

ORDER OF AHEPA

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ORDER OF AHEPA

**The Ahepan
Magazine**

**January - February
1945**

**Volume XIX
Number 1**

The **AHEPAN**



In This Issue

THE FRONT COVER: "Our Navy" shows power in procession. Mighty battleships of the Seventh Fleet of the United States Navy move in formation into Lingayen Gulf, Philippine Islands, as they head for "battle stations" in the terrific fusillade which preceded the landing of United States forces on Luzon. The battleship still constitutes the mighty arm of our large naval forces. It delivers a powerful punch when needed. (Official U. S. Navy Photograph.)



OF OUR CONTRIBUTORS:



Warren E. Blake

Warren E. Blake (GREEK POETRY IN AMERICA, on page 34) is Professor of Greek at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Professor Blake has lived in Greece for a number of years. He was attached to the American School of Archaeological Studies in Athens. He speaks and writes Greek fluently and is a sincere and true friend of the Greek people. He has translated into English the "Hymn of the Greek Andartes," which we published in THE AHEPAN of May-June, 1944, on page 12. We take pleasure in reprinting it here:

*Loud the thunder from Olympus; bright Giona's lightning flame:
Agrapha rolls back the echoes, midst the quaking of the Main!
"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 cringing; 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,
Prophecy by their triumph peace and freedom for our land.
Great our day of Resurrection with the bells of Eastertide!
Tell to all our new Salvation, won by those who fought and died!*

R. H. Markham (THE LAND OF THE COMMON MAN, on page 12) is a staff writer of *The Christian Science Monitor*. He has intimate knowledge of the Balkans and the Balkan people. He first went there as a missionary and then stayed on as special news correspondent. He has written many books, of which one is titled "Bulgaria." Until recently he was Deputy Director for Europe in the Office of War Information, from which he resigned to devote his time exclusively to writing.

Foster Williams (THE STORY OF HELENE VAGLIANO, on page 20) is a well-known New York radio commentator. He acts as the narrator in "People to Remember," a weekly series over Station WINS of New York, every Sunday, from 10:15 to 10:30 p.m. The purpose of this series is to bring news of the heroic deeds of individuals from all the United Nations where concerted efforts are winning the victory and ultimately the peace. The series is sponsored by the Skouras Theatres War Effort Department of New York, N. Y.

The **AHEPAN**

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THE ORDER OF AHEPA
PUBLISHER

Officers of the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa: GEORGE C. VOURNAS, Supreme President; CHARLES DAVIS KOTSIKIAS, Supreme Vice-President; STEPHEN S. SCOPAS, Supreme Secretary; JOHN P. DAVIS, Supreme Treasurer; LEO J. LAMBERSON, Supreme Counsellor; TOM SEMOS, Supreme Governor; FRANK E. POPASTI, Supreme Governor; A. H. LALOS, Executive Secretary.

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From The— EDITOR'S DESK

Greek War Relief

Almost without a single exception there is no city or town throughout the United States and Canada where the Greek War Relief Association is not represented by *Ahepans, Daughters of Penelope* and *Maids of Athens*. These enthusiastic and patriotic Americans take time out from their busy lives to attend to bond sales, blood donating, Red Cross campaigns, and, last but not least, Greek War Relief activities. They are recently engaged in a clothing drive that will net millions of garments for the long-suffering people of Greece.

We are indeed glad to be able to include in this issue a special appeal for this drive (SIX MILLION GARMENTS FOR GREECE, on page 22). The author of this article, Margaret Thompson, when we first offered the Greek War Relief Association our columns, wrote us as follows:

"We are delighted that you plan to give so much publicity to our clothing drive. It will be of invaluable assistance and we are most grateful to you. Indeed, we are very happy to know that it will be published in THE AHEPAN—a magazine as widely read as yours. For, as you point out, our local committees throughout the country include many members of the Order of Ahepa, and this will give us an opportunity of telling them how much we appreciate the remarkable work they have done and are doing."

We are glad to hear that our efforts are appreciated. We are doing what any person would do to alleviate the sufferings of a gallant people.

Similarity is Coincidental

We were in receipt of a communication from Brother Pete Lezos, District Treasurer of District Lodge No. 1, Montgomery, Ala., concerning our last issue's front cover. We are printing this letter below



The Liberators

in order to forestall any further inquiries. For we have no way of knowing where the

picture was taken or who the persons were:

"On the cover of the last issue of THE AHEPAN a priest was pictured riding a pony. We have a brother Ahepan here in Montgomery that believes that priest may be his brother.

"If it is possible to inform me as to the priest's name and where he is from, I shall greatly appreciate it."

Young Lady of Promise

We take pleasure in introducing to the readers of THE AHEPAN a young lady from Chicago—Miss Helen Kontos. Her story (. . . AND PROUD OF IT, on page 16) is full of human interest. With her permission, we hope, we are giving her letter publicity, for what she had to tell us about herself—modestly, we assure you—impressed us infinitely more:

"I'm finding it very difficult to say anything about myself. Upon reading your letter asking me to make a few personal comments I felt rather stifled. It reminds me of my friends who say to me, when they learn that I am studying Portuguese, 'Oh, do say something!' The demand all but silences me.

"Now, kaleidoscopic fashion, I graduated at 17 from high school as vice-president of my class. Was awarded three scholarships, but that was in 1939 and both my parents were working. Somehow, I couldn't see myself gadding about on a campus and absorbing culture while my mother was hard at work. So, instead I took a job and went to Northwestern night classes where I have completed three years in English.

"Now I am studying Portuguese because someday I hope to go to Brazil. During the day I am private secretary to the Sales Manager of a defense plant. Four hours each night I teach dancing at the Arthur Murray Studios in Chicago. I am 23 years old and have the most understanding parents in the world. Daddy [Brother George D. Kontos] belongs to the *Garfield* Chapter No. 203 of the Ahepa.

"I believe that despite our scientific and commercial progress, we are still kindergarten in the school of civilization. We should be tolerant in the full sense of the word. I recoil from racial prejudice and discrimination. And yet there is one thing of which I am intolerant; that is, intolerance. I believe that if all of us spoke one universal language—along with our mother tongue—it would make for more peaceful international relations. I believe that the

(Continued on page 6)

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As Others See Us

Now and Then

Greece has been great and glorious but never happy. The troubles which currently disturb the Hellenic scene are of a piece with those which have been characteristic of it from the dawn of history. When the curtain rose in the so-called "mythical period," a war already was going on—the Revolt of the Titans. In 1383 B.C., Thebes was besieged by Amphion and Zethos. Two Theban conflicts occurred between 1225 and 1212. Then came the long contest of which Homer was the chronicler—the confederacy against the Trojans, ending with the fall of Troy in 1184.

Next followed the invasions of the Illyrians, the Lacedaemonians and other alien peoples, 1124 to 1056. Sparta and Messenia fought each other from 743 to 683—a struggle both "bloody and wasteful." The list of similar tragedies includes wars between Corfu and Corinth, Lydia and Miletus, the Amphictyones and Crissa and Cirrha, the Grecian cities of Asia and Croesus, Sparta and the Argives, Sparta and Athens. It was the incessant turmoil of all Hellas that encouraged the Persians to attempt the conquest of the whole peninsula. Four different large-scale expeditions were launched to the identical purpose. The first was halted by the Thracians and a convenient hurricane which destroyed the fleet of Darius; the second was stopped at Marathon by Miltiades and Aristides; the third, led by Xerxes, took Athens but was defeated at Salamis by Eurybides, and the last, under Mardonius, was destroyed at Plataea and Mycale.

The Greek allies, however, were not satisfied merely to defend their own territories. From 479 to 449, they pursued the Persians wherever they could find them. Meanwhile, they quarreled among themselves in the old traditional fashion. The rivalry between Athens and Sparta culminated in a sequence of wars of savage intensity. A peace agreed upon in 387 was supposed to terminate the horror, but it proved a futile gesture. Weakened by the tedious strife, the entire Hellenic community was brought into subjection by a stranger—Phillip of Macedon—in 338. Alexander, the son of that King, mastered much of Asia in a prodigious endeavor to make a single empire of all the known universe, but his dream collapsed when he himself died at Babylon in 323.

By 215 the influence of Rome in the Eastern Mediterranean had become strong enough to create momentarily a union of resistance under Philip V, and again Greece was drained of sweat and tears in a series of clashes with an imperial foe. Meanwhile, the barbarians from the east and the north were pressing in upon Hellas with ever-increasing force. In 267 A.D., the Goths could pillage Corinth, Sparta, Athens and many other cities "without

hindrance." Another menace appeared from the south in the form of fleets and armies of Saracens beginning in 632. Then followed the Seljuk Turks in 1042. Constantinople was taken by Mohammed II, May 29, 1453, and all Greece was under Turkish control by 1478.

The movement for liberation from Ottoman rule started in 1685 but did not succeed until 1829. Even then, there was no serenity under the Hellenic sky. No Greek living today can remember even a single day when Greece was undisturbed by violence or the imminent threat of it.—From "Unhappy Greece," in *The Washington Evening Star*, December 11, 1944.

Words Worth Remembering

When the flag of Greece went up again on the Acropolis, the hearts of free men everywhere were lifted up with it. Athens, the cradle of Western civilization, was rid of the barbarians. As Greek troops and British troops steamed into the ancient capital, reversing the tragic verdict of 1941, the world rejoiced, and rightly. Human decency had triumphed over the foulest evils.

But, as we rejoice, let us not forget what has happened in the last four years. Let us not forget that valiant Greece is perhaps the most grievously wounded of our comrades in this war. When you combine battle casualties with the far greater toll of lives taken by starvation and persecution, it is doubtful that any occupied country has seen so large a proportion of its population killed or permanently disabled.

So the need for relief is desperately urgent. We may count on the United Nations to see that this is forthcoming promptly—first, no doubt, through the military authorities and then through UNRRA. The immediate job is to see that the gallant survivors of Greece's long martyrdom—a martyrdom in which a food-producing country was deliberately subjected to mass starvation—are fed, clothed and housed. Then will follow a long period of rehabilitation and reconstruction of a national economy deliberately wrecked by the vicious invader.

How can we account for the bitter hatred which the Germans bore for the Greeks—a hatred which was translated into a diabolical oppression that made the 15th century Turks seem merciful in comparison? The answer is that the Germans knew the Greeks probably had done more damage to the Axis cause than any of the other occupied nations. If you doubt this, look at the record.



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When Greece with her 8,000,000 inhabitants stood up and fought and defeated Italy, a country of 45,000,000 in the fall and winter of 1940, as George E. Phillips put it in yesterday's *Courier-Express*, "it broke the gloom and dispelled the fatalistic belief that all was lost for the cause of the democracies." When Germany invaded Greece a few months later and was met with fierce resistance, another tremendous service was done to the Allied cause. Mr. Phillips pointed out that Greek resistance heartened the Yugoslavs to revolt against their "collaborationist" government and to fight Germany; it gave the British a much-needed breathing spell and it helped to arouse America to the realities of this war—and, most important of all, it delayed Hitler's invasion of Russia sufficiently to prevent the swift conquest which Hitler had hoped to complete before "Gen. Winter" could take command.

As Mr. Phillips said, Greece was "the first Bataan of the United Nations." As such, she deserves not only liberation but sure and strong guarantees from the larger allies that her martyrdom has not been in vain. — *From "Glory That Is Greece," Buffalo Courier-Express, Oct. 16, 1944.*

The Fateful December 3d

In mid-November, Lieutenant General Ronald MacKenzie Scobie, the tough Scot commanding British forces in Greece, ordered the ELAS to lay down its arms, disband and go home. I saw the order myself. It did not mention the Nationalistic pro-Monarchist EDES guerillas headed by General Napoleon Zervas who wears the ribbon of the Order of the British Empire and is known to have helped the Germans in battles against the ELAS.

The order hit the ELAS where it lived. As the army of the resistance movement, it believed, with some reason, that it had liberated Greece and that its parent organization, the EAM, should have proportionate representation in the provisional government until elections could be held. The EAM claimed to represent the majority with 1,500,000 affiliated members in a population of about 6,300,000 (Greece had 7,300,000 population before the Germans and Fascists came) and at least as many unaffiliated sympathizers. But the EAM had been assigned only five minor cabinet posts, out of twenty-three.

If the ELAS was disarmed, the EAM knew, there would be little chance of obtaining a fair election. The opposition had the well-armed EDES army which grew, after the British arrived in October, from 6,000 to nearly 15,000 gold-paid men. The opposition was strengthened by the quisling Security Battalions, formed by the Germans during the occupation to make war on the "Communists." It counted also on the splendidly equipped Greek Mountain and Sacred Heart brigades, really pocket-sized divisions, composed sub-

stantially of Middle East Greeks and pledged to support the "legal government-in-exile" of King George II and the British-picked Prime Minister George Papandreou, who replaced the younger Venizelos, personally fired as Greek Prime Minister in Cairo by British Ambassador Rex Leeper.

The EAM had counted on the support of Great Britain, the United States and Russia to help it realize its essentially democratic program. Britain, it saw, had failed it. It turned now, to the United States. Greece was limp with starvation, destruction and disease. But its people—those who had fought for three years and six months in the woods and mountains against the Nazis—were not.

By ten A.M. on this fateful morning, Constitution Square was packed with marchers shouting their party cries, among them the Communists. These comprise ten per cent of the total membership of the EAM, by official British reckoning. There was confusion in the crowd. Some unit leaders shouted through their megaphones, "Don't Parade!" Others yelled at their followers to go ahead and demonstrate. The marchers didn't know it, but the permit for the demonstration had been revoked by General Scobie and Papandreou overnight. There had been no time to advise the whole EAM membership. There are no phones in Kassariani homes.

Thousands heard the admonition not to parade and milled about uncertainly, but thousands of others heard the orders for the parade to start and spilled out onto the main streets leading up from the square to University Street, the Grande Bretagne Hotel, the palace, and the embassies of Britain, France and the United States. A cordon of police met the first marchers with the butt ends of their rifles. The marchers pushed the police back and called out: "Why do you have guns against your own people?"

Some spotted Photographer Dmitri Kessel and Correspondent Constantine Poulos in U. S. war correspondents' uniforms. Excited demonstrators crowded around them and shouted, "Roosevelt—Roosevelt—Roosevelt!" The crowds oozed out of the square now, and the demonstration was on. Suddenly, at 10:45 A.M. rifles crackled and Tommy guns sputtered. A platoon of police was firing into the crowd.

This was old stuff to the police. They had killed EAM and ELAS men before. It was old stuff, too, to the Greek crowds. They had received similar treatment from the Nazis. With one movement, as though swept down by a sudden wind, the tight mass of people fell prone to the ground. The firing stopped. The people got up. The guns spoke again. Grenades burst among the demonstrators. Ten men, women and children lay dead. At least fifteen others, wounded, lay on the ground. The police sniped at the wounded.

Poulos, as brave an American as ever wore a correspondent's uniform, ran between the police and the crowd with arms outstretched, calling on the former to cease firing. The shooting continued. A boy of six lay still with a bullet through his head, and a small, fair-haired girl died beside him. And so was spilled the first blood in the new war-within-a-war in Europe and the Mediterranean. The British had thrown their military power against the ELAS. But Scobie had orders from London not to disarm the Greek Mountain and Sacred Heart Brigades "at any cost." This was what brought about the Cabinet crisis and precipitated the demands for Papandreou's resignation.

One of the purposes of the demonstration on December 3rd was to demand his removal and the resignation of the "Civil War Government."

And there is proof that Scobie thought he would crush the ELAS in two days. He said so to an important Greek politician. A month later he was still fighting, for he wasn't fighting a Communist rabble, but something bigger and far stronger. He was obliged to use troops, tanks, guns and energy which might have been employed in Belgium and France against the Nazis.

In Greece, the British took the position that they were supporting legitimate government but, in any event, the fissure was created and lines were drawn that may be of great importance in any future duel for power in the strategic eastern Mediterranean. Russia stood aloof from the clash in Greece. Actually there was no reason for Moscow to act, even if Stalin has plans that involve Greece, because there is no place for anti-British Greeks to turn except to Russia.—*From "Russia vs. Britain in the Mediterranean," by Frank Gervasi in Collier's, February 10, 1945.*

From the Editor's Desk

(Continued from page 4)

future belongs to those who prepare for it and that everything you learn in this day-to-day life will serve you sometime, somehow, no matter how remotely.

"I really mean what I say in the article. In all sincerity I say that I am terribly proud of my heritage. But I have seen too many examples of what is brought out in the earlier paragraphs of the composition—so perhaps this is just an open letter to all Greeks, a warning to the more old-fashioned parents, and a hearty cheer for the valiant warriors over there.

"Such general statements should be clarified, but time won't permit, nor, I'm sure, would space. I hope this letter will help you and that you will be able to glean something from it which will be suitable, and—the Eternal Woman in me can't deny that I am looking forward to the next issue of THE AHEPAN."



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... THE TWO MONTHS ...

The Fourth Inaugural

History has already recorded that Franklin Delano Roosevelt is the first man to take the Presidential oath for the fourth time. It has also recorded the fact that in the next four years he is taking up a burden heavier than any American has borne since Lincoln's first inaugural.

The President is the symbol of our Constitution, which he swears to "preserve, protect, and defend." He represents our democratic system, under which men come and go, parties win and then lose elections, but the Republic continues. He is the Chief Executive of the United States. Who will not wish him well?

No parade could have been more dramatic than the single inaugural that took place on January 20, 1945. This classical call to faith by our Commander-in-Chief is reprinted elsewhere. As one man, we all must respond to the call. For "We Americans of today, together with our allies, are passing through a period of supreme test. In the days and years that are to come we shall work for a just and honorable peace, a durable peace, as today we work and fight for a total victory in war."

President Roosevelt has travelled a long way since March 4, 1933—the day of his first inaugural. Since then we have lived through twelve years of depression, of partial recovery, of preparation for war, and finally of war itself. We are now looking forward to early victory and a durable peace. We must close ranks for work as well as for battle; we must do anything at home which might save even one life in battle; and we must keep faith with the dead. May President Roosevelt have the fortitude and faith to guide us through to victory and, in the name of all the people of the United States, lay the foundations of a lasting peace!

War Children

The need for an international children's charter to mend the bruised minds and bodies of millions of children caught in the turmoil of war is being discussed by the Governing Body of the International Labor Office. One of the most important social problems of Europe is the plight of children in Nazi occupied and liberated countries. These children present a double problem, for while many have been exposed to Nazi practices others have been taught by the resistance movements to use arms and to sabotage the invasion forces. Euro-

pean children who were normally taught self-discipline have, under war regimes, been taught practices that do not fit into the amenities of ordinary existence.

The children's charter which the Governing Body of the ILO is considering may cover vocational education, employment safeguards and possible ways of protecting youth through social organizations.

This is a problem that Ahepans may do well to follow, for it concerns us intimately. We have our own children to think of and take care of—children of veterans incapacitated or destitute and children of veterans who have fallen in battle. This problem is bound to occupy the attention of the forthcoming Ahepa convention. We must be prepared with plans that grow out of a full discussion in Chapter meetings and outside.

Elections and Installations

According to our Constitution, Article IX, Section 4: "The several officers (President, Vice-President, Secretary, and the Board of Governors of each Chapter) shall be elected and appointed at the first regular meeting in December of each year, and shall assume their respective duties on the first meeting in the month of January following their election. Their formal installation in office may take place at a public or private meeting of the Chapter, either at the time they assume their duties or at another such meeting shortly thereafter."

"The officers of a Chapter shall serve for a term of twelve months, or until their successors are elected and qualified." (Section 6.)

In accordance with these provisions, all Chapters of the Order of Ahepa throughout the United States and Canada proceeded during the month of December with the election of their respective officers by secret ballot and by a majority of the votes cast. It was an impressive procedure—a sample of democracy in action.

But the installations of such elected officers was more than impressive—it was breath taking. If one could picture in his mind the members and in some cases, where the meetings were open to the public, their families and friends, assembled in so many places at the same time to witness the ceremony of installations, one would have as inspiring and moving an event in fraternal affairs as one would wish.

Taking the oath, being instructed in the administration of the affairs of each chapter, the good wishes of those pres-

ent, the solemn promises of the officers-elect—what a momentous annual event in the impressive forward march of this Order of Ahepa!

Reports coming into the National Headquarters are too numerous to reprint. Some exceptional ones have found their way into the Rank and File columns of this issue. We wish all 1945 officers Godspeed and the best of luck. We trust that without a single exception all of them will display honesty and integrity in their administration. We are certain that everyone of the new officers of all Chapters of Ahepa will turn over his or her respective office—from the highest to the lowest—into the hands of his or her successor in 1946, greater and sounder than when he or she entered upon it in January, 1945.

MacArthur Returns

General MacArthur has at last made good his promise to return to the Philippines, and Manila is freed from the last of its Japanese conquerors. This is a spectacular climax to a spectacular campaign that began three years ago, when General MacArthur arrived in Australia, and has covered over 3,000 miles so far.

The importance of the recapture of Manila is not lost on the Filipinos, who never stopped fighting for their country, as President Roosevelt took occasion to recall in his message to President Osmena in which he expressed pride in the "mighty blows struck by General MacArthur, our soldiers, sailors and airmen; and their comradeship-in-arms with your loyal and valiant people." To this our President added a fresh promise to drive the invaders from the Islands and a new warning to the enemies of the United Nations that "their world of treachery, aggression and enslavement cannot survive in the struggle against our world of freedom and peace."

Manila will again become the free seat of a free commonwealth. It will stand as a symbol of a country that won its independence through persuasion, not through violence. It will constitute a clear and shining evidence that men of good-will can settle their differences without recourse to the sword. It will be a beacon of freedom and enlightenment for which the United Nations are fighting today.

Hitler's Twelve Years

It was on January 30, 1933, that Adolph Hitler—the name that will forever live in infamy—came to power as

Chancellor of the German Republic. Given authority in accordance with the provisions of the Weimar Constitution, he immediately embarked upon a program that was to establish "a thousand-year Reich" to dominate the world and to make the Germans the "master race" of the earth.

The twelve years that followed have been years of tragedy and horror. Millions of lives have been destroyed; deliberate massacres have been extended to the unborn so as to exterminate or forever cripple all other "inferior races"; tens of thousands of cities and villages all over Europe are now blackened ruins; spiritual and moral values have been replaced by a deliberately fostered savagery that only self-discipline and education may at some future date erase.

From the Atlantic to the Caspian Sea, from the shores of the Mediterranean to the frozen Arctic, Hitler's hordes marched; and their boots made the world shake. They plundered, they killed, they burned for the glory of the Third Reich. Their power was great, their methods devilish and cunning. They almost won but for the fact that they forgot one eternal truth. For never in the history of the world have free nations and free men anywhere willingly submitted to tyranny. The free world and even those who were conquered rose up against Hitler and his buzzards in revulsion and revolt.

It is small comfort for Hitler's victims that he and his "supermen" are finally themselves beginning to test the misery and the terror they so cruelly inflicted on others. It is no help to those who died under the swastika that the German "masters" are forced to flee not only from the "living space" which Hitler promised them, but from their own old homesteads. It is of little concern to the innocent children and women who suffered and died because they refused to submit to this modern yoke that the lifetime of the Reich which was to last "a thousand years" is rapidly shrinking into nothingness. It is immaterial to all of us who still live that the most ambitious and most ruthless attempt at world conquest is coming to an end in a debacle as stupendous as the folly which led to it.

Viewing these last twelve years in retrospect, we only hope that Hitler and his despicable henchmen will forever remain a stern reminder to all those who may in the future, near or far, be tempted to follow Hitler's example. In that respect alone World War II may be worth "the blood and the sweat and the tears" it has occasioned.

The New Leaders of Greece



The Regent of Greece

We present His Grace, Archbishop Damaskinos, who on December 31, 1944, took the oath as Regent of Greece, under a proclamation issued by King George II of the Hellenes on December 30, 1944. He will serve as Regent "during this period of emergency," and is authorized and required "to take all steps necessary to restore order and tranquility throughout Greece." He is further required to ascertain "by the processes of democratic Government the freely expressed wishes of the Greek people as soon as these storms have passed, and thus abridge the miseries" of war-ravaged Greece.

Metropolitan Damaskinos, now the principal figure on the Greek political scene, has long been considered an expert in matters of state. Venizelos once said of him: "Damaskinos must devote himself to politics because I believe him a far-sighted politician."

When Quisling General Tsolakoglou took office under the Nazi occupation, Damaskinos displayed great energy in alleviating the distress of the civilian population of Greece. He made repeated remonstrations to both German and Italian military authorities when executions or arrests were about to be made. During the last six months of occupation he was under house arrest by the Nazis. Referring to him on his last trip to Greece, Winston Churchill declared: "The Archbishop struck me as being a very remarkable man, with his headgear towering morally as well as physically above the chaotic sea."

The Regent was born in Naupactos in 1890. He studied both theology and law at the University of Athens. He was ordained in 1907 and was elevated to be Metropolitan of Corinth in 1922.

In wishing both Regent and Premier success in their endeavors on behalf of the Greek people, we find it appropriate to repeat here the imperishable words of Abraham Lincoln: "With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on—to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow, and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."



The Premier of Greece

We present General Nicholas Plastiras, the new Premier of Greece, appointed on January 3, 1945, by the Regent of Greece, to take over from George Papandreou who resigned.

In his first public declaration, the new Premier stated categorically that his program consists of four main points: (a) to reorganize the national army; (b) to bring before the law all those who have collaborated with the enemy; (c) to revive the economic life of the country, giving full employment and assuring full rights and free association to the working classes; and (d) to call the people at the earliest possible moment to elect a new Assembly and express their will on the thorny question of the regime.

Premier Plastiras is a professional soldier. His feats during World War I and especially during the Asia Minor campaign, when he served as Colonel of Evzones, earned for him the sobriquet of "Mavros Kavalaris" or "Black Rider." He was born in 1884, at Karditsa, Thessaly. He is neither an extreme royalist nor an extreme leftist. He is described as being to the left of the center, having been a loyal follower of the late Venizelos. He is a true patriot, of unquestioned integrity and honesty.

The late Henry Morgenthau, Chairman of the Greek Refugee Settlement Committee, described General Plastiras in 1923 to be "a man of native force and power. Instantly upon meeting him I was conscious of a strong personality unencumbered by pretense. His manner was simple, direct and sympathetic. His actions proved his sincerity and patriotism." What is most significant, Premier Plastiras has made no secret promises to any of the Great Powers and has received none.

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Mr. Vandenberg's Proposal

The biggest news event in Washington in January was the remarkable speech in the U. S. Senate of Republican Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan. He carried the policy of international cooperation to prevent war into ground more advanced than has been currently considered. He specifically proposed that the President of the United States be authorized, on his own initiative and without reference to Congress, to use the Armed Forces of the United States to prevent any rearming by Germany or Japan at any time. He put an unerring finger on the basic cause of many dangerous differences which have recently bedeviled Allied relations.

Senator Vandenberg clearly indicated that the great fear which plagues Russia as it plagues Britain and France and other countries that have felt twice in a generation the impact of German aggression and militarism is that once again this ruthless tide of Prussianism may engulf the world.

Whatever reservations or limitations are either stated or implied in the proposal of Mr. Vandenberg, his plan must be described as a real effort to cut through generalities and get to the heart of the problem. He has made an important contribution to the discussion that began at Dumbarton Oaks and now waits upon the meeting of the heads of government of the three chief allied powers.

This significant contribution by Senator Vandenberg toward the solution of foreign policy problems found immediate response among peoples from all walks of life. Specifically, more than two-thirds of the members of the U. S. Senate, in a poll conducted by *The New York Times*, indicated that they would favor the promulgation of treaties among the major United Nations to keep Germany and Japan permanently demilitarized. It is thus hoped that the sad mistakes following World War I will not be repeated.

American Foreign Policy Restated

The sixteen "freshmen" members of the Senate of the 79th United States Congress, which began on January 3, 1945, sent a round robin letter to the President of the United States on the subject of American foreign policy. Explaining that they have not previously had an opportunity to make their own position clear, these sixteen newcomers have drafted a statement which is admirable for its conciseness, its clarity, and its understanding of the real American interest in the peace of the world.

The senators concur on three major points: (a) they support the Dumbarton security plan for world peace on the ground that an imperfect peace, adequately enforced, is better than the isolation and irresponsibility and anarchy that followed World War I; (b) they urge the demilitarization of our arch enemies, Germany and Japan; and (c) they recommend an affirmative participation of our Government "in all decisions affecting the establishment of law and order in the liberated or enemy countries."

The letter is signed by freshmen Senators of both parties representing every section of the country, two from New England, two from the Middle Atlantic, three from the South, six from the Middle West and three from the Pacific Coast. It has been hailed by Joseph C. Grew, Acting Secretary of State, as "a courageous and forthright statement." Praising its timely publication, the *New York Times* wrote that "its candor, its realism and its foresight give the rest of the Senate a mark at which to shoot." The letter follows:

January 23, 1945.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

The undersigned new members of the Senate of the United States, conscious of the profound significance of the Conference soon to be held with our principal allies, wish to convey to you for your consideration, some of our thoughts concerning the foreign policy of this government.

We realize that it is important for you to be advised of the views of the new Senators who heretofore have not had the opportunity to make their position clear.

I. We favor the formation at the earliest possible moment of a United Nations organization, to establish and preserve the peace of the world, along the general lines tentatively drafted at Dumbarton Oaks;

II. We believe this government should use all reasonable means to assure our allies and the other nations of the world that we intend to share in the direction of and the responsibility for the settlement of this war and the maintenance of peace;

III. We suggest that treaties among the major allies be concluded as soon as possible, to demilitarize Germany and Japan and to keep them demilitarized;

IV. We believe that this government should, as soon as possible, arrange to participate affirmatively in all decisions affecting the establishment of law and order in the liberated or enemy countries.

Trusting that these suggestions may be of assistance to you and wishing you

success in the forthcoming Conferences, we are

Yours respectfully,

Frank P. Briggs of Missouri, Homer E. Capehart of Indiana, Forrest C. Donnell of Missouri, J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas, Bourke B. Hickel of Iowa, Clyde R. Hoey of North Carolina, Olin D. Johnson of South Carolina, Warren G. Magnuson of Washington, Brien McMahon of Connecticut, Hugh D. Mitchell of Washington, Wayne L. Morse of Oregon, John Moses of North Dakota, Francis J. Myers of Pennsylvania, Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey, and Glen H. Taylor of Idaho.

American Nationals in Greece

The Department of State announced that the American Embassy at Athens is prepared to ascertain the welfare and whereabouts of individual American nationals residing in the vicinity of Athens. Inquiries and messages from persons in the United States concerning American nationals in Athens and its environs should be forwarded to the Department of State. However, messages for communication to Americans in that area can be accepted for transmission to the Embassy only in cases where the sender has been unsuccessful in attempting to use normal mail channels.

For the time being this service does not include inquiries and messages sent in behalf of aliens or persons not residing in the Athens area.

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BE FARSIGHTED!
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Remember Our Goal
\$100,000,000 WAR BONDS
By June 30th**

THE TRAGEDY OF GREECE

By CONSTANTINE POULOS

War Correspondent, Overseas News Agency—Special to THE AHEPAN

For years the Nazis and the Fascists said they have been fighting Communism. They did a good job of selling the idea abroad that they and their satellites constituted a "bulwark" against the westward tide of Bolshevism. Now, the British preoccupation with the same Red menace provides one of the most unfortunate developments of this war. Here is why and how Allied (mainly British) policy failed miserably in Greece.



Constantine Poulos

ed. There are three spots where the British and the Plastiras Government troops will be in authority; then, there are shaded areas where the ELAS will be in control.

This is the state of affairs in Greece as these lines are being written. On top of what she has suffered during eight years of internal dictatorship and alien occupation, Greece has been divided, and the Greek people find themselves arraigned against one another. And all this is the result of the foreign policy pursued by one great ally.

To some degree the outside world still continues to talk about "the irreconcilable Greeks" and "the troublesome Greeks," in spite of the well-established fact that the responsibility for nearly all serious outbreaks in southeastern Europe lies heavily on the Great Powers.

The Greek case proves this beyond any doubt. Greece has always been pushed around and kicked about by the Great Powers, but never before in Greek history has one Great Power attempted to dominate her social, economic and political life as completely as Great Britain has done now.

The Churchill Policy

The tragedy of the Greek situation is that this policy, dictated by Prime Minister Churchill from London and directed by Rex Leeper, the British Ambassador to Greece, is based on a fallacy. Mr. Churchill is inordinately afraid of the popular movement in

A T H - E N S, Jan. 28 (by cable)—One of the Athenian newspapers this morning has printed a map. It shows how Greece has been divid-

Greece, which grew out of the people's resistance against the Fascist dictatorship and the Nazi occupation. He is attempting to destroy it because he fears "Communist influence in an area which he regards as vital to Britain's strategic future."

No one denies that Greece and the Greek Islands are in an area vital to British interests, least of all the Greeks themselves. But Mr. Churchill and his advisers have seriously misunderstood the spirit of the Greek people, or else they would not have tried to force them, at the point of a gun, to accept the British point of view.

It would have been so easy for Great Britain to work closely with the newly awakened, popular forces of Greece, and thus to better safeguard her interests in the Mediterranean and the Middle East. Even EAM leaders, including those of the Communist party, realize that the Greek people's traditionally close friendship for Great Britain could not be switched to Russia. They have pleaded futilely for British cooperation and understanding.

Evidently British Toryism does not operate that way. It still prefers its monolithic alliance with the corrupt forces of the past, based on the false belief that only they can preserve friendly relations between Greece and the British Empire.

What Price Misunderstanding

For Great Britain the price which it will pay for this colossal error is great. The bitterness and disaffection created by her armed intervention in Greece will not quickly be eradicated. The rapid, downhill slide of the French influence in



This sketch portrays Acropolis when Athens was young and free. It has since seen bitter and bloody fights recorded by world history.

Greece after the last war, to mention another instance, is still modern history. For the Greek people, on the other hand, the price is naturally greater. They have already suffered long and hard. This new tragedy has simply added more misery and has accumulated more suffering.

Deep scars deliberately hacked out by the Germans have opened terrible wounds that will take a long time to heal. Greeks have been turned against Greeks—a civil war is not a chess game—and political passions have risen to mean, cruel heights. It will require many years to restore peace and love and understanding between families, between friends, between villages, between all Greeks. This class cleavage has become more, not less, pronounced. The Greek people have once again been hit by a mighty blow which has knocked them backward for at least ten years.

Greek Workers and Peasants

The growing strength of awakened, democratic workers and peasants, which was crystallized by the EAM and symbolized by the resistance of the Greek *Andartes* to foreign and domestic fascism, has received a setback. How serious this setback is the next twelve months will tell. But for the moment, their aspirations for local self-government, their plans for rural cooperatives and public works programs, and their hopes for schools, for clinics and for hospitals, must be set aside.

Slightly demoralized by recent events, confused by a clever propaganda, frightened by the rightist reaction and threatened by an economic disaster—lack of food work for themselves and lack of food for their children—unparalleled in its dimensions, the Greek worker and the Greek peasant have once again bowed their heads, lowered their eyes and closed their mouths. But they have known what it means to be master of one's own fate, to stand up and feel equal to any man, and to be free—even if only for a very short time.

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Compromise as Solution

However, now is the time for compromise, for negotiation and for agreement. It is regrettable that this ugly word that smells of Munich—"compromise"—must be used at this point. It is a rotten shame that men and women who have gallantly resisted the Nazis and whose comrades in arms have died in the fight against fascism are now forced to sit down at conferences with collaborators and quislings, and with men who refused to take part in the Greek resistance movement.

Today the people of Greece must pull themselves together. They must try to salvage their country from the chaos which the Nazi occupation of at least four years and the British politics of recent months have pushed it into. This necessitates an honorable and generous settlement. It requires an immediate end to reprisals by one side against the other. It will need harmony, sincerity and vision.

And, above all, for a long period of peaceful, progressive reconstruction, Greece will deserve a reversal of the blind, criminal policy of British reaction.

Mr. Poulos Concludes

I have read this article over carefully and have discussed with several of my colleagues the serious charges made herein. A most constant reminder is that many Greeks have approved of the British policy and have collaborated in its execution. True, but that's putting the cart before the horse. British policy came first, and naturally found many willing collaborators, who either for money and influence or for the preservation of their power and their stranglehold over the Greek masses have climbed aboard the British bandwagon and have danced to the tune of "Rule Britannia."

These Greeks would have been powerless and impotent if the British had not come

along with a policy that was made to order for them. These Greeks are factors in the Greek scene today only because they are upropped on British tanks.

A horrible injustice is going on daily before our eyes. This injustice justifies serious attacks on one-sided British



This used to be a common sight during the Nazi occupation of Greece—carting corpses away from the wide boulevards of Athens. Recent tragic developments added their toll.

policy. For today the accused have become the accusers. Today, men who collaborated with the Nazis, and against whom no action was taken, are screaming the loudest for action against their fellow-countrymen who, like true Greeks they are, have fought against the enemy to make their country free, to make her strong, to make her healthy, to make



These are the "common men" of Greece, who have been fighting for the worthy cause of Freedom. (Reprinted from last issue.)

her progressive and independent. Such is the tragedy of Greece and her people today.

People Clamor for America*

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 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.

*This part is reprinted from Mr. Poulos' article of December 10, 1944, which appeared in THE AMERICAN of November-December, 1944, on page 9.

THE LAND OF THE COMMON MAN

By R. H. MARKHAM

The Christian Science Monitor



THEY PARADE: Members of Saginaw Ahepa Chapter No. 216, participating in the City's Flag Day celebrated each year by the Order of Elks, parade sponsors. The little American "evzones" are proud to honor their parents' native land.



THEY FIGHT: Proud parents of Lt. Emanuel A. Cassimatis, St. Louis Ahepa Chapter No. 53, receiving the Air Medal with two Oak Leaf Clusters awarded to him by a grateful nation for "exceptionally meritorious achievement in Western Europe."

I recently had the honor and pleasure of attending a celebration of Greece's liberation. The main event was a dinner in the "Greek Orthodox Church" at Poughkeepsie, New York. Most of the celebrants were Americans of Greek origin, but there were also present a long line of guests, whom our hosts called "Americans."

Sitting on my right was a woman of English origin, at her right was an "Irishman," at his right was a "Dutchman," on my left was a fourth generation "Frenchman," near him was a Jew. I myself am a mongrel. We are what the "Greeks" called "Americans." I think that in another generation the Miltiadeses and Socrateses and Themistocleses of Poughkeepsie, Miami, Wichita, and Sacramento will think of themselves not as Greeks but as full-fledged Americans.

I have observed that a Greek origin brings you disadvantages as well as advantages. For instance, you sometimes have to listen to interminable and innumerable speeches about very ancient ancestors. Of course, it is nice to be a descendant of Pericles, Demosthenes, and Sophocles, if you aren't constantly reminded of it. But continual listening to orations about wonderful great grandpas of 2,000 years ago must get boring. I acquired my own beautiful name from Grandpa Reuben and of course I highly respect his memory, but if my friends on every occasion extolled Grandpa Reuben instead of his grandson, I'd be irked and I surmise I'd be enraged if all my friends on seeing me pulled off an oration about the original Reuben, the son of the original Jacob.

Ancient vs. Modern Greeks

If I were an American of Greek origin I'd agitate among my neighbors for a strict speech rationing at celebrations, with two points for Socrates, two for Plato, two for Pericles, two for Miltiades, one each for five other ancient celebrities including Helen, and 87 points for modern Greeks. Because the modern Greeks, too, are people.

Indeed, they're remarkably clever and interesting people. In more intimate moments they have pretty adroit ways of getting out from under the ponderous weight of their ancestry. For example, after our banquet, at which Helen of Troy was, of course, extolled, one Greek asked another in a low voice, "Say,

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Mike, who was that dame, Helen, they talked about?" He got as a reply, "I guess she was a waitress, who ran off with a sailor and the big boss sent the Marines to bring her back."

Whether these men were kidding I don't know, but they seemed in earnest. They all hailed from Helen's own region, but they came to America as peasants without much education and I surmise they have been no more interested in their glamorous ancestress than many American Christians are in Helen's famous contemporary, Deborah.

The reference to Helen as a waitress was exceedingly appropriate, for most of our hosts at this pleasant and impressive celebration were in the restaurant or food-dispensing business. They know how hard it is to get a good waitress and how distressing it is when she disappears.

These men and women from the Peloponnesus, along with the other half million Greeks in America, may actually be doing more for our democracy than ancient Greek philosophy. I realize that the ancient Greeks gave us the word democracy, but these humble modern Greeks in Poughkeepsie are demonstrating democracy to us. Mr. Wallace says very nice words about the Common Man. Well-paid commentators laud him in slick slogans. Perfectly safe and secure journalists incite to a general revolution of the Common Man. But here were common men and women in actuality. Some of the women were strikingly beautiful and all were gracious; the men were solid, solvent, honorable, and self-reliant. Even though yesterday they were all peasants among Sparta's brown hills.

They get up early in the morning and work till pretty late at night. Most of them own their own stores and homes. They have built an attractive community center—with no PWA money—and made a church the channel of their unity and neighborliness. There, and not in saloons or night clubs, they seek social satisfaction. They have strong family attachments and surround even their grown children with love and care.

Americans of Greek Descent

In good scriptural fashion, they help each other and also help themselves. They are individualists—even rugged ones. They do things on their own; they are their own masters. Whether they run a shoe-shine stand or candy store or restaurant, they are self-supporting. They serve and are not ashamed of it. Indeed, they glory in it, because they serve as free men. They own things and work hard so as to earn more money and own more things. They also contribute liberally to good causes. They have sent all their sons to war. They make friends, pay their debts, keep the laws.

This last aspect of their character was brought out at the celebration. Among the distinguished guests were prosecuting attorneys, a police chief, several judges, and the mayor. Never have I sat among so many law enforcers. If I had been in some countries, I would have imagined myself in the hands of the Gestapo or Gepeou. But my fellow citizens of Greek origin felt very much at ease among these keepers of courts and prisons. And the key holders themselves showed why; they stressed the excellent record of the Greeks in observing the laws, avoiding excesses, and keeping out of want. The Greeks were pictured as pillars in the community. They elevate the moral tone of their city. They are not a burden to the State but help carry the State's burden. They don't count on hand-outs, but make money and pay taxes to help those who look upon the State as Papa.

By diligence and integrity they have made themselves largely free from fear, want and coercion. Literally they have realized in Poughkeepsie at least a semblance of the good society of which their great ancestors dreamed and wrote 2,400 years ago.

The Glory That Is America and Greece

And these common men and women, also, dream of Greece. They hold church services in Greek. And they maintain a Greek school. They pay for Greek teachers after doing their



THEY SELL BONDS: To swell his sales, Bro. Louis Markou, president of Santa Barbara Ahepa Chapter No. 243, gave a free dinner for every \$50 bond sold. With him, Bro. Mike Bouton.

share toward supporting American teachers; and their children, after returning from American schools, go to Greek classes to learn of Greece and the Greek language.

Their freedom to do this is the glory of America and their desire to do it is the glory of Greece. The first civil loyalty of these people is to America. They give that loyalty voluntarily and with gratitude. But they also want to retain their Greek heritage. And in this, America gives them its blessing. Other Americans spend thousands of dollars to learn of Greece and can only applaud when this special kind of Americans at their own expense try to preserve the good ways and traditions which almost 100 generations of their forefathers and foremothers have created.

This little meeting was an inspiring demonstration of democracy at work. We saw freedom, security, friendliness; we saw cooperation in a supreme national effort. We saw men and women who came from distant hills to enjoy America's riches and who are daily returning those riches with interest. We saw a striking example of liberty under law—even under prosecuting attorneys; we were in the company of the common man, of the self-reliant, self-respecting, self-supporting, duty-doing common man, who in constructive fashion is making the dreams of revolutionists come true.

WELL DONE

War bond drives have a twofold objective: first, to raise the money required to meet our war needs, and, second, to raise this money from current earnings in order to reduce the pressure for inflationary price rises. The Sixth War Loan raised some \$21,000,000,000, as compared with the goal of \$14,000,000,000.

The best investment today: War Bonds!

As of March 1, 1945 our National Headquarters have moved from the Investment Building to 1420 K St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO . . .

1929-30 JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1945

May 1929 It was in May, 1929, that THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, as it was then called, made its first appearance. It carried the dedication: "This, the First Issue of The Ahepa National Monthly Magazine the Official Organ of the Order of Ahepa Is Respectfully Dedicated to the President of the United States of America Herbert Hoover." It had a foreword: "For our 23,000 loyal members, for the 220 chapters of the Order of Ahepa, this publication shall be the official spokesman and supporter. From a four and eight page bulletin to a 36 page monthly magazine it marks a decisive forward step. With your co-operation it shall become an effective champion for every good and righteous cause. DEAN ALFANGE, Supreme President."



Dean Alfange

President and Chairman of the Board of Directors, Achilles Catsonis as Vice-President, and John Govatos as Secretary-Treasurer. Its Editor and Managing Director was Milton E. Meletiades. It was an illustrated national monthly magazine, the official organ of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. For its aims and purposes it quoted from the Preamble of the Constitution of the Order of Ahepa: "A—Promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America, allegiance to its Constitution and Traditions, obedience to the Laws of the Land, including the Laws of the several States of the Union, and the ordinances of all legally constituted subdivisions thereof; B—Instruct its members in the tenets and principles of Democracy, in the methods and operation of political life in the United States, and inspire the entire membership with a genuine reverence for the Majesty of the Law; C—Instill in every one of its members a sincere love for the United States, its History and Traditions, a due appreciation of the privilege of citizenship, and the sacred duties attendant therewith; D—Encourage its members to always be profoundly interested, and actively participating in the political, civil, social and commercial life of the United States, and to strive always for its betterment."

Announcing the publication of the new AHEPA MAGAZINE as "an event that has been awaited with keenest anticipation by the rank and file of the Order of Ahepa throughout the Land," the editorial policy of the new magazine was presented in the following words: "With the growth and development of the fraternity it has been deemed appropriate to publish this magazine, the purpose of which shall be not only to present the news of the general activities of the fraternity faithfully and efficiently, but to make it the mirror in which shall be reflected the hopes and aspirations, the deeds and accomplishments of the

newer American; it shall promote and uphold the general policies, program and ideals of the Order of Ahepa which have proved so effective and successful for the general good. It shall never fail to constantly preach the principles of loyalty to the United States of America, advocate and teach the highest form of patriotic sentiments of national honor and national service. It shall foster high standards of business ethics, particularly realizing that an ethical, honorable, progressive type of businessman whose character, integrity and straightforwardness are high but can not but reflect upon the progress of the nation. It shall strive to maintain impartiality in the treatment of controversial issues; it shall endeavor to diffuse general knowledge of literary, scientific, religious, political and commercial activities earnestly and truthfully. To sum it up, it shall be a true representative of the Order of Ahepa, a medium which shall loyally and courageously serve the best interests of the United States of America, our adopted home and country."

This issue included a picture of the members of the Supreme Lodge with former President Coolidge taken in front of the White House, and announced the inauguration of a scholarship loan fund, its goal of \$100,000 to be subscribed by the members of the Order.

June 1929 This issue carried a statement on "Ahepa and Character" by Supreme President Dean Alfange; "A Message to the American People of Gratitude and Friendship" by Hon. Ch. J. Simopoulos, then Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Greece; an essay on "Hellenic Contributions to Civilization" by Dudley L. Harley, '30, A.B., Lehigh University, who won the first prize in a contest sponsored by Lehigh Chapter No. 60 of Allentown, Pa.; and news from the Second Ahepan Excursion to Greece which had taken place in April, 1929, under the generalship of Brother Elias L. Janetis.

July 1929 This issue commemorated "Our Seventh Anniversary" by Supreme President Dean Alfange, who significantly wrote: "July 26, 1929, marked the seventh anniversary of the Order of Ahepa. Conceived amidst an atmosphere of doubt and nurtured largely by adversity, it has grown steadily and soundly until today it occupies the position of the largest and most influential organization of its kind in the world."

It carried a list of the members of the Supreme Lodge for 1928-29, as follows: President, Dean Alfange, New York City; Vice-President, George E. Phillis, Buffalo, N. Y.; Secretary, Achilles Catsonis, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, John Govatos, Wilmington, Del.; and Counsellor, Constantine Tsangadas, Detroit, Mich. The Board of Supreme Governors comprised: for District No. 1, Elias L. Janetis, Springfield, Mass.; for District No. 2, James Veras, Dunmore, Pa.; for District No. 3, Philip D. Peppas, Cleveland, Ohio; for District No. 4, George C. Vournas, Washington, D. C.; for District No. 5, G. S. Smitzes, Tampa, Fla.; for District No. 6, C. R. Nixon, Tulsa, Okla.; for District No. 7, P. E. Volo, Gary, Ind.; for District No. 8, P. Sikokis, Chicago, Ill.; for District No. 9, A. Petrellis Perry, Detroit, Mich.; for District No. 10, P. S. Marthakis, Salt Lake City, Utah; and for District No. 11, George C. Peterson, San Francisco, Calif.

August 1929 This issue had as frontispiece the picture of Dr. John Huston Finley of *The New York Times*, a great Philhellene and a staunch friend of the Order of Ahepa. It included a timely-conceived message of the retiring Supreme President, Dean Alfange, on "Ahepa and the Rising Generation," from which we quote: "Ahepa's program breathes of the essence of practicality. The organization was placed 'in the swing' of American life. It made this decree: 'Americans of Hellenic origin, you are living in the World's greatest country, in the midst of unheard-of opportunities. Forget your quarrels, imbue yourselves with the spirit of the country which you have made your home. Become a citizen and make yourself a loyal and integral part of these institutions which are offered to you for the asking. In this way you shall enhance the prestige of your race and inculcate pride of Hellenic origin upon the rising generation.'"

It also announced that the scholarship fund had passed the \$75,000 mark, and included a report by the Supreme Secretary of the Sons of Pericles, our present Supreme Secretary, Brother Stephen S. Scopas.

September 1929 This issue carried the first message of the newly-elected Supreme President George E. Phillis, who concluded with these ringing words: "Ahepa shall continue its work with zeal and devotion to principle more than ever before. Its aim is to serve and to build for eternity.

In its orbit of endeavor it shall be as constant as the sun and as firm as the North Star. Let Hellenism in America ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict; our success lies in truth, tolerance and honesty, not misunderstanding; that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, harmony and cooperation, not those of strife."



George E. Phillis

It also included the message of past Supreme President Dean Alfange to the delegates of the Seventh Annual Convention of 1929 in Kansas City, Missouri, who had this to say about the magazine: "The magazine which we now have is capable of fulfilling all these functions. Now that we have it, I ask you to work for its maintenance and support so that it may grow both in size and usefulness. Carry this message to your chapters and to your members. The magazine, through its advertising and subscriptions, will not only be self-sustaining, but we confidently trust that in the years to come it will begin to show a revenue to the fraternity."

October 1929 This issue presented the "Program of the Ahepa Activities for the Year 1929-1930" by Supreme President George E. Phillis, and gave a report on the Kansas City convention which was presided over by our present Supreme President George C. Vournas. It also included a picture of the members of the Supreme Lodge who were: Supreme President, George E. Phillis; Supreme Vice-President, P. G. Sikokis; Supreme Secretary, Achilles Catsonis; Supreme Treasurer, John Govatos; and Supreme Counsellor, George C.

Vournas. The Board of Supreme Governors comprised: Harris J. Booras, Dist. No. 1; John J. Manos, Dist. No. 2; Arthur A. Karkalas, Dist. No. 3; S. S. Spathey, Dist. No. 4; John Theophiles, Dist. No. 5; C. Pelias, Dist. No. 6; S. J. Stamos, Dist. No. 7; P. E. Volo, Dist. No. 8; S. J. Reckas, Dist. No. 9; Michael D. Konomos, Dist. No. 10; P. S. Marthakis, Dist. No. 11; P. J. Andrews, Dist. No. 12; and N. S. Chekos, Dist. No. 13.

November 1929 This issue carried a message on "Ahepa and Citizenship" by Supreme President George E. Phillis, who emphasized that "as part of our practical and constructive education, with Spartan rigor and discipline the members of the Ahepa are taught to know: that character is the only imperishable treasure; that this is the land of equality and justice; that this is a government for the people, by the people and of the people; that they must respect those who are governing, but in exercising the franchise to vote they must think wisely and decide as freemen in choosing the governors. That they must zealously participate in all civic duties, exercise the prerogative of voting and at all times be familiar with the political movements of our country. That they must obey the majesty of the law and religiously aid the officers thereof. The Ahepan, furthermore, is strictly taught to honor the sanctity of the home; to speak evil of no one; to support our system of public schools; to promote loyalty and patriotism; to pledge undivided fealty and allegiance to the flag, our emblem of liberty, and further, by the Constitution of the Order, to: 'work for the moral uplift of its members in every possible manner; promote good fellowship among them; endow them with a spirit of altruism, mutual benevolence and helpfulness; point out to them the advantages of education, the beauty of sacrifice, and the deformity of selfishness.'"

It also announced the Third Annual Excursion to Greece to take place in March, 1930.

December 1929 This issue included a "Review of the Month" by the late Dr. N. S. Kaltchas—a scholar, a gentleman and a true Hellene,—an article on "The Greatness of the Greeks" by Hon. Henry Morgenthau, late United States Ambassador to Turkey and former Chairman of the League of Nations Refugee Settlement Commission, and a number of pieces in Greek.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO TODAY . . .

January 1930 The cover has a picture of Henry Justin Allen, United States Senator from Kansas, former Special Commissioner of the Near East Relief, eminent Philhellene and a sincere friend of the Order of Ahepa.

In "Ahepa and the United States Supreme Court," Supreme President George E. Phillis writes: "The Fraternal Order of Ahepa was conceived in the liberty-loving, democratic hearts of American citizens of Hellenic descent; it is dedicated to the proposition of teaching its members to be the highest standard of American citizenship."

N. S. Kaltchas contributes his "Review of the Month"; Dr. Oscar Walderar Junek, member of the Royal Sanitary Institute, member of Action Populaire, France, writes on "The Declaration of Geneva in the Greek Language"; Nicholas John Matsoukas contributes "The Literary Movement in Modern Greece"; and Admiral Byrd and the inhabitants of Little America greet the members of The AHEPA through E. H. Demas, an expert airplane mechanic with the Expedition and member of Washington Chapter No. 31.

The Activities speak of new chapters established, of chapter officers elected and installed, of community doings, of chapter patrols and such other things that make Ahepans work and do and accomplish.

(Continued on page 36)

... AND PROUD OF IT

By HELEN KONTOS

When I entered first grade, "teacher" requested each of us tots to stand and tell what nationality his or her father was. When my turn came I scrambled to my feet, saying, "My daddy is Greek," and sat down.

At recess the following day I was called from line and teacher took me into the adjoining roomful of first-graders, commenting to her colleague upon the fact that I was "that little Greek girl." "That little Greek girl" implied even to my child's mind that some reference about me had been made before. Feeling quite out of the ordinary and anxious to tell my playmates about the incident, I promptly lifted my face for the other woman to see as she peered down and asked doubtfully, "All Greek?"

"Oh, no!" I exclaimed. "Mother is Norwegian."

Little did I guess what their reactions would be. At the same moment that my own teacher said, "How odd!" the other woman shrugged her shoulders and said, "Oh, well, that explains it." And right at that point, just when things were getting interesting, I was told to leave.

At dinnertime I related the story to mother and asked her what was so odd. She answered with a mother's wisdom, telling me not the whole reason—the more to confuse me—but explaining only enough that my understanding of such things could absorb, and leaving the more involved reasons for the time when I'd learn without asking.

"Perhaps," mother told me, "it's because children from Greece usually have black hair and brown eyes, and their complexions are dark from the sun." This satisfied me, because I had been born in Sioux City. My hair was light brown, my eyes blue, and my skin very fair.

So ended my first experience with the oddity of the combination of my nationality.

When I grew older and studied ancient history, pride in my heritage grew. Greece had been the first in so many things—not only first, but best. Record breakers on a large scale, those ancients were! Our textbooks taught us that their art, literature, political dogma, and military strategy were still esteemed by modern civilization as superlative examples. How proud I was to have descended from a

people who had contributed so much to make this world a better place.

One day, however, a thought came to me that made my pride falter. It occurred to me that Greece was only a "has been." Instead of continuing to progress and striving to insure their future, her people had become complacent in the false security of past achievement. Later, resentment or even contempt of the notion that their glories could be surpassed, further poisoned their energies. Finally, inertia—that most powerful of all forces—seeped in, leaving the people sluggishly content to have tourists view their 2,000-year-old relics.

And what had the Greek immigrants done for America? They owned restaurants or fruit stores or shoe-shining parlors. These descendants of Demosthenes were the brunt of many a

radio-dialectician's humor. In comparison to other nationalities in this land of opportunity, it was argued that the Greeks had accomplished very little during their forty-year residence.

Americans regarded Greeks as part of the "foreign element" because they clung to old ways and relished the remnants of their moth-eaten past. Greek boys were shy and backward, usually finishing high school only to go to work in their fathers' places of business. The girls were led like puppets till of marrying age, at which tender time an old man with money would miraculously appear on the threshold, his courtship having been prearranged by a wizened match-maker. Why, it was almost primitive!

It was then that I first realized the cause of the teachers' bewilderment that I was only "half" Greek. Only recently have Greek youths and maids been permitted to marry into other nationalities, mates of their own choosing and of their own age—with their parents' blessings.

When the full force of these crushing facts struck me, I did not feel shame for the race from which I sprang. No, not shame, but worse. Pity filled my heart. Pity for the loss of what might have been. For a time I was only passively proud of being Greek. The ember of pride that still glowed loyally in my heart waited for something, something, to fan it and give it new life.

(Continued on page 36)



A bridge in Thessaly blown up by the Andartes. One way of vexing the Nazis was demolishing bridges, roads and rail tracks.



A Greek woman with the Andartes of Greece. They fought the Nazis for four long years—October 28, 1940 to October 14, 1944.

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GREEK WAR RELIEF—What Now?

II

By JAMES VLAMOS

This is the second part in our series on the urgent problem of relief for liberated Greece. In the first part, an analysis was made of the program proposed by the Greek War Relief Association for Greece. The all-important question is: Can the GWRA do the job? To answer it, the story is told of how the GWRA originated.

Since the inauguration of this series of articles new problems have risen to face the Greek people. These problems were punctuated by rifle fire, bombs and planes. Without going into details, it is apparent even to the casual observer that the need for relief and rehabilitation is now greater than anticipated, the difficulties in rendering such aid more complex in nature than originally believed.

The Battle of Athens changed the picture little, in so far as Allied measures for post-war rehabilitation in Greece are concerned. Indeed, it has intensified the need and the urgency of the situation. But if a lesson is to be drawn from recent events, it is this: the Greek people will not endure or tolerate interference with their political freedom. This must be interpreted to mean that no organization, wielding economic power by virtue of control over relief supplies and funds, may dare influence Greek political life. Any gift to the Greek people must be made with no visible or invisible political strings attached.

Sources of Inquiry

An answer to the question of whether or not the Greek War Relief Association, as now constituted, is qualified to handle the problems which liberation and peace will bring in their wake must be sought in the history of the organization. More specifically, it is those elements which have given rise to differences of opinion and to controversies which are the markers along the road the association has travelled since 1940.

It is to the Greek language press which has been the historian, recorder and spokesman for the more dominant aspects in the growth of the association, that we must go for information. It was here that differences of opinion were frequently aired and some of the policies and officers of the GWRA criticized.

Another source of information is the recollections of persons present at public meetings of the GWRA, both before and after its formation. This writer was present at several. A final source is the observations of reliable persons actively engaged in the work of the association or sufficiently interested in its objectives to be its critics or its supporters.

Early Differences

The story of the GWRA is the story of



Stores and houses in an Athens section destroyed. Figures of cities and villages destroyed in last 4 years are appalling.

an unshaken belief in the ultimate victory of the Greek spirit. Even during those early days of hostilities in 1940, when the Axis was reputed to be invincible and Greece's doom was feared to be a certainty, there were many Americans of Greek descent as well as Philhellenes who never wavered in their faith in the Greek people. They sought ways to send aid to embattled Greece. How such aid was to be solicited and sent was another matter. There were differences from the very start.

The two Greek dailies, the *Atlantis*

and the *National Herald*, proposed divergent plans. The *Atlantis* argued that aid should be sent through the Ambassador of Greece to Washington. He would transmit all funds collected to the King of Greece. Any concerted action was discouraged; the entire matter was to remain on an individual basis. And when on October 29, 1940, the *New York Herald Tribune* published a number of interviews with members of the New York community, a spokesman for the *Atlantis* was quoted verbatim as follows: "S. S. Lontos, publisher of 'The Atlantis,' said that any aid given by Greeks in the United States must be given by individuals and that there must be no united action here."

The *National Herald*, on the other hand, advocated the creation of a Greek relief fund to operate on a nation-wide scale; its publisher, Basil Vlavianos, editorially called attention to the experience of the Finns. They operated such a fund since 1939—a few days after hostilities with the Russians began—headed by ex-president Herbert Hoover and a committee of 80 prominent Americans from all walks of life.

Individual Efforts

Simultaneously, individuals and groups throughout the nation were spontaneously gunning for action. In New York a self-appointed committee invited all local societies of Hellenic origin to send representatives to a meeting that was to take place on October 29, 1940, at the Greek Cathedral to discuss ways and means of dispatching relief to Greece through collective action. The *National Herald*, which had already supported such action, published the announcement. The *Atlantis*, having taken a different stand, refused to publish it, even when offered payment at regular rates by a committee which called on the publisher seeking his cooperation.

This meeting was held and the first

formal organization, which was to cope with the relief problem was agreed on. Some 120 societies were represented. They delegated a committee of 12 to invite the participation of all individuals and societies interested in relief.

At the same time, the *National Herald* published daily the following slogan: "They are fighting. What are we doing?" It collected funds for the Greek Red Cross, and kept up an editorial barrage urging the creation of a permanent relief organization along the pattern of the Finnish relief. In an editorial entitled: "Uniting Our Forces," it called for a national organization composed of Americans of Greek descent to aid Greece, and asked for public declarations from Archbishop Athenagoras and the Greek Ambassador in an effort to enlist public support.

The *Atlantis*, on the other hand, continued to maintain that relief should be a matter for individual initiative. It therefore refrained from any activity other than collecting contributions from its readers and forwarding them to Ambassador Diamantopoulos.

As for individuals outside of New York, they were likewise going ahead with plans of their own. A spontaneous movement was stirring the people in scores of towns and cities. At Princeton University, for instance, an eminent group of Philhellenes joined hands to help Greece. Elsewhere, Ahepa chapters, well organized throughout the country, were as a rule found in the forefront. Much of this early work was to serve a useful purpose when the time came to launch the great campaign for a GWRA.

Official Greek Activities

Yet as late as November, 1940, the organization that would unite all these activities, that would channel the general desire to come to the assistance of Greece was still in the discussion stage. Excuses were found for this delay and accusations were made against some of the prominent persons who showed interest but procrastinated in launching and supporting a nation-wide movement.

At this time an interesting development took place. On November 4, 1940, Ambassador Diamantopoulos came to New York to attend a ball given by the Cretan Society. Availing himself of the opportunity, he sought out many prominent members of the community present at the ball, whom he advised to press for a well-organized, united and nation-wide

relief organization. This he continued to urge in the days that followed, in an effort to form a group which would create and direct a legally constituted organization to render effective aid to Greece.

The results of these activities became apparent three days later, or 11 days after the Italian invasion of Greece, when accredited representatives of the New York Federation of Hellenic Societies met once more, this time determined to establish a working relief organization. The suggestion that the Finnish pattern be followed had already gained many adherents. It seemed quite



Long queues of Athenians waiting for distribution of food to them. A common sight under the Nazis, it is still continued.

likely that specific action would be taken along these lines.

A gratifying aspect of the meeting was that, for the first time, Archbishop Athenagoras, Ambassador Diamantopoulos and a group of individuals came to attend. Among the Ambassador's entourage were several who up to then had distinguished themselves by their absence in all matters affecting the general welfare of Americans of Greek descent.

The Fait Accompli

This gratification, however, soon turned to consternation. For it was discovered that Mr. Diamantopoulos and his group came to the meeting to ask for the acceptance of a "set-up." It consisted of already "elected" officers to the nascent organization. As expected, they angered many of the delegates, who countered that only the majority of those present could elect officers of the proposed Greek War Relief Association.

Tempers reached a boiling point when

an amusing incident occurred. It is still being recalled with much relish by those present. Dr. Nicholas Mavris, President of the Dodecanesean League, had challenged K. P. Tsolainos for having presented himself as national secretary by asking the pertinent question: "Who appointed you, sir?" To that Mr. Tsolainos replied: "My Fatherland." The ensuing laughter relieved the tension momentarily. It was not long, however, before the assembly realized that the reply had been made in all earnestness and symbolized the spirit of the group which Mr. Diamantopoulos headed.

The GWRA might have foundered at that moment had not the gathering heeded the appeal for unity made by both Archbishop Athenagoras and Ambassador Diamantopoulos. Cooler heads prevailed and many rose from the floor to urge acceptance of the officers so "elected" for the good of the organization. As one of the representatives who accepted the slate with misgivings put it: "We had to sacrifice the day to save the hour."

The GWRA Incorporated

Within a few days the GWRA was incorporated and began its activities. Faced with a full-fledged organization, supported by most elements in the community, the *Atlantis* abandoned its previous stand and joined the movement, likewise urging support. The surge of enthusiasm generated by news from the Albanian battlefront overcame the cries of "fraud" uttered by those who believed the method of electing the new GWRA officers had been contrary to democratic procedure, and critics preferred to limit themselves to constructive rather than challenging comments.

The certificate of incorporation filed on November 8, 1940, named the following as directors: His Grace, Archbishop Athenagoras of the Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America, S. P. Skouras, E. T. Hardaloupas, T. J. Eliasco, S. G. Taylor, G. P. Skouras, K. P. Tsolainos and J. Venetos. It described the functions of the association to be: "To solicit, collect and receive money, funds and contributions and to expend, give, contribute, loan and otherwise dispose of same for the charitable purpose of furnishing aid and assistance for the relief of human suffering in the Kingdom of Greece and in the territory which may be occupied by the Greek armed forces."

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Originally, the number of directors of the corporation was stipulated at not less than five nor more than thirty. On July 3, 1941, however, a "Certificate of Increase of Board of Directors and of Change of Purposes and Powers" was filed. The number of directors was stipulated at not less than five nor more than one hundred. The scope of functions was extended to provide relief not only for Greek citizens but also for United States citizens living in Greece, and for Greek people living in occupied territory or taking refuge in other parts of the world. The term "Greek people" was specified to mean "not only citizens or subjects of the Kingdom of Greece but also persons of Greek blood or extraction."

Until the termination of that phase of World War II taking place in Greece all groups cooperated with the GWRA.



One of several million Greeks in rags. For 4 years the people of Greece have lacked new clothing.

Real and fancied wrongs were overlooked. With the complete occupation of Greece in June, 1941, by the Axis powers, however, old complaints came out into the open.

It is in the controversies that followed that we shall find part of the answer as to whether or not the GWRA, as now constituted, can, or should be permitted to, carry out post-war relief and rehabilitation measures so badly needed in Greece to help her people recover their health, their security, and their dignity for which they have so ardently fought to preserve. In succeeding articles the arguments against both policies and officers of the GWRA will be stated. A similar analysis will

be made of the arguments advanced by those who maintain that the present set-up of GWRA deserves to be upheld. (To be continued.)

American Red Cross to Greece

Since last November it is reported that medicines sufficient for the needs of 1,000,000 school children are being sent by the American Junior Red Cross to schools in Yugoslavia, Greece, and Belgium. The medicines in question are contained in kits now being purchased at a cost of \$87,500.

Each kit will contain approximately 30 different standard medical items, such as aspirin, boric acid, soap and gauze. The kits are designed to serve 400 children and are distributed to schools in the countries in question through the Joint Commission of the International Red Cross Committee. Under this arrangement kits may be sent to occupied areas as well as those that have been liberated. A total of 2,500 kits is being shipped, 1,000 to Yugoslavia, 1,000 to Greece, and 500 to Belgium.

These medical kits are being paid for from the American Junior Red Cross National Children's Fund. This fund is maintained by voluntary contributions on the part of the children, and the pur-



AMERICAN JUNIOR RED CROSS

chase of medical kits is one of the ways in which the Junior Red Cross is participating in the rehabilitation of children in the liberated countries of Europe. Another project is the classroom gift boxes which members of the Junior Red Cross have packed and which have

been sent to European countries for distribution among school children. Altogether 340,000 of these boxes, each containing 12 articles, such as crayons, pencils, rulers, sewing kits, soap and wash cloths, and other materials, have been packed and shipped for distribution.

Ahepans can greatly assist in this admirable and efficient way of helping in the rehabilitation of Greek children by getting in touch with local American Red Cross or American Junior Red Cross offices. In this respect, Maids and Daughters could render valuable services. It will be worth their while to investigate and to do all they can in swelling the American Junior Red Cross National Children's Fund from which medical kits sent to Greek school children are being paid.

IN 1777

"Hence 'tis a Common Observation here, that our Cause is 'the Cause of all Mankind,' and that we are fighting for their Liberty in defending our own. 'Tis a glorious task assign'd us by Providence; which has, I trust, given us Spirit and Virtue equal to it, and will at last crown it with Success."

The letter from which this quotation is taken was written by Doctor Benjamin Franklin from Paris, May 1, 1777, to Samuel Cooper. The excerpt immediately follows a sentence in which Franklin predicts that many freedom-loving Europeans will emigrate to America as soon as the colonies win their independence. The original of the letter is in the Library of Congress in Washington.

One Secret Is Out

During the Munich crisis the Czechs threatened to fight and thus draw Britain and France in on their side. Waverly Root in his "The Secret History of the War," just published, says that the democracies answered: "It is perhaps true that if you fight we will be drawn in. But if we are drawn in, and if we are victorious, we will punish you for having forced our hand. There will be no Czechoslovakia after this war, whether we win or lose."

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

The Story of Helene Vagliano

By FOSTER WILLIAMS
Radio Commentator

I am going to tell you a story about a young woman—twenty years of age, Helene Vagliano. I heard it from a friend, Andrew, who knew Helene in 1938 in Cannes. He really did not know Helene herself. He knew her mother and father and had just met Helene, then a small girl of fourteen. She was Greek and just like children of fourteen the world over, except that her mother and father were wealthier than a great many mothers and fathers. Mr. and Mrs. Vagliano traveled all over the world and often took Helene with them, so instead of speaking only one language she knew several: Greek, French, German, Italian and English.

You can see her standing shyly beside her mother when Andrew met her for the first time. Andrew paid no attention to her. What could he possibly have to say to this child with her gangling arms and legs, her timid smile and her very evident desire to be with her own friends rather than listening to grown-up talk.

Looking back six years Andrew recalls that Helene had straight hair, hanging nearly to her shoulders. Her eyes were dark . . . but was that anything to distinguish her from hundreds of other little Greek girls? Not then, it wasn't. Did she have a burning light in her eyes for all to see? No, she didn't. Was she more than usually kind and considerate of other people? No . . . she didn't appear to be. Was there anything about Helene that would make her a great heroine one day? Not as far as Andrew could tell. . . .

Andrew heard nothing unusual about our friend until recently. Helene had grown up to be a charming young lady. She liked to dance, to ski, to ice skate and to have fun just like any other young lady of twenty. The war in Europe had been going on for four years by this time. She had lost many of her friends and relatives in her native Greece. She had seen hunger, poverty, sickness and death strike all around her mercilessly—sparing no one—attacking all alike. In this reign of terror she played a part. Her story is the story of all those of the resistance movement who were caught and will never parade down the Champs Elysees with bands playing. It is the story of the Germans who tortured them. It is a story that in ten years the Germans will want us to forget.

Helene Vagliano lived in the south of France. Unknown to her father and mother she worked as a sort of postmaster for the resistance movement there. She forwarded messages and

information and helped smuggle Frenchmen out of France to Africa, where they could renew the fight. Nothing anyone can write about Helene Vagliano is as moving as a letter written by her mother to an English friend. It is a letter to be read over in the hour of victory and to be remembered in the years after victory. Here it is:

"Dearest Netta: I have to tell you with heartbreaking grief that our beloved Helene was murdered by the Gestapo at Nice on August 15th. A friend, a woman, who worked with her at an aid center for families of French war prisoners, betrayed her when she was arrested—from fear, I suppose—and said that her son, who had gone to Algiers, had been able to leave France because of Helene, that Helene was a "letter-box" and that she wrote to her son through Helene's organization. This put the Germans on the trail; they arrested my daughter three days after this woman, the 'great friend' of Helene's, had been taken by the Gestapo.

"My husband and I were arrested as witnesses, or rather accomplices, but Helene never told us about her work as she did not want to compromise us. We were taken by the most awful brutes. Frenchmen of the Vichy militia, who were part of the anti-Bolshevik division of the Waffen SS. They had a German chief, a cruel, sadistic brute.

"My daughter was taken by these men to the Gestapo prison at Villa Montfleury, Cannes. She was put in solitary confinement

in a small cell. Every half hour German Gestapo men came to her cell to question her. As she refused to speak, they beat her with canes and three-tongued whips. Prisoners in neighboring cells heard her sobbing all night.

"My husband, Helene, and I were then taken to Grasse, to the headquarters of these savages or, as this section was called, to the Brandenburg Division. They put me in a foul cell for eighteen hours without food or water. The cell was just under the third-degree chamber. There I heard at intervals during the whole afternoon my little daughter being tortured.

She Was Tortured By the Gestapo

"I heard her say, 'I don't know, I don't know,' then 'Oh, don't do that again,' then, screams of agony. They undressed her completely in front of ten men and their chief, and burned her whole body with red-hot irons and marked her cheeks, her arms, her legs, her back. Her face was burned terribly.



What the Nazis left behind them in Greece for hundreds of thousands of innocent women and children was death by starvation. This picture tells its grim story.

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"I was then called into the room. The chief sat at a table surrounded by men of the militia and the Gestapo. He questioned me about Helene and when I told him I knew nothing he hit me violently on the face four times. He asked me to sign a paper acknowledging that a number of my friends were anti-German. The woman who had betrayed Helene had given the names of twenty-four of our friends as people who were either anti-German or were working against Germany.

When I refused to confirm this, he hit me savagely on the face and mouth and a ring he was wearing cut open my cheek.

"The next morning at dawn he called my husband and me before him and said that my daughter had confessed everything and was to be shot immediately and that my husband would be shot the following day, when more evidence would have reached him. At 7 A. M. I heard two shots fired; but it was a bluff and we were later taken from Grasse to Nouvelle prison at Nice."

Mrs. Vagliano and her husband were kept in prison for about a week. On August 5th Mrs. Vagliano saw her daughter for the last time.

"There I found my daughter," she wrote. "Her arms, legs, thighs and neck looked like raw beef and were frightfully swollen. Her legs also were in a dreadful state, as they had been dreadfully beaten at Cannes by the Gestapo and severely burned at Grasse. Two burns on her small, shrunken face were terrible to see. I was ordered to leave the cell and not allowed by the Gestapo to kiss my daughter. We never saw her again."

On the morning of the Allied landings in the south of France — August 15th—Helene seemed "exalted," another prisoner wrote to her mother. "Now I don't care what happens to me," she said.



The New Order of Hitler and his band of barbarian sadists was destined to give the world a new happiness. Instead its victims in Greece died from starvation.

not caring what was their religion. He asked to be shot last so he could say prayers to the end for them. He was, we were told, magnificently brave and, I hope, gave courage and a little consolation. His only crime had been to bury three boys of the Maquis and say prayers over them."

She and Many Others Died for Freedom

That is the story of Helene Vagliano, whose years were twenty and who died on the battlefield. That is the story save for one comment, made by a member of the underground who knew her. "We were a little nervous when she was taken," he said. "You never know what will happen when they start to use the electric needle. But we should have worried. She never gave the Germans a single name or address and no one was arrested."



Another victim of Nazi prosperity. It was estimated that close to 500,000 men, women and children—the common people of Greece—died of famine in 1942 alone.

"That day the Gestapo went mad with rage," the letter continues. "At half past three Helene and twenty-two other prisoners, including two women, were taken from the prison to an open space some five miles away, near the Pasteur Hospital, and there shot. The prisoners were tied one to another and shot through the back of the neck and left on the ground for the French police to find.

"With the poor child was shot a priest, who blessed all the prisoners,

He asked to be shot last so he could say prayers to the end for them. He was, we were told, magnificently brave and, I hope, gave courage and a little consolation. His only crime had been to bury three boys of the Maquis and say prayers over them."

Is there any one who would read this story and not realize that this is only one of hundreds of thousands of heroic acts of this war? Is there any one who can't tell a similar story of a friend or a friend's friend? To be willing to live for an ideal is not enough—to live is to be willing to die for an ideal. All over the world today men and women—boys and girls—are dying for their ideals. For freedom, for the right and the privilege of maintaining that state into

(Continued on page 36)

Six Million Garments FOR GREECE

By MARGARET THOMPSON

Publicity Director, Greek War Relief Association



These two children, out of many, have survived the burning of their home in Makri, near Lamia, by the barbarous Nazi hordes.



Axis terrorism has destroyed almost 1,500 towns and villages. To escape certain death, people had to flee to the mountains.

In the spring and summer of 1943 urgent appeals began to reach the Greek War Relief Association, stressing the need for clothing in Greece. The battle against starvation had been largely won, thanks to the vast Greek relief program in operation since August of 1942. But there was still danger that the Greek people, weakened and exhausted by their long struggle for survival, would succumb to the ravages of exposure and disease unless they were quickly provided with warm clothing and shoes.

The over-all picture was a grim one. More than one and a half million inhabitants of the mountain villages had lost everything they possessed in the flames of their burned homes, destroyed in bombing raids and in vicious reprisals for guerrilla activities. Left without shelter, bedding, or clothing reserves, these people were living in conditions of abject misery. Some of them migrated to the already overcrowded cities but many stayed on their land, using the charred walls of their homes as makeshift shelters and subsisting as best they could on the charity of neighbors.

Even in regions which had not suffered from Axis terrorism, the situation was bad. For four years no clothing had been manufactured for civilian use and what little surplus the people possessed had, in many cases, been sold for food and fuel. Everyone was in rags; almost all were without shoes even during the severe winter months. Letters spoke of villages where children could not attend school or even leave their homes because they had not enough clothing to cover them decently. Throughout Greece thousands were dying from exposure and the diseases engendered by it. Over one million Greeks were tubercular or pre-tubercular; two and a half million suffered from chronic malaria. Pleurisy and pneumonia were claiming countless victims because even in the hospitals, blankets and bedding were inadequate to give patients the protection they required.

In answer to this urgent need, the Greek War Relief Association began its campaign to collect used clothing and shoes to be shipped to Greece. Since the clothing shortage was universal, it was estimated that 20,000,000 garments would be the minimum required to extend some measure of relief to the 7,000,000 men, women, and children of Greece, and the national campaign goal was accordingly set at that figure. Practically every community in the United States was assigned a quota in relation to this over-all goal and these quotas were given to Greek War Relief representatives throughout the country.

Their response was instantaneous. GWRA and AHEPA chapters, churches of the Greek Orthodox faith and other denominations, societies of Americans of Greek de-

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scent—all began the organization of local drives. Committee members spent long hours which they could ill afford to spare from their own business in attending to the collections, and in all communities groups of American ladies of Greek parentage worked tirelessly at the thankless task of sorting the clothing, putting it in order, and packing it for shipment to New York. Furthermore, in practically all cases, the full expenses of the local drives were paid by generous gifts of members of the community, so that an extremely successful national campaign was conducted at a very small cost to the Association.

Not only the local communities of Americans of Greek descent but the American public as a whole entered enthusiastically into the project, and the cooperation given the clothing drive is eloquent tribute to the sympathy and interest which is universally felt for Greece and her people. Civic leaders sponsored the campaigns, schools and churches helped with the collections, and local publicity organs gave generous support. In addition to news stories and editorials, paid newspaper advertisements were inserted by Greeks and non-Greeks alike, and local radio stations and national networks broadcast appeals for clothing.

To cite only a few instances of press and radio cooperation, one could mention (a) the editorial contributions of Charles Broughton which appeared almost daily in the Sheboygan (Wisconsin) Press during the course of the local campaign; (b) the appeal for clothing carried over the WOR-MUTUAL network as part of the Skouras Theatres program "This is Our Cause," and (c) the generosity of the Powers Furniture Company

of Portland, Oregon, in inserting advertisements in the local papers and in turning over for an entire week a quarter-hour of radio time for the promotion of the Greek War Relief clothing drive. Other similar cases too numerous to recount occurred all over the country.

As the result of these local drives approximately six and one-



This is all this family of three possessed when they arrived in Egypt. Their home in Western Thrace was first looted by the Bulgarians and then set afire.



The little lady in the torn sweater acts as nursemaid to her baby sister.



Some of the Greek children who were saved from the fury of Nazi oppression. Their cheerful faces reflect a sense of humor and hope for a better morrow.



Miss Carol Bruce, charming actress and radio star, helps John Tassos of NBC's Television Department with the clothing drive on behalf of the Greek people.

half million pieces of clothing had been received at the Greek Relief warehouse by January 1, 1945.

Oregon outranks all the states of the union in having been the first to reach and exceed its assigned quota. Late in December, a large consignment from Portland brought the total to 179,609 pieces while the original goal was 175,000. State Director James Faturos of Ahepa Mount Hood Chapter No. 154 of Portland, has been largely responsible for the fine record of his region. He promises that there will be no cessation of effort but that Oregon will continue to collect and ship clothing.

Among the other states Rhode Island, Delaware, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania are within sight of their complete goals. Over 100 communities have surpassed their quotas, some by as much as four and five times the set amount. It is noteworthy that even in places which have achieved such phenomenal suc-



Members of Furriers Joint Council, Local 70, N. Y. C., headed by J. Stephenson, chairman of their clothing drive, turning over boxes of garments and shoes collected by them to O. Broneer, executive vice-president of the Greek War Relief.

cess, there is no inclination to stop collections but rather a determination to make still greater efforts. Tarpon Springs, Florida, for example, has shipped five times as much clothing as was expected from the small community there, but word recently received from John Diamandis of Ahepa George Washington Chapter No. 16 of Tarpon Springs, tells of another large collection currently being baled. Rochester, New York, under the leadership of Nicholas Paris of Ahepa Flower City Chapter No. 67 of Rochester, had the honor of being the first large city to exceed its goal, and there, too, the collections are being continued.

From the vast stockpile contributed by the local clothing committees, the Greek War Relief Association has been able to prepare and ship to Greece 3,202,754 garments and 608,332 pairs of shoes. Much of this clothing has already reached Greece and has been distributed under the supervision of the Joint Commission, which controls the distribution of relief food stocks.

In addition to the shipments made by the Association, substantial amounts have been forwarded by private and government agencies in the United States and Canada, as follows:

Agency	Garments	Shoes
USA		
Greek War Relief Assn. _____	3,202,754	608,332
Foreign Economic Admin. _____	841,943	151,758
American Red Cross _____	1,397,957	_____
Canada		
Greek War Relief Fund _____	766,161	111,648
Total all agencies _____	6,208,815	871,738

Of special interest among the items shipped are 150,000 undergarments for children made from government issue material; 30,000 blankets; 200,000 pairs of men's army shoes; 6,500 pairs of heavy ski boots; and 100 tons of army soles for repairing shoes in Greece.

The first shipments were made to occupied Greece in January, 1944, under a special permit from the blockade authorities, giving clearance for outfits for 300,000 children and 50,000 adults. Almost all of these early consignments were distributed to the inhabitants of the burned villages whose plight was especially tragic. Subsequently, the authorities granted permission for the shipment of 100 tons of clothing each month during the fall months of 1944, but before more than one shipment could be made, Greece was liberated and unlimited shipments were possible. Unusually large consignments, 740 tons in all, were sent from the Greek War Relief warehouse within the space of six weeks between November 11, and December 31, 1944. Now the Association is concentrating its efforts on a regular schedule calling for the forwarding of over 200 tons each month.

In order to supplement the work of the Greek War Relief units and to insure an

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On its way! Clothing collected by the GWRA is baled and shipped to Greece for distribution.



A representative of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration "meets" with children of Tymfritos, Greece, in scant clothing.

uninterrupted flow of clothing to Greece, the Association is currently making plans for participation in a United Clothing Collection. This will be held in the spring of 1945 as a combined enterprise of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, the war relief agencies and other American agencies collecting clothing for foreign relief.

A similar drive held last fall, with the cooperation of church groups, brought in over 15,000,000 pounds of clothing, of which 2,000,000 pounds have been allocated to Greece. The participation of so many agencies in this new drive should assure its complete success and thus make available the additional garments needed for Greece and the other stricken countries.

The need for clothing is still paramount in Greece today. This is emphasized in every report coming out of that war-ravaged land. However great the accomplishments of the past, they have not been sufficient to give help to all those left destitute by the cumulative tragedies of invasion, occupation, and civil war. The accomplishments of the future rest with us. Our efforts in support of the clothing campaigns are the best

and most tangible assurances to the people of Greece that they are not alone in their struggle to rebuild their devastated country and recreate their shattered lives.

Please bear constantly in mind that **CLOTHING YOU DO NOT NEED WILL SAVE LIVES IN GREECE.** Make this your slogan of the day.

Address all your communications regarding your current clothing drive to the Greek War Relief Association, 221 West 57th Street, New York 19, N. Y. Send all your clothing shipments directly to their warehouse at 420 East 54th Street, New York 22, N. Y.



Distribution of clothing to Greek refugees at Moses Wells Camp, Egypt, by Greek War Relief personnel. Greeks need clothes badly.



Greeks need food supplies badly. Part of a convoy of military food trucks, ready to leave for a province.

AN ECONOMIC BILL OF RIGHTS

Message of the Supreme President

BROTHERS:

The current debate in the United States Senate on the confirmation of former Vice-President Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Commerce has brought to the fore the position that the "Common Man" occupies in the United States and his Economic Bill of Rights.

It is common knowledge that a Political Bill of Rights consisting of the first ten amendments was voted into the Constitution of the United States immediately after the organization of our Nation. The question now is whether an Economic Bill of Rights exists or has existed and if so since when.

Answering his own question, Mr. Wallace has declared that an Economic Bill of Rights should include: (a) the right to a remunerative job for wage earners; (b) the right to wages adequate for food, clothing and recreation; (c) the farmer's right to prices that will give him a decent living; (d) the business man's right to trade in an atmosphere of free competition; (e) the right of every family to a decent home; (f) the right to adequate medical care and opportunity for good health; (g) the right to a good education; and finally, the right to adequate protection from the economic fears of old age, sickness, accident and unemployment.

Without wishing to detract from this earnest pleading by the former Vice-President—one of the foremost idealists of our times—we submit that seven out of the eight clauses are old American doctrine and old American practice.

What we call opportunity and the American standard of living has been the wonder of the world for almost one hundred years. Even the social protection clause, which postdates what in Europe has been known since the turn of the century, goes back a good many years before the New Deal in the form of old-age pensions and unemployment insurance.

America has long been the land of the "Common Man" and the land of opportunity. Its Political Bill of Rights



George C. Vourmas

has been closely followed by an Economic Bill of Rights, and people have prospered according to their ability and according to their willingness to work. Figuratively speaking, fortunes have been made overnight and fortunes have been lost overnight by people who did not inherit wealth or position, who were not born to the purple, who did not belong to the "one," "two" or "four hundred" of their city, their state or the nation.

Yet to Henry A. Wallace and to those people sharing his sincerity and his idealism we owe much of what is so often taken for granted.

Socrates was spreading "kena demonia"; Christ was preaching "revolutionary ideas"; Jefferson was "too young and too enterprising" to suit his elders and his contemporaries. It was then argued, as it is argued today, that no prodding was needed in order to obtain the things which seemed to be all too evident.

Likewise, Mr. Wallace is invariably attacked for seeking a sounding board

to expound his social-economic ideas and an opportunity to advance his forward-looking plans.

Be it! Our world, as ever before, needs men like him to propagate and to plead in open forum—that sovereign public will—the ideas of progress, of enlightenment and of opportunity for the "Common Man." For that service alone the "Common Man" must feel grateful to Henry A. Wallace and to the men of his caliber and of his ideals.

Insofar as the Order of Ahepa is concerned, most of its members know Mr. Wallace. He has a host of friends in our ranks. He has addressed many gatherings sponsored by our Order in various parts of the country. He has always responded gracefully to our invitations. He has always had a message to deliver.

The stand he is now taking is not partisan—it is American. All of us have come to the realization that our Nation must solve its problems of peace and readjustment in the same manner it has solved its problems of defense and war. It is no secret—and the economists proclaim it every day—that we shall need full-scale employment just as we are having full-scale war production. Otherwise, this war shall have been fought in vain. Otherwise, all our sacrifices in human lives and fortune shall have been counted for naught.

We sincerely hope that Henry A. Wallace and all other like-minded Americans—irrespective of party affiliations and party programs—will carry on in behalf of the common men who made America great. We wish them well.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

George C. Vourmas
Supreme President.

ORDER OF AHEPA



Rank & File

From National Headquarters

During the last two months, to our National Headquarters at 840 Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C., came:

Bro. Charles Davis Kotsilibas of *George Jarvis* Chapter No. 80, Worcester, Mass., Supreme Vice-President.

Bro. Stephen S. Scopas of *Upper Manhattan* Chapter No. 42, New York, N. Y., Supreme Secretary.

Bro. John F. Davis of *Keystone-Lackawanna* Chapter No. 84, Scranton, Pa., Supreme Treasurer, with Mrs. Davis.

Bro. Leo. J. Lamberson of *South Bend* Chapter No. 100, South Bend, Ind., Supreme Counsellor.

Bro. Charles Criticos of *Lincoln* Chapter No. 89, Youngstown, Ohio, with his wife, Sister Criticos, past District Governor of District No. 2, and member of *Periobeia* Chapter No. 62, Daughters of Penelope, Tarpon Springs, Florida.

Bro. S. James Senes of *Abraham Lincoln* Chapter No. 189, Springfield, Ill.

Bro. George E. Phillies of *Wm. McKimley* Chapter No. 91, Buffalo, N. Y., Past Supreme President.

Bro. A. G. Davis of *Hancock* Chapter No. 103, Weirton, W. Va., District Governor of *Buckeye* District No. 11.

Bro. Basil S. Milonas of *Lord Byron* Chapter No. 57, Brockton, Mass., District Governor of *Bay State* District No. 3.

Bro. George Cotsakis of *Atlanta* Chapter No. 1, Atlanta, Ga., Dis-

trict Governor of *Mother Lodge* District No. 1.

Bro. George L. Bourney of *Brooklyn* Chapter No. 41, Brooklyn, N. Y., District Governor of *Empire* District No. 6.

Bro. Basil A. Joannides of *Manchester* Chapter No. 44, Manchester, N. H., District Governor of *Northern New England* District No. 9.

Sister Bessie Bouzeos of *Homer* Chapter No. 98, Chicago, Ill., Daughters of Penelope, Chapter Past President.

Bro. Theo. V. Nickas, President of *Queensboro* Chapter No. 97, Astoria, N. Y.

Bro. Louis D. Junes, Secretary of *Richmond* Chapter No. 83, Richmond, Va.

Bro. Constantine G. Economou of *Lincoln* Chapter No. 89, Youngstown, Ohio, Past Supreme Secretary, with Mrs. Economou and their cousin Miss Petrakos.

Bro. Sgt. Peter L. Bell of *George Jarvis* Chapter No. 80, Worcester, Mass., Past District Governor of *Bay State* District No. 3, now stationed at Camp Ritchie, Md.

Bro. Ensign Nestor P. Cokkinias of *Altis* Chapter No. 85, Springfield, Mass., Chapter Past Secretary, now stationed at Norfolk, Va.

Bro. Tom Semos of *Dallas* Chapter No. 20, Dallas, Texas, Supreme Governor.

Bro. Mike Boosalis of *Sir Walter Raleigh* Chapter No. 10, Raleigh, N. C.

Bro. C. G. Paris of *Hill City* Chapter No. 134, Lynchburg, Va., Past Supreme Governor and Past District Governor of District No. 3.

Stephen S. Scopas to administer the oath and instruct the new officers in their respective duties. He gave to each group of officers an inspiring message.

Supreme President George C. Vournas spoke briefly on the work of our Order and Past Supreme President George E. Phillies delighted the audience with well chosen remarks. Other guests of the evening included Supreme Vice President Charles Davis Kotsilibas, Supreme Counsellor Leo J. Lamberson, Supreme Treasurer John F. Davis, Supreme Governor Tom Semos, District Governors George L. Bourney of *Empire* District No. 6, Basil S. Milonas of *Bay State* District No. 3, A. G. Davis of *Buckeye* District No. 11, George Cotsakis of *Mother Lodge* District No. 1, Basil A. Joannides of *Northern New England* District No. 9, and Peter Chumbris of *Capital* District No. 3. Also, Treasury officials attended as guests.

From High School to Navy School



S. 2/c Thomas John Korbet

ALTON, ILL. — Brother Tom left Wood River High School in 1943 to join the Navy. He is now attending the Navy Cooks and Bakers School at Corpus Christi, Texas. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Korbet, and a member of Alton Chapter No. 304. While in High School, he captained the football team.

Washingtonia

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On January 9, 1945, a joint installation ceremony took place in the Odd Fellows Hall. The officers-elect of *Washington* Chapter No. 31 and *Capitol* Chapter No. 236 of Ahepa, of *Hermione* Chapter No. 11 of the Daughters of Penelope, of *Muses*

Chapter No. 22 of the Maids of Athens, and of *Pythagoras* Chapter No. 9 of the Sons of Pericles were installed, with a large crowd of brethren and sisters as well as many guests attending.

The ceremony proved to be a gala affair. The chairman of the evening, Dr. C. Demas, asked Supreme Secretary

A Public Installation

BALTIMORE, MD.—On January 17, 1945, Worthington Chapter No. 31 installed its new officers for 1945, along with the officers of the three auxiliaries: Alcmene Chapter No. 27 of the Daughters of Penelope, Daphne Chapter No. 49 of the Maids of Athens, and Plato Chapter No. 80 of the Sons of Pericles. It was an impressive ceremony and a large crowd turned out for this inaugural meeting of our Order in Baltimore, Md.

Supreme Secretary Stephen Scopas came down from New York to be the installing officer. Also present were Capt. George Hadjilias, Capt. Demetrios Christidis and Capt. Petros Gerakaris, all of the Greek Merchant Marine; Lieut. James Maistros of the United States Merchant Marine, and F/C Petty Officer Stephen Kritisings of the United States Navy, member of the Blue Ridge Chapter No. 193, with his wife, Mrs. Theresa Kritisings, member of Hyperia Chapter No. 94 of Ventura, Calif., Daughters of Penelope.

The ceremony was followed by an interesting vaudeville review staged by Ad Lederer and his orchestra. The whole affair was reported in the local papers.

The Man Behind the Man Behind the Gun



Capt. Parasche P. Ballas

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brother Parasche is assistant air inspector at an air depot in England where Liberator bombers are repaired and maintained after being damaged in battle. He was recently promoted from first lieutenant to captain.

Having entered the service in July, 1942, he received army technical training at the Armament Cadet school, Yale University, for four months before going overseas. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Ballas, live at 9464 Abbott Ave., Miami Beach, Florida.

Our Captain is a member of Washington Chapter No. 31, as is his father-

Faith Reaffirmed

We Americans of today, together with our Allies, are passing through a period of supreme test. It is a test of our courage—of our resolve—of our wisdom—of our essential democracy.

If we meet that test—successfully and honorably—we shall perform a service of historic importance, of historic importance which men and women will honor throughout all time.

As I stand here today, having taken the solemn oath of office in the presence of my fellow countrymen—in the presence of our God—I know that it is America's purpose that we shall not fail.

In the days and the years that are to come we shall work for a just and honorable peace, a durable peace, as today we work and fight for a total victory in war.

We can and we will achieve such a peace.

We shall strive for perfection. We shall not achieve it immediately—we still shall strive.

Our constitution of 1787 was not a perfect instrument; it is not perfect yet. But it provided a firm base upon which all manner of men, of all races and colors and creeds, could build our solid structure of democracy.

And so today in this year of war, 1945, we have learned lessons—at a fearful cost—and we shall profit by them.

We have learned that we cannot live alone, at peace.

We have learned to be citizens of the world, members of the human community.

We have learned the simple truth, as Emerson said, that "the only way to have a friend is to be one."

We can gain no lasting peace if we approach it with suspicion and mistrust—or with fear. We can gain it only if we proceed with the understanding and the confidence and the courage which flow from conviction.

The Almighty God has blessed our land in many ways. He has given our people stout hearts and strong arms with which to strike mighty blows for our freedom and truth. He has given to our country a faith which has become the hope of all peoples in an anguished world.

So we pray to Him now for the vision to see our way clearly—to see the way that leads to a better life for ourselves and for all our fellow men—to the achievement of His will to peace on earth.

By President Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York Delphi Chapter No. 25. Fourth Inaugural Address, White House, January 20, 1945.

in-law, Steve Kallivas, while his wife, Dorothy Ballas, and his mother-in-law, Fannie Kallivas, are members of the Daughters of Penelope *Heroinie* Chapter No. 11. Quite an Ahepa family!

The Supreme Vice-President in the Forefront



Charles Davis Kotsilibas

WORCESTER, MASS.—Our Supreme Vice-President presided at the elections of new officers for George Jarvis Chapter No. 80. After the elections, apparently happy over the results, the members unanimously voted to purchase a \$1,000 war bond with money from the Chapter's treasury.

Vice-President Kotsilibas was also in charge of the "Greek Night" in the campaign early last December for the Sixth War Loan Drive, broadcast over Station WAAB, with Andrew Godimis as the main speaker. Helene Lagadenos and Frances Stamou and employees of local banks assisted in the sales of bonds. This "Greek Night," honoring Greece in the Parade of Nations, brought \$25,500 in war bonds and gave a flying start to the "War Equipment Show" of Worcester, which lasted for ten days through December 12.

Who said that we Ahepans are not doing things in a big way? And the campaign for more war bonds is still on.

Well Done!

HINES, ILL.—We are advised that the George Dilboy Memorial, erected on the government reservation, Hines, Ill., was fully paid for during the early part of 1942, and therefore no indebtedness exists against this fund. "We are deeply grateful," writes Brother Costas Mellas, President of the Foundation, "for your wholehearted cooperation in every request made in the course of the years during which we were active in effecting the raising of funds for the erection of this memorial."

Brother Mellas of Hellenic Center Chapter, No. 202 of Chicago, warns us—and through us all our members against certain unidentified impostors who are soliciting funds or selling small replicas

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of the Memorial. Such collections are unauthorized. The books of the Memorial have been closed as of 1942, and Mr. Clarence E. Cross of the First National Bank of Chicago has kept a complete record of all funds received and disbursed.

We are glad to pass this warning on to our readers for their information.

To the Secretaries of All Ahepa Chapters

To enable us to follow up all your activities closely, you are requested to mail us regularly copies of your Chapter communications, your bulletins, and everything of general interest that goes out to the members of your Chapters. From them we will select the most pertinent facts about your activities and include them in these columns. This will give a fuller picture in summary of the worthwhile doings of our Order. Address all communications concerning the Magazine to *The Managing Editor, THE AHEPAN, 1420 K St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.*

The Supreme President at a Joint Installation

NEW YORK, N. Y.—On January 19, 1945, a joint installation took place at the *Pythian Temple for Delphi Chapter No. 25 and Upper Manhattan Chapter No. 42.* Installed with the Ahepa Chapter officers-elect were those of *Evryklia Chapter No. 36 of the Daughters of Penelope, and of Castalia Chapter No. 19 of the Maids of Athens.*

The Lincoln Room of the *Pythian Temple* was overflowing with brethren, daughters, and maids for the auspicious event. What made the occasion more significant was the presence of a long list of guests headed by Supreme President George C. Vournas. These were: Supreme Treasurer John F. Davis, Supreme Secretary Stephen S. Scopas, District Governor Basil A. Joannides of *Northern New England District No. 9,* Past Supreme Secretary Peter Kourides, Past Supreme Governor James Veras of *Dunmore, Pa.,* Past Supreme Counsellor George Eliades of *Lowell, Mass.,* and practically every President and Past President of all Chapters of Greater New York City.

As presiding officer of the meeting, District Governor George L. Bourney did a grand job. He asked the Supreme President to instruct the four presidents-

elect in their respective offices, then turned to the Supreme Secretary to instruct the four secretaries-elect, and to the other guests down the line.

At the end of the installation ceremony, Supreme President Vournas spoke informally but very earnestly for almost an hour about the achievements of our Order and our plans for a better and bigger Ahepa. Both President Georgiades of *Delphi* and President Cashoty of *Upper Manhattan* publicly declared their resolve to do all they can to make their administrations successful. Also, Brothers Veras and Eliades made appropriate remarks.

Brother George C. Vournas touched briefly on Ahepa's activities and contributions to every worthy cause and to our communities and schools, and pointed out that they are better recognized in smaller cities than in large ones. He apprized the gathering of the *Ahepa Educational and Welfare Fund* and its program for which we need \$250,000. He also advised of the appointment of a committee of six to contact His Grace Archbishop Athenagoras, and in cooperation with him to prepare a program to be presented to our forthcoming National Convention as to the best manner in which Ahepa can assist the Archdiocese's various educational and philanthropic undertakings.

The gathering adjourned to a nearby restaurant for refreshments. Before the meeting was over, Bro. Michael Lorris delivered to the Presidents of *Delphi* and *Upper Manhattan* the United States Treasury citations for the participation of their Chapters in furtherance of the 6th War Loan Drive. And at the suggestion of Bro. John Dounoucos, the first President of the first Ahepa Chapter established in New York City, all stood reverently for a minute in memory of prominent Ahepans, members of *Delphi*, since deceased, such as Dr. Coryllos, Dr. Caruso, Dr. Alexion and others.

