

1922-1972

ORDER OF



50th ANNEPA  
ANNIVERSARY

# **THE HISTORY OF THE ORDER OF AHEPA**

(The American Hellenic Educational  
Progressive Association)

1922 - 1972

Including  
The Greeks in the New World, and  
Immigration to the United States

by  
**GEORGE J. LEBER**

Executive Secretary  
ORDER OF AHEPA

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DEDICATED  
TO THE FOUNDERS OF  
THE ORDER OF AHEPA

*THE MOTHER LODGE*

NICHOLAS D. CHOTAS  
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## FOREWORD

The Order of Ahepa (American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association) was founded in Atlanta, Ga., on July 26, 1922, and the fraternity is celebrating its 50th Anniversary during this year of 1972.

This history, commemorating Ahepa's Golden Anniversary, is being published by the fraternity as a service to our membership, and in recognition of those early pioneers of Ahepa to whom we owe so much for their dedicated service and devotion to the basic objects and principles of the fraternity.

The book is dedicated to our Founders, the Mother Lodge: Nicholas D. Chotas, James Campbell, Spiros J. Stamos, Harry Angelopoulos, George A. Polos, John Angelopoulos, George Campbell, and James Vlass.

All of the manuscript work, research, writing, and preparation of this book was done by our Executive Secretary, George J. Leber. Executive Secretary Leber undertook this task as a "labor of love" and he has devoted more than twelve months of effort at night, and at home, compiling and writing the book. George J. Leber has served as Ahepa's national Executive Secretary since September, 1958 at our headquarters in Washington, D.C. He has been a member of the fraternity since 1937 when he was initiated at age 21 into the Wichita, Kans., Ahepa Chapter, in which he still maintains his membership. He joined our Junior Order, the Sons of Pericles, in 1930, and served the Junior Order as District Governor, as well as chapter president. In 1937 he became national Executive Secretary of the Sons of Pericles at the Washington, D.C. headquarters, and served in that capacity until April, 1942 when he became an Ensign in the U.S. Navy during World War II. Following World War II, he went into business for twelve years; in 1958 he accepted the position of national Executive Secretary of Ahepa and has served continuously in that capacity for the past fourteen years. Among his other capacities and duties as Executive Secretary, he serves as Administrative Director of Supreme Conventions, and as Managing Editor of The Ahepan Magazine.

The fraternity is indebted to George J. Leber for his countless hours of work in writing and preparing this book, so that the first fifty years of Ahepa's accomplishments and service to our communities and nation may become a matter of record, as well as an incentive to all members for the future accomplishments of our next fifty years.

SAM NAKIS,  
*Supreme President*

June, 1972  
Washington, D.C.

THE SUPREME LODGE  
ORDER OF AHEPA  
1971 - 1972

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## PREFACE

In "Iphigenia in Aulis" by Euripides, Iphigenia offers her life in sacrifice for the sake of her land, Greece, and says to Clytemnestra, her mother: "I have chosen death: it is my own free choice. I have put cowardice away from me. Honour is mine now. O, mother, say I am right! Our country—think, our Hellas—looks to me. On me the fleet hangs now, the doom of Troy, Our women's honour all the years to come. My death will save them, and my name be blest, She who freed Hellas! Life is not so sweet I should be craven. You who bore your child, *It was for Greece you bore her, not yourself.*"

In another translation, the last sentence of that paragraph is translated thus: "*Thou didst bring me forth for all the Greeks in Common, not for thyself alone.*"

I believe the words "*Not for thyself alone*" do aptly describe the Order of Ahepa during its past fifty years of service to the community, and the nation. Ahepa has fostered programs which may have indirectly benefitted its own membership, but which by and large are aimed for the benefit of a much larger, much vaster audience. Ahepa has worked for the benefit of "all the Greeks in Common" and yet, Ahepa's membership, including its Auxiliaries, represents only about 2 1/2% of the entire population of Americans and Canadians of Greek descent, today. And yet, Ahepa's programs are not limited to those which may directly affect only those of Greek descent, but have and do include those which work for the benefit of our complete American and Canadian life.

These pages try to reflect that great diversity of active programs that the Order of Ahepa has achieved, and is continuing to sponsor and develop.

Poet Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822) said: "We are all Greeks. Our laws, our literature, our religion, our arts have their roots in Greece." Sir Henry Maine said: "Except the blind forces of nature, nothing moves in this world which is not Greek in its origin." Will Durant, in his History of Greece, says: "Greek civilization is alive; it moves in every breath of mind that we breathe; so much of it remains that none of us in one lifetime could absorb it all . . . They will think of Greece as the bright morning of that Western civilization which, with all its kindred faults, is our nourishment and our life."

Today's citizens of Greek descent in the United States and Canada take pardonable pride in their ancestry, and the Order of Ahepa, whose membership is composed of approximately 95% of citizens of Greek descent, reflects that same pride. The ties between the members of Ahepa and the people of Greece are quite strong, since strong family relationships still exist within these countries. For this reason, Ahepa's programs of activity include charitable and educational aspects concerned with the people of Greece, even today.

Since Ahepa's purpose of establishment was to "Americanize" the Greek immigrant at its inception in 1922 in Atlanta, Ga., I felt that some of the history of Greek immigration to the United States should be included in this book, as a background for the reasons for the establishment of the Order of Ahepa. Part II of this book deals with that subject, as well as with immigration from other parts of Europe. The continuity of the subject then demanded that material be included on the earliest Greek arrivals in the New World, dating back to Columbus, and the Spanish explorers. Thus, Part I of the book is devoted to that subject.

This book is not an interpretation of events, neither is it intended as a sociological study; it merely presents events that happened, and the reader must draw his own conclusions. The book includes many quotations, at length, especially on the subject of immigration, and I am indebted to several books for source material. Proper credit has been given to these, wherever possible. The greatest problem has been to select and condense this material into one volume, and to include the most important views and conclusions, of others.

The Order of Ahepa began as a fraternal association in 1922; in later years the Order of Sons of Pericles, junior young men's auxiliary, was added, then the Order of Daughters of Penelope, senior women's auxiliary, and finally the Order of Maids of Athena, junior girls' auxiliary. These four associations are now known as the *Ahepa Family*. The Ahepa Family is represented in all states of the United States, except Hawaii and Alaska (where the chapter is inactive) with a combined total of more than 1,100 local chapters, and an active and paid membership in 1972 of more than 47,000 members.

If one were to make a close study of the many Ahepa programs of the past 50 years, he would have to admit that there has been a "shotgun" approach—a wide variety and seemingly in every possible direction and field. Think of a subject matter, and the Ahepa Family has endeavored to give help and assistance in that area. The Greeks are known for "diaspora"—dispersion from Greece into all parts of the world; they are also known for becoming involved into many different areas of interest, and the basic reason for this is, I believe, because of their strong and intense "individualism." In every chapter, District Lodge, Supreme Convention, this individualism comes to the fore, and consequently the Order of Ahepa has become involved in a multitude of worthy programs.

Name it, we have it. Donations and participation in programs for churches, schools, scholarships for students, Community Chest Funds, United Givers Funds, Red Cross, War Bonds, Defense Bonds, for the Blind, Greek language studies, sports programs, benefits for athletes, cultural studies, orphanages, hospitals, health centers, victims of floods, and earthquakes, monuments and statues for commemorative purposes, Salvation Army, disease controls and research, youth programs.

The first Greek immigrants to the United States bore the same suffering, privation, and discrimination that immigrants from other lands found upon their arrival here, but the enterprising attitude and adaptiveness of the Greek immigrant stood him in good stead as he constantly sought to better his life, and moved up into the "accepted" ranks of community life. He bowed his head to his work at hand, clinging to his beliefs and traditions, centered his world around his family's betterment, and slowly won over his critics, who had to concede defeat as he proved to be an asset to the community. And let's admit, the Greek immigrant was too busy caring for his family and himself, and educating his children, to worry about his detractors, for life was a steady struggle of constant sixteen hour days of labor, seven days a week.

It was not until 1900 that the first Greeks arrived in the United States in large numbers, which reached a high point in 1907-1910. Like preceding immigrants, and the other millions who arrived here in the first decade of the 20th century, the Greek immigrant took whatever work was available for him, at the bottom rung of the labor market. He went into the mills, the mines, the railroads, the kitchens; or as a peddler; but he did not stay long. Within months, or a very few years, he was in his own business, either in a confectionery, restaurant, flower shop, or shoe shine stand. His independent nature rebelled against the mines, the mills, and the railroad gangs.

Even though his newly-established business might be small, or large, the Greek immigrant devoted his full day and full week in the store, and as his business grew, so did his energy and his ambition. Along with other immigrants from other lands, he was accused of every conceivable crime and plot, and although the unjust and unfounded criticisms and charges rankled him, the Greek immigrant stuck to his only means of achieving acceptance in the American community—success in business, profession or trade. He educated his children—his ultimate goal—so that they would be properly prepared to face a good future as Americans. And he succeeded.

The Greek immigrant was in constant communication with America, which few people take into account in their studies of the immigrant, since he attended to the wishes of the American public every day in his restaurant, confectionery, flower shop, or shoe shine stand. He thrust himself into daily American life almost from the moment he entered this country. He made it a point to render service, for which he expected to be paid. He took pride in his work, and he was patient. He did not expect more than his worth, and he wanted no handouts. He took jokes about his language accent good-naturedly, but when he was abused to the extent that he felt insulted, his Greek pride quickly broke the bonds of restraint and this was when he occasionally found himself in trouble with the law.

The so-called "Roanoke Riots" against the Greeks of Roanoke, Va., were only caused by toughs who ate and drank at Greek restaurants, then walked out without paying. The first such incidents were marked off by the Greeks as losses to be forgotten, but when such incidents became more regular and intentional, the Greeks reacted with force against their tormentors, which was their only recourse. This incident is covered in Part II of this book. The "South Omaha Riots" is another instance when the Greeks became the victims of an unruly mob who destroyed hundreds of thousands of dollars of Greek property, merely because one Greek was involved with the accidental death of a policeman, the night before.

The history of the years between 1900 and 1922 is not entirely a pleasant one for the Greeks in America. And yet, the remarkable result of those years is that no real bitterness was held against his neighbors, even against those who were the real troublemakers. And no bitterness remained against America, for America was and is the land that welcomed them, sometimes begrudgingly, and offered them a miraculous chance to move up into the world, raise a family, educate the children, and become a part of the community.

Born of a father and mother who were born in Greece, immigrated to the United States from different parts of Greece, who met here in America, married and raised six children, I can and will always feel awe and respect for what they have accomplished. Their constant obsession was to build a good home, raise a good family, and educate their children. They retained and maintained as much as they could of the customs and traditions of their homeland and their own upbringing. They taught the Greek language to their children, and fought to maintain their Greek Church, for their children, and for future generations.

The story of the Greek immigrant is probably no different than that of other immigrant groups. We can only offer the conclusion that the strength, the development, and the greatness of America today is due to those some 40 million immigrants from all nations who left their homelands to seek a new future here in the New World. They were the "labor force" that the nation needed for its future growth. We of today's generations thus have the privilege of paying tribute to those many millions who left family, friends, and their homeland to enter a strange and different world where their perseverance enabled them to resettle, relocate, and found new generations of Americans.

This book is also a tribute to the many thousands of members of the Ahepa Family at the chapter, district, and national levels, who have maintained constant faith and belief in the programs and aspirations of the fraternity. They are, of course, too numerous to mention by name here. There are, however, a few persons of vast importance to the fraternity, whose names are not included in the following pages of this history, to whom the Order of Ahepa owes a great debt for their many

years of daily service and without whose efforts the fraternity could not have maintained its existence.

These individuals are the staff at the Ahepa Supreme Lodge Headquarters in Washington, D.C., who have weathered the impact of many changes of fraternal administration, and who have given constant and devoted services to our fraternity. They are: *Louise Evanson* and *N. Marie Jones* (who have retired after more than 35 years of consecutive service at Headquarters); and *Cleo Kathas*, *Zelma Stains*, and *Stella Stevens*, who are all presently on our staff and each of whom has 20 or more years of service. In behalf of the entire fraternity, it is my privilege to extend to each of them grateful thanks and appreciation, and let them know how much our fraternity is indebted to them for their efforts.

To my wife, Mary Ann, and my son, John, my grateful thanks for their understanding and thoughtfulness and acceptance of the many, many times that I have been away from home on Ahepa business, either on trips or in the evenings at the office, during the past 14 years.

And, finally. . . .

A word to all members of the Ahepa Family.

Perfection is an ultimate, and though we strive for perfection, it will always be beyond our grasp. We of the older generation have acknowledged this fact; but the young still believe that it can be attained, which is their prerogative and right. And for the sake of all mankind, this is as it should be.

The Order of Ahepa has not been perfect; and may never be. But, like the ancient Greeks, we must continue to strive for excellence in all that we do as members of the Ahepa Family, hopefully to achieve our goal of perfection in some distant future.

We have cast our efforts into a myriad of projects and programs, and for this we cannot fault the fraternity, for these efforts have brought appreciation, recognition, and a sense of accomplishment.

Our combined efforts have resulted in awareness among all citizens of Greek descent as to their rightful place in today's society. Their record speaks for itself in the economic, social, and political life of our communities and our country. Though small in numbers, comparatively, the Ahepa Family has been an important factor in the progress of not only the citizens of Greek descent, but in the progress of the community and the nation.

We look forward to our next fifty years with anticipation, and with the secure knowledge that the fraternity has done an outstanding job during its first fifty years of service to the community and nation.

