduced to an olive skinned man with rough cut facial characteristics which to me revealed that this man had been through a lot of hard work in the open. His name was Mr. Fisher.

As my hostess went through the ritual of introducing us, I extended my hand to Mr. Fisher and cut the introduction short by saying:

"Matsoukas is my name, Mr. Fisher . . . I am delighted to know you."

"You two have a lot in common," said my host. "I will leave you to

yourself so that you may get better acquainted."

"Are you Greek?" inquired Mr. Fisher.

"Yes, . . . and you . . .?" I asked.

"I am Greek too," he said.

"Are you from the islands?" I asked, "or were you born here?"

"Oh, no," . . . he said as he smiled, "I was born in Tripolis."

"Then we are geographical neighbors," I added. "I was born in Pylos-Navarino."

"I see!" . . . he exclaimed. "Navarino . . . Messina, where the famous battle of the Revolution was held and the Turkish armada saw sea bottom."

"That's right," I answered . . . "The boats are still at the sea bottom to remind us that that is where all enemy ships should be."

"There is a lot of history connected with Navarino," said Mr. Fisher.

"But it's eclipsed by the glorious doings of Tripolitsa and her sons led by Kolocotronis," I answered returning the encomium.

"I have never been in Navarino," said Mr. Fisher. "I wonder if I will ever get back to Greece to see those places once more," he commented nostalgically.

"After the war, I suppose most of us would like to go back for just a trip to see the land where we first saw the sun, and breathed air," I said. "But tell me something . . . "Where did you get the name Fisher?"

"That's very simple . . . my name in Greek is Psaras," he said.

"I guess your case is something like that of Mr. Carvouniaris, who is now known as Mr. Coleman," I said.

"I don't know him," he said, in a vague sort of way.

In the course of conversation, Mr. Psaras explained to me that he had definite reasons why he changed his name. One of them was that it was easier to pronounce. I explained to him that

truly Greek names are not so hard to pronounce, in spite of what is being said about them. Most of them are full of vowels, "a," "e," "u," "o," etc. Such vowels are easy to pronounce. Another phonetic advantage that Greek names have is that they are not packed with consonants like some other names. The vowels are interspersed between the consonants, making them easily readable and pronounceable. I tried to make my point by comparing the name Psaras with several other American names, such as "Zwierstchke," "Wolstenholme," "Schatzmanskianson." These names I picked at random from a telephone book.

However the philological explanations did not hit home with my friend, Mr. Psaras. He explained that people with his sort of name get along much better in the business world. To prove his point, he told me of a man who operates a confectionary store in a mid-western town by the name of Papatheodorokoumoundroyianakopoulos. Mr. Psaras could not see how any one in business with so long a name can survive. I happened to have heard of this man. I was told that he formed such a long name on purpose, just to get along in business by being more distinguished, if for nothing else, but his name. I have seen long sized cards (3" x 8") advertising his confectionary store with his name. That Greek is not so stupid. He knows how to get free publicity in his own way. If my suspicion is correct, more people remember his name and make it a point to pronounce it, than they would a man with the name of Mr. Smith. As far as I know, Mr. Papatheodorokoumoundroyianakopoulos is still in business.

Mr. Psaras was convinced of his point of view. He told me in a confidential manner that by changing our names as he has done, all of us will get along better in this economic world.

If that were true, then the very wealthy Stephanou Brothers should be on the relief rolls for decades past; Spyros Skouras should never have risen where he is today; Emanuel Kouloukondis, the ship owner, should be living in a dingy two by four room on the lower east side

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Every Bond is a Blow For Victory

It's Zero Hour on the homefront. Now as our fighting men go all out for the Big Push, we must back them up as never before. We can't fail them now!

What you are asked to do, compared to the boys who are really in the fight, is a cinch. But your job is mighty important, too. You are asked to invest MORE than ever. You've done a magnificent job in the past. Now *double* the amount. Don't stop until you've invested to the very limit. Our fighting men won't stop . . . you can depend on that!

Can they depend on YOU?

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HE'S OFF ON HIS FIFTY-FIFTH MISSION

There he goes again—out to pour more destruction on the Axis—once more to face the death of enemy fighters and flak!

He won't hesitate to go out on his fifty-fifth or his hundred and fifty-sixth mission. He knows he might *not* come back but he keeps on going—giving more and more until the Hitler and Hirohito crews call it quits.

Do we dare count our missions—and missions which are mighty easy in comparison with the ones he makes *every week*. Stay in the fight by welcoming the Ahepa Bond Salesman—at least double your bond purchases and then keep on. Your buying means "bombs away" for the Axis.

THIS MESSAGE IS SPONSORED FOR THE

AHEPA WAR SERVICE UNITS

BY

TAKIS CHRISTOPOULOS

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

instead of the elegant and luxurious apartment that he now occupies at the Hotel Pierre in Manhattan facing Central Park on Fifth Avenue; and William G. Helis would not be the rich man that he is.

There was an empty and somewhat of a bewildered look in Mr. Psaras's face. I explained to him that these people succeeded because they have rendered definite services to the economic world. Nobody pays them because of their names. They get paid for what they can produce. No one will accept you, or me, in any economic society unless you and I have something to offer.

On this point, I related to Mr. Psaras a twenty-year-old experience. Then, I craved to become a blade on the dancing floor of the newly opened Trianon ballroom in Chicago. Without having studied or ever having taken any dancing lessons, I went to the Trianon ballroom on the second night of its opening week. Paul Whiteman and his orchestra were playing. I asked a girl to dance. She accepted. I moved about that glass-like-smooth-floor and dragged my girl partner along, or shall I be more honest and say that she dragged me along on top of her dancing slippers. I asked her for a second dance. With a pained expression on her face she declined. In spite of the rhythmic quality of the music, in spite of the wonderful floor, I was not able to dance to anyone's satisfaction. Being the polite young man, that I wanted to be, I always introduced myself at the start of the dance, saying, "Matsoukas is my name." I went to the Trianon for several nights in succession, determined that I should get a repeat dance from at least one girl. But no soap! The girls at the Trianon seemed to have been as determined to refuse me as I was to get them to dance a second time with me. In fact the more brazen ones walked out on me in the middle of the floor on some kind, or other, pretense. Ignorantly, I attributed my failure to my name. I thought, maybe they did not approve of me because my name was Matsoukas. I decided to change it as far as the Trianon crowd was concerned. I felt that I should get a name formed upon a similar pattern as that of the brothers who then had achieved great success in their chain of confectionery stores, the De Met's brothers. If I remember correctly, the original name of the De Met's was Demetriades. So, my name became Mr. De Mars. In my mind, I figured the success of the De Met's meant that I would become successful in my youthful ambition if I changed my name like they did. Like every young man, I too searched for formulas

of quick success, that magic key we all want. I thought that success was that simple—Just change your name, all else is unimportant!

It did not work. The name De Mars received equal overtures of rejection from the girl dancers as the name Matsoukas. I had by that time acquired some form of dancing experience but it was ill-conceived, and badly executed. It seemed that my method was not based upon any fundamental notion of the principles of dancing. I just couldn't reduce musical rhythm, bodily posture and feet movement, into a synchronized whole. I was a sight, as objectionable as the early talking pictures where sound went several seconds ahead of action, or vice versa.

One Sunday afternoon, a kind soul by the name of Martha Schniederman, while we were taking a drink, she preferring to "stay this one out,"—very bluntly informed me that as a dancer, "I was lousy," but she assured me, "I was a good conversationalist and made agreeable company." She was so brutally frank that she told me that the girls who come to the Trianon are poor working girls, and I was a menace, dancing with them and ruining their dancing slippers, which were probably their only pair. Martha offered to teach me the elements of dancing. She did, God bless her! Since then I have been able to hold my own on any dancing floor with any kind of good or bad music. I never became Yolanda's partner, but for purposes of satisfying my ambition for social dancing, I can now be so modest as to say that I move about the dancing floor with the greatest of ease. But what was most amazing is the fact that several times when I had forgotten to use the name, De Mars, and introduced myself by reverting to Matsoukas, the dancing partners did dance with me a second and a third time. It was truly revealing. Now I could dance without any fears of whether or not I gave my partner the name of Matsoukas or De Mars. You know how it is, it does become somewhat embarrassing to be discovered that you are hiding your real name, when your alias is not prompted by previous criminal action, or you are not trying to hide anything that you are ashamed of.

Mr. Psaras enjoyed my little experience with the dancers at the Trianon ballroom. He said, "that's funny."

Then he added: "You know, Mr. Matsoukas, what you don't seem to understand is that our names are not American."

I was disagreeably impressed with this statement. For some odd reason, I look down on people who have in

their vest pockets the "True" definition of what is American. In most cases, you will find that these are the same people who are either champions of a K K K idealism or belong to some other "One Hundred Per Cent" intolerant group whose purpose is to divide, disunite, and exploit the weak. To me these professional "One Hundred Per Centers" are the type of people who become apologetic on the radio, and the newspapers, and say that all Greeks are not "Stroombaary pie-salesmen." They are the very seed of Fascism and intolerance. They are the people who if we would give in to them today on their petty insignificant demands, we would give up our rights as human beings tomorrow. Submission to such un-American silly demands as to change your name is born of defeat. I don't want to point the finger on all those who have innocently and ignorantly changed their names, but for their own sake, they can be reassured that they will get along in this country or in any country in this earth of ours, no matter what their name may be, as long as they serve their fellow man. These thoughts were my innermost reactions to the unfortunate, fear-stricken Mr. Psaras.

"And what is an American name, Mr. Psaras?" I asked.

I must admit that at this point Mr. Psaras was perturbed with my direct questioning. Anybody who is guilty of such a feeling of inferiority would be. He knew, as well as you know, that there is none who can tell you what is an American name. Thomas Paine was an Englishman by birth. La Fayette a Frenchman. Hyman Solomon a Jew. Kosciuszko a Pole. Like George Washington, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin and others, they gave their all to create this country. Franklin Delano Roosevelt is of Dutch descent. Knudsen is a Danish immigrant; George Dilboy was a Greek immigrant; Mayer Levin of Brooklyn was of Jewish parents; Alexander Puppin was a Yugoslav immigrant; Wendell Wilkie is of German parenthood; Steve Vasilakos, the White-house peanut vendor, sold peanuts from his stand, and War Bonds at the same time. His death was observed editorially by the *New York Times* as the "Passing of an American." Some of these people who gave their all or would give their all for our country are Americans by birth, others are Americans by choice,—immigrants. And with some of us who are Americans by choice when we become Americans, we do so only because something magnificent, something glorious has happened to us . . . As Dean Alfange explains it, "We were born in Greece, but America was born in us."

Literature and the Arts

FOR HELLAS

(Dedicated to the Heroic Greek People)

BY WILLIAM ROSE BENÉT

The moon on the Acropolis was white fire.
Toward the Piraeus wove a dance of light.
The moon swam high. The caryatides
Seemed breathing women. The ghostly Parthenon
Stole one's senses. Shadows in a deeper shadow,
Two crouched together. The old man was speaking,
Hunched on the steps of stone, to the huddled boy:

"The servants of Xerxes gathered a mighty army,
Greater than the Atridae led against Troy,
Or the Teucrians that conquered the land of Thrace,
Or the Scythians, or Tarsus against the Scythians.
Huge was that army, and it came to Athos
The famous mountain that wades into the sea,
Whereat they trenched. They bridged the Hellespont;
And their bridge broke in storm; and they scourged the Strait,
Throwing fetters into the Sea. They joined together
Ships of war, and moored them with great anchors,
And made the bridge anew—and winter came—
But that army marched with Spring, with the sky clear;
The horsemen and the spearmen and the chariots;
An army that, kneeling down, drank up Scamander;
And came to Abydos, where from a seat of marble
Xerxes looked down upon his men and ships,
All of the Hellespont covered with his ships,
All of the shores and all the plains of Abydos
Filled with men. And for seven days thereafter
And seven nights, his army, a thousand thousand
And seven hundred thousands—Persians, Medes,
Assyrians, and Scythians in their trows,
Phrygians, Lydians, and the Ten Thousand chosen,
Passed over into Europe. Xerxes sat
And numbered all his host and fleet again,
And Xerxes marched; the earth shook with his army . . .

"Yet were there watchers on the Euboean hills;
Met at the Isthmus they vowed to the god of Delphi;
There were storms, and the breaking of the ships of Persia
By Poseidon the Preserver; but King Xerxes
Pitched camp over against the Hot Gates,
The Pass Thermopylae. And the Greek army
Went up to hold the Pass; three hundred Spartans,
Men of Tegea and men of Orchemenus,
And from the rest of Arcadia a thousand,
And more; and that small army's chief commander
Spartan Leonidas. Four days abode
The Persian king; and gave battle; and then
The treacherous Ephialtes wrought his wrong
And led the barbarians across the mountain;
But the Spartans held the Pass. There, like a lion,
Fell their king. And in the strict defile
They fought with swords that were unbroken
And with their teeth and nails. The sun was darkened
With Persian arrows. They fell where they were slain,
But in that great barbarian multitude
Captains of companies with bullhide whips
Lashed the press forward . . .

Later came Salamis
And the destruction of the Persian ships
And the ending of that war. And Xerxes fled,
And later, at Platsea, did Mardonius
Pay for Leonidas."

The voice ended.
Out of the shadow you saw his sunken eyes.

The grizzled beard, the long blue shepherd's cloak,
Was it the Father of History himself?
The wild crags of the Pindus, far away,
The Albanian peaks above the Klisura gorge,
Seemed echoing "Aera!" The boy listening
Forgot the long black planes with yellow crosses,
The thunderous tramping, the bark of "Deutsches Athen!"
Even forgot the hated crooked cross
On the scarlet flag above the Acropolis;
But said deftly, "Aye, ask Thermopylae:
Ask of the mountain lynx in Macedonia!
Say the name 'Douras.' It is better to live
An hour as a free man than forty years
A slave—so say the Klephts."

The old man said
Breathing, "Tell the Lacedaemonians,
O passer-by—!"

There was a silence then
Full of silvery olive and gushing fountain,
And of the grey-eyed goddess of the grove,
And votive stone and plinth and portico,
And of the ancient city of Pericles,
Of the land of Lycurgus—of the fluted columns
That are all art's despair.

"Thermopylae."
The old man breathed again, "begot Plataea!"
Knowing bleakly in his mind the emaciated
Dead on the broad white streets, feeling his heart
Wrench in his breast—yet, in the long shadow
Of the Propylaea, seeing with a special sight
Thin smoke arising from a pythia's tripod
Like to that sent to Delphi when the gods
Turned back the barbarous horde . . . the cave of Delphi . . .
The fluttering leaves . . . the prophesying voice . . .
Here, the moon's glory upon the Acropolis . . .

A TIMELY BOOK TO READ

THE POSITION OF GREECE IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR, By Admiral Alexander E. Sakellariou, Chief of the General Naval Staff and Commander-in-Chief of the Hellenic Navy during the epic resistance of Greece against the Axis and also until lately Vice-Premier of the Greek Government in exile.

The very important part the author has played in the present struggle, having directed victoriously the small Hellenic Navy against Fascist Italy and also the equally important role he has played in the events which have shaped the turbulent political history of Greece in recent years render, indeed, his book highly welcome both for the authoritative information it gives as to the contribution of Greece to our dawning victory and also for the light it throws upon Greece's political drama of the last twenty-five years. The author touches extensively upon these two subjects and in conclusion gives an outline of Greece's aspirations and suggests a way of solving the question of her future regime. In this book the Admiral addresses himself to all Hellenes and has a gripping story to tell which he relates with sheer frankness and with an objectivity which is highly commendable. In later issues we hope to be able to review the book more fully. At present we wish to recommend it unreservedly with the admonition, "Audi et alteram partem"—Hear also the other side. The book is written in Greek, it is cloth bound and comprises 350 pages. It sells at \$3.50 per volume. It can be obtained by writing directly to the author, Admiral Alexander E. Sakellariou, 1208 Crittenden St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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THINKING OF BUYING A BOND?



**MEN ARE DYING WHILE YOU
MAKE UP YOUR MIND!**

Let's face it. That tough stage of the war is here—it's 1944 America!

This year men aren't *thinking* of attacking the enemy on the bloody invasion fronts. They're doing it *now*—and it's costing a lot of them their lives.

Think of this *hard* when you're *thinking* of doubling your bond purchases. Think of the tired, the maimed, the captured and the dying. Then stop *thinking* and start *buying*.

Our job is to put excuses aside and make the Ahepa War Bond Drive the one to be proud of. Let's get in there and *fight* beside our boys. Let's all buy more bonds—and buy them today!

THIS MESSAGE IS SPONSORED FOR THE
**AHEPA
WAR SERVICE UNITS**

BY

**VAN A. NOMIKOS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

The Eyes That are Watching You

The eyes of our enemies are watching our home front. Looking for some crack in our armor. The little sharp eyes of the Japanese war lords. The cold hard eyes of the Nazis.

They've seen—with consternation—what our front-line forces can do. But maybe our home front isn't so tough. Maybe we think the war's about over. Maybe we won't back up our armed forces.

The eyes of the Japs, the eyes of the Nazis, are watching you. And the eyes of our boys are on you, too. Buy bonds with every resource you can muster.



INSURE *your future—*
Save **WITH WAR BONDS**

THIS MESSAGE IS SPONSORED FOR THE
**AHEPA
WAR SERVICE UNITS**

By

DELIGIANNIS BROS., INC.
IMPORTERS, EXPORTERS AND
WHOLESALEERS

FOREIGN FOOD PRODUCTS

609-611 Halsted Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Ahepa Pr

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RANK AND FILE

Ahepa Praised for Bond Sales

DUBUQUE, IOWA—We reprint from the Dubuque *Telegraph-Herald* of April 21, 1944 an account of the Marathon Bond dinner held by our Dubuque, Iowa, Ahepa Chapter, No. 261.

More than 400 Dubuquers, purchasers of \$500 war bonds each, met at the Masonic Temple Thursday night to attend the Ahepa Marathon dinner and to hear Judge George Paradise tell them that "gatherings like this all over the United States will spell disaster for Hitler and Hirohito."

General Chairman Charles A. Coppas announced that the sales in the marathon bond drive had reached \$215,000.

Ten Dubuque business and professional men made brief talks, in tribute to the achievements of the Ahepa bond drive leaders, and entertainment was furnished by a group of WACs.

"This is a typical American group," said Mr. Paradise, "brought together by a common urge: the preservation of the American way of life. There is not a 'Greek' here; only Americans."

OUTLINES AHEPA HISTORY

He outlined the history of the Order of Ahepa, telling how it was founded at Atlanta, Ga., by a number of citizens of Greek origin. Mr. Paradise is a past commander of Iowa Legionnaires, and is now municipal judge of Sioux City, Iowa.

Judge John G. Chalmers was toastmaster. He presented Mayor Wallace W. Mofatt, who gave the official address of welcome and paid tribute to Ahepa for its contribution of time and money to the bond sale campaign. "We are celebrating this successful bond drive in a great demonstration of unity of nationalities," said the Rev. A. J. Breen, Loras College.

Judge Milton J. Glenn said: "The Americans of Greek origin are a credit to the community, the country, and the land of their nativity." Vice President James D. Carpenter extended the congratulations of his organization, the Dubuque Chamber of Commerce.

MANY BRIEF TALKS

County Attorney Eugene J. Kean declared that "this is an excellent demonstration of loyalty and cooperation." "This dinner is a display in grand style of the work of Ahepa," said Managing Editor Harry Slichter of *The Telegraph-Herald*. Rabbi Samuel Schnitzer commented, "this dinner is a demonstration of the unity be-

tween Catholics, Jews, and Protestants, a unity that the world sorely needs." John A. Kerper extended the congratulations of the Dubuque County War Finance Committee.

Representing the University of Dubuque at the dinner, Dr. Samuel Garvin said that we are "celebrating the 2700th anniversary of the founding of the Greek government." John Eilers, Des Moines, chairman of the retail sales division, Iowa War Finance Committee, told the audience, "We appreciate the effort you have put forth in selling more than \$200,000 in war bonds during this campaign."

Successful Event

NEW YORK. — Members of Hermes Chapter, No. 186, Order of Ahepa, held their 17th Anniversary Ball on April 22nd, at the Riverside Plaza Hotel in this city. The successful and brilliant affair was in the capable hands of Brother K. G. Lemo-detis, vice president of Hermes Chapter, who was ably assisted by Brothers A. Karagianis and M. Kantzis, secretary and treasurer, respectively, of the dance committee. Other members of the committee were Brothers G. Gavaris, H. Theologou, and A. Kuches.

In California



PEABODY, MASS.—Ensign Artemis S. Velonis, daughter of Brother Spyros G. Velonis, president of our Peabody-Salem Ahepa Chapter, No. 119, is stationed at the U. S. Naval Hospital, at Corona, California.

Commissioned Lieutenant



Lt. George Misthos

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.—Lt. George Misthos, son of Brother Peter Misthos, of our Camden Ahepa Chapter, No. 69, and Mrs. Misthos, was commissioned a 2nd lieutenant in March of this year. He attended Gunnery and Navigation school at Hondo Army Air Field, in Texas, and now is studying bombardiering at Roswell, New Mexico.

Aids Red Cross Campaign

PRICE, UTAH—Ahepa Chapter, No. 185, of Price and Helper, Utah, has done fully its part in the recent Red Cross campaign. A very energetic committee was appointed which with the help and cooperation of all our local Hellenic societies has succeeded in raising the substantial sum of \$1,116 which was turned over to the local Chapter of the American Red Cross. In addition the sum of \$400 was contributed by the Hellenic extraction employees of the coal and railroad companies of this region. Our Chapter has also organized for the fifth war loan drive. The Chairman of our war bond committee, Brother D. J. Papacostas, of Helper, has established headquarters for the sale of war bonds in his place of business. Bonds can be bought there from 8 A.M. to 11 P.M. Our Chapter is doing its best to meet the quota which has been assigned to us and we are confident that we will succeed.

Editor of The Ahepan on Overseas Duty



Constantine Poulos, an associate editor of THE AHEPAN for the past two years and former chief of the Foreign Language Division of the OWI, has left for overseas duty as a correspondent of the Overseas News Agency.

Brother Poulos has rendered outstanding services to the Ahepa and the Fraternity at large. The great burden associated with the editing of THE AHEPAN was his, particularly during the absence of the Supreme President from the United States. He worked like a Trojan, usually after long hours on his job with the Government, burning the midnight oil at the National Headquarters with exemplary devotion.

His new assignment will cover Africa and the Middle East and points north as the military exigencies may require. It is his hope as well as ours that he will be among the first American correspondents to enter Greece and report upon conditions there. He will continue as an Associate Editor of THE AHEPAN and will send regular dispatches on subjects of interest to the readers of this magazine.

Brother Poulos is a former Executive Secretary of the Sons of Pericles, President of the Washington Ahepa Chapter, No. 31, for two years, delegate to conventions and a regular contributor to THE AHEPAN prior to becoming one of the editors. His colleagues in THE AHEPAN are confident that they bespeak the sentiments of all AHEPAN readers and members of the Ahepa in wishing Brother Poulos a bon voyage and best wishes for success in his wider journalistic career.

Air Raid Warden Brother James J. Starr Sells Bonds to Blackout Violators

HARTFORD, CONN.—Brother James J. Starr, National Coordinator for the Ahepa War Service Units, and Chief Air Raid Warden in Zone Five of this city, sold bonds to blackout violators during a recent blackout in Hartford. Each violator was brought into court, where Judge Norman B. Yellin gave him the choice of paying a five dollar fine or buying a \$25 war bond. Most of the culprits bought bonds. Brother Starr and Alderman Louis Kosoff sat in the Bond Booth in the courtroom and sold a total of \$2,300 in war bonds.

A Letter to the Editor

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER:

There is hardly an American city without its "Little Italy," its "Little Poland," or its "Germantown." Most foreign born residents in our cities congregate into national groups in sections which are almost segregated from the rest of the city. Within these areas the customs, dress, religious habits and language of the Old World prevail. Except for architecture and arrangement of the streets one might think he were in Naples, or Warsaw, or Budapest. The result is that the Americanization of these strangers is retarded to the second and third generation.

With most Greeks it is different. The 600,000 of us are spread all over the country. There is hardly a village without a Greek family. There is no "Little Athens" in any of our large cities. Greeks are naturally gregarious and are adaptable to the new development in which they find themselves. In contrast to the immigrants from other countries the Greeks have become rapidly assimilated into American life.

But there are still those amongst us who fail to realize the importance of participation in the life of the communities in which we are living. Many have not learned to speak English. Others have not taken out their citizenship papers. Thousands have assumed no responsibilities in the life of the community in which they live. They have beaten a deep path from their home to their shop and back again.

Our sons will judge us not for our loyalty to our Motherland, proud as they are of it, but what we have done for their Fatherland, the place of their birth, the United States of America. As a resident of this country every Greek has the responsibility first, to become a citizen, and then to undertake the responsibilities of this citizenship. This is more than a political matter. This is more than a matter of knowledge. It is a matter of action. What we do in American communities is far more important than what we say. By

"doing" we mean participation in all sorts of community activities—the Community Chest and War Fund Drive, the War Bond Campaigns, Boy Scout Troops, or YWCA Committees, the Councils of Social Agencies, Chamber of Commerce, Red Cross and other civic enterprises.

Greece is admired by all Americans for its valiant stand against the Axis. Let every Greek in America do his part in the life of his American community, that we may merit the standing locally that our Fatherland has won amongst the Nations.

We can sell Greece to America by selling American ideas to Greeks.

NICHOLAS PARIS,
Ahepa War Service Units Coordinator,
Rochester, New York.

In the South Pacific



PRICE, UTAH—Brother Tony Kontgas, past president of our Price Chapter, No. 185, was inducted into the armed forces in November, 1943, and at present is serving with the Artillery in the South Pacific. Before leaving the country, Brother Kontgas purchased \$6,500 in War Bonds.

Lehigh Chapter Presents Flowers to Greek Players

ALLENTOWN, PA.—Cedar Crest College continued its annual custom of presenting a Greek Play in June, this year giving Euripides' "Trojan Women." The members of Lehigh Chapter, No. 60, Order of Ahepa, presented a large basket of spring flowers and roses to Miss Madeline Skelly, director of the production, and to the cast. The college has given a Greek play in its outdoor theater each year for the past twenty years, and this year the eight hundred guests included representatives of the casts of each of the preceding nineteen plays.

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Visits

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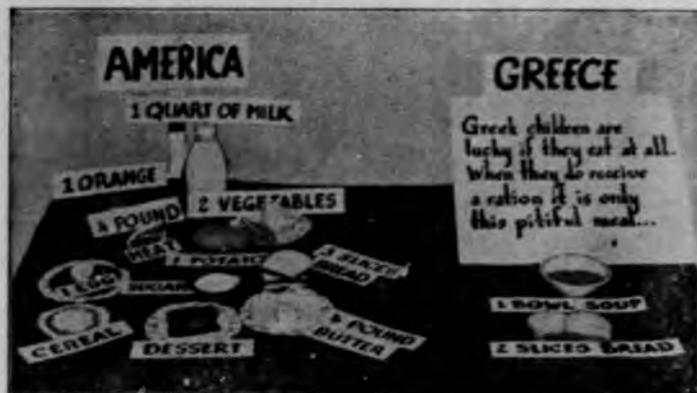
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Help

Save the Starving Children of Greece

Provide Sustenance For Them and For the Long Suffering People of Greece



By Contributing to

THE GREEK WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION

DO YOUR DUTY AS THEY HAVE DONE THEIRS!!

THIS MESSAGE IS SPONSORED FOR THE

AHEPA WAR SERVICE UNITS

BY

NICHOLAS D. ANDROS, Real Estate Investments

77 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Visits Refugee Camp

ROCK SPRINGS, WYO. — Brother James G. Simvoulakis, member of our Rock Springs Chapter, No. 181, and a lieutenant in the Signal Corps, stationed in Egypt, writes the following interesting letter concerning a visit to Cairo:

"Sunday morning we piled into a jeep and drove to a Greek refugee camp to spend several hours on that day of leisure.

"We were greeted with cordiality and given a young woman of 18 as a guide. (I shall refer to our guide as Eleni.) Surprising enough Eleni knew enough English so that between my slight knowledge of Greek and her slight knowledge of English we got along famously.

"There are approximately 2,000 refugees in this camp. You can't possibly put your finger on any one locality in Greece where you can say, 'the majority come from here.' Many towns of Greece are represented and because of the variety of places you do not find the tendency of getting into 'localized' cliques.

"The Staff consisted mostly of British officials, three doctors and Greek army personnel. Most of the 'office work' was done by refugees under supervision of two ex-school teachers from America and several Britishers who had lived in Greece for about 20 years and were well informed as to habits, traits, characteristics and customs.

"The refugee is brought in and immediately examined by the medical authorities. His clothes are put in a decontaminated unit for delousing. The individual is sprinkled with a powder for the same purpose.

"A check is made of their meager belongings to see if any have an immunization record of any kind. None (we were told) had been found to date, but it is a routine that they must abide by so that no inoculations will be repeated. The refugees are then lined up and a tag is issued to each. They are inoculated for typhus, cholera and tetanus. As each shot is administered, the type, quantity and strength of the shot is recorded upon the tag. Two lines then form and the tag content is recorded in a permanent book. Thus they accomplish two things: delousing and immunization against the dreaded diseases of the Middle East.

"Eleni took us on an inspection tour of the camp. We started off at the quarters.

"The majority of the quarters were pyramided tents with army canvas cots as beds. There were six cots in each tent which meant that each tent housed six adults. If any of those adults had small children, additional comforts were added to the already crowded tent to take care of the children. (I should add before going further that the male section of the camp was separate from the female section.) The

meager belongings of the refugees were hung up in temporarily arranged hangers.

"The hospital was in the center of the camp and was the best building in the area. On the whole, quarters were adequate considering the fact that they were temporary and that when the war is over these people will undoubtedly want to return to Greece.

"A series of large tents had benches in them where the education of the children was carried on. Tool shops where the young men could learn a profession were the favorite hang-out for the men.

"Young ladies, some pretty, others with the look of horror still in their eyes, were rolling bandages. Everyone seemed occupied.

"Older men were digging trenches for sewage disposal. Others were busy making nets with a deftness that made me wonder if they weren't from some coastal town. My observation was substantiated when I talked to them. Everyone to whom I talked wanted to know if I knew someone in America who was related in some way to him. Names by the hundreds were told me, but unfortunately I did not know any.

"I'm sorry I can't tell all I know but it is for the best of all concerned. My silence may help another one or two unfortunates to reach the refugee camps established for their use, until the day comes when they can again call Greece, 'Home.'"

Pro Patria



Captain George E. Mortis, M.D., member of our Peabody-Salem, Mass., Chapter No. 119, and past District Governor of District No. 8, died of wounds received in the Italian campaign. He entered the Medical Corps in the spring of 1942, and left for overseas early in 1943. He took an active part in the Sicilian and Italian campaigns, and was decorated with the Purple Heart.

Missing In Action

Staff Sgt. Paul G. Vlahos, member of our Wheeling, W. Va., Ahepa Chapter, No. 68, is reported missing in action, following a bombing mission over the coast of France on May 8th. Sgt. Vlahos, a member of the 569th Bombardment Squadron, U. S. Army Air Forces, was decorated three weeks before he was reported missing, with the Army Air Medal. The citation was awarded for exceptionally meritorious achievement while participating in five separate bomber combat missions over enemy occupied continental Europe. It states that "the courage, coolness and skill displayed by this enlisted man upon these occasions reflects great credit upon himself and the Armed Forces of the United States." THE AHEPAN joins Sgt. Vlahos' family and friends in hoping that news of his safety will soon come to them.

Faki Supper Nets \$1,005 For War Relief

JOLIET, ILL. — Members of Joliet Ahepa Chapter, No. 131, of which Brother Peter C. Skoufes is president, gave a Faki Supper recently, at which time \$1,005 was realized from the sale of tickets, the entire amount going to the Greek War Relief Association. Cooperating with Joliet Chapter were the members of the Sons of Pericles, and the Maids of Athens.

Miss Despina Costas, a refugee from Greece, who had recently come to the United States aboard the mercy ship Gripsholm, was the principal speaker, telling of her experiences while in a Greek concentration camp, and of the suffering and starvation in Nazi-occupied Greece.

Joliet Chapter has been helping the Maids and Sons in the editing of a monthly bulletin which is being sent to all boys in the service who are of Hellenic descent. Letters of appreciation have come from all the fighting fronts. The Chapter is proud of the fact that it has not lost a member in the past five years, and in addition, 22 new members have been initiated and several old members reinstated.

In England



PEABODY, MASS.—Major Stamatin G. Velonis, of the Medical Corps of the Army, is now stationed in England. Brother Velonis is a member of our Peabody-Salem Ahepa Chapter No. 119.

In the Navy



BRIDGEPORT, NEBR.—Seaman 2nd Class Christ Vergis, son of Brother Paul Vergis, member of our Bridgeport, Nebraska, Chapter, No. 168. He is stationed somewhere in the Pacific.

Brother George Sells Bonds—And More Bonds



WATERLOO, IOWA—Waterloo Ahepa Chapter, No. 222, is proud of Brother Mike E. George, past president, for the work he has put into the selling of war bonds. Brother George was president of the Chapter when our War Bond campaign was opened, and he made his spacious real estate offices headquarters for Ahepa's drive. Within a year, \$688,000 in war bonds had been sold through his office. To get his fellow townspeople into the habit of coming to the Chapter's War Bond headquarters in his office, Brother George advertised widely in the newspapers, offering a silver dollar with the purchase of every \$100 bond.

Mrs. Letha George, wife of Brother George, has been active in the War Bond campaign among the members of the auxiliaries. She has twice been president of the Daughters of Penelope.

Cincinnati Holds War Bond Banquet; Supreme Counselor Lamberson Spurs Drive

CINCINNATI, OHIO—On Sunday, June 11, Cincinnati Ahepans commenced their fifth war bond drive with a banquet at Hotel Sinton, with initial subscription of \$75,000. Peter C. Malas acting as toastmaster for the evening introduced John J. Rowe, chairman of the Hamilton County War Bond Committee, who spoke of the fine work the Ahepans had accomplished in the past and expressed the confidence that they will do their share in the fifth

war loan drive. of Cincinnati, Con- bet conveyed gre

Due to the Su Leo J. Lamberson delivered the pr the activities of Program of the A dwelling at leng the sale of war l ty of Ahepans ems of the U. S.

Also attending George Poolitsan dent of the Daug tion was delivere tiades and Rev. selections were Maroules, daug Maroules, Past I

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war loan drive. Representing the Mayor of Cincinnati, Councilman Charles E. Webber conveyed greetings.

Due to the Supreme President's illness, Lew J. Lamberson, Supreme Counsellor, delivered the principal address outlining the activities of the Ahepa and the War Program of the Ahepa War Service Units, dwelling at length on the fine record on the sale of war bonds and the responsibility of Ahepans and non-Ahepans as citizens of the U. S. A.

Also attending were District Governor George Poolitsan, and Mary Sfarnas, President of the Daughters of Penelope. Invocation was delivered by Rev. Philemon Sevastides and Rev. Theo. Skartiariis. Musical selections were rendered by Miss Marian Maroulos, daughter of the late Fred Maroulos, Past District Governor.

Over 200 Ahepans and their families attended the dinner and every Ahepan subscribed to a bond to make the chapter 100% for the fifth war loan. Credit for the success of this affair goes to the fine work of the banquet committee consisting of George Mushros, chairman; William Pappas and Andrew Katsanis, President and Secretary of the Chapter respectively.

Writes From Middle East



PITTSBURGH, PA.—The members of Aristoteles Chapter, No. 34, Order of Ahepa, have received the following interesting letter from Brother Alex Martin Georgiades, now with the armed forces in the Middle East. Brother Georgiades is a former vice-president of his Chapter, and has served District No. 4 as Deputy Governor. Born in Carpathos Island, Brother Georgiades came to the United States in 1916 and settled in Pittsburgh, where he graduated in electrical engineering at the Carnegie Institute of Technology. His desire to serve the army of the land of his adoption, caused him to refuse the honorable discharge that was offered him for ill health soon after he volunteered for service following Pearl Harbor. His letter to

the members of his Chapter follows:

"My thoughts drifted back home today and of course to you. It has been a long time since I left you behind and am wondering how you are holding up the ship. Our people here have placed their last hopes on your good graces.

"It is a terrific responsibility but one I know you will fulfill. Ahepa spirit is what most helps one to see his responsibility towards his fellow men. At least, it has helped me.

"I urge you not to weaken but to invest more zeal into the Order so that you may be able to feel the pride one feels when a good deed has been done towards his fellow man. I certainly wish I was two, so one of me could be with you.

"With fraternal greetings to you all, I am always the same.

"Alex."

Captain Nicholas C. Gianakos



Capt. Nicholas Gianakos

BALTIMORE, MD.—Word reaches us of the promotion of Captain Nicholas C. Gianakos, station quartermaster at a B-24 Liberator Base, somewhere in England. The announcement of his promotion to Captain, was announced by his commanding general, Brig. Gen. James P. Hodges. Captain Gianakos was a Son of Pericles, member of the Baltimore Chapter. He is the son of Brother Gus Gianakos, member of Worthington Chapter, No. 30.

Captain Gianakos was graduated from the University of Virginia in 1941, a member of the same class as Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. With his family, he has been living in Blackstone, Virginia, for several years.

OBITUARY Leonidas P. Maroulis



POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—We report with regret the death of Brother Leonidas (Louis) P. Maroulis, charter member of Poughkeepsie Ahepa Chapter No. 158. He had served his chapter in many capacities, including that of president for two consecutive terms in 1936 and 1937, and again in 1942. Brother Maroulis was a delegate to many national and district conventions. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Pauline Antonakos Maroulis, a daughter, Maria, and a son, Peter. THE AHEPAN extends sincere sympathy to the bereaved family and to his brother Ahepans.

Successful Campaign



HOUSTON, TEXAS—Alexander the Great Ahepa Chapter, No. 29, has conducted a highly successful campaign for the collection of old clothes for the destitute people of Greece. Brother Charles D. Exarky, president of the chapter, is pictured making an appeal over radio station KTRH, to the people of Houston, asking their support of the campaign.

Ratification of Treaties by a Two-Thirds Senate Vote

(Continued from page 14)

in the two-thirds vote of the Senate for treaty ratification, came to the following conclusions:

"The requirement of a two-thirds Senate majority for treaty ratification is undemocratic in that it virtually endows the minority with the power to make foreign policy. It requires only a simple majority vote of both Houses to declare war, and there is no valid reason why two-thirds of the Senate should be required to concur in the making of peace. The two-thirds requirement has, in the past, forced the United States to assume a position in international affairs contrary to the will of the majority and not in accord with the national interest. The American people have indicated their overwhelming support of international cooperation. Their will must not be thwarted again by a handful of recalcitrant diehards."

While there is no immediate prospect that either resolution now pending will be brought out for debate, any proposal to amend the Constitution is bound to create hot arguments eventually and especially one which so deeply affects the country's foreign policy.

After Victory—What?

(Continued from page 16)

But before long it dawned on the Nazis that peasants, even Polish peasants, have their uses—they grow food. And as the war went on, the army claimed every able-bodied German for the front. The result was that though 500,000 Poles were driven out of these western lands, the big majority of the peasants were left to till the soil. The expelled Poles and Jews were all packed into a congested area around Warsaw.

What the Nazis meant to do with Western Russia and the rich Kuban country was to turn it into a vast colony, with a Nordic master-race in control, while the Slav natives worked as serfs and labourers, under them. How much land they meant to distribute eventually to German settlers is not quite clear. What they wanted in the first stages of colonisation were rather agricultural experts than farmers. Some of these pioneers got as far as Kharkov, but their stay was brief. But here also there were no Germans to spare for such tasks, the army needed every available man. In this difficulty the Nazis turned to the kindred Nordics of Holland. About 10,000 of them were settled in what was once Western Poland. But the really ambitious scheme was the creation of the Netherlands East Company, with big financial assets which it was to use in settling three million Dutchmen in Western Russia. Not very many swallowed the bait. Perhaps the most curious part of this story is the recall of the scattered German outposts from the Baltic provinces and the Balkans to be transplanted to Western Poland.

And now what lies in front of us? Once more a second general post. As the war ends, all these forty millions, or as many as are left alive, will want to hurry back to their homes. Some will tramp afoot; some will storm the trains; some will commandeer a bicycle, a lorry or a horse. The Germans are already retreating back to the Reich; the Russians are returning in the wake of the victorious Red Army.

Greece!

(Continued from page 12)

performances of their countrymen. Noble in resistance and glorious in defeat Greek bravery and indomitable courage have rekindled a faith in democracy which has caused the entire civilized world to move to its rescue.

(Continued on page 30)

WHAT'S THE COST OF A WOODEN CROSS?



Every white wooden cross that marks the grave of an American fighting man is paid for in full—with a gold star, a handful of bittersweet memories . . . and an empty heart at home.

It's tough to die alone, far from your loved ones, with the feel of the metal that's biting out your life—but some fighting man is dying that miserable death right now, because our country asks it of him.

When you are asked to double your bond buying think of the cost of a wooden cross before you answer—think of the price some soldier—and his family—is paying at that very instant. Then pledge every dollar you can. Because you have an American heart—because it's your country and your duty.

This Message Is Sponsored For The
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MONT CLARE THEATER CORP.

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Chicago, Illinois

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He trained day and night to change from your peaceful neighbor to your fighting man. No part of those gruelling months were chosen by him for his personal pleasures. He had no choice . . . fighting men fight under orders . . . He travelled countless miles over trackless seas to keep the killing from your front yard. He stumbled ashore in wave-swept darkness to keep his rendezvous with destiny. Just one more step and he would have the good earth under his feet for his solid rush at the enemy. Now there is no earth over his sleeping head . . . somewhere he is the flotsam and jetsam of an alien tide . . . He gave all . . . clear to that last single step . . . he gave all the way to oblivion . . . How far did *you* go today? . . . You can take another step—you can go farther than you intended — you must go farther — you must buy more bonds than ever before—you must buy till it hurts—and yet no hurt of yours will equal his in the last rending of his flesh. Lend your dollars—*they* come back. Buy bonds with every single dollar you can take and scrape together. For in buying bonds you are doing the only thing that helps pay in small measure for what he gave to the final limit.

This Message Is Sponsored For The

AHEPA WAR SERVICE UNITS

by

UNIVERSITY INN

RESTAURANT AND CONFECTIONERY

1824 W. Harrison Street

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Greece!

(Continued from page 28)

As Europe is liberated the duty of organizing the reverse migrations will be among the hardest and the most necessary of the tasks that will fall to the U.N.R.R.A., the agency of the United Nations for relief and rehabilitation.

It is much more than a problem of transport. These millions have to be resettled again on the land. There will be orphans to care for. Workers have lost their tools; peasants will want ploughs and livestock and seed. And there I hope the story will end. We want no more of these mass-migrations. In the epic of suffering which is the reality of war, they make the most tragic chapter of all.