The meeting was an inspiring one and those who missed it regret it.

Clothing for the People of Greece

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA.—Diogenes Chapter No. 307 has recently remitted the Greek War Relief Association of New York \$607.40, proceeds of funds collected in the National Ahepa-Sponsored Drive of 1940-41 and withheld in the form of War Bonds until the liberation of Greece. Congratulations. There is no activity, local or national, in which Ahepans do not participate. The enemies of Democracy should take note—and our modern Diogeneses should carry on.

Have You Sent in Your Check for the

AHEPA EDUCATIONAL AND WELFARE FUND?

The Supreme President through a special message addressed to all members (which we hope you have received), explained fully the reasons and the necessity for 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 20, 1945, will ordain and prescribe.

Every Ahepan is called upon to do his duty. He will. He must. The goal of the *Ahepa Educational and Welfare Fund* is \$250,000.00.

Charles Davis Kotsilibas,
Supreme Vice-President,
Chairman;

Tom Semos, *Supreme Governor;*

Frank E. Pofanti, *Supreme Governor.*

Fill out and detach this part and mail it to the National Headquarters together with your contribution.

Mr. John F. Davis, *Supreme Treasurer,*

Ahepa National Headquarters,
Washington 5, D. C.

DEAR BROTHER DAVIS:

I enclose my check in the amount of \$———, which is my contribution to the *Ahepa Educational and Welfare Fund.* United we stand for greater Ahepa accomplishments.

Signed _____

Address _____

Chapter _____

(Name) (No.)



**The Old and The New:
The Parthenon and The Capitol**

*The Native Land of Our Ancestors: Greece,
The Beloved Country of All of Us: United States*

**The Glory that Was and Is: Greece and United States—
Marching Forward Together**

AT THIS CHRISTMAS SEASON WE GIVE THANKS:

FOR THE HEROISM OF OUR HEROES AND THE MAGNIFICENT SACRIFICE OF OUR BELOVED ONES WHO HAVE MADE POSSIBLE THE GROWING REALIZATION THAT MEN ARE THEIR BROTHERS' KEEPERS, AND CANNOT BE TRULY RICH WHILE THEIR BROTHERS ARE DESTITUTE, CANNOT BE WHOLLY FREE WHILE THEY ARE ENSLAVED.

FOR THE NATIONS WHO HAVE SUFFERED AND FOUGHT AND HUNGRED TO REMAIN FREE.

FOR OUR OPPORTUNITY FOR LEADERSHIP IN SHAPING THE DESTINY OF THE HUMAN RACE.

FOR OUR GOD-GIVEN TASK AND RESPONSIBILITY TO MAKE SURE THAT THIS WORLD SHALL REMAIN ONE.

FOR ALL THESE WE GIVE THANKS AND TAKE HOPE FOR THE FUTURE.

*Brother Spyros P. Skouras of New York Delphi
Chapter No. 25, and family.*

**He Won the Silver Star for
Gallantry**



First Lieut. Nicholas Katsirubas

HAVERHILL, MASS.—Nicholas, a bombardier, has been awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action while participating in aerial flight with a twelfth Air Force B-25 bombardment group. He went overseas last year and has received the European-Middle East-African ribbon with one battle star for the Italian campaign. He has, also, been

awarded the distinguished flying cross, the air medal and four oak leaf clusters. The silver star was given him for participating in an attack on communications in France.

Nicholas is the son of Brother and Mrs. Peter Katsirubas. Brother Peter is President of Haverhill Chapter No. 39. Na tous zisi!

Write to Our Boys

Try each day to write a line
To all Ahepans, yours and mine—
A word of courage and acclaim,
Citing their bravery and undying fame.
For you and I will never know
What our Ahepa boys undergo.

While we are kept at peace and rest,
They must face a terrific test.
So pledge yourself to write tonight,
To cheer each gallant Ahepan Knight;
And ask the Lord to speed the day
Our Ahepa boys return to the U. S. A.

*Reprinted from the Milwaukee Ahepa
News of January, 1945.*

With Patton's Army

MISSOULA, MONT.—After joining the Greek Battalion of the United States Army, Mitcho was sent overseas. He landed in France shortly after D-Day and is now serving on the Personnel Staff of the Eightieth Division of General Patton's Third Army.



Sgt. Mitcho Pappas

Mitcho was a senior in High School when he was called to the colors. He has high hopes of flying in the very near future from Berlin to Athens and to his native Pagrati, Kalavryta. Mitcho is the nephew of John D. Pappas, past president of Missoula Chapter No. 239. In 1937, when he was sixteen years old, he came to live with his Uncle and Aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John Pappas of Missoula. We are confident that the wish of the young Evzone will soon be fulfilled.

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AHEPA AUXILIARIES

SONS OF PERICLES



Junior Order of Ahepa

Combined Meetings

HARRISBURG, PA. — Recently, the Sons of Zephyr Chapter No. 159 participated in a joint meeting of Ahepans and Maids attended by both Ahepa and Maids District Lodge Officers. It proved such a success that the policy of having more combined meetings was unanimously adopted. We know of no better way of strengthening the bonds of our Ahepan family and of increasing our power and prestige in both local and national activities than through such combined meetings.

Secretary Brother John Nicholas reports that last December they sponsored their first dance. In view of the fact that it was their first major social affair, the results were very pleasing.

Their newly elected officers were installed in appropriate ceremonies presided over by Brother Stephen S. Scopas, our peripatetic Supreme Secretary.



Stephen S. Scopas

He extolled the virtues of Ahepanism and instructed the new officers of Ahepa Sons and Maids in their respective duties. As of last November, the membership of the Chapter comprised 15 active and enthusiastic Sons.

Another Son in the Navy

ALBANY, N. Y.—Secretary George Pipentacos of Phocion Chapter No. 44, reports that their President, Brother Gus Matthews, has enlisted in the United

States Navy and left on January 15, 1944 for the Naval Station at Samson, N. Y.

Enlistment in the armed forces of our nation constitutes the main reason why our Sons have curtailed their activities. As civilians they have been the principal casualty of the war. Before they are initiated in our Order, Uncle Sam initiates them for bigger and better things—for a glorious victory of our armies today and a just, durable peace tomorrow.

In the person of Brother Gus Matthews we salute all our brethren Sons who left their schools and their communities to enlist in the biggest job that will ever confront them in life. Good luck to them and God bless them and keep them well.

But such loss has not deterred the Sons of Phocion Chapter from donating \$10 to the Greek Archdiocese School at Pomfret Center to help rebuild its library recently destroyed by fire. The Sons are showing us the way to service for our community and for our country. And they are only a handful. Imagine what will happen when they buzz around again with doings.

Activities with a Bang!

LOWELL, MASS. — The Acropolis Chapter No. 14 seems to have embarked on an ambitious program of meetings in an effort to revive the old spirit of comradeship and good sport. The sons held a Halloween Eve Dance in October, "which was very successful," according to the report of Secretary Alec Antonopoulos. At the dance, two war bonds were given away as prizes. They also held a Pre-New Year Hop. They organized a basket ball team, for which they purchased twelve complete uniforms. The team is scheduled to play a round of games with neighboring teams. Good luck to them.

Sports and Socials

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Brother Mike G. Plumides, District Secretary-Treasurer of District No. 3, has given us a running account of a basket ball tournament arranged among the Sons of Peri-

cles of Charleston and Greenville, S. C., and Charlotte and Winston Salem, N. C. Six games were played in all. Charleston, S. C., won the tournament after defeating Greenville, S. C., by the score of 27 to 25, thanks to Rosy Moskas, who made a set shot from half-court in the last minute. To celebrate the event two parties were held in honor of the boys. Both were successful. They were attended by over 400 friends and guests.

According to Brother Mike, the Sons of North Carolina are looking forward to another tournament in the near future. They want to include Washington and Baltimore. This is a challenge.

Reorganization

BALTIMORE, MD.—We were delighted to hear that Plato Chapter No. 80 has been reorganized despite an evident lack of members because of the war. And the reorganization has succeeded, thus pointing the way to the rest of the chapters which for one reason or another are not active.

Activities such as public speaking, parliamentary procedures, swimming, dancing and so on are on the agenda of these ambitious boys. Brother Mario Psaros has started a Glee Club and the response has been enthusiastic. "The chapter is growing steadily, which makes for a good chapter," writes Treasurer Harry Karukas. We agree.

American Soldiery

"Since D-day not a single American soldier in France has been executed for cowardice, desertion in the face of the enemy or any other military offense for which death is mandatory." From an Associated Press dispatch from Paris.

Neighborliness

"No matter on what part of the globe a people may have made their home, they are not now foreign but in the closest possible relationship day by day and hour by hour with every other civilized people. All nations are now neighbors and should always be good neighbors." *The Hope of the World* by Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University.

DAUGHTERS OF PENELOPE



Ahepa Senior Ladies Auxiliary

A Successful Play

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On December 17, 1944, *Hermione* Chapter No. 11 sponsored its first dramatic production with the presentation of the delightful three-act drama: "Basilissa ton Antheon" or "Queen of the Flowers," by that inimitable Athenian playwright, S. Peresiadis, author of many popular plays. As a financial venture, it turned out to be most successful; as a dramatic undertaking, it showed what can be done with talent and teamwork.

The play has both pathos and humor. It portrays the domestic ups and downs of a household neglected by an enterprising, rich Athenian, Alcibiadis (C. Peratinos) and dominated by a temperamental wife, Dora (M. Kekeris). It is punctuated by bits of laughter and comedy provided by the two servants, Martha (M. Tsouvalas) and Petros (P. Chumbris, not showing in the pictures). It is complicated by the efforts at conciliation by Dr. Leandros (P. Panagos, likewise not showing in the pictures) and his understanding wife, Urania (A. Neamon).



A dramatic moment: the sympathetic maid (M. Tsouvalas) administering to the distressed "Vasilissa" (M. Kekeris) and the pleading husband (C. Peratinos).



How to interpret the play: A. H. Lalos, M. Tsouvalas, A. Neamon, C. Peratinos and M. Kekeris. Into its grand success went long hours in repeated rehearsals.

Associated with this successful production were A. H. Lalos and Evdokia Rados, co-directors; Madia Commings, 1944 President of *Hermione* Chapter; and Helen Pappadeas, in charge of tickets and program. The musical part was performed by Mary DeVakos, vocalist, and George Manos, at the piano. Barbara Panos served as mistress of ceremonies.

In the past it has been the custom to give an annual dance. This time, however, it was decided, in the words of Mrs. Commings, "that a play was the thing." Everybody worked tirelessly to make this a gala affair and crown a year of activities to increase the membership, to participate in war work and to launch the Chapter on a sound financial basis. The efforts of the sisters were untiring. In bonds alone they sold almost \$200,000. The newly elected officers, headed by Mary Tsouvalas, and their sisters are looking forward to another successful year. We are looking forward to more war work and another play.

MAIDS of ATHENS



Ahepa Junior Ladies Auxiliary

For Country, Community and Church

LANCASTER, PA. — Last October, Rhea Chapter No. 60 gave "Amegdalia" or "The Blooming Almond Tree." The play was a huge success. The entire proceeds of \$143 were used to send Christmas boxes to our boys in the service. Nick Malamata, who sings like Frank Sinatra, offered a number of Greek selections; Venice Manolakis did an oriental interpretation; and the Psilos sisters, Helen Hondras and Victoria Manolakis, attired in 1990 garb, marched to Berlin, via London, in the best feminine-yank manner.

Thanksgiving night, the Maids dedicated at the community hall a servicemen's plaque in honor of "Evangelismos" community members serving in the armed forces. The traditional "artoclasia" was held in the Church for the health of all serving in uniform. Worthy Maid Victoria Manolakis made a brief introduction welcoming the guests and then turned over the program to Committee Chairman Venice Manolakis. Mrs. James Theros gave the mother's talk; Pvt. Nicholas Patinos, president of the Sons of Pericles, placed a wreath presented by the Sons in memory of John Pikolas, killed in action in France last July; and District Governor Dr. Aris Karpousis of Reading was the guest speaker. His speech was of great interest to the parents and the younger generation. Choir members under the direction of Charles Francos, USNR, gave the selections, while Rev. Nicholas Elias offered the prayers.

To top it all, the Maids mailed Christmas cards to all the boys in the service, whom they keep posted on all community activities through a bulletin regularly published in both Greek and English. They promised to keep us posted on further activities.

Benefit Activities

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.—Last November Fort Worth Chapter No. 75 sponsored a benefit dance with the entire proceeds going to the Community War Chest. It was a complete financial and social success. As it happened before, several boys in the Armed Forces attended. Speakers for the evening were Rev. Vlamides and Brother George Rouse, past president of Fort Worth Chapter No. 19 of the Order of Ahepa.

The committee responsible for the success of this social comprised Catherine Vlamides, Eva Heras, Sadie Bougis, Carrie Feniches and Katy Sparto. Thetis Chapter No. 86 of the Daughters of Penelope assisted, as usual.

Both Maids and Daughters have also been assisting with other activities of the community, especially on behalf of the Greek War Relief. They have mended and packed a large shipment of clothing for the people of Greece. This winter drive under the leadership of Brother Charles Dixie has netted more than 120 barrels or 30,000 pieces of clothing. Collections were deposited at the various fire stations and later picked up by a special committee headed by Brother George Carras. The mending and packing of the clothes collected was done by the Maids and the Daughters at the St. Demetrius Church. Heartiest congratulations to all brothers and sisters of Fort Worth, Texas. You are showing the way to all of us.

Busy as Bees

CHARLESTON, S. C. — President Katherine Carabatsos of *Pan-Athenians* Chapter No. 68, has given us a glowing account of their activities in the war effort. Many of the girls are working in government offices. When the Red Cross has need for surgical bandages, they meet twice a week at their headquarters to do whatever they can.

Charleston has two government hospitals, Navy and Army. Every time a ship comes in, the Red Cross directors at the hospitals call up the Maids and invite them to go to the hospitals and talk and play various games with the boys. This has proven to be very helpful, both to the Red Cross and to the wounded who ask small favors. Many of the girls who are still in school work at the USO as hostesses, canteen workers, and hat checkers. Our hats off to them.

A Wedding Note

BALTIMORE, MD. — The former Miss Georgia Koutsoukos, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Koutsoukos, of Washington, D. C., a member of Washington's *Hermione* Chapter No. 11, was recently married to Brother Gus P. Constantinides, a very active member of Worthington Chapter No. 30, of Baltimore, Order of Ahepa. Our heartfelt congratulations and best wishes to the newlyweds.

To the Secretaries of All Chapters of the Auxiliaries

To enable us to follow up all your activities closely, you are requested to mail us regularly copies of your Chapter communications, your bulletins, and everything of general interest that goes out to the members of your Chapters. From them we will select the most pertinent facts about your activities and include them in these columns. This will give a fuller picture in summary of the worthwhile doings of our Order. Address all communications concerning the magazine to *The Managing Editor, THE AHEPAN, 1420 K St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.*

First Over the Top

PORTLAND, ORE.—It was last November when a railroad car with supplies for Greek war relief was almost completed on a siding near Northwest Broadway and Glisan Street of Portland, Ore.

The clothing with which the car was filled was donated to the Greek War Relief Association by people of Portland. The \$1,500 necessary to defray shipping costs to Greece was raised by the Daughters of Penelope, according to Mrs. John Raption of 3300 N. E. 19th Ave., Portland, President of Troy Chapter No. 32, at a "Carload" dinner given by the Chapter for the purpose.

Mrs. J. D. Damis of 2007 N. E. Skidmore St., Portland, Treasurer of the Chapter, said that the carload would top Oregon's quota in the current drive. She was certain that Oregon was the first state to go over the top. Congratulations!

See our feature article on the current clothing drive of the Greek War Relief Association.—Ed.

**PLANNING FOR BETTER DAYS
IS HALF THE FUN
START NOW—
BUY WAR BONDS
CLOTHING YOU DO NOT NEED
WILL SAVE LIVES IN GREECE**



Literature and the Arts



GREEK POETRY IN AMERICA

By WARREN E. BLAKE

Professor of Greek, University of Michigan



Nicholas G. Lely

Last summer I had the pleasure of receiving from Mr. Nicholas G. Lely, Greek Minister of Information in the United States, a presentation copy of his beautiful little volume of ΕΠΗΝΙΚΙΟΝ, or "Victorial Poems." Of the many charming poems it contains several were translated into English by our well-known poet Joseph Auslander. One in particular attracted my attention because of its gem-like perfection. I refer to the little vignette of the city of Athens on page 73.

The principal reason why I was attracted to this poem is that it shows certain qualities which are more often found in ancient Greek poetry than in modern. In the first place, although it is quite sincere in its patriotic feeling for Athens, it is at the same time restrained, and by confining itself to one beautifully chosen aspect in the description—Athens under the sky of night and under the sky of day—allows the reader to feel for himself in a new way both the traditional glory of Athens and the discriminating affection for her felt by the author. This restraint in the selection of details and in the direct expression of emotion is one of the very greatest elements in the poetry of the ancient Greeks. The great poet Pindar, we are told, showed his first poem to his fellow poetess Corinna in Thebes. It was crammed full of elaborate figures and mythological details—the ambitious effort of a good but inexperienced poet. Corinna, after reading it, turned it back to him with a smile and gave Pindar that famous bit of advice which can be most useful to all poets, ancient or modern: "You must sow with the hand, and not with the sack."

In the second place, this little poem of Mr. Lely's possesses the ancient quality of symmetry and balance. Observe that not only is stanza one—Athens by night—balanced against stanza two—Athens by day—but also that poetic concept of the despairing flight of the stars in the first stanza is contrasted to the loving approach of the heavens in the second. The reader is left with the impression of delicately rounded perfection. This quality, found in much of ancient poetry, is particularly prominent in the Greek Anthology,

in the poems of Meleagros, of Agathocles, and of Paulus Silentiarius. Although much of the poetry of these authors is love poetry, the same directness and balanced detail is observable.

I have written thus at length on this one poem of Mr. Lely's for two reasons, first, out of genuine admiration for the poem itself, and secondly, that I might, with the permission of my many friends among the Greeks, use it as a text for a few general remarks on the literary productions of Greeks in America.

Nothing is more admirable than the almost universal desire and effort among Americans of Greek descent in this country to write poetry. Verse seems to be almost the natural form of emotional expression, and the facility shown even by utterly untrained writers is astonishing. I have read a great deal of it, and I hope that I will be forgiven if I make one or two general observations from the point of view of a non-Greek whose lifelong profession is the study of Greek, both ancient and modern. I have only two purposes in view: to suggest certain modifications in present tendencies as to subject-matter and treatment, and to urge greater efforts to acquaint the American public with the best of this poetry in the form of English translations. Both of these suggestions are for the purpose of increasing the already great prestige of Greece and the Greek people in the eyes of their American friends.

First as to subject matter. It is only natural that the heroic history of Greece during the last few years should call forth the greatest bulk of Greek verse today. All of this verse is sincere, and some of it is technically good, but a great deal of it is so marred by undisciplined emotional extravagance that its quality as true poetry is destroyed. Much, too, is purely banal, i.e., it depends for its effect on slight variations of threadbare phrases that have been used ever since the Revolution of 1821. If such poetry is to be written, it must be direct, simple, and heart-felt. We must not forget that of the similar mass of poetry produced by the Greek Revolution of over a hundred years ago, only a very small portion ever survived, and that consisted mainly of the straight-forward simplicity of the songs and poems of men like Solomos, whose purpose was to express, not to decorate, their thoughts.

No man can be a true poet by imitating other men. On the other hand any poet can profit by observing carefully the technique of verse structure and the choice of poetic subject made by the great poets of the past. I would suggest therefore that our American friends of Greek descent, writing poetry, read and re-read again

ΑΘΗΝΑ

Όταν αὐ λούζῃ ἡ ἀστροφεγγιά,
'Αθήνα, ἡ ξηλογάστρα,
Κε' ὅταν σὲ ντίγγ' στὰ ραβιά,
Τότες ἑσπ' ἕλεις τ' ἄστρα.

Μὴ σὰν τοῦ γῆλιου ἡ χρυσίς
Ἢ ἀχτίδες αἰ φωτᾶνε,
Δὲς τότες ἡ κολώνες σου
Τὸν οὐρανὸ βαστᾶνε.

Since this is one of the pieces which Mr. Auslander did not translate, I should like to offer my own version here for the benefit of those who cannot, or do not, read Greek:

ATHENS

When starlight sheds its witching spell
Upon thee, Athens of the night,
Thy dusky-mantled beauty then
Might put the very stars to flight.

But when the glory of the sun
Illumines thee with golden ray,
Then Heaven nestles close above
The pillared Athens of the day!

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and again the poems of Palamas, Gryparis, Drosines, and the rest, not in a spirit of blind admiration, but in an effort to observe analytically the way the poet limits his subject to one simple and well-rounded theme and then selects the most pertinent and vivid images to present that theme unforgettably to the reader. There is more real poetry in the sixteen lines of Drosines' "Almond Tree," than in the score of lines of an ambitious epic. Only the very greatest poets can successfully treat a heroic theme, but any budding poet can write successful poetry on a carefully chosen limited subject with which he is thoroughly familiar, although, naturally, very few will attain such perfection as Drosines has done.

My other suggestion is that the young people of Greek ancestry may do a great deal to acquaint the American public with the best of modern Greek poetry, first by making themselves thoroughly familiar with it, and secondly, by translating it into good poetic English form. This is difficult, and no one is better aware of the fact than myself. On the other hand, American boys and girls of Greek parentage in college or school can get no better training both in Greek and in English than by making this effort. A future career in English poetry can rest on no firmer foundation than is gained by the necessary balancing of poetic idiom between two languages. Incidentally, I am sure that THE AHEPAN would welcome such poetic versions of Greek authors for its readers, provided the quality is high.

I conclude these remarks by referring once more to the poem of Mr. Lely, with which I began. Neither his poem nor my translation of it can, of course, be called truly great poetry from the point of view of world-literature. However, I think I may say that it possesses the essential features of a true poem of its type, and I recommend those features—directness, simplicity, balance, symmetry, and delicate choice of imagery—to the attention of others who would share in the divine name of Poet.



BOOK REVIEWS

***Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo.* By Captain W. Lawson and Bob Considine. (New York: Random House, 1944. Pp. 221. \$2.00.)**

THIRTY SECONDS OVER TOKYO by Captain Ted W. Lawson contains actual factors of interest to disabled veterans and civilians in particular as well as to the general reader.

After dropping his bombs on the Japanese capital in the Doolittle raid, April 18, 1942, Capt. Lawson was injured in the wreck of his airplane on a Chinese beach. Chinese guerrillas carried him to safety, but weeks without medical care cost him his left leg above the knee.

Though he was suffering the most excruciating pain on the trip, with his stump throbbing and oozing gore, and his mashed face healing all out of shape, the thing that made him sick at heart was how to break the news of his amputation to his wife and his mother.

He couldn't tell them, because he was a strong young man suddenly compelled to face life with a severe physical handicap and wondering if he could find some usefulness in himself and

fearing that he couldn't do the things he had always wanted to do.

His greatest relief came when his wife wrote to him: "There is no reason in the world why we can't lead a perfectly normal life and do the things we've planned."

His mouth and jaw were repaired and an artificial limb acquired at Walter Reed Hospital. Through Doolittle and the Army he was given an opportunity to realize his dream of becoming an aeronautical engineer.



Pvt. Martin N. Feldman of Philadelphia is learning a new skill. Recently returned from England, he puts his spare time to use in hand-weaving a rug at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.

The war will produce thousands and thousands of new cripples like Capt. Lawson. Many of the disabled veterans of the last war and other handicapped persons in civilian life are wondering what they can do to ease the readjustments of these young men.

For years they have been doing a great deal to help them by proving that persons with physical disabilities have a useful place in society, can work, marry, and do the various things we regard necessary in the American pursuit of happiness.

If the medical authorities, government, employers, and the general public know this now, so early in the war's production of cripples, it is because so many handicapped persons have been such good ambassadors of usefulness and normal activities.

Because of this ground work, the fight of the disabled servicemen to refit themselves in their former life is half-won before they leave the hospital.

But the reading of *THIRTY SECONDS OVER TOKYO* also suggests the further need of educating the public in accepting these disabled lads without pity, officious offers of help, or stupidity.

For instance, as the flyer was crutching down a long corridor of the War Department in Washington, an elderly clerk, a lady, stopped him, looked him up and down, examined his service ribbons, and remarked: "Why, what can you do in the Army?"

Capt. Lawson had progressed to the point of being able to reply that he was only a Western Union boy, but the public should learn to stop being so unfeeling to the lads who are still smarting from the psychological effects of their physical loss. Chicago, Illinois

C. J. LAMPOS.

BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ

BY CLIFTON FADIMAN
Special to *The AHEPAN*

- Ten Years That Shook the World*, by Larry LeSeur. One of the best books available about Russia, as it is today, by a radio correspondent who is sensible and non-partisan. Swift, vivid reading.
- New World A-Comin'*, by Roi Ottley. How Harlem began, how it thinks and acts today, and what the American Negro has in the back of his mind about the war and why we are fighting it. Straight, true talk by a responsible Negro journalist—and a book that white folks had better read.
- Under Cover*, by John Roy Carlson. The full, sensational story of the subversive groups now operating in this country and who are frankly committed to the setting-up of a Fascist regime. Names names, no pussyfooting, hot reading.
- Hongkong Aftermath*, by Wenzell Brown. If you want true atrocity stories—and for some reason we don't seem to be given very many of them—about our enemies, the Japanese people, try Mr. Brown's first-hand report about how our enemies treat a helpless, vanquished populace.

... And Proud of It

(Continued from page 16)

Then came Hitler. First to the Czechs and Poles, eventually to the Greeks. I read of the frantic bravery of our heroic Grecian warriors and I marvelled silently. Silently because bravery speaks for itself and valor needs no press agent.

The tragic news of the devastating conquest did not surprise me, because I had reconciled myself to it before it came. We all knew that Greece had no Stukas, Gestapo, or Messerschmitts. Only when I read a small but significant item about a Swastika flag flying over Mount Olympus did I weep. No trespasser's flag should fly over the Home of the Gods. The classics, the lore of mythology, products of a cultured people's creative imagination, belong to all nations. Mount Olympus and all it represents is a gift from Greece to the rest of the world. Mount Olympus stands for the finest qualities in civilized mortals, just as do the four freedoms for which America and Greece are now fighting side by side.

During long months of the German occupation, Greece suffered the aftermath of war—starvation. Her gallant effort to defend her shores against the invasion of the enemy had been temporarily lost. But, her battle was not in vain, for even in defeat she had proven to the world and to me that her heroism was not dead.

Now, in the midst of all her tribulations, still another misfortune has come to our fathers' country. Political conflict has recently burst like a sore boil and shocked a watching, waiting world. Many a royal-blooded person and his entourage gulped when Greek Andartes rejected tradition and convention, preferring instead to die rather than be subjugated by a government in which the common people would have neither voice nor choice. And, on the other hand, royalty's butchers, bakers, and candlestick makers flinched when ravaged Greece again had to take up arms and defend herself and her future.

England and Greece are fighting *against* the same foe—Nazism and tyranny. England and Greece are fighting *for* the same goal—unconditional surrender and a lasting peace. All of us, regardless of where our sympathies lie in the recent bitter conflict, regret that when the two countries discovered that their means of achieving a lasting peace differed vastly, they resorted to violence and warfare to settle the dispute. All of us are anxiously awaiting the outcome of the counter-proposals and ultimatums, and I feel proud that Greece has had the courage to defend her new-born governmental concepts.

Yes, in place of pity, pride has now resumed its rightful place in my heart. I'm proud that Greece stood up blow for blow against preponderous odds, proud that she kicked back and didn't lie down feebly and whine or whimper, proud that once more her courage is heralded the world over, proud that when peace comes again her people will hold their heads high with all the Allies. And I'm so terribly proud that a "has-been" has made a spectacular comeback.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO . . .

(Continued from page 15)

February 1930 The cover has a picture of Claude A. Swanson, United States Senator from Virginia, eminent Philhellene and a staunch friend of the Order of Ahepa. In "Fostering Better International Relations," Supreme President George E. Phillies takes the occasion to emphasize that: "*Ahepa's Excursion to Greece is a potent embassy of good-will for America. The mission can be viewed as a part of the unofficial diplomatic service of the government. In a practical way, in this respect, it is a forceful instrumentality for the promotion of closer economic and business understanding. Greece, with her merchant marine, occupies a commanding position as an International carrier and a distributing center among the Balkan States and the East. Because of the traditional good-will between the two nations and the relations cultivated by their people, it would be natural that the enterprising Greek merchant would choose United States made goods for consumption at home and for distribution within his sphere of influence.*"

N. S. Kaltchas contributes an article on "Factors in Neohellenic History"; a report is presented on "One Hundred Years of Struggle and Achievement, 1830-1930," in the form of a record of Modern Greek Renaissance; a picture is published showing the members of the Supreme Lodge with President Hoover in front of the White House, taken on February 5, 1930; a report is given of the essay contest on "Greek Contribution to Civilization" held under the auspices of *Manchester Chapter No. 34*; and thumbnail sketches in Greek of the members of the Supreme Lodge are presented by NAX (Brother Janetis).

Respecting THE AHEPA MAGAZINE, the following notice is carried: "*The Supreme Lodge interpreted the resolution of the Kansas City Convention pertaining to magazine subscriptions to be mandatory, and the Chapters are required to pay one dollar per year for each member in good standing.*"

The Story of Helene Vagliano

(Continued from page 21)

which we were born—free men. Not rich men or poor men—but free men. Not white men or black men—but free men. Free to laugh, to cry—to think, to feel—to question and to argue. History teaches us that men and women from all walks of life, of different races, color and creed, have under stress of wars put aside these differences to unite in the common struggle to maintain freedom from tyranny, whether it be a despotic or a benevolent tyranny. Only when we as individuals in peacetime forget our differences—which are only those of circumstances—and unite in the battle for freedom (a battle fought not with guns and tanks, but with understanding and tolerance), can we hope for a world of peace. Let us not allow the sacrifice of 20-year old Helene Vagliano and of the millions who have died and been maimed to be a sacrifice in vain. Let us never forget the ever-mounting achievements of heroic individuals and peoples whose concerted efforts are winning the victory, and shall ultimately win the peace.

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LETTERS to



The AHEPAN

"Beloved Pan, and all ye other gods who haunt this place, grant that I may become beautiful within, and that whatever of external good I possess may be friendly to my internal purity; let me account the wise man rich; and of wealth let me have only so much as a prudent man can bear or employ."—Socrates.

The House of Hellas

Greece That Was and Is Glory as Presented by the Friends of Greece

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AHEPAN:

The Friends of Greece was originated in 1941 and occupied a building on East 57th Street until last summer when we moved to our present shop, "House of Hellas." Our idea has always been to bring constantly before the public the cultural side of Greece as well as the gallant effort she has made in this war. We have a membership of several hundred and are desirous of increasing it. We are affiliated with the Greek War Relief. After the war, it is our intention to put up a Preventorium in the pine forests near the Great Sanctuary of Aesculapius, in Epidaurus for Greek children predisposed to tuberculosis.

Perhaps you do not know that there will be 12 stories, some folk lore and some fairy tales in a portfolio designed by E. McKnight Kauffer. This will be a limited edition. Already we have had one story from Professor Gregoire and illustrations are being made by S. W. Hayter, Marion Dorn, and Harold Steiner. I hope to send you this complete portfolio soon.

The publications of the House of Hellas are not our only original work. Carol Janeway, the well known ceramist, has designed china with Greek motives for us. Our playing cards featuring the evzone and a handkerchief with the Isles of Greece in the border have been two of our most popular items. Marion Dorn designed our Friends of Greece scarf and material for mufflers and ties showing Greek coins, silver on black and gold on blue.

I hope some day when you are in town that you will drop in at "House of Hellas" and see what we are doing.

MRS. WILLIAM ASTOR CHANLER,
President, Friends of Greece, Inc.
37 East 47th St., New York 17, N. Y.
January 16, 1945.

NOTE: Honorary President of the Friends of Greece, Inc., is H.I.H. Grand Duchess Marie, and Honorary Vice-Presidents are James W. Gerard, Harold S. Vanderbilt and Thomas J. Watson.

They have recently issued two fine folios: "St. George's Golden Horseshoes" and "The Wisest Man in Greece." They are admirably done.—Ed.

The Treasury Acknowledges Our Efforts

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AHEPAN:

On behalf of the Treasury Department please accept our sincere thanks for your patriotic assistance and cooperation with the war financing program.

ELLIU E. HARRIS,
Chief, Periodicals Section,
War Finance Division,
Treasury Department.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29, 1945.

These Crucial Times

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AHEPAN:

In the column opposite the masthead of your excellent magazine, THE AHEPAN, we notice the news of the appointment of a new managing editor.

This fine national bi-monthly, distributed mainly to American families of Greek descent, has always compared favorably with the best in its field and has no apologies to offer when considered alongside many of the national publications of wider scope and bigger circulation.

It is peculiarly fitting that at this time in the affairs of the world, and especially because of the postwar rehabilitation in the homeland and the special interest of your readers in its successful accomplishment, that the magazine maintain its scholarly tone and its editorial integrity.

As the great literary figure of the American Revolution, Tom Paine, so well said: "These are the times that try men's souls." We are again faced with tremendous problems which will resolve themselves in due time. It is therefore gratifying to find men of high caliber at the helm, in strategic spots, ready to wield a mighty pen in the cause of human liberty.

In behalf of my comrades and myself of the Greek Veterans of America and Canada, I offer congratulations and the hope for a successful regime in the editor's chair.

APOSTLE P. FLABOURAS,
National Commander, Greek Veterans

of America, and Member of North Shore Chapter No. 94.
Chicago, January 27, 1945.

A Generous Example to Follow

Capt. Karkalas, serving some- where in the Pacific, contributes to the Ahepa Fund

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AHEPAN:

The Supreme President's message has just reached me out here in the vast Pacific, where I am—in cooperation and teamwork with millions of others under the Stars and Stripes—endeavoring to do my small share toward the ultimate goal of Victory and Peace.

And because I believe in:

a. The United States of America and the principles under which it was founded and for which we are fighting,—and because I believe in:

b. The Hellenic People and Nation, and their heroic struggles and sacrifices over the centuries for the principles of "freedom of government and the inalienable right of the individual to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, unhindered, uncoerced and unafraid,"—and because I believe in:

c. The "American Greek,"—as one of the finest "ingredients" of the "Melting Pot" that makes America, descendants from that glorious race that has taught the world, through the centuries, not only how to "live," but also how to "die on their feet rather than live on their knees,"—and because I believe in:

d. The AHEPA and its principles, its policy, its manifestations, its practical and aggressive leadership, its government by the will of the majority, its loyal and constructive Americanism and its courageous "maintenance of unalterable moral and spiritual bonds with the Hellenic Race and Nation."

I hereby enclose my check to the order of Supreme Treasurer John F. Davis, in the amount of One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00), which is my present contribution to the Ahepa Educational and Welfare Fund.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

ARTHUR A. KARKALAS,
Captain, U.S.A.

Jan. 18, 1945.



"We will never bring disgrace to this, our City, by any act of dishonesty or cowardice, nor ever desert our suffering comrades in the ranks. We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the City, both alone and with many; we will reverse and obey the City's laws and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in those above us who are prone to annul or to set them at naught; we will strive unceasingly to quicken the public's sense of civic duty. Thus in all these ways we will transmit this City not only left, but greater, better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."—Oath of the Athenian Youth.

The Order of Ahepa

The object of Ahepa is stated in our constitution to be: "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."

For over twenty-two years we Ahepans have been loyal to our constitution, true to our oath. Our leaders—able and honest—and our membership—vast and powerful—have adhered to the principles and ideals that far-seeing brothers established and promulgated one provident day—on July 26, 1922—when they organized this unique fraternity. That memorable day, seventeen Americans of Greek descent, at a meeting called in the

Greek School of Atlanta, Ga., by Brother George A. Polos, approved the idea "of organizing a national, secret, fraternal order for patriotism, education and progress among our compatriots."

Since then, the Order of Ahepa has been expanding from city to city, from State to State, in the United States and in Canada. The edifice now stands erect. Each of us can point to it with admiration and proudly say:

"I have laid each stone in its measured place,

Turret, tower and stair,
Pillars and carvings that lie on their face,

And I know that my work is fair."

To be "the official spokesman and supporter" of the new Order, to become "an effective champion for every good

and righteous cause," THE AHEPA magazine, first published in May, 1929, marked a decisive forward step. In the words of its first Managing Editor, Milton E. Meletiades, it was to be "a true representative of the Order of Ahepa, a medium which loyally and courageously serves the best interests of the United States of America, our adopted home and country."

To see the work of the last 15 years in retrospect, as recorded from the pages of this magazine, we are with this issue inaugurating a new feature article: "FIFTEEN YEARS AGO . . ." Officers as well as members will do well to follow it closely. They will be proud for the past. They will find courage for the present. They will feel confident for the future.

While the "Big 3" Conferred

Europe today is swinging between revolutionary tendencies that are conditions of hatreds and despairs, and an intense longing for peace that springs from a profound revulsion from violence. Mixed with these churning cross-currents is a passion for independence.

Small nations know themselves to be helpless in reality. Yet they are also aware that Great Powers cannot ignore them if they ever hope to attain the organization of a peaceful world. To prevent a war within the war and a war

after the war, they must not try to check internal movements of internal struggles. These are the forces by which nations test themselves and find their own direction. When people have bread enough to eat and hope enough to keep themselves going, they will keep their own order, following their own sense of independence and responsibility.

Like all wars, civil strife is a failure of reason and a bankruptcy of state-manship. Small nations will continue to tug this way or that way, depending on what direction their mostly inartic-

ulate people, so deeply bruised by the Nazi tyranny, are bent to pursue. But it is the Great Powers, namely, the United States, Great Britain, and Soviet Russia, which will ultimately decide what means other than violence will be found adequate to effect changes in international and national society. It is their policies and their immense power which will insure an orderly world for orderly nations to live in. Power implies responsibility. The two go hand in hand. Will the three Great Allies be found equal to their opportunity?

The Case of Greece II

The political situation in Greece still remains muddled and unsatisfactory. Actual fighting has been almost totally restricted. Yet conditions are far from normal.

Correspondents here and abroad have taken occasion to comment on the situation. In the words of Anne O'Hare McCormick: "The tragic developments in Greece represent a crude compound of all the problems of a desperate Europe. Greece is only a broken fragment of this battered Continent. Granting that Elás cannot fight forever, neither can it be suppressed by outside forces. Since the same conflict is bound to arise

again and again, the powers that presume to create a new order for the world must find a better formula to deal with it."

And as recently as February 3, 1945, the *New York Times* significantly wrote: "The Elás evidently had some popular support. It evidently rallied a good many men who had hated the Metaxas dictatorship and wanted nothing to do with King George. The saints and sinners are rarely evenly divided in these situations. What we need to bear in mind is that civil war is even more diabolical in its nature than international war, that it gives scoundrels and brutes as well as patriots a chance to express themselves, and that any final

compromise in Greece which gives the people a chance to vote on the kind of government they desire will be a boon to the Greeks and all their friends."

We, Americans of Greek descent, must find it doubly difficult to follow with objectivity the tragic developments of this unfortunate situation. We must steel our hearts against misunderstandings. We must hope fervently for a satisfactory settlement. We must await patiently the day when all Greece—united and free—will in company with her best friends—the United Nations—pursue her own destinies. This war-ravaged land and her gallant people have suffered enough. The time for relief and rehabilitation is long past due.

Have You Sent In Your Contribution

— Small or Large —

for the

AHEPA EDUCATIONAL AND WELFARE FUND?

Its goal is set at

\$250,000.00

The Supreme President has explained fully the reasons for such a fund by a Special Christmas Message addressed and mailed to all members. We hope you have received it. There is great need and urgency that we all meet our individual quota.

The purpose for an

AHEPA EDUCATIONAL AND WELFARE FUND

is threefold:

1. IT WILL SUBSIDIZE THE AHEPA EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH BUREAU. THE PURPOSE OF THIS BUREAU WILL BE TO CONDUCT SCIENTIFIC STUDIES ON ALL PROBLEMS FACING THE GREEK NATION DURING AND AFTER THE WAR FOR THE INFORMATION AND GUIDANCE OF OUR GOVERNMENT AND OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC IN GENERAL.
2. IT WILL GIVE SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS TO WORTHY STUDENTS OF BOTH SEXES. MORE THAN EVER BEFORE OUR ORDER HAS A DUTY TO COME TO THE AID OF OUR YOUNG PEOPLE WHO HAVE BOTH THE DESIRE AND ABILITY TO PURSUE THEIR STUDIES BEYOND PUBLIC OR EVEN HIGH SCHOOL BUT LACK THE MEANS TO DO IT.
3. IT WILL ASSIST ORPHANS AND EXTREME CASES OF DISTRESS. WHEN THE WAR IS WON WE MUST WIN THE PEACE. THERE WILL BE VETERANS, UNEMPLOYED OR DISABLED; THERE WILL BE ORPHANS OF VETERANS AND OTHER VICTIMS OF WAR. OUR ORDER WILL BE CALLED UPON TO THE EXTENT OF ITS ABILITY TO RESUME ITS ROLE IN GIVING SUSTENANCE TO THE NEEDY AND AID TO THE SICK.

These are the three main purposes for which the fund of \$250,000.00 has been established. Concrete and detailed rules for its administration will be established by our National Convention scheduled to meet in Springfield, Mass., on August 20, 1945. But we must have the fund assembled before we meet.

We repeat: Have you sent in your contribution to the

AHEPA EDUCATIONAL AND WELFARE FUND?

DO IT TODAY

MAKE OUT A CHECK to the order of John F. Davis, Supreme Treasurer, and MAIL IT TO HEAD-QUARTERS, Investment Building, Washington 5, D. C.

REMEMBER, THE GOAL IS:

\$250,000.00

Let each give according to his ability. Let us all stand united for a greater Ahepa.

AHEPA EDUCATIONAL AND WELFARE FUND COMMITTEE

Charles Davis Kotsilibas, *Supreme Vice-President, Chairman;*

Tom Semos, *Supreme Governor;*

Frank E. Pofanti, *Supreme Governor.*

This ad is sponsored by:

Angelo Cotsidas and Theodore Tonna

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ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepan

Magazine

March - April

1945

Volume XIX

Number 2

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ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepan

Magazine

May - June

1945

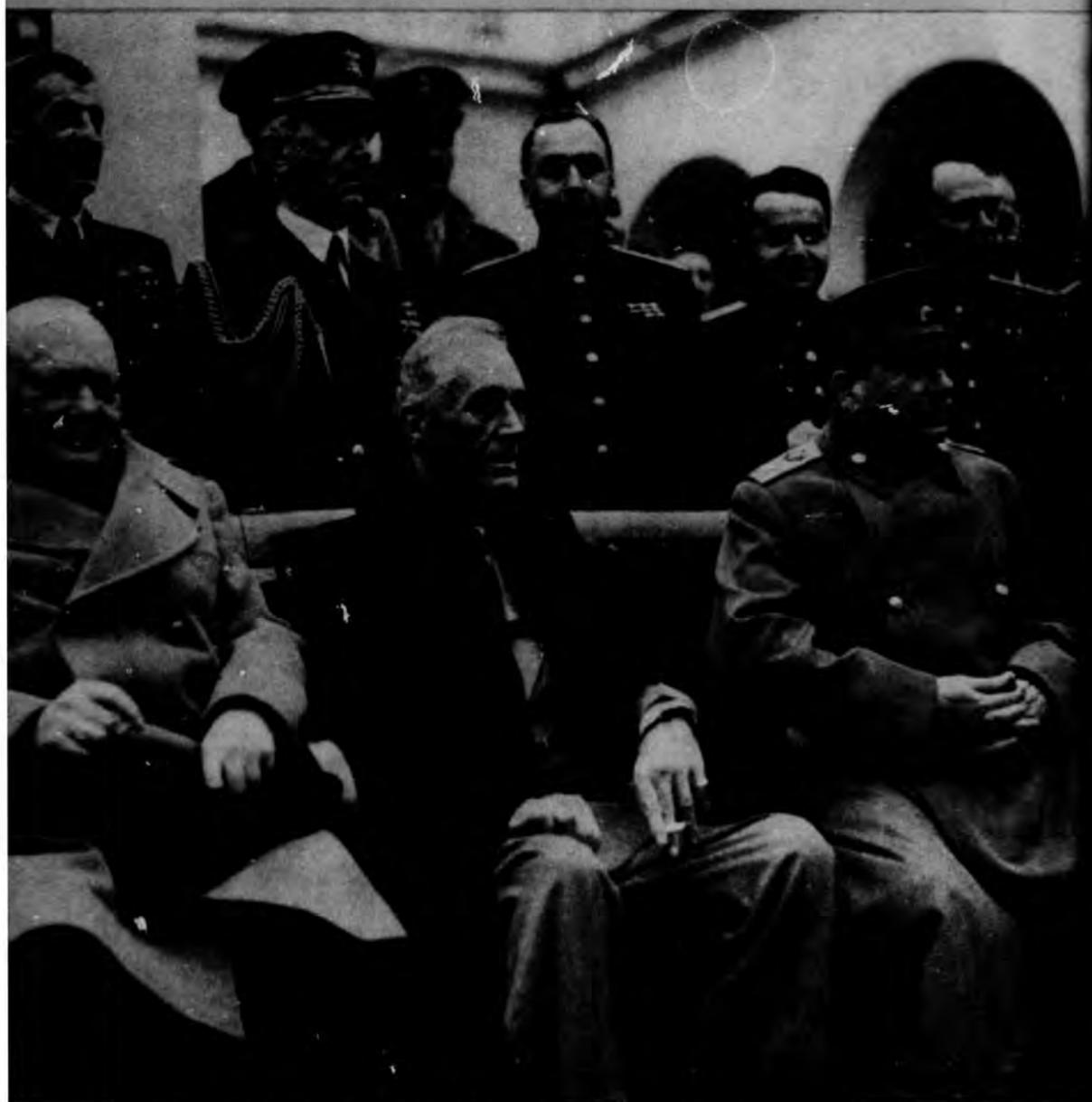
Volume XIX

Number 3

San Francisco Special Issue

May
June
1945

AHEPAN



THE ARCHITECTS OF VICTORY

(See Pages 3 and 10-15)

Dedicated to West Coast Ahepans
Privileged to Play Host
to the United Nations Conference
on International Organization

In This Issue

THE FRONT COVER:

"The Architects of Victory" pictures the three great leaders: Prime Minister Winston Churchill, late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Premier Joseph Stalin, of three great Nations: Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union, in the patio at the Palace in Yalta, where the "Big Three" met last February to plan the final phases of our victory in Europe and prepare the blueprint for the peace. Standing behind them to the left are some of their able staff members: Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Admiral Ernest King, Air Marshal Portal and Admiral William D. Leahy, with other high ranking Allied officers standing to the right. (Official U. S. Signal Corps Photo.)



OF OUR CONTRIBUTORS:



Drew Middleton

Drew Middleton (THE END OF THE ROAD, on page 9) is a seasoned newspaperman, an experienced writer, a keen observer. He has seen war at first hand and has reported it with little dramatics, leaving to others the job of glamorizing the agony of the fallen comrade, the grief of the bereaved family, the irreparable loss of the nation. Before joining the able staff of world-renowned *New York Times*, Drew Middleton served with the Associated Press. He has been over-

seas for the last 3½ years covering the war from North Africa, Sicily, Italy, Great Britain, France, and the Western front. He is assigned to the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Forces—SHAEF—of General of the Army Eisenhower. In setting forth his inner thoughts on the end of the first phase of World War II, whose objective was the total defeat of Germany, he has written one of the finest pieces that have come out of this war.

Our thanks to the U. S. Signal Corps for their admirable pictures reproduced on pages 12, 13 and 15 in connection with the Crimean Conference last February. **Also**, to the *Californians, Inc.*, for their courtesy in providing us with the pictures presented on pages 17 and 18. **Also**, to our California and Texas members for sponsoring through ads the Mighty 7th War Loan Drive.

We recommend: ARMY'S DEMOBILIZATION PLAN, on page 7, according to which enlisted men and women whose total points exceed a definite number, known as Critical Score, will be released as quickly as shipping and processing facilities permit. **Also**, AHEPA IN THE WEST, beginning on page 17, presenting for the first time a running account of the growth of Ahepanism in the Golden West—one of the finest groups of our people to be found anywhere. **Also**, GI GUERRILLAS IN GREECE, by Sgt. Stan Swinton of the Army's *Stars and Stripes*, on page 24, giving a graphic picture of our own American boys who went to the country of their parents, not as visitors but as liberators, and tasted the joy of sharing with the Andartes on the Olympian Mountains of Greece the pleasure of fighting the Nazi oppressors. **Also**, Supreme President George C. Vournas' SPECIAL MESSAGE, on page 26, from San Francisco.

The AHEPAN

AN ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL BI-MONTHLY

VOL. XIX

NUMBER 3

THE ORDER OF AHEPA
Publisher

GEORGE C. VOURNAS
Editor

KIMON A. DOUKAS
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THE ORDER OF AHEPA

PUBLISHER

Officers of the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa: GEORGE C. VOURNAS, Supreme President, Washington, D. C.; CHARLES DAVIS KOTSIKIDIS, Supreme Vice-President, Worcester, Mass.; STEPHEN S. SCOPAS, Supreme Secretary, New York, N. Y.; JOHN F. DAVIS, Supreme Treasurer, Spartan, Pa.; LEO J. LAMBERSON, Supreme Counselor, South Bend, Ind.; TOM SEMOL, Supreme Governor, Houston, Tex.; FRANK E. POFANTI, Supreme Governor, Chicago, Ill.; A. H. LAZOS, Executive Secretary, Washington, D. C.

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For general and special advertising rates, rate card will be mailed on request.



From The— EDITOR'S DESK

Our Flag Overseas

We certainly made a scoop with our front cover picture in the last issue of THE AHEPAN, showing six Marines of the Fifth Division's Twenty-eighth Regiment planting the Stars and Stripes atop Mount Suribachi at Iwo Jima. The picture has already attained national fame.

Latest information gives the names of those Marines who made history. They were identified by Pfc. Rene Gagnon, one of the six Marines, who was on furlough at his home in Manchester, New Hampshire, and later participated in a war bond tour. Of the six Marines, three have since been killed in action, one has been wounded, and the remaining two survived.



Reading from left to right: Pfc. Franklin R. Sousley, with outstretched right hand (dead); Pfc. Ira H. Hayes, Baphule, Arizona, with slung rifle; Sgt. Michael Strank, Conemaugh, Pa., barely visible beside Hayes (dead); Navy Pharmacist Mate John J. Bradley, Appleton, Wis. (wounded); Rene Gagnon, whose helmet is barely visible beside Bradley; and Sgt. Henry O. Hansen, Somerville, Mass., at the foot of the pole (dead).

On April 8th Joe Rosenthal, Associated Press Photographer, who took this famed flag-raising picture, was presented with a bronze plaque at a communion breakfast of the Catholic Institute of the Press at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, attended by 500 persons. Among those present was Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines, who praised the picture as "the greatest of the war," one showing action and spirit—"heroism of the highest order." "I hope to be present when Mr. Rosenthal takes another great picture—the hoisting of Old Glory over the Imperial Palace in Tokyo," he said.

The presentation was made by Edward A. Mahar, president of the institute, who said that Rosenthal, though unarmed, had taken the same risks in getting the picture as the marines who raised the flag. The inscription on the plaque reads: "Faith in God was his armor, his weapons valor and skill. He served in the best tradition of

the American press photographer."

Mr. Rosenthal turned the plaque over to the Associated Press. Alan J. Gould, assistant general manager of the Associated Press, who accepted it, said it will be placed on permanent display at AP headquarters, 50 Rockefeller Plaza.

On May 11th a 50-foot statue commemorating the Iwo flag-raising incident was unveiled in Times Square, New York City, as part of the Seventh War Loan campaign. This stone copy of the famed photograph was placed 40 feet north of the reproduction of the Statue of Liberty, now on the Island at 43rd Street. During the drive daily rallies will be held at both statues.

Joe Rosenthal was given additional recognition for having caught the Stars and Stripes going up over Mt. Suribachi with lens and shutter, by being awarded the Pulitzer prize for 1944 by the Trustees of Columbia University who recognize the exceptional merit of his photograph and called it "an outstanding example of news photography." He has been taking pictures ever since he was a Boy Scout in his native Washington, D. C. Now 33 years old, he spurned his father's clothing business, and in 1930, after graduation from high school, joined his three brothers in San Francisco. His first job was as an office boy with the Newspaper Enterprise Association in that city. For several years he was chief photographer and manager in San Francisco for Times Wide World Photos before it was taken over by the AP in 1941.

The Army and Navy rejected Mr. Rosenthal as a photographer because of eye defects, but he served for seven months as a warrant officer photographer with the Maritime Service. In February of last year he returned to the AP and soon was sent to the Pacific theatre to make history.

Central-Eastern Europe

It may be of interest to note that an Institute of Central-Eastern European Affairs, with Professor Joseph S. Roucek as director, has been founded at Hofstra College, Hempstead, New York. The specific purposes of this Institute will be: (1) to accumulate and correlate information regarding the culture, history, economics, and arts of the nations of the region, and of their descendants in the United States; (2) to serve as a depository of publications regarding these countries; (3) to assist in the training of students in an area neglected in the past; (4) to assist the community in promoting a better understanding of this region; (5) to sponsor conferences and discussions on subjects relevant to this field; and (6) to publish scholarly studies in the field.

Since Greece is part of Central-Eastern Europe, it is suggested that Chapters place Professor Roucek on their mailing lists and forward him regularly a copy of their periodical bulletins for his files.

Why Not Monthly?

Many friends of THE AHEPAN, and most recently Mrs. Irene Prattes, District Secretary of District No. 13 of the Daughters of Penelope, have written us recommending a monthly rather than a bi-monthly issue of THE AHEPAN. They believe that by expanding into a monthly publication this official organ of the Order of Ahepa would be in keeping with our growth and expansion, would include more frequently our doings throughout the Ahepa domain, and would thus become a worthy publication of all of us.

As you know, THE AHEPAN was originally a monthly issue; it was a larger issue; it was a better issue. Some of the first numbers were models of format and contents. But for reasons which need not be reviewed here, the monthly issue was superseded by a bi-monthly one and many other features, which made it a first-class magazine, were dropped. It may be possible in the future to improve further on the present format and contents of THE AHEPAN. That is our aim and our ambition. But so long as war conditions prevail a monthly issue is out of the question.

To begin with, we are operating on a "paper quota" which is approved by the War Production Board and is strictly enforced. Not only can we not double this quota, but even increasing it by a mere few pounds compels us to seek a special authorization. What we can easily do is to expand our membership list. To that end, those Daughters of Penelope who have no relatives members of the Order of Ahepa were invited by our Supreme Lodge to subscribe at \$1 per year. We also carried in our previous issue an invitation to all Ahepans to enter subscriptions for non-Ahepans among their relatives and friends. Both offers are limited. And the injunction of "first come, first served" applies.

Other reasons for being unable at this time to make the appearance of THE AHEPAN more frequent is that subscription rates must be increased and that can be done only by the national convention; the facilities at the editorial and business offices of THE AHEPAN must be expanded; and a few other technical requirements must be met—something that takes considerable thought and time. Perhaps in the future—let us hope, not far off—THE AHEPAN may expand into the finest and most ambitious publication our people are capable of issuing. Until then, we only hope to improve in every respect except size and numbers. For that we need all the help and understanding of our fellow members and subscribers everywhere.

The Cost of Engraving

It is common knowledge that a cut must be made for each picture that accompanies a story about members of our Order or one of our three Auxiliaries. The cost of making a cut varies depending on the type of the photograph and on the size of the cut desired. Considering the great variety of pictures that illustrate this publication, and in view of the fact that THE AHEPAN is a magazine of very limited means, the practice has long been established that

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the cost of making personal cuts be borne by our members and not by THE AHEPAN. It is only fair that those who desire to have their pictures published bear the incidental expense of making the cuts. Otherwise the monthly bill for THE AHEPAN would be prohibitive.

We have found the overwhelming majority of our members willing and often eager to pay for their cuts. They recognize that \$5.00 or \$10.00 is a small charge for having their picture accompany the write-up sent to us for publication in THE AHEPAN. But unfortunately there are some, few, to be sure, who insist that we should bear this expense. We make this general explanation in reply to such requests. Either we publish every picture free of charge, in which case we shall need a separate and rather substantial appropriation, or we first collect the cost for making the cut. There can be no middle course under the circumstances. So in the future please remember to accompany your pictures with a remittance.

Incidentally, those who pay to have cuts made are entitled to them along with the return of their pictures. They may simply tell us in advance and we will be glad to mail their cuts to them at no other expense. Otherwise our printer is instructed to salvage all used cuts for the war effort.

ATTENTION

By ruling of the Treasury Department contributions to the Ahepa Educational and Welfare Fund are deductible from taxable income.

Our Mailing Lists II

Last March, or more than two months ago, we mailed all Chapter Secretaries copies of their membership lists as we have them in our records. We asked them to please check them with their own lists, correct wrong addresses, cross out those who are not in good standing, add newly reinstated or newly initiated members, insert delivery zone numbers for those cities where such zone numbers have been instituted by local Post Offices, and return the same lists so corrected to us for further attention.

THE AHEPAN cannot be mailed to our member-subscribers unless and until we have their correct names and their correct addresses. Indeed, THE AHEPAN cannot be printed unless and until we have first gathered the exact total number of our entire membership entitled to receive THE AHEPAN.

The response of most Chapter Secretaries has been wonderful. They hastened to do the job and have returned the lists corrected and completed. To be sure, most of the Secretaries have written us expressing their alarm, mingled with strong complaints, that their particular membership lists were in a terrible mess. Names were missing, addresses were wrong, and members who had since died or had moved out of their jurisdiction were still carried as entitled to receive

THE AHEPAN.

We, well knowing the situation from here, were not at all surprised. We were fully aware that our records were both incomplete and incorrect. We could not help knowing this anomaly after receiving repeated notices from local Post Offices to the effect that copies of THE AHEPAN could not be delivered either because of incorrect addresses or because the addressees had moved without leaving their forwarding addresses. That is why we undertook the job of bringing order out of chaos in this particular instance. It has proven a tremendous undertaking. Yet we went ahead, depending on and expecting full cooperation on the part of our Chapter Secretaries.

Unfortunately, there have been many Chapter Secretaries who are still delaying the return of their membership lists. In spite of repeated reminders, they are still holding back their replies. At this writing, over 100 Chapters, or approximately one-fourth of all Ahepa Chapters, have not even replied to our letters or given us any hint as to what they intend to do in the matter.

We are making this last "call to duty." We are earnestly and urgently asking those Chapter Secretaries who have not returned their membership lists to us to do so immediately. They only multiply by their procrastination our work here, which is already taxing our facilities, and cause delay in the mailing of THE AHEPAN to their members. Please address your replies to the Managing Editor, THE AHEPAN, 1420 K Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C. We shall greatly appreciate an immediate action on the part of all Chapter Secretaries who have not as yet returned their membership lists corrected as indicated by our letters to them.

The "Mighty Seventh"

Here are the main facts about the 7th War Bond Drive:

Dates: May 14 to June 30 (purchases by payroll deductions count April 9 to July 7).

Individual goal: \$7,000,000,000.

Corporation goal: \$7,000,000,000.

Total: \$14,000,000,000.

Slogan: The "Mighty Seventh."

Ahepans everywhere: Do Your Part!

A Request

When writing to the National Headquarters, 1420 K Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C., concerning THE AHEPAN, please follow these three simple rules:

1. Address your letter to the Managing Editor—not to the National Headquarters, nor to the Executive Secretary.
2. Write on a separate piece of paper.
3. Be brief.

You will greatly expedite your own request and you will simplify matters here. Thank you!

Reina A. Gordon
Managing Editor.

That Open Fire Flavor!

SEXTON BARBECUE SAUCE

In 48 states lovers of good food acclaim this Sexton Sauce for its genuine Barbecue flavor and rich saucy goodness.

SEXTON Quality Foods

As Others See I

The Dodecanese Islands

If one were not aware of recent developments he might ask why Italy has so stubbornly attempted to maintain a claim to the Dodecanese. A glance at the map furnishes the answer. The Islands lie at the gateway to the East, constituting a key to a land route through Asia Minor and to the sea routes north through the Dardanelles and south through the Suez Canal. As naval and air bases they have made it possible for Italy, and up to the present moment for Germany, to dispatch deadly weapons of destruction from the Eastern Mediterranean.

The toll in human suffering which has been exacted by this means since the beginning of the second World War may be compared with that of the inhabitants of the Islands ever since 1912, when this first manifestation of the imperialist policy of the Italian Government appeared and went unchecked by the Great Powers.

Why, then, has no international intervention during these thirty-two years forced Italy to withdraw her occupation? Why have the Allies never finally carried out the intention of their treaties and resolutions? This question is to be answered as all those concerning appeasement measures which occurred prior to the present War. It is not our purpose here to sit in judgment upon moral issues. Italy's final surrender of the Dodecanese Islands has taken place, in the armistice of September 8, 1943. It will therefore rest in Allied hands to carry out the agreements made concerning the Aegean Islands, as soon as Nazi occupation can be terminated.

—From "The Legal Aspects of Sovereignty Over the Dodecanese," by Joseph S. Roucek, *American Journal of International Law*, October, 1944, pp. 705-6.

Tyrant's Exit

The wretched death of Mussolini marks a fitting end to a wretched life. Shot in the back by a firing squad, together with his mistress and a handful of former Fascist leaders, the first of the Fascist dictators, the man who once boasted that he was going to restore the glories of ancient Rome, is now a corpse in a public square in Milan, with a howling mob cursing and kicking and spitting on his remains.

If his "trial" seems a bit rapid, his guilt was a thousand times beyond dispute. He himself rose to power over the corpses of Matteotti and others to whom he gave even less chance than the Italian Partisans gave him. Those who dealt with him so quickly must have had in mind, also, his previous "rescue" by the Germans in 1943; they had no wish to take another such risk. He died at last without a vestige of honor or even the palliative of a misguided "patriotism." He might have used the last as

an excuse when he decided to play the jackal role and pounce upon a grievously wounded France or ravage his little neighbor Greece. But in his last two years, when nothing further could be accomplished by collaborating with Germany save to increase the misery and ruin of Italy that he had already brought about, he became the wretched puppet of Hitler and turned on his countrymen in the hope of saving himself.

By the final manner in which those countrymen have dealt with their former dictator, they have spared the Allies a problem.

—From "The End of Mussolini," *The New York Times*, April 30, 1945.

Worse Than Tamerlane

At dawn on April 2, troops of the 106th Infantry Division of the American First Army rolled across the wooded hill country near Orb, Germany. Southeast of that village, they captured prison camp Stalag 9B Wegscheide. What they found there appalled even the toughest GI and seemed to demonstrate that in some cases at least the Germans had treated British and American prisoners of war as badly as any of the pitiful slave laborers.

The 6,500 prisoners—3,200 of them Americans—were crammed into a 400-foot-square barbed-wire compound. Enfeebled by a starvation diet, they could not even run out to greet the rescuers they rejoiced to see. The Americans lived in eighteen rotting wooden shacks—160 of them in one 40- by 60-foot hovel. They had no chairs, no beds, no bedding. They took turns sleeping because the cramped floor wasn't big enough for them all to lie down. The 160 shared one feebly dripping water tap and a single hole in the floor for a toilet. They had no soap or towels, and they were crawling with lice.

The Americans got tiffy rations of watery soup, sometimes made of grass, ersatz bread, cheese, and a sickening coffee substitute. Medical officers said the daily diet provided less than 1,400 calories (2,500 are necessary for even a sedentary middle-aged man and 3,800 for an active young man of 18 to 20). One soldier captured in December had lost 60 pounds. About 100 prisoners, including 36 Americans, had died in four months.

American medical officers held in the prison operated and treated disease, including 80 cases of pneumonia, with no drugs but a few sulfa pills, one needle-holder, one pair of forceps, one pair of scissors, and a spool of black cotton thread. A few cigarettes filtered through the German guards; one man paid \$80 for three smokes. Only one shipment of Red Cross parcels arrived in four months, although the Red Cross sends enough to give every man a parcel a week.

Last week the liberated men watched C-47 transports dip down on the German landing strip where they waited. The planes were shuttling them to France, and in a few hours the Yanks would be recuperating far from Orb.

"What Justice Is There?" American survivors of Stalag 12, near Limburg, told a similar story of malnutrition and disease. German guards there sold prisoners tiny potatoes for 100 Belgian francs each and cigarettes for 250 francs each. At a labor camp at Gerolstein, a Yank sergeant said, five or six Americans died every day, and a Nazi guard clubbed and kicked men who fell from hunger and exhaustion. Seventy Americans and more than 450 British liberated at Grimmenthal described a "march of death" across Germany almost to the Russian front and back, during which more than 1,000 prisoners died.

One of 1,200 Americans liberated among 12,000 Allied prisoners near Kassel voiced the burning bitterness many Yanks feel toward Germans: What justice is there in feeding German prisoners in the United States butter, meat, and potatoes "while we over here got so weak we couldn't get out of our bunks on the liter a day of watery soup we received?"

—From "Remember Stalag 9B," *Newsweek*, April 16, 1945.

The Art of Peace-Making

We Americans are to govern our piece of Germany as an almost completely independent unit, while the Russians and the British are to have similar independence in their respective areas. The French also are to be granted an occupation zone, presumably on the same basis as the Big Three powers, and there is some idea of giving Belgium, Holland and other smaller countries little occupation zones of their own.

Why did this concrete project attract so little attention? I think there are two explanations. First, the Allied governments have only recently worked out broad principles for Germany's occupation, and their discussions on this subject were protected by the secrecy necessitated by military security. Plans for this postwar occupation of Germany were closely tied up with the Allied armies' wartime military government—although postwar occupation and military government during the war period are two completely different things. Our postwar plans for Germany go far beyond the scope of temporary martial law.

The second reason why the postwar occupation of Germany aroused so little immediate comment is that many of us—including most members of Congress—still appear to believe that the major peace settlements were deferred at Yalta until after the end of the war. There is a widely prevalent view that the people will have a chance to make their voices heard when the victorious powers gather around a peace table sometime, somewhere.

This, however, is not the case, as at least one of our citizens, Bernard Baruch, has publicly pointed out. On the day after the release of the Crimea communique, Mr. Baruch made a striking statement which I found buried in the lower corner of an

inside page: "The (this time) peacemaking done and done."

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inside page of *The New York Times*. Said he: "There will be no formal peace table (this time). We are now actually in the peacemaking era. That work has been done and is being done at these conferences."

Undoubtedly, Mr. Baruch stated a plain fact. Many of the most important European peace settlements have already been agreed upon by the Big Three, who have carried the peace table around with them, adding clauses to the peace treaty from time to time in such remote places as Casablanca and Cairo, Teheran and Yalta.

—From "How Will We Govern Our Slice of Germany?" by Demaree Bess, *The Saturday Evening Post*, April 14, 1945.

He Counsels Patience

"The moment hostilities cease in Europe there will be an overwhelming urge in every man to rejoin his wife or his family, or to see his girl, to leave the scenes of destruction and desolation in which he has fought and labored at such great risks to life and limb. Yet at that moment it is imperative that we start the movement through the Suez and through the Panama Canal of the units needed in highest priority for the acceleration of the campaign in the Pacific. . . . During this period of redeployment the attitude of the people at home will be of the utmost importance to the morale of the Army, which means its fighting efficiency. They must be brought to understand the urgent requirements of the situation, they must be persuaded to support us in a last great effort to hasten the end of this war."

—By General of the Army George C. Marshall, speaking on Army Day.

For Peace and Order

Like a great many Americans I have been brought up in business and I have been trained to look reality squarely in the face. But I share also with most Americans an abiding faith in the power for good of our people and in the aspirations for which America stands. In the past few weeks, although I have not been to the battlefronts, I have seen something of the miracles wrought by Americans in spanning the oceans and the continents so that the full power of our military might could be brought to the homelands of the enemy. No one who has witnessed even a small part of these achievements can doubt the capacity of Americans in cooperation with our Allies to win also the battles for the reestablishment of peace and its maintenance in the future.

—By Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., upon his return from the Yalta Conference, March 10, 1945.

"In the field of world policy I would dedicate this nation to the policy of the good neighbor—the neighbor who resolutely respects himself and, because he does so, respects the rights of others—the neighbor who respects his obligations and respects the sanctity of his agreements in and with a world of neighbors."—From the first inaugural address of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, March 4, 1933.

Lasting Peace This Time

It is a strange coincidence that the San Francisco Conference starts when the victory is definitely assured. We have just been in the midst of witnessing a global conflict the like of which the world has never seen, and now the victors are going to insist upon doing things that will prevent a recurrence of a world war for a long time.

They did not do it last time because they did not understand what was going on. They did not study sufficiently international politics. They were not aware of how these currents and cross-currents were working. I was there at Paris through the Peace Conference, and it was more of a dispute between the nations as to who would be the successful heir to the territory to be carved up.

There was no big, statesmanlike approach to what might happen. This time the United Nations will have a program. They will develop it as the obstacles develop, and they have learned that from this global war must come a global peace. This is not just a suspension of hostilities. There is a desire to eradicate some of those sore spots, one of which is Poland and another is the Balkan question.

The men are not born who can rearrange the political adjustments of the world and make a perfect condition out of it. But they can strive for proper balances of power, avoid future boundary disputes and realize the interdependence of nations. No one can prophesy whether this is going to be a titanic struggle between the leaders or whether they are going to end up in a splendid cooperation for the universal good. I am inclined to think the latter.

Sane people cannot understand the abandonment to destruction of cities like Nuremberg, Leipzig, Hamburg and Bremen, whose culture it will take hundreds of years to build up again. The German people should submit to unconditional surrender and trust the generosity of America and the three big powers.

—Henry Morgenthau, Sr., former U. S. Ambassador to Turkey, in a public statement to the Press on his 89th birthday, April 26, 1945.

"In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential freedoms. The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world. The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world. The third is freedom from want—which, translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy, peacetime life for its inhabitants—everywhere in the world. The fourth is freedom from fear—which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor—anywhere in the world."—From the annual message of the late President Roosevelt to Congress, Jan. 6, 1941.

Army's Demobilization Plan

As soon as victory came in Europe, the Army told its soldiers throughout the world exactly how to calculate their chances for immediate demobilization. The plan provides for issuance to every enlisted man and woman of what is known as an Adjusted Service Rating Card. The enlisted men and women will credit themselves with points on certain service and parenthood factors. All whose total points exceed a definite number, known as a Critical Score, will be released as quickly as shipping and processing facilities permit.

Combat veterans and fathers will come first among the estimated 1,300,000 who are to return to civilian life this year. The official table from which soldiers and particularly their families may figure how many points they have toward their return to civilian life follows.

Service Credit—One point for each month of Army service since Sept. 16, 1940. This is the same as twelve points per year.

Overseas Credit—One point for each month served overseas since Sept. 16, 1940. This, too, is the same as twelve points per year.

Rules on Combat Credit

Combat Credit—Five points for the first and each additional award of the following for service performed since Sept. 16, 1940:

A. Distinguished Service Cross, Legion of Merit, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, Soldier's Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal, Purple Heart, and Bronze Service Stars (battle participation stars).

B. Credit will also be given for the following decorations awarded by the Navy Department: Navy Cross, Distinguished Service Medal, Legion of Merit, Silver Star Medal, Distinguished Flying Cross, Navy and Marine Corps Medal, Bronze Star Medal, Air Medal and Purple Heart Medal.

C. Credit will be given for those awards and decorations of a foreign country which may be accepted and won under the War Department regulations in effect when the readjustment regulations are placed in operation.

Parenthood Credit—Twelve points for each child under 18 years up to a limit of three children.

How Point System Works

To illustrate how the point system works, let us suppose that a soldier has been in the Army thirty-six months, has served overseas for eighteen months, has won the Silver Star and Purple Heart and participated in three major campaigns and is the father of a child under 18. He would receive thirty-six points in service credit, eighteen points

in overseas credit, twenty-five points in combat credit and twelve points in parenthood credit. His total score would be ninety-one points.

The men with the highest point totals will become eligible for release from the Army, except where considerations of military necessity make it impossible to let them go until qualified replacements can be obtained. This exception applies particularly to men possessing special skills required in the war against Japan and to men in units that will have to move into the Pacific so swiftly that no opportunity is provided for replacing men with high scores until they reach the new theatre.

Greek Thrace

The Athens radio, in a domestic broadcast relayed to OWI by FCC monitors, recently carried a talk by Professor Papachristodoulou on Thrace's contribution to the national independence struggle. He reviewed Thrace's opposition to Turkish rule and concluded that "Greek history has not paid the honor merited by the efforts of the Thracians."

This territory, Papachristodoulou said, "although flooded with Turks, had not hesitated to rebel in 1821." However, he continued, "the Russians, by making the San Stefano agreement of 1878, enslaved Hellenism to the then insignificant Bulgarians by the creation of the independent state of Eastern Rumania, through which the Greek element was destroyed. But in 1920, the time came for Thrace to enjoy the fruits of freedom. Eastern and Western Macedonia, with the approval of other powers, were included in Greek territory, and the people of Thrace tremendously enjoyed this union."

Additions to Greek Navy

The Athens radio recently broadcast news of a ceremony at which a new British submarine was transferred to the Greek Navy, and the speeches made on that occasion by Admiral Cunningham, Premier Voulgaris, and the commander in chief of the Greek submarine unit. Officials were cautioned to "be ever ready to hoist the Greek flag in far eastern waters, or wherever else Greece may be asked to fight," and to be "grateful to the powerful ally, Great Britain, who has repeatedly given evidence of her friendship and confidence in Greece."

Other Athens broadcasts revealed that "the British will shortly hand over two more submarines to the Greek Navy," and that "the United States Navy will put six landing barges at the disposal of the Greek Navy." These barges are "easily convertible into passenger vessels."

**CLOTHING YOU DO NOT NEED
WILL SAVE LIVES IN GREECE**

A Gem for the Philatelists



Facsimile of the Occupied Nations Series stamp sold at Washington Oct. 12, 1943, to commemorate "three thousand years of glorious and heroic history" of Greece.

To honor the twelve European countries overrun and occupied by the Axis powers, the U. S. Post Office Department issued in 1943 a series of stamps. Their outer frames were line-engraved. On their face, they showed at the left a phoenix, the mythological bird symbolizing the renewal of life; at the right, a kneeling female figure with upraised arms, from whose wrists dangled the broken chains of bondage; and in the center, the flag of the country so honored, reproduced by offset lithography and printed in national colors.

Each series, first placed on sale at Washington, D. C., was issued on a different date. Their order of appearance was: Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Greece, Yugoslavia, Albania, Austria, and Denmark. To honor Korea

a similar stamp was issued late in 1944. World-wide distribution was assured through the selection of the 5c denomination, the first-class foreign postage rate.

We are happy to reproduce here a facsimile of the stamp commemorating "three thousand years of glorious and heroic history" of Greece. It was mailed in Washington on October 12, 1943—the first day of issue—at 9 A. M. According to Robert O. Truman, editor of *The Stamp Corner*, official monthly bulletin of the Hellenic Philatelic Society of America, appearing in the *National Herald*, the number of stamps ordered for Greece was 15 millions; the quantity sold on the first day was 497,172; the number of "first day cancellations" (special envelopes bearing first-day cancellation) was 163,553.

ALL MEMBERS TAKE NOTE!

Whenever you *change* your mailing address, please cut out and mail the following form:

Managing Editor, The AHEPAN
1420 K Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

My former address was:.....
No. Street

..... My new address is:
City Zone State

No. Street City Zone State

..... Name Chapter No.

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THE END OF THE ROAD

By DREW MIDDLETON

War Correspondent, The New York Times

It seems as of yesterday that we received the ugly news of the Nazi hordes invading Poland. "Declarations of war" against Germany by the Allies followed in quick succession and the rest is history. History is also the "unconditional surrender" of the despicable Nazis. The lights in Europe are on again. Drew Middleton has recorded the war in vivid dispatches from the various fronts—from Northern Africa and Sicily, from Italy and Western Europe—but none equals this, his Victory dispatch.

PARIS, May 7—The old waiter that you liked best listened to the singing out on the Champs-Élysées and brought out a bottle. He filled his glass to the brim for himself and, gesturing toward the street, he said: "For those like Monsieur Lee, who will not return."

We drank. Listening to the singing on the street — they were singing old songs now from that other war — you thought back to Dickie Lee and all the others you had known in almost six years, good ones and bad ones, the ones who liked it and played it out to the end, the ones who thought it one kind of war at the start and, when it changed, got out; the ones who died, the ones who lived.

The intoxication of knowing it was over made pictures in your mind, and there, in the quiet of the bar in the Rue de Berri all the people and all the scenes came back. They were not much of the war, but they were something.

For one thing, in Paris now, at the end, there is always a curious feeling of having been here before, when the world was young, when there was a Maginot Line and a Gamelin and a Daladier and a naval blockade to rely on. You used to go to this bar then with Dickie Lee and other men from the same squadron of the Royal Air Force up near Lille. You think back to the world of 1939, and think of how it was and how it can never be that way again — there are too many things between us and the world of 1939.

The Horror That is War

Perhaps it started that next spring, when we went into Belgium. All the girls came out and gave the sol-

diers of the British Expeditionary Force little cakes and pitchers of wine, and the sun shone hot on the hills beyond Brussels. Then, beyond Louvain, you first came on the stupid horror that you have found war to be—dead Englishmen lying in the hot sun, and beyond, dead Germans in their command car.

That was something very different from what you had expected life to be. Later you found that a couple of million other people felt the same way.

Anyway, they were there, and, from a ditch beside the road, looking across fields rich in spring, you saw a grotesque silhouette cross the skyline. Someone

said: "There they are, there's the bloody Panzers."

The rest of that brief campaign is a succession of long drives, of moments of quivering terror in some roadside ditch when Junkers 87's came screaming down; the savage fight at Louvain and finally the long agony of evacuation. You got out at Bologne and for one moment there was some hope.

We were in a hotel room above a square crowded with refugees who had just been machine-gunned by the Germans. Out of the loud-speaker at your elbow came that strong reassuring voice: "What is our aim? It is victory. * * *

I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, sweat and tears."

Then the Heinkels came in again, very low this time, and we fell on the floor.

A Great Nation Died

You came back to France to watch a great nation die in seven days, from June 10 to June 17. They say now that France was not beaten then, but that is not the way you remember it. Infantrymen marched along the roads pitching their rifles into ditches and shouting: "Hurrah for peace." Often you saw officers' cars speeding southward. There were still British there and still some fighting, and somebody said: "They've got a chap named de Gaulle who's very good indeed. He did a very good show with some tanks a while back."

At a little place named Lisieux you saw the British hold for a few hours a great wave of German armor. Then it was all over and we were headed for Brest, stopping for the night in a village named St. Aubin d'Aubigne, where the priest and the Mayor came out and



"The Architects of Victory": American doughboys firing an anti-tank gun to blast the enemy out of his pillbox and end the war.

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gave us food and lodging after everyone else had refused us a roof because of our uniforms, which were British.

There was never such a summer as that. They called it Hitler's weather, and every morning, when the haze lifted from the Channel, you could hear them coming over—Dorniers and Heinkels, Junkers and Messerschmitts.

We Owe So Much to So Few

Then from England came the high keen of climbing Hurricanes and Spitfires. Sitting on Shakespeare Cliff above Dover, you would see the R.A.F. by three and sixes, tearing into the big German formations. No one knew until long afterward that he had been watching one of the decisive battles of the war. But it was.

The Germans were beaten there in the high air over England and although they smashed London that autumn, their air force could never do the job that it was designed to do—blast a path into England for the army by daylight bombing. A colonel from Washington named Spaatz was sitting in Rue's Maiden Lane the night the first bombers came in.

"They're beaten," he said. "By God, the British have done it. They've made them bomb by night, they've stopped them."

It took a lot of men, among them Dickie Lee, but it stopped them. They never were the same in the air again, but there was a long period when, although they were stopped, we had not started.

Up in Iceland, on the edge of the Battle of the Atlantic, you saw what happened out there. Men lay in hospitals, men of America, of Britain, of every nation. Mostly they looked down at their feet, or rather where their feet had been before they were amputated. They came in shivering and gaunt from life-rafts, and died.

America Strikes Back

There were Americans in Iceland now, pretty close to the war. First the Marines and then the Tenth Regiment of the



"The Architects of Victory": Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff since 1939, directs our complex Army program everywhere.



"The Architects of Victory": Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, whose armies thoroughly whipped the Nazis on land, sea, in the air.

Fifth Division of the United States Army. They were green but they were young, strong and tough. They turned out to be a hell of a fine regiment in the Fifth Division. But all that was very far away then. They kept coming in, saying: "Just where in hell is this war, Mac?" and: "Wait till we get a shot at these guys, we'll show them."

One night they heard about Pearl Harbor, and they knew they would have their chance. It did not come for a long time; then it was a long way away.

Transports swung in toward the black mass of Africa and you clambered down a net with kids from Tennessee, Georgia, New York and Rhode Island. You had been at Dieppe that summer and, remembering the way the dead looked as we drew off from that stricken field, the screams of the men trying to get out of burning tanks, you shivered on the way in. But the kids talked about football and wondered whether they would see any elephants.

Fortunately it was easy, and they took the airfield very cleanly. In mid-morning the first Spitfires came sweeping in from the west and late that afternoon, when the Germans came over, they got twenty-two out of thirty. Anglo-American cooperation was born.

V-Day in North Africa

Africa was a long, bitter campaign, but never dull. All the bad things happened that had happened in France, but it seemed worse because we thought it would be easy. There was a bad time in February at Kasserine and some trouble late in March around Kairouan, but by April everyone was pulling together.

You remember that last day at Tunis, when the tanks rolled down the hills with machine-guns cutting down the German Goering Jaegers as they ran, and the rattle of rifle-fire in the streets of Tunis. After that, long rows of prisoners came in, and by nightfall it was all over. There was some fighting up on the Cap Bon Peninsula that next week, but at the finish there were a quarter-million prisoners; and a lean

"The Architects of Victory": Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff since 1939, directs our complex Army program everywhere.

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"The Architects of Victory": Secretary Henry L. Stimson who is the civilian head of our vast and victorious military machine.

general named Bradley and a short, dapper one named Alexander, working under General Eisenhower, had beaten a German army in the field.

There had been a lot of bloody fighting at the end—Hill 609, Long Stop Hill—and the team that General Eisenhower was to build into the finest Allied army in the world had started on the long trail to victory.

American GIs on a Rampage

Coming on the road to St. Lo two days after the battle, you saw the dead still unburied. Off beyond the town, General Bradley was trying to break out. For a while there was confusion, and then suddenly this great elaborate machine that we call the United States Army began to move, tanks and planes, infantry and guns. When they stopped moving they were in Germany, halfway across a continent.

Dust rose from the tank tracks in the clear summer air and by mid-summer we had rolled through the lush heart of France. One afternoon in August you went back to St. Aubin d'Aubigne and the same Mayor but a different priest were there at the church to bury three men of the resistance who had died freeing the town. The old priest who had been good to us four years before had been shot by the Germans.

Then one morning in the dawn you saw the Eiffel Tower, Sacre-Coeur and all Paris lying in front of you. On a hill near St. Cloud you could hear people singing the "Marseillaise" and watch shell bursts off to the right.

It lingered on until spring, but the war really died just inside Germany last Autumn, when the enemy tried to hold Aachen. He was stronger then than he has ever been since, but he could not hold it. The First Division—tough, hard-fighting men—went in and took it away from him.

While Nazism Burns

Late on a Saturday afternoon, German civilians streamed out of Aachen and up the road to Brand, as so many other civilians had left their cities in the previous five years. Be-

hind them, their city burned as so many non-German cities had been burned. A German woman said: "I have a son in the air force, but I never wanted war." When the last strong-point in the town fell, Elite Guards tried to remove their badges from their uniforms. The fires that burned in Aachen burned more briskly in a hundred other German cities.

And now tonight they were singing the old R.A.F. song, "Bless Them All," in the streets. You paid for your drinks, walked home and hoped that someone would bless them all, American and British, good ones, bad ones, all those who did the fighting and the dying.

Rooseveltiana

Half a dozen volumes about our late President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, or in which he largely figures are on the way. Thus: "Roosevelt's Record," a symposium by several authorities on his policies and programs, and "America's Destiny," a volume of his statements on international affairs, are both in preparation at the American Council on Public Affairs; a picture biography by two Army officers, Maj. Frank Muto and Capt. Harold B. Clemenko; "Four Champions of Democracy," in which he will be grouped with Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln (the Washington and Roosevelt chapters written by Frank Kingdon), and Roosevelt's inaugural addresses, to be published in miniature, limited edition by Achille J. St. Onge, a Worcester publisher and bookseller.

But the talk of the book trade for some time will be Pocket Books' "Franklin Delano Roosevelt: a Memorial"—not merely for its excellence as a record and a tribute, but for the speed with which it was assembled, printed and distributed. The staff went to work on Friday morning, April 13; copy went to the printer on Monday; the first bound copy was ready on Wednesday; and distribution began on April 20.

Nothing like it had ever been done before. For it seemed to prove that—given the facilities and the material—nonfiction publishing could be "on top of the news" in a way not hitherto dreamed of, surpassing some of the weekly magazines which work several weeks in advance. Now publishers are wondering if the experiment hasn't ushered in a new and significant chapter in bookmaking.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL AHEPANS

Re: Postal Delivery Zone Numbers

As you know, United States post offices have lost a considerable number of trained employees to the armed forces of our country. This has necessitated the employment of inexperienced personnel. As a result, the newly promulgated method of addressing mail matter for certain designated cities throughout the United States requires a postal delivery zone number. Mail matter bearing a complete address, including delivery zone number after name of the city, is assured of immediate distribution and delivery.

You can readily understand that adding the delivery zone number to your address is very essential; your mail will receive delivery without delay.

THE AHEPAN has enlisted the services of postmasters of those cities so designated for the new method of addressing mail matter. Postal delivery zone numbers will eventually be included in the addresses of all our members residing in those cities.

You can definitely assist by ADDING YOUR PARTICULAR DELIVERY ZONE NUMBER TO YOUR ADDRESS whenever you write in to the Headquarters—or to anybody. Let's speed victory.

ΥΠΕΡ ΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣ

... τοῖς κείνων ῥήμασι πειθόμενοι.

Washington, D. C., April 13, 1945.

Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

We mourn the passing of a staunch friend and a wise counsellor, a great President and statesman whose work and policies fortified the democratic ideal, and America's foremost champion for justice and peace among men and nations. We extend to you and to the family heartfelt condolence.

GEORGE C. VOURNAS,
Supreme President.

New York, April 13, 1945.

Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

The members of Delphi Chapter No. 25 of the Order of Ahepa, which our late President honored as member since 1931, join me in extending to you our deepest sorrow and sympathy in your bereavement. He was a true friend of the people, a great humanitarian, and one of the greatest men of modern times. His death is a loss to humanity that needed so much his leadership.

ARISTIDES G. GEORGIADIS,
President of Delphi Chapter No. 25.

A Great Leader Passes On

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, War President of the United States and the only Chief Executive in history who was chosen for more than two terms, died suddenly and unexpectedly at 4:35 P.M. on April 12, 1945, at Warm Springs, Georgia. He was 63 years old.

Stricken by a cerebral hemorrhage, he passed from unconsciousness to death on the 83rd day of his fourth term and in an hour of high triumph. The armies and fleets under his direction as Commander-in-Chief were at the gates of Berlin and the shores of Japan's homelands as Mr. Roosevelt died, and the cause he represented and led was nearing the wonderful phase of success.

Thus passed into history a great

President, a courageous humanitarian, a gallant leader of men. History will honor him for having the vision to see clearly the supreme crisis of our times and the courage to meet it boldly. Gone now are his talents and his skill, so useful to the Grand Alliance, so indispensable in the time of greatest need. We Ahepans mourn our friend and fellow-American, and take our place at the side of his successor in full confidence that he will follow resolutely the path so clearly marked for him.

His Last Speech

In a speech written before he died our late President Franklin Delano Roosevelt declared that Americans were determined that there should not be a

third World War. The speech was to be delivered by radio on April 13, 1945, in observance of 250 Jefferson Day dinners throughout the nation. The dinners were canceled. The text of the speech read as follows:

"Americans are gathered together this evening in communities all over the country to pay tribute to the living memory of Thomas Jefferson—one of the greatest of all Democrats; and I want to make it clear that I am spelling that word 'democrats' with a small 'd'.

"I wish I had the power, just for this evening, to be present at all of these gatherings.

"In this historic year, more than ever before, we do well to consider the character of Thomas Jefferson as an American citizen of the world.



Crimean Conference: President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill get in a "huddle" over their cups at Yalta.



Crimean Conference: Premier Stalin discussing matters of nations with President Roosevelt at Yalta, February, 1945.

Jefferson

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Jefferson's Foreign Policy Recalled

"As Minister to France, then as our first Secretary of State and as our third President, Jefferson was instrumental in the establishment of the United States as a vital factor in international affairs.

"It was he who first sent our Navy into far distant waters to defend our rights. And the promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine was the logical development of Jefferson's far-seeing foreign policy.

"Today this Nation which Jefferson helped so greatly to build is playing a tremendous part in the battle for the rights of man all over the world.

"Today we are part of the vast Allied force—a force composed of flesh and blood and steel and spirit—which is today destroying the makers of war, the breeders of hate in Europe and in Asia.

"In Jefferson's time our Navy consisted of only a handful of frigates—but that tiny Navy taught nations across the Atlantic that piracy in the Mediterranean — acts of aggression against peaceful commerce and the enslavement of their crews was one of those things which, among neighbors, simply was not done.

Power Implies Responsibility

"Today we have learned in the agony of war that great power involves great responsibility. Today we can no more escape the consequence of German and Japanese aggression than could we avoid the consequences of attacks by the Barbary Corsairs a century and a half before.

"We as Americans do not choose to deny our responsibility.

"Nor do we intend to abandon our determination that, within the lives of our children and our children's children, there will not be a third world war.

"We seek peace—enduring peace. More than an end to war, we want an end to the beginnings of all wars—yes, an end to the brutal, inhuman and thoroughly impractical method of settling the differences between governments.

"The once powerful, malignant Nazi state is crumbling, the Japanese war lords are receiving, in their own homeland, the retribution for which they asked when they attacked Pearl Harbor.

"But the mere conquest of our enemies is not enough.

"We must go on to do all in our power to conquer the doubts and the fears, the ignorance and the greed, which made this horror possible.

"Thomas Jefferson, himself a distinguished scientist, once spoke of the 'brotherly spirit of science, which unites into one family all its votaries of whatever grade, and however widely dispersed throughout the different quarters of the globe.'



President Roosevelt and his advisers: Secretary Stettinius, General Kuter, Admiral King, General Marshall, Ambassador Harriman, Admiral Leahy, conferring, at Livadia Palace.

"Today, science has brought all the different quarters of the globe so close together that it is impossible to isolate them one from another.

"Today we are faced with the pre-eminent fact that, if civilization is to survive, we must cultivate the science of human relationships—the ability of all peoples, of all kinds, to live together and work together, in the same world, at peace.

Resolved to Make Peace Endure

"Let me assure you that my hand is the steadier for the work that is to be done, that I move more firmly into the task, knowing that you—millions and millions of you—are joined with me in the resolve to make this work endure.

"The work, my friends, is peace, more than an end of this war—an end

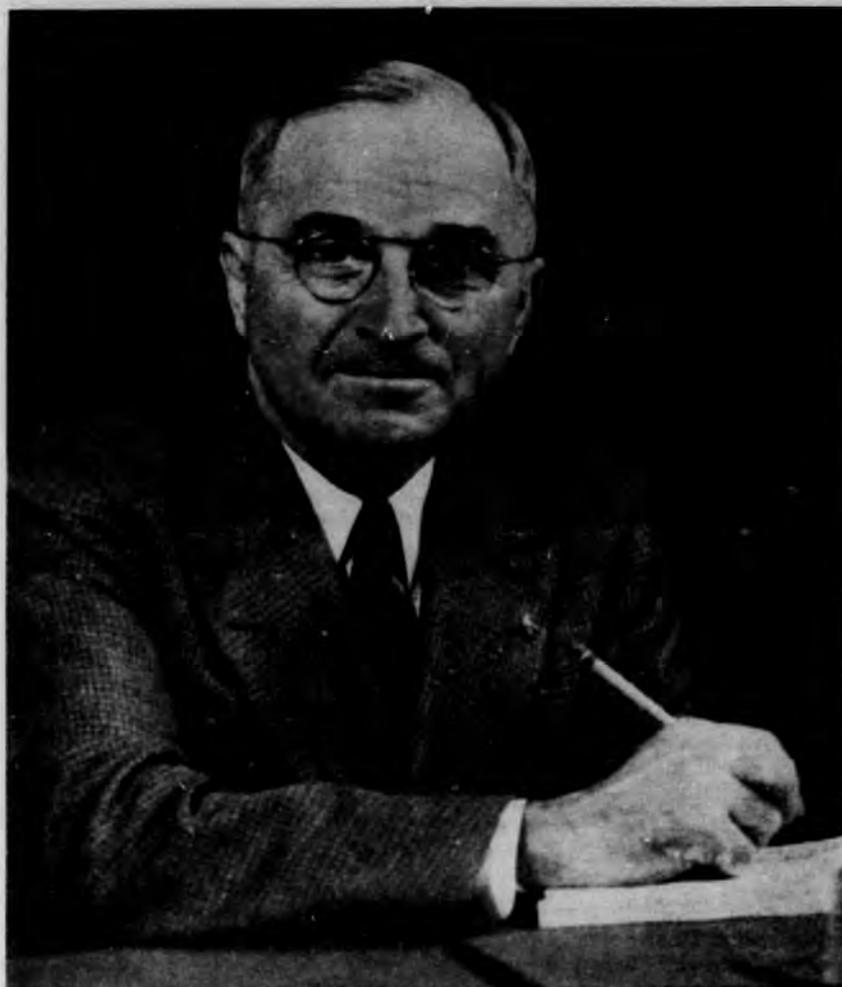
to the beginning of all wars, yes, an end, forever, to this impractical, unrealistic settlement of the differences between governments by the mass killing of peoples.

"Today as we move against the terrible scourge of war—as we go forward toward the greatest contribution that any generation of human beings can make in this world—the contribution of lasting peace, I ask you to keep up your faith. I measure the sound, solid achievement that can be made at this time by the straight edge of your own confidence and your resolve. And to you, and to all Americans who dedicate themselves with us to the making of an abiding peace, I say:

"The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with strong and active faith."



After the Crimean Conference, President Roosevelt conferred with other heads of states. On the way home, he is pictured here welcoming the King of Arabia aboard U. S. warship.



PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN

Our New President and Commander-in-Chief

Harry S. Truman, the third Vice-President to serve under Franklin Delano Roosevelt, became on April 12, 1945, the 32nd President of the United States. In the presence of the new President's official family, hastily assembled in the Cabinet room of the White House, Truman took the oath from memory from Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone.

His first official act was to issue a stern pronouncement: "The world may be sure that we will prosecute the war on both fronts, East and West, with all the vigor we possess, to a successful conclusion. In that faith and with that spirit of courage we must carry on."

From the hands of the spirited and eager man that was our late President, the torch of leadership passed to a less vibrant figure, a farmer's son, a soldier in the last war, a veteran politician, whom fate has catapulted suddenly from comparative obscurity into a position

of unparalleled national and international influence. His qualities will soon be tested in the hot fire of responsibility. We shall sorely miss the vast experience and the great power of his predecessor to kindle men's enthusiasm. But there is more than the traditional American desire to give every man his chance to prove his worth that prompts an instinctive faith that the task began by Roosevelt will be honorably and efficiently completed by his successor.

President Truman has shown ability in carrying out the purpose of the Truman Committee. All Washington correspondents agree that of the civilian leaders he, next to Roosevelt, "knew most about the war." He enjoys a combination of political experience, common sense, and wide Senate friendships. He commands a great fund of good will and eager support. He will find the American people united in wishing him the fullest possible success in meeting the great responsibility which he has now accepted for the good of our coun-

Washington, D. C.,

April 13, 1945.

President Harry S. Truman
The White House
Washington, D. C.

We mourn the passing of a great President, a great American whose life's work became the symbol of democratic ideal and justice among men and nations. We are fortunate that in this tragic hour the helm of the Ship of State and the mantle of a gallant and inspiring leader passed to you. We pledge undivided loyalty and support.

GEORGE C. VOURNAS,
Supreme President.

try and for the good of all people throughout the world who earnestly desire and eagerly await peace, security, and prosperity after the most devastating war in history.

The San Francisco Conference

The United Nations Conference on International Organization opened promptly on schedule at 4:30 o'clock on April 25, 1945, with a plenary session in the stately auditorium of the War Memorial Opera House. Three solemn raps of the gavel in the hand of Secretary Stettinius, acting as temporary chairman, brought the session to order.

The solemnity of the occasion was enhanced by Mr. Stettinius' call for an opening "moment of meditation." The more than 3,000 persons crowding the classic auditorium sat silently on the eve of great events.

There was an air of expectancy, akin to that felt by a theatre audience awaiting the opening of a new and great production, as the delegates and their advisers sat waiting in the \$5,000,000 opera house for the rise of the curtain on a drama which might spell fulfillment of the hopes of a war-weary world for lasting peace.

Those fortunate representatives of the public who were able to get in looked down from their thousand or more seats in the galleries eagerly trying to find Russian Foreign Commissar M. Molo-

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toff, British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, and others among the best known leaders of the forty-six delegations.

There were forty-six nations represented, as follows:

Australia	Liberia
Belgium	Luxembourg
Bolivia	Mexico
Brazil	Netherlands
Canada	New Zealand
Chile	Nicaragua
China	Norway
Colombia	Panama
Costa Rica	Paraguay
Cuba	Peru
Czechoslovakia	Philippines
Dominican Republic	Commonwealth
Ecuador	Saudi Arabia
Egypt	Syria
El Salvador	Turkey
Ethiopia	Union of
France	South Africa
Greece	Union of Soviet
Guatemala	Socialist
Haiti	Republics
Honduras	United Kingdom
India	United States
Iran	Uruguay
Iraq	Venezuela
Lebanon	Yugoslavia

Conference Grave But Informal

As the delegates of these nations came together with their Secretariats the atmosphere for the first time continued on an intensely grave note throughout the half hour proceeding. Applause was little more than "polite," even after President Truman had addressed the conference from Washington.

It was observed by veterans of many conferences that in contrast to many pre-war parleys of the statesmen of many nations, there was a marked absence of formality. Few delegates wore formal attire. Most of them exchanged greetings informally in the aisles and from seat to seat without emphasis upon protocol.

The delegates were seated in the orchestra in a roughly alphabetical arrangement, beginning with the Australians in the first row at the right. Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa, who helped Woodrow Wilson set up the first League of Nations, had an aisle seat on the eighth row, center. Mr. Molotoff, with Russian Ambassador Andrei A. Gromyko at his right and his interpreter, Pavlov, sitting at his left side, was a row away.

Four Freedoms Symbolized

At the back of the stage, where stars of the Metropolitan Opera Association have sung, as members of the San Francisco Opera Company, four large gold columns rose symbolic of the four freedoms. The flags of the forty-six par-

ticipating nations, set on pikes, formed a semi-circular row among the columns, back of which was a striking blue background. The color scheme contrasted with the red plush seats from which the audience looked upward to one of the world's most beautiful candelabra.

The feeling that here was about to begin a spectacle that would mean saving the world from future wars or, on the other hand, might do less than that despite the cries for a millenium of peace, was reflected in some of the airs played by the band off stage. One was "The Stout-Hearted Men."

Movie and still camera men were present in great numbers, filling most of the boxes. Above them were twenty-four big spot-lights capable of making the stage look as brilliant as a Hollywood movie set. Press association representatives occupied some boxes and the rest of the correspondents from American and foreign newspapers occupied part of the dress circle just above the line of boxes.

The conference opened precisely at 4:30 p.m., with a single line of men and women of all branches of the United States Army services marching onto the platform to martial music supplied by an unseen band. They faced about toward the audience and stood rigidly while Secretary Stettinius entered the rostrum with Gov. Earl Warren of California, Mayor Roger D. Lapham of San Francisco and Alger Hiss, secretary-general of the Congress.

President Eulogizes Roosevelt

President Truman declared that at no time in history had there been "a more

important conference" and appealed to the delegates to endeavor to form a permanent organization to maintain the peace. Said he:

"In the name of a great humanitarian—one who surely is with us today in spirit—I earnestly appeal to each and every one of you to rise above personal interests and adhere to those lofty principles which benefit all mankind.

"Franklin D. Roosevelt gave his life while trying to perpetuate these high ideals. This conference owes its existence, to a large part, to the vision and foresight and determination of Franklin Roosevelt.

"Each of you," the President continued, "can remember other courageous champions who also made the supreme sacrifice, serving under your flag. They gave their lives, so that others might live in security. They died to insure justice. We must work and live to guarantee justice—for all."

San Francisco, the Crossroads

Introducing Governor Warren, the Secretary of State said that it was fitting the Conference should convene on the West Coast where the delegates could look east across the American Continent to Europe and west across the vast Pacific.

Governor Warren, expressing the appreciation of the people of his state for the honor that had been paid them, said California had "unshakable faith" in the objectives of the United Nations conferees. It was their "daily prayer," he declared, that the conference would succeed.



Premier Stalin, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, with their staffs, around the conference table at Yalta. They planned victory in arms and peace afterwards.