June 1972

G. J. L.

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## *TABLE OF CONTENTS*

PART I	THE FIRST GREEKS IN THE NEW WORLD . . . . .	1
PART II	IMMIGRATION TO AMERICA . . . . .	55
	Chapter One—The History of Immigration to America . . . . .	57
	Chapter Two—Opposition in America to Immigration . . . . .	69
	Chapter Three—Arguments for Immigration and Immigrant National Identity . . . . .	79
	Chapter Four—The Greek Immigrant in the United States . . .	91
PART III	THE ORDER OF AHEPA, 1922-1972, FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE . . . . .	143
	Chapter One—The Beginning, July 26, 1922 . . . . .	147
	Chapter Two—The Years 1924-27 . . . . .	177
	Chapter Three—The Years 1927-29 . . . . .	211
	Chapter Four—The Years 1929-31 . . . . .	239
	Chapter Five—The Years 1931-34 . . . . .	271
	Chapter Six—The Years 1934-39 . . . . .	295

*TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)*

Chapter Seven—The Years 1939-45 . . . . .	321
Chapter Eight—The Years 1945-51 . . . . .	354
Chapter Nine—The Years 1951-56 . . . . .	381
Chapter Ten—The Years 1956-62 . . . . .	408
Chapter Eleven—The Years 1962-66 . . . . .	431
Chapter Twelve—The Years 1966-69 . . . . .	469
Chapter Thirteen—The Years 1969-72 . . . . .	506
Chapter Fourteen—The Daughters of Penelope . . . . .	541
Chapter Fifteen—The Sons of Pericles . . . . .	559
Chapter Sixteen—The Maids of Athena . . . . .	576
Index . . . . .	589

**PART I**

**THE  
FIRST GREEKS  
IN THE  
NEW WORLD**

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# Part I

## The First Greeks in the New World

### DIASPORA

The history of the Greek people is one of "*Diaspora*"—dispersion—throughout the world from 500 B.C. to the present day.

In the days of Pericles, the Greeks left their homeland to found new colonies throughout the Mediterranean Sea and its borders, into North Africa, Asia Minor, and as far as India. Sprung from a land with limited resources of its own, and with the sea their second homeland, Greeks travelled to the far reaches of the world.

Wherever men were to be found for the past 2,500 years, there also were to be found the Greeks, if in limited numbers. Emigration from Greece has almost always been of an economic origin, except during the years of 1456, (when Athens fell to the Turkish invaders), to 1830, when Greece finally regained her independence from Turkey after almost 400 years of subjugation. In those 400 years, emigration was a means to escape Turkish rule and oppression.

This book will endeavor to portray this emigration, and to bring together some of the facts concerning the Greeks who settled in America.

Although the primary purpose of this book is to offer a history of the **Order of Ahepa**, the **American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association**, it will also describe the beginnings of Greek immigration to this country, as a prelude to the causes and purposes of the establishment of the Order of Ahepa in Atlanta, Ga., on July 26, 1922.

The following chronicle of early Greeks in the New World, (Part I), begins with the voyages of Columbus, and continues to the first major immigration of the 1890s. Part II will deal with the problems and circumstances of mass immigration to the United States, and Part III with the establishment of the Order of Ahepa, and its history, in chronological sequence.

**JOHAN GRIEGO (1492 A.D.)**

**Johan Griego**, a Greek sailor from Genoa, was a member of the crew of Christopher Columbus. In his book "Christopher Columbus, His Life, His Work, His Remains as Revealed by Original Printed and Manuscript Records," author John Boyd Thacher mentions this sailor. The words "*Griego-Grecque—Greco*" were quite common in early Spanish and French writings, and always denoted a Greek.

**THEODOROS—A GREEK SAILOR (1528 A.D.)**

Don Pamphilo de Narvaeth was commissioned by the King of Spain to explore the Gulf of Mexico and the coasts of Florida. He departed from Spain on June 17, 1527 and reached the area near what is now Tampa, Fla. on April 14, 1528. The ships were battered by storms, and repairs to the hulls were needed. A Greek sailor on the expedition, "**Don Teodoro**," made the repairs to the ship hulls which he caulked with palmetto oakum and tarred with pitch, made from pine trees. **Teodoro**, or **Theodoros**, followed a trade practiced by Greek fishermen for many centuries, in making the repairs.

The expedition continued northward, and when near what is now Pensacola Bay, in October, 1528, stopped to secure fresh water. Narvaeth reached an agreement with Indians on shore for fresh water in exchange for gifts, but the Indians insisted on hostages. **Theodoros** offered to go ashore, and he was accompanied by a Negro from the crew; in turn, the Indians left two of their own as hostages with the Spaniards.

Neither **Theodoros** nor the Negro were ever seen again, and the ships sailed without them.

*There is a sequel to the story.* Twelve years later in October, 1540, explorer De Soto landed at an area then known as Mauvilla, which must have been near Mobile, Alabama. While there, he learned that a Christian, or white man, by the name of **Theodoros**, had lived in the vicinity with the Indians since the time of Narvaeth's visit in 1528, twelve years earlier. This history then relates that the Indians showed De Soto a dagger that had belonged to **Theodoros**. Also, on October 13, 1540, De Soto and his men passed through an Indian village called *Piachi*, and they were told by the villagers that Indians had killed **Theodoros**, and the Negro who was with him.

From the above, it would seem evident that the first Greek to set foot on American soil was this Greek sailor, **Theodoros**, in October, 1528.

**NIKOLAO—IOANNI—MATTHEO (1520 A.D.)**

Spanish and English historians mention three Greeks who were with Ferdinand Magellan in 1520 on his voyage to Patagonia. Their names are only listed as: **Nikolao**, **Ioanni**, and **Mattheo**.

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### PETROS THE CRETAN (1535 A.D.)

**Petros the Cretan**, a Greek adventurer and soldier, was known as **Pedro Di Candia** by the Spanish. He was a lieutenant of Francisco Pizarro (1470-1541) who conquered the empire of Peru and founded the city of Lima, as the capital of Peru in 1535. **Petros the Cretan** lived an adventurous life as a part of Pizarro's expeditions and forces, and was killed in 1542, the year following Pizarro's assassination in Peru.

### IOANNIS and GEORGIO (1578 A.D.)

When Sir Francis Drake reached Valparaiso, Chile in 1578 he found there a Greek pilot, whose name was **Ioannis**. **Ioannis** acted as Drake's pilot as far as Lima, Peru.

Ten years later, Englishman Thomas Cavendish met a Greek pilot by the name of **Georgio**, who knew the waters of Chile.

Both of these Greek pilots must have been in the area for many years in order to have sufficient knowledge of the waters to act as pilots for visiting ships.

### JUAN de FUCA (Apostolo Valeriano) (1592 A.D.)

#### *The Juan de Fuca Straits*

The **Strait of Juan de Fuca** was discovered in 1592 by **Juan de Fuca**, born **Apostolo Valeriano** on the island of Cephalonia, Greece. The Strait is some 60 miles in length, and separates the northwestern edge of the state of Washington from Vancouver Island, to the north. It leads into Puget Sound, to the south, and into the Georgia Strait, to the north, from the Pacific Ocean.

Although discovered in 1592 by this Greek ship captain, it was not until 1725 that the Russian Academy gave the name "Juan de Fuca Straits" to this open passage from the Pacific Ocean, which **Juan de Fuca** had thought was the western terminus of the long-sought Northwest Passage.

The story of **Juan de Fuca**, born **Apostolo Valeriano** in Cephalonia, concerns the frustrating search for the Northwest Passage through America, from Europe to Asia, which explorers from England, Spain, and France sought for many years without success.

**Juan de Fuca** was a ship captain who worked for some 40 years in the Spanish West Indies for Spain. Spain ruled Mexico, and in 1592 **Juan de Fuca** was commissioned by the vice premier of Mexico to seek the Northwest Passage, from the Pacific side of the continent. With one ship, he set sail north along the Pacific coast, and he entered a gulf or opening at 48° Latitude North, which he explored for 20 days. He noted that the land was sometimes Northwest and sometimes Northeast, and that the sea was much deeper close to the opening of the gulf.

He stated that at different places on shore he saw people, who wore animal skins for clothing, and that there was evidence of gold and silver. Feeling that he had discovered the Passage, he returned to Acapulco with his report, and with the hope of being rewarded for his services. He received nothing for his efforts, and two years later left for Spain, where he presented himself before the King, where he received a warm welcome, but no rich rewards. He left for Italy, on the way to his home in Cephalonia, Greece.

In Italy, he met Michael Lok, an Englishman who was Consul of England at Halepi, Syria. They met at Venice, where Lok had stopped en route home to England, and **Juan de Fuca** related his experiences to Lok. He also offered to go England with Lok, and to work for England to find the Northwest Passage to Asia, if the Queen would give him a ship of 40 tons. Although Lok wrote to England to secure further help and assistance for such a venture, nothing came of the request. **Juan de Fuca** then left for Cephalonia, where he died about 1601.

The story of **Juan de Fuca** was told by Michael Lok, and it was printed in "*Purchas' Pilgrimes*," a collection of voyages by explorers, in 1625.

In his book "*Names on the Land*" author George R. Stewart describes the Pacific Coast northward from San Francisco Bay as a "dangerous coast, always a lee shore against the westerly gales sweeping across the open ocean. The surf crashed at the foot of cliffs, and the fog shut down close, day after day. So, even when a shipmaster ventured there, he kept good offing, and saw only a few dim headlands, and found no harbors. It remained a region of mystery, where some men still hoped to find the Northwest Passage."

The explorers of the 16th, 17th, and 18th century failed to find the open passage from the Pacific Ocean that **Juan de Fuca** had discovered in 1592, and treated the story as a myth, until 1792 when Captain George Vancouver entered the passage, which he called skeptically "the supposed straits of de Fuca" as he entered them. Although the straits were not the Northwest Passage, as **Juan de Fuca** had believed, his story about the discovery was thus finally verified after almost two centuries had passed.

Although many historians disputed the story of **Juan de Fuca**, since Spanish and Mexican records of the day made no mention of this Greek captain, Alex S. Taylor set out to prove in Sept. 1859 in "*Hutchings California Magazine*" that such a man did exist, and he pointed out that the Spanish and Mexicans had destroyed the records. Taylor contacted the American consul in Zakintho, Greece, A. S. York for family records of de Fuca. In the records sent to Taylor was a letter of Count Metaxa, from Argostoli, who assured him that in 1854 in the village of Mavrata of Cephalonia there were three old men, 80 years of age, who assured him that their ancestors were of the family of Fuca. There was also a copy

of a record of the autocrat of Byzantine, Alexiou tou Komninou Porfiroyennitou, addressed to those who resided in Herakleion, Crete, dated in 1182, in which the name "Fokas" was one of those prominent in Constantinople autocracy.

Also included was the genealogy of Georgios Fokas, from Argostoli, Cephalonia, as well as a biography of **Juan de Fuca**, taken from the book of a priest, A. Mazaraki, which he had written in Venice in 1843, entitled "Lives of Famous Cephalonians." Mazaraki wrote that two brothers by the name of Fokas had left Constantinople in the 15th century. One brother, Andronikos, settled in the Peloponnesus of Greece, and the other brother, Emmanuel, went to Cephalonia. Emmanuel Fokas raised several sons, Stephano, Emmanuel, Hector, Iakovos, Jacob, and Ioannis, or John. Ioannis, or John, was given the nickname of "Valerianos" since the family lived in the village of that name. The village of Mavrata, where Count Metaxa found the descendants of **Juan de Fuca**, and also where U.S. Consul York found several people with the name of "Fokas" is located very close to the village of Valerianos.

Between 1840 and 1846, the discussion of the discovery of the **Straits of Juan de Fuca** came into prominence because of the differences between England and America over the boundaries of the Oregon Territory, and the Treaty of Washington of June 15, 1846. America sent ship captain Charles Wilkes in June, 1842 to find the boundaries of the territory. The voyage that Wilkes made was written by **George Mousalas Colvocoressis**, an officer in the U.S. Navy, who was born in Greece, and who had a distinguished career himself in the Navy.

#### **MICHAEL URY OF MARYLAND (1725 A.D.)**

In 1725, the Maryland General Assembly adopted a legislative act entitled "**An Act for the Naturalization of Michael Ury of Prince Georges County, a Greek, and his Children now Residents in this Province.**"

**Michael Ury** became a naturalized citizen, by act of the General Assembly of Maryland, some 50 years before the American Revolution.

Apparently **Ury** could not write English, for his Will is signed with a mark, and his name filled in by someone else who spelled the name "**Michel Youri.**" In Maryland records, the name is also spelled "**Urie**" and "**Urion.**"

The earliest reference to **Michael Ury** in Maryland records is dated June, 1724. He died in 1752, and his Will was probated September 28, 1751. He left all of his property to his wife, Margaret, which included a tract of land called "Smyrna." His wife Margaret died some years later, her will being probated on Oct. 31, 1768.

#### **JOHN PARADISE OF WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA**

**John Paradise** was a linguist and learned Greek scholar, who lived

in both England and France where he became a close acquaintance and friend of Benjamin Franklin. He was a protege of Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, and one of the close circle of friends of Samuel Johnson of England. He met Lucy Ludwell, of one of Virginia's first families, in England, where they were married.

He became a naturalized citizen of America, and their home, the Ludwell-Paradise House, was the first of the homes restored in Williamsburg, Va., and is considered one of the finest examples of early American homes.

#### EUSTRATE IVANOVICH DELAROF (1783)

Alaska was discovered by Captain Vitus Bering, a Danish explorer working for the Russians, during his two voyages of 1728 and 1741. During his first voyage he discovered the strait which separates Asia and North America, named after him as Bering Strait. Thereafter, there were many expeditions to the North American coast from Russia, and one was commanded by **Eustrate Ivanovich Delarof**, a native of the Peloponnesus of Greece, who was a factor in trading firms from Russia.

From 1783 until 1791, **Delarof** was in nominal charge of all Russian trading operations in the Aleutians and Alaska, where he had to resist the attempts of the English, French and the Spanish expeditions who also wanted to hunt the same land for sea-otters, sea-lions, and seal. Through his efforts, Russia maintained control of the area, and, subsequently, Alexander Baranov, known as the first Russian governor of Alaska, set up headquarters at New Archangel, near present Sitka, in 1799.

One of the twelve fortified stations established in Alaska by the Russians was named in honor of **Delarof**, and was known as **Port Delarof**.

#### NEW SMYRNA, FLA. (1768)

At the Peace of Paris in 1763, England exchanged newly acquired Havana, Cuba to Spain, for Florida, but when the English took over the new Florida territory, they found very few settlers. The Spanish settlers had all left for Cuba after the peace treaty. The English now faced the problem of colonizing their new land.

In his book "*New Smyrna, an 18th Century Greek Odyssey*" Dr. E. P. Panagopoulos, Professor of History at San Jose State College in California, presents a full and absorbing history of the English attempt at colonizing Florida, the colony of "New Smyrna" on the East Coast of the state.