Editorial

(Continued from page 15)

the United States. Their loyalty was never questioned. They did their part as citizens of this country."

What is the alternative? This is the alternative: The columnist Westbrook Pegler, in his column which is syndicated to newspapers with over 20 million circulation, wrote on June 14, 1944: "... but there is much biographical data to prove that many who came to this country after the first World War ... joined alien groups and movements and tried to destroy the American system."

The Order of Ahepa with its proud history and traditions, and its record during this war is the living answer to that charge. But, what if there was no Ahepa, no Ahepa principles which have been inculcated into Ahepans and non-Ahepans alike?

If, for twenty-two years, the Order of Ahepa had not been stressing to American citizens of Hellenic descent the full purport of the Americanism to which they had voluntarily committed themselves, what would our answer be to the growing reaction which was expressed in a letter to the *Washington Daily News* on April 13, 1944, as follows: "There ought to be a law, that no person of foreign ancestry can become an American citizen until he cuts loose from his foreign entanglements and thinks of America first." And incidentally, the title placed by the newspaper over this letter was "RACIAL PRESSURE GROUPS MUDDLE FOREIGN POLICY."

Long ago, in 1915, Theodore Roosevelt said: "There is no room in this country for hyphenated Americanism ... The one absolutely certain way of bringing this nation to ruin, of preventing all possibility of continuing to be a nation at all, would be to permit it to become a tangle of squabbling nationalities ... each at heart feeling more sympathy with Europeans of that nationality than with the other citizens of the American republic. The men who do not become Americans and nothing else are hyphenated Americans, and there ought to be no room for them in this country. The man who calls himself an American citizen and who yet shows by his actions that he is primarily the citizen of a foreign land, plays a thoroughly mischievous part in the life of our body politic."

So long as the Order of Ahepa leads the Americans of Hellenic descent, so long as it speaks for them, Theodore Roosevelt's charge does not apply to them. The Ahepa has done and is doing its job well. This was indicated recently in Dubuque, Iowa. According to *The Dubuque Telegraph-Herald*, April 12, 1944, "More than 400 Dubuquers, purchasers of \$500 war bonds each, met at the Masonic Temple to attend the Ahepa Marathon dinner and to hear Judge George Paradise tell them 'gatherings like this all over the United States will spell disaster for Hitler and Hirohito.' 'This is a typical American group,' said Mr. Paradise, 'brought together by a common urge: the preservation of the American way of life. There is not a 'Greek' here; only Americans.' Mr. Paradise is a Past Commander of the Iowa American Legion, and is now municipal judge of Sioux City, Iowa."

After having heard Brother Paradise, and knowing the rec-

ord of the Ahepa, will the Mayor of Dubuque who was present, or the local Judges, or the managing editor of the local newspaper, or the representative of the Chamber of Commerce, or the local businessmen, or the soldiers who were present, ever have even the slightest doubt as to the Americanism of the Americans of Hellenic descent.

Ahepans like Brother Paradise are our insurance against men like Westbrook Pegler. These latest attacks on Ahepa's principles and policies—taking the familiar form of personal abuse of the Supreme President—started in the latter part of March, 1944, in the city of Chicago. The attacks resulted from his attempt to expound and explain the principles of the Ahepa to the non-Greek origin Americans. They started out as a mail campaign, developed into a word-of-mouth program and finally broke out into public print.

On June 6, 1944, President Roosevelt—as a good Ahepa—gave the answer to these attacks in a radio address. He said: "In the past, Italians have come by the millions to the United States. They have been welcomed, they have prospered, they have become good citizens, community and governmental leaders. They are not Italian-Americans. They are Americans—Americans of Italian descent."

That is Americanism. That is Ahepanism.

The Constitution

(Continued from page 9)

he was regarded with admiration by all, and positive awe by many; and at critical moments his influence sometimes carried the work past all impediments. Another factor was the ease with which the delegates, for all their differences of character and outlook, reached a common denominator of understanding. Many of them had spent ten days in pleasant social talk while waiting to begin (Dr. Franklin's dinner-party, with a cask of porter, was long famous), and so had learned to like and trust one another. The fact that more than half were lawyers, and that about three-fourths possessed legislative experience, made for common understanding and tersely fluent debate. Of great value, too, was the rule of secrecy which the Convention adopted and most strictly observed. Since the public knew nothing of what was going on, there was no outside pressure, and no temptation to play to the gallery. Finally, it should be noted that the Convention adopted a sound working procedure. First, it settled the general principles of the Constitution, embodying them in resolutions; then it had a committee put together a draft Constitution; then it debated and amended this document item by item; and lastly a committee on style and arrangement put the whole into good form.

But underlying all the other virtues of the Convention, and invigorating all its acts, was the strong patriotism of the members—a patriotism matched by the people at large. Both delegates and plain citizens knew that the United States was on trial before the world. It had gained its independence; could it now make independence succeed? Many were conscious, too, with Gouverneur Morris, that "the whole human race" would be affected by the deliberations of 1787. The Republic was setting an example which other peoples would anxiously watch. Americans had sufficient political genius that, had the necessity arisen, they could have made even a poor Constitution operate. Dr. Franklin recognized this when, in his closing speech, he said that "there is no form of government but what may be a blessing to the people if well administered," and that he was sure "that this is likely to be well administered" so long as the American character remained uncorrupted. The great majority of delegates had patriotically exerted themselves to render the new government successful.

"At length I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting sun," said Franklin on the final day of the half-sun emblazoned on Washington's chair. The sun of 1787 will long cast its rays into halls where future constitutional conventions are meeting.

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THE AHEPAN



What Can You Say To a Wounded Soldier?

Never mind the sympathy—he doesn't want it! In his mind, he did his duty, and part of his duty was stopping an enemy bullet.

You have a duty, too, in this war. Part of *your* duty is to buy War Bonds with every dime and dollar you can.

So simply say "thanks" to a wounded soldier, by buying your full share of War Bonds. Don't expect credit—you can't match *his* sacrifice, by merely *lending* your money. But don't be ashamed, either—if you've done your duty, you've shown your gratitude—the way he *wants* you to.

* Say "thanks" to *every* American soldier—by buying Bonds—and more Bonds.

This Message Is Sponsored For The

AHEPA WAR SERVICE UNITS

by

JOY CANDY SHOPPES, Inc.

1314 W. 74TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepan

Magazine

July - August

1944

Volume XVIII

Number 4

the

AHEPAN



In this Issue

The painting, *A Grecian Woman*, reproduced on the cover of THE AHEPAN this month is the work of A. V. Poor and is used through the courtesy of *Woman's Day*, monthly magazine published by the Stores Publishing Company, 14 West 44th Street, New York.

We call your attention to the story of the National Conference told on pages 5, 6, 7, 11, and 15.

"They Believed In Liberty" by Louis Adamic, like our cover, is used by courtesy of *Woman's Day*. It will inspire every American of Greek descent.

Ahepa's success in the War Bond Drive is told on pages 12, 13, 14, and 15.

A RECORD *that justifies pride*

Our tea drinker is a fastidious customer. Not content with the first thing that comes along, he will go out of his way to find a truly good cup of tea. We are gratified at the large number who have turned to us for teas that will please their patrons. While scarcities and portages have made it impossible to fill all orders, we are sincerely proud of the compliments, and grateful to have been able to satisfy so many.

GOOD FOOD FOR
PLEASED GUESTS



SEXTON
Quality Foods
CHICAGO · BROOKLYN
ATLANTA · WASHINGTON
NEW YORK · PHOENIX

JOHN SEXTON & CO., 1944

JULY-AUGUST, 1944

JULY-AUGUST

1944

The AHEPAN

VOL. XVIII

NUMBER 4

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

EDITORIAL BOARD

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Issued bi-monthly.

On August 14, 1941, the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of England signed in Mid-Atlantic the now famous Atlantic Charter. In this document the spokesmen of the two great Nations enunciated certain cardinal principles which were to guide their respective countries in the establishment of peace. With the end of the war in Europe now in view, this historic document will be put to the acid test. On the third anniversary of its signing it is well that we should be reminded of its contents. For this purpose we are reproducing below in full the great document.

THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

The President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

1. Their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other.
2. They desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned.
3. They respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them.
4. They will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity.
5. They desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security.
6. After the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.
7. Such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance.
8. They believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL

August 14, 1941.

The National Conference of 1944

The National Conference, provided for by the Atlanta Convention, was called to order on August 21, 1944, at the Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., by the Supreme President, Major George C. Vournas. Participants were the members of the Supreme Lodge, except Private Vasilios A. Vasiliou, whose letter of greeting, from somewhere in the Pacific, where he is serving with a combat unit of Army Engineers, was read to the Conference, and the following Past Supreme Presidents: V. I. Chebithes, George E. Phillis, Harris J. Booras, Achilles Catsonis and Van A. Nomikos.

Tom Semos, of Dallas, Texas, participated in the Conference, having been elected, in pursuance of the Constitution, by the Supreme Lodge, to fill the vacancy created by the departure for personal business of Constantine J. Critzas from the United States.

The following District Governors also attended the Conference: District 1, George Cotsakis; District 2, Archie Zapetis; District 3, Peter N. Chumbris; District 4, Pfc. Dr. Aris Carpousis (William Gregory, the Lieutenant Governor, substituted for the Governor on the second day of the Conference); District 5, John Thevos; District 6, George L. Bourney; District 7, George K. Demopoulos (Charles P. Mandanas, the Lieutenant Governor, substituted for the Governor on the second day of the Conference); District 8, Basil S. Milonas; District 9, Basil A. Joannides; District 10, Tom State; District 11, A. G. Davis; District 12, George Geroulis; District 13, Nicholas C. Giovan; District 14, Tom Siamis; District 15, Michael D. Kenomos; District 16, Anthony Condos; District 18, Ben Anattol; District 20, Dean Soles; District 21, William Panagos (Lieutenant Governor substituting for the Governor); District 22, Steve Anastos.

The Conference elected the following as its officers: Nicholas C. Giovan, Chairman; Basil A. Joannides, Vice Chairman, and C. B. Johannides (Executive Secretary), Secretary to the Conference.

Reports were read by the Supreme Lodge Officers and the Supreme President gave this bird's eye view of the condition of the Fraternity:

1. Our good standing or active membership is now 20,696—the biggest in the history of our Fraternity.

2. Our total cash receipts this year only from per capita tax, initiation and reinstatement fees are the largest in the history of our Fraternity, amounting to \$113,981.50. The second largest receipts from the same sources were for the fiscal year 1941-1942, when the cash receipts amounted to \$94,234.83. We have topped that figure this year by \$19,746.67. Total receipts for all funds were nearly \$140,000.00.

3. Excluding from the above figure of \$113,981.50 the per capita tax which has been paid in advance for the second half of the year 1944, the earned income for the fiscal year 1943-44 only from per capita tax, initiation and reinstatement fees is the largest in the history of the Fraternity, amounting to \$105,813.50. The second largest was for the year 1941-42, when it amounted to \$91,081.83. We have topped that figure this year by \$14,131.67.

4. We have initiated and reinstated this year a total of 2,565 members. Seventy-five per cent of these members were drawn from the age limits of 45 to 70 years. The field of the younger age groups being restricted owing to the war, the acquisition of 2,565 members, mostly from the older groups, can be considered an outstanding achievement.

5. We have paid this year old loans to the extent of \$20,000.00, as follows: The Magazine paid the remaining balance of \$7,000.00 on an old note due the Home Fund; the Sanatorium paid, on account, to the Home Fund \$10,000.00, and the General Fund paid, on account, to the Home Fund \$3,000.00. Total, \$20,000.00.

6. For the first time in recent years the General Fund has met the expenses of operation from its own income without borrowing from any other Fund or withholding money earmarked for the Emergency Fund. The General Fund has operated at a profit of \$3,467.88.

7. For the first time in recent years the Emergency Fund has received all the money it has earned. It has paid 193 claims, the greatest number in the history of the Fund, and, after setting aside \$9,506.00 for pending claims, it has a net cash reserve balance in the amount of \$22,041.42.

8. The Fraternity was operated during the year just ended not only within its budget but considerably below it. The budget was \$37,450.00. The total spent was \$33,938.03.

9. The Magazine operated from its own income and with a big profit, thus permitting payment of \$7,000.00, the remaining balance due the Home Fund on the old note.

10. From the rent we are receiving and from the contributions of members, the Sanatorium was able to pay \$10,000.00 to the Home Fund, on account.

After receiving the Officers' reports, the Conference debated for more than five hours the ruling of the Supreme Counsellor defining the rights and powers of the Conferences established by the Atlanta Convention, and reaffirmed it. It will be recalled that the Supreme Counsellor's Interpretative Ruling, issued in October, 1942, provides that the powers of the Conference were limited; that the term of office of the Supreme Lodge Officers was for "the duration," and that no amendments could be made to the Ahepa Constitution—all these functions being reserved to the Chapters meeting in a Grand Convention.

The Conference approved the Ahepa War Service Units program; endorsed the recommendation of the Supreme Lodge for the establishment of a scientific and historical Research Bureau to aid Greece; extended its congratulations to the Supreme Lodge for its excellent work; and, unanimously, recommended strict enforcement of Ahepa law against the author and other Ahepans who had circulated a scurrilous and malicious pamphlet entitled "The Ahepa Under Dictatorship."

There being no further business before the Conference, the Chairman, Nicholas C. Giovan, adjourned it about 3:45 a.m., August 23rd.

Ahepa Fakirs in Action

A number of the conferees, dissatisfied with the ruling of the Supreme Counsellor; dissatisfied with the decision of last year's Conference which affirmed the ruling of the Supreme Counsellor; dissatisfied with the decision of the United States Court which gave judgment in favor of the Supreme Lodge in the case of V. I. Chebithes and George T. Poolitsan vs. The Ahepa; dissatisfied with the decision of the Conference of 1944 reaffirming the Supreme Counsellor's ruling, staged a "meeting" of their own under the leadership of Past Supreme President V. I. Chebithes, after the adjournment of the Conference, and proceeded to "elect" a "Supreme Lodge." Exactly how many participated in this "election" is not accurately known, the re-

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ports ranging from nine to twelve. Apparently their number was not sufficient to fill all posts, for they pressed into service others from the visiting group, namely, James J. Starr of Hartford, Connecticut, as "Supreme Vice President," and George Papanicolas of the City of Washington as "Supreme Counsellor." As was to be expected, pictures were taken by the "Supreme Lodge" and interviews were given to the press. Brother Jean Kossarides, who played his usual role as an "aide" to Chebithes, telephoned the news to the *National Herald*, for which paper he works as a subscription solicitor, and Brother Soterios Nicholson, another "aide" of V. I. Chebithes, did the same for the newspaper *Atlantis*. "Resolutions" were filed with the banks, the depositories of the Ahepa, claiming to be the "Supreme Lodge!" On August 24th, after office hours, a number of these individuals, headed by V. I. Chebithes and Michael D. Konomos, broke through a transom and entered the National Headquarters. Fortunately the Executive Secretary and one of the girls were still working at that time; the Supreme President was notified and, in turn, the police. Upon the recommendation of Past Supreme President Bro. George E. Phillis, the Supreme Lodge permitted Brother Konomos and his company to depart, without lodging charges against them. Having failed to take possession of the Headquarters, the transom-heroes have established themselves in V. I. Chebithes' office. On Sunday, August 27, Michael Konomos appeared at the Saints Constantine and Helen Greek Orthodox Church of the City of Washington—the church of Reverend Thomas Daniels—and addressed the congregation as "Supreme President."

It is noteworthy that all anti-Ahepa elements from one end of the country to the other were found pitching for this V. I. Chebithes "Supreme Lodge," and the newspaper *Atlantis* published their picture as the "New Supreme Lodge of the Ahepa."

These gentlemen printed stationery with the Ahepa insignia on it and sent a circular to the Chapters and Districts in which they stated the following:

"In our efforts to carry out the plans and mandates of the National Conference, we will need the help and cooperation of every member—without it we cannot succeed. A word from you pledging your support and confidence will inspire and hearten us to carry on with greater courage and increased vigor the task entrusted to us by your constitutional representatives."

It is self-evident that they want communications from Chapters and Ahepans to enable them to play the role of "Supreme Lodge," assigned to them by V. I. Chebithes. Chapter and District officers and members, upon receipt of this circular, have written to the Headquarters asking for instructions. In view of the fact that it is absolutely impossible to give complete information to each correspondent, the matter is treated in this issue of THE AHEPAN.

Law and Order

The activities of these persons come clearly under the regulations enacted by the Supreme Lodge on February 6, 1928:

"OFFENSES AGAINST THE ORDER

"Any member of the Order, who shall violate any obligation which he has taken therein, shall be deemed guilty of an offense against the Order, and shall upon trial and conviction be suspended for a definite period or be expelled therefrom.

"Any member of the Order who shall defraud or attempt to defraud the Order, or who shall publicly attack or scandalize the Supreme Lodge or any member thereof, or the Order or the member of any of its bodies, shall be guilty of an offense against the Order and upon trial and conviction shall be reprimanded, suspended or expelled from the Order.

"To resist or wilfully obstruct the execution or enforcement of any judgment, mandate or decree of the Supreme Lodge or

any Subordinate Chapter thereof or to aid or abet another in so doing, shall be an offense against the Order, the penalty for which upon trial and conviction shall be expulsion.

"A member of the Order who shall for any cause wilfully renounce the Order or its obligations shall be deemed guilty of an offense against the Order and upon trial and conviction shall be expelled.

"For the purpose of trial and punishment the words 'Members of the Order' as used in this article shall be held to include members in good standing.

"Any member of this Order who contrary to the edicts and mandates of the Supreme Lodge knowingly or wilfully reveals, communicates or exposes for publication or engages in public discussion of the secret work of this Order or its constitution or its program, or discusses in public, either verbally or through publication, any questions concerning the shaping of the policy or the government of this Order shall be guilty of an offense against the Order and upon trial and conviction shall be expelled. Ignorance of the fact that the thing discussed or information given was contrary to the edict of the Supreme Lodge shall constitute no defense.

"Any member of this Order who shall wilfully publish or attempt to publish against a member of this Order such imputations or charges as are made punishable by the laws of this Order for the purpose of exposing such member to public ridicule, hatred or contempt shall, if found guilty, be expelled.

"No member, body or organization of the Order shall use the name of the Order, or any term derived therefrom or germane thereto, or any emblem, motto or device belonging to the Order, for the advertisement or promotion of any enterprise or purpose whatsoever not expressly provided for in the laws of the Order, provided that this section shall not apply to the periodicals published in the interests of the Order.

"No member shall make use of the name of the Order at any partisan political meeting.

"If any member violates the foregoing two provisions, he shall upon trial and conviction be subject to suspension for a definite time or to expulsion."

These gentlemen by claiming unto themselves powers, duties, and responsibilities that belong to the legally constituted body of the Order of Ahepa, the Supreme Lodge, elected by the Atlanta Convention, are committing an offense against the Order and they are answerable for such conduct both to their Chapters and the Supreme Lodge. The Chapters may proceed against the offenders under Article 21 of the Constitution.

No Chapter, District, or member of the Ahepa should communicate with these impostors with regard to any matter affecting the Organization or admit them into the Lodge rooms or meetings. All communications should be conducted as usual—with the Ahepa National Headquarters, Investment Building, Washington, D. C., until such time as the Chapters and Districts will be notified of the transfer of our Headquarters to the Ahepa Building. This transfer is expected to take place before the end of the year.

The hope is entertained by the Supreme Lodge that appropriate judicial proceedings contemplated by it will eliminate the nuisance imposed upon the Fraternity by V. I. Chebithes.

GEORGE C. VOURNAS, *Supreme President*
CHARLES DAVIS KOTSILIBAS, *Supreme Vice-President*
STEPHEN S. SCOPAS, *Supreme Secretary*
JOHN F. DAVIS, *Supreme Treasurer*
LEO J. LAMBERSON, *Supreme Counsellor*
TOM SEMOS, *Supreme Governor*
FRANK E. POFANTI, *Supreme Governor*

(Official statement of the Officers of the Conference appears on the opposite page.)

STATEMENT

ORDER OF AHEPA Second National Conference

The Second Annual National Conference of the Order of Ahepa was convened at 11:45 a.m. on August 21st, 1944, at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., by the Supreme President, Major George C. Vournas. After the usual preliminaries of officially welcoming the members attending the Conference, the Supreme President presided over the election of officers for the Conference. The following were elected:

Chairman, Nicholas C. Giovan, District Governor of District No. 13; Vice-Chairman, Basil Joannides, District Governor of District No. 9; Secretary, by unanimous consent, Dr. C. B. Johannides, Executive Secretary of the Order of Ahepa.

The officers of the Supreme Lodge rendered their respective reports; reviewed the accomplishments of the Fraternity for the past year and submitted constructive and far-reaching recommendations for the future program of the Ahepa. It was reported to the Conference that the Fraternity has at the present time the highest membership in its history; the highest receipts in monies since the founding of the Fraternity (\$140,000.00) and the highest point in national fixed assets. It was also disclosed from the reports of the Supreme Lodge officers and the reports of each attending District Governor (20 out of a possible 21 District Governors were in attendance, exclusive of the Canadian Jurisdiction), that the morale, good will, and prestige of the Fraternity throughout the nation is at the highest peak since its inception.

The Conference extended its thanks, appreciation and congratulations to the Supreme Lodge for the outstanding record of the Fraternity. It approved the Ahepa War Service Units program with its component parts, the Ahepa War Bond Drive, the American Red Cross Drive, the Greek War Relief Association Drives, the National War Chest Fund, blood donor campaigns and recommended that all these activities be intensified during the coming year. The Conference also approved a plan of the Supreme President, George C. Vournas, calling for the establishment of a Scientific and Historic Research Bureau under the Ahepa War Service Units, whose purpose shall be the collecting and disseminating of scientific information helpful to the cause of Greece and the Greek people.

The Conference, after considerable debate, reaffirmed the decision of the Conference of last year which upheld the ruling of the Supreme Counsellor defining the powers of the Conference, including the term of office of the present Supreme Lodge elected at the Atlanta Convention in 1942.

A number of resolutions and recommendations were presented, discussed, and adopted which will appear in subsequent releases to the Chapters and the public.

The Supreme President, Major George C. Vournas, announced that in the event a regular National Convention cannot be held as provided by the resolution of the Atlanta National Convention, which resolution suspended all National Conventions for the duration, that the Supreme Lodge will issue a call to the Chapters for a Special National Convention to be held in August of 1945.

Until the next National Convention and until their successors are elected and qualified, the following persons constitute the Supreme Lodge:

Supreme President, Major George C. Vournas,
Supreme Vice-President, Charles Davis Kotsilibas
Supreme Secretary, Stephen S. Scopas
Supreme Treasurer, John F. Davis
Supreme Counsellor, Leo J. Lamberson
Supreme Governor, Tom Semos
Supreme Governor, Frank E. Pofanti.

The Conference concluded all its business and adjourned *sine die* at 2:30 a.m., (According to the stenographic minutes of the Conference the correct time of adjournment was 3:45 a.m.—Ed.) Wednesday, August 23rd, 1944.

(Signed): NICHOLAS C. GIOVAN, *Chairman of the Conference.*

(Signed): BASIL A. JOANNIDES, *Vice-Chairman of the Conference.*

Attest:

(Signed): C. B. JOHANNIDES, *Secretary of the Conference.*

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THE AHEPAN

JULY-AUGUST, 1944

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Our Ally

NEW ZEALAND

Ninety-four out of every 100 New Zealanders are of British origin. Four out of every 100 are Maoris—the natives who were there before the white men.

Their War Effort

New Zealand's men and women are completely mobilized for war. The fighting forces number 250,000 men, fully trained and equipped. Half of all males between the ages of 16 and 60 are in the fighting forces.

New Zealand's expeditionary forces number 50,000 men, stationed in Egypt, Libya, and the Fiji Islands. These forces have fought in Greece, Crete, and Libya.

New Zealand airmen have flown with the R.A.F. from Iceland to Singapore. Many thousands of them are in service abroad.

New Zealand's two cruisers have covered themselves with glory. The *Achilles* helped to defeat the *Graf Spee*. The *Leander* sank an Italian raider in the Indian Ocean.

New Zealand's home front is tightly organized for war. Peacetime industries, such as textiles, clothes, and shoes, have been converted to military needs. Labor is conscripted. All prices are controlled. Taxes, already high, are going higher. Direct taxes reach a maximum rate of 90 per cent on earned income of \$12,000.

Labor is scarce, and luxury services have disappeared. Sugar and tea are rationed, but most other foods are plentiful, for New Zealand is a great meat and dairy-producing country. Pleasure driving is over for the duration; the gasoline ration allows only enough to drive a car forty miles a month.

The war factories are turning out gun-carriers, mortars, grenades, and bombs. As more and more women enter the factories, the day of all-out production is close at hand.

Among the United Nations, it would be hard to find a people who are fulfilling their own particular part more effectively, or more gallantly. New Zealand is, in every sense, a United Nation.

New Zealand's two islands are slightly smaller in area than the British Isles. Together they are about the same size as Colorado. New Zealand's population of 1,600,000 people is one-thirtieth that of Britain—and about the same as that of the American city, Detroit. Its nearest neighbor, Australia, is 1,200 miles across the sea, while the British look 20 miles across the Channel and see the French on the other side.

New Zealand is a good example of what the British might have done with more space and less Europe; with a temperate climate that had not only plenty of rain but plenty of sunshine; with a clean new country which boasted all nature's beauties and most of nature's blessings, from snow-capped mountains, high waterfalls, lakes, and pine forests to rich pasture lands and fine natural harbors.

What New Zealanders have done in 102 years is to build a utopia for ordinary people. The migration from England was essentially a farmer-mechanic migration and, like the earliest



settlement of our own shores, a family migration. This fact determined the character and pattern of the hardy, healthy, provincial life of New Zealand today.

If anyone is looking for the good life that we are fighting for, let him look at New Zealand in the days before the war. In 1933, New Zealand had no extremes of poverty or of wealth; it had the second lowest death rate and the lowest infant mortality rate in the world. It had plenty of houses—one to a family. It had little crime. It had a high standard of living and plenty to eat. The average New Zealander ate more bread, butter, flour, and sugar than the average American, twice as much beef, twelve times as much lamb and mutton.

The New Zealander was, and still is, protected by social insurance against sickness, unemployment, and want in old age. A model for both Britain and the United States, New Zealand was a pioneer in the years before World War I in old-age pensions, State fire and accident insurance, State aid to the farmers, wage and hour laws, recognition of collective bargaining, and votes for women. More recent laws provide health insurance, free medical and dental care for school children, and free milk in the schools.

Yes, it was a good life in New Zealand before the war—a life that fused the homely traditions of the mother country with the inspiration of the wide open spaces and happy isolation of the South Pacific. For while New Zealand is the farthest from "home" of all the members of the British family of nations, it is as British as tea and crumpets, rugby football, horse racing, and plum pudding.

SPRINGTIME.

Tulips are blooming,
Pansies are here,
Robins are building nests,
While bluejays are near.
The children are playing with roses so fair,
The birds are all singing up in the air,
The Springtime is here and all should be happy,
The birds sing twee, twee
The children call for taffy.

NIKI MYLONAS, *Grade 4, St. Louis, Missouri.*

**OUR NEXT GOAL:
ANOTHER HUNDRED MILLION**

THE AHEPAN

They Believed In Liberty

AMERICANS FROM GREECE

By LOUIS ADAMIC

The Greeks are among the newest of the new-immigrant groups within the American population. Fifty-odd years ago, say in 1890, there probably were fewer than 100 persons of Greek origin or descent in the United States; now there are approximately 400,000.

Among the early-comers were the distinguished Calvoceressi family, one of whom became Commandant of Midshipmen at the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis. The present head of this family, the roots of whose tree reach into ancient Byzantium, is Leonidas J. Calvoceressi, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, whose son married some years ago a direct descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Another early Greek immigrant was Michael Anagnos. He was brought over as a young boy by Samuel Gridley Howe, the American philanthropist of a century ago who had lived in Greece. Later Anagnos became the director of the Massachusetts (now known as the Perkins) Institute for the Blind in Boston. Howe and Anagnos were its co-founders.

Some of the New England Perkinses, generally regarded as Anglo-Saxon, are said to be descendants of a Greek merchant named Perkontzis who came to the New World by way of London in the 1780's, and whose numerous family later changed the name to Perkins.

In Trenton, New Jersey, there is a Perdikaris Street, named after a member of the Perdikaris family, which was founded by another Greek settler of more than a hundred years ago.

Not a few early Greeks went South and, in the first half of the 18th century, became instrumental in the development of the American tobacco industry, especially the cigarette. This was due to their long background in the tobacco business in the Old World.

Most of the Greeks who came before 1890 were of the merchant and educated classes. Many were brought here by Americans like Samuel Gridley Howe, who went to Greece during 1821-'30 to help fight for her independence, à la Lord Byron, in the wars against Turkey. It may be noted, too, that during this period such outstanding Americans as Daniel Webster and James Monroe made speeches asking for funds for the Greek patriots battling for the freedom of their country. In Boston, the old South Church became the headquarters for Greek relief.

Since 1890, nearly 500,000 Greeks came over. All did not stay, of course; but most of them did. At first they tended to congregate in and about New York City and in New England, where large Greek "colonies" were formed in Boston and Lowell, Massachusetts, and in Manchester, New Hampshire. Subsequently, big Greek settlements appeared in Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit and Atlanta. Now there is hardly a community of any size in the United States without Greek Americans.

Forty years ago the Greek sponge fishermen "invaded" Tarpon Springs, then a sleepy little resort village north of Tampa, Florida, and turned it into a boom town. A unique community, largely Greek, Tarpon Springs is now known as the sponge capital of the Western Hemisphere. Sponge-fishing is a distinct Greek contribution to the industrial life of America. It runs into millions of dollars a year. But for the Greeks, with cen-

turies of experience in sponge-fishing in the Aegean and Mediterranean Seas behind them, it might never have been organized and raised to its present success.

Like the majority of immigrants of all other nationalities at the turn of the century and later, the great majority of Greek immigrants after 1890 were humble folk. Getting away from poverty, oppression and wars in the Old World, they were unskilled workers who became useful in the textile mills and shoe-manufacturing plants of New England and in various industries in such centers as New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.

They Were Individualists

But the Greek immigrant seldom made a life career of working for wages. As soon as possible, and this particularly in the larger cities, he went into some kind of business, opening a restaurant, a flower or fur shop, or a confectionery or fruit store. Often he started in business as a street vendor, selling novelties. An individualist, he likes to be his own boss and exercise his native qualities, among the most important of which are shrewdness, democratic self-reliance and initiative. Now it is a rare town of any size in America that hasn't a few Greek restaurants, candy stores or flower shops. In the larger cities, Greek Americans own or manage some of the leading hotels.

Greek immigrants have made vital contributions to the confectionery and soda-fountain business. They have invented and developed the use of fruit syrups. One of them is said to have brought over nothing less than the ice-cream cone, which he had invented in London. And some Greek American historians of my acquaintance are emphatic in crediting the invention of the ice-cream sundae to Greek ingenuity.

Immigrants from Greece and their American-born descendants have a strong foothold also in the theatrical business and generally in the entertainment field. A few of these are fabulously successful men, men like the late Alexander Pantages and the three Skouras brothers.

The great majority of Greeks, however, who have stayed in this country and their American-born children, whether they are in business or not, are folk who—in common with the majority of the American population—are doing well if they make ends meet. Most of the immigrants are naturalized or have their first papers; they make good citizens and perhaps are about evenly divided into Republicans and Democrats.

In 1940 the census-takers found 326,672 persons who said they were of Greek stock, including those who were born in Greece or had at least one parent born abroad. Of the above number, 163,252 gave Greece as the country of their birth; but tens of thousands of other Greeks are here who came from Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Turkey and Egypt or are American-born sons and daughters of Greek immigrants from those countries, which have considerable Greek populations.

I have frequently heard Greek Americans estimate their group at 800,000, insisting that the official United States Government figure was ridiculously low. The official count unquestionably is low.

But, on the basis of some study of the matter, I think that 400,000, the figure given at the outset of this article, is a safe

compromise approximation covering the immigrants and the second generation. And there are probably another fifty to a hundred thousand Americans of Greek stock, most of them very young, who are the third generation.

Devoted Sons of the Republic

Many Greek Americans are deeply interested in the "old country," this especially since the autumn of 1940, when heroic little Greece stood up like a man to resist the fascist-Italian aggression. They began to contribute to the Greek War Relief.

But this interest in the "old country" has never interfered with their devotion to America. During World War I, tens of thousands of Greek immigrants, many of them recent arrivals from Hellas and Asia Minor, and still unnaturalized, served in the American Army and Navy. One of them, George Dilboy, became one of the foremost American heroes, dying in battle in France and receiving a posthumous award of the Congressional Medal of Honor. In Somerville, Massachusetts, there is a statue to his memory.

In the present war, tens of thousands of Greek Americans, many of them American-born sons and daughters of veterans of World War I, are serving all over the world in the United States Army, Navy, Marines, Wacs, Spars and Waves. Many are officers, several with high grades, including one general with an Anglicized name. If the United States forces help to liberate Greece, a great number of them doubtless will see service in their parents' native country. Hundreds of them have already died in battle, been seriously wounded, or are missing. Many have been decorated.

One of the finest young men I have ever known was Nick Cladakis, son of a sponge-fisherman in Tarpon Springs. In 1940, still only in his early thirties, but a natural-born executive, always tactful and wise, always honest, unselfish and idealistic, but also practical, he became leader of the turbulent milk business in the State of New York. In 1942 he resigned from this high position to accept a captaincy in the Air Force. He never cared what anybody called him, a Greek or an American; he was nothing if not a 100 per cent American. He hated tyranny, fascism, everything that brought on wars. I shall never forget the gay-sad farewell party some of us, his friends in New York, gave for Nick in June, 1943, on the eve of his going overseas. There was a lot of spontaneous, good-natured kidding. "Look out, Hitler and Musso! Nick is coming over!" Nick laughed, taking sips from his glass, but was mostly serious and quiet, impatient to be on the way. Early in September, 1943, a few days before the collapse of Italy, he was last seen by a fellow flyer from another machine as he dangled from a parachute, following his burning plane into the Adriatic. Nothing has been heard from him since.

So far, perhaps, the outstanding American war hero of Greek background is Ensign Gus George Bebas of Wilmette, Illinois, who distinguished himself as a Naval flyer serving on the carrier *Hornet*. He took part in the crucial battle of the Coral Sea and then again in the battle of Midway, losing his life in the latter. The Distinguished Flying Cross was awarded to him posthumously. The citation read 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." On May 15, 1943, his mother, Mrs. Angeline M. Bebas, in a ceremony at a Boston shipyard, launched a destroyer-escort, the U.S.S. *Bebas*, named in his honor.

Hundreds of Greek Americans have wartime jobs in Washington. One, with an Anglicized name, is an assistant director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Constantine Poulos, a

native New Englander, is chief of the Foreign Language Division of the Office of War Information. George Xanthaky is one of the key officials under Herbert H. Lehman, director of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. And so on.

Old and New Ideals Blend

Most Greek immigrants and most of their American-born children are strong adherents to the Greek Orthodox Church, whose Bishop for North and South America, with seat in New York City, is a power among them.

The immigrants have about a score of Greek-language newspapers, the largest of which are published in Chicago and New York.

Greek Americans have several large fraternal and cultural organizations—Sons of Pericles, Daughters of Penelope, Maids of Athens, and the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. All were started by immigrants, but now include both immigrants and native Americans of Greek descent. The last, called AHEPA for short, is the largest. Its headquarters is in Washington; President Roosevelt is a member of it.

The AHEPA takes a strong stand for Hellenism, the tradition and values of Greece, which it holds are akin to the highest ideals of Americanism. The organization is an issuing agency of the Treasury Department, and has sold over a hundred million dollars' worth of bonds to Greek Americans up to June, 1943, when it pledged itself to sell another hundred million dollars' worth by June, 1944.

I know a great many Greek Americans personally all over the country. Most of them are excellent, delightful people. One of my favorite persons among them is an elderly immigrant I know in a small city in upstate New York. He came to America to escape Turkish persecution and terror in Asia Minor. He owns and runs a pitifully small confectionery and variety store. He complained to me that he worked hard and long hours, and that he was getting old and tired. I asked him why he did not have his 14-year-old son help him more in the store. He turned on me, almost angrily: "What do you think I am! My boy will stay in school. He must study at home after school. He must be a good student; he must become a good man. There is much wrong here; we must make a better America. My son must go to college, the best there is. Me—I don't count. My life is over. How shall I say it? I realized myself by coming to the United States, see? Now I must help my children, so they will help this country—so they will know what to do—help make it great, really great."

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STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912 AND MARCH 3, 1933

OF THE AHEPAN, published bi-monthly at Washington, D. C., for July-August issue, 1944, 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, 34, who, having duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the publisher of THE AHEPAN and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the above said publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, are:

Publisher—The Order of Ahepa, Washington, D. C.
Editor—George C. Youreas, Investment Bldg., Washington, D. C.
C. Youreas, President, Washington, D. C.

2. That the owner is: The Order of Ahepa, Washington, D. C.; Unit: C. Youreas, 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, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

JOHN FERGUSON, 34

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of October, 1944.

MARK C. McLAUGHLIN

(My commission expires May 7, 1946.)

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October, 1944

McLAINHILL

THE AHEPAN



EDITORIAL

A Challenge to the Order of Ahepa

The Facts

On the morning of August 23rd, 1944, at 3:45 a.m., the annual Conference of the Order of Ahepa adjourned.

The day before, the Conference debated the now famous ruling of the Supreme Counsellor for more than five hours. Everyone spoke his mind freely and at the conclusion of the debate a vote was taken. A majority of the conferees approved a motion "That the ruling of the Supreme Counsellor be reaffirmed by this Conference"—the ruling which held that the present Supreme Lodge is to hold office until the next regular Convention of the Order.

On the morning of August 23rd, 1944, at approximately 4:30 a.m., a group of no more than a dozen of the conferees held an illegal and unauthorized rump meeting and "elected" a new Supreme Lodge—from among themselves and a few spectators!!

The Challenge

Twenty-two years ago the Order of Ahepa was founded on democratic principles. At the very cornerstone of the Order are the practices and theories exemplified by the government of our country. In the Ahepa we have endeavored to carry into practice those principles which are the vitalizing elements of American Democracy.

It is part of every American's creed that all changes in government must come through legal means—decreed by vote of the majority of the people. The minority must abide by the laws voted for and approved by the majority. Without this principle no democracy would be possible. Without submission by the minority to the rule of the majority we would have no government—only chaos.

Suppose for instance that in 1940 the 27,000,000 Americans who voted for Wendell Wilkie, the defeated candidate for the Presidency, refused to abide by the majority vote which re-elected President Roosevelt. Suppose these 27 millions decided to elect a President and a Congress of their own. Where would our country be today? Yet, that did not happen. Why? Because 27,000,000 Americans believed in the principles of democracy sufficiently to adhere to them. They accepted majority rule.

Let us turn to the Order of Ahepa. The facts related above indicate that a group of Ahepans refused to accept majority rule. By this refusal they repudiated the very backbone of Ahepanism—democracy.

The question now is, how will the members of the Order of Ahepa react to this challenge to the principles of democracy?

It is not the purpose of this editorial to go into the entire controversy. That is covered adequately in the minutes of the two Conferences and in the ruling of the Supreme Counsellor. Nor does this department feel qualified to settle the question.

But what we can do—all of us in the Order of Ahepa—and what we must do, for the sake of the Order, is to re-examine our own fundamental beliefs and convictions.

Democracy or Chaos?

Do we want democracy in the Ahepa—or do we want chaos? The question is as simple as all that. Obviously, two Supreme Lodges cannot function simultaneously if the Order is to maintain its integrity; no more than the United States of America could survive two presidents at the same time, and two congresses. The answer of every Ahepan must be—we want democracy. We want a legal Supreme Lodge.

The next question is—which is the legal Supreme Lodge? Which conforms to the principles of democracy? The Supreme Lodge elected by the Atlanta Convention—chosen from all the delegates present? Or the "Supreme Lodge" elected by a group of 11 or 12 men, after a democratic majority voted to uphold the power and tenure of the legally elected Supreme Lodge?

As every schoolchild in America knows, in a democracy only officers legally elected can be the true representatives of the people. As every true Ahepan understands, the Supreme Lodge that truly represents the members of the Order is the Supreme Lodge legally elected by that body of the Order which is vested by the Constitution with the authority to elect—the Grand Convention.

What About Controversy?

The right to speak freely is granted every citizen in a democracy. It is granted to every Ahepan. No one can censure the dissident group for airing their views and grievances before the Ahepa Conference. It was for just such airing of views that the Conference was created.

Once the controversy had been submitted to a vote before the Conference, however, and once that body had voted, there could not be the slightest vestige of justification for the arbitrary, undemocratic action of the minority in opposing majority rule. That is not democracy, nor is it Ahepanism. The true democratic spirit is represented by those men of the minority who, like Past Supreme Presidents Harris J. Booras and George E. Phillis, refused to participate in the "rumpus" conference but willingly accepted the decision of the majority.

S.S. Ahepa

The Ahepa is now like a vessel in a storm that is receiving its first test—not the petty storm created by a small group of dissidents—but the great raging storm of war. The dissidents, with their petty, childish acts, only serve to highlight the greater struggle that is going on in the world around us. They

(Continued on page 19)

Our Next Goal from August 1, 1944, to July 31, 1945, \$100,000,000.00

Note: One asterisk in front of a Chapter's figure denotes that the Chapter did not report any figures for our second drive. Two asterisks in front of a Chapter's figure denote that the Chapter's report for our combined two drives is incomplete.