Pointing to the contrast between the "young civilization" of California and the ancient states represented at the conference, Governor Warren said it was "a double compliment to us to have our young and wholesome segment of the world selected as the drafting room for a new era of goodwill."

Introducing Mayor Lapham, Mr. Stettinius said that here was a man who "endlessly deserves" the thanks of all the delegates for the work of his administration in preparing the host city for the conference.

Mayor Lapham said it was fitting that a cosmopolitan city like San Francisco should play host to the nations, for a hundred years ago, the city's harbor was filled with ships from many nations bringing persons seeking gold, but on this occasion the peoples came from afar seeking a different kind of treasure.

Peace the Structure of All

Mr. Stettinius, speaking as temporary president of the conference, then formally addressed the delegates bringing the name and thoughts of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt before them. The conference, he said, owed a great deal to the vision and courage of that President who spent "many of his last moments" in preparation for the conference.

"We meet to carry forward the great purpose for which he gave his strength," Mr. Stettinius declared. Mr. Roosevelt had spoken for all America when he said that "the structure of peace cannot be the work of one man, nor the work of any one nation."

"No nation, large or small, can afford anything less than success," Mr. Stettinius declared as he completed his address with the assertion that the conference must start on this note of "mutual interest."

In closing, he brought another great American figure into his remarks, when he reported that only last Sunday Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State, had expressed his "profound faith" in success of the conference.

The preliminary plenary session of the United States Conference, for which the world in general, and San Francisco in particular, had been waiting since the Yalta Conference, was at an end. The heavy doors of the opera house swung shut on a historic event, on April 25, 1945.

Ahepa and Gapa on V-E Day

The significance of V-E Day for all people everywhere was not missed by the two great national fraternities of AHEPA and GAPA, whose Supreme Presidents went to San Francisco to do all they can in furtherance of peace.

"OUR VICTORY IS BUT HALF WON"

"We must work to finish the war. Our victory is but half won. The West is free, but the East is still in bondage to the treacherous tyranny of the Japanese. When the last Japanese division has surrendered unconditionally, then only will our fighting job be done."—President Truman on V-E Day.

They issued the following joint statement, signed by George C. Vournas, Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa, and George P. Gavaris, Supreme President of Gapa:

"On the occasion of V-E Day we send the fraternal greetings of our two organizations to our gallant Ally, Greece, with whom so many of our members are linked by ancestral ties.

"Mr. Sofianopoulos's assurance that Greece will 'carry on the fight in the Pacific at the side of the Allies until final victory' accords with Greek traditions and Greek ideals, and with the imperishable record of Greece's heroic resistance to Axis aggression, a resistance undertaken against hopeless odds. Every American of Greek descent will feel proud that such an assurance has been given.

"The American people are mindful of the tremendous sacrifices so readily accepted by the Greeks for the triumph of our common cause, not only at the time of their resistance to Mussolini and Hitler but in the terrible years of enemy occupation that ensued.

"Greece's future security and the rebuilding of her devastated territories are acknowledged to be a common responsibility of the Allied Powers, and we believe that we correctly interpret the feelings of the citizens of our great American Commonwealth when we assert that a united Greek people may look with confidence to America — a sister nation in arms that was no less treacherously attacked — for every possible aid in the twin tasks of rehabilitation and of ensuring security from fresh aggression in the future."

The Greek Delegation on V-E Day

John Sofianopoulos, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece and Chairman of the Greek Delegation at the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations on International Organization, issued the following statement on the occasion of V-E Day ending hostilities in Europe:

"At last, after five and a half years of turmoil and manslaughter in Europe, came the long-expected day of Victory.

It has been achieved through the sincere cooperation of the United Nations, in which the Great Powers bore the greatest burden. I am proud that my country's contribution in the common cause of liberty has been, as universally recognized, one of the greatest. Greece was the first to prove on the mountains of Pindos by her holocaust that the Axis was not invincible. She continued her struggle by land, sea and air and underground resistance to the last, and will carry on the fight in the Pacific at the side of the Allies until final victory.

"Now the task of winning the peace lies ahead of the United Nations. Enormous problems of reconstruction and security are awaiting their solution. Victory in peace can only be achieved through the continued cooperation among the United Nations. Let us go ahead!"

Foreign Minister Sofianopoulos also sent the following telegram to Secretary of State Stettinius:

*"San Francisco, May 9, 1945
"Mr. Edward R. Stettinius
"Secretary of State
"San Francisco, California.*

"Your country, modern cradle of democracy and humanitarian ideals, may well be proud for the great Victory won by the United Nations on the Continent of Europe, which gave liberty to the sorely tried peoples of the old world.

"Greece, whose bonds with the United States were established since the first days of its independence, feels closer to the American people after the long tested friendship that has been shown to her and the encouragement and generous assistance that has been given her during the dark days of slavery.

"The Greek people feel that the end of war in Europe marks the starting point for the intensification of the war efforts of the United Nations in the Pacific theatre of operations which is part of one and the same struggle against the enemies of democracy and feel it is a pleasant duty for them to carry on the fight with such means as they may have available till final victory for the world is attained.

*"JOHN SOFIANOPOULOS,
"Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Greece."*

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AHEPA IN THE WEST

The growth of the Order of Ahepa has been phenomenal. From a small group of like-minded Americans of Greek origin, assembled in Atlanta, Georgia, back in 1922, it has expanded throughout the United States and in Canada, forming chapters, attaining power, exerting influence. What follows presents only a small portion of this development of Ahepanism in America, with special emphasis on West Coast Chapters.

The Order of Ahepa, or the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, is one of the largest organizations of foreign-born naturalized and native-born Americans in this country. Only 23 years old, it has 337 Chapters in the United States and in Canada, and over 400 Chapters of three Auxiliaries: *Sons of Pericles, Daughters of Penelope, and Maids of Athens*. It claims a strength of about 50,000 members, including their immediate families. It may be said to be the only "League-of-Nations" Order in the world. Its principles are broad and humanitarian, its influence and scope tremendous, its membership and affiliates growing.

Since one of the tenets of the Order of Ahepa is to arouse its membership to the realization that tyranny, wherever it may exercise its baneful power, is a menace to the life and happiness, to the honor and integrity of every nation; that the preservation of our liberties can be assured only as long as our country remains the champion of Liberty, AHEPA may be said to be an Order that proclaimed, imperceptibly but with foresight, the bases of the Atlantic Charter.

Likewise, since another of the major principles of the Order of Ahepa is "to promote throughout the world, and especially in the United States of America, a better and more comprehensive understanding" of peoples and nations, and "to revive, cultivate, enrich and marshal into active service for Humanity the noblest attributes

and the highest ideals" of human nature, AHEPA may undoubtedly lay claim to being a forerunner of the International Conference of the United Nations on International Organization now in progress in the City of St. Francis.

Realizing full well that it is only through education that nations can and will in time bring about the existence of a world governed by the Four Freedoms, AHEPA'S founding fathers visualized, almost without intention, intermittent conferences wherein all nations took part with an equal voice on all questions pertaining to world peace and to world security. Many of them lived to see the day when their dreams came true!

Ahepa Spreads West

With such claims, the Order of Ahepa originated in the State of Georgia in 1922. Since then, it has spread all over the land. And the Pacific Coast is not one of its smallest areas, for the States

of Washington, Oregon, and California alone have 36 Chapters, with a total active membership of about 2,500. The nucleus for Chapters on the Coast was laid back in 1926, in the City of San Francisco, where a group of Americans of Greek birth got together, elected temporary officers and finally organized the *Golden Gate Chapter No. 150*, with 37 charter members.

Fresno followed with *Fresno Chapter No. 151*, Los Angeles with *Hesperia Chapter No. 152*, Sacramento with *Sacramento Chapter No. 153*, and Portland, Oregon, with *Mount Hood Chapter No. 154*. They were all organized within the month of August, 1927. And when the Fifth Annual Convention was held at Miami Beach, Florida, from August 29 to September 3, 1927, West Coast Ahepanism was recognized, and the Eleventh Gubernatorial District, comprising the States of California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona and Nevada, was set up, and George P. Peterson, the San Francisco pioneer, who had done so much to spread the new Order in the West, was elected Supreme Governor in absentia.

Following that convention, the growth and expansion of Ahepa in the West proceeded at a fast pace. *Oakland Chapter No. 171* led the procession for more members in the growing organization. It was seconded by the *Juan de Fuca Chapter No. 177* of Seattle, Washington, which was named in honor of a Greek explorer (Ioannis Fokas).



San Francisco from Twin Peaks at the center of the city. To the left: Treasure Island; to the right: San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge; against the hills: Albany and Berkeley.

from Cephalonia, who like Columbus was in the service of the Spanish government and came to this country back in 1592. The straits joining Puget Sound with the Pacific Ocean were named in his honor. The *Olympic* Chapter No. 178 of Tacoma, the *Gray Harbor* Chapter No. 179 of Aberdeen, and the *Mount Olympus* Chapter No. 180 of Spokane, were soon afterward organized in the State of Washington.

The Parade of New Chapters

Ten months had elapsed since AHEPA reached the shores of the Pacific. Twelve Chapters had been instituted in California, Oregon, Washington and Nevada with a membership approximating 1,500. Quality outweighed quantity, and every member initiated was permeated with the spirit and the ideals of the new Order. Considering the tremendous distances and the wide distribution of our people in the West, considerable spade work was needed before additional Chapters could be organized and begin functioning. Yet the foundations had been laid. It was only a matter of time for the membership of these initial Chapters to grow and expand; it was only a question of time for new Chapters to be organized in all the principal cities and towns of the 11th Gubernatorial District.

New Chapters in the West followed in a mighty parade: the *Imperial Valley* Chapter No. 197 of El Centro; the *Stockton* Chapter No. 212 of Stockton; the *Solano* Chapter No. 217 of Vallejo; the *Ventura* Chapter No. 220 of Ventura; the *San Diego* Chapter No. 227 of San Diego; the *Bakersfield* Chapter No. 224 of Bakersfield; the *Marysville* Chapter No. 228 of Marysville; the *Roseville* Chapter No. 231 of Roseville; the *Neptune* Chapter No. 233 of San Pedro; the *Pacific* Chapter No. 235, another chapter in San Francisco; the *Santa Barbara* Chapter No. 243 of Santa Barbara; the *Modesto* Chapter No. 246 of Modesto; the *Garden City* Chapter No. 251 of San Jose; the *Salinas Valley* Chapter No. 253 of Salinas; the *Contra Costa* Chapter No. 259 of Pittsburg —

all of them organized by our people in the State of California. They were strengthened by the *Mount Baker* Chapter No. 255 of Bellingham and the *Cascade* Chapter No. 256 of Everett, both of the State of Washington.

The 1931 National Convention

By now AHEPA in the West had grown strong, had come of age. No State, city or town with enough of our



The San Francisco City Hall lighted on the occasion of the United Nations Conference on world organization and security.

people to organize a chapter failed to take up the idea and become Ahepa conscious and Ahepa center. This good work was recognized when the City of San Francisco was awarded the 1931 National Convention, which will stand out as the most spectacular, the most colorful and the most unique convention in the history of Ahepanism.

For in spite of the then economic depression, this Convention, sponsored by California's Ahepans, under the combined auspices of the *Golden Gate* and the *Pacific* Chapters of San Francisco, led by Theodore Andronicos as chairman of the committee on arrangements, surpassed all previous conventions in

publicity, entertainment, style, speed and endurance. The entertainments were delightful; the banquet was swanky and sumptuous; the parade was big and colorful; and the "High Jinks" party was—"a knock out." Every Ahepan's heart was cheered, every Ahepan was made exceedingly glad in the glow of Western hospitality.

Among those attending the Convention were His Grace Archbishop Athanagoras, Mayor Rossi of San Francisco, Governor Rolph of California, United States Senator Shortridge, and many other public and Ahepa dignitaries.

San Francisco in the Forefront

The Order of Ahepa had finally discovered the West; the West lost no time in instilling a new source of hope and ambition in the Order of Ahepa. The result was that our people there eagerly sought to become members of our Order, instead of the Order seeking them out and urging them to join. Not once did they miss an opportunity of sharing their enthusiasm for and their faith in their Order. The Chapters of the West have always responded to every request for worthwhile contributions, one of many of which was the case of the *Corinth Fund*, for which their quota of \$5,000 was oversubscribed. And the City of San Francisco served as the hub of the wheel for new Chapters, as the nerve-center of Ahepanism in the West.

The *Golden Gate* Chapter No. 150, ably assisted by the *Oakland* Chapter No. 171 and the *Pacific* Chapter No. 235, was the inspiring light along the broad stretches of the mighty Pacific. Plans and activities were originated and laid out there for new Chapters to follow. It has the distinction of being called the Mother Lodge of the West in the Ahepa domain, with grand old man George C. Peterson enjoying the enviable title of "father" of Ahepa in the West.

The Ahepa Ladies Auxiliary, today functioning as *Daughters of Penelope*, was first organized in San Francisco, the idea having originated with Emanuel Aposto-



The Golden Gate Bridge is the highest—65-story high—and the longest-spanned—4,200 feet—bridge in the world. It stands where the Pacific Ocean meets San Francisco Bay.

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lides and his tireless team-worker, Alexandra Apostolides, who became the first Grand President and worked so valiantly to spread its influence throughout the West. AHEPA's lodge officers for the Pacific Coast, such as the District Governor, and his staff, are stationed in and about San Francisco. The Western Regional Director for the Greek War Relief Association and his aides are located in San Francisco.

Ahepa's Influence Tremendous

The Chapters of the Pacific Coast have since been spreading among their members and their families the influence of AHEPA, which is tremendous. Uncontrovertible evidence of this is found in the change of attitude of the old-time immigrant towards American laws and American customs. AHEPA was the first organization of its kind in this nation that has initiated and practiced the give-and-take ideal, that has encouraged its members to study the history and practices of European nations, compare them with those of this country, glean the educationally best from both, and thereby evolve a tangible, constructive, and happy way of life.

In this respect, AHEPA may be classified as the "Janus" organization—it has two ideals, one facing eastward and the other westward. It has not only made those of its members born in Greece better Hellenes. It has also insisted that they, as well as those born here, become better citizens of this country—the greatest and most humane country on earth. No wonder, then, that AHEPA was, is, and will continue to be the only organization of its kind, chiefly comprising Hellenes born in, or deriving its origin from, all parts of Hellas.

"Service" Ahepa's Motto

During this war, it has helped in every possible way the mighty effort that finally defeated the Axis and will eventually defeat Japan.

AHEPA'S War Service Units are nationally known. AHEPA has been an issuing agent for the sale of United States War Bonds by authority of the Treasury Department in Washington, and up to June, 1944, had sold the grand total of over \$160 millions. It intends to oversubscribe its quota for the current drive, which is \$100 million. It has given to our Armed Forces a very large number of service boys and girls. Ahepans individually and collectively work for the Greek War Relief, and San Francisco and New York are the chief ports from which such relief leaves for its destination.

Thus, from a localized, one-city organization, at which people first looked with misgivings, AHEPA has grown to national proportions. Its original con-

stitution, as well as the cause of all its accomplishments in the past 23 years, still derives its inspiration from the spiritual ideal of the United States: "to arouse mankind to the abhorrence of all political corruption." Its program seeks "to revive, cultivate, enrich and marshal into active service for Humanity the noblest attributes and highest ideals" of human nature. Its motto remains education through service.

We salute all the members of the Order of Ahepa throughout the United States and in Canada—wherever they may be. Particularly, we greet our San Francisco Ahepans, who are privileged to have in their midst the delegates to a world conference of forty-six United Nations, and pray with them that success crown the efforts for world peace and world security.

ΥΠΕΡ ΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣ

... τῆς ἀναρχίας ἐπιβληθέντες.

He Died Fighting the Nazis



Pfc. Evanjelos Franjeskos

News of the death of Evanjelos Franjeskos—only 20 years old—has just been received by his parents in California. He was killed in action in Luxembourg on January 16, 1945, fighting the hated Nazis who brought so much grief and misery to the whole world. He was at the time serving under the command of our famous General Patton of the Third United States Army.

Evanjelos was a member of the Sons Oakland Chapter No. 101. He had attended the University of California at Berkeley, where he majored in medicine. His father, Frank Franjeskos, is one of the most active members of the Oakland Chapter No. 171, and his twin sisters are members of the Daughters Echo Chapter No. 4.

The AHEPAN joins his many friends in expressing its sympathy and condolences to his family in their bereavement.

Killed in An Airplane Crash



Cpl. John P. Bezirium

The first tragedy of this war has deeply saddened the small community of Americans of Greek descent in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Cpl. John P. Bezirium was recently killed in an airplane crash at Mountain Home, Idaho, where he was taking combat training as a radio gunner on a B-24.

John was a popular member of the Ann Arbor Chapter No. 195, and very active in community affairs. While attending Michigan State Normal College he enlisted in the Army Air Corps, in July, 1943. He received his early training at Miami Beach, Fla., Erskine College, S. C., Scott Field, Ill., and Harlingen, Texas, then was sent to Idaho for B-24 combat training.

An impressive military funeral was held in the St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church of Ann Arbor, Michigan, with Father S. Sophocles officiating. Hundreds of his friends and his relatives from all over the States were present to pay their last respects to John who gave his life for his Country. A wife and two daughters, his parents, five sisters and one brother survive him. THE AHEPAN joins in their bereavement.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO . . .

1930 MAY—JUNE 1945

This was a combined issue for **May-June, 1930**, comprising 64 closely printed pages.

Supreme President G. E. Phillis summarizing his "impressions" during the Third Ahepa Excursion to Greece wrote that "Greece rejoiced, American influence was augmented, and the historic pilgrimage will constitute a landmark of amity between the two nations. Against the test of time it will stand out as one of Ahepa's greatest achievements." Ahepa's pilgrims to the land of their birth found "peace, unity and industriousness at work along all the lines in Greece. These elements are writing their history throughout the pages of the press, in the sphere of politics, within the industrial and social strata and in the intellectual endeavors of the country."

Premier Eleutherios Venizelos, that illustrious leader of modern Greece, whose portrait adorned the front cover of this issue, declared to the excursionists with feeling and sincerity that "America is the greatest nation in the world because she was given the opportunity to develop her natural resources in peace. We are now emulating her not only in her form of democratic government but also in national policy. Our people are unanimous in this program of peace abroad and progress at home."

American Dignitaries Feted

The 1930 Ahepa excursion added a note of rejoicing during the Centenary of Greece. "As a befitting tribute to the mother of learning and of civilization," continued Supreme President Phillis, "many of the intellectuals of the world assembled there to pay homage and to rejoice with her people. Prominent among them were a number of eminent Americans upon whom exceptional honors were lavished." The people of Greece accorded a most enthusiastic ovation to Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, to Senator William H. King, of Utah, and to Robert P. Skinner, Minister to Greece.

The magnificent welcome given by the officials and the people to the 1,200 Americans of Greek origin, participating in the Ahepa Excursion, was a commentary of hospitality, sincerity and esteem for America. Mr. Skinner received them as American citizens, while Premier Venizelos and other officials in eloquent terms urged them to prove by their actions in the land of their adoption that they are worthy of their ancestry. The spontaneous warmth shown to these Ahepa pilgrims had no parallel in the City of Pericles.

International Events Reviewed

In his "Review of the Month," the late N. S. Kalthas discussed the campaign of non-violent civil disobedience inaugurated by Mr. Gandhi and the pending Round Table Conference between the British Government, representatives of British India and delegates from the Indian States about to meet in London, and concluded that "the problem would be to devise a scheme of government which would satisfy the aspirations of the small minority who constitute the Indian intelligentsia and serve the interests of the peoples of India while not neglecting to safeguard the interests of Great Britain herself."

Dr. Kalthas also reviewed the nascent plan of a Balkan Federation between the six Balkan states of Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Turkey as a sub-division of Briand's European Federal Union. "Once the various Balkan nations," he wrote, "have solemnly signified their will to union and drawn up the charter of their political cooperation, the

redress of grievances and their rapprochement along non-political lines will be a relatively easy matter."

A Quasi-Plato Dialogue

N. J. Cassavetes contributed a charming "interview with Socrates and Plato," painting modern America as a country where "we are forced by our surroundings and by our mode of living to think hurriedly, move rapidly, and discourse with great precipitancy." He made Plato exclaim that "the quest after truth and the beautiful which is the great secret of the ancient Greeks" is lacking in America, while Socrates added: "The attainment of the life beautiful is not the work of one, nor of a few individuals in a nation or an age. An atmosphere must slowly and painfully be first created. The people must be slowly educated to appreciate truth and the beautiful and when the atmosphere has been created, then great teachers will appear and the horizons will be enlarged and truth and beauty will be revealed to you as they were revealed to our race and to our Athenian Age."

Celebrating Greek Centenary

The remarks of Congressman Henry W. Watson of Pennsylvania in the House of Representatives on March 25, 1930, giving expression of congratulations to Greece that she has enjoyed 100 years of self-government, were reproduced along with the address of Minister Skinner, speaking at the Ahepa Banquet at Athens. Said Representative Watson: "We should not forget the obligation the world owes to Greece, when she cared for one million and a half of Asia Minor refugees. They were taken into the homes of the citizens and treated as members of the families. The humanity of Greece will ever remain as evidence of her Christian spirit."

Minister Skinner commented that "the presence of this large organized body is a happy omen, indicating still closer, and, if possible still better, and always more practically useful relations between Greece and the United States." He was followed by Henry Morgenthau and Senator King of Utah, with appropriate remarks. To all three, Supreme Secretary Achilles Catsonis made an eloquent reply on behalf of the Ahepans, stressing the bonds of friendship and common ideals uniting Greece and the United States. He concluded that "in America, whose citizenship members of the Ahepa are privileged to enjoy, we have found an opportunity for self-expression. We went there, strangers in a new land, unacquainted with its language, its history and traditions. Yet we found a cordial welcome, the helping hand of a willing neighbor, equal opportunity and prosperity. We are sharing its benefits as well as its responsibilities."

The issue devoted 30 additional pages in Greek to Ahepa's excursionists, quoting extensively from the speeches at the Banquet, reporting on visits to Greek antiquities, and generally covering the 1930 Ahepa excursion.

Ahepa Activities in the U. S.

Under "Who's Who in the Ahepa," brief sketches were presented of P. S. Marthakis, Supreme Governor of District No. 11; P. J. Andrews, Supreme Governor of District No. 12; and Dr. N. S. Checkos, Supreme Governor of District No. 13. Supreme President Phillis' message urged the members to "proceed vigorously with initiating as many worthy members as (Continued on page 33)

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THE ETERNAL QUESTION OF THE STRAITS

II

By KIMON A. DOUKAS

Managing Editor, THE AHEPAN

In Part I, the course of the Straits was traced down to 1909. What follows explains what constitutes the underlying causes of a seemingly endless rivalry of the Great Powers in the Mediterranean. Today's "triangle" is as confused as it is fateful to all whose proximity is disparate to their control of the Straits. Significantly, what was true in 1943, when this study was made, is as true today. Only the future will tell!

The next step in this narrative suggests the course, devious or otherwise, which Russia's diplomacy pursued in the matter of the Straits through Balkan politics.

First, in December, 1909, she concluded a secret military agreement with Bulgaria, the ultimate aim of which was to clear the way for the formation of a Balkan league. The two-fold purpose of this league was to hold Austria-Hungary in check and to further weaken Turkey by throwing her out of Europe. The combination of the two aimed to advance Russian possession of the Straits.

The Italo-Turkish war of 1911 was followed by the Balkan Alliance of 1912 between Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece and Montenegro. Russia encouraged both, having been made painfully aware of the disadvantages flowing from her lack of control over the Dardanelles: in her war against Japan in 1905, when she could not get out her Black Sea fleet; and during the Italo-Turkish war, when she suffered serious losses in trade and commerce.

Yet, in spite of her publicly announced desire to help her little "Orthodox brothers" in their wars of liberation against the Ottoman Empire, Russia's acts belied her intent, which was dictated by her eternal policy toward the Straits; it was soon reaffirmed in the most definite form.

Russia Ever Watchful Over Straits

When the Balkan Allies, in their rapid advance against Turkey, were nearing Constantinople, Russia notified them that she was unalterably opposed to the entry of their triumphant armies into the Turkish capital or even to the occu-

pation and annexation of Adrianople by the Bulgarians. In addition, fearing for the security of the Straits until able and ready to take them herself, she insisted on the neutralization of the islands of Imbros and Tenedos recently liberated by Greece.

Among other things, Russia's true policy brought to an abrupt end the friendly devotion which the Bulgarians felt toward her ever since 1878; thereafter,

ration of the war. The Straits were closed; insurmountable obstacles were put in the way of provisioning the Russian army by the Allies; the effectiveness of Russia's participation in the war was reduced; her defeat by the Central Powers was made inevitable. To force open this route, the Allies initiated the Gallipoli campaign early in 1915, but not without first making concrete promises to Russia as to the fate of the Straits after the war.

By a secret agreement initiated on March 4, 1915, and setting the stage for spoils by other secret treaties, Russia was given the outright annexation of Constantinople, the European coast of the Bosphorus, the sea of Marmara and the Dardanelles, the islands of Imbros and Tenedos, southern Thrace up to the Enos-Midia line and a small strip of the Asiatic shores along the Ismid Peninsula—more than a culmination of expansionist policies doggedly pursued by her for over a century—since 1774.

In addition, fearing a complication of the question of the Straits, Russia was successful in opposing at the time the entry of

both Italy and Greece on the side of the Allies—a costly blunder!

This 1915 agreement was promptly denounced by the Bolsheviks in 1917; consequently, it did not figure in the post-war settlement of war claims and other commitments. Instead, the solution of the Straits question involved three distinct phases up to the outbreak of World War II.

The first phase was inaugurated by the Armistice of Mudros of October 30, 1918, which provided for the opening of the Straits and for the provisional occupation by the Allies of Constanti-



The Galata Bridge of Istanbul with the dome and minarets of Saint Sophia in the upper right corner. It has ever been teeming with life.

Bulgarian policy definitely moved closer to the Central Powers, as evidenced in 1914 and 1941. Experts on foreign affairs should take notice!

Russia declared war against Turkey on November 4, 1914, mainly as a result of Black Sea trepidations committed by the two German cruisers, *Breslau* and *Goeben*, which escaped capture by the British navy by fleeing into the security of the Bosphorus.

Secret Agreements and Treaties

A series of events which followed doubtless resulted in prolonging the du-

assist Turkey in case of aggression by a European power, while Turkey agreed to assist Great Britain and France (a) in case of an act of aggression by a European power leading to war in the Mediterranean and (b) in the event of these two countries becoming engaged in hostilities on account of their guarantee given to Greece and Rumania in April, 1939.

Turkey's commitments were substantially qualified by Protocol No. 2, which was signed simultaneously with the treaty; it released her from taking action "having as its effect or involving as its consequence entry into armed conflict with the U. S. S. R."

Whether or not Turkey's obligations toward the Allies under both treaty and protocol have been fulfilled remains a matter for the historian to resolve.

A Riddle and a Dilemma

The question of the absolute and unconditional control of the Straits by Turkey has not yet been squarely or openly raised in the present conflict. Nevertheless, it is this control which makes a change of alignment by Turkey of such fundamental importance to the Allies in particular, and to Europe in general.

Once more, as in the past, the supreme strategic importance of such control is significantly evident. Post-war Turkish foreign policy has partly been motivated by factors governing this eternal question. More than ever today, when the Soviet Union is one of the Big Three, the spectre of the dream of Peter the Great and Catherine II, however different an aspect that dream may now present, must walk the domain of Kemal's Turkey; it must prove abundantly disturbing to the so-called "realists" of Angora.

If and when the issue is raised, either during or after this war, Great Britain, Russia and Turkey will again be found at the three corners of the triangle which so many times in the past has constituted a graphic representation of the struggle for the satisfactory solution of what has proved to be as impossible a task for European diplomacy as was the squaring of the circle for the mathematicians. This time another factor adds its weight and complicates the picture, namely, the active participation of the United States in solving or bemuddling this so-called Mediterranean riddle.

Whatever the outcome, one may venture to prophesy that either the victori-

ous Allies will be able to agree as to the final disposition of the "Straits Question," which definitely will not be to Turkey's liking, or they will be unable to agree—when anything may happen!

In either case, it appears certain from this distance that whether or not Turkey is removed as "Guardian of the Straits," Stalin's Soviet Union is now provided with a golden opportunity to settle the matter once and for all and to its complete satisfaction—if arrangements to that effect have not already been signed, sealed and delivered! If so, both the Greek people and the Turkish people must view it with alarm and anxiety. For, contrary to what has transpired between them in past centuries, events after World War I have solidified their interests, their hopes, their aspirations. Fate has eventually brought about a rapprochement between Greeks and Turks that many of them, who have lived through the Balkan Wars and what followed, still consider unbelievable. And in the days to come Greece and Turkey will more than ever share an identical point of view as to anything that affects their existence in that turbulent part of the world. For their national interests move in the same direction.

GEORGE J. CHRISTO
President

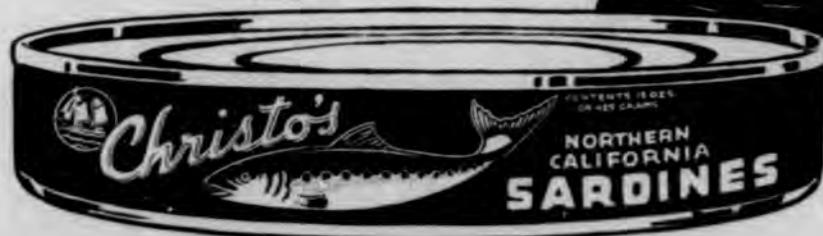
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GI GUERRILLAS IN GREECE

By SGT. STAN SWINTON
Staff Writer, Stars and Stripes

During the last year—1944—of the Axis occupation of Greece, a small band of specially trained GIs was taken over by plane to establish contact with the Andartes and help harass the hated Nazis. Their mission ended, these Yanks, mostly of Greek descent, recount some of their adventures—and wish they were back fighting fascism.

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY. — The strange band of bearded men munched upon cheese and corn bread in their hill hideout. Conversation came in broken pieces, a jargon of Greek and accented English. Finally the lieutenant spat an olive pit and gave orders to move out.

Slowly the men worked their way across the wild terrain toward the Salonika-Athens railroad. Moonlight silhouetted protruding weapon shapes: BARs, tommy guns, bazookas, grenades. Close to their objective, flank patrols broke off toward the right and left. The core of men slipped noiselessly forward to the rail line. Between two German machine guns spaced 50 yards to each side, they went to work, planting explosive. They were back in the craggy hills again before an echoing explosion thundered the end of a Nazi evacuation train.

Next day the German radio shrieked that "battalions of Yankee terrorists" were operating against them. Once an announcer warned of "regiments of American cavalry." At their secret rendezvous point the American GIs listened and laughed. Never, from the hour on May 11 when the first 11 U. S. soldiers ever to fight upon Greek soil parachuted down until our guerrilla forces were withdrawn late in November, were there more than 250 American combat men in Greece. Moving about swiftly and operating in small, compact bands, they stabbed almost nightly at German highway and rail communications. Along with Greek guerrillas and British soldiers, the American mountain fighters played a significant role in shattering enemy evacuation plans. The Germans set their withdrawal from the peninsula

for Aug. 31. Not until late October did they finally escape.

They Treasure Their Experiences

Today the American soldiers who fought in Greece, as well as their comrades assigned to a similar mission in Yugoslavia, have returned to Italy, their task completed. The secrecy which concealed their activities for long months has ended. Shorn of their heavy beards and their uniforms stripped of the souvenirs which covered them, they resemble any other Americans as they troop in from the training field. Grumbling at the military quirk which has put them

to a second basic training, they brighten when asked of the months in Greece or Yugoslavia. Treasured photographs snapped during guerrilla days are taken from wallets and tales of high adventure tumble from their lips.

They tell, for instance, of Lt. John Ganaris of Chicago, "the two-gun man," and the German ambush. It occurred late in the game, after the Nazis had taken desperate defensive measures, setting up machine gun posts every 50 yards along the only Axis railway which leads from Athens to Salonika. Spaced at 1,000-yard intervals were the massive three-story pillboxes.

The raiders sent out their flank sentries and moved down from the hills. An alert Kraut spotted them and his machine gun cut down an American corporal. The American guerrillas hit the dirt. Suddenly one stood straight. He was squad Cpl. Louis Lenares, a Greek-American from New York City. His tommy gun sent burst after burst directly into the German position while other enemy positions, altered by the fight, sent up brilliant flares and opened up with covering fire.

Afterward, in his heavy accent, Cpl. Lenares explained what happened. "It was my friend. He got shot," Lenares said. "I was mad. I got up. There were two German machine gunners. One I killed. I dunno about the other. I think he is dead, too."

Andartes to Their Rescue

Only a swift withdrawal could save the outnumbered raiders. Their track-blowing mission was abandoned. Lt. Ganaris, group CO, brusquely ordered the men to break for the rendezvous point. The lieu-



Before making the old mountains of Greece their theatre of operations, these GIs were often seen parading at Camp Carson, Colo., rendering homage to the countries of their birth and of their parents.

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tenant himself struck out for the corporal who had been hit. Close by the rail line he stepped on a mine. For ten minutes he was unconscious. When he came to, the pain was almost too much but he dragged himself to the corporal's side—and found him dead.

Back at the rendezvous point, the other raiders waited tensely. Finally orders came for them to move out on another mission and they departed, convinced Lt. Ganaris was dead. He might have been if Greek guerrillas had not stumbled upon his form in the isolated shack where he had halted from exhaustion after dragging himself all night.

The Greeks brought him to Allied headquarters. Three hundred and fifty slivers of metal were extracted from his body and he was flown to a hospital. Today Lt. Ganaris is in the United States, slowly recovering.

Normally, GIs talk little about why they are fighting. But ask these guerrilla fighters why and they'll give the same answer. "When you see folks' homes burned down and villages destroyed and civilians strafed and children hungry, you want to kill the Germans who are responsible," they say.

"It would be very clear if you could have seen the 300 civilians at Volos who were machine gunned for hiding Allied troops when we weren't even there," Cpl. Gus Pirpitsakis of Baltimore explained. For the same reason, almost all wish they could be assigned to helping distribute relief supplies to the people who hid and protected them in Greece. Among those who were in Yugoslavia the feeling is the same.

A Fighting Irishman in Greece

Out of the pattern of life which formed in their mountain retreats the guerrilla fighters most clearly recall the little things which made up daily existence. They tell of ouzo, a liquor resembling anisette, so powerful that—according to Sgt. Spyros Charles of Pittsburgh—"It blows your top up."

The recall the gold sovereigns, worth five dollars and of tremendous value in Greece, where the drachma was so fabulously inflated that men lit cigarettes with five million drachma notes. When supplies ran short and no German warehouse was ripe for raiding, it was with sovereigns that food supplies were restocked from the black market or from friendly peasants.

"The fighting Irishman" comes in for

his share of tale-telling. His name is T-Sgt. Bernard Brady of Paterson, N. J. When men of the Greek battalion were training at Camp Carson, Colo., he was a cadreman. A call went out asking for volunteers for a secret mission, which turned out to be guerrilla warfare in Greece and Yugoslavia. Four hundred men volunteered and 200 were chosen. Among them was Sgt. Brady. In Greece he was one of four men who didn't speak a word of the language.

Then there's the one-man bazooka team, Cpl. James T. Drake of New York City. He learned to load and fire by

Cpl. Steve Martaiakis of New York City was sick one day when his father strode into the room. Sgt. George Karakitsos of North Carolina saw his mother.

Although most of the men in the unit went to Yugoslavia last January after leaving Africa, many never went on to Greece later. Instead, they stayed in Yugoslavia, fighting beside Marshal Tito's men and harassing the Nazi island garrisons in the Adriatic.

Whether they fought in Greece or Yugoslavia, the raiders are fiercely proud of their accomplishments and a trifle disgruntled over their return to the routine

of normal Army life. They like to point out the record of one typical group of 24: 500 Germans killed, 150 captured, two trains destroyed, seven bridges and five pill-boxes blown up and an enemy garrison town raided twice. The cost: four Americans wounded and none killed.

Even now, drilling and going through training that most of the one-time guerrillas consider elementary, they perform with the precision and discipline of crack troops.

"They told us to be regular GIs again so we're doing it," said Cpl. Gregory Paphules of Miami. He was silent for a moment and then continued, a little wistfully: "But it would be wonderful if we were back up in the mountains fighting the Germans again."



The GIs of Greek ancestry shared life in the rough on inaccessible crags with world-famed Evzones "of the stout heart and indomitable courage." They fought for honor, freedom, and democracy.

himself. On the raids, bazooka men would send one rocket projectile into the locomotive tubes and another into the protective armored flak car, usually found behind the engine or at the rear. Unless Cpl. Drake or one of his fellows fired accurately the train would not halt and the other men could not shoot it up from the trackside or board it with Tommy guns.

They Parachute Near Their Parents' Homes

While men in their unit included Yugoslavs, Poles, Hungarians, and other representatives of the American melting pot, a large percentage were returning to their homeland when they parachuted or were secretly brought ashore in Greece. Cpl. Charles Antonopoulos of Ambridge, Pa., one of the first 11 to jump in, landed only eight hours' distance from the home of his blind grandmother. He slipped over for a visit.

Guerrilla Artists

In the mountains of Free Greece a people's art had come into being. The drawings and paintings produced there cannot be measured by academic standards; they have a vigor and a life which come from the conflict of the guerrilla's existence they portray.

Dimitriou, a pre-war illustrator, worked with his rifle on his back. He became a leader of the "visual propaganda section." A series of recruiting posters calling upon the people to fight were painstakingly designed by him and these were copied by volunteers in various districts. They are now being exhibited in liberated Athens.

An outstanding feature of the painting and writing is their grim power. It contrasts with pre-war Greek art which was largely romantic and sunny. Dimitriou believes that this mood will return with the peace.

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Special Message of the Supreme President

FROM THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE

Our Supreme President has again gone to war—this time, to a diplomatic war. Pursuant to many appeals from Ahepans and Districts that Ahepa be represented at the San Francisco Conference, Supreme President Vournas has been there since the first day. He serves in a dual capacity—as representative of the Order and as special correspondent for THE AHEPAN. This dispatch takes the place of his regular message.

The first impression this City of San Francisco gives to a person familiar with Ahepa National Conventions is that of a Super-Super Ahepa Convention. Those of you who are not fortunate enough to be with us here may well substitute Ahepa guards for the MPs and the ever present FBIs, who are alternately praised and blamed by hotel maids for interfering with their work; you may read Ahepa Chapter Committees for Federal, State and City Committees; you may multiply Ahepa Gubernatorial Districts for State Governors and their retinues and hangers-on; you may stretch a bit the number and importance of the "big shots" and you will have the broad outlines of the picture of the *United Nations Conference on International Organization* now going on in San Francisco.

A humorist who has in the past attended Ahepa National Conventions was heard to remark in the early days of the Conference that the Ahepans do things at times more efficiently and more expeditiously. On the basis of this observation my humble suggestion to the State Department would be to call in an Ahepa "expert" to help plan future Conferences.

The Big Shots and Molotoff

The "big shots" of this Conference are naturally the "big four," and the biggest of them all, as far as the public is concerned, is Russia's Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotoff. The St. Francis Hotel, where the delegation of the Soviet Union is making its headquarters, is constantly crowded from one end of its spacious and extremely long lobby to the other with curious onlookers. Men, women, soldiers, sailors, and people of all types and classes and ages stand on their feet for hours on end to get a glimpse of the "Russians."

In the diplomatic tug of war the Soviet delegation is also attraction number one. The eyes and ears of thousands of newspapermen assembled here from the four corners of the earth follow minutely every item of news or gossip. It seems to be of great interest to them where and with whom Molotoff had dinner, what he was served, how



George C. Vournas

many and to whom toasts were drunk, and so on. All these things are related "authoritatively" in whispered and hushed voices. A Pariah of nations during the Hitler era and before, these representatives of the peoples who were singled out for destruction by the Cliven-den set have been catapulted by the Red Army to star-billing in the last act of the Hitler-Mussolini fiasco that has cost the world so much in blood and sweat and tears. Whatever Molotoff and the Russians do or say is "news" not only in San Francisco but the world over.

Such being the atmosphere at San Francisco, it is but natural that very little attention is paid the delegations from small nations. The words of Czechoslovakia's Jan Massaryck that small nations, like small children, should be seen and not heard, have been honored in more than one way. Only when the veil was torn off the executive sessions secrecy by the decision of Molotoff to take the question of Argentine admission to the plenary session did San Francisco become aware also of the presence of delegations of smaller nations. Votes had to be cast and counted and the voice of a little nation seemed to sound as loud as the voice of a big fellow.

The Greeks Did It Again

Everyone realized that when Molotoff mounted the rostrum on the Argentine question he was addressing the common people in every land—those who pay taxes and those who fight the wars. And the little fellows here and everywhere watched most attentively to see who, of the representatives of little nations, would dare stand up and be counted as being in favor of or against the question before the delegates. There were many who remained seated so as not to displease those who had compromised principle for expediency by making a deal with Argentina, or rather not to offend those who speak for Argentina today. Yet there were some who stood up and were counted. Among the latter was included the chief delegate of a little country that stood up against both Mussolini and Hitler. His name is John Sofianopoulos, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Greece and the chief of the Greek delegation.

The Conference did not fail to take notice. In many a circle it was observed that the Greeks again acted in their true form and tradition. For them there was to be no compromise with principle just as there had been "No" to Mussolini and "No" to Hitler. It was likewise "No" to friends who strayed from the path of principle and right. The gesture of Mr. Sofianopoulos was statesmanship of the highest order. It reflects credit not only on his person but also on his country.

The Ahepans in this area are playing their part, as residents of San Francisco, with gusto and enthusiasm. It is California hospitality at its best. The District Lodge, under the able leadership of George J. Christo, who also serves as alternate for your Supreme President at the Conference, has organized a Committee with all District Chapters participating.

George C. Vournas
Supreme President.

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ORDER OF AHEPA



Rank and File

From National Headquarters

During the last two months, to our National Headquarters at 1420 K Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C., came:

Stephen S. Scopas of *Upper Manhattan* Chapter No. 42, New York, N. Y., Supreme Secretary.

George E. Phillies of *William McKinley* Chapter No. 91, Buffalo, N. Y., past Supreme President.

John Govatos of *Wilmington* Chapter No. 286, Annapolis, Md., past Supreme Treasurer.

John G. Collins of Chapter No. 240, Oklahoma City, Okla., past President, past District Lt. Governor of *Oil Center* District No. 15, and past National Coordinator; and Spiro Mavroidis of the same chapter.

Andrew T. Cavacos, President of *Worthington* Chapter No. 30, Baltimore, Md.; Robert C. Contos of the same Chapter, past chairman, War Bond Committee; and Nicholas Brous of the same Chapter, National Coordinator for the States of Maryland and Delaware and past President.

Nicholas Giovan, District Governor of *Blue Ribbon* District No. 13.

Nicholas J. Mandris of *Annapolis* Chapter No. 286, Annapolis, Md., past President.

Jerry Lagakos, Secretary of Chapter No. 286, Annapolis, Md.

Peter Vouchelas, Treasurer of *Delphi* Chapter No. 25, New York, N. Y.

Athanasios Michas of *Gladstone* Chapter No. CJ-6, Vancouver, B. C., Canada, with Mrs. Michas.

Charles Malietos of *Athens* Chapter No. 24, Boston, Mass., past President.

Theodore Theodoracopoulos of *Thomas Jefferson* Chapter No. 280, Elizabeth, N. J., past President.

George Poulitson, past District Governor of *Buckeye* District No. 11.

Nick Harris, Secretary of *Red Rose* Chapter No. 71, Lancaster, Pa., and past President.

Lt. Christ Kantianis, USNR, of *Altis* Chapter No. 85, Springfield, Mass.

Lt. Mike Nissos, USA, past District Marshal of *Capital* District No. 3, Sons of Pericles.

Pvt. Arthur Vlahos, USA, of *Ypsilanti* Chapter No. 22, Chicago Ill., Sons of Pericles.

Pvt. George Despie, USA, of *Olympian* Chapter No. 82, Los Angeles, Calif., Sons of Pericles.

Helen Lagadinos, past District Secretary of *Bay State* District No. 8, Maids of Athens.

Vasilo Liacopoulos of *Galatea* Chapter No. 117, Lowell, Mass., Daughters of Penelope, past Secretary.

Helen Lymberopoulos, President of *Alcestis* Chapter No. 127, Lynn, Mass., Daughters of Penelope.

Mantina Lefthes, Vice-President of *Zelia* Chapter No. 120, Salem-Peabody, Mass., and District Marshal of *Bay State* District No. 3.

Sam Nakos, District Lt. Governor of *Capital* District No. 3.

Gus Makos of Chapter No. 3, Birmingham, Ala.

Andrew Fillias of *Dover* Chapter No. 300, Dover, N. J., District Lt. Governor of *Garden State* District No. 5.

Ensign Nestor Cokkinias, USNR, of *Altis* Chapter No. 85, Springfield, Mass., past Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE To All Ahepans!

Members who are **six months** in arrears in the payment of their dues to their Chapters are listed as delinquent. As such, they are **not entitled** to receive *THE AHEPAN*. Therefore, those who have not paid their current dues of 1945 will be taken off our mailing lists as of June 30, 1945. This is the **last issue** of *THE AHEPAN* they will receive for the current year unless notice from Chapter Secretaries is received to the effect that dues for 1945 have been paid.

Serving in the Infantry in France



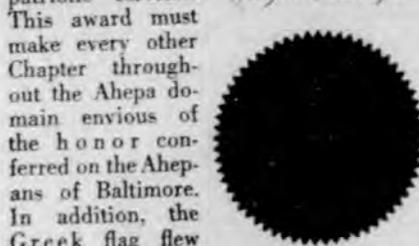
Lt. James P. Pandel

LOS ANGELES, CALIF. — Lieut. Pandel was attending the University of California at Berkeley when he enlisted. He was sent to Officers' Training School at Fort Benning, Georgia, and graduated a Lieutenant in the Infantry. He is now serving overseas—somewhere in France. His father, Constantine Pandel, is past president of *Hesperia* Chapter No. 152, while his sister, Josephine Pandel Englezos, is past supreme president of the Daughters of Penelope. We hope that James' reunion with his family will take place soon.

They Celebrated Greek Independence Day

BALTIMORE, Md.

—The celebration of the Greek Independence Day by the American members of Greek descent of the neighboring community of Baltimore was a gala affair attaining city- and state-wide proportions. Their main speaker was Hon. George Christophoulos of the Greek Embassy, and their chairman Nicholas Manos. The city, under the able leadership of Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin, presented the Worthington Chapter No. 30 with a Certificate and Award of Merit in recognition of its public spirited members and their patriotic services. This award must make every other Chapter throughout the Ahepa domain envious of the honor conferred on the Ahepans of Baltimore. In addition, the Greek flag flew from the mast at City Hall, commemorating this "day of days" in the annals of the Greek nation.



Finally, a resolution was offered by Senator Altfelt and passed unanimously by the Maryland Senate, requesting the Governor "to proclaim March 25, 1945, as Greek Independence Day and for the observance and commemoration of the liberation of Greece."

We are giving publicity to the Certificate and Award of Merit of the City of Baltimore, as well as to the resolution of the Maryland Senate, for both constitute great testimonials to our people here and abroad. Especially the Senate resolution expresses the fine sentiments of our fellow citizens toward the heroic people of Greece who in their long history never stopped to count the cost of fighting the invader and of defending their liberties. The resolution reads as follows:

Whereas, the people of Hellas rose in rebellion against the Turks in 1821 and for ten years fought for their liberation; and

Whereas, our own government then, under the able leadership of President James Monroe, responded to the call of the Greek warriors and effectively assisted the people of Greece in their national struggle for freedom; and

Whereas, heroic Greece has been recently liberated from the Nazi-Fascist oppressors after a display of superhuman courage against overwhelming odds in the global battle for democracy and liberty so dear to the hearts of true Americans; and

Whereas, Greece is regarded as the mother of democracy and has given the world such outstanding personalities in the realms of philosophy, art and war as Aristotle, Plato, Socrates, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Lycurgus, Solon, Alcibiades, Miltiades, Themistocles, Pyrrhus, and Alexander; and

Whereas, it is fitting that the reviving anniversary of March 25th be commemorated with suitable, patriotic and public exercises in observing and comment-



City of Baltimore

Certificate and Award of Merit

To Worthington Chapter No. 30

The Ahepa Society of Baltimore, Maryland

I, Theodore R. McKeldin, Mayor of the City of Baltimore, well aware of the patriotic services rendered by the members of Worthington Chapter No. 30, The Ahepa Society of Baltimore, on behalf of the desolated home land of Greece, now happily liberated from alien rule and again enjoying the blessings of human freedom, and am well aware of the earnest and effective part played by Worthington Chapter No. 30, The Ahepa Society in the United Nations' Inter-Ageant and Bazaar, held in Baltimore on October, 1944 for the purpose of increasing and perpetuating good will and fellowship among all nations and peoples who have shared the hardships, perils and sacrifices of the world battle for liberty and civilization.

Wherefore, I have issued and signed this certificate and award of merit to the said Worthington Chapter No. 30, Ahepa Society as a formal expression of appreciation and gratitude for the fine quality of public services which the Worthington Chapter No. 30, Ahepa Society has rendered in our community.

Signed at Baltimore, Maryland,
this 24th day of March A.D. 1945

Theodore R. McKeldin Mayor

Walter E. Stambell Secretary

Facsimile of Certificate and Award of Merit by City of Baltimore to Worthington Chapter No. 30 for its patriotic services.

Whereas, our own government then, under the able leadership of President James Monroe, responded to the call of the Greek warriors and effectively assisted the people of Greece in their national struggle for freedom; and

Whereas, heroic Greece has been recently liberated from the Nazi-Fascist oppressors after a display of superhuman courage against overwhelming odds in the global battle for democracy and liberty so dear to the hearts of true Americans; and

Whereas, Greece is regarded as the mother of democracy and has given the world such outstanding personalities in the realms of philosophy, art and war as Aristotle, Plato, Socrates, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Lycurgus, Solon, Alcibiades, Miltiades, Themistocles, Pyrrhus, and Alexander; and

Whereas, it is fitting that the reviving anniversary of March 25th be commemorated with suitable, patriotic and public exercises in observing and comment-

ing on the great land of Greece;

Therefore be it resolved by the Senate of Maryland, That the Governor of the State of Maryland be and he is hereby authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon officials of the government to display the flag of the United States on all governmental buildings on March 25th and inviting the people of the State of Maryland to observe the day in schools and churches, or other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies in commemoration of the liberation of the land of Greece.

With the Seabees in the South Pacific



George E. Pappas interviewing Pres. Osmena; Life's Carl Mydans looking on.

CHICAGO, ILL.—George has gone a long way since he went to Chicago Tech College in 1936. Born in Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1916, he became charter member of the Sons of Pericles Beehive Chapter No. 71, and of the Ahepa band of Salt Lake City which so often entertained thousands of Ahepans and their guests in their State and District conventions.

George subsequently went to Chicago, where he joined the Evanston Chapter No. 204, serving as its secretary in 1941. The following year he joined the United States Navy Seabees and is now serving in the South Pacific theater of war. Assigned to be the correspondent of 93rd battalion and to write in book form its history for the benefit of his buddies, George was favored with an interview with President Sergio Osmena of the Philippines after our landing on Leyte.

His proud father, Ernest K. Pappas, is charter member and past president of Bingham Canyon Chapter No. 183. In 1941 George married Georgia Mallas, of Chicago's Mr. and Mrs. Peter Mallas-

THE AHEPAN

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AHEPA AUXILIARIES

SONS OF PERICLES



Junior Order of Ahepa

Awarded the Bronze Star Medal



PM 1/c Nicholas Dionisopoulos

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Nicholas was recently awarded the Bronze Star Medal by Vice Admiral Turner, Commander Amphibious Forces, United States Pacific Fleet, "for distinguishing himself by meritorious achievement as a member of a beach party on July 21, 1944, during the assault and capture of an enemy held island. Under enemy fire, and after the medical officer in charge had been killed, he supervised the medical section of the beach party. He took charge of eight other corpsmen, and while still exposed to great personal danger, successfully supervised the administration of first aid to, and evacuation of, over two hundred and fifty casualties. This conduct throughout distinguished him among those performing duties of the same character."

We congratulate the proud parents of young Nicholas, who is a member of the Zeus Chapter No. 150. His father is a member of the Pericles Chapter No. 270. Of his three brothers: Lt. James is with the First Marine Division; Panagiotis is with the U.S.S. Savo Island; and Robert is with the S.S. Thos. Lynch, Merchant Marine. Both James and Panagiotis are members of Zeus Chapter No. 150, Panagiotis having also served as District Lieutenant Governor. We wish them a grand reunion soon.

Twin Sister and Brother



Menian and Cpl. George Konstantas

BALTIMORE, MD.—George enlisted a year ago while attending the Commercial Radio Institute. He is now fighting on the Western front as radio operator with the 148th Engineers. He is a graduate of the Patterson Park High School and intends to continue radio work when the war is over. He is a member and past officer of Plato Chapter No. 80. His twin sister, Menian, is at home with her father, Peter Konstantas.

"May Rhapsodie!"

CHICAGO, ILL.—The last time we heard from the Maids and the Sons of the 13th District, they were making large plans for a joint super-dance to be held in the grand ballroom of the Continental Hotel in Chicago on May 19th, with another event scheduled the following day for the entertainment of out-of-town members. Nick Rekas was general chairman, Pauline Fanuris ad book chairman, Bertha Fanuris ticket chairman, and Rula Tziritis publicity chairman, who was so enthusiastic about the dance that she started her announcement to us with the well-known lines: "The flowers that bloom in the spring, tra la—bring promise of merry sunshine." Need we say more.

Basketball Star



William Kastrinos, Jr.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Order of Ahepa has a basketball star of national proportions. A starting forward, Bill is said to be "one of the cleverest ball handlers today." A sports writer has gone as far as to write that "he is the first star to come from Chicago in recent years and the Windy City people have a basketball star to talk about."

Bill has been a prominent leader in the Sons Ypsilanti Chapter No. 22 and has starred on several Ahepa basketball championship teams. Both he and his father, William Kastrinos, Sr., were originally members of Woodlawn Chapter No. 93. They have recently transferred to Victory Chapter No. 334.

SUPPORT AHEPA'S WAR SERVICE UNITS

The judge said:

"The fear of a dog is not so much caused by his size or bark as by his ability to bite. . . . This is as obvious as that a small bandit behind a good gun will produce just as much fear as a large one."—*Netasil v. Naruk*, 1931, 120 Neb. 751.

DAUGHTERS OF PENELOPE



Ahepa Senior Ladies Auxiliary

They Bring Joy to Veterans in Hospital

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Daughters of *Evryklea* Chapter No. 36 have held a St. Valentine's dance at the Pythian Temple, with the proceeds, which were considerable, going to destitute Greek orphans. They also held an initiation ceremony for six new members at the Ahepa Center, with refreshments following the event.

But their most important activity was a visit to the Veterans Administration Hospital to entertain some of our boys back from the battlefronts. A committee consisting of President Helen Bakeris, Treasurer Anne Hughes and Mary Falbo and Freida Bakeris, got together 125 boxes for them. They also arranged for a mass which was held right in the hospital by Rev. Theofilos of St. Spyridon Church, with the veterans receiving communion. The altar was decorated with flowers, and veteran George Mamonas, who could only get around in a wheel chair, read the Epistle. "It was



Veterans Theodore Tsigranis and Peter Markos with Daughters F. Bakeris, M. Falbo, H. Bakeris and A. Hughes on the steps of the N. Y. Veterans Hospital.

an experience that none of us will ever forget," writes President Helen Bakeris. "The joy and happiness that shone on those wounded boys' faces was compensation for the long hours we were there and the long corridors we had to cover." Here is something for all Daughters to emulate—visiting our recuperating service boys in Army hospitals.

brought them company and Greek delicacies. Isn't that nice?" writes us Secretary Fay Karaberis. We admit it is wonderful, and hope that they continue the good work.

In the Forefront of War Service

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—From the annual report of *Hermes* Chapter No. 41, we learn that the Daughters have collected and forwarded contributions (a) for the Red Cross, \$25.00; (b) for the Community War Fund, \$25.00; (c) for the Greek War Relief, \$279.89; and (d) for the Greek Archdiocese Academy of St. Basil, \$100.00, or a grand total of \$429.89.

The Daughters are also maintaining a "Soldiers' Fund," sending packages to the boys overseas, and planning to give—a "home-welcoming party to our heroes when the war is over and they return home," as Secretary Florence Zieckas writes us. We are with them in spirit.

A Whirlwind of Activities by Chicago Daughters

CHICAGO, ILL.—The following whirlwind of activities has just been reported to us by Irene Prattes, District Secretary of District No. 13.

District Governor Poppy Paieologos and District Secretary Irene Prattes, assisted by the Daughters of *Hellas* Chapter No. 9 and *Homer* Chapter No. 98, last fall initiated new members to establish two new Chapters: *Danae* Chapter No. 121, sponsored by the Ahepa *North Shore* Chapter No. 94, and *Medea* Chapter No. 128, sponsored by the Ahepa *Woodlawn* Chapter No. 93. The initiation of *Medea* Chapter was followed by refreshments and attendance at a combined dance given by the Daughters of *Homer* Chapter No. 98 and the Ahepans of *Garfield* Chapter No. 203, for the Greek war relief at the Assumption Church hall.

The four Chapters: *Hellas* No. 9, *Homer* No. 98, *Laodamas* No. 114, and *Danae* No. 121, last November held a banquet in honor of their District Lodge officers at the Greek village, with over 200 guests attending. This event was followed by the annual dance given by *Hellas* Chapter No. 9 for the benefit of the Greek schools of Chicago; by the victory dance sponsored by the new Ahepa *Victory* Chapter No. 334; by a bond rally for the 6th War Loan Drive conducted by the Ahepa *Woodlawn* Chapter No. 93; and by a combined dance given by the Daughters, Maids and Sons at the Southmoor Hotel for the boys in service.

Last February a District Lodge meeting was held, adjourning to a combined public installation of officers of *Homer* Chapter No. 98, and of Ahepa *Garfield* Chapter No. 203. This event again was followed by the initiation of new members to form a new Chapter: *Haris* No. 133. "You see, we are very proud of our District and want to see it grow," writes us District Secretary Irene Prattes. We have no doubt of that and hasten to congratulate all these good Daughters who are so very active and are working so hard on behalf of our Order.

"I see one-third of a nation ill-housed, ill-clad, ill-nourished."—From the second inaugural address of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Jan. 20, 1937.

Theano Daughters Active

WORCESTER, MASS.—The Daughters of *Theano* Chapter No. 122 are making great progress in initiating new members to swell their ranks and thus become more active in community affairs. The results are gratifying. Also gratifying are their meetings, at which they manage to have visitors among the high dignitaries of Ahepa, such as Vice-President Kotsilibas; Phil Chicolas, District Marshal of *Bay State* District No. 8; Angelo Spanos, Secretary of *George Jarvis* Chapter No. 80; James Lampros, past President, and others.

Last April the Daughters held an initiation ceremony for new members and invited them and their friends to partake in a Lenten supper of "skordalia and fried fish." It was a huge success, judging from the over-subscription of their fund for the purchase of new American and Greek flags for their St. Spyridon Church. They also paid visits to the Rulland Veterans Hospital where some of our boys are recuperating. "We

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THE AHEPAN

MAY-JUNE



Sister of Mercy



Lt. Nikki Markopoulos

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Nikki has recently finished basic training in the Army Nurse Corps at Fort Devens, Massachusetts, and has been assigned to active duty. She is a Daughter of the newly organized *Althea* Chapter No. 112 (see *THE AHEPAN*, March-April, 1944, p. 19) and graduate of the Memorial Hospital of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Her father is a member of *Sophocles* Chapter No. 106.

They Are Doing Well

TROY, N. Y.—We have reports from *Troy* Chapter No. 19, to the effect that it is doing better than expected, thanks to its charming president, Helen Chirigos, and its enthusiastic members. Their installation ceremony this year was celebrated with a dinner party. It was followed by a tea for prospective members, given annually by past presidents. And on March 25th, they joined the Ahepans in a simple but impressive Independence Day Program. All in all, the Trojan Daughters "are looking forward to a very full and enjoyable year," as they write us. They have made a good start.

Food Supplies to Greece

According to a dispatch from Athens, the Swedish vessel "Tomaca," laden with 7,500 tons of wheat and 1,500 tons of fats, arrived at Piraeus from Canada last April. Also, a shipment of potatoes arrived at Piraeus on April 25, 1945. Another dis-

Youthful and Successful Editors



Some of the charming Maids of Canton, Ohio. Their "Vimacan" has the best in format and contents of any private paper we have ever seen. Bravo!

CANTON, OHIO — There was no Chapter of the Maids of Athens in Canton until four years ago when the *Victoria* Chapter was organized — on May 11, 1941. Our Junior Ladies have since embarked upon a whirl-

wind of activities, including dances, dinner parties, picnics, socials and plays. Since it is the ambition of every one of us to be of some service to those who are fighting our war, the *Victoria* Maids conceived the idea of issuing a small paper on D-Day—June 6, 1944. This paper has since been published monthly, bringing to our boys and girls in service some interesting news and information that they do not otherwise receive. With this ambitious plan fell in step the *Andrew Nickas* Chapter No. 289 of Canton, by sponsoring the paper. And thus the *VIMACAN* was created: VI—for *Victoria* (the name of the Chapter), MA—for *Maids of Athens*, and CAN—for *Canton*.

We are glad to give public recognition to the *Vimacan*, which has such a bevy of editors and assistant editors that *THE AHEPAN* is burning with envy. Headed by Betty Georgiadis, the edi-

torial staff includes Chrisavi Couris as copy editor; Despina Kariotakis as social editor; Loula Argea as sports editor; Argery Stasinis as photographer; Ann Michalos as artist; Persephone Biris as exchange editor; and Carolyn Foradas and Eva Kariotakis as typists. But this is not all. There is also a business staff comprised of Sarah Kanelos as cashier, Anna Bates and Angelina Nachies as advertising managers, and Helen Argea and Athena Nachies as circulation managers.

Wouldn't some of these charming ladies come to Washington to lend us a hand? We are eager to use their talents. Seriously, news and articles carefully gathered make the *Vimacan* an interesting paper for those in service, giving them home town news, club activities, and information about their buddies who are also in service. We wish them the best of luck.

patch stated that the Greek ministry of economic affairs announced that UNRRA had agreed to send within the next three months 482,000 tons of machinery, equipment and raw materials to Greece.

Rooseveltiana

"This great nation will endure as it has endured, will revive and will prosper. So first of all, let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself — nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance."—From the first inaugural address of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, March 4, 1933.

"The Government of Italy has now chosen to preserve what it terms its 'freedom of action' and to fulfill what it states are its promises to Germany. In so doing, it has manifested disregard for the rights and security of other nations, disregard for the lives of the peoples of those nations which are directly threatened by this spread of the war; and has evidenced its unwillingness to find the means through pacific negotiations for the satisfaction of what it believes are its legitimate aspirations. On this tenth day of June, 1940, the hand that held the dagger has struck it into the back of its neighbor."—From an address by Franklin Delano Roosevelt at Charlottesville, Va., on June 10, 1940.



Literature and the Arts



BOOK REVIEWS

By KIMON A. DOUKAS
Managing Editor, THE AHEPAN

Names on the Land. By George R. Stewart. (New York: Random House, 1945. Pp. 418. \$3.00.)

This is the story of how big and little names settled on cities, villages, highways, mountains and valleys, rivers and buttes all over America . . . the story of how democracy grew, and of the million and one threads twined into a national heritage that grows richer with every passing generation. The names left on the land and waters by the Indians; the names left in the wilderness by passing explorers and soldiers; the names selected in town meeting, and the fair fight in a new-built barn over the name of a New England settlement; the names left by the Lewis and Clark expedition; the names that grew up around railroad stations, to honor railroad officials and section bosses; the names bestowed haphazardly by country storekeepers who officiated at christening the wilderness towns; the names left by Negroes in the deep South—all this is told in a lyric, vigorous prose that has the directness, familiarity and vividness of an eye-witness report.

"Ancient Greece," the author writes, "particularly Athens, replaced Cambridge and Oxford as an ideal of culture and learning. Sparta stood for valor and moral integrity." And further on: "The adoption of Troy may have genuinely amazed the Albany editor, but in the retrospect of history it is not at all surprising. The ground had been well prepared. Why Troy rather than Rome or Constantinople may be questioned. But at least, by virtue of the poets, Troy was known as widely as Rome itself. Like Sparta also it symbolized the masculine virtues. Rome had fallen into degeneracy, but Troy had been overcome only by base stratagem, and had perished nobly in flames." Or: "Late in 1944 a Committee for the Rebirth of Distomo became active, after the destruction of that Greek village by the Nazis. Its aim was to change the names of many places called Berlin, and to have them adopt Distomo. Although well sponsored, the attempt fell flat. Stubborn local attachment to the established name again triumphed."

Names on the Land is a labor of love, such as few people would have had the energy, much less the ability or the pure courage to undertake—and bring to a happy end. The whole is written with a grace and an engaging humor belying the difficult work behind it. The book must be read by all who value their American citizenship and wish to know their land. Places are named for battles, for a lost comrade, for the day of a saint, for a homesick moment, for a lure to bring neighbors, for kings and queens. Other places are named for the namer, for a dead pony, for Lafayette, for a tavern sign, for a future wife, for a murder, for a deer in the creek, for a night of bad cards, for a rock that looked like the bosom of a lady, for a cockfight, for a poem in Scotland. Tradition, hope, love, pride, delight in the romantic, the bawdy, the beautiful, hope of gain, a keen and seeing eye, and likely a strutting fancy, all these went into the naming of places in America. All Europe and Asia gave us names—Puritans, Huguenots, Mormons and Quakers, miners, missionaries, outlaws, fishermen, scholars, traders, surveyors, priests and planters' wives.

Our nation from *Seldom Seen* to *Possum Glory*, from *Hog Eye* to *Bug Tustle*, owes the author a debt of gratitude for

getting the tremendous material here between the covers of a book. "As the train announcer calls out the stations for a Philadelphia local, half the past of the nation unfolds." It is a rich and poetic heritage, indeed.

Apartment in Athens. By Glenway Wescott. (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1945. Pp. 268. \$2.50.)

Set in occupied Athens, this brilliant novel describes with devastating precision the influence of a sadistic German officer on a simple, middle-class Greek family. It is a story of the inhumanity of the Germans in their occupation of defeated nations; of the anguish and the heroism of ordinary men and women and children under them, and the way their minds develop and their hearts change in tragic circumstance. Exposing as it does the central secret of the German character, its message will grow in importance, years after the defeat of Germany on the battlefield.

"The form of the novel," writes Eudora Welty in *The New York Times*, "invokes a traditional Greece. The use of myths, of place and character names (Leda, Eurydice, Mount Olympus), the classic physical postures and attributes (Mrs. Helianos' serpentine locks tossing on her forehead in her disaster), all have their part in creating by suggestion and synthesis a background, emotional, decorative—which is as much mood as actuality. The conversation is dialectic, oratorical or lyrical—there is consistent formality of speech, in telling contrast with the almost unbearable intimacy of the action."

Apartment in Athens is a shapely story, a work of art in the true sense. If it is synthetic, it is so through intense awareness and consciousness of purpose. It is careful work, by which a noble and original piece has emerged from its material. Its moderateness, lack of exaggeration, serenity are admirable as the Greek ideal they reflect and honor. Everywhere is the dignity of a style in which there is nothing wasteful and nothing wanting in saying an explicit thing.

The Price of Liberty. By Mikia Pezas. (New York: Ives Washburn, Inc. Pp. 261. \$3.00.)

This is the first book by a native Greek about Greece before, during and after the Italian and German invasion. It is a warm, compassionate picture of the people whose struggle for liberty the author has intimately shared; and it is also a thrilling and true adventure story. What happened when the swastika was raised over the Acropolis and Mikia Pezas returned to Athens to live nine hungry, hopeless months under the occupation; how his hero evolved a plan of escape and how it was carried out form the climax of this epic tale.

"The book is not merely gallant and magnetic," writes Francis Hackett in *The New York Times*, "it happens to be intrinsically modest. They are different, these Greeks, with their quick tempers, violent spurts of temperament, moods that charge and discharge like their own sudden rivers. But they come near to us in *The Price of Liberty*. It has beauty in its fire and clear blue light. At times it has magic, so that we yield to its generousities and share in its suffering."

Tell Sparta. By A. C. Sedgwick. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1945. Pp. 342. \$2.50.)

This is a profoundly gallant, heroic novel whose purpose is to reaffirm the cause for which we fight. At the same time, it is a delightfully un-gallant, unheroic novel about the glamor

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boys of this war: "the Foreign Correspondents, arrayed in splendid uniforms, and jumping "from molar to molar into the jaws of death."

Deeper than Mr. Sedgwick's disrespect for the phony journalist is his tribute to a nation and her people—Greece, who had taught the world how to live and was asked to teach it how to die. "We'll eat the macaronis," her citizens had cried, fighting the Italians like beasts in the mountain passes, answering degradation with dignity and fury. The Greek flag still flew from the Acropolis but it was flanked by two others. Christ crucified, the people said.

Tell Sparta is a book with peculiar flavor and magnetism. It is written with pathos and irony and anger; it is not ashamed to speak of the nobility of mankind, nor afraid to lash out at its stupidity and selfishness. It will devastate some readers, it will humble others; it will confirm the suspicious, and disillusion the romantic; yet it will sustain those believing in the justice of the struggle.

One America. By Francis J. Brown and Joseph S. Roucek. (New York: Prentice Hall, Inc. Pp. 717. \$5.00.)

A revision of *Our Racial and National Minorities* published in 1937, *One America* presents the backgrounds, problems and contributions of forty-one groups. It pictures our movement toward cultural democracy, analyzes important minority problems, summarizes the history and peculiar problems of each group and suggests solutions to them. Lists of organizations and publications, together with an extensive bibliography, make this an invaluable volume.

Under the title "Greek Americans" (pp. 242-57) M. J. Politis reviews the story of our people in the United States from 1523, when a Greek—"griego"—by the name of Theodore (Don Teodoro) as a member of the expedition of Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vaca reached the coast of western Florida somewhere near the present-day Tampa, down to our times.

Other Recent Books:

La Morale Internationale, by Nicholas S. Politis. (New York: Brentano's, 1944. Pp. 194.)

Also Articles:

Dwight Macdonald, "The Greek Tragedy" in *Politics*. February, 1945.

Thomas Anthem, "Albania and Greece" in *Contemporary Review*. November, 1944.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO . . .

(Continued from page 20)

possible," extolled the larger Chapters to "please, please, please measure up" to their duty and put themselves in "good standing," asked for pledges to the Third Scholarship Loan fund, and commended the then pending Church reconciliation. He concluded: "The handful of Greeks in America need one Church, one fraternity and one program of activities in their strife to gain a merited place of influence and recognition."

Under "Fraternity News," the 255th Chapter at Bellingham, Washington, was welcomed into the Ahepa fold; Chapter news and activities were covered from one end of the Ahepa domain to the other—from Colorado and Idaho to Massachusetts and Indiana and Georgia; from Chicago's eight Chapters to Santa Barbara, California. The issue concluded with an announcement by Demos Kakridas, Chairman of the 16th National Convention about to meet in Boston, and included sketches in Greek from the Convention by Nax.

**SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO THE
AHEPA EDUCATIONAL AND WELFARE FUND
TODAY!**

The Prayers
of All Our People
at Home and in Greece
accompany
The United Nations Conference
on International Organization
at San Francisco, California



The San Francisco War Memorial Opera House where the Conference assembles.

PETER BOUDOURES
Western Regional Director
Greek War Relief
Association
San Francisco, California

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Extend to the delegates of Greece
and of the other United Nations
best wishes
for a successful conference

The officers and members
of the *Golden Gate* Chapter No. 150
and of the *Pacific* Chapter No. 235
of the Order of Ahepa
Extend a hearty welcome to the Greek delegates
to the United Nations Conference

Greetings and Best Wishes
GOLDEN EAGLE COFFEE CO., INC.
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Best Wishes
By VENUS CLUB of Alphas Bros.
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LETTERS to



The AHEPAN

"Beloved Pan, and all ye other gods who haunt this place, grant that I may become beautiful within, and that whatever of external good I possess may be friendly to my internal purity; let me account the wise man rich; and of wealth let me have only so much as a prudent man can bear or employ."—Socrates.

GIs are Grateful

Chicago Ahepans Entertained Them Last Easter

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AHEPAN:

It is exactly a year since the time we went to Chicago to participate in the Easter festivities of your Greek Orthodox Church. This arrangement was made in order to give us an opportunity to visit with Americans of Greek origin and discuss matters pertaining to Greece. It was part of our military training at Indiana University, where we were sent by the Army to be trained for military duties in the Balkans and particularly in Greece.

We are now scattered all over the world. Some of us are in China and India, others went to Italy, and the rest of us are fighting on the Western front. We cannot state our exact address, but we can definitely say that we are fondly remembering the good times we had in Chicago as the guests of that hospitable community. We were feted like kings and were given every opportunity to practice our newly-found Greek language. We are now taking this opportunity to address you and through you the many good members of your Order in Chicago who proved to be such perfect and generous hosts.

They Remember Their Many Hosts Fondly

We shall never forget Rev. Markos Petrakis who responded so eagerly to the request of our Professor Doukas that we make the trip. He and his able assistant, Rev. Constantine Glinos, did everything to make our stay both comfortable and instructive. During our visit we were shown around by some of your best members in Chicago. Your Supreme Governor Frank E. Pofanti became our commander-in-chief, ably assisted by James Yerakis, editor of the *Ahepa Herald*.

While we could not remember the names of all those who were kind and generous to us, we wish to thank your District Governor Nick Giovan of the "Drexel Ice Cream Company"; J. T. Draks, of the "Ranch"; Fred Karalis of the "Chicago Pie Company"; Mike Patson of "Colosimo's Restaurant"; Wil-

liam Karzas of the "Aragon" and the "Trianon"; and Andrew Kanellos of "Andes Candies." Then we must not forget to thank the many families with whom we stayed. They treated us as if we were their own children and gave us the best room in the house and the best attention possible.

Their Interest in Greece Remains Unabated

Those happy days are far away. Under present conditions, fighting the enemy all over the world, we find ourselves dreaming of the time we spent in Chicago during the Greek Easter of 1944. This dream came and went, and we shall ever cherish the memories. Even now we seem to relive the dream in this feeble attempt to thank the good members of your great fraternity who were so kind and so hospitable to a few GIs who were fortunate enough to meet some of you and to learn the beauty of the Greek language as part of our duty to our country. Since then our interest in whatever pertains to Greece has grown more; we can never forget the experience. Though we have not as yet realized our ambition to reach Greece, all of us hope to get there one day and learn to speak and to do things like natives.

CPL. JAMES BALTZELL, PFC. BERNARD BITTEN, CPL. THOMAS EFTHIM, PFC. JOSEPH S. KOSICZKI, PFC. BARNET LURIE, PFC. JOHN J. McMULLEN, CPL. ARTHUR A. BARDOS, PFC. P. NICHOLAS NICKLES, PFC. JOHN POULOS, SGT. SPIROS SIAFACAS, PFC. ANTHONY SIRTOUT, SGT. NICK J. TOPETZES, 1/4 RAY WOODMAN,

United States Army.

April 17, 1945.

His Ahepa Membership

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AHEPAN:

This may interest you. When I went to the Court House to complete my naturalization proceedings, among other things I was asked if I were an Ahepan. I was so proud to show them my membership card and to tell them that I was an Ahepan. I joined our great fraternity in 1935.

ANDREW PAPPAS,
of Fort Dodge Chapter No. 208.
Huron, S. D., April 23, 1945.

Our Answer \$300,000,000!

We Contribute Our Dollars to Crush Tyranny Everywhere

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AHEPAN:

To the bond volunteers of Chicago, National Groups Division, War Finance Committee, the night of February 7, 1945, will indelibly be etched in their memories. For on that night, more than two thousand men and women heard the stirring, poignant words of a modern Joan d'Arc.

This colorful audience, representing more than thirty of Chicago's nationality groups, was privileged to hear a first-hand word picture of German-occupied France from the lips of the American-born widow of a slain French Army officer, Madame Drue Tartiere. Following the black days of fallen France, she dedicated herself to the trying task of daily outwitting the unspeakable Nazi and succeeded in saving the lives of 140 downed Allied flyers. The first American woman citizen permitted to leave liberated France, she spoke twice in Chicago, while making a tour of the United States under the joint sponsorship of the U. S. Treasury and the U. S. Army.

Pictures French Underground

Accompanied by Lt. Alfred Richter of Chicago and Aviation Cadet Willis E. Spellman of Jeffersonville, Indiana (both of the Army Air Force), Madame Tartiere drew from actual experience a graphic picture of the intrigue and cunning that was necessary in spiriting an ally through the labyrinth-like French underground. These two American flyers, out of the 140 she directed through the secret maze, owed their lives to this intrepid American-born woman, who chose to stay in the country of her husband's people and share their plight.

Actress, radio station director, war-time farmer, and daring member of the French underground, Madame Tartiere has known suffering at first-hand. She has known the foulness of the infamous Nazi concentration camp at Vitel where she was imprisoned with all American women under 65. Through a clever and highly dramatic ruse, she escaped after

four months of the increase in French taxes, this difficulty of noses of Gestapo.

To the buyers as people on February have relations known through Madame Tartiere's daily sign-ment that A supplies plenty with conviction, she as all Europe the Nazi-placed slavery!

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Chicago Groups Division—more than American government machinery greedy Nazi record is our country ple of the w hope. This r ing the first ed \$15 million third, \$52 million, \$82.5 million—a grand total of Greeks ing the fourth \$16.6 million We are preparing the M Drive, which June 30th.

Chairman, National War Finance Chicago, April

Times Sedg

TO THE EDITOR: Your letter reached me. I for your interest. It happens departure forately I am n which you kind

four months imprisonment, to return to the increasingly dangerous work of the French underground, and to continue this difficult assignment under the very noses of the dreaded but not too smart Gestapo.

To the war bond workers and bond buyers assembled in the Medinah Temple on February 7, 1945, most of whom have relatives in the countries that have known the barbarous heel of the Nazi, Madame Tartiere's message was particularly significant. She revealed the extent that American dollars, weapons and supplies played in liberating France, and with conviction, born out of her experience, she emphasized that France, as well as all Europe, would feel the effect of the Nazi-planned starvation and economic slavery for generations to come.

Resolved to End Tyranny

As we listened to Madame Tartiere describe hungry children and massacred old people, we felt the awful crushing power of total war upon women and children. We saw in our mind's eye the counterpart of the people of our own forebears, and all of us rededicated ourselves to the job of doing all we could to win this war, cost what it may!

Chicago members of the National Groups Division have lent their dollars—more than \$300 million worth—to the American government to build a mighty war machine with which to crush the greedy Nazi and the Jap oppressor. Our record is our collective appreciation of our country that has given the little people of the world a new faith and a new hope. This record speaks for itself. During the first war loan drive, we collected \$15 million; second, \$28 million; third, \$52 million; fourth, \$56 million; fifth, \$82.5 million; sixth, \$69.2 million—a grand total of \$302,735,882. Americans of Greek descent contributed during the fourth drive, \$9.3 million; fifth, \$16.6 million; and sixth, \$18.5 million. We are prepared to surpass ourselves during the Mighty Seventh War Loan Drive, which will last from May 14th to June 30th.

FRANK E. POFANTI,
Supreme Governor;

Chairman, National Groups Division,
War Finance Committee of Illinois,
Chicago, April 18, 1945.

Times Correspondent Sedgwick Regrets

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AHEPAN:

Your letter of April 12th has just reached me. I am much obliged to you for your interest.

It happens that I am on the eve of departure for Greece, and so unfortunately I am not able to do the articles which you kindly suggest.

I hope soon to have a few dispatches in the *New York Times*, and I hope you will learn from them something of the situation in Greece, which I fear is none too happy.

I have passed on to my wife your kind remarks about her. Believe me, both of us have the interests of Greece at heart.

A. C. SEDGWICK,
War Correspondent,
The New York Times.

New York, May 4, 1945

NOTE: This was in reply to our request for an article on recent developments in Greece. It may serve as an answer to those who in letters to us and in Chapter meetings have voiced criticism that we have not presented both sides of the question. Of necessity we had acted on available information by those who were there and saw things with their own eyes. The December incident was unfortunate. We were the first to deplore that it ever happened. But tragic as it was, we sought the truth. And to get at it we tried everything. Our readers must admit that much.—Ed.

Ahepa's Postwar Plans Student Training for Priesthood One of Our Greatest Opportunities

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AHEPAN:

The training of students for our Greek Orthodox priesthood is a world challenge to Ahepa. It is a unique postwar opportunity for all of us. Nothing in the history of our Order will prove of greater significance. For the most successful ambassadors of peace are found among priests and ministers of the gospel. And in the face of the San Francisco commitments for a World of Peace, it is clear that religion will be a most potent factor in the days to come. The opportune time is NOW. Ahepans everywhere must meet the challenge with enthusiasm once it is thoroughly understood.

Imbued with these beliefs, I have recently accepted from our Supreme President, George C. Vournas, the appointment as chairman of the *Committee on Religious Education*. This committee purports "to study and propose ways and means for closer and broader collaboration between the Ahepa and educational institutions supported or maintained by the Archdiocese of the Greek Orthodox Church." It comprises: Harris J. Booras, Past Supreme President, 1931-34; John F. Davis, Supreme Treasurer; A. G. Georgiades, President, *Delphi* Chapter No. 25; John Govatos, Past Supreme Treasurer, 1928-30; John Peterson, and John Vassilaros. To them

I have explained the purpose of the Committee, as I understand it, as follows:

Hellenism to be Perpetuated

"In collaboration with the Archdiocese we are to develop a program chiefly for the furtherance of education of students for the Orthodox priesthood. If the Orthodox Church is to survive in America; if the characteristics and traditions of Hellenism are to be perpetuated here; if the very ground upon which Ahepa stands is to be preserved; if we of the first generation are to leave behind us a solid rock upon which the posterity can build, we must use care to educate priests who will be competent and qualified to teach the coming generations to love and to support these things which we stand for and are fighting for.

"The Ahepa, of course, can and will contribute much to this end but there is no other medium or force which can better accomplish the purpose than a well-organized, earnestly supported Orthodox Church in America. The educational program of the Archdiocese, it seems to me, should be ever the first care of the educational program of the Ahepa.

"Today the principal source of manpower of the Church comes from the ranks of the Ahepa. Ahepa's future strength is tied up with the Church, and will come in greater volume if we work hand in hand with our ecclesiastical heads.

"In the past we talked about establishing orphanages, old men's homes, sanatoriums, etc. Our plans and our efforts have not always met with success. I believe that now is the time to lay new plans and think of our Church and its future requirements.

Priests Must Be Leaders of Men

"Let us then peer into the future and take a look at those who will occupy the pews of the present Church in Boston, in Scranton, in Wilmington and elsewhere. Each of these congregations will have an abundance of scholars, scientists, doctors, lawyers, bankers, learned teachers, etc.—all American-born. If these pews are to remain occupied steadily and faithfully; if the congregations are to grow and to embrace the child of every Orthodox father and mother, the preachers must keep a step ahead or at least abreast with these intellectuals and their fellow Americans. The priests must lead in the spiritual field, of course, but also, according to the custom of the land, must lead in social, and intellectual developments. In order to create interest in, and preserve the faith of their followers, they must apply theology to the philosophy of

everyday life and not merely repeat in their own words what the laity can read in the scriptures.

"Orthodoxy in America is at the crossroads. It finds itself right now in the process of transition. The interest toward the Church is not as keen among the youngsters as among the parents. Having like many others raised and educated four children, I should know. The Church has a heavy task ahead, indeed. Its clergy, plainly putting it, will either 'make' it or 'break' it. We Ahepans, members of an *Educational Progressive Association*, should assist them to 'make' it.

"The educational equipment afforded by the Pomfret Seminary is highly commendable but, largely, it is along the old lines which may be all right for the generation of the immigrants and their children but it is entirely inadequate for the generations which will follow. To fulfil their mission the clergymen should be synchronized. They should be profoundly learned in Greek and thorough scholars in English to compare with the ablest priests of the Roman Catholic Church and of the Protestant Churches, their counterparts or rather competitors. This can be accomplished only by establishing a Theological Seminary of the Orthodox Church or, to a certain degree, by creating scholarships for Pomfret postgraduates.

Ahepa Can Show the Way

"Financially the Orthodox people in America are capable of furnishing the means for this great task ahead, provided that some driving force, among the laity, sets in motion an auxiliary to the Church authorities. There is a challenge and a duty and an opportunity for the Order of Ahepa. As part of its educational program, it can assume the leadership of a movement throughout the four million Orthodox people in America.

"The project is not as complicated as it looks at first glance. This writer has been instrumental in the organization of the Federated Orthodox Greek Catholic Primary Jurisdictions in America and is an ardent worker for it and a believer in it. He is convinced that the efforts of the Ahepa could be coordinated with those of the Federation and particularly with those of the Archdiocese successfully.

"The plan may sound too ambitious but not to this writer and to those who know. At all events, this committee should study the matter submitted to it by the Supreme President with care and seriousness. There is good reason to believe that his Grace Archbishop Athenagoras will listen with favor to any plan for collaboration."

Our committee has since made studies

of the financial requirements for the establishment of an Orthodox Theological Seminary. It is estimated that a million dollar fund is needed for the purpose. This fund must be raised soon and if possible during the fall of 1945. Truly, it is the greatest challenge that has come to Ahepa. It will be our contribution to International Peace. It will be a fitting memorial to those who have died for Greece in the past. It will be a guiding light to those who look to the future with hope and faith.

In addition to our own studies, we have also met with Archbishop Athenagoras and his Bishops, and have exchanged ideas as to how a plan could be formulated for its final presentation to our next Ahepa convention. I now place the matter before all my fellow-Ahepans for their earnest and thoughtful consideration. Time is of the essence.

GEORGE E. PHILLIES.

*Past Supreme President, 1929-31.
Chairman, Auxiliary Com. on Education.
Buffalo, N. Y., May 3, 1945.*

Chicago Chapter No. 46 Resents a Word in An Ad

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AHEPAN:

In behalf of the officers and members of Chicago Chapter No. 46, I am writing a letter of protest, regarding the phraseology of a paragraph of "A Message to All Ahepans" on the last page of the March-April, 1945, edition of THE AHEPAN.

The paragraph being: "Let THE AHEPAN circulate among our American friends—our neighbors, our city officials, our state legislators, our Congressmen, our Senators."

Our chapter feels, and we may voice the feeling of all Ahepans, that your stressing the fact that THE AHEPAN should circulate among our American friends as well, your wording infers that we Ahepans are anything but Americans!

Though this may not be what you wish to convey in your message, because in your next paragraph, you say in part—that we are Americans of Greek descent, nevertheless we ask you to delete the word, American, in the paragraph in question, in the next edition of THE AHEPAN, in case your message is repeated, and I must say, it is forceful and well conveys to all of us, the important part THE AHEPAN fills in our Organization.

Trusting that I have conveyed our Chapter's point of view, I remain,

HARRY P. GEORGE,

*Secretary of Chicago Chapter No. 46.
Chicago, Ill., May 7, 1945.*

Note: This letter was addressed personally to our Managing Editor, Kimon A. Doukas. See our editorial on page 38.—Ed.

The Treasury Appreciates Our Efforts

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AHEPAN:

Please accept our sincere thanks for your Supreme President's fine article entitled "The Seventh War Loan Drive" in your March-April issue.

Mr. Vournas clearly states the general purposes of the drive in the opening paragraph and then emphasizes the importance of "E" Bond sales. With a history of two successful campaigns behind them, the members of Ahepa are peculiarly fitted to make an outstanding contribution to the war effort during "The Mighty 7th" Drive.

After reading the carefully outlined directions to your Bond Committees, it is not difficult to understand why Ahepa has attained such an enviable reputation among all who are associated in the common effort to finance victory.

WILLIAM C. FITZGIBBON

Deputy Director

*National Organizations Division
Treasury Department.*

Washington, April 23, 1945.

War Correspondent Feted

Leland Stowe Praises the Greek People

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AHEPAN:

Thanks to your Supreme Counsellor Leo Lamberson and my other good American friends of Greek descent I was invited to speak at South Bend, Ind. It was a great surprise and a real joy to me. Your people everywhere are not content with capturing my heart—they just go on recapturing it. It must be that you all believe in nothing less than "unconditional surrender." And you know just how to make that extremely easy.

I had spent a number of months in Greece, especially near the Albanian front, during this war in 1940 and 1941. I believe that there is unison in the conclusion on the part of most American correspondents, visitors and officials in Greece, that in no other country has the feeling of respect, love and admiration been so great and so unified and outstanding for America and the American people as it is by the Greek people.

Words cannot adequately express what the little heroic nation has done for all. Recently when the turmoil arose in Greece, my wife and I agreed that even though there might be revolution, we still will have a happy memory of the fine food and the hospitality of the Greek people. I find from my travels and experience that in only the Greek people is there such an expression of admiration, such a sincerity of feeling

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TO THE EDIT

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that is given through the medium of fine gifts and tokens of appreciation.

He Values His "Greek Gifts"

Your South Bend people gave me a beautiful "Ahepa" briefcase. It is already of great service to me. I can see that it will become my constant companion, and I shall prize it most of all as a symbol of Greek friendship and Greek generosity—which, I have found again and again, is boundless and utterly sincere. So much so that I can never feel deserving of more than a small part of it.

I am very glad I could spend a little time with your South Bend members and their friends after the lecture. Quite honestly, your people always warm my heart in a special way—something for which I shall always be grateful. I wish to express publicly my deep appreciation to the members of your Ahepa South Bend Chapter No. 100 for the spirit and thoughtfulness of their fine gift. I also want to give my greetings to the friends who were with us that evening—with my sincere thanks to Mr. Stratigos and his presents of farewell, and to that typical Greek gentleman who dashed out and bought me a new pipe (which I am smoking and enjoying at this moment).

Whenever I may return to South Bend, I shall certainly hasten to see them again. Meanwhile, I wish much happiness and many good things to them and to all your Ahepa members. Zito Hellas!

LELAND STOWE,

U. S. War Correspondent.

Bronxville, N. Y., March 22, 1945.

A Weapon of Enlightenment

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AHEPAN:

I have enjoyed reading THE AHEPAN—reborn more than any other recent publication. The material is diversified and of ample scope, clearly narrated and well presented through the medium of vigorous prose.

Our magazine may prove to be a valuable weapon in the enlightenment of people in Greek affairs as well as for general information on Ahepandom. Through this medium we are rendering a valuable service to the cause of Greece and to our young Americans of Greek descent.

I take great pride in your good work and offer sincere felicitations.

GEORGE M. ELLISON,

of Delphi Chapter No. 25.

New York, N. Y., April 6, 1945.

He Mourns the Loss of a Great Benefactor

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AHEPAN:

I have expressed the grief and sorrow of all the people of our City and especially of those who hail from Greece for the loss of our beloved

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the greatest idealist and benefactor of humanity, in a letter to Mrs. Roosevelt printed in the *Hattiesburg American* of April 13, 1945, copy of which follows:

"Words, however beautiful, can never express the emotions, feelings, and sympathies of the heart. Great sorrow cannot be uttered in song or story, no less can sorrow be relieved by words, and while we will not attempt to bring relief to your heart from the intelligence of the death of President Roosevelt, nor attempt to beguile you from the grief of his death, nevertheless, we cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the whole world, for the heroism of his life, and his victorious death for truly, 'He died to save.'"

"So, the Americans of Greek ancestry in Hattiesburg, in the broadness of their minds, the loftiness of their character, the heights of the feeling of their soul, and the deepness of their feeling, pray that our Father in Heaven will touch with His healing hand and assuage the broken and bleeding hearts of the people of the United States, yourself and family.

"With our deepest sympathy and condolences for the country's loss and your bereavement, which is the same of every Hellenic heart throughout the world."

You will, I trust, find space to bring this sentiment to the attention of our people everywhere.

GEORGE L. LOIZON,

of Durham Chapter No. 277.

Hattiesburg, Miss., April 16, 1945.

A Philhellene Celebrates His 89th Birthday

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AHEPAN:

Accept my thanks for your very kind birthday greetings.

I regret that I cannot send you the message for which you ask. Because of my advanced years it is imperative that I disassociate myself from outside activities and relax, and if I contribute to one source, it would follow that others would request articles, etc. I therefore must draw a line.

HENRY MORGENTHAU, SR.,

Former U. S. Ambassador to Turkey.

New York, N. Y., April 30, 1945.

NOTE: See Mr. Morgenthau's statement to the Press on page 7.—Ed.

He Fought with the Andartes in Greece

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AHEPAN:

Yesterday I received three copies of THE AHEPAN from home.

This being the first time I have seen your magazine for many months, I was greatly surprised with the many inter-

esting articles within its contents. I have been acquainted with your magazine for a long time, having been in the *Sons of Pericles* myself. I believe that your present editions top them all and am going to try my utmost to get hold of more copies through my folks.

At this point, I would like to congratulate you on the two wonderful articles in your November-December, 1944, and January-February, 1945, issues by Constantine Poulos. Having fought with the guerrillas in Greece, I understand Mr. Poulos' point of view very clearly. I was very happy to see that there was one magazine at home that wasn't afraid to publish the real truth.

Good luck and keep up the good work.

CPL. PERICLES P. PHILLIPS,

of Sons of Pericles Oakland Chapter No. 101.

Italy, May 7, 1945.

DO NOT FAIL TO MAIL "THE AHEPAN" A COPY OF YOUR BI-WEEKLY OR MONTHLY BULLETIN. KEEP US POSTED ON YOUR ACTIVITIES. BUT BUY A BOND FIRST!

Destruction of Greece Appalling

A grim picture of death and desolation in Greece under the Nazi occupation was given by C. Doxiades, director of town and country planning in the Greek Ministry of Works, who last April went to London to consult with British reconstruction experts. "During the occupation the Greek population decreased by 13 per cent, of which 3 per cent were deaths from starvation," he said. "Nearly 90,000 were executed and guerrilla warfare cost another 50,000 dead," he said.

Mr. Doxiades estimated that 60 per cent of the damage in Greece was caused by the Germans and 40 per cent by Italians and Bulgarians equally. "Twenty-three per cent of all buildings in Greece were destroyed including about 400,000 houses out of a total of 1,700,000 houses," he said. "A total of 1,200,000 people, or 18 per cent of the population, are homeless; 1,400 villages out of 6,500 have been burned down, and some 1,050 churches and eighty monasteries destroyed," Mr. Doxiades said.

Members of his department who went underground with the guerrillas helped with sabotage that resulted in a six months' stoppage of supplies going to Gen. Erwin Rommel, who received at least 60 per cent of his supplies through Greece.



"We will never bring disgrace to this, our City, by any act of dishonesty or cowardice, nor ever desert our suffering comrades in the ranks. We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the City, both alone and with many; we will revere and obey the City's laws and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in those above us who are prone to amend or to set them at naught; we will strive unceasingly to quicken the public's sense of civic duty. Thus in all these ways we will transmit this City not only less, but greater, better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."—Oath of the Athenian Youth.

The Order of Ahepa

We thank our good friends of *Chicago* Chapter No. 46 for their interest in THE AHEPAN as conveyed by their recent letter to us, printed under "Letters to THE AHEPAN." We thank them because they emphasize "the important part THE AHEPAN fills in our Organization." For THE AHEPAN is the medium of our thoughts and of our deeds; it is the expression of our desires and of our dreams; it is the organ of our Educational and Progressive Association.

Aside from that, however, the letter brings to the fore once more the question: "Americans of Greek descent, Greek-Americans, or simply Americans?" Our predecessors in this chair had thought that "this question was long dead and buried." It was exactly a year ago that the editorial in question lamented the fact that "this question should be raised at this time." We may well repeat that "the pattern is all too familiar," though in our case the foot is in the other shoe, the argument reversed. For our friends ask: "If we are not Americans, what are we?"

We hasten to reassure them that every one of us is an American. Having sworn allegiance to the United States, to its laws and to its traditions, and having made our choice to stay here and to live here, we can be nothing else but Americans, loyal to our adopted country both in form and in spirit. But these clichés are worn out and need not be reviewed again. For World War II has answered definitely and has determined for all years to come this question for all of us. The melting pot is no more. It has boiled over, and the new society is as American as any of the forefathers of this Republic had ever hoped or dreamed it could be.

During the first World War, foreign-born Americans fought under the Stars and Stripes, but their hearts often strayed to other lands. In this war there are few foreign-born under our Flag. Most of our service boys and girls, to take our own case, were born here and

are fighting for the United States, as Americans of American birth. Can any one tell them that they or their parents are not Americans? Indeed, for our sake and for their sakes, we civilians behind the lines had better make sure that we are Americans, that we act as Americans, that we think as Americans. Both in deed and in thought we must not fail them—"Americans now of Greek ancestry."

Hitler's Goetterdaemmerung

The first week of May must undoubtedly be set down as the most momentous week in history. For in that week the Third Reich that Hitler built to last for a thousand years was drowned in its own blood and buried in its own wreckage.

On *Monday*, Benito Mussolini, sawdust Caesar, father of fascism, lay dead in a Milan square, his body battered from the kicks of his countrymen, his head pierced by bullet wounds. On *Tuesday*, the Russians flew their Victory flag on Reichstag, writing *finis* to a war that cost them unaccountable battle casualties and property losses. On *Wednesday*, Adolf Hitler, frustrated neurotic, creator of nazism, ended his career in mystery, his body lying unrecognizable in the rubble that was his sumptuous chancellery. On *Thursday*, Berlin and Hamburg, two great cities of Germany, fell to the Allies with one million Germans surrendering in Italy and Austria. On *Friday*, Allied planes raked our foe in a Danish "Dunkerque," with the new Fuehrer, Admiral Doenitz, fleeing to Copenhagen to seek peace. And finally on *Saturday*, General Eisenhower announced that: "On land, on sea and in the air the Germans are thoroughly whipped!"

Thus at the close of a climactic week the realm of nazidom that once stretched from the tip of Brittany to the Volga, from the Arctic to North Africa, went down to defeat in a mighty crescendo. The Reich had been overrun, its cities devastated, its capital wrecked. The Wehrmacht had been annihilated.

For the peoples of the Allied world, it was victory that gave meaning to their long sufferings—Britain's two air blitzes, Leningrad's twenty-nine-month siege, France's four years under the Gestapo, Norway's five years of slavery, Greece's four years of tyranny.

For the Third Reich it was total defeat, a picture of unparalleled catastrophe. Few nations have gone down to such complete defeat, none on such grand scale. Militarily and politically Germany toppled into the abyss. It went down to defeat in death and flame, the swirling violence of a Wagnerian finale. Hitler had his Goetterdaemmerung.

The San Francisco Forum

The worst war in history serves as background for the United Nations Conference on International Organization now meeting at San Francisco. Delegations from forty-six nations—tired of war, tired of destruction, tired of exile—came to deliberate in a feeling of unity forged by war. They came from countries laid waste by war. They look back upon their homelands in terms of death and disease and starvation.

These forty-six delegations of forty-six sovereign nations united by war came to lay the foundations of an International Organization and to create the structure of a peace system that must serve the world with "justice for all, with malice toward none." But in order to succeed they must harmonize their diverse aims, pool their ideas and compromise their interests. The struggle to maintain peace is immeasurably more difficult than any military operation.

To forge the bond we need more will, more sacrifice, more patience, more statesmanship. The desperation of the peoples of the world beats upon the Golden Gate; the deeds of those who will never come back bear heavily upon the inner thoughts of the delegates; the blood and tears of all who suffered crowd the halls of the Conference. This forum of the forty-six nations must take the place of the battlefield that our world shall not perish!

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To those who
wonder why we need
**STILL BIGGER
WAR LOANS**

IN THE 7th War Loan, you're being asked to lend 7 billion dollars—4 billion in E Bonds alone.

That's the biggest quota for individuals to date.

Maybe you've wondered why, when we've apparently got the Nazis pretty well cleaned up, Uncle Sam asks you to lend more money than ever before.

If you have, here are some of the answers:

This war isn't getting any cheaper

No matter what happens to Germany—or when—the cost of the war won't decrease this year.

We're building up a whole new air force of jet-propelled planes and bigger bombers.

We're now building—even with announced reductions—enough new ships to make a fair-sized navy.

We're moving an army around the world.

The cost of caring for wounded men, who are arriving home at the rate of over 30,000 a month, is rising steadily.

No—this war isn't getting any cheaper. And won't for some time.

This year—2 instead of 3

We need as much War Bond money this year as we did last. But there will be only 2 War Loans this year.

Each of us, therefore, must lend as much in two chunks this year as we did last year in three.

The 7th War Loan is a challenge to every American. The goal for individuals is the highest for any war loan to date. The same goes for the E Bond goal. Find your personal quota—and make it!



ALL OUT FOR

This ad sponsored by courtesy of

FRANK NICK
of Dallas Chapter No. 30
Owner and Manager of

THE NITE SPOT
at Commerce and Broadway
Dallas, Texas



*Peace terms every man
should make NOW!*

The war is still on... and will be for some time to come.

But right now—before the war ends—every man in America has an unprecedented opportunity to make terms with himself for his own peace... his peace of mind.

For now, as never before, a man should look at his wife and family and say, "What can I offer them for the future?"

Now, as never before, a man should look at his house and worldly goods and say, "How can I improve these so my family may better enjoy life?"

And now, as never before, every man in America has a chance to answer all these questions—an opportunity to provide for the future.

That opportunity is War Bonds. No doubt you are buying War Bonds through the Payroll Saving Plan. Arrange to buy more War Bonds. All you can afford. More than you thought you could afford.