After a study of the soil and climate of Florida, the English decided that the type of settlers needed should be those whose religion "will be a bar to their forming connections with the French or Spaniards; and who will readily intermarry and mix with our own people settled there." Archibald Menzies wrote that:

"The people I mean, are the Greeks of the Levant, accustomed to a hot climate and bred to the culture of the vine, olive, cotton, tobacco, etc., as also to the raising of silk; and who could supply our markets with all the commodities which at present we have from Turkey, and other parts. These people are in general, sober and industrious; and being reduced, by their severe masters, to the greatest misery, would be easily persuaded to fly from slavery (from the Turks), to the protection of a free government. The Greeks of the islands would be the most useful, and the easiest to bring away, as they are more oppressed than any others, having the same taxes to pay as the Greeks of the continent; with the addition of an annual visit from the Capitan Pacha, or Turkish High Admiral. The sums arising from their exportation of vast quantities of silk, wine, oil, wheat, tobacco, mastick, cotton, hardly suffice to satisfy their greedy tyrants, who fleece them upon all occasions. It may be observed that they are excellent rowers, and might be of great service in the inland navigation of America."

It was reported that besides the Greeks living in Greece, and in Asia Minor, that there were many Greeks settled in Minorca, and the English felt that the Turkish rulers of Greece would not object if the English enticed Greeks to leave their homeland for a new country and, hopefully, a better life.

Dr. Andrew Turnbull, who was married to Maria Gracia Dura Bin, the daughter of a Greek merchant from Smyrna, Asia Minor, secured a grant of 40,000 acres of land in conjunction with Sir William Duncan, for the East Coast of Florida, with the requirement from the English government that it be settled within 10 years in the proportion of one person for every hundred acres. Turnbull sailed for America in 1765 and in St. Augustine, Fla., he secured the grant of land from Governor James Grant. The land grant was located about 75 miles south of St. Augustine, in what is now **New Smyrna Beach, Fla.** He then returned to England where he secured financing for his forthcoming venture through bounties from the government and the Board of Trade, and then sailed for the Mediterranean to search for his colonists "for a Tract of Land in East Florida on which I might settle a small Colony of Greeks," as Turnbull explained in a letter to Lord Shelburne.

In June, 1767, Turnbull arrived with his ships in the Mediterranean, and he visited Minorca; Leghorn, Italy; Smyrna, Asia Minor; the island of Melos; Mani, Koroni, Greece; Methoni, Greece; Crete; Santorini; Corsica; Mahon. He found opposition from French, Italian, and Turkish authorities, who did not want to see their subjects leave, but after persistent efforts, he finally rounded up about 1,400 colonists and left for his new colony in East Florida, which he was to name "New Smyrna" in honor of his wife, a native of Smyrna, Asia Minor.

Professor Panagopoulos' research on the New Smyrna Colony has

brought to light many of the names of these first Greek colonists to the New World, such as: **Gasper Papi, Anastasios Mavromatis, Demetrios Fundulakis, Maria Parta (or Ambross), Kyriakos Costas, Ioannis Giannopoulos, Kyriakos Exarhopoulos, Nicholas Stefanopoli, Petros Drimarachis, Petros Cosifachis, (Cotsifakis) Michael Costas, Elia Medici, Clatha Corona, Ioannis Koluminas, Domingo Costa, Maria Bross, Yorge Costa, Antonio Llambias, Marcos Andreu, Nicolas Salada, Domingo Exarcopoulos, Michael Costa.**

Turnbull's fleet of eight ships with 1,403 colonists on board left Gibraltar on April 17, 1768 for the long voyage across the Atlantic to Florida. Although records are incomplete, at least 500 of these colonists were from the mainland and the islands of Greece, and the others were from Minorca, Italy, Corsica, and Mahon. Included among these latter were also a large number of Greeks whose families had emigrated in earlier years from Greece, to escape Turkish oppression. (There were more than 700 emigrant Greeks in Corsica, alone, at the time, who were from the Peleponnesus.)

During the long voyage, 148 died on board ship, and only 1,255 survived to reach Florida. They landed at St. Augustine, Fla., prior to making plans to proceed to the new colony located 75 miles south.

Originally, Turnbull had planned on a colony of only 500 for his new project, and during his earlier visit to St. Augustine, had laid plans for that number. He now arrived at St. Augustine on June 26, 1768 with almost three times that number. Provisions were insufficient, and the colonization was faced with almost unsurmountable difficulties from the beginning. Mosquitoes and malaria added to their misery after their arrival at **New Smyrna**, for the whole area was called "the Mosquitoes" and clouds of the insects swarmed everywhere. Food was short, sickness prevalent, and in 1768 the deaths amounted to 300 men and women, and 150 children, or a total of 450 dead out of the 1,255 who started the colony.

A quiet plan of 300 to escape by ship to Cuba was discovered, and they were turned back. Three of the ringleaders were executed for their plotting. After the rebellion, the work continued to raise crops and develop the land, but the deaths by starvation and sickness continued. Turnbull and his partners in England tried to raise more funds to continue the colony, for this was a commercial venture, intended to bring profits to its backers.

During the life of the colony (1768-1777) 670 adults and 260 children died there—a total of 964 deaths in nine years. Within only 24 months after the arrival of the 1,255 colonists in 1768, there were only 628 left alive; 627 had died within the first 24 months.

Although they had been promised "freedom" or discharge when they first embarked after serving their four or six years of service for Turnbull, things were going so badly for the colony's owners, that when the colonists did make application for discharge

after serving their work time of several years, they were turned down and thrown into confinement. There was no way out for these unfortunate human beings, and most of them found death to be their only escape.

Finally, after repeated petitions seeking freedom, and the conditions of **New Smyrna** had become an open scandal within British government circles and courts, all of the colonists were set free by Andrew Turnbull's attorneys. During May and June, 1777, most of the people of **New Smyrna** had migrated to St. Augustine, Fla., and **New Smyrna** remained deserted. Turnbull, his wife and children moved to Charleston, S.C., after being imprisoned in St. Augustine for debts to his creditors in England.

The British governor allotted lands between St. Augustine and the St. John's river for the **New Smyrna** colonists who survived, and this area was called the "**Greek Settlement.**" By January 15, 1778, there were still 419 men, women and children still alive, and 128 of these were children born in **New Smyrna**. The Greek, Minorcan, and Italian families intermarried, and their numbers increased to 460 in 1784.

The **New Smyrna** colonists mostly stayed in St. Augustine, although some did return to Europe, or went to other areas, and those that remained prospered, and held title to almost 49,000 acres of land after Florida became a State. Michael (Miguel) Costa was registered in 1783 as a "Medical Doctor." Ioannis Giannopoulos (Juan Janopoli) became first a carpenter, then a teacher, although he came to **New Smyrna** from Mani when only 18 years of age. An old wooden structure, the "oldest wooden schoolhouse in the United States" is pointed out to visitors today as the original Ioannis Giannopoulos schoolhouse, and a street is named after the Greek teacher.

**Historians of the 18th and 19th century gave the following accounts of the New Smyrna Settlement (Romans):**

"The situation of the town, or settlement, made by Dr. Turnbull, is called **New Smyrna** from the place of the doctor's lady's nativity. About fifteen hundred people, men, women, and children, were deluded away from their native country, where they lived at home in the plentiful cornfields and vineyards of Greece and Italy, to this place, where, instead of plenty, they found want in the last degree; instead of promised fields, a dreary wilderness, instead of a grateful, fertile soil, a barren, arid sand, and in addition to their misery were obliged to indent themselves, their wives and children for many years to a man who had the most sanguine expectations of transplanting bawshawship (pas-haslich) from the Levant. The better to effect his purpose, he granted them a pitiful portion of land for ten years upon the plan of feudal system. This being improved, and just rendered fit for cultivation, at the end of that term it again reverts to the original grantee may, if he chooses, began in a new state of

vassalage for ten years more. Many were denied even such grants as these, and were obliged to work at tasks in the field. Their provisions were, at the best of times, only a quart of maize per day, and two ounces of pork per week. This might have sufficed with the help of fish, which abounded in this lagoon, but they were denied the liberty of fishing, and, lest they should not labor enough, inhuman taskmasters were set over them and instead of allowing each family to do with their homely fare as they pleased they were forced to join all together in one mess, and at the beat of a vile drum to come to one common copper, from whence their hominy was ladled out to them; even this coarse and scanty meal was, through careless management, rendered still more coarse, and through the knavery of a providetor and pilfering of a hungry cook, still more scanty masters of vessels were forewarned from giving any of them a piece of bread or meat. Imagine to your self an African—one of a class of men whose hearts are generally callous against the softer feelings—melted with the wants of these wretches, giving them a piece of venison, of which he caught what he pleased, and for this charitable act disgraced and, in course of time, used so severely that the unusual servitude soon released him to a happier state. Again, behold a man obliged to whip his own wife for pilfering bread to relieve his helpless family; then think of a time when the small allowance was reduced to half, and see some brave, generous seamen charitably sharing their own allowance with some of these wretches, the merciful tars suffering abuse for their generosity, and the miserable objects of their ill-timed pity undergoing bodily punishment for satisfying the cravings of a long-disappointed appetite, and you may form some judgment of the manner in which New Smyrna was settled. Before I leave this subject, I will relate the insurrection to which those unhappy people at New Smyrna were obliged to have recourse, and which the great ones styled rebellion. In the year of 1769, at a time when the unparalleled severities of their taskmasters, particularly one, Cutter, (who had been made a justice of the peace, with no other view than to enable him to execute his barbarities on a larger extent and with greater appearance of authority) had driven these wretches to despair, they resolved to escape to the Havannah. To execute this they broke into the provision stores and seized on some craft lying in the harbor, but were prevented from taking others by the care of the masters. Destitute of any man fit for the important post of leader, their proceedings were all confused and an Italian of very bad principles, but of so much note that he had formerly been admitted to the overseers' table, assumed a kind of command. They thought themselves secure where they were and this occasioned a delay till a detachment of the ninth regiment had time to arrive, to whom they submitted, except one boatful, which escaped to the Florida Keys and were taken up by a Providence man. Many were the victims destined to punishment, as I was one of the grand jury which sat fif-

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teen days on this business, I had an opportunity of canvassing it well, but the accusations were of so small account that we found only five bills; one of these was against a man for maiming the above said Cutter, whom it seems they had pitched upon as the principal object of their resentment, and curtailed his ears and two of his fingers, another for shooting a cow, which, being a capital crime in England, the law making it such was here extended to this province. The others were against the leader, and two more for the burglary committed on the provision store. The distress of the sufferers touched us so that we almost unanimously wished for some happy circumstances that might justify our rejecting all the bills, except that against the chief, who was a villain. One man was brought before us three or four times, and, at last, was joined in one accusation with the person who maimed Cutter; yet, no evidence of weight appearing against him, I had an opportunity to remark, by the appearance of some faces in court, that he had been marked, and that the grand jury disappointed the expectations of more than one great man. Governor Grant pardoned two, and a third was obliged to be the executioner of the remaining two. On this occasion I saw one of the most moving scenes I ever experienced; long and obstinate was the struggle of this man's mind, who repeatedly called out that he chose to die rather than be the executioner of his friends in distress, this not a little perplexed Mr. Woolridge, the sheriff, till at length the entreaties of the victims themselves put an end to the conflict in his breast, by encouraging him to act. Now we beheld a man thus compelled to mount the ladder, take leave of his friend in the most moving manner, kissing him the moment he committed them to an ignominious death. Cutter sometime after died in a lingering death, having experienced besides his wounds the terrors of a coward in power overtaken by vengeance."

**Another historian, Dewhurst, continues this narrative and tells of the outcome of the difficulties between Turnbull and these Greek immigrants:**

"After the suppression of this attempt to escape, these people continued to cultivate the land as before, and large crops of indigo were produced by their labor. Meantime the hardships and injustice practiced against them, continued until in 1776, nine years from their landing in Florida, their number had been reduced by sickness, exposure and cruel treatment from fourteen hundred to six hundred.

"At that time, it happened that some gentlemen visiting New Smyrna from St. Augustine were heard to remark that if these people knew their rights they never would submit to such treatment, and that the governor ought to protect them. This remark was noted by an intelligent boy who told it to his mother, upon whom it made such an impression that she could not cease to think and plan how, in some way, their conditions might be represented to the governor. Finally, she decided to call a council of the leading men among her people. They assembled soon after in the night, and devised a plan of reaching the governor. Three of the

most resolute and competent of their number were selected to make the attempt to reach St. Augustine and lay before the governor a report of their condition. In order to account for their absence they asked to be given a long task, or an extra amount of work to be done in a specified time, and if they should complete the work in advance, the intervening time should be their own to go down the coast and catch turtle. This was granted to them as a special favor. Having finished their task by the assistance of their friends so as to have several days at their disposal, the three brave men, most worthy of remembrance, were **Pellicieris**, **Llambias**, and **Genopley**. Starting at night they reached and swam Montanzas inlet the next morning, and arrived at St. Augustine by sundown of the same day. After inquiry they decided to make a statement of their case to Mr. Young, the attorney-general of the province. No better man could have been selected to represent the cause of the oppressed. They made known to him their condition, the terms of the original contract, and the manner in which they had been treated. Mr. Young promised to present this case to the governor and assured them if their statements could be proved, the governor would at once release them from the indentures by which Turnbull claimed to control them. He advised them to return to Smyrna and bring to St. Augustine all who wished to leave New Smyrna and the service of Turnbull. The envoys returned with the glad tidings that their chains were broken and that protection awaited them. Turnbull was absent, but they feared the overseers, whose cruelty they dreaded. They met in secret and chose for their leader **Mr. Pellicieris**, who was head carpenter. The women and children with old men were placed in the center and the stoutest men armed with wooden spears were placed in front and rear. In this order they set off, like the children of Israel, from a place that had proven an Egypt to them. So secretly had they conducted the transaction, that they proceeded some miles before the overseer discovered that the place was deserted. He rode after the fugitives and overtook them before they reached St. Augustine, where provisions were served out to them by order of the governor. Their case was tried before the judges, where they were honestly defended by their friend the attorney-general. Turnbull could show no cause for detaining them, and their freedom was fully established. Lands were offered them at New Smyrna, but they suspected some trick was on foot to get them into Turnbull's hands, and besides they detested the place where they had suffered so much. Lands were therefore assigned them in the north part of the city, (St. Augustine) where they have built houses and cultivated their gardens to this day. Some by industry have acquired large estates. They at this time form a respectable part of the population of the city."