July 31,

	Chapter	Combined Quota	War Bonds Sold	Chapter	Combined Quota	War Bonds Sold
	DISTRICT LODGE NO. 10					
	186. New York City "Hermes"	900,000.00	222,500.00	195. Ann Arbor, Mich.	\$ 180,000.00	\$ 144,000.00
	158. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	600,000.00	*18,500.00	214. Battle Creek, Mich.	300,000.00	No Drive
	67. Rochester, N. Y.	900,000.00	1,105,328.00	292. Benton Harbor, Mich.	450,000.00	243,225.00
	125. Schenectady, N. Y.	1,050,000.00	168,000.00	40. Detroit, Mich.	1,905,000.00	3,100,000.00
	37. Syracuse, N. Y.	660,000.00	*60,475.00	163. Detroit, Mich.		
	306. Troy, N. Y.	240,000.00	32,500.00	335. Detroit, Mich.		
	143. Utica, N. Y.	180,000.00	156,125.00	141. Flint, Mich.	660,000.00	550,000.00
	136. Watertown, N. Y.	150,000.00	63,000.00	196. Grand Rapids, Mich.	390,000.00	131,750.00
	308. Wellsville, N. Y.	420,000.00	140,000.00	293. Jackson, Mich.	150,000.00	17,000.00
	51. Yonkers, N. Y.	150,000.00	175,775.00	199. Kalamazoo, Mich.	270,000.00	22,650.00
	Totals	\$20,650,000.00	\$17,352,870.00	142. Lansing, Mich.	675,000.00	175,087.50
	DISTRICT LODGE NO. 7					
	62. Bridgeport, Conn.	\$ 900,000.00	\$ 180,000.00	294. Marquette, Mich.	405,000.00	No Drive
	90. Danbury, Conn.	360,000.00	No Drive	213. Muskegon, Mich.	360,000.00	455,175.00
	58. Hartford, Conn.	900,000.00	3,639,400.00	135. Pontiac, Mich.	150,000.00	*62,000.00
	126. Meriden, Conn.	450,000.00	280,515.00	216. Saginaw, Mich.	450,000.00	227,375.00
	117. New Britain, Conn.	300,000.00	87,757.00	291. Sault St. Marie, Mich.	45,000.00	No Drive
	98. New Haven, Conn.	450,000.00	219,725.00	283. Port Huron, Mich.	90,000.00	No Drive
	250. New London, Conn.	360,000.00	118,500.00	Totals	\$6,480,000.00	\$5,128,262.50
	245. Newport, R. I.	300,000.00	350,000.00	DISTRICT LODGE NO. 11		
	110. Norwich, Conn.	300,000.00	10,000.00	63. Akron, Ohio	\$ 750,000.00	\$ 688,000.00
	121. Pawtucket, R. I.	240,000.00	100,775.00	59. Canton, Ohio	1,275,000.00	625,525.00
	112. Pittsfield, Mass.	540,000.00	70,000.00	74. Massillon, Ohio		
	106. Providence, R. I.	810,000.00	245,000.00	289. Canton, Ohio		
	85. Springfield, Mass.	1,050,000.00	205,900.00	309. Charleston, W. Va.	270,000.00	219,000.00
	99. Stamford, Conn.	300,000.00	*3,500.00	127. Cincinnati, Ohio	900,000.00	821,575.00
	48. Waterbury, Conn.	240,000.00	288,625.00	36. Cleveland, Ohio	1,500,000.00	1,827,000.00
	Totals	\$7,500,000.00	\$5,799,697.00	139. Columbus, Ohio	450,000.00	102,600.00
	DISTRICT LODGE NO. 8					
	24. Boston, Mass.	\$1,200,000.00	\$1,950,000.00	113. Dayton, Ohio	525,000.00	322,408.00
	57. Brockton, Mass.	690,000.00	482,075.00	307. Huntington, W. Va.	675,000.00	105,250.00
	38. Brookline, Mass.	450,000.00	225,400.00	258. Lexington, Ky.	300,000.00	175,000.00
	138. Fall River, Mass.	375,000.00	*39,000.00	144. Lorain, Ohio	540,000.00	303,400.00
	266. Fitchburg, Mass.	180,000.00	No Drive	129. Louisville, Ky.	210,000.00	41,875.00
	39. Haverhill, Mass.	675,000.00	332,500.00	303. Mansfield, Ohio	600,000.00	30,000.00
	47. Lawrence, Mass.	150,000.00	No Drive	209. Middletown, Ohio	255,000.00	177,575.00
	102. Lowell, Mass.	1,080,000.00	150,712.50	295. Portsmouth, Ohio	150,000.00	38,500.00
	50. Lynn, Mass.	630,000.00	335,000.00	247. Springfield, Ohio	240,000.00	568,000.00
	105. Marlboro, Mass.	135,000.00	39,025.00	92. Steubenville, Ohio	600,000.00	*40,000.00
	101. New Bedford, Mass.	450,000.00	65,000.00	118. Toledo, Ohio	825,000.00	192,875.00
	119. Peabody-Salem, Mass.	375,000.00	280,000.00	88. Warren, Ohio	540,000.00	225,000.00
	176. Woburn, Mass.	150,000.00	No Drive	148. Yorkville, Ohio	180,000.00	No Drive
	80. Worcester, Mass.	960,000.00	650,000.00	89. Youngstown, Ohio	300,000.00	*125,000.00
	Totals	\$7,500,000.00	\$4,548,712.50	305. Zanesville, Ohio	195,000.00	166,225.00
	DISTRICT LODGE NO. 9					
	271. Bangor, Me.	\$ 60,000.00	\$ No Drive	103. Weirton, W. Va.	720,000.00	400,000.00
	252. Biddeford-Saco, Me.	195,000.00	66,275.00	Totals	\$12,000,000.00	\$7,194,308.00
	248. Dover, N. H.	300,000.00	38,000.00	DISTRICT LODGE NO. 12		
	278. Keene, N. H.	240,000.00	225,000.00	198. Anderson, Ind.	\$375,000.00	\$ 155,400.00
	128. Lewiston, Me.	90,000.00	100,275.00	81. Fort Wayne, Ind.	375,000.00	214,125.00
	44. Manchester, N. H.	840,000.00	356,750.00	78. Gary, Ind.	750,000.00	240,800.00
	35. Nashua, N. H.	555,000.00	30,107.75	123. Hammond, Ind.	900,000.00	39,975.00
	92. Portland, Me.	240,000.00	260,125.00	157. Indiana Harbor, E. Chicago, Ind.	600,000.00	102,600.00
	215. Portsmouth, N. H.	270,000.00	35,200.00	232. Indianapolis, Ind.	600,000.00	**264,725.80
	244. Rutland, Vt.	270,000.00	6,000.00	227. Kokomo, Ind.	390,000.00	82,500.00
	Totals	\$3,060,000.00	\$1,117,732.75	210. Muncie, Ind.	255,000.00	213,475.00
	DISTRICT LODGE NO. 12					
				100. South Bend, Ind.	255,000.00	204,725.00
	Totals	\$4,500,000.00	\$1,518,325.00			

Chapter	Combined Quota	War Bonds Sold
DISTRICT LODGE NO. 13		
304. Alton, Ill.	\$ 300,000.00	\$20,185,000.00
332. Aurora, Ill.	100,000.00	110,000.00
164. Beloit, Wis.	375,000.00	600,850.00
201. Champaign, Ill.	375,000.00	300,000.00
46. Chicago, Ill.	1,050,000.00	325,000.00
93. Chicago, Ill.	3,000,000.00	1,100,000.00
94. Chicago, Ill.	3,000,000.00	335,000.00
202. Chicago, Ill.	360,000.00	750,000.00
203. Chicago, Ill.	2,250,000.00	1,040,000.00
205. Chicago, Ill.	750,000.00	15,280,000.00
260. Chicago, Ill.	480,000.00	404,025.00
315. Chicago, Ill.	225,000.00	*15,000.00
323. Chicago, Ill.	600,000.00	3,331,000.00
225. Chicago Heights, Ill.	225,000.00	115,000.00
226. DeKalb, Ill.	100,000.00	190,000.00
204. Evanston, Ill.	450,000.00	72,000.00
49. Fond du Lac, Wis.	450,000.00	80,000.00
316. Harvey, Ill.	390,000.00	*5,000.00
131. Joliet, Ill.	450,000.00	535,000.00
43. Milwaukee, Wis.	1,050,000.00	2,178,425.00
120. Moline, Ill.	1,500,000.00	13,500,000.00
104. Oak Park, Ill.	780,000.00	156,600.00
321. Ottawa, Ill.	150,000.00	135,000.00
234. Peoria, Ill.	675,000.00	1,290,000.00
320. Quincy, Ill.	180,000.00	75,000.00
325. Rockford, Ill.	675,000.00	1,678,925.00
189. Springfield, Ill.	600,000.00	512,000.00
53. St. Louis, Mo.	1,500,000.00	2,160,000.00
218. Waukegan, Ill.	540,000.00	85,000.00
Totals	\$22,640,000.00	\$66,543,825.00

Chapter	Combined Quota	War Bonds Sold
DISTRICT LODGE NO. 14		
249. Aberdeen, S. D.	\$ 300,000.00	*\$ 139,500.00
194. Cedar Rapids, Ia.	540,000.00	209,000.00
192. Des Moines, Ia.	750,000.00	3,005,300.00
261. Dubuque, Ia.	360,000.00	351,350.00
267. Duluth, Minn.	675,000.00	129,350.00
279. Fargo, N. D.	450,000.00	95,000.00
208. Fort Dodge, Ia.	300,000.00	50,000.00
207. Mason City, Ia.	300,000.00	*53,250.00
66. Minneapolis, Minn.	1,350,000.00	925,000.00
230. Rochester, Minn.	450,000.00	17,000.00
191. Sioux City, Ia.	525,000.00	120,000.00
190. Sioux Falls, S. D.	360,000.00	374,000.00
270. St. Paul, Minn.	480,000.00	530,000.00
222. Waterloo, Ia.	180,000.00	812,000.00
Totals	\$7,020,000.00	\$6,810,750.00

Chapter	Combined Quota	War Bonds Sold
DISTRICT LODGE NO. 15		
168. Bridgeport, Nebr.	\$ 225,000.00	\$ 258,365.25
167. Grand Island, Nebr.	450,000.00	540,350.00
73. Kansas City, Mo.	720,000.00	*75,050.00
166. Lincoln, Nebr.	150,000.00	37,850.00
240. Oklahoma City, Okla.	510,000.00	*43,575.00
147. Omaha, Nebr.	1,200,000.00	300,000.00
13. Tulsa, Okla.	900,000.00	101,425.00
187. Wichita, Kan.	600,000.00	152,000.00
Totals	\$4,755,000.00	\$1,508,615.25

Chapter	Combined Quota	War Bonds Sold
DISTRICT LODGE NO. 16		
312. Austin, Texas	\$ 150,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
20. Dallas, Texas	600,000.00	1,016,075.00
19. Fort Worth, Texas	510,000.00	114,850.00
276. Galveston, Texas	510,000.00	408,000.00
29. Houston, Texas	975,000.00	1,052,000.00
133. New Orleans, La.	750,000.00	302,325.00

Chapter	Combined Quota	War Bonds Sold
311. San Antonio, Texas	240,000.00	150,000.00
8. Shreveport, La.	360,000.00	2,500,000.00
333. San Angelo, Texas	120,000.00	40,000.00
329. Texarkana, Texas	150,000.00	210,000.00
328. Waco, Texas	300,000.00	69,600.00
Totals	\$4,665,000.00	\$5,912,850.00

Chapter	Combined Quota	War Bonds Sold
DISTRICT LODGE NO. 17-19		
174. Albuquerque, N. M.	\$ 180,000.00	\$ 65,000.00
183. Bingham Canyon, Utah	135,000.00	53,475.00
254. Boise, Idaho	270,000.00	225,772.00
159. Casper, Wyoming	540,000.00	563,725.00
211. Cheyenne, Wyoming	540,000.00	598,000.00
145. Denver, Colorado	765,000.00	940,000.00
331. Frederick-Dacona, Colo.		
188. Ely, Nevada	180,000.00	No Drive
265. Gallup, N. M.	300,000.00	480,925.00
182. Green River, Wyoming	240,000.00	391,925.00
238. Pocatello, Idaho	225,000.00	41,100.00
185. Price, Utah	225,000.00	589,050.00
160. Pueblo, Colorado	225,000.00	3,275.00
181. Rock Springs, Wyo.	180,000.00	94,706.00
146. Salt Lake City, Utah	225,000.00	205,000.00
313. Salt Lake City, Utah	120,000.00	No Drive
324. Salt Lake City, Utah	360,000.00	228,725.00
264. Santa Fe, New Mexico	270,000.00	280,000.00
173. Walsenburg, Colo.	225,000.00	105,000.00
184. Ogden, Utah	240,000.00	265,425.00
Totals	\$5,445,000.00	\$5,131,103.00

Chapter	Combined Quota	War Bonds Sold
DISTRICT LODGE NO. 18		
237. Billings, Mont.	\$ 300,000.00	\$ 22,125.00
206. Butte, Mont.	510,000.00	72,500.00
229. Great Falls, Mont.	600,000.00	100,000.00
239. Missoula, Mont.	180,000.00	*32,000.00
274. Sheridan, Wyoming (Inactive)		No Drive
Totals	\$1,590,000.00	\$226,625.00

Chapter	Combined Quota	War Bonds Sold
DISTRICT LODGE NO. 20		
224. Bakersfield, Calif.	\$ 270,000.00	\$ 500,300.00
197. El Centro, Calif.	150,000.00	No Drive
318. Hollywood, Calif.	600,000.00	1,153,350.00
314. Las Vegas, Nevada	180,000.00	225,999.00
152. Los Angeles, Calif.	1,140,000.00	450,375.00
219. Phoenix, Ariz.	225,000.00	344,000.00
302. San Bernardino, Calif.	360,000.00	169,875.00
223. San Diego, Calif.	450,000.00	210,000.00
233. San Pedro, Calif.	540,000.00	113,000.00
243. Santa Barbara, Calif.	525,000.00	36,175.00
275. Tucson, Ariz.	450,000.00	750,000.00
220. Ventura, Calif.	450,000.00	*35,000.00
Totals	\$5,340,000.00	\$3,988,074.00

Chapter	Combined Quota	War Bonds Sold
DISTRICT LODGE NO. 21		
269. Eureka, Calif.	\$ 90,000.00	\$ No Drive
151. Fresno, Calif.	525,000.00	376,400.00
228. Marysville, Calif.	300,000.00	76,275.00
246. Modesto, Calif.	135,000.00	126,700.00
171. Oakland, Calif.	1,275,000.00	907,675.00
259. Pittsburg, Calif.	195,000.00	** 4,500.00
281. Reno, Nevada	675,000.00	126,500.00
231. Roseville, Calif.	135,000.00	No Drive
153. Sacramento, Calif.	750,000.00	273,750.00
253. Salinas, Calif.	165,000.00	42,300.00

(Continued on page 15)

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Bonds Sold

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12,850.00

65,000.00
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 25,772.00
 63,725.00
 98,000.00

40,000.00

No Drive
 80,925.00
 91,925.00
 41,100.00
 89,050.00
 3,275.00

94,706.00
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 28,725.00
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210,000.00
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No Drive
 376,400.00
 76,275.00
 126,700.00
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 273,750.00
 42,300.00

Message of the Supreme President



Major George C. Vouras

Brothers:

From the day that V. I. Chebithes' pamphlet, *The Ahepa Under Dictatorship*, appeared, it became crystal clear that conspiratorial forces were at work. Their aims and purposes, hidden behind deceptive phrases, appeared in bold relief during the Conference. They were (a) the capture of the pilot's cabin of the S.S. *Ahepa* and the deviation of the ship's course and (b) upon failure to accomplish the main objective, then to impair the effectiveness and fighting ability of the ship through the promotion of a mutiny.

When their primary objective met with dismal failure because the Supreme Counsellor's ruling was reaffirmed by the Conference, their efforts, as expected, were directed to the promotion of a mutiny.

Hundreds of letters, telegrams and long distance telephone calls, all reassuring, have been received. Also, scores of persons visiting the Ahepa Headquarters have told me and my colleagues in the Supreme Lodge that they were standing faithfully behind the principles of democracy upon which the Ahepa rests. The general reaction of the members to the publication of the libelous and scurrilous pamphlet and to the acts of the mutineers and their major-domo has been most gratifying. Thank you, Brother Ahepans!

I value your words of faith reaffirmed. I value, too, the words of those of you who, although disagreeing with the Supreme Counsellor's ruling, have accepted the principle of majority rule.

In the first few days after the mutineers staged their illegal and farcical action, the Supreme Lodge received telegrams from every District and practically every Chapter. In every instance the act of the mutineers was denounced. This has meant much to everyone in the Supreme Lodge.

Our primary concern right now is not the conspiratorial group. That is but a pebble in a pond to the great conflagration going on in the world around us. I am afraid that some of our members might take this group too seriously—seriously enough to argue and excite themselves over it. I know you felt indignant about it. We all did. But we must not let this stop us from our main purpose—helping the United States of America win the war the sooner and thus free also Greece the sooner.

Many of our Ahepa Brothers are overseas in the thick of the fighting. Many of us have relatives—fathers, brothers, sons, daughters—in the services of the United Nations. We cannot let them down now. We most certainly will not let them down to engage in petty and futile squabbles created by a small selfish group that only represents a fraction of a per cent of our great Order.

The Ahepa War Service Units are the answer of a free and democratic people to the challenge of totalitarianism and dictatorship. Let us keep these units strong. Let us redouble our efforts. Now that victory is in sight we must not relax for a moment. Too many battles have been lost because the people

did not exert the last ounce of energy needed for final victory. We must not let that happen to us.

Every day brings new evidence of the successful participation of our Ahepa War Service Units in the war. Even as I write these words, letters and telegrams from chapters all over the country indicate that we have reached our goal of \$100,000,000 in War Bond sales during our second drive—and the end is not yet in sight! When full results are tabulated we shall have gone beyond our goal!

This is Ahepa's magnificent answer. This is Ahepa's reaffirmation of the principles of democracy. Hats off to you Brother Ahepans, who have made this record possible. There is still much to be done. The campaign for the War Chest, of which the Greek War Relief Association constitutes a part, will soon start. Get ready! When the gun opening the campaign is fired, go at it with enthusiasm. Mobilize all your forces and lead the campaign in your respective communities. That's why the Ahepa War Service Units were created. And when that campaign goes over the top, attack the next item, and the next, and the next. Our job will not be completed until the last serviceman has returned to his home and family and resumed peaceful pursuits and until Greece is thoroughly and completely rehabilitated from the ravages of war and occupation.

Your Supreme Lodge is confident that your Ahepa and your War Service Units will see us through—to Victory and peace!

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

George C. Vouras
 Supreme President.

OVER THE TOP

(Continued from page 14)

150.	San Francisco, Calif.	1,650,000.00	**2,187,565.25
235.	San Francisco, Calif.		33,000.00
251.	San Jose, Calif.	510,000.00	133,575.00
212.	Stockton, Calif.	720,000.00	260,925.75
217.	Vallejo, Calif.	375,000.00	
Totals		\$7,500,000.00	\$4,549,166.00

DISTRICT LODGE NO. 22

179.	Aberdeen, Wash.	\$ 675,000.00	\$ 315,000.00
255.	Bellingham, Wash.	270,000.00	*30,000.00
262.	Chehalis, Wash.	360,000.00	50,000.00
256.	Everett, Wash.	360,000.00	No Drive
272.	Port Angeles, Wash.	180,000.00	No Drive
154.	Portland, Ore.	1,800,000.00	2,215,000.00
177.	Seattle, Wash.	3,000,000.00	1,300,600.00
178.	Tacoma, Wash.	810,000.00	261,725.00
263.	Wenatchee, Wash.	300,000.00	1,400,000.00
299.	Yakima, Wash.	360,000.00	65,000.00
180.	Spokane, Wash.	540,000.00	250,000.00
Totals		\$8,655,000.00	\$5,887,325.00

AHEPA NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
 Washington, D. C. \$63,875.00

ORDER TO HEAR

U. S. Green set high go

Greek Americans, representing the American Hellenic Club and Progressive Association, are expected to buy more than \$100,000.00 of war bonds this year.

Maj. Vournas, Ahepa Leader, Talks on War

Touring Country in Interest of Home Front Work for Victory

100 at Meeting of Ahepa War Units; Vournas Speaker

Takes Plea for Greater Unity; \$830 Contributed to Red Cross

SPEED INSPIRED IN WAR EFFORT

The speaker at a Greek veterans' meeting last night was a member of the Red Cross.

National Ahepa Leader Tells Of Bond Drive Needs

The speaker last night at the meeting of the National Ahepa was Major George C. Vournas.

ACTIVE FROM SAYS VOURNAS

Ahepa Leader Declares Subscribers Battling Germans



MEET NATIONAL... Maj. George C. Vournas, Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, was chief speaker at the meeting of the National Ahepa at the Hotel Perry Marquette...

LIGHTER VEIN

By V. V. Dellano, (Ahepa)

LOG OF FLAGSHIP SMILES

Brave American With Grecian Blood Boiling in War Energy Stirs Hearts Of Springfield!

A MARVELOUS PERSONALITY came to my office yesterday, April 15th in figure, well over six feet tall, with classic features and every inch a soldier—Major George C. Vournas of Washington, D. C., Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa.



GREEK COLONY HERE PRAISED FOR WAR WORK

Maj. George Vournas, Vet Of North Africa War, Visitor To Border

Maj. George C. Vournas, who landed with the American troops in North Africa in the Winter of 1942 and has an attached service with the War Finance Office, last night praised members of the Ahepa for their contributions to the American Red Cross and other war efforts.

Greek Leader Warns Compatriots of Perils of Disunity; Addresses Local Ahepa Groups During the Week-end

Don't play Hitler's game! Anything that tends to promote disunity, that pits Americans of different national background, that ignores the fact that our allies are of many nations—is playing into Hitler's hands.

Ahepa Official, In U. S. Army Service Visits Davis

A visitor of importance in Davis last Monday was Major George C. Vournas, of headquarters of the 1st U. S. Army.

BOND DRIVE GOES OVER THE TOP

JOUR OF MR GEORGE C. VOURNAS, SUPREME PRESIDENT.

Bonds, Blood Greek

From the Boston Herald... Major George C. Vournas, Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, is touring the country...

Work of Red Cross

Work of Ahepa Will Meet Today... Major George C. Vournas, Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, will meet today...

ALL OUT VICTORY EFFORTS SOUGHT

Larger Purchasing of War Bonds Urged by Vournas... Major George C. Vournas, Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, urged a larger purchasing of war bonds...

Greek Fighting Is Described

Maj. Vournas Here... The Greek countryside is a most beautiful one, and the Greek fighting is described by Major Vournas...

Major Vournas Addresses Citizens of Greek Descent

American must stay on the job... Major Vournas addressed the citizens of Greek descent...



MAJOR VOURNAS

Ahepa Head Asks No Half Bond Buying

Major George C. Vournas, Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, asks no half bond buying...

Order of Ahepa Will Visit Capital

Major George C. Vournas, Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, will visit the capital...

Order of Ahepa Head Visit Capital

Major George C. Vournas, Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, will visit the capital...

MAJOR IN ARMY TALKS TONIGHT IN MOLINE HALL

Vournas, Society President, to Conclude Series of Appearances... Major George C. Vournas, Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, will talk tonight in Moline Hall...

Ahepa President Heard at War Bond Rally

Major George C. Vournas, Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, was heard at a war bond rally...

Ahepa President Heard at War Bond Rally

Major George C. Vournas, Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, was heard at a war bond rally...

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Treasury Lauds Our Efforts



TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON

25 August 14, 1944

WAR FINANCE DIVISION

Dr. C. B. Johannides
Executive Secretary, Order of Ahepa
Investment Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Johannides:

On behalf of the Treasury Department, I am pleased to express to you and through you, to the individual chapters and members of Ahepa, our sincere appreciation for the patriotic services rendered in supporting the Defense and War Savings Bond programs.

Ever since your Annual Convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, on August 17-24, 1941, Ahepas have sponsored special Bond selling campaigns which have provided millions of dollars to help finance the cost of our war against the Axis. The mobilization of your membership and those of your auxiliaries into war service units has given every man, woman and child an opportunity to have a part in our war effort. Those volunteers have served their country well, not only in promoting the sale of War Bonds, but also in strengthening the morale of our citizens in every community.

You pledged yourselves to sell \$150 million worth of War Savings Bonds. This was an heroic undertaking and while final figures have not been tabulated, the reports of the first one-third of your chapters encourage us to believe that the high goal undertaken by you is in sight. We are confident the American Helmsic Educational Progressive Association will keep up the good fight until this quota has been achieved, and then will press on to even greater objectives of patriotic service.

Today, we have much for which to be grateful. Our armies are rapidly marching toward Germany, and our armed forces are battering the island defenses of Japan. But many battles must still be waged and enormous sums of money must be provided by popular subscription to help pay the price of victory. So long as this war lasts, men will fight and die; fresh recruits must be drafted. Weapons will be destroyed; new ones must be provided. Money will be spent; more must be supplied, and I am confident the Order of Ahepa will continue to back the attack by sponsoring more and ever more War Bond sales campaigns.

With best personal regards to you and to the individual members of your great organization, I am

Sincerely,

James L. Houghteling
James L. Houghteling
Director
National Organizations Division



Maggos Outstanding Record Commended His Grand Total, Bonds All Series Exceeds \$20,000,000

UNITED STATES TREASURY

WALTER W. WEAVER
DIRECTOR

BANK OF AMERICA
WASHINGTON



CHARLES H. HALL
DIRECTOR

N. E. L. HALL
DIRECTOR

WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE OF MISSOURI

HEADQUARTERS
800 FEDERAL COMMERCE TRUST BUILDING
ST. LOUIS, (2) MISSOURI
CHAMBER 2728

August 9, 1944

Honorable Gust Maggos
National War Bond Chairman
The Order of the Ahepa
Alton, Illinois

Dear Mr. Maggos:

In reviewing the results of the Fifth War Loan campaign just concluded, my report would not be complete if I did not officially give recognition to the splendid work that has been accomplished by your wonderful organization. In fact, ever since the inception of the Defense Savings Bonds back in 1941, The Order of the Ahepa has been in the forefront in promoting the sale of these vital Government securities. This splendid record, I am quite certain, is due to the fact that the organization saw fit to appoint men such as yourself to lead in War Bond promotion, and the fact that you have to date been directly responsible for the sale personally of \$20,185,000 in Government securities bears out my statement that their choice of leadership is the essence of their success.

I would like also to extend to you my personal appreciation as well as that of the Missouri War Finance Committee for your untiring efforts. The fact that you have always held yourself in readiness to assist whenever and wherever possible has made your services invaluable to us. I only wish that all Americans applied themselves as devotedly to the sale of War Bonds as you do. If there were more volunteers like you, then undoubtedly our task would be much easier.

Again thanking you and, through you, the members of your splendid organization, I am

Sincerely yours

Earl B. Shackelford
Earl B. Shackelford
Executive Manager
Missouri War Finance Committee

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Between forty and fifty million Americans will probably go to the polls next November to vote for their choice for President of the United States. Theoretically, the candidate who receives the greatest number of votes will be the nation's Chief Executive for the next four years. Actually, and legally, it doesn't always work out that way.

In the Presidential election of 1876, Tilden accumulated about 259,000 more popular votes than Hayes but it was Hayes who was elected President. In 1888, Cleveland got nearly 100,000 more popular votes than Harrison but it was Harrison who became President. Several other Presidents have been elected to office by a minority of the popular vote.

The explanation of this apparent paradox is to be found in a provision of the Constitution of the United States, placed there deliberately by the men who framed the document, which sets up a device that has come to be called the Electoral College. It is through the votes of this secondary balloting device that the President is really elected. The Electoral College is not a college in the ordinary, academic sense of the word. It is composed of as many members as each State's representation in

both Houses of Congress; and each representative has a single vote. In the early years of the nation these representatives were appointed by State legislatures. Today they are elected by popular ballot.

Presidential electors are not bound by any fixed rule to carry out the wishes of the people in each State as expressed by the popular vote for President even though pledged to a specific candidate, although it is customary to do so. It is this potential freedom of action that disturbed a good many citizens lately when a group of anti-New Deal Democrats in Texas threatened a revolt in the Electoral College if the popular vote in Texas favored President Roosevelt by chalking up the electoral vote—the vote that actually elects a President—for some other candidate.

The scheme, a rather complicated one, aimed to prevent either of the major candidates from receiving a majority of the electoral votes, thus forcing the election into the House of Representatives which, by law, is under obligation to elect the President if the Electoral College fails. Under this procedure each State, despite the number of its Representatives, is entitled

Recommended Series

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Campaign just officially given... of the Defense... been in the... securities... fact that the... lead in War Bond... ctly responsible... securities bears... essence of their

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Committee

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ed to prevent... majority of the... House of Rep... to elect the... this procedure... tives, is entitled

THE AHEPAN

to one vote and the candidate receiving the majority is named President. Thus, in a Congress generally antagonistic to New Deal policies, the vote in the House might easily go to an opponent of Roosevelt while the popular vote might be for him. As a result, the choice of the majority of the nation's individual voters could be defeated by perfectly legal means.

Fortunately for the average citizen's peace of mind, the chance that any such piece of legal trickery might be employed in the forthcoming election has greatly dwindled in the last few months as a result of hostile reaction. Nevertheless, the fact that such a move is even possible has reopened again a debate which has cropped up sporadically over many years as to the value of the Electoral College system at all.

To abolish the electoral vote procedure would, to begin with, necessitate an amendment to the Constitution and Constitutional Amendments are notoriously difficult to get approved by national legislatures. Another deterrent to the election of Presidents by popular vote has been the objection of small States and States with small populations. These States now have the advantage of two electoral votes as represented by their two Senators out of all proportion to the number of people living in the States, plus electoral representation through their Representatives in the House based on population.

A plan that might be more easily put into effect is one which the late Senator George Norris of Nebraska advocated for many years. This plan, while keeping the electoral vote system, would do away with the Electoral College. In this way the popular vote in each State would be represented proportionately in the electoral vote and the candidates would really be credited with the proper percentage of the ballots cast for them by the people. In the last election, for instance, Wilkie got 45 per cent of the popular vote but, since the entire electoral vote in each state went to the candidate obtaining a majority, he got only a little more than 15 per cent in the Electoral College ballot. In 1936, the disproportion was even greater. Landon got 38 per cent of the popular vote but only one and one-half per cent of the electoral vote, which represented the few States in which he obtained a majority.

The result of electoral college balloting under the present system not only gives a distorted picture of a losing candidate's support; it virtually hands over to the winner millions of votes from citizens who supported his opponent.

The significance of an Electoral College revolt, as threatened a few months ago in Texas and some other Democratic but anti-New Deal Southern States, is not that it might really happen, according to a number of political observers, but that it might awaken a sufficient number of citizens to the potential evils of a cumbersome system which to many minds has long outlived its usefulness and for more than a hundred years has not been the safeguard which those who conceived it intended it to be.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 11)

only serve to remind us that the anti-democratic forces which we are fighting on world battlefronts are simply larger aspects of the same thing represented by the dissidents. We are today fighting nations which refused to accept the steady, sure processes of democracy to fulfill their aims. They preferred force to reason, brute strength to legality. Within the Ahepa we now face men who have thrust aside reason and law—and who seek to destroy that democracy which we hold so precious.

They will not succeed because the spirit of Ahepa is the spirit of America, the spirit of Hellas. Just as America now stands on the threshold of victory because her people remained true to their democratic principles, so does the Ahepa stand on the threshold of a greater future because its members, too, will adhere to the democratic principles which have been their heritage for the past two and one-half thousand years!!

IF YOU DON'T RECEIVE THE AHEPAN

One of the following reasons is responsible:

1. You may have changed your address and you did not notify National Headquarters.
2. You may be in arrears in the payment of your dues to your Chapter. Members who are in arrears for six months do not receive the Magazine.
3. You may have paid your dues promptly but you have failed to mail to Headquarters your Mailing Card. The Mailing Card advises Headquarters that you have paid your dues and are entitled to receive the Magazine. It should be mailed to Headquarters promptly at the time you paid your dues.
4. Your Chapter may be unduly withholding from Headquarters your per capita tax. When your per capita tax is withheld and there is no Mailing Card indicating that you have paid your dues when they were due and payable, there is no way for Headquarters to know that you are in good standing and entitled to receive the Magazine.

Moral: If you do not wish to miss any of the issues of THE AHEPAN pay your dues regularly and promptly when they become due and payable and forward to Headquarters your Mailing Card at the time you have paid your dues. In the event you have changed your address, notify Headquarters.

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 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 only 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.

RANK AND FILE

... AHEPANS IN THE DELL ...



FIGHTERS ALL—Ahepa's home-front champions and an Ahepa fighting man join in a delightful old Greek custom, cooking the lamb on a spit. Private First Class Dr. Aris Carpousis of Uncle Sam's Army is backed by some of the men whose bond sales provide him and his buddies with the tools of war. From left to right: Bro. Charles Bookidis, Davenport, Iowa; Bro. Gust Maggos, Alton, Illinois; Bro. Michael J. Loris, Brooklyn, New York; Pfc. Dr. Carpousis; and Bro. Frank Pofanti, Chicago, Illinois.



"HAIL, HAIL, THE GANG'S ALL HERE!"—Words and music by the conferees and their guests; sunny skies, courtesy of mother nature; lamb a la Grécque. . .

"Heigh-ho the merry-o, the farmer's in the dell!" And on Sunday, August 20th, the Ahepans went out to join him there. The occasion was the party given by Supreme President George C. Vournas, at his Callithea farm in Maryland, in honor of the members of the Conference and the visiting Ahepans and their families. There, in true Greek style, the gathered guests set about roasting lambs on open charcoal fires, milking the cows and goats, and admiring the view of the Potomac—the view for which the farm was named.

About 150 persons gathered for the all-Hellenic party, representing almost every section of the country. With the fragrance of lamb "soufli" wafting over the grounds, the Ahepans made themselves at home and in fraternal spirit gathered to sing folk songs of Greece, to listen to the words of praise of Speaker of the House Rayburn, to chat with James Barnes, Administrative Assistant to President Roosevelt, and to compare notes with one another.

In one corner of the large farm were Ahepa's champion bond salesmen comparing notes. Champion of the East, Michael Loris, and Middle-Western Champions, Maggos, Bookidis, and Frank Pofanti, received the thanks and congratulations of Pfc. Dr. Aris Carpousis, who told them how much their work meant to the boys in the armed forces.

The ladies of the party examined with practiced eye the farm appliances, the corn and the chickens, the cows and the goats, and swapped menus and recipes for dishes "a la patrida."

For one day at least the Ahepans and their families left all troubles and worries behind them. The war was forgotten, the problems facing the forthcoming Conference were temporarily shelved, and good fellowship and merry-making became the order of the day.

The only serious note was struck by Speaker of the House, the Honorable Sam Rayburn, who made the only formal speech. In well-chosen and deeply sincere words Mr. Rayburn spoke of the meaning of the present war and then went on to relate how important to America's successful prosecution of this war is Ahepa's participation in it through the War Service Units.

Mr. Rayburn recalled that it was his pleasure to open the first Ahepa drive on the radio on October 28, 1942. That date also marked the anniversary of the Italian attack on Greece two years earlier. Since then the Order of Ahepa, through its War Service Units, surpassed all expectations in the service of the nation.

Mr. Rayburn paid a fine tribute to the people of Greece who fought heroically and almost alone against tremendous odds at a time when the cause of free peoples everywhere looked blackest. Today, when

(Continued on page 22)

s, the farmer's in day, August 20th, to join him there. Party given by Soe C. Vournas, at Maryland, in honor of conference and their families. There, gathered guests set on open charcoal and goats, and ad'otomac—the view named. Therefor for the all-ting almost every With the fragrance over the grounds, elves at home and ered to sing folk n to the words of House Rayburn, es, Administrative Roosevelt, and to another.

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THE AHEPAN



"COME AND GET IT!"—Meat on the table is the most important business for these Ahepans at the moment as Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn begins to carve the lamb, assisted by the Treasury's champion bond salesman, Michael Loris. Looking on at left in gleeful anticipation is James Barnes, Administrative Assistant to President Roosevelt. Ahepa conferees patiently wait for their share.

"WHEN GOOD FELLOWS GET TOGETHER"—The spirit of good fellowship and brotherhood was the order of the day at Callithea Farm, where 26 of the 31 conferees gathered for a day of relaxation before going into the serious business of the Ahepa. In the front row are seated, left to right: A. G. Davis, Weirton, W. Va., Governor District No. 11; Ben Anattol, Butte, Montana, Governor, District No. 18; George Geroulis, Governor, District No. 12; Anthony Condos, Dallas, Texas, Governor, District No. 16; Dean Soles, Los Angeles, Calif., Governor, District No. 20; Archie Zapetis, Palm Beach, Florida, Governor, District No. 2; Peter N. Chumbris, Washington, D. C., Governor, District No. 3; William Panagos, Tracy, Calif., Lt. Governor, District No. 21. Second row, seated, left to right: Harris J. Booras, Past Supreme President, Boston, Massachusetts; Supreme President George C. Vournas, George E. Phillis, Past Supreme President, Buffalo, New York; and George Cotsakis, Atlanta, Georgia, Governor, District No. 1. Standing, left to right: Tom Semos, Dallas, Texas, Supreme Governor; George Bourney, New York City, Governor, District No. 6; Supreme Vice-President Charles Davis Kotsilibas, Worcester, Massachusetts; Supreme Treasurer, John F. Davis, Scranton, Pa.; Gust Maggos, National Coordinator, Ahepa War Service Units, Alton, Illinois; Michael Konomos, Kansas City, Missouri, Governor, District No. 15; Supreme Counsellor, Leo J. Lamberson, South Bend, Indiana; Supreme Governor, Frank Pofanti, Chicago, Illinois; Basil A. Joannides, Manchester, New Hampshire, Governor, District No. 9; Supreme Secretary, Stephen S. Scopas, New York City; Basil S. Milonas, Whitman, Massachusetts, Governor, District No. 8; Pfc. Dr. Aris Carponis, Philadelphia, Pa., Governor, District No. 4; Nicholas C. Giovan, Chicago, Illinois, Governor, District No. 13; and Tom Siamis, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Governor, District No. 14.





THE LADIES APPROVE—Corn grown on Callithea Farm comes in for the careful scrutiny of three of the ladies who were guests of Supreme President Vournas, August 20th. The food conscious ladies are, left to right, Mrs. Anthony Condos, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. Charles Bookidis, Davenport, Iowa; and Mrs. Aristotle J. Sioris, New York City.

Ahepans in the Dell

(Continued from page 20)

the fortunes of war look better for us, Mr. Rayburn concluded, we must not forget the sacrifices of the heroic Greek people and the important part they played in the final victory.

Among those who were loudest in their praise of lamb cooked on a spit over a charcoal fire was James Barnes. When told that this is the favorite food of the Greek evzones, or mountain fighters, he remarked: "No wonder they are such wonderful fighters. This lamb is worth fighting for!"

Guitar and mandolin-wielding Ahepans, under the direction of Peter C. Vournas, the well-known Chicago artist, a cousin of the host, led the assembled guests in songs of Greece, and so ended a pleasant interlude in the lives of the Ahepans gathered in Washington this August for the annual Conference. Refreshed and relaxed, they convened the following day to undertake their regular duties in connection with the affairs of the Fraternity.

Daughter of Secretary Is Baptized

WARREN, OHIO—One of the gayest baptisms to be held in many months occurred here July 16th, when Bro. and Mrs. Gus Jickess baptized their baby daughter in St. James' Greek Orthodox Church. Bro. Jickess is Secretary of Zeus Ahepa Chapter, No. 88. The baby was named Cynthia Ioanna, and Mrs. Hariclia Samaras, of Haverhill, Mass., was the Kombara.

Newspaper Honors Chicago Ahepan

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Chicago Sun, in its daily feature "The Sun Salutes," recently chose Bro. Louis Palas, vice-president of Pullman Ahepa Chapter, No. 205. THE AHEPAN joins the Sun in saluting Bro. Palas. We quote from the Sun:

"Today the Chicago Sun salutes Louis Palas, whose salesmanship among Greek-Americans has won him the unofficial title of 'Champion War Bond Salesman of South Chicago.'"

"During the past year and one-half, Palas has sold a total of \$263,000 worth of War Bonds as a national representative of the Order of Ahepa, Greek fraternal society. He has just completed a three month tour of the nation in which he sold \$68,000 worth of bonds.

"Palas, who is vice-president of the Pullman Chapter of Ahepa, has been awarded three Treasury Department citations for his salesmanship and is an official agent of the department. He is also on the executive committee of the Office of Civilian Defense, 2d district, and does not include approximately \$70,000 worth of bonds sold through the OCD in his total.

"Palas is vice-president of the Cook County Greek Voters' League, a member of the city waterway committee and president of the 10th Ward Greek Political Organization."

A SALUTE TO THE AHEPA WAR SERVICE UNITS!!! WAR BOND DRIVE OVERWHELMING SUCCESS

The War Bond Drive was launched Wednesday, October 28, 1942, the second anniversary of the dastardly attack of Italy upon Greece. The Honorable Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Supreme President of the Ahepa, George C. Vournas, participated and spoke from Washington, D. C., on a coast-to-coast radio program over the Blue Network, officially inaugurating the drive. The Honorable Sam Rayburn fired also the gun opening the drive by buying the first bond from the late Steve Vasilakos, the famous White House peanut vendor and Ahepa's No. 1 War Bond salesman. The Order of Ahepa was accorded the distinct honor of being designated an official Issuing Agent by the Treasury Department. The goal set for the drive was \$50,000,000.00 and the time limit to attain this goal was set between October 28, 1942, and May 21, 1943. At the end of the set time limit, the sum of \$45,303,803.25 was sold.

Following this splendid performance, the Supreme Lodge was encouraged to proclaim the War Bond Drive continued for the duration and designated it as Item No. 1 in the program of our War Service Units which embraces all the war activities of our Order. Thus the next goal was set at \$100,000,000.00, to be attained from May 21, 1943, to July 31, 1944. At the end of the time limit the sum of \$116,708,484.00 was sold. The total of our two goals was \$150,000,000.00 and the grand total sold is \$162,012,287.25 or \$12,012,287.25 over our two combined goals. The War Service Units in putting over this great assignment so successfully have indeed performed an outstanding patriotic work and deserve unstinted praise and sincere congratulations. The new goal for the next twelve months, from August 1, 1944, to July 31, 1945, has again been set at \$100,000,000.00. True to form, the War Service Units will, no doubt, do their part fully again and exert all efforts to attain this new goal.

Observe Ahepa Anniversary

SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.—A turkey dinner and speaking program marked the celebration of the founding of Ahepa by the Santa Barbara Ahepa Chapter No. 244. Bro. Dean Soles, District Governor, and Bro. Peter N. Stevens, Lieutenant Governor, were the principal speakers at the affair.

In addition to members of Santa Barbara Chapter with their families and friends, guests included members of Ventana Ahepa Chapter.

THE AHEPA WAR BOND DRIVE HELMING ESS

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Past Supreme Secretary, Cpl. Louis P. Maniatis, Makes Excellent Suggestions

Staunton, Virginia August 3, 1944.

Major George C. Vournas Investment Building Washington, D. C.

Dear Brother Vournas:

It is my opinion that the Ahepa, under its broadened activities, should come out with an endorsement on the post-war reconversion and on certain policies toward an enduring peace.

In this respect the Ahepa stands in a peculiar position comparable to the American Legion, V.F.W., and other similar organizations, and in addition has the advantage of its type of membership.

The twenty-two-year period of the organization's existence has materially shown the contributions made toward this country, and on the basis of its great stride forward has the right, and it is its duty, to make known its position on so far reaching a matter as affects the well-being of this country and the world at large.

The Ahepa was founded shortly after the first world war from a membership that had fought in that war, and its primary function was to better the condition of its members. This it has done admirably.

This is not a partisan matter, as this organization has no interest or desire to either interfere or even express an opinion in that respect. But it is a question that every citizen should seriously consider and make his opinion known as a guide to our government in the highly important work of peace and reconversion. This transcends all parties and factions.