What's even more important—don't cash in those War Bonds before they mature. Stick them away in a safe place—and forget about them till you can reap the full harvest on them.

To the Greek and other Delegates to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco

Compliments of

**THE DOWNTOWN CAFE
& COCKTAIL LOUNGE**
"Seating Capacity 350"

Dr. P. T. Angel, Managing Director
78 Ellis Street, near Powell
San Francisco, California
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Heartiest Welcome and Best Wishes
for a successful
Peace and Security Conference

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The Ahepan

Magazine

July - August

1945

Volume XIX

Number 4

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In This Issue

The **AHEPAN**

AN ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL BI-MONTHLY

VOL. XIX

NUMBER 4

THE FRONT COVER:

"Our General 'Ike'" as he rides a command car bearing his five-star flag down Constitution Avenue. He waves to the crowds lining the main thoroughfares of Washington to greet him on his triumphant return from Europe last June. Accompanying General Eisenhower is his Chief-of-Staff, Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith.



(Official U. S. Signal Corps Photo.)

OF OUR CONTRIBUTORS:



Stith Thompson

Stith Thompson (LITERATURE AND THE ARTS, on page 31) attended the Universities of Wisconsin (B.A. '09), California (M.A. '12), and Harvard (Ph.D. '14), and studied abroad. He taught English in a score of universities, and since 1921 has been connected with Indiana University, where he is now professor of English and Folklore. He has participated in a number of Folklore Congresses here and abroad. He is the author of monographs and studies of which: *European Tales Among the North American Indians*, 1919; *The Types of the Folk-Tale*, 1928;

Our Heritage of World Literature, 1938; *Motif-Index of Folk-Literature*, 6 vols., 1932-37; *et al.*

Miss Joyce M. Loeb (LETTERS TO THE AHEPAN, on page 37) is an English Quaker now engaged in relief work in Greece with the UNRRA Mission. She has been in Greece before the war and naturally knows the country very well. Her letter is based on factual observations from an extended visit throughout Greece as member of the Mission.



Michael Choukas

Michael Choukas (LITERATURE AND THE ARTS, on page 31) is a native of Samos Island. He attended Dartmouth College (A.B. '27) and Columbia University (Ph.D. '34), where he did graduate work in sociology. His doctoral thesis titled: "The Black Angels of Athos" received wide attention for its originality and objectivity. It is a sociological study based on actual observations. In 1929, Dr. Choukas returned to Dartmouth College, Department of Sociology, and has

been there ever since. He is now on a temporary assignment with one of the war agencies in Washington.

George Ang. Vlahos (WHAT DOES BRITAIN WANT? on page 33) is the editor of "Kathimerini," now in its 26th year of publication, and a distinguished member of the Athens press. He has consistently been a member of the Rightist party, having always taken sides with the King's men during the Constantine vs. Venizelos feuds that had such tragic effects on the political fortunes of Greece since 1915 and still continue to plague the country and her people. What he has to say particularly at this time about British policies in Greece is of tremendous significance.

THE ORDER OF AHEPA
Publisher

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THE ORDER OF AHEPA
PUBLISHER

Officers of the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa: GEORGE C. VOURNAS, Supreme President, Washington, D. C.; CHARLES DAVIS KOTSIKIDIS, Supreme Vice-President, Worcester, Mass.; STEPHEN S. SCOPAS, Supreme Secretary, New York, N. Y.; C. J. CRIPAS, Supreme Treasurer, Yonkers, N. Y.; LEO J. LAMBRINO, Supreme Counsellor, South Bend, Ind.; TOM SEMOS, Supreme Governor, Houston, Tex.; FRANK E. POFANTL, Supreme Governor, Chicago, Ill.; A. H. LALOR, Executive Secretary, Washington, D. C.

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From The— EDITOR'S DESK

Hail the Chief!



Governor R. Gregg Cherry

We take extreme pleasure in presenting to our members a new fellow Ahepan—Honorable R. Gregg Cherry, Governor of North Carolina. On Sunday, April 22, 1945, he was initiated into the Ahepa ranks by our Sir Walter Raleigh and Fayetteville Chapter No. 10, with Supreme Secretary Scopas presiding.

The Governor has a variegated life. Born in Gastonia, N. C., in 1891, he was soon left motherless and taken to the home of his grandparents. His father, a Confederate soldier and a lifetime Democrat, died shortly thereafter. He finished the Gastonia schools, graduated from Trinity College (now Duke University) in 1912, and completed his law course in 1914. During the first World War, he organized a company and served as captain in the 115th Machine Gun Battalion, 30th Division, which saw active service in France. He served with distinction.

After his return from overseas in 1919, young Gregg was elected mayor of Gastonia and re-elected in 1921. He served as the first commander of the Gaston County American Legion post, and as State commander of the North Carolina department of the American Legion. From 1931 on he was a member of the General Assembly, in 1937 serving as speaker of the House of Representatives. From 1941-43 he was State Senator. He entered the office of the Governor on January 4, 1945. He is a Mason, a member of the Elks, Pythians, Red Men, Odd Fellows, Junior Order, American Legion, and now AHEPA.

The Order of Ahepa welcomes a faithful public servant, a distinguished scholar and a typical southern gentleman. (See further, *Rank and File*, page 18.)

Why Not an Institute of Hellenic Studies?

We read that the Rockefeller Foundation has decided to give \$250,000 to Columbia University for the establishment of a Russian Institute. Americans trained at the institute and specializing in Russian affairs are expected to find places in international trade and finance, in Government service and in teaching. They could be useful, too, in journalism.

It was further announced that the Russian institute will be the first of six similar faculties for the study of major regions, the others being the British Commonwealth of Nations, East Asia, Latin America, France and Germany. Columbia will also have a School of International Affairs with which the institutes will cooperate.

Here is an idea well worth imitating by our large group of Americans of Greek descent in this country. "Goodwill," says the *New York Times*, "is not enough. If we are to play well the international role that fate has forced upon us, our leaders in the international field will have to master the facts with which they deal—hard work and some of it dull work, but essential to success."

This is education of the highest order which can generate and fulfill large hopes for all peoples of the world. Have we undertaken anything similar to that? Have we ever thought of diverting some of our excess energy and some of our surplus earnings, both as individuals and as a group, to a project of this magnitude? Couldn't we limit throwing away our money to horses and to other pastimes and instead invest some of it in an "Institute of Hellenic Studies" at some great university?

This is an idea that some of our more successful friends, financially speaking, should study carefully and put to use if interested in perpetuating their name and their good influence long after they are gone. They will help besides the country of their birth, the country of their adoption, their own children, and in a word, the whole world. We can't think of any better investment.

The Mary

The role of the luxury liner Queen Mary or "The Mary," as she is affectionately known to seadogs and landlubbers alike, is a story of high adventure—the tale of a ship with a charmed life!

She has traveled 600,000 miles in this war and has delivered 500,000 American soldiers where their generals wanted them to be, with 1,000 British troops in addition. She carried a heavy armament of 50 to 60 guns. Not once did she sight a torpedo or a submarine.

Launched in 1934, she was built to

carry 2,100 passengers. Her war record passenger complement is 15,500 troops, for whom she needs each trip 76,400 pounds of flour, cereal, etc.; 21,400 pounds of bacon and ham; 155,000 pounds of meat and poultry; 124,300 pounds of potatoes and other thousands of pounds of fish, jam, fruit, tea, coffee, sugar, butter and eggs.

Queen Mary has been roaming the seven seas alone—and likes it. Her skipper is Commodore Sir James B. P. Bisset; her transport commander is Col. Dallas D. Dennis of San Francisco. Her passengers are thoughtful GIs bound east and jubilant GIs coming home. May Queen Mary have always a bon voyage!

A Hard-working Congressman

Often in the public mind the U. S. Congress is pictured as populated by hand-shaking politicians who show little interest in or have superficial knowledge of the problems on which they are supposed to legislate. Legislators are suspected of passing measures through patronage and other strictly political pressures as the only argument they can best comprehend.

Undoubtedly among the 531 members of Congress there are many who fit this concept. "But in far greater numbers," as Arthur Krock puts it, "are serious, hard-working men and women—quite capable of understanding these problems as executive officials—who have insisted on making original investigations." One of these is Eugene Worley, a Democrat from Amarillo, Texas, who at 36 is serving his third term and is making a success of it. Before coming to Washington, he served for six years in the Texas legislature.



Representative Eugene Worley

In the issue of June 18, 1945, *Life* devoted much space to prove that "Congressmen are too busy to do the job right." It included a number of pictures showing a day in the life of Congressman Worley. It concluded that "the frantic pace of the day keeps him much too busy to attend to all his duties or to inform himself adequately on legislation on which he must vote. Yet, like most of his colleagues, he does his level best. He answers mail from constituents, runs their personal errands, studies up on bills introduced into Congress. When the reformers study his situation, they d

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MAY-JULY-AUGUST, 1945

tion, they decide that one trouble is money. His \$10,000 is not enough to pay for two homes (in Washington and in his district), expenses of elections, taxes, entertaining, travel. But more money for congressmen is not the only problem of congressional reform. The committee system is cumbersome and lacking in competent leadership. There is need for a better coordination with the executive branch of the government, for a large technical staff to service all congressmen with help in legislative complexities and for improvements on the way bills are actually acted upon and passed."

Reformers have been well aware of the situation even before the Civil War. Both the National Planning Association and the American Political Science Association have long been studying Congressional reorganization. Meanwhile, Congressman Watley is carrying on as well as he can, even finding time to go abroad and see for himself how other people live. He has just returned from Greece where he investigated some of the problems besetting that unhappy land. His letter—(LETTERS TO THE AHEPAN, on page 35) is revealing. We recommend its study by our readers. We know that the Congressman will be glad to hear their reactions.

Special Issue Ads

Perhaps few suspect it, but if the truth must be told the present format and contents of THE AHEPAN could not have been attained were it not for a few public-spirited and ardent members of our Order who offered to contribute special ads and thus make our load lighter. Such contributions met a large part of the mounting cost of material and labor in the printing of our magazine and covered most of the extra expense required for the overhauling of our stencils due to the newly instituted system by the Post Office Department of delivery zone numbers.

At the closing of our current year therefore, we consider it a pleasure and a privilege to thank them publicly and to express the appreciation of our entire membership for their fine sentiments toward THE AHEPAN—the official and only publication of our Order. To recapitulate:

The November-December, 1944, issue, dedicated to the Nation's Capital Ahepans, included ads from: Anheuser-Busch (Budweiser); James Commings; El Comodoro Restaurant; Garvin's Restaurant; N. J. Gaston Company; Peter and Mary J. Gianaris; New England Restaurant; Sam Orfanos; Quick Service Laundry and Linen Supply; Robin Hood Restaurant; Try-Me Bottling Company; and Versis Food Specialty Company—all of Washington, D. C.

That of January-February, 1945, dedicated to the "Common Man," had ads from: New Deal Produce Company, Spokane, Washington; and Table Talk Pie Company, Worcester, Mass.

That of March-April, 1945, had ads from: A. S. Pepps and Tom S. Poulos, both of San Antonio, Texas.

And that of May-June, 1945, dedicated to our West Coast Ahepans, included ads from: Alphas Bros.; P. T. Angel; Peter

Boudoures; Economou Brothers; Golden Eagle Coffee Company, Inc.; Golden Gate Chapter No. 150 and Pacific Chapter No. 235; Northern Packing Corporation; and Olympic Farms Dairy Co., all of San Francisco, Calif. Also, from Christ Farakos; William Panagos; Frank Vellis and James Vlahos, all of Tracy, Calif. Also, from Frank Nick of Dallas, Texas.

It is through such gracious and far-reaching acts that the Order of Ahepa and its three Auxiliaries have grown and prospered in the past and will continue to grow and prosper in the days to come. Many thanks, again!

Commemorative Stamps

As front cover of our March-April issue we used the picture showing the six Marines planting the Stars and Stripes atop Mt. Suribachi at Iwo Jima. This picture has by now attained worldwide fame. It has been used as the theme picture of the Mighty 7th War Loan Drive just concluded. It is going to be used as central design in a commemorative stamp about to be issued by the Post Office Department.



Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney

Behind this project Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney has been the moving spirit. To our inquiry he wrote: "This photograph impressed me as a twentieth century counterpart of the famous patriotic painting, so beloved by all Americans—'The Spirit of '76' I have therefore suggested to the Postmaster General that out of recognition of the heroic performance of the Marines in the Pacific war and as a memorial to their valor and sacrifices, the Post Office Department issue a commemorative stamp with this photograph as a central design. Believing, too, that a special stamp should be issued to honor each branch of the service, I later suggested that the Post Office Department consider on another issue a picture of the bridge at Remagen seized by the 9th Armored Division on the Rhine River. It was the first time since the famous German Battle Hymn, 'Die Wacht Am Rhein' was written in 1840 that any hostile soldier had crossed that river."

Both stamps showing the flag-raising at Iwo Jima and the seizure of the Remagen bridge, when issued, will be fitting memorials to the valor of our soldiers who

never hesitated to give their lives so that we and the rest of the world may live in peace. Senator O'Mahoney must be congratulated for being instrumental in commemorating these two heroic engagements against two ruthless enemies.

Helene Vagliano—Heroine

In our issue of January-February, 1945, we entertained "The Story of Helene Vagliano" by radio commentator Foster Williams.

Helene, only 20 years old, of Greek parents, was one of those who fought and died for an ideal—the ideal of freedom for all, the ideal of democracy for all. As Foster Williams put it, "To be willing to live for an ideal is not enough—to live is to be willing to die for an ideal." She did—as a member of the French underground, playing a postman's part in the south of France. Not only did she forward messages and information but also helped smuggle Frenchmen out of France to Africa to fight again.

France, Helene's second "patrie," intends to honor her courage and to immortalize her sacrifice by erecting a statue in her memory. It will stand in the central square of Cannes of beautiful French Riviera—an eloquent reminder to all that the indomitable human spirit can never be enslaved. Long live Helene's memory!

Our Peripatetic Members

Bitter complaints still continue to reach this desk. They come from members in good standing who haven't seen a copy of THE AHEPAN for from one to five years and more. They write to their Chapter Secretary, to the Supreme Lodge, to us. They want to know why THE AHEPAN is not mailed to them and resent "the lack of efficiency and attention," as they put it, in our mailing system.

We would not have believed it if somebody had told us that keeping a mailing list up to date is the hardest job of an editor. But it is true and it is sad. At times almost 1,000 changes are reported. And often a member sends in two or three changes between two issues of THE AHEPAN or inside two months. Some of our people, figuratively speaking, change their addresses oftener than they change their shirts.

What happens with our service boys is another matter defying solution. We have in mind a recent case of Thomas P. Christy of Liberty Chapter No. 127 of Cincinnati, Ohio. His is a typical case, not an exception. So far he has had four different addresses: (a) 2151 SV, Hq. 2nd Svc., Governor's Island, N. Y.; (b) 25 PM, M.G.S., Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; (c) 35 88 3323 P.O. Box 24, St. P., New York, N. Y.; and (d) 376 Franklin Avenue, Delaware, Ohio. The latter, he writes us from New York City, is his permanent address. And to make matters worse he complains that "for about a year and a half I did not receive THE AHEPAN, but lately I am getting three copies of each issue at three different addresses. None of these has been authorized by me." We certainly have not plucked these addressee from thin

air. They were sent to us. And the trouble and the expense they have caused us is a different and serious matter for all to consider.

Overhauling Our Lists

We have done our very best and still our membership list is neither complete nor correct. Last March we sent each Chapter's list to the Chapter Secretary, asking him to check it with his records, correct the wrong names and addresses, add those missing, cross out those in arrears not entitled to receive the magazine, and return this list so corrected to us for new stencils. Most of the secretaries responded cheerfully and promptly. But there are Chapters which still delay even replying to our repeated reminders.

Due to wartime conditions we are operating under a paper quota. We cannot print an unlimited number of copies. We simply can't get the paper. Therefore we cannot afford to send more than one copy to each member or have that copy remain at the post office undeliverable. Addressing over 20,000 copies is a tremendous undertaking for our limited facilities. It becomes prohibitively expensive if we have to cut new stencils to the tune of 500 every two months. To be sure, it is an awful waste of both labor and material. When you must change your address there is nothing else that can be done about it. But if the old address is convenient and delivery can somehow be arranged, let it stand. Call, if necessary, for your copy at your old address. Don't change it, unless the new one happens to be permanent at least for a time.

On the other hand, please remember that our Constitution provides, in Art. XX, Sec. 1, that "Every member shall notify the Secretary of his Chapter of any change in his address within ten (10) days of such a change." Besides, it is good manners for everybody to let us have his new address. If he does not, his copy is lost.

We expect and deserve more cooperation on the part of all concerned. Please

remember the motto: When you change your address mail THE AHEPAN a penny post card, giving your old address, your new address, and your Chapter number. We here will do the rest to your complete satisfaction.

Points and Points

The new Army Demobilization Point System is causing a new headache to the Office of Price Administration throughout the land. Recently a clerk in the Stamford OPA office handled an all-time record-breaker. Answering the telephone, he heard a voice inquire anxiously: "My son is in the Southwest Pacific and he writes me he hasn't got enough points to come home. Could you give me a few spares to send to him?"

The clerk wearily pointed out that OPA did not have the kind of points the Army gives soldiers getting a discharge. "Oh!" was the disappointed and only reply.

AHEPAN! Do not miss our full-page editorial, "The Order of Ahepa," on page 38. We shall march forward if we know our duties as well as our prerogatives.

Thanks

We want to thank publicly Miss Anastasia Willis, District Secretary-Treasurer of District No. 33 and member of *Hermione* Chapter No. 11, Daughters of Penelope; Miss Georgia Constantine and Miss Frances Papageorge, also members of *Hermione* Chapter No. 11; and Miss Ann Costakis, member of *Muses* Chapter No. 22, Maids of Athens. These girls have been good to us. They have taken time out of their busy lives to help us with the checking and filing of both stencils and cards of our large mailing list of over 20,000 names. Their help was greatly appreciated.

Rosa H. Dauder.

Managing Editor.

ALL MEMBERS TAKE NOTE!

Whenever you change your mailing address, please cut out and mail the following form:

Managing Editor, The AHEPAN
1420 K Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

My former address was:
No. Street

City Zone State My new address is:

No. Street City Zone State

Name Chapter No.

Help When You Can



The American Junior Red Cross is shipping regularly emergency medical supplies for the destitute children of Europe. These shipments consist of medical chests packed with bandages, adhesive plaster, thermometers, ointments, disinfectants and other basic items, which are distributed through local Junior Red Cross organizations to schools and institutions in regions of Europe where the need is greatest.

Each medical chest is worth \$35, and contains enough supplies for 400 children. They are paid for through the National Children's Fund, which is supported by voluntary contributions from members of the American Junior Red Cross all over the United States.

Within the next month, 4,000 of these medical kits will be sent to aid 1,600,000 children in Italy, Greece, Yugoslavia and Norway. Five hundred chests will be held in reserve here, pending further requests from overseas.

The American Junior Red Cross recently made this medical chest program a working instrument for the rehabilitation of boys and girls abroad who have suffered from the war. You can help by making your contribution whenever you can.

Condolences

We were grieved to hear of the death of Eleni Vlavianou of Athens, mother of Basil J. Vlavianos, publisher and editor of New York's Daily "National Herald." Having devoted her life to everything that was "national, noble and philanthropic," she had spent her last years caring for those whom the war left homeless and destitute. Our sincere condolences.

"Humility must always be the portion of any man who receives acclaim earned in the blood of his followers."—General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower.

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California Honors Greece

From the Assembly Daily Journal, California Legislature

On May 31, 1945, a singular honor was paid to Greece by the State of California. Honorable John Politis of the Greek Delegation at UNCIO was invited to address a session of the legislature. Governor Warren received him and his hosts, representing AHEPA. District Governor Christo, District Governess Pappas and other Ahepans were responsible for all arrangements. What follows is the State official record.

The following resolutions were offered on May 21, 1945, by Messrs. Brown, Robertson, Maloney and Sheridan:

House Resolution No. 237

Relative to inviting the Honorable John Politis to be the guest of and to address the Assembly of California.

Whereas, Among the eminent Delegates to the United Nations Conference at San Francisco is the Honorable John Politis, of the Delegation from the Republic of Greece, who until 1940 was the Ambassador from Greece to Rome; and

Whereas, The State of California, as one of the United States, has long entertained a sincere and respectful admiration for this allied nation, so rich in ancient culture and civilization and so heroic in its stand against Nazi aggression; and

Whereas, The great valour and integrity of the Greeks, in the darkest hour of their history, has been an inspiration to freedom-loving people throughout the world; and

Whereas, The Honorable John Politis has a broad knowledge of current world affairs, is an inspiring and well known personage; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That we, the members, hereby extend to the Honorable John Politis, and to such of his colleagues as he may choose to select, a most cordial invitation to be the guests of the Assembly at its Chamber in the State Capitol, at such time as may be convenient for him; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk is directed to transmit to the Honorable John Politis a copy of this resolution.

Mr. Brown asked for, and was granted,

ed, unanimous consent to take up House Resolution No. 237, at this time, without reference to committee or file. Resolution read and adopted.

Appointment of Select Committee

Speaker pro tempore Maloney announced the appointment of Messrs. Brown, Robertson, Sheridan, Dills, and Call as a Select Committee to escort to the rostrum, the Hon. John Politis, Greek Ambassador to Rome until 1940, and a member of the Greek Delegation to the United Nations Peace Conference in San Francisco; the Hon. Cimon Diamantopoulos, Ambassador of Greece to the United States, and a Delegate to the United Nations Peace Conference in San Francisco; Major General Spiros Georgoulis, Military Advisor to the Greek Delegation at San Francisco; Mr. Basil Vlavianos, Publisher and Editor of the Greek Daily in New York, "National Herald," and a member of the International Editorial Board of the Free World Association; Mr. George Christo, District Governor, the Order of Ahepa; Mr. George S. Cavounidis, Chief of Press Service, Greek Delegation; Mr. George Christopher, of San Francisco; and Mr. Stephen Berdalis, District Secretary, the

Order of Ahepa.

Recess

At 11:30 a.m., on motion of Mr. Maloney, the Assembly recessed until 11:55 a.m. to hear remarks from the Hon. John Politis, member of the Greek Delegation to the United Nations Peace Conference, in San Francisco, and Mr. George Christopher, of San Francisco.

Upon invitation of Speaker pro tempore Maloney, the Hon. Ralph M. Brown, Member of the Assembly from the Thirtieth District, presided.

Mr. Brown presented the Hon. John Politis, Greek Ambassador to Rome until 1940, with the following remarks:

Introductory Remarks by Mr. Brown

Mr. Speaker, Members of the Assembly, Distinguished Guests, and Ladies and Gentlemen

Our honored guest started his diplomatic career in his native country of Greece in 1911, and during the course of his service to his country he held many prominent positions.

He was a Delegate to the Peace Conference of World War I, in Paris, and has also represented his country in many ensuing conferences as an advisor to the late Premier Venizelos.

He has represented Greece as Minister or Ambassador to various countries in Europe. His last assignment was as Ambassador of Greece to Rome, being prior to the Italian aggression to his country, where Mussolini's designs did not escape his observations.

He kept his country well informed about Italy's preparations for war. The relative letters, cables, and other



Maj. Gen. Georgoulis, Gov. E. Warren, guest speaker Hon. Politis, S. Berdalis, R. Dills, Hon. Diamantopoulos, R. Brown, G. Cavounidis, G. Christopher, B. Vlavianos.

documents sent by our distinguished guest to his government were published in a *White Book* of Greece, in which full light was thrown on this phase of the war.

He remained in Greece for part of the occupation, escaping to Egypt in 1943, and was appointed representative of Greece on the Inter-Allied Advisory Council for Greek affairs.

At the present moment our speaker is one of the Delegates of Greece to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that I introduce you to one of Greece's most distinguished citizens, the Honorable Politis, who will address you at this time.

The Hon. John Politis then addressed the Assembly as follows:

My first duty, as I rise at your very kind invitation to address this august Assembly—and it is a duty that I discharge with great pleasure—is to assure you that I am deeply conscious of the honor that is today being done to my country. I would add that the significance of your gracious gesture in inviting me to be the guest of the Assembly is, I feel, still further enhanced by the terms in which the Resolution is couched—for they are terms of sincere affection and esteem for the nation which I have the honor to represent.

Your gesture comes as added confirmation of the feelings of friendship in which this great country holds the people of Greece, and of which indeed we have received so many proofs, both in word and in deed. Perhaps in this connection I may be permitted a brief observation. It should not be assumed that this is the only way of welcoming the representative of a friendly country. In the course of a long career I have been made acquainted with courtesies of a different nature.

In Rome, for example, a short while after my arrival manifestoes were posted on the walls in various parts of the city and on the doors of our Legation, bearing the following friendly message: "The only way of ensuring permanent peace in Europe: the big to swallow up the small."

The Greeks Resisted Aggression

Even though Greece was a small country I did not attach much importance to this warning until the day when Mussolini gave me a categorical assurance that he had no intention of attacking Greece. From that moment I was convinced that Greece was due to be swallowed up. Everyone knows, of course, that she proved somewhat indigestible for Fascism. Few, however, have a clear picture of all that Greece suffered as a consequence of Italy's criminal aggression.

In this present war—this battle of the giants—Greece's lot has truly been a hard one; for she has been spared not

bled white and denuded.

They Influenced Course of War

The people of Greece endured the pangs of hunger, of hunger enforced as a deliberate and organized instrument whereby the will to resistance might be crushed. Yet from this situation Greece, like Phoenix from the ashes, arose triumphant, still bearing arms, to devote herself to perhaps the most gallant phase of her whole struggle—the phase of guerrilla warfare.

All of our Allies have on many occasions emphasized the great advantages that resulted to our common struggle from Greece's resistance and how much

the course of the war was influenced by the fact that that resistance delayed for many months the attack against Russia, besides foiling Germany's designs in Syria, Iraq and elsewhere. Yet in such matters the most convincing testimony is obviously given by the enemy, and on this very point he has made two disclosures of a most eloquent character: Some time ago the well-known Fascist leader, Grandi, who escaped from Italy after Mussolini's overthrow, described in a press interview the last dramatic meeting of the two dictators, at which Hitler gave vent to a

most bitter outburst against Mussolini on the ground that the failure of the latter's campaign against Greece had dislocated the whole Axis war effort.

The second piece of evidence is to be found in Hitler's last letter to Mussolini, recently published in Milan, of which the following are extracts: "I had decided to close the Mediterranean toward the west. . . . Suddenly I was notified that Italy intended to war in Greece. . . . The unhappy start of this campaign gave the English courage to unleash their successful campaign in Libya, and caused Spanish Generalissimo Franco to vacillate for the first time. . . . If in 1941, Italy, instead of attacking Greece, had together with Germany resolved the Spanish problem, the war might have taken a different course. . . ."

Such is the testimony borne by Grandi and Hitler to the significance of Greece's resistance. The French saying that "small causes produce great effects" has



Miss Ida Pappas, Daughters District Governess, with (l. to r.) R. C. Dills, R. M. Brown, B. A. Sheridan, A. W. Robertson, and T. A. Maloney, State Speaker pro tem.

one of the horrors that have marked—and continue to mark—its long course.

We sustained an unprovoked aggression. It fell to me, as Greece's representative at the time in Rome, to follow the preparation and staging of that aggression, step by step, and to denounce it in advance in various dispatches and documents that are to be found published in the Greek White Book. The Greek people, small in numbers and most inadequately armed, opposed an enemy immensely superior both numerically and in the matter of technical preparation.

Their land was over-run and occupied by three invaders simultaneously: the Germans, the Italians, and the Bulgarians, who for more than three years vied with one another in the perpetration of acts of savagery and plunder at the expense of their defenseless victim. From one end of the country to the other, Greece was pillaged and devastated, was

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They Fought for Freedom

Now, what did the Greeks fight for? They fought for those very ideals which for thousands of years have inspired and steeled the heart of every Greek, and which have received their highest and noblest expression in this great Democracy of the United States. Above all, they fought for freedom and democracy. They fought against Dictatorship, of whatever form—whether native or imported. They fought in support of all those values of mankind on which the leaders of our great allies have at various times expressed themselves.



Hon. Politis spoke of the common men of Greece: "A lemonade street vendor."

The people of Greece fought, as did many other peoples, for something else also: that an end might be made of the dark ways and methods of the older diplomacy, and of the policy of reconciling the antagonisms of the Powers and appeasing imperialistic tendencies that resulted in injustice to peoples and the stifling of moral principles.

Greece's bitter experience in the last century of her history well illustrates the inevitable consequences of such methods, for she has been pressed back—continually and deliberately—from those regions that form part of her national, geographic and economic framework.

They Demand Justice

On our northern frontier, to the one side, a section of Greek land—Northern Epirus—which was thrice liberated by Greek arms, and repeatedly recognized as Greek in solemn international acts, was thrice subjected afresh to Albanian domination. Nevertheless its cession to

Greece was declared to be imperative by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States Senate, as also by Presidents Wilson and Hoover.

To the other side there lives a predatory and lawless people. The Bulgarians have enjoyed the protection now of one Power and now of another, and from the time of the Treaty of Berlin onwards—unceasingly—they have been preparing or carrying into effect their policy of expansion toward the Greek littoral—a policy that they have sought to enforce through the extermination of the Greek inhabitants of those regions. Within a period of thirty years three times the Bulgarians have invaded the Greek provinces: three times they have devastated them, and escaped payment of the penalty of their crime; three times the Greeks have had to rebuild their provinces from the foundations.

Surely it is not possible that after this war and after all the sufferings that it has entailed a just order will still fail to be established in those districts.

They Suffered Terribly

Such, gentlemen, are the purposes for which the Greeks fought, and, fighting, lost their all. Ten per cent of the total population has disappeared, that is to say, every tenth Greek has been exterminated in one way or another. Of the population that survives one person in every thirteen is suffering from tuberculosis.

On the material side, ninety-two per cent of the rolling stock, seventy-five per cent of the railway lines and eighty per cent of all motor transport have been destroyed or seized by the enemy. Every single harbor, with one exception, has been put out of use. The telegraph system has been totally wrecked. Twenty-three per cent of buildings are in ruins, i.e. every fourth building. Twenty-four per cent of all Greek villages have been burned or razed to the ground. Of the two million tons of our mercantile marine about 1,600,000 have been lost, and the remaining 400,000 tons are continuing their service in the Allied cause.

So great is the destruction that today, seven whole months after liberation, it has not yet proved possible to set in motion the economic machine. Indeed, how could we expect a country to achieve this by its own efforts without imports, without production, without means of transport?

They Look to Reconstruction

It is of course in no spirit of recrimination that Greece counts the losses that she has sustained. We know that these losses were, above all, sacrifices on the altar of our motherland and we are proud that by them the honor of Greece has been saved. We know too the full

extent of our Allies' sacrifices, and in particular the tremendous contribution that this mighty country has made, and gratefully we reflect that but for these sacrifices we too would have failed to regain the priceless blessing of freedom.

We know too that here in the Pacific copious American blood is being shed in a mighty effort to crush the last remaining head of the Hydra, which for five long years has been rending the world. In truth, it is a Herculean task, and one that dominates our every thought and every care. In any case, the fact that we found ourselves in the same camp with you made us the readier to accept sacrifices beyond the limit of our powers; because the linking of our fortunes with yours gave us far greater confidence in the future.

The reason why I have thus stressed the vicissitudes and the present situation of Greece is in order that each one may infer from the example of a geographically small country the immensity of the problem which today confronts the peo-



Hon. Politis praised hard work: "Village milkman and pal on their rounds."

ples of the world: the problem of reconstruction.

They Think in World Terms

The problem is not one that concerns this or that country alone: its rapid solution is a necessary condition of world prosperity. It can be tackled only if we regard it as a common interest, calling for a spirit of solidarity, a solidarity desirable not only on moral but also on practical grounds. In this country there is much discussion of the question of reconversion. Yet what would such a policy avail if it were not linked with a general revival of the economic life of the whole world? What would be the value of productive capacity in a bound-

less desert? A common approach to the problem of reconstruction is the logical corollary of our common conduct of the war. In both cases what is needed is quick and effective action, coordination of our efforts, above all, proper leadership.

Gentlemen, for weeks past we, the representatives of many nations, have been assembled in your beautiful land, where nature has showered down its blessings in profusion and where the productive skill and industry of the inhabitants have completed the work of bounteous nature. In this peaceful atmosphere of friendliness and simplicity—we are discussing the Charter of an organization that shall insure the keeping of the peace. The Charter will come into being, and many and various views regarding its completeness will be heard. Yes, but let us not forget that the Charter is not so much a final objective as an instrument, and that, as with every instrument, its effectiveness will depend on whether the instruments be handled well or ill.

It would be hazardous if we entrusted the maintenance of peace to armed force alone. The Charter will be of little avail if peace and tranquility be not everywhere restored, if the legitimate anxieties of the peoples of the world be not removed, and if, finally, opportunity be not given for the nations to devote themselves once more to productive works.

Aid for Greece

Of all the liberated countries of Europe, none is in a more desperate plight than Greece. No people fought more heroically than did the people of that ancient nation. None made greater sacrifices. Between the ravages of war and the systematic lootings carried out by the German army of occupation, Greece was literally stripped. To be sure, some food, clothing and medicine have reached Greece since its liberation. But a very large part of the Greek population is still short of even the minimum amount of subsistence needed to keep body and soul together, and disease is rampant. One estimate is that in the neighborhood of 1,500,000 Greeks are suffering from malaria, with another half million victims of tuberculosis.

A great increase in relief shipments to Greece appears to be absolutely essential. But relief can be only a palliative; it cannot solve Greece's desperate economic problem. That demands the rehabilitation of Greek economy, a task beyond the immediate capacity of that nation acting alone. For this reason Americans will applaud the pledge given by President Truman to Foreign Minister Sofianopoulos of Greece, shortly before the Chief Executive left for Europe, that the United States will not only do what it can to facilitate the relief and rehabilitation program of UNRRA in Greece but will also assist in every feasible way in Greek reconstruction. The Greeks need that help and certainly de-



California's legislators were reminded of the children: "At the village well."

In all these matters leadership belongs to the great and powerful nations of the world.

Presentations

Upon the conclusion of the address by Mr. Politis, Mr. Brown introduced Mr. George Christopher, distinguished Ahepa leader from San Francisco, who presented the following guests of the Assembly:

The Hon. Cimon Diamantopoulos, Ambassador from Greece to the United States, and Delegate to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco; Major General Spiros Georgoulis, Professor

serve it.

—From an "Editorial" in *Washington Post*, July 15, 1945.

Greek Elections by October

According to Minister of the Interior Tsatsos, once the electoral law is passed and the Ministry of Justice facilitates the speedy installation of judicial personnel throughout the country, the verdict of the people voting in general elections for the first time since 1935 will be known by October. Under the terms of the proposed electoral law a general revision of the electoral lists will be compiled for large cities by a commission headed by local mayors.

In smaller communes, new lists will be drawn up, the previous lists having proved obsolete. All who are residing permanently in any given commune will be considered eligible to vote there. Special arrangements will be made for those who settled in towns and villages after October 28, 1940. Control committees for the elections will consist of representatives of the three large political parties: liberal, popular, and communist.

Greece and Turkey

On June 1, 1945, a Turkish-Greek commercial treaty was signed at the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs fol-

lowing long discussions in Ankara with the Greek delegation.

of War Tactics at the Military School of Athens; Chief of Staff of the Northern Army which conducted the successful fight of Greece against its Italian Aggressor; now Military Advisor to the Greek Delegation at the United Nations Peace Conference in San Francisco; Mr. Basil Vlavianos, Publisher and Editor of the Greek Daily, the "National Herald," of New York; member of the International Editorial Board of the Free World Association; now correspondent at the United Nations Peace Conference; Mr. George S. Cavounidis, Chief of the Press Service at the Peace Conference to the Greek Delegation; Mr. George Christos, District Governor of the Order of Ahepa; Mr. Stephen Berdalis, District Secretary of the Order of Ahepa.

Reassembled

At 11:55 a.m., the Assembly reconvened. Hon. Thomas A. Maloney, Speaker pro tempore of the Assembly, presiding. Chief Clerk Arthur A. Ohnimus at the desk.

Mr. Emlay moved that the remarks by the Hon. John Politis and proceedings during recess be printed in the Journal. Mr. Gaffney seconded the motion. Motion carried unanimously.

Mr. Ralph C. Dills moved that 2,000 additional copies of the above proceedings during the recess be printed. Mr. Maloney seconded the motion. Motion carried unanimously.

Radio Network Expanded in Greece

According to an Athens radio broadcast, repair work on the Liossia transmitter, destroyed by the Germans, is almost completed, and within the next two months three new broadcasting stations will resume broadcasting at Salonika, Corfu, and Kamotini. They are designed to serve northern Greece and adjoining areas. In addition, two more radio stations are planned for Greece, to be completed within a year, while the Athens radio's kilowatt strength will be increased from 15 to 70. Thus, it is hoped that the voice of Athens will be heard shortly throughout Europe and in America via London.

Albanian Greek Paper

The first issue of a two-page semi-weekly paper, *Laikon Vima* (People's Tribune) appeared recently in Argyrocastro. In a Greek-language broadcast over the Tirana radio, the Albanian announcer declared that through this paper "another need of the minorities is fulfilled."

CLOTHING YOU DO NOT NEED WILL SAVE LIVES IN GREECE

From the Chicago Affairs, and the

On July 5, 1945, the new Charter of Stevens Hotel of the 13th D honored Foreign and the Greek Nations Conference organization. Mr. national and st gathering of An—over 1,700 o splendidly reco their country a States—and the country—Greece. The Foreign M the new Charter "born of a spir edness and unity will attain peace peoples. He en sistance against "which frustrate the Middle East United States to democracy," and devastation wro the occupation I



From the Chicago Banquet of the 13th District, Order of Ahepa, honoring His Excellency John Sofianopoulos, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Greek Delegation to the San Francisco United Nations Conference on International Organization. Over 1700 attended.

On July 5, 1945, in the spacious halls of Stevens Hotel in Chicago, the Ahepans of the 13th District and their guests honored Foreign Minister Sofianopoulos and the Greek Delegation to the United Nations Conference on International Organization. Mr. Sofianopoulos addressed national and state officials and a large gathering of Americans of Greek origin—over 1,700 of them—“who have so splendidly reconciled their loyalty to their country of adoption—the United States—and their love to their mother country—Greece.”

The Foreign Minister of Greece praised the new Charter of the United Nations, “born of a spirit of international-mindedness and unity,” and predicted that it will attain peace and prosperity for all peoples. He emphasized the Greek resistance against the Axis in 1940-41, “which frustrated Germany’s designs in the Middle East and gave time to the United States to become the arsenal of democracy,” and then continued: “The devastation wrought in Greece during the occupation has hardly any parallel.

Chicagoans Honor Foreign Minister



Hon. John Sofianopoulos

Almost 13% of her population was lost; one out of four buildings have been demolished; 90% of her large bridges and 50% of her smaller ones were destroyed; 75% of her rail trackage and 92% of her merchant marine have been sunk.”

Peering into the future, Mr. Sofianopoulos asserted that “Greece now needs a long period of peace for rehabilitation and reconstruction. Her boundaries with Bulgaria must be rectified, the Dodocanese Islands must be restored, and the heroic Greek province of northern Epirus must be returned to the motherland.” He also revealed that “Greece, at war with Japan since Pearl Harbor, has already sent part of her naval forces to the Pacific.”

A long list of speakers paid tribute to the indomitable spirit of the Greek people and commended the unfailing loyalty of Mr. Sofianopoulos to international peace and cooperation. The dinner was under the personal direction of Supreme Governor Frank E. Pofanti and District Governor Nicholas C. Giovan. It will long be remembered in Chicago.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO . . .

1930 JULY—AUGUST 1945

July 1930 This issue honored Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd—"The American Hero, a staunch Philhellene, and a member of the Order of Ahepa." Contributing an article on him, John D. Wells called Byrd: "A courageous officer, a companion of men, and a great exponent of Democracy." He had just become a member of our Order, Supreme President Phillis conferring the honor upon him on July 14, 1930.

Surveying eight years of Ahepa growth and expansion—"strides that had been phenomenal" . . . , Supreme President Phillis pleaded for carrying out two projects: (a) the "Scholarship Fund" of \$100,000, the income of which was to be awarded in scholarships and the principal advanced in loans to needy students of Greek descent; and (b) the "Ahepa Institute in America," an Hestia of Hellenic culture blended with American learning.

In his "Review of the Month," the late N. S. Kaltchas discussed the Greco-Turkish settlement, regulating the civil and economic status of "exchanged" Greeks from Turkey and Turks from Greece, and commented on King Carol's return from exile, which he termed "a mixture of amorous adventure and high politics that in pre-war days constituted the staple of the most typical theatrical and musical genre of Central Europe, the Viennese operetta."

U. S. Senator Arthur B. Robinson of Indiana wrote on "Aviation and Its Future" and prophetically concluded: "Because of the tremendous possibilities involved we must be everlastingly watchful and vigilant, keeping not only abreast of the times, but a little ahead of the rest of the world, in aviation and aeronautical science."

American Legion in Greece

N. J. Cassavetes sent in a piece on a projected visit of the American Legionnaires to Greece to lay the cornerstone of an American Legion building at Athens and to unveil busts of American Patriots who served Greece during her war of independence. The building was to be "the permanent exposition hall for American agricultural and industrial products, so that importers from the entire Eastern Basin of the Mediterranean could have an opportunity to view American products."

The "Topics of the Editor" were: (a) the Fourth of July and its significance; (b) the Convention of the Sons of Pericles at Detroit; (c) the Eighth National Convention in Boston; and (d) the aphorism that one cannot serve two masters, namely, the Order of Ahepa and other organizations.

Under "Events in Greece" our Athens correspondent discussed: (a) the rumored differences between Foreign Minister Mihalacopoulos and Premier Venizelos concerning the Ankara Treaty; (b) the realignment of the political groups in the Greek Parliament; (c) the passage of a bill authorizing a foreign loan of one million pounds sterling for the construction of school buildings; (d) the French embargo on imports of wine from Greece; and (e) the Government's plans for the liquidation of monastic property.

Taylor and Skouras

The column of "Who's Who in the Ahepa" was given entirely to the story of two captains of industry: S. Gregory Taylor and Spyros P. Skouras. "A man," was the editor's comment on Gregory, "who was in early life trained for the bishophood of the Greek Orthodox Church is now one of the outstanding figures in the hotel life not only of his adopted city, New York, but of his adopted country, the United States." Spyros was

eulogized by the editor as "the type who does not indulge in proclamations pertaining to his performances. He is too busy planning for the future to rest upon his laurels."

"Fraternity News" announced the establishment of *Cascade* Chapter No. 256 in Everett, Wash., of *Contra Costa* Chapter No. 259 in Pittsburg, Calif., and of *Logan Square* Chapter No. 260 in Chicago; the laying by *Woodrow Wilson* Chapter No. 241 of the cornerstone of a Greek school in Newport News, Va.; and covered activities by *Stockton* Chapter No. 212 of Calif., which held a two-day celebration; and by *Maud Howe Elliott* Chapter No. 245 of Newport, R. I., which observed the centenary of Greek Independence. Concord's memorial day program included the placing of a wreath at the statue of Daniel Webster by members from all over New England Chapters. Finally, Michael Ailianos of Athens contributed a learned article in Greek on "The Greeks Abroad."

The Object of Ahepa

August 1930 Honorable Frank G. Allen, Governor of Massachusetts, honored this issue with a ringing message that "the object of Ahepa—to teach the principles of American democracy and at the same time to perpetuate the ideals of Hellenism—cannot fail to produce a type of citizenship which is greatly needed and sincerely appreciated."

Supreme President Phillis writing on "Teamwork," called on "every Ahepan to find his place on the Ahepan racing shell with a sturdy heart, willing hands and a steady pull to perform the greatest achievement that anyone can be called upon." An announcement of the program of the North American Committee of Friendship and Cooperation with Greece called for a world celebration of the centennial of Greek Independence.

The late N. S. Kaltchas published a learned article on "Parliamentarism on Trial" in Great Britain, where "mother of Parliaments was in urgent need of reform"; in France, where "the tyranny of Parliament and the resultant instability of governments have been the commonplaces of French politics under the Third Republic"; and in Germany, whose Republican regime was "still passing through a period of probation."

Science and Art

William A. Ganfield, President of Carroll College, wrote on "The Great Escape," pleading for "the science of right living and the art of living together."

Clifton Harby announced that American scholarship, headed by Professor T. Leslie Shear of Princeton University, and American finance, led by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., were enlisted in a great enterprise to uncover the storied civic center where Socrates and Plato, Diogenes and Alexander the Great were familiar figures.

Frank P. Stockbridge presented the Greek sponge fishermen off the Florida coast with their time-honored customs, and Kalliope Malamatinis wrote a short piece on "Education," in connection with the Ahepa Educational Fund Project, which "hoisted its banner and manfully came to the rescue."

The "Topics of the Editor" were given to the question: "Are we capable of producing from among our own another galaxy of geniuses like that of the Golden Age—a Homer—an Aristotle—a Plato—a Socrates?" Answering his own question, the editor concluded: "We can, if we learn to cooperate. Above all, a little more AHEPANISM, is about what the situation calls for."

(Continued on page 32)

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Our National Home and Ahepa's

CIVIL SERVANTS

By KIMON A. DOUKAS
Managing Editor, THE AHEPAN

We are a fast growing national fraternal organization. We are part of the American people. We share in their way of life. Our National Headquarters have since 1925 been in our nation's capital. We now have our own home, as well as our own civil servants. We take great pleasure in presenting both to our vast membership everywhere.



We occupy the entire fifth floor of our AHEPA BUILD

As announced in the last issue of THE AHEPAN, the National Headquarters of the Order of Ahepa and its three Auxiliaries, and the editorial and business offices of THE AHEPAN have since March 1, 1945, been transferred to our new

National Home at 1420 K Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

When our Second National Convention took place in Washington during September 21-25, 1924, under the combined auspices of *Worthington* Chapter

No. 30, of Baltimore, Maryland, and *Washington* Chapter No. 31, of Washington, D. C., both organized in 1924, one of the resolutions passed concerned the leasing of offices in the Investment Building at 15th and K Streets. These modest offices consisted first of one room, then of two rooms, later of three, and finally of four rooms. But the volume of records accumulated during a 22-year period of Ahepa growth and expansion; the ever-increasing demands of our three Auxiliaries, namely, the Sons of Pericles, the Daughters of Penelope, and the Maids of Athens, and their expanding files; and finally, the records and the mailing lists of THE AHEPAN, had eventually created such a serious problem of space that the efficient operation of the national headquarters became problematical. The war and the Ahepa war activities intensified our difficulties

to a point demanding immediate solution.

In view of the fact that no additional space could be obtained in the Investment Building, the Supreme Lodge turned its attention to the acquisition of an appropriate and centrally located building to be our National Ahepa Home, for which the Third National Convention, held in Chicago in 1925, had set up a special fund titled: National Home Fund. A Supreme Lodge committee was appointed to survey the field. It was composed of Supreme Vice-President Charles Davis Kotsilibas, Supreme Treasurer John J. Davis, and Supreme Governor Constantine J. Critzas. After a thorough survey and examination of available buildings in Washington, D. C., our Nation's capital, as to cost and central location, the committee had unanimously recommended the purchase of the building we are now happily occupying at 1420 K Street, N. W.

This modern five-story building is fronting on K Street North West—one of the best thoroughfares in the city of Washington. It is found next to the Ambassador Hotel, corner of 14th and K Streets, and only 1½ blocks from our former location at the Investment Building. It is now established that its yearly net income is sufficient to amortize its purchase price. And what is even more important, it provides free and, comparatively speaking, sufficient space for our national headquarters, for the offices of the Auxiliaries, and for the editorial and business offices of THE AHEPAN. Thus a dream of the founders of our Order and its delegates to the Third National Convention of 1925 has at last been realized in 1945, twenty years later.

our AHEPA BUILDING at 1420 K St., N. W., Washington



In describing our new National Home to the vast Ahepa domain we cannot let the opportunity pass without introducing those faithful and loyal servants who for years have been making the wheels of our national offices turn. Indeed, we take great pleasure in presenting them to all Ahepans, to our Sons, to our Daughters, to our Maids, and to all those who read *THE AHEPAN* everywhere. They are:

Miss Louise Evanson of Wisconsin first joined the Order of Ahepa in 1926—exactly 19 years ago—when the national headquarters occupied two small rooms in the Investment Building. She came to help two other girls on a temporary assignment, and has remained with us ever since. While Supreme Lodges have come and gone, she has stayed on the job, attaining the distinction of becoming the senior clerk and secretary to our Executive Secretary.



Miss Louise Evanson

Her duties are manifold and varied—from opening the mail in the morning to adjusting death claims. There is nothing at the headquarters that Louise does not know. She counts numberless friends among Ahepans and Supreme Lodge officers. They all remember Louise fondly and appreciatively.

Miss N. Marie Jones of Maine is another faithful worker with friends throughout the Ahepa domain. While serving in 1929 with the General Electric Corporation of Boston, she came to Washington to visit a friend, liked the city, and looked around for a position. We asked her to take charge of our accounts, she accepted, and has been doing it ever since—for 16 years now. Besides keeping the books and speeding on its way every financial transaction that takes place at the headquarters, she prepares most statistical data that go into

our periodical reports to the Chapters as to cash balances, Ahepa funds and investments, and receipts and disbursements. The team of Louise and Marie is unbeatable.



Miss N. Marie Jones

Miss Dorothy Riddleberger of Virginia originally joined us back in 1933, and with a short interruption of one year has remained here ever since, doing general clerical work and helping in the dispatch of sundry headquarters business. For a time she helped with the editing of *THE AHEPAN*, and much to her dislike eventually became proficient in the operation of our mimeograph and our addressograph. Twice a year she has been billing the Chapters, and otherwise has been helping with the work of



Miss Dorothy Riddleberger

the two Auxiliaries: the Sons and the Maids. Unfortunately for us, Dorothy has finally heeded the call to return home to help with family matters.



Mrs. Loraine Charles

Mrs. Loraine Charles (née Pouliot) of Minnesota first came to us in 1942 to assist in our general bookkeeping and accounting and in straightening out the complicated accounts of the newly created Ahepa Sanatorium. She slowly but surely graduated to posting per capita tax remittances from Chapters, to filing membership mailing cards, and to doing efficiently everything connected with our general clerical work. Loraine is also performing the exalted duties of a receptionist, answers outside telephone calls and is in charge of the mailing.

Miss Margaret Willias of Pennsylvania came in 1943 to attend to matters pertaining to the Daughters of Penelope, finally becoming their executive secretary. She is in charge of all Daughters' correspondence, including new charters, per capita tax and other financial matters, membership certificates, and other



Miss Margaret Willias

clerical work. **Hermione C. George J.** Chapter No. served as su her twin sis Secretary-Tr and her bro the Sons' P

Miss Idell joined us in clerical work Chapters per instatements, notices to me sundry matte a great exte in the sense looked up a about a milli be answered



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Mrs. Theon (soukos) of Was to us in 1944 to for Ahepa Chap the offices of C of California b Margaret, Theo **Hermione** Chap **Nicholas C. Ko** **Washington Ch** **Mary Gianaris,** past president of brother-in-law, I ident of *Capital* another brother-cos, is president No. 30. Recent her control. The wish her well.

clerical work. Margaret is member of *Hermione* Chapter No. 11; her father, George J. Willias of *Black Diamond* Chapter No. 55 of Wilkes-Barre, has served as supreme treasurer (1925-28); her twin sister, Anastasia, is District Secretary-Treasurer of District No. 33; and her brother, John, is member of the *Sons' Pythagoras* Chapter No. 3.

Miss Idell Malham of Arkansas also joined us in 1943 to help with the vast clerical work between headquarters and Chapters pertaining to remittances, reinstatements, initiations, applications, notices to members in arrears, and other sundry matters. Though the work is to a great extent routinized, it is exacting in the sense that records have to be looked up and letters from Chapters about a million and one things have to be answered in the proper order, accu-



Miss Idell Malham

rately and promptly. At the end of each half-year period, Idell also helps with the billing of Chapters. She has just left to join her family. We'll miss her.

Mrs. Theone Petromes (née Koutsoukos) of Washington, D. C., first came to us in 1944 to do general clerical work for Ahepa Chapters. Her experience in the offices of Congressman A. J. Elliott of California has stood her well. Like Margaret, Theone is also member of *Hermione* Chapter No. 11; her father, Nicholas C. Koutsoukos, is member of *Washington* Chapter No. 31; her sister, Mary Gianaris, is district governor and past president of *Hermione* Chapter; her brother-in-law, Peter J. Gianaris, is president of *Capital* Chapter No. 236; and another brother-in-law, Andrew T. Cavacos, is president of *Worthington* Chapter No. 30. Recently, for reasons beyond her control, Theone had to leave us. We wish her well.



Mrs. Theone Petromes

Miss Athena Maggos of Ohio joined our staff in 1943 on a part-time basis and has since taken complete charge of all mailing lists and stencils connected with the mailing of *THE AHEPAN*. Having become an experienced and efficient operator of our addressograph, she keeps our stencils up to date and every two months prepares a list for our printer in Baltimore for the mailing of over 21,000 copies of *THE AHEPAN* to our member-subscribers throughout the United States and in Canada. Changes and corrections of addresses, at times reaching 500 a month, are part of Athena's job.



Miss Athena Maggos

Miss Astrid Olsen of Minnesota came to the editorial and business offices of *THE AHEPAN* only last March on a temporary assignment. She has been an officer of The Salvation Army stationed in Oklahoma and Georgia, and intends to continue this work in the near future.

In the interim, she finds that her engagement with us is contributing to her life's ambition. She attends to the vast correspondence of *THE AHEPAN*, prepares and



Miss Astrid Olsen

checks copy, takes care of our mailing lists and helps with everything connected directly or indirectly with the editing and mailing of *THE AHEPAN*.

Miss Dorothy Schwartz of Washington, D. C., is another newcomer to our headquarters clerical staff. She came to take over from Dorothy Riddleberger, and is now carrying on with the billing of the Chapters for their per capita tax, and otherwise helping with the work connected with the two Auxiliaries: the Sons and the Maids, as to applications, charters, correspondence and other sundry matters. Dorothy is resolved to duplicate the good record of her predecessor and namesake, and is doing very well indeed.



Miss Dorothy Schwartz



GEORGE C. VOURNAS
Supreme President

Special Message of the Supreme Lodge



CHARLES D. KOTSILIBAS
Supreme Vice-President



STEPHEN S. SCOPAS
Supreme Secretary



TOM SEMOS
Supreme Governor



FRANK E. POFANTI
Supreme Governor



JOHN F. DAVIS
Supreme Treasurer

To all Ahepa Members, Chapter and District Officers:

You will recall the statement of your Supreme Lodge made during last year's National Conference that every effort would be made to hold a National Convention in 1945, on the expectation that the war in Europe would come to an end. An application for a Convention permit was filed with the Office of Defense Transportation. The Supreme Lodge entertained the hope that an exception might be made permitting the Order of Ahepa to hold a Convention, on the strength that it is an official Issuing Agent of War Bonds, Series E, of the United States Treasury.

Your Supreme Lodge mobilized everything in their power to secure favorable action on our application. However, the Office of Defense Transportation has ruled otherwise. In ad-



LEO J. LAMBERSON
Supreme Counsellor

dition, President Truman has at a recent press conference indicated that conditions in the matter of transportation are getting worse instead of better and that it may eventually become necessary to even ration traveling facilities.

An additional difficulty to a National Convention in 1945 has arisen by the withdrawal of the Springfield, Massachusetts Chapter as the designee host chapter to the National Convention.

Under the circumstances it appears at this late hour that it will be impossible to hold a National Convention this year. Conditions beyond our control make it necessary that we again have a National Conference, as provided by the Resolution adopted by the 1942 Atlanta Convention.

The Supreme Lodge, as at present constituted, have decided to resign as a body as if its term of office came to

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an end, thereby permitting the next National Conference to elect a new Supreme Lodge which will be qualified under Article 23, Section 5, of our Constitution. Such procedure will in no way disturb the interpretative ruling of the Supreme Counsellor, which has been upheld by two National Conferences and by the United States District Court.

The Conference will exercise the substantive right of electing a new Supreme Lodge without assuming legislative powers which are strictly reserved to the chapters meeting in a National Convention.

Your Supreme Lodge hopes that all duly elected District Governors and other persons entitled to participate in the coming National Conference will, without exception, be on hand on August 20th (the third Monday) in the City of Washington. As in previous years, arrangements are being made to hold the Conference at the Hotel Statler. Travel and hotel reservations must be made considerably in advance in order to insure accommodations.

GEORGE C. VOURNAS,

Supreme President;

CHARLES D. 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.

Washington, June 16, 1945.

A Report on Ahepa Participation at the San Francisco Conference

To All Ahepa Chapters and District Officers:

I wish to report on Ahepa participation at the United Nations Conference in San Francisco. Your Supreme President arrived in San Francisco on April 25th and remained there for a month. During his stay in San Francisco he took part in a number of conferences conducted by the American Delegation with the participating organizations and upon his departure constituted the Governor of the 21st District, Brother George J. Christo as Ahepa representative.

Close contact was maintained with the Greek delegation and all assistance was offered to it within the purview of the objectives of our organization. The Greek delegates were extensively entertained by the local Ahepans and other Americans of Greek descent, offering the delegation an opportunity to come in

closer contact with our people here. An official dinner was tendered to His Excellency, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, John Sofianopoulos, the delegates and all their staff from Greece by the Supreme President and the Chapters comprising the 21st District. It was a splendid Ahepa function.

The Ahepa was instrumental in having the California Legislature invite His Excellency John Politis of the Greek delegation to address a joint session of that body. Mr. Politis performed this task ably and he and his entourage were the official guests at a social function tendered by the Governor of California.

A committee of Ahepans residing in California was constituted empowering it to work to the end that the State of California grant fifty scholarships to needy students of Greece, preferably orphans whose fathers sacrificed their lives in the common struggle, to study in California agricultural colleges. The committee membership is as follows:



District Governor George J. Christo
Chairman, Scholarship Committee

George J. Christo, Chairman; E. J. Fostinis, Vice-Chairman; Dr. Spyros Vamvas, Anthony Aroney, Dr. P. T. Angel, Peter Boudouris, and George Christopher.

In the event the work of this committee meets with success, it is contemplated that similar committees be appointed in other states. It may be possible through these means to bring a sufficient number of Greek students to America who, upon the completion of their studies, may return to the homeland and apply themselves to the task of reconstruction and rehabilitation.

While in California, the Supreme President paid a number of visits to Chapters. He performed the initiation of a class of candidates in Oakland, attended a combined meeting of the Pacific and Golden Gate Chapters in San Francisco, attended a meeting of the Fresno Chapter and a combined meeting

of the Hollywood and Asperia Chapters in Hollywood.

Ahepa participation at the United Nations Conference has been greeted as a logical step in the broadening of Ahepa national activities in keeping with the growing prestige, stature, and standing of the Ahepa as an American national organization.

George C. Vournas
Supreme President.

Washington, June 12, 1945.

THE PEACE OF THE WORLD

As I see it, peace is an absolute necessity to this world. Civilization itself, in the face of another catastrophe such as we have faced in the last three years—and for other nations more—would tremble, possibly decay and be destroyed. We must face these problems of peace with the same resolution that America showed in 1941 and 1942 when not the greatest optimist could believe that within eleven months after landing in Normandy the American arms and Allied arms would stand triumphant on the Elbe. I believe we should let no specious argument of any kind deter us from exploring every direction in which peace can be maintained. I believe we should be strong, but we should be tolerant. We should be ready to defend our rights but we should be considerate and recognize the rights of the other man.

This business of preserving peace is a practical thing but practicality and idealism are not necessarily mutually antagonistic. We can be idealistic and we can be practical along with it. . . . I feel that if the brains and the intelligence, the genius of America are placed on this problem, if we can forget self, if we can forget politics, if we can forget personal ambitions, we can solve this problem, and we must solve this problem or we will all be lost. No man can tell me that America, with its glorious mixture of races, of creeds, its Jews, its Catholics, its Protestants, can't solve it. It cannot lose. . . .

General Dwight D. Eisenhower

ORDER OF AHEPA



Rank and File

A Memorable Meeting



Governor Cherry seated with Supreme Secretary Scopas; Secretary Maness (behind the Governor), Pres. Ross (to his left) and other members and officers of the Chapter.

RALEIGH, N. C.—The initiation ceremonies of April 22, 1945, held by Sir Walter Raleigh and Fayetteville Chapter No. 10 will long be remembered by all who attended—over 300 members and their families. It was an open meeting at which a large number of members—23 in all—mainly from Fayetteville, were initiated, with Supreme Secretary Scopas officiating. Among the neophytes was Governor R. Gregg Cherry of North Carolina.

The ceremony was followed by a supper "sumptuous and highly palatable," as Secretary Harvey Maness described it. "General chairman Nick Fasval, co-chairman Mike Boosalis and various other committees worked hard to make it a big occasion and a credit to our Order. President Thomas Ross—that indefatigable Ahepan—and the rest of our members regretted the inability of Supreme President Vournas to be with us," concluded Harvey.

Governor Cherry was privately initiated in his office, having been unable to attend the public meeting and address the gathering. In a letter to Secretary Maness he wrote: "I will count it a distinct honor to be elected to membership in the Order of Ahepa. For many years some of the best friends I have made in North Carolina are among those of our citizenship of Greek extraction. In Raleigh, Charlotte, Gastonia and many other cities in our State, I have made many Greek friends, all of whom are true and loyal."

Besides Supreme Secretary Scopas, other speakers were: Mayor McFayden of Fayetteville; President of Chamber of Commerce Breece; Silas Lucas of Wilson; the Rev. George Stefanis of Raleigh; and District Lt. Governor Karnazes of District No. 3.

The Chapter is looking forward to a well-rounded program of activities. Our best wishes!

News from the Windy City

CHICAGO, ILL.—The 13th District Ahepans are going full steam ahead with a whirlwind drive for the collection of funds on behalf of the Hellenic Diocese of Chicago. These funds will help furnish and pay the mortgage of the beautiful building that last year was bought to house the Diocese. As of last May, over \$1,000 had been contributed. Charles Bookidis headed the list with \$500. District Governor Giovan has appointed a special district-wide committee to conduct the drive. Paul Demos, president of *Hellenic Center* Chapter No. 202, is the chairman.

The newly organized *Victory* Chapter No. 334 gave its first Annual Spring Dance at Carpenter's Hall on May 13, 1945. It climaxed a series of activities that left the other Chapters gasping. This gala affair was piloted by a special committee under the chairmanship of Stephen K. Gladis.

Chicago Chapter No. 46 held a large initiation ceremony and party the afternoon of April 15, 1945. Past and present Supreme Lodge and District Lodge representatives, as well as officers from other Chapters, attended in large numbers, making the event a real Ahepan get-together. A special initiation committee, headed by the "Stalwart forty-sixer" Christ Anton, not only conducted the meeting but also prepared a sumptuous buffet-luncheon of *arni tou galatos*, *yaourt* and wine that made everybody happy and glad for having attended.

Tom Diamond of *North Shore* Chapter No. 94, owner of the Lake Side Restaurant and Cocktail Bar, contributed his entire proceeds of March 16, 1945, to the Red Cross Fund.

Tri-City Chapter No. 120 gave its annual spring banquet at the LeClaire Hotel on April 8, 1945, on the liberation of Greece. The attendance included officials and members not only from city Chapters but also from neighboring states. It was a great success.

All this has been gathered from the *Ahepa Herald* which reaches us regularly. Other Chapters should follow suit and mail us their bulletins regularly.

**CLOTHING YOU DO NOT NEED
WILL SAVE LIVES IN GREECE**

THE AHEPAN



At the last of Columbia Editor Kimor Chapter No. 2 received the degree in his m and Governm has been writi lished this su versity Press i Economics and the Faculty of lumbia Unive holds the degre, Master Jurisprudence. Congratulati our Managing

A Distingu

When this reaches our me Kimon A. Doul left immediately copy to our print sent to Greece study the questi rail, sea and air as legislative co in two or three to the Foreign E and to the State him every succ which in the o opportunity to service both to States."

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Congratulations to Our Managing Editor



Dr. Kimon A. Doukas

At the last commencement exercises of Columbia University our Managing Editor Kimon A. Doukas, of *Delphi* Chapter No. 25, New York, N. Y., received the degree of *Doctor of Philosophy* in his major subject: Public Law and Government. His dissertation he has been writing since 1938 will be published this summer by Columbia University Press in the Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University. Dr. Doukas also holds the degrees of Bachelor of Science, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Jurisprudence.

Congratulations and best wishes to our Managing Editor!

—G. C. V.

A Distinguished Assignment

When this issue of THE AHEPAN reaches our members, Managing Editor Kimon A. Doukas will be overseas. He left immediately after delivering the final copy to our printer on a special mission, sent to Greece by our Government to study the question of transport by road, rail, sea and air. Dr. Doukas will serve as legislative counsel. Upon his return in two or three months, he will report to the Foreign Economic Administration and to the State Department. We wish him every success in his assignment which in the official language "is his opportunity to render a distinguished service both to Greece and to the United States."

A large destroyer costs \$11,000,000

... A small war bond costs \$18.75.

A navy torpedo bomber costs \$130,000; one torpedo \$9,000 . . . Sink the Japs with war bonds!

They Are Back from the Wars



Lt. (jg) John Papajani (left) and
S/Sgt. Costas Carkonie

SEATTLE, WASH.—Last February Seattle Ahepans were given the surprise of their lives when John and Costas, both former Sons and now members of the *Juan de Fuca* Chapter No. 177, walked into their meeting and related some of their war experiences. They had joined the Armed Forces at the same time four years ago, and fate decreed that they would meet in out of the way places and then return to Seattle in the same week.

Both volunteered for the Strategic Balkan Service because they wanted to help free the land of their parents from the Nazi invaders. Their "hush hush" Balkan adventures would fill a book.

"At first we met in Cairo, more than a year ago, and boy what a time we had!" said the sailor. "And the next time, we showed up in the same volunteer unit in the Balkans, training as paratroopers," said the soldier. Carkonie broke an ankle in a "jump" and Papajani injured his by falling down stairs instead of out of the sky.

Papajani started his "short-snorter" immediately after he entered the service. It consists of 33 pieces of currencies from as many countries he visited, all pasted together, and all autographed by "buddies" and friends he made among the natives. Carkonie intends to hold his several billion drachmas, estimated to be worth about a "buck," for a long pull and a bull movement in the drachma market. Both were returned home on account of impaired physical condition.

"The peace, the freedom and the security of 90 per cent of the population of the world is being jeopardized by the remaining 10 per cent who are threatening a breakdown of all international order and law. . . . When an epidemic of physical disease starts to spread, the community approves and joins in a quarantine of the patients in order to protect the health of the community against the spread of the disease."—From a speech by Franklin Delano Roosevelt at Chicago, Oct. 5, 1937.



Lt. Andrew G. Mehas

CINCINNATI, O.—Andrew enlisted in the U. S. Naval Reserve in February, 1943. He received his midshipman training at Notre Dame University, graduating as an ensign and then was transferred to California for further training at the end of which he was commissioned lieutenant (j.g.). He has been with our naval forces in the Mediterranean Theatre of War since the spring of 1944.

Andrew is the son of the late Andrew Mehas of Mehas Brothers, candy manufacturers. In civilian life he was a practicing attorney. He served his *Liberty* Chapter No. 127 as its president in 1942.

Clothing for Greece

CASPER, WYO.—A successful campaign to obtain clothing for the suffering people of Greece has been conducted under the sponsorship of the *Casper* Chapter No. 159. A large amount of apparel in excellent condition was obtained through this drive and some is still to come in from outside communities. "All in all," writes us District Governor Demos, "six thousand pounds of good clothing was shipped from here to the Greek War Relief Association in New York. We are now concentrating our efforts toward the war bond drive and we shall do our best to meet and surpass our quota."

G. Poulos was the chairman of the clothing committee, ably assisted by Mrs. Poulos and J. Demos, J. Benardis, J. Velous, G. Prdaris and G. Kostalakis. Women members of the campaign contributed in various forms to its success.

An "efficiency expert" is a man who knows less about your business than you do, and gets paid more for telling you how to run it than you could possibly make out of it, even if you ran it right, instead of the way he told you to run it. (Picked up at the UNGIO.)

A Charming Couple



Lt. (jg) and Mrs. C. P. Kantianis

SPRINGFIELD, MASS. — Christopher graduated from the School of Architecture of the University of Syracuse in 1937. While practicing in Springfield, he joined the Navy in 1942, served in Greece, the Middle East and in the Caribbean, and finally was assigned to Washington, D. C. He is past vice-president of *Altis* Chapter No. 85. He recently married Kristalia T. Pappas, past president of *Adraste* Chapter No. 52, Daughters of Penelope. Her father, Tom K. Pappas, is past officer of *Miami* Chapter No. 14.

New York Activities

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The District Convention for the *Empire* District No. 6 was held on July 1-2, 1945, at the Arlington Hotel in Binghamton. It was a streamlined conclave "in keeping with the times," as they put it. No social events were scheduled—a strictly business affair.

Upper Manhattan Chapter No. 42 and the *Bronx* Chapter No. 175 held a joint picnic just across the beautiful Washington Bridge on June 3, 1945. Co-chairmen Sarafian and Sarantos had elaborate surprises in store for all who attended. Singing and dancing concluded this gala affair.

Theodore Roosevelt Chapter No. 170 held its annual dinner-dance on May 20, 1945, at the Elks Club in Hempstead, to celebrate its 17th happy anniversary. The famous hospitality of this chapter to its members and their guests was again much in evidence.

The New York *Metropolitan* Chapters have already plans well on the way for their 1945 combined annual ball. Presidents Georgiadis and Cashot of *Delphi* Chapter No. 25 and *Upper Manhattan* Chapter No. 42, respectively, were appointed president and secretary of the committee. They intend to make this affair the best in the series.

CHAPTER SECRETARIES NOTE!

WE CAN'T FOLLOW YOUR ACTIVITIES IF YOU DON'T WRITE TO US. THE AHEPAN IS YOUR MAGAZINE. SEND US ALL YOUR BULLETINS REGULARLY.

Upper Manhattan Chapter No. 42 held a combined Easter festival with the Daughters of *Euryklea* Chapter No. 36 on May 16, 1945. This evening of merriment or "paschalino glenti" included novelties, refreshments and music.

Delphi Chapter No. 25 preceded them with another "paschalino glenti" on May 11, 1945, which will long be remembered for both attendance and good time.

At the meeting of April 18, 1945, of *Kingsboro* Chapter No. 97 a record in attendance was set in initiating two new Daughters Chapters: *Iliou* Chapter No. 135 of Astoria and *Niobe* Chapter No. 134 of Jamaica, sponsored by the *Long Island* Chapter No. 86, whose energetic president is Paul Prodromidis. The touching ceremony was conducted by District Governor Ann Mastoris of Buffalo, assisted by President Martha Angel of *Dimitra* Chapter No. 333 of Brooklyn. Supreme Secretary Scopas was the main speaker of the evening and the District Lodge was represented by District Secretary Dimas.

All these wonderful activities have been gathered from *The Ahepa Messenger* which reaches us regularly. It is a good idea for other Chapters to follow. Please send us your bulletins so that we can report your activities for others to know and emulate.

Parcel Posts to Greece

The Department of State announced on July 5, 1945, the resumption of limited parcel post service to additional liberated countries of Europe.

Parcel post service to Greece was re-established on June 30. Parcels may not exceed eleven pounds in weight, eighteen inches in length or forty-two inches in length and girth combined. Only one parcel may be sent every two weeks by the same sender to the same addressee.

The contents of such parcels are limited to non-perishable items which are not prohibited in the parcel post mails to the country of destination and must also conform to the licensing requirements of the Foreign Economic Administration.

"I pledge you, I pledge myself, to a new deal for the American people."—From the speech of Franklin Delano Roosevelt accepting the Democratic nomination for the Presidency before the Democratic National Convention at Chicago, July 2, 1932.

Our New Supreme Treasurer



Constantine J. Critzas

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On July 1, 1945, the Supreme Lodge having been duly apprised that the physical condition of a valued and respected and beloved colleague, Supreme Treasurer John F. Davis, was such that it did not permit the further exercise of his constitutional duties, by unanimous consent designated and elected to the office Constantine J. Critzas, recently returned from abroad.

Constantine is member of *Westchester* Chapter No. 51 of Yonkers, N. Y., and well known to Ahepans everywhere. Elected by the 1942 Atlanta Convention as Supreme Governor, he was compelled to resign in January, 1944, upon his impending trip to Egypt, Greece and Turkey. He previously served as Supreme Governor (1925-27), president of his Chapter for three terms, and District Governor (1932-33). We are glad that our new Supreme Treasurer Critzas brings to his office loyalty and efficiency. We wish him well.

A Public Installation

KEENE, N. H.—Officers of *General Leonard Wood* Chapter No. 278 were installed at St. George's Hall by District Governor Basil Joannides of District No. 9, which takes Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire. A large attendance included guests from Manchester and Newport, Bellows Falls and Brattleboro, Vt. George J. Bardis was installed as president, taking over from Louis M. Colliva who had served for two years. The meeting was concluded with refreshments which delighted all present.

Rope's End

It was a very hot day and the sergeant had to deal with a very awkward squad. "I'm damned if I know what to do with you lot!" he exclaimed, wiping his brow. "There's some trees over there, sergeant," said one recruit hopefully. "Yes, I know, but I haven't any rope."



Sandbag

Back in George J. I. head of T Editor. W duties of th Sons of Pe office in Se asked to unc agement of

This was knew his str chair well p less enthusia fraternity, h ment with i cess. He h the publicat Wichita, Ka graduated in the face of T glow and its touch of its was that of volume XV. George did n issue was th which among Fifth Ahepa the Mayflowe March 23, 19 linqushed bo tary of the S aging Editor our Navy.

Commission Reserve, Geor era University Naval Officers

From the Editor's Chair to Navigating LSTs



Sandbag piers built out to the jaws of the LSTs. (Official U. S. Coast Guard Photo.)

Back in September, 1941, the name of George J. Leber appeared on the masthead of THE AHEPAN as its Managing Editor. While performing the varied duties of the Executive Secretary of the Sons of Pericles—he had come to that office in September, 1937—George was asked to undertake, in addition, the management of our magazine.

This was a happy choice. George knew his stuff and came to the Editor's chair well prepared. Possessed of boundless enthusiasm for the welfare of our fraternity, he tackled his new assignment with initiative, courage and success. He had been editor-in-chief of the publication of the University of Wichita, Kansas, from which he had graduated in 1937. Almost overnight the face of THE AHEPAN took on a new glow and its pages showed the artistic touch of its new editor. His first issue was that of September-October, 1941, volume XV, No. 2. Unfortunately, George did not stay very long. His last issue was that of March-April, 1942, which among other things covered the Fifth Ahepa National Banquet held at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington on March 23, 1942. In April, 1942, he relinquished both offices: Executive Secretary of the Sons of Pericles and Managing Editor of THE AHEPAN, to join our Navy.

Commissioned as ensign in the Naval Reserve, George was sent to Northwestern University and later attended the Naval Officers' School, graduating as

lieutenant (j.g.). Since August, 1942, he has been in service as executive officer or second in command of ferry crews that take LSTs, or "Landing Ships, Tanks" from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. There the ships are turned over to combat crews that take them to the fighting fronts both in Europe and in the Pacific.

The above picture portrays two such LSTs with their great jaws open in the surf that washes on Leyte Beach, as soldiers strip down and build sand bag



Lieut. (jg) George J. Leber

piers out to the ramps to speed up unloading operations. Some GIs fill the bags on the shore while others form lines to move the bags into place. The LSTs are loaded with supplies and fighting equipment for General MacArthur's liberators. Some of these good ships have seen Lieut. George J. Leber as their first executive officer from the time they left the yards at Pittsburgh and continued on the Ohio River and the lower Mississippi to the Gulf, passing through Wheeling, W. Va., Cincinnati, O., Louisville, Ky., Evansville, Ind., and seven more states: Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. The average trip takes from eight to 15 days, depending on the weather, ice in the river and fog.

George came recently to see us and told us a few stories from his variegated experience, before returning to his command. He promised to come back and perhaps lend a hand in the editing of THE AHEPAN, which he remembers fondly. His family is in St. Louis, Mo. He is member of the Air Capital Chapter No. 187 of Wichita, Kansas. We wish him the best of luck and good hunting on the Pacific.

A New Chapter in Arkansas

HOT SPRINGS, ARK.—April 29, 1945, was a veritable Ahepa day at Hot Springs and an eventful one for the 16th District. That day the dream of two decades, that of organizing a Chapter in Arkansas, was realized by the election and installation ceremonies conducted by Supreme Governor Semos, and attended by District Governor Condos, Lt. Governor Exarky and District Treasurer Economo in the American Legion Hall of Hot Springs. It is the first and only Chapter in the State of Arkansas. There were delegations from New Orleans, Shreveport, Dallas, Texarkana and Houston, swelling the largest gathering of Ahepans ever witnessed by any Chapter except at National Conventions.

George Pakis, a man of trust and respect, acted as chairman of the temporary committee of arrangements with John Orfanos and William Pappas. He was subsequently elected secretary of the Chapter, with William Houston, president, William Pappas, vice-president, and George Gabriel, treasurer. Besides Hot Springs, the Chapter takes in residents of Little Rock, Pine Bluff and Fort Smith, Arkansas. We wish them large membership and great deeds for the good of the Order. Already they promised to become "the world's best known Ahepa chapter." The future is theirs!

A heavy cruiser costs \$40,000,000 . . .
How many war bonds have you bought
in the mighty 7th?

Happy Father



Pfc. Pete J. Kappas

CINCINNATI, O.—Pete joined the Army in May, 1944, and since last December has been seeing action in the European Theatre of War with the Ninth Army until he was wounded. Upon his recovery he was transferred to the Engineers Corps of the First Army. He is member of *Liberty* Chapter No. 127 which he served both as secretary and governor. His charming little daughter, Mary Florence, celebrated her 7th birthday last February.

An Energetic Secretary



George Mushuros

Her godfather, George, is the efficient and hardworking secretary of the Chapter, which he has already served as governor and chairman of various committees. He keeps an active correspondence with all members of his Chapter now serving in the Armed Forces. "You are to be commended for taking enough interest to drop a brother member a line," wrote him Major N. G. Giannestras of the Medical Corps at

Daughter and God-child



Mary Florence Kappas

AAF Regional Hospital, Buckley Field, Denver. "It was the first word I received from the Chapter since I left for the Army which was approximately three years ago. It certainly helps to bring one closer to home." Congratulations, George, and keep up the good work.

Bon Voyage

We have just learned that Lieut. Christ J. Petrow, USNR, of *Omaha* Chapter No. 147, past president of the Junior Order of the Sons of Pericles, was married to Miss Daphne Casulli of Alexandria, Egypt. The happy event took place in Alexandria where Christ has been stationed for the last two years. Mrs. George C. Vournas is his sister, while his brother, George, is lieutenant in the Army, serving somewhere in the Pacific.

Chapter Rejuvenated

CANONSBURG, PA. — Good news comes from *Washington* Chapter No. 156. After having been inactive for some time, it has come back to life with a bang. Having lost a good many members through transfers, those remaining behind—not numbering more than 20—started the ball rolling and in a short time had 14 new members initiated, seven members reinstated and six new applications pending.

In other words they have more than duplicated their old membership. "President Vlahos, vice-President Kosmos and Treasurer Bossom are a fine bunch of men to work with," writes the ambitious Secretary of the Chapter, Louis Sollon. "Our membership drive is pounding full steam ahead." Congratulations!

Generous and Thoughtful



Neocles B. Fotinopoulos

BLUEFIELD, W. VA.—Neocles can boast of having received personal letters from our Commanding Generals in Europe. They are acknowledgments of his intermittent remittances for cigarettes to GIs serving overseas. Local papers have played up the generosity and thoughtfulness of Neocles.

General Patton wrote him: "I received \$50 and have expended it on tobacco and cigarettes for the men of the Third Army, as you wished." General Clark wrote him twice: "I have received \$50 to be used to purchase cigarettes for patients in 7th Army hospitals."

Neocles is member of *Bluefield* Chapter No. 132. He came to Bluefield from Akron, Ohio. He deserves praise and thanks for his philanthropic activities.

A Brigadier General in Bonds

ELMIRA, N. Y.—The energetic Secretary of *Elmira* Chapter No. 111, Jack Knapp, is leading the parade in bond selling with the rank of Brigadier General. He is an ace among his Chapter's members in every activity having to do with public welfare and Ahepa's participation in the war effort. Ahepans like Jack do credit to our people and to our country.

Four Times a President

JERSEY CITY, N. J. — Theodore Antonopoulos has for the fourth consecutive time been unanimously elected to serve as President of *Hudson* Chapter No. 108. It is the first time in the history of the Chapter that its president has served more than one term.

Theodore has shown great leadership. He has doubled the membership of the Chapter and has been a leader in Hudson County activities, contributing generously to both community chest and Red Cross. Both he and his co-workers have provided clothing for the needy and have sold more than \$200,000 in war bonds. "He has been the outstanding president of our Chapter," writes Secretary Kostikas.

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He Sells Bonds—Always

GREENSBORO, N. C.—James Orphanos of Greensboro Chapter No. 257 was recently appointed Ahepa War Service Units Coordinator for the State of North Carolina. About his enthusiasm on behalf of the war effort, our last issue had a letter from Allison James, Executive Manager of the War Finance Committee for the State of North Carolina, who wrote that "Mr. Orphanos has been and is doing an outstanding job in the War Finance Program in North Carolina." James has assured us of his trying "to do all in his power and influence to promote the sale of war bonds for the glory of our country and of our



Coordinator Sam Orphanos to State Chairman Allison James, with late L. D. Kelles and L. Nevelle looking on approvingly.

Order." Though he has many equals, he has none to surpass him in energy and enthusiasm. He is a real dynamo. Congratulations and may others everywhere follow in his footsteps!

One Army and Four Bond Volunteers



Cpl. Pete Patterson

BOSSIER CITY, LA. — Pete volunteered in 1942, joining the Army Signal Corps. He received his basic training in Miami and has served in Palm Beach, Florida and Macon, Georgia. He is now stationed at George Field, Illinois.

His father, Harry Patterson, is secretary of *Shareport* Chapter No. 8. Be-

sides the photograph of his son Pete, Harry is proudly displaying a certificate of recognition from the United States Treasury for the fine Christmas gift his four children made to Uncle Sam. Penelope, age 11; Harry, Jr., age 8; James, 7; and Niki, 1, bought a war bond and made it payable to the United States. We salute five fine children and two proud parents.

They Work for an Ahepa Home

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—It is with pride and gratification that we hear from time to time that our Ahepa Chapters are working hard for the acquisition of a Home of their own. It is not enough that our national headquarters finally is housed in its own building in our Nation's Capital (see p. —). Each Chapter must do likewise. And for the Milwaukee Ahepans the time does not seem to be far off.

As we read in their *Ahepa News*, Joseph Papador, chairman of the building funds for the Ahepa family Home, committee, reports that they "have made good progress on the drive to collect. When finally acquired it will serve their needs and "will be dedicated to our fighting boys to whom we owe so much." They do not ask for donations. They only ask their members to purchase first mortgage interest bearing bonds. As they put it: "Let us not fail our boys. They have given everything for us so that we might be safe. Let us

not fail our beloved Ahepa. Ahepa is our hope and our inspiration. Do your part today!" May their hopes and plans materialize soon.

The Unconquerable Hope

Another Athens shall arise,
And to remoter time
Bequeath, like sunset to the skies,
The splendour of its prime;
And leave, if nought so bright may live,
All earth can take or Heaven can give.

Saturn and Love their long repose
Shall burst, more bright and good
Than all who fell, than One who rose,
Than many unsubdued:
Not gold, not blood, their altar dowers,
But votive tears and symbol flowers.

Oh, cease! must hate and death return?
Cease! must men kill and die?
Cease! drain not to its dregs the urn
Of bitter prophecy.
The world is weary of the past,
Oh, might it die or rest at last!

—From "Hellas," by Percy Bysshe Shelley (1822).

Their Goal in Bond Sales: A Quarter of a Million

MUSKEGON, MICH. — Members of the Greater Muskegon Chapter No. 313 have sold \$455,175 in war bonds since the start of the war. Their quota for the current fiscal year is \$247,000. They expect to reach and pass this quota, as they have done in the past.

During the first two days of the Sixth War Loan Drive, Brother Peter J. Jerelos, Chairman of the Muskegon Heights Retailers War Savings Committee, sold \$11,600 worth of bonds. He has been reelected president of the Chapter, with William Danigelis as vice-president, Steve Caris as secretary and Angelo Ladas as treasurer. Thomas Shoemaker, a member of the Chapter's board of trustees, heads the bond committee with Peter J. Jerelos and Wm. F. Chonis as the other two members.

On Behalf of the Red Cross

HAMMOND, IND.—To help swell donations during the recent American Red Cross drive, Louis Politis, member and past-president of *Hammond* Chapter No. 123, proprietor of LaSalle restaurant, donated all receipts realized during a designated day to the Red Cross. He also invited all Red Cross volunteers to dine in his restaurant free of charge. It is by these noble deeds that we Ahepans are known throughout the breadth and length of our great land. Louis is not alone.

A Dynamo in Philanthropy



John (Brown) Argeris and Family

WORLAND, WYO.—It appears there is nothing that John cannot do when it comes to selling bonds. He is there conquering and with his entire family working day and night to amass a large fortune for Uncle Sam. He is a one-man committee when it comes to campaigning for war bonds. To help Washakie County and his Chapter attain their quotas, he gives free tickets to boxing matches he promotes, and free T-bone steaks he serves. His motto is, "Dig down in your pockets and help Uncle Sam."

He likewise promotes drives for the Greek War Relief and asks his fellow-citizens to help "the war-torn Greek victims" with clothing and donations.

Born in Desphina, Parnasidos, John is now a well-established citizen of Wyoming. Known for the last 30 years as "K.O. John Brown" from Chicago to the West Coast, he has legally recovered his old family name. He is member of *Sheridan* Chapter No. 274.

A New Chapter in Illinois

ARGO-SUMMITT, ILL.—Last February a few Americans of Greek origin got together and decided to organize a new Ahepa Chapter in their city. They found District Governor Giovan of District No. 13 favorable to the idea and thus a new Chapter—the *Argo* No. 357—was born.

Two initiations followed in quick succession, one on March 4th and the other on March 18th, when officers were elected and installed. Louis Gleatis is the president, Jim Gorlis the vice-president, Nicholas Svarkounis the secretary, and Gus Gorlis the treasurer.

Need red points? Save waste fat. It's worth red points when turned in to your butcher.

One of the "Maulers"



Cpl. Leo J. Georgiou

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Leo now wears the coveted Presidential Unit Citation—a blue, gold-framed ribbon—over his right chest. It was recently awarded his unit, the crack 392nd Fighter Group known as "The Maulers" and commanded by Col. Joseph ("Uncle Joe") Laughlin of Nebraska, "for extreme heroism in action against the enemy" when, despite intense anti-aircraft fire from ships and coastal batteries in Brest harbor, they sank a cruiser, damaged another and left 12 merchant vessels aflame.

Cpl. Georgiou landed on the beaches of Normandy in July, 1944, and served with this P-47 Thunderbolt group during some of the heaviest fighting of the war at Caen, France. He served as Dispatcher in the Transportation Section of a squadron in "The Maulers" and is now stationed at an advanced base in Germany. He wears three battle Participation Stars for action in England, France and Germany. He is past secretary of *Elmira* Chapter No. 111.

Buy Bonds and Eat Well

WORCESTER, MASS.—Putnam and Thurston's, the well-known restaurant of Supreme Vice President Charles Davis Kotsilibas, organized an all out campaign in the Seventh War Loan Drive with free meals. A business man's lunch went to a purchaser of a \$100 bond and a chicken or lobster dinner to a purchaser of a \$500 bond.

At the same time, the Worcester County Restaurant Association, of which Charles Davis is President, appealed to patrons to become patriotic in the choice of food and cease insisting on steaks and beef. "If people were fair," he was quoted by the local press, "and were satisfied with meat once or twice a week, there would be sufficient meat to go around." We agree, and urge the public to become accustomed to fish and fowl.

Active in Philanthropy



M. Jameson (center) and L. Christopoulos presenting Mrs. D. Hay of Red Cross with a gift of \$17,905.

DETROIT, MICH.—The activities of *Alpha* Chapter No. 40 are not only communal—they are state-wide and they bring results.

When the Greek War Relief Association was organized Charles Diamond, past president and now secretary of the Chapter, was appointed State Director for Michigan. He was succeeded by Marcus Jameson who represented the Chapter at Greek War Relief meetings, War Chest and Red Cross drives, and all bond campaigns. In the latter, the Chapter's Bond Committee sold more than \$2,000,000. The Fifth Bond Drive was managed by Brother Nicholson, past president, and James Jameson, coordinator and past president. The 7th Drive was managed by Louis Christopoulos, chairman of Detroit Greek War Relief, assisted by Anthony Ellison. President Merrick is the present Ahepa coordinator.

The Red Cross and the War Chest have presented the Chapter with prizes for leading all other nationalities in their drives, directed from the *Ahepa Temple*, which not only serves as the Chapter's home but also is used free of charge by the Greek War Relief, the Ahepa Auxiliaries, and other organizations. At present there is a campaign to raise funds to pay the mortgage in full and enlarge the building for further activities.

District Governors

As of this writing, the following have been elected to serve as District Governors for the year 1945-46:

District No. 1: George Cotsakis of *Atlanta* Chapter No. 1, Atlanta, Ga.

District No. 3: Nicholas Brous of *Worthington* Chapter No. 30, Baltimore, Md.

District No. 5: Steve Kargakos of *Eureka* Chapter No. 52, Newark, N. J.

District No. 6: Spiro Livadas of *Flower City* Chapter No. 67, Rochester, N. Y.

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CINCINNATI
Ulysses Chapter in September weeks of has the Italian France. He two months i to the front tional surren Theodore.

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District No. *Pullman* Cl Ill.

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AHEPA AUXILIARIES

SONS OF PERICLES



Junior Order of Ahepa

One in the Army, the Other in the Navy



Pfc. John A. Kappas

CINCINNATI, O.—John, member of *Ulysses* Chapter No. 36, joined the Army in September, 1944, and after his 17 weeks of basic training was shipped to the Italian front, later transferred to France. He was wounded and spent two months in the hospital, again going to the front until Germany's unconditional surrender.

Theodore, also member of the same



Theodore J. Kappas

Chapter, joined the Navy in 1942, and is now somewhere in the Pacific, helping with the war against the Japanese. "Both are good boys," writes George Mushoros, secretary of *Liberty* Chapter No. 127, "and are doing their duty to Uncle Sam well."

A Troop Carrier Pilot



Lieut. Harry M. Hellas

AKRON, O.—Harry joined the Air Corps back in 1941 and has been overseas for over two years and a half as a troop carrier command pilot. He was wounded while on a mission over Germany just before unconditional surrender, and was hospitalized in Belgium.

Harry has seen action over Sicily, Normandy, France and Holland. He has received several citations, the air medal and two oak leaf clusters. His father, Nick Hellas, is member of *Good Friendship* Chapter No. 63.

District No. 7: N. D. Farmassony of *Bridgeport* Chapter No. 62, Bridgeport, Conn.

District No. 8: Fred A. Kryos of *Samuel Gridley Howe* Chapter No. 33, Brookline-Cambridge, Mass.

District No. 9: Basil Joannides of *Manchester* Chapter No. 44, Manchester, N. H.

District No. 10: Paul Koken of *Ann Arbor* Chapter No. 195, Ann Arbor, Mich.

District No. 11: Constantine Gatsos of *Cleveland* Chapter No. 36, Cleveland, O.

District No. 13: Nicholas C. Giovan of *Pullman* Chapter No. 205, Chicago, Ill.

District No. 14: George A. Xanthes of *Pericles* Chapter No. 66, Minneapolis,

Minn.

District No. 15: George J. Petros of *Omaha* Chapter No. 147, Omaha, Nebr.

District No. 16: Charles D. Exarky of *Alexander the Great* Chapter No. 29, Houston, Texas.

District No. 17: Combined with District No. 19.

District No. 20: Victor Adams of *Hollywood* Chapter No. 318, Hollywood, Calif.

District No. 22: Spiro J. Kalivas of *Olympic* Chapter No. 178, Tacoma, Wash.

District No. 23: Andrew Vlassie of *Polihos Aster* Chapter No. CJ-8, Winnipeg, Canada.

Districts Nos. 2, 4, 12, 18, 19, 21, and 24, have not reported as yet the re-

sults of their elections being held during the month of July.

Initiation With Buffet

STOCKTON, CALIF.—The 330th meeting of *Stockton* Chapter No. 212 last April was devoted to the initiation of 14 new members, with District Governor George J. Christo of San Francisco presiding, and District Lieutenant Governor William Panagos of Tracy, Calif., assisting. It was an impressive ceremony followed by an "elaborate buffet," as Secretary Bobotas put it, with the Daughters of Penelope *Sparta* Chapter No. 18 joining in the fray.

ΥΠΕΡ ΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣ

... τοῖς καίνοις ρήμασι πεθόμενοι.



Sgt. Constar Diasourakis

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Constan was killed in an Army aircraft accident on May 15, 1945, when the B-25, of which he was a radio-gunner, crashed near Las Vegas, New Mexico, killing all in the plane instantly. He had joined the Air Corps about two years ago and was in the stage of his last training before going overseas when the accident occurred.

Constan was a popular member of *Calhoun* Chapter No. 74, Sons of Pericles. After graduating from the local vocational school, he worked in the Navy Yard as apprentice pipefitter, before joining the air force. An impressive military funeral was held in the St. Trinity Greek Orthodox Church with Father Petropoulos of Columbia, S. C., officiating. Hundreds of friends and relatives attended, with beautiful floral offerings filling his last resting place to capacity.

Constan is survived by his parents, one brother and four sisters. He gave his life for the glory of his country. May his soul rest in peace!

DO NOT FAIL TO MAIL "THE AHEPAN" A COPY OF YOUR BI-WEEKLY OR MONTHLY BULLETIN. KEEP US POSTED ON YOUR ACTIVITIES. BUT BUY A BOND FIRST!

Active Socially

LOWELL, MASS.—Seven members from *Acropolis* Chapter No. 14 have recently been inducted into service. They were Nicholas Kaklamanos, Nicholas Kacavas, Nicholas Bubanas, Nicho-

las Monoxelos, Xenophon Sperounis (vice-president), James Tatseos and Theodore Rigopoulos. The remaining officers and members, proud of their friends who went forth to serve their country,



Officers and Advisers of Sons

are going ahead with plans. In the above picture are shown (left to right), front row: Secretary Antonopoulos, Treasurer Georges, President Chachus and Vice-President Sintros; standing behind them: Adviser Mavrogianis, Master of Ceremonies Kyriacopoulos, High Priest Davilis and Adviser Theodorow.

The Sons have sponsored a baseball team with a full schedule ahead, and are planning a weenie roast and dances in conjunction with the newly organized Chapter No. 71 of the Maids of Athens. On May 27, 1945, they attended church services in body, together with the Ahepans, Daughters and Maids, and as is the custom were given the honor of placing wreaths at Michalopoulos and Eliopoulos Square, with President Chachus officiating. They also participated in the District Convention at Brockton.

Fifty Missions to His Credit



Lt. George Sfarnas, AC

CINCINNATI, O.—George is one of our flying aces, having seen action in the European Theatre of War where he completed fifty missions. Once he bailed out over Switzerland. He is now back, stationed at the Wright-Paterson field.

An American Evzone



Pvt. Theodore Kessis

CINCINNATI, O.—Theodore enlisted in our Armed Forces in September, 1944. After his basic training, he went to Europe with the 397th Infantry Regiment. He has seen plenty of action before the final collapse of the Nazis.

New But Active

LYNN, MASS.—The initiation and exercises for the newly organized *Alcestis* Chapter No. 127 were held last January, with Peter Karagianes, District Advisor of the Maids of Athens, as guest speaker. The ceremony was followed by a buffet supper and a variety of entertainment.

In collaboration with the Maids' *Elpis* Chapter No. 11, the Daughters also held a Red Cross dance last March which "was a success both socially and financially," President Lymberopoulos writes us. They are now making plans to issue a monthly bulletin for our boys and girls in the Armed Forces to keep them posted on doings of their community.

Mastiha

A word the Greeks have denoting an unregimented social gathering where a guest may help himself to a drink or a snack at any moment he has the desire, or in lieu thereof, pitch hay, whitewash the fence, play horseshoes, milk the goats or the cows, collect the eggs, feed the pigs, shear the sheep, play bridge or gin rummy, or just relax in a chair, on the lawn, or on the fence and take his time about it. V.

A "professor" is a man whose job it is to tell students how to solve the problems of life which he himself has tried to avoid by becoming a professor. (Picked up at the UNCIO.)

DAUGHTERS OF PENELOPE



Ahepa Senior Ladies Auxiliary

Clothing Will Save Lives in Greece



Mending and sorting of Bundles for Greece by Mesdames John Alex, Kalliope Poulos and George Cotsakis. Atlanta gave over 60,000 items of wearing apparel and shoes.

ATLANTA, GA.—The last clothing drive on behalf of the Greek War Relief Association, Inc., will long remain in the memories of those who participated in the drive or donated clothes and shoes for the destitute people of Greece. More than 60,000 items of wearing apparel were collected and shipped to New York. The value was estimated conservatively at more than \$50,000.

This Bundles for Greece campaign was successful for various reasons. Advance publicity over the radio and in all newspapers prepared the ground for the drive. Street car posters and department store windows carried appropriate announcements and suggestions. Atlanta's 25 fire stations and the schools of both city and county were used as collection depots. U. S. Army and fire stations loaned their trucks and Boy Scouts helped as messengers. All the members of *Mendeos* Chapter No. 53, ably and enthusiastically assisted by the Ladies' Philoptohos and other societies of Atlanta, helped with the sorting and

packing.

A million thanks and congratulations are due to all who participated in this drive and especially to Helene Cotsakis, chairman, wife of District Governor of Mother Lodge George Cotsakis; Mrs. John Alex, Mrs. Kalliope Poulos, Mrs. Panos Constantinidis, Mrs. Fofa Patterson and Mrs. E. Verghiotis, members of the committee.

A May Festival

MANCHESTER, N. H. — Approximately 300 persons, including guests from various parts of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, attended the annual May festival sponsored by *Ilios* Chapter No. 51 last June. Included were many servicemen as guests. The main attraction of the evening was the ballet "Les Sylphides," performed by members of the Patty Allen studio. The program also included selections by Aspasia Mitchell, soloist, Lucienne Bourgeois, pianist, and duets by Nicholas Zekopoulos, violinist and Phyllis Klady, accom-

She Proudly Serves



Lt. Praxythea Coroncos, WAC

BALTIMORE, MD. — Praxythea was the first American girl of Greek descent to join the original WAAC from Baltimore back in 1943. After completing her basic four weeks at OCS, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, she was commissioned second lieutenant, assigned to company and recruiting duties and finally went to Signal Corps in Arlington, Virginia, where she earned the rating of first lieutenant.

Praxythea is member of *Alcmene* Chapter No. 27. Her brother is a Son, while her father is charter member of *Worthington* Chapter No. 30. Her uncle, Arthur Stergio, is also member of the latter Chapter. We hear that she has been doing a good job in this war and both her family and friends are proud of her.

panist, specialty dances interpreted by Evelyn Howard, and the "Maypole Dance" performed by the Maids of *Dawn* Chapter No. 86.

The evening was concluded with refreshments featuring Greek pastries and served from a table attractively decorated with bowls of lady slippers set on a lace cloth.

It is clear that when Daughters and Maids get together they perform miracles, pleasing themselves and making happy many others.

MAIDS OF ATHENS



Ahepa Junior Ladies Auxiliary

District May Queen



Miss Katina Dotska

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—At a dance well attended on May 25, 1945, Katina was, amidst great applause, selected May Queen of District No. 4, for personality, dress, posture, etc. She is member of E.P.F. Chapter No. 65, and resides in Coatesville, Pa., with her father, hailing from Roumeli, and her mother from Cephalonia. The selection was made from among a large number of contestants by a committee of ten. They chose well. Congratulations!

A Double Celebration

CANTON, O.—We read in the "Vimcan," edited by the *Victory* Chapter No. 76, that the Canton's Maids honored their mothers by giving a dinner party on May 13 in the Ahepa Hall, with 25 mothers attending. The table decoration followed a floral theme and favors were pink, blue and white nosegays of handkerchiefs. The dinner was interspersed with musical selections rendered by Marie Jacksieh, violinist, Emma Kantor and Persephone Biris, pianists, the Lambrou twins (Betty and Bessie) and Sophie Tarzan, vocalist. Steve Katsaris re-enacted the part of the old Prospector that he portrayed in the "Timken Revue."

This custom of holding a festival in honor of mother is very old. It dates back to the time of ancient Greeks, who worshipped Cybele, mother of Gods, and honored her with rites in the woods and caves. The observance of Mother's Day in the United States dates from May, 1907. It began under the inspiration of Miss Anna Jarvis of Philadelphia, who thought at least once a year sons

and daughters should pay tribute to their mothers.

The evening was brought to a close with the cutting of the Anniversary Cake, as it was on May 11, 1941, that the Canton Chapter was organized. Responsible for the success of this affair were: Sarah Kanelos, Esther Tzortzakis, Helen Argea, Eva Kariotakis, Ann Michalos, Carolyn Foradas and Persephone Biris.