The same historian, in commenting upon the characteristics of these people, quotes, from *Forbes' "Sketches, etc."* published in New York in 1821, as follows:

"I am pleased to quote from an earlier account a very favorable, and, as I believe, a very just tribute to the worth of these Minorcan and Greek settlers and their children. Forbes, in his sketches, says: "They settled in St. Augustine, where their descendants form a numerous, industrious, and virtuous body of people, distinct alike from the indolent character of the Spaniards, who have visited the city since the exchange of flags. In their duty as small farmers, hunters, fishermen, and other laborious but useful occupations, they contribute more to the real stability of society than any other class of people; generally temperate in their mode of life and strict in their moral integrity, they do not yield the palm to the denizens of the land of steady habits. Crime is almost unknown among them; speaking their native tongue, they move about distinguished by a primitive simplicity, and purity as remarkable as their speech.'"

Dewhurst, continuing his own narrative, adds:

"Many of the older citizens now living remember the palmetto houses which used to stand in the northern part of the town, built by the people who came up from Smyrna. By their frugality and industry the descendants of those who settled in Smyrna have replaced these palmetto huts with comfortable cottages, and many among them have acquired considerable wealth, and taken rank along with the most respected and successful citizens of the town."

#### PEDRO SAMUEL SPIRO (1814)

**Pedro Samuel Spiro** was a young Greek who commanded the small riverboat *Carmen* in Argentina at the battle of Martin Garcia early in 1814, as part of the fleet of Admiral Guillermo Brown. Later that year, when Brown's forces attacked the Spanish fleet at Arroyo de la China, the *Carmen* grounded under heavy enemy fire. **Spiro** disembarked his crew and blew up his ship and himself to avoid capture. Argentina issued a Navy Day stamp in 1971 picturing this historic warship, commemorating the action of **Pedro Samuel Spiro**.

#### ANDREA DIMITRY 1775-1852

The biography of **Andrea Dimitry** is given in the book "A Collection of Distinguished Southern Families" by Louise De Bellet:

"**Andrea Dimitry**, a native of the island of Hydra, in the Grecian Archipelago, son of Nicholas Dimitry and Euphrosine Antonia, was known in his own country by the name of Andrea Drussakis Dimitrios Apolocorum. The family was one of the ancient Macedonian stock, one of those families that abandoned their pastoral homes and herds after the conquest of Macedonia by the Turks, and fled to the rock isles of the Archipelago. The family or tribe of Drussakis settled on the Island of Hydra, from which **Andrea Dimitry** landed in the spring of 1799 in New Orleans, La.

“Naturally, on arriving in a new country he sought among the residents those of the same language and country as himself, and among them he found **Michael Dracos**, a prosperous and wealthy merchant, to be the most prominent. Dracos was pleased to find in Dimitry a man of refinement and knowledge of the world, and requirements of trade, and also having the advantage of a good education. He therefore advanced his interests and gave him a seat at his table, and in October, 1799, he was married to the beautiful **Marianne Celeste Dracos**, daughter of his host. By her he had a large family, rose to wealth and prominence in the community and died March 1, 1852.

“**Andrea Dimitry** took part in the war of 1812 to 1815, assisting in the defense of New Orleans. The records of the War Department show that he was a private, in Captain Frio Delabostis’ company (second Cavaliers), Louisiana Militia. He enlisted December 16, and served two years and twenty-five days.”

The *Times Delta* of New Orleans carried this article on March 2, 1852, on the death of Andrea Dimitry:

“A noble veteran is gone. We have to record this morning the death of the venerable **Andrea Dimitry**, one of the oldest citizens, who was esteemed and beloved by a multitude of friends. Throughout his life he has been distinguished for a high sense of honor and for an integrity that brooked no thought of self. His social and domestic duties were performed with exemplary solicitude, and dying in his 80th year, he lived to see a posterity grow up about him, honored for their talents and their virtues. In his son, Alexander Dimitry, whom Louisiana proudly claims as her own, is reflected the purity of character and eminent virtues of his father.”

#### ALEXANDER DIMITRY (1805-1883)

(Reprinted from *The Times Democrat, New Orleans,*  
January 31, 1883)

“**Prof. Alexander Dimitry** was born in New Orleans on the 7th day of February, 1805, at No. 4 St. Anne St., opposite Jackson Square. The row of houses of which this house, the residence of his parents, was one, was demolished many years ago to make room for the present Pontalba Buildings. Mr. Dimitry’s father, **Andrea Dimitry**, was a merchant of New Orleans for many years. He was a native of the Island of Hydra, in the Grecian Archipelago, and came to New Orleans during the last quarter of the last century.

“Professor Dimitry’s maternal grandfather, **Michael Dracos**, was a native of Athens, Greece, and a member of an ancient family of that old center of civilization. He came to New Orleans a young man about 1766 and engaged in mercantile pursuits, becoming a merchant and importing his merchandise in his ship from the West Indies. He died in the year 1824 aged 82. His remains, together with those of his wife, Professor Dimitry’s father and mother and

many other members of the family, lie in the family tomb in the Old St. Louis Cemetery. His life size portrait in oil represents him as a man of stern features, of the pure Greek type and attired in the Spanish military uniform of nearly a century ago. Through his mother, the daughter of Michael Dracos, Professor Dimitry was descended from the aboriginal population of Louisiana. He was the fourth descendant from an Indian ancestress Miami of the nation of the Alibamou—a nation long extinct—who was born about 1690 in the land of those Indians, near the site of the Old French Fort St. Etienne, in what is now the State of Alabama.

“Professor Dimitry’s parents, their means amply affording it, gave him every educational advantage and his intellect was no common one. Mr. Dimitry was sent to the school of Mr. Henry P. Nugent, a scholar and an Irish patriot of 1798. He remained there two years and when Rev. James J. Hull, an Episcopalian minister, opened his academy two years later he attended his school. Our venerable fellow citizens, General Lewis and Commander Hunt, were his classmates at Mr. Hull’s Academy. At the age of 15 he was sent to Georgetown College in the District of Columbia. Here, after a brilliant course he graduated with the highest honors. He received his diploma at the commencement exercises in the presence of President John Quincy Adams, who in his remarks to the graduation class, especially commended him. Long after his day of graduation and when in fullness of his prime, Georgetown College conferred on her honored one the degree of LL. D.

“Returning to New Orleans, he studied law in conjunction with his friend, the late Christian Reselius. But he did not continue the practice of the profession. He accepted, by preference, being a devoted friend of education, a position as professor in the College of Baton Rouge. Here he stayed two years and it was from his incumbency of this professorship that he received the title of “Professor” by which he was so generally known. From the college he returned to this city to assist in editing the *New Orleans Bee*, having purchased a share in the paper, which was owned by Mr. Bayon and the late Mr. Delaup. The paper was at that time published entirely in French, but Mr. Dimitry gave its English side and became its first English editor. He was then 27 years of age. In the year 1835 Mr. Dimitry was married in the city of Washington to Mary Powell Mills, daughter of Robert Mills of South Carolina, for many years architect of the United States Government. He was the architect of the National Washington Monument, and of many of the great public edifices of the country at the National Capital and elsewhere.

“In 1835 Mr. Dimitry was appointed by Postmaster General Kendall to an important clerkship in his department. In 1839 he served as Secretary of the United States Commission to arrange certain unsettled American-Mexican claims. In this position his marvelous knowledge of nearly all modern languages first drew attention to his power as a linguist. At the expiration of his work with the Commission he was offered the presidency of Franklin College in this state, which,

however, he declined to establish a college of his own in St. Charles parish. He conducted this institute successfully for several years, and here many of the most prominent creole youths of that day received their education. He subsequently accepted the position of Superintendent of the Public Schools of the Third Municipality in this city, and later at the request of the joint committee of the General Assembly submitted a plan for a general system of public education throughout the state. The plan was accepted and **Mr. Dimitry** was appointed by the Governor the *first State Superintendent of Louisiana*.

“A state’s rights Democrat in politics, Mr. Dimitry was in those days a foremost orator of the party in this city. Always a friend and advocate of the people in all honest demands the people returned his friendship fourfold. In recognition of his services as State Superintendent, the Legislature, on his retirement from office, voted him a testimonial. In 1854 Mr. Dimitry was called to Washington by his old friend Governor Marcy at that time Secretary of State, to accept an office in the State Department. Previous to accepting, however, he was appointed by President Pierce to an important post in connection with the new Echota Treaty which included the removal of the Creeks and Choctaws from their old homes. These duties having been finished he was given the charge of a Bureau of Translation in the State Department. He continued in his position from 1855 to 1859 and his accomplishment as a linguist met the utmost demands of the vast diplomatic correspondence of foreign governments with that of the United States.

“In 1859 President Buchanan, convinced of Mr. Dimitry’s abilities as a diplomatic statesman and proficiency in international law, appointed him, upon the return of General Mirabeau B. Lamar, Minister Resident and Plenipotentiary ad hoc to Central America. This double mission included the republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Mr. Dimitry took his family with him to San Jose the capital of Costa Rica and the seat of the legation. At a great banquet given him by the notables of the city shortly after his arrival, he astonished them and won the lasting esteem of the people by replying to a toast in the most eloquent Castilian and a fervent speech which recalled whatever was most honorable and worthy in Costa Rican history. He succeeded fully in the object of his mission to Costa Rica and doubtless would have obtained a like success in Nicaragua but for the secession of the Southern States of the Union.

“A devoted lover of his state, and her prompt and staunch champion at all times and in every place, he at once resigned as minister when Louisiana seceded. On his return to Washington Secretary Seward expressed to him his regret that he had resigned his mission as it was desired that he should remain, but Mr. Dimitry was anxious to cast his fortunes with his people and shortly after the Battle of Bull Run he managed to leave Washington without his departure being known, crossed the Potomac and repaired to Richmond. Here he was appointed Chief of the Finance Bureau of the Post Office

Department of the Confederate States. At the evacuation of Richmond he left the Confederate Capital in the train that contained Hon. Jefferson Davis and other officials, and was present at the general breakup that followed. After the war, Mr. Dimitry lived for a few months in Fordham near New York and subsequently in Brooklyn. In 1867 he returned to his native city, which he longed to see once more, here to end his days. Since that time with the exception of a stay of a few years at Pass Christian, where he conducted an Academy, he had lived in New Orleans enjoying the society of old friends. His last connection with education in his State was with the Hebrew Educational Society of which he was President.

"For the past year or two Mr. Dimitry had been measurably failing in body, but not in mind. His almost total loss of sight aided materially in the decline of his physical faculties. His once powerful and compact figure was seen rarely on the streets of late. But the vigor of his intellect and his strong will remained unimpaired up to within a few minutes preceding his death, which was the result of old age, rather than of actual sickness. At ten minutes past 2 o'clock yesterday morning, while those members of his immediate family who are now in the city were grouped around his bedside, he passed away as gently as if he had sunk into a dreamless and undisturbed sleep.

"Professor Dimitry's reputation as scholar extended to Europe among men who took cognizance of the workers in home intellect abroad. He never wrote a book from a fixed determination not to do so; but he often, in this city and elsewhere, lectured on classical and educational themes in vein of scholarship and with an eloquence that was all his own. In his younger days he wrote many pleasant tales, but these were written for annuals and gift books to oblige friends among the Northern publishers.

"Mr. Dimitry had been a close and daily student since his graduation. Surrounded by his library which at one time comprised 15,000 volumes in all languages and most of which he had imported from Europe, he pursued his studies and investigations into the arcana of knowledge with indefatigable zeal. That theme which he had most profoundly followed and in which he seemed most absorbed, was that of the history and developments of roots and words of Anglo-Saxon origin and of languages affiliated therewith. Had he prepared from his voluminous notes a work on the subject of the meaning and origin of proper names and localities of various lands, especially of those of the British Islands, it would have included within it the history of nearly every proper name in the English language."

## **THE 1821 GREEK WAR OF INDEPENDENCE**

On March 25, 1821, Greece opened its War for Independence against its Turkish oppressors, after almost 400 years under Turkish rule.

A brief insight into the Greek War for Independence of 1821 will be presented, as well as America's support and the effects of such support which resulted in the emigration of several Greek war orphans to America, who attained great prominence in their contributions to American life.

On May 29, 1453, Constantinople finally fell, and this date also marks the beginning of virtual slavery for Greece, for a period of nearly four hundred years.

Greek sailors of the myriad islands surrounding Greece had ample opportunities to fit themselves with ships, under Turkish rule, for the Turk needed this Greek commerce for himself. Because of the corsairs, or pirates, that roamed the sea at that time, it was necessary that the fishing and trading boats be armed with cannon. These small ships were a great aid to the Greeks in 1821.

Russian trading ships were allowed to come and go freely through the Bosphorus or Hellespont, and through the Mediterranean without impediment or inspection on the part of the Turks. What Greek vessels sailed the sea had been required to carry the Turkish flag. However, the Greek sailors circumvented this obstacle by raising the Russian flag on their vessels, consequently escaping search and seizure. These Greek traders soon established great communities among the Russian cities on the Black Sea in Odessa and Tagani, and also in Trieste and Venice in what is now Italy. These Greek merchants grew influential and prosperous through the years, and by the day of the revolution, they had the wealth necessary to aid their mother country in her fight for freedom.

With the fall of Constantinople, the scholars in Greece immediately fled to the other parts of Europe, taking refuge in Holland, England and France. This left little source of learning for the people, for soon the schools themselves were closed for lack of teachers and because of Turkish pressure. For almost three hundred years, until 1700 and thereafter, Greece had few schools and learning was denied the people. Illiteracy was common, except for what learning the Church offered. Finally, in the 18th Century the prosperous Greek community of traders and merchants in Venice started its own small Greek school and Church. The Black Sea communities followed suit, and then the program was broadened to include schools in Athens, with aid from these outside communities. Schools were also established in Giannena, Levadia, Patmos, etc. The schools grew—scholars came from them, and teachers went out from them, to teach in other cities. Among the teachers who carried on their work were Eugenios Voulgaris, Nikeforos Theotokis, Constantinos Economos, Vamvas, Georgios Gennathios, and others. These teachers not only taught their pupils the Greek language, but also taught the hope of freedom, someday, for Greece. They preached a greater and free Hellas for the future. Many of the school classes were held at night, in out of the way places, for the Turks constantly sought to do away with schools, and places of learning among the Greeks.

During these centuries, the Turkish armies were making headway into Europe, and actually had besieged Vienna twice, only to be driven back into Hungary each time. They dominated Hungary for 150 years before being driven out of that land. The states of Venice and Turkey were constantly at war with each other because of their interests in Greece. Venice controlled many cities in the Peloponnese and also the Cyclades Islands, Crete, Cyprus, and other localities. Through Venetian and Russian aid the Greeks arose in revolt many times during the 17th and 18th Centuries, but each was suppressed. However, these occurred only in restricted areas and were not widespread. The results of these uprisings were great massacres by the Turks in the cities of Thessaly, in Crete, Smyrna and in central Greece as well.