Today our membership is present on all the fighting fronts, serving in all the branches of the armed forces. Thousands of our members from both the senior and junior organizations are thus serving. Our duty to them calls for more than our great record of bond purchases; we must also in unequivocal language let them know that we back them in their prayer and their wish that we establish a peace based on justice, and one that will endure.

Many of these men will never return and many will be crippled for life. They ask, and are entitled to demand, that their loved ones should never again witness such wholesale human destruction as we are now witnessing.

To sit back passively and let things take their course is to invite disaster again, and because of this I recommend that the Ahepa, through its War Service Units, come forth with a declaration of principles.

I select the medium of the W.S.U. because it is already doing war work and no criticism can be directed against it and because it deserves recognition for the important work it has thus far accomplished.

The principles to be endorsed by the membership should best be drafted by a special committee, after the W.S.U. has determined the consensus of the membership.

San Diego Wins Blue Ribbon



SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—Supreme Governor Pvt. Vasilios A. Vasiliou, with members of our San Diego, California, Ahepa Chapter No. 223. The San Diego Chapter has won the outstanding distinction of having doubled, during this year, its membership, and having also doubled the quota for new and reinstated members, assigned to it in our membership campaign. The quota assigned was twenty new and reinstated members. The chapter has more than doubled this quota and has secured a total of forty-four in new and reinstated members. Congratulations, San Diego! In the picture above are: Front row—Emanuel Mouzas and Tom Moosios. Second row—George Asimakopoulos, Supreme Governor Vasiliou, George Zarkos and W. A. Machos. Third row—President M. Pappajohn, Emaruel Kromydas, John Zenos, Gr. Trompas, George Mitchell, and Sam Marinos.

As Supreme President you can make such a proclamation of the broad principles the organization considers necessary to an enduring peace.

Fraternally yours,
LOUIS P. MANIATIS

Boise Sells Bonds at Ahepa Picnic

BOISE, IDAHO.—Members of our Ahepa Chapter No. 254 of this city held a picnic at Baker, Oregon, on July 3d, when eight new applicants were initiated into the Order, and a Bond Rally resulted in the sale of \$26,000 in War Bonds. The Boise Chapter had sold a total of \$208,000 in Bonds by July 4th, and its members are continuing the good work in behalf of the war effort.

Toastmaster at the picnic was Brother George Morris, secretary of Boise Chapter.

and the principal speaker was Sgt. George Marvales from the Gowan Field Air Base at Boise. Other speakers included Mayor McKenney and his son, Lt. McKenney, of Baker; the President of the Bank of Baker and the District Attorney of Baker County. Also Attorneys Goodwin, Grant, and Hallock, and Drs. Young and Bartlett, all of Baker, and Sheriff Spence of Baker County, and Sheriff Art Cominess of Washington County, Idaho.

Brother Tom Speros of Baker was Chairman of arrangements, assisted by a committee which included Brothers Gust Gekas, George Coleman, Pete Kallamos, and John Demos, and their families.

OUR NEXT GOAL: ANOTHER HUNDRED MILLION

Wins Army Citation



Staff Sgt. William A. Maches

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—Staff Sgt. William A. Maches, member of the San Diego Chapter, Sons of Pericles, and son of Bro. W. A. Maches, serving his fifth year as secretary of San Diego Ahepa Chapter, No. 223, has been awarded a Distinguished Unit Citation Ribbon. He is with the 15th Army Air Force, based in Italy. Sgt. Maches also wears the American Defense Ribbon and the African-European Theater Ribbon with five bronze stars. The Distinguished Unit Citation was awarded for "Tackling vastly greater numbers of enemy planes which were attempting to break up Allied bomber formations; the fighter group destroyed 20 of the 70 Nazi craft without loss of a P-38." Sgt. Maches is group armament inspector of a P-38 Lightning fighter unit. "Success of the mission unquestionably was due to superior combat efficiency of the pilots together with the professional skill and devotion to duty of the ground personnel of the group," the citation read.

Sgt. Maches' father, in addition to being secretary of the San Diego Ahepa Chapter, is serving as secretary and treasurer of the Chapter's War Bond Committee. The sergeant wrote his mother recently from Italy, saying "It made me happy indeed to learn of your wonderful success in selling so many of Uncle Sam's War Bonds, busy as you are with the home and business. So long as we over here know that the Third Army at home is doing so much to back our play, we shall continue exerting every effort to finish the job on hand before we think of coming home. It is also very gratifying to know that you have already given five pints of blood for plasma. Believe me, I have seen it work and it makes me burst with pride for your part in that respect."

GIVE TO THE NATIONAL
WAR FUND

Davenport's First Citizen

DAVENPORT, IOWA—Brother Charles Bookidis of Tri-City Ahepa Chapter No. 120, has had the outstanding honor of being named Davenport's No. 1 citizen, in recognition of his achievements and many civic accomplishments, particularly his work for the Ahepa War Service Units. In accepting the honor of being named No. 1 Citizen, Bro. Bookidis also was honored by his election as President of the Advertisers Club of Davenport. To celebrate Bro. Bookidis' nomination as the outstanding citizen of his city, the Mayor of Davenport, Mr. A. R. Kroppach, joined fellow citizens in tendering a testimonial dinner in his honor. The Davenport *Democrat* and *Leader* of May 26, had the following report of the event:

Charles Bookidis—the man who came to America 41 years ago a penniless Greek immigrant, and rose to Davenport's No. 1 citizen, was honored by more than 450 Quad-city friends Thursday night at the Masonic Temple.

Bookidis, president of the Ucanco Candy Co., was chosen as "the most outstanding citizen for 1943" by the Lions club and other civic organizations in view of his public efforts and endless enthusiasm for the good of city and country. His accomplishments have ranged from the selling of more than \$9,500,000 in war bonds, to the contributing of approximately \$15,000 worth of candy bars to men in the service and as stimulants to bond sales.

Mayor Arthur Kroppach, eulogizing his life and outstanding civic services, declared "Never has there been a more self-made man, nor a man who has overcome more difficulties while reaching the top. He wasn't proud when he came to America at the age of 14—to the country that offered him equality and justice and a right to make something of himself. For in spite of being unable to speak English, he sold newspapers, shined shoes, did anything to reach his first desire, that of going into business."

"He worked days, studied nights, and in 1915 became an American citizen. Mr. Bookidis came to Davenport in 1920, and through the help of local Greeks, opened a small shop known as the Ucanco Candy Co. This small beginning has enlarged until at present it has an output of over 10 tons of candy daily.

"To know 'Charlie,' and to know his wife, Beckie, whom he married during a visit to Greece in 1930, is to be their friends. Their efforts, financial and otherwise, for the promotion of everything good for Davenport during the past 20 years will never be forgotten. It is an honor Charlie Bookidis justly deserves, and offers a challenge to native-born Americans which is difficult to beat."

Capt. Clifford Dawson, commanding officer, Co. B, Iowa State Guard, praised Mr. Bookidis, stating, "It was his contribution of money through which complete uniforms were issued to over 60 men in our local unit. By this gift of equipment, enlistments rose and we eventually became one of the top state guard groups in the coun-

try—largely because of his gifts and efforts."

Ed Voss, president of the Junior Chamber of Commerce, spoke briefly on the civic efforts given by Mr. Bookidis in the scrap drives and other wartime projects and also told of the huge amounts of candy given by him to the Jaycee Santa Claus and other charitable organizations at Christmas time.

Mel Foster, head of the Senior Chamber of Commerce, also voiced a testimonial to the service of Bookidis. "He came here 41 years ago friendless, but with an abundance of optimism. It was his belief and faith in country and community which has helped to make him not Davenport's 'citizen for 1943,' but citizen for all time."

Dr. Theodore Tueckes, president of the Lions club, explained the methods undertaken in determining the selection of "an outstanding citizen" by the various civic groups. The award being largely based on character, personality and community service rendered. In accepting the scroll presented by Dr. Tueckes, Mr. Bookidis declared "this credit should not go to me—but to my country and community for giving me the privilege and opportunity to live here under a free government.

"Youth throughout the world has ambition, such as I had when coming to America. But it is only in a country such as ours, where unlimited opportunity prevails, that it can be accomplished. We have the greatest government in the world," he said in conclusion. "And it is our duty to our children to preserve its freedom, so that they may enjoy its privileges as we have in the past."

President Roosevelt extended cordial greetings through a special letter to Mr. Bookidis, and to all who gathered in his honor.

C. Taylor Whittier, principal of Mentor school, served as toastmaster for the affair. The invocation was issued by the Rev. John Pallas, of the Cedar Rapids Greek Orthodox church. Among the special guests present was Nick Giovan, district governor of the Ahepa society, of Chicago. Music was supplied by the Rainbow Girls orchestra, and the high school girls' sextet.

Candidate for Justice of Peace

HUNTINGTON, W. VA.—We are very happy to report that the past President of our chapter, Diogenes No. 307, Bro. Tom Houvouras, has been nominated for Justice of the Peace in one of the districts in Huntington, and has a very good chance of being elected to this office in November. Brother Houvouras is also a past Commander of the V.F.W. Post here and has held several State offices in this organization. He is a very active member of the American Legion and has held some offices in this Order also. All of us here hold the highest esteem for Brother Tom Houvouras and we know that he will go far in public office. THE AHEPAN extends to Bro. Houvouras best wishes for success in the November elections.

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THE AHEPAN

Awarded Air Medal With Oak Leaf Clusters



Lt. Col. Hart G. Foster, commanding the Twelfth Training Wing, shakes hands with Mrs. Anthony E. Cassimatis, after awarding the Air Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters to her son, Lt. Emanuel A. Cassimatis, a prisoner of the Germans. Others in the picture from left are Mr. Cassimatis, Miss Dorothea Cassimatis, a sister, and Miss Helen Tallen, of Columbia, Mo., fiancée of the flyer.



Cpl. John A. Cassimatis, serving in the South Pacific.



Lt. Emanuel A. Cassimatis, air hero and now a German prisoner.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—In a ceremony at Jefferson Barracks, honoring Lt. Emanuel A. Cassimatis, member of our St. Louis Ahepa Chapter No. 53 and now a prisoner of war in Germany, his mother, Mrs. Anthony E. Cassimatis, was presented with the Air Medal and two Oak Leaf Clusters awarded him for outstanding service. Lt. Cassimatis was decorated three times, first with the Air Medal and successively with two Oak Leaf Clusters. Each decoration was awarded after the successful comple-

tion of five combat missions, a total of fifteen in all. In awarding these decorations, Brig. Gen. F. L. Anderson cited Lt. Cassimatis each time, as follows:

"For exceptionally meritorious achievement, while participating in five separate bomber combat missions over enemy occupied Continental Europe. The courage, coolness and skill displayed by this officer upon these occasions reflects great credit upon himself and the armed forces of the United States."

Lt. Cassimatis' brother, Cpl. John A. Cassimatis, is serving with an Engineer Aviation Battalion in the Southwest Pacific. He has been in the service since October, 1942, and is a member of St. Louis Chapter No. 41, of the Sons of Pericles.

Governor Davis Becomes Ahepan



Governor Davis of Louisiana

SHREVEPORT, LA.—James H. Davis, 45th Governor of the State of Louisiana, is one of the newest members of Shreveport Ahepa Chapter, No. 8, who joined Ahepa shortly after taking over the office of Governor.

Brother Davis has had an interesting business and political career. Since leaving college, he has continued his interest in music, having been a radio performer, an actor, and a maker of phonograph records for RCA. He has been a farmer, saw-mill worker, school teacher, court clerk and police commissioner, but throughout his career he has found time to further the cause of American folk music, including the "hill billy" and cowboy songs. The Bossier, Louisiana, *Tribune*, commenting on his election, said:

"Davis probably is one of the few political figures in Louisiana who has no enemies. Such was his political purity that all the struggling factions wanted him to run. He was somewhat afraid of the contest at first, because he confesses to an inability to hate anyone and he didn't think he could get enough fire into it for a state where name calling in politics flourishes."

Ahepa welcomes Governor Davis, its distinguished new member, and THE AHEPAN congratulates Shreveport Chapter on its good fortune in numbering the Governor of Louisiana among its membership.

Flag Day Celebrated at Saginaw



SAGINAW, MICH.—Members of Saginaw Ahepa Chapter, No. 216, each year participate in the city's Flag Day celebration. This year the parade was led by Helen Demetriou and Bro. P. P. Bujouves, secretary of the Chapter. The Chapter is invited to have a part in the celebration each year by the Order of Elks, sponsors of the parade.

Others participating in the parade included Brothers Christ Psitas, president, and George Varvis, treasurer.

AHEPA'S SHREVEPORT BOMBER



Shreveport, La.—Members of the Shreveport Ahepa Chapter, No. 8, are proud of the bomber named for the chapter, in honor of its sale of more than \$500,000 in bonds in the Third War Loan. Bro. J. K. Theo, Executive Secretary of the Ahepa Bond Committee, informs us that the chapter has sold a total of more than two and one-half millions in War Bonds.

Pro Patria

Captain William P. Athas, member of our Salt Lake City, Utah, Chapter No. 313, son of past District Governor Peter Athas and nephew of past Supreme Governor Chris E. Athas, has been reported killed in action in Italy.

Captain Peter Phucas, former District Governor of the Sons of Pericles, Washington, D. C., has been reported killed in France.

Lt. Constantine J. Kontos, member of our Pullman Chicago Chapter No. 205, nephew of Supreme Governor Frank E. Pofanti, has been reported killed in action in France.

Pvt. Arthur J. Giotas, former secretary of our Nashua, N. H., Chapter No. 35, has been reported killed in action in France.

Pvt. Theophilos Pistolas, member of our Washington, D. C., Chapter No. 31, son of Bro. George N. Pistolas, previously reported missing, has now been officially reported killed in action in Italy.

Pvt. John S. Demas, son of Bro. Steve Demas of Washington, D. C., Chapter No. 31, and nephew of Dr. Charles J. Demas, past President of the Chapter, has been reported killed in action in France.

Pvt. Victor G. Devakos, son of Bro. George Devakos, Secretary of our Washington, D. C., Chapter No. 31, previously reported missing, has now officially been reported lost in the sinking of a troop ship by enemy action.

Supreme Secretary Scopas Chairman National War Fund Drive

NEW YORK—With the Rt. Rev. Archbishop Athenagoras presiding, representatives of the Hellenic Societies, Church Committees, Ahepa Chapters and other National Organizations located in greater New York, met September 15th at the St. Moritz Hotel for the purpose of organizing the Hellenic Division of the forthcoming campaign for the National War Fund. Chairman of the Committee which is to direct the drive was named our Supreme Secretary Brother Stephen S. Scopas. The Order of Ahepa has thus been singularly honored in the person of its Supreme Secretary whose recognized leadership and organizing ability can be relied upon to put the drive over successfully in greater New York.

OUR NEXT GOAL: ANOTHER HUNDRED MILLION

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GOAL:
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THE AHEPAN

SUPREME PRESIDENT VOURNAS A BENEDICT

As we are ready to go to press the news reaches us that the Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, Major George C. Vournas, was joined in wedlock to Miss Helen Jean Petrow of Fremont, Nebraska. The happy event was solemnized in Fremont September 14 in accordance with the rite of the Greek Orthodox Church. The Honorable James M. Barnes, Administrative Assistant to President Roosevelt, was the best man. He was assisted by Lt. Aristotle J. Storis, AUS, cousin of the bridegroom. The bride is the talented daughter of Brother and Mrs. John Petrow of Fremont, Nebraska, and sister of Lt. George J. Petrow, AUS, and Lt. Christ J. Petrow, USNR, former Supreme President of the Sons of Pericles. After a brief honeymoon the couple will return to Washington, D. C., where they will make their home.

The Ahepa, expressing the sentiments of the rank and file of the Fraternity, extends to the newly-weds sincere congratulations and best wishes for a long and happy life.

Fort Worth Sends Gifts to Its Soldiers

FORT WORTH, TEXAS—With the proceeds used to purchase gifts for Fort Worth boys in the armed services, Fort Worth Ahepa Chapter No. 19 celebrated its 21st anniversary with a dance. The committee in charge included Brothers Christ Lourekas, chairman; Pete Dear, George Rousse, Sam Deckich, and Mike Karikas.

Guests at the dance included several soldiers from nearby camps, among them Lt. and Mrs. Gus Glitsos, Pvt. and Mrs. Tony Harris, Sgt. George Skrevanos, Sgt. Pete Chochos, Sgt. Jim Zouboukos, Pfc. Jim Poulson, Pfc. Nick Katsapis, Pvt. Pam Zahariades, Pvt. Angelo Sarantos, Pvt. Theodore Paganis, Pvt. Michael Mirvas, Pvt. Chris Panagakis, and Pvt. Nick Bamnacus.

Brother Dear, president of the chapter, reports that the chapter has been conducting a drive to obtain donors for the Red Cross Blood Bank.

Prisoner of War

FOND DU LAC, WIS.—Lieut. John G. Scocos, bombardier of a B-24 Liberator, has been reported a prisoner of war in Germany, having been taken prisoner after completing thirty missions over enemy territory. Lieut. Scocos was an organizer and charter member of the Fond Du Lac Chapter, Sons of Pericles, and later served as President and Secretary of the Fond Du Lac Ahepa Chapter, No. 49. He is the son of Bro. George Scocos.

Other members of Fond Du Lac Chapter serving Uncle Sam include Major A. S. Mathos, Corp. Sam Bekeris and Corp. Frank T. Gondel. Also Sgt. George Mitides who has received a medical discharge.

Pittsburgh Dedicates Bomber



PITTSBURGH, PA.—Cedric Foster, noted radio news-analyst, helps dedicate a \$400,000 bomber bought with war bonds sold by the American-Hellenic War Bond Committee, led by the Ahepa War Bond Committee of Aristoteles Chapter, No. 34. Left to right, back row: State Vice-Chairman R. McClintic; Sarah Anne Foster, daughter of Mr. Foster; Cedric Foster, Mrs. F. P. Tarnapowicz, Chairman of the Nationalities Groups for Western Pennsylvania; Dr. P. V. Paulus, Chairman of the American-Hellenic Committee, and president of Aristoteles Chapter. Front row: Mrs. A. Copetas, Co-chairman; Mrs. K. Petrides, mother of four in the armed services, who christened the bomber; Mrs. S. Eliades, Co-chairman of the American-Hellenic Bond Booth.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—The American-Hellenic War Bond Committee of Western Pennsylvania, led by the Ahepa War Bond Committee of Aristoteles Chapter, No. 34, of this city, sponsored a public dedication of a heavy bomber on June 18th. Dr. Peter V. Paulus, president of Aristoteles Chapter, was chairman of the drive, which has sold more than one million in War Bonds during the Second Ahepa War Loan Drive.

Mrs. Alexander Copetas, chairman of the Greek Booth Committee, was co-chairman of the drive.

A highlight of the dedication of the bomber was an address by Cedric Foster, noted radio news analyst and outstanding Philhellene, who spoke on the role of Greece in the present war. Mr. Foster gave nation wide publicity to the dedication in his regular news broadcast.

Leading all bond salesmen in the District, is Brother Sam Hanna, treasurer of Aristoteles Chapter. Bro. Hanna has been averaging about \$50,000 in bond sales each month for more than a year and a half.

The Chapter had an interesting meeting earlier in the year, when it was host to a large group of soldiers at the University of Pittsburgh, who were learning the Greek language in preparation for AMG work in the Army. At the request of university officials, an open discussion in Greek was sponsored by the Chapter, with the soldier-students participating. Several members of the Chapter took an active part in training these men, instructing them in the culture, folkways, etc., of the Greek people.

In the Army



ALLIANCE, NEBR.—Sgt. Peter G. Kostos, Army Air Corps, is the son of Bro. George Kostos, member of the North Platte Valley Ahepa Chapter, No. 168, and Mrs. Kostos. He enlisted in the Army in August, 1942, and before joining the service was a member of the Sons of Pericles. Sgt. Kostos is stationed at Camp La Junta, Colorado.

OUR NEXT GOAL:
ANOTHER HUNDRED MILLION

GIVE TO THE NATIONAL
WAR FUND

Brother Markou Sells Bonds



SANTA BARBARA, CALIF.—Brother Louis Markou, president of Santa Barbara Ahepa Chapter, No. 243, made every effort to swell the sales of War Bonds during the Fifth War Loan, to help his chapter achieve its quota. He gave away free dinners to every purchaser of a fifty dollar bond during the drive. Bro. Markou is pictured in front of his restaurant, and seated at his right is Bro. Mike Bouton, assisting him in the sale of bonds. Bro. Bouton recently received his honorary discharge from the Navy for injuries received when his ship was torpedoed off Guadalcanal.

Somewhere in North Africa



BURBANK, CALIF.—Tech. Sgt. Peter J. Brotsis, at the extreme right of the picture above, is a member of Los Angeles Hesperia Ahepa Chapter, No. 152, and the picture was sent to us by his mother, Mrs. George J. Brotsis, of Burbank. Sgt. Brotsis was born in California, and fifteen years ago attended school in Piraeus, Greece. Emmanuel Gerakitis, a school mate there, is the Seaman First Class, shown in the center of the picture, and a member of the Greek Navy. He escaped from Greece during the Nazi occupation and now is serving in North Africa. The two boys met by chance in that country. Seaman Gerakitis is a cousin of Bro. Anthony Aroney, Past District Governor of Ahepa. Bro. Brotsis has been serving overseas sixteen months. His brother, Pvt. George J. Brotsis, also is serving with the armed forces.

Compliments on our Editorial in Last Issue



Professor Warren E. Blake

THE AHEPAN has been the recipient of a number of letters complimenting us on our Editorial "Americans of Greek Descent, Greek-Americans or Simply Greeks?" which was published in our last issue. Prominent among them is one written by Professor Warren E. Blake of Michigan University originally addressed to Brother Frank Preketes of Ann Arbor, Michigan, who brought the Editorial to his attention. The letter of Professor Blake is written in perfect modern Greek and in it he expresses himself in full agreement with our Editorial. Professor Blake has lived in Greece for a number of years having been attached to the American School of Archaeological Studies in Athens, speaks fluently the Greek language and is a sincere friend of the Greek people. He has translated in English the "Hymn of the Greek Guerrillas" which was published in our last issue.

In Egypt

ROCK SPRINGS, WYO.—Lieut. James G. Simvoulakis, member of our Rock Springs Ahepa Chapter, No. 181, and a lieutenant in the Signal Corps, is stationed in Egypt. His letter concerning a Greek refugee camp in Cairo was reproduced in the last issue of THE AHEPAN.



THE AHEPAN

Generous Response at Leesburg



LEESBURG, VA.—Pictured above are containers of clothing, securely wrapped, and now en route to Greece. Brother Steve Savopoulos, member of Washington, D. C., Ahepa Chapter, No. 31, received, sorted, and packed the clothing which was contributed by the residents of Leesburg and neighboring areas. He was assisted by Mr. Fragakas. The gifts included 1,606 pounds of clothing and \$40,000 in cash, and after packing, the contributions were sent to the Greek War Relief Association in New York. Brother Savopoulos and Mr. Fragakas thanked the people of their city for their generosity by a public announcement of their gratitude. "We are extremely grateful to the good people here," they said, "and we know that those of our race in the old country who have been rendered homeless and are in rags will never cease to have for them a big place in their hearts."

A Letter From Overseas

TOLEDO, OHIO—Brother Anthony A. Adams, Secretary of Ypsilanti Chapter, No. 118, has written THE AHEPAN suggesting the publication of a letter received by the Chapter from Cpl. William J. Spiropoulos, member of the Sons of Pericles, and son of Bro. James Spiropoulos, of Ypsilanti Chapter. "This letter is an outstanding piece of work," Bro. Adams writes, "inasmuch as it gives us a lesson in tolerance. Surely the one who said 'From the mouths of babes comes wisdom,' understood; had the foresight to know that in these our children lie the future of the world. 'Billy' and a million other boys like him know what they are fighting for—don't you think there is an education in this letter worth passing on for all to read?"

Herewith is Cpl. Spiropoulos' letter:
BROTHERS:

I am writing this letter to you to pass on some thoughts that have come to my mind during the course of my military career which has taken me over a large part of the United States, and now I am overseas, where I can see first-hand many of the things which I previously knew only by heresy, or by reading about them in books, magazines or newspapers.

The more I see of the rest of the world, the prouder I am that I am an American of Greek descent.

It is not only what the Greek people did



Cpl. William J. Spiropoulos

while their country was being invaded, but also after the German and Italian aggressors "took over," their officers and men could find no rest, because they were being harrassed, and many were killed by the patriots. The truth remains that when the gallant Evzones and Greek army beat off the Italian aggressor, they had to cope with the German Panzer divisions and Luftwaffe,

which together made the most formidable military machine in all world history up to that time.

Since coming to Italy, and seeing how the people live here, I do not wonder that the Greek Evzones and army had no difficulty in beating off the Italians. They seem very simple people who were duped into this war by a few nefarious politicians who were interested in advancing their own personal interests regardless of the rights of the common people.

The Germans too have been misled. But, whereas the Italians as a whole are a simple people, the Germans are imbued with the idea that they are supermen, and that it is their foreordained privilege to rule the rest of the world. They have had this idea drilled into them ever since they can remember—even before the Nazis came into power. Their "great Fuehrer" appealed to their fancies and inborn egotism, and assured them that by blindly following him, they could rule the world as Germans had wanted to do for so many generations.

But history shows, brothers, that an ideology of that kind is doomed to destruction. God teaches us that we should love our fellow men rather than hate them, and the curse is upon any man or nation that goes against the laws of God.

Since arriving overseas, I have learned something of the political set-up within Greece. There are many political factions that are warring among themselves. In so doing, they are greatly handicapped in fighting against the common enemy—the Germans. There is a lesson from this that we Greeks in America can learn. To be tolerant of each others views. All men, no matter from how simple surroundings they come, may have ideas that may be constructive and of help to the group as a whole.

I think the Ahepa has great principles that it stands for. "A" stands for America. We are all proud of being American. "H" stands for Hellenic. We are also proud of our Greek ancestry. "E" stands for education. We want our children to have the best educational opportunities that we can give them. "P" stands for progress. That is what we are all striving for, and confidently expect to achieve after this war is won. "A" stands for association. We must all "stick together" for better or for worse.

WILLIAM J. SPIROPOULOS,
Corporal, Infantry,
Somewhere in Italy.

Flint Buys Bonds for Sam

FLINT, MICH.—Forty-five members of Flint Ahepa Chapter, No 141, bought \$50,000 in War Bonds recently—for Sam. On that day, they held a dinner in honor of Lt. Sam Panos, holder of the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Purple Heart, and the Air Medal, and the bonds were bought in his honor. Lt. Panos spoke at the dinner, describing his air expeditions over occupied Europe, concluded when he was shot down over Yugoslavia, later making his way back to his Italian base.

AUXILIARIES

DAUGHTERS OF PENELOPE Activities of Washington, D. C., Chapter No. 11

WASHINGTON, D. C.—We are very happy to report that our Chapter continues to make steady progress and our members have taken an active interest in war work. Sister Pauline Kontos has made four illustrated posters, entitled Blood Donors, Red Cross, Bonds, and Miscellaneous. Members who contribute their time to these activities are placed on the posters. At the end of the year a \$25 War Bond will be presented to the Sister who has done the most for the war effort. Our members make surgical dressings, sell War Bonds, and give their blood every six weeks. Our chapter has sold about \$75,000 in bonds since February 15, 1944, with Sister Helen C. Demas alone, selling \$30,000. Our Chapter has been giving dances for servicemen and women of Hellenic descent every Saturday evening at St. Sophia Church Hall. These affairs are sponsored either by an organization or by an individual who wants to do his bit. Under the capable supervision of the Chairman, Sister Mary Gianaris and her sub-committees, they have become happy events. Our members serve as senior and junior hostesses. During the hot summer months, a picnic in Rock Creek Park replaced the dances.

A Letter

1944—the red letter year in the calendar of the Daughters of Penelope. This year we come into focus—no longer are we just a group of silly women who are to be tolerated by the Ahepans. Indeed not—we are now looked upon in a new light—and a very complimentary one at that. Ahepa has spent a great deal of time and effort to help us reorganize. We needed this big push. They shook us out of our state of lethargy and guided us forward to the road that leads to victory.

It makes us women folks very proud to know that at long last we are actually wanted. Now we have definite instructions, and are told what is needed to be done, and exactly how to go about doing it.

But the thing I personally like the best in all this reorganization business is the time table. Now, today, when the whole world is ablaze, now, when blood is flowing freely and hearts are breaking every time a gun is fired, now, the rebirth of our institution.

The Russian women are fighting shoulder to shoulder with their men. In England the women are doing all kinds of tasks. In Greece they are carrying ammunition and food through narrow passages to the mountains where the Guerillas are fighting. And in this country the American Women of Hellenic descent are at last being offered the opportunity to do

JOLIET'S BASKETBALL TEAM



Joliet, Ill.—Sons of Pericles of Joliet Chapter No. 215, have an outstanding basketball team. The members include: Front row, John Demos, Tino Iskalis and Alex Economides. Back row, Constantine Economides, George Casten, Tom Pappas, and Athan Economides.

their share in the War effort through the War Service Units, sponsored by the Order of Ahepa and its auxiliaries. We can't go off to battle, but we can fight and win the battles here at home by helping in the sale of War Bonds, giving time to the Red Cross, raising money for the War Chest, helping in the collection of old clothes for the destitute people of Greece, etc.

There is a terrible war to be won, and yes, there is more than that—there is the peace to be won, and the work to be done to reconstruct and rebuild the unfortunate countries which have been devastated. Among these countries is Greece which has sacrificed and suffered more than any other of the subjugated countries. The American women of Hellenic descent have thus an opportunity through the Daughters of Penelope to do their share fully in this humanitarian work. With a revitalized organization and with guidance from our parent organization, the Order of Ahepa, I am certain that the Daughters of Penelope will distinguish themselves and will do their duty fully.

ANGELINA FOUFAS,

President, Marathon Chapter No. 91,
Waterloo, Iowa.

Stockton Chapter No. 18, Progresses

STOCKTON, CALIF.—The largest initiation ever performed by the Daughters

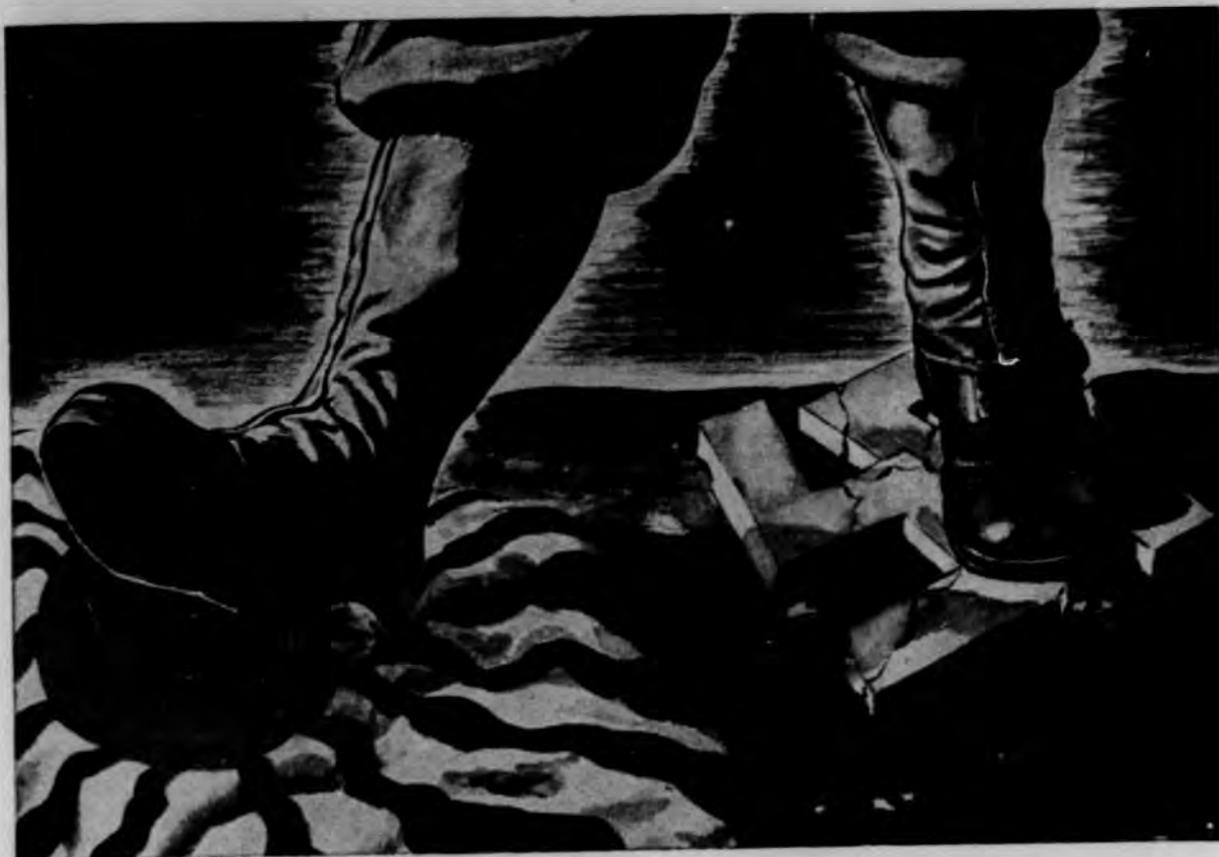
in Stockton, occurred here on June 19th, at a meeting in Eagles Hall. Eleven candidates took the oath. The president, Sister Jennie Eliades, has set the goal for seventy-five members before the end of the year. Good work, Stockton!

Alcmene Chapter Celebrates Birthday

BALTIMORE, MD.—Alcmene Chapter No. 27, Daughters of Penelope, is an early but substantial part of our organization. For a decade they have carried out the tenets of the Sisterhood, always collaborating with a worthy purpose. The Chapter held a birthday party at Lord Baltimore Hotel on May 19th, dedicated to the Service Mothers of Hellenic extraction. The mothers honored included Mrs. C. Alevizatos, Mrs. A. Somers, Mrs. L. Konstant, Mrs. Focas, Mrs. N. Sakelos, and Mrs. H. G. Pappas. Also attending the party were Maids of Athens about to graduate to the Daughters, and other prospective candidates. A birthday cake followed the buffet supper to round out an evening that included talks, preceded by a prayer offered by the Chaplain of the evening, Sister Catherine Capsanes. Guests included Sisters Theone and Georgia Koutsoukos of Hermione Chapter No. 11, of Washington, D. C.

Sister Roberta Brous, President of Alcmene, was among the speakers.

HASTEN THE DAY!



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Tino Iskalis
George Casten.

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THE AHEPAN

YOU can help hasten the day—**THE** day of final unconditional surrender—by investing your war-time earnings in War Bonds.

Hastening the day means shortening casualty lists. In war, bullets, shells and bombs are exchanged for lives. The War Bonds you buy help pay for the bullets, shells and bombs that will speed the victory.

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for you too at the same time that they work for your boy in service. They will give you that luxurious feeling of freedom that goes with a well-lined pocket-book. For whatever you may desire ten years from now, your War Bonds will add one-third more to what you've invested.

Help hasten the day of victory, and help make that victory more secure—buy your War Bonds today.

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**The Ahepan
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**September - October
1944**

**Volume XVIII
Number 5**

the

AHEPAN

Septem
Octob
1944



Ελευθερία

In this Issue

The editors urge you to read carefully and thoughtfully the article "The Relief of Occupied Greece," which begins on page five of this issue. Mr. Foy D. Kohler, the author, has an unusual background of understanding of the problems of Greek relief. You will have a better knowledge of what has been done and what must yet be done when you have read Mr. Kohler's story.

"The Pulse of America" is Mrs. Michael Loris' report of the launching of the Liberty Ship *Michael Anagnos*, named by her husband as a tribute from his country in recognition of his work as America's No. 1 War Bond Salesman. Mrs. Loris voices the love of all of us for America when she says "I never felt its heartbeat stronger than during those few minutes" (during the launching of the great ship).

SUNSHINE - all the way



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BEER**

The **AHEPAN**

VOL. XVIII

NUMBER 5

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. . . THE TWO MONTHS . . .

Barely in the history of any nation have two months meant so much as September and October, 1944, have meant for Greece. These two months climaxed for the Hellenese their three and a half years' struggle for liberation. Today the blue and white flag once more flies over the Acropolis while the once invincible panzer divisions reel northward beneath the blows of British planes and Greek guerrillas. But so much is happening these days on all the continents and oceans of the world that it is difficult to grasp at once all the significance of the liberation of Athens and the flight of the Hun from the rest of Greece. What then is the full meaning of these events?

They mean, first of all, that the Greek people have at long last been rid of that Black Death of the twentieth century, German fascism. This deadly plague represented a far greater danger to the Greek race and to Greek civilization than the Turks ever did. By 1821 the Turkish Empire was moribund. Its pashas and beys were inefficient and corrupt. Its Janissary Corps was the laughing-stock of Europe. To everyone in that period the Empire was the "Sick Man of Europe." Its demise was but a matter of time. In contrast the German fascists capered into Athens in April, 1941, with their panzer divisions behind them, their Luftwaffe above them, and plans for world conquest before them. And their "New Order," the fuhrer had assured them, was to last for one thousand years. Today this seems a joke; in 1941 it was no laughing matter. The Nazis seemed to be settled in Greece forever, and in contrast to the Turks, they brought with them a scientific, super-efficient, administrative machine for the exploitation and regimentation of the Greek people. Above all the Wehrmacht then seemed invincible. In Churchill's words, its guts had not yet been clawed out by the Red Army. But today Greece is rid of the Hans's and the Fritzes. She is rid of the Ortskommandanturs and the Kreiskommandanturs. She has survived a danger greater than that of the Persians and the Turks. That is one of the meanings of October, 1944.

Another meaning is to be found in the manner in which the Germans were forced out of Greece. They were forced out by the Russians and the Yugoslavs who threatened the German escape route north of Solonika. They were forced out by the British who landed in the Peloponnesus and bombed and strafed the fleeing Germans night and day. And above all they were forced out by the heroic resistance of the Greek people who did not permit the invaders a day of peace in three and a half years and who finally harried them out of the land. In other words, the liberation of Greece was a truly United Nations affair. And even while the invader was being chased out of Athens, a conference was being held in Moscow, and at its conclusion Churchill announced that he and Stalin had "a very good agreement" about all the Balkan countries. The significance of this is perfectly clear in the light of past Balkan history. More than once during the past century the rivalries and conflicting interests of the Great Powers have produced war in the Balkans. It is a happy sign for the future that today several United Nations, large and small, are able to cooperate in the liberation of Greece and are able to agree as to the post-war settlement in the Balkans.

Finally the events of the past month have blasted a great lie

—the lie that the Greek people are torn by dissension, that they are politically immature and therefore incapable of self-government. That lie was repeated time and time again by the August 4 regime in order to justify the dictatorship. But when the Germans entered the country they found the people not divided, but rather united against them. And so they resorted to every device to break this unity—to set Greek fighting against Greek. They established Quisling Governments and they organized into so-called "Security Battalions," that surface scum which is to be found in every country. Whoever opposed the "New Order" they branded as Communists. Certain people outside Greece who should have known better were impressed by this propaganda and forecast that when the Germans left Greece there would be anarchy and civil war.

These prophets have been proven wrong. The British forces that landed in the Peloponnesus and in Piraeus were met not by warring factions but by a people that are united and organized and politically conscious as they never have been before in their history. That is the great central fact of Greece today. Despite four years of dictatorship and four years of occupation, despite starvation and terrorism and disease, the Greek people are neither apathetic nor war weary. They have already made it clear to Government Ministers and to British officers and to foreign correspondents that they have their own ideas about the future. They fought against the "New Order" not to restore the old order but to establish what they call "laokratia" or what we call the "Age of the Common Man." This then is the final meaning of October, 1944. The "Common Man" of Greece has come into his own.

"Religious intolerance, social intolerance and political intolerance have no place in our American life. . . . Today, in this war, our fine boys are fighting magnificently all over the world and among those boys are the Murphys and the Kellys, the Smiths and the Jones, the Cohens, the Carusos, the Kowalskis, the Schultzes, the Olsens, the Swobodas, and—right in with all the rest of them—the Cabots and the Lowells. All of these and others like them are the life blood of America. They are the hope of the world. . . . Our young men and young women are fighting not only for their existence, and their homes and their families. They also are fighting for a country and world where men and women of all races, colors and creeds can live, work, speak and worship—in peace, freedom and security."

—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

THE RELIEF OF OCCUPIED GREECE

By FOY D. KOHLER

The Greek-relief program, which has been a unique operation during this war, involved the only large-scale breach of the economic blockade of occupied Europe. Through that breach have poured almost 450,000 tons of foodstuffs, medicines, and related supplies to save a heroic people from extinction by starvation and disease. The operation has required the close cooperation of several Allied and neutral nations and has necessitated agreement between the belligerent powers on both sides.

People might well ask, as many have: "Why Greece?" "Hasn't the program benefited the enemy; if not, why not?" "How did it start?" "How does it work?" The following account may provide answers to these questions.

Greece is about the size of the State of New York, comprising a mountainous, deeply serrated mainland, surrounded by some 50 habitable islands and countless islets which dot the surrounding Ionian and Aegean Seas. Of the total land area of 50,000 square miles, only one fifth, or 10,000 square miles, can be cultivated. Some cereals and potatoes are produced in the plains of Macedonia and Thrace, but in the narrow valleys and on the mountainous slopes of the mainland and the islands the principal products are tobacco, olives, grapes and citrus fruits, and a little cotton. These are mainly luxury products, of which a large part is normally exported to help pay for the 600,000-odd tons of wheat, fats, and animal products which must be brought from abroad each year to feed the Greek people. The rest of the bill for these food imports is met largely from the earnings of the Greek Merchant Marine and remittances from Greek emigrants in foreign lands.

In June 1941, Greece finally fell to the enemy, after seven months of inspired and inspiring resistance which shattered the myth of Axis invincibility, forced Hitler to send the Wehrmacht to the rescue of his battered Fascist vassal, and delayed, perhaps decisively, the timetable of the Nazi attack on Soviet Russia.

Greece promptly began to pay the price of her resistance in terms of starvation. The domestic harvest was a third below normal that year as a result of the mobilization of manpower and the requisition of tractors and farm animals for the struggle in Albania. The granary of eastern Macedonia and Thrace was in the hands of the Bulgarians, sealed off from the rest of Greece. The Greek Merchant Marine and Navy had gone away with the Government to pursue the war from abroad. Internal food reserves, already unwontedly low because of shipping priorities given war goods, were soon exhausted. Replacement was impossible, for Greece was cut off from her Allies and her normal sources of supply. Within a few months the daily bread ration was cut successively from 12 ounces to 9, to 6, and finally to 3½ ounces, in a country where bread, in truth the staff of life, was consumed normally by laborers in

quantities up to 3 pounds per day.