Mother's Day

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The newly organized *Dawn* Chapter No. 86 gave a tea on Mother's Day at the Hellenic House which was a great success. President Sophia Sofronas had charge of the general arrangements, while Joan Menelas was chairman of entertainment and refreshments and Evangeline Hrepastos was in charge of invitations.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—*Pan-Athenian* Chapter No. 68 gave a Mother's Day party at the Hellenic Community Center. President Katherine Carabatsos paid a tribute to all mothers, after which refreshments were served and prizes won by two of the honor guests: Mrs. A. Tsiropoulou and Mrs. M. Jackis. "It was a great success," Irene Jackis, news editor, wrote us, "and everybody enjoyed the party." It was organized by Julia Creticos, Anna Demos, Irene Jackis, Katina Korontzes and Nicky Gazes.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—*Muses* Chapter No. 22 with their mothers attended Mother's Day services at the St. Sophia Greek Orthodox Church. Following the sermon representatives of various organizations spoke briefly on Mother's Day and its significance. Worthy Maid Angela Louisakes represented the chapter.

After services, the Maids and their mothers held their traditional Mother's Day luncheon at the Athens Restaurant. Loyal Maid Demetria Panagos thanked the mothers present, and Executive Secretary Lalos of the Order of Ahepa was the guest speaker. "We all had a wonderful time," writes Secretary Ann Costakis.

From District Convention

BROCKTON, MASS. — The Maids District Convention of *Bay State* District No. 8 was held on June 17-18. Of the seven chapters six were represented as follows: *Lord Byron* No. 70, Worcester; *A. E. A.* No. 63, Boston; *Alkestis* No. 66, Salem-Peabody; *Y. K. K.* No. 84,

Cambridge; *Elpis* No. 11, Lynn; and *Lowell* No. 71 (newly organized).

All the delegates reported an excellent record of work done in connection with the war effort, their chapters having participated with enthusiasm in Red Cross, Bond and Community Chest drives, and having sponsored special affairs for the boys in the armed forces. The Boston and Worcester Chapters reported the publication of regular monthly bulletins going out to the boys in service with excellent results.

The convention was addressed by Executive Secretary Arthur H. Lalos of the Order of Ahepa, who gave them a bird's eye view of all Auxiliaries activities throughout the country. Elections were held with Urania Karagianis of Boston elected to serve as District Governess; Rita Andreopoulos of Worcester as Lt. Governess; and Katherine Boudouris of Cambridge as Secretary-Treasurer.

A Bi-Weekly for the Boys

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Maids of *Thermopylae* Chapter No. 77 are reporting a string of activities. Their dream of issuing a bi-weekly bulletin has finally become a reality. Through it they hope to keep in touch with the boys in service. They already have issued the first number, inviting the boys to give it a name, with the winner receiving as prize a unique box packed with miscellaneous articles.

On the staff of the bulletin are: Anna Mae Brethes, editor; Kath. Nichols, business manager; Georgette Xepapas, art editor; Vanessa Melonas, typist and printer; and Helen Kanellos, Violet Brethes, Joan Nichols, Annette Sialos, Nini Brethes and Louise Nichols, reporters. Quite a staff, we would say, no?

Besides helping with the Red Cross and the Bond drives, the girls are planning to hold a bazaar from August 26 to 28. "All net proceeds," writes us Secretary Helen Kanellos, "are to be given for the use of the building of our new church." Good girls!

U. S. Consul at Patras

It was announced by the Department of State that as of June 16, 1945, Donald C. Bergus of South Bend, Indiana, heretofore serving as American Vice Consul of Embassy at Athens, Greece, has been assigned American Vice Consul at Patras, Greece.

CLOTHING YOU DO NOT NEED WILL SAVE LIVES IN GREECE

On May President White House is known Soon after the country visit to the On May displayed the United the Supren whom he month." H country, pu have shock Konomos spared the As all member of time as Sup His Ahepa the tenth, w of the ranks

The latest prestige were obvious "sel us all. Only distinct and financial affli The other wa The first s he had no kr Indian Burea Commissione Affairs; that property is tribes, never Indians. As ond, I will let own story. It thos and heat stick!

The Pres Advi

"Harry S. Mike would in gin, "is the el I have in M came to know since I took ar in state-wide fairs. (Mike Assistant Dist ney in the pol Kansas City Jo months.—Ed.) time that Har man ran for of

"MIKE'S" BAG IS FULL OF TRICKS

The whole world is afire. Millions of people have lost their lives in an unprecedented holocaust. Many more are without food, shelter or work. This is our unique chance as an organization to serve. Yet, some people are resorting to every trick in order to capture the good ship AHEPA against the wishes of the overwhelming majority. What follows would be amusing but for the times we are passing through.

On May 21st, the name of Michael D. Konomos, "Supreme President" of the Ahepa, appeared on the list of callers at the White House. It was Missouri Day and the visit was one which is known as P. R. (Pay Respects) to the Chief Executive. Soon after apparently an organized campaign was let loose in the country, its intent being to attach significance to a P. R. visit to the President.

On May 28th, New York's Greek Daily *Atlantis* prominently displayed a picture with a caption reading: "The President of the United States, His Excellency Harry S. Truman, greets the Supreme President of the Ahepa, Mr. M. D. Konomos, whom he received at the White House the 21st day of the month." Hundreds of clippings have since been deluging the country, purportedly coming from Ahepa Headquarters. They have shocked Ahepans everywhere at the perpetrated fraud. Konomos and the string-pullers behind him have not even spared the White House.

As all Ahepans know, Michael D. Konomos is no longer a member of the Order of Ahepa. He was; he also served at one time as Supreme Governor, and last year as District Governor. His Ahepa membership came to an inglorious end last January the tenth, when an Ahepa Court duly constituted ruled him out of the ranks by unanimous vote.

The Indian Affair

The latest Konomos act would be amusing if White House prestige were not involved. For Mike and his capers in this obvious "self-build-up" have by now become quite familiar to us all. Only last summer he breezed into Washington with two distinct and equally juicy stories. One involved a pretended financial affluence accruing from an "Indian inheritance case." The other was his "close personal friendship" with Mr. Truman.

The first story was exploded by a few minor slip-ups. Either he had no knowledge or perhaps he forgot that there is a U. S. Indian Bureau and a U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs; that all Indian property is held by the tribes, never by individual Indians. As for the second, I will let Mike tell his own story. It's rich in pathos and heavy with slapstick!

The Presidential Adviser

"Harry S. Truman," Mike would invariably begin, "is the closest friend I have in Missouri. I came to know him ever since I took an active part in state-wide political affairs. (Mike served as Assistant District Attorney in the police court of Kaasas City for about six months.—Ed.) "The first time that Harry S. Truman ran for office," Mike

would continue, "I wrote his speech. Harry, you know, is a grand fellow, but not much of a speaker. He once heard me deliver an oration and came up to me and said: 'Mike, you are a great speaker. I want you to help me.' So I did." Then Mike would inject a cryptic remark, "Of course, Roosevelt and Truman will be elected. And if anything happens to Roosevelt, and Truman gets in. . . ." His voice would trail off while his face would glow with relish! Mike's yarns served to kill time. Everybody knew the man; those who didn't would invariably catch on. It was fun.

The 1944 Conference

During the last Conference as to whether or not the Supreme Counsellor's ruling should be reaffirmed (that of 1943 having affirmed it), Mike delivered a memorized and mirror-practiced speech. He wanted to assure all and sundry that he was not interested in any office. He was against the circulation of the booklet "The Order of Ahepa Under Dictatorship." But he was for elections. When the time to vote came, the man stood up. "Mr. Chairman," said he, "if the Supreme Counsellor's ruling is reaffirmed there will be no elections. This vote is equal to an election. I demand a secret ballot." The Chairman granted his demand. A secret ballot was had. The ballots were cast and, of course, counted. For the second time the Supreme Counsellor's ruling was affirmed.

After the Conference adjourned, however, and its officers, the official reporter, and the Supreme Lodge retired to their bedrooms, Mike and the V. I. Chebithes coterie, nine in all, forgetting their solemn commitments during the debate, held "elections." Among themselves they named Konomos as "Supreme President," added in short order other names and titles, and by early morning staged a "Supreme Lodge" triumphant entry into the National Headquarters.

The then Executive Secretary, the late Dr. C. B. Johannides, was astonished to see seven men enter the Headquarters at 9:00 A.M. He had left the Conference after its adjournment. He knew that no change in the Supreme Lodge elected by the Atlanta Convention for the duration had been made. Yet there they were, seven of them, shepherded by their patron and factotum, V. I. Chebithes, and claiming to be the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa!

Mike and his pals lost no time taking pictures as the "Supreme Lodge" of the Order of Ahepa, which the same Greek Daily *Atlantis*—that great spokesman of reaction and friend of fascism—hastened to publicize! They likewise lost no time appearing on the following



Mute reminders of Nazi terrorism. These crosses mark the graves of 50 Greeks murdered by the Nazis near Thebes for wanting to be free.

Sunday at St. Constantine's Church, the so-called "Church of Thomas Daniels," the same Daniels who had also figured as a caller on the White House list together with the Archbishop on May 21, 1945. And the good Father is in the very center of the group that now plots and counterplots against the welfare of our Order. He has ample reasons of his own!

An Enterprising Priest

To begin with, the St. Sophia Church, whose congregation is 90 per cent Ahepan, has by its by-laws prohibited the Rev. Daniels from ever setting foot inside the church under any circumstances. Equity Suit No. 66509 in the District Court, which was instituted by a Church Committee composed of Ahepans, of which Supreme President Vournas was both member and counsel, has appended exhibits which record Daniels' unsavory past—a certified copy of the New Haven, Connecticut, Superior Court wherein the Reverend is named correspondent in a divorce action; photostats of another divorce action in Philadelphia; a police court record in Washington for disorderly conduct.

Though Rev. Daniels' education is no better than that of the world-famed last Rasputin, he is shrewd and cunning. He realizes that his parishioners can only forget about him and his past if their attention is diverted elsewhere. Hence, he keeps busy celebrating doxologies, litanies, and every rite imaginable for kings and princes, and sending cablegrams and resolutions full of obeisance, devotion and loyalty to His Majesty George II, King of the Hellenes. Practically everybody "eats it up" or is blackmailed into it for the simple reason that doxologies and litanies for the Majesties of Greece as well as of Yugoslavia cannot always be ignored with impunity by the representatives of these two countries. Failure to attend a celebration for a king may be interpreted as an act of disloyalty. It is not then to be wondered at that both Greeks and Yugoslavs, as the case may be, play into Daniels' hands, by becoming "attractions" for the Daniels celebrations which serve an added purpose—revenue producing. This practice has been extended since the war to include American Victories and the President of the United States.

One of a Kind

There is no end to what the Reverend can do within his own bailiwick. He is the law and the prophets rolled into one. Thrice the Board of Trustees has by strong-arm methods been "purged" of people who objected to reducing a Temple of God to a slightly higher level than a circus arena. Old Church parishioners have withdrawn in despair and disgust. And it is of record that His Excellency, D. Sicilianos, Minister of Greece to Washington from 1935 to 1939, who a number of times attended his services and doxologies, did not let the Daniels' wool be pulled over his eyes. In a letter to His Grace, Archbishop Athenagoras, he termed Daniels as the blackest spot on the face of Orthodoxy.

It is sad but true that Konomos and Daniels have many things in common. One might say that they form one coin with two faces, though the Reverend is in better position than Mike. For he can well afford his doubletalk. Salvation peddling never gets old and the peddlers are seldom hungry. He has a

good salary and large collections, especially from victims forced to attend his many doxologies.

Collections to Get Him Home

Poor Mike, however, has often been caught in the net of his own bluffs. I have just explained the big fee that he ostensibly obtained from the Indians. But there is more to come. After his "election," the play called for appeals to "unity, collaboration and brotherly love." Mike was to play the "hero" by sacrificing his "election" if "the other side" would be "reasonable." Persons of standing were approached and implored to intervene. Telegrams were to be sent to National Headquarters from all directions urging "unity and peace."

To further their campaign, Mike and his gang proceeded to New York. They gathered in the rooms of a well-known Ahepan at the St. Moritz Hotel. Mike dutifully recited his lines to the satisfaction of his script writers but of those present no one would bite. The end was drawing perilously near. Mike was getting desperate. Neither friend nor foe would volunteer to contact the Supreme President for the avowed rapprochement!

Unlike other practitioners of the art, and Dr. Goebbels comes readily to mind, who are in the habit of accepting their own propaganda effusions as facts, Mike yelled out, according to reports, something like this: "Hey, if there be no peace,"—implying that his expenses in that event would have to be paid by Ahepa's treasury—"how will I get home?" The Indians and the thousands of dollars in fees collected by Mike were unceremoniously interred by reality. A collection was commenced for Mike, and the offerings were enough to get him home. It was a close shave.

Chicanery and Sophistry

One more reference and I shall write finis to my story. In addition to flooding the market with *Atlantis* clippings, ostensibly coming from our National Headquarters, V. I. Chebithes and George Papanicolas, attorneys in the interpleader case of this so-called "Supreme President" against the Order of Ahepa, have resorted to every chicanery

imaginable to prolong Mike's tenuous claims.

At this writing, they have advanced a novel excuse for not supplying certain papers to the Order's attorneys—such as copies of the minutes of their spurious election meeting, etc.—namely, that they are unable to get in touch with their client "because he is somewhere in the west with President Truman!"

Meanwhile, our dear Michael D. Konomos, self-styled "Supreme President," is having a field day. It is true that he has no chapters, no districts, no headquarters, no magazine, no Ahepa funds to carry on more effectively his sinister work. But until the pending application for injunction against him is heard and granted by the court, his capers as well as those of Chebithes and Daniels will have to be treated as amusing stories from dreamland, no matter how tragic in their implications.

One may in justice ask, "Are present times conducive to such antics when our people everywhere are anxiously scanning the casualty lists and the White House constitutes not only the highest national symbol but also the cornerstone in the nation's greatest emergency program?" Konomos and his pals are that kind of people. It takes all sorts of people to make this world!

A. P.



The little girl looks to us for relief. We cannot fail the children of Greece.



The Path Athena P



Stephen

The author of each chapter was in verse.

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Literature and the Arts



BOOK REVIEWS

***The Path of the Great.* By Stephen Gargilis. (Boston: Athena Publishers, 1945. Pp. 480. \$2.75.)**



Stephen Gargilis

Of very special interest to all Greeks in these tragic years and to all lovers of the Greece of old days and of today is Stephen Gargilis' novel, *The Path of the Great*. It is based on a Cretan poem written by Vitzentzos Korneros in the middle of the sixteenth century. As the author points out, this poem maintained a long popularity in Greece, where it has been known not only in its written form but also through the recitation of traveling singers.

The work is not a translation, but a complete reshaping of the material in a modern literary medium.

The author gives brief snatches from the poem at the head of each chapter and thus keeps us reminded that the original work was in verse—a kind of romantic epic.

The subject is the story of Erotokritos, a hero of ancient Greece—in the period of the Athenian kingdom. We follow the hero from his rather lowly position and see him rise in heroic endeavors and success. Eventually he wins the love of Arety, the princess, and is banished for his effrontery. In a time when Athens is in dire straits, attacked by overwhelming forces of a ruthless world conqueror, the hero appears and by his leadership and daring—heroic and marvelous—he saves his country. At the end he receives the princess in marriage and succeeds to national leadership.

Stated thus summarily and baldly, the plot might be that of an ordinary fairy tale. But the poem—and the novel also—is much more. The principal interest in the work is in the development of the material. There are detailed and often beautiful descriptions of the love making of the hero and the princess. Mysterious figures, realistic and allegorical, move about. There are good battle scenes filled with suspense and with epic intensity. Particularly important for the author as well as for his reader is the sense of national crises and the role of savior played by Erotokritos.

The novel was obviously written with great enthusiasm and has been continually related to the dire condition of Greece in the days when it was being composed. It has a certain messianic quality, for there is always the hope and faith that, like King Arthur, the hero will return at the supreme national crisis to succor his people.

It is an interesting experiment which the author has carried out. He has reworked an epic poem so as to fit into the manner and style of a novel. This has, of course, resulted in some inconsistencies of manner and material. The marvelous actions of a national epic hero are difficult to place in the low-pitched conversational tone of the modern novel. Sometimes the author goes so far as to attempt a scientific, or at least rationalistic, explanation of some marvelous action, and thus breaks the marvelous illusion. But these lapses are few and not very

disturbing.

The allegorical part of the work was obviously difficult to handle within the modern form, and some of these characters appear lifeless. Such, however, seems to be one of the necessary limitations of all allegories.

But the experiment on the whole has been successful, and it was well worth doing. Especially for the Greek, this story of ancient heroism will bring a new hope and a faith in the future of his people.

STITH THOMPSON.

Bloomington, Ind.

***Apartment in Athens.* By Glenway Wescott. (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1945. Pp. 268. \$2.50.)**

Glenway Wescott gives us a glimpse through a backdoor into the horrors of Nazi practices. His central characters, the family Helianos and a Nazi Captain named Kalter, were huddled together in a small four-room apartment in the heart of Athens during the years of German occupation. Naturally the captain required the two most comfortable rooms and the bathroom.

The family is so vividly described that Mr. Wescott has one weeping for the children—Alex only a few years older than his sister Leda, mentally and physically atrophied at the age of ten, and whom Alex adored. He was the only one who could manage Leda, and so the burden of her care fell on his bony, hunched shoulders. And perhaps equally painful (to the reader) is the suffering of their parents who, before the war, filled a place in middle-class Athenian society which a publisher of scholarly books naturally would.

The tragedy moves along in an unhurried fashion. In the domineering figure of Capt. Kalter and the retiring, middle-aged individual that Helianos was, the author weaves for us a tapestry of evil versus goodness unfolding the grim chronicle of systematic mental and physical obliteration to which the Helianos family was subjected. He takes us down a steep incline in which human indignities play the major role in the captain's occupation of the Helianos apartment.

In the background lies the full import of a starving, tortured nation—Greece. And their will to remain unsubjected, despite the seeming uselessness of resistance, maddens the Nazis to commit even greater acts of cruelty and inhumanity.

The trap into which Mr. Helianos falls is quite indicative of the author's knowledge of Greek and German temperament. Mr. Wescott illustrates the clash between these two forces by showing how Helianos mistook the cheap utterances of sticky, histrionic sentimentality on the part of Kalter, now promoted to major (when he spoke with seeming grief about his family who died in battle for the Fuehrer), for sincere expressions of human kindness.

It led Helianos to warn his compatriots, when it was too late for himself, that "In time of peace they are so likeable. Their emotions are so warm . . . they take such pleasure in doing little kindnesses. . . ."

"Even in wartime, even Kalter was likeable sometimes. . . .
"It is something for us to beware of: the good moods of Germans. . . ."

Mr. Wescott's style for a novel is somewhat unusual. One feels one is looking at the individuals in the book rather than listening to them. Perhaps it is because of his superb and eloquent employment of the descriptive and narrative form for

the most part, and using dialogue as an occasional divergence. This story of human suffering ends like the *Unfinished Symphony*. You know the ideal of freedom so strongly imbedded in what remains of the Helianoses throughout Greece is going to live long after the Nazi doctrines are crushed.

Since Apartment in Athens was selected by the Book-of-the-Month Club for its readers, the reviewer believes further eulogy is superfluous.

MICHAEL CHOUKAS.

Washington, D. C.



An American Voice from England

Professor J. Frank Dobie, a sombreroed Texan with "American mud between his toes and grass burrs in his heels," went to Cambridge in the autumn of 1943 to teach American history to the English. He stayed for more than a year, presumably fulfilled his duties competently and was "taken" by England almost as completely as Kipling's doughty knight. While officially he was explaining America, unofficially he was rapidly losing his heart to England. In "A Texan in England" (285 pages, Little, Brown, \$2.50) he tells all about it in one of the most flattering bread-and-butter notes that ever repaid gracious hospitality.

Mr. Dobie is no ordinary hands-across-the-sea enthusiast. A big, drawing Southwesterner with a constitutional aversion to taking off his hat except when absolutely necessary, he probably knows more than any living man about the history of the Old Southwest, about the habits of long-horned steers, the manners and morals of cowboys, Mexicans and Indians, the legends of lost mines and the way mother rattlesnakes swallow their young. He has written a number of authoritative books on these and other matters pertaining to the good old days in Texas and points west "before bob wire played hell with it." His teaching job at the University of Texas at Austin cannot restrain him from making a number of savage remarks about interference in that institution by oil barons and corporation lawyers. Mr. Dobie is a man who knows his mind and speaks it freely.

He writes feelingly of the English conception of public responsibility, public honor, the patriotism that inspires national service as a peace-time duty as well as a wartime sacrifice. And, most of all, he was touched by the proud faith he found in many people, an idealism that was superior to cheap cynicism or mere profit. He quotes the last letter a young soldier wrote his sweetheart just before his death in Burma:

"If anything should happen to me remember that I always loved things that were right and true and faithful. * * * Forget about me mostly, but think of me sometimes as one who loved England and the better parts of man." Young Americans, Russians, Greeks and Chinese have died with as noble a faith in their hearts. It is the sacrifice of such young men that imposes on mankind the obligation to make sure that this war is a crusade as well as just a desperate struggle for survival.

ORVILLE PRESCOTT.

New York, N. Y.

Prosperity is just being able to pay a little more for things we shouldn't buy anyway. (10,000 Jokes, Toasts & Stories.)

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START NOW—BUY WAR BONDS**

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO...

(Continued from page 12)

We must march on! march on! conquering and creating refinement in life among men and nations.

M. E. Azeary discussed "The Heritage of the Greeks," which, he wrote, consists of the land of inspiring beauty they inhabit, the language they speak, the many traditions and customs they practice, and a great name they bear.

News from Greece

"Events in Greece" discussed: (a) Greece and the Briand Plan; (b) Greece and Bulgaria; (c) Schoolteachers' right to strike; (d) the war against malaria; (e) football; and (f) subways in Athens.

In addition, nine pages in Greek comprised a Greek-American short story by Nax, a sketch by Sotiris Skipis, comments on Delphic plays by A. Alexopoulos, an interview with Henry Morgenthau, Sr., in Athens by K. Bastias, remarks on Marathon races by K. Yoldasis, an article on the question of Greek beauty by Dean Inge, and an announcement concerning the forthcoming National Convention by D. Kakridas.

Ahepa Throughout

"Fraternity News" included activities by Zeus Chapter No. 88 of Warren, Ohio, celebrating its eighth anniversary; announcements of the establishment of *General Greene* Chapter No. 257 in Greensboro, N. C., of *Henry Clay* Chapter No. 258 in Lexington, Ky., of *Key City* Chapter No. 261 of Dubuque, Ia., of *Mt. Ranier* Chapter No. 262 in Chehalis, Wash., and of *Santa Fe* Chapter No. 264 of Santa Fe, N. M.

"Greece presenting Ahepa to Columbia," the theme of a float entered by *Santa Barbara* Chapter No. 243, won first place in a Fourth of July parade; *Manchester* Chapter No. 44 celebrated New Hampshire Day with more than 1,500 members from all New England attending; and for the best appearing civic organization during New Bedford's (Mass.) Tercentenary celebration, the first prize went to the *Golden Rule* Chapter No. 101.

Finally, the peerless Greek athlete, Jim Londos, was acclaimed as the new wrestling champion of the world by defeating Shikat at Philadelphia.

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!

POWER: The Eternal Question

"The contest in Greece cannot be detached from its pre-war background, from the herculean act of digestion forced upon a nation groggy from the blows of the 1914-18 war; above all, from the straggle and brutal sufferings of the last four years. In Greece, as in France and Belgium, Resistance forces did not fight merely to be delivered from the Germans. The determination of the young men of the underground to hang on to their arms shows that they have further use for their weapons. Even in France, where the Council of National Resistance is itself the Government, members of the FFI resist disarmament. In the regions which they still rule by force of arms they balk at joining the national army. Everywhere they cling to the means to attain power, because everywhere they seek to take government into their own hands."—Anne O'Hare McCormick in *The New York Times*, January 21, 1945.

A Free Press

A world-wide free press, a world-wide communications system, and the necessary facilities for newspaper correspondents to do their work everywhere without interference are indispensable to an enduring peace, Kent Cooper, executive director of The Associated Press, recently declared in an address in Temple Emanu-El of New York City.

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As Others See It

What Does Britain Want?

What is it that Britain wants from us? But, first, let her learn what we, Greeks, want from her. We, honestly, sincerely, desire at this critical turn of our history that she protect us.

We shared her days of great risks with her. We kept company with her during the nights of her grief. We hoped in her, we trusted in her, we used her virtue and her strength as repository of the wealth of our desires and our dreams. We laid our triumph upon her table. We dismounted her victory as ours.

Our friendship, our gratitude, our admiration for Great Britain became the Navarino, passed through the Protocol of London that sealed our Freedom, stood at every critical moment of our life that found Britain as our protector, and has reached its apogee now when her interest in our behalf was expressed clearly in words and in deeds and in facts.

Why then . . . we want her to protect us. And what does she, Britain, want of us in order that we may become, after all, worthy of her protection? What does she demand? What does she insist on? What does she ask of us?

What policy, unknown to us, in Greece, and for our own account does she pursue? Does she want us to be Rightist? Does she want us to be Leftist? Does she want Greece to become a republic? Does she want the return of the King? . . . Does she think Greece deserves to and must be satisfied in her national claims? Or does she want and does she believe that to be also to her interest, that is, Britain's interest?

Of course, we are not so simple—we do not expect Britain's Prime Minister to give us a cable reply by tomorrow. We are, after all, a sovereign state. Nor do we think that a Power of such importance as Great Britain can make a commitment of such magnitude. We expect, however, to see some clarity and some definiteness in her policy towards us. We look for kindness, for straightforwardness, and if need be, for severity, toward our mistakes and our faults. But not incomprehensible decisions, incongruous actions and dubious deeds.

Greece desires an answer to all these questions. For her future, for her fate, and—to mention again the regrettable 1922—for the sake of past memories and past experience.

—By George Ang. Vlahos, Editor, "H Kathimerini," Athens, April 22, 1945.

"A statesman," said Eric A. Johnston, "is a politician who is held upright by equal pressure from all directions." A "consultant" is an ordinary guy a long way from home. (Picked up at the UNCTO.)

Unity of Purpose and Action

In international cooperation, as in partnership, there must be an overwhelming unity of purpose—so strong that it overshadows all other considerations. In this case, of course, that purpose is to build a fair and secure peace and keep it at all costs.

International cooperation, also, means a continual striving for agreement; agreement arrived at through mutual accommodation and compromise. This kind of agreement can never be wholly satisfactory to any one party, but it must never leave any party with a sense of defeat or frustration.

To reach and get acceptance for this kind of agreement, we must have a much greater and freer flow of information between peoples than we have ever had in the past, a much better understanding of the other fellow's problem and point of view. Partners may not always grow to love each other, but they have certainly got to understand each other, and that applies to other peoples as much as to ourselves.

International cooperation, as I have said, means taking our full share of responsibility. As in all partnership, it also means the sharing of risk. There will be moments when the responsibility seems too heavy, the risk too great. Those are the moments when we must consider whether the burdens and the dangers are not far greater when we travel alone.

The way of international cooperation is hard; the process painful and gruelling; initially the results may be far from perfect. But a generation which has learned the meaning of one world can take no other way, and the rewards for future generations of mankind may well be glorious.

—By Joseph C. Grew, Under Secretary of State, New York City, March 17, 1945.

The Chicago Banquet

The Greek delegates who attended the San Francisco Amphictyonic Council will leave the city of the Golden Gate and visit the city of "I Will" Spirit, in which they will be greeted in the most enthusiastic manner.

District Governor Giovan and Supreme Governor Pofanti are devoting time and effort to see that the banquet which is to be given in their honor will be just as palatable as the symposiums tendered by the Athenians and the Spartans to the delegates of the Amphictyonic Council held in Delphi and Thermopylae three thousand years ago.

We refer to the Amphictyonic Council because it is the foundation of such peace conferences differing only along the lines of either smaller, or greater measure, and

pointing to the fact that other countries synchronous to Hellas have perished from the earth, while Greece still remains as glorious as ever.

We compare the San Francisco Conference with the Amphictyonic Council because of the fact that the San Francisco Assembly itself wholeheartedly orientates directly to the ancient Greek Leagues that have been established towards peace and good will among nations.

In other words there is nothing new under the sun. We are all Greeks. Our laws, our literature, from Alpha to Omega, our arts and religions, have their root in Greece. To the Greeks we owe everything. Even banquets, after dinner speakers, and speakers' tables, are of Greek origin.

As a matter of fact Baccus, the immortal god of wine, was first to bless the toastmaster's chair. He called upon Apollo to deliver the invocation at a symposium, and both, together with the guests, drank a toast "Evee-Evan—Here's to you, drink heartily."

We care nothing whether we have meat or chicken, fish, or hot dogs, at the banquet. It is not so much the quantity of the food as the cheerfulness of the guests that will manifest the importance of the feast and the hospitality of the Greek-American of this great metropolis.

Likewise Mr. John Sofanopoulos and the rest of the delegates have been used to diet. They went hungry time and again under the military heel of the barbarous enemy, but their spirit never died. They remained faithful to the Greek traditions and are entitled to Greek claims of the first victory in war which is also a triumph for the allied nations. Therefore the Big Three and the rest of the allied nations must realize the claims of Greece which was first in victory, first in ideals, first in starvation, and first in sacrifice in the high ideal of "Give me liberty, or give me death."

—From "A Symposium in Honor of the Greek Delegates," by Peter S. Lambros, Editor, *The Greek Star*, Chicago, June 15, 1945.

American Democracy

Millions of New Yorkers waited from a few minutes to three hours yesterday to catch a fleeting glimpse of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. They stood till their ears ached and their arches collapsed and by the time they had opened their mouths to yell it was all over. There was no alternative. The general's schedule was exacting enough without prolonging it by a minute. Most of us must continue to satisfy our curiosity about him by means of print, photographs and news reels.

This is as he would have it and as it ought to be. His modesty is natural and lovable, but it is also democratically sound. A democracy can consider itself lucky if it finds the right leader at the right time—a Roosevelt, a Truman, a Chief of Staff named Marshall, an Eisenhower. It would run counter to the very idea of democracy to hold that the war would have been lost and that the nation would have perished if these particular leaders had not been chosen. We are not a one-man, or three-

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man or dozen-man country. We are a people and when our affection flows out to an outstanding American, as it does to Dwight Eisenhower, it is not because he is apart from us but because he represents us and is one of us.

We have an idea of Americanism, in battle, in diplomacy, in the making and administration of law. We honor General Eisenhower because we believe that in his vast field he has nobly lived up to that ideal. We do not put him on a pedestal and worship him. We hold out a hand, figuratively speaking, to clasp his, and we say:

"Well done and well spoken, neighbor!"
—From "A General Captures a City," *The New York Times*, June 21, 1945.

"Honors cannot hide in one's memory the crosses that mark the resting places of the dead."—General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The Case of Northern Epirus

The ideology and economic theory that War is inevitable when a nation is overcrowded and seeks expansion to care for its people has been found not only dangerous but absolutely wrong. That theory has caused many wars and has incited many a nation to conquer another.

The history of mankind is full of such unenviable conquests. Nations whose objectives were to grab, conquer, massacre, and enslave have had a sad end; whereas, nations which had no selfish motives, but whose aims were to spread philosophy, science and literature in the world left us a glorious history and the immortality of their deeds. Compare the deeds of the former with those of Ancient Greece. She has shown respect for law and order, for civilization, for international welfare, for education, and for democratic ideals.

Even when things went wrong and nations that had no use for culture dominated Greece and subjected her people to prehistoric treatment, Greece rose again and instead of sinking herself tamed the enemy. After her liberation in 1930, she regained part of her territories but paid very dearly in blood for every inch. Opportunities arose where Greece could walk in and occupy districts whose inhabitants invited her forces. But she had too much respect for law and order and international discipline. Never has she made attempts through force of arms to occupy territories that were not inhabited by Greeks.

Greece had several times an opportunity to enter Northern Epirus. Emerging victorious in 1918, she set an example for respect of law and order by refusing to violate rules. Instead, she pleaded peacefully and demanded justice, asking permission to enter Greek territory held "in trust" by Italy. Her pleas were left unheeded. The shameful indifference by the Great Powers to recognize the high respect which Greece held for law and order resulted in the enslavement of the people of Northern Epirus and deprived Greece and Epirotes of their precious rights.

The Epirotes fought gallantly for the liberation of Greece. They gave Greece a new life; they built schools, banks, libraries, museums, universities, academies,

old-age homes, orphanages; they provided the people of Greece with drugs, supported institutions, gave Greece observatories and made many other cultural contributions too numerous to mention. Men like the Zossimades Brothers, Kaplanis, Stournaras, Tositsas, Arsakis, Sina, Stavros, Averof, Skoufas, Chakalof, Zappas, Pangas, Zografos, Theodosios, Zachariadis, and several others were all Epirotes; Greece is the better for their deeds and endowments.

What a pity that such utter disregard for Epirus' Hellenism should have met Greece's claims. The great people of Epirus, whose ancestors are the builders and the fathers of Greece, are ignored completely by the Allies. Let us hope that the blood shed in World War II was not shed in vain, and that Greece will be acclaimed as the champion of all nations showing respect for international law and order.

—From "Greece and Her Respect for International Law and Order," by P. G. Shepis, *The Voice of Epirus*, May, 1945.

The Hope of Mankind

The delegates to San Francisco have the most astonishing job that has ever been dumped into the laps of a few individuals. On what sort of rabbit they pull from the hat hang the lives of most of us, and of our sons and daughters. If they put on their spectacles and look down their noses and come up with the same old bunny, we shall very likely all hang separately—nation against nation, power against power, defense against defense, people (reluctantly) against people (reluctantly). If they manage to bring the United Nations out of the bag, full blown, with constitutional authority and a federal structure having popular meaning, popular backing, and an overall authority greater than the authority of any one member or any combination of members, we might well be started up a new road.

The pattern of life is plain enough. The world shrinks. It will eventually be unified. What remains to be seen (through eyes that now bulge out with mortal terror) is whether the last chapter will be written in blood or in Quink.—E. B. White.

From San Francisco

A lot of funny things happened at the Conference, same as at a race meet somebody always buys the wrong ticket and wins at twenty-five to one.

For instance, the wife of one of the Latin delegates arrived at her room at The St. Francis, accompanied by a covey of airplane-weight luggage, only to find a man in the bed. It turned out that he was one of those Displaced Persons who were supposed to be evacuated from San Francisco hotels, but this one had got sick and couldn't go any place.

When the Latin lady swept in, followed by bellhops and flunkies, the guy croaked, "I'm sick! Get out of here!" The Latina stood in the middle of the room, rolling the eyes and waving the arms and yelling like La Duse. "You can't do zeese to me!" Of course, nothing happened beyond the feller saying, "I ain't doin' nothin' to you. I'm sick!"

THE AHEPAN

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To THE E

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JULY-AUGUST

LETTERS to



The AHEPAN

"Beloved Pan, and all ye other gods who haunt this place, grant that I may become beautiful within, and that whatever of external good I possess may be friendly to my internal purity; let me account the wise man rich; and of wealth let me have only so much as a prudent man can bear or employ."—Socrates.

Official Visit

Representative Worley Just Back from Greece

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AHEPAN:

This will acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter of June 16 in which you request my reaction to my recent visit in Greece.

While I took a rather large number of notes during my stay there, it would be difficult to give you a detailed report and I trust the following impressions will be of some value to you and to the readers of THE AHEPAN.

I believe all of us who have paid any attention to Greece know that the Germans did all they could to destroy Greece internally. Her transportation system is virtually paralyzed. The Nazis deliberately ripped up railroads and destroyed engines, boxcars, and other railroad equipment. They likewise left the communication system of the country in the same shape.

I might add that Greece is at the present time undergoing one of the worst droughts in her history. For example, no home in Athens was permitted to use water for more than three hours a day, two days a week. It might also be interesting to point out that the Germans either captured or destroyed most of the small craft Greece has been depending upon for her inter-island commerce and travel.

The Hen and the Egg

The internal economy of Greece is indeed tragic. The wildest sort of inflation is rampant and no government action whatever has as yet been devised to control or adjust the tremendous disparity between the value of money and the value of commodities. I priced a large number of items in some of the shops in Athens and found, for example, one pair of sandals, the sole of which was made from a war-weary automobile casing with artificial leather straps, costing \$50 in American money. A fairly good pair of men's shoes, handmade of course, retailed for \$150 at the then prevailing rate of exchange. I journeyed through the market in Athens and priced among other things a chicken. The

owner had asked \$20 and in justifying that price pointed out that that particular hen was about to lay an egg which sold for \$1 or so.

I am also glad to say that your very able and energetic member, Mr. Spyros Skouras, Director of the Greek War Relief Association, Inc., was in Greece during my stay there and was doing a very commendable job. With proper support, I believe his organization, which already has done a great deal in relieving the food shortage in Greece, could contribute more toward the future welfare of this unhappy country.

Greece Deserves Attention

I speak in all candor when I say the political situation in Greece is not of the best. I need not add that the internal warfare has done nothing whatever to contribute to the economic rehabilitation of Greece, which I and everyone interested in the future welfare of this world very keenly regret. I am fully aware of the tremendous sacrifices the Greek nation underwent in opposing the Nazi scourge, and since my return to the United States I have conferred with various American departments dealing with the Greek question and have urged the earliest and quickest possible attention to proper action.

While in Athens I had the very good fortune to become acquainted with Lt. Christ G. Petrow, USNR, who I understand is a past Supreme President of the Sons of Pericles, Junior Order of Ahepa. I was most favorably impressed with Lt. Petrow. He is a very able young man and a fine credit to the Navy. It gave me genuine pleasure to relay to his sister, Mrs. George C. Vournas, wife of your Supreme President, various messages from Chris.

I hope these impressions will be of some value to you and your readers, and if I can supply additional information, I shall be glad to do so.

With all good wishes, I remain,
EUGENE WORLEY.

U. S. House of Representatives,
18th District, Texas.

Washington, June 19, 1945.

Waste paper carries bombs and shells to the enemy. Give yours to the salvage collection.

The President Thanks

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AHEPAN:

Thank you for your good letter of April seventeenth, addressed to the President. Your fine pledge of support and your prayers are especially heartening to him.

In compliance with your request I am glad to enclose herewith a non-copyrighted glossy print taken by the United States Army Signal Corps—the only photograph of the President we have available for distribution. I regret the delay in sending it, but we have only just received the prints.

CHARLES G. ROSS,

Secretary to the President.

The White House, May 17, 1945.

Ahepa's Welfare

Past Supreme President Booras Proposes Recommendations

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AHEPAN:

In accordance with a suggestion of the Supreme President that recommendations and proposals for the national convention be sent to Headquarters for transmittal to the Chapters for their study and consideration, I take leave to present the following:

Assistance in the Reconstruction of Greece

Glorious in her past and more glorious in her present, this little country, which was the first to turn defeat into victory, destroy the myth of the Axis invincibility and mark the turning point of the war, now stands on the threshold of her era of reconstruction. Never there was, nor there ever shall be, such a privilege extended to her proud children living in this blessed land of America, to take an active, serious and significant part in contributing to her rebuild and reconstruction. Now is the time and now the opportunity for the Order of Ahepa, the largest organization of Greek descendants in the world, to do its duty.

Greece today, above all things, needs hospitals. An up-to-date one-thousand-bed National Ahepa Hospital will be a blessing to her people. It will be a permanent institution of philanthropy dedi-

cated to preserve the health of Greece; one for which all generations will sing praises to Ahepa for its farsightedness. There it will stand as an Ahepan Shrine to glorious Greece, installed during the hour of her greatest need. Possibly, branches of this National Ahepa Hospital may be also established in the various provinces where mostly needed.

The Ahepa can and should immediately undertake such a program. A hospital of this size, completely equipped with modern instruments and equipment from the United States, will cost no more than \$1,000,000. Fifty thousand people at \$20 each makes this Temple of Health a reality inside six months! If the Ahepa undertakes this sacred task with sincerity and devotion, all races and creeds will contribute. Nay, if the goal be made for one hundred thousand \$20 contributors throughout the United States, there would be realized \$2,000,000 and a National Ahepa Orphanage may also be added to the program.

Legitimate Claims of Greece

Ahepa should take the leadership, and not an independent press or self-acclaimed leaders arising here and there, consistent with the rules and regulations of the United States Government, to assist Greece in the attainment of her just national demands. Greece deserves the greatest consideration in the hands of her allies and we must help her attain them. In connection with this movement, as well as all other subjects embodied in these recommendations, the national convention should also consider other plans for immediate adoption. Some of them follow.

Radio Programs

An Ahepa national radio program once every two weeks or a month should be established. This will serve as a tremendous nucleus to the drive concerning the reconstruction of Greece, as well as to every other program that the Ahepa may adopt. Through this Ahepa hour we shall be in a position to reach millions of people and thus not only put forth a brilliant educational program but we shall be able to more successfully put over the various drives and programs that we shall sponsor.

Philhellenic Chapters

Many of us have heard the term of Philhellene. That term signifies a devoted and altruistic lover of all things that pertain to Hellas. Back in the days of the Hellenic Revolution, when our forefathers were battling for the liberation of the Fatherland, many noble sons of other countries proceeded to the soil of Greece and gave their lives to the liberation of that nation. To be a Philhellene was considered to be a great honor and a noble ambition of many

highly educated men all over the world.

That term today does not, in my opinion, signify the same meaning, although we all know that a man of education and learning is truly a component of Hellenic culture in his make-up. With the glory of Greece now resounding throughout the hearts of all the freedom loving people of the earth, that traditional term of Philhellene should be revived in the United States. I am confident that thousands of people of other nationalities would rally to the Philhellenic movement which would have for its aim the revival and preservation of all the grandeur and all the glory of little Hellas.

The convention should, therefore, consider the organization of chapters of pre-eminent citizens throughout the United States. Thus, we shall have chapters composed of the most prominent citizens who are devoted lovers of Greece and who will work with us hand in hand toward the preservation of Hellenic ideals, and who will also greatly assist in the program for the reconstruction of Greece.

Athens as World Capital

The 1943 National Conference unanimously adopted a resolution proposed by me to present Athens, the city of culture and learning, as the capital of the world, where will be installed all international committees and tribunals dedicated to the preservation of world peace. The world will never go back to Geneva for Geneva has failed. If the capitals of the four-nation world powers are eliminated from the contest, Athens looms forth as the most logical city. For there, with Athens as the metropolis of the world, within the hallowed shades of the Acropolis, the sacred torch of truth and understanding shall again illumine the ways of good for all mankind.

The national convention of the Ahepa should re-ratify this resolution and immediately direct that the full weight of the fraternity, as well as all other Greek organizations, should be utilized to present Athens for the consideration of the world as the capital of the world. In this matter the nations of the world will, in a measure, also recognize the extraordinary contributions of glorious Greece to the bringing about of a victorious termination of this war.

Enlargement of Supreme Lodge

In order to more effectively carry on the tremendous programs of the fraternity the convention should increase the number of the Supreme Lodge to fifteen. In this manner prominent persons and sincere Ahepa workers will be given an opportunity to contribute their time and effort towards the accomplishment of great things. At one time we

had a Supreme Lodge of twenty and it was cut down because the depression had prevailed. Now, that conditions have turned and there is no depression, the Supreme Lodge should be composed of at least fifteen members.

The Districts as they are, however, should not be eliminated or changed. For they serve to bring about closer cooperation among chapters as well as to develop Ahepa leadership. They have worked well up until now and there is no reason why they should be in any way changed.

The above are briefly some of the recommendations that I shall take the liberty to submit for the consideration of the National Convention next August, and I urgently request that they be discussed in the Chapter rooms so that the delegates to the national convention may be familiarized with the proposals.

HARRIS J. BOORAS,

Past Supreme President, 1931-34.
Boston, May 7, 1945.

Treasury Thanks

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AHEPAN:

Our gratitude seems small-fry!

It's inadequate for the generosity, for the patriotism, for the effectiveness of publishers' cooperation during the 7th War Loan.

In our Washington offices, you can see for yourself the colorful and ingenious War Bond covers that are displayed, not by tens or scores or hundreds, but by the thousands: covering walls from floor to ceiling.

And that's not all—editorials, full-page ads, cartoons, and feature articles are all massed together in a demonstration of forceful influence unmatched in any previous campaign, public or private.

That's why our simple words of appreciation for your vital war effort support don't measure up to the Treasury's pleasant wish—to tell you how grateful we are. But your magnificent war financing contribution has other rewards: it's a helping hand for the care of our wounded, a strong blow to down any threat of inflation, a kind friend to fulfil hopes for education, homes, security.

ELIHU E. HARRIS,

Chief, Periodicals Section,
War Finance Division.

Washington, July 4, 1945.

Not All Members Send in Their New Addresses

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AHEPAN:

Enclosed you will find a complete list of the members of our Chapter as well as the list you mailed me some time ago with some corrections.

It is a poor excuse, I know, on my part to say to you that it took me two months to bring this list up to date.

THE AHEPAN

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JULY-AUG

However, I am sure you realize that it is not an easy task to keep abreast of the changes of the addresses of our members who are apt to complain when they fail to receive their mail, but who never notify the secretary of such a change.

I hope the enclosed list will help to eliminate the unpleasant situation of copies being returned or undelivered and save the expense and trouble created by such situation. Furthermore, I will notify you of any future changes as soon as such changes are called to my attention.

TOM TSIROS,

Secretary, Cleveland Chapter No. 36.
Cleveland, O., June 2, 1945.

Senator Green Admires Greek Nation

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AHEPAN:

Thank you for your courtesy in sending me a copy of the March-April number of THE AHEPAN, in which you have given considerable space to the address I had the honor of making in Symphony Hall, Boston, on Greek Independence Day! I was very grateful for the opportunity of paying this tribute to a nation I have always admired greatly.

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
United States Senator
of Rhode Island.

Washington, May 19, 1945.

Californians Are Appreciative

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AHEPAN:

Since I wrote you last, I had a chance to look over your special issue of THE AHEPAN and I want to take this opportunity to congratulate you on the fine work you have done on this magazine. I have heard remarks from several people that there has been a terrific improvement in THE AHEPAN.

GEORGE J. CHRISTO,
District Governor,
Golden Gate District No. 21.
San Francisco, June 5, 1945.

News from Greece An Observer Testifies to Lack of Transport, Food and Clothing

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AHEPAN:

People who had not visited Greece before this war find it pretty grim, but those of us who have are surprised to find it in such a good shape. Apart from politics and the horrible results of recent political strife, one can say that actually reconstruction is about two years ahead of the rest of Europe.

The International Red Cross and your Greek War Relief have kept starvation down. Naturally, there are districts which are in bad way, but everyone has been fed since the feeding scheme for Greece started. There is lack of cloth-

ing and people are without work. Also, the principal cities are overcrowded, and people wander the streets all day long looking cold and unhappy.

In rural districts there are bad patches of burned out villages that are overflowing with people without a home and without work. During the winter keeping these villages fed was very difficult. The army could not help and this meant UNRRA personnel taking out food convoys and checking up distribution afterwards, often being cut off by snow for days. The Greek Government is now taking over this work, thus releasing UNRRA personnel for their more legitimate tasks.

Transport a Primary Need

Mountain villages burn charcoal; they have fuel and honey for sale but no transport to take it away. They do not produce wheat and so would have starved if wheat had not been brought in to them all winter. Likewise, because of lack of transport, apple growers turn their apples into spirits. In fertile valleys, villagers have never been so rich. They have for the first time learned to consume their own produce because of lack of transport.

Both national and local roads are pretty bad, while rail lines and bridges have been destroyed everywhere, though much has been done with temporary bridging. The railway lines beggar description.

Hospitals Neglected

Hospitals are in great need of help. They have always been poor but now they are in a very bad way indeed. Medical instruments are worn out or have disappeared and there is lack of everything—sheets, blankets, beds. Hospitals and sanatoriums are overcrowded and in a really miserable way. Orphanages are at the lowest ebb. Tuberculosis has increased everywhere. Schools are without equipment.

Many villagers have been paid in gold for the damage caused to them by underground activities. People deal in terms of gold, not paper money. Prices of every commodity are fantastically high. Cottonseed that could be converted into oil, and bales of cotton are hoarded.

Handcraft

One thing that should be taken in hand is the handcraft industry both in cottage homes and in loom factories built before the war. Those accustomed to homespun garments are the best clad now for their clothing has stood up admirably to the ravages of time. There are two places near Salonica which produced many beautiful materials and could employ a number of women at once. There are rug makers who lived

by their trade and are now on relief rations; there are silversmiths and metal workers who plied really beautiful trades in mountain villages; there are silk weavers and so on.

Weaving

The Australian Red Cross is bringing in family parcels of ten kilos per parcel of unspun but washed wool, with the idea of giving it out in villages for the families to spin and then knit or weave garments and blankets. It would be a good idea to restart the weaving centers in the towns if possible—but here the question of wages is very difficult. Women could not work without being paid and therefore something would have to be done to cover the period before sales were made, possibly by small loans.

Farming

The American Farm School in Salonica is in good shape. Already under a Friends Relief Service scheme, it has produced nearly two thousand purebred chickens for distribution in the villages which have been burned out or have lost their stock. There have also been many young pigs born, but that is a farm activity and the pigs are sold in the ordinary way.

Owing to lack of transport and the danger farm hands were exposed to on milk rounds, the milk is now sold only to people who can come for it. It no longer goes to the hospitals. But when there is transport and things are more settled I suppose the cows will serve their old purpose.

MISS JOYCE M. LOCH,

UNRRA, Greece Mission,
Reg. E, Dist. 3, CMF.

Athens, April 1, 1945.

He Approves Our Plan for 25,000 New Subscribers

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AHEPAN:

Congratulations on the grand job you are doing. It seems that THE AHEPAN is getting bigger and better with every issue. Your articles are both informative and educational.

Congratulations also on your splendid subscription idea. Circulation of THE AHEPAN among our American friends and Hellenes, who are not members of the Order, will in my opinion increase the prestige of the organization. There is no doubt in my mind but that you will over-subscribe your quota of 25,000. I am enclosing subscription blank remittance.

Orchids to your entire staff. Best wishes.

CPL. WILLIAM J. SEBEKOS, USA,
Past President William Penn
Chapter No. 61.

Newport News, Va., July 5, 1945.



"We will never bring disgrace to this, our City, by any act of dishonesty or cowardice, nor ever desert our suffering comrades in the ranks. We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the City, both alone and with many; we will reverence and obey the City's laws and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in those above us who are prone to annual or to set them at naught; we will strive unceasingly to quicken the public's sense of civic duty. Thus in all these ways we will transmit this City not only less, but greater, better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."—Oath of the Athenian Youth.

THE ORDER OF AHEPA

The Order of Ahepa operates on a fiscal year, which begins on July 1st and ends on June 30th, when a minute report on all activities is submitted to Chapter delegates assembled in a National Convention. This so-called "Year Book" gives a picture of the administrative and financial stewardship of the Order by the Supreme Lodge.

It was decided at the Atlanta National Convention of 1942 that no Convention be called for the duration but instead a National Conference be held in Washington during the last week of August of each year, until such time as the end of the war would warrant a National Convention.

Accordingly, two National Conferences have been held—one in 1943, and the other in 1944—participated in by the Supreme Lodge, our past Supreme Presidents and the District Governors. A third Conference is about to take place, and the usual preparations are being made by the Supreme Lodge to file its report and submit such other matters as need further consideration. One is the question of electing a new Supreme Lodge, especially since the present members of the Supreme Lodge have individually and collectively indicated their intention to submit their resignations. (See their letter on page 16.)

A Confused Situation

As is natural with similar national meetings, the forthcoming Conference will gather in an air of expectancy. Questions of paramount importance will await solution. The conferees will be called upon to exercise patience, farsightedness and wisdom. For they will be meeting in a welter of charges and countercharges, of pamphlets and circulars, of such volume and nature as this organization has rarely experienced in all its 23 years of existence. People have been attacked, actions have been questioned, reputations and names have been bantered around with little sense of propriety or wisdom.

This is neither the time nor the place

to offer an apologia or to proffer countercharges. All this and more will be sifted by the conferees in August, and perhaps many matters will be adjourned for further consideration by succeeding National Conventions. But this is the time and the place to appeal to all for more common sense, for more understanding, for more Ahepanism. For there never was a time when common sense, understanding and Ahepanism were as badly needed as they are at this critical juncture—needed by everybody who has Ahepa's good fortunes at heart. Of those who haven't we shan't speak—we shall let the record speak for them!

Ahepa's Detractors Applaud

One may well ask: "What is there to be gained by the prolongation of a debate that was untimely started and badly construed? Who will benefit by a spurious argument that has little basis in principle?" If any, only enemies of the Order will gain from this state of affairs and rejoice at an unfortunate situation which is hurting an organization of long standing, of many accomplishments, of dreams and hopes—an organization unique in the annals of Hellenism anywhere!

It is the critics of this Order who applaud the destructive effects of all these cross-purpose arguments. It is the detractors of whatever Ahepa stands for that will finally offer justification for their long-standing criticisms and their evil machinations. Isn't it, then, high time that we stop and think and do whatever we can to gather together all good Ahepans under one supreme authority—that of the Order of Ahepa?

Fellowship and Understanding

Indeed, what is it that the preamble of our constitution directs us to do? Here it is for all to read:

"We, American citizens of Hellenic descent, desiring to form a fraternal Order and promote its objects; a perfect and harmonious understanding between ourselves and others, loyalty and patriotism to and for the country in which we live, a spirit of good fellowship and co-

operation, do hereby establish this Constitution."

Let us, then, glorify that "fellowship and understanding," which admittedly is the cornerstone upon which the Order of Ahepa was built in 1922. Let us ever remember that our duty is to teach, to exemplify and to achieve the high ideals which are found inscribed in our charter—a charter of wisdom and experience.

It was the wisdom of a few farsighted Americans of Greek extraction who conceived the idea of an American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. It has been the experience of those who followed that fashioned the supreme law by which this Association is being ruled and governed. Whatever our privileges and prerogatives, we must also recall our obligations to ourselves and to the community of which we are a part.

Our Eternal Charter

* It is our duty to promote loyalty to the United States; to adhere to the tenets of good government; to appreciate the privileges of American citizenship and perform its sacred duties; to awaken in ourselves and in our fellow-citizens an abhorrence of all political corruption; to arouse mankind to the realization that tyranny is a menace to life and property; to seek a better understanding of the people of Hellas and their descendants everywhere; to labor for the acquisition of a spirit of altruism, common understanding, and mutual benevolence; to promote good fellowship among ourselves; and to champion culture and learning.

These, then, are the ideals for which the Order of Ahepa was founded 23 years ago. These are the ideals which our constitution bids us fair to strive to teach, to exemplify and to achieve now and evermore. No Ahepan, true to his oath and to his conscience, can do less. He must forthwith heed this clarion call if this Order—this incomparable fraternal organization of Americans of Hellenic origin—is to march forward as in the past and carry out its mission without fear, bias or obstruction. Time is of the essence.

ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepan
Magazine

September - October
1945

Volume XIX
Number 5

The **AHEPA**



In This Issue

IN THIS ISSUE we have endeavored to pay adequate tribute to the anniversary of the attack on Greece, October 28th. The Order of Ahepa has received special permission of the Treasury Department to open its own campaign in the Victory Loan one day early, October 28, in order to appropriately commemorate that anniversary with the sale of Victory Loan bonds.

The Greek Evzone on our cover has become a symbol of the terrible struggle Greece has undergone these past five years. The Evzone flouted death and destruction in the face of overwhelming odds, and his spirit of undaunted bravery and courage faced the world as a shining beacon during the darkest days of the war. Thus, we again pay tribute to the anniversary of an epic.

Cover Photo—Copyright Nelly's

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE recently adjourned in Washington, D. C., met in an atmosphere of determination to continue the good work of the fraternity and we are reporting in this issue the accomplishments of the delegates.

DISTRICT GOVERNORS are the backbone of the fraternity, for their efforts mean much towards a cohesive, working organization. They are presented in this issue.

THE DRAMA OF GLORY, a word-picture of the attack on Greece, and her present plight is presented by Supreme President Harris J. Booras.

THE SURRENDER OF JAPAN, finale of a world-wide struggle, is included through photographs given us for publication furnished by the Signal Corps, and the Army Air Forces.

LEST THE WORLD FORGETS, by Supreme President Harris J. Booras, presents Greece's problems in the international limelight.

VETERANS COMMITTEES are being formed in the chapters, through the recommendation of the Supreme Lodge. These committees will work, as their name designates, with the returning veterans. Their purpose will be to aid in whatever manner possible. Their contributions can be manifold and of great value.

KYRIDES, WORKER FOR HUMANITY is a short article of the work and contribution to mankind made by one man, Dr. Lucas B. Kyrides of St. Louis, Mo. We are indebted to H. A. Marple of the Monsanto Magazine for our material.

IPHIGENIA IN TAURIS by Euripides will interest the lover of classics.

And, finally, the article GREECE AS I SAW IT by the vice-president of the Greek War Relief Association, Oscar Broneer, his personal observations in Greece.

We have, as a matter of course, the news of our chapters, Ahepa and the Auxiliaries. It's needless to state the importance of such news to this, the official publication of the Ahepa. Therefore, we close with the reminder to send us NEWS, all kinds of NEWS, about your chapter and its members. Let the rest of the country know of your work and accomplishments.

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER

1945

The AHEPAN

AN ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL BI-MONTHLY

VOL. XIX

NUMBER 5

THE ORDER OF AHEPA
Publisher

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THE ORDER OF AHEPA

PUBLISHER

Officers of the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa: HARRIS J. BOORAS, Supreme President, Boston, Mass.; FRANK E. POYANTZ, Supreme Vice-President, Chicago, Ill.; LEO J. LAMBRECHT, Supreme Secretary, South Bend, Ind.; C. G. PARRIS, Supreme Treasurer, Baltimore, Md.; STEPHEN B. SOOPAK, Supreme Counselor, New York, N. Y.; GEORGE COYRAKIS, Supreme Governor, Atlanta, Ga.; NICHOLAS ECONOMOU, Supreme Governor, Akron, O.; A. H. LALOS, Executive Secretary, Washington, D. C.

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Harris J. Booras New Supreme President

Washington, D. C.—Special—Harris J. Booras of Boston, Mass., past Supreme President, was elected Supreme President of the Ahepa for the coming year at the National Conference held at the Statler Hotel. Other officers elected were: Frank E. Pofanti, Chicago, Ill., Supreme Vice-President; Leo J. Lamberson, South Bend, Ind., Supreme Secretary; C. G. Paris, Baltimore, Md., Supreme Treasurer; Stephen S. Scopas, New York City, Supreme Counsellor; George Cotsakis, Atlanta, Ga., Supreme Governor; Nicholas Economou, Akron, Ohio, Supreme Governor. Arthur H. Lalos will continue in office as the national Executive Secretary in charge of Headquarters.

Washington, D. C.—The Third National Conference of the Order of Ahepa convened at the Statler Hotel on August 20, 1945, Supreme President George C. Vournas presiding. The final session of the Conference was held on August 22.

The following attended the Conference:

Supreme Lodge: George C. Vournas, Supreme President; Charles Davis Kotsilibas, Supreme Vice-President; Stephen S. Scopas, Supreme Secretary; Constantine J. Critzas, Supreme Treasurer; Leo J. Lamberson, Supreme Counsellor, Tom Semos, Supreme Governor, Frank E. Pofanti, Supreme Governor.

Past Supreme Presidents: George E. Phillis, Harris J. Booras, Achilles Catosnis, Van A. Nomikos.

District Governors: George Cotsakis, District 1; C. A. Lazarou, District 2; Nicholas Brous, District 3; Dr. Aris Carpousis, District 4; Steve Kargakos, District 5; Spiros Livadas, District 6; N. D. Farmassony, District 7; Fred A. Kyros, District 8; Basil Joannides, District 9; Paul Koken, District 10; Constantine G. Gatsos, District 11; Pete Mallers, District 12; Nicholas C. Giovan, District 13; George A. Xanthes, District 14; George J. Petros, District 15; Charles D. Exarky, District 16; James George Dikeon, District 17-19; William Panagos, District 21; Spiro J. Kalivas, District 22; Elef. Dallas, District 23; Andrew Vlassis, District 24.

Nicholas G. Giovan, Chicago, Ill., was elected Chairman of the Conference. Vice-Chairman was Nicholas Brous, and Spiro J. Kalivas was elected Secretary. James A. Veras of Scranton, Pa., was the official chaplain. Four marshals were appointed: Gus Gulas, Birmingham, Ala., Angelo Basset, Boston, Mass., Nicholas Panos, Boston, Mass., and Sam Hanna, Pittsburgh, Pa. Any Ahepan in good standing with the Order was permitted to attend the Conference as an observer.

The Resolutions Committee for the Conference was: Harris J. Booras, Chairman, Dr. Aris Carpousis, vice-chairman, George E. Phillis, George A. Xanthes, N. D. Farmassony, C. A. Lazarou, Constantine G. Gatsos, Andrew Vlassis.

Reports were given by the Supreme Lodge officers and the condition of the fraternity as a whole was discussed. The District Governors gave specific reports of their districts, followed by addresses by Mother Lodge member George A. Polos and Past Supreme Presidents Phillis, Booras, and Catosnis.

Resolutions Passed by the Conference THE AHEPAN

After a discussion of THE AHEPAN, the following was approved: "RESOLVED, That if ways and means are found, the Supreme Lodge be authorized to publish THE AHEPAN monthly."

Assistance for Greece

"RESOLVED: That the Order of Ahepa shall undertake to assist Greece in every way possible consistent with the rules and regulations of the United States Government in the proper attainment of her just and meritorious national demands, that toward this end the Supreme Lodge be and is hereby empowered and directed to inaugurate appropriate plans, programs and activities and to utilize in every way possible the strength, power, and influence of this organization.

Volunteer Students to Greece

"RESOLVED: That Ahepa assumes the leadership in obtaining volunteer college men and women of Greek extraction to go to Greece to aid in its rehabilitation in that country in the American spirit, and also Greek students should be invited here."

Supreme Lodge

"RESOLVED: That this Conference recommends to the next National Conven-

National Ahepa Hospital

"Whereas, The brave Hellenic nation, after years of struggle and destruction, has now emerged triumphant and glorious from this world conflict and is now entering its era of reconstruction and national rejuvenation, and

"Whereas, The Order of Ahepa, in addition to all its other activities in behalf of Greece, being desirous immediately to make a permanent and philanthropic contribution in this hour of Greece's greatest need, in the form of an institution which will be of immediate benefit and service to the heroic Hellenic people, and it having been brought to the attention of the duly accredited representatives of the Ahepa assembled at a National Conference in Washington, D. C., that Greece is in great need of hospitals at the present time, it is hereby resolved as follows:

"RESOLVED, That the Order of Ahepa hereby undertakes and sponsors the establishment of a National Ahepa Hospital, which is to be a philanthropic, and charitable institution exclusively for the benefit of the Hellenic people;

"That the necessary funds for the establishment of the hospital be raised by the fraternity, through the benevolent contributions and donations raised throughout the country and placed and kept in trust solely and exclusively for the establishment of a National Ahepa Hospital in Greece; and, or, health centers; and, or equipment for existing hospitals;

"That the Supreme Lodge may, in order more appropriately to carry on this noteworthy plan, establish committees here as well as in Greece and may use every effort and every means it considers proper and feasible for the expedient and successful realization of the plan; and

"That this institution of charity and philanthropy, the National Ahepa Home, shall be dedicated to the memory of a great leader, a great humanitarian, a great Philhellene, and a great Ahepan, Franklin Delano Roosevelt."

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THE SUPREME LODGE

Seated, left to right: Frank E. Pofanti, Supreme Vice-President; Harris J. Booras, Supreme President; C. G. Paris, Supreme Treasurer.
 Standing, left to right: George Cotsakis, Supreme Governor; Stephen S. Scopas, Supreme Counsellor; Leo J. Lamberson, Supreme Secretary; Nicholas Economou, Supreme Governor.



Nicholas C. Giovan
 The Governor of District 14 who served the National Conference as Chairman.

an amendment or a change to the Constitution permitting members of the Canadian Jurisdiction to serve on the Supreme Lodge."

Claims of Greece

A resolution was adopted to the effect that an expression of the Order be sent to the Council of Foreign Ministers of the great powers in behalf of the rights

and claims of Greece and its people, to be formulated by the new Supreme Lodge and forwarded by them.

Ahepa Radio Hour

"RESOLVED: That the Order of Ahepa inaugurate and establish a national Ahepa radio program and that the Supreme Lodge be and is hereby directed and authorized to immediately fully investigate the feasibility and possibility of the establishment of such an Ahepa radio program, and thereupon, if ways and means are found in order to inaugurate the same, that the Supreme Lodge immediately proceed to inaugurate an Ahepa Radio Hour.

Immigration

"That it is the sense of the Conference that the new Supreme Lodge should proceed vigorously and energetically and effectively to effectuate the policy inaugurated by Supreme President George C. Vournas as to the matter of immigration."

This includes a re-allocation of the German immigration quota, so that 2/6 of the German quota be assigned to Greece. Also, that the U. S. government dismiss deportation charges against veterans of the United States who have been honorably discharged from the Armed Forces.



Gus T. Gulas **Sam Hanna**

Above are pictured Brothers Sam Hanna and Gus T. Gulas, who served as two of the Marshals of the National Conference.

Sanatorium

Title of the Ahepa Sanatorium to be transferred from the Silver District Sanatorium Corporation to the Order of Ahepa.

Executive Secretary

The Conference voted that the incoming Supreme Lodge be instructed to retain the services of Arthur H. Lalos as Executive Secretary for the next fiscal year.

New Supreme Lodge

The final business before the Conference was the election of a new Supreme

(Please turn to page 20)

AHEPA Speaks for Greece

The following resolution was cabled severally to each of the following Secretaries of Foreign Ministers and a copy of it transmitted to the Regent, His Eminence Archbishop Damaskinos, in London; John Politis, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Premier Petros Voulgaris, in Greece.

September 15, 1945

Mr. James F. Byrnes
Secretary of State, U. S. A.

His Excellency
Ernest Bevin
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency
Vyacheslav M. Molotov
Foreign Commissar, U. S. S. R.

Monsieur Georges Bidault
Foreign Minister, Republic of France

Dr. Wang Shih-chieh
Foreign Minister
Republic of China

Your Excellency:

WHEREAS, the heroic people of Greece held the Nazi and Fascist hordes at bay for many months in 1940 and 1941 and, by their brilliant resistance, exploded the myth of Axis invincibility and turned the tide of battle, defeating Italy and fighting resolutely the delaying action against the Germans which aided Russia to stop the Nazis at the very gate of Moscow, gave Britain much-needed time and moral aid and America the opportunity to organize her industrial might and military power.

WHEREAS, Greece is traditionally loyal to the Western allies and also is associated by warm, time-honored and unbreakable ties of friendship and religion with Russia and is a coastal fortress of strategic significance and a dependable ally whose position should be strengthened.

WHEREAS, ethnically, ethnically and historically Eastern Thrace, Epirus, the Dodecanese and Cyprus inarguably are and have been Greek territory since the dawn of history and the Greeks have been the bulwark of democracy and western civilization fighting the battles against barbarian invaders which made eventually Europe and America possible.

WHEREAS, the victorious allies under the Atlantic Charter are committed to the policies of self-determination of peoples and security of nations from aggression and, in conformity with these policies, Greece is legitimately entitled to a favorable rectification of her frontiers and particularly to the territory hereinbefore mentioned and, incidentally, the allies are morally bound to recognize her unflinching loyalty and, as well, her timely and valuable contributions to the United Nations' cause and to reward her for her sacrifices in blood and material by supporting her claims to just reparations from the Axis aggressors who plundered her country and destroyed its resources, and,

WHEREAS, the Fraternal Order of Ahepa, an American organization, having more than 400 Chapters in the United States, assembled in annual convention in the City of Washington, D. C., voicing the sentiments and hopes of about a million Americans of Greek descent, all of whom have abiding faith in the sense of justice of each Minister in the Council of Foreign Ministers, gave careful consideration to the foregoing matters and thereupon

It was unanimously

RESOLVED, that the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa respectfully petition and hereby petitions Your Excellency as a member of the Council of Foreign Ministers to consider fully, in the light of the Atlantic Charter, and determine favorably the just claims of Greece—firstly, for the awarding of due reparations, secondly, for the annexation of Epirus, the Dodecanese and Cyprus and thirdly, the rectification of the Bulgarian boundary to a line which will provide the maximum natural defense from this predatory aggressor who attacked her neighbors thrice in three decades.

In that connection Your Excellency may bear in mind that these awards are vital to afford:

- (a) security from recurring aggressions,
- (b) the maintenance of peace in the Balkans,
- (c) living space and the chance for survival for the heroic people of Greece,
- (d) the opportunity to realize their ideals and develop their economic life free from fears, and
- (e) to enable them to make their pacific and democratic influence strongly felt in the United Nations' policy of ensuring durable peace and continued progress in a better world.

Your Excellency, to give Greece less and the two Axis satellites, calculating

UNRRA Report on Conditions in Greece

The following conditions in Greece were recently reported by the UNRRA in an official report.

Drought

The continuing drought in Greece, reports the UNRRA, is the worst in years. Greek farmers are now feeding forage and grain to their livestock.

Anti-Malarial Program

An airborne anti-malarial program, the largest yet launched in Europe, will soon be undertaken in Greece in cooperation with the Greek government. As part of an all-out drive against the critical increase of malaria in Greece, the UNRRA has sent 10 specially equipped planes to that country to be used in spraying mosquito-breeding areas with DDT.

Emergency Shelter

Two ships have left U. S. ports with 20,000,000 board feet of lumber, allocated to Greece by the U. S. Government, to provide emergency shelter for that country. Various kinds of roofing material are also being sent.

Resume

Supplies delivered to Greece, en route through July, totalled 922,469 long tons. This included grains and flour, used clothing, medical supplies, trucks, coal, livestock, and freight car parts.

Bulgaria and cunning Albania, more and thus to keep Greece weak and make them strong, inevitably will bring about her economic strangulation and military subjugation — a glaring injustice to a faithful and honorable ally and a glaring historical inequity that would remain indelible in the memory of friendly small nations.

Bulgaria in the past had, and Tito's Yugoslavia now has, ambitions to expand and dominate the Balkans. A resurgent Bulgaria will revive old plans. Therefore, a common frontier between Greece and Turkey is imperative. It will remove the eruptive potential of aggression. In the event that military or political neutralization of the Dardanelles and incidental modifications of status quo take place, the historically Greek Gallinoli peninsula should be allocated to Greece for the foregoing obvious, weighty and just reasons.

Respectfully submitted
ORDER OF AHEPA
Signed:
HARRIS J. BOGOS
Supreme President

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Harris & Ewing Photo, Copyright

President Truman Receives Roosevelt Bust

Washington, D. C.—On behalf of the Order of Ahepa, Supreme President Harris J. Booras presented President Truman with a bust of the late President Roosevelt on September 19, 1945. The bust which was presented is a smaller edition of the Order of Ahepa's War President bust executed by Sculptor Walter Russell, and which will be unveiled by the Ahepa on the Roosevelt grounds at Hyde Park, N. Y., on October 28, 1945. Left to right, John Carzis, national chairman of the Ahepa War Service Units, President Truman, Supreme President Harris J. Booras, and Achilles Catsonis, past Supreme President.

They are Homeward Bound . . . Take Care of Them

Ahepa Appoints Local Veteran Committees

In his address on the U. S. S. *Missouri*, at the Japanese surrender ceremonies, General MacArthur said, ". . . And so, my fellow countrymen, today I report to you that your sons and daughters have served you well and faithfully with the calm, deliberate, determined fighting spirit of the American soldier and sailor based upon a tradition of historical trait, as against the fanaticism of an enemy supported only by mythological fiction, their spiritual strength and power has brought us through to victory. **THEY ARE HOMEWARD**

BOUND—TAKE CARE OF THEM."

The Order of Ahepa, in spirit with the General's words, has already notified each chapter of the importance of appointing a Veteran's Committee, composed of business and professional members of the chapter. This Committee is to make every effort to be of service and aid to returning veterans of every community. Every citizen who was not able to serve his country in the Armed Forces, feels that we owe a great debt to these men who fought America's battles throughout the world.

Make your local Ahepa Veteran's Committee an active, result-getting group. Our next issue will carry more details.

A Tribute

"There has been no organized group in America who has done a better job in the sale and promotion of war bonds than the group (The Order of Ahepa) whose membership is represented by their leaders in this room today."

Ted Gamble, director of War Finance of the government, paid this tribute to the Order of Ahepa at a luncheon session held during the National Conference in Washington.

The fraternity is continuing its work during the present Victory Loan drive, which opens for the Ahepa on October 28.



FROM Xerxes to Hitler, from Mehmet to Mussolini, from Marathon to Argirocastro and from Constantinople to Messolonghi, immortal and glorious Hellas fought the might and fury of all the ancient and modern barbarians and kept the flag of freedom aloft! Throughout all the ages her brave sons and daughters were sacrificed like true martyrs upon the altar of civilization as well as Christianity. Greece, as well as Palestine, is truly a holy land!

The "Monon Lavé" of ancient Hellas and the "No" of modern Greece reflect the soul and spirit of an indomitable race of giants; giants of bravery and giants of intellect! The "thalassa, thalassa" of Xenophon and the "aera, aera" of the Evzone have become the battle and victory cry of all the armies of freedom.

Hellenic ideals are the ideals of all the civilized world. Greece created a world of thought and carved a civilization of marble. On these, the mind, intellect and development of man have been cultivated, sustained, cherished and refreshed for three thousand years. The ever freshness and vigor of her intellect furnish a bloom of perpetual strength for the full development of civilization; an unfaltering breath of an ageless spirit has been infused into the soul of mankind.

Hellenism has come to be an international, religious creed. The arithmetic of the school child, the games of the athlete, the mathematics of the inventor, the formula of the scientist, the logic of the

Lest the World Forgets

A Plea in Lieu of a Message from
the Supreme President

philosopher, the culture of the scholar, the planets of the astronomer, the vocabulary of the lexicographer, the medicine of the doctor, the law of the legislator, the compass of the mariner, the strategy of the general, the symmetry of the poet, the harmony of the musician, the blue-print of the architect, the metaphysics of the ecclesiastic, the battle cry of the warrior, the accounts of the historian, the beauty of nature, the immortality of the soul and, generally, all and everything that constitute humanity and civilization have their beginning and their perfection in the Hellenic mind and were given to the world by Hellas!

And so it came to pass that the brilliant chapters of victory and sacrifice that were written by the brave Hellenic people in the present world struggle for freedom aroused mankind to expressions of unprecedented enthusiasm and praise. Humanity applauded as it had never done before! "Greece again destroyed the barbarians and turned the tide of battle!" "Bravo, to the indomitable spirit of Greece and the unconquerable souls of her brave people!" "Zeto E. El-las" was the universal cry. "Greece must live on forever, stronger and greater than in any age of her glorious national history" was the verdict of all the freedom-loving people of the world! Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin, as well as every other political and military leader of the United Nations, heralded the super-human accomplishments of the Hellenes with high praise, eulogy and unbounded admiration. The Isles and territories of Greece must be returned to Greece, everyone agreed!

And now victory is won! And the United Nations, under the leadership of America, Great Britain and Russia, have undertaken the difficult task of a just and permanent world peace.

A well justified fear, however, begins to envelop the hearts of the heroic Hellenic people. A fear that recognition of their just and equitable claims and demands may again be scattered asunder by international intrigue and diplomacy! For, indeed, they well remember that in the last war, though they were a faithful ally as in the present war, while Turkey and Bulgaria were enemies, the frontiers of Hellas were minimized. Turkey was secretly augmented and fortified by some of the allies; the Sevres treaty was torn up, and the Greek armies and

people were driven from the shores of Asia Minor! How well do they recall the burning and sacking of the beautiful city of Smyrna by the fanatical Turks of Kemal Pasha, while the allied vessels were anchored at the bay, displaying full apathy in the brutal slaughter of the Greek population! Thus, about two million souls in destitution, misery and despair were uprooted from the land and the cities of their illustrious forefathers and thrust upon the shores of their prostrate and bleeding Motherland! All of Asia Minor, Eastern Thrace and nay, even Constantinople, where rises the gilded dome of the Church of St. Sophia, were savagely depopulated of all Grecian element! Was it the Mosul oil fields that tolerated this base inhumanity, then, or what? Be that as it may, the fact is that Turkey as well as Bulgaria, both enemies of the Allies, emerged victorious and triumphant! And Greece? The ally, Greece, emerged destroyed, and with two millions of wrecked refugees within her over-crowded borders! Thus, the history of base diplomacy is recorded. But it must not and shall not be repeated!

Today we hear rumors about territories and frontiers, which ethnically, ethically and historically belong to Greece. In addition, that glorious nation won her just rights to them upon the field of honor!! Do the names of Eastern Thrace, Epirus, the Dodecanese and Cyprus sound Bulgarian, Albanian or Serbian? Do the shores of the Aegean and the Adriatic and all the Hellenic islands therein sound of foreign pronunciation? Where are the scholars and the historians, the men of letters and of the arts, to make answer to these questions!

We read of claims by Soviet Russia to the Dodecanese! Assertions by Tito's Yugoslavia to Greek Macedonia! Demands by even Bulgaria, an enemy country that seems to be amply protected! Paid propaganda in the American press by cunning Albania! Exclusion of Greece on matters of peace affecting her, from the recent conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Big Five at London! Apathy to Greece's claims for just and ample reparations from the Fascist and Nazi nations, as well as the Axis satellites that butchered her people and destroyed and ravaged her nation! And one wonders; wonders, indeed! God

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Worker For Humanity

Dr. Kyrides' contribution to the rubber industry of this war through his original discovery is immeasurable in its importance.

This eminent chemist's sole preoccupation at present is the discovery of benefits to mankind and the opening of new fields for the greater benefit of all humanity. "The main task of science is to benefit humanity," he stated in a recent newspaper interview. "If the discoveries of science lead only to the production of useless gadgets or to unproductive idleness for humanity, then its work is in vain. Perhaps the great need of our times is to strengthen the character of people so they can make the most beneficial use of the things science gives them."

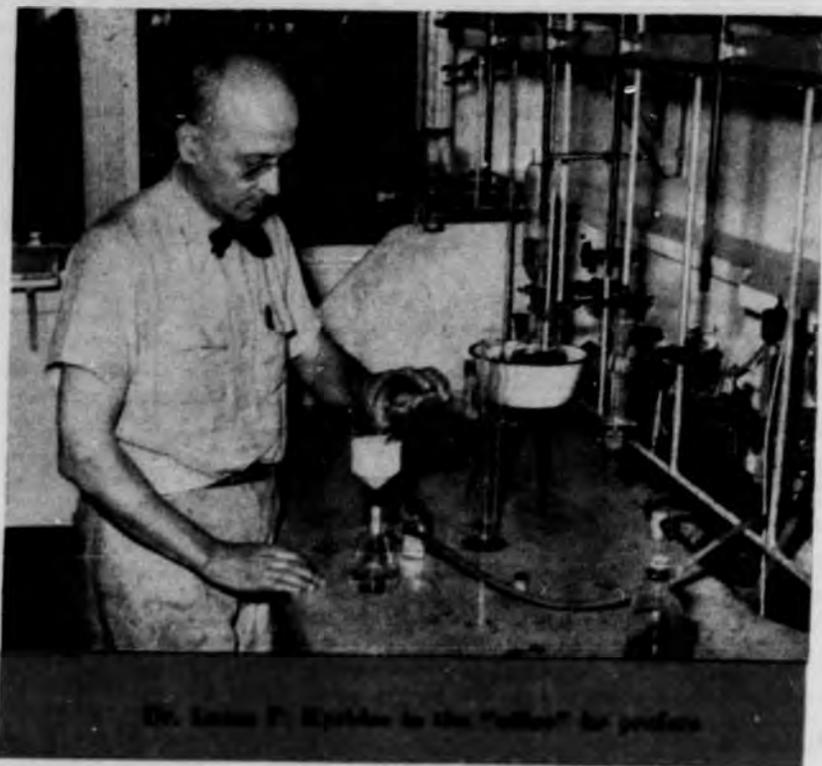
During the first World War Dr. Kyrides developed antisiphilitics and his findings eventually replaced the then known "606" which was entirely con-

trolled by Germany. His Mercurosal was not recognized for several years until a physician incurred the disease through an infected scalpel. In desperation the physician tried the new drug after the older drugs had failed to start him on the road to recovery. Mercurosal saved his life and the success of the drug after that was immediate.

Signed Almost 100 Patents

Before his association with Monsanto in 1928, Dr. Kyrides was with the General Chemical Company and the National Aniline Company. At his present post he has signed 59 patents, and he now has a total number of almost 100 patents to his name in all. His research and discoveries have included contributions to synthetic vanillin, plasticizers, sulfa drugs and Santomerse. Despite his title of research director, he insists on spending his time personally in the

(Please turn to page 14)



Dr. Lucas P. Kyrides in the "kitchen" he produces

OFFICIALS of the Monsanto Chemical Company of St. Louis conceived the brilliant idea of presenting their director of organic research chemistry with a set of new synthetic automobile tires. This gift was to be made in conjunction with the presentation of a gold medallion to the scientist as a recognition to his work in making the first synthetic tire in conjunction with his discovery of synthetic rubber in 1913. However, as you might have already guessed, the OPA soon squelched the presentation of the tires, and Dr. Lucas P. Kyrides had to be satisfied with his gold medallion from the American Chemical Society.

Dr. Kyrides has signed 59 patents since he first was associated with Monsanto in 1928, and he is recognized as their leading chemist by far. Although he has his own private offices where he could relax in comfort, his laboratory next door is his favorite spot for relaxation. His nation-wide recognition as a chemist won for him the first Midwest award of the American Chemical Society.

A Greek from Asia Minor

The inventor of the synthetic rubber tire is a husky, broad-shouldered, dark-eyed, soft-spoken Greek born in Asia Minor 61 years ago. When 18 years of age he left home to go to Athens, where he worked for a year to earn his passage money to America. He arrived in America in 1904. Uppermost in his ambitions was a university education. He worked his way through the University of Michigan, where he was persuaded to study in the field of chemistry.

His discovery of synthetic rubber was made in 1913 when he was employed by the Hood Rubber Company. At that time, the high cost of the synthetic tire forbade its further use and the development of synthetic rubber was abandoned.



"We will never bring disgrace to this, our City, by any act of dishonesty or cowardice, nor ever desert our suffering comrades in the ranks. We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the City, both alone and with many; we will reverence and obey the City's laws and do our best to inspire a like respect and reverence in those above us who are prone to enslave or to set them at naught; we will strive unceasingly to quicken the public's sense of civic duty. Thus in all these ways we will transmit this City not only less, but greater, better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."—Oath of the Athenian Youth.

Ahepa's Victory Loan

In conjunction with the Treasury Department's Victory Loan campaign, the Order of Ahepa will conduct its drive for the sale of Victory Loan bonds.

The fraternity's drive opens October 28th, anniversary of the ill-famed attack on Greece, by special arrangement with the Treasury Department. The official Victory Loan will open on October 29th; however, Ahepa chapters have been given the green light to start their campaigns on the 28th.

This is the Order's opportunity to "outsell the nation." This is our chance to put a glorious finishing touch to the Ahepa's outstanding war bond sales record.

Our chapters need no further instruction, nor advice, nor "pep talks."

GO OUT AND SELL.

The Returned Veteran

While all about him the forces of humanity are in a frenzied bout with the problems of labor, the refugees, the displaced, the international politics of the world, the many-sided and varied problems of government, society, and the home that follow this war, a single, forlorn figure, our returning war veteran, returns to the stage, trying to edge into some small position from which he, too, can call attention to his plight.

At times our overpowering sympathies for the great widespread problems of the world cause us to overlook the more immediate problems that face us in our own everyday life. We fail to realize the danger that can befall a nation that is so encumbered with far-reaching policies that its own immediate needs are forgotten.

We speak of a place in our national life and unity that concerns over ten million young men who are now returning from their duties in the armed forces.

We urge a consciousness of their problems and their assimilation into America's business and social life without delay.

Their demands, their desires, their placement into proper business and social channels—are these factors recognized? Is every community taking steps to place our veteran in his proper niche in each community?

The returning veteran is not demanding an exorbitant price for the slice of life he has given—two, three, or four years of working life given at his prime—he requests only that he return at least to what he left behind. That he deserves much more for his sacrifices, we cannot deny.

The veteran's problem, we feel, is the most important facing us today. The solution that we find for this problem will determine our country's future far more than any other problem on our hands.

Let us not make the mistake of an apathetic approach.

Youth—The Ahepa Junior Auxiliaries

People throughout the country have been unreasonably alarmed by the supposedly phenomenal increase in crimes of youth. So much emphasis has been given to the subject of Juvenile Delinquency that every sporadic act of youthful misdemeanor throughout the country is apprehended as a national calamity, and every youthful face seen on the streets of our cities and towns is apt to be looked upon as that of a potential delinquent. It has been a grievous weakness of the adult world to look upon each succeeding generation as spoiled, weak, and unfit to take over responsibility.

There has been an overwhelming tendency to exaggerate the rise of Juvenile Delinquency and a negligible minimum of recognition of youth's constructive contribution to community progress, and to the successful prosecution of the war. Many, perhaps, distracted by the "alarming" reports of delinquency have failed to note the splendid record of youth in this war. American youth as represented through the Boys Clubs of America, Boy Scouts and Girls Scouts, the Public Schools, Junior Red Cross, and last but not least, through the Junior Orders of Ahepa, collected thousands of tons of scrap material, enrolled in the Junior Citizens Corps, served as messengers, volunteered for hospital service, sold War Bonds, sponsored projects for War Relief agencies, and even donated blood.

If the adult world would give a little more attention to the potential powers of youth for constructive activity, and use the channels of publicity and of public oratory to pour out a little praise for the fine contributions of youthful America, which is flaming with the desire to do more for the national effort, and to be given opportunity for more active participation in our community life, we would be doing more to eradicate the over-used term Juvenile Delinquency than all the penal machinery set up to combat the transgressions of youth. We subscribe to the philosophy that came out of Boys Town: "There is no bad boy," unless society chooses to make one.

While more than 95% of the active and graduate members of the Junior Order of Ahepa served in the armed forces of our country—and did a splendid job—their brothers too young to carry arms, also established excellent records. As seen in the pages of our current issue, and previous issues, of the AHEPAN, the Junior Auxiliaries of the Order of Ahepa, the Sons of Pericles and the Maids of Athens were an asset to the Ahepa War Service Units. Their projects for the successful prosecution of the war, and for the alleviation of the suffering of the oppressed people elicit admiration and commendation. *We believe and have faith in American youth.*

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Literature and the Arts



I Ask You, Ladies and Gentlemen. By Leon Z. Surmelian. (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 1945. Pp. 316. \$2.75.)



Leon Z. Surmelian

Born of Armenian parents in Trebizond, on the Black Sea, Leon Z. Surmelian tells a many-sided and powerful story of boyhood and an intimate, honest, fascinating account of Americanization. Certain elements in it are of particular interest to the readers of *THE AHEPAN*, for in a sense it is a Greek story, nay, a universal story of youth that the author tells. "A vital, historical record of universal significance," as Heinrich Mann calls it. While many books have been written on Greece proper, Surmelian presents us with a realistic picture of Greek life in Pontos. Trebizond, the last Greek capital captured by the Turks, has had an illustrious history. Like Bessarion in the 15th century, Surmelian writes about his native city with passionate love, and repays his debt to Greeks through a work of art.

His family lived in a Greek community. He played and grew up with Greek children. His older sister attended a Greek school because his father "was a great admirer of the Greeks, their language and culture." During the Armenian massacres Greek friends saved his life and the lives of his brother and two sisters. He is overjoyed when he meets Greeks in a Turkish town. They help him escape to a Greek village near Trebizond, where other Greek friends conceal him for nine months, until the occupation of the city by the Russian Army.

There we meet the Persides and Metaxas families, close friends and neighbors of the Surmelians. "There were six girls in the Persides family, and each one of them could have posed for Praxiteles, they were all so perfectly beautiful."

Surmelian describes the life of his sisters and brother in the famous old Greek monastery of Sumelas, where they were kept in hiding by Dr. Metaxas, his father's closest friend. His father, the town's leading pharmacist, maintained that only Greek, mathematics and music mattered in education.

After many adventures, having survived massacres, wars and revolutions, young Surmelian pays a second visit to Batum, where he meets a young girl, Maria, whose mother was Greek, and father Georgian. Maria had lost her parents, a waif of the revolution, and hunger had driven her into a life of shame. In a poignant scene, we see the idealistic boy trying to reform the girl. He was already on his way to America, but could not bring her with him.

With vivid brushstrokes Surmelian next paints Constantinople. Life was gay, he writes, during the Inter-Allied occupation of Constantinople. "There was the romantic music of a Greek mandolin orchestra splashing on the Bosphorus from a waterfront casino; ferries moved like giant fireflies in the dark; the air rang with the voices of Greek fishermen as they spread their nets on the sand, and of the Turkish boatmen as they towed the boats up the current. . ."

In telling us his story without bitterness and hatred, he mentions Robert College, with Armenian and Greek boys sitting in the same classroom with Turkish boys "in intimate daily contact as members of one civilized society, with no fights, no racial catcalls between them." And he pays tribute to the beauty and patriotism of Turkish ladies. He finally sails for New York on a Greek ship. "Our first stop was Piraeus. I had about six hours in which to see Athens and visit Dr. Metaxas. I was so anxious to see the Acropolis that before calling on the doctor I climbed the dusty road that led to those immortal ruins. I touched them with reverent hands, and sitting under the columns of the Parthenon felt myself back in old Athens.

"I felt perfectly at home in Greece," he relates. "The Greeks too were my own people, and I was . . . at once both

Armenian and Greek. In some respects the Greeks were even closer to me because of childhood associations. . . . It wasn't until we sailed away from Greece that I began to experience that panicky sensation of being uprooted from one's own world."



Dimitri Alexis

Surmelian has immortalized a historic Greek city—Trebizond. His love and admiration for Greeks is evident throughout the book. Now a screen writer in Hollywood, he is often seen at local affairs in Los Angeles. His book, I am sure, would be a surprise to many Ahepans who have met him without knowing who he really is. *I Ask You, Ladies and Gentlemen*, published in June, is already in its fifth printing, and has been approved for Armed Forces editions by the U. S. Army and Navy.

DIMITRI ALEXIS

Beverly Hills, Calif.

Will You Contribute . . . Or Cooperate?

There is inordinate pride in every organization in its members—the feeling that one's own can do a job as well as the members of any other group or activity.

Therefore, we are issuing a call for contributions from among OUR members, members of the Orders of Ahepa, the Daughters of Penelope, the Sons of Pericles, the Maids of Athens.

If you have something at hand, or something in mind, that you feel will be acceptable, kindly send it along. Or if you know of someone who might make a worthwhile contribution to these pages, ask him to contribute.

The Drama of Glory

(October 28, 1940)

By HARRIS J. BOORAS
Supreme President

We have the same old historic way of expressing courage, valor and sacrifice nowadays. It can be summed up in but one single word—Hellas; that small and indomitable nation has once again glorified the pages of history in letters of gold for all the world to read! Let us review the glory of the 28th of October, nineteen hundred and forty, when brave Greece again took up arms to defend her honor and her freedom against the onslaught of the modern, brutal Axis barbaric invaders.

It was three o'clock in the morning. In the darkness of night, calm and quiet reigned over the Grecian capital. Rising majestically from the bosom of the historic city of Athens, the hill of Acropolis, the cradle and nursery of civilization, could be seen, proudly representing the nobility and glory of an immortal race. An automobile came to a stop. . . . A man descended from it. . . .

In all the involved mysteries, in the histories filled with tragedies and dramatic plots, in all that has been written about crime, no such event can anywhere be found. The great Edgar Allan Poe had not conceived of such a criminal narrative. Even Sophocles and Euripides fall short before the drama of this staged tragedy. A nation of forty-five million, a nation which had loudly trumpeted to the world of its super-civilization, like a base criminal, secretly during this dark night, with a stiletto in the gloved palm of a murderer, attempted to assassinate a calm and peaceful nation of eight million souls.

. . . It was His Excellency, the high plenipotentiary and minister extraordinary of the Emperor of Ethiopia—of the King of Italy and Albania! It was his high excellency the emissary of the archon of the Fascists—of Il Duce!—the ambassador of the Roman Empire! It was the representative of the most base and infamous ideologies, the envoy of the international Fascist and Nazi conspirators—Signor Grazzi!

Secretly, on his toes, at the hour when all was calm and the people were asleep, he attempted to assassinate little Hellas.



Greek Mountain Warriors on the Albanian Front

with a stiletto hidden in an envelope in the form of an ultimatum! And they believed, he and his Fascist gangsters, that if they presented their infamous ultimatum to the Premier of Greece, abruptly and at the hour when they would suddenly awake him from his sleep, that they would succeed in their murderous purpose.

The famous Grazzi, at three in the morning of the 28th of October, presented his stiletto to the Hellenic Premier . . . the ultimatum of Fascist Italy to Greece . . . and it demanded that within three hours Greece must decide and accept their base demands!

And the Premier of Hellas promptly replied with an emphatic NO; the historic NO; the noble and glorious NO of the Hellenic soul! And from that moment the fate of immortal Greece was decided.

In the history of the ages, in all the world history, no similar example can be found. If Leonidas became immortal with the "Monon Lave," if there are scattered examples of sacrifice and heroism, if a Marathon, a Salamis, a Constantinople, a Messolonghi, a Bizane, with their extraordinary valor and heroism remain in the world's horizon as flaming torches giving light to mankind, the NO of the 28th of October, that NO of the Hellenic nation will brighten mankind throughout all the ages as a brilliant sun directing the pathways of all future generations!

On the 15th of August, the great

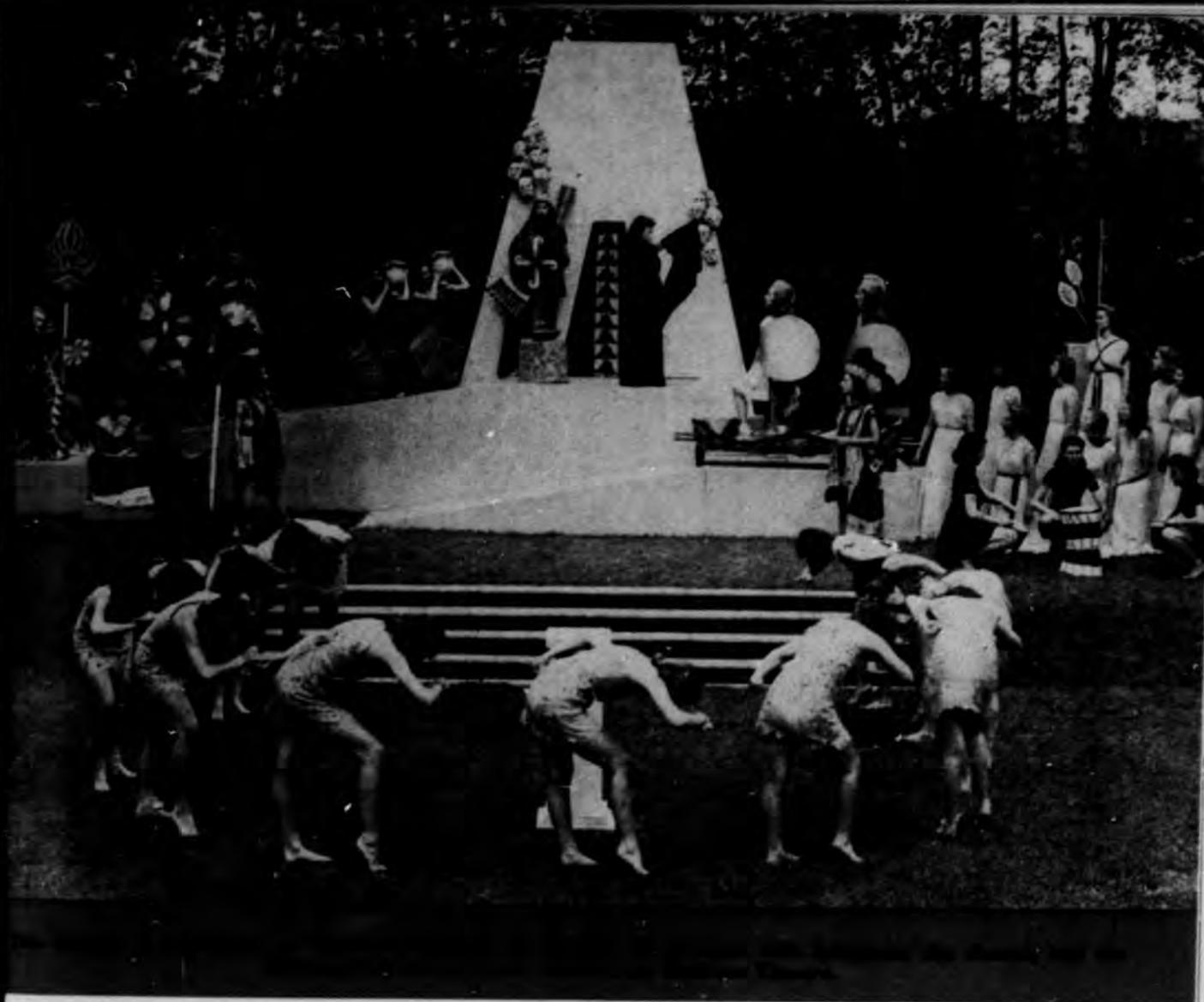
Christian holiday, the Fascists torpedoed the anchored war vessel *Helle* in the harbor of the island of Tinos, while her officers and crew were participating in the holy ceremonies attendant with the great festival of the Virgin Mary! And on the 28th of October at three o'clock in the morning the Fascists attempted to torpedo the whole of Greece!

And to this sudden, unprovoked murderous attack, Hellas, through the mouth of her Prime Minister, answered honorably, heroically, decidedly and plainly with one NO!! "No, I do not disgrace my famous and noble history. No, I, Greece, do not submit; Greece, the spiritual mother of all the civilized people of the world; Greece, the beacon of the sublime thought and intellect of mankind. I, Greece, the altar of sacrifice for the highest democratic principles; I, Greece, the fountain of philosophy, the arts and the sciences; I, Greece, the ideal; I, Greece, without which humanity cannot exist; I, Greece of freedom, the Greece of accomplishment;—NO, I do not surrender; NO, I prefer death!"

And, Greece, united marched to her Golgotha, marched with determination for her full measure of sacrifice for liberty and freedom. And Greece fought. And Greece fought, as General Metaxas expressed it, for glory and not for victory. And Greece glorified, was victorious. She was victorious as an Ideal as a Sacrifice.

(Please turn to page 20)

Euripides' *tragedy* was presented at the our Crest College at the 1945 Commencement was the 21st page of the college, and all of the ancient Greek. Lehigh Chapter in Allentown participated in the annual custom, and their president and secretary headed the Ahepa. This year's program was the finest of the Ahepa. The presentation of the barbaric style, with the crows tan leopard



"Iphigenia in Tauris"

Euripides' tragedy "Iphigenia in Tauris" was presented before 1,000 spectators at the outdoor theatre of Cedar Crest College at Allentown, Pa., during the 1945 Commencement exercises. It was the 21st production given at the college, and all have been presentations of ancient Greek writers.

Lehigh Chapter No. 60 of the Ahepa in Allentown participated, as is its annual custom, and members of the chapter and their families were present. Brothers Kalfas Halkias and John Stamm, president and secretary of the chapter, headed the Ahepa's delegation.

This year's production was adjudged the finest of the series, and a novel feature of "Iphigenia" was the interpretation of the barbaric Taurians in Mayan style, with the chorus of 18 attired in downy tan leopard skin tunics with feath-

ered headdresses and wigs. The play offered many scenes of splendor. The Temple of Artemis, in the central position, was topped by a 15-foot tower.

The scene of the play is laid in Tauris, a barbaric land where every stranger is sacrificed to the goddess Artemis. Iphigenia, a Greek maiden supposed to have been sacrificed at Aulis by her father Agamemnon, is the high priestess who sanctifies the captured victims for their slaughter.

Orestes, the brother of Iphigenia, comes to Tauris in search of the statue of Artemis which he must take back to Greece to atone for the sin of killing his mother who had murdered his father. There is a beautiful and touching scene between Orestes and his dearest friend, Pylades, when each tries to persuade the

(Please turn to page 30)



appetite appeal

Nothing perks up the appetite more than tempting preserves and jellies from Sexton's Sunshine Kitchens. They are famous in 48 states for their pure fruit goodness.



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Expression of Regrets

The July-August issue of THE AHEPAN carried an article entitled, "Mike's Bag is Full of Tricks," which cast unnecessary reflections on Brother Michael D. Konomos of Kansas City, Missouri, the Rev. Thomas Daniels of Washington, as well as others. The membership is hereby officially informed that the said article was never sanctioned or authorized by the Supreme Lodge and in conjunction therewith, the recent Ahepa Conference passed the following resolution, censuring said article, viz.:

"Whereas, a certain article appeared in the July-August issue of the magazine entitled 'Mike's Bag is Full of Tricks,' under the initials A. P., and

"Whereas, The Resolutions Committee after consultation with the Supreme President feels that said article should have been omitted from our publication, now therefore it is

"RESOLVED, That it is regretted that said article appeared in our magazine and that no similar articles be published in the future. The Supreme President (meaning Past Supreme President George C. Vournas) is taking full responsibility for said article."

The fraternity sincerely regrets this unfortunate incident.

Kyrides—Worker for Humanity

(Continued from page 9)

laboratory instead of pointing the direction of chemical research to his assistants.