The national secret society, which was international in scope, was the **Philiki Etairia**. This society was formed by three Greek merchants of Odessa, Skoufas, Tsakaloff, and Zanthos. The membership was secret for it meant death at the hands of the Turks to be known as a member of the society. Headquarters were established in Constantinople, and the movement officially opened for freedom for Greece. Alexander Ypsilanti, a general in the Russian army, was chosen the leader of the **Philiki Etairia**. (June, 1820)

Ypsilanti's first move was the organization of the revolution against the Turks in Moldavia and Vlachia (now Rumania). Russian influence in that section was great, and the revolution was started there so as to influence the Turks into believing that the revolution was backed by Russia, and also to give the Greeks time in preparing for the movement in Greece, proper. However, the revolution in Moldavia failed and Ypsilanti was later taken by the Austrians, as he tried to flee through that country, and confined in prison. In 1827, the Czar of Russia intervened in his behalf and secured his release from prison, however, the confinement had undermined his health and he died within a year of his release.

In Constantinople, the news of the revolution caused great consternation among the Turkish officials. The sultan immediately ordered a move against all Greeks in that area, to stem any further uprisings. He ordered his troops to start wholesale pillaging and massacres against reputable Greek merchants and leaders. No one was spared, not even the venerable Greek Orthodox Patriarch of Constantinople, Gregory V.

On Easter Day, at the close of the services in the Greek Orthodox Churches, Turkish soldiers forced their way into the Greek Patriarchate in Constantinople, and showed papers to the Patriarch, which stated that he had been evicted from his post as Patriarch by the sultan. The soldiers then put the Patriarch in prison, where he remained for some time. The Patriarchate was given orders by the sultan, on pain of death, to select another Patriarch.

Finally, the Patriarch was taken from his prison, to the Patriarchate, and there hanged from the Inner Gate. His body was left

there for three days, while all Christians hid in their homes for fear of their lives, as the Turkish soldiers roamed the city, searching for Greek Christians. Those that they found, were slaughtered. Then, the body of the Patriarch was taken down, weighted with a heavy stone, and thrown into the sea, by the Turks. However, a Greek ship captain, several days later, sighted the floating body, which had come to the surface, brought it aboard his ship upon recognition, and carried it immediately to Odessa in Russia. There, the Czar gave the Patriarch the honor due him, with a state funeral, and great mourning. After fifty years, the body was exhumed and taken to Athens, where it lies today.

This action, and others, on the part of the Turks, were made in order to suppress any movement towards revolution, however, they only served to add more fuel to the flame of revolt.

In 1821, through the efforts of the **Philiki Hetairia**, the secret society and under the leadership of such men as Theodore Kolokotronis, Petrompes Mavromichalis, Andreas Zaimis, Andreas Lontos, the Metropolitess Palaion Patron Germanos, Gregorios Papaflessas—the revolution opened in Greece. Kolokotronis arrived at Mani, in January of 1821, and his very presence in Greece was enough to arouse the spirit of the patriots, for his name was already known throughout the country, as a fearless patriot, and leader. In 1818, the Turks had evicted him from the Morea, or Peloponnesus, because of his aggressiveness and rebellious spirit.

On March 21, 1821, the patriots besieged the city of Kalavrita, and in five days had taken the town. On the 22nd, Mavromichalis and his Maniates, with Kolokotronis and others, besieged Kalames and took it on the 25th. *In Patras, the Metropolitess Palaion Patron Germanos, with Andreas Zaimis, Lontos and others, struck the colors for freedom, on March 25, which date is recognized as the official beginning of the Revolution.* With their force, these leaders besieged the town of Patras. At the same time, Lala, Corinth, Monemvasia, Navarino, Argos, and Nauplion were besieged by the patriots. The Greek patriots finally took Navarino, Monemvasia, and Corinth, in 1822.

The revolution was raised in *sterea* Hellas by Panourgias at Amphissa, by Thanasis Diakos at Levidia, and by Diouvouniotis at Voudounitsa. The revolution opened on May 20 in northern Greece. Because of the heavy Turkish forces in that section, the struggle did not meet with any success. In Thessaly, the uprising was quickly downed by the Turks who massacred and destroyed as they went through the countryside. In Macedonia, the heavy Turkish forces spelled defeat for the Greeks there, also. In Crete the Greeks arose in revolution, but had to flee to the hills for safety where they remained for the duration of the struggle, fighting for their lives against the Turks. In the islands, lay the greatest wealth of Greece, because of trading and commerce which they carried on. The islands joined with the rest of the country in the revolt, and on April 3, the Spetses Isles revolted, sending 58 ships to besiege Nauplio from the sea. Hydra, Psara, and Spetses bore the brunt of the revolution

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among the islands, since they led them in importance. Shortly after, Samos, the Cyclades, and the Dodecanesa, except for Rhodes, also joined in with the revolutionists.

### **The First Government**

The first government of the revolutionary forces was formed at Epidaurus. A committee was selected to rule, with Alexandros Mavrokordatos as the president, and leader. From this seat, the revolution was directed, and the forms of attack were planned. However, shortly thereafter, at Peta, the Greeks suffered their first great loss, losing 3500 men, being routed from the field, to Missolonghi, where the survivors took refuge while the Turkish forces besieged the city. The siege lasted for years, resulting in hardships and suffering for those in the city. It was here at Missolonghi that Marco Bozzaris first sprang into fame for his bravery and leadership. A Turkish surprise attack on Christmas Eve against the city, intended to catch the Greeks while attending church services, was frustrated when news of the attack became known, and the patriots were in readiness for it. The Turks were routed completely, and the patriots pursued them as far as the Achelo River, where over 500 of the enemy drowned in its icy waters, trying to ford it. At Peta, a large detachment of Philhellenes from all parts of Europe, formed together to aid the patriots, suffered almost complete annihilation. The rest of the world was already giving some response to Greece's need, although the great drive for aid and relief had not yet begun in earnest.

During these dark days, it was Kolokotronis who saved Greece from being taken again by the superior forces of the Turks, for time and again, through his strategy and leadership, he constantly harried the enemy, keeping them at bay, and worrying them, keeping them disorganized. Kolokotronis asked the other Greek leaders to follow his plan, for he realized that the Turks would march towards Corinth, instead of retreating as the other leaders insisted. They scoffed at him, but he took up his position in the hills, and when the Turks did appear, on the way to Corinth, he was the actual savior of Greece, for he engaged them with his small force, until aid came from the other leaders.

### **European Philhellenism**

When news of the Greek Revolution spread throughout Europe, the great scholars on the continent began the campaign for aid to Greece, which led, ultimately, to financial and material aid in soldiers and ships. In Switzerland, France, and Germany societies were formed to aid the patriots. The government of England was not in favor of the revolution at first, however after constant pressure from internal groups, she was forced to accede to the demands of the English, and favor swung towards aid for Greece. It was Lord Byron who raised his voice and power to bring material and financial aid to Greece,

and he went so far as to expend his own personal fortune in aiding the patriots, and died in Greece, at Missolonghi, during the siege, of fever.

In America, **Samuel Gridley Howe**, and others, gave aid to Greece. Funds were raised and sent over, with shiploads of supplies. Men volunteered to fight for the Greeks.

The Turks realized that, alone, they could not overthrow the Revolution, and they called upon the Egyptians to aid them. They quickly received an enthusiastic response, and large forces of Egyptians began arriving in Greece. Immediately there followed the massacres of Crete and of Kaso. Men, older folk and children were massacred, and more than 2,000 young girls were taken to the Alexandrian slave markets to be sold as slaves. It was another example of Turkish warfare that horrified Europe.

In 1824, 176 Turkish ships sailed against Psara, which had only 3,000 soldiers, but over 30,000 women and children and old men under their protection, who had come there from the various other islands, after Turkish massacres. The thousands of Turkish soldiers landed, and soon swept the island clear of human life, for more than three-quarters of the population was massacred.

### Aid from the European Powers

In 1827 when the revolution seemed doomed to failure, the European powers entered the picture. England, France, Russia and Austria had previously lent no governmental aid to Greece, nor sanctioned the revolt, because of fear of international complications. However, with the advent of Nicholas as Czar of Russia, and of Canning as prime minister of England, the scene changed for the better, for the patriots. France, England, and Russia met in London in 1827 and signed a secret treaty, agreeing to support the revolutionary government of Greece, and to rid Europe of Turkey. They also saw a sphere of influence in the Balkans that they had not molested heretofore, which had suddenly gained a great importance.

England, France and Russia immediately sent their fleets to Greek waters, and ordered the Egyptian and Turkish commanders to take their troops and their ships and vacate the Peloponnesus and its waters. The Turks refused, upon further orders from Constantinople. In the meantime, the Greek forces had taken new heart upon the good news, and the revolution sprang up anew. Ibrahim then began anew to scourge the Peloponnesus sweeping through Messenia, Arcadia and Laconia. Following this action, the French, Russian and English ships swept into Navarino and gave final orders for the Turkish-Egyptian fleets to leave the waters of the country at once. The Turkish fired and sank a small English boat. Following this action, Codrington, the English commander, gave orders to start firing. Within four hours, only 20 of the original 120 Turkish-Egyptian ships remained afloat on the water. All the rest had been sunk. This destroyed Tur-

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key's power in Greece forever. French soldiers were then landed in the Peloponnesus, and Ibrahim was forced to flee the country with his Egyptians, back to Egypt. Finally, on September 12, 1829, all of central Greece and the Peloponnesus had been cleared of Turkish forces.

Prince Othon of Bavaria, son of Ludovici, King of Bavaria, only seventeen years of age, assumed the crown as King of Greece on January 25, 1832, and peace reigned in the land for the first time in almost four hundred years. The people welcomed him as a saviour for now they were united, as a recognized nation of the world. And freedom came to Hellas, again.

### **American Aid to Greece**

On May 25, 1821, Petros Mavromichalis, Director General of the Messenian Congress at Kalamata, wrote a letter addressed to the people of the United States, in which he asked for America's help.

This letter was translated into both English and French, and reached the attention of American Ambassador to France Albert Gallatin, Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, and Dr. Edward Everett of Harvard University. A letter to Everett was also sent from Paris, and Adamantios Koraes was one of the signers, asking for assistance from America. Dr. Everett published these letters in his *North American Review*, and through his personal efforts, the Greek War of Independence received wide publicity in America, resulting in widespread support from the American people.

Adamantios Koraes wrote to Thomas Jefferson, from Paris, on July 10, 1823, asking for America's help, and support, and Jefferson replied with fervent hope for Greece's success, and his support, and with suggestions. In addition, there was correspondence from Lafayette to Jefferson urging American recognition of the Greek stand for independence.

Many Americans also urged Congress to immediately recognize the Greek stand for independence, but there was hesitancy on the part of Congress to interfere in European matters at the time.

However, public support among Americans became so strong that there were Greek Committees established in many cities, and private contributions were given for the aid of the Greeks with food, clothing, and medicine.

On March 5, 1827 the ship *Chancellor* left from New York with escort Jonathan P. Miller, with supplies worth \$17,500. Miller had previously been in Greece, returned to the U.S., to raise supplies, and was now returning to Greece again.

May 12, 1827, the ship *Six Brothers* left for Greece with a cargo of supplies worth \$16,614, with escort John R. Stuyvesant.

The ship *Jane* left New York on Sept. 14, 1827, with \$8,900 worth of supplies for Greece, with escort Henry A. V. Post. Post later published a book of his experiences.

From Philadelphia, two ships, the *Levant* and the *Tontine*, departed for Greece with \$13,856.40 and \$8,547.18 in supplies. J. R. Leib accompanied the ships as escort for the supplies.

In the spring of 1827, the ship *Statesman* departed from Boston with \$11,555.50 in supplies, with John B. Russ as escort.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other cities created Greek Relief Funds, and contributions poured in. The money raised was used to buy supplies which were sent to the starving, ill-clothed, ill-equipped army and people of Greece. Instances of specific contributions are: the undergraduate students of Yale University gave \$500; the Theological School at Andover College in Massachusetts collected money for the Fund, as did Columbia University students in New York. Young people's groups in Carlisle, Pa., and Albany, N.Y., gathered money. Two churches in Boston gave \$300 each. On January 8, 1824, a large ball was held in New York City for which tickets sold for \$5.00 each. Over 2,000 persons attended the affair, netting \$10,000 for Greece. By the end of April, 1824, New York City philhellenes had contributed over \$32,000.

Influential American families adopted Greek orphans brought from Greece, and many of these attained high rank in American political and professional life.

Although we hope to briefly recount the story of the American Philhellenes who assisted Greece during her War of Independence, tribute must first be paid to the great English poet Lord Byron, who called the attention of the world to Greece's desperate struggle for freedom and existence.

Lord Byron arrived at Missolonghi on December 24, 1823, where he was warmly welcomed by the Hellenes. He delighted in wearing the Greek *foustanella*. With his own money, he supported 500 Souliotes soldiers, and gave greatly of his own wealth for the cause of Greece. However, illness struck on April 6, 1824, and on April 7, 1824, he died, at 37 years of age, with these words on his lips: "*Greece, I gave you everything that any one man can give. I gave you my wealth—my health, and now—my very life. My sacrifice is for your salvation.*"

Monuments now stand to his memory in Missolonghi, and also at the Zappeion in Athens.

Because of the bitter defense, and the deeds of heroism and valor displayed at Missolonghi during the four years of siege by the Turks (1822-1826), the city has become the "Shrine" of the 1821 Greek War of Independence. There, all nations whose Philhellenes aided Greece in its cause, have monuments to the memory of those brave men from other countries who died at Missolonghi and in other battles of the revolution.

These monuments include a memorial erected by the Order of Sons of Pericles, the Junior Order of Ahepa, in 1939, and placed there in memory of the American Philhellenes.

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**PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE**

On December 3, 1822, **President James Monroe** included the following words in his Message to Congress:

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

**DANIEL WEBSTER OF MASSACHUSETTS**

U.S. House of Representatives

U.S. Representative **Daniel Webster** of Massachusetts introduced a Resolution in the House of Representatives during the 1823-1824 Congressional 18th Session: "That provision ought to be made, by law, for defraying the expense incident to the appointment of an agent, or commissioner, to Greece, whenever the President shall deem it expedient to make such an appointment."