American Foreign Service officers, who were obliged to leave Greece in the middle of July 1941, had seen workers faint from hunger in the streets of Athens. The officers had received desperate appeals for American intervention and aid from representatives of all Greek factions and classes. Those appeals were forwarded to the Department of State with factual reports on conditions and with comments and recommendations. The Department was receiving appeals also from other sources on behalf of Greece. The Greek Government-in-exile was actively seeking a method of providing for its suffering people. Greek diplomats were exploring all possible avenues. In the United States a Nation-wide Greek War Relief Association to centralize the collection of funds for the embattled Greek population had been formed promptly after the Fascist attack. Before Greece fell, it had sent several million dollars into that country as a tangible expression of American sympathy. After the Axis occupation, the Association continued to keep the Greek cause actively before the public and before the governmental authorities, ably seconded by established philhellenic organizations such as the Near East Foundation, the American Friends of Greece, and by anxious Greek-American societies.

Appeals for Greek relief were accumulating in London, and the Greek situation was a subject of frequent discussion between the American and British authorities. The British, fighting with their backs to the wall, were understandably reluctant to permit a breach in the blockade and thus jeopardize one of their major weapons. The United States, still neutral but embarked on a policy of aid to those people resisting aggression, was equally reluctant to urge the adoption of a policy which might eventually result in providing important economic aid to the Axis.¹ The Germans, depending upon well-intentioned humanitarians in various neutral countries and even in the United Kingdom itself, were endeavoring to blackmail

Britain into relaxing the blockade by laying the distress of their victims to "British desertion of their Allies" and by proclaiming their own readiness to permit the feeding of the occupied countries from the outside world.

Accumulating evidence soon indicated that distress in Greece was mounting disastrously and that the Germans were particularly callous in their disrespect of their obligations toward that conquered country. In August 1941, following agreement between the British, Greek, and American Governments, the approval of the Turkish Government was obtained for the purchase of food in Turkey and for its shipment in a chartered Turkish vessel to Greece. Turkey was regarded as constituting a part of the continental area. The transaction, therefore, did not involve an increase in the total foodstuffs inside the blockade. The United Kingdom Commercial Corporation

¹Department of State Bulletin of Sept. 27, 1941, p. 232.



The Hon. Foy D. Kohler, Assistant Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs, of the Department of State. Mr. Kohler formerly was Third Secretary and Vice Consul at Athens, Greece, and for the Italian Islands of the Aegean.

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made the purchases and shipping arrangements for the account of the Greek Government and the Greek War Relief Association, whose active participation this Government officially authorized. The International Red Cross Committee, which had stationed a delegate in Greece following the outbreak of hostilities with Italy, agreed to receive and to supervise the distribution of the Turkish supplies. For what purpose it organized in occupied Athens an administrative committee including members of the IRCC, the Greek Red Cross, and other Greek organizations. It operated under a supervisory committee composed of the principal IRCC delegates and representatives of the Greek, German, and Italian Red Cross Societies. The United States Government sent an observer from its Embassy at Rome, a diplomat formerly stationed at Athens, who was able to follow the operation at first hand until interned, and finally exchanged after the entry of the United States into the war. Shipments from Turkey began in October 1941 and terminated in August 1942. Eleven round trips were made and 20,000 tons of Turkish foodstuffs transported to Greece. Unfortunately Turkey's own stocks of foodstuffs were low. Some dried vegetables were secured, together with other miscellaneous items, but the primary necessity, wheat, was unavailable. The program was thus pitifully inadequate. Many supplementary methods, short of an outright breach of the blockade, were explored. Most of them proved impracticable, including the proposed evacuation of Greek children and nursing mothers, but some of the plans were adopted. During the fall and winter of 1941 the United States Treasury authorized the Greek Government, the American Red Cross, and the Greek War Relief Association to make several remittances from the United States to Switzerland for the purchase of medicines and milk for Greece. On January 27, 1942 the British and American Governments announced that in view of the conditions in Greece they had agreed exceptionally to authorize the shipment to that country of 8,000 tons of wheat from the Near East.² In February the British agreed, on the recommendation of this Government, to a further proposal of the Greek War Relief Association to charter the Swedish ship *Sicilia* for the transport direct to Greece from the United States of 2,300 tons of lend-lease flour and a consignment of American Red Cross medical supplies.³ In March that shipment and the first cargo of wheat from the Near East were sent to Greece. Those constituted the first actual shipments into the blockaded area. Swedish vessels, chartered by the Greek Government, and also used for the eastern Mediterranean transports, made several trips to Greece during the spring and summer of 1942 until the entire approved quantity had been delivered. During that first year of emergency relief measures the organization of the IRCC received and distributed in Greece a total of over 40,000 tons of food supplies.

The winter of 1941-42 was a period of unparalleled misery in Greece with practically no transport, no fuel, and no food. Reports of suffering from inanition and death from starvation reaching this Government from the IRCC and its own observers in Greece were appalling beyond belief. Aside from the feeble attempts of a few Italian officials to ameliorate conditions, it was increasingly clear that the Axis was indifferent to the fate of its victims, and that a major breach of the blockade was required if the Greek Nation was to be saved from extinction. The decision to permit regular shipments to Greece was reached in February 1942, culminating the extended discussions of the Greek situation which the United States, British, and Greek Governments had carried on among themselves and with interested groups in all parts of the world. The reasons impelling that decision are suggested above. They may be summarized as follows:

1. By their gallant resistance to the Fascist and Nazi aggres-

²Department of State Bulletin of Jan. 31, 1942, p. 93.

³Department of State Bulletin of Mar. 7, 1942, p. 208.

sion, unflinching even against hopeless odds, the Greeks had made a major contribution to the war, not only in a direct military sense but also in restoring the morale of the freedom-loving peoples at a particularly dark moment. Tremendous sympathy was felt for all Allied countries, large or small, which had been temporarily overwhelmed by Axis might. Their situation was a source of constant concern. Greece's agricultural poverty presented a problem requiring special consideration.

2. In all conscience, the Allies could not allow an associate to pay the price of national extinction for the preservation of national honor, if there were any feasible means to prevent it. Moreover, from the point of view of their own war interests, the Allied powers had to realize that the fate of Greece might well influence the decision of any remaining neutrals faced with Axis aggression.

3. The Greeks were notably unsubmitive to the occupation. They were harboring hundreds of British soldiers and were continuing their resistance in many other ways. Aid from their allies would sustain them spiritually as well as physically.

4. Despite their obligations under international law and practice, the Germans were obviously prepared to allow the Greek Nation to die of starvation, for the reason, apparently conclusive to them, that Greece had no industrial resources of value to the German war machine.

5. There was reason to believe, nevertheless, that the Germans were merely indifferent to the fate of Greece, rather than intent upon destroying the Greek race, and that the Germans in Greece were not wholly unaffected by contact with the horrible misery which met their eyes. In addition, they would be under some impulsion to live up to their public declarations in the hope of forcing other blockade concessions of value to them.

6. Greece's geographic location would facilitate the operation of a relief scheme. Lying on the extreme fringe of German-occupied Europe, Greece was tied to the continent only by precarious shipping lanes and a single-track railroad, for which she provided no fuel, and which was already overburdened with war traffic. There was thus little likelihood that the Germans would be tempted to remove foodstuffs from Greece, either native or imported, in any large quantity, when they could secure supplies from nearby sources at less expense to their transport system. On the other hand, Greek ports were readily accessible by sea, and supplies could be delivered directly into the hands of the relief authorities.

7. The experience with the previous small-scale relief shipments had been satisfactory.

8. While the Allied peoples generally supported their governments' policy of holding the Germans directly responsible for the feeding of the populations of the occupied territories, public opinion strongly favored action to bring an end to the appalling situation in Greece, which had been widely publicized.

The plan for large-scale relief, drawn up by British blockade experts and agreed to by the British and United States Governments, contemplated the chartering of Swedish shipping sufficient to carry to Greece, initially, a quantity of 15,000 tons of wheat a month which the Canadian Government had generously offered to donate for the purpose. The vessels would be chartered in the name of the Swedish Red Cross, against payment guarantee of the Greek Government.⁴ The scheme was based on Axis acceptance of appropriate conditions governing the distribution of those imports and Greek native produce in the interests of the Greek people and on the receipt of guarantees that a neutral commission would receive the necessary control and reporting facilities from the occupation authorities.

⁴The Greek War Relief Association had offered to defray these expenses to the limit of its resources.

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Operations were to be placed under the general auspices of the International Red Cross Committee, which had handled with remarkable effectiveness the distribution of the previous relief supplies. It was agreed, however, that the authority of a strong and independent government was essential to secure acceptance and to insure observance by the Axis of the indispensable conditions, and that an enlarged, strengthened, relief organization, based upon the responsibility of the sponsoring government, would be required to handle an operation of the magnitude envisaged.

During the first week of March 1942 the United States and British Ministers at Stockholm laid the plan before the Swedish Government, which not only agreed to make shipping tonnage available and to undertake the necessary negotiations with the Axis Governments but also offered to provide Swedish control personnel at its own expense. Negotiations required several months, during which time the above-mentioned emergency shipments were going forward, but the Axis powers finally agreed to the basic Allied conditions:

1. All belligerents were to give safe-conduct in both directions.
2. The neutral Commission to be set up in Greece was to have under its direction and control all distribution of relief supplies.
3. The imported foodstuffs were to be reserved for the Greek population and to be distributed wherever in the opinion of the Commission the need was greatest.
4. Foodstuffs originating in Greece were to be reserved solely for persons normally resident in Greece in peacetime, except in so far as any foodstuffs consumed in Greece by the armed forces or officials of the occupation powers were replaced by equivalent imports of foodstuffs from Axis sources into Greece for the Greek population; and except in so far as the Commission might approve the export of any genuine surplus of olive oil or dried or fresh fruit in exchange for foodstuffs of other kinds.
5. The Commission was to have the right and duty to verify by direct observation that the conditions were fulfilled, and they were to have sufficient staff and enjoy such freedom of movement as would be necessary for inquiry and inspection.

Meanwhile, arrangements were being made between Swedish authorities and the IRCC regarding the organization of the distribution machinery in Greece. Responsibility for relations with the occupying authorities was to be assumed by the Swedish Chargé d'Affaires, who would also provide reporting facilities through the Swedish Foreign Office. A joint Swedish-Swiss Commission was set up, under Swedish presidency, consisting originally of 15 but subsequently expanded to its present 30 official members, including representatives of the Medical Mission of the Swiss Red Cross, which was assigned general responsibility for the distribution of milk and medicines. The first three Swedish vessels, of the eight originally made available, left for Greece on August 7, 1942, carrying cargoes of Canadian wheat and medical supplies furnished by the American Red Cross. The Relief Commission began its humanitarian labors on September 1. Despite the overwhelming difficulties of operation in occupied territory, the Commission had soon created the effective distributing machinery which has gradually expanded throughout the country to include:

- A central organization at Athens with 25 neutral officers and 1,200 local employees, assisted by some 3,000 volunteer workers (in children's canteens and soup kitchens);
- Branch offices at Salonika, Tripolis, Volos, and on Crete, with 5 to 10 neutral officers and 350 local employees;
- Voluntary central committees in 50 provincial capitals on the mainland and in the islands and 3,000 local committees throughout the provinces, having over 9,000 members;

The Medical Mission of 5 Swiss doctors and several nurses, assisted by 42 Greek doctors and 1,000 Greek women volunteers, handling medical aid and the distribution of medical supplies.

The Commission took over direct control of flour mills for the grinding of the relief wheat, using the bran and millings to trade for milk and eggs for children and hospitals. After securing the passage of a law permitting closure of any establishment guilty of abuses, the Commission arranged for distribution of food rations through registered local bakers and grocers. In accordance with the results of a plebiscite of the Athens population, soup kitchens were kept open only for the small number completely indigent or homeless who were unable to prepare their own food. While those kitchens had necessarily been the chief reliance of the IRCC during the previous miserable winter, serving three fourths of the people of the capital area, the walking and waiting in line in winter weather had a deleterious effect on health, and the system had threatened a breakdown of family life.

Since the greatest distress was naturally centered in urban areas, the Commission's labors have, therefore, been concentrated primarily in the Athens-Piraeus metropolitan district, containing 1,200,000 people or over one-seventh of the entire Greek population, and in secondary urban centers such as Salonika, Patras, Volos, Tripolis, Kalamata, Heraclion, Canea, Mytilini, and Chios. However, despite overwhelming transport difficulties and military restrictions, the Commission has endeavored with ever-increasing success to extend the scheme effectively to rural areas on the mainland and to the islands. Considerable railway and shipping facilities were secured from the occupation authorities, and the Commission obtained control of some 100 motor trucks, well worn but still usable. These facilities have been supplemented by shipments of motor vehicles, spare parts, and accessories, together with gasoline and oil from North America, and by the chartering of small Swedish vessels to ply among the islands.

After September 1, 1942 the Swedish Chargé was successful in securing a stoppage of Axis food exports from Greece, and in effecting arrangements for the implementation of item 4 of the original Allied conditions. Under this plan the occupation authorities reported to the Commission the consumption of their troops in Greece, giving the Commission facilities to verify and control the figures presented. That consumption was evaluated in terms of calories, and Axis foodstuffs of equal caloric content (mainly sugar, dried vegetables, and potatoes) were imported through Venice in a Swedish vessel chartered for the Germans by a Greek firm with Allied authorization. The latest report on this "compensation" scheme showed that the Axis had a favorable balance, and, despite the difficulties connected with verification of Axis consumption and the evaluation of caloric content of foods, it may be considered to have operated satisfactorily. However, the operation has recently come to an end, as a result of the disintegration of the German position in Italy and Europe generally, and the Swedish vessel has returned to Swedish waters.

Financing of the distribution in Greece has presented a most difficult problem. It was obviously undesirable to transfer Allied funds into occupied Greece, for funds are more fluid than commodities and more difficult to control. Even had such transfer been desirable, it was quite impossible in practice, for the nominal pre-war rate of 150 drachmas a dollar was maintained for banking purposes, while the free-market purchasing power of the dollar rose quickly to 300, to 600, to 6,000, to 60,000, to 120,000 drachmas. The rate has recently soared to the dizzy figure of 400,000,000 drachmas! It would thus have cost more to pay the expenses from Greek port to Greek consumer by transfer of foreign exchange than from the sup-

(Continued on page 22)

THE PULSE OF AMERICA

By MRS. MICHAEL LORIS



Mr. Anastasi Antonopoulos of Boston, Greek Consul; Mrs. Gertrude Loris of Brooklyn, New York, sponsor; Mr. Michael Loris, a member of the Greek-American division of the War Finance Committee of New York, America's No. 1 Bond Salesman, and Mrs. Antonopoulos, at the launching ceremonies of the SS *Michael Anagnos* at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation on September 15, 1944.

The Liberty Ship *Michael Anagnos* was christened by Mrs. Michael Loris, wife of Bro. Loris, America's No. 1 War Bond Salesman. The honor of naming the Liberty Ship and of choosing its sponsor was conferred upon Bro. Loris in recognition of his outstanding achievement in the sale of War Bonds. Ahepa was represented at the launching by Supreme Vice President Charles Davis Kotsilibas, District Governor Joannides of District No. 7, and Bro. Paul Prodromides, Secretary of the Greek Division of the War Finance Committee.

What is the pulse of America? You may not be able to define it in a given number of words, but some of us are fortunate enough to feel it. If you are so privileged, then it is a high light in your life.

Mr. Michael Loris supplied much of the lifeblood to keep America's pulse beating. His sales of E bonds were acknowledged by the War Finance Committee of New York to be the most outstanding in this country for an individual. He is Chairman of the Greek Nationality Group. In recognition of his work he was accorded the privilege to submit five names of outstanding Greek-Americans, one of which was to be chosen as the name for a Liberty Ship, for which he was also re-

quested to name the sponsor. He named me, and I received in due course the formal invitation from the New England Shipbuilding Corporation of South Portland, Maine. The launching was set for September 15, 1944, the day after the great hurricane. There was no damage to the shipyards, so that the launching could take place as scheduled. We left New York on September 14, in the morning, in a dream of comfort such as only an airconditioned drawing room can provide, and arrived in Portland the same day, in the evening. A representative of the steamship company met us at the train, but since the Greek community of Portland took a very lively interest in the launching, and the President of the local Ahepa

also met us, the company's representative was free to devote himself to the sponsor and her family who was to christen the second ship to be launched on September 15. A suite of rooms had been engaged for us by the steamship company in the oldest but finest hotel of Portland. There was much activity and discussion that evening with the local Greek organizations. We were told that the Greek Consul from Boston had arrived, but that the storm might prevent others who had been expected from coming. At about 2:30 in the morning, I was awakened from hearing someone fall over furniture in the room; it was my husband in search of light. The windows were rattling, and a driving rain beat against them. Everything was swallowed up in the utter blackness of a stormy night. We realized that the power supply had been affected by the storm and wondered whether there would be any launching. Soon, however, sleep again enveloped us, and when I awoke at 7 o'clock in the morning, Portland was bathed in most glorious sunshine under a deep blue sky. We were informed that my godchild would be christened as scheduled. There were telephone calls to determine who had succeeded in getting to Portland and where those were who had not arrived. The steamship company informed us that its car would call for us at 10:15. The great moment was drawing near. We were brought to the President's office to meet all the people who would play a part in the launching. I was presented with approximately two dozen of the most beautiful and fragrant roses. Someone asked me whether I was nervous. I could not answer that question then and I cannot answer it now. It seemed as if I were looking upon myself going through something of unbelievable grandeur, the way a child lives along with the characters of a fairy tale upon whom it may look on the stage. Alice most assuredly was in Wonderland. We were "tagged" to identify us at the yards and were driven to the basin that formed the cradle of the SS. *Michael Anagnos*. When I gazed upon the ship's gray bow that towered above me, I heard myself say: "I certainly never expected to be godmother to a ship." Suddenly I felt as if that huge hull out there was part of me, something very dear to me. I wanted to pray—for the ship, for myself, for everyone there. Workers—men and women—were lined up

wherever there was standing room and I was ushered to a small space near the ship and asked to stand near the railing. A photographer from Fox Movietone and two other photographers were busily taking pictures of me, of the whole group which consisted of the President of the New England Shipbuilding Corporation, my husband, the Greek Consul from Boston and his wife, a Greek Orthodox priest from the Seminary at Pomfret, Mass., who had been called in to pronounce the blessing on the ship inasmuch as the representatives of the Archbishop from New York had been delayed by the storm, the publisher of a Greek magazine. For the benefit of a good movietone picture, the President of the Corporation had to hand me five times the bottle of champagne which I was to break over the bow of the ship. He vouched for the fact that it was champagne, but not for the quality. Then I was led right in front of the bow and had to pose for some more pictures. The priest was requested to go through the ceremony. Finally, the company's representative showed me how to hold the bottle and told me to "give it a good wallop, but don't let go of it until I give you the signal," he warned very earnestly. I struck the ship, the bottle broke and from under its red, white and blue ribbon cover foamed the contents accompanied by the shouts and clapping of all who witnessed it. The priest in full regalia stepped forward, read the prayer in Greek and English interspersed with the chant typical of the Greek Orthodox Church. And over this invocation of God's blessing upon the *Michael Anagnos* rose the noise of the riveting from the ships under construction in the neighboring basins. Then I felt—here we were all one, the workmen and women, we, who celebrated the christening, those who were looking on. There was no sacrilege in the riveting which drowned out the priest's chant; it was a joyful affirmation of the spirit of a people who is aware of its share in all that its country means. Tomorrow the ships they were building would be ready to join those already in the service of a great cause. All that was America—I never felt its heartbeat stronger than during those few minutes of the ceremony and when, as is the custom, I distributed roses from my bouquet to the women workers. It did not matter who was who, we were all there for one purpose—all for one and one for all—yes, indeed, God had blessed America!

RUSSIA COMES OF AGE

PEOPLE ON OUR SIDE, by Edgar Snow. Random House. 318 pages, \$3.50.

Edgar Snow, the roving reporter of the *Saturday Evening Post*, who has made a name for himself by his dispatches to that magazine from the Far East and as author of the book *Red Star Over China*, renders a distinct public service to the people of America through his recent effort. In the 318 pages of this book, one finds a comprehensive report on the peoples of India, China and the Soviet Union. Considerable light regarding the thoughts of the peoples about whom information in America has been meager at best is supplied in a thorough and detached manner. His appraisal of peoples, leaders and trends brings before the reader vivid pictures of the peoples of Asia and the Soviet Union. Readers will find this volume both intriguing and informative.

India with its caste systems, the untouchables, and Mohammedans and the struggle going on within that teeming humanity will be better understood. China of the Kuomintang, the Eighth Route Army and the eighty or ninety million inhabitants

living under Communist rule will no longer appear as parts of a mystery story. The reader will also be aided considerably in understanding not only the whys and wherefores of Russia's victories in the battlefield, but also grasp an idea of the far-reaching plans of the Soviet Union for the days to come.

The Soviet Union which for years constituted a Pariah among nations, emerges as one of the world's greatest powers. The *Cordon Sanitaire* which the French General Staff and the reactionaries of Europe endeavored to create around the Soviet Union was buried deep in the battle trenches of Stalingrad and other battlefields where the *Wehrmacht* met its master. To study and understand the peoples and the objectives of the Soviet Union, the nearest neighbor to America with the exceptions of Mexico and Canada, is a matter which should interest every individual in America today. *People On Our Side* contributes considerably to this particular undertaking.

The volume is written in easy flowing style. The arrangement of its material is excellent. It should prove both interesting and instructive to the reader.

GEORGE C. VOURNAS.

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Our Ally

THE PHILIPPINES

In the history of man's unending struggle for freedom, there have been defeats greater than any victories. These were defeats of a few fighting against many, fighting to their death without hope but with unconquerable faith. They were defeats, bitter and crushing, but not final. The peoples defeated at Thermopylae, Alesia, Kosovo, Warsaw, and Madrid learned in defeat to know themselves as nations. The latest of these heroic defeats was Bataan.

Bataan is the peninsula which forms one pillar of the gate to Manila Bay in the Philippine Islands. It is a tiny peninsula about 30 miles long and at most 20 miles wide—some 600 square miles of steep hills, deep gullies, tangled jungle. Here the men of the Philippines made a last stand against American forces in 1901; and here in 1942 Filipinos and Americans together made a last stand against the Japanese.

For 4 months after the fall of Manila, 27,000 Filipinos and 9,000 Americans on Bataan kept perhaps 300,000 Japanese from other battlefronts. General Douglas MacArthur, who organized the defense of Bataan, said of them afterward: "No army has ever done so much with so little." They had a few much-patched P-40's—because the United States air force in the Philippines was practically wiped out on the first day of the war. They had a few cannon, a few tanks, a few ammunition dumps. From the middle of January they were on short rations. (Two out of every three supply ships trying to slip through were sunk.) Toward the end they were feverish with malaria, and there was no quinine; they were wounded, and had gangrene, and there was no ether. But for 4 months, from their fox-holes, from under the giant jungle roots, they threw back wave after wave of attackers. The Japanese had to send their ablest commander—Yamachita, conqueror of Singapore—new supplies of tanks and long-range artillery, swarms of bombing planes and tens of thousands of fresh troops, before the men on Bataan could be blasted out. They were conquered only when they could no longer stand on their feet to fight. And even then, a few managed to carry on the battle. For another month, Corregidor held out under continuous bombing and artillery fire.

Of the 36,000 defenders of Bataan, 27,000 were Filipinos. The Americans called them all "Joe"—out of affection. "Joe" had other and more specific names. "Joe" was Captain Jesús Villamor, the great pursuit pilot of the Filipino Air Corps, leading five battered pursuit planes against three dozen or so Japanese bombers. He was Major Gregorio Sandiko, who with 28 of the Philippine Constabulary met the shiploads of Japanese landing at Legaspi and fought them until he and 24 of his constables were dead. "Joe" was Father Getulio Ingal who went into occupied Manila to take news to the Philippine Scouts' families, was captured, and escaped under fire to go back to Bataan. He was Corporal Narciso Ortilano, who was charged in his machine-gun nest by 11 Japanese and killed all of them. He was the nameless wounded Scout who said to his nurse, when he found he could never fight the Japanese again, "I do not want to live now, Mum."

THE ISLANDS

The Philippine Islands stretch for 1,150 miles on the far side of the Pacific, some 7,000 miles west of San Francisco. The southernmost islands lie close to British North Borneo; the northernmost is only 65 miles from Japanese-held Formosa.



The total land area is about the same as that of the British Isles.

There are 7,083 islands. Only 2,441 have names. Only 462 have an area of as much as one square mile. Some are no more than tiny volcanic rocks in the Sulu Sea. But some are very large: Luzon, in the north, with the capital city of Manila; Mindanao in the south. Other important islands are Mindoro, Panay, Palawan, Cebu, Negros. Their hot, flat little towns have strange and lovely Malay names, known to every sailor in Far Eastern waters: Iloilo, Tuguegarao, Zamboanga.

The economy of the Philippines is 80 per cent agricultural. Between the high mountain chains, where gold and other ores are mined, and the dense tropical forests of the larger islands are fertile plains where the Filipinos grow corn and cassava. Banana, coconut, and papaya trees bear fruit the year round. But the great staple food is rice. The rice terraces of the primitive Ifugao people in northern Luzon are among the world's great engineering miracles: 30 to 50 feet high, they are carved out of the mountainsides, walled up with rock and clay, fertilized and irrigated with precise science. Industrial crops are sugar cane, copra, tobacco, pineapple, and abacá or Manila hemp, of which the Philippines is the world's chief source. The rich land could grow many crops besides.

Land, before the war, was the chief Philippine problem, not for lack of it but because it was unequally distributed. Over half of the land is potentially arable; only 15 per cent is cultivated. The average Filipino farmer had only three acres. The population was concentrated in parts of Luzon and the central islands. Before the Japanese came, the Commonwealth Government had begun a resettlement movement from the overcrowded areas to more sparsely settled regions.

THE PEOPLE

There are 16,350,000 Filipinos. They are mainly of Malay descent, with some admixture of Spanish and Chinese. They speak 87 distinct—but related—languages and dialects. One of these—Tagalog—is now the national language and is taught together with English. Some Filipinos, especially in official and social circles, also speak Spanish—the heritage of 300 years of Spanish rule in the islands.

They are small, sturdy people—warm, hospitable, and gay, fond of color, gifted musically. The younger generation has

been brought up in the American tradition: they have been taught by American teachers in schools much like those of the United States; they read American books and magazines and use American slang.

The Filipinos are proud of being the only Christian nation in the Far East; 90 per cent of them profess Christianity, two-thirds being Roman Catholics. Perhaps 5 per cent are Moslems; these are the Moros, who live in parts of Mindanao and in the Sulu and Jolo Islands. The remaining 5 per cent worship the native gods of their pre-Conquest ancestors.

THE COMMONWEALTH

The Filipinos are also proud of having established, with the help of the United States, the only democratic republican government along Western lines in the Orient. In 1872 Filipinos revolted after three centuries of Spanish rule, during which the 43 different tribal groups had come gradually to recognize that they were all Filipinos. In 1896 they revolted again, and yet again—the second time in protest against the execution of their national hero, Jose Rizal. In 1898, after Dewey had defeated the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, Filipino revolutionaries tried to set up an independent republic, but finally made their peace with the United States. It was generally felt that the masses of the Filipino people were not quite ready for self-government.

The first United States Commission sent to the Philippines was directed by President McKinley to "bear in mind that the government which they are establishing is designed not for our satisfaction, but for the happiness, peace, and prosperity of the Philippine Islands." Accordingly, in the next 35 years, American administration in the Philippines introduced free primary schools and health control, dug artesian wells, built roads and bridges and strung telegraph wires from Luzon to Mindanao. But above all the Filipinos were encouraged to manage their own local affairs, and were brought as rapidly as possible into the administration of their own islands.

The culmination of this process of education for self-government was the creation of the commonwealth of the Philippines in 1935, a 10-year intermediate stage before complete independence. The Commonwealth has its own Constitution, drawn up by the Filipinos' own duly elected representatives. As Japan's intentions in the Far East became more threatening, some Filipinos felt that it might be wise to ask for dominion status under the continued protection of the United States. But the first President of the Philippines, the late Don Manuel Quezon, never abandoned his stand in favor of complete independence. His reelection, in November 1941, by an overwhelming majority established beyond doubt—in the words of one Filipino writer—that "rightly or wrongly, the Filipino masses believe in independence."

This independence of which they had dreamed for 70 years, the Filipinos would have achieved in 4 more years. With the fall of Bataan, the dream was shattered. But only temporarily.

Though its islands are occupied by the Japanese, the Commonwealth of the Philippines fights on, as a member of the United Nations. The Philippines' President on the Pacific War Council in Washington, the Philippines' Captain Villamor with the United Nations fighting forces in Australia, and the formation of Filipino units in the United States Army are evidences of that fact. The Filipinos are fighting with America, as the late President Quezon said, "in defense of our liberties," for attainment of independence, in defense of freedom and justice everywhere, and for the right of all peoples to be masters of their destiny." President Roosevelt has pledged "the entire resources, in men and material, of the United States" that the Filipino people shall be masters of theirs.

On October 21st the story of this loyal ally of ours reached its dramatic climax; the hopes and aspirations, the prayers and the dreams of the people were fulfilled by the reality of liberation. MacArthur was back! And at his side was the Presi-

dent of the Philippines, Sergio Osmena, General Carlos P. Romulo, and the other Philippine fighters for freedom.

As one island after another falls to American and Philippine forces, as the city of Manila waits for final liberation from the terror of Japanese occupation the people of the Islands have the solemn word of the United States to spur them on to greater effort in throwing off the Jap invader. This word, relayed by their President, speaking to them from the beachhead at Leyte, is the promise for immediate independence. President Osmena declared: "We have the word of America that our country which has been ravaged by the war will be reconstructed and rehabilitated. . . . With the return of normal conditions, law and order will be fully reestablished and democratic processes of constitutional government restored. It will then be my duty to report these facts to the President of the United States with the request that Philippine independence be proclaimed prior to the date originally set in the Tydings-McDuffie Law. The President of the United States with whom I conferred a few days ago authorized me to announce to you that this request will be granted."

From the Treasury

The following letter, addressed to the late Executive Secretary of the Order of Ahepa, on October 9th, the day of his death, will be of interest to every member of the fraternity, inasmuch as the Under Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. D. W. Bell, commends Ahepa for the success of its bond selling campaign. Mr. Bell's letter will be an inspiration to all of us in achieving our next goal: Another Hundred Million.



THE UNDER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

WASHINGTON 25

October 9, 1944

Dear Mr. Johannides:

I have your letter of September 29, 1944, submitting a report on the sales of War Bonds carried on by your Order through its war activities medium, the Ahepa War Service Units.

I note with a great deal of pleasure that you have sold a grand total of more than \$162,000,000 for your two goals representing \$150,000,000. You have done a wonderful job in this connection and we in the Treasury appreciate all your efforts in our behalf. We also appreciate the further efforts that you are going to make from August 1, 1944 to July 31, 1945, to obtain your \$100,000,000 goal.

Wishing you the best of luck, I remain

Very truly yours,

D. W. Bell

Under Secretary of the Treasury

Dr. C. B. Johannides
Executive Secretary
Order of Ahepa
National Headquarters
Investment Building
Washington, D. C.



The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration

What is UNRRA? How is it financed? How does it serve? What are the specific tasks it has been organized to perform?

Because there seemed to be much public confusion about the purpose of the agency, and because many teachers wished to hand along to their students the most accurate information available concerning it, the United States Office of Education applied to the organization itself for the answers. What it learned, it has printed in a recent number of its publication, Education for Victory:

UNRRA is a cooperative body set up by 44 member governments organized to provide relief and rehabilitation to the people of liberated territories in Europe and the Far East.

UNRRA is not a permanent international organization. It is temporary in function and presumed to terminate with the solving of relief and rehabilitation problems in liberated territories.

UNRRA will operate during the military period only at the request of the military; and after the military period only at the request of and in agreement with the national authorities of liberated nations.

UNRRA is not an agency of postwar reconstruction nor is it concerned with any restoration except to meet immediate basic needs.

UNRRA will not spend money for relief supplies for any liberated nation whose government is in a position to pay in foreign exchange.

UNRRA requests allocations of relief supplies from world stocks controlled by the Combined Boards, and procures them from uninvaded member countries. The allocations granted to UNRRA are for nations unable to finance their own purchase of relief supplies.

In liberated nations qualifying for its services, UNRRA seeks to deliver the following:

Relief supplies: Essential consumer goods, food, fuel, clothing, medicines, etc.

Relief services: Health and welfare, repatriation of displaced persons, etc.

Rehabilitation supplies and services: Seeds, fertilizers, raw materials, machinery, technical services, etc.

Rehabilitation of public utilities and services: Light, water, sanitation, power, transportation.

UNRRA's funds consist of contributions from member countries. The recommended contribution from each member country not occupied by the enemy is one per cent of its national income for the year ended June 30, 1943. For instance:

The United States' authorized contribution is \$1,350,000,000. Great Britain's authorized contribution is approximately \$320,000,000. Canada's authorized contribution is \$77,000,000.

The sum to be accumulated for the entire relief period amounts to roughly \$2,000,000,000. All member countries contribute to administrative expenses.

The relief problem of this war is unprecedentedly great for the following reasons:

1. The destructive power of modern weapons and the scorched earth policy of the enemy.

2. The subjugation of the 140,000,000 people in Europe (excluding enemy-held areas of Russia), 84,000,000 in China and millions in southeast Asia.

3. The staggering number of displaced persons requiring relief and rehabilitation; about 12,000,000 in Europe; about 40,000,000 in China.

4. The scarcity of food, resulting in starvation, general debility, and malnutritional diseases.

5. The prevalence of skin and dirt disease and the continual threat of large scale epidemics and plagues.

6. The acute scarcity of clothing, blankets, shoes, agricultural equipment, tools, livestock, etc.

7. The destruction of the means of transportation, of power resources and installations, and the shortage of health supplies and services, housing and shelter.

In December 1942, after British committees had made preliminary surveys on their own, President Roosevelt set up the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations within the State Department. This was a purely American agency and former Governor Herbert H. Lehman, of New York, was placed at its head. It made plans to provide and transport goods, clothing, and other necessities to victims when liberated from enemy control. The program was put into operation in the spring and summer of 1943 in Tunisia—with camps for refugees, the setting up of health controls, and a start made towards reestablishing agriculture in the region.

In June 1943, after meetings with representatives of the United Nations, the government at Washington presented to Allied countries a draft agreement for establishing an international relief organization. Suggestions made by other governments were incorporated into the agreement.

On November 9, 1943, the representatives of 44 nations met at the White House to sign the agreement establishing the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA). The agreement provided for a policy-making Council composed of one representative from each member government. The executive authority was vested in a Director General elected by the Council.

Two days after the signing of the agreement, the Council opened its first session at Atlantic City and former Governor Lehman was elected Director General.

By the end of last June, headquarters had been opened in Washington, and regional offices in London, Cairo, Chungking, Algiers, Casablanca and Geneva. A training center had also been opened at the University of Maryland where personnel are being trained for service in Europe.

On September 16, this year, UNRRA held its second session in Montreal. The Council, at this session, voted to add to UNRRA's original responsibilities a limited program of relief for Italy and of assistance in the repatriation of displaced persons in enemy countries.

**OUR NEXT GOAL:
ANOTHER HUNDRED MILLION**

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LLION

THE AHEPAN

Message of the Supreme President

Brothers:

On October 21st, 1944, the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Greek War Relief Association took place at the Hotel St. Moritz in New York City. Members of the Board came from all parts of the United States, at their own expense, to attend this vital conference.

This meeting was an important one for with the liberation of Greece, the Greek War Relief Association faces a bigger problem than ever before. In the past Greek-relief was achieved through the cooperation of all belligerent nations involved in war and agreements were reached which permitted food for Greece to pass through both Allied and Axis blockades. For all this, relief was partial. Although, as Mr. Kohler points out in his article on "The Relief of Occupied Greece" appearing elsewhere in this issue, this relief "has saved the Greek Nation from extinction by starvation," the fact remains it did not reach all who needed help. There still remains much to be done. In this same article Mr. Kohler reminds us that our relief efforts so far have not "saved the Greek people from the ravages of malnutrition and its accompanying diseases, the results of which will be eradicated only after many years."

The liberation of Greece imposes a new obligation, a new and greater responsibility on those of us who can do much to help the people of that nation. For one thing, we can now reach all the people, for liberation means that the path is open for all the relief we can send. The waters surrounding Greece, the ports and harbors, the roads, the railways, the very skies, are in the hands of the Allies. The speed with which American and other Allied forces opened the way for assistance to the people of Italy, France, Belgium and other liberated areas indicates that even now the way to Greece should be open.

Another aspect of the problem is the relationship of a private relief organization such as the Greek War Relief Association to the government-sponsored relief agencies of the UNNRA. Even more complex is the confusion and suffering created by the terrible monetary inflation taking place in Greece today—the list of problems to be solved before the people of Greece are fully restored to their national state of health, well-being and dignity could go on like this for several paragraphs. The important thing to remember is that the work of the Greek War Relief is not yet done. The time has not yet come when we can close the books and say farewell to a job well done.

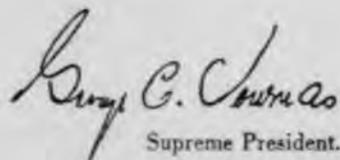
It is apparent that the officers of the Greek War Relief Association realize their task is as yet incomplete. It is apparent to us here at Ahepa Headquarters, too, for we are daily receiv-

ing letters from members throughout the country asking what will become of the Greek War Relief now that Greece is liberated, how is the Association functioning in these times of victory for the Allies, what is the financial condition of the Association, what assistance might still be given to the Greek people in light of the activities of the UNNRA? In fact, the questions are so many and varied they can best be answered by a complete study of the Greek War Relief Association, summarizing its activities from the date of its founding to the present, and showing just what it can accomplish in view of today's problems and needs.

Another question, asked by persons who attend the annual meetings of the Board of Directors, is related to the manner and form of Government of the Greek War Relief Association. The last meeting of the Association, held on October 21, 1944, heard and discussed ambitious plans for the future, reviewed and approved the acts of the officers for the past year, held elections of officers for the coming year, and approved the expenditure of funds amounting to millions of dollars—all in the space of three hours. In view of the fact that the Order of Ahepa at its regular National Conventions covers approximately the same ground, with the difference that the funds in question do not exceed \$150,000, and take about a week to do so raises the question—"How does the Greek War Relief Association accomplish so much in so little time?"

It is with a distinct consciousness of the interest in the subject of the Greek War Relief, therefore, that THE AHEPAN has assigned a competent reporter to the task of conducting a survey of and preparing a report on the Association. This report will be published in the next and subsequent issues of THE AHEPAN and will be an objective review of what the Greek War Relief Association is and does, plans for the future, how it is run, and how it is affected by recent events on the war fronts.

This task is undertaken in the belief that the report will constitute a service to the people of America, both those of Hellenic origin and others, whose generosity through the years has made Greek-relief possible, and to the Association itself by revising and stimulating interest in its present work and future plans.


Supreme President.

RANK AND FILE

In Memoriam



Dr. C. B. Johannides

On Monday, October 9, 1944, the Executive Secretary of the Order of Ahepa, Dr. C. B. Johannides, died of a heart attack.

In the passing away of Brother Johannides, the Fraternity has lost a faithful and devoted servant and a loyal member.

Brother Johannides was a member of the St. Louis Chapter No. 53 of St. Louis, Missouri. He served his chapter for many years as President and Secretary and his District as Governor and Lieutenant Governor. He was appointed to the position of Executive Secretary at the National Headquarters in Washington, D. C., in 1940, the duties of which office he carried out faithfully and efficiently up to a few hours before his death.

The Fraternity has deeply felt the loss of Brother Johannides, especially those members and officers who cooperated with him for the progress of their respective chapters.

Brothers in the Service



Pfc. John Treantos



Machinist 1st Class Leo Treantos

ALLIANCE, NEBR.—Pfc. John Treantos, of Bayard, Nebraska, member of Ahepa Chapter, No. 168, of this city, and former secretary of the chapter, entered the service in June, 1941. He was sent overseas the following year, and is serving with the infantry on the island of New Britain. His brother, Machinist 1st Class Leo Treantos, joined the Merchant Marine in February, 1943, and prior to his enlistment was a member of the Sons of Pericles. The two boys are the sons of Bro. and Mrs. Henry Treantos of Bayard.

OUR NEXT GOAL:

ANOTHER HUNDRED MILLION

A Letter from Italy

The following letter was written from Italy to Brother Fred A. Kyros, District Secretary of District No. 8, by Junior Brother Peter Kastanos, Past District Governor of the Sons of Pericles of the same District and member of the Dilboy Chapter of the Sons of Pericles of Cambridge, Mass.

Dear Senior Brother Kyros,

The two issues of the SCOOP (District No. 8 Bulletin) that you sent to me arrived quite some time ago, but I have been so busy chasing Germans that I haven't had time to answer until now. The reconnaissance platoon I am with was the first in Rome proper at 3 o'clock on June 4th. We ran into some opposition but after it was cleared, we received the most royal welcome possible. In the crowd there happened to be two Greek officers who had been captured in Albania and had escaped to Rome. They said that it was their happiest moment when they met one who could speak Greek. We let them get into our jeep and the unforgettable war call "AERA" echoed throughout the streets of Rome.

I was surely glad to hear from you and also happy to receive the new District publication. It is truly a good bulletin. Good luck to all of you and have a strong Ahepa when we get home. We will need it then more than ever, and our real work for the rehabilitation of Hellas will then begin in earnest. There isn't much more to write. I'd like to receive more issues of the SCOOP in order to keep posted on District affairs.

My best wishes to all,

Sincerely and Fraternally yours,
Junior Brother,
PETER KASTANOS

A Request to Its Members from Detroit

DETROIT, MICH.—The Alpha Chapter of this city launched a drive for contributions to pay off the mortgage of the Detroit Ahepa Temple, and prepare for a better home.

From the first list of thirty-three contributors the sum of \$1,410 has been raised. The committee urges every Ahepan in Detroit to become a contributor to the Ahepa Temple Fund which will make it possible for Detroit to have a better Ahepa home and paid up, too.

Ahepan's Daughter Christens Bomber



Miss Paulia Tsoumas, daughter of Bro. Tom Tsoumas, christens the heavy bomber "Abraham Lincoln" at Chicago's Municipal Airport

CHICAGO, ILL.—Miss Paulia Tsoumas, daughter of Bro. Tom Tsoumas, member of Pullman Ahepa Chapter, No. 205, of this city, was selected to christen the heavy bomber Abraham Lincoln, at a ceremony held at Municipal Airport on September 17th, and witnessed by approximately one thousand people.

The fortress was the first of one hundred heavy bombers to be christened in honor of the members of the National Groups Division, War Finance Committee of Illinois, who participated so ably in the sale of War Bonds during the Fourth and subsequent War Loans. The National Groups Division of Illinois sold more than \$56,000,000 in War Bonds during the Fourth Loan.

The chairman of the thirty-one different Nationality Groups were represented at the christening, together with officers of the Army Air Base, and Bro. Tom Tsoumas, who served as Master of Ceremonies. Bro. Frank E. Pofanti, Supreme Governor of the Order of Ahepa, and member and secretary of Pullman Chapter, was in complete charge of the ceremonies.