Work is easily his favorite word. Sometimes his associates wonder at the hours he spends in his lab, but this chemist merely shakes his head and mutters in wonder why any chemist should want a five-day, 40-hour week. "There's a lot of work to be done, a lot of problems are unsolved," he once declared. "Sometimes I feel that, even past 60, my career is just getting off to a good start."

"In chemistry, anything is possible, maybe even a cure for baldness," Dr. Kyrides says as he gingerly touches the small patch of silvery hair on the back of his otherwise bald head.

Speaking before the St. Louis section of the American Chemical Society, at which event he was awarded the society's Midwest Award, this eminent scientist warned of the use of the wonders of chemistry for other than the benefit of

humanity. He decried the use of chemistry's miracles for the purely physical comfort of man. "If physical effort is to be eliminated, our distant descendants will parade instead of legs, two stunted growths as excuse for locomotion. The Greeks had four words for their guidance, which translated mean 'The good things are obtained by labor.'"

His life has been a tribute to hard work. Even on the very day that he received his doctor's degree at the University of Michigan, he was waiting tables, paying his way through school.

"They couldn't get me out of my lab by tripling my salary," he declares. "Indeed, the laboratory is my life, and happiness comes to me only when my hands are doing things that may some day prove of lasting benefit to mankind. When my time runs out, nothing would please me more than to be working in my lab."

He has two daughters. The younger, Phyllis Jane, is a student at Mary Institute, St. Louis. The elder, Helen, is a student at Vassar.

His parting words are as typical as his entire life.

"If in heaven there is a laboratory, I surely hope they'll let me work in it."

—GIL

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FOR EVERY OCCASION

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John F. Davis

THE AHEPAN records with sorrow the death of John F. Davis, of Scranton, Pa., past Supreme Treasurer of the Ahepa, on August 5, 1945.

Brother Davis was first elected Supreme Treasurer in 1937 at the Syracuse Convention, and was again elected to this office in 1942 at the Atlanta Convention, which office he held until the

time of his serious illness, when he resigned, in July, 1945. He served the Order of Sons of Pericles as Chairman of the Supreme Advisory Board in 1938-39, and led the Sons of Pericles excursion to Greece in 1938, and 1939.

He is survived by his wife, Maria, a son, Milton, and four daughters.

A Cross-Section of Democracy

"Today all freedom-loving peoples of the world rejoice in the victory and feel pride in the accomplishments of our combined forces. We also pay tribute to those who defended our freedom at the cost of their lives.

"On Guam is a military cemetery in a green valley not far from my headquarters. The ordered rows of white crosses stand as reminders of the heavy cost we have paid for victory. On these crosses are the names of American soldiers, sailors and marines—Culpepper, Tomanino, Sweeney, Bromberg, Depew, Melloy, Ponziani—names that are a

cross-section of democracy. They fought together side by side. To them we have a solemn obligation to insure that their sacrifice will help to make this a better and safer world in which to live.

"Now we turn to the great tasks of reconstruction and restoration. I am confident that we will be able to apply the same skill, resourcefulness and keen thinking to these problems as we applied to the problems of winning the victory."

—Excerpts from Admiral Nimitz's address on the U. S. S. Missouri, at the Japanese surrender ceremony in Tokyo Bay.

Salute the Victors . . .
In the Victory Loan!

Japan Surrenders

(Pictures on following pages)

Top, left: Fires spread throughout Shizuoka, Japan, during a night incendiary raid by B-29s of the 20th Air Force.

Top, center: General of the Army Douglas MacArthur leaves his headquarters in the New Grand Hotel, Yokohama for a drive through the ruins of the city.

Top, right: Partial view of Tokyo as it looks today after the repeated bombings of the U. S. Army Air Forces.

Middle, left: Destruction left at Hiroshima, Japan, after dropping of the first atomic bomb, August 6, 1945.

Middle, center: Surrender ceremonies on the U. S. S. Missouri in Tokyo Bay, September 1, 1945.

Middle, right: Japanese surrender arrangement delegation at Ie Shima, on the first leg of their journey to Manila.

Lower, left: 183th Parachute Infantry Regiment as they arrived at Atsugi Airport, Japan, to secure Yokohama.

Lower, center: Six high-ranking Japanese generals and admirals, imprisoned at New Bilibid prison, near Manila.

Lower, right: Japs sign official surrender to Chinese in Nanking, China.

Official Photos Signal Corps,
and Army Air Forces.

Salute the Victors . . . In the Victory Loan!

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 October 1, 1945, Washington, D. C.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Arthur H. Lalor, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager 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 aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 547, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, and business managers are:
Publisher—Order of Ahepa, 1420 K St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Editor—Harris J. Booras.

2. That the owner is: The Order of Ahepa, Washington, D. C., President, Harris J. Booras, 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.

ARTHUR H. LALOR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of October, 1945.

OLIVER E. FITZGERALD.

(My commission expires Oct. 14, 1947.)





District Governors of the AHEPA

District No. 1

Birmingham, Ala.—As Lieutenant Governor of District 1, Brother Sam S.



Sam S. Nakos

Nakos has been a member of the fraternity since 1930 and has served in every chapter office during this period.

District No. 2

Miami, Fla.— District Governor C. A. Lazarou of District 2 has been a



C. A. Lazarou

member of the Order since 1926. Brother Lazarou served in World War I and after the close of the war was a field engineer for a British company in Greece where he was instrumental in the building of several roads and highways. He later served the American Red Cross in Greece in the Refugee Relief program. He returned to Miami in 1925 and since that year has served his chapter and district in various offices.

District No. 3

Baltimore, Md.— Nicholas P. Brous, Governor of District 3, was initiated into the fraternity in



Nicholas P. Brous

1928 as a member of Brooklyn, N. Y. Chapter No. 41. He transferred to the Baltimore, Md. chapter in 1940. He served as a National Coordinator in 1944 and was

Vice-Chairman of the 1945 National Conference.

District No. 4

Philadelphia, Pa.— The Ahepa's youngest District Governor, Dr. Aris



Dr. Aris Carpousis

Carpousis, U.S.A., of this city is now serving his second term as Governor of District 4. In March, 1946, Dr. Carpousis will be with the U. S. Public Health Service as a surgeon, upon completion of his present training. He was initiated into the Order in 1940. Brother Carpousis is 28 years old, and a graduate member of the Sons of Pericles.

District No. 5

Newark, N. J.—A member of the fraternity for the past 15 years, Steve



Steve Kargakos

Kargakos was elected governor of District 5 at the recent Newark district convention. He has served his district as Marshal and Lieutenant Governor. Brother Kargakos is a veteran of World War I serving for seven years with the U. S. Army. He has held all chapter offices, from sentinel to chapter president.

District No. 6

Rochester, N. Y.—Spiro



Spiro Livadas

Livadas, newly-elected governor of District 6 has been a member of the fraternity since 1936. He is active in many civic business and social organizations.

District No. 7

Bridgeport, Conn.—N. D. Farmassony, a member of the fraternity



N. D. Farmassony

since 1933 is the Governor of District 7. Brother Farmassony is now serving his second term as Governor, having held that office previously in 1938. He also served the Bridgeport Chapter No. 62 for two terms as president. He is at present a chief production engineer for Remington Rand, Inc.

District No. 8

Cambridge, Mass.— Although a



Fred A. Kyros

member of the fraternity for only five years, Brother Fred A. Kyros was elected governor of District 8 for the coming year. He has served as an advisor of both junior organizations, the Sons and the Maids and has been a member of the District since 1941.

District No. 9

Manchester, N. H.—Basil A. Joannides, advertising agency



Basil A. Joannides

man of this city, is governor of District No. 9 of the Order. Brother Joannides has the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Athens. He is prominent among the civic, social and business clubs and activities of Manchester.

District No. 10

Ann Arbor, Mich.—Paul Koken of this city was elected governor of District 10. Brother Koken is a lawyer by profession and a member of the Michigan and Illinois state bar associations. He is active in several civic organizations.



Paul Koken

District No. 11

Cleveland, Ohio—C. G. Gatsos, a member of the Order since 1927, is the new District Governor of District 11. Brother Gatsos joined the fraternity when only 18 years of age, and during the past 18 years has served as chapter president and also in various District offices. He attended Western Reserve University.



C. G. Gatsos

District No. 12

Fort Wayne, Ind.—An active member of the fraternity for several years, Pete Mallers of this city, president of the Mallers Theatre Circuit, was elected District Governor of District 12 for 1945. He has been an active member of the fraternity for many years.



Pete Mallers

District No. 13

Chicago, Ill.—Nicholas C. Giovan, governor of District No. 13, has served



Nicholas C. Giovan

his district as governor since the summer of 1942. His activities in behalf of the fraternity have made him a well-known figure throughout the Midwest. Brother Giovan attended the recent National Conference where he was elected Chairman of the meetings of the Conference.

District No. 14

Minneapolis, Minn.—The coming year will close 20 years of active service in the Order for George A. Xanthes, governor of District 14. He was initiated into the fraternity in 1926 by Demosthenes Chapter No. 66, Minneapolis. He has held every elective office of his District Lodge.



George A. Xanthes

District No. 15

Omaha, Nebr.—George J. Petros of this city is Governor of District 15.

District No. 16

Houston, Texas—The governor of District No. 16 of the Ahepa is Brother Charles D. Exarky of Houston. Brother Exarky has been active in Ahepa activities for many years, and only recently was featured on a radio broadcast over station KTRH of Houston. The purpose of the broadcast was the publicizing of the clothing drive for Greece, conducted by the Greek War Relief Association, as well as for the purpose of informing the people of Houston and surrounding territory of the work of the Ahepa.



Charles D. Exarky

District No. 18

Great Falls, Mont.—Kiriakos J. Valenas, the governor of District 18 has been associated with the Great Northern Railroad Company for the past 38 years. He has served the Order as chapter secretary and president, as well as District Lieutenant Governor.



K. J. Valenas

District No. 17-19

Denver, Colo.—James G. Dikeou of Denver, is Governor of District 17-19.

District No. 20

Hollywood, Calif.—Victor Adams, governor of the El Camino Real District No. 20, is a charter member and the first vice-president of Hollywood Chapter No. 318. He was elected District Secretary at the 1944 district convention, and the following year elevated to the governorship. He has allied himself with many statewide organizations, and has been active in the Greek War Relief in his area. He is the director of public relations with the Fox West Coast Theatres.



Victor Adams

District No. 21

Tracy, Calif.—William Panagos, of this city, member of the Stockton, Calif., chapter No. 212 of the Order of Ahepa, was elected District Governor of District No. 21. Brother Panagos has been a member of the fraternity since 1930. His creed for the Order "is that the Ahepa must educate its members for service through leadership."



William Panagos

District No. 22

Tacoma, Wash.—Spiro J. Kalivas, member of the Tacoma chapter of the Ahepa, is Governor of District No. 22 of the Order.



Spiro J. Kalivas

Brother Kalivas was initiated into the fraternity in 1930 at the age of 19 and has been active in fraternal affairs since that date. He has also held the offices of District Secretary and District Lieutenant Governor of District No. 22. For the past ten years he has been associated with the U. S. Internal Service.

District No. 23

Toronto, Ont.—Eleftherios Dallas, member of the Toronto, Ont., chapter of the Ahepa, is the Governor of Beaver District No. 23 of the Order.



Eleftherios Dallas

Brother Dallas is a charter member of his chapter, which was organized and installed by the William McKinley chapter of Buffalo, N. Y., in 1923. He has served his chapter as President for three terms, and has been an active member of the community, serving in various capacities. He has been instrumental in the establishment of several Canadian chapters of the Ahepa.

District No. 24, C. J.

Winnipeg, Man.—A. Vlassie, governor of the Royal Canadian District No. 24 of the Order, is now serving his second term in that office.



A. Vlassie

He has given great service to the Order, and has served his own chapter as president for two terms.

National Conference

(Continued from page 5)

Lodge. Harris J. Booras was elected Supreme President, Frank E. Pofanti, Supreme Vice-President, Leo J. Lamberston, Supreme Secretary, C. G. Paris, Supreme Treasurer, Stephen S. Scopas, Supreme Counsellor, George Cotsakis and Nicholas Economou, Supreme Governors.

The election of a new Supreme Lodge was effected through the combined action of the preceding Supreme Lodge which tendered its collective resignation, thus allowing the National Conference to select and place into office the above-mentioned members.

The Drama of Glory

(Continued from page 12)

Victorious was the army of Freedom. But this army of freedom was not composed alone of the eight million of Hellenes. From the depths of the centuries of her National life, there arose and took part at the battlefield, noble spirits from the world below, spirits of heroes and spirits of martyrs, spirits of sages and spirits of national prophets, an unending phalanx of three thousand years, with its hopes, its ideals, its glories, its thorny crowns of martyrdoms. And no sooner was the signal of danger uttered with the historic NO, than all these powers were immediately present and ready!

Present was the Pantheon of Olympus; present the giants of the Iliad and the Odyssey; present the heroes of Marathon and Salamis and the three hundred of Leonidas.

Present also was Byzantium with its civilization and glory of a thousand years.

Present were the Armatoli and Kleph-tai of the heroic Greek revolution, with the immortal death battalion of Dragatsani, . . . and the spirits of all the glorious heroes of 1821; present the immortal Kolokotronis!

Present also was Crete, enveloped in fire; present also the immortal Mellas with his heroes of Macedonia.

Present also was King Constantine with his legions, when in another October of 1912, he delivered northern Greece from shackles of slavery and raised the Hellenic emblem over the historic city of Salonica, a city, the Hellenic patrimony of which had been sealed by the blood of his assassinated father, King George the First!

Present also was Rabine and Sera; present chained Dodecanese islands and also Cyprus and her national immortals.

Present also Eleftherios Venizelos, the

great sage and diplomat of Greece, whom President Wilson had characterized as the greatest statesman of the world, and who now lies at rest in his beloved Cretan birthplace.

Present the venerable Admiral Kountouriotis, who from his grave on the hill of Hydra looks upon "his" Aegean Sea.

And that unseen phalanx, with the brilliant face of the Holy Virgin, the Fascist also attacked by the torpedo of August 15!

The enemy had not counted thus; and today . . . today glory pays tribute to all the immortal heroes of modern Hellas!

And now, Greece, triumphant, is free. Mankind has won a great moral and spiritual victory, for the liberation of Greece, the giver of all civilized institutions to man, means victory for the inalienable rights for which mankind has been struggling on the battlefields of the world. Tyranny and injustice is now obliterated from the whole world.

The sainted emblem of Hellas now proudly flies over Acropolis Hill. Generation after generation will forever pay tribute to her valor, her honor and her glory. The Hellenic example of martyrdom shall serve as a symbol for mankind to follow.

But now poor Greece, suffering from disaster . . . her people butchered or starved, their homes destroyed, their fields laid waste, turns to the benevolent and ever philanthropic people of America for aid, comfort and succor. Their appeal is the appeal of martyrs. We all must, therefore, join in a great cause of philanthropy to redeem the Hellenic people and to reconstruct the Nation. I am sure that everyone will do his share promptly and cheerfully so that the glory that was and is Greece shall live forever.

And tomorrow, when the white dove, besmirched with the blood of the brave, the demi-god heroes, shall carry the olive branch and the peace conference shall open its gates here in the city of Washington, the great sacrifice shall have fulfilled the glorification. Greece must and shall receive her just national demands. When the Hellenic representatives shall be entering the hall of the historic ceremonies, a brave voice shall be heard, the Voice of Mankind:

"Gentlemen, Rise, Greece is Entering."

And the poet with his lyre shall be heard chanting:

"Freedom for Greece is the breath of life itself.

And death just an episode;
A people that know how to live,
Know how to die."

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Fraternal News

ORDER OF AHEPA

Milwaukee, Wisc. — Milwaukee chapter No. 43 has regularly published its Ahepa News, printed monthly "in the interests of the Order of Ahepa and its auxiliaries."

The number one project of the Milwaukee chapter at present is the building of an Ahepa Memorial building, which will serve as the chapter's Ahepa home. And in order to further the eventual building of this Memorial, a Victory Dance was held on Saturday, October 13. Those in charge of the affair were: Joseph Papador, chairman, John Spheris, vice-chairman, and Alex Alexander.

In line with the times, the chapter has appointed a committee which will serve the returning veterans, helping them back into the community's social and business life. Members of the committee are: George Romanos, James Topetzes, George Spheris, Frank Rigas, and Constantine Bakiras.

Two members of the armed services, Lieut. Gregory Produmos and Sgt. Christ Panagoutsos, were initiated into

the Ahepa at a special meeting held July 30th.

The chapter's first meeting in October was celebrated as "Brother Charles Stephan Nite" in honor of services rendered the chapter by Charles Stephan.

The Ahepan of the Month selected by the Ahepa News was Brother John Jonides. This honor was for the month of June.

New Orleans, La.—A recent expose of the sugar black market operations in this city and surrounding area was made possible through the efforts of Brother C. H. Pelias, president of Andrew Jackson Chapter No. 133 of the Ahepa. Quoting the newspaper story: "The director of the OPA said that to C. H. Pelias, president of the Imperial Trading Company, goes the credit for uncovering this vicious black market counterfeiting ring."

Brother Pelias has been active in all local and state-wide war activities. He is chairman of the cancer fund collections, director of war bond activities,

and a leader in the Red Cross drives, the March of Dimes campaign, and the Community Chest. He was the man behind the recent affair which celebrated the presentation of a Liberty ship from this government to the Greek government.

Thomas Baffes, vice-president of the Andrew Jackson Chapter, and a student at Tulane medical school, was recently awarded the Lemann Medal for outstanding work in research.

Binghamton, N. Y.—Spiro Livadas of Rochester, N. Y., was elected District Governor at the ninth district convention of Empire District No. 6 of the Ahepa which convened in this city during the days of July 1-2. Other officers elected were: George Dimas of New York, Lieutenant Governor; George Kastrinos of Long Island City, Secretary; George H. Miller of Painted Post, Treasurer; Leon Marketos of Utica, Marshal.

Peter Gifto of Albany was the convention chairman, George Cashoty of New York, vice-chairman, and Anthony Koutros of Jamaica, secretary.

San Francisco, Calif.—*The Ahepa Traveler*, a news sheet of the 21st District published for the men in the services, reported the results of the victory conference held at Oakland recently.

At the recent District Convention, Bill Panagos of Tracy, Calif., was elected Governor, D. C. Demetriades of San Francisco, Lieutenant-Governor, Stephen Berdalis, of San Francisco, Secretary, James Pappas, Treasurer, and James Markos, Marshal.

Binghamton, N. Y.—In conjunction with its part as host to the District Convention of District No. 6, the Binghamton chapter of the Ahepa celebrated its 20th anniversary with a dinner-dance at the Arlington Hotel. The Binghamton chapter of the Daughters of Penelope celebrated also with the Ahepa chapter their tenth anniversary.

Those in charge of the affair were: James Manouse, chairman, Charles Leounis, Andrew Vassos, James Markatos, the Rev. S. Karapiperis, and Harry Maragus for the Ahepa; Mary Felahis, Helen Matalas, Helen Mitsakos, Stella Sarris, Mary Papastrat, Bessie Pappas and Fannie Courlas for the Daughters of Penelope.



Newly-elected officers of Chapter 318

Hollywood, Calif. — Members of Hollywood Chapter No. 318 have been active in all the Ahepa War Service Units, in the sale of war bonds, taking part in Red Cross and National War Fund Drives, in blood donor campaigns. Added to this they take an active and interested part in soliciting and giving aid for Greece.

At the recent election of officers the newly-elected President, John Dakis, gave a message outlining the aim and hopes of the Chapter for the future. "Our activities," he said, "through the Ahepa War Service Units program and aid for our Motherland, Greece, must continue with vigor and enthusiasm."



Akron Ahepa Home

Akron, Ohio.—The Akron chapter of the Order has purchased for its Ahepa home the three-story structure pictured here. The cost of the building to the chapter was \$17,500, all of which has already been raised largely due to the efforts of Brothers Nicholas Carpas and John Petrou.

The "home" will be a "gift" to those who are now serving in the armed forces and upon their return the local chapter expects to welcome them appropriately. The chapter recently initiated 53 new members, all servicemen home on furlough. The chapter's monthly mimeographed publication "The Ahepa Broadcaster" has regularly been sent to all servicemen and servicewomen, keeping them informed of the activities of those at home.

Washington, D. C.—*The Trio-Gram* has appeared with its first issue, "serving Ahepa and Auxiliaries in the Third District." P. N. Chumbris and L. P. Maniatis, past Supreme Secretary, are the editors.

As reported in the publication, the results of the district convention held at Charlotte, N. C., were: Nicholas P. Brous, Baltimore, Md., District Governor, Thomas Ross, Raleigh, N. C., Lieutenant Governor, George Mesologites, Baltimore, Md., Secretary, Nicholas Mandris, Annapolis, Md., Treasurer, Nicholas Dombalis, Raleigh, N. C., Marshal, and Robert G. Contos, Baltimore, Md., District supervisor to the Auxiliaries.

Mother Lodge member John Angelopoulos of Atlanta, Ga., was present at the meetings.

Officers of the chapter are: John Beris, president; Moshos Varverakis, vice-president; Nicholas Economou, recording secretary; Gus Herouvis, treasurer; and Philip Syracopoulos, Nicholas Carpas, Gus Kleines, George Danesis and George N. George, Board of Governors.

Nicholas Economou recently brought further honor to the chapter upon his election at the National Conference in Washington to the office of Supreme Governor.

The staff of the chapter's "Broadcaster" is: Frances J. Poulos, Philip Syracopoulos, Hope Marcey, Olga James, and Teeka Pandelis. Reporters are: Lil Samartzi, Pauline Paffilas, Mary Alogdelis, Teena Kleines, and Sam Chukas.

Saskatoon, Sask.—The Dominion chapter of Saskatoon held its sixth annual ball at the Cavern Ballroom during the early part of summer. Over 500 couples attended the affair. Chapter president Ted Gardner received the full support of the chapter members in making the affair a success. Brother Tom Kortez sold 355 tickets to the affair, leading all ticket salesmen. Mrs. J. Gulgulis, president, and Mrs. W. Golf, treasurer, of the Daughters of Penelope chapter, acted as hostesses for the evening.

Huntington, W. Va.—Diogenes Chapter No. 107 of the Ahepa presented the local chapter of the American Red Cross with a check of \$1,109.02 as its contribution to the Red Cross War Fund. Charles Condeles, president of the local

chapter, made the contribution on behalf of the chapter during a dinner given by the Ahepa chapter attended by the directors of the American Red Cross.

Winnipeg, Man.—A printed scroll, suitable for framing, was presented to Brother William Theodoris of the Winnipeg Polikos Aster chapter No. 8, C. J., during the recent district convention by the members of the chapter. The scroll reads: "To William Theodoris, past District Governor, Royal Canadian District 24, past President Polikos Aster Chapter No. 8, C. J. The Officers and Members of the Polikos Aster Chapter, No. 8, C. J., of the Order of Ahepa in Winnipeg, wish to express to you our deepest appreciation for your devoted service to this chapter.

"Your untiring efforts to promote the welfare of Ahepa and the community at large will prove an inspiration to all who may from time to time be called upon to serve our Order.

Signed:

C. VLASSIE, *Secretary*
J. ANDREWS, *Treasurer*
G. MITGES, *President*
P. ATHAS, *Vice-President*

Cambridge, Mass.—Samuel Gridley Howe Chapter No. 38 of the Ahepa held its annual memorial services this year in memory of the deceased Ahepans of the chapter. The Sunday services were held in the church, and the Memorial Day services were held at Mt Auburn Cemetery, at the grave of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, Philhellene.



Louis Stathos

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Louis Stathos, a member of the Alpha Chapter, Detroit, Mich., was recently named chief procurement inspector for the ATSC, Army Air Forces in the southeastern district with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. Brother Stathos is a former resident of Cincinnati, where his parents now reside.

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Dr. Theodore Leslie Shear

Princeton, N. J.—Dr. Theodore Leslie Shear suffered a heart attack while motor-boating on Lake Sunapee, N. H., and died immediately, on July 3, 1945. At the time he was Professor of Archaeology at Princeton University.

Dr. Shear's name will ever be remembered by the Greek people everywhere. A staunch Philhellene, he devoted his whole life to the cause of Greece, both ancient and modern. The director of four excavations of the ancient world, he gained for himself an international reputation. In 1931 he had undertaken the unearthing of the ancient Agora—the market place of Athens—which he had almost completed by the time World War II began. The earth had yielded a clear picture of the civic center of Athens in the days of her greatest prosperity with a wealth of unsuspected data covering her gradual rise and the long centuries of her decline.

What Dr. Shear and his associates had discovered will take time before final publication can complete the picture sketched in his reports. At the time of his death he was engaged in writing a history of these proceedings with special reference to the outstanding role played by another Philhellene, Professor Edward Capps, in the conception and initiation of the project. In the meantime, he toured the country and lectured to large audiences with warmth and affection on the great monuments of ancient art as well as on the details of the daily life and thought which serve to link us most closely to our cultural ancestors. His magnificent collection of colored slides, his sympathy, humor and imagination with which he animated each ancient pot, a voting ballot, or a sculptured fragment, quickened the understanding and enlarged the horizons of his hearers.

Dr. Shear has passed away. But his monumental work will remain to remind

all of us and many more who felt his presence, who knew of his interest, who benefited from his efforts, that he was a great son of a great nation and gladly gave his life to another great nation that was and is glory. As Director of the Greek War Relief Association, Chairman of the Coordinating Committee of American Agencies in Greece, and Vice-Chairman of the American Friends of Greece, he worked with zeal and enthusiasm for the cause of Greece—the land that he came to love as his second country.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Demosthenes Chapter No. 66 of this city took a novel means of reviving its activities and fraternal work. The past presidents of the chapter all volunteered to fill the chapter offices for 1945 from their ranks in order to instill new life into the unit.

Thomas N. Christie accepted the post of chapter president. Preoccupation of the members with their business interests had threatened to seriously affect the chapter's life. The chapter is now back in stride with a full program of fraternal activity.

Cambridge, Mass.—Miss Barbara E. Xarhos, daughter of Ahepan and Mrs. Aristotle Xarhos of Brighton, Mass., graduated with highest honors from Emanuel College of Boston. She excelled in modern languages, served on the school's literary publication staff, and was on the Dean's List during her entire scholastic career.



1st Lt. G. H. Konstantinides

Uniontown, Pa.—1st Lt. George H. Konstantinides, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Konstantinides, is serving with an engineering regiment in Germany. He is a graduate of Uniontown High School and Penn State College. He received his commission at the Officers' Candidate School at Fort Belvoir, Va.



Pfc. Demo Christopoulos

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Pfc. Demo Christopoulos of this city distinguished himself by heroic achievement in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States at Bad Abbach, Germany, on April 26, 1945, for which he received the Bronze Star Medal. Three times he volunteered for hazardous missions instrumental in facilitating a Danube River crossing for his battalion. Twice when his battalion was isolated on the river beachhead and low on ammunition he carried messages to headquarters revealing the plight of his unit. To reach the river necessitated crossing flat open terrain systematically blasted by machine gun and sniper fire. Once there he was ferried across in an assault boat over a route zeroed in by enemy artillery. Both times he completed the mission and returned over the same hazardous route. When the call came for volunteers to evacuate wounded through the same area he again responded. "By his heroic action and selfless devotion to duty Private Christopoulos reflects great credit upon himself and the military service."

Private Christopoulos serves with the 261st Infantry Battalion. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Christ Christopoulos of Grand Rapids, Michigan, where Brother Christopoulos serves as Treasurer of Furniture City Chapter No. 196.

Huntington, W. Va.—Lieutenant Andrew Houvouras, Jr., USNR, son of Brother and Mrs. Andrew Houvouras, was recently given an appointment to the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for a one-year course in naval tactics upon the recommendation of his commanding officer. Lieutenant Houvouras is a past district governor of the Sons of Pericles.

"This appointee is the outstanding officer of his ship and his transfer will mean a great loss to the officers and crew," read the assignment order.

Lieutenant Nick Anest, USNR, son of

ΥΠΕΡ ΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣ

... τοῖς κείνων ῥήμασι πειθόμενοι.



Major Xenophon Papazoglou

Danbury, Conn. — Major Xenophon Papazoglou, son of Brother and Mrs. Soterios Papazoglou of this city, was killed at Eleusis, Greece, on December 22, 1944, while trying to bring flour from Athens to Eleusis for the suffering people of that city. He was commander of the Eleusis Airfield, the American Army's Air Base in Athens.

Major Papazoglou was a student at the Pomfret Theological Seminary at Pomfret, Conn., previous to his volunteering for the Royal Canadian Air Force in 1941. He joined the American Army Air Forces in 1943, after serving in the Canadian Forces. In October, 1944, he was made commander of the Eleusis Airfield. He was 26 years of age at the time of his death. He is survived by his parents; a brother, Captain George Papazoglou, and his sister, Mary.

Brother and Mrs. Nick Anest, received nation-wide recognition as an officer of a submarine identified in a national magazine article only as "Old Girl." The "Old Girl" became famous for her exploits in the Aleutians and Philippines throughout the war.

Danbury, Conn. — Captain George S. Papazoglou was recently initiated into the Ahepa by the Danbury chapter. Captain Papazoglou participated in the North African and Sicilian campaigns.



Pfc. William Rizos

Calumet City, Ill. — Pfc. William Rizos lost his life while fighting the hated Japs in Okinawa on June 5, 1945, under the late Lt. Gen. Buckner. A member of the Seventh Division, 13th Engineers, Private Rizos had participated in the successful campaigns of Kiska, Marshalls, Kwajalein and Leyte before meeting his untimely death at the age of 26 in blood-stained Okinawa. He was a member of *Hammond Chapter No. 123* since 1940. His father, George Rizos, is a veteran of World War I and member of the American Legion Post No. 330.

Gary, Ind. — THE AHEPAN regrets this belated report of the death of Pfc. Frank Saetes of this city. Private Saetes was wounded during the Battle of Saipan, and later died on board ship of his wounds. He was the organizer of *Sophocles Chapter No. 53* of the Sons of Pericles of Gary, and served the chapter as president for two years. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nick Saetes, two brothers and two sisters. His two brothers, and one sister are in the service.

and also saw service in Greece.

Theodore Cutsumpas, Radioman 3rd class, U. S. Navy, arrived home after almost three years' duty in the Pacific. He is the son of past president John Cutsumpas of the Danbury chapter of the Ahepa.

Providence, R. I. — Corporal Louis Panteleakis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Aristides Panteleakis of this city, has served with a coast artillery unit in New Guinea, Dutch East Indies and the Philip-

ippines since he went overseas in December, 1943. Corporal Panteleakis, a former student at Classical High School, was trained at Camp Sheridan, Ill., and was stationed at Fort Worth, Texas, and Fort Ord, Calif., before being sent overseas.

Lynchburg, Va. — Capt. Basil G. Costas of this city was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for extraordinary achievement while serving as pilot of a B-17 Flying Fortress on a mission over Germany.

Captain Costas was cited for the award after a mission in which his plane, experiencing mechanical difficulty as it entered the target area, nevertheless made several runs over the target in a courageous attempt to complete the mission. After the plane lost the use of two engines, Captain Costas ordered the crew to stand by for a jump, but continued a determined effort to save the aircraft and get his men into friendly territory. After an hour and 15 minutes of flying on two engines, during which it steadily lost altitude, the plane reached the Allied lines and made a safe landing on an emergency field.

The citation read: "Through his skill and courage his crew and a valuable airplane were saved. This feat reflects the highest credit on Captain Costas and the Army Air Forces."

Besides the D.F.C., Captain Costas holds the Air Medal, three Oak Leaf Clusters, and the Distinguished Unit Badge.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Costas.

Atlantic City, N. J. — Captain George A. Pappas, Jr., son of Brother George Pappas of this city, was recently promoted to Major while serving in the East China division of the Air Transport Command. He is a graduate of Atlantic City High School and the State Teachers College at Glassboro, N. J.

Jersey City, N. J. — Captain J. C. Tsucalas, of the Army's Medical Corps,

has returned home after service overseas for the past two years. He is a member of the Hudson chapter of the Ahepa, No. 108, of this city. He is being released from the Army, and will soon return to practice in Jersey City.

Captain Tsucalas' service overseas has largely been in the Army's General Hospital in England.



Capt. J. C. Tsucalas

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Steubenville, Ohio.

— Captain C. H. Christ, a member of the Steubenville chapter of the Ahepa, is now serving in China.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Second Lt. George P. Nestor, one of Atlantic City's

most-decorated war heroes, returned home recently to a tumultuous ovation given by the city. He was met at the station by an escort of motorcycle patrolmen that conducted the motor cavalcade on hand to his home.

Former mayor Thomas D. Taggart, Jr., was on hand to greet Lieut. Nestor.

It was Lieut. Nestor's first homecoming in almost three years, which were spent overseas. His awards include the Silver Star, Purple Heart, the Combat Infantryman's Badge, and four separate awards of the Bronze Star.

He landed at Oran in North Africa, where he won the Silver Star for crawling through enemy fire to secure an

abandoned 81-mm. mortar and wipe out enemy gun positions. He was with the first troops at Sicily, and was in the American drive through France, Belgium, the Siegfried line, and into Germany. He received a battlefield commission, from staff sergeant to second lieutenant at Herve, Belgium, on December 7, 1944. He wears the shoulder cord of the Croix de Guerre awarded the First Division both in this war and in the last, and the Presidential Citation awarded his unit. He was wounded in the right leg while serving in Germany.

Lieutenant Nestor is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nestor of Atlantic City.



Sons of Pericles

The Junior Order of Ahepa

Baltimore, Md.—Sergeant Nicholas J. Anderson of this city, son of Mrs. John Anderson and the late John Anderson, was recently awarded the Bronze Star Medal. The citation reads: "For meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy in the North African Theatre of Operations. The outstanding skill, initiative and uncompromising loyalty with which Sergeant Anderson performed his duties in the battle casualty section of the Adjutant General's office contributed immeasurably to the administrative efficiency of his organization during the North African and Sicilian campaigns. By command of Major General Huebner."

Mrs. Anderson, mother of Sergeant Anderson, recently received a personal letter from Colonel F. Bernard Henry, Hq. 1st Infantry Division, in which the Colonel praised Sergeant Anderson as "one of the top men of Division Headquarters, particularly in character, ability and personality."

Sergeant Anderson is a veteran of six campaigns and has 32 months of overseas duty at present. He is a past Supreme Governor of the Sons of Pericles.

Brockton, Mass.—Angelo Collatos of Boston was elected Governor of District No. 8 of the Sons of Pericles at the annual district convention held here on June 16-17. A special visitor to the convention meetings was the Order of Ahepa's Executive Secretary, Arthur H. Lalos. Other officers elected by the convention were: Arthur Lagadinos, of Worcester, Mass., Lieutenant Governor, and Theofanis Peepas, Secretary.



1st Lt. George Andreakis

Walsenburg, Colo.—1st Lt. George Andreakis has been stationed in Athens, Greece, since last March, as an air transport command pilot. Before his induction, he was one of the most active members of the local Chapter of the Sons. He is the son of Anthony Andreakis, a charter member of Walsenburg Chapter No. 173.

Charlotte, N. C.—Officers of District Three of the Sons of Pericles elected at the Charlotte district convention are: Steve Fellows, Charlotte, Governor; John Plumides, Charlotte, Lieutenant Governor; James Gallins, Winston-Salem, Secretary-Treasurer; John Tranter, Washington, Marshal.

Mansfield, Ohio—Sergeant George Kitrenos, U. S. M. C., former member of the Sons of Pericles, and member of the Mansfield Chapter of the Ahepa, returned home recently after 31 months of Pacific duty.

Sergeant Kitrenos owes his life to a now-battered dog tag which was hanging over his heart the day a piece of Jap shrapnel hit him in the chest. The result was a grave chest injury, but the bit of metal saved his life, according to Navy doctors who treated him. Brother Kitrenos was among the first to land on Guadalcanal, as well as on the many other islands of the Pacific campaigns. He went overseas in June, 1942. Sergeant Kitrenos is a past secretary of the Mansfield Ahepa Chapter. His parents are Mr. and Mrs. Jack Kitrenos of Mansfield.

"This Government has abundant evidence that the American people are aware of the suffering among our Allies. They have also made plain their determination that this country shall do its full part, along with other supplying nations, in helping to restore health and strength to those who fought at our side both in Europe and in the Far East. It is an American responsibility not only to our friends, but to ourselves, to see that this job is done and done quickly."
—PRESIDENT TRUMAN, in his statement on the relief and rehabilitation program for Europe.

Salute the Victors . . .
In the Victory Loan!



Daughters of Penelope

Senior Ladies Auxiliary



Miss Helen Poulos

Stockton, Calif.—Miss Helen Poulos was recently elected, by unanimous vote of the eighth district conference in Oakland, Calif., to serve as District Governor of Golden Gate District No. 21. She is past president of *Sparta* Chapter No. 18. Miss Thelma Pantelios, past vice-president of *Sparta* Chapter, was elected District Marshal. *Sparta* Chapter delegates chosen to attend the conference were Mrs. J. Bisbikis, Jennie Eliades, Thelma Pantelios and Helen Poulos.

Baltimore, Md.—Alemene Chapter of the Daughters of Penelope reports that its participation in the Ahepa's war service units has been a steady program throughout the year. Antigone N. Sakeios, publicity chairman for the chapter, states that the chapter members worked for the Greek War Relief in February, devoted their efforts towards the sale of War Bonds in March, helped in the packing of overseas kits in April for the Red Cross, and gave blood in the Red Cross Blood Donor drive in May. Besides continuing this monthly program, the Daughters have kept up their Soldiers' Hospital Visitation work, and contributed their efforts to UNRRA and Red Cross work.

In early summer the local chapter was host to the Daughters Hermione Chapter players of Washington, D. C., who presented a play in Greek.

Chicago, Ill.—Homer Chapter No. 98 of the Daughters of Penelope sponsored a dinner dance on June 10 for the benefit of the new school building of the

Assumption Greek Orthodox Church.

The chapter holds regular socials during the year which are attended by the Ahepans and Daughters, thus serving to unite the chapters in their fraternal work. At a recent social and lecture, the evening's speaker was Dr. L. A. Hrudka, who spoke on "The Psychology of the Returned Veteran."

Homer chapter has also participated in the activities of other Daughters chapters, officiating at the initiation of 16 new members into Media chapter, and in the organization of the new Haris chapter, sponsored by Logan Square chapter No. 260 of the Ahepa.

Charlotte, N. C.—Officers of the District Three district lodge of the Daughters of Penelope were elected at the convention held here recently. They are: Mrs. Evelyn Contos, Baltimore, District Governor; Mrs. Bertha Meleos, Charlotte, N. C., Lieutenant Governor; Miss Anne Willias, Washington, Secretary; Miss Lillie Mamalis, Charlotte, Treasurer; Miss Happy Cokinos, Charlotte, Marshal.

Stockton, Calif.—Daughters of *Sparta* Chapter No. 18 have been giving their full support to the War Service Units of Ahepa's *Stockton* Chapter No.

212. They have rolled bandages, assisted in all bond drives, donated blood to the local blood bank, as well as visited hospitals where they have brought entertainment and Greek delicacies.

A "Penelope Night" was held at the U.S.O. Club with Mrs. J. Bisbikis, Sr. as chairman. There was Greek folk dancing, music by the Vernalis Naval Band, the raffling of four telephone calls, and Greek pastries served for refreshments.

At a Father's Day party a mystery package was raffled off for \$65 which was donated to the Hammon General Hospital Phone Fund. The speaker of the evening was Lt. District Governor Bill Panagos.

Washington, D. C.—The National Headquarters wishes to announce the organization of the following chapters of the Daughters of Penelope. As you will probably discover, this announcement is belated, but important enough for inclusion in this issue of THE AHEPAN.

District No. 6—Niobe Chapter No. 134, Jamaica, Long Island City, New York, under the sponsorship of the Long Island Chapter No. 86 of the Order of Ahepa, with 23 members on April 18, 1945.

Ilion Chapter No. 135, Astoria, Long



Officers and Members of Chapter No. 119

Hollywood, Calif.—Members of *Melita* Chapter No. 119 recently held their election of officers, with Mrs. E. Stevens elected President; Mrs. I. Masters, Vice-President; Miss A. Hyde, Secretary; and Mrs. P. Revelle, Treas-

urer. This Chapter has been very active in local affairs. A recent event was an elaborate dance at the Hollywood-Roosevelt Hotel for servicemen stationed in this area.

Island, New York, of the Order of Ahepa, April 18, 1945.

District No. 127, Ionia, under the sponsorship of the Order of Ahepa, Chapter No. 127, with 30 members on January 18, 1945. Rhea Chapter No. 128, Acropolis Chapter No. 129, with 30 members on April 18, 1945.

1st Lt. Panagos, Memphis, Tenn., who was stationed at Keokuk Hospital as chief of staff.

Lest this be a (Cont)

forbid that we should be so stupidly played after the fact. We humbly recommend that you have hearts and opinions. Let humanity be

Island, New York, under the sponsorship of the Queensboro Chapter No. 97 of the Order of Ahepa with 17 members on April 18, 1945.

District No. 8—Alcestis Chapter No. 127, Lynn, Mass., under the sponsorship of the Aristides Chapter No. 50 of the Order of Ahepa with 16 members on January 21, 1945.

Orion Chapter No. 130, Boston, Mass., under the sponsorship of the Athens Chapter No. 24 of the Order of Ahepa with 30 members on January 17, 1945.

Rhea Chapter No. 136, Haverhill, Mass., under the sponsorship of the Acropolis Chapter No. 39 of the Order of Ahepa with 15 members on April 1, 1945.

District No. 7—Ithome Chapter No. 132, Springfield, Mass., under the sponsorship of the Altis Chapter No. 85 of the Order of Ahepa with 59 members on February 4, 1945. Initiation presided over by District Governor, Sister Katherine Lallos.

Mycala Chapter No. 137, New Haven, Conn., under the sponsorship of the New Haven Chapter No. 98 of the Order of Ahepa with 17 members on April 12, 1945. Presided over by District Governor Katherine Lallos.

Eretria Chapter No. 138, New Britain, Conn., under the sponsorship of the Elpis Chapter No. 117 of the Order of Ahepa on April 29, 1945, presided over by District Governor Katherine Lallos.

District No. 24—Elysia Chapter No. 124, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, under the sponsorship of the Polikos Aster Chapter No. C. J. 8, of the Order of Ahepa with 22 members on December 3, 1944.

Phoenix Chapter No. 124, Brandon, Manitoba, Canada, under the sponsorship of the Polikos Aster Chapter No. C. J. 8, of the Order of Ahepa with 15 members on January 15, 1945.

Arisbea Chapter No. 131, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, under the sponsorship of the Regina chapter No. C. J. 13 of the Order of Ahepa with 17 members on January 23, 1945. Initiation of all three chapters was presided over by District Governor of the Ahepa, of District No. 24, Brother A. Vlassie.



Maids of Athens Junior Ladies Auxiliary



1st Lt. Pauline S. Papageorge, ANC

Memphis, Tenn.—1st Lt. Pauline S. Papageorge, ANC, is now stationed at Kennedy General Army Hospital as charge nurse of the ortho-

pedic section. She is a registered graduate nurse having taken her professional training at St. Anthony Hospital of St. Louis, Mo. She is member of both Tennessee and Missouri State Nurses Association and of the A.N.A. Before volunteering last July, she was director of nursing service of St. Joseph's Hospital in Memphis. Lt. Papageorge has long been active in local activities. She helped organize the *Memphis* Chapter No. 34 of the Maids and served as chairman of its advisory board for two years.

Chicago, Ill.—“Fashion at Its Best,” a style show, was presented to the public on July 18 by Delphi Chapter No. 78 of the Maids at the Masonic Temple. Commentator for the evening was Miss Affie Papajohn. The Planning Committee responsible for the success of the evening was composed of the following members: Stella Pallos, Helen Christakes, and Helen Voutiritsos. The models who displayed the various en-

sembles were: Martha Pallos, Sophie Giannopoulos, Angeline Chionis, Diane Pashas, Eleanor Kastrinos, Helen Christakes, Helen Voutiritsos, Clio Vias, Mae Papas, Frances Christofilos, and Dessie Spirios.

The chapter also recently purchased a \$200 war bond, set aside for the unit's post-war plans.

Lancaster, Pa.—Rhea Chapter No. 60 of the Maids of Athens has maintained an active and constant communication with Lancaster men in the service since the war's opening. The chapter has held joint “writing” sessions with the local chapter of the Sons of Pericles, at which letters to servicemen are written. Also, birthday cards and religious day cards have been sent to men in the service, as well as copies of the church and Maid publication of local news. At this year's Mother's Day party, the mothers and wives of servicemen were invited as special guests.

Lest the World Forgets

(Continued from page 8)

forbid that we have a repetition of diplomatic stupidity and blunder as were displayed after the last world war!

We humbly, earnestly and devotedly recommend the just rights and demands of noble and immortal Greece to the hearts and minds of an aroused public opinion. Let the voice of an awakened humanity be heard louder than ever be-

fore in the event that that little nation is either forgotten or forsaken. With faith in the justice and fair play of our great country, America, the heroic Hellenic people await the verdict on their destiny. With the thorny crowns of her martyrdom be forgotten, or will she be rewarded justly and nobly?

The Order of Ahepa has pledged to raise its voice, without fear or restraint, wherever and whenever it is necessary, lest Greece be forgotten or overlooked.

Let the rest of humanity join us in this sacred and noble crusade for justice. Or, God forbid it, should we follow the lamentations of Lord Byron:

“Tis something, in the dearth of fame,
Though link'd among a fetter'd race,
To feel at least a patriot's shame,
Even as I sing, suffuse my face;
For what is left the poet here?
For Greeks a blush—for Greece a tear.”

HARRIS J. BOORAS,
Supreme President.

Greece As I Saw It

By

OSCAR BRONEER
Executive Vice-President
Greek War Relief Association, Inc.



Oscar Broneer

I HAVE just come back from a visit to Greece where I spent the month of May in the interests of the Greek War Relief Association. Mr. Spyros Skouras, the President of the Association, and I made the journey together, our purpose being to investigate how the relief supplies sent by the Greek War Relief Association have been used to alleviate the suffering of the Greek people, to ascertain what are the needs today for emergency relief and long-term rehabilitation in which the Greek War Relief Association can come to the aid of the Greek people, and how the Association can assist in the agricultural, industrial and economic rehabilitation of the country.

We arrived at the airfield of Eleusis on a beautiful Sunday afternoon, the 29th of April. We approached the city along the excellent asphalt road skirting the Bay of Salamis. It all seemed very natural, as if the six years since I left Greece last had left few traces on the life of the country. This impression proved to be a fleeting illusion.

Human "Draft Animals"

As we mounted the incline between Scaramanga and Daphne, our attention was aroused by a succession of carts, loaded down with firewood, and drawn by human "draft animals," mostly boys and girls in their early teens. There were some men and women, too, hitched to the carts. This scene was new, a result of the occupation, for the transportation of Greece lies in ruin. Of the more than 5,000 trucks in use before the war, only 1,000 were left, and those in a poor condition to be of military use.

But we also met some new trucks, fine, open vehicles, loaded with food supplies and clothing. On the doors they bore the name of the Greek War Relief Association. There was a goodly array of these, though not enough, but we were happy to see what part they played in the general relief program.

No Beggars

The first impression of the visitor is that the people look well dressed. They are neat and tidy as they always were. But if you examine closely, you'll find even the white collar men with jackets and trousers frayed along the edges. I could not help but notice that many of the friends I know all looked older—more than six years older—than they were when I last saw them in 1939.

The people of Athens are incurably gay and happy. They gather in the open places and sing and discuss politics and the high cost of living, as they always did. I saw no beggars on the streets of Athens, but nine out of ten among those whom I know begged for work.

We were prepared to find evidence of destruction and pillage and murder and looting, but what we saw surpassed the liveliest imagination. We saw villages like Kalambaka, where every house was destroyed, where many of the surviving



population lived in caves and make-shift shelters while working frantically to restore their homes before the coming winter.

The People Are Working

We met calvalcades of animals hauling green timber from the hills, split by the axe and roughly hewn into shape so as to form roof beams for the sacked houses. In a few places we even saw sawmills in action, operating by primitive water wheels, where rough timbers were shaped into logs and planks and boards. Lime kilns and tile shops were operating, preparing material for the rebuilding of the houses. Yes, the people of Greece are working, but how can these measures be sufficient to bring aid when over one million people have no roofs over their heads, when 1,400 villages have been reduced to ruins by the enemy? Greece needs lumber, quickly, if the winter is not to bring untold hardships upon these brave people.

And the farming population of Greece is working. With the draft animals either lost or so weakened by age and lack of fodder as hardly to be able to stand on their own feet, the men and the women and the children plow their fields with man-drawn implements, with hoes and spades. The fields are plowed and planted, but in all but a few places the harvest is far below normal. The farmers begged for draft animals and farming implements, insecticides and fertilizers so that they could again reap a normal harvest from the fields. They need trucks in large number to bring their produce to market. They need credit in order to buy the things that are necessary for the working of the farms. They need material to rebuild their homes. They need shoes and clothing. But it is summer, and the critical time will come next winter.

Story of Hortiati

In the village of Hortiati, some twenty miles from Salonika, the surviving population of the village stand in small, silent crowds, surveying the heaps of rubble that were once their homes. They tell of the bakery where seventy women and children were locked in and burned alive. They show you the graves with crude crosses, decorated with fresh flowers and homely verses telling the incredible tale of the village of Hortiati which, in retaliation for one German killed, lost 228 of its townfolk, and all its houses.

We saw the refugee children in Kilikis standing silently, waiting for their daily ration of bread and ground meat. We saw their families, huddled together like pigs, in stalls on the floors of an army barracks—500 in a building erected to accommodate 80.

These are scenes which the visitor to

Greece will find there are a an impress clothing, c Greek Wa sent out int among the to go arou feel that t partial, tha to give clot but to all tl ments. So brief visit, population robes comp require any million gar lion pairs o send all th clothing pro Relief Asso 820,079 me with footwe garments, u and distri Greece. If tion of the tion, it wou ment. Shoe ket at \$75 p coats at \$1! were worth ! In the little children line ing the garri tributed amo garments, m

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Greece will not readily forget. But there are also other scenes which made an impression upon us. Truckloads of clothing, collected and shipped by the Greek War Relief Association, being sent out into the villages and distributed among the needy. There is never enough to go around, and there are those who feel that the distribution is slow and partial, that an attempt should be made to give clothing not only to the poorest, but to all the people who need new garments. So far as one can judge from a brief visit, at least six million of the population need to have their wardrobes completely renewed. That will require anywhere from twenty to fifty million garments, and at least six million pairs of shoes. It is impossible to send all that is needed, but since the clothing program began, the Greek War Relief Association alone has supplied 820,079 men and women and children with footwear, and over five million garments, used and new, have been sent and distributed among the people of Greece. If this was the sole contribution of the Greek War Relief Association, it would still be a great achievement. Shoes were sold in the open market at \$75 per pair. Poor cotton overcoats at \$150; new woolen garments were worth their weight in gold.

In the little town of Damasta, in Crete, children lined up along the square showing the garments which had been distributed among them. They were fine garments, many of them new, but they

did not always fit the wearer. From actual experience in distributing clothing, I learned that it would take too much time to fit the population correctly. They exchange the articles of clothing among themselves and make such alterations as are needed. The children looked well and happy in their new togs.

What is UNRRA doing to bring succor to the people of Greece? In close cooperation with the Greek Government, UNRRA has reorganized the distribution of food and it may be safely said that in all but a few of the most inaccessible places, regular semi-monthly distributions of food are now being made in all parts of Greece. The shortage of food supplies, though still apparent in the lack of variety, can definitely be said to be beyond the acute stage. To many the relief activities by UNRRA and by the voluntary agencies associated with UNRRA are still too slow, still far from adequate. That is true because the need in Greece is almost unlimited and, from talking with the high officials of UNRRA and the government spokesmen engaged in the work of distribution, one gets the impression that no effort is being spared to bring aid as quickly and as adequately as the world supply situation will permit. Steamers loaded with animals and with concentrated fodder and insecticides are now arriving at an ever increasing rate, discharging their priceless cargoes in the various ports of Greece.

Immense Task Ahead

We saw our mobile health units at work among the children in the villages of Greece. A station wagon, carrying one doctor, two nurses and medical supplies, would pull up in the square of the village, announce its mission to the people, and set up an outdoor clinic in which children were treated for scabies and trachoma and other diseases, and valuable advice and direct help was given to all the citizens in need of medical assistance. These doctors and nurses are all Greeks, employed by the Association and sent out on their mission of mercy. When their work has been finished they pack up their equipment and medical supplies, put them back into the car, wave farewell to the grateful people, and proceed to the next village.

The Greek War Relief Association now has six such units in operation and twelve more have been ordered and will soon be ready to function. Of these, several units have been paid for by special groups—Philoptochos Society of St. Demetrios Church in Astoria, Long Island; Women's Auxiliary of Washington, D.C., Greek War Relief chapter; and Philoptochos Society of St. Sophia Church in Washington, D. C.

But more permanent measures must be taken in the larger cities where doctors and nurses are found but where there is no medical equipment to make it possible for them to practice. The Association is now laying plans to set

(Please turn to page 30)

LETTERS to



The AHEPAN

"Beloved Pan, and all ye other gods who haunt this place, grant that I may become beautiful within, and that whatever of external good I possess may be friendly to my internal purity; let me account the wise man rich; and of wealth let me have only so much as a prudent man can bear or employ."—Socrates.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AHEPAN:

I have for many years been acquainted with the Ahepa scholarships, yet every time I have inquired about the method in which these scholarships are awarded, everyone seems to be at a loss.

I believe I have a workable plan in which scholarships would be awarded justly and to those who merit them. It is based on two premises: adaptability and scholastic quality.

A candidate must be of unquestionable trust and must possess virtues that would make him a good citizen for our complex society. In addition, he should be a credit to the school of his choice and to our American youth of Hellenic extraction.

On the other hand, his scholastic quality should be checked with printed type examinations that measure scientifically the desired information. These are graded electrically and the comparison of the candidate's scores will answer the question of his scholastic attainments.

JAMES S. COUNELIS,

Treasurer, Ypsilanti Chapter No. 22,
Sons of Pericles.

Chicago, June 7, 1945.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AHEPAN:

Thank you very much for the latest issue of THE AHEPAN. It is certainly a treat for most of us GIs here in China.

The San Francisco Conference being of course of paramount importance at the moment, singles out our Chapters in the West Coast as well as our Supreme President's activities on behalf of America and Greece in the conference.

Before going into occupied Greece in December, 1943, I passed through Constantinople and also had a chance of stopping in the same city later, in October, 1944. The Turks were very much alarmed at the time as to Russia's intentions on the Straits and in fact some of them were expecting an armed conflict between them and Russia, hoping that the Western democracies would come to their rescue.

The minorities, i.e., Greeks, Armenians, Jews, etc., felt that the Straits would be internationalized. My belief is that a good deal of those apprehensions were caused by Von Papen's efficient net of rumor mongers and intelligence agents.

Also, we were brokenhearted when we learned of the way the Turks treated some of the minorities in the dark days of 1942-43. They were heavily taxed, so much so that I doubt it very much if they will ever be able to emerge and resume their former pursuits.

My respects to our Supreme President and my congratulations for his work during the conference. If I know George C. Vournas, he undoubtedly worked day and night for the interest of America and Greece. I saw him work in Cairo while he was a member of our intelligence and I know whereof I speak.

MAJOR JAMES A. KELLIS, A-C,

Member of Tri-City Chapter No. 120,
July 11, 1945.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AHEPAN:

I am pleased to acknowledge your three copies of the broadcast. I have discussed this with the manager of the radio station who thinks it is a splendid expression of the Order of Ahepa. I want to thank and congratulate you on this well written article. This being my maiden speech over the radio, I hope that I will be able to express it as it is written.

C. H. PELIAS,

President, Andrew Jackson
Chapter No. 133.

New Orleans, Aug. 3, 1945.

Iphigenia in Tauris

(Continued from page 13)

other to take a message from Iphigenia back to Greece and so save his own life.

The climax of the play, however, occurs when Orestes and Iphigenia realize each other's true identity. The main conflict of the play takes place when Iphigenia and the two Greeks devise a plan whereby they may safely return both themselves and the desired statue to Greek shores without the intervention of savage King Thoas and his Taurian legions. The Taurians are preparing to rush to the shore and prevent the escape of the Greeks, whose plot they have just discovered, when the goddess Pallas Athena appears and orders that her favored Greeks be permitted to depart safely.

The choral odes are sung and spoken by Iphigenia's captive Greek handmaidens. They weep for the misfor-

tunes of their mistress and for their own homesickness; but finally they join in a triumph-song at the prospect of once more returning to their beloved homeland.

This was the second production of "Iphigenia in Tauris" presented by the school. The play was previously presented in 1941. Other productions given have been: *Antigone of Sophocles* presented in 1925, 1928, 1931, 1935, 1939, 1943; *Alcestis of Euripides*, presented in 1926, 1929, 1933, 1937; *Electra of Euripides* presented in 1927, 1930, 1934, 1938, 1942; *Trojan Women of Euripides* presented in 1932, 1936, 1940, 1944.

The book of the play was in the English version by Gilbert Murray. incidental music was by Wilbur Hoffman.

—JOHN A. TALLMADGE

Greece As I Saw It

(Continued from page 29)

up semi-permanent health stations in each province of Greece. This will be the first step toward a long-term health program which will become the lasting gift of the Greek War Relief Association to the people of Greece. Two such stationary units are already operated by the Greek War Relief Association, and others will be set up as quickly as equipment can be provided and personnel recruited and trained for this purpose.

Greater Task Than Ever

We have been asked by many people whether now that UNRRA is operating in Greece it is necessary for the Greek War Relief Association to continue its activities, whether we should not let the large international organization take care of all the immediate needs of Greece and permit the Greek people themselves to provide their needs as best they can.

Ask the boys and girls whose stunted growth and misshapen limbs testify to the destruction wrought by lack of food during the war years. Ask these victims of the war whether it is necessary to bring medical aid and special food so that they can develop into happy and healthy individuals. Why should these unfortunate children be doomed to a life of uselessness, why should they become a burden to society, if proper measures taken now in time can restore them to health and normal activity?

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**MAKING
YOUR WISHES
COME TRUE . . .**

One wish has been fulfilled. Won by 3½ years of deadly struggle. With God's help, we have prevailed.

Now we have a chance to make another wish come true. For most of us, the outlook is a bright one. If we will simply use the brains, the will, the energy, the enterprise . . . the materials and resources . . . with which we won our war, we can't fail

to win the peace and to make this the richest, happiest land the world has known.

Your wishes have been wrapped in that bright outlook. Your wish for a cottage by a lake. For your boy's college education. For a trip you long to take. For a "cushion" against emergencies and unforeseen needs.

You can make those wishes come

true by buying bonds today . . . buying them regularly . . . and holding on to them in spite of all temptation.

There's no safer, surer investment in the world. You can count on getting back \$4 for every \$3 you put in —as surely as you can count on being a day older tomorrow.

So why not be patriotic and smart at the same time?

**FULLILL YOUR WISH—BUY EXTRA BONDS
IN THE GREAT VICTORY LOAN!**

THE AHEPAN

This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement—prepared under auspices of Treasury Department and War Advertising Council

ORDER OF AHEPA

The Ahepan
Magazine

November - December
1945

Volume XIX
Number 6

The **AHEPAN**



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63



What's the other thing we ought to do this Christmas?

FOR the last four years, the Christmas phrase "Peace on earth, good will to man" has had a pretty hollow, bitter ring.

This year, it won't.

And surely, one thing each of us will want to do this Christmas is to give thanks that peace has finally come to us—both peace and victory.

One other thing we ought to do:

In our giving, this year, let's choose—first—the kind of gift that helped to bring us peace and victory and will now help us to enjoy them.

★

Victory Bonds take care of the men who fought for us—provide money to heal them, to give them a fresh start in the country they saved.

Victory Bonds help to insure a

sound, prosperous country for us all to live and work in.

Victory Bonds mean protection in emergencies—and extra cash for things we want to do ten years from now.

★

Choose—first—the finest gift in all the world, this Christmas.

Give Victory Bonds!

Give the finest gift of all - VICTORY BONDS!

THE AHEPAN

★ This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement—prepared under auspices of Treasury Department and War Advertising Council ★

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In This Issue

IN THIS ISSUE considerable space is devoted to the work of the fraternity in connection with the hope of justice for Greece relative to her territorial and economic rights.



Christmas—1945

This issue is dedicated to the Soldier, Sailor and Marine whose hopes of a Christmas homecoming have been realized, and we earnestly pray that those who are still abroad will shortly return. The Ahepa Veterans Committees are working to make the road to reconversion that the veteran must undergo a short one. The cover, depicting a veteran at home with his family at Christmas, is an Underwood and Underwood Photo. The background photos are available through the courtesy of the War and Navy Departments.

A NATIONAL SHRINE portrays the story of the unveiling of the "War President" bust by Walter Russell, a gift of the Order of Ahepa to the nation.

THE SOLDIER (SAILOR, MARINE) COMES HOME is a compilation of material for the guidance and direction of the Veterans Committees. We hope this material will be welcome and of profitable use.

AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM THE SUPREME LODGE introduces the current Justice for Greece campaign, and the forthcoming Ahepa Hospital in Greece drive for a Million Dollars.

THE 1946 AHEPA NATIONAL BANQUET will be held March 25, 1946, at the Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C. Complete details will be sent to all chapters.

THE MUSIC OF BYZANTIUM is a short review of the contributions to music of the Byzantine age. The illustration of the Miami, Fla., proposed church was done by architect Ahepan Chris Kantianis of Springfield, Mass.

THE VICTORY MEMBERSHIP DRIVE has as its goal 100,000 new members for the fraternity. It's an ambitious program, but a necessary one. Beautiful prizes for the winning chapters will be awarded.

PACKAGES FOR GREECE is a reminder to us all that the people of Greece need food, and clothing RIGHT NOW. SEND SOMETHING TODAY AND EVERY WEEK.

The **AHEPAN**

AN ILLUSTRATED NATIONAL BI-MONTHLY

VOL. XIX

NUMBER 6

THE ORDER OF AHEPA
Publisher

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THE ORDER OF AHEPA

PUBLISHER

Officers of the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa: HARRIS J. BOORAS, Supreme President, Boston, Mass.; FRANK E. POFANTI, Supreme Vice-President, Chicago, Ill.; LEO J. LAMBERSON, Supreme Secretary, South Bend, Ind.; C. G. PARIS, Supreme Treasurer, Baltimore, Md.; STEPHEN S. SOOPAS, Supreme Counsellor, New York, N. Y.; GEORGE COTSAKIS, Supreme Governor, Atlanta, Ga.; NICHOLAS ECONOMOU, Supreme Governor, Akron, O.; A. H. LALOS, Executive Secretary, Washington, D. C.

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For general and special advertising rates, rate card will be mailed on request.

Strike Out

Past Supreme President Nicholas L. Strike, Salt Lake City, Utah, of the Sons of Pericles, is now at home, a civilian, with wife Lucy and infant daughter after four years of Navy duty including 18 months at sea as Supply Officer on the Navy oiler *Kennebec*. He was a lieutenant at the time of his separation.

Past Supreme President of the Sons of Pericles Christ J. Petrow and wife, Daphne, are expected to arrive from Egypt, at New York on December 14. Naval Lieutenant Petrow will be eligible for discharge upon his arrival.

(THE AHEPAN managing editor, a lieutenant, USNR, is now on terminal leave from the Navy, and has joined the ranks of the nation's largest and most influential group, the taxpayers.)

"Livanismata"

Oak Park Chapter Secretary X. C. Panopoulos of Chicago writes: "At a recent meeting of our chapter, I was instructed to write to you and ask you to keep the magazine, that is, the subject matter, at a higher level and refrain from descending to anybody's and everybody's level, playing up to them with 'livanismata' of all sorts."

This was a slight blow to our pride, however, inasmuch as this is only our second issue, we soothed our wounds with the reflection that the inference was intended for previous editors. However, Brother Panopoulos continues his letter:

"Personally, I don't know what this is all about, for I must admit, I haven't had a chance to look at the magazine for a long time."

That's why we're attached to our work.

Dollar a Day Man

Nicholas A. Meligakes of Gettysburg, Pa., has contributed \$1 a day since January 1, 1942, to the U. S. Treasury, right up to the end of the War. Then, he wrote the treasury and inquired if he owed them any more money. Up to V-E day, Meligakes gave \$1,223.

New Testaments and Free Dinners

Charlie Mitchell, christened Christou Mouchopoulos, of Dallas, Texas, gives New Testaments and free dinners to any serviceman who enters his restaurant. To date, Charlie has given out gratis, about 175,000 free dinners. The sign in his restaurant reads: "Soldier—if You Are Short of Change Come in and Eat. If You are Short of Fare in the City, Charlie Will Give It to You."

"Stand Up and Fight!"

With the chapter elections in the offing, we couldn't help but recall the story of the loyal and true Ahepan who went down fighting for a just cause. It was a chapter meeting at which a paramount issue was up for a vote. The two parties had lined up and the inevitable debating raged for some time. However, it was soon apparent that the minority which was voting against the issue was hopelessly outnumbered. Consequently, the signal was passed around, and when a standing vote was taken, only one man stood up against the motion. He had missed the cue. Someone chuckled. The lone defender turned and glared at the members and burst out: "Whatsa matter with you fellows! We say before the meeting we vote 'no'! Why you quit! Stand up and fight!"

Socrates "Wildcats"

The Socrates "Wildcats" of Wilson, N. C., inform us that we shouldn't let the name frighten us, they've been "tamed." The group is composed of boys and girls of the community, under the aegis of the local Ahepa chapter. The spirit of the group is much more commendable and heartening than the name! Possibly with the return of servicemen, and servicewomen, couldn't the name become Sons of Pericles, Maids of Athens, and Daughters of Penelope?

"Sit Down, Pete!"

Also, the member who tried desperately hard to "get in" on the chapter politics and was finally rewarded by being chosen as the nominator of the candidate for chapter vice-president. In the usual last-minute swing of chapter politics, a few changes had been made. But our man hadn't been correctly notified. Consequently he came to the meeting with his nominating speech elaborately prepared and committed to memory. When nominations for vice-president were called, he stood up and took the floor. As he started to speak, his party realized that he didn't know that his man had been "scratched." The party "boss" whispered across the room, in a carrying tone, "Sit down, Pete! Nick's not a candidate!" Our burdened member seated himself, confused and dismayed. And frustrated. We haven't yet heard if he ever got the chance to deliver that speech.

Forearmed

A chapter secretary, in apparently high spirits, wrote Executive Secretary Lalos that everyone in the chapter was in good health, working hard, and that the chapter was never in better shape, in spirit and health. Then, as an afterthought, at the end of his letter he wrote:

"Please send me six (6) death benefit forms."!!!

Morning Haze

We are reminded of the district convention elections which were to be held in the morning session. The elections were put off until the afternoon, because, as the minutes of the convention read: "it was too early in the morning to think clearly."

"John is host, and John does the drinking." (Our conscience forces us to credit this Greek proverb to the book "A Proverb for It.")

The Delegate

But our heart goes out the strongest to the delegate from the hinterland, who bravely storms the national conventions of the fraternity. He sits in an aura of uplifted glory as he listens to the "greats" of the Order expound and orate on the issues of the fraternity. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, he sits and learns, missing not a meeting, except for an occasional excursion into one of the caucus meetings. He feels the shaping of momentous resolutions, the effect of the good whiskey the rival parties pour into him. His vote is uncertain, therefore he is a valuable man to cultivate.

Finally, our hero discovers that the convention is discussing some particular resolution of which he has a certain knowledge. And like a stroke of genius, a pertinent and valuable thought comes to his mind. Unsteadily he rises to his feet in a momentary lull in the proceedings, and requests the floor in a faltering voice. Automatically, the pompous chairman gives him the floor. Our man begins in a low, modulated voice. He speaks for perhaps thirty seconds, on the subject. The proceedings stenotypist, taking down the convention proceedings verbatim, takes a hasty glance at the speaker, for he is actually making sense. However, Waterloo in the form of one of the Order's more ebullient and virile characters intercedes, and rises in a wrath of words and phrases to the effect that the man is "out of order." Abruptly a pandemonium of sound blasts our hero back to his seat and the convention proceeds along its more interesting, albeit unprofitable lines.

Our man eventually makes his way home again, but forgotten are his wounds, and in his report to the chapter, he has a tremendous hour of glory in which he infers to his activities at the convention in a shining light, as a Demosthenes or a Cicero, playing a major factor in the wonderful, living accomplishments of the convention.

These are the things that make fraternities interesting.

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Peace on Earth

Nineteen hundred and forty-five years ago, in a manger of a stable, Jesus of Nazareth was born. He came to bring peace on earth and good will to all men. We bow in prayer and reverence to the Holy Spirit of Christ, our Lord, so that we may be worthy of His Charity, Benevolence and Grace.

The peace and good will to men that Christ brought to this earth must be received by men of good will if it is to become effective. Have we taken to heart the teaching of our Saviour to become men of good will and thus enjoy the blessings of peace on earth?

What a sad spectacle of man's inhumanity to man do we behold before us on this Christmas Day! Ruins of war, slaughter, conflagration, destruction, misery, hunger, pestilence, and despair! A world of madness, a world without men of good will.

This should become a period of inventory, taken by every Christian to ascertain whether anyone of us actually deserves to be called followers of Christ.

To redeem ourselves and this shattered world, we must emulate His teachings and His example. With charity, love and benevolence as our standards, we must live a true Christ-like life. Then we shall become men of good will and worthy to behold peace on earth, which His Holy Birth brought to the world.

In behalf of the Supreme Lodge, I convey greetings and felicitations to every officer and member of our Order, with our hearty wishes for a Merry Christmas Day and a Happy and Prosperous New Year to all.

HARRIS J. BOORAS,
Supreme President

FRANK POFANTI
Supreme Vice-President

LEO LAMBERSON
Supreme Secretary

C. G. PARIS
Supreme Treasurer

STEPHEN S. SCOPAS
Supreme Counsellor

NICHOLAS ECONOMOU
Supreme Governor

GEORGE COTSAKIS
Supreme Governor



100,000,000 Garments Needed by UNRRA

"100,000,000 garments, and in addition bedding and shoes" is the goal of the Victory Clothing Collection to be held January 7 to 31, 1946.

Reports from Greece state that the help of the UNRRA, along with that of the Greek War Relief Association, and the packages sent directly by relatives and friends, are helping keep that small nation alive.

Of the clothing collection during the nation-wide drive in the United States last spring, approximately 6,300,000 pounds were allocated to Greece. As of today, 6,366,120 pounds have been shipped to Greece.

Of the clothing collected during a similar drive in Canada this October, 1,287,000 pounds were allocated to Greece.

You no doubt all recall a poster which was displayed in schools, post offices, office buildings, and stores throughout the country last year—the poster which asked "What Can You Spare That They Can Wear?"

The American people gave a magnificent answer to this question. Practically every family in our country contributed clothing, shoes, or bedding to the United National Clothing Collection for overseas relief.

As a result, 25,000,000 children, men, and women in the liberated countries of Europe, China, and the Philippines will have been clothed by Christmas against this winter's cold. But 25,000,000 is only a small percentage of the destitute and homeless victims of the war.

Devastation is on so vast a scale that our allies Canada, Australia, and New Zealand also have been conducting clothing collections for relief of the bombed and invaded countries. President Truman recently announced that the need is imperative and justifies a second appeal to the people of the



Schoolchildren of Kavalla, in their newly-acquired garments which were brought into Greece by the UNRRA.

United States.

Henry J. Kaiser has agreed to be chairman of this second nation-wide clothing collection, which will be called the Victory Clothing Collection for overseas relief. It will be conducted from January 7 to 31. Already some 2,000 men and women who organized their local communities in the spring drive have accepted a similar role in the forthcoming one.

The national goal is 100,000,000 garments in addition to shoes and bedding. The clothing will be shipped by UNRRA and distributed without discrimination to the needy and destitute in wartorn countries.

Many "thank-you" letters have come from people who received this clothing. Those who give clothing to the Victory Clothing Collection are invited to include a good-will message with their donation. It is felt that such an exchange will be a spur to international understanding and friendship.

UNRRA's director-general, Herbert Lehman, in stating the need for this second appeal, for serviceable clothing, said: "The peoples who struggled under the Axis yoke do not ask of us that we create for them a Utopia of ease and comfort. They ask only that we give them a part of our own substance so that they may live to start their lives anew."



Women and children of Greece stand patiently in line, awaiting their share of clothing to combat winter's cold. UNRRA has distributed more than 7,000,000 garments and 125,000 blankets in Greece since last April.

Send Packages To Greece - Now!

Send packages of food, clothing, vitamins—anything of need today in Greece—and send it today!

The U. S. Government allows the sending of parcel post packages, which are limited to one parcel each week from one sender to one addressee. However, you may send to as many different individuals as you wish, once a week.

Make it your personal routine to send these packages EACH WEEK.

Keep a constant flow of these life-giving packages going to Greece—that country is facing its hardest winter in history.

Millions will go hungry, be exposed to the cold of winter; many will die, unless you help them.

Do not be self-complacent about this matter.

The lives of an entire nation are at stake this winter.



This Greek boy of Kavalla came dressed thusly to get his share of the used clothing.

Greece Food, S



Congress
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By Ch
U. S. Represent

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Greece Needs Food, Clothing, Shelter



Congressman Herter and
Supreme President Booras

By Christian A. Herter,
U. S. Representative from Massachusetts

THERE is no more difficult problem than to try to ascertain the relative needs of different nations which have been liberated from the Nazi yoke. All have their problems, and all have suffered severely, not alone from the destruction of transportation and production facilities but likewise from the degeneration of their agriculture. **Greece has perhaps suffered more than any.**

In addition to the mass destruction of her bridges, highways, and arteries of communication like the Corinth Canal, she has just passed through a summer of drought more intense than any in the past one hundred years. If it had not been for the immediate supplies which the military were able to bring into Greece during the past winter and the UNRRA operation which began on the first of April and is now continuing, many millions of Greeks would have died of starvation.

The crops of this summer which would normally have taken care of a considerable part of the population were an almost complete failure. In Thessaly and in Macedonia, the two richest agricultural areas of the country, there should normally have been a sufficient surplus to ship to other areas of Greece to take care of at least two-thirds of the total necessities of the country. This year in all, the crops were so small that they are only sufficient to take care of the farmers themselves and to provide seed for next year's planting. This has meant that at least three-fourths of the population were wholly dependent on outside aid for their livelihood.



Thanksgiving—For What?

What has this child to be thankful for? His home is gone, nothing left but the fallen timber upon which he sits. His clothing are rags.

There is no feasting for him. His body yearns for filling food. A piece of bread is his feast.

He has passed through life with nothing but war and want about him. He will grow to a stunted manhood, eking out a pitiful existence, unless we make things right for him.

That Thanksgiving dinner rested like a stone in our stomach, knowing that his stomach is always half-empty, his body cold, his heart filled with misery.

Did YOU try to make his Christmas a bit more bearable?

Did YOU send him a little hope in the form of food, and clothing?

Up to September 1st of this year over 5,000,100 tons of food, mostly in the form of wheat, had been shipped into Greece. It is expected that some 6,500,000 more tons will be delivered before the first of the year. This total has come from UNRRA and has been supplemented by a vast tonnage of agricultural supplies, clothing, textiles, and footwear in addition to fuel, emergency shelter, and raw materials such as cotton to begin industrial rehabilitation. These figures alone are eloquent testimony of the vast scale on which this mass relief operation has been conducted.

In addition to the work of UNRRA, the Greek War Relief has been making an extremely valuable contribution. Not only in Athens, but elsewhere in the country did I see many trucks of the Greek War Relief carrying necessary supplies. I also saw many hundreds of tons of chocolate, evaporated milk, and other special food stuffs for children being unloaded and distributed on behalf of the Greek War Relief from the harbor of Piraeus.

Without the aid given by these relief organizations, the tragedy in Greece would have been appalling.

A National Shrine

"The War President" Is Unveiled at Hyde Park

U. S. Attorney General Tom Clark Officially Represents President Truman at Ceremonies; Bust of the Late President Roosevelt Is Presented to the People of U. S. by the Order of Ahepa.

Hyde Park, N. Y. — "The War President" bust of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, was officially unveiled at Hyde Park on October 28 and presented to the people of the United States by the Order of Ahepa. It was received by the U. S. Attorney General, Tom Clark, who acted as the personal representative of President Truman, who was unable to be present. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was also present at the ceremonies, which were held at the sunken rose garden of the Roosevelt estate.



Unveiling of the "War President"

Principals at the unveiling of the "War President" bust of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt are pictured at the scene of the unveiling at Hyde Park.

The Attorney General made an acceptance address, following the presentation speech of Supreme President Harris J. Booras of the Ahepa. Supreme Counsellor Stephen S. Scopas of New York City presided at the affair.

Other distinguished guests present were: His Grace Archbishop Athenagoras of the Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Mayor Doran of Poughkeepsie, and other local and state officials.

Jack Drivas and Gus Bliziotis of the Poughkeepsie Chapter No. 158 of the Ahepa were in charge of the local arrangements. The ceremony opened with the playing of the national anthem and a prayer by His Grace Archbishop Athenagoras.

In his address, Attorney General Clark stated, "This likeness of Franklin Delano Roosevelt who in life personified the hope of liberty to oppressed peoples everywhere, is a national shrine. It is



Tom C. Clark Attorney General of the United States

truly fitting that we assemble here . . . to pay homage to this man of the ages, a man whose name will forever remain synonymous with liberty to free men everywhere."

Chapters of the fraternity that attended were: Theodore Roosevelt Chapter No. 170, Freeport, N. Y.; Upper Manhattan Chapter No. 42, New York City; Hermes Chapter No. 186, New York City; Queensboro Chapter No. 97, Astoria, L. I.; Bronx Chapter No. 175; and the George Dilboy Post No. 697 of the American Legion of New York City.

Over 1,500 persons were present at the affair, attended by many of the Ahepa subscribers to the memorial.

Dedicatory Address by Harris J. Booras, Supreme President of Ahepa, at the Unveiling Ceremonies of Bust of Franklin D. Roosevelt, known as the "War President," at Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, New York, October 28, 1945

Your Grace, Mrs. Roosevelt, Distinguished Guests and My Fellow Americans:

It is now Autumn of 1945 in this historic Dutchess County of New York. Most befittingly, Mother Nature donned her multi-colored beautiful fall attire in order to behold this memorable day. The ancestral fields of the Roosevelts at Hyde Park are bathed with cheering and refreshing smiles of a brilliant sun and the invigorating odor of the pure

country air, but not like ex

An incense tized this hist rather an inter here installed; altar of liberty here we behold lin Delano Ro President of th ica.

We assembl sad and heavy mander-in-Chie midst to inspir a lasting worl with the profou as participator glorious pages even of the ent he made poss ladership and

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For, never be men was it eve millions the wo darkest period one man for im erance. Before of intellect, of I of man, there in the whole r the past, the pr and in him and ship, terror, pe the worst, gav strength, hope, here the world were destroyed justice triumph

Most befitting illustrious Presi proclaimed Fra greatest War F I say that he w er of the entire is acclaimed by ple as a world

His illustrious ica; his immort The loftiness of his soul, the ma; the sublimeness greatness of his pathways of all a brilliant beac mocracy. With and respect, the our hero's grave to him, to who ready dedicated

The fraternal ganization comp cans of Hellenic the high privileg who was also a of our brotherh people of the U

country air. All is peace and serene; but not like ever before!

An incense of sanctity has now baptized this historic site! A national or rather an international shrine has been here installed; a sanctuary of glory and altar of liberty! For here lies at rest, here we behold the sepulchre of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the greatest War President of the United States of America.

We assemble here as pilgrims with sad and heavy hearts that our late Commander-in-Chief is no longer in our midst to inspire us and to lead us on to a lasting world peace. But we come with the profoundest gratitude and pride as participators and inheritors of most glorious pages of our country's, nay, even of the entire world's history, which he made possible by his genius, his leadership and his sacrifices.

World Deliverer

For, never before in the annals of free men was it ever recorded that so many millions the world over, during this past darkest period of history, looked upon one man for inspiration, hope and deliverance. Before the person of this giant of intellect, of freedom and of the rights of man, there was a momentary pause in the whole record of mankind: here the past, the present and the future met, and in him and under his great leadership, terror, peril, evil and suffering at the worst, gave way to new found strength, hope, confidence and freedom; here the world tyranny and despotism were destroyed and again liberty and justice triumphed and won!

Most befittingly indeed, therefore, our illustrious President Harry S. Truman, proclaimed Franklin D. Roosevelt as the greatest War President of the nation. I say that he was the greatest war leader of the entire world and that justly he is acclaimed by all freedom loving people as a world deliverer.

His illustrious name belongs to America; his immortal fame to all mankind. The loftiness of his spirit, the majesty of his soul, the magnitude of his character, the sublimeness of his intellect and the greatness of his ideals, shall guide the pathways of all generations to come as a brilliant beacon of freedom and democracy. With unbounded reverence and respect, therefore, we come before our hero's grave to dedicate a memorial to him, to whom all humanity has already dedicated its heart.

The fraternal Order of Ahepa, an organization composed largely of Americans of Hellenic descent, was accorded the high privilege by our late President, who was also a distinguished member of our brotherhood, of presenting to the people of the United States, the statue



Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

of the "War President." The outstanding work of art was carved and moulded by the ingenious hands of a new Phidias, our world-famed American sculptor, Walter Russell of New York City. In accordance with the wish of our beloved late President, that the same be unveiled soon after the war, we are here today to make this formal dedication.

Ahepa's Bond Record

We have chosen October 23th, my fellow citizens, on account of two reasons. Firstly, because the Order of Ahepa, as an official issuing agency of our Treasury Department, having sold in the past various war bond drives more millions in bonds than any other similar organization in America, it was accorded the distinctive privilege by the Secretary of the Treasury to commence its Victory Loan campaign a day earlier than the rest of the nation. We, therefore, officially commence, at these historic ceremonies, Ahepa's Victory Bond Drive, and our Chapters throughout the land, having been instructed to stand ready, now shall begin their patriotic activities with zeal, enthusiasm and unremitting devotion. We pledge to the memory of our "War President" that Ahepa will again lead this triumphant march of our Nation, so that we may all prove worthy of the Victory that he made possible. The Ahepa calls upon every American to buy a bond so that we may be bonded together as free men forever!

Secondly, this day was selected as it marks an annal of glory in present world history. For, on October 28 1940, Fascist Italy of forty-five millions, supported by Nazi Germany of seventy-five

My Day

By Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

(Reprinted from column of
October 30, 1945)

"I brought Mr. Morgenthau and four others to my cottage for a rather hurried lunch. By 2:30 we were back at the library making our way down to the last terrace of sunken rose garden, where the national order of Ahepa were presenting to the people of the United States a bust of my husband done by the sculptor, Walter Russell. I thought the opening prayer was most impressive and very beautiful; and speeches were made by the Supreme President of Ahepa and the Attorney General of the United States, representing President Truman. The bust is a fine one, I think, and I like the simple inscription, "The War President." The crowd at this ceremony was great, but nevertheless the group gathered there seemed intent upon a great undertaking—the marking of a great period in history, represented here by the Commander-in-Chief under whom a World War had been won."

millions, treacherously attacked with all its might and fury the freedom-loving people of heroic and noble Greece, who numbered only eight million souls! A miracle was witnessed! The results we all know. The legions of Mussolini were smashed to pieces by the bayonets of the Greek evzones! It was the victory against the Axis; it marked the turning point of the war! The more ferocious and resolute resistance of the brave Hellenes against the Nazi hordes and the Bulgarian satellites that poured into Greece in order to extricate the doomed Fascists, destroyed the myth of Axis invincibility and shattered to pieces the timetable of Hitler. Thus it made it possible for Russia to stop the Nazis at the gates of Moscow, gave Britain much needed time and moral aid and gave America opportunity to organize her industrial and military might. A new and more glorious Marathon was born on this day of 1940!

This day shall also be marked in the records of time because of our present historic ceremonies. This memorial of bronze, stamped as it is with immortality, shall stand here as a pillar of glory of this great democracy that brought forth to the world a worthy and true son of all America's traditions. Ordained as it is with the breath of life

of an ageless spirit, it shall serve as a trophy of triumph, for victory and freedom. The brilliancy of its rays vibrating from this living image of our great "War President" shall forever light the pathways of all generations to come.

Remarks of Honorable Tom C. Clark, Attorney General of the United States

In Behalf of the President of the United States and American People
At the Unveiling Ceremonies of
Franklin D. Roosevelt's Bust, "The War President,"

At Hyde Park, New York, Sunday, October 28, 1945

*Mr. Booras, Mrs. Roosevelt and Family
Members of the Order of the Ahepa,
and Friends:*

I regard it as a high favor and rare privilege to accept, on behalf of the President and people of the United States, this likeness of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt who, in life, personified the hope of liberty to oppressed peoples everywhere.

I need not remind you, who were privileged to know our late beloved President as an active member of the Order of the Ahepa, that the lamp of liberty that he handed down to posterity will shine brightly as long as men of good will stand ready to guard its sacred flame.

It is truly fitting that we assemble here in this quiet place where he sleeps, surrounded by the countryside and river he knew and loved so well, to pay homage to this man of the ages whose name will forever remain synonymous with liberty to free men everywhere.

You, who have descended from the warriors who fought at Marathon and Salamis and the brave men who held the pass at Thermopylae—the land of Plato, Aristotle and Bozarris—know what I mean by free men.

For Greece, whose cultural heritage has so richly endowed our own civiliza-

In the name of the Order of Ahepa, it is my proud privilege and high honor to now officially present to the people of the United States and their posterity, this glorious memorial of the "War President," Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

tion, has never in the long centuries of her glories bent her knee in servility to a tyrant. Indeed, five years ago this very day, those of your blood in the old country gladly chose death and suffering rather than yield their God-given right to live as free men. There were no Quislings in Greece!

It is reassuring to know that you Americans of Greek ancestry have never forgotten your heritage. Thousands of your sons, and daughters, too, donned the uniform of America's Armed Forces when the evil forces of darkness threatened to engulf her.

To the name of Dilboy, has been added those of Americans of Greek ancestry who unselfishly made the supreme sacrifice on the altar of Liberty, while you who fought on the home front, manifested your unswerving loyalty and patriotism by your wholehearted support of the war bond drives. Your splendid record in previous war bond drives has caused the Secretary of the Treasury to honor you by permitting your organization to open the final victory drive.

In closing, I am most honored on behalf of the President and our fellow Americans to accept your gracious tribute to the greatest American of our times, and to one of the immortals of the ages.

times. Dissatisfied with his first bust, Mr. Russell decided to attempt to catch the spiritual changes that were slowly but surely turning "The Country Gentleman" into "The War President."

Both the President and Mrs. Roosevelt were delighted with the latest bust and readily gave Mr. Russell permission to dispose of it. It was stipulated, however, that it could not be presented by any one person—any group—against whom there might be the slightest suspicion of having the proverbial "axe to grind."

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

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

The Order of Ahepa met every test—every requirement—the only axe it had to bring being the advancement of the United States.

On September 19, 1945, President Truman was visited by Supreme President Booras and made a presentation of a copy of the "War President" bust of the late Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Subscribers to the "War President"

The following members of the fraternity subscribed to the Fund set up to make possible the presentation of the "War President" memorial:

George C. Vournas, Washington, D. C.
Charles Davis Kotsilibas, Worcester, Mass.
Stephen S. Scopas, New York City
John F. Davis, Scranton, Pa.
Leo J. Lamberson, South Bend, Ind.
Constantine J. Critzas, Jackson Heights, N. Y.
Vasilios A. Vasiliou, Middletown, Conn.
Nick D. Adams, Houston Tex.
Leon J. Agourides, Lancaster, Pa.
John Alban, New York City
Dean Alfange, New York City
James Aliphias, Richmond, Calif.
George Allen, Glasgow, Mont.
William Anastos, Pittsburgh, Pa.
George Andros, Portland, Ore.
Sam Andros, Portland, Ore.
James Angelos, Boston, Mass.
Ted Antonopoulos, Billings, Mont.
Peter A. Argetos, Green River, Wyo.
Chris E. Athas, Salt Lake City, Utah
William H. Bacas, Washington, D. C.
Nick Baimas, New York City
Gus D. Baines, Denver, Colo.
Mike B. Barbis, Oakland, Calif.
Basil Brothers Theatres (Nicholas Basil,
Constantine Basil, and Basil Basil)
George N. Becharas, Chicago, Ill.
Charles Bookidis, Davenport, Iowa
Harris J. Booras, Boston, Mass.
Nicholas J. Botsacos, Wash. Heights, N. Y.

Peter Boudoures,
Peter A. Bougas,
Nick Bousiotis,
George Campos,
Nicholas D. Cane,
Gabriel M. Caraco,
Constantine Carn,
John G. Carris,
James H. Chacon,
Paul Chapas, Sea,
George Chiamas,
James Chikos, Pe,
George J. Christo,
Takis Christopoul,
Nicholas Christu,
Peter N. Chumbr,
Christ Colovos, S,
George N. Comin,
George A. Condo,
A. G. Constant, S,
Gus L. Constanti,
Nick Copanos, C,
Dennis N. Cordas,
James C. Cotsakis,
Angelo Cotsidas,
Theodore B. Dalli,
Thomas Demakis,
Dr. Charles J. De,
Stephen J. Demas,
John Demertzes,
Paul Demos, Chi,
David G. Diamos,
George K. Diamos,
Nick Diamos, Tur,
James George Di,
Panayes G. Dikeo,
Stathis L. Dimou,
Zacharia D'Jimas,
Steve Dounis, Col,
Gust T. Drake, Cl,
Demetrios Enocom,
Emanuel Elite, Ca,
Sam Ellis, Denver,
Charles D. Exarky,
James Faturios, Pe,
Harry Fotiades, N,
Thomas G. Frazie,
Peter Galanos, W,
George James Gar,
Gus G. Gatsos, D,
Constantine G. G,
S. T. Georges, Ne,
John Gianaris, Det,
Peter Gianaris, W,
Nick C. Giovan, C,
James Goltos, Pre,
C. A. Grivakis, Ch,
Gus Gumas, Seattl,
Chris D. Haleston,
John G. Harris, P,
Arthur C. Hasiotis,
William Hellis, Ne,
Andrew Hrestu, P,
Marcus Jameson, I,
Nicholas Jamieson,
Georgo E. Johnson,
Nick Johnson, Atl,
Anthony A. Julius,
Angela Kalanges, S,
Tom G. Kalaris, F,
George Kalfas, All,
Emanuel Kaliziana,
Charles Kanelleas,
Harry J. Kangis, I,
George Kapetanaki,
Louis Karabinos, I,
John Karagianis, A,
Demetrios N. Kara,
John D. Karzamanos,
William Karzas, Ch,
James Karris, Detri,
Spear G. Karris, I,
Christos G. Katis, S,
Gregory Katopodis,
William Kavakos, V

Story Behind the "War President"

ON March 10, 1943, the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa, headed by the then Supreme President George C. Vournas, presented a smaller edition of the "War President" to the then-living President Franklin D. Roosevelt. This was the first official public announcement and presentation of the "War President" bust.

Past Supreme President George C. Vournas was the author of the project, which culminated in the official unveiling at Hyde Park on October 28, past.

Walter Russell, the sculptor, studied President Roosevelt for a period of six years to produce this bust. Several years ago he executed a bust of the President—the first bust of the Chief Executive to be approved by his entire family, personal and official, which showed him rather in the light of the country gentleman. Even as he was completing this bust, Mr. Russell discerned changes in Mr. Roosevelt, changes that would have been imperceptible to any but a man making a close study of the President's features at all

Peter Bouloures, San Francisco, Calif.
 Peter A. Bougas, Chicago, Ill. (deceased)
 Nick Boussiotis, Middletown, Conn.
 George Campos, North Tonawanda, N. Y.
 Nicholas D. Caneles, Lynn, Mass.
 Gabriel M. Caracost, Meriden, Conn.
 Constantine Carnavos, Cleveland, Ohio
 John G. Carzis, Dorchester, Mass.
 James H. Chaconas, Washington, D. C.
 Paul Chapas, Seattle, Wash.
 George Chiamas, Peoria, Ill.
 James Chikos, Portland, Ore.
 George J. Christo, San Francisco, Calif.
 Takis Christopoulos, Chicago, Ill.
 Nicholas Christu, Birmingham, Ala.
 Peter N. Chumbris, Washington, D. C.
 Christ Colovos, Scranton, Pa.
 George N. Cominos, Salinas, Calif.
 George A. Condos, Detroit, Mich.
 A. G. Constant, Steubenville, Ohio
 Gus L. Constantine, Birmingham, Ala.
 Nick Copanos, Cleveland, Ohio
 Dennis N. Cordas, Montgomery, Ala.
 James G. Cotsakis, Atlanta, Ga.
 Angelo Cotsidas, Worcester, Mass.
 Theodore B. Dallas, San Jose, Calif.
 Thomas Demakis, Seattle, Wash.
 Dr. Charles J. Demas, Washington, D. C.
 Stephen J. Demas, Washington, D. C.
 John Demertzes, Atlanta, Ga.
 Paul Demos, Chicago, Ill.
 David G. Diamos, Tucson, Ariz.
 George K. Diamos, Tucson, Ariz.
 Nick Diamos, Tucson, Ariz.
 James George Dikeou, Denver, Colo.
 Panayes G. Dikeou, Denver, Colo.
 Stathis L. Dimou, Brockton, Mass.
 Zacharia D'Jimas, Albany, N. Y.
 Steve Dounis, Columbia, S. C.
 Gust T. Drake, Chicago, Ill.
 Demetrios Enocomu, Akron, Ohio
 Emanuel Elite, Canton, Ohio
 Sam Ellis, Denver, Colo.
 Charles D. Exarky, Houston, Tex.
 James Faturios, Portland, Ore.
 Harry Fotiades, New Orleans, La.
 Thomas G. Frazier, Hartford, Conn.
 Peter Galanos, Wallingford, Conn.
 George James Garivaldis, Pittsfield, Mass.
 Gus G. Gatsos, Denver, Colo.
 Constantine G. Gatsos, Cleveland, Ohio
 S. T. Georges, New York City
 John Gianaris, Detroit, Mich.
 Peter Gianaris, Washington, D. C.
 Nick C. Giovan, Chicago, Ill.
 James Goltsoos, Providence, R. I.
 C. A. Grivakis, Chicago, Ill.
 Gus Gumas, Seattle, Wash.
 Chris D. Haleston, Portland, Ore.
 John G. Harris, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Arthur C. Hasiotis, Boston, Mass.
 William Helis, New Orleans, La.
 Andrew Hrestu, Portland, Ore.
 Marcus Jameson, Detroit, Mich.
 Nicholas Jamieson, Buffalo, N. Y.
 George E. Johnson, Reno, Nev.
 Nick Johnson, Atlanta, Ga.
 Anthony A. Julius, Oakland, Calif.
 Angelo Kalanges, Seattle, Wash.
 Tom G. Kalaris, Billings, Mont.
 George Kalfas, Allentown, Pa.
 Emanuel Kalligianakis, Canton, Ohio
 Charles Kanelleas, Atlanta, Ga.
 Harry J. Kangis, Lynn, Mass.
 George Kapetanakis, Beloit, Wis.
 Louis Karabinos, Denver, Colo.
 John Karagianis, Akron, Ohio
 Demetrius N. Karalis, So. Minneapolis, Minn.
 John D. Karamanos, Portland, Ore.
 William Karzas, Chicago, Ill.
 James Karris, Detroit, Mich.
 Spear C. Karris, Detroit, Mich.
 Christos C. Katis, New York City
 Gregory Katopodis, Fairfield, Ala.
 William Kavakos, Washington, D. C.

Peter E. Kekenes, Washington, D. C.
 George P. Kelley, Houston, Tex.
 Gust G. Keros, Detroit, Mich.
 John Kiamos, New York City
 John E. King, Dorchester, Mass.
 James Koliopoulos, Hagerstown, Md.
 Thomas Kontos, New York City
 Pete Kostouros, Denver, Colo.
 James Koukios, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Nick Kounaris, New Britain, Conn.
 Peter Kourides, New York City
 Basil Kritos, Tucson, Ariz.
 William N. Kussakis, Houston, Tex.
 Stathis D. Kyriotis, Vallejo, Calif.
 Peter Kyros, Lynn, Mass.
 Milton Lagakos, New York City
 William Lampros, St. Louis, Mo.
 Demetrios C. Lardas, New York City
 James Lebbes, Long Island City, N. Y.
 George S. Lewis, Portland, Ore.
 John Z. Lezos, Montgomery, Ala.
 Peter Lezos, Montgomery, Ala.
 Louie Liakas, Buffalo, N. Y.
 John E. Litsas, Washington, D. C.
 Edward J. Mack, Lancaster, Pa.
 Gust Maggos, Alton, Ill.
 Peter G. Mallers, Fort Wayne, Ind.
 Sam N. Manos, Portland, Ore.
 Steve Marenakos, Seattle, Wash.
 Louis Margarites, Swampscott, Mass.
 Peter C. Mathews, Cleveland, Ohio
 A. K. Mellos, Los Angeles, Calif.
 George A. Mertis, St. Louis, Mo.
 Peter A. Michaels, Muncie, Ind.
 George H. Miller, Painted Post, N. Y.
 Basil S. Milonas, Whitman, Mass.
 Miltiades D. Milton, Oakland, Calif.
 George Moore, Atlanta, Ga.
 Moskos S. Moskey, Cleveland, Ohio
 Sam S. Nakos, Birmingham 3, Ala.
 James N. Nichols, Chicago, Ill.
 Steve Nitse, Green River, Wyo.
 James D. Nitson, Oakland, Calif.
 Nicholas Notarys, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Sam G. Orfanos, Washington, D. C.
 Gregorios Orphanos, Montgomery, Ala.
 Tom D. Paganis, Chicago, Ill.
 Sam K. Pagonis, Oakland, Calif.
 James Palamides, Cleveland, Ohio
 Andrew Panagopoulos, Washington, D. C.
 James Speros, Washington, D. C.
 James Pantazes, Atlanta, Ga.
 Chris Paparodis, Salem, Ohio
 James A. Pappadas, Houston, Tex.
 John A. Pappadas, Houston, Tex.
 Constantine Pappadeas, Tucson, Ariz.
 Constantine D. Pappadeas, Mobile, Ala.
 Constantine J. Pappas, Chicago, Ill.
 John Pappas, Wilmette, Ill.
 Jack A. Pappadeas, Washington, D. C.
 Anthony Pappas, Hoboken, N. J.
 John C. Pappas, Boston, Mass.
 Nicholas Pappas, Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.
 Sam Pappas, New York City
 Thomas C. Pappas, Boston, Mass.
 Vasilios A. Pappas, San Francisco, Calif.
 Andrew J. Paris, Detroit, Mich.
 Peter Parkas, New York City
 Nick S. Payne, Omaha, Nebr.
 Constantine H. Pellas, New Orleans, La.
 John P. Peterson, New York City
 Christy Petropoulos, Newport, R. I.
 John Petrow, Fremont, Nebr.
 George E. Phillis, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Theodore E. Phillis, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Spiros Pomonis, Houston, Tex.
 Charles Poulos, San Francisco, Calif.
 James Poulos, New Orleans, La.
 Peter G. Pulakos, Erie, Pa.
 Andrew G. Rally, St. Louis, Mo.
 Charles Routsos, Atlanta, Ga.
 John Sardell, Oakland, Calif.
 Sam Selavenitis, Denver, Colo.
 Straty N. Sculos, Framingham, Mass.
 Tom Semos, Dallas, Tex.

Pete Shimos, Atlanta, Ga.
 Peter Sideris, Woodbridge, N. J.
 Charles P. Skouras, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Spyros P. Skouras, New York City
 James Soteris, Atlanta, Ga.
 A. George N. Spannon, Chicago, Ill.
 Angel G. Sparks, Atlanta, Ga.
 James Speros, Washington, D. C.
 Anthony C. Spiratos, Newport, R. I.
 George Spyropoulos, New York City, N. Y.
 Stanley Stacy, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Tom Stamolis, Seattle, Wash.
 James J. Starr, Hartford, Conn.
 Stephen Stephanides, New York City
 Mike Tagaris, Denver, Colo.
 Christ P. Thomas, Allentown, Pa.
 Andrew K. Thanos, Vallejo, Calif.
 Theodore Tonna, Worcester, Mass.
 Nicholas Toulomes, Harrisburg, Pa.
 James Trakis, New York City
 George Tremoulis, Salem, Ohio
 George Tsagarelis, Worcester, Mass.
 Rev. Christopher Tsarouhas, Portland, Ore.
 Thomas K. Valos, Evanston, Ill.
 John D. Vellis, San Francisco, Calif.
 Mike Vercos, Cleveland, Ohio
 Peter Vezos, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Steve Vrettas, Green River, Wyo.
 Michael J. Vrotsos, Charlestown, Mass.
 Peter E. Xides, Montgomery, Ala.
 Constantine Zaharoudis, Washington, D. C.
 Demosthenes G. Zaharoulis, Houston, Tex.
 James Zanius, Janesville, Wis.
 George Zervoglou, Haverhill, Mass.
 James Zotalis, Fremont, Nebr.

March of Dimes January 14-31, 1946

For the first time in thirteen years the nationwide March of Dimes will get under way in 1946 without the living presence of the man who inaugurated the fight against infantile paralysis, and who became its symbol: Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In a sense, the cause in which he fought so valiantly now has been bequeathed to the American public. The fight is not yet won. Nearly 7,000 new cases of polio in this country already have been reported in 1945. We must reinforce our strength and increase our efforts until this virulent disease is finally wiped out.

We are grateful for the invaluable assistance which the people of America have given this annual appeal in the past. Your cooperation has made it possible to restore thousands of children and adults to health and usefulness in the community.