"This people, a people of intelligence, ingenuity, refinement, spirit, and enterprise, have been for centuries under the most atrocious, unparalleled Tartarian barbarism that ever oppressed the human race. This House is unable to estimate duly, it is unable even to conceive or comprehend it. It must be remembered that the character of the forces which has so long domineered over them is purely military. It has been as truly, as beautifully said, that "The Turk has now been encamped in Europe for four centuries. Yes, sir—it is nothing else than an encampment. They came in by the sword, and they govern by the sword. . . .

"Sir, while we sit here deliberating, her destiny may be decided. . . . They look to us as the great Republic of the earth—and they ask us by our common faith, whether we can forget that they are now struggling for what we can now so ably enjoy? I cannot say, sir, that they will succeed; that rests with heaven. But for myself sir, if we tomorrow hear that they have failed—that their last phalanx had sunk in its ashes and that naught remained but the wide melancholy waste where Greece once was, I should still reflect with the most heartfelt satisfaction, that I had asked you, in the name of

seven millions of freemen, that you would give them at least a cheering of one friendly voice.”

**HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY**  
**U.S. House of Representatives**

U.S. Representative **Henry Clay** of Kentucky spoke in the same Session of Congress in support of the Resolution introduced by Daniel Webster, as follows:

“The question has been argued as if the Greeks were likely to be exposed to increased sufferings in consequence of such measure; as if the Turkish scimitar would be sharpened by its influence, and dyed deeper and yet deeper in Christian blood. If such is to be the effect on the declaration of our sympathy, it must have happened already. That explanation is very fully and distinctly given in the message of the President to both Houses of Congress, not only this year, but last.”

**JOHN QUINCY ADAMS**

(President of the United States. Annual message, Dec. 4, 1827.)

“The sympathies which the people and Government of the United States have so warmly indulged with the cause of Greece have been acknowledged by their government in a letter of thanks, which I have received from their illustrious President, a translation of which is now communicated to Congress. We hope that they will obtain relief from the most unequal of conflicts which they have so long and so gallantly sustained; that they will enjoy the blessing of self government, which by their sufferings in the cause of liberty they have richly earned, and that their independence will be secured by those liberal institutions of which their country furnished the earliest examples in the history of mankind, and which have consecrated to immortal remembrance the very soil for which they are now again profusely pouring forth their blood.”

**THOMAS L. WINTHROP and EDWARD EVERETT**

From an address of the Committee appointed in a public meeting held in Boston, December 19, 1823, for the relief of the Greeks:

“We call upon the friends of freedom and humanity to take an interest in the struggles of five millions of Christians rising not in consequence of revolutionary intrigues as has been falsely asserted by the crowned arbiters of Europe, but by the impulse of nature, and in vindication of rights long and intolerably trampled on. We invoke the ministers of religion to take up a solemn testimony in the cause; to assert the rights of fellowmen, and of

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fellow-Christians; to plead for the victims whose great crime is Christianity. We call on the citizens of America to remember the time, and it is within the memory of thousands that now live, when our own beloved, prosperous Country waited at the door of the court of France and the States of Holland, pleading for a little money and a few troops; and not to disregard the call of those who are struggling against a tyranny infinitely more galling than that which our fathers thought it beyond the power of man to support. Every other civilized nation has set up this example; let not the freest state on earth any longer be the only one which has done nothing to aid a gallant people struggling for freedom."

#### DR. SAMUEL GRIDLEY HOWE

Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, who completed his medical studies at Harvard University in 1824, departed that same year for Greece, to observe the struggle for independence and to assist the Greeks. He was born in Boston, Nov. 10, 1801; graduated from Brown University in 1821; received his medical degree from Harvard.

He was the author of a book, "An Historical Sketch of the Greek Revolution" which was published upon his return to America, and which received wide readership. The Howe book has been reprinted by Dr. George C. Arnakis of the Center for Neo-Hellenic Studies, of Austin, Texas.

Dr. Howe stayed in Greece from his arrival at the close of the year 1824, until November 13, 1827, when he departed for the United States. On November 12, 1828, he arrived back in Greece at Aegina, and stayed until June of 1830, when he returned to America to continue his professional career as a doctor.

While in America between the trips to Greece, he spent almost all of his time campaigning for Greek Relief, lecturing in behalf of the many Greek Committees in the United States, and working on his book for publication.

During his first years in Greece he was a surgeon in the Greek armed forces and was given the title of "Surgeon-in-Chief" by the Greek government. Dr. Howe also took part in several engagements, wore the *foustanella* on some occasions, and gave invaluable service to the Greek forces.

On his second trip to Greece he escorted a large supply of American materials, which he distributed to the Greek war refugees, with the assistance of Jonathan P. Miller and George Jarvis.

Dr. Howe again visited Greece in 1844 for a brief time, and in 1867 he returned to Greece with his family, at a time when the Cretans were fighting for freedom from Turkey.

#### LETTER TO AHEPA FROM HOWE'S DAUGHTER

In the early part of the year 1932, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott of

Newport, R.I., sent the following letter to the Order of Ahepa, about her father, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe:

“Dear friends of the Ahepa, I send you my loving greetings and only wish I could give them in person at this meeting commemorative of the first centenary of Greek Independence. Looking back these hundred and more years I seem to see the face of my father, a young man of twenty-three years of age, who in the year 1824, just at the beginning of his career, after having been graduated from Brown University and Harvard medical school, turned away from the beaten path of his profession, and alone and against the advice of his parents and his friends, embarked on a small sailing vessel for the Mediterranean, landing near Navarino and reaching Tripolitza in the winter of 1824-25.

“In his first letter home he writes to his friend, William Sampson, *“I hope to reach Greece before the first of January. If I succeed in getting a commission in their army or navy, I shall remain in the country for some years, perhaps for my life.”*

“In March, 1825, he writes to his father: *“First of all I am sincerely glad I have come to Greece. My commission as army surgeon is filled out. As for my salary, I have nothing and care nothing about it; the government is not able to feed and clothe their poor suffering soldiers, and I have not the heart to demand money. I have clothes enough to last a year and at the end of that time, if not before, I shall probably put on the Greek dress.”*

“He did put it on, and in memory of his wearing of the uniform you all know as that of the Evzones, my husband, John Elliott the artist, made several portraits of him, one of which is in Brown University, another in the Ethnological Museum in Athens.

“I quote again from a letter to his friend Horace Mann, in which he gives a vivid picture of those years, when he wore the fustanella and fought the great fight which freed your race:

“In the winter, the much-dreaded expedition of Ibrahim Pasha, with the Egyptian army, landed at Modon. Attempts were made by the Greek government to get up an army to oppose them, and Mavrocordatos came to the south of Peloponnesus with such forces as they could raise. At first there was an attempt to organize the army, and I attempted to create hospitals and to provide ambulances for the wounded. But after the capture of Navarino by the Turks, everything was thrown into confusion.

“Mavrocordatos fled to Napoli. The dark day of Greece had come. All regular opposition of the Greeks was overcome. The Turks advanced fiercely and rapidly up the Peloponnesus. I joined one of the small guerilla bands that hung about the enemy, doing all the harm they could. I could be of little or no use as surgeon, and was expected to divide my attention between killing Turks, helping Greeks, and taking care of my bacon.

“I was naturally very handy, active and tough, and soon became equal to any of the mountain soldiery in capacity for en-

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duration of fatigue, hunger, and watchfulness. I could carry my gun and heavy belt with yataghan and pistols all day long, clambering among the mountain passes, could eat sorrel and snails, or go without anything, and at night lie down on the ground with only my shaggy capote, and sleep like a log."

"As far as I have ever been able to learn Samuel Gridley Howe was the first American boy to cross the seas and volunteer to fight for freedom in any European country. He was a pioneer in this as in many other things. During the world war, when I watched the troops of young soldiers and reservists drilling, marching, preparing for their share in the terrible world conflict, I always saw with the eyes of the imagination, the picture of that handsome boy, my father, marching in the van of that great army of men among whom were the sixty-five thousand American soldiers of Greek blood, who proved so important a factor in our victorious army."—*Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott.*

The following excerpt is taken from one of Dr. Howe's letters:

"Greece is my idol, and the sufferings and privations I have endured in her cause have rendered her fate and her future to be more interesting. I can say sincerely that I have found the Greeks kindly, affectionate, truthful, grateful and honest. There is a spark left of the spirit of ancient Greece which four hundred years of slavery has not been able to blot out."

#### LUCAS MILTIADES MILLER

*The First U.S. Representative of Greek Descent  
U.S. Representative (Democrat) from Wisconsin  
March 4, 1891 — March 3, 1893*

**Lucas Miltiades Miller**, born in Livadia, Greece in 1824, was the first American of Greek descent to be elected to the United States Congress, as a U.S. Representative from Wisconsin. He was elected in the 1890 elections, and took office on March 4, 1891.

He was brought to the United States by **Col. Jonathan P. Miller**, an American who went to Greece during the Revolution to assist the Greek patriots in their struggle.

In 1824, **Colonel Jonathan P. Miller** of Vermont was sent to Greece by the Greek Committee of Boston, to observe conditions of the war. Jonathan Peckham Miller was born in Randolph, Vt., on February 24, 1797. After two years of army service he entered Dartmouth in 1821 and, after a few weeks there, entered the University of Vermont, where he remained until the college buildings burned in 1824. It was at this time that the nation was aroused by sympathy for Greece, and Miller determined to join an expedition being backed by the Greek Committee of Boston. In this he was aided by Governor Van Ness. He sailed for Malta in August, 1824. He soon made the acquaintance of General George Jarvis, and that officer made him a member of his staff with the title of colonel. His exploits during two years of fighting and hardships

earned him the name of "The American Dare Devil."

Speaking of Col. Miller, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe says in a letter to his father, dated March, 1825:

"Captain Miller you have seen. He is as brave a man as ever stepped foot in Greece; has the most sterling integrity, and an entire devotion to the cause of liberty. You would laugh to see him: he has his head shaved, has on the Greek floccata, and petticoat trousers, and with his pistols and dagger stuck in his belt, and his musquet on his shoulder, cuts a most curious figure. He serves as a captain, and if his life is spared, he will be of the greatest use to the cause."

Upon his return to America, Colonel Miller brought with him two orphans, a boy and a girl. He adopted the boy, whom he named **Lucas Miltiades Miller**. **Lucas Miltiades Miller** became the first American Congressman of Greek descent, when elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1891.

The biographical sketch of **U.S. Representative Lucas Miltiades Miller** in the Congressional Directory, 52nd Congress (1891) gives the following information on this first Member of Congress of Greek descent:

"**Lucas M. Miller**, of Oshkosh, was born in Livadia, Greece, in 1824; is the son of a Greek chieftain, who was killed by the Turks during the Greek Revolution, soon after his mother died, and he was cared for a short time by a woman who claimed she found him in an abandoned town soon after a battle had taken place within its streets; subsequently she applied to Colonel Jonathan P. Miller for assistance; the colonel was an American, who joined the Greek Army at the beginning of the revolution; was commissioned as Colonel and distinguished himself as a brave and efficient officer, and rendered very material service to the Greeks by securing the donation of several vessels laden with provision and clothing by the citizens of his country for the benefit of the destitute people of Greece; the colonel learning the history of the orphan boy concluded to adopt him, and when he returned to this country (1828) settled in Montpelier, Vermont; Lucas attended the schools of the town until he was sixteen, when his father was injured to an extent to be incapacitated for business, which was assumed by his adopted son; at the age of twenty-one took out naturalization papers; was admitted to the bar and soon after moved to the Territory of Wisconsin and settled in Oshkosh in 1846; purchased several hundred acres of land and soon after engaged in farming; at present resides on a portion of the land. Soon after settling in Wisconsin, during the Mexican War, he was appointed Colonel by Governor Dodge; in 1853 he was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature; was one of the Commissioners of the State Board of Public Works; for the last ten years has been Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors of Winnebago County; at various times has been urged to run for various State offices; at the time he was nominated for Congress he was in Vermont and did not hear of it until the next day after the convention had adjourned; had

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he been at home he would not have accepted the nomination; remained in Vermont until two weeks before his election; on his return home he informed the people of the District that he had been nominated contrary to his wishes; if elected he proposed to attend to their interests, and if not elected he proposed to attend to his own business; was elected to the Fifty-Second Congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,573 votes, against 13,409 votes for Charles B. Clark, Republican, and 1,156 votes for George W. Gates, Prohibitionist."

As a Democrat, he was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives representing the state of Wisconsin, and served in the House from March 4, 1891 to March 3, 1893.

He died in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, on December 4, 1902, and was interred in Riverside Cemetery.

### OTHER AMERICAN PHILHELLENES

We have previously described the work of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe and Col. Jonathan P. Miller in Greece during the Greek War of Independence from Turkey of 1821. One of their close American associates in Greece at the time was **Lieut. General George Jarvis**, who was the first American to join with the Greeks in their struggle for independence. He died in Greece on August 11, 1828.

Jarvis was the son of an American career diplomat, and he arrived in Greece in early 1822, less than a year after the start of the revolution. With Col. Jonathan P. Miller, he fought alongside the Greek patriots in several battles; helped with Miller and Howe in the distribution of American food, clothes and medicine, and also helped in the establishment of a hospital created by Dr. Howe, for Greek veterans. Jarvis also originated the idea of a model agricultural settlement for war refugees, which Dr. Howe established at Hexamilia, and which was named "Washingtonia." Thirty-six families were established at this settlement.

In March, 1825, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe wrote a letter to his father in America, in which he said of Jarvis: "General Jarvis has been in Greece three years, has been in many engagements, has become a complete Greek in dress, manners, and language; he is almost the only foreigner who has uniformly conducted himself with prudence and correctness; and he has reaped his reward. He has gained the confidence of the Greeks; he has rendered great service to their cause and now is made Lieutenant General. He is a man I am proud to own as a countryman."

Besides Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, Col. Jonathan P. Miller, and Andrew Jarvis, there were additional Americans who went to Greece during the Greek Revolutionary War of 1821 and served either on land or on board Greek ships. These were:

**Captain John William Allen**, who commanded the gunboat *Medusa*.

**Christ Bosco**, who served on board various ships.

**Lieut. George Brown**, who commanded the ship *Bavaria*.

**Dr. John James Getty**, who served both on board ship and also on land in western Greece, and who died in Greece in 1828.

A **Captain Richards**, who also served on board ship and in western Greece.