Our Next Goal:

Another Hundred Million

A Gift From Ahepa



Ensign Paul Adams

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Ensign Paul Adams, son of Bro. Anthony Adams of Ahepa Chapter No. 43, was initiated into the ranks of Ahepa on June 15th, and on the same evening he was presented with a Navy sword, the gift of the entire Ahepa family. Ensign Adams, a former Son of Pericles, is a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and is stationed at present at the U. S. Naval Air Station at Jacksonville, Florida.

In India



Capt. George A. Pappas, Jr.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. — Captain George A. Pappas, Jr., son of Bro. George Pappas of Ahepa Chapter No. 169 of this city, is with the Air Transport Command, stationed in India. He is a graduate of Glassboro State Teachers' College and entered the army in February, 1942.

In the Medical Corps

BUFFALO, NEW YORK—Dr. Theodore O. Alexander, member of William McKinley Ahepa Chapter, No. 91, of this city, has recently joined the Medical Corps of the United States Army, leaving his work as a resident physician at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland.

Adelphian Reports

WELLSVILLE, N. Y.—The Adelphian Chapter, No. 308, although small in membership and unable, owing to present conditions, to meet regularly has nevertheless been contributing faithfully right along its share in the war effort. Up to recently, the Chapter had sold with our seal as Issuing Agents bonds in the total amount of \$108,000. This amount was increased by the end of the fifth war loan drive. The Chapter has been active in the campaign to collect old clothing for the destitute people of Greece. We have collected a total of 46,000 pieces of wearing apparel which is distributed as follows: Cornell, 15,000; Cuba, 7,000; Wellsville, 10,000, and Bradford, 14,000. Also we have collected for the Greek War Relief a sum of \$345. Both money and clothing were sent to the Greek War Relief Headquarters in New York.

From Italy

was written from A. Kyros, District No. 3, by Junior Kyros, Past District of Pericles of the Chamber of the Dilboy of Pericles of Cam-

Kyros, the SCOOP (dist that you sent to me ago, but I have Germans that I answer until now, latoon I am with proper at 3 o'clock into some opposed, we received possible. In the to be two Greek captured in Al Rome. They happiest moment who could speak get into our jeep war call "AERA" streets of Rome. o hear from you give the new Dis truly a good bul of you and have we get home. We e than ever, and rehabilitation of in earnest. There rite. I'd like to f the SCOOP in n District affairs. ll,

ally yours,
ior Brother,
ETER KASTANOS

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The Alpha Chap- h a drive for off the mortgage Temple, and pre-

f thirty-three con- \$1,410 has been tee urges every become a contrib- mple Fund which or Detroit to have and paid up, too.

THE AHEPAN

The Siamis Brothers in the Service



Capt. George Siamis



Seaman 1st Class Dan Siamis



Cpl. Nicholas Siamis

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA—Bro. Tom Siamis, District Governor of Ahepa District No. 14, is justly proud of his three brothers in the service of Uncle Sam. They are Captain George Siamis, stationed in Africa with the Air Transport Command. The youngest member of the family, Captain Siamis was Charter president of the Sons of Pericles of Cedar Rapids. Nicholas, now a corporal in the Marine Air Corps, was, at last report, on Saipan Island in the Pacific. He is a past president of the Sons. Daniel, seaman 1st class in the U. S. Coast Guard, is stationed at Wilmington, California.

Bro. Siamis is the youngest Ahepan ever to serve as District Governor of District 14. He was thirty-eight on May 8, and was elected to the governorship the following day. He has been an Ahepan since March, 1932, at which time he was initiated into Garfield Chapter No. 203, of Chicago, later transferring to Cedar Rapids Chapter No. 194. He served his chapter as secretary in 1936 and 1937, and served as District Secretary from 1942 to 1944. He succeeded Bro. P. L. George as District Governor. Other officers of District No. 14, include Bro. George Xanthes, Minneapolis, lieutenant-governor; Bro. Tom Ralles, Des Moines, district secretary; Bro. James Yiannias, Dubuque, district treasurer; and Bro. Mike E. George, Waterloo, district marshal.

Bond Rally at Hopewell

HOPEWELL, VA.—Members of Ahepa Chapter No. 155, of this city, recently were honored in the Organization War Bond Selling Contest, when the chapter, participating in the contest with seventeen other organizations, was declared the winner. An "Over The Top" Bond Rally celebrated the event, at which time the chapter was presented with a special Citation from the Virginia War Finance Committee, the presentation being made by David A. Harrison, Jr., on behalf of the State Committee. The quota for Ahepa in Hopewell was \$4,900, but the chapter sold a total of \$11,025 during the contest.

**Our Next Goal:
Another Hundred Million**

In the Far East



Sgt. Anthony H. Orphanides

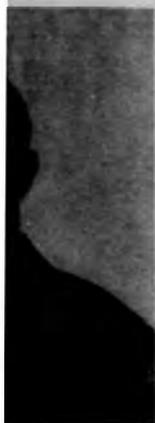
ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND—Word has just come of the promotion to sergeant, of Bro. Anthony H. Orphanides, of Upper Manhattan Ahepa Chapter, No. 42. Sgt. Orphanides has been in the Army Air Forces since July, 1942, and is assigned to the famous Hawkeye photo unit of the Fifth Air Force as a radio mechanic. He is a graduate of the AAF Radio School at Madison, Wisconsin, the Radio Mechanics School at Boca Raton, Florida. Before entering the service, Sgt. Orphanides attended Pratt Institute, after which he became a plant manager of the National Biscuit Company.

The Sixth War Loan

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Treasury Department announces that the Sixth War Loan Drive will be launched November 20th, extending through December 16th. Fourteen billion dollars is the total quota, with five billions to be raised from individual subscribers.

All Bond salesmen, including the thousands of Ahepans who are participating in the Drive, may expect to have a tougher job in the new campaign than in previous War Loan Drives. With the accumulated successes of our military operations, the people seem to have become more complacent, feeling that a relaxation in our financing efforts will not prove harmful. The Treasury warns us that this is a most dangerous attitude, as the sale of War Bonds is more important now than ever before.

Therefore, it is more than ever necessary that members of the Ahepa War Bond Committees throughout the country extend every effort to do more than their part in the Sixth War Loan.



Orphanides

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Missing in Action



Flight Officer Nick Vlassie

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA — Flight Officer Nick Vlassie, former secretary of Polikos Aster Ahepa Chapter, No. 8, and son of Bro. A. Vlassie, district governor of Royal Canadian District No. 24, has been reported missing in action after operations over Germany. The Ahepan joins his family and brother Ahepans in hoping there soon will be news of his safety.

Soloist With Army Band



Sgt. James S. Huston

DAYTON, OHIO—Sergeant James S. Huston, member of Gem City Chapter No. 113 and the son of Bro. James Eustath of the same chapter, is a former radio and concert singer, now assigned to the 661st AAF Band, at Air Service Command Headquarters at Patterson Field, Ohio. For the past two years, Sgt. Huston has been the band's soloist and has participated in several radio programs given by the post band. Sgt. Huston received his musical training at Ohio State University and the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music.

In the Atlantic



Ensign George C. Platis

PRICE, UTAH—Ensign George G. Platis, son of Brother Gus Platis of Ahepa Chapter No. 173 and Mrs. Platis, is now on duty in the Atlantic, having completed his training at Columbia University. Ensign Platis was first stationed at the Fort Pierce, Florida, Amphibious Training Base. Before entering the Navy he was a radio announcer over KEUB in Price and KLO in Salt Lake City. Ensign Platis is a graduate of the University of Idaho and was an active member of the Sons of Pericles before the war.

Report From Canada

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA — The Royal Canadian District No. 24, composed of six Ahepa chapters, held a convention at Edmonton, Alberta, in September, to elect new officers and discuss plans for the future welfare of Ahepa in the District. Bro. A. Vlassie of Winnipeg, was chosen district governor; Bro. S. Meldon, Calgary, lieutenant-governor; Bro. A. Fundus, Calgary, secretary-treasurer; and Bro. S. Pappas, Regina, district marshal.

Polikos Aster Chapter, No. 8, of this city, has had a very successful year. Membership has increased considerably, and recently the members voted to contribute one dollar each to help toward paying for the National Ahepa Building in Washington.

New Members

NEWCASTLE, DEL. — Newcastle Ahepa Chapter, No. 87, held an initiation on September 10th, at which time District Governor Aris Carpousis presided at the initiation of eleven new members.

Tuberculosis, Yesterday and Today

This year as December ushers in the beautiful and sentimental season of Christmas, we are again made particularly aware of tuberculosis because we are asked through the purchase of the traditional Christmas Seal to help finance the fight against this dread disease.

Tuberculosis has been one of man's greatest enemies since the days of Hippocrates, a Greek physician, called "The Father of Medicine," who lived from 460 to 377 B.C. Known to the ancients as Phthisis, or consumption, it has apparently long been a plague to man. Modern students have found evidence of the disease in the mummified bodies of the early Egyptians. Hence, we may safely conclude that tuberculosis afflicted the people of Egypt before the time of written history.

So long had tuberculosis shown itself to be invincible that when the first few courageous souls began to speculate concerning its cause and treatment they were laughed at.

In 1882 came the amazing discovery of the disease—the tubercle bacillus. Thirteen years later the all-important X-ray was discovered. Today more is known about tuberculosis than ever before. But education is still our chief weapon against it. Science has not yet found a drug for cure or immunization.

Last year, tuberculosis killed 56,000 people in this country; that means one person every nine minutes. It is estimated that over half a million people in the United States have tuberculosis, and of these only half are known cases.

When the first Christmas Seal Sale was launched Christmas 1907, tuberculosis was listed first as the cause of death. Today when we consider that it has been forced down to seventh place, we realize the effectiveness of the educational program of the tuberculosis associations. But when we consider that even today more persons between the ages of 15 and 45—men and women in the prime of life—die from tuberculosis than from any other disease, we realize that this work is by no means ended.

Christmas Seals are in the foreground of the fight against tuberculosis.

**SUPPORT AHEPA'S
WAR SERVICE UNITS**



Members of the cast of the operetta, left to right: Alex Fiambolis, Director; Mr. Stanley Georgeo, Mrs. Antonia Manos, Mr. Peter Yatrelis, Miss Nick Gazes, Mr. Tom Vlismas, Miss Eclecte Tsiropoulou, Mr. Harry Trapales, Mr. Harold Creticos, Miss Mary Palassis, and Mr. Bill Tsampoukos. Absent when the picture was made was Mr. Nick Stamatiades.



Members of the chorus of the operetta, left to right: The Misses Eva Tsiropoulou, Cleo Moskos, Georgia Leventis, Dorothy Misoyianis, Helen Lefter, Mary Palassis, Irene Jackis, Katina Corontzes, Helen Davoulas, Anna Christopoulou, Katherine Carabatsos, and Anna Tsiropoulou. Absent when the picture was made were Mrs. Anna Mamalakis, Mrs. Helen Georgeo, and Mrs. Bessie Yatrou, and the Misses Rosie Leventis, Julia Creticos, Celia Palassis, Vula Curratt, Nula Palasis, and Angela Misoyianis.



AUXILIARIES



CHARLESTON, S. C.—Pictured on the opposite page are photographs made at the recent Operetta, *The Apaches of Athens*, given as a benefit for the Orphans of Greece, by members of the Pan-Athenian Chapter No. 68 of the Maids of Athens of this city.

The large sum of five thousand dollars was realized from the sale of tickets and of advertising in the chapter's yearbook, the entire proceeds going for relief of the young children who have been orphaned in Greece as a result of the German invasion. The operetta was a very pleasant way of making a substantial sum of money for a worthy cause, and suggests itself as an excellent idea for other Maids' chapters to follow.

The Apaches of Athens is a colorful operetta, full of sprightly music and humor. Done entirely in the Greek language, the performance was highly entertaining to the audience, composed mostly of members of the Greek community of Charleston. Even without a knowledge of the language, a spectator could find enjoyment in the beauty of the scenes, particularly in those in which the girls' chorus appeared in rainbow colored gowns. The orchestra, directed by John Skuhra, added greatly to the performance.

Opening with the singing of the Star Spangled Banner, followed by the Greek national anthem, the performance illustrated the willingness and ability of the young people of Greek descent in America, to work for the benefit of the less fortunate children of Greece.

Members of the cast included Peter Yiatrielis, Nicky Gazes, Thomas Vlismas, Eelecte Tsiroupolou, Vassilia Tsampoukos, Harry C. Trapalis, Antonia Manos, Mary Palassis, Nick Stamatiades, Harold P. Creticos, and Stanley Georgeo.

Members of Ahepa Chapter No. 4, of Charleston, cooperated with the Maids Chapter in soliciting advertising in the yearbook and generally helping them in the work involved in giving the performance.

An Idea for Junior War Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Members of the auxiliary groups of Ahepa, the Maids of Athens and Sons of Pericles, will be interested to learn that medical kits valued at \$87,500 are being pur-

chased by the American Junior Red Cross National Children's Fund for immediate shipment to schools in Greece, Belgium, Yugoslavia, and other countries. The announcement is made by Mr. Basil O'Connor, chairman of the American Red Cross. The kits are sent both to liberated and enemy-occupied countries through the Joint Commission of the International Red Cross in Geneva.

Members of the Maids and Sons who wish, through their Ahepa War Service Units to have a part in this worthy undertaking, may get full details by inquiring at their local Red Cross chapters, or by writing direct to the National Headquarters of the American Red Cross in Washington, D. C.

Each medical kit, large enough to serve 400 children, will contain approximately thirty items, such as aspirin, boric acid, scissors, soap and gauze. Only institutions able to control their use will receive them.

This latest project of the National Children's Fund, maintained by voluntary contributions, is another way in which the Junior Red Cross is participating in the rehabilitation of children in the liberated countries of Europe. Plans already have been completed for Junior Red Cross members to pack in their classrooms, gift boxes, containing some 10,000,000 needed educational supplies for European children.

Both projects seem ideally suited to the work of our junior committees of the Ahepa War Service Units.

War Service Bulletin

BOSTON, MASS.—A war service bulletin, called *Ta-Nea*, sponsored and financed by Bro. Michael J. Vrotsos, member of Ahepa Chapter, No. 24, of this city, and general chairman of the Ahepa War Service Units, No. 24, is being prepared and published by the Maids of Athens, and sent by them to boys of Greek descent serving in the armed forces. The bulletin, two pages in length, contains news of the interest to men in the service, together with reports of what the Ahepa War Service Unit is doing in Boston. It includes bits of news about the young people of the Maids and Sons, and reports of the achievements of the boys in the serv-

ice. It is a most interesting and worthwhile undertaking, and the Boston Maids are to be congratulated for the fine job they are doing.

An Answered Prayer

By PAULINE J. PETROS

The sun shines on the Partheonon.
Great Greece again is free.
Of thee we sing in unison,
Oh land of liberty!

They starved you and they tortured you.
So many things you've seen.
Now that's all past, you'll start a-new
Once more the glorious Queen.

You showed the world the way to fight
And die for freedom's sake.
Now show them how to live with right!
Once more your glory make.

Wake up brave heroes of the past,
And see those of today!
They broke their chains, and now at last
New Greece is on her way!

The sun shines on the Partheonon
Great Greece again is free.
Of thee we sing in unison,
Oh land of liberty!

Reading Maids Honor Mothers at Party

READING, PA.—Members of Minerva Chapter, No. 18, Maids of Athens, held a tea party recently at the local Y.W.C.A., to honor their mothers. The party opened with a welcome by the president, Miss Mary Lampros, and a talk on the origin of Mother's Day by Miss Demetra Paskos, and it included a selection of musical numbers by the Johnson trio, accompanied by Miss Blanche Styer, a flute solo by Miss Dorcas McLaughlin, a violin duet by Masters Stanley Koutroulelis and Lee East Cotton, and an accordian solo by Miss Charmaine Stauffer.

Delicious refreshments were served, with Mrs. Anthony Fisher presiding at the tea table, assisted by the Misses Mary Lampros, Catherine Lampros, Mary Stevens, Kula Stevens, Evelyn English, Irene English, Athens Athas, Dora Kadgeos, Harriet Cosmos, and Amelia Parris.

"Good men of all faiths should come forward so that no segment of our people should be left hunted, de-classed or segregated against. The hope of the future is to see to it that good men and women join hands and work together so that those who arouse ancient evils and make them agents of international power politics will not succeed."—SUPREME COURT JUSTICE FRANK MURPHY.

The New Enemy—Racialism

(Continued from page 15)

failure, mold this victory into a just and peaceful world community. But not enough of us realize that in our individual selves resides a considerable power and a proportionate responsibility: that in each voice is an influence, and in each mind a weapon. Not enough of us are aware of that power, far too few of that responsibility. For every threat that rises against our democratic concepts, needs to be combatted; needs to be fought and repulsed and reduced—whether that threat be an armed challenge to our national life or a verbal challenge to our concepts of living.

This is no plea for tolerance, this is a call to battle: wherever a Jew is unjustly maligned, it is your battle; wherever a Negro is discriminated against, it is your battle, wherever anyone is punished for the guilt of others, it is your battle—every one of us lives a separate life and each of us deserves a separate and individual judgment. And every time you appease and retreat, for every Munich you leave behind you, that much will you sap yourself of your vigor, that much will you immobilize and debilitate your principles, your faith.

The Relief of Occupied Greece

(Continued from page 7)

ply source in North America to the Greek port. The Commission was accordingly authorized to collect charges on food distributed that would be sufficient to cover its own handling expenses in Greece, subject to the provision that no person should be denied relief for lack of means of payment.

In November 1942, 3,000 tons of dried vegetables and 300 tons of canned milk were added to the monthly allotment of 15,000 tons of wheat. The shipments have subsequently been steadily expanded both in quantity and quality. At present, monthly allocations of foodstuffs total about 35,000 tons per month and include, in addition to wheat, dried vegetables, fish, milk, soup concentrates, and miscellaneous products, supplied by the United States under lend-lease to the Greek Government. Medicines have also gone forward in increasing quantities, together with a steady flow of supplies, equipment, and motor transport and fuel for the Commission's own use. The relief fleet of Swedish vessels has grown correspondingly. Sixteen are now in service and two more are authorized, despite the fact that four have unhappily been lost in the performance of their humanitarian task—one shipwrecked, two mined, and one bombed. The United States Government has paid the charter-hire on these vessels since January 1943, except for crew insurance and miscellaneous expenses, which are still met by the

Greek War Relief Association,² the available reserves of the Greek Government having been exhausted and it having become apparent that the burden was too great for a private organization to support in its entirety.

Up to March 31, 1944 relief to Greece had cost over \$40,000,000. In addition to the devoted services of their nationals—including the life of one Swedish official—the Swedes and the Swiss had contributed approximately \$1,000,000 each. The United States Government and public had made payments of more than \$20,000,000 three fourths through lend-lease to the Greek Government and one fourth through the Greek War Relief Association and the American Red Cross. The Canadian Government and private Canadian organizations had made a notable contribution exceeding \$12,000,000. The United Kingdom had advanced over \$6,000,000 for the account of the Greek Government to cover the early relief shipments from the Near East.

It will be apparent that Greek relief has been, at the least, an outstanding example of international good-will and a remarkable venture in practical international cooperation.

It will be some time before the results of the relief work in Greece can be fully and accurately evaluated because of the lack of communications, of vital statistics, and of information of all kinds under the chaotic conditions prevailing in the country. Principally because of military operational restrictions, the Commission has been unable to function in the Bulgarian-occupied northern provinces of Thrace and eastern Macedonia, and has been able to deliver only irregularly supplies to Epirus, to the central mountain districts, and to the Sporades and Cyclades Islands. With those exceptions, relief has effectively reached the rest of the non-producing population, particularly in urban areas, or approximately 3,000,000 persons.

The daily bread ration was originally set and has been maintained at 7 ounces per person, with supplementary rations of 4-2/3 ounces for certain laborers, particularly in public utilities, and for invalids. Twice monthly, rations of dried vegetables, soup concentrates, fish, and other products have been distributed. The hospitals receive special treatment, and nursing mothers and children have received regular allotments of milk and special baby foods. The mounting spiral of death from starvation was definitely checked in 1943, and the birth rate has slowly been climbing back toward normal. Evaluation of the caloric composition of relief foodstuffs in the Athens area, where distribution has been most effective, has varied from a low of 450 to a recent high of 1,040 calories a day. Most of the population has usually been able to supplement those rations with native foodstuffs varying between 30 to 200 calories per day, but the total has at best been considerably less than half of the American standard of consumption. The supply of native produce has gradually decreased, with the declining internal production which has resulted from guerrilla warfare and lack of fertilizers, seeds, draft animals, and agricultural machinery. Recently, domestic supplies have entirely disappeared because of the virtual elimination of the drachma as an acceptable medium of exchange and because of the general chaos caused by savage German reprisals on the eve of their military collapse.

It may be safely said that the Greek-relief scheme has saved the Greek Nation from extinction by starvation. It has not, however, saved the Greek people from the ravages of malnutrition and its accompanying diseases, the results of which will be eradicated only after many years.

By the time this account is printed Greece will probably be liberated or will be on the verge of liberation. That is the full relief—the spiritual as well as the physical relief—which the Greek people have so long awaited.

²For operational details see Department of State Bulletin of Apr. 24, 1943, p. 347, and press releases of the Foreign Economic Administration, in cooperation with the Department of State, dated Mar. 17 and Sept. 1, 1944.

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THE AHEPA



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HE'D BE DEAD
RIGHT NOW!.....**

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And if he didn't get the plasma . . . if he didn't get well . . . would he have you to blame? You, who mean to go to the Red Cross blood bank, but never quite get around to do it? Don't give it a chance to happen. Go to your blood bank NOW and win a soldier's undying gratitude—as well as—perhaps—his life!

THIS MESSAGE IS SPONSORED BY THE
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THE RED CROSS NEEDS YOUR BLOOD NOW . . .

ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepan Magazine

**November - December
1944**

**Volume XVIII
Number 6**

The

AHEPAN

November
December
1944



In This Issue

THE FRONT COVER: "The Liberators: The Priest of the Greek Orthodox Church and the Boy-Girl of the Greek Resistance Movement." Being chaplain to a guerrilla group, the priest managed to get around his "parish" on the tough little pony he rides here. This particular group of Greek patriots was credited by the Allies with preventing the sabotage of water and electrical supply by the retreating Nazis (International News Photos).



WE PRESENT OUR NEW MANAGING EDITOR:

With this issue, Brother Kimon A. Doukas of New York's Delphi Chapter No. 25 makes his appearance as Managing Editor of THE AHEPAN. He has just returned from Indiana University where he held a professorship in the Army Specialized Training Program. Previously, he taught government and law in the City Colleges of New York. He holds degrees from Columbia University (BS, MA, candidate for Ph.D.), and from New York University (JD). He has also attended Athens University Law School and Marseille Law School. Born in Smyrna, he came to New York after the fire in 1923. He has contributed articles to professional reviews, to periodicals and newspapers, and to *The Economist of Athens*, as its New York correspondent. He is the author of: "The French Railroads and the State," offered as doctoral dissertation and being published by The Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law of Columbia University.

OF OUR CONTRIBUTORS:

Constantine Poulos (GREECE AND BRITISH POLICIES on page 7) is a former associate editor of THE AHEPAN, served as Executive Secretary of the Sons of Pericles and President of Washington Chapter No. 31, Order of Ahepa, and attended as delegate many national conventions. During the absence of Supreme President Vournas overseas, Brother Poulos helped with the editing of THE AHEPAN while holding a responsible job with the United States Government as chief of Foreign Language Press and Radio in the Office of War Information. Last fall he left for overseas duty as correspondent of the Overseas News Agency to the Middle East. Among the first to arrive in liberated Greece, his dispatches to the American and Greek language press of the United States have been noted for objectivity, understanding and high standards.

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THE NATION'S CAPITAL ISSUE

This special issue of THE AHEPAN is dedicated to the District of Columbia, the Nation's Capital. Washington is the seat of the Government of the United States. Here the two Houses of Congress, the Senate and the House of Representatives, are assembled. The chief executive of our nation, the President, officiates from the White House. Our highest tribunal, the Supreme Court, which expounds and interprets the constitution as the supreme law of the land, deliberates in Washington.

Likewise, Washington is the seat of the Order of Ahepa. Our National Headquarters was ordered moved from Philadelphia by the Second Annual Convention held in Washington during September 21-25, 1924, under the combined auspices of Worthington (Baltimore) Chapter No. 30 and Washington Chapter No. 31, both organized in 1924.

To this convention came nine members of the Supreme Lodge and 38 delegates representing 28 chapters, or a total of 47 member-delegates. Their work made history. Their wise deliberations laid the solid foundation upon which the *American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association* was built. With C. R. Nixon, Chas. T. Rowland and H. T. Walker, as chairman, vice-chairman and secretary, respectively, the convention decided on uniforms, emblems, and rituals; it approved initiation fees, per capita taxes, and membership dues; it inaugurated the significant custom of calling on the President of the United States at the White House, held a banquet-dance and elected Supreme Lodge officers for 1924-25: V. I. Chelithes, Supr. Pres.; G. M. Saliba, Supr. Vice-Pres.; N. D. Chutas, Supr. Secr.; H. Coroncos, Supr. Treas.; C. R. Nixon, Supr. Couns.; C. Carasso, Supr. Chapl.; N. G. V. Nestor, Supr. Ward.; T. Polemanakos, N. A. Loumos, G. S. Smitzes, F. M. Witherpoon, P. P. Stathas and G. Caranicholas, Supr. Govern. Finally, it authorized the leasing of offices in the Investment Building—the same building at E 13th and K Streets in Washington, which is still serving the Order as National Headquarters until the Ahepa Building recently purchased is made ready to serve as our National Home (See THE AHEPAN, March-April, 1944, p. 16).

Washington is the most Ahepa conscious city in the United States. It has

been the locale of six local chapter banquets from 1924 to 1930, and of four national banquets held in 1929, 1936, 1938 and 1940. They all have had an unprecedented success. They have attracted the best in the Order and the highest in our official world. They have demonstrated to all Ahepans and to their honored guests the strength of our fraternity and the singleness of our purpose. The last banquet of 1940 was given at the Mayflower Hotel. As a bi-annual event, it will surely be renewed when the war is over.



The White House

Washington is also the home of two Ahepa chapters. *Washington* Chapter No. 31 was organized in 1924, and has now a membership of 358, of whom 21 are in the armed forces. *Capital* Chapter No. 236 was organized in 1929, and has a membership of 90, of whom 5 are in the armed forces. Respectively, the presidents of these two chapters are: J. Charubas and P. J. Gianaris, both former Sons of Pericles; their vice-presidents are: P. Chipouras and N. Panouchopoulos; their secretaries: G. DeVakos (assisted by S. G. Kokenes), and P. James; and their treasurers are S. A. Versis and G. Zampakos. It is likewise the home of all three Auxiliaries. *Pytha-*

goras Chapter No. 9 of the Sons of Pericles was organized in 1927, and has now an active membership of 36. *Muses* Chapter No. 22 of the Maids of Athens was organized in 1938, and has an active membership of 31. And *Hermione* Chapter No. 11 of the Daughters of Penelope was organized in 1934, and has an active membership of 72.

In welcoming the guests to a play given by the Daughters of Penelope in Washington on December 17, 1944, their President, Mrs. Madia Commings, had these significant words to say: "Heretofore, our existence in the community had been more or less inconspicuous. Our program was entirely a social one. Today, however, we are proud to report that we have assumed our respectful place and are working shoulder to shoulder in the War Effort with our parent organization, the Order of Ahepa. Some of our members are donating blood, others are working faithfully at the Red Cross making surgical dressings, driving ambulances and doing clerical work at the Blood Donor Center and Red Cross Headquarters. Still others are collecting old clothes and are helping to repair and pack them for their shipment to Greece. Last, but not least, we are working with the Ahepa War Bond Committee and are selling bonds. *Hermione* Chapter in the year just about to close has sold \$163,700 in War Bonds. Our ambition and program for the coming year is to do even better. For the accomplishment of this we rely on the cooperation of our membership and the support of the community."

Similarly, in a message to THE AHEPAN, District Governor Peter N. Chumbris was most emphatic in writing: "Our two Washington Chapters, ably assisted by our three Auxiliaries, have made an excellent record in all Ahepa Activities. Their contributions to our War Service Units, especially the War Bond Drives, have been without parallel. Under the able leadership of Brother P. Donniss, Chairman, and C. Demas, Co-ordinator, they have sold upwards of three million dollar Bonds, of which more than a million during the sixth drive. *Washington* Chapter No. 31 is numerically one of the largest chapters of the Order; in prestige, it commands a very high place; its 100 per cent membership contribution of \$3.00 to the recent Sanitarium Fund

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NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1944

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THE RISE in the cost of living has been stopped in its tracks for more than a year. But the danger of war-generated inflation continues as great as ever. You are, therefore, urged to (1) buy only what you need, (2) pay no more than ceiling prices when you do buy, (3) put your extra dollars into War Bonds and other savings, and (4) continue supporting wage-price stabilization. By doing these things now, every American can help hold prices down today, and help insure a stable, prosperous America when this war is won.

**AHEPA WAR SERVICE
UNITS**

THE WAR ARM OF THE
AHEPA FAMILY

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*This message is
sponsored by*

Brother Peter J. Gianaris
President of Capital Chapter No. 236

AND

Sister Mrs. Peter J. Gianaris
*District Governor of District No. 3
of the Daughters of Penelope*

Washington, D. C.

Drive is an outstanding example of fraternal services; its Death Benefit Fund of \$3,000.00, Relief Fund of \$1,500.00 and Building Fund of \$300.00 testify to the members' fraternal and communal spirit, worthy of praise and duplication. Capital Chapter No. 236, to which both our Supreme President, its principal organizer, and this District Governor, belong, is younger and smaller; its Joint Death and Relief Fund amounts to \$2,000.00; yet, it holds a commanding respect of the entire Ahepa domain for its part in local, district and national activities. Twice their combined patrol received first prize at National Conventions: in Baltimore in 1932 and in Columbus in 1934."

Washington Ahepans have made this special issue possible. They have worked with zeal and enthusiasm. They have been tireless in their efforts and imagin-

ative in their plans. It is hard to single out those brothers who have worked the hardest and have done the most for the Order. They are too many. Yet, we cannot help mentioning Brother George DeVakos, affectionately called "Pop," who since 1924 has been in the thick of it and has performed miracles. He is the "mythical" Ahepan of the Nation's Capital. And Brothers Sam Orfanos and James Commings have been models of teamwork and have left no stone unturned in getting most of the ads found in this issue.

It is with distinct pleasure and pride that we are dedicating THE AHEPAN of November-December, 1944, to all good and loyal Ahepans of the District of Columbia, the Nation's Capital. May other chapters elsewhere emulate their example.

THE EDITORS.



This is the Capitol in the Nation's Capital where the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States assemble.

THE AHEPAN

GREECE AND BRITISH POLICIES

By CONSTANTINE POULOS

Formerly of the Editorial Board of THE AHEPAN



Constantine Poulos

Athens, December 10, by Cable
(Delayed)*

One of the first posters pasted on the walls of Athens by extreme rightists after its liberation proclaimed "Rule Britannia." Obviously, even if such sentiments hadn't been expressed by any Greeks, the British were determined to rule Greece.

It appears that Great Britain's historical reasons for hanging on to the various parts of His Majesty's empire now apply most definitely to Greece. Britain has heavy commercial interests in Greece. The largest foreign investors in Greece are British. In foreign lendings to Greek industry and public-utility companies, as well as in holdings of the public debt, British money merchants take top place. Strategically this war has convinced Britain that it must control Crete, Rhodes, and many other Greek islands, as well as Cyprus. Lastly, British prestige and diplomatic influence [rest of sentence deleted by censor].

Leeper and Papandreou

Today British troops in American tanks are firing on the very Greeks who seven weeks earlier were fighting the

Germans. This is the result of a serious blunder made by Britain's Prime Minister and the Foreign Office. They believe that only the British royal family's poor relative, King George, can keep Greece on the straight and narrow Whitehall road and not let it be seduced by its great big, attractive co-religionist in Moscow. Starting from that completely erroneous and unjustified assumption, Churchill and the British ambassador to Greece, Rex Leeper, have used every possible method, all possible tricks and tactics, to force George back on a people determined not to have him.

Last May the London *New Statesman and Nation* said that "British intervention had gone far beyond Mr. Leeper's backstairs intrigues in Cairo." Leeper was responsible for the colonial censorship policy on Greek news in Cairo. Leeper also discovered George Papandreou.

Papandreou was one of the old party leaders who saw, while living in Athens, the tremendous growth of the E. A. M., and was frightened because he realized it meant changes in Greece after the war. Papandreou thereupon prepared a detailed memorandum on how the E. A. M. menace could be met and placed it in the hands of British agents. It is reported that when Leeper saw the memo he shouted "Eureka!" and sent for Papandreou. Later, in Cairo, Papandreou told me that he was selected by "divine Providence" to lead the Greek nation through its difficult period.



Bearing American and British standards a joyous procession through the boulevards of Athens liberated on October 14, 1944.

EAM Is A People's Movement

The E. A. M. is a popular people's movement. Its program, which is almost identical with that of the Greek Communist Party, closely resembles De Gaulle's plan for France. It calls for regulated wages and hours, peasants' co-operatives, nationalization of the railroads, public utilities, and banks, and for extensive public works, including roads, schools, and hospitals. On the constitutional question the E. A. M. demands an immediate plebiscite. The sins of the E. A. M., which have been so colorfully enlarged upon by Greek royalist flunkies, British officials, and the *New York Times*, are simply the sins of any underground resistance movement. Weighed against its accomplishments they are not worth discussing. For three years the E. A. M. and its guerrilla force, E. L. A. S., have carried on a remarkable fight against the Nazis, which the Greek and British officials did their utmost to keep from the outside world. While moribund Greek political leaders of the past sat safely in Athens, the E. A. M. sounded the battle cry of resistance.

By its demonstrations in Athens during the occupation, the E. A. M. prevented the mobilization of slave labor for Germany, stopped the conscription of Greeks for the Wehrmacht, and forced an increase in the bread rations. The E. A. M. did something more. It sensed the feelings of the people and breathed new life into Greek politics.

On the basis of having traveled over most of Greece both during the occupation and after liberation, I estimate that in the Peloponnesus the E. A. M.'s strength is between 50 and 60 per cent, and in the rest of Greece, 90 per cent. Having this strength, the E. A. M. could have seized power. They had plenty of time in which to do it between the German withdrawal and the British arrival. There are two reasons why they didn't. One was their keen understanding that the Greek people have suffered so much during the past eight years that they are sick and tired and anxious for peace. The other and major reason was Teheran.

THE EDITORS.

Efforts to Suppress Movement

Not only the Communists but all the E. A. M. party heads believed that at Teheran Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin agreed on the one-world idea and that small nations would be under the joint protection and combined influence of the three great nations. Therefore, the E. A. M. leaders calculated, by virtue of the Greek people's contribution to the common anti-fascist cause, all three powers would jointly guarantee and insure the right of the Greek people to a new, democratic, socialist way of life. Those who tried to convince the E. A. M. leadership that it wasn't so, that power politics and spheres of influence were still very much in vogue, and that the future of Greece lay in the hands of the Greek people themselves, were accused of shortsightedness or condemned by the Communists as anti-Soviet and Anti-Stalin. Thus was the real Greek revolution lost.

For from the moment that Papandreou returned to peaceful, orderly, awakened Greece every attempt was made by him, by his rightist ministers, by nationalist, royalist, and fascist organizations, and by the Leeper holding company, to destroy the power of the left. Thousands of traitors and quislings were permitted to roam freely around Athens. No collaborators were called to trial or punished by the government. Royalist organizations were secretly armed. Members of the Nazi-organized Security Battalions were spirited out of prison and armed. Wild stories of red terrorism were fed to the local and foreign press. High officials of the various ministries who had faithfully served the Nazi and quisling governments were kept in their posts. No attempt was made to purge the police and national guard, both of which had worked for the Gestapo. When the Under Secretary of War, on November 24, appointed fourteen officers to organize a new national guard, eight of them were former officers of the Security Battalions. The Mountain Brigade was withdrawn from Italy and brought to Athens. More British troops kept landing in Greece. And long after the last German had left the Greek mainland British tanks rumbled through the streets of Athens.

During this time the E. A. M. was exercising remarkable control over the Greek people. I have seen Greek mothers and fathers go hysterical as they saw the men who had collaborated with the

Nazis to torture and murder their sons marching proudly down the street at the head of one rightist organization or another. But the E. A. M. kept saying, "We mustn't take the law in our own hands." The few placards demanding "Bread for the People" soon disappeared after the first few demonstrations last October, because the hungry people had confidence in the E. A. M. They believed their representatives in the government would be able to fulfil in an orderly way the promise of a better life.

British Interference

In the face of all this the question of disbanding the E. A. M. armed forces came to a head. The E. A. M. agreed to



Cheering crowds of Athenians jam the streets in a tumultuous welcome to Greek sailors returning to their homeland.

disarm and disband its army, but insisted that all other organized Greek units, including the royalist Mountain Brigade, should do likewise; so that a new army could be organized from scratch. The British have refused to listen to any proposals for disbanding the Mountain Brigade. Had they assented, there would be no civil war in Greece today.

While these military discussions were going on, a revealing incident occurred. On Wednesday, November 22, General Scobie, commander of the Allied forces in Greece, summoned Alexander Svolos, E. A. M. Minister of Finance, and John Zevgos, Communist Minister of Agriculture, and in the presence of the omniscient Mr. Leeper lectured them on two points. First, he insisted that the wage-scale system set up by their colleague, Miltiades Porphyrogenis, Labor Minister, was too high and would make reconstruction efforts difficult. Second, he

issued an ultimatum demanding within twenty-four hours a declaration that they were opposed to acts of violence—no such demand was made of the right Svolos and Zevgos indignantly refused to discuss either question.

On Thursday of the following week the British posted instructions for disbanding and disarming the guerrilla forces. This was done before the Greek government had agreed on the question and before an order had been signed by the Minister. In protest, and because Papandreou appeared powerless to prevent British intervention in internal affairs, the left ministers resigned the next day. The E. A. M. immediately called for a mass demonstration in Athens and

Piraeus, a general strike in the same area, and a reorganization of the central committee of its army.

Encouraged by the crisis created by the resignations of the left, which represented the break in national unity which the royalists, rightists, and fascists had been praying for all along, the police fired on the unarmed demonstrators on Sunday, December 3. That was the spark. The E. A. M. forces in Athens and Piraeus set out to clean out the police, national guard, and other armed fascists. Only British intervention prevented them from finishing the job in short order.

On Tuesday morning, December 5, Papandreou told the American correspondents that he had tendered his resignation. At the same time it was made known that Themistokles Sophoulis, an old Liberal Party leader, having received approval of the left, was forming a new Cabinet. At noon on the same day, Sophoulis was called in by Leeper and told to cease his efforts as London felt that Papandreou should remain in office. Sophoulis then threatened to push his ministers out of the government. Realizing that such a move would leave Papandreou flat on his back with no popular support, Leeper pleaded with Sophoulis to change his mind, and when he failed he sent for Scobie, who succeeded. Had Sophoulis been permitted to form a government, the civil war would have ended after two days.

Food as a Weapon

The suspicion that food would be used as a weapon against the Greek people appears to have been well founded. The original military organization which was to handle relief in Greece for the first

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six months after liberation was called the Allied Military Liaison. Shortly before liberation, the State Department, realizing what might happen to Greece, but either reluctant or unable to do anything about it, recommended that American administrative participation in the A. M. L. be kept at a minimum. The name of the organization was accordingly changed to the Military Liaison, in spite of the fact that most of the relief supplies come from America. On November 29 the M. L. was absorbed by Scobie's headquarters. Following this, the UNRRA's Greek mission signed an agreement with the M. L. whereby its activities were also brought under British control.

In a proclamation to the Greek people on December 1, Scobie said: "I stand firm behind the present constitutional government until the Greek state can be established with a legal armed force behind it and free elections can be held. Unless we all together succeed in this, currency will not remain stable and the people will not be fed." (The emphasis on the "nots" is Scobie's.) No wonder that all over the Peloponnesus shivering old people who hadn't eaten anything except bread and beans for four years fearfully asked me, "Is it true that the British won't bring us any food unless the King comes back?" But the most common Greek answer to Scobie today is, "We know how to starve."

The struggle has now passed from the hands of a few leaders into the hands of the Greek people. In a funeral procession for the massacred workers the old banners demanding "bread and work" were again flying defiantly. Regardless of the outcome of the present ugly situation, the Greeks, particularly the young Greeks, are determined that the future shall be in their hands.

Churchill weeps for "poor old Britain," which armed all the guerrillas of Europe, and condemns those who now want "to use arms to achieve their own ends." Churchill must know that the British stopped sending arms to the E. L. A. S. in April, 1943, when Rommel's Afrika Korps was no longer using Greece as a supply route. And at that time E. L. A. S. was only a third of its present size. I know, for I saw them, that the vast majority of the E. L. A. S. fighters have German and Italian arms which they fought and died to get.

People Clamor for America

But maybe Churchill is confused. Maybe he meant General Napoleon Zervas's few boys—the guerrillas "loyal" to King George. These "loyal" guerrillas not only have the latest-model American Tommy guns but also received one gold pound per man per month from the British for their patriotic endeavors. And

because they were good boys their pay was raised to two gold pounds on April 19, 1944, which, coincidentally, was the same month that three-fourths of the Greek armed forces outside Greece revolted.

Naturally everyone asks where America stands on this. Americans like to say they are standing on the sidelines. But the Greeks don't see it that way. The Greeks consider the United States their best friend and big brother. A big brother doesn't stand by and watch his smaller brother be mistreated and beaten up. Or if he does, then the younger brother doesn't have much use for him afterward. The Greeks say, "They're your tanks and your trucks. The food and clothing that is here and is coming in is all from the people of the United States. Why must we pay so dearly for it?"

After the Sunday massacre of the Greek workers, their wives and children and the other demonstrators, stunned and shocked, floundered about for just a moment. Then they started crying, "Roosevelt! Roosevelt!" and "America! America! America!" They fell on American officers and correspondents and kissed them. With tears streaming down their faces they cried, "Why don't you help us?" Suddenly the demonstrators marched straight up to the American Embassy to ask for help in their struggle against fascism and to refresh the President's memory about the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms.

Observant Greeks have noticed that after the strife broke out the American flag was hauled down from the American Embassy flagpole and hasn't waved again, while the French flag still flies proudly over the French Embassy across the street.

Reprinted with the kind permission of the Editor, The Nation, December 22, 1944.



SCAN YOUR LOCAL PAPERS FOR ANY NEWS CONCERNING GREECE OR DEALING WITH AMERICANS OF GREEK DESCENT. WHETHER ADVERSE OR LAUDATORY, TEAR IT AND MAIL IT TO "THE AHEPAN." WE NEED YOUR VIGILANCE IN KEEPING POSTED. BUT BUY A BOND FIRST!