We need your help again. May I once more commend to your attention the March of Dimes, January 14-31, and ask you to give it your earnest support?

Very sincerely,

BASIL O'CONNOR, *President,*
The National Foundation for
Infantile Paralysis, Inc.



The Soldier (Sailor and Marine) Comes Home



THE primary purpose of the Ahepa Chapter Veterans Committee is to be of SERVICE to the returning veteran. A man returning to civilian life after three, four, or more years of military service is at a temporary loss as to his future in most instances. He has probably lost his business and professional contacts. While away, he has formulated new thoughts about his future. He may have new ideas he wishes to try. New fields to pry into.

Whereas it may take him months or years to find his proper place in the community, your Ahepa Veterans Committee can cut this waiting and relocation period to weeks or days.

The Veterans Committee is to contact each veteran who has or is now returning. Have him meet with the Committee. But, beforehand, the Committee should be prepared with a knowledge of its responsibilities, and have at hand the advice

and aid that it can give.

The Veterans Committee should be one that has the proper contacts in your city to be able to lend a helping hand and be of value. It is not mere advice that the Committee is to ladle out, but actual assistance. If a loan is desired, direct the veteran to where he can make a loan. Take him to the bank, personally. Introduce him to the bank officials.

If a job is desired in a certain line of work or industry, the Committee should find the means of introducing the veteran into his job through their own influence and means.

If further education is desired, and this should be stressed to all veterans, help him make his application and iron out the many details necessary.

Use the information THE AHEPAN presents in the following pages.

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"Gyps and Swindles"

THE Public Affairs Committee of New York has issued a pamphlet which warns the servicemen of the "gyps and swindles" which have sprung up recently to divest him of the few dollars he has labored to hold.

The pamphlet warns of any scheme offering "something for nothing." Business doesn't operate that way. "Tips on how to invest money" if not from a reliable investment house, are usually put out by a swindler.

Illegal money lenders are always ready to defraud unwary borrowers. If they are not regulated by the government or state, beware of money lenders.

Fake schools are springing up—with tempting offers of big jobs at the completion of the "courses."

The veteran is urged to think wisely of any step he takes, investigate the offers made him, and remember that there is no such thing as certain "easy money."

Buying a Home

TODAY, the buyer of a home runs the risk of paying \$6,000 for a \$3,500 home. If he is planning to build, he will find in many instances that building costs are high, much too high for his financial condition. For this reason the government urges that a great deal of investigation and thought be made before the step of buying or building a home is taken.

The veteran who buys or builds a home through the Veterans Administration plan inaugurated by the G.I. Bill of Rights, will find the government always ready to aid him and see that his purchase is one of sound value.

In a recent issue of *Leatherneck*, Pacific Edition, Sergeant Fred Lasswell, states: "Today there are a lot of people loaded with cash. They want cars, radios, homes and a million other things. They don't give a damn what the price is, they'll pay it. The smart thing to do is to sweat it out for a year or two after the war. Those cash-happy people will buy themselves out and prices will begin to get back to normal. Then when you buy something you get your money's worth."

"That's how the Veteran's Administration will help you plenty—by not okaying highly inflated loans. There are a few good deals in houses around today, but they are scarce as hens' teeth."

Enough said.



This group, discharged from the services prior to the end of the war, were recently graduated from American University, Washington, D. C., ready to take their place in civilian life again.

Continuing Education

THE government considers any veteran who was not over 25 years of age at the time he entered active service, or September 16, 1940, whichever is later, as having had his education or training impeded, delayed, interrupted or interfered with, and therefore eligible to continue his education and training with the aid of his government. Any person who does not meet the above qualifications, must show satisfactory evidence that his education has been interfered with before he is eligible.

Qualifications of service are that the person served 90 days or more on active duty, that he or she was honorably discharged, that the time served was after September 16, 1940, and that application for his education and training be made within two years following discharge or release, and that the education be started within this two year period.

Application for this education aid is to be made either through the Veterans Administration, or through the institution at which the veteran will continue training and education.

The benefits and aid for this education and training shall be for one year, during which time the veteran will receive \$50 monthly from the government if without dependents, and \$75 monthly, if the veteran has dependents.

For further detailed information applying to specific cases, apply at the Veterans Administration nearest your home. There are over 50 units scattered throughout the country.

Government Loans

THE G. I. Bill of Rights authorizes the government to OK loans to veterans through regular loan agencies, such as banks, trust companies, etc. The government will guarantee 50% of the loan, so long as the guaranty does not have to exceed \$2,000.00. The loan must be for business purposes, or the purchase of a home or farm. Interest on the loans is to be not higher than 4% per annum, and the entire loan must be paid back by the veteran in not more than 20 years. If necessary, the government will pay the first year's interest on the loan for the veteran, which he does not have to pay back to the government.

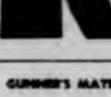
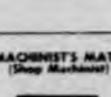
Hospitalization

THE Veterans Administration provides adequate hospital facilities for the care and treatment of veterans for nonservice disabilities or disease as well as for disabilities or diseases incurred in service.

There are certain rights and benefits to which the person may be entitled as a veteran, which he should have explained to him. This includes any injuries or disabilities incurred while in service, which may entitle him to benefits. Before discharge from the service, these claims should be settled. However, any veteran has the right to have his case reviewed within 15 years after his discharge, in event he feels that he suffered a wrong.

Vocational Navy Guide on Following Pages

(Courtesy B'nai B'rith)

WERE YOU A--	WITH LITTLE OR NO ADDED TRAINING You may be able to qualify in--	WITH MINOR TRAINING You may be able to qualify in--	WITH EXTENSIVE TRAINING You may be able to qualify in--	WERE YOU A--	WITH LITTLE OR NO ADDED TRAINING You may be able to qualify in--	WITH MINOR TRAINING You may be able to qualify in--	WITH EXTENSIVE TRAINING You may be able to qualify in--	WERE YOU A--	
AEROGRAPHER'S MATE 	WEATHER OBSERVER records and transmits weather conditions; operates weather instruments. CLERK-TYPIST types letters, reports, etc.; does related clerical work; operates duplicating and other office equipment.	FLIGHT DISPATCHER plans and coordinates airplane flight schedules; handles loading of aircraft. ELECTRICAL ASSEMBLER assembles, tests and adjusts electrical and mechanical units and instruments.	RANGE EXAMINER scans in sailing surveys of range and depth measurements. DEPARTMENT PREPARER plans, checks and sorts correspondence; files mail; draws and copies maps.	CARPENTER'S MATE 	MAINTENANCE CARPENTER makes and repairs structural woodwork and equipment in a plant, store, office building or a hotel. ROUGH CARPENTER builds rough wooden structures, such as, window frames, window sashings and sub-flooring. WOOD CARVER sculpts woodwork parts in buildings.	WOODWORKING MACHINE OPERATOR operates such woodworking machines as table saws, tenon, planer, moulder, and bandsaw. PLUM CARPENTER makes and repairs various-shaped boxes to hold wood and performs in making molds.	APPLIANCE WOODWORKER constructs or repairs woodwork parts of aircraft, fuel tank and machine tools. FRESH CARPENTER cuts and builds interior woodwork, pantries, and corridors. CABINETMAKER sets, planes and assembles parts of law, bars, store fixtures, office equipment.	METALSMITH 	
ELECTRICIAN'S MATE 	ELECTRICIAN assembles, tests and repairs electrical apparatus using fixtures and switches. CHASSIS ASSEMBLER assembles and installs radio parts and accessories to form chassis of radio.	ELECTRICIAN AUTOMOTIVE tests, installs and repairs electrical and electronic equipment and accessories. ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE SERVICEMAN services, installs and repairs electrical appliances, such as refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, etc.	ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT REPAIRMAN tests and repairs electrical units, measuring instruments and precision machinery, such as microprojector, microscope and other optical systems. TELEPHONE REPAIRMAN tests, maintains and repairs telephone and telegraph lines, switchboards, public address systems, and electrical signal systems.	CHIEF COMMISSARY STEWARD 	STEWARDESS greets, serves and issues food tickets for ships, hotels, etc.; operates kitchen and storeroom employees. KITCHEN SUPERVISOR directs activities of kitchen workers and cooks; may have food and make up menus. COMMISSARY MAN operates a commissary at a plantation, camp or other establishment; buys and sells merchandise.	HOTEL MANAGER supervises hotel personnel; purchases supplies; formulates policy on rates, credit, publicity. STOCK SUPERVISOR manages stock department, keeping records; operates cash and sales; supervises receipt and shipping of goods. COMMISSARY MAN operates a commissary at a plantation, camp or other establishment; buys and sells merchandise.	PURCHASING AGENT locates materials, supplies, repair parts, machinery, tools, etc.; interviews agents; issues orders and specifications. ROOM AND ORNAMENT DECORATOR repairs, hangs and displays for customers wall pictures, tapestries, maps, etc. DISTILLER plans, builds, tests and operates distillation apparatus and special distillation and rectification, such as for alcohol.	MOLDER 	
AVIATION PIKE CONTROLMAN 	ELECTRICAL ASSEMBLER assembles, tests and adjusts electrical and mechanical parts and instruments. INSTRUMENT REPAIRER repairs and adjusts instruments used in the fabrication or repair of mechanical and electrical instruments.	ELECTRICAL REPAIRMAN tests and repairs electrical equipment and mechanisms such as wiring, fuses, switchboards and generators in good repair and operating condition. INSTRUMENT REPAIRMAN tests, adjusts and repairs instruments and regulating instruments.	RADIO MECHANIC repairs, adjusts and tests radio equipment. PUBLIC ADDRESS SERVICE MAN installs and repairs sound-amplifying systems of public functions.	COOK 	COOK (HOTEL AND RESTAURANT) prepares meals, vegetables and other foods. COOK (CANNING AND PRESERVING) cleans, sorts and cooks in production of food products.	BAKER prepares dough and bakes bread and cakes. KITCHEN SUPERVISOR directs activities of kitchen workers and cooks; may have food and make up menus. BUTCHER cuts and trims meat or food for frying, roasting, broiling, etc.	CATERER makes arrangements for banquets and food service in hotels and restaurants. SALESMAN, FOODSTUFFS sells bakery products, such as canned goods, fish products, vegetables, meats and other foodstuffs.	MOTOR MACHINIST'S MATE 	
AVIATION MACHINIST'S MATE (Flight Engineer) 	AIRCRAFT ENGINE MECHANIC installs, inspects and overhauls engine systems and accessories. AIRCRAFT MECHANIC services airplanes, making adjustments and replacing parts; checks airplane before flight.	AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC services and overhauls automobile five engine and equipment. TRACTOR MECHANIC repairs tractors, trucks, diesel engines, farm machinery, and construction equipment.	MAINTENANCE MECHANIC services and repairs machinery and equipment, using hand and machine tools. WELDING repairs, installs and tests electrical fixtures, apparatus or electrical fixtures, apparatus and electrical signal systems.	ELECTRICIAN'S MATE 	ELECTRICIAN tests, maintains and repairs electrical equipment and mechanisms, such as wiring, fuses, switchboards and generators in good repair and operating condition. ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE SERVICEMAN services, installs and repairs electrical appliances.	TELEPHONE REPAIRMAN tests, maintains and repairs telephone and telegraph lines, switchboards, public address systems, and electrical signal systems. ELECTRICAL REPAIRMAN tests, maintains and repairs electrical equipment and mechanisms, such as wiring, fuses, switchboards and generators in good repair and operating condition. ELECTRICAL APPLIANCE SERVICEMAN services, installs and repairs electrical appliances.	APPLIANCE ELECTRICIAN tests, maintains and repairs electrical wiring, switches, fuses, relays, etc. MAINTENANCE MECHANIC services and repairs machinery and equipment. RADIO MECHANIC repairs, adjusts and tests radio equipment.	MUSICIAN 	
AVIATION MACHINIST'S MATE (Instrument) 	ELECTRICAL ASSEMBLER assembles, tests and adjusts electrical and mechanical parts and instruments. INSTRUMENT REPAIRMAN tests, adjusts and repairs instruments and regulating instruments.	ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT REPAIRMAN tests and repairs small electrical units, measuring devices, meters and precision instruments, using machine's and electronic's tools. ELECTRICIAN AUTOMOTIVE tests and services ignition systems, wiring, electrical equipment and accessories.	ENGINE MECHANIC assembles, tests and repairs automotive or aircraft engine and equipment. MILLWRIGHT repairs, installs and repairs machinery and mechanical equipment in industrial plants.	PIKE CONTROLMAN 	ELECTRICAL TESTER tests electrical parts, equipment, relay systems, etc. STATION INSTALLER installs, tests, and maintains telegraph call boxes.	TELEPHONE REPAIRMAN tests, maintains and repairs telephone and telegraph lines, switchboards, public address systems, and electrical signal systems. OFFICE MACHINE SERVICEMAN repairs, adjusts and repairs office machines.	ELECTRICIAN RADIO tests, adjusts and repairs electrical wiring, switches, fuses, relays and middle radio equipment. INSTRUMENT MECHANIC tests and repairs instruments and regulating instruments.	PAINTER 	
AVIATION MACHINIST'S MATE (Propeller) 	PROPELLER MECHANIC installs and repairs propeller shafts and hubs; balances propellers; grinds, polishes, and tests metal surfaces.	ELECTRICAL REPAIRMAN tests and repairs electrical equipment and mechanisms in good repair and operating condition. SHEET METAL ASSEMBLER assembles and installs sheet metal parts in refrigerators, air-conditioning units.	WELDER welds or cuts various metals; repairs machinery and mechanical equipment in industrial plants. SHAPERS makes templates and jigs; cuts large plates, tubulars, and frames into parts. PLUMBER tests and repairs plumbing fixtures, pipes and fittings.	PIREMAN 	OLEE lubricates moving parts or wearing surfaces of mechanical equipment, machines, etc. FILM AND STATIONARY tests, cleans and maintains stationary X-ray tubes in built-up, ships, or construction work.	REFRIGERATOR tests, adjusts and repairs water and steam heating systems, hot water and steam heating equipment. AIR COMPRESSOR OPERATOR operates and maintains power driven air compressors; cleans pipes, makes minor repairs to equipment. WATER TENDER checks and regulates water in boilers; operates water pumps, steam traps.	FURNACE TENDER changes and cleans, tests, cleans, etc., boiler tubes, etc. FIREMAN, LOCOMOTIVE fires, sets, greases and operates locomotive boiler.	PHARMACIST'S MATE 	
AVIATION METALSMITH 	AUTOMOBILE BODY REPAIRMAN repairs automobile radiators, fenders, doors, etc.; may weld breaks in body; may mold sheetmetal. SHEETMETAL WORKER lays out, fabricates and assembles sheet metal parts and repairs them.	HEAT TREATER hardens and tempers metal parts to specific qualities by controlled heating and cooling processes. GLASSWORKER cuts and shapes sheets of glass parts. AUTOMOBILE BODY REPAIRMAN repairs automobile radiators, fenders, doors, etc.; may weld breaks in body; may mold sheetmetal.	WELDER welds or cuts various metals; repairs machinery and mechanical equipment in industrial plants. SHAPERS makes templates and jigs; cuts large plates, tubulars, and frames into parts. PLUMBER tests and repairs plumbing fixtures, pipes and fittings.	SUNBURNER'S MATE 	EXPLOSIVES HANDLER packs and weighs explosives, operating machines and equipment in the manufacture of explosive powders. POWDERMAN stores and distributes explosives, dynamite, etc. OLEE lubricates moving parts or wearing surfaces of mechanical equipment, machines, etc.	AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES INSTALLER installs, tests, adjusts and repairs automobile accessories, such as horns, headlights, defrosters and other accessories. ELECTRICAL ASSEMBLER assembles, tests and adjusts electrical and mechanical units and instruments.	AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES INSTALLER installs, tests, adjusts and repairs automobile accessories, such as horns, headlights, defrosters and other accessories. BRANCH ASSEMBLER tests, fits and assembles landing equipment and machinery, working at a bench.	PHOTOGRAPHER'S MATE 	
AVIATION OBDANCHMAN 	SUB-ASSEMBLY OPERATOR assembles, using small hand tools, mechanical units of an automobile, such as rear axle assembly or transmission. POWDER TENDER stores and transports explosives.	STOCK CLERK receives, stores, and issues supplies; checks inventories; makes shipments. GARAGE EQUIPMENT ASSEMBLER assembles, tests, and repairs tools and garage equipment such as hydraulic jacks, lubricating tools, etc.	TEST PILOT tests and inspects airplanes. AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC services and overhauls automobile engine and equipment. APPLIANCE MECHANIC services, tests and repairs electrical appliances, such as refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, etc.	HOSPITAL APPRENTICE 	FIRST AID ATTENDANT gives first aid treatment to the ill or injured. HOSPITAL ATTENDANT performs various duties in case of sick and injured under direction of nurse.	LABORATORY TESTER performs chemical and physical tests of pure, refined, alkali, etc. PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT prepares patients for examination; operates and maintains X-ray apparatus; may do technical work, such as developing film.	LABORATORY TESTER performs chemical and physical tests of pure, refined, alkali, etc. PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT prepares patients for examination; operates and maintains X-ray apparatus; may do technical work, such as developing film.	MEDICAL TECHNICIAN makes laboratory tests; prepares specimens and reports. PHYSICAL THERAPIST treats patients by use of exercise, massage, light, heat, steam, and electricity. NURSE cares for sick and injured under direction of physician.	PRINTING 
AVIATION PILOT 	APPLIANCE ELECTRICIAN tests, maintains and repairs electrical equipment, such as wiring, fuses, switchboards and generators in good repair and operating condition. NAVIGATOR directs course of airplane in flight.	APPROXIMATE CONTROL OPERATOR directs take-off, landing and flight of aircraft by radio, light and flag. INSTRUCTOR, FLYING teaches or student pilots to fly by instruments.	APPROXIMATE CONTROL OPERATOR directs take-off, landing and flight of aircraft by radio, light and flag. INSTRUCTOR, FLYING teaches or student pilots to fly by instruments.	MACHINIST'S MATE 	MACHINE OILER lubricates ship engines, auxiliaries and electric motors; works in overhauling and repairs of boilers and engines. PUMP OPERATOR tests pumps or drives pumps to pump liquids, chemicals, materials; may adjust and repair equipment. AIR COMPRESSOR OPERATOR operates and maintains power driven air compressors; cleans pipes, makes minor repairs to equipment.	LABORATORY TESTER performs chemical and physical tests of pure, refined, alkali, etc. PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT prepares patients for examination; operates and maintains X-ray apparatus; may do technical work, such as developing film.	REFRIGERATION MECHANIC tests, adjusts and repairs refrigeration and air conditioning equipment in good repair. WELDING repairs, installs and tests electrical equipment and mechanisms, such as wiring, fuses, switchboards and generators in good repair and operating condition.	QUARTERMASTER 	
AVIATION RADIO TECHNICIAN 	RADIO REPAIRMAN tests, maintains and repairs radio sending and receiving equipment, public address systems, etc.; may install parts radios. RADIO TRANSMITTER ASSEMBLER puts together component parts of radio transmitting equipment, relays and antennas.	ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENT REPAIRMAN tests and repairs small electrical units, measuring devices, meters and precision instruments, using machine's and electronic's tools. ELECTRICIAN SHIP tests and maintains electrical wiring, generators, turbines and equipment on board ship.	APPROXIMATE CONTROL OPERATOR directs take-off, landing and flight of aircraft by radio, light and flag. INSTRUCTOR, FLYING teaches or student pilots to fly by instruments.	MACHINIST'S MATE (Shop Machinist) 	LATHING OPERATOR operates various metal-working machines to make metal parts and tools for making pipes, forgings and sheets. DIE PRESS OPERATOR operates a die press to tap, ream, counter-bore or drill metal or wood articles.	LABORATORY TESTER performs chemical and physical tests of pure, refined, alkali, etc. PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT prepares patients for examination; operates and maintains X-ray apparatus; may do technical work, such as developing film.	REFRIGERATION MECHANIC tests, adjusts and repairs refrigeration and air conditioning equipment in good repair. WELDING repairs, installs and tests electrical equipment and mechanisms, such as wiring, fuses, switchboards and generators in good repair and operating condition.	PRINTING 	
AVIATION RADIO MAN 	RADIO OPERATOR receives and sends messages, using telegraph or radio telephones; equipment makes minor repairs. ELECTRICAL ASSEMBLER assembles, tests and adjusts electrical and mechanical units and instruments.	TELEGRAPH OPERATOR operates telegraph equipment to send and receive messages. PHONOGRAPH OPERATOR tests and repairs radio equipment and phonographs; transmits, etc.	APPROXIMATE CONTROL OPERATOR directs take-off, landing and flight of aircraft by radio, light and flag. INSTRUCTOR, FLYING teaches or student pilots to fly by instruments.	MACHINIST'S MATE 	MACHINE OILER lubricates ship engines, auxiliaries and electric motors; works in overhauling and repairs of boilers and engines. PUMP OPERATOR tests pumps or drives pumps to pump liquids, chemicals, materials; may adjust and repair equipment. AIR COMPRESSOR OPERATOR operates and maintains power driven air compressors; cleans pipes, makes minor repairs to equipment.	LABORATORY TESTER performs chemical and physical tests of pure, refined, alkali, etc. PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT prepares patients for examination; operates and maintains X-ray apparatus; may do technical work, such as developing film.	REFRIGERATION MECHANIC tests, adjusts and repairs refrigeration and air conditioning equipment in good repair. WELDING repairs, installs and tests electrical equipment and mechanisms, such as wiring, fuses, switchboards and generators in good repair and operating condition.	QUARTERMASTER 	
BAKER 	BAKER prepares dough and bakes bread and rolls. PASTRY COOK mixes batter and makes cookies, cakes, pies and other pastries.	COFFEE ROASTER allows coffee to flow into cones; regulates temperature and cooling parts; tests samples. NUT ROASTER fills drum or tray with nuts; operates roasting equipment; removes nuts, and shells. COOK (CANNING AND PRESERVING) cleans, sorts and cooks in production of food products.	APPROXIMATE CONTROL OPERATOR directs take-off, landing and flight of aircraft by radio, light and flag. INSTRUCTOR, FLYING teaches or student pilots to fly by instruments.	MACHINIST'S MATE 	LATHING OPERATOR operates various metal-working machines to make metal parts and tools for making pipes, forgings and sheets. DIE PRESS OPERATOR operates a die press to tap, ream, counter-bore or drill metal or wood articles.	LABORATORY TESTER performs chemical and physical tests of pure, refined, alkali, etc. PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT prepares patients for examination; operates and maintains X-ray apparatus; may do technical work, such as developing film.	REFRIGERATION MECHANIC tests, adjusts and repairs refrigeration and air conditioning equipment in good repair. WELDING repairs, installs and tests electrical equipment and mechanisms, such as wiring, fuses, switchboards and generators in good repair and operating condition.	QUARTERMASTER 	
BOATSWAIN'S MATE AND COXSWAIN 	TUBBOAT MATE stands watch and directs operation of ship during that time supervisor absent. WATCHMAN operates power watch post in leading or steering ship.	BOILER ROASTER allows coffee to flow into cones; regulates temperature and cooling parts; tests samples. NUT ROASTER fills drum or tray with nuts; operates roasting equipment; removes nuts, and shells. COOK (CANNING AND PRESERVING) cleans, sorts and cooks in production of food products.	APPROXIMATE CONTROL OPERATOR directs take-off, landing and flight of aircraft by radio, light and flag. INSTRUCTOR, FLYING teaches or student pilots to fly by instruments.	MACHINIST'S MATE 	LATHING OPERATOR operates various metal-working machines to make metal parts and tools for making pipes, forgings and sheets. DIE PRESS OPERATOR operates a die press to tap, ream, counter-bore or drill metal or wood articles.	LABORATORY TESTER performs chemical and physical tests of pure, refined, alkali, etc. PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT prepares patients for examination; operates and maintains X-ray apparatus; may do technical work, such as developing film.	REFRIGERATION MECHANIC tests, adjusts and repairs refrigeration and air conditioning equipment in good repair. WELDING repairs, installs and tests electrical equipment and mechanisms, such as wiring, fuses, switchboards and generators in good repair and operating condition.	QUARTERMASTER 	
BOLLMAKER 	BOLLER TESTER repairs and repairs boilers. WATER TENDER checks and regulates boiler water; operates water pumps; repairs water gages. FILM SORTER stations, tests, cleans and maintains film; repairs film; tests and maintains film; repairs film; tests and maintains film.	BOILER ROASTER allows coffee to flow into cones; regulates temperature and cooling parts; tests samples. NUT ROASTER fills drum or tray with nuts; operates roasting equipment; removes nuts, and shells. COOK (CANNING AND PRESERVING) cleans, sorts and cooks in production of food products.	APPROXIMATE CONTROL OPERATOR directs take-off, landing and flight of aircraft by radio, light and flag. INSTRUCTOR, FLYING teaches or student pilots to fly by instruments.	MACHINIST'S MATE 	LATHING OPERATOR operates various metal-working machines to make metal parts and tools for making pipes, forgings and sheets. DIE PRESS OPERATOR operates a die press to tap, ream, counter-bore or drill metal or wood articles.	LABORATORY TESTER performs chemical and physical tests of pure, refined, alkali, etc. PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT prepares patients for examination; operates and maintains X-ray apparatus; may do technical work, such as developing film.	REFRIGERATION MECHANIC tests, adjusts and repairs refrigeration and air conditioning equipment in good repair. WELDING repairs, installs and tests electrical equipment and mechanisms, such as wiring, fuses, switchboards and generators in good repair and operating condition.	QUARTERMASTER 	
BOLLMAKER 	BOLLER TESTER repairs and repairs boilers. WATER TENDER checks and regulates boiler water; operates water pumps; repairs water gages. FILM SORTER stations, tests, cleans and maintains film; repairs film; tests and maintains film; repairs film; tests and maintains film.	BOILER ROASTER allows coffee to flow into cones; regulates temperature and cooling parts; tests samples. NUT ROASTER fills drum or tray with nuts; operates roasting equipment; removes nuts, and shells. COOK (CANNING AND PRESERVING) cleans, sorts and cooks in production of food products.	APPROXIMATE CONTROL OPERATOR directs take-off, landing and flight of aircraft by radio, light and flag. INSTRUCTOR, FLYING teaches or student pilots to fly by instruments.	MACHINIST'S MATE 	LATHING OPERATOR operates various metal-working machines to make metal parts and tools for making pipes, forgings and sheets. DIE PRESS OPERATOR operates a die press to tap, ream, counter-bore or drill metal or wood articles.	LABORATORY TESTER performs chemical and physical tests of pure, refined, alkali, etc. PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT prepares patients for examination; operates and maintains X-ray apparatus; may do technical work, such as developing film.	REFRIGERATION MECHANIC tests, adjusts and repairs refrigeration and air conditioning equipment in good repair. WELDING repairs, installs and tests electrical equipment and mechanisms, such as wiring, fuses, switchboards and generators in good repair and operating condition.	QUARTERMASTER 	

YEARS YOU A--	ADDED TRAINING You may be able to qualify in--	TRAINING You may be able to qualify in--	TRAINING You may be able to qualify in--	YEARS YOU A--	ADDED TRAINING You may be able to qualify in--	TRAINING You may be able to qualify in--	TRAINING You may be able to qualify in--
METALSMITH	SOLDERER: joins metal parts together by heating and applying solder. SHEET METAL WORKER: cuts out, fabricates, assembles and repairs sheet metal parts and equipment. WELDER: welds or cuts various metal parts using arc or oxy-acetylene welding equipment.	HEAT TREATER: hardens and tempers metal parts by specific methods by controlled heating and cooling processes. FORGEMAN: heats, an, hammers, and gas pipes and fittings, cuts and finishes pipes, flanges and steel parts. SPRITTER: makes templates and layouts for large plates, hulls, and frames for production.	TEMPLATE MAKER: makes metal, cardboard or steel metal patterns from blueprints or models. BOILERMAKER: fabricates and assembles boilers, tanks, and other metal tanks, tanks, and steel parts. SHIPFITTER: makes templates and layouts for large plates, hulls, and frames for production.	SEAMAN	ABLE SEAMAN: performs most deck aboard ship duties; handles life boats, steers, repairs, makes minor repairs. LANDING OILER: lubricates engines, motors, and auxiliary equipment; assists in overhaul of engines and engines.	ENGINEER: sets up hoists and rigging; handles equipment; repairs ropes or steel cables. PAINTER, MAINTENANCE: paints and maintains hulls, machinery and fixtures.	SAFETY ENGINEER: tests and inspects self-protection devices and fire alarm systems. SAFETY SUPERVISOR: supervises activities of deck workers; checks safety.
MOLDER	CASTER: pours molten metal into molds; may make plaster of paris molds. MOLDER: makes molds by hand or machine; may pour molten metal in molds.	CORNERMAKER: makes lead cores for molds by hand and machines; may heat cores. HEAT TREATER: hardens and tempers metal parts by specific methods by controlled heating and cooling processes.	MOULD MAKER: constructs and repairs molds; flasks and the molds may not be used and steel metal patterns. FLASK CARPENTER: makes and repairs various metal and wood flasks used and patterns in making molds.	SHIPFITTER	CALLER: makes plans in pipes, tanks and steel plates; cutting, fitting. WELDER: welds or cuts metal parts, using oxyacetylene or arc welding equipment.	HEAT TREATER: hardens and tempers metal parts by specific methods by controlled heating and cooling processes. SHEET METAL WORKER: cuts out, fabricates, assembles, or repairs sheet metal parts and equipment. FORGEMAN: heats, an, hammers, and gas pipes and fittings, cuts and finishes pipes, flanges and steel parts.	MILLWRIGHT: repairs, installs and repairs machinery and mechanical equipment. STRUCTURAL STEEL WORKER: assembles, installs, and repairs heavy metal structures and parts, such as girders, columns, gables and columns.
MOTOR MACHINISTS MATE	DIESEL ENGINE OPERATOR: operates Diesel engines and equipment to supply power for transportation, power and other equipment. MARINE ENGINEER: operates and repairs dry engines, pumps, boilers, belt machinery, and other mechanical equipment.	AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC: services and overhauls automotive engines and equipment. TRACTOR MECHANIC: repairs tractors, trucks, diesel engines, farm machinery, and construction equipment.	AUTOMOTIVE MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT SERVICE MAN: adjusts and repairs automotive servicing and repair equipment, such as carburetors, pumps, air compressors, brake valves, etc. MAINTENANCE MAN: keeps plant machinery and equipment in good repair.	SIGNALMAN	LIGHTHOUSE KEYS: operates and maintains lighthouse and equipment. ABLE SEAMAN: performs most deck aboard ship duties; handles life boats, steers, repairs, makes minor repairs. SAFETY ENGINEER: tests and inspects self-protection devices and fire alarm systems; tests ropes and other parts.	RRE LOOKOUT: keeps lookout for low-flying aircraft; reports or records. TELEGRAPHMAN: operates hand controlled and signal from a central tower.	MATE: supervises activities of deck workers; checks safety. TELEGRAPH OPERATOR: operates telegraph equipment to receive and send messages; adjusts instruments. AIRPORT CONTROL OPERATOR: controls take-off and landing of aircraft by means of radio, light, and flag signals.
MUSICIAN	MUSICIAN: plays one or more musical instruments, in a symphony orchestra or band. MUSIC LIBRARIAN: files and catalogs recordings; directs music libraries and arrangements.	SALESMAN, MUSIC STORE: sells musical instruments, sheet music, records and accessories. MUSIC TEACHER: gives individual or group instruction in instrumental music.	ORCHESTRA LEADER: directs orchestra in band, orchestra, symphony orchestra and team groups. MUSICAL INSTRUMENT REPAIRMAN: adjusts and repairs various kinds of string, wind, and electronic instruments.	SONARMAN	SOUNDING DEVICE OPERATOR: operates and records readings of special electrical recording equipment. PLUM RECORDED: operates recording machine that transmits sound impulses from stage of motion picture studio into light impulses recorded on magnetic picture film.	LOUDSPEAKER TEST MAN: tests and assembles radio loudspeakers; makes minor adjustments. INSTALLER: assembles radio parts and subassemblies, using hand and power tools.	PUBLIC ADDRESS SERVICE MAN: installs and operates sound-amplifying systems of public facilities. TRANSMITTER TECHNICIAN: controls operation of and adjusts radio transmitting equipment; adjusts tone quality and volume. OCCUPATIONAL THERAPIST: teaches handicapped or disabled patients to improve or modify physical skills.
PAINTER	PAINTER: performs various painting jobs in construction work, shipbuilding, aircraft or automobile manufacturing and repair. VARNISHER: applies stain or enamel with brush or spray gun; washes and metal articles. SANDBLASTER: cleans paint and dirt from metal, stone and brick structures and equipment.	FURNITURE FINISHER: assembles and paints floor and wall to high grade furniture. FABRIC AND CURTAIN WORKER: repairs and replaces fabric with cloth of equal or better quality. BODY REPAIRMAN: cleans and repairs auto parts and bodies; may make auto parts.	PAINT AND VARNISH TECHNICIAN: examines and tests various materials, colors and blends; paints and varnishes. INTERIOR DECORATOR: designs, selects, finishes, makes draperies, upholstery, etc. POSTER ARTIST: draws posters for advertising purposes.	SPECIALIST (A) Physical Training Instructor	ATHLETIC COACH: instructs in fundamentals and makes of competitive sports; gives physical training exercises. CAMP COUNSELOR: supervises activities of children at adults at a summer camp.	PLAYGROUND DIRECTOR: organizes games, sports and other recreational activities on a playground. MANAGER, ATHLETIC TEAM: directs groups of athletes, selects players, supervises training, etc.	PHYSICAL THERAPIST: treats patients by use of exercise, massage, heat, light, water and electricity.
PARACHUTE RIGGER	SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR: performs sewing operations; may make such articles as garments, awnings, tenting bags, mattresses, leather products, etc. PARACHUTE REPAIRMAN: sews and patches by hand and machine damaged parachutes.	AIRPLANE COVERER: sews airplane fabric to steel structure; repairs roof of stage to covering. AWNING MAKER: makes awnings by cutting, sewing and assembling parts; may hang awnings.	TAILOR: performs one or more specialized hand-sewing or machine sewing operations in manufacture of clothing. FOLDED GARMENT INSPECTOR: examines folded fabric goods; garments for imperfections in material and for faulty finishing. SEX INSPECTOR: examines silk and lace apparel for holes, stains and other defects; tests and makes repairs to prevent possible damage claims.	SPECIALIST (B) Fire Fighter	FIREMAN: fights fires in a city, industrial plant or mine. PIPE INSPECTOR: inspects, tests, a repairs fire-fighting equipment. KEY PUNCH OPERATOR: operates duplicating punch card machine to record data on punch cards; may operate tabulating and verifying machines. SORTING MACHINE OPERATOR: operates machines that automatically sort punched cards. TABULATING MACHINE OPERATOR: operates machines that analyze and calculate data.	BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATOR: operates machines to keep records of business transactions. CALCULATING MACHINE OPERATOR: operates machines that automatically compute figures. STATISTICAL CLERK: compiles reports for statistical studies; may operate calculating machines.	STATISTICAL CLERK: compiles data for solution of statistical problems; prepares charts, diagrams, graphs. OFFICE MACHINE SERVICE MAN: repairs, adjusts and repairs office machines. STATISTICAL CLERK: compiles reports for statistical studies; may operate calculating machines.
PHARMACIST'S MATE	HOSPITAL ATTENDANT: performs various duties in the care of sick and injured under direction of nurse. PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT: prepares patients for examination, treatment and operation; may do technical work such as sterilizing instruments.	LABORATORY TESTER: conducts chemical and physical tests of sera, urine, stool, etc. PHARMACIST: compounds and dispenses medicines and prepares health and progress reports and chemical. POOD AND DRUG INSPECTOR: inspects health and drug for compliance with sanitary laws. PHYSICAL THERAPIST: treats patients by use of exercise, massage, light, heat, water, and electricity. NUSE: cares for sick and injured under direction of physician.	DENTAL HYGIENIST: cleans teeth, teeth, gums, roots in preparing dental plates, under direction of dentist. PHARMACIST: compounds and dispenses medicines and prepares health and progress reports and chemical. POOD AND DRUG INSPECTOR: inspects health and drug for compliance with sanitary laws. PHYSICAL THERAPIST: treats patients by use of exercise, massage, light, heat, water, and electricity. NUSE: cares for sick and injured under direction of physician.	SPECIALIST (C) Punch Card Accounting Machine Operator	KEY PUNCH OPERATOR: operates duplicating punch card machine to record data on punch cards; may operate tabulating and verifying machines. SORTING MACHINE OPERATOR: operates machines that automatically sort punched cards. TABULATING MACHINE OPERATOR: operates machines that analyze and calculate data. LINK TRAINER OPERATOR: teaches student pilots how to fly by instruments alone; send signals to pilots and observe progress; tests pilots to check skills. INSTRUMENT LANDING TRACK OPERATOR: sets up mobile radio navigation to aid airplane pilots to land by instruments alone.	BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATOR: operates machines to keep records of business transactions. CALCULATING MACHINE OPERATOR: operates machines that automatically compute figures. STATISTICAL CLERK: compiles reports for statistical studies; may operate calculating machines.	STATISTICAL CLERK: compiles data for solution of statistical problems; prepares charts, diagrams, graphs. OFFICE MACHINE SERVICE MAN: repairs, adjusts and repairs office machines. STATISTICAL CLERK: compiles reports for statistical studies; may operate calculating machines.
PHOTOGRAPHER'S MATE	HOSPITAL ATTENDANT: performs various duties in the care of sick and injured under direction of nurse. PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT: prepares patients for examination, treatment and operation; may do technical work such as sterilizing instruments.	LABORATORY TESTER: conducts chemical and physical tests of sera, urine, stool, etc. PHARMACIST: compounds and dispenses medicines and prepares health and progress reports and chemical. POOD AND DRUG INSPECTOR: inspects health and drug for compliance with sanitary laws. PHYSICAL THERAPIST: treats patients by use of exercise, massage, light, heat, water, and electricity. NUSE: cares for sick and injured under direction of physician.	DENTAL HYGIENIST: cleans teeth, teeth, gums, roots in preparing dental plates, under direction of dentist. PHARMACIST: compounds and dispenses medicines and prepares health and progress reports and chemical. POOD AND DRUG INSPECTOR: inspects health and drug for compliance with sanitary laws. PHYSICAL THERAPIST: treats patients by use of exercise, massage, light, heat, water, and electricity. NUSE: cares for sick and injured under direction of physician.	SPECIALIST (D) (Shore Patrol)	HARBOR PATROL OPERATOR: patrols harbor of a city or a port to detect criminal activity and to make necessary arrests. POLICEMAN: patrols streets to prevent crime and disturbances and to make necessary arrests. WATCHMAN: guards plants, warehouses or other property against fire, theft or illegal activity. See CHIEF COMMISSARY STEWARD.	INVESTIGATOR: determines facts in connection with claims or other special insurance company; makes detailed reports of findings. DETECTIVE: carries out investigations to prevent violation of law or to solve crimes. STEWARDSHIP CLERK: receives and sends messages using radio, telegraph or radio telephone equipment on ships or airplanes; makes minor repairs. AIRPORT CONTROL OPERATOR: directs take-off and landing of aircraft by radio, light and flag signals.	STATISTICAL CLERK: compiles data for solution of statistical problems; prepares charts, diagrams, graphs. OFFICE MACHINE SERVICE MAN: repairs, adjusts and repairs office machines. STATISTICAL CLERK: compiles reports for statistical studies; may operate calculating machines.
PRINTER	LOCKUP MAN: locks or unlocks printing press; may operate number of galleys in press; orders or prepares type to be locked up in frame for placement in printing press. PLATEPRESS MAN: sets up and locks the feeding of a galley type printing press. HAND COMPOSITOR: sets type by hand for printing of short articles, headings, etc.	TICKET PRINTER: operates automatic printing press to print tickets, fares, and small portions. GALLEYING MACHINE OPERATOR: operates setting machine with attachment that feeds slugs into galleyed type. CYLINDER PRESS OPERATOR: sets up, feeds, and supervises operation of a cylinder type printing press.	INSTRUCTOR, PHOTOGRAPHY: teaches theory and practice of photographic work. SALESMAN, CAMERA SUPPLY: sells photographic and camera supplies. PHOTODUPLICATION OPERATOR: binds and registers calls department to transfer and receive photographs, direction, etc. X-RAY TECHNICIAN: operates X-ray equipment; develops film; assists in therapy.	SPECIALIST (E) Steward	WATER TENDER: sets tables and serves meals; may prepare meals. VALET: performs personal services; brushes, shines, dresses, cleans, hair, room, and wardrobe, etc. SALES CLERK: sells variety of merchandise; accepts orders, makes change. STOCK CLERK: receives, stores and issues supplies; checks to make; makes inventories. TELETYPE OPERATOR: sends and receives written telegraphic messages, using machines with typewriter keyboards. TELEGRAPH OPERATOR: operates telegraph equipment to receive and send messages.	STATISTICAL CLERK: compiles data for solution of statistical problems; prepares charts, diagrams, graphs. OFFICE MACHINE SERVICE MAN: repairs, adjusts and repairs office machines. STATISTICAL CLERK: compiles reports for statistical studies; may operate calculating machines.	
QUARTERMASTER	TUGBOAT CAPTAIN: gives orders to crew; steers or directs steering; plans load-up of cargo; and towing procedures. QUARTERMASTER: steers a vessel; follows a designated course; tests weather; makes minor; uses signal device.	MATE: supervises activities of deck workers; checks safety. WEATHER OBSERVER: records and forecasts weather conditions; operates telegraph or other apparatus; weather charts.	SMIP PILOT: directs ship's course; steers; directs ship's deck operations. SURVEYOR, MARINE: makes surveys of harbors and rivers to determine topography. MAP OPERATOR: prepares clear and accurate maps of cities, countries, states, road systems, using drafting and drawing instruments.	STEWARDSHIP CLERK	MAGAZINE KEEPER: supervises maintenance of ammunition; checks materials; etc. and its parts. SOLDIER: joins together metal parts by heating and applying solder.	STATISTICAL CLERK: compiles data for solution of statistical problems; prepares charts, diagrams, graphs. OFFICE MACHINE SERVICE MAN: repairs, adjusts and repairs office machines. STATISTICAL CLERK: compiles reports for statistical studies; may operate calculating machines.	
RADARMAN	RADAR EQUIPMENT OPERATOR: operates radar transmitter and receiver; or other electronic equipment to aid in water transportation, petroleum prospecting, etc. PHOTOGRAPH OPERATOR: operates radio equipment to transmit and receive photographs, direction, etc.	CONTINUITY TESTER: tests continuity of circuits of various parts and subassemblies of radio receiving sets. TOPOGRAPHICAL DRAFTSMAN: drafts and completes large graphical maps from surveying notes, photographs and maps.	ELECTRICIAN: sets out, installs, and tests electrical fixtures, apparatus, wiring systems in ships, aircraft, automobiles, buildings, etc. CENTRAL OFFICE INSTALLER: installs telephone circuits and equipment. TRANSMITTER TECHNICIAN: controls operation of and adjusts special radio equipment in shore stations; responsible for compliance with Federal regulations. RADIO REPAIRMAN: tests and repairs radio, sending and receiving apparatus, etc.; may install radio systems.	STEWARDSHIP CLERK	LOCK MAKER: assembles locks by bolting or driving together component parts of locks; may file and fit parts. AIR COMPRESSOR OPERATOR: operates and maintains power-driven air compressors, electrical parts; makes minor repairs to equipment. STEEL OPERATOR: operates rolls; records temperature and flow rates and makes; adjusts rolls. PUMP SERVICEMAN: tests and repairs pumps and pump power units.	STATISTICAL CLERK: compiles data for solution of statistical problems; prepares charts, diagrams, graphs. OFFICE MACHINE SERVICE MAN: repairs, adjusts and repairs office machines. STATISTICAL CLERK: compiles reports for statistical studies; may operate calculating machines.	
RADIO TECHNICIAN	RADIO COMMUNICATIONS MAINTENANCE MAN: constructs and maintains radio apparatus and antenna towers. RADIO REPAIRMAN: tests and repairs radio; installs sets in radios.	RADIO AND ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR: examines and tests aircraft and automobile electrical and radio installations. ELECTRICIAN: sets out, installs, and tests electrical fixtures, apparatus and wiring systems in ships, aircraft, automobiles, buildings, etc.	ELECTRICIAN: sets out, installs, and tests electrical fixtures, apparatus, wiring systems in ships, aircraft, automobiles, buildings, etc. CENTRAL OFFICE INSTALLER: installs telephone circuits and equipment. TRANSMITTER TECHNICIAN: controls operation of and adjusts special radio equipment in shore stations; responsible for compliance with Federal regulations. RADIO REPAIRMAN: tests and repairs radio, sending and receiving apparatus, etc.; may install radio systems.	STEWARDSHIP CLERK	WATER TENDER: sets tables and serves meals; may prepare meals. VALET: performs personal services; brushes, shines, dresses, cleans, hair, room, and wardrobe, etc. SALES CLERK: sells variety of merchandise; accepts orders, makes change. STOCK CLERK: receives, stores and issues supplies; checks to make; makes inventories. TELETYPE OPERATOR: sends and receives written telegraphic messages, using machines with typewriter keyboards. TELEGRAPH OPERATOR: operates telegraph equipment to receive and send messages.	STATISTICAL CLERK: compiles data for solution of statistical problems; prepares charts, diagrams, graphs. OFFICE MACHINE SERVICE MAN: repairs, adjusts and repairs office machines. STATISTICAL CLERK: compiles reports for statistical studies; may operate calculating machines.	
RADIOMAN	RADIO OPERATOR: operates and adjusts radio receivers and transmitting equipment; makes minor repairs.	RADIO EQUIPMENT ASSEMBLER: assembles and installs special radio equipment in shore stations; responsible for compliance with Federal regulations. CONTROL AIRPORT OPERATOR: controls and directs take-off and landing of aircraft using radio.	MANAGER, TELEGRAPH OFFICE: directs the sending, receiving and recording functions.	TELEMAN	CLERK, TYPST: typists letters and reports; operates duplicating machines.	STATISTICAL CLERK: compiles data for solution of statistical problems; prepares charts, diagrams, graphs. OFFICE MACHINE SERVICE MAN: repairs, adjusts and repairs office machines. STATISTICAL CLERK: compiles reports for statistical studies; may operate calculating machines.	

For Young Men Only - - With Initiative and Ideas

Once an enterprising young man wrote an article, stating that he was trying to escape his "destiny as a Greek" of finally ending up in the restaurant business. Probably he did escape his destiny. Probably he did reach success in other fields—we certainly hope so, for the mere fact that one is of Greek descent by no means automatically makes him a restaurateur.

But, our point is that there is great opportunity in business—the very businesses that we are prone to shunt aside as being unworthy, or of no attraction for us, can be the means by which a young man may reach success.

There are those who wish to become doctors, lawyers, engineers, scientists, and specialists in other fields.

But, there are those who have an adaptability for business. To those, who

are the majority of our youth, we present our argument.

"I'll be glad when I can get out of this restaurant and be doing something I like!"

How many times have we heard young men voice their feelings thus about the family's restaurant, or candy store, or grocery.

Their feelings are deep and rooted with the firm conviction that their father's particular business is the worst possible. In order to ferret out the reasons for such an outburst, you have to consider the conditions under which they work.

Too many of our young men have spent their free hours after school, during holidays and week-ends, working in the family store, when their friends were out enjoying themselves. Thus, from

young manhood a deep-seated resentment against the place is engendered.

Too many young men work 12 and 18 hours at a stretch, making sandwiches, cooking, jerking sodas, until their feet begin to blister and their tempers to boil. Their work becomes a tyrannical subjection. Is it any wonder that they revolt?

And then, of course, our young man, John, follows the reasoning that the restaurant, and candy or grocery business is "no good." "It's not for me," he says. "Who wants to work 18 hours a day for the rest of his life!"

The major fault lies not alone with John's parents, but a lot of it with John, himself. For when he comes of age, he should be able to reason things out with a more logical ending.

You ask, what logical ending is there to such a condition?

Before starting on that, let us make a positive statement. That is, that the food business is a good one, and the largest in the country. There are many opportunities there, and if John would only apply a little foresight and intelligent reasoning, he would soon perceive its possibilities.

John should look about him, at what others are doing in the restaurant business. And in the candy business. And the grocery business.

And John should set for himself the goal, that he, too, will become a success in business.

He has rebelled against the family store simply because it lacked system, and a future. Maybe it was a small store. It was probably lacking in modern machinery, and encumbered with roundabout ways of accomplishing the work. There was most likely no system or means of actually knowing what was going on within the store at any time.

Probably John thought the only way to run the store was to work himself to death, or until his feet flattened out and his back started aching. Does he stop to consider that there is a proper way to organize and systematize the business, and that he may make for himself therein a very comfortable livelihood, with only a few hours of work a day?

We could say to him, "Look about you and study this place—a modern restaurant, established and well-known. Look at this candy store—this grocery!"

"Wouldn't you be proud to own one of those stores? Wouldn't it be a joy

(Please turn to page 17)

There is a Great Future in the Business Field - -



Vocational Guidance for a Veteran

Under the Veterans Administration program, vocational guidance is given any veteran, and a plan worked out whereby he may re-adjust himself to civilian life to his own greatest advantage.

Veterans Going in Use This

A. Personal

1. Have you of the business?
2. Have you sell merchandise?
3. How is ergy? Initiative

B. Location

1. Is the con Progressive?
2. Is the loc particular store?
3. Is the sto the city from w client customers profitable?

C. Buying a G

1. Have you background hist which the prese sell?
2. Is the busi al encumbranc any future finan
3. What are Stock, accounts fixtures and equ these. Investiga

D. Opening yo

1. Is your client? Customer dows. Stock st Ventilation. Ele water.
2. Rent. HA Is the lease long store a paying p
3. What are Have you planne burner-drawing st
4. Stock. W supply? Have y with wholesalers Is your credit esti rehydrate your buy
5. Employees. sell. Give them Com.
6. Accounting foolproof record time what you ha what you need, a AGE OF PROFIT
7. Store Polic every service? S tionally known handise? Will

Veteran . . . Going into Business Use This Check List

A. Personal qualifications.

1. Have you a technical knowledge of the business?
2. Have you learned how to buy and sell merchandise?
3. How is your imagination? Energy? Initiative?

B. Location of your store.

1. Is the community a thriving one? Progressive?
2. Is the location one in which your particular store is needed?
3. Is the store to be in a section of the city from which you can draw sufficient customers to make the business profitable?

C. Buying a Going Business.

1. Have you checked the store's background history and the reasons for which the present owner is willing to sell?
2. Is the business free of any financial encumbrances—is the title free of any future financial entanglements?
3. What are you paying for?—Stock, accounts receivable, good will, fixtures and equipment, investigate all these. Investigate liabilities.

D. Opening your Store.

1. Is your "working" space sufficient? Customer space. Display windows. Stock storage space. Heating. Ventilation. Electrical outlets, gas and water.
2. Rent. **HAVE YOU A LEASE?** Is the lease long enough to make the store a paying proposition?
3. What are your equipment needs? Have you planned a modern, neat, customer-drawing store?
4. Stock. What is your source of supply? Have you made arrangements with wholesalers and manufacturers? Is your credit established? Plan to concentrate your buying.
5. Employees. Pay your employees well. Give them ideal working conditions.
6. Accounting Records. Set up a foolproof record system. Know at any time what you have sold, what you owe, what you need, and **YOUR PERCENTAGE OF PROFIT.**
7. Store Policies. Will you have delivery service? Sell for credit? Carry nationally known brand names of merchandise? Will your prices be in the

upper brackets, or will you feature cut-rate prices? What is your advertising policy? What hours will the store remain open?

8. Insurance. Is the store insured properly? For liability?

9. Regulations and licenses. Do you have all your city, state licenses? Have you complied with all regulations?

10. **SANITARY CONDITIONS.** Arrange to keep the store constantly clean, and sanitary throughout.

11. Incidentals. Sales tickets. Telephone installed. Wrapping paper, etc. Is display window attractive? Has the opening been advertised?

12. Are you ready to open?

For Young Men Only

(Continued from page 16)

and pleasure to be the owner of such a place?"

"Yes, but," John replies. "That's different. We don't have such a place. Our store is run-down, I can't make heads or tails of what is going on. Sometimes, it's a madhouse!"

Certainly, it's a madhouse. The store hasn't kept up with the times.

The difference between success and failure, is a developed **STUDY** of each business. There are such items as Buying, Merchandising, Advertising, Sales Control, Production, Training of employees—all these go into making a successful business.

And just how does one go about learning these things?

Not by just sticking your head into an ice cream can, or over a smoky stove!

A lot of it is common sense, and **PLANNING.** PLAN every step you make, for months ahead. There are also schools, such as Cornell University's restaurant management course. There are publications, books, pamphlets, all of which are full of good, common-sense methods of running a business. You probably have a desk full of them in your restaurant or candy store, John, and haven't bothered to read what they say. **READ THEM.**

If you have spent several years about a business, if you are of age, mature and with ambition, we suggest that you seriously think about going into the family business whether it be restaurant, grocery, candy store, or dry cleaning store.

BUT, PLAN YOUR BUSINESS.

Take from the experience gained by others, add your own original and worthwhile ideas, and **WORK WITH YOUR HEAD, NOT ONLY YOUR HANDS.**

—G. J. L.

THE SPICE OF SPICES!



Sexton's Alamo Seasoning—a blend of exquisite spices for soups, salads and gravies. Invaluable in adding zestful flavor to any bland food.





"We will never bring disgrace to this, our City, by any act of dishonesty or cowardice, nor ever desert our suffering comrades in the ranks. We will fight for the ideals and sacred things of the City, both alone and with many; we will reverse and obey the City's laws and do our best to incite a like respect and reverence in those above us who are prone to annual or to set them at naught; we will strive unceasingly to quicken the public's sense of civic duty. Thus in all these ways we will transmit this City not only less, but greater, better and more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."—Oath of the Athenian Youth.

Immediate Aid to Greece

We feel that the quickest, most effective means by which the Ahepans can be of aid to those in Greece at this moment is through the sending of parcel post packages to Greece.

Reports given us by those recently returned from Greece is that the people are desperately in need of clothing, food, vitamins—anything of use that can be sent.

You can send a package a week to as many individuals as you wish.

Send the packages to every member of a family—to as many families as you can.

A few minutes' work might mean the saving of a life.

Send your packages this week, and every week.

An Injection of New Life

From among the thousands of returning veterans the Ahepa has a golden opportunity to seek for itself a vast increase in membership as well as an injection of new life.

Local chapters are strongly urged to conduct local membership drives and to bring these returning veterans into the fraternity. The addition of these young men to our ranks will be the required extra spark of leadership necessary to build the organization into a stronger group.

New thoughts, new life, and new leadership are components that work together for a greater Ahepa.

A Stronger Chapter

In the halabaloo of the many undertakings that the Ahepa is required to sponsor during the course of each fraternal year, the members are apt to overlook Ahepa's actual fraternal existence and purpose.

The individual chapter meetings are the very core of the fraternity, and it is the paramount duty of the chapter officers to design each meeting so that it becomes a magnet, drawing EVERY member to EVERY meeting. For members who attend meetings are the really active members of your chapter. It is not enough that you have a record book full of paid-up members.

There are scores of methods of making the meetings interesting, and educationally worthwhile. Let them be not only a social gathering, but also a profitable educational evening.

Lectures of interest can be planned.

Mustering a sparkling degree team, that can present a brilliant initiation ceremony.

Meetings open to the public honoring special occasions, or certain individuals, publicize your chapter.

Let your own chapter program work hand in hand with that of the Daughters of Penelope, the Maids of Athens, and the Sons of Pericles. Sponsor the plays, and entertainments of the Junior Auxiliaries.

These are the basic components that weld a fraternity into a stronger, more virile organization.

The Man Who Does Not Demand His Rights Is Buried Alive

"The man who does not demand his rights is buried alive."

This Greek proverb well describes the plight of Greece, caught in the maelstrom of international give-and-take politics. The little country is a buffer between the clashes of the world powers, and her role in World War II has apparently been almost forgotten by all but a few.

At the trial of Marshall Henry Philippe Petain, the quising Laval was asked to explain his collaboration with the Nazis. "Mr. President," he replied, "we were in the month of October, 1940. England was alone. Russia and America were not in the war. Who, in his right mind, would have thought otherwise, than that Germany would win the war?"

In the month of October, 1940, by the standards of Pierre Laval and other international collaborationists, Greece must not have been in her right mind. For she held out for more than six immortal months, refusing to take any but an honorable course, no matter what the consequences.

Those months, and the succeeding years of resistance that Greece put up against the Axis through guerrilla warfare and sabotage, are factors that the great powers cannot overlook nor ignore.

Those nations that collaborated, whose very acts of aggression against the Allies during the course of the war symbolized their accord with the enemy, should be treated as aggressor nations at the treaty tables.

And yet, the American government's observer in Bulgaria, Mark Etheridge, speaking for the American government, has this to say to Bulgaria, in October, 1945: "The fact that Mr. Truman sent me here shows the United States has the Bulgarian fate at heart. We know well that you were forced to enter the war on Germany's side, which could not but be expected from a small country like Bulgaria. The Americans have the best feelings toward Bulgaria."

The thinking process of our international diplomats is hardly compatible with the fact of history. Our government's observer offers to Bulgaria a stately alibi, which they do not, themselves, have the audacity to offer the world.

If Greece could offer the same alibi to the world today, her hundreds of thousands of dead would today be alive, and she would not be the pitiful semblance of a nation which now remains. But, had she capitulated, as did Bulgaria and others, what would have been the ultimate course of the war? How would the war have fared in North Africa, and would neutrals, such as Turkey who declared war on Germany after the end of the war, have been able to remain "neutral"?

If the avowed principles for which we fought have any true meaning in this world, then justice for Greece will become a reality. If the future world is to realize the benefits of the sacrifices made in this war, then the claims of Greece will be awarded.



STATE OF NEW YORK
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
ALBANY

October 26, 1945

Mr. George Sampson, President
Order of Ahepa
35 McKinley Chapter No. 91
1205 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo, New York

Dear Mr. Sampson:

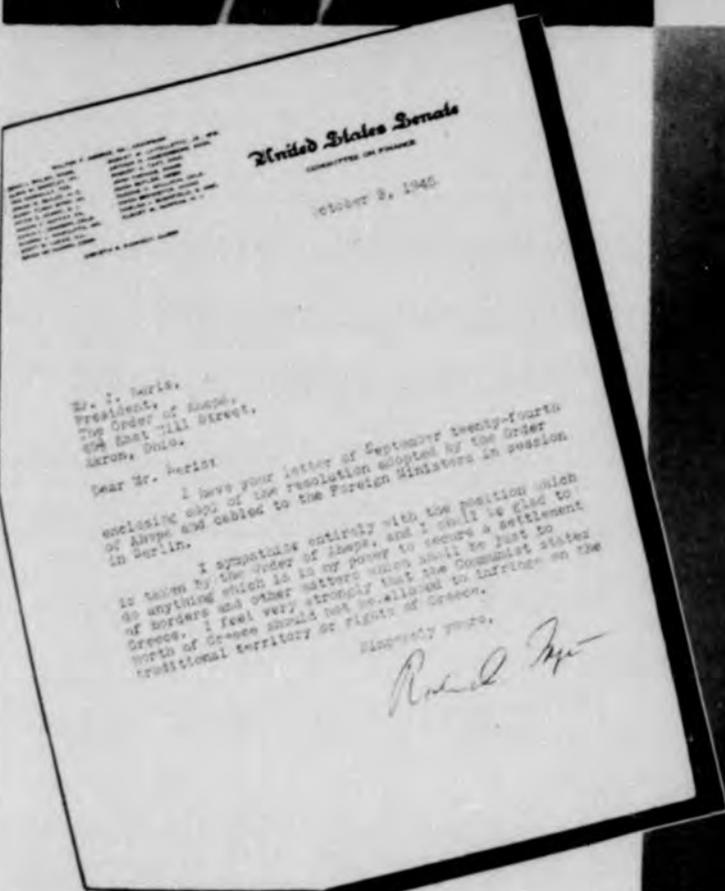
Many thanks for your letter of
October 25th and the thoughtful and
valued resolution enclosed. I am happy
to see your organization taking this
vigorous stand with regard to the future
of Greece whose heroic people contributed
so much to victory.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

TED:LS

Thomas E. Dewey



United States Senate
RECEIVED IN PALACE

October 2, 1945

Mr. J. Harris,
President,
The Order of Ahepa,
454 East Hill Street,
Aurora, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Harris:

I have your letter of September twenty-fourth
enclosing copy of the resolution adopted by the Order
of Ahepa and cabled to the Foreign Ministers in session
in Berlin.

I sympathize entirely with the position which
is taken by the Order of Ahepa, and I shall be glad to
do anything which is in my power to secure a settlement
of borders and other matters which shall be just to
Greece. I feel very strongly that the Communist states
north of Greece should not be allowed to infringe on the
traditional territory or rights of Greece.

Sincerely yours,

Robert R. Taylor

An Important Message from the Supreme Lodge

To the District Governors and all the members of the District Lodges; to the President and officers of each Chapter; to the District officers, Chapter officers and members of the Daughters of Penelope, Sons of Pericles and Maids of Athens; and generally to each and every Ahepan in the United States and the Dominion of Canada, the Supreme Lodge conveys greetings and felicitations. This important message concerns two of the principal programs and undertakings of our Fraternity;

programs that will leave everlasting glory and prestige and honor to our great Order for all generations to come.

Now that our Victory Loan campaign has been concluded and the Fraternity again has come to the front with admirable results we shall turn to two important matters that concern us. Both of these are before us by virtue of unanimous mandates from the last National Conference of the Order.

Justice for Greece

The one, concerns the action of our Fraternity relative to the just rights and demands of Greece. In our endeavor, already underway, to properly and effectively enlighten public opinion for the due recognition of the national claim of that heroic country you have received direct reports and messages through

your Chapter and many more will be forthcoming in the future. This issue of THE AHEPAN also reflects part of our activities in that respect. The voice of Ahepa and generally that of all Hellenism of America has been heard effectively and excellent results have already been realized.

The AHEPA Hospital in Greece

The other, concerns the glorious program that awaits us concerning the National Ahepa hospital which will be presented and dedicated to the health of the heroic people of Hellas. Plans, specifications and means of operation concerning this great and noble drive on the part of our Fraternity are now being prepared and will be announced directly to the Chapters and by a special issue of THE AHEPAN in January. The campaign will be launched officially from the Mother Lodge Chapter which is Atlanta Chapter No. 1, on January 24, 1946. All the energies and powers of the entire Fraternity and all its officers and members are to be exclusively dedicated to the overwhelming success of this historic and philanthropic drive. Opportunity will be given to everyone throughout the country to pour out his and her heart of benevolence and charity. Every

unit of the Ahepa and all its auxiliaries will work harder than they ever did before in order that our drive may be over-subscribed at the earliest possible moment. The redemption of those heroic and unfortunate people of our motherland should not wait for the future. Accordingly the cornerstone, of this great project will be inaugurated at the conclusion of our drive which I know is being eagerly and enthusiastically awaited by all of our members throughout the country. Benevolent contributors will have the opportunity of subscribing to either \$20 certificates of health to Greece, or to a \$1,000 certificate. These \$1,000 certificates will give the privilege to the donor of having his or her name inscribed on the outside of one of the rooms in the hospital or it may be dedicated to the memory of some beloved one that has passed to the Great Beyond.

All Chapters of Ahepa and Auxiliaries Shall Give Their Biggest Function for the Ahepa Hospital, the Greatest Philanthropic Project of Our Fraternity

All Chapters, by unanimous resolution of the National Conference and the Supreme Lodge, are called upon at their next meeting to vote and immediately proceed to hold the greatest public function that they have ever given, for the cause of our national hospital. The most alert and the most energetic and the most hardworking Ahepans and members of our auxiliaries must be immediately drafted into a committee for the function that will be undertaken by the Chapters throughout the country. Whether the function be a dance, banquet or public meeting it must be and shall be the greatest and most impressive and the most successful that each Chapter has ever undertaken in its lifetime. The whole country must vibrate with enthusiasm and activity from February 1 to May 31, 1946. More than one Million Dollars will be raised for the health and the redemption of the Hellenic people. I repeat that at the next meeting of each Chapter definite action must be taken and definite arrangements must be inaugurated for these philanthropic

functions. Each Chapter of the Ahepa and of the Daughters of Penelope, Sons of Pericles and Maids of Athens shall have the privilege of having its name permanently recorded on one of the hospital rooms of the institution. Public wards, X-ray and operating rooms and all divisions of the hospital will be registered with the name of a unit of the Order of Ahepa. As details are forthcoming in the near future on all these matters they will be transmitted to you. The present directive and appeal of the Supreme Lodge is that all Chapters and all Auxiliaries must immediately vote, appoint an aggressive committee and proceed to arrange for the function that shall be given during the period above mentioned.

You will notice that little Greece with all her sorrow, her suffering, her illness, an illness and suffering that were brought upon her because of her heroic resistance against the full vengeance of the barbarians, awaits with open arms and prayers

the immediate realization of this philanthropic institution by our Fraternity. The newspapers of Greece are vibrating with praise and eulogies concerning our benevolent program. We are presenting in this issue the appeals sent to us from His Eminence the Right Rev. Metropolitan Damaskinos, from the Prime Minister, from the Minister of Hygiene and from all the mayors, worthy institutions and outstanding personalities of that little nation. Never has our Fraternity received such cordial and inspiring appeals; they should certainly move everyone of us into immediate and enthusiastic action. Please notice also that the Hellenic nation has allocated the best tract of land for this 1,000 bed hospital, which shall be like a Mayo clinic to Greece, and has also placed at the disposal of the

Fraternity plans, specifications and every convenience available in the entire nation. All that is needed is sincere work and effort on our part so as to make this temple of philanthropy a reality within the next few months. A general Ahepa committee for all the above purposes has been established and is herein announced. I may add that in addition to this, which is purely an Ahepa committee, we have another general committee on the just claims and demands of Greece, which many of the national Greek organizations have joined. In addition, a policy committee is busily at work and I am proud to report to you that many eminent American personalities have enthusiastically accepted membership on that committee. That phase of our endeavors will be announced at a later appropriate time.

Committee Under Complete Supervision of Supreme Lodge

The General Committee herein announced will be under the chairmanship and absolute supervision, guidance and direction of the Supreme Lodge of the Fraternity. The Supreme President will be the national president of the committee and each Supreme Lodge Officer will be in turn a national official together with the Supreme President.

The District Governor and every member of the District Lodge as well as the District Governor and every member of the District Lodge of the Daughters of Penelope, Sons of Pericles and Maids of Athens shall be directors and District officials of the general committee.

The President of each Chapter shall be a member of the general committee as well as the district committee. All the other officers of the Chapters as well as the special committee that will be appointed in each Chapter shall serve as the local committee of the general national committee.

In order to relieve the tremendous pressure of work at the National Headquarters a special office for the Executive Committee will be established for the entire drive, in Boston, Mass., so that the Supreme President may constantly and more effectively supervise this tremendous work that is awaiting our attention.

Members of the General Executive Committee

The entire structure of all these committees shall come under the Educational and Welfare Department of our Fraternity and the general committee hereinafter announced will be known as the Justice for Greece and Ahepa Hospital Committee. This

general Executive Committee will consist of the following:

John G. Carzis, Boston, Mass., Executive Chairman.
Charles Preketes, Ann Arbor, Mich., Executive Vice-Chairman.

Tom Vallas, Chicago, Illinois, Executive Financial Adviser.
Charles Boukidis, Davenport, Iowa, Executive Treasurer.
William D. Belroy, Chicago, Illinois, Executive Secretary.
James Mazarakos, Springfield, Massachusetts, Executive Co-Ordinator.

The following members will serve as Executive Advisors:

Sam Bushong, Wichita, Kansas.
Gus Maggos, Alton, Ill.
Theodore Andronicos, San Francisco, Calif.
Chris E. Athas, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Thos. D. Lentgis, Seattle, Wash.
George Kelly, Houston, Texas.
John Govatos, Wilmington, Del.
Archie Zapetas, West Palm Beach, Fla.
Michael Loris, New York City.
Paul Demos, Chicago, Ill.

All Past Supreme Presidents and members of the Mother Lodge of the Ahepa, shall be members of this General Committee.

General directors of this committee will be, as aforementioned, all the District Governors and all the District Lodge officers of each District of the Ahepa, the Daughters of Penelope, the Sons of Pericles and the Maids of Athens, the Chapter Presidents.

Other Committee Members

Steve Abariotes, Omaha, Neb.
John Adams, Billings, Mont.
Peter Ageies, Montreal, Can.
Theo. Agnew, Baltimore, Md.
John Alevizakos, Billings, Mont.
Nicholas Anagnos, Syracuse, N. Y.
Tom Anargyros, Portsmouth, Va.
Steve Anastos, Portland, Ore.
Theodore Anderson, Cheyenne, Wyo.
Wm. S. Andreas, Meriden, Conn.
James Anderson, Worcester, Mass.
Paul Andrews, Duluth, Minn.
P. J. Andrews, Los Angeles, Calif.
Theodore C. Andronicos, San Francisco, Calif.
Nick Angelakos, Sumter, S. C.
James Angelos, Boston, Mass.
George Anton, Anderson, Ind.
Anthony Aronis, Los Angeles, Calif.
George Athanas, Sweetwater, Tex.
James Athanasoulas, Lowell, Mass.
Christ Athas, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Mike C. August, Rock Springs, Wyo.
Mr. Frank Bazos, Toronto, Canada
Peter L. Bell, Worcester, Mass.
V. W. Birbillis, Tulsa, Okla.
Constantine Bliziotis, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Constantine Bonnis, Moose Jaw, Canada
Nicholas J. Botsacos, New York, N. Y.

Peter Boudouris, San Francisco, Calif.
George L. Bourney, New York, N. Y.
Peter Brown, Pittsfield, Mass.
Jerry Capos, Port Angeles, Wash.
Demis Caravageli, Galveston, Tex.
James Carson, New Haven, Conn.
Gus Carsones, Rutland, Vt.
Steve Chagaris, Durham, N. C.
N. S. Checkos, Seattle, Wash.
Thomas Christie, Minneapolis, Minn.
George J. Christo, San Francisco, Calif.
A. C. Christopoulos, Lincoln, Nebr.
Louis Christopoulos, Detroit, Mich.
Nicholas Chronis, Cambridge, Mass.
Peter Chumbris, Washington, D. C.
Gus Colias, San Antonio, Tex.
Chris J. Colocousis, Brockton, Mass.
Nicholas Colovos, Dover, N. H.
Anthony Condos, Dallas, Tex.
A. G. Constant, Steubenville, Ohio
Louis Constantine, Portland, Ore.
Nicholas Copanos, Cleveland, Ohio
Vasilios Coronios, Biddeford, Me.
Victor Costas, Dover, N. H.
Louis Costas, Binghamton, N. Y.
C. J. Critzas, Yonkers, N. Y.
James Cummings, Washington, D. C.
Gus, J. Cotrubus, Ogden, Utah
Peter Daeris, Dover, N. H.
John E. Dakis, Hollywood, Calif.
Peter Dallas, San Jose, Calif.

Theo. B. Dallas, San Jose, Calif.
C. H. Damis, Warren, Ohio
John Damis, Portland, Ore.
Louis Daniels, Reading, Pa.
Thomas Dariotis, Seattle, Wash.
Gus Daskalos, Las Vegas, N. Mex.
Milton Davis, Scranton, Pa.
Gus Davis, Payette, Idaho
Andrew Dedopoulos, New Bedford, Mass.
Constantine Delekas, Plainfield, N. J.
George Demopoulos, Providence, R. I.
James Demos, Casper, Wyo.
John Demos, Jackson, Mich.
John Diamantis, Tarpon Springs, Fla.
George Diamond, Tucson, Ariz.
Chas. N. Diamond, Detroit, Mich.
James Dikou, Denver, Colo.
John Dimitriou, Nashua, N. H.
Chris Dixie, Fort Worth, Tex.
William J. Doukas, Keene, N. H.
Steve Dounis, Atlanta, Ga.
James B. Dukas, Allentown, Pa.
Constantine G. Economou, Youngstown, Ohio
George Eliades, Lowell, Mass.
George H. Eliades, Hopewell, Va.
James Faturus, Portland, Ore.
John Fellas, Ottawa, Canada
Charles Fields, Brockton, Mass.
Tom Filis, Oakland, Calif.
Thomas Fisher, Marion, Ohio

(Please turn to next page)



Repr
Pres

Seated, left to right: the Pan-Arcadian President, Order of A Supreme President; right: George L. Messenian; Charles of the Pan-Corinthian the Pan-Laonian President of the F James Mylonas, C

Committee M

(Continued from)

Paul Fotopoulos, Newton, K
Matthew Franzedakis, Lewi
Thomas Freeman, Spokane,
John Gabriel, Louisville, Ky
George A. Gaines, Spokane,
George Galane, Plainfield, I
C. G. Garrison, Kansas City
Constantine J. Gaston, Sacri
Nicholas Gaston, Washingto
Gus Gavrilides, San Pedro, I
Louis George, Gary, Ind.
Paul H. George, Waterloo,
P. L. George, Des Moines, I
Theodore B. George, Banff,
Aristides Georgiades, New Y
Angelo Georgedis, Price, Ut
Nicholas Geras, Haverhill, M
George Geronlis, Indianapoli
Nicholas Giovan, Chicago, Ill
John A. Givas, Newark, N.
George Goritsan, Portland, I
Theodore Gray, Springfield,
Gus Gulas, Birmingham, Ala
Constantine Hallikas, Montre
Peter Jampers, Grand Rapid
Sam Hanna, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Stanley Harrison, Lynn, Ma
John P. Harrisas, Cincinnati
Peter Haste, New Bedford,



Representatives of the Various Federations Present at the Washington, D. C., Meeting

Seated, left to right: Phil Williams of Detroit, Supreme President of the Pan-Arcadians; Harris J. Booras, of Boston, Mass., Supreme President, Order of Ahepa; Dr. Photios P. Kyritses, of Worcester, Mass., Supreme President of the Pan-Epirotic Federation. Standing, left to right: George Lantzounis, New York City, Supreme President, Pan-Messenian; Charles D. Kotsilibas, Worcester, Mass., Supreme President of the Pan-Corinthian; John Govatos, Wilmington, Del., spokesman for the Pan-Laonian; George Costandoulabis, New York City, Supreme President of the Pan-Cretan. Present at the meeting but not pictured was James Mylonas, Cleveland, Ohio, Supreme President of the Pan-Icarian Federation. (Harris & Ewing Photo.)

Committee Members

(Continued from page 22)

Fotopoulos, Newton, Kan.
 Hew Frangedakis, Lewiston, Me.
 Freeman, Spokane, Wash.
 Gabriel, Louisville, Ky.
 George A. Gaines, Spokane, Wash.
 George Galane, Plainfield, N. J.
 Garrison, Kansas City, Mo.
 Constantine J. Gaston, Sacramento, Calif.
 Charles Gaston, Washington, D. C.
 Gavrilides, San Pedro, Calif.
 George, Gary, Ind.
 H. George, Waterloo, Iowa
 George, Des Moines, Iowa
 Lore B. George, Banff, Canada
 Georges Georgiades, New York, N. Y.
 George Georgedis, Price, Utah
 Charles Geras, Haverhill, Mass.
 George Geroulis, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Charles Giovan, Chicago, Ill.
 A. Givas, Newark, N. J.
 George Goritsan, Portland, Ore.
 Lore Gray, Springfield, Ill.
 Nicholas, Birmingham, Ala.
 Constantine Halikas, Montreal, Canada
 Jampers, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Hanna, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 George Harrison, Lynn, Mass.
 P. Harris, Cincinnati, Ohio
 Haste, New Bedford, Mass.

Peter Hombis, Bethlehem, Pa.
 James Ipiotes, Santa Fe, N. Mex.
 Nick Jack, Tampa, Fla.
 John Jamieson, St. Louis, Mo.
 Nicholas Jamieson, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Nick Jamson, Grand Island, Nebr.
 Elias Janetis, Springfield, Mass.
 Andrew Jarvis, Portsmouth, N. H.
 George E. Johnson, Reno, Nev.
 Manuel Johnson, Tarpon Springs, Fla.
 Louis D. Jones, Richmond, Va.
 Tom Kaldemenos, Yorkville, Ohio
 Demis Kakredas, Boston, Mass.
 George M. Kalleris, San Diego, Calif.
 Peter Kalyvas, Winnipeg, Canada
 N. A. Kandis, La Porte, Ind.
 Constantine Kanelis, Syracuse, N. Y.
 George Kapetanakis, Beloit, Wisc.
 George Karaloyias, Pocatello, Idaho
 James Karambelas, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Arthur A. Karkalas, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 S. E. Katanothis, San Francisco, Calif.
 John A. Kianos, New York, N. Y.
 John King, Boston, Mass.
 Nick Kirakes, Battle Creek, Mich.
 Michael Konomos, Kansas City, Mo.
 Jean N. Kossarides, Cliffside Park, N. J.
 John Kotos, Flint, Mich.
 Charles D. Kotsilibas, Worcester, Mass.
 Thomas Kouchoukas, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Louis C. Lamas, Savannah, Ga.
 James Lampros, Worcester, Mass.

Societies Associated with Ahepa

At the invitation of the Supreme President, representatives of the various Associated Federations and Societies of America, met in Washington, D. C., on October 30 for the purpose of allying themselves with the Ahepa's program relative to the cause of Greece.

Within a few days following the meeting, other organizations besides those that sent representatives to Washington, joined the drive.

The groups now represented are: Pan-Arcadian, Pan-Epirotic, Pan-Cretan, Pan-Elian, Pan-Icarians, Pan-Spartan, Pan-Messenian, Pan-Corinthian, United Chios Societies, Pan-Macedonian, Pan-Rhodian, and Pan-Thracians.

John P. Lampros, Dover, N. H.
 Fanos Lampros, Portland, Ore.
 James T. Leakas, Dayton, Ohio
 Constantine Lentgis, Quebec City, Canada
 Thomas D. Lentgis, Seattle, Wash.
 Chris P. Leventis, Charleston, S. C.
 E. T. Liapes, Ogden, Utah
 Spiro Livadas, Rochester, N. Y.
 George Loizou, Hattiesburg, Miss.
 George Loucas, Weirton, W. Va.
 I. A. Lougaris, Reno, Nev.
 Peter C. Malas, Cincinnati, Ohio
 Steve S. Manos, Steubenville, Ohio
 John Maniatis, Pittsfield, Mass.
 John Manikas, Schenectady, N. Y.
 John A. Manikas, Tampa, Fla.
 John Maralis, Bethlehem, Pa.
 George Maravell, Fitchburg, Mass.
 Louis Margarites, Lynn, Mass.
 Gus Marinos, Butte, Mont.
 Semos Markos, Dover, N. H.
 Peter Marthakis, Salt Lake City, Utah
 Peter Matsoukas, Chicago, Ill.
 John C. Matthews, Lawrence, Mass.
 John Mavrakos, St. Louis, Mo.
 Peter H. Michaels, Muncie, Ind.
 James Millas, Trenton, N. J.
 George H. Miller, Painted Post, N. Y.
 Basil Milonas, Whitman, Mass.
 Angelo Manousos, Tacoma, Wash.
 Moskos Moschides, Atlantic City, N. J.
 J. H. Mouradian, Hamilton, Canada
 H. J. Nelson, Columbus, Ohio
 Christ Nezis, Trenton, N. J.
 Nick Nicholson, Marysville, Calif.
 Andrew S. Nicholson, Davis, Calif.
 Soterios Nicholson, Washington, D. C.
 James Nitson, Oakland, Calif.
 Christ Orphan, Ely, Nev.
 James Orphanos, Greensboro, N. C.
 George Paios, Santa Barbara, Calif.
 Peter Palmer, Toronto, Canada
 Daniel Pananicles, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Gregory Panopoulos, Lynwood, Calif.
 John C. Panousis, San Pedro, Calif.
 A. A. Pantelis, Chicago, Ill.
 P. B. Papachristides, Quebec, Canada
 George Papaeleas, New York, N. Y.
 D. Papaeorge, Memphis, Tenn.
 George Papanicolas, Washington, D. C.
 George Pazonas, Chicago, Ill.
 James F. Pappas, Fresno, Calif.
 Sam Pappas, Sioux Falls, S. D.
 Spero G. Pappas, Miami, Fla.
 Sam Pappas, New Haven, Conn.
 George Paradise, Sioux City, Iowa
 Gregory Patronis, Tallahassee, Fla.
 Nick Post, Houston, Tex.
 Constantine Pellas, New Orleans, La.
 Arthur Perone, Chicago, Ill.

(Please turn to page 51)

Ahepa Petitions Britain in Behalf of Greece

The following petition, which has been transmitted to the British government, was officially presented to the English Ambassador to the United States by Supreme President Harris J. Booras, and Supreme Treasurer C. G. Paris.

November 16, 1945

The Right Honorable the Earl of Halifax
British Ambassador to the United States
Washington, D. C.

Your Excellency:

To you, Sir, and through you to His Majesty's Government and the glorious and heroic people of Great Britain, this petition is respectfully presented. It reflects the hopes, sentiments and prayers of one million American and fifty thousand Canadian citizens of Hellenic descent, who are represented by the Order of Ahepa, a national fraternal organization, whose chapters and auxiliary units number to seven hundred throughout the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

It is concerning immortal Greece that we make this earnest appeal, a nation of whose valor, heroism and sacrifice Your Excellency paid the highest eulogy in 1941, by stating "a small country has once again written history in letters of gold for all the world to read."

We know, Sir, in what high esteem, devotion and respect the gallant people of England hold those of heroic Greece; a nation that has been traditionally loyal to the Western Allies, and one which, when Britain stood alone in the battle of freedom against tyranny, undaunted by the tremendous odds that were thrust against it by the barbarians, fearlessly and unhesitatingly became a worthy ally, a noble comrade and an inestimable contributor to the cause of ultimate victory.

In those trying and severe days of world destiny, five years ago, there was no panic and no defeatism either in Britain or in Greece. It shall not remain for the historian to record the fact that in Greece, where a new and more glorious Marathon was enacted in October of 1940, the tide of battle shifted in favor of civilization, nor for the panegirist or the poet to sing the praises to the superhuman courage, sacrifice and dauntless spirit of the brave Hellenic people. For the whole world of today bares witness to this great drama of Grecian glory. It does not come to us from the past, Sir, for it has been revealed to us the living of today. It is now before us for true appraisal, recognition and just reward.

In connection with the proper appraisal and recognition of Greece by her allies and friends, may we quote the words of the Honorable John W. McCormack, majority floor leader of the House of Representatives of the United States, which were uttered in Congress on October 29th last; words, Sir, which in our humble conviction truly represent the sentiments of not only the American people but also those of all the British Commonwealth of Nations:

"In this war and in the last war Greece was on our side, fighting the battle of decency against viciousness and destruction. We cannot and we shall not forget our friends. Greece was our friend in time of war, Greece is our friend in time of peace. The United States, yes, the United Nations should not



The Earl of Halifax

and cannot forget the bravery and the sacrifices of Greece and its sons and daughters. Greece is entitled to the maximum consideration in its just claims for Greek territory taken from it in the past. That is necessary for its future defense in case of attack. It is entitled to national boundaries that are consistent with its future proper aspirations and defense. The people of America have a strong feeling of friendship for the people of Greece. It is hoped, yes, expected that the sacrifices of Greece will be remembered and that a strengthened Greece will emerge from this war. The representatives of the United Nations, and particularly of the so-called Big Five, in their coming meetings, should consider and decide favorably the just claims of brave Greece, our ally and our friend."

We take the liberty, therefore, to respectfully petition and urge the Government of Great Britain to determine favorably the just and proper claims of Greece:

First, for the awarding of due and adequate reparations from the Axis Nations and their satellites. In this respect may we point out, Your Excellency, that reparations in future cannot be of vital assistance to Greece, whose industry, shipping and economic structure has been smashed by the ruthless invaders. The Hellenic navy and merchant marines which fought so gallantly and was used so effectively by the Allies in the war, has been largely destroyed. The merchant marine of Greece served as the principal life-line of her people. Immediate awards of Axis shipping and transports should be allocated and delivered to Greece, in substantial numbers; as well as mechanical material and railroad equipment. The railroads of Bulgaria and stolen equipment are in abundance there; those of Greece are smashed, and at a standstill! In addition, the Hellenic homeland having been overpopulated, particularly since the uprooting of her people from Asia Minor, it is not presumptuous to strongly suggest that some of the colonies of the Axis powers, and particularly of Italy whom Greece first defeated, should be awarded to the trusteeship of the Greek nation.

Second, for the annexation of Northern Epirus to Greece. This province has been Hellenic through antiquity. The British historian, Edward S. Forster, in his recent book, "A Short History of Greece, 1821-1940," writes as follows on the question of Northern Epirus: "The capture of Jannina in the First Balkan War had put Greece in possession of an ancient seat of Greek culture, whose schools had done much to keep alight the flame of Hellenism during the dark centuries of Turkish op-

pression, to the ki to annex could no ians call into coll Italian in Northern tract of t between a mainland angle is habited b converted being pr however, part of I Its Greek Pasha of and was Greek wa district h flux of Al to other Epirotes c merous at this distri

It was Greek ann 1913, Ital Powers A ticularly t in the cre spite of th create this toric Grec ships in tl ands and of World V ern Epiru decreed to unanimou it was vote united wit Office rais and succee that North State; a st by Fascist

Albania, ly and fina the steppin its theoretic attack Gre banian pse tions, were as the Stat would quic state with groups surr

But inde Albania's t Epirus unit the events Italy's aggr surely wou frontier to favor a gre

Pleas for made by le

pression, and added a large tract of essentially Greek territory to the kingdom of Greece. The justice of the claims of Greece to annex Southern and Central Epirus was so obvious that they could not be disputed, but in Northern Epirus, or as the Italians called the district 'Southern Albania,' Greek claims came into collision with Italian ambitions which aimed at making Italian influence predominant along the coasts of the Adriatic. Northern Epirus may be roughly described as the triangular tract of country of which the base is the stretch of coast between a point a few miles south of Valona and a point on the mainland opposite the town of Corfu, while the apex of the triangle is the southern extremity of Lake Ochrida. It was inhabited by Greeks and Albanians, partly Christians and partly converted Moslems in about equal proportions, the Christians being probably slightly more numerous; Northern Epirus, however, must not be considered by itself, but as an integral part of Epirus to which historically it has always belonged. Its Greek character is indicated by the fact that under Ali Pasha of Tepeleni, who ruled Epirus early in the 19th century and was practically independent of the control of the Sultan, Greek was the official language of the Government; and the district has remained predominantly Greek in spite of the influx of Albanians from the north and the emigration of Greeks to other countries. The intensely national spirit of Northern Epirotes cannot be better illustrated than by recalling the numerous and costly benefactions made to Greece by natives of this district."

It was wrested from the Ottoman Empire by the victorious Greek armies during the Balkan wars of 1912. However, in 1913, Italy and Austria-Hungary, then members of the Central Powers Alliance, prevailed, for reasons of their own and particularly to have a stepping stone into the heart of the Balkans, in the creation of the Kingdom of Albania. Part of Epirus, in spite of the protests of the Hellenic people, was carved out to create this puppet kingdom. The Christian people of this historic Grecian territory underwent severe punishment and hardships in the hands of Albanian primitive rule, Albanian brigands and Italian conniving. Although at the peace conference of World War I the rights of Greece to the much abused Northern Epirus were recognized and its union with Greece was decreed to take place in November of 1920, and although by unanimous resolution of the United States Senate in May, 1920, it was voted that Northern Epirus belongs to and should be reunited with Greece, it was never done! The Italian Foreign Office raised strong claim to vital Italian interests in Albania and succeeded in prevailing upon the Council of Ambassadors that Northern Epirus should be appended to the Albanian State; a state which fully acquiesced in 1939 to its annexation by Fascist Italy.

Albania, Sir, was a nation in name; geographically, politically and financially it was in absolute bondage to Italy. It was the stepping stone of Italy into the Balkans and fully justified its theoretical existence by making it possible for Mussolini to attack Greece in October of 1940. For the experiment in Albanian pseudo-independence, not only Greece, but all the nations, were losers. To again preserve so slender a structure as the State of Albania in a world of growing interpretation would quickly and inevitably result in the alignment of that state with one or other of the larger economic and political groups surrounding it.

But independently of such considerations, modification of Albania's southern boundary in a manner securing Greek Epirus unity with Greece, appears to be the logical sequel of the events of the recent war in the Balkans. In the light of Italy's aggression in 1940 launched by way of Albania, no one surely would condemn Greece's desire to obtain a stronger frontier to the Northwest, and thereby to solve in her own favor a great national problem.

Pleas for the annexation of this territory to Greece have been made by leaders of public opinion both in the United States

and Great Britain. Speaking in the House of Commons, the Laborite Member, Mr. John Parker, said on May 24, 1944 that the territories of Northern Epirus, where the population is predominantly Greek, should be given to Greece. Similarly, well known writers and commentators have supported this just claim of Greece.

At this moment, Sir, the supposedly anti-fascist regime of Enver Hoxha is engaged in the terrorization of the Greek population of Northern Epirus with the appeals of the Greek Government to have this tragic situation investigated and stopped, still remaining unheeded by her allies. And now, without consultation with Greece, whose relations with Albania have been broken since the date of the Italian invasion, the Governments of Great Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union have recognized Enver Hoxha as the Provisional Government of Albania! Protests in Greece to this act are numerous and with indignation! We too, Sir, desire to register, if not a vigorous protest, a humble observation by stating that: God forbid it if it means that the claim of Greece to Northern Epirus is closed by this sudden act of Albanian recognition! We fail to even suspect that the British and American governments shall forsake Greece, to whom so much is owed both from the past and the present.

Third, the Dodecanese Islands. Their immediate return to Greece is a matter of common justice and common sense. They are Greek by population, Greek by heritage, Greek in every aspect of their nature, including religion. All nations have agreed, with possible indication of some reservations by the U. S. S. R., that these Islands should be returned to Greece. Why the delay, Sir? Did not Greece fight? Did she not win the battle against Italy? Why is she not extended the right to their immediate occupation? In this nerve-racking period of international discussions, there is no reason in the world why the isles of Greece are not immediately returned.

Fourth, the Island of Cyprus. No one denies the fact, Sir, that ethnically and historically, this island is Grecian. We have abiding faith in Great Britain, that in rewarding heroic Greece for all her accomplishments, contributions, and sacrifices in this war, she will enthusiastically return to Greece the island of Cyprus. The ties of friendship and devotion between the peoples of Great Britain and Greece will be forever sealed by this voluntary act of justice and benevolence on the part of the Great British Empire.

Fifth, rectification of the Bulgarian boundary to a line which will furnish the maximum natural defense from this predatory aggressor who attacked her neighbors thrice in three decades. Bulgaria on her own choice and will fought on the side of Central Powers in the World War I and on the side of the Axis in World War II. From the first world war they emerged unpunished and uncurtailed. Their crimes of slaughter, conflagration and destruction are equal if not superior to those committed by the Nazis. How well do the Grecian people of Macedonia and Thrace know this!

There is no reason to doubt, Sir, that the Bulgarian people would not have dared to commit their crimes in 1941-1944 if their crimes of 1906, 1913 and 1917 had been punished. Nor did they ever repent, for they did not disapprove of their new crimes, notwithstanding the fact that the Interallied Convention, which investigated Bulgarian crimes in 1917, in concluding its reports, asked that "the Bulgarian people be condemned to rectify within its means, the evil caused and measures to be taken to stop it from repeating those crimes." Of course, neither Bulgarians whose names were on the list for having committed crimes were punished, nor damages paid by Bulgaria. In the just concluded war the Bulgarians, who enthusiastically annexed Greek territories and occupied many parts of Greece, showed neither mercy nor concern in their criminal activities upon the helpless Greek population. Yet, Sir, in spite of all this brutality, Bulgaria seems to be amply protected!

HEMECTADY GAZETTE
Greek Society
Protests Terms
To Bulgaria
 Telegram to Truman
 Declares Proposals
 Are 'Unfair, Unjust
 And Unbelievable'

THE CHICAGO SUN
Protests
Terms
 Nov. 3—(Special)
 The Chicago Sun today
 carried a full page
 article on the protest
 against the proposed
 settlement of the
 Greek-Bulgarian
 dispute.

COURIER-POST, CAMDEN
THURS., OCT. 25, 1945.
GREEK GROUP HERE
HITS BULGARIA PLAN
 Protest on Proposed Settle-
 ment of Dispute Sent
 to President

SAN DIEGO TRIBUNE
U.S. GROUP HERE
HITS BULGARIA PLAN
 Protest on Proposed Settle-
 ment of Dispute Sent
 to President

Greek-Americans to
Build Hospital,
Baltimore Reveals
 Harris J. Byrnes
 announced today
 that the American
 Order of Ahepa
 would contribute
 \$100,000 to the
 building of a
 hospital in
 Baltimore.

THE EVENING STAR, WASHINGTON D. C.

THE NEW YORK TIMES **THURSDAY, OCT**

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
Ahepa Protests the Terms to Bulgaria
 By Paul Stuchlik
 Staff Writer of
 The Christian Science Monitor
 H. S. S. newspapers were cor-
 rected in their recent report of James
 Byrnes' proposals to Greece.
 Herald News
 Fall River, Mass.
 Ahepa Asks
 Recognition
 The Greek Fraternity
 Ahepa, through its
 president Harris J. Byrnes,
 has asked the foreign
 relations secretary of the
 United States to demand
 that the USSR
 Britain, the USSR
 of France and China
 of Greece for
 of its reparations, and
 of the Dodecanese
 Epirus, the Dodecanese
 islands and re-
 the Bulgarian boundary
 which will provide the
 natural defense from
 the north.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
HEARS DRAFTS
PLANKS,
BYRNE HEARS
 Oct. 25 (The
 Tribune)

SCHEMECTADY UNION STAR
Chapter Here
Asks Justice
for Greece
 Claims Axis Satellites
 Are Receiving
 Better Treatment
 Schemectady Chapter, Order
 of Ahepa, 125 of which Harry
 Koundas is president, has received
 letters from three legislators in
 Washington, D. C., pledging that
 they will do everything in their
 power "to see that Greece receives
 justice." The messages were in
 reply to letters from the Schemec-
 tady chapter petitioning the leg-
 islators "to sponsor just repara-
 tions and rectifications" in post-
 war settlements for Greece.
 Mr. Koundas, in behalf of the
 Chapter, has also

THE NEW LONDON EVENING DAY,
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1945
Local Ahepa Asks
Recognition of
Greece Interests
 A special open meeting of the
 Winthrop Chapter, Order of Ahepa,
 was held last night at the Ahepa
 hall, 80 Jefferson avenue for the
 purpose of discussing the situa-
 tion existing in Greece.
 A resolution was adopted and
 unanimously voted by a large
 gathering of members and others
 attending to send telegrams to
 Truman and Secretary of State
 Byrnes petitioning for the
 recognition of Greece and appealing
 for justice.

and Greece may be equi-
 adequately and honorably pro-
 vided and recognized.
 The telegram stated that
 million Americans of Hellenic
 descent have not in the past
 their voices for they had, and
 their full confidence in America
 have to properly respect and re-
 justice the just demands of her
 Greece and to honorably
 her for all her sacrifices. The
 proposals of Bulgaria, if true, have
 shocked us and at a special meet-
 ing of the Winthrop chapter, Order
 of Ahepa, we raise our voice
 protest and appeal to which we
 The proposals to which we ob-
 ject would "guarantee Bulgaria's
 peaceful frontiers with Greece; Bul-
 garia pay only actual damages
 to Greece after subtracting ex-
 penses for improvements carried
 out along the Aegean coast during
 Bulgaria's occupation."

WE PROTEST
 We feel greatly disturbed
 Press indicating that the
 with the other Four Pow-
 eign Ministers that the De-
 ed to Greece. In protesting
 the settlement of this long
 immediate recognition of
 Greece, in the belief that
 trary to the principles of
 which the United Nations
 matches appear-
 have failed
 London Council
 islands should
 this unjustified
 question, we
 of the Dodeca-
 solution would
 mination and Ju-
 t this war.

PROF. WALTER E. AGARD, University of California
 PROF. RENE ALBRECHT-CARRIE, Columbia University
 DR. FREDERICK B. ARTE, Oberlin College
 MYRTILLA AVERY, Professor Emerita, Wellesley College
 PROF. DONALD G. BAKER, University of California
 PROF. W. J. BATTLE, University of Wisconsin
 PROF. RALPH F. BISCOFF, Harvard University
 ANNETT C. BLACKWELL, Dean, Michigan State University
 PROF. WARREN E. BLAKE, University of Michigan
 PROF. LEONARD BLOOM, University of California
 F. W. BRADLEY, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, University of California
 EDWARD CAPPS, Professor Emeritus, Princeton University, former Ambassador to Greece
 O. C. CARMICHAEL, Chancellor, Yale University
 GEORGE H. CHASE, Professor Emeritus, Harvard University
 (MRS.) LEONARD CRONKHITE, Dean, Radcliffe College
 LEONARD CRONKHITE
 PROF. MAURICE E. DAVIE, Yale University
 PROF. GEORGE E. DUCKWORTH, Princeton University
 PROF. GEORGE W. ELDERKIN, Princeton University
 PROF. SAMUEL A. ELIOT, Yale University
 JOSEPH W. SKINE, Professor Emeritus, Indiana University
 MORTON GOTTSCHALL, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, City of New York
 ELEANOR HUNSDON GRADY, Dean, Faculty, Butler College
 PROF. J. WALTER GRAMAM, University of Missouri
 GEORGE C. GRANT, Dean, Morgan State College
 PROF. WILLIAM C. GREENE, Boston University
 HENRI GREGOIRE, President of the Ligue des Hautes Etudes de la France, Member of Royal Academy of Sciences
 PROF. JEROME HALL, Indiana University
 PROF. J. FENHOSE HARLAND, University of North Carolina
 JOSEPH E. HARRY, Professor Emeritus, Columbia University

NORMAN HILL, University of Chicago
 FRANKLIN P. JOHNS, University of Chicago
 ARNOLD DEER, Oberlin College
 WILLIAM C. KIRK, Jr., University of California
 RAYMOND K. SMITH, University of California
 V. McVEIGH, University of California
 WAYNE McVIGAN, University of California
 CLARENCE A. MARSH, University of California
 M. M. McLAUGHLIN, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, University of California
 CHRISTINA SEDGWICK, University of California
 HENRY E. E. NOME, University of California
 WALTER H. DEAN, University of California
 CONSTANTINE PANTAZIS, University of California
 EDWARD PARKER, Harvard University
 RAY FAYNE, Dean, Boston University
 DANIEL A. FEINIK, University of California
 HENRY J. PETERSON, University of California
 ANTONY E. RAUBITZ, University of California
 RICHARD L. RAY, Labor Attorney
 DAVID M. ROBINSON, University of California
 LOUIS E. M. ROSEN, University of California
 WYLLIE S. BUICK, University of California
 ROBERT SCANTON, University of California
 WILSON SPIRE, Ecole Polytechnique
 R. THURLER, Dean of the Faculty, University of Florida
 VAN DER ZEE, State University of Groningen
 WANDERBAUGH, Author, University of California
 WILSON, Dean, University of California
 J. ZURCHER, Director, University of California

At Ahepa
Chapter Here

U. S. IS ACCUSED OF FAILING TO SUPPORT GREECE

H. J. Booras, Ahepa's Supreme President, Says State Department 'Selling Nation Down the River'

The American state department is...

Greeks Resist Appeasement

House of Representatives

Monday, October 29, 1945

The SPEAKER: Is there objection to the reading of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, on October 29, 1940, 5 years ago yesterday, the government of which Mussolini was the premier unprovokedly declared war...

history. In previous, an people should his remarks. There are sons of Greece in my class there are in standing in many of the...

PROTEST

patches appearing in the... have failed to agree... London Council of For... islands should be award... this unjustified delay in... question, we urge the... of the Dodecanese with... solution would be cons... and Justice for...

- NORMAN HILL, University of Nebraska
- FRANKLIN P. JOHNSON, University of Chicago
- JAMES DEAN, University of Kentucky
- WILLIAM C. KIRK Jr., Grove City College
- FRANK ROBIN, Smith College
- W. McVEIGH
- W. WAYNE McVEIGH
- CLARENCE A. MANNING, Columbia University
- CHRISTINA REDGWICK (MARRIAGE)
- HENRY E. E. NOSE, New York University
- W. WATKINS, Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, University of Michigan
- CONSTANTINE PANUNZIO, University of California
- EDWARD PARKER, Professor at Harvard University
- PAUL PAYNE, Dean Emeritus and Editor, New York University
- DANIEL A. PENICK, University of Pennsylvania
- HENRY J. PETERSON, University of Wisconsin
- ANTHONY E. RAUBITSCHER, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton
- W. W. RIFKIN, Labor Attorney
- DAVID M. ROBINSON, Johns Hopkins University
- LOIS E. M. ROSEBERRY, Cooper Union
- W. ROUCEK, Morris College
- W. SCHWIERING, Dean of the College of Education, University of Wyoming
- ROBERT SCRANTON, Vassar College
- ANDREW SPIRE, Ecole des Hautes Etudes
- E. TRUSLER, Dean of the College of Law, University of Florida
- W. VAN DER ZEE, State University of New York
- W. RAMBAUGH, Author, Specialist in International Affairs
- W. BRITHOUSE, President, Albion College
- W. WILSON, Dean, Hampden-Sydney College
- E. BURCHER, Director of the Office of Postwar Reconstruction, University of Wisconsin

The Greeks Protest

Is Greece getting a square deal from the Allies? Many Americans of Greek descent feel that she is not.