**Alexander Ross**, and **John Villem**.

**Lieut. William T. Washington**, a distant relative of George Washington, who was killed during a bombardment in Greece.

**James Williams**, a black from Baltimore, who served on board ship.

**Jonas King, John D. Russ, Henry A. V. Post, Rufus Anderson, and Josiah Brewer** also aided the Greek cause in various ways.

### GREGORY PERDICARIS

**Gregory (Gregorios) Perdicaris** was taken under the protective custody of American missionaries Fisk and King, after the Turks had attacked his native village in Greece and massacred several of his relatives. He traveled with them to Jerusalem, Beirut and Smyrna, and then came to America on board the ship *Romulus* under shipmaster John M. Allen in June, 1826, at age 22.

He taught ancient and modern Greek at Mt. Pleasant Classical Institute at Amherst, was a professor of Greek at Harvard University, and lived in New Haven where he was a teacher in a boarding school. While there he met Margaret Hanford, one of his pupils, whom he married.

From 1837 until 1845 **Gregory Perdicaris** was U.S. Consul at Athens, Greece, and it was during this period that his son, Ion, was born. In 1846 he returned to the United States and settled in Trenton, N.J., where he was active in the management of the Trenton Gas Light Company, the old Water Power Company, and the Star Rubber Company.

### ION PERDICARIS

The following story about the life of **Ion Perdicaris**, son of **Gregory Perdicaris**, is taken from the August 26, 1925 edition of the **Trenton (N.J.) Evening Times**:

"Trenton's most famous citizen of Greek extraction was the late Ion Perdicaris, who died May 31 of the present year (1925) in Chiselhurst, England, where he was living in retirement. Perdicaris was the son of Gregory Perdicaris who fled Greece under sentence of death after the Turks had attacked his native village and had massacred several of his relatives.

"Many adventures attended the flight of the elder Perdicaris, the climax of the series being a shipwreck in which Gregory was one of three survivors. For a time he was a professor of Greek at Harvard University. Later he lived in New Haven where he was a teacher in a boarding school. While there he met Miss Margaret Hanford, a

South Carolina girl, one of his pupils, with whom he contracted a romantic marriage.

"From 1837 until 1845 Gregory Perdicaris was U.S. Consul at Athens and it was during this period that Ion was born. In 1846 Perdicaris came to Trenton where he was actively identified in the Trenton Gas Light Company, the old Water Power Company, and the Star Rubber Company.

"He acquired Ashley Cottage, a famous old home which for years blocked the eastward extension of East State Street beyond Clinton Avenue. Ashley Cottage stood in a beautiful park of a dozen acres which extended north and south along Clinton Avenue and east to the Assunpink Creek. A beautiful lawn sloped down to the creek, which afforded pleasant boating.

"Finally, the pressure of public opinion prevailed on Mr. Perdicaris and he consented to the extension of East State Street through his property. The old homestead was torn down and rebuilt on its present site midway between Clinton and Chestnut Avenues.

"Ion Perdicaris lived in Trenton with his father until the period of the Civil War, when he went to England, and while there met Mrs. M. Varley, an actress with grown children with whom he contracted an alliance. Perdicaris was devoted to the entire family and brought them to Trenton, where they lived in the old Cadwallader Mansion on West State Street and entertained lavishly.

"One of Perdicaris' stepdaughters had ambitions for a stage career which he sought to realize for her. He wrote a play, "The Picture," painted a huge backdrop, some 38 feet high, and hired a theater for the production in New York. Unsparing ridicule by the critics stopped the show before it had played a week.

"Subsequently the family moved to Tangier where Perdicaris purchased a former palace of the Sultan. It was from this magnificent home that he was captured, along with his stepson, Cromwell Varley, some 20 years later by the bandit Raisuli, who held the pair for \$70,000 ransom. John Hay's laconic message "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead" brought the sultan to his knees and Raisuli received his \$70,000 plus liberation of his followers, the incarceration of his enemies, and a governorship.

"When Perdicaris moved to Tangier he took along the painting he had made for his stepdaughters ill-fated entry to the stage of New York. Despite the size of the state dining room in his newly purchased palace, its ceiling was too low for the painting so he reconstructed the room and raised the height of it at one end 12 feet in order to show his work of art. He was very popular among the Moors and was well known for his munificent hospitality and charity. He did much for the wretched prisoners in the Kasbah jail and brought about cessation of the practice of maiming wrong-doers. His love of reform led him to write a novel which so offended the authorities of Tangier that they cast him into jail for a day or two until Perdicaris' influential friends and connections were able to

bring pressure to bear and obtain his release.

“During all his years in Morocco Perdicaris remembered his boyhood home in Trenton where he had attended the old Trenton Academy, of which his father was a trustee, and Trinity Episcopal Church, of which the father was one of the founders and a vestryman. His visiting cards bore the dual address, Tangier, Morocco, and Trenton, N.J., U.S.A.

“After his capture and incarceration by Raisuli he returned to the United States for a visit and to enjoy some of the fruits of the notoriety the exploit had given him. He toured the country lecturing and retelling the story. In Trenton his address was given at School of Industrial Arts auditorium.”

### PROFESSOR JOHN (IOANNIS) CELIVERGOS ZACHOS

**Ioannis Celivergos Zachos** was brought to America from Greece by Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, at the close of the Greek War of Independence, and became one of America's outstanding educators and teachers. The following biographical sketch is taken from Thomas Burgess' "The Greeks in America" (1912):

“**Professor John (Joannes) Celivergos Zachos, M.D.**, late curator of the Cooper Union, New York, was born in Constantinople, 1820. His father was one of the “merchant princes” of the city, and an interpreter of the Sultan's Court, ranking in the diplomatic corps of the Turkish government. His mother was a woman of superior education and connected with the best Phanariote families, as the Mavrocordato and the Ipsilanti. Mr. Zachos, the father, was one of the first Hetairists (the Greek secret societies conspiring for freedom), and at the opening of the War of Independence was betrayed and condemned to be beheaded, but by a large bribe managed to escape with his family. He fled to the north of Greece, where he devoted his fortune and life to the holy cause. He fell in an early battle among the mountains of Thessaly, where his little command was resisting a whole army of Turks. Thus were left his wife and the boy Joannes, three years old, and a baby girl. It was the indomitable spirit of the mother that brought the family and a large number of relatives and dependents safely through the years of war, in a country harried by a bloody enemy and a lawless soldiery of her own race. She always carried arms and trained her retainers and encouraged them in the fight. When dangers pressed too heavily on the mainland, she bought a vessel and sought safety among the islands and inlets of the Aegean.

“So passed the boy's life until he was ten years old. Soon after the end of the war his mother married again, Nikolaos Kiliverges, secretary to President Capodistria. Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, being brought into contact, in his business of mercy, with the stepfather, advised the Kyria Zachos to send her boy to America to be educated, and promised to take care of him. Thus Howe himself brought the boy to America. For three years the mother paid all the expenses,

until the extravagant court life of her husband, who became royal treasurer of King Otho, squandered her fortune. For the next two years his American friends paid young Zachos' expenses, and then at the age of 15 he took upon himself the problem of self support and education, at first, as printer's boy, then at the Manual Labor College in Bristol, Penna., and then at Kenyon College, where he graduated in 1840. For three years and a half he studied medicine at Miami, Ohio, at which time he was one of the founders of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity.

"He did not, however, practice his profession, but took up teaching, becoming co-principal of a Young Ladies Academy in Ohio. In 1849 he married Miss Harriet Canfield. They had six children. In 1853 he was invited by Horace Mann to a professorship in Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio. During the Civil War he offered himself for the service of the "Educational Commission of Boston and New York" organized to send men and women to care for and educate the "free men of the South." Next Dr. Zachos was appointed acting surgeon in the U.S. Army and assigned to the multifarious duties of superintendency and command of Paris Island, with a population of 600 negroes, left by their former masters in greatest destitution. After two years of this work he broke down. He next was installed in the Unitarian pulpit at West Newton, Mass. In 1866 he was appointed professor of Rhetoric in the Meadville Theological School in Pennsylvania.

"Finally, in 1871, at the call of his intimate friend, Peter Cooper, he became curator of the Cooper Union in New York. Here Dr. Zachos passed the last 27 years of his life and found his greatest field of labor and influence. His talent as a lecturer on the public platform and in the classroom was of marked value to this great institution, and he remained its literary head to the day of his death. One of the most interesting sides of this versatile, scholarly, brilliant, big hearted Greek was his close association with the literary men of New York: Bayard Taylor, William Cullen Bryant, Charles Dana, and many others."

In 1864 John Zachos published his "Phonic Primer and Reader"—a book intended for the sole use of the working classes attending night school, and for self-study. He also worked with the negro, offering ways to read and write, for those who were illiterate. He achieved national recognition in this field, before and after the Civil War. Other books of John Zachos are "The New American Speaker" and "Analytic Elocution," and he also wrote books on the life of his friend, Peter Cooper.

### PROFESSOR EVANGELINOS APOSTOLIDES SOPHOCLES

Another renowned educator of the 19th century was **Professor Evangelinos Apostolides Sophocles**, born in Greece, who came to the United States in 1828, at 24 years of age. The following biography is taken from the records of the *American Academy of Arts and Sciences*:

**“Professor Evangelinos Apostolides Sophocles, LL.D.** was born in 1804 in the village of Tsangarada in Thessaly on the slope of Mount Pelion. His father’s name was Apostolos, and thus he obtained the patronymic Apostolides. The name of Sophocles, by which he has always been known away from home, was given him in his youth by his teacher Gazes as a compliment to his scholarship. He spent his childhood in his Thessalian home. While still a boy he accompanied his uncle to Cairo, where he spent several years in the branch of the Sinaitic monastery of St. Catherine (of which his uncle was Hegumen) visiting also the principal monastery on Mt. Sinai itself. He returned to Thessaly in 1820, where he remained a year at school, chiefly studying Greek classic authors, under the instruction of several teachers of repute, especially Anthimos Gazes, who had been 25 years in Vienna. The breaking out of the Greek Revolution in 1821 closed this school, and Sophocles returned to the monastery of Cairo. After a few years he left the Sinaitic brotherhood on the death of his uncle, and became again a pupil of Gazes at Syra, where he became acquainted with the Rev. Josiah Brewer, a missionary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, who invited him to go to the United States, and by the advice of Gazes the invitation was accepted.

“Sophocles arrived at Boston in 1828 and put himself under the tuition of Mr. Colton of Monson, Massachusetts. In 1829 he entered as freshman at Amherst College, but remained only a part of one year. He afterwards lived at Hartford and New Haven. All his earlier works were published at Hartford, where at one time he taught mathematics. In 1842 he came to Harvard College as tutor in Greek, and remained till 1845. He returned in 1847 to take the same office. Since that time the college apartment in which he died, No. 2 Holworthy, was his only home, serving as dining room and kitchen the greater part of the time, as well as lodging and study. In 1859 he was made assistant professor of Greek; and in 1860 a new professorship of Ancient, Byzantine, and Modern Greek was created for him, which he continued to fill until his death in 1883. This professorship has since been abolished. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale and Harvard, and that of LL.D. from Western Reserve and Harvard.

“He published a number of grammatical books, but his great work was the “Greek Lexicon of the Roman and Byzantine Periods from B.C. 146 to A.D. 1100.” This tremendous work of 1187 pages gives reference to 500 authors, not including those referred to of earlier periods.

“Professor Sophocles was a scholar of extraordinary attainments. His knowledge of the Greek literature in its whole length and breadth could hardly be surpassed, and he had much rare and profound erudition on many points on which western scholarship is most weak. On the other hand he treated the classic philology of Germany with neglect, if not with contempt, and he never learned German so as to read it with facility. But many things which are found in the works

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of German scholars came to Sophocles independently. He showed little or no sympathy with the attempts to resuscitate the ancient forms of Greek in the literary language of the new kingdom of Greece; indeed, for this indifference, and for his general lack of interest in the progress of Greece since the Revolution, he was often censured by his fellow countrymen. But much of this, as well as much of his show of indifference to the ordinary calls of humanity, was a part of his habitual cynicism, which was quite as much affected as real. While he refused to take part in the ordinary charities, he was really in his own way one of the most benevolent of men; and it may be doubted whether there was another man in our community whose gifts bore so large a proportion to his personal expenses. Many are the poor who will miss his unostentatious benevolence now that he is gone.

"Though he took little interest in any religious questions, he always remained faithful in name to the Greek Church in which he was born. In later years he renewed his relations with the monks of Mount Sinai; and as his strength failed, he wandered back more and more in his thoughts to the Sacred Mountain. The monastery of St. Catherine was enriched by more than one substantial present by his kindness; and the pious monks offered solemn prayers on Mount Sinai daily for his recovery from his last sickness, and sent him their congratulations by Atlantic cable on his saint's day. Now that he has left us, we feel that a bond is suddenly broken which connected us with a world which lies beyond our horizon. Such a phenomenon as Sophocles is indeed rare in our academic circles, and we feel that it was a privilege to have him among us."

In 1908, George Herbert Palmer wrote the following article in tribute to the memory of **Evangelinos Apostolides Sophocles**:

"On the 14th of February, 1883, **Evangelinus Apostolides Sophocles**, Professor of Ancient, Byzantine and Modern Greek in Harvard University, died at Cambridge, in the corner room of Holworthy Hall which he had occupied for nearly forty years. A past generation of American schoolboys knew him gratefully as the author of a compact and lucid Greek grammar. College students—probably as large a number as ever sat under an American professor—were introduced by him to the poets and historians of Greece. Scholars of a riper growth, both in Europe and America, have wondered at the precision and loving diligence with which, in his dictionary of the later and Byzantine Greek, he assessed the corrupt literary coinage of his native land. His brief contributions to the *Nation* and other journals were always noticeable for exact knowledge and scrupulous literary honesty. As a great scholar, therefore, and one who through a long life labored to beget scholarship in others, Sophocles deserves well of America. At a time when Greek was usually studied as the school-boy studies it, this strange Greek came among us, connected himself with our oldest university, and showed us an example of encyclopaedic learning, and such familiar and living acquaintance with Homer and Aeschylus—yes, even with Polybius, Lucian and Athenaeus—as

we have with Tennyson and Shakespeare and Burke and Macaulay. More than this, he showed us how such learning is gathered. To a dozen generations of impressible college students he presented a type of an austere life directed to serene ends, a life sufficient for itself and filled with a neverhastening diligence which issued in vast mental stores . . . .