THE LEAST WE CAN DO?

★

Sure, it's hard for us over here, thousands of miles from it, to get the picture of air warfare. We can't see the faces on those kids . . . our kids . . . as they punch the big bombers through ack-ack. We can't know what's in their heads and their hearts when a shell cracks through and one of them slumps in his seat. And we never will know. For they'll never be able to tell us all of it . . . But



we can pray . . . and hope . . . and help in the small ways we can . . . like buying War Bonds. They ask us . . . all of us . . . to Back the Attack with War Bonds . . . at least one more Bond than we've been buying. A few dollars more of help . . . which we get back with interest. Will we do it? Can we do anything else and look them in the face on that blessed day of victory? What do you think?

THIS MESSAGE IS SPONSORED FOR THE
AHEPA WAR SERVICE UNITS

BY

GARVIN'S

"Serving the Best to the Best"

811 FOURTEENTH STREET
2619 CONNECTICUT AVE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

... THE TWO MONTHS ...

Greece After Liberation

This is the age of total war, of mass armies, of many millions, of whole populations in conflict and turmoil. It is the supreme age of personal heroism, of nearly incredible individual adventures. All over the world, millions of men and women and children have had the most fantastic experiences, have displayed the most extraordinary gifts of heart and mind and body, have met suffering and disease and death. With faith and courage, with skill and resourcefulness, they have fought and they have survived.

Greece and her people—that ancient land of 50,000 square miles (approximately the size of the state of New York), with a population of almost eight millions (a little over that of New York City)—have endured all this and much more. They joined the war on October 28, 1940—another day that will live in infamy—when attacked by Mussolini's hordes. They were knocked out of the war, but not vanquished, by the Nazi invasion from the north through Bulgaria the following April. Ever since, the Greeks have lived through hell—battling the Nazis in the mountains, overcoming malaria, tuberculosis and a score of epidemics, and in general trying to keep body and soul together with the meager supplies of food and clothing that an entire people had ever contended with.

Four long years after the sneak attack by the Fascists came the long-awaited liberation. Greece became free again. Christ had arisen. The Greek people were ready to go ahead with plans of relief, reconstruction and rehabilitation when a fratricidal strife broke out on December 3, 1944. Greeks fought Greeks, and the situation looked grim and discouraging. But matters grew worse when the British, who came as liberators, took a hand in the internal affairs of Greece and backed up Prime Minister Papandreou and the Government's army against the so-called insurgents of the EAM-ELAS. And the whole "deal" hatched in secret conclaves of the mighty came into the open.

It is no longer a case of Left versus Right in Greece; of EAM versus Papandreou; of Conservatives and Liberals versus Communists and Extremists. It is a pure and simple case of power politics, of spheres of influence, of time-worn imperialism and vested interests. It is unfortunate that Greece is a small country situated in a strategic position across the lifeline of a great Power at the crossroads of big interests. It is tragic that Greece has limited resources and must depend for its very existence on the fa-

vors and the interests of the great Powers. Such has been her lot ever since she became a free and sovereign nation in the 1830's. Such will remain her status until and unless a better society is built on the ruins of this war—a society governed by moral principles and imbued with the right of self-determination for all nations, large and small alike.

It is now clear that the adherents of EAM—the National Liberation Front that fought so valiantly for almost four years against the Nazi scourge—refused to disarm, as agreed, before adequate guarantees were given that the question of King George's return would be settled by the people themselves in a plebiscite. They asked for the formation of a service cabinet which, between liberation and plebiscite, would govern the country instead of Papandreou's Government. That was the crux of the matter. The vetoing of that demand by the British military authorities was followed by an armed strife which soon took the aspects of the worst civil war Greece has ever gone through. And the war is still raging, though hopes exist that a Regency and an Ecumenical Government may soon contribute to the solution of the problem and to the cessation of hostilities.

This is not the time to pass judgment on the merits of this most unfortunate armed argument between the Greek people. History will apportion responsibilities in due course. Nor is this the place to defend one faction and to castigate another. We Americans of Greek descent, no matter what our feelings and our likes or dislikes, have no right to meddle in any manner or form in the domestic differences of the Greek people. As our Supreme President has succinctly put it in his December special message to all our members: "We must do everything we can to help the Greek people in their present plight. But we must never forget that the Greeks take their politics seriously and for us to interfere directly or indirectly in their internal affairs is a breach of duty and a breach of propriety." Wise words timely spoken. But hardly had the ink dried and the present strife flared up in Greece. What made it a serious problem of international proportions was the way one Allied nation intervened on behalf of one faction in the domestic affairs of another Allied nation—mind you, not occupied or enemy territory, but an Allied nation.

Such intervention was made possible because, as already stated, Greece is a small country in the path of a large Empire. Quoting again from a special press

release of our Supreme President, who was compelled to act after scores of letters, telegrams and telephone messages poured into the National Headquarters: "That Great Britain has subordinated war interests to imperialistic policies in the case of Greece became apparent a year and a half ago. The Atlantic Charter and every noble pronouncement by Allied leaders in this war are empty phrases when examined in the light of developments in Greece." Prime Minister Churchill has sought to defend, before the House of Commons, his Government's policy of intervention and open warfare in Greece with harsh words hardly befitting a heroic people who have gone through "blood and sweat and tears" like any other Allied nation, and have come on top. He was upheld by the slim majority of 281 against 32, out of a total membership of 618. It is significant that among those abstaining from voting there were about 133 Conservatives who either were absent or did not care to support the government.

Editorials, press releases, broadcasts and news analyses concerning the Greek crisis have been too voluminous to be commented on here. The limited facilities of THE AHEPAN cannot cope with the magnitude of the task. Suffice to say that almost unanimously people have regretted this unfortunate and most tragic incident and wished it never happened. The participation of Greece in World War II, as in World War I, is written with blood and tears across the pages of history. Nothing can erase it. The world will ever be grateful to those who carried on the fight against tyranny under tremendous odds. The people of Greece have done their share magnificently. We Americans of Greek descent shall ever be proud of our kinsmen who have relived the most glorious pages of Greece that was.

Likewise, almost unanimously people have deprecated Churchill's intervention as disastrous not only to the Greek people themselves but to our common struggle as well. It has led to bloodshed scarcely a month after the liberation of a country already ravaged by a foreign foe. It is fanning revolutionary fires throughout liberated European countries. It is spreading hatred of Britain where she needs friends and comrades. It has forced the United States Government to disavow this policy of outside interference in domestic affairs particularly of the United Nations and their liberated territories. *The Times* of London, that venerable and conservative paper, did not share Mr. Churchill's views

an Greek politics and significantly had this to say: "While on the surface it is the left-wing elements who are responsible for the political turmoil, the extreme right-wing elements are no less busy. The extreme right and the extreme left seem to be trying to drag Greece into an abyss of class warfare. The alleged fears of the upper classes of Communist dictatorship and terror are more than offset by the more easily justifiable fear of the laboring classes and petty bourgeoisie of another 'fascist dictatorship' of the extreme right, possibly under the guise of a 'strong Government.' The fact that the EAM is noisily against the King's return has been responsible for a wave of monarchist feeling among the nationalists, but it is fairly certain that a free plebiscite would be in favor of a republic."

It is submitted that the basic causes of unrest and strife in Greece are neither communism nor monarchy. The fundamental issues in the situation now boiling in Greece are primarily economic. People who have suffered so long and so much under an alien yoke and have lost everything are besieged by hunger and desperation. An all-party government and a regency, when established, will surely contribute to a peaceful settlement of the present dispute. But no settlement can be final, no solution can be lasting, unless hunger and desperation are first removed or ameliorated to an appreciable degree. In that task, Greece needs, and needs badly, Allied assistance, not Allied intervention; she deserves Allied sympathy and understanding, not Allied dictation and command. The question of relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction of Greece is of paramount importance. To that task, we, the free citizens of a great republic, must dedicate our lives until the task is done.

The Case of Poland

Exposing on December 15, 1944, in the House of Commons "the grim, bare bones of the Polish problem," Prime Minister Churchill ranged Britain at Russia's side in her demands for that part of Poland lying east of Curzon line, including Vilna and Lwow. In recompense, Poland will be ceded that part of East Prussia south and west of Koenigsberg and Danzig, with a 200-mile frontage on the Baltic Sea, and will also be given sufficient elbow-room to survive as a "strong, free and independent state" by expanding westward at Germany's expense.

Mr. Churchill sharply reprimanded the Polish Government-in-exile in London for its refusal to accept this plan, and implied that in the event of its continued refusal, British recognition might be shifted to a new Polish Government,

organized "on Polish soil." He spoke with a grim note of urgency that was not ordinarily detected in previous speeches. He seemed to emphasize the idea that somehow the failure of the Poles and Russians to reach an agreement was jeopardizing Allied unity and endangering not only the victory over Germany but the future peace of the world.

The most telling criticism of this "deal" between the British and the Russians at the expense of the Poles is that annexation of new territory in the west, to offset losses in the east, will undoubtedly expose Poland to greater risks of German retaliation even if Russia and Britain offer to guarantee the integrity of a new Poland reconstituted in this manner. And the most troublesome aspect of the situation is the unwillingness of the Russian Government to permit this question to be dealt with in common counsel of all the principal United Nations.

It is hoped that no disagreement in Allied policies will be sufficiently important to disrupt the solidity of the Grand Alliance before destroying the predatory power of Nazi Germany. The United Nations must be brought to a fuller realization of the job still ahead of them, and of the dangers of disunity in the face of continued German power. Particularly, the Russians must be invited to consider the hazards of making decisions in a coalition war on the basis of unilateral action. This is isolationism and engenders isolationism in others.

The Russian-French Alliance

On December 10, 1944, Minister of Foreign Affairs Bidault and Commissar for Foreign Affairs Molotoff, acting on behalf of the Provisional Government of the French Republic and the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, respectively, signed a treaty of alliance and mutual assistance to take effect upon the exchange of instruments of ratification and to remain in force for twenty years.

The treaty's principal idea is to safeguard peace by hastening the total defeat of Germany and by insuring against another war of aggression. It provides that Russia and France will fight beside each other and the United Nations and will aid each other in this war by all means. They will negotiate no one-sided agreements, armistice or peace treaty with any German regime, and will conclude no alliance aimed at either power.

From the French point of view, the treaty strengthens the hand of General de Gaulle and his followers in administering French internal affairs. From the Russian point of view, it seeks to

prevent the present fear of Germany from ever developing into a future fear of Soviet Russia. It points up the belief that Russian leaders are bent on undertaking in postwar Europe the part that Frenchmen essayed after World War I. They failed because France was not strong enough and her combinations lacked both power and coherence. Now, however, that the balance of power is shifting from west to east, and Russia is fast becoming the pivot of European security, the Soviets are determined to play the role that world events have seemingly thrust upon them.

The French-Russian alliance, to all appearances, constitutes a step toward a general European and world security system as planned and outlined at Teheran, Quebec and Dumbarton Oaks. It parallels that signed in May, 1942, between Russia and Great Britain. It is expected to be followed by a similar alliance between France and Britain.

This tendency for bilateral treaties and alliances between European powers, however, is not regarded by our State Department as ultimately strengthening international organization. Secretary Edward H. Stettinius, Jr., has indirectly expressed opposition to this form of European diplomacy by observing that the United States is working instead "for the establishment of a world security organization" through which "the preservation of general security" will be achieved. This significant declaration is found in Mr. Stettinius' statement of December 18, 1944, giving the United States Government's position on the Polish problem. It bears watching.

The Capital of the United Nations

It has been reported that Russia favors establishing the permanent secretariat of the proposed United Nations Security Organization in Vienna, and President Roosevelt has indicated a preference for rotating the meetings in one capital one year and somewhere else the next. Though decision at this time about where the new international organization is to sit is premature in view of pending decisions as to procedures and principles, it is generally agreed that it should not be at Geneva. This city has been identified with past failures of the old League of Nations and, therefore, another city is likely to receive the honor.

The problem of selecting a city to serve as the new international headquarters will be raised again in the near future. Aside from Vienna, however, other cities have been in the forefront. Athens, for instance, is regarded as an admirable choice. "The gleaming, and the violet-crowned, and the sung in

President, who scores of telephone messages Headquarters: subordinated estic policies in me apparent a Atlantic Char- nouncement by war are empty in the light of Prime Minis- to defend, be- mons, his Gov- intervention and ce with harsh a heroic people h "blood and ny other Allied n top. He was majority of 281 membership of at among those here were about either were ab- support the gov-

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If YOU Let Up... You're Letting Them DOWN

Our fighting men are writing history with their blood. There can be no half-way measures with us. The bloodiest fighting in the history of the world MUST be matched by one of the greatest war loans in history . . . But, history COULD repeat itself. The Japs could get away with another sneak attack, if we weren't ready for them with ammunition and equipment.

They, in the front lines, are throwing in everything they have. We, behind the lines, must do the same!

BUY BONDS

and

KEEP 'EM FIRING

on Land

on Sea

and

in the Air

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story; the bulwark of Hellas, famous Athens, city divine" has been the theme of countless poets and philosophers. She has charmed and impressed visitors as "a place where perfection exists; there are no two such places; it is this one." She is the capital of a country closest to the juncture of Europe, Asia and Africa. She lies at the crossroads of the world. She will make an ideal seat of the contemplated United Nations Organization.

As for the suggestion that the delegates to this League meet in different capitals, it is not new. It was put in practice by the members of the now defunct Balkan Conferences of 1929-1933, which alternated between the various capitals of the participating nations. Such practice fostered a spirit of unity and strength; it generated a feeling of internationalism and brotherhood; it eliminated inevitable jealousies among intransigent nationalists. It may well be introduced in the new set-up.

IN A LIGHTER VEIN: "TOPICS OF THE TIMES"*

Some familiar names.—It is news when a name like Miltiades Porphyrogenis turns up in the dispatches from the Greek civil war. The name Miltiades is news because it is only 2,434 years old, to be exact. Miltiades was the Athenian leader who commanded at Marathon in 490 B.C. and wiped out the first Persian spearhead launched against the freedom of the Greek peoples. The original Miltiades, as we learn from the textbooks, belonged to the aristocratic faction in old Athens. Today it is the name of one of the Communist leaders in the Eam coalition.

Much more striking for a leader of the proletariat is the second name, Porphyrogenis. This is only a very slight change from the word which means born in the purple and was much in use in the Byzantine imperial families. Still, we know in our own day how communism will often find sympathizers among rich men's sons. *Out of the past.*—Proper names in modern Greek as a rule do not resemble or even suggest the famous names of ancient Hellas. The two most familiar names of modern Greece in American ears are probably Marco (Marcos) Bozzaris and, in our own times, Venizelos, whose given name was Eleutherios. Neither has the classic ring.

But in today's news from Athens there has been a veritable eruption of the old trumpet names of the glory that was Greece. Along with Miltiades Porphyrogenis of Eam there is the aged Liberal leader, Themistocles Sophoulis, mentioned early in the crisis as a possible compromise Premier. The leader of the fighting arm of Eam in the Salonika region is Eurinides Bakerdzis. A son of the great Venizelos has appeared from time to time in the news. He is Sophocles Venizelos.

After that it would still be a thrill, but

not utterly incredible, if the march of events in Greece brought forth a leader of the Social Democratic party whose Christian name is Agamemnon, or a Cabinet Minister of Posts and Telegraphs whose parents baptized him Achilles.

Bad Greek habit.—So we have today from the golden age of the Athenian drama both Sophocles and Euripides. Harsher critics of the Greek people might say, and their down-hearted friends might sometimes be tempted to agree, that the most appropriate personal reappearance in the present bitter situation would be Aristophanes. That confirmed cynic and feudist and tremendous hater would find himself comfortably at home amid the savage factionalism of today.

It was very much the same thing when Miltiades crashed into the Persian line at Marathon and ten years later when Themistocles smashed the Persian fleet at Salamis. Personal and local feuds were rife under the very shadow of the Persian menace. Coalitions framed at the peak of emergency fell apart with the first breathing spell.

Byron and Bozzaris.—It was much the same thing at the time of the resurrection of Greece a little over a hundred years ago. Two years after the first uprising in the Peloponnese against the Turkish rule in 1821 it seemed as if the cause of Greek independence was won; whereupon civil war broke out among the patriot factions. By 1827 it looked as if Marco Bozzaris and Lord Byron among others had died in vain. Greece was saved by the intervention of the Powers when a joint British, French and Russian fleet under Cordingley destroyed the Turkish fleet in the Bay of Navarino.

The motives behind this act of rescue may have been in more or less degree the usual motives on which Great Powers act. The fact remains that modern Greece came into being through the good offices of the three leading European members of today's United Nations.

Looking for the truth.—What are the rights and wrongs in the unhappy Greek situation today? Aristophanes in his lampoon on Socrates, called "The Clouds," has a candidate applying for admission to Socrates' Thinking Shop, where they teach people how to cheat and lie. As the instruction is entirely by lecture, Socrates asks the candidate how good is his hearing. The applicant says it depends. When a creditor asks him for money he can't hear a thing, but when he spots somebody who owes him money he can hear the man a mile away.

This is not the way to read the news from Greece today, or from anywhere else. We must try not to concentrate on what we should like to read and manage to overlook the eight-column inch-high front-page headline that we don't like.

*Reprinted with the kind permission of the Editor, *The New York Times*, December 15, 1944.

GREEK WAR RELIEF—What Now?

By JAMES VLAMOS

(This is the first of a series of articles on the subject of relief for liberated Greece. It appears in response to various inquiries from members of the Order of Ahepa as to what the Greek War Relief Association proposes to do now that Greece has been liberated. It is agreed that there is much to be done. To the best of our ability and resources, we must help the Greek people attain some measure of happiness and prosperity. But before proceeding any further, we must understand their difficulties; we must inquire into what has been accomplished on their behalf during the Axis occupation and how well it was done; we must determine the extent of their needs now and after the war and, finally, we must decide who or what agency is best qualified to do the work. It is in this spirit that the present inquiry originated. The writer was instructed to make as complete an examination of the facts as is humanly possible; to avoid drawing conclusions, and to limit himself to putting into writing the questions that are uppermost in the minds of all of us. It is thus hoped that by having the facts the reader will be in a position to arrive at logical and accurate conclusions. Editor's Note.)

Introduction. — President Roosevelt has hailed the liberation of Greece with these significant words: "Four years is a long time to starve and die, to see children massacred, to watch villages burn to rubble and ashes. But it is not a long enough time to extinguish the clear flame of the Hellenic heritage which, throughout the centuries, has taught the dignity of man."

This "clear flame of the Hellenic heritage" still burns. It is the flame that has lighted the way for mankind for two and one-half milleniums. It burns because it has been fed by the sacrifices of a handful of Greeks in a small corner of Europe. But at what cost! In repelling the Italian invaders, 11,000 men were killed and 100,000 wounded. During the three and a half years of Axis occupation, over half a million was lost by starvation; about 75,000 were shot by Axis firing squads; 350,000 were sent to the dreadful concentration camps; more than 150,000 were forced to abandon their homes in Thrace and Macedonia in favor of Bulgarian settlers, and a large number of them were carried to Bulgaria for slave labor and eventual extermination; approximately 1,600 cities, towns, and villages were razed to the ground; more than a million and a half, or one-fifth of the population, were rendered homeless and destitute; another million is suffering from tuberculosis, malaria and diseases.

In more familiar terms, one may well

imagine a city like New York with a large percentage of its homes razed to the ground; the majority of its industrial plants ruined; almost all its railroads and highways destroyed; all means of mechanical transportation looted or rendered useless; and more than half its population suffering from tuberculosis or malaria, with the other half barely subsisting on half-rations

It follows that no aid by individuals could do the job of relief properly—much less carry out a long-term project of rehabilitation. And if Allied aid is expected to alleviate only the immediate sufferings of the people, what of the future? This and similar questions concerning the plight of Greece were very much in the minds of the members of the Greek War Relief Association when

they convened for the fourth annual meeting on October 21, 1944, in New York City.

Suggested plans. — To provide a solution of the problem just stated, the Association had on February, 1944, created a Planning Committee to study and formulate plans for the relief of Greece in the light of current war developments. Such plans furnished both an answer and a challenge: an answer, by making specific proposals on what must be done to rehabilitate Greece; a challenge, by raising the concomitant question: can we do it?—"We" in this case being our people in the United States working through the instrumentality of the GWRA.

The program of the Planning Committee was outlined by Dr. Oscar Broneer, the executive vice-president of the Association. It embodies the following six major projects:

1. The creation and maintenance of approximately 200 health centers throughout Greece to make available general medical, dental, health and sanitary services.

2. The setting-up of mobile clinics or ambulances to supplement the work



Children watch food unloaded on dock of Piraeus after liberation. With them, police and British soldiers.

and soup-kitchens. Imagine hospitals without medicines, babies without milk, children without enough food to keep their bodies healthy, to grow their bones strong and straight—and there one may have the tragedy of modern Greece!

Kind permission of the Editor, December 15, 1944.

of these health centers in remote sections of Greece.

3. The introduction of canteen facilities in Greek schools to provide free milk and hot lunches to children whose health has been tragically undermined by four years of undernourishment.

4. The extension of help to war-disabled, in the form of artificial limbs, occupation therapy and special medical treatment.

5. The working out of a food package scheme whereby individuals in this country would provide friends and relatives in Greece with supplementary food stocks.

6. The taking care of orphans and underprivileged children by individuals or groups through monetary contributions designed to meet or supplement the support and education of such children.

It is apparent that should the Association embark upon this program (and according to Dr. Broneer there are still obstacles in the way of its final execution) the present character of the GWRA will irrevocably be changed. The nature of such change is duly pointed up in an official release which in part reads as follows: "The meeting [of October 21st] marked a vital transition of the character of the Greek War Relief Association from an emergency relief organization to one concerned primarily with rehabilitation. . . . With the adoption of this rehabilitation program, the GWRA stands committed to a long period of post-war service in Greece." And here lies the crux of the problem. For whether or not the GWRA

is an organization best suited to do this job of rehabilitation is a question not yet fully resolved. To state it in another form: can an agency originally created for and keyed to the task of providing emergency relief embark on a long-range program having serious sociological and economic implications for an entire people? To answer this question, we must know more about the program as contemplated by the Planning Committee.

The problem of rehabilitation.—As envisioned in Mr. Broneer's report, the creation of health centers and the execution of the rest of the program are based on a tacit recognition of four primary problems staring the Greek people in the face. These are:

One, the fight against malaria. Before the war Greece had developed a very good anti-malarial service. It will

now be necessary to re-establish this service after first making available the requisite drugs in enormous quantities to provide for the great number of malarial cases. Such service must be extended to every town, village and city of Greece.

Two, the fight against tuberculosis. To care for existing cases alone, scores of millions of dollars would have to be spent. The number of sufferers is appalling—even at most conservative estimates. The help to be given would involve an early diagnosis of tubercular cases and the control of all cases in the



First Mercy Ship *Cecilia*, chartered by Greek War Relief Assn. in spring 1942, to famine-stricken Greece.

early stages. It is imperative to prevent the further spread of the disease, to isolate the sources of infection and to strengthen the health of individuals whose condition may be improved.

Three, the care of children. The deliberate attempts made by the Germans toward destroying a large part of the people of Greece by enfeeblement and sickness of the children so as to render them incapable of normal, healthy development, must be overcome. Plans of rehabilitation must emphasize special preventive and curative medicine for children by providing them with special foods indispensable to normal development.

And four, the rehabilitation of war-disabled. There are thousands of amputation instances among soldiers and civilians brought about through cruelty and neglect of the Axis forces. These

pitiful cases constitute a serious problem that calls for practical and sympathetic treatment.

Health centers.—To achieve these objectives, the Committee proposes, first and foremost, to establish health centers on a national scale. It believes that such work is fraught with immense difficulties if left to groups of individuals and associations. The construction by them of hospitals and sanatoria in their native towns and provinces with little regard to the broad, over-all needs of the people of Greece will result in chaos and inefficiency. Though admitting that such desire springs from the noblest of motives, the report points out that medical institutions require a tremendous outlay of money for initial construction and large sums thereafter for maintenance. Even if strategically located throughout the nation, they would care for only a small part of the population.

Instead, the Committee's health center plan will attempt to provide adequate medical facilities in every corner of Greece. Each health center will be a modest establishment. It will attend to the prevention of disease and to the maintenance of health. It will furnish the means for the control of malaria and tuberculosis, and for immunization, dental hygiene, nutrition, prenatal and post-natal care. It will be staffed with one or several full-time and part-time doctors and a dentist. It will employ resident nurses and public nurses to bring sanitation and health services to the people. It will also use the services of a sanitation engineer. And finally, the program will be so coordinated with the health service of the government as to enable "within a few years the Greek State and the communities themselves to undertake the maintenance of these centers."

The cost of the program.—For the cost of this program, the Committee refers to the experience of the Rockefeller Foundation. According to the latter's reports, it is estimated that for each center the construction cost will vary between \$6,000.00 and \$10,000.00; that the cost of equipment will take between \$3,000.00 and \$5,000.00, and that the annual maintenance cost for large centers will amount to about \$7,000.00. In other words, should the people of the United States embark on such a program, they would have to meet an initial

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Our Ally

THE NETHERLANDS

The sovereign state of the Netherlands has an area of 13,600 square miles; a population of 9 millions. It is a constitutional monarchy, her present ruler, Queen Wilhelmina, having ascended the throne on September 6, 1898. Amsterdam is the capital and the seat of government is at The Hague. Prime Minister Pieter S. Gerbrandy and the members of his government-in-exile have since 1940 been making their headquarters in London. The Netherlands overseas territories are the East Indies, West Indies and Surinam (Dutch Guiana).

The Nazi bombers brought war to Holland on May 10, 1940; they shattered a peace unbroken for over a hundred years. The Dutch were not cowards or appeasers—they were free men, civilized men, men of peace. In their small, flat country on the North Sea, one-quarter of its land won back by dikes and drainage from underneath the water, they had built a prosperous, modern, forward-looking nation.

A fifth of the people of Holland earned their living on the land—mostly on small holdings of less than fifty acres. Dutch cheese and butter, Dutch tulips, Dutch cereals and other crops were famous for their quality. The land was fertile, and the people worked it well.

Another fifth of the people lived by commerce. The Dutch believed in trade; they always had. Their land was a crossroads where three great rivers came from inside Europe to the sea. They had 922 seagoing ships, and 19,280 more on their inland waterways. From all the world came raw materials, and to the world went Holland's textiles, coal, butter and cheese.

Two-fifths of Holland lived by making things. Ships were built and textiles woven. Coal was mined, and tin was smelted. Diamonds were cut in Amsterdam. Holland had education for all. Seven Dutchmen had won Nobel prizes. They had free speech, a free press, religious freedom.

Holland was small, no match in armed strength for the Nazi hordes. In five days the country was overrun. The great city of Rotterdam was bombed into ruins. Queen Wilhelmina, then forty-two years a Queen of peace, escaped



with her Government to London. Holland was down but the Netherlands Empire continued the war.

In the intervening nineteen months between the Nazi attack on Holland and the Japanese treachery at Pearl Harbor in the Pacific, the Dutch fought on and made ready. They smashed the Nazi fifth column in their Indies territories. The single code word "Berlin" flashed to the Indies on the tenth of May, 1940, had blocked the Nazi plans. The Dutch still had much to guard.

The Netherlands East Indies—south-east from Asia, northwest from Australia—are great crowded islands where the world came for rubber, tin, and oil, cinchona bark and kapok—for pepper, fiber, coconut, and palm oil. The islands together were a fourth the size of the United States, with half as many people. In Curaçao and Aruba are great refineries for Venezuelan oil. In Surinam is bauxite for aluminum. To these rich lands centuries before Dutchmen had come to trade. They stayed to rule and pacify and teach. They fought disease and ignorance. They and Indonesian leaders were slowly working toward a modern freedom.

But it was a land that war lords wanted. The Japanese were coming, and before they came the Dutch were ready to fight. On the day of Pearl

Harbor the Dutch declared war on the Japanese. They fought—for weeks the Netherlands navy and the air corps sank a ship a day. They lost—but not before the Japs had paid heavily and not before defiant will ruined all that could help the enemy. Five hundred million dollars was blown up so the Japs should not have oil for months.

The Dutch have never stopped fighting for their freedom, even in the darkest days of the war. Remnants of the army escaped through France to England and formed the Princess Irene Brigade, now battling in Holland. The navy, fighting on from British bases, has participated in the landings on North Africa, Sicily, Italy and France. Out in the Far East, even after the disastrous Battle of the Java Sea, Dutch submarines sank many a Japanese ship, and a Dutch warship was the first to enter Sabang Harbor when Admiral Mountbatten's task force raided Sumatra last summer.

Dutch airmen are attached to the R.A.F. and to its fleet wing in England, while Dutch and Indonesian fliers with the Netherlands Indies A.A.F. in Australia have been pounding Japanese bases in the Indies almost daily. Close to a thousand of these airmen—mostly cadet fliers evacuated from the Indies in 1942—completed their training at Jackson, Mississippi. By Japanese ad-

mission, they were still operating in Sumatra and Borneo as late as last spring.

Together with a company of Australian Commandos, Dutch guerrillas carried on a jungle war against the Japanese on Timor Island for a year after the invasion, and then escaped to Australia, where they are now training a full-fledged Indies army. Dutch and Indonesian guerrillas have been joined by contingents of troops from Surinam and the West Indies, the only parts of the Netherlands Kingdom which escaped enemy occupation. These troops will take the lead in mopping up Japanese pockets in the Dutch Indies.

Holland's greatest single contribution to our war effort has been her merchant fleet. Of her three million tons of pre-war shipping, much has been lost; but all that remains is under the Allied command and most of the crews have not touched their home ports for three to five years.

At home, the Dutch people have staunchly resisted Nazi propaganda. The underground forces are estimated to be

close to a quarter million. At least 23,000 patriots have been executed by the Nazis, and a larger number are held as hostages. Of the prewar Jewish population of 120,000, only 7,000 are thought to be still alive. More than half a million workers have been forced to slave in German factories.

A great part of Holland's best land, estimated at a million acres, or a sixth of the country's farm land, has been flooded. If Nazi plans are carried out, the forty-six per cent of the land which is below sea level will again be under water. It will take a long time to repair the dikes and to pump the land dry; at least three to five years to cleanse and loosen the salt-caked soil enough for normal crops to grow.

Yet, like all Nazi-enslaved people, the Dutch have remained unbowed. They responded to a man when their government called on railroad workers to strike. Ignoring Nazi threats, reprisals, and propaganda blaming the strike for shortage of food, coal and fresh water, they stayed out well knowing that their deliverance was not far off. In liberated Southern Holland, two million Dutch are

impatient to get back into the fight and thousands have already joined the Netherlands armed forces.

Out in the Indies people are flocking to the colors anxious to fight the Japanese. Indonesians are working side by side with the Netherlands Indies Civil Affairs, an organization designed to bring order to liberated areas under General MacArthur's command. The Papuan natives of New Guinea have formed patrols and brought in hundreds of Japanese prisoners from the jungles. Even the Javanese, noted for their peaceful ways, are demanding weapons as soon as they are freed from labor camps. They have known the cruelty of the Japanese; they value highly the friendly cooperation of the Dutch. This attitude has been strengthened since Queen Wilhelmina promised full autonomy to the Indies when the war is over and a conference of liberated Dutch and Indonesians can be held.

The Dutch will fight on, however long the struggle. They will come eventually through invasion and defeat to victory and peace. THE AHEPAN salutes a gallant ally.



What Do You Mean—Sacrifice?

We speak of sacrifices here in America.

Yet none has the right to unless he has lost an arm or a leg or a life—or a son.

Is rationing a sacrifice?

Not until that day when you must leave the table hungry.

Is leaving your car in the garage a sacrifice?

Not till a bomb drops on it and blows it and you and your children to Kingdom Come.

Is buying bonds a sacrifice?

Not until a gilt-edged security can be called a "sacrifice."

Have you bought enough bonds?



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The "GI Bill of Rights" on Education for Veterans

(Over a million have already been discharged from the armed forces since the Selective Service Act was passed in 1940. When the war ends in Europe millions more are expected to return to civilian life. The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, so-called "G.I. Bill of Rights," provides for loans to veterans to continue their education, to purchase homes, to go into business for themselves, etc. Regulations concerning education are already in effect; applications for home loans are in the process of preparation; regulations on loans to finance business enterprises have not yet been announced. This and subsequent articles in THE AHERAN will attempt to help veterans and prospective veterans by pointing out what they may expect under the law. What follows summarizes the provisions on education. Individual cases, however, must be taken to the Veterans' Administration, Washington, D. C., for solution. EDITOR'S NOTE.)

Eligibility.—The "G.I. Bill of Rights" for the education of veterans who have been discharged under conditions other than dishonorable and are not disabled, provides that men and women with 90 days of active service since September 16, 1940, exclusive of time spent in education under the Army Specialized Training Program or the Navy's College Training Program, may receive one year of education or training if their education has been interrupted by reason of entrance into the service or if they desire a refresher or retraining course. The time is extended beyond a year for veterans under 25 at the time of entering service, who are presumed to have had their education interrupted or interfered with. Such veterans are eligible for additional training which must not exceed the length of time spent in service, exclusive of time spent under the Specialized Training Programs. Those over 25 must present evidence that their education was interrupted, if they want more than one year of training.

Benefits.—The Veterans' Administration will pay (a) to educational institutions the customary tuition charges, including laboratory fees, the cost of books and supplies, etc., not to exceed \$500 for an ordinary school year, and (b) to the veteran, a subsistence allowance of \$50.00 a month if without dependents or \$75.00 if he has dependents. A veteran is entitled to choose any approved educational or training institution like any civilian; his conduct or progress must be satisfactory according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of such institutions; if he "flunks," he will be taken out as if he were a civilian.

Disabled Veterans.—These benefits should not be confused with the vocational re-

habilitation benefits for disabled veterans. The Veterans' Administration has the responsibility, which it cannot delegate, of seeing a disabled veteran through the educational process and back into employment. From a long-range point of view, it is advisable that disabled veterans try to remove their handicaps and make themselves fully capable and employable in selected occupations. As stated by the Administrator, Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines: "The wholesale hiring of disabled veterans because it is a patriotic duty solves the problem only so long as we are short on labor and long on war enthusiasm. We'd rather spend the time and money to train a disabled man or woman so that he can hold a job, year in and year out, in competition with people who are not disabled."

The courses for vocational rehabilitation training may last as long as 4 years. While the man is in training his pension is increased to \$92.00 a month if single and \$103.50 a month if married, with additional payments for dependents. As

of September, 1944, there were 3,590 men in training and 76 had completed their training courses, most of these having been trained on the job. After the war is over and the intense demand for workers no longer exists, many more thousands of eligible young men are expected to apply for vocational rehabilitation training.

Guidance.—Applications for training must be made within two years after discharge from service. Blanks are available at the Veterans' Administration and at local Bureaus throughout the nation. In addition, most schools and colleges are equipped to assist veterans in the filing of applications. It is in the public interest that veterans be encouraged to avail themselves of the educational benefits of the law. Approximately 10,000 veterans have applied for training under this law and about 5,600 of them had been determined eligible to enter schools last fall. The government urges parents of veterans to familiarize themselves with the provisions of the law and to insist that their sons take full advantage of these educational opportunities.

The reason is simple. While our young men and women have been practicing the art of war, they have had to forego the ordinary pursuit of knowledge and the acquiring of skills badly needed in peacetime. As a result, our nation is becoming critically short of doctors, of engineers, of plumbers, of teachers, and of craftsmen of all kinds. According to Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah: "We've rolled up a frightening deficit in skills." It is this deficit that the educational program of the Veterans' Administration seeks to eliminate and thus to prepare our fighting

(Continued on page 24)



Engineering was the choice of these young veterans, now students at Washington University.

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Message of the Supreme President

BROTHERS:

"We Ahepans have raised \$162,000,000.00. Why can't we take it easy now?"

Are the Japs taking it easy? Ask your boys in the South Pacific.

Are the Germans taking it easy? Ask your boys in Europe. Even if the war in Europe should end by the time this page rolls off the press, there is still the peace to be won, boys to be shipped back home, veterans' pay to be paid, veterans' loans to be made—and most important, there is still Japan.

Can you take it easy now? You answer that.

"But people are tired of war bond drives!"

How do you suppose the boys at the front feel about the war? How do you suppose millions of mothers and fathers, millions of wives and sweethearts, millions of children, feel about the war? They're tired too. But they're not



George C. Vournas

stopping. How about you?

Fortunately most Ahepans know these things. Nobody has to tell them how important it is to keep on fighting until

the last enemy is licked. That is why we are going forward to an even greater goal—another \$100,000,000 in war bond sales for the Order. This would bring Ahepa's total to \$250,000,000—a quarter of a billion dollars invested in America, backed by the strength of America!

A few helpful hints may help you in your desire to boost the sales of Ahepa-issued war bonds. Most important is the right kind of organization to back your efforts. Check over your Ahepa War Service Units. Is everyone sharing in the work to be done? Or is the whole load falling on a few persons while the others waste time, effort and money in endeavors that bring no results to our bond drive?

Check your organization against the following list of steps designed to achieve the most efficient person-to-person canvass during the drive.

STEP 1—THE BOND COMMITTEE

Have you appointed a bond committee? Yes—No—

If you have, is this committee functioning as efficiently and effectively as it should? Yes—No—

Does your committee contain representatives of all groups within your chapter (businessmen, workers, professional men, auxiliaries, etc.)? Yes—No—

STEP 2—"VICTORY VOLUNTEERS"

Have you carried out an intense drive for "Victory Volunteers" to conduct the bond sales, to canvass your community, to cover rallies, to work in bond booths, to type bonds, and to run errands for the committee? Yes—No—

Have you enlisted the aid of all your auxiliaries and all available young people (housewives with a few hours to spare each day, youngsters of high school age who can do volunteer work for the committee in their spare time and on holidays)? Yes—No—

Have you provided for special awards and recognition for outstanding bond salesmen in your community? Yes—No—

Have you contacted your local War Finance Committee for emblems, Treasury citations and other awards being given for meritorious service? Yes—No—

STEP 3—DRIVE DATES

Have you seen to it that every active and potentially active "Victory Volunteer" and Committee member receives word of the actual dates of the various War Loan Drives? Yes—No—

Have you provided at least two-weeks for pre-drive planning, meetings, etc.? Yes—No—

STEP 4—QUOTAS

Have you set up goals for each bond worker or group of workers? (This is not always easy to determine, but it is better to have a goal than none at all, even at the risk of making such a goal too high or too low.) Yes—No—

STEP 5—MEETING OF "VICTORY VOLUNTEERS"

Have you held a meeting of "Victory Volunteers" to explain the drive to them and to instruct them in sales procedure? (Your local War Finance Committee is supplied with literature and in many cases can provide a speaker experienced in sales techniques who can teach the best methods to others.) Yes—No—

STEP 6—SPECIAL TASKS

Have you appointed chairmen for committees to perform the duties necessary for the successful planning and preparation of as many of the following tasks as your committee intends to undertake:

a. A war bond rally? Yes—No—

b. Pre-drive letters soliciting volunteer workers? Yes—No—

c. Pre-drive letters reminding people in your community that they can buy bonds from your Ahepa War Service Units? Yes—No—

d. Distribution of signs and posters in store windows of members of your bond sales committee informing the general public they can buy their bonds direct from the Ahepa issuing agent? Yes—No—

STEP 7—PUBLICITY

Have you undertaken to let your entire community know what you are doing by—

a. Appointing a publicity chairman who will send official notice of your drive to the local newspapers, radio stations and radio commentators? Yes—No—

b. Contacting your local War Finance Committee's publicity chairman and working with him in the preparation of special "stunts," rallies and other publicity-producing events? Yes—No—

STEP 8—RE-SOLICITATION

Do you take "no" for an answer? Well, don't. The Treasury Department has conducted surveys which prove that people don't mind being asked to

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buy more than once. Therefore: Have you arranged for follow-ups in those cases where the first request for a bond purchase has been turned down by a prospect? Yes—No—

This, then, is your check-list of do's and don'ts for the current War Loan Drive and for the duration of the Ahepa War Bond Drive. Don't be too sure that your committee is working perfectly. Answer the above questionnaire and check back on every "No" that you have marked. Find out why that "No" is there. Take steps to remedy the situation and do what is indicated by the question.

A final word to all Ahepa War Service Units: *First*, start your drive by planning well. *Second*, enlist as many volunteers as you possibly can—and then just keep on soliciting, because you need all the help you can get. And *finally*, try to enlist the aid of experienced people for the job you want to do. For instance, salesmen on your committee are most experienced and can be the best teachers for new recruits; a woman can best approach other women for bond purchases; a storekeeper can best approach other storekeepers; a worker can best approach his fellow-workers, and so on.

Go to it Ahepans! You've done a great job in the past. You can do a bigger job in the future. Good luck to you, and God bless you!

Bryce C. Thomas
Supreme President.

IF YOU DON'T RECEIVE THE AHEPAN

One of the following reasons is responsible:

1. You may have changed your address without notifying National Headquarters.
2. You may be in arrears in the payment of your dues to your Chapter. Members who are in arrears for six months do not receive the Magazine.
3. You may have paid your dues promptly but you have failed to send us your Mailing Card advising Headquarters that you have paid your dues and are entitled to receive the Magazine. It should be mailed to Headquarters promptly at the time you paid your dues.
4. Your Chapter may be unduly withholding from Headquarters your per capita tax. When your per capita tax is withheld and there is no Mailing Card indicating that you have paid your dues when they were due and payable, there is no way for Headquarters to know that you are in good standing and entitled to receive the Magazine.

Moral: If you do not wish to miss any of the issues of THE AHEPAN pay your dues regularly and promptly when they become due and payable, and forward to Headquarters your Mailing Card at the time you pay your dues. In the event you have changed your address, notify Headquarters.

To All Ahepa War Bond Volunteers from Mr. Gamble, National Director, War Finance Division

(Mr. Gamble has been affiliated with bond sales since December, 1941. He is now in charge of sales of all Government securities to the public. In 1939, he was selected as the first citizen of Portland, Oregon; in 1942, he was chosen by the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce as one of the ten outstanding young men in the country. Editor's note.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ahepa was called on today by Ted R. Gamble, national director of the U. S. Treasury's War Finance Division, to continue its

support of America's war effort with increased sales of War Bonds during the current year.

"You Ahepa volunteers have done well as War Bond salesmen," Mr. Gamble said. "I feel sure you will keep on until both Germany and Japan go down in defeat."

He warned that War Bond salesmen this year may encounter apathy from some citizens because they believe victory in Europe is near.

"These citizens do not realize that even after Nazi Germany has surrendered, we will still have a tough job ahead to defeat Japan," he said. "Our fight in the Pacific as well as that in Europe must be paid for by War Bond dollars."

"Indeed because of the tremendous distances in the Pacific even more War Bond dollars will be required for that conflict than for our campaign to defeat Germany."



Ted R. Gamble

"Twelve million young Americans in the armed forces around the globe," Mr. Gamble declared, "are saying to us on the home front: 'We are still fighting. Are you?'"