Current treaty arrangements with Bulgaria are said to provide for the maintenance of existing frontiers, to which the Greeks object, and for payment by Bulgaria of "only actual damage" to Greece after allowing credit for "improvements" along the Aegean coast during the occupation. That this latter feature is objectionable without saying. Why should money be spent on military operations against the Greeks and the Bulgarians?

Telegram Sent To President Truman By Ahepa Society

Protest Treatment of Greece By Bulgarians; 150 Members Attend Mass Meeting; Sec. Byrnes Notified

About 150 members of the Order of Ahepa held a mass meeting...

LOWELL AHEPA BACKS DEMANDS BY HELLAS

Urges Bay State Senators, Representatives To Give Recognition to Valiant Greece

LOWELL—The Lowell Hellas chapter, Order of Ahepa, unanimously voted last night of its regular meeting at Ahepa, to send resolutions to the two Massachusetts members of the U. S. senate and all Bay State members of the House of Representatives, urging the fullest consideration by the Big Five Council of Foreign Affairs in London of the rights and demands of all Greece in the arrangement of all peace treaties.

George P. Thompson, president of the Hellas chapter, one of the nation, personally presented the resolution to the general meeting at last night's general meeting. The Lowell Hellas chapter was called by Harris J. Byrnes, supreme leader's resolution, to urge national recognition of the Hellas chapter.

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tion Here

In this war, Greece paid heavily in blood, privations, deaths and destruction; she has suffered a crushing loss in human and economic material. As a result the people of Greece properly and justly demand from Bulgaria:

a. The punishment of the Bulgarian governors, military leaders, and all those responsible for the crimes executed against the populations of Eastern Macedonia and Thrace, according to the principles about punishment of war criminals, proclaimed by the United Nations.

b. Damages to be paid to the families of the victims due to executions, starvation, privation, hardships and to those who were forced or compelled to abandon their homes, their work and their fortunes in the territories occupied by Bulgarians, as well as to those used for forced labor.

c. The strategical security of Greece after the restoration of her pre-war limits. Greece has the right to a geographical frontier which she can successfully defend against any aggression by Bulgaria and which, in the case of an attack by vastly superior forces, as in the recent war, could be used to check the advance of the enemy, until such time as her allies could come to her aid. Such a geographical frontier would prevent the creation of a situation in which a Great Power might endanger the security of the Balkans. In regard to this point it is essential that the northern frontiers of Greece should be extended at least up the summits of the mountain Orvilos (Rilos) and the Rodope Mountains (Mousala).

d. That all measures which the United Nations are to impose on Germany, Italy and Japan, in order to make them incapable of repeating their present crimes in the future against liberal and pacific peoples, be also taken against Bulgaria. Among these measures the military occupation of certain regions like Eastern Rumelia, for some years, as a guarantee can be considered, till full assurance has been obtained that invasions, as such of 1912-13, 1916-18 and 1941 will not be repeated, and as an indemnity for all the destruction and plunder committed by the Bulgarians in Greek Thrace and Macedonia.

Sixth, general considerations. Your Excellency, everyone is vitally concerned about the rejuvenation, restoration and reconstruction of the Hellenic nation. In this respect the most vital considerations are

(a) Financial aid. The stabilization of the Greek drachma, by substantial gold advances to Greece on the part of Great Britain and the United States, will deter the financial strangulation of that heroic nation. To quote Mr. A. C. Sedgwick,

writing in the *New York Times* on November 19th, last, "Countries to the north under the Russian wing seem to Greeks to be getting more vigorous support. By far the largest section of opinion looks to the western powers for help and the restoration of prestige plus financial support, which it is believed, alone can save the country from physical ruin, but it feels that it looks in vain. This means, according to many Greeks, an increased temptation to seek satisfaction from other quarters, especially when a long train of miseries following in indecisive financial program is spelling inflation and the cold winds of terror of another winter of destitution."

(b) Shipping facilities. The Grecian merchant marine has been sacrificed in the great war effort. Greece needs many ships, large and small, in order to resume her commercial activities and imports. Aside as to what may be allocated to her from the Axis navies, both Great Britain and the United States can and should turn over to Greece these means of revivification. Greek seamen, courageous and expert in their calling, can be of great help in redeeming the financial collapse of the nation, if they are promptly given the ships to work with.

(c) Farm equipment, live stock; rebuilding of bridges, railroads, harbors and roads; and planes, automobiles and trucks; clothing, medicines and hospital facilities; and last but not least, food in abundance, of every kind, can and should be immediately supplied, by worthy allies to a worthy ally. The UNRRA is, indeed, doing excellent work. Everything must be done to carry Greece over this present winter. But these acts of charity alone cannot revive that gallant nation.

Your Excellency, to give Greece less and the two Axis satellites, calculating Bulgaria and cunning Albania, more, and thus to keep Greece weak and make them strong, inevitably will bring about her economic strangulation and military subjugation—a glaring injustice to a faithful and honorable ally and a glaring historical inequity that would remain indelible in the memory of friendly small nations.

Regardless as to what other nations may do, we have every confidence that Great Britain and the United States shall never forsake Greece. We know that the thorny crowns of her martyrdom shall not be forgotten, and that she will be properly, justly and equitably considered and rewarded.

Respectfully presented,

ORDER OF AHEPA.

HARRIS J. BOORAS, *Supreme President.*

Unrest in Macedonia

Tito's Demands on Greeks Held to Be Without Warrant

By Sarah Wambaugh

(Reprinted from the *New York Times*, October 28 1945)

The writer of the following letter has had diplomatic rank and experience several times in the last twenty-five years; in 1920 as technical expert attached to the Secretariat of the League of Nations, in 1925-26 as expert adviser to the Peruvian Government for the Tacna-Arica plebiscite, and in 1934-35 as technical adviser and deputy member of the Saar Plebiscite Commission appointed by the League of Nations. She is author of several works, including "A Monograph on Plebiscite, With a Collection of Official Documents," "Plebiscites Since the World War" and "The Saar Plebiscite."

WE Americans should know that Greek Macedonia, which Tito is calling "Aegean Macedonia" in order to separate it from Greece, is not only 83.3 per cent Greek in population; it is a part of Europe where after the first World War, the American Red Cross, the Near East Relief and several distinguished individual Americans worked with great devotion, and where millions of American dollars were poured out generously,

as were British pounds, in the cause not only of mercy but of a permanent solution to an ancient Balkan problem.

Greek Macedonia is precisely the part of Greece where, in the Nineteen Twenties, nearly 700,000 of the 2,000,000 Greek refugees from Bulgaria and Asia Minor were settled with our aid and that of the members of the League of Nations. The entire Greek minority had left Bulgaria, and two-thirds of the Bulgarian minority had left Greece, under the Convention of Neuilly sur Seine signed on Nov. 27, 1919, by the two Governments in the hope that, by encouraging voluntary emigration, they could eliminate their common problem of centuries. The warrant Greeks from Asia Minor were largely refugees who had been forced to flee after the Smyrna disaster, but some had come later in orderly fashion under the Convention of Lausanne which was signed by Greece and Turkey on Jan. 30, 1923, and which called for the removal of all Greeks from Turkish territory and of all Moslems from Greece.

An Obvious Solution

To settle a very large number of these Greek refugees in

Greek Macedonia, the empty territories of the region had the battle of 1916 and paired and had to be built and

These Greek pounds, as the Greek League of Nations citizens were Charles B. Haliacmon can firms, the Salonika.

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Greek Macedonia was the obvious solution, for the departure of the Bulgarians and the Turks from there had left many empty towns and villages. Much had to be done to make the region habitable, however, for Greek Macedonia had been in the battle line in the three invasions from Bulgaria—1913, 1916 and 1921. A great number of dwellings had to be repaired and new ones built. Much of the land was swampy and had to be drained, and flood control had to be provided, roads built and tuberculosis stamped out.

These undertakings, and the similar ones in other parts of Greece, were largely financed by loans of fifteen million British pounds and sixteen million American dollars, administered by the Greek Refugee Settlement Commission appointed by the League of Nations at the request of the Greek Government. The three successive chairmen of the Refugee Commission, all citizens of the United States and representing the relief organizations were Henry Morgenthau, Charles P. Howland and Charles B. Eddy. Thousands of acres were added to the arable land by reclamation and drainage works in the Struma and Haliacmon Valleys, both of which were carried out by American firms. One of the foremost projects for improving agriculture is the American farm school which was established near Salonika.

Greece had been completely swamped by the sudden influx of two million helpless Greeks, an addition to its regular population as great in proportion as would be that of twenty million immigrants suddenly landed on our shores. The relief organizations did valiant work but the problem was far too vast for them.

Humane Resettlement

The Greek Refugee Settlement Commission set the pattern, for our time at least, for humane, orderly resettlement of populations. Its records are public and several excellent books have been written about it. The Commission took the greatest care not only to keep families but whole villages together and to see that farmers again had farms, vintners vines, and professional men opportunities similar to those left behind. The Commission's Sanitary Section, aided by the Health Section of the League of Nations and by refugee doctors, set up fifty-nine dispensaries which treated thousands of patients, particularly those with malaria and tuberculosis.

For the peasant refugees the Commission not only built houses, and public utility works, where necessary, but provided seed, farm implements and cattle, and by experimental farms gave instruction in modern methods of agriculture. The recipients paid the Commission for the houses, seed, animals and implements in annual installments. For the urban refugees, many of whom were settled in Salonika, the Commission built houses and aided small industries and craft workshops and

cooperative trading enterprises. It loaned a considerable sum for establishment of the carpet industry which the Greeks had brought with them from Asia Minor. We may well be proud that, though not ourselves a member of the League, we did not stand aside but gave our support in generous measure to this admirable project in international cooperation.

The new Greek settlers were quickly assimilated by the indigenous Greek population in this ancient Hellenic land of Macedonia and have been a very valuable asset to Greece. The land reclamation carried on by the Refugee Commission was of the greatest importance to the whole country. The Macedonian Plain is called the granary of Greece and is extremely precious to it because of the small amount of arable land in that mountainous country. The population of Greece is more than twice as large in proportion to its cultivable land as is that of any other Balkan country.

Today the land is in poor condition, badly damaged by the war and the long occupation by German and Bulgarian forces. Much work is needed to restore it. But the desperate efforts and resettled with Greeks by the League Commission with of the Greeks to repair it are seriously hampered by the unwe to see this work undone and Tito's Yugoslavia, together expected and now twice repeated threat from Yugoslavia, a country hitherto always very friendly to the Greeks. It is not strange that the Greek farmers in Macedonia, who in one generation have experienced three invasions by Bulgaria, when they now see their homes again threatened, are unwilling to undertake long-range plans to rehabilitate their farms and have heart only for their necessary daily tasks.

Greece Bore Share

Surely no one of the Allies has given a greater share of its lifeblood or its treasure to the defeat of the Axis than has Greece. Here is a part of Greece vital to the Greek national welfare, a region purged, by international agreement, of the minority problem which for centuries has cursed the Balkans infinite care and expense in which we bore our full share. Are with our very recent enemy Bulgaria, take over this granary from the Greece which we are trying so hard to provide with sustenance, and turn out all the Greeks?

If access to the port of Salonika is what Tito wants, Yugoslavia already has by treaty a free zone in the port and free access to it over the railroad down the Vardar Valley. The arrangement has worked extremely well. Between the two World Wars it fully satisfied Yugoslavia. It should satisfy Tito. In any case the Greek inhabitants must not again be subjected to alien rule nor moved from their homes. It would seem that if we know them, he might desist from his effort to rob Greece of what is surely by every possible right her own territory.

It Is Time We Think About Countries That Fought With Us

In a recent speech Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, the popular and able majority leader in Congress, made a stirring appeal for the people of Greece:

"There has been so much talk about Bulgaria and other countries that were against us that it is about time we think about countries that fought with us," Mr. McCormack said.

"Greece and its people fought with us in this war and during the last war.

"We should remember that fact.

"The claims of the government of Greece constitute a recognition it richly deserves.

"When the foreign ministers of the Big Five meet again they should consider its claims and decide favorably in Greece's behalf."

Mr. Achilles Chaconas, President,
Order of Ahepa, Milwaukee Chapter No. 43,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

DEAR MR. CHACONAS:

This letter will acknowledge yours of October 6 enclosing a copy of the resolution which was sent to the council of Foreign Ministers and to the Regent of Greece by the Fraternal Order of Ahepa.

You may rest assured that I intend to do everything possible to see that the Greek nation receives justice in the peace settlement. I have nothing but admiration for the courageous fight put up by the Greek people and am distressed by the widespread suffering which has prevailed in Greece. I intend to make a speech during the week of October 15 on this subject and will see to it that copies reach you.

Sincerely yours,

ANDREW J. BIEMILLER, M.C., Wisconsin.

This is Cedric Foster Speaking

The Dodecanese Islands

From a Radio Broadcast Over the Mutual Network,
on September 18, 1945

The Soviet Union today has come out into open regarding Russian aims and objectives in the peace settlements of Europe. Vyachesloff Molotoff, who is foreign minister for Josef Stalin, said in London that there was a "grain of truth" in the report that Russia wants sole trusteeship over the Italian Colony of Tripolitania . . . and at the same time it was said that the Soviet also wants strategic control over the Dodecanese Islands in the Mediterranean Sea.

It is almost five years now since that historic morning when the Italians handed to the Greeks an ultimatum in which Italy demanded that Greece within three hours surrender all of her strategic islands in the Mediterranean and Aegean Seas and that she hand over to the Italians all of her key naval bases for occupation by Italy in the prosecution of the war. Barba Yanni, which was the term of affection that the Greeks applied to their premier, Ian Metaxas, answered in one word . . . "No" . . . and Greece went to war.

As we look back on that morning, and it was the 28th of October, 1940, it is necessary to recall certain facts. In the first place, the German Swastika, dripping with the blood of untold millions of people, was flying in triumph over many countries of Europe. Black-booted German officers and swaggering, arrogant German troops strode through the lands of Poland, Czechoslovakia, France, Holland, Belgium, and Norway. The German High Command was already looking toward the east . . . toward the Soviet Union . . . which had not yet felt the flail of the German sword.

German infiltration had already commenced to seep into and to undermine the structure of government in the Balkans . . . in Yugoslavia, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Roumania. German air power had carried Rommel's legions across the Mediterranean to start what proved to be an abortive axis attempt to conquer Egypt and to gain control of the Suez Canal. Other thousands of German soldiers had gone by water to those southern shores of the inland sea when the twin-traitors, Petain and Laval, conveniently looked the other way. The Turkish government, bound by non-aggression agreements to all of the warring and neutral powers, and yet determined to follow a policy whereby it would be beholden to none, preferred words to any kind of action.

The Italian people, licking their chops over their meals a few years back in both Ethiopia and Albania, were still yapping and snarling at the heels of the coyote who led them . . . Benito Mussolini. In spite of the stab in the back which they had delivered to France, and undaunted by their defeats in the African desert, Italy's appetite had not been appeased. The Italian people wanted more, and though they now deny it . . . it would have been a different story if they had won. They chose the Greeks with German approval and German connivance . . . as their victims.

On the far side of the water . . . westward over the great reaches of the Atlantic . . . a United States of America still remained aloof though on every side there was overwhelming evidence of the growing storm which inevitably would lash the coasts and rip across the countryside of the republic. One



Cedric Foster, national radio commentator, and prominent Ahepan.

people alone, Britain and her Commonwealth of Nations, stood in the breach. One people alone had refused to dodge the issue. One people had accepted the challenge . . . determined that they would perish before they allowed their island kingdom in the North Sea to succumb to German tyranny. One people alone girded themselves "for all we have to hold" . . . because "the Hun is at the gate."

That was the situation when seven million Greeks were attacked by forty-five million Italians, who were safe and secure in the knowledge that sixty million Germans were lurking in the lands north of the Vardar Pass. In the face of all this array of power, the Greeks went to war. No nation in the history of mankind ever faced such overwhelming odds . . . odds that they had only to open their eyes to see. Yet they chose war. They chose it because burned into their very hearts and souls were the words of Regas Ferraios . . . who had told them more than a century ago that one hour of freedom was preferable to forty years of slavery and imprisonment. They chose war to protect their homes and their liberties because they were determined, as George Vlachos said, that Greece . . . which had taught all countries of the world how to live, now would teach them how to die.

And the Greeks did die. They died by the thousands in the mountains of Albania . . . on the islands of the Aegean . . . in the streets of Athens. Their blood dripped into the snows and down into the very earth which they gave their lives to protect . . . their bones lay bleached in starvation as the white clouds scudded by in the blue skies they loved so dearly. As they fought in Tepelini and Clisura . . . as they battled in the streets of Koritza and as their guns pounded the Italians into submission at Argirocastro . . . others of them crawled on their bellies over the crags and cliffs of Filiathes along the Ionian Sea. With a song on their lips and with valiant hearts they went on to the end . . . the end that they must have known was inevitable. All during their war . . . the war in which they thrashed the Italian people for all the world to see . . . the war in which they hurled the invading hosts of Italy back into the waters of the Adriatic Sea . . . they fought alone except for a token of British and Australian help. The Greeks mired Mussolini's tanks in the mud of Albania . . . the Greeks impaled Mussolini's infantrymen on the points of their bayonets . . . and when the going was at its worst . . . Greek women loaded their backs like pack mules . . . carrying the ammunition and food to their men-folk who were fighting in a holy struggle for freedom.

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The Ahepa National Banquet

March 25, 1946

Hotel Statler, Washington. D. C.

The Sixth Ahepa Banquet, one of Washington's most elaborate and distinguished social events, will take place March 25, 1946, at the Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C.

As in the past, Senators, Congressmen, and other high government officials, will attend the Sixth National Banquet as the guests of the various Ahepa chapters. This coming banquet promises to be the most elaborate and best-attended affair ever given by the fraternity.

Four years have passed since the Ahepa has presented an edition of its National Banquet to the public because of the war, however, the program planned for the 1946

affair will make it Ahepa's most lavish affair in history.

Complete details will be sent by letter to all chapters. Chapter officers are urged to immediately take the proper action required as soon as the details are in their hands.

NOTE: The net proceeds of the Sixth Ahepa National Banquet will be donated to the Ahepa Hospital in Greece Fund.

This is an added reason for every chapter's prompt cooperation.

Cedric Foster Speaking

(Continued from page 30)

The Dodecanese Islands . . . which are Greek by their very nature . . . these should go to Russia? The Dodecanese Islands . . . which Turkey had taken from Greece and which Italy in turn had taken from the Turks in 1912 . . . these islands should go to Russia? No greater travesty on justice could be perpetrated in the peace to come than to refuse to give these islands . . . where the oppressed and down-trodden Greeks had for years kept the flame of liberty burning in their hearts . . . no greater crime could be committed than to refuse to give these islands to the people to whom they rightfully belong. The Dodecanese Islands belong to Greece by the yard-stick of geography . . . they belong to Greece ethnologically. They are Greek by tradition; they are Greek by culture; and they are Greek by population. And if the United Nations desire to establish bases in the Dodecanese they have already been told by Archbishop Damaskinos that Greece is willing to allow them to do so.

If we go back over the course of the war since that fateful morning of October 28, 1940 . . . we can see with clarity the part that Greece played in winning the struggle. There was no reason for the Greeks to fight the Italians and the Germans, and they knew they would have to fight the Huns along with Mussolini's fascist hordes, there was no reason except one . . . the preservation of Greek freedom and liberty. You can advance the argument that Greece was in the British orbit and that she was bound to Britain by tradition and by the occupant of her throne. All of these arguments are inconsequential. They would have held no water with any people who preferred to take the easy way. The Greeks chose the hard way and in following that road, they performed a service for freedom loving nations which can never be repaid. Today their country lies devastated. The Germans knew the service the Greeks had rendered to the allied cause and they stripped the Hellenic peninsula of its food . . . they robbed and pillaged it of its

art treasures . . . they destroyed its economy and they left the Greeks to die of starvation. The Germans knew full well that they never could have attacked the Soviet Union without first setting their affairs in order in the Balkans. They had to close the Balkan back door. They couldn't close it as long as the Greek armies stood in the field. Nor could the Italians fight the Greeks in Albania and the British in North Africa. The Italians couldn't fight successfully on two fronts which were only a few hundred miles apart. So the Huns finished the job. German armor poured down through the Vardar Pass . . . into the Matsovon Pass . . . in the Pindus . . . to cut off the Greek Armies in the Epirus . . . and even when it was all over, the swastika . . . the twisted German swastika cross . . . flew from the Acropolis in Athens. But it didn't fly there until the Greeks had given all that they had to the cause of liberty. What they gave proved to be enough. They gave time to the British to destroy Rudolfo Grazianni and his Italians . . . two hundred thousand of them on the sands of Cyrenaica and they gave time to Russia to continue to arm. And even though the Greek example failed to change the course of events in Turkey, Bulgaria, Hungary and Roumania . . . it did provide a spark to set off Yugo-Slavian resistance . . . short-lived as that was. Time was the essence . . . time . . . hours . . . days . . . weeks . . . months . . . those were needed and the more of them that could be obtained, the better the chance of survival.

Greece should have the Dodecanese Islands and her frontiers in the Epirus should be adjusted . . . her boundaries in Macedonia should be drawn anew . . . her border line in Thrace also. If Greece had accepted Italian demands we might well be living in a different world. The Eastern Mediterranean would have become an Axis lake. Britain's life line to Asia could have been snapped. The world today can ill afford to forget these facts. We in America might never have had the chance to provide the men and arms which saved the world from the stygian blackness of German and Japanese hegemony, if the Greeks had not followed the Spartan code . . . "Come back with your shield . . . or on it."

Send food and clothing packages to Greece—THIS WEEK and EVERY WEEK

The State Department's Reply . . .

(ED. NOTE: *The State Department replied to all Congressmen and Senators who made queries regarding the status of Greece with letters similar to the one published herein.*)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington October 18, 1945

The Honorable Brien McMahon,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR McMAHON:

I have received your letter of October 1, 1945, and have noted with sympathetic interest the views expressed in the attached communication addressed to you under date of September 25, 1945, by Mr. Theodore J. Constantine, containing the text of a resolution of the Order of Ahepa relating to Greece.

I want to say first of all that this Government has not only a long tradition of close friendship with Greece but also a profound appreciation of the gallant conduct of the Greek people in this war and of the grievous suffering they have endured as a result of their resistance to Axis aggression. These feelings have been frequently voiced by members of both the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government. Consequently, the Department approaches every question involving Greece with sympathy and with a sincere desire to be of friendly assistance to the Greek Government and people in every practicable way.

I believe that many of the specific questions raised in the communication transmitted with your letter have been answered in my radio report of October 5, 1945, on the first session of the Council of Foreign Ministers in London, a copy of which is enclosed. I refer particularly to the passages therein relating to the status of the Dodecanese islands, the question of the payment of reparations by Italy and the attitude of this Government regarding the participation in the making of the peace of those States, both large and small, which fought and suffered in the war.

Greece became involved in the war in October 1940, when the Greek people, in keeping with their noble character and heroic traditions, took up arms to defend their homeland against wanton aggression. There is, unfortunately, no way in which the resulting suffering and loss of life and property can be fully repaid in tangible form to Greece or to any of the other participants in this war. Recognizing that Greece has suffered disproportionately from her participation in the common war effort, we have in ways within our power endeavored to extend help intended to make the relative sacrifice more equal. These efforts began even during the enemy occu-

pation of Greece, when we took exceptional steps to send relief shipments through the blockade to alleviate some of the worst aspects of the distress in the country. Since Greece's liberation, we have greatly expanded these activities, first through the military relief program and later through UNRRA. This Government now has under sympathetic consideration the question of extending Export-Import Bank loans to aid in Greek reconstruction over and above the scope of the UNRRA program. Every effort has also been made to hasten the restoration of normal commercial relations and the resumption of American purchases of Greek tobacco and other export products.

In a less direct, but I believe no less real sense, we are doing everything possible to help Greece by restoring a healthy world in which the Greek people can rebuild and develop a prosperous national life in peace and security. I would cite particularly our vigorous support of the United Nations Organization, the Bretton Woods proposals, and other projects for international political, social and economic cooperation.

Reverting to the specific territorial questions raised in the Resolution of the Order of Ahepa, I may add the following comment:

- (a) Reference has been made above to the Dodecanese.
- (b) The Greek Government has never, to my knowledge made any representations to this Government as regards the island of Cyprus, which is a part of the British Empire.
- (c) The Greek Government has advanced a claim to the southern part of Albania, known variously as "Northern Epirus" or "Southern Albania." Its representations in this regard have been given thorough study and will receive careful attention in consultation with the other interested parties, at an appropriate time. I should point out in this connection, however, that this Government regards Albania as a victim of Axis aggression and not as an enemy or "Axis satellite" state.
- (d) The Greek Government has also requested a "strategic" rectification of the Greek-Bulgarian boundary. This claim has similarly been studied and will be given careful consideration in connection with the preparation of the Peace Treaty for Bulgaria.
- (e) The observations in the final paragraph regarding the Gallipoli peninsula, an integral part of the territory of the Turkish Republic, are clearly too hypothetical to warrant comment.

In accordance with your request, I am returning herewith the enclosure to your letter.

Sincerely yours, JAMES F. BYRNES.

The Department of State Answers the Ahepa

The following letter was transmitted to the Supreme President by the Department of State following the barrage of telegrams that were sent to the State Department by Ahepa Chapters, urging consideration of the rights of Greece.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington November 1, 1945

Mr. Harris J. Booras, Supreme President,
Order of Ahepa,
1420 K Street, Northwest, Washington 5, D. C.

DEAR MR. BOORAS:

The Department has recently received a number of identical communications addressed to the President and the Secretary of State by members and local chapters of the Order of Ahepa on the subject of newspaper reports concerning United States proposals for peace terms with Bulgaria.

In view of the difficulty of replying individually to each of these messages, I am taking this opportunity of acknowledging their receipt and of assuring you that they have been referred to the appropriate officers of the Department. I hope that, through the facilities of the National Headquarters of Ahepa, you will be able to inform your local chapters of the content of this letter.

The United States' suggestions for a peace settlement with Bulgaria, incompletely reported in the press, were of a preliminary nature and are still a matter for inter-allied discussion and consideration. It is felt that no useful purpose can be served, in view of the present inconclusive status of these proposals, by further public discussion at this time.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed) GORDON P. MERRIAM,
Chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs.

Following

Hon. Gordon
Chief, Division
Department of
Washington,

DEAR MR. ME

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Following is the Supreme President's reply to Mr. Merriam:
9 November 1945

Hon. Gordon P. Merriam
Chief, Division of Near East Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. MERRIAM:

Yours of the 1st instant has been received, upon return to my office, for which I thank you. In accordance with your suggestion, the National Headquarters of Ahepa are apprising the chapters throughout the country of its contents and that the various telegrams and appeals that had been sent to the Secretary of State have been referred to the appropriate officers of the Department.

It is with a deep sense of concern that I notice in your letter that overtures, or peace suggestions, have been made to Bulgaria as had been reported in the Sofia press. Although they are of a preliminary nature, as you mention, we cannot but feel that Bulgaria, an enemy country in this as well as in the last war, is being given, at the expense of our ally and friend, Greece, very generous proposals. I may add that although these proposals may be in the inconclusive status, the fact that our State Department suggested them and the fact that they have been copied by the American press from the Sofia newspapers, it is felt that public discussion is necessary so that an expression of American public opinion concerning them may be recorded.

In connection with the above, I take the liberty to quote the statements of Mr. Mark Ethridge, the American observer in

Bulgaria: "Freedom of the press is one basis of a democratic state. The fact that Mr. Truman sent me here shows that United States has the Bulgarian fate at heart. We know well that you were forced to enter the war on Germany's side which could not but be expected from a small country like Bulgaria. The Americans have the best feelings towards Bulgaria."

If heroic Greece had acceded to the Axis demands because it was small and it would have been suicidal to fight, and thus permitted Mussolini and Hitler to march through Greece down, perhaps, to the Suez Canal, it certainly would have made a very sad spectacle in the annals of history. Greece did not advance such an excuse as is attributed to Bulgaria by our own emissary there. Greece fought true to her tradition, fought for her freedom, defeating Mussolini on one hand, and fighting a delaying action against Hitler on the other.

That her contribution and sacrifice and fighting against these overwhelming odds contributed immensely to allied victory is acknowledged by all statesmen and leaders of the world. If other countries did the same, yes, Bulgaria as well, we may have had a quicker victory and less suffering. It is our humble opinion, Sir, that Bulgaria in the last war fought on the side of the Central Powers and in this war on the side of the Axis on her own volition. If we admit otherwise, and assert that she was forced to fight against the allies, we would be insulting the nobility and sacrifice of other smaller nations who fought valiantly and heroically and with the full knowledge that they were marching to a fate of temporary doom and destruction.

Most respectfully yours,

HARRIS J. BOORAS, *Supreme President.*

The Indomitable Spirit of the Greek



Senator Dennis Chavez

Dennis Chavez
U. S. Senator from New Mexico

The resistance of a people, ill-fed, ill-equipped, but endowed with the greatest weapon of all, the love of freedom, the will to die in their determination to remain a free and sovereign people, is personified by the history of Greece.

The glorious history of Greece, including the battles of the Greco-Italian-Nazi war present to the world an example of the valor that has only been matched by that of the thirteen colonies in their fight for freedom.

I believe that the Greeks are particularly unique in the effort that they have put forth in rekindling the light of freedom while, as far as the world knew, they were under the heel of the aggressor.

The liberation of Greece while it takes its place in the annals of the United Nations battles will always live as a sample of Grecian effort and the indomitable spirit of the Greek to attain and keep liberty.

UNITED STATES SENATE

Committee in the District of Columbia

Mr. George J. Leber,

November 20, 1945

Managing Editor, THE AHEPAN,

1420 K Street, N. W.,

Washington 5, D. C.

DEAR MR. LEBER:

The courage and sacrifice of the Greek people in the war from which we have just emerged victoriously has again become a world symbol in the preservation of civilization. Their stand against the powerful Axis forces without regard to superior numbers and resources was an important contribution to the ultimate result.

My contacts with the members of the Order of Ahepa as a citizen of Ohio have always been pleasant, and as a member of the United States Senate from that State I shall always be glad to cooperate with you and assist you in working out the purposes and principles of your worthy association.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES W. HUFFMAN, *U. S. Senator from Ohio.*

"He is My Congressman"

By JOHN G. CARZIS,
National Executive Chairman of Ahepa Justice for Greece
and National Hospital Committees

"He is my Congressman."

For many years I have made that statement and proudly so about Congressman John W. McCormack of Boston, the Majority Leader in the House of Representatives.

I have been fortunate to live in the Congressional District which he represents, but even more fortunate that I have had the opportunity to become his friend, and, from this particularly good vantage point, to observe the qualities of character that make up the greatness of this statesman.

As everyone of Greek ancestry well knows, John McCormack has raised his voice time and again in behalf of Greece. In fact, he has championed the cause of oppressed nations the world over as well as that of the underprivileged of the country which he so loyally serves.

The qualities that make up his character were clearly evident when he was a boy. Even in those days he loved to study, loved it passionately. Like many a youth he was handicapped. He received only a grammar school education and left school to help his family. But the thirst for knowledge, the desire to learn, the yearning to educate himself, burned within him.

He read books, newspapers, magazines, even the law books that his friends gave him. One evening he was sitting in a law office waiting to run any errand that presented itself. Several law students were studying hard for the bar examination. They asked John to hold the books while they answered questions. He did that and he did more. He changed places with a student and answered the questions so well that the others insisted that he take the bar examination. He did and passed easily. Without formal education, John McCormack had educated himself so that he became a lawyer and privileged to practice in the courts of Massachusetts. That, indeed, showed the great talent within the man.

Leaders are born, not made, and John was a natural leader. He led his own group of young men and he ruled them with an iron hand. None of the kids in his crowd were allowed to smoke cigarettes, nor, when they grew into their teens, to drink beer. John was no sissy, but a boy with high principles of decency and healthy living.

Lack of advantages while he was growing up gave John an insight into the problems of the less fortunate that has been a guiding beacon during his later years. He grew to love people, individually and in the mass, because he knew and understood their problems and their aspirations. He overcame his handicaps by himself but he has never hesitated to give the other fellow a helping hand.

Frequently, this meant fighting for a cause that at the moment was not popular. As long as he knew it was right, John fought vigorously. Powerful influences have often tried to stop him but he has brushed them aside to battle for the common man. Rightfully, he has earned the title of Champion of the Oppressed. And, today, when his knowledge and experience are used to the full in the settlement of grave post-war problems, he still finds time to stop a moment to help those friendless souls whose stricken cry for aid he still cannot resist.

John McCormack was well equipped to cope with the complicated problems that beset the nation and the world. From the start in politics he was a marked man. Elected to the 1917 state constitutional convention, he resigned to enter the Army as a private. After the war he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives and later to the Senate and began the gathering of knowledge of government that today makes him recognized as one of the most brilliant statesmen of our time.



Congressman John W. McCormack

He was first elected to Congress in 1928 and has been re-elected with tremendous pluralities ever since. President Roosevelt was one of the first to recognize his ability and his colleagues chose him as their Majority Leader, one of the most important public positions in the nation.

Although his voice has been raised repeatedly for all oppressed people, it is my earnest belief that Greece has a special spot in his heart. In our discussions in his Washington office, he has frequently uttered those views which the nation has heard him state on the floor of the House. Only recently he spoke and I would like to repeat a short excerpt from his address, as follows:

"In this war and in the last war Greece was on our side, fighting the battle of decency against viciousness and destruction. We cannot and we shall not forget our friends. Greece was our friend in time of war, Greece is our friend in time of peace. The United States, yes, the United Nations should not and cannot forget the bravery and the sacrifices of Greece and its sons and daughters. Greece is entitled to the maximum consideration in its just claims for Greek territory taken from it in the past. That is necessary for its future defense in case of attack."

Millions of people throughout the world whose rights are being trampled in the dust, whose hearts swelled with gratitude when John McCormack rose valiantly to their defense, now join in a common prayer: That John McCormack reach even greater heights in his public career and that his courageous voice shall have even more influence, more power, more glory than ever before; for it is the voice of sincerity and understanding, the voice of a brilliant American statesman, the voice of the man of whom I am proud to say "He is My Congressman."

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Literature and the Arts



Gold in the Streets, by Mary Vardoulakis. Dodd, Mead & Company, New York. \$2.50. Winner of the Dodd, Mead Intercollegiate Fellowship Award for 1945.

Mary Vardoulakis of Massachusetts, has written a novel which introduces her characters in Crete, and carries them through life as immigrants in America in brilliant fashion. In this, her first novel, she has turned to splendid account her unusual background and her capacity for creating character. She has written skillfully, humanly, understandingly of the real people she has known and has interpreted through a novel of daily life, love, friendship and humor a sturdy element in the melting pot which is America.

Miss Vardoulakis spent four years in Crete, and is the daughter of Greek immigrants. She was winner of the Scholastic Short Story prize in 1940, and attended Wellesley College, being graduated in 1944. She was born in Hartford, Conn.

THE AHEPAN recommends this first novel to its readers. It is a must for every Ahepan's library.

SPOKEN GREEK, a simplified grammar with exercises, readings and vocabularies, by A. T. Kokkinakis, D.Th., and Peter Andreou. Cosmos Greek American Printing Co., New York, N. Y., 1945.

A text book of Modern Greek which will prove of value to the student of the language.

A PROVERB FOR IT, 1,510 Greek sayings, edited-compiled by B. J. Marketos, translated by Ann Arpajoglou, with drawings by John Vassos.

An interesting compilation of Greek sayings, most of which are universal. *A Proverb for It* will be a welcome addition to anyone's library, for it contains material, though in proverb form, that makes interesting reading.

A NATION OF NATIONS, by Louis Adamic. Harper & Brothers Pub., New York, N. Y., 1945. \$3.50.

A survey of the various nationality groups that make up America, with a short chapter on the Greek immigrant.



Mary Vardoulakis, Winner of the Dodd, Mead Intercollegiate Award for 1945.

Naturalization, Immigration Questions and Answers

Question: My father wants to become an American citizen, but he can neither read nor write. What are his chances? I am serving in the United States Army.

Answer: Under the law now in force, an applicant for citizenship must be able to speak English understandingly. He has to be able to sign his name, but except for that he is not required to be able to write. Nor does the naturalization law specifically require him to be able to read English, but there are some naturalization courts which do require it. Your father should find out what the practice is in this respect in the court where he expects to apply for citizenship. He must also be able to answer simple questions about the his-

tory and government of the United States.

The fact that you are a serviceman does not help him under the naturalization law now in force, but there are several bills before Congress which propose to confer certain naturalization privileges, among them, exemption from the above educational requirements, on parents of servicemen. If such a bill is enacted, your father will of course be able to become a citizen even though he cannot read or write.

Question: Do not the relatives of American citizens have some privileges under the immigration laws if they wish to come to the United States?

Answer: Yes. The alien wife and

alien unmarried child under twenty-one years of age, of an American citizen, may enter outside the quota, and his alien parents have preference within the quota. That is, his own natural parents, not step parents or adopted parents. The alien husband of an American citizen has non-quota status if his marriage to her took place before July 1, 1932, and preference quota status if it took place after that date.

If an American citizen wishes to secure non-quota or preference quota status for the relatives mentioned above, he should get copies of form I-133 from the nearest Immigration and Naturalization Office and fill them out according to instructions.



Senator Robert M. LaFollette, Jr.



Senator Alexander Wiley

WALTER F. BRIDGES, Ill., CHAIRMAN
 DAVID I. WELLES, MASS.
 ALBERT W. BRIDGES, Ill.
 TOM CONNALLY, TEX.
 JEREMY W. BULLETT, N. C.
 HENRY FLEMING, MISS. VA.
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 JAMES P. GUFFEY, PA.
 GEORGE C. JOHNSON, CALIF.
 GEORGE L. KNOX, IOWA
 WALTER W. LAUREL, ILL.
 WALTER B. REAGAN, IOWA

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

October 11, 1945

WALTER F. BRIDGES, Ill., CHAIRMAN
 DAVID I. WELLES, MASS.
 ALBERT W. BRIDGES, Ill.
 TOM CONNALLY, TEX.
 JEREMY W. BULLETT, N. C.
 HENRY FLEMING, MISS. VA.
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 JAMES P. GUFFEY, PA.
 GEORGE C. JOHNSON, CALIF.
 GEORGE L. KNOX, IOWA
 WALTER W. LAUREL, ILL.
 WALTER B. REAGAN, IOWA

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

October 10, 1945

Mr. Achilles Chaconas, President
 Order of Ahepa Chapter #43
 1724 North 57th Street
 Milwaukee 10, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Chaconas:

Thank you very much for sending me a copy of the resolution which your organization sent to the London Conference relative to the situation in Greece.

You may be assured that I too am deeply interested in the welfare of the Greek people and that I shall lend my support to efforts aimed at straightening out their difficulties.

Sincerely yours,

Robert M. LaFollette, Jr.
 Robert M. LaFollette, Jr.

Mr. Achilles Chaconas, President
 Order of Ahepa, Chapter #43
 1724 North 57th Street
 Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Dear Mr. Chaconas:

Thank you very much for your letter of recent date presenting the resolution of the Order of Ahepa recommending fair treatment of our valiant Greek ally. Please be assured of my interest in this matter. Greece, which made so gallant a stand against our common foe and which is at present experiencing the great difficulties of the postwar era, will certainly bear the most sympathetic and warm attention of all of the United Nations.

Cordially inviting you to continue to express the views of your chapter to me, and with kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Alexander Wiley
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Aghia Sophia Greek Orthodox Church, Miami, Fla., upon which construction will soon begin. Ahepan Christopher P. Kantianis of Springfield, Mass., is the architect. Brother Kantianis, a Lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve, was recently separated from the service.

The Music of Byzantium

*By James Steve Counelis
Member, Ypsilanti Chapter No. 22,
Order of Sons of Pericles*

AS America is the melting pot of the world today, so it was with the Byzantines and their evolved culture. They were the benefactors of the finest qualities of Classical and Oriental civilizations, and the Christian ideals; which they cast into new and more exciting forms. In this respect, they crystallized

a higher civilization than their predecessors. With this fact in mind, it will be easier to understand the reason for the types of music, musical literature and notation that flourished in the days of Byzantium.

Probably one of the first phases of human endeavor that man has enjoyed in creating and performing is music. In every culture of the earth, music has been one of the most enjoyed of the arts. Along this parallel followed the

An outline of the Contributions to Musical History and Church History of the Byzantine Age

Byzantines, who were experts in the arts and were very sensible to the beautiful as well as to the ugly.

Strange as it may seem to us today, Byzantine music was not recorded in

the notes and staff type of notation. Ingeniously, the Byzantines invented a system of "Chinesey" looking signs called "neumes." Early Byzantine neumes (c. 950-1200) represented only approximate intervals of time and the most vague conception of the melody. As yet, these early neumes have not been completely deciphered. The Middle Byzantine notation (1100-1450) had neumes of exact and fixed values. Modern scholars were aided in the deciphering of the Middle Byzantine notation by the medieval handbook *Papdike*. With the progression of time into the Late Byzantine period of musical notation (1400-1821), the existing theory and system became old and very complicated. In 1832, Archimandrite Chrysanthus authored a new system of neumes and a complete new theory on Byzantine music. The Chrysanthine system, as it is now called, is more simplified and very adaptable to the sol-fa method of the West. This system is used today in the Hellenic Orthodox Church.

During the various transitional periods of Byzantine musical notation, some interesting literary forms were invented for Byzantine music.

The first form of literary note is the "troparion." It was a short poetic hymn, which was sung between the psalm and canticle readings of the early Christian liturgies. The troparion is used today in the Hellenic Orthodox Church.

The second literary form of note is the "kontakion"; the style is similar to that of the modern ode. The most famous example of the kontakion is the work of Patriarch Sergius of Constantinople (c. 600). It is called the *Acatheistos Hymnos*² and contains 294 lines in all. The construction consists of a prelude³ and twelve stanzas; each being sub-divided into two narrative parts. They are alternately separated by the two following quotes: "Hail! Ever-Virgin Bride" and "Alleluia." Its diction is glowing and it is the greatest example of sustained eloquence and dignity in the world's entire thesaurus of literature.

The "canon," or "kanona," was invented by St. Andrew of Crete in the seventh century. It was a long poetical work and it consisted of nine odes based on the original nine canticles⁴ for its

²The Middle Byzantine notation (1100-1400) is also called "round" notation or "Hagopolitan" notation.

³*Acatheistos Hymnos* was written in honor of the Virgin Mary because of her deliverance of Constantinople from the Avars. This work is called "Acatheistos" because it was originally sung by a standing choir and congregation. "Acatheistos" means literally not seated.

⁴The prelude or introduction is also called the "proemion."

⁵The nine canticles are: Miriam's Song, Ex. 15; Moses' Exhortation, Deut. 32; Hannah, Sam. 2; Habakkuk, Hab. 3; Isaiah, Is. 26; Jonah, Jon. 3; David, Ps. 138; The Song of the Three Children, Dan. 3; and The Magnificat.



GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN

text. St. John of Damascus,⁵ St. Cosmas of Jerusalem,⁶ and St. Andrew of Crete were masters of this style of poetry. Later a shorter canon form, the "triodion," appeared. It consisted only of three odes. The triodion was invented by St. Cosmas of Jerusalem. The canons written by the above mentioned men are, for the most part, extant and are used today in the Divine Liturgy of the Hellenic Orthodox Church.

The only secular literary-musical form, used in the Eastern Orthodox Church, is the "polychronion." It had its secular beginnings in the lavish courts of the emperors. The polychronion was originally sung to and in honor of the emperor. Today it is a song of salutation for high church dignitaries. The traditional opening phrase is "Many be the years. . ."

Next in importance, for our consideration, is the evolution and characteristics of Byzantine music.

At first the Byzantines did not invent a separate musical theory. They were satisfied with the Classic Greek theory; nevertheless, the early Christian rituals were of an Oriental origin, which are as rightly Hebraic as the origin of the Christian religion. In 1832, Archimandrite Chrysanthus authored the present day theory on Byzantine music.

In the early Christian liturgies, congregational singing was practiced. With

⁵Wrote hymns for Christmas, Easter, Ascension, Assumption, and Easter.

⁶Wrote hymns for The Elevation of the Cross, Presentation, Transfiguration, and Palm Sunday.

the years refinement was a constant goal, and the out-dated congregational singing was replaced by angelic boys' choirs, professional singers and chanters. This replaced church music, as well as the performance of church music, on the basis of an established art. The singing and chanting was done in unison and/or alternately by two or more singers and choirs. Of course, this was only done in the chief intellectual centers of the world, such as Alexandria, Antioch, Jerusalem, and later Constantinople.

The Byzantines adopted from their Syrian neighbors a radically new method of musical time. They devoided their music of strict meter and used a pattern of non-fixed time based on accents and numbered syllables in metrical prose and poetry. For instance, instead of this regular strict meter (-*-*-*-), they adopted this new form (.!...!...!!). This is one of the basic distinguishing characteristics of Byzantine music.

Besides being unisonic and devoid of strict meter, Byzantine music has been affected by Oriental influences since the fourteenth century. The impression made is distinct and lasting. Through the great impetus of this historic musical impression the church musicians of the West for the following centuries, used such Oriental devices as the minor keys and chromatic scales.

The basic features of the Roman Catholic *Gregorian Chant* resemble those of Byzantine music. These resemblances are: the unisonic characteristic of the musical composition, the devoiding of strict meter in the musical composition, the Oriental qualities in the scales, and the unaccompaniment by musical instrument. The chief difference is in the text only. The Roman Catholic Church retained the ancient Hebrew Psalms, in Latin translations; while the Eastern Orthodox Church used original metrical prose, poetry and other literature. The basis of Byzantine music is a religious literature of great and exceptional wealth.

In brief, we have traced with some historical accuracy the music, the musical literature and notation that was created and performed in the Byzantine Empire. The Classic Greek influence through its musical theory, the Oriental influence through the minor and chromatic scale besides the unique patterns of time, and the Christian ideals and aesthetics created a magnificently beautiful, but unique and unparalleled, alloyed form of music.

Though Byzantium was the historical device to preserve the old until the Renaissance, the Byzantines created a cultured civilization and made a lasting impression, and a major factor was their music.



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Fraternal News

ORDER OF AHEPA



Minneapolis, Minn.—October 28, 1945, which opened the Ahepa's Victory Loan Drive, was proclaimed Greek Day in the city of Minneapolis by Mayor Hubert H. Humphrey.

The Mayor's Proclamation reads: "Whereas, on October 28, 1945, the Treasury Department of the United States will officially open the Victory Loan Drive, and on this occasion will recognize the tremendous contributions that the Greek nation and the members of the American Greek Community made to victory, and

"Whereas, October 28, 1945, will be observed as Greek Day throughout the United States, and

"Whereas, Demosthenes Chapter No. 66 of the Order of Ahepa will be in charge of activities in Minneapolis, and

"Whereas, the American people owe a great debt of gratitude to the people of Greece because of the brilliant resistance against the Nazi and Fascist armies and because of Greece's traditional loyalty to her western allies,

"Now, Therefore, I, Hubert H. Humphrey, as Mayor of Minneapolis, do hereby proclaim Sunday, October 28, 1945, Greek Day in the City of Minneapolis."

Mayor Humphrey was initiated into Demosthenes Chapter No. 66 of the Ahepa on October 4, 1945. In thanking Thomas N. Christie, president of the chapter, Mayor Humphrey said, "I regard it as a distinct honor to become a member of the Ahepa and I want you to know that you can always call upon me for every cooperation in making the chapter's activities successful. May I take this opportunity to commend the Order of Ahepa for the wonderful work it is doing in the advancement of the educational and patriotic aspects of the life of the Greek community in America. I am honored to be an Ahepan and I want always to serve loyally and faithfully the high principles to which your organization is dedicated."

The Demosthenes Chapter sponsored a Victory Ball at the Nicollet Hotel on October 28. James P. Demos of Demosthenes Chapter was the chairman in charge of the event.

At the event, over \$100,000 bonds were sold, which started the chapter's drive off to a running start.

The *Minneapolis Times-Tribune* editorialized: "Across the nation tomorrow, members of the Order of Ahepa, an or-



Mayor Hubert H. Humphrey of Minneapolis, left, is welcomed into the Ahepa by Thomas N. Christie, president of Demosthenes Chapter No. 66 of Minneapolis.

ganization of Americans of Greek descent, will note the opening of the Victory Loan drive a day early by including it in their Greek Day ceremonies. In Minneapolis, Demosthenes Chapter will honor the contributions of Greece and members of the American Greek community to victory. . . .

"All Americans will join tomorrow in saluting the Greeks for the courageous part they played in the war against the enemies of democracy."

The *Minneapolis Journal* editorializes: "On October 28, 1940, exactly five years ago tomorrow, blustering, lantern jawed Benito Mussolini, conqueror of Ethiopia, ordered his fascist legions into Greece. On April 6, 1941, Hitler had to divert his own precious troops into that courageous and still unbeaten nation to finish the job his partner bungled.

"To remind the rest of us that the Greeks first exposed the myth of Axis invincibility, Americans of Greek descent will open their victory loan drive a day early. Sunday has been designated Greek Day, acknowledged in Minneapolis by Mayor Humphrey's official proclamation."

New Orleans, La.—The New Orleans Chapter of the Ahepa, under the active leadership of C. H. Pelias, president, was recently cited by Mayor Rob-

ert S. Maestri for its work in War Bond sales, and the week of July 16-23rd, 1945, was set aside officially in the city of New Orleans as Ahepa Bond Week.

The mayor's proclamation read: "Whereas, the Ahepa has been assigned a special period during which to conduct an active and aggressive bond sale campaign.

"Now, Therefore, I, Robert S. Maestri, Mayor of the City of New Orleans, do officially set aside and dedicate the week of July 16-23rd, 1945, as Ahepa Bond Week in the City of New Orleans and call upon all citizens of the City to participate in the campaign by buying as many bonds during that time as possible."

In conjunction with the above week, the New Orleans chapter sold more than enough War Bonds to finance the building of a B-29 Superfortress, which was named AHEPA in honor of the New Orleans Chapter. A picture of the B-29 was presented to the chapter by the local War Finance Committee.

Baltimore, Md.—Supreme Treasurer C. G. Paris of Baltimore, accompanied Nicholas P. Brous, Governor of District No. 3 on his recent visits to chapters throughout the district.

Chapters visited by the pair included: Worthington Chapter No. 30 in Baltimore on September 5; Capital Chapter No. 236 of Washington on September 18; on September 19 the members of Hagerstown Chapter in Winchester, Va., and former members of the Roanoke, Va., chapter where plans for reorganization of the chapter were discussed; Lynchburg Chapter No. 134 on September 19. A visit was made to Hopewell on the 20th, where plans were laid for a future mass initiation. Re-establishment of Mary Washington Chapter No. 290 of Fredericksburg was planned on a visit on the same day. On September 25, a visit was made to Washington Chapter No. 31.

District Governor Brous made the following visits: September 30, Wilmington Chapter No. 95 accompanied by Dick Kassolis; October 21, Winston-Salem, N. C., mass initiation and banquet in the evening; October 22, Greensboro, N. C., chapter meeting; October 23, Durham, N. C., chapter meeting; October 24, Raleigh, N. C., chapter meeting.

AHEPA Victory Membership Drive for 10,000 New Members

Win one of these Beautiful Prizes for your Chapter—
Organize Your Chapter Victory Membership Drive Committee NOW!



Complete Details of the Awards and Point
System for New Members Will be
Sent to each chapter by a
Headquarters Circular
Letter Soon

The New Members your
chapter has initiated since
July 1, 1945, will be
credited in the Vic-
tory Membership
Drive



A quota will be given to
Each Chapter; however, don't
stop at the quota figure — the
fraternity is growing constantly
and this is our chance to boost our
membership considerably.



**The RETURNING VET-
ERAN**, for whom our Veter-
ans Committees are working, is
needed by the Ahepa as an injection
of new energy and drive. Enroll the
Returning Veterans into the fraternity.

Chapters Will Receive Credit for New Members Initiated since July 1,
1945 — Drive Will Close at Midnight, June 30, 1946

GO TO WORK NOW — THE AHEPA MUST CONTINUE TO GROW

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Baltimore, Md. — Supreme President Harris J. Booras, Supreme Treasurer C. G. Paris, and Executive Secretary A. H. Lalos attended the banquet given by Worthington Chapter No. 30 of Baltimore on November 1st. Gov. ernor of Maryland Herbert R. O'Connor, Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin, and Congressman Thomas D'Alesandro were also guests of the chapter at the affair. Stelios Haritakis, formerly of Johannesburg, South Africa, and now in the United States with the Greek War Relief Association, and Supreme President Harris J. Booras, both speakers of the evening, were tendered the keys to the City of Baltimore by Mayor McKeldin.

The banquet was attended by Ahepans from practically all chapters of the Third District.

New York, N. Y.—A member of Hermes Chapter No. 186, Brother Bill Curtis has sold to date almost 3,500 War Bonds, for a grand cash total of \$320,725.00. These sales cover a period of almost three years, during which time he has worked diligently in the Ahepa's War Bond drives.

Boise, Idaho—Jim H. Despinakis of Boise, Idaho, and Ourania Clothakis of New York City, were married here Sunday, Sept. 25. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Papakostos of Pocatello, Idaho. The best man was George Morris of Fayette, Idaho, and the maid of honor, Hari Mannos of Boise, Idaho. Following the ceremony a reception and dinner were given at the home of Hari Mannos.

New York, N. Y. — Long Island Chapter No. 86 initiated 25 new members into the Order recently among whom was James A. Burke, Borough President of Queens, who was administered the oath by chapter president Paul Prodromidis.

More than 300 Ahepans from the nine area chapters attended the impressive affair. Supreme Counselor Stephen S. Scopas conducted the inspiring ceremony initiating the 25 candidates, of whom many were veterans.

Queens Borough President Burke expressed his appreciation in being a member of the Ahepa, and added that Ahepa has begun to mean to him "not only a symbol for brotherhood but also an ideal for all humanity."

The Long Island chapter was host to supper for the new members and the Ahepans in attendance.



The Ahepa committee presents the George M. Chase Memorial Fund to the President of Bates College. Left to right: Matthew Frangedakis, Mrs. George M. Chase, Stanley Frangedakis, Charles F. Phillips, president of Bates College, James Chakmalias.

Lewiston, Maine—The George Colby Chase Chapter of the Ahepa, No. 128, of this city, made the presentation of a fund in the amount of \$600 to Bates College in memory of the late Prof. George M. Chase, professor of Greek at Bates College until the time of his death in 1938. The late Professor Chase was the son of the late president of Bates College, George Colby Chase, after whom the local chapter was named.

William Karayianis, chapter secretary, stated that "both father and son were lovers of Greek culture, the Greek language, and the heritage that has been handed down to modern Greece."

The fund which will be added to from time to time, was established for the purchase of books of the classics, which will be put into the college library. The

Wichita, Kans. — C. L. Leonida, Hutchinson, Kans. member of the Air Capital Chapter No. 187 of Wichita, is well on his way towards the final goal of \$10 million sales in War Bonds. He already has to his credit the sale of \$8,265,000 in war bonds during the past seven drives, and has sold over half of his required goal during the Victory Loan to date, to reach \$10 million.

During the present drive, he has enlisted the aid of two war veterans from the Topeka, Kans., hospital, Pfc. Emery Carpenter, and Sgt. Melvin Willis, who are acting as his special aides in the sale of Victory Bonds.

drive for further funds will be held open indefinitely.

Mary Louise Carlson, of the Department of Greek, wrote the chapter that "I assure you that the students of Bates College will have all the richer and deeper appreciation of Greece, both ancient and modern, through studying the books which will be purchased with your endowment. Your gift is witness of the contribution which the Greek people have and always will make to culture and human understanding."

Present at the ceremony at which the fund was presented were: Dr. Charles F. Phillips, president of Bates College, Mrs. George M. Chase, Stanley Frangedakis, Matthew Frangedakis, and Dr. Chakmakis James.

Baltimore, Md. — Worthington Chapter No. 30 held an open meeting for Ahepans and their friends on October 17th which was dedicated to the War and Community Fund efforts.

Two pictures were shown: Here Come the Yanks, and This Is Greece Today. The latter picture depicted conditions in Greece since Easter, 1945.

James M. Hepbron, executive director of the Baltimore Fund, opened the meeting. Supreme Treasurer C. G. Paris, in his official capacity for the Greek War Relief, spoke for that organization, and Lt. P. N. Nomides of New York spoke for the national headquarters of the Greek War Relief.



GOVERNOR GATES OF INDIANA JOINS AHEPA

Left to right: Peter Mallers, J. Clifford Potts, Andrew Fasseas, John Hampden, Joe Brady, Frank Pofanti, Governor Gates, Franklin Schurz, J. Elmer Peak, S. Stratigos, Leo J. Lamberson, Mrs. Mary Pofanti, Nicholas Giovan, Frank Coughlin

South Bend, Ind.—Indiana's Governor Ralph H. Gates was initiated into the Order of Ahepa on Sunday, October 23, at a District meeting of the fraternity. A further highlight of the meeting was the announcement that the district opened the fraternity's Victory Loan Drive with a record purchase of \$100,763 in bonds.

Peter G. Mallers, District Governor, was the Chairman of the Banquet meeting, and Supreme Secretary Leo J. Lamberson of South Bend, acted as the Toastmaster. In his address, Governor Gates declared Greece to be a democratic symbol of "all we fought for." He said, "I never hope to see the day when unscrupulous minorities can defeat the rule of the majorities."

He further urged that this nation support a postwar program which will promise aid to the suffering countries which fought with the allies, including Greece.

The Ahepa's record bond sale for the evening far exceeded the sales made a year ago in the very same banquet room by the fraternity, when \$80,000 in bonds were sold in one evening.

Guest speakers at the affair were: Joe Brady, Mayor of Mishawaka; J. Elmer Peak, Judge, Superior Court No. 2; J. Clifford Potts, Judge, Probate Court; Nicholas G. Giovan, Governor of Ahepa District No. 13; William D. Belroy, Assistant Attorney General of Chicago; N. A. Kandis, Past District Governor and State Coordinator; Franklin D. Schurz, Chairman, County War Finance Committee; Thomas W. Slick, former judge, U. S. District Court.

Frank E. Pofanti, Supreme Vice-President of the Ahepa, preceded Governor Gates on the speaking list, as one of the major speakers of the evening.

South Bend Chapter No. 100 was the host chapter to the affair. A special degree team from Chicago performed the ceremony of inducting the Governor into the Order. On the degree team were: William D. Belroy, Thomas Tsoumas, John Tsoumas, Thomas Pallas, Nicholas Mitchell, Nicholas Pappas, Supreme Vice-President Frank E. Pofanti, Nicholas

Petros, and James Yerakis.

Other prominent visitors and participants at the affair were: John Hampden, Mayor of Muncie and member of Chapter No. 210 of the Ahepa; Fred A. Miller, President, *South Bend Tribune*; City Judge George Johnson, Marie Zaharakos, M. Economou of Athens, Greece, Frank Coughlin, Assistant Attorney General of Indiana; Ahepa Past Supreme Treasurer John Zazas, and Past District Governors of the Ahepa William Zilson, and Milton Kourebetis; Andrew Fasseas, publisher of the *Greek Star*.

Charleston, S. C.—The secretary of Plato Chapter No. 4 of the Ahepa in Charleston, Brother Harry Demos, announces to the fraternity as a whole the accomplishments of his chapter during recent months.

The fourth oldest chapter in the Order, Plato Chapter has sold over a half million dollars in the Ahepa War Bond drives. The chapter was also instrumental in the building of a community center building and the purchase of additional ground for the proposed new church. A close fraternal relationship exists between the local Maids Chapter and the Ahepa, thus ensuring the success of any undertaking sponsored by either group through the aid of the other. Charleston is host to the 1946 Ahepa District Convention.

Muskegon, Mich.—Members of the Greater Muskegon Chapter No. 213 of the Ahepa have sold \$750,000.00 in war bonds since the start of the drives, according to the Rev. J. M. Merkouris, member of the chapter. A majority of the bonds were purchased by Ahepans. Members of the Bond Committee are: Thomas Shoemaker, Peter J. Jerelos, and William F. Chronis.

The chapter has as its ultimate goal a chapter Ahepa Home, and plans for its acquisition are progressing. A new meeting place was recently acquired, and at the first meeting, four local veterans were invited as honor guest speakers. They were: John Courtis, Constantine Malavazos, Robert Moshos, and Frank

Peliotos.

President Peter J. Jerelos, who has been publicly cited for his outstanding work in bond sales by George W. Whitney, director of the Michigan Retailers War Savings Association, was appointed chairman of the Muskegon Heights Retailers War Savings Association. Mrs. Jerelos has been active in aiding her husband's bond sales.

During the past Red Cross drive, almost \$1,500 was raised by the chapter in cooperation with the Philoptohos Society. The committee that was in charge included: Peter J. Jerelos, chairman, Mrs. William Danigelis, Mrs. James Courlis Mrs. George Baldas.

A memorial service for the late President and Ahepan Franklin D. Roosevelt was held by the chapter on the Sunday following his death. The Rev. John M. Merkouris, and Nick George were the speakers.

Schenectady, N. Y. — C. Gustave Lambrose of Schenectady Chapter No.



125 has been cited by his chapter as one of their outstanding members. He has been instrumental in bringing about the successful accomplishments of his chapter's Veterans Committee, and upon his plea, the local chapter is now offering accepted veterans a membership in the chapter at no expense, the chapter treasury assuming the financial obligations.

Brother Lambrose has acted as the chapter's public and press relations officer and the local press has published his articles in conjunction with the Ahepa's rights for Greece drive. He is a graduate of Athens College in Greece, and New York University where he majored in Business Administration. He was recently discharged from the U. S. Army. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Lambrose.

Columbus, Ohio—Captain Platon C. Gailey, son of Brother and Mrs. G. J. Gailey of this city, was recently awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for his achievements during a low-level bombing attack on enemy installations in the Mediterranean theatre in 1945. Captain Gailey was with the 12th Air Force, and flew an A20 Havoc plane.

Second Lieutenant D. W. Gailey, also the son of Brother and Mrs. G. J. Gailey, received his appointment at Coral Gables, Fla., He is a navigator.

Lorain, O. parade held in honor of Fleet who was both chapter sponsor participated parade.

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Beaumont fully the recent chapter in H. No. 16 member the installation Order in Beaumont Past Supreme District Governor J. K. Theo of past and past Economos are groundwork for Beaumont.

The chapter members, who were 1945. Over 100 throughout the ceremonies.

Officers of 194 are: Dr. Sam Yianitsas Cokinos, secret



The Lorain Ahepa Victory Float

Lorain, Ohio—At the Victory Day parade held September 30 in Lorain in honor of Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, who was born in Lorain, the Ahepa chapter sponsored a Victory float which participated in the United Nations parade.

Over 200,000 persons viewed the four mile long parade, over which 100 Navy

planes flew in review, honoring the Admiral.

Those responsible for the appearance of the Ahepa float were: Peter Steris, president; Tony Callis, vice-president; Gust Captain, secretary, and William Steris, chaplain. Brother Theophanis Varis portrayed the Evzone on the float, and the others in the group were Katherine Varis, and Stelios Papantsithelis.

Worcester, Mass.—"Back Home" publication of the Ahepa War Service Units of Worcester for the servicemen and servicewomen, is continuing its steady role of purveying news from home to those in the services. The file of letters of thanks from those who receive the publication is rapidly expanding.

Beaumont, Texas—Following rapidly the recent organization of a new chapter in Hot Springs, Ark., District No. 16 members of the Ahepa announce the installation of another unit of the Order in Beaumont.

Past Supreme Governor Tom Semos, District Governor Charles D. Exarky, J. K. Theo of Shreveport, Anthony Condo and past District Treasurer John Economo are among those who laid the groundwork for the chapter's organization, with the aid of G. P. Cokinos of Beaumont.

The chapter boasts 33 charter members, who were initiated on July 29, 1945. Over 100 visiting Ahepans from throughout the District attended the ceremonies.

Officers of Prometheus Chapter No. 319 are: Dr. C. J. Frontis, president; Sam Yianitsas, vice-president; G. P. Cokinos, secretary; James George, treas-

urer; Mike Kouhoucos, Nick Megas, Jim Vratas, Board of Governors; George Carabin, chaplain, and George Agridiotis, captain of the guard. District Governor Charles D. Exarky officiated at the initiation and installation of officers.

Official publication of the District, *The Ahepa News*, credits G. P. Cokinos of Beaumont with having performed the major share of the work in organizing the chapter.

Shreveport, La.—*The Ahepa News*, edited by J. K. Theo of Shreveport, official publication of District No. 16, continues its regular issues of news within the district.

Fayetteville, N. C.—During the recent disastrous floods which inundated this city, members of the Sir Walter Chapter of the Ahepa of Raleigh, who live in Fayetteville, donated coffee and food to the homeless and marooned citizens of the city from their restaurants. The food and coffee was taken by boat.

In addition, these Ahepans started a subscription fund which grew to over \$5,000 for the relief of the flood victim.

The people of Fayetteville who were victims of the flood were aided day and night throughout the crisis by the Ahepans.

Washington, D. C.—The following is a reprint from the Bulletin of the Junior Board of Commerce of Washington, concerning Peter Chumbris, local lawyer, and past District Governor of the Third District of the Ahepa:

If Pete Chumbris, the Junior Board's Man of the Month for June, hadn't determined to become a lawyer he might well have made his mark in the theatrical world. Proof of this is the effective job he did as master of ceremonies for the JB Bond Caravan—the job which made him unanimous choice for the June award.

For eight weeks Pete deserted his practice and gave himself unstintingly to the task of putting the Caravan's bond sales over the top. Ten and twelve hours daily he stayed before the microphone, entertaining and kidding Washington's hurrying throngs—and making bond sales.

In one 24-hour span he devoted 21 hours to this campaign. The results of his two-months job exceeded the fondest hopes of Treasury officials, and a partial tabulation reveals that more than \$600,000 worth of bonds were disposed of.

Stocky, smiling Pete Chumbris was born 31 years ago in Washington. He was a letterman in baseball three years at Tech High and the University of Maryland. Deciding upon a law career as a youngster, he devoted much time to forensics and dramatics at Maryland as a step toward this goal, as well as managing the football team and taking part in several professional organizations.

Immediately upon receipt of his A.B. in 1935 he entered Georgetown University Law School, from which he received an LL.B. in 1938 and a Master of Law degree the following year. While studying law he worked in the Georgetown Library, on the staff of the *Law Journal*, and as a playground director for the District Government.

After completing his legal training he became an associate in the firm of Walter M. Bastian, former president of the D. C. Bar Association, where in six years he has achieved more than a modicum of success.

He became a member of the Junior Board last September and has worked on the Basket Bowl, Moonlight Cruise, and veterans' transportation projects. As a war services committeeman he serves as M. C. at the State Door Canteen, and also as a canteen escort.

A member of the Greek Orthodox Church, Pete is Governor of the Third District of the Order of Ahepa and in this office he has set a record by single-handedly selling more than \$1,000,000 worth of war bonds.

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Ensign Theodore A. Pappaylion

Asbury Park, N. J.—Ensign Theodore A. Pappaylion, former president of Poseidon Chapter No. 115, Sons of Pericles, and son of Brother Arthur "Pop" Pappaylion, charter member of the Thomas A. Edison Chapter No. 287, Order of Ahepa, and Mrs. Nicholetta Pappaylion, was killed when his plane crashed off the west coast during carrier practice operations on Sept. 12, 1945.

Upon his graduation from the Asbury Park High School, Ensign Pappaylion enlisted on Dec. 4, 1942, in the U. S. Naval Reserve as an Aviation Cadet and after extensive training received his wings and commission as a naval pilot upon his graduation from the Naval Training Base at Pensacola, Florida.

Phoenix, Ariz.—The Bronze Star has been awarded posthumously to Staff Sgt. Clements Ladas, Phoenix Ahepa Chapter No. 219, hero of Luzon, who was killed in action February 24, 1945, near Manila.

Sergeant Ladas, one of four Phoenix brothers who have seen overseas service with the armed forces, was cited for "meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy from January 28 to February 14, 1945, on Luzon." Mrs. Charles Ladas received the medal for her hero son. The presentation was made by two majors, officers of the 1921 Service Command here.

Among members of the immediate family who witnessed the award of the medal was one of the dead war hero's brothers, Harry Ladas, fire controlman 2/c, a veteran of two years' service aboard a navy destroyer in the South Pacific. Harry, who wears eight Battle Stars on his South Pacific Campaign Ribbon and saw action in the invasion and liberation of the Philippines, is spending a 30-day leave here with relatives.

Two other brothers serving in the armed forces, both veterans of overseas service, are Jimmy Ladas, seaman 1/c, who is serving aboard a carrier in the Pacific area, and Corporal Paul Ladas, a veteran of two years' duty with the army in the Aleutians, who is now based at Washington, D. C.

The late Sergeant Ladas, member of the First Cavalry Division, lost his life on Luzon while advancing with his unit, 271st Field Artillery, on a new position fifteen miles from Manila. A bullet from a Jap artillery barrage hit him above the heart. He was buried in the U. S. cemetery in Manila.

He saw two years' service overseas in the campaigns of the Admiralty Islands, New Guinea, Leyte and Luzon. He was awarded posthumously the Order of the Purple Heart in April. A graduate of the Phoenix Union High School, he entered the army in March, 1940.

Santa Fe, N. Mex.—First Lieut. George A. Andreakis, air transport command pilot and former member of the Sons of Pericles, was recently killed in Athens, Greece, as the result of a plane crash. He was 22 years old at the time of his death.

Lieutenant Andreakis was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Andreakis of this city. He is survived by his parents and one sister, Elene.

New Kensington, Pa.—Sergeant Steve J. Vasilopus, member of the Ahepa of New Kensington, Pa., has been assigned to one of the largest aerial repair depots in the United Kingdom, located near Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, where battle-damaged B-17 Flying Fortress bombers are being reconditioned.

Sgt. Vasilopus, who was formerly army correspondent in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany, is now administrative non-commissioned officer in a mo-

bile repair and reclamation squadron at this depot. The devotion to duty of Sgt. Vasilopus and his colleagues helped to win for his unit the commendation of General Eisenhower and Field Marshal Montgomery for the part played in aiding the Eighth Air Force's victorious aerial offensive against the Nazi war machine.

He is the son of Jon Vasilopus, 928 2nd Ave., New Kensington, and is a graduate of New Kensington high school.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Captain A. C. Georgiades, past president of the Pittsburgh chapter of the Ahepa, was awarded the Legion of Merit in a citation only recently made public. The citation reads:

"For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding service. As intelligence and liaison officer within enemy-occupied territory he perfected the organization of an effective intelligence network under conditions so difficult that similar attempts by other allied forces had previously failed. In the course of operations concerning liaison work with guerrilla forces he entered enemy-held terrain. Traitorous elements betrayed his movements and he was often hunted by the enemy. He acted without regard for his own safety in exposing, as hostile agents, certain guerrilla leaders who had been carrying on a campaign of indiscriminate violence and killings. He was primarily responsible for the uncovering of a large German spy ring operating against Allied interests near the Turkish border, and was instrumental in the capture of certain Bulgarian agents in possession of valuable documents. As a result of his excellent judgment and intrepidity in action he won the esteem and confidence of previously anti-American elements among the guerrillas, thus receiving indispensable assistance in continuing the work which ultimately played an important part in the liberation of Greece."

Signed: B. F. GILES,

Major General, U. S. Army.

Captain Georgiades has been an active Ahepan for many years, and has been a most important factor in the activities of the Pittsburgh Sons of Pericles chapter.

His duty in Greece during the time of German occupation, under the office of Strategic Services, was such that his life was in constant peril. He returned to the United States by plane in October, 1945, after more than two and a half years of service in Greece. He is now on terminal leave, pending ultimate release from the service.

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Charlotte, N. C.—Marathon Chapter No. 2 of the Ahepa of this city opened its Victory Loan Drive with a banquet at the Ship Ahoy restaurant. Mayor H. H. Baxter, U. S. District Attorney D. E. Henderson, Clarence O. Kuester, executive vice-president of the Charlotte Chamber of Commerce, and the Rev. Chrys Papalambrou, pastor of Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church, were the speakers of the evening.

Mayor Baxter, who was the principal speaker of the evening, is a member of the Marathon Chapter, having been initiated at the 1945 District Convention held in Charlotte. Steve Karres was program chairman of the event, and President C. M. Cockinos was the master of ceremonies.

The chapter's Bond Drive Committee is composed of Nick Morris, chairman, George Kostakis, and Bill Andrien.

Miss Marie Cockinos and Mrs. Alice Athens participated in the program for the banquet. The local chapter of the Daughters of Penelope had charge of ticket sales for the evening.

Portland, Ore.—Pvt. Alexander A. Haralampus, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Haralampus of this city, was awarded the Bronze Star for heroic action near Grossberg, Germany. He was cited by the 65th Infantry Division in Austria on July 16, 1945, for his "outstanding performance on a reconnaissance patrol in capturing two Germans and assisting in the killing of five others." The action took place on April 25, 1945, with Company I, 260th Infantry. Private Haralampus is now at home.



Sgt. Nick Nicholson

Raleigh, N. C. — Staff Sgt. Nick Nicholson, past secretary of Sir Walter Raleigh Chapter No. 10 of this city was recently naturalized with 17 other American soldiers, veterans of the Battle of Germany, at Linz, Austria. Sgt. Nicholson has been in charge of a modern Austrian cafe converted to an infantrymen's mess which was a welcome change to the G.I. after the K and C rations required during the 65th Infantry Division's march into Germany and Austria.



The Navy Day float of the Mason City Chapter No. 207 of the Ahepa, Mason City, Iowa, which won first prize in the city's Navy Day parade.

Wheeling, W. Va.—The Miltiades Chapter No. 68 of Wheeling opened the Victory Loan Drive with a Victory Dance held October 28 at the Capital Ballroom.

Congressman M. M. Neely of West Virginia spoke to those present on the cause of Greece and also officially opened the chapter's Bond Drive with his personal purchase of a \$1,000 bond. During the course of the evening, \$100,000 in bonds was pledged.

The Reverend John Geranios officiated at a minute of silence and prayer for the dead of World War II.

The ballroom was decorated in cabaret style and refreshments were served at the tables. August Petroplus acted as Master of Ceremonies.

The committee in charge of the affair was: Mike Costas, chairman, Kenneth Gianos, August Petroplus, Ernest Vasiliou, Telemahos Grammen, Pete Arslain, George Kefalas, Jim Angelis, Frank Demas, and George Litis.

Yonkers, N. Y.—The Westchester Chapter No. 51 of Yonkers opened the Victory Loan drive with an open meeting rally on the afternoon of October 28, where over \$20,000 in the sale of bonds was collected.

Official speakers at the meeting were George H. Bell, chairman of the Speakers' Committee of Yonkers, Brother Alex J. Critzas, chapter president, and Brother Charles Fardy, president of the Community Church. Following the conclusion of the speaking and bond-selling program, those present participated in dancing and refreshments were served.

The committee in charge was: Alexander J. Critzas, chairman, James Elionides, Andrew M. Ellison, Andrew Kara-

ganis, Sypros Panos, Demosthenes J. Critzas, Nicholas Cossifos, Thomas Valides, and Peter Venetis.

Annapolis, Md. — The Annapolis chapter of the Ahepa held an open meeting at Moose Hall on November 8th which was attended by members of the Baltimore chapter, and other chapters of the district.

Wilson, N. C.—The local chapter of the Order of Ahepa has been the sponsor of a group of young men and women, banded under the name of Socrates Wildcats. The group was organized as a mixed group because there were not enough young men and women to form separate organizations of the Sons of Pericles and the Maids of Athens. However, there is hope that two chapters of the junior auxiliaries of the Ahepa might be organized this year in Wilson.

The Wildcats have worked with their Ahepa chapter throughout the existence of the emergency. Members of the organization sold war bonds in very drive, not only in Wilson but in neighboring towns. They have collected clothing for Greece at every opportunity. The girls of the group have sponsored radio broadcasts for their drives, under the direction of Mary Nackos and Julia Gliarmis.

The group also kept up a continuous round of entertainment for servicemen who were stationed in the area.

In reporting their work, the Wildcats pay tribute to the cooperation of Ahepans Kostas Gliarmis and John Nackos, president and vice-president, respectively of the local Ahepa chapter, who aided them and encouraged them in their work at every step.



S. J. Stamos

Atlanta, Ga.—The Atlanta Chapter No. 1 is host to a three-day program that will officially open the Ahepa's Million Dollar Hospital Drive during the days of January 23-25, 1946. Mother Lodge member and chapter president S. J. Stamos announced.

A mass initiation of 50 candidates will be held on January 23, followed by a formal banquet on the 24th at which the Hospital Drive will officially begin. A dance will be held on the following day, the 25th.

Atlanta will also be host to the Supreme Lodge which will hold a special meeting at the time.

Wellsville, N. Y.—Over 125 Ahepas attended a dinner dance held by Adelpia Chapter at the Wellsville Country Club in observance of the chapter's 8th anniversary.

District Treasurer George H. Miller addressed the members on the subject of the Victory Loan Drive. Chapter president George Micros introduced all chapter past presidents to those present.

A delegation of 26 members from Elmira Chapter No. 111 attended the affair, headed by President Peter Scarmoutsos.

New York, N. Y. — The Victory Ahepa Combined Ball of the Metropolitan New York area was held Monday, December 3, in the Grand Ball Room of the Waldorf Astoria Hotel.

It was the greatest such affair ever held in New York, attended by thousands from the surrounding chapters. Two orchestras were engaged for the occasion.



Senator McCarran receiving Ahepa pin from Supreme President Booras

Washington, D. C. — Senator A. (Pat) McCarran of Nevada was initiated into the Order of Ahepa at the November 27th meeting of Washington Chapter No. 31. Supreme President Harris J. Booras officiated at the initiation.

Following his initiation, Senator McCarran addressed those present with praise for the work of the Ahepa. "I have always been an admirer of your organization, one of the finest fraternal groups in the country, and it is a privilege for me to now be able to call myself an Ahepan," said the Senator.

Supreme President Booras welcomed the Senator into the Order on behalf of the Supreme Lodge.

Manchester, N. H.—Sgt. Christos Karaberis of Manchester was recently awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, the nation's highest award of valor. The award was made personally by President Truman at Washington, D. C.

The citation reads:
CITATION FOR MEDAL OF HONOR

SERGEANT CHRISTOS H. KARABERIS
Sergeant Christos H. Karaberis, leading a squad of Company L, 337th Infantry, on the night of 1-2 October 1944 near Guignola, Italy, gallantly cleared the way for his company's approach along a ridge toward its objective, the Casoni di Romagna. When his platoon was pinned down by heavy fire from enemy mortars, machine guns, machine pistols and rifles, he climbed in advance of his squad on a maneuver around the left flank to locate and eliminate the enemy gun positions. Undeterred by deadly fire that ricocheted off the barren, rocky hillside, he crept to the rear of the first machine gun and charged, firing his sub-machine gun. In this surprise attack he captured eight prisoners and turned them over to his squad before striking out alone for a second machine gun. Discovered in his advance and subjected to direct fire from the hostile

weapon, he leaped to his feet and ran forward, weaving and crouching, pouring automatic fire into the emplacement that killed four of its defenders and forced the surrender of a lone survivor. He again moved forward through heavy fire to attack a third machine gun. When close to the emplacement, he charged with a nerve-shattering shout and burst of fire. Paralyzed by his whirlwind attack, all four gunners immediately surrendered. Once more advancing aggressively in the face of a thoroughly alerted enemy, he approached a point of high ground occupied by two machine guns which were firing on his company on the slope below. Charging the first of these weapons, he killed four of the crew and captured three more. The six defenders of the adjacent position, cowed by the savagery of his assault, immediately gave up. By his one-man attack, heroically and voluntarily undertaken in the face of tremendous risks, Sergeant Karaberis captured five enemy machine gun positions killed eight Germans, took twenty-two prisoners, cleared the ridge leading to his company's objective and drove a deep wedge into the enemy line, making it possible for his battalion to occupy important commanding ground.

Senator McCarran is now serving his third term in the United States Senate, having first been elected to office in November, 1932. He is chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and is also a member of the Appropriations, Public Lands and Surveys, Commerce, and other committees.

Present also at the meeting were Executive Secretary Arthur H. Lalos, and District Governor Nicholas P. Brous, Robert G. Contos, District Advisor and Past Supreme President Achilles Casonis. Chapter President John Charubas presided. Refreshments were served following the meeting.



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Sons of Pericles

The Junior Order of Ahepa



Pvt. Perry Katsanis

Cincinnati, Ohio—Pvt. Perry Katsanis, former secretary of Ulysses Chapter No. 36 of the Sons of Pericles in Cincinnati, is now stationed with the 833rd Ordnance in Kobe Honshu, Japan. He received his training with the mechanized cavalry at Ft. Riley, Kansas, from where he was sent to Fort Ord, Calif., for final training prior to being shipped overseas. He is the son of Brother and Mrs. Alex Katsanis of Cincinnati.

New Haven, Conn. — Lt. Steven Anastasion, USN, former member of the

local Sons of Pericles Chapter, has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious achievement as gunnery officer on the destroyer *Champlin*.

Lieutenant Anastasion reported aboard the *Champlin* in 1942 after graduating from the Naval Academy. He controlled her machine guns and torpedoes during the invasion of Sicily and in 1944 became the ship's gunnery officer. His ship successfully engaged and sank an enemy submarine. Early this year he was named executive officer of the *Champlin*.

His wife is the former Alyce Makarion. They have a daughter, Susan Eleni. Lieutenant Anastasion is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Savas Anastasion.

Ann Arbor, Mich. — Miss Mary Kokenakes became the bride of Charles Mike Manos S 1/c of Flint, Michigan, past district governor of the Sons of Pericles, on September 9.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kokenakes, Ann Arbor, and the bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Manos, Flint.

Ethel Kokenakes, sister of the bride, was maid of honor and bridesmaids were Virginia Manos, sister of the bridegroom and Esther Kokales, cousin of the bride.

The best man was William Birtsas of Flint. Lt. (j.g.) Peter Kokenakes, brother of the bride stationed in Terminal Island, California, and John Mike Manos, AMM 3/c, brother of the groom, stationed in Los Alamita, California, acted as ushers.

Baltimore, Md.—With the return to peace, the local chapter of the Sons of Pericles, has also been able to restore its activities towards the realization of a stronger organization. The returning former members or the chapter promise to revive its activities until it again reaches its pre-war status.

New officers recently elected were: Dennis Psouris, president; Bobby Souris, vice-president; Nicholas Brown, secretary, and Harry Karukas, treasurer.

At present, plans are in formation for the organization of a chapter basketball team, and a challenge to other Sons teams in the Baltimore area will soon be issued by the chapter.

New Haven, Conn. — George P. Anastasion, former member of the Sons of Pericles, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Savas Anastasion, was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. He was graduated from Hillhouse and studied at Yale under the V-12 Naval program before his appointment to Annapolis. He has a brother, Lieutenant Steven Anastasion, graduate of the Annapolis class of '42, and Paul, 18, on a navy cruiser.

Cincinnati, Ohio—S. Sgt. Frank Balitsis, past president of the Cincinnati chapter of the Sons of Pericles, is now stationed at Clark Field, Luzon. He is with the 2015 Ordnance maintenance company, and was formerly stationed on Biakan Island in the Netherlands East Indies.



Daughters of Penelope

Senior Ladies Auxiliary

Moline, Ill.—The Tri-City Cassandra Chapter of the Daughters of Penelope recently donated \$295.32 to St. Mary's Greek Orthodox Church of East Moline and St. George Greek Orthodox Church of Moline. The donation was raised through a dinner held in conjunction with the local Philoptohos Society chapter.

On October 1st, the chapter celebrated

at Blackhawk Park in Rock Island, with a combined wiener roast and hayride.

East Moline was the scene of an Athenian Nite held October 28th. A Chicago orchestra was imported for the affair. The committee in charge of the evening was: Pauline Tertipes, chairman; Helen Booras, Nicoletta Coin and Mary Pilikos, co-chairmen; and Irene Marsukos, Panayiota Latsis, Katina

Smerlis, Elnora Booras, Irene Gartelos, Ann Gartelos, Angeline Stavros, Dorothy Bagatelos, Helen Damos, Mary Damos, Marion Billas, Katherine Pontikes, Tessie Pontikes, Kostadia Jannes, and Mary Changas.

Other events scheduled on the chapter's busy calendar include a formal dance to be held during the early part

of December, and the chapter's annual Christmas Dinner.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The 8th annual convention of the 12th District Daughters of Penelope was held in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, July 29 and 30, 1945.

The convention was held at the Anthony Hotel. Sunday evening a buffet supper and dance was held in the Berhoff Gardens.

The newly elected district officers of the Daughters are: District Governor, Miss Ann Pancel (re-elected) of Anderson, Nausicaa Chapter No. 7; Lieutenant Governor, Mrs. Lottie Michaels of Muncie, Indiana, Megara Chapter No. 113; District Secretary, Miss Rubina Livieratos of Muncie, Indiana, Megara Chapter No. 113; District Marshall, Miss Rita Danikolas of East Chicago, Achilles Chapter No. 73.

Muncie, Ind.—One of the outstanding meetings of the year of the Megara Chapter of the Daughters of Penelope was held in May at Carpenters' Farm, two miles south of Muncie. At this country home a chicken dinner was served which brought together all the members of the chapter. District Governor, Miss Ann Pancel, Nausicaa Chapter No. 7, was an honored guest.

At the informal business meeting, which followed the dinner, the members

voted to buy their fourth \$100 war bond.

Other such social gatherings have helped to solve the problem of getting members to attend meetings, as well as stimulate more interest and enthusiasm within the chapter.

The officers of the Megara Chapter are: President, Mrs. Helen Liakes; Vice-President, Mrs. Martha Phillis; Secretary, Miss Rubina Livieratos; Treasurer, Mrs. Lottie Michaels.

Cambridge, Mass. — On October 16, the eighth Daughters of Penelope chapter in District Eight was organized in this city, sponsored by the Samuel Gridley Howe chapter of the Ahepa. The Lowell Daughters degree team performed the initiation.

The officers of the new chapter are: President, Effie Caragianis; vice-president, Mary Kenenouni; secretary, Georgia Bulgaris; treasurer, Sue Stefanakis; governors, Irene Kaperonis, chairman, Helen Jais, Helen Corodemos, Irene Christopher, and Bessie Sparanges; priestess, Helen Souhlaris; warden, Bessie Fountas, and Helen Mitropoulos, captain of the guard.

Following the rites, a reception was given, prepared by the Ahepa and Maids of Athens chapters. Present at the affair were the district lodge of the Ahepa, and the Daughters of Penelope, officers of the Athens Chapter of Boston, and

the Lowell Daughters degree team, as well as members of nearby chapters.

Boston, Mass.—The Orion Chapter, No. 130, of Boston, Daughters of Penelope, sponsored a "Kambana Ball" at the Hotel Copley Plaza, Boston, on November first, for the purpose of purchasing "kambanes" for the Greek Cathedral of their city. The ball was a tremendous success both financially and socially, having been attended by thousands of people from all of New England. The committee in charge consisted of Alice Mehos, Chairman; Nancy Laskaris, Vice-Chairman; Anne Demeter, Secretary; and Dorothea Koulouris, Treasurer.

The Orion Chapter was organized last January by a group of the members of the Maids of Athens Chapter of Boston. During the past year the girls have been outstanding in local social functions and have cooperated very enthusiastically with the Ahepa War Service Units. During the war, they published a monthly bulletin, "Ta Nea," which was sent to the boys in the service of Greater Boston.

At the present time the girls are working with the Sons of Pericles and Maids of Athens in preparing the "Hellenic Minstrels," a minstrel show to be given for the benefit of the Ahepa Hospital in Greece.



Orion Chapter No. 130, Daughters of Penelope, Boston, Mass.

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Detroit, Mich. — Myrina Chapter No. 123 of Detroit of the Daughters of Penelope will sponsor an Ahepa Yuletide Ball in collaboration with the local chapter of the Maids of Athens on December 29, 1945. Chairmen of the affair are Toni Karamelas, and Penny Cliris.

Proceeds of the event will be donated to the realization of the Ahepa Hospital in Greece.

The chapter reports that, although it has been established for less than one year to date, the members have been participating wholeheartedly in Red Cross work, the War Chest Drive and other volunteer programs.

New Haven, Conn. — The local chapter of the Daughters of Penelope has regularly issued its publication

Penelope Pin-up which is distributed to servicemen of New Haven, in this country and overseas. Members of the publication staff are: Helen Pappas, chairman; Irene Angelos, Clara Genetos, and Desbina Zahariades.

The chapter recently assisted in serving and preparing the banquet at the ordination of Deacon John Jenetos.

Milwaukee, Wis. — The local chapter of the Daughters of Penelope recently donated \$309.05, net proceeds of their recently-given comedy, to the Ahepa Chapter's Building Fund.

The Daughters held their annual Bake Sale on October 15th. The committee in charge was: Theodosia Dinos, chairman, Mrs. Peggy Alex, Mrs. Dorothy Dandos, Mrs. Aristeia Kosmopoulos, and Mrs. Spellius. Newly-initiated members

of the chapter are: Mrs. Magdalene Vlasis, Mrs. Stella Economou, and Mrs. Helen Potos.

Charlotte, N. C. — Chapter elections were recently held by Venus Chapter No. 102 of the Daughters of Penelope of this city to fill the vacancies caused by the elections of Mrs. Bertha Meless as District Lieutenant Governor, Miss Happy Cockinos, District Marshall, and Miss Lillie Mamalis, District Treasurer. Mary Cockinos was elected president, and Chrys Strafe as secretary. On October 21, the chapter held a Fall Carnival to raise funds for the banquet tables being donated to the community. Katina Fellos, a charter member, was recently married to Lieut. John Laskaris, AAC.



Maids of Athens

Junior Ladies Auxiliary



Portland, Ore., Maids of Athens Chapter

Portland, Ore. — At the 1945 district convention, the Portland, Oregon, Maids of Athens Diana Chapter No. 3, was awarded the Pallas trophy for being the most active Maids chapter in the district for the year 1944-1945.

After the 1944 summer recess the Diana chapter began its very active year with the purchasing, packing, and mailing of Christmas boxes to 100 of the

Portland service men that were overseas at the time.

In October they served at the benefit Greek War Relief banquet, given by the Portland Daughters of Penelope. In addition to the regular mailing list they sent 50 Christmas cards to Portland boys who were then still in the states. Tickets were sold by the girls for the Red Cross Allied Nations show in

March. In May they sponsored a raffle at the Ahepa Dinner Dance for a servicemen's benefit. All year long they have been selling bonds and stamps every Saturday and Sunday in two of Portland's leading theaters.

Since May the Diana chapter has published a bulletin, "The Mark," of local news and features for all Portland servicemen of Greek descent. Almost all of the boys have responded with letters of thanks for this wonderful project. Blood has been donated by all the girls that are of age, and there are four Nurses' Aides among them. One of the members, Mary George, sold over a million dollars worth of bonds for the Ahepa.

Among the social affairs of the Diana chapter was a rush tea in November for incoming members. In December was held the traditional Christmas party with dinner at 6, theater at 8, followed by a midnight snack and opening of gifts at their advisor's home.

A candlelight joint installation of 1945 officers was held with the Daughters of Penelope in January. Later in the month six new members were initiated. Other social activities were the attending of a Civic Theater Stage Play in February, and a roller skating party in April. As customary, Calla lilies were presented to the church for the "epitafio" on Good Friday. The greatest social activity of the year was the annual Mother's Day Tea.



Members of the newly-organized chapter of the Maids of Athens of Manchester, N. H., Chapter No. 86.

The advisors have also been busy with war work. Mrs. James J. Rigasis diligently working in the Surgical Dressing Department of the Red Cross, Mrs. John N. Karafotias is on duty with the Red Cross Nurses Aid Corps at Providence Hospital, and Mrs. John Raptor in various civilian defense and war committees and boards.

During the summer months the Portland Maids also knitted afghans which are greatly needed by the Red Cross in hospitals. They have begun their fall term with their social meetings and plans for a Grand Victory Ball to be given December 1.

Seattle, Wash.—Thos. D. Lentgis, past Supreme Governor of the Order, was responsible for the reorganization of the Seattle Chapter of the Maids of Athens which had lain dormant for some time.

Brother Lentgis was chairman of the Ahepa National Convention committee which was host to the Ahepa 1940 national convention and has been an active member of the organization since its beginning in the Pacific Northwest.

Columbia, S. C.—Maids of Athens Chapter No. 77 of this city recently sponsored a three-day bazaar which realized \$1,400, which sum was presented to the Hellenic Community of Columbia.

Those in charge of the successful affair were: Mrs. Ernest Karnazes, Mrs. Frank Frangos, and Mrs. William Nickas, Advisors; Anna Mae Brethes and Katherine Nichols, co-chairmen of the bazaar; Athena Spyropoulos, chapter treasurer; Helen Kanellos, chapter secretary; Violet Brethes, Loyal Maid; and Roddy Melonas, Worthy Mid.

Charleston, S. C.—Two members of the local chapter of the Maids of Athens have been cited by their Ahepa chapter for their untiring efforts during the Ahepa's War Bond Drives. They are Miss Anna Tsiropoulou and Miss Irene Jackis, who devoted their time in issuing the war bonds sold and completing the necessary clerical work.

A year ago, the Maids Chapter presented an operetta, "The Apaches of Athens" for the benefit of the orphans of Greece. Over \$5,000.00 was raised through this production. The operetta was given under the direction of Alex Fiambelis.

Another activity of the Maids is that of instructors in the church Sunday School. The instructors, under the supervision of Miss Eclecte Tsiropoulou, are: Katherine Carabatsos, Julia Creticos, Anna Demos, Anna Christopoulou, Georgia Leventis, Eva Tsiropoulou, Cleo Moskos, Irene Jackis, and Helen Davoulas.

Seattle, Wash.—After 32 months of service in the South Pacific, T/Sgt. James S. Pishue, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Pishue of this city, was presented a citation for his work in the adjutant general's office during the New Guinea and Philippine Island campaigns. The award cited his work in the publications section of the office, and his activities while with the advanced echelon of his office when his infantry division assumed control of a task force during the Aitape operations.

Sergeant Pishue entered the Army July 4, 1942. His brother, George Pishue, was recently discharged from the Army after service in the European theatre.

Worcester, Mass.—The Lord Byron Chapter of the Maids of Athens was host chapter at the district meeting held in the city on October 21. Presiding officer at the meeting was Governor Urania Caragianis.

Lowell, Mass. — Hope Chapter of the Maids of Athens of Lowell recently initiated thirteen new members, bringing their active membership to 32. The mass initiation was held on November 2, followed by a party for the new members.

At present the chapter plans a Christmas party to be held during the holidays. The chapter bowling team is rounding out a successful season and the chapter extends a challenge to any other Maids teams in the area.

Portland, Ore. — Lieut. Eva Angelos, ANC, former member of the Portland chapter of the Maids of Athens of this city, is now stationed in Athens, Greece, with the UNRRA. She is assisting in the establishment of health centers in Greece, and also in the instruction of Greek women in nursing.

Lieutenant Angelos, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Angelos, has been in Greece for over six months. She entered the Army Nurse Corps in late 1943, and after her training was sent to Greece.

Baltimore, Md. — The first All-Maids dance to be held in Baltimore was a feature of October 6th at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, sponsored by Daphne Chapter No. 49 of the Maids of Athens.

Guests of the local chapter included the officers of the Washington, D. C., Maids of Athens chapter, Ahepa District Governor Nicholas P. Brous, Ahepa District Secretary George C. Gates, District Advisor Robert G. Contos, the Daughters of Penelope District Governor, Evelyn Contos, and Dr. Andrew T. Cavacos, president of the Baltimore Ahepa Chapter.

New York, N. Y.—Supreme President Harris J. Booras addressed two hundred Ahepans and members of the auxiliaries at a special meeting held in New York on the evening of October 28. The Supreme President's address followed the unveiling of the War President bust of Franklin D. Roosevelt at Hyde Park on that same afternoon, at which he made the dedicatory address.

Other speakers on the occasion were Supreme Counsellor Stephen S. Scopas, and Michael Loris, who spoke on the opening of the Victory Loan Drive. Supreme Treasurer C. G. Paris, of Baltimore, Md., was also present.



Senator Huffman of Ohio, whose letter in support of Greece appears on page 33)

Mr. Achilles Chaconas, President,
Order of Ahepa, Milwaukee Chapter No. 3,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

DEAR MR. CHACONAS:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the resolution regarding the treatment of Greece. Please be assured the matter will receive my full consideration.

Sincerely yours,

THAD F. WASIELEWSKI, M.C., Wisconsin,
Committee of Foreign Affairs.

Sam Andrews, 112 West 17th Street, Cheyenne, Wyo.
Via Western Union.

NO PEOPLE IN EUROPE HAVE BEEN MORE HEROIC THAN THE GREEKS IN THEIR DEFENSE OF LIBERTY. I WAS GLAD TO HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO TALK TO SECRETARY BYRNES ABOUT THE SITUATION. I FEEL THAT THIS COUNTRY SHOULD MAKE CLEAR ITS SYMPATHY WITH THE PEOPLE OF GREECE AND WE SHOULD RECOGNIZE THEIR RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN CONFERENCES LEADING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF EUROPEAN PEACE.

JOSEPH C. OMAHONEY,
U. S. SENATOR FROM WYOMING

Committee

(Continued from page 22)

Philip D. Peppas, Cleveland, Ohio
John N. Perdaris, Albany, N. Y.
John Peters, Steubenville, Ohio

Stephen Peters, Fall River, Mass.
Charles Peterson, Muncie, Ind.
George Peterson, Kearney, Nebr.
George C. Peterson, San Francisco, Calif.
John Petrou, Akron, Ohio
Ross Phill, Rochester, Minn.

George Phillies, Buffalo, N. Y.
Thomas Phillips, Detroit, Mich.
George Pistolas, Waterbury, Conn.
George Plastiras, Regina, Canada
Nicholas A. Poletis, St. Paul, Minn.
A. D. Polites, San Antonio, Tex.
E. D. Polites, New York, N. Y.
George Polis, Atlanta, Ga.
B. S. Poulos, Great Falls, Mont.
George Poulos, Ventura, Calif.
Nick Poulos, Calgary, Canada
Charles Preketes, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Louis Preonas, Dayton, Ohio
Paul Prodromidis, New York, N. Y.
Charles Ralles, Green River, Wyo.
George Rorres, South Bend, Ind.
George A. Rousse, Fort Worth, Tex.
Nick J. Roussis, Raleigh, N. C.
Harry A. Reckas, Chicago, Ill.
Sam Rougas, Pueblo, Colo.
Nick Sakelos, Baltimore, Md.
John K. Sakkes, Tampa, Fla.
Spiros Salopatos, New York, N. Y.
Savvas Savvidis, Pawtucket, R. I.
Tom Semis, Dallas, Tex.
William Seras, Plymouth, Pa.
James Sentimentis, Stamford, Conn.
Tom Siamis, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
P. S. Sikodis, Chicago, Ill.
George Skaliotes, Peabody, Mass.
John Skourlas, New Brunswick, N. J.
Dean Soles, Los Angeles, Calif.
William Sotire, Stamford, Conn.
Spiro Souvaxis, Massillon, Ohio
William Spatharas, Vallejo, Calif.
George Spilleos, Edmonton, Canada
Michael Spirtos, Gary, Ind.
Thomas Stamatos, Vancouver, B. C.
Peter Stamopoulos, Salem, Mass.
Edward Stamos, Montreal, Canada
George Stamos, Richmond, Calif.
Spiros Stamos, Atlanta, Ga.
Theo. Stamos, Lowell, Mass.
James Starr, Hartford, Conn.
Peter Stasinopoulos, Salem, Mass.
James State, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Tom State, Benton Harbor, Mich.
George Stathes, Jacksonville, Fla.
Harry Stathis, St. Louis, Mo.
Charles Stathakos, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Steve Stavropoulos, Boston, Mass.
George Stavrou, Muskegon, Mich.
Emil J. Stevens, Kansas City, Mo.
Louis Taloumis, Springfield, Mass.
Ernest Taylor, Tamaqua, Pa.
S. Gregory Taylor, New York, N. Y.
Angelo Thanos, Norwich, Conn.
John K. Theo, Shreveport, La.
George M. Theodosen, Sioux Falls, S. D.
Nick Theofilis, Cleveland, Ohio
John Thevos, Paterson, N. J.
Christ Thompson, Newport, R. I.
George P. Thompson, Lowell, Mass.
George Tremoules, Salem, Ohio
Gregory Trompas, San Diego
Constantine H. Tsangadas, Detroit, Mich.
Peter Tisales, Manchester, N. H.
Louis Tsingaridas, Marlboro, Mass.
C. D. Tispouras, Montreal, Canada
Tom Tsoumas, Chicago, Ill.
John Vallas, Norwich, Conn.
S. James Vamvas, Los Angeles, Calif.
Vasilios A. Vasilion, Middleton, Conn.
James Veras, Scranton, Pa.
Const. P. Verinis, New Haven, Conn.
Pete Vlahakis, Easton, Pa.
William Vlassis, Saginaw, Mich.
Thomas H. Vrettos, Green River, Wyo.
Michael Vrostos, Boston, Mass.
Tom Yianousis, Raymond, Wash.
James Zabetos, Bridgeton, Conn.
Andrew Zaferopoulos, Milwaukee, Wis.
John Zenos, La Jolla, Calif.
Themistocles Zervas, Lynn, Mass.
Theodore Zorbas, Woburn, Mass.
Snero Zepatos, Memphis, Tenn.
Socrates Zolotas, New York, N. Y.