"Your answer and my answer must be: 'We are.'"

The U. S. Treasury "sincerely appreciates" the support it has received in the past from American citizens of all national and racial backgrounds, the national director said.

"We know," he added, "that we can count on Ahepa War Bond volunteers to carry on until the last G.I. comes home."

**SUPPORT AHEPA'S
WAR SERVICE UNITS**

**THE WAR ARM
OF THE
AHEPA FAMILY**

**Our Next Goal—Another
Hundred Million**

From the Supreme President

TO ALL AHEPANS*

Owing to war conditions, many of you must have had scant opportunity to attend chapter meetings, and otherwise to keep up with the progress and the achievements of our fraternity. This communication has a twofold purpose: (1) to give you an outline of such progress and achievements, subsequent to the Atlanta National Convention, and (2) to familiarize you with plans and projects contemplated for the very near future.

1. Our Order has reached the highest point in membership and income since its very inception. Thus, as of July 1, 1944, the membership in good standing was 20,696; the general receipts were \$113,981.50.
2. For the second successive year, our magazine, THE AHEPAN, has operated at a profit, permitting the payment of a balance due the Home Fund from a loan of long standing in the sum of \$7,000.00.
3. The Sanatorium buildings are leased at an annual income of \$6,000.00 as rent.
4. A building purchased in Washington as an Ahepa Home will eventually provide space for our National Headquarters and already yields a sizable annual income to the Fraternity (estimated at \$9,000.00).

It may not be amiss to say a few words regarding our sales of war bonds. As you know, the Order of Ahepa is an Issuing Agent for the United States Treasury Department, War Bonds Series E. The first quota assigned to us for the period commencing October 23, 1942, to July 1, 1943, was Fifty Million Dollars; the quota for the following fiscal year, namely, from July 1, 1943, to June 1, 1944, was One Hundred Million Dollars. Thanks to the activities of the Ahepa War Service Units, this quota was surpassed; our combined war bond sales for both periods aggregated \$162,012,287.25. In other words, we went over the top by \$12,012,287.25.

This is not the time to single out the Ahepans who have distinguished themselves in the various activities of the Ahepa War Service Units; indeed, they are too numerous to mention. When the war is over and our boys return home, our Fraternity will no doubt prepare a detailed report of what has been accomplished during this emergency.

This brings us to the heroic people of Greece who have given the best and the most in them in the common struggle, both in the battlefield and afterwards—during the days of hunger, of disease, and of oppression under Axis occupation. They are at last free. But as the curtain is raised and the first reports trickle out of their unhappy land, we learn that the sufferings and the sacrifices have been great indeed. The work of relief, reconstruction, and rehabilitation will be tremendous; it has already begun. And as soon as communications are opened, it is more than certain that all of us will be given the opportunity to help either in the form of remittances to our relatives and friends, or through the direct dispatch of food, clothing and medical supplies.

In extending a helping hand to the people of Greece, we must constantly bear in mind that the Ahepa is a non-political organization. Whether as individuals or as an organization, we act as *Americans of Greek descent*. We must do everything we can to help the Greek people in their present plight. But we must never forget that the Greeks take their politics seriously and for us to interfere directly or indirectly in their internal affairs is a breach of duty and a breach of propriety. People who have electrified the world with the olympian message that "it is better to die on your feet than to live on your knees" are more than competent to determine for themselves how they should live or under what system or form of government they

should prosper.

But we can help in more ways than one. Outside our financial assistance and support to the people of Greece, the Ahepa has constituted an agency to be known as the Ahepa Historical Research Bureau. It goes without saying that Greece as a nation needs no propaganda. But the presentation of the facts—historical and economic—is badly needed. An impartial, factual survey of the achievements and the sacrifices of the Greek people will point up what the world owes to them, and also, what is equally as important, what measures must be taken to insure a permanent and just peace in that part of the world.

It goes without saying that the liberation of Greece fills our hearts with joy and happiness. Christ has arisen. Yet the war is by no means over. Our enemies, both in Europe and Asia, are fighting tenaciously until completely overwhelmed. Increasing sacrifices are in store for all our boys and girls in the armed forces, for our Merchant Marine, and for us civilians at home. There must be no relaxation of effort, and vigilance must be intensified. We must carry on with the sale of war bonds and with all other war activities grouped under the Ahepa War Service Units. We must again reach and pass the goal of One Hundred Million Dollars—our quota for the coming year. We must and shall carry on until the last G. I. comes home.

AHEPA EDUCATIONAL AND WELFARE FUND

In order to prepare ourselves to discharge our responsibilities and to meet the exigencies which are likely to arise, we have resolved to establish an *Ahepa Educational and Welfare Fund*. The purpose of this fund will be (a) to subsidize the Ahepa Historical Research Bureau and educational institutions, in general; (b) to give scholarships and fellowships to needy students of both sexes; and (c) to assist orphans and extreme cases of distress, under such rules and regulations as our National Convention, which is scheduled to meet on August 20th, 1945, may ordain and prescribe. (The Convention City will be announced later.)

To make it possible for our great fraternity to keep and maintain its well-earned position of leadership, we need an *Ahepa Educational and Welfare Fund* of:

TWO HUNDRED FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

Brother Ahepans:

Let us again demonstrate to ourselves and to the rest of the world the vitality and the strength of our great Fraternity. Education is a yardstick of accomplishment; welfare is the measure of our brotherhood. Education and Welfare are the hallmarks of the great Order of Ahepa. We shall win the peace through these twins of achievement and of understanding. No one deserves to be free who does not understand freedom. No one can claim to be a useful member of society who does not practice compassion. This is a chance in a lifetime. Shall we miss it?

Write your check to the order of *John F. Davis, Supreme Treasurer, Ahepa Educational and Welfare Fund*, and mail it to the National Headquarters, Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C.

Let each of us give according to his ability.

Let's all stand united for a greater Ahepa.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

GEORGE C. VOURNAS,
Supreme President.

*Excerpts from the Special December Message mailed to every member of the Order.

ORDER OF AHEPA



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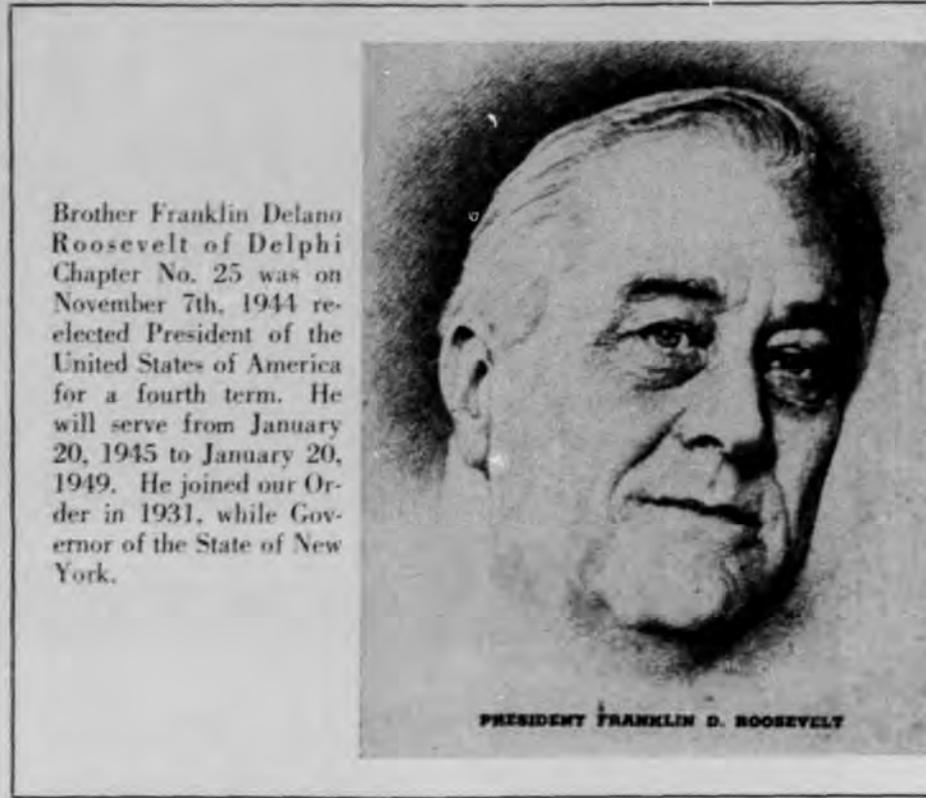
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Brother Franklin Delano Roosevelt of Delphi Chapter No. 25 was on November 7th, 1944 re-elected President of the United States of America for a fourth term. He will serve from January 20, 1945 to January 20, 1949. He joined our Order in 1931, while Governor of the State of New York.

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT



Pte. Pete Stavropoulos and mother Effie

KOKOMO, IND.—Chris is a graduate Purdue University and is now serving with the Army Air Forces somewhere in Hawaii. Nick is serving with the First Army Air Forces as radio operator and runner. Pete, the youngest in the family, is a doughboy and has been in Italy over a year and a half.

whole world.

Received the Presidential Award



Sgt. Alexander H. Caripides

CHICAGO, ILL. — Alex volunteered in 1940 and is now in Europe fighting

the Nazis. For his meritorious conduct in battle, he has received the Presidential Award. He is member of the Lord Byron Chapter No. 11, and the son of Brother and Mrs. Harry E. Caripides. Brother Harry was originally with the Logan Square Chapter No. 260. In 1943, he transferred to the Hercules-Spartan Chapter No. 26. His younger boy, George, is also serving overseas.

N. Y. Ahepa Home Drive

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Delphi Chapter No. 25 has adopted the recommendations of the Finance Committee of the Ahepa Home Committee and appropriated the sum of \$1,500 as its treasury's contribution towards the Ahepa Home Fund. This represents \$10 per member for its 150 members in good standing.

The Upper Manhattan Chapter No. 42 is expected to make a similar contribution. The other three participating chapters, Bronx No. 175, Queensboro No. 97

and Hermes No. 186, will also take action so that by the end of this year the five participating chapters were expected to have an initial fund of \$5,000 to begin their intensive drive for the \$50,000 goal. The concerted drive to reach that goal was to commence right after the holiday season.

Brother Sarkis Sarafian, treasurer of the Upper Manhattan Chapter, made the first personal contribution to the Fund in the amount of \$500. Contributions from other members were to be solicited in large and small amounts. They are to be sent to Brother Aristides Georgiades, treasurer of the Ahepa Home Fund, 139 William Street, New York City.

In the meantime the Real Estate Committee is surveying the New York market for the proper building to house the Ahepa Home. One of the provisions in the resolution is that it be located between 23rd and 59th Streets on the West Side of the city. From reports reaching us from New York we learn that the brothers are working hard on the proj-

ect and hope to hold *ta engenia* some time in 1945. More power to them!

Our New Executive Secretary

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brother Arthur H. Lalos is the new Executive Secretary of the Order of Ahepa since October, 1944, when he succeeded the late Dr. Johannides. He is steeped in Ahepa lore: President of Daniel Webster Chapter No. 33 of the Sons of Pericles of Worcester, Mass.; member and Secretary of George Jarvis Chapter No. 80; District Secretary, Lieutenant District Governor and District Governor as well as District Advisor of the Sons of Pericles of Bay State District No. 8; delegate to four national conventions. He came to National Headquarters in April 1942 to become Executive Secretary of the Sons of Pericles, and following the Atlanta National Convention of 1942, which consolidated the offices of the Sons of Pericles and the Maids of Athens, was placed in charge of both Junior Orders.

Brother Lalos has attended Clark University and Springfield College, graduating from the latter in 1933 with a BS degree. He specialized in group work and administration of social agencies. He has the background, the training and the experience for his exacting duties. Our heartiest congratulations and best wishes.

**CLOTHING YOU DO NOT NEED
WILL SAVE LIVES IN GREECE**

Daughter of Supreme Secretary Baptized

ASTORIA, NEW YORK—The baby daughter of our Supreme Secretary and Mrs. Stephen S. Scopas was baptized on Saturday, November 25, 1944, at St. Demetrios Church in Astoria, Long Island. She was named Pamela and Past Supreme President Brother Dean Alfange was the Koumbaros. After the ceremony, a reception was held at the home of the lucky parents. Na tous zisi.

The Indefatigable Evzone



Congratulations!

DENVER, COLO.—Brother Panayes G. Dikeou, member of the Denver Chapter No. 145, and district secretary of the Rocky Mountain District No. 17-19, was the recipient of two honors recently. He won a membership drive contest for the Denver Chamber of Commerce by personally enrolling 32 new members. Upon being awarded the top prize, Brother Panayes spoke extemporaneously on the privileges and duties of a citizen in a democracy—a most timely subject these difficult days.

Brother Dikeou was also awarded a life membership in the El Jebel Temple of the Shriners of Denver as first prize for being highest among 1,800 participants in last fall's membership drive for the Temple, and received a \$50 war bond as first prize for high captaincy among 100 captains in the contest.

We rejoice at these honors bestowed upon Brother Dikeou, who came to this country 23 years ago and has made himself a leading businessman of Denver.

He has served the Denver Chapter five terms as president and has established an outstanding record in the sale of war bonds. An example we may well emulate. He is pictured above being congratulated by Potentate McCusker.

The Army and the Navy



Cadet Andreas Allis



Pfc. George Allis

MERIDEN, CONN.—George joined the armed forces in 1942, while attending Rider College, Trenton, N. J. Accepted to an OCS, he was sent to Ohio State University to study engineering. Before completion of his studies, he was shipped overseas and is now reported wounded somewhere in Germany. His younger brother, Andreas, entered the Navy Air Corps in 1943 and trained at Swarthmore College. He is now attending Radio School at Bainbridge, Md. They are sons of Brother and Mrs. Eugene Allis or Alevizos. Brother Eugene is a member of Archimedes Chapter No. 126.

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His 50th Combat Mission



T/Sgt. John J. Faklis

CHICAGO, ILL.—Technical Sergeant John J. Faklis, engineer-gunner on a B-17 flying fortress operating from an advanced 15th AAF base in Italy, has received three oak leaf clusters to his air medal "for meritorious service and achievement in aerial flight." He had flown his 50th combat mission over Germany, Rumania, Hungary and Yugoslavia.

Sgt. Faklis is a member of a flying fortress group in Italy which recently was awarded a War Department citation "in recognition of one of the outstanding bombing missions of the war." Without fighter escort, which was scattered by adverse weather en route, 26 flying fortresses of the group reached Memmingen airdrome, Germany, on July 18, 1944, dropped their bombs and accounted for 65 enemy planes of the 200 attacking. Fourteen of the bombers with 143 crewmen were lost.

Sgt. Faklis was a crew member of one of the flying fortresses from a 15th AAF base in Italy that flew the first shuttle bombing mission to Russia on June 2, 1944, "and was greatly impressed by the warm reception given the American fliers." He is shown above being presented the Air Medal by Col. Paul L. Barton, Group Commander, at a recent presentation ceremony. He entered the Air Corps in 1940, was stationed in the Panama Canal Zone for 2 years and attended Gunnery School at Tyndall Field, Florida.

Sgt. Faklis is the son of Brother and Mrs. James J. Faklis of Woodlawn Chapter No. 93. His brother George of the Chicago Chapter No. 46 is serving as medical technician at the Norfolk, Virginia, Naval Hospital. Another brother, Michael, also of the Chicago Chapter No. 46, is with the Military Police Detachment at Hereford, Texas. Finally, a younger brother, Nicholas, is in boot training at Great Lakes, Illinois.

To Sgt. Faklis and his family go our

congratulations and best wishes for a speedy return to his violin and the Chicago Music College, where he majored on the violin and was a violinist with the Chicago Music College Symphony Orchestra.

Business and Pleasure

HUNTINGTON, W. VA.—On November 21, 1944, the Diogenes Chapter No. 307 observed its seventh anniversary along with the liberation of Greece. The Daughters of Penelope Chapter No. 97, under the capable guidance of its President, Mrs. M. A. Fotos, entertained and served 120 guests, members and their families. As the occasion coincided with the first day of the 6th War Loan Drive, "a total of \$10,000.00 in War Bonds was sold or pledged by the Ahepans present," writes us brother R. A. Karres, Secretary of the Diogenes Chapter. Business combined with pleasure! Congratulations.

Three Sons and a Mother



1st Lt. Chris Stavropoulos



S/Sgt. Nick Stavropoulos



Pst. Pete Stavropoulos and mother Effie

KOKOMO, IND.—Chris is a graduate of Purdue University and is now serving with the Army Air Forces somewhere in Hawaii. Nick is serving with the First Army Air Forces as radio operator and gunner. Pete, the youngest in the family, is a doughboy and has been in Italy for over a year and a half.

All three boys are the pride and joy of Brother Mike and Sister Effie Stavropoulos. Brother Mike is member of the Kokomo Chapter No. 227, and Sister Effie is member of the Daughters of Penelope Aia Chapter No. 99. What a reunion when all five get together again! Let's hope it will be soon.

Report from Texarkana

TEXARKANA, TEX.—Ahepans of this city, members of Texarkana Chapter No. 329, celebrated March 25th by buying an extra war bond. To further the war effort, they inserted a large paid advertisement in the *Texarkana News*, asking all Americans of Greek descent to show their gratitude for the part that America played in securing Greek Independence, by buying an extra bond in observance of Greek Independence Day. The names of the members of the chapter were included in the advertisement, with the words "We believe that the best way to voice our sentiments to America is by buying an extra war bond. This we have done and have urged all our friends and acquaintances to do the same."

IF YOU THINK THAT WE AREN'T DOING WELL AND YOU HAVE BETTER IDEAS, LET'S HAVE THEM. "THE AHEPAN" IS PART OF THE ORDER, IS PART OF YOU. GIVE THE EDITOR THE BENEFIT OF YOUR ADVICE, BUT BUY A BOND FIRST!

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AHEPA AUXILIARIES

SONS OF PERICLES



Junior Order of Ahepa

Three Sons in a Row

MUNCIE, IND.—Pictured here are the three sons of Mr. and Mrs. John Printzos. Sam entered the service in 1942 and is now serving with an engineers' regiment in Patton's Third Army. Ted joined in 1943 and is now recuperating in an American hospital in England as a result of wounds received in the battle of St. Lo. Connie also joined in 1943, served in North Africa and is at present somewhere in Italy.

Sam and Ted are members of the Anderson-Muncie Chapter, No. 184; their father is member of the Muncie Chapter No. 210, Order of Ahepa; their mother is member of the Daughters of Penelope Megara Chapter, No. 113. Quite an Ahepan family! Congratulations.



Pfc. Sam Printzos



Pfc. Ted Printzos



Pfc. Connie Printzos

Boys and Girls Have an Enjoyable Evening

ALBANY, N. Y.—On Sunday, November 5, 1944, the Phocion Chapter No. 44 gave a dance for all boys and girls over the age of 14 at the Saint Sophia Greek Church hall. The decorations were prepared and fixed by Brothers George J. Pipentacos, Spiro Takes, George Karides, Triffon Athan and Gus Matthews; the hall was decorated with Greek and American flags and with the orange and blue colors of the Sons of Pericles; refreshments were prepared by Brothers George J. Pipentacos and Spiro

Takes at the expense of the chapter.

The dance to Greek and American recorded music was concluded at 11:30 p.m. with the drawing of a raffle. The first number drawn went to the chapter for a \$25.00 War Bond; the second number went to Mr. Lazarou of Amsterdam, New York, with \$10.00 in War Stamps; and the third number went to Mr. Akullian of Albany, New York, with \$5.00 in War Stamps. "On the whole, it was a very enjoyable evening and members of the Lord Byron Chapter No. 140 of the Order of Ahepa, who attended, congratulated our committee," concludes George John Pipentacos, Secretary.

NOTICE TO ALL AHEPANS

Re: AHEPA HISTORICAL RESEARCH BUREAU

This Bureau was created to serve as an impartial, factual survey of the achievements and sacrifices of the Greek people. It will point out what the world owes to them and what measures must be taken to insure a permanent and just peace in Europe. You will greatly lighten the burden of the Bureau in presenting these facts—historical, cultural and economic—by being constantly on the alert as to any publication, friendly or adverse, in connection with Greece—her struggle in the past, her present plight, her territorial and other claims. Give us the information or, better still, clip the article and mail it to us. The job of the Bureau, as you undoubtedly realize, is tremendous. It is not a job for one or two people. Every Ahepan must willingly and enthusiastically enlist his services for the success of the Bureau.

Be on the alert. If you hear any broadcast, if you read any paper, if you come across anything which deals, favorably or adversely, with Greece and her people, let us know. Thus you do your part. We will do the rest.

The GI Bill

(Continued from page 17)

fellow-citizens in the basic principles of civic leadership and in world organization. The cost of this program may appear large. Yet even if one million of our servicemen and servicewomen are found eligible to better themselves through education, total expenditure would be but the cost of the war for only two days.

The meaning of veteran aid programs is simply the payment of "a draft of honor." In the words of President Roosevelt in signing the Servicemen's Readjustment Act: "It gives emphatic notice to the men and women in our armed forces that the American people do not intend to let them down." Our brothers and sisters may well study these provisions of the law and in due course help their returning veterans to avail themselves of this golden opportunity for further education and training.

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A Grand Wedding

TACOMA, WASH.—On October 8, 1944, a grand wedding took place at St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church in Tacoma. Tech. Sergeant John C. Tsapralis of the Army Medical Corps married Miss Joanna Manousos, for the last six years District Secretary of District No. 22 of the Maids of Athens. She was given in marriage by her brother, Angelo J. Manousos of Olympic Chapter No. 178, past District Governor of District No. 22. Rev. C. Statheron of Tacoma and Rev. H. Gavalas of Seattle officiated and about 500 guests attended. Spiro J. Kalivas, the bride's brother-in-law, was best man. They all adjourned to the Crystal Ballroom of the Winthrop Hotel of Tacoma.

The bride attended Pacific Lutheran College and did post graduate work at the University of Washington. Sgt. Tsapralis was attending medical school before induction. He studied at the University of Athens in Greece and the University of San Francisco.

Combined Dance

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Aphrodite Chapter No. 7 gave in November a combined dance with Ahepa Brooklyn Chapter No. 41. The Maids were in complete charge of the entertainment for the evening so rehearsals left little time for anything else. The affair proved a great success. We were informed by Worthy Maid Lydia Kyriakakis and Secretary Stella Katsafouros that this Chapter has the largest active membership in Empire District No. 6. Na ta hiliassoun!

New Chapter Organized

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—On October 22, 1944, a chapter of the Maids of Athens was organized in Cambridge, Mass., under the sponsorship of Brookline's Samuel Gridley Howe Chapter No. 38, Order of Ahepa. The initiation ceremony for 12 members was conducted by the Degree Team of Elpis Chapter No. 11, of Lynn, Mass. Elected as officers were: Helen Darviris, Worthy Maid; Agnes Piandes, Loyal Maid; Catherine Boudouris, Secretary; Christine Darviris, Treasurer; Helen Dumas, Delphis; Christine Stefanakis, Phylax; Despina Lydotes, Messenger; Angela Sgouros,

Sentinel, and Angelina Dumas, Muse. More applicants are awaiting initiation.

District Secretary of Bay State District No. 8, Urania Caragianis, reports that the new chapter will eventually become one of the outstanding units of the Order. Its successful organization is largely due to the untiring efforts of District Advisor Peter S. Karagianis. The Maids are fortunate in having such an enthusiastic Ahepan in their midst. We are looking forward to grander things from Cambridge—the seat of dear old Harvard.

A Bulletin For the Boys In Service

WORCESTER, MASS.—Lord Byron Chapter No. 70 has taken the initiative in the publication of a Bulletin for the Worcester Ahepa War Service Units. The first issue is a special Christmas edition with a special cover designed by Joyce Andreopolis.

The Bulletin is mailed regularly to all the boys from Worcester now in the Service, numbering over 200. It is financed by George Jarvis Chapter No. 80, Order of Ahepa. Assisting the Maids in this project are Daniel Webster Chapter No. 33 of the Sons of Pericles, and Theano Chapter No. 122 of the Daughters of Penelope. A very admirable idea how to keep our boys here and overseas posted on what we are doing back home.

The Maids in a Musical

WHEELING, W. VA.—Iris Chapter No. 26 presented a Musical Variety Show, written and directed by Angela Karageorge, District Secretary of Power District No. 4, at the Wheeling High School Auditorium on November 17, 1944. It was a musical full of songs, dances, gay costumes and beautiful (sic) girls. In addition, members of the chapter are very active in Red Cross work (rolling bandages), in War Bond Drives (assisting the local Ahepa Chapter), in Greek War Relief projects and in the Community Chest Fund. They have provided District No. 4 with two officers: Anne Kartsmas as District Governor and Angela Karageorge as District Secretary.

The Chapter has operated during 1944 under the able leadership of Sylvia Litis, as Worthy Maid; Virginia Daniel,

as Secretary, and Helen Kalander, as Treasurer. Maids Elsie Zaphyr, Virginia Mamakos, Delores Garderas, Georgia Avgerenos, Esther Matzaris, Evangelina Nicholas and Helen Kalander, the News Editor, comprise the other officers of the chapter. Chairman of the Advisory Board is Mrs. Louis Mamakos, with Mrs. John Nicholas and Mrs. Alex Hadjis, as members.

Good News from Chicago

DISTRICT NO. 13.—District Governor Pauline Fanuris writes that two new chapters of the Maids are about to be organized in Chicago under the sponsorship of Pullman Chapter No. 205 and Garfield Chapter No. 203, Order of Ahepa. The city of Chicago has already three active chapters: Jacma (Jane Adams) Chapter No. 40; Delphi Chapter No. 78, and Elysium Chapter No. 81.

The other members of the Blue Ribbon District Lodge are: Elli Troy, Lieutenant District Governor and Andrea Constan, District Secretary-Treasurer.

Other News

ENGAGEMENTS

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.—Miss Catherine Vlamides, President of the Fort Worth Chapter No. 75, and daughter of Reverend and Mrs. Vlamides, to Pfc. Bill Cozanites, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cozanites of Philadelphia, graduate of the Army Air Forces Gunnery School at Harlingen, now stationed at Tonopah, Nevada.

Also, Miss Eva Heras, Secretary of the Fort Worth Chapter No. 75, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Heras, to Sgt. George Caglagis, son of Brother and Mrs. Gus Caglagis, now stationed at Florence Army Air Field, S. C.

IF YOU DON'T RECEIVE "THE AHEPAN" REGULARLY, TELL THE SECRETARY OF YOUR CHAPTER. OR, BETTER STILL, SEND US A CARD. WE'LL DO THE REST. BUT BUY A BOND FIRST!

DAUGHTERS OF PENELOPE



Ahepa Senior Ladies Auxiliary

Champion Seller of War Bonds for Des Moines

DES MOINES, IOWA. — Sister Ethel Avgerinos, president of Zeus Chapter, No. 38, Daughters of Penelope, was the champion bond seller of the Fifth War Loan in this city and Polk County, having sold \$67,000 in E bonds and \$501,000 in G bonds. Employed in the tea room at Younger Brothers Department Store, Sister Avgerinos sold bonds before and after store hours, as well as during odd moments while at work. Her mother, Mrs. Nick Avgerinos, was a leading bond seller in the Third War Loan, with \$55,000 to her credit. For leading her team, Miss Avgerinos was awarded \$125 in War Bonds by her employers, was honored at a Shrine auditorium program, and at the Governor's Luncheon.

The Typical American City

MUNCIE, IND.—This city of 55,000 people was in 1925 called the "typical American City," following a sociological survey by the Lynds of Columbia University. Ever since, Muncie has been the "guinea pig" to a host of writers, the latest ones writing in *Harpers*, the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, and the *Woman's Day*.

The citizens of Muncie and other competent observers know that a small magnetic group of Americans of Greek descent are doing their part in forwarding our war effort. Typical of such observations is an editorial in the *Muncie Evening Press* of November 4, 1944 by its editor, Wilbur E. Sutton, who wrote: "In Muncie is a chapter of the Order of Ahepa, composed of people of Greek ancestry with a membership of 49, of whom 26 live in Muncie. These 26 Ahepans thus far have bought \$243,000 in bonds, or an average of \$9,854 apiece. They have topped all of the list in Indiana, although there are other larger chapters. While we are passing around medals, maybe it would be appropriate to award one to the Muncie Chapter. And do you know of any other Muncie group of similar size that even has approached this one in bond buying?"

The Muncie Chapter No. 210 is ably assisted by the Daughters of Penelope, Megara Chapter No. 113, organized two years ago. Several days a week its members devote many hours rolling hand-ages for the American Red Cross. They have collected, labeled, boxed and shipped thousands of pieces of clothing

for the Greek War Relief. "Isn't packing twenty-five boxes a record for seven Greek Families of Muncie?" asks our correspondent, the untiring Chapter Secretary, Ruby Livieratos. It most certainly is! And we hasten to give recognition to these small communities, which are doing just as much as groups in metropolitan areas, by quoting the noted correspondent, Robert St. John, who said over NBC on November 4,

1944: "If Muncie is 'The Typical American City,' thank God! If Muncie is—there's hope for America, hope for the world, and hope for tomorrow." We feel proud to know that in Muncie, the Middletown of America at war, there are good Ahepans and Penelopes doing credit to our Order, to our heritage and to our nation. We are sure that others elsewhere are emulating our Muncie brothers and sisters.

Grecian Smiles En Masse



The officers and members of Cynthia Chapter No. 110. Their names were given in the January-February, 1944, issue of THE AHEPAN on page 28.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Cynthia Chapter No. 110 enjoys the enviable distinction of being the first chapter to be organized in the campaign to establish Senior Ladies' Auxiliaries parallel to each Ahepa chapter throughout the country. It was sponsored and organized through the efforts of the St. Louis Chapter No. 53 on October 12, 1943, with a charter membership of sixty-four. Long before that, many of its present members were very active in the Ahepa War Service Units. Today an ever increasing number is taking part in these activities.

The chapter has since had several social functions. On Nov. 9, 1944, the St. Louis Chapter No. 53 celebrated its 20th anniversary and had as its guests the members of the Cynthia Chapter,

which at the same time celebrated its first anniversary. The dinner prepared and served in the church hall was attended by 250 sisters and brothers and many Ahepa dignitaries, including Supreme Governor Frank E. Pofanti, Governor of the 13th District Nicholas C. Giovan, and Lieutenant Governor of the 13th District S. James Seves.

The chapter has now attained a membership of 104 in good standing and gives promise of reaching much higher levels as applications continue to be received at every meeting. "Truly we are grateful that Ahepa made such an urgent request last year for the formation of new chapters of the Daughters and so brought about the existence of our chapter," writes us President Sister Lula Leontsinis.

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Membership Rolls On

RICHMOND, VA. — The Richmond Penelopes of Antikleia Chapter No. 68 have shown great enthusiasm in the enrollment of new members. Both officers and members have reorganized the club and are doing splendid work. New applications are coming in at every meeting. The total membership has now reached forty-one. Every month a social party is given for Greek-American servicemen, with a complete Greek atmosphere. The men in uniform attending these gatherings are ever increasing and a swell time is had by all. President Christine Roupas heads all the committees.

At a recent social, a \$25.00 War Bond was raffled. The proceeds went to the McGuire General Hospital Telephone Fund of Richmond. "In addition," reports Secretary Ethel C. George, "we are quite active in various phases of the war effort such as: Bond Selling, Red Cross Work, Community Fund, and other essential war work." Keep up the good work, girls, until the last G. I. Evzone comes home.

News of the Chapters

DISTRICT LODGE NO. 7.—Recently elected officers are Katherine Lallos, Governor; Eugenia Pournaris, Lieutenant-Governor; Georgia Lallos, Secretary-Treasurer; and Effie Golusis, Marshal. They were installed by Supreme Vice-President Charles Davis Kotsilibas at a joint installation of the Daughters of Penelope and their brothers at the District Convention held on June 4, 1944 in Norwich, Connecticut.

DISTRICT LODGE NO. 13.—On November 11, 1944, the four combined Chicago Chapters of Hellas, No. 9; Homer, No. 98; Laodamas No. 114, and Danae, No. 121 sponsored a banquet in honor of their District Lodge. A most successful affair, and the first of its kind to be held in the district. It was attended by more than 300 brothers and sisters. Thanks and congratulations to the great organizer District Governor, Miss Poppy Paleologos.

DISTRICT LODGE NO. 16.—Recently elected officers are Mrs. Sara G. Angelos, Governor; Mrs. Pepitsa Arnos, Lieutenant-Governor; Mrs. Mary G. Pappas, Secretary-Treasurer; and Miss Mary Kleamenakis, Marshal.

BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK.—The members of the Athens Chapter No. 39 have been busily engaged in getting Christmas boxes to the boys in the service both here and overseas, writes Secretary Helen Markatos. Congratulations.

MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.—The Priam Chapter No. 76 sent Easter packages to our servicemen, sponsored a Mother's Day dance in cooperation with the Archimedes Chapter No. 126, made donations to the Red Cross, rolled bandages and helped in the Ahepa War Bond Drives. They also collected clothing for the Greek War Relief and put them in good condition.

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.—The Althea Chapter No. 112 sponsored a dance for our servicemen and made donations to the Red Cross. Several

members gave to the Blood Bank and also helped in the Ahepa War Bond Drives.

New Chapters: Chicago, Illinois No. 121, organized by the North Shore Chapter No. 94.

Worcester, Massachusetts No. 122, organized by the George Jarvis Chapter No. 80.

Detroit, Michigan No. 123, organized by District Governor of the Daughters of Penelope of the 10th District, Mrs. Alma State, and the Alpha Chapter No. 40.



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Greek War Relief

(Continued from page 14)

outlay of about \$3,000,000 to provide for some 200 health centers in Greece and would have to spend between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000 a year for their maintenance.

According to the national president of the GWRA, Mr. Skouras, however, "the health centers will require about \$5,000,000 for the first year and after that about \$2,000,000 a year for maintenance. We will need an additional \$1,500,000 a year for the balance of the plans, with the exception of the feeding of the children in schools. That will amount to millions, when you take into consideration that if you have to spend 5c a day for each child (which is impossible) that will amount to 10 million dollars, and if you spend 10c a day that will be about 20 millions." These figures show clearly that the task contemplated by the GWRA is of frightening magnitude.

Suggested Expansion.—In this connection, the Committee sees fit to consider a point that has not yet been brought up; namely, the advisability of having the GWRA carry out this program rather than any other social or

medical agency which would have to be especially created for the purpose. Its report states: "The Association is peculiarly fitted to perform this service because for some time relief to Greece will be regulated by government agencies and the President's War Relief Control Board policy is to coordinate all relief through one recognized agency. The Association has the confidence and respect of these agencies and is in a position to secure their full cooperation. It has already presented the Health Center plan to UNRRA and has been assured the full cooperation and support of this organization. During the operation of UNRRA in Greece, private organizations must coordinate their efforts with its plans. The Greek War Relief Association has also enlisted the interest and cooperation of fourteen private American agencies intending to engage in relief work in Greece."

This statement, and several others in the report, tend to emphasize the belief that the GWRA should be given the task of rehabilitating Greece. Evidently, such statements are made in anticipation of someone questioning the validity of the GWRA's claim as the best qualified agency to do the work contemplated. But more about that later.

The rest of the program.—In addition

to the health centers, the Committee proposes to supplement their work with mobile clinics or ambulances as a means of furnishing health and sanitation service by transportation to and from the health centers wherever these are now, or will be made, available in Greece. Thus, nearby towns and villages lacking centers of their own will be covered.

The immediate health of the children is taken care of through the creation of canteen facilities where pupils may have free milk and at least one hot lunch a day. In the important matter of the rehabilitation of wounded and disabled (a problem the Planning Committee justly stresses), "the Greek War Relief Association should aid powerfully in this project by engaging trained personnel and supplying the necessary material and financial assistance."

Finally, two other suggestions are made. One is designed to supplement the aid to be given by UNRRA through a scheme whereby extra food supplies in the form of food packages containing specially selected items will be distributed to the people of Greece to add to their regular diet. The other is the foster parents plan, so successfully used in other countries. Under this plan, individuals and groups in this country would undertake to support and educate

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one or more children in Greece. The cost would vary between \$100.00 and \$150.00 per year, per child. The child will not be separated from the members of its family (if such survive), its friends or its surroundings. It would enable families of limited income to give their children advantages they cannot otherwise afford.

The composition of the GWRA.—To recapitulate: the program contemplated by the Planning Committee of the Greek War Relief Association emphasizes the following services (in parenthesis is the type of service to be rendered): health centers and mobile clinics or ambulances (medical); canteens for children (social work); rehabilitation of war-disabled (medical and social work); food package service (philanthropic), and foster parents (social work and philanthropic).

With the exception of the food package scheme, it is clear that every task involves a considerable degree of medical and sociological knowledge and experience. To answer a question put earlier: "can the Greek War Relief Association do the job?" we must look into the present composition of the GWRA. Aside from the honorary officers, the executive committee comprises the Head of the Greek Orthodox Church, a lawyer, a businessman, a theater man, a banker,

an investment banker and an archaeologist. In addition, the Executive Committee includes a banker, a businessman, an importer, a cigarette manufacturer, a hotel owner, and the Honorary National Chairman, who, according to "Who's Who," is a capitalist. In other words, the Greek War Relief Association has no representatives of the medical profession and none of social work—the chief architects and executives of its post-war rehabilitation plans—with the singular exception of Dr. George Papanicolaou listed as associate member of the Planning Committee with no other executive or advisory capacity. This is no reflection upon the ability or willingness of the present members of the Association to grasp the problems involved in rehabilitation or to render valuable services to post-war Greece. It must be admitted, however, that lawyers and business people may be enthusiastic men of good will eager to engage in philanthropic and social work. They cannot, however, master overnight the intricacies of medicine and social work, nor would anyone expect them to do so.

The dilemma.—We are, thus brought to the delicate question of what can be done to rectify this paradox or defect. It has been suggested (a) that the Association be expanded to include among

its executive officers experts in the fields mentioned so as to meet the new requirements; or (b) that its present charter be terminated as soon as emergency needs for relief have been satisfied and a new organization be created from the ground up to help solve the new and complex problems facing the Greek people as outlined above.

Which shall it be? Before we are ready to cast our vote for this or that plan, we must consider the following pertinent questions: *One*, how did the Greek War Relief Association originate and what was its primary purpose? *Two*, how are its officers selected or appointed and what are their checks and balances? *Three*, how efficient and how effective has its operation been in administering relief, in managing funds and in handling fund-raising activities? *Four*, if and to what extent its present composition enjoys the confidence of Americans of Greek descent, who are its critics and who its supporters?

When these questions are answered, the reader of this article and others to follow should be able to form his own judgment—a judgment based not on guesswork, not on personal likes or dislikes for groups or for individuals, but on the merits of the case.

(To be continued)

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The New Year

We are leaving the year of 1944 behind. We are entering upon a new period of decisions and achievements. We have reasons to mourn the passing of the old; we have hopes with which to greet the new.

The misunderstanding that threatened to disrupt the orderly life of our great organization is happily a matter of the past. This is neither the place nor the time to argue the merits of the case. The coming convention will thrash it out and in its collective wisdom will find the

proper solution. Impatience gave way to confidence; quarrels to brotherly love.

The passing away of our beloved brother Johannides has proven an irreparable loss. He was endowed with a sterling character and possessed a rich experience. Those of us who must follow in his footsteps are conscious of the responsibility. We have undertaken the task hopeful for sympathy and eager for understanding.

Finally, the Nazi occupation of Greece is at an end. Her much-tried people are free again. Their immediate problem is relief, reconstruction, and rehabilitation.

Alone they will fail. They need and deserve all the help they can get to climb the tortuous road ahead of them. Those claiming Hellas as the land of their origin have a duty. We have done it before. We shall do it again.

Thus the new year finds us with work to do. We can ill-afford to be optimistic or complacent. Standing on the threshold of the new year, we hear the clarion-call for new decisions and new achievements. Let us, humbly but resolutely, bid the old year goodby and welcome the new. May it bring Peace and Goodwill on Earth!

America Marches Forward

December 7th, 1944 marked the third anniversary of Japan's day of infamy and of United States' day of resolution. Three years ago the Axis Powers acted shrewdly but not wisely. Our friends were fighting for survival as free nations. The war was being fought far away from our shores. But this temporary advantage of our enemies in catching our country unprepared lacked both wisdom and understanding. The lack of wisdom lay in their erroneous belief that our democracy could not act with speed and determination; the lack of understanding was rooted in their wishful thinking that we were divided among ourselves.

We can take a solemn pride in what has been achieved. Our avenging pressure has been felt by both aggressors in the Orient and in Europe. They stand with their backs against crumbling walls. We have carried the Pacific battle from the jungles of Guadalcanal to Leyte and over Japan. Our victorious armies have liberated North Africa, the Mediterranean, Greece, nearly all of France and Belgium, a good portion of the Netherlands, and are now fighting the Germans on their own soil. We have proved the resources and the will to fight of our great democracy at a stupendous cost to ourselves and to our many allies. America's battle casualties, as of December 7, 1944, stood at 552,018. Of this total, 121,363 were killed, 301,568

wounded, 68,353 missing and 60,734 were prisoners.

These are sobering figures. They will certainly continue to increase until our enemies are crushed. They will try our nation's soul. But we are taking part in a great world struggle—the greatest that history has ever recorded—for liberty. We must win it as soon as possible. We must also strive to achieve post-war settlements. They will be final, if they are just. A durable peace must succeed the chaos of our partially destroyed civilization. To attain it, we still have a hard road to travel and its length no one can foresee. Patience, wisdom and courage in the days to come will see us through our present sorrow and misery to a better future.

The Case of Greece

War-ravaged Greece and her people had hardly been liberated before a crisis out of all proportions to the underlying causes hit them like a tornado. Political divisions smoldering under the Axis occupation came into the open. They were fanned by seeds of disunion deviously sown by the departing Nazis; they were accentuated by an economic problem unprecedented in its severity and catastrophic in its effects; they were further intensified by the intervention, for law and order, to be sure, of the military authorities of one of our Allies, Great Britain. This crisis in Greece stems directly from the fact that somewhere a deal was made by

which Europe was divided into spheres of influence. Greece, it seems, has been given to the British, with the rest of the Balkans comprising a No Man's Land now under Russian influence.

With this in mind, much that has taken place can be explained and a proper perspective can be focused on the clashes between underground forces, on the one hand, and government forces, augmented by British troops, on the other. That these clashes would disturb us and tend to divide us is only natural. But such divisions must be avoided by all means. We Americans of Greek descent cannot afford, nay, have no right, to take sides in the internal affairs of the Greek people. The conflict

of ideologies in Greece must be resolved by her people alone.

Nonetheless, we cannot remain indifferent to the game of power politics as currently played in the Mediterranean. Particularly in the Balkans, this game of power politics has traditionally played havoc with the best interests of the peoples concerned. We should insist that liberated countries be allowed to decide how they wish to be governed without outside intervention. Greece has suffered enough. She must be let alone to work out her problems as best as she can. That much we Americans of Greek descent have a duty to contribute toward the welfare of the land we claim as our country of origin.