“This man, then, by birth, training, and temper a solitary; whose heritage was Mt. Olympus, and the monastery of Justinian, and the Greek quarter of Cairo, and the isles of Greece; whose intimates were Hesiod and Pindar and Arrian and Basilides,—this man it was who, from 1842 onward, was deputed to interpret to American college boys the hallowed writings of his race. Thirty years ago too, at the period when I sat on the green bench in front of the long-legged desk, college boys were boys indeed. They had no more knowledge than the high-school boy of today, and they were kept in order by much the same methods. Thus it happened, by some jocose perversity in the arrangement of human affairs, that throughout our Sophomore and Junior years we sportive youngsters were obliged to endure Sophocles, and Sophocles was obliged to endure us. No wonder if he treated us with a good deal of contempt. No wonder that his power of scorn, originally splendid, enriched itself from year to year. We learned, it is true, something about everything except Greek; and the best thing we learned was a new type of human nature. Who that was ever his pupil will forget the calm bearing, the occasional pinch of snuff, the averted eye, the murmur of the interior voice, and the stocky little figure with the lion’s head. There is the corner he stood, as stranded and solitary as the Egyptian obelisk in the hurrying Place de la Concorde. In a curious sense of fashion he was faithful to what he must have felt an obnoxious duty. He was never absent from his post, nor did he cut short the hours, but he gave us only such attention as was nominated in the bond; . . .

“How much of this cynicism of conduct and of speech was genuine perhaps he knew as little as the rest of us; but certainly it imparted a pessimistic tinge to all he did and said. To hear him talk, one would suppose the world was ruled by accident or by an utterly irrational fate; for in his mind the two conceptions seemed closely to coincide. His words were never abusive; they were deliberate, peaceful even; but they made it very plain that so long as one lived there was no use in expecting anything. Paradoxes were a little more probable than ordered calculations; but even paradoxes would fail. Human beings were altogether impotent, though they fussed and strutted as if they could accomplish great things. How silly was trust in men’s goodness and power, even in one’s own! Most men were bad and stupid,—Germans especially so. The Americans knew nothing, and never could know. A wise man would not try to teach them. Yet some persons dreamed of establishing a university in America! Did they expect scholarship where there were politicians and business men? Evil influences were far too strong. They always were. The good were made expressly to suffer, the evil to succeed. Better leave the

world alone, and keep one's self true. *'Put a drop of milk into a gallon of ink; it will make no difference. Put a drop of ink into a gallon of milk; the whole is spoiled.'*

"In the last days of his life, it is true, when his thoughts were oftener in Arabia than in Cambridge, he once or twice referred to 'the ambition of learning' as the temptation which had drawn him out from the monastery, and had given him a life less holy than he might have led among the monks. But these were moods of humility rather than of regret. Habitually he maintained an elevation above circumstances,—was it Stoicism or Christianity?—which imparted to his behavior, even when most eccentric, an unshakable dignity. When I have found him in his room, curled up in shirt and drawers, reading the *'Arabian Nights,'* the Greek service book, or the *'Ladder of the Virtues'* by John Klimakos, he has risen to receive me with the bearing of an Arab sheikh, and has laid by the Greek folio and motioned me to a chair with a stateliness not natural to our land or century. It would be clumsy to liken him to one of Plutarch's men; for though there was much of the heroic and extraordinary in his character and manners, nothing about him suggested a suspicion of being on show. The mold in which he was cast was formed earlier. In his bearing and speech, and in a certain large simplicity of mental structure, he was the most Homeric man I ever knew."

#### CAPTAIN GEORGE MUSALAS COLVOCORESSES

Captain George Musalas Colvocoresses, United States Navy, was born on the Greek island of Chios, and brought to the United States with other Greek orphans in 1826 on board the American brig *Margarita*. He had a distinguished career in the U.S. Navy. The following biographical sketch is taken from Thomas Burgess' book, "The Greeks in America" (1912):

"Captain George Musalas Colvocoresses, U.S.N., was another survivor of the massacre of Chios. His father, escaping to the Austrian consulate, was able to ransom his family, though George saw his uncle killed and his aged grandmother beaten to death before he reached safety. He, only six years old, with nine other Chiote boys was placed on board an American brig bound for Baltimore. On the voyage he was cared for and taught English by the mate of the brig. On his arrival he appears to have made an especially good impression upon the committee of influential gentlemen who interested themselves in these boys, and Gen. Harper procured from President Monroe the promise of a cadetship at West Point for the little lad. Attracted by the accounts in the newspapers, Capt. Alder Partridge, head of a military academy in Norwich, Vermont, took the boy and educated and provided for him. Later he entered the Navy, where he served the rest of his life with honor. He sailed in various important naval expeditions all over the world, and in the Civil War commanded the *U.S.S. Supply* and later the *Saratoga*, when he won the repeated thanks of Admiral Dahlgren in general orders and the commendation

of the Secretary of the Navy for his "zeal and good service to the country." In 1865 he was retired with the rank of Captain and lived till his death in 1872 with his family in Litchfield, Connecticut.

#### **REAR ADMIRAL GEORGE PARTRIDGE COLVOCORESSES**

"His son, the present **Rear Admiral George Partridge Colvocoresses** who kindly furnished me with the information about his father and others, including a copy of biographical sketches about to be published in Greek in the annual *Chronicles of Chios*, has made an enviable record in the Navy. He first saw service for two years in the Civil War as captain's clerk to his father. In the Spanish War he was executive officer of the U.S.S. Concord at the battle of Manila Bay. Admiral Dewey appointed him executive officer of his flagship, and it was he who commanded the *Olympia's* battalion in the several ovations that welcomed the hero in New York, Washington, and Boston. Upon promotion to Captain, he was made commandant of Midshipmen in the Naval Academy. After 48 years of active service he was retired with the rank of rear admiral."

Rear Admiral George Colvocoresses died in 1932.

#### **MICHAEL (ANAGNOSTOPOULOS) ANAGNOS**

*"The name of Michael Anagnos belongs to Greece, the fame of him belongs to the United States, but his service belongs to humanity."*

With these words, Governor Guild of Massachusetts, described the loss to humanity at the death of **Michael Anagnos**, Greek immigrant, who died in 1906.

The following is taken from the 155 page "*Memoir of Anagnos*" which was published in 1907, the year after his death, by the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, which institutions Michael Anagnos served and directed so well and devotedly:

"**Michael Anagnostopoulos**, or as he became known to Americans, **Michael Anagnos**, was born November 7, 1837, in a mountain village of Epiros, called Papingo. His father was a hard working peasant, who had lived under the bloody Ali Pasha.

"True Greek, the boy longed and labored for an education. He began in the little village school and used to pore over his lessons as he tended his father's flocks on the mountain side, or in the evening by the light of a pine torch. As he grew older, to support himself he also taught in his spare hours. His teacher advised him to go to Janina and try for a scholarship in the Zozimaea School. Passing among the first, he was aided by the great teacher Anastasios Sakellarion. As he was too poor to buy text books he used to copy them out by hand. At last his gymnasium course was worked through, and he achieved his longing by entering the University of Athens. Of the struggles at the university writes his Boston sister-in-law, Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, 'I have heard him tell the story of four students who lived together at Athens and possessed only one good coat among them, so that they were obliged to take turns in going out. I have always suspected that

he was one of the devoted quartette.' He worked his way by teaching languages and reading proof. He took his B.A. in philology, and also studied law.

"In 1861 Anagnos joined the staff of the *Ethnophylax* (National Guard), the first daily paper of Athens, writing criticisms and translations and then political essays, and was shortly made editor-in-chief at the age of 24. This paper was started to advocate popular rights against the oppressive government of King Otho. Our youthful hero was one of the most active in this opposition, even going so far as to be instrumental in introducing, through General Garibaldi and one of his sons, lodges of Free Masonry by the Scottish Rite as an element in the coming dethronement of the Bavarian monarch. Twice he was put into prison. His ardent share in the bloodless revolution of 1862 Anagnos in his later years spoke of with regret. At the beginning of the Cretan Revolution in 1866 Anagnos enlisted his pen in the cause of the devoted island; but his fellow editors of the *Ethnophylax* disagreed with him, and he resigned.

"Then it was that our great American, **Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe**, whom as yet Anagnos knew only by his former fame as a Philhellene, came to Greece to help the Cretans, and desiring to find a Greek secretary who should act with him in the work of the relief, was directed to the young ex-editor. He at once engaged him and left him part of the time in charge of the committee's affairs, while he himself visited schools, prisons, and hospitals in Europe.

"When Dr. Howe returned to Boston, he persuaded his Athenian secretary to accompany him and continue in the work of the Cretan Committee in New England. Finding him well qualified to teach, Dr. Howe gave him the task of teaching Latin and Greek in the Perkins Institution to the few blind pupils who in 1868 had pursued their studies that far; and also made him private tutor of his family. A year or two later he promoted his tutor's wish to become Greek professor in some western American college, writing in a letter of recommendation, 'He is capable of filling the post in any of our universities with honor.'

"Yet so had the young Greek won the affections of the Howe family that when the time for separation had come Dr. Howe could not part with him, but placed him in a permanent position in the Perkins Institution, and late in 1870 gave him the hand of his daughter, Julia Romana. She, worthy scion of Samuel Gridley and Julia Ward Howe, was 'a woman of ideally beautiful character and deeply interested in her father's work for the blind.' For 15 years they spent a happy, though childless life together, till she died in 1886. The last words of Mrs. Anagnos were: "Take care of the little blind children."

"After 1870, the increasing years and infirmity of the great founder of the Perkins Institution for the Blind made it necessary that Mr. Anagnos be placed more and more in general charge of affairs, and so he became intimately familiar with every part of the establishment and its methods and ideals. Thus when Dr. Howe died in 1876, he

was the only candidate seriously considered as his successor, 'although,' says Mr. Sanborn, 'there was some question in the minds of some trustees how a native of Turkey and a subject of the Kingdom of Greece would succeed in the whole management of a Bostonian institution so peculiarly dependent on the liberality of the good people of Massachusetts, and particularly of Boston. The result of his administration (which lasted 30 years) soon solved that question. Every branch of the administration had already begun to feel the youthful energy and mature wisdom of the new director.'

"Writes the acting director in his report after Anagnos' death: 'Trained by intimate relations with the great father of the work in this country, Dr. Howe, Mr. Anagnos saw clearly that the methods and principles used by Dr. Howe were in the main correct, and with that complete lack of conceit and entire absence of any sense of his own importance, as great as it was rare and as rare as it was beautiful, he set himself to the task of carrying out the great work his predecessor had left uncompleted, and for three decades has labored faithfully and brought this great work to a state of efficiency that is known and admired on both sides of the Atlantic.'

"One of his first acts was the promotion of a fund of \$100,000 for books for the blind; six years later every public library in Massachusetts had been furnished with these books. Seconded by his devoted wife, he founded the kindergarten in Jamaica Plain for little blind children under nine. This beautiful work is his especial monument. Soon another \$100,000 endowment was raised, and for many years he was weighed with the handling each year of over half a million dollars. He gave special attention and study to the perfection of the physical training department and to the training of the blind in self-supporting trades and occupations.

"In none of the deeds of his life did that tenderness of heart and sympathy for his fellow men that were ever the chief motive forces of his character, appear more conspicuously than in his work for the deaf-blind—a work small in numbers, but in proportion to the completeness of the emancipation, tremendous in achievement. He had become familiar with the famous education by Dr. Howe of Laura Bridgman, Oliver Caswell and others, and in carrying on a like work he attracted the attention of the world in some respects even more than did the cases of his predecessors. The fame of his success in the cases of Helen Keller, Thomas Stringer, Elizabeth Robin, and others of the blind-deaf has gone round the world. I cannot refrain from retelling the story of one case (the others are equally miraculous) in the words of Mr. Sanborn:

"About sixteen years ago in a hospital in the city of Pittsburgh, a pitiful case was brought to light. A little boy, deaf and blind, was sent there for treatment. His parents were too poor to pay for his maintenance in any institution, and a number of appeals were sent to institutions and individuals in his behalf, but without avail. Finally the case was brought to the attention of Mr. Anagnos. In the helpless, almost inanimate little lump of clay that was brought to his doors, he

saw the likeness of a human soul, and immediately took measures to bring about its development and unfolding. So the little stranger entered the Kindergarten for the Blind in 1891; a special teacher was provided for him; and the education of Thomas Stringer had begun. The sightless, voiceless, seemingly hopeless little waif of 1891 has now developed into the intelligent, sturdy, fine appearing young man of 1906, who, in his benefactor's own words, 'is strong and hale, and who thinks acutely, reasons rationally, judges accurately, acts promptly, and works diligently. He loves truth and uprightness and loathes mendacity and deceitfulness. He appears to be absolutely unselfish and is very grateful to his benefactors. His is a loyal and self-poised soul—affectionate, tender, and brave. He enjoys the tranquillity of innocence and the blessings of the pure in heart. He is honorable, faithful, straightforward, and trustworthy in all his relations. He is not only happy and contented with his environment, but seems to dwell perpetually in the sunlight of entire confidence in the probity and kindness of his fellow men.'

"The above is a just picture of the results thus far attained in the case of Thomas Stringer, and in the closing sentence the writer unwittingly gave utterance to his own highest praise, for if this deaf-blind boy 'dwells continually in the sunlight of entire confidence in the probity and kindness of his fellow men' it is because he has known naught but perfect probity and absolute kindness on the part of the man who, amid the multifarious cares involved in the conduct of a great institution, yet found time to take this stricken waif into his heart and love him!—who found time to be father, guardian, and friend!—and year after year, by voice and pen to plead his cause with a generous public, and so provide for the child's future security when his guardian should have passed from the scene.

"Here is the testimony of one blind graduate, Lydia Y. Hayes, on learning of Anagnos' death: ' . . . I have always wished for literary ability, but never so much as now, when I desire to express what Mr. Anagnos has been to one graduate of the school. Then multiply that by every life which his life has touched, and you have the result of his influence in the world. His strength comforted our weakness, his firmness overcame our wavering ideas, his power smoothed away our obstacles, his noble unselfishness put to shame our petty differences of opinion, and his untiring devotion led us to do our little as well as we could . . . Better than all, he taught us to be men and women in our own homes and to the best of our ability.'

"And here is how his subordinates regarded him—from the report of the acting director—

"The relation of Mr. Anagnos to his associates was in itself a beautiful thing. He asked for no comforts of living that his associates did not enjoy. He demanded of his helpers no greater length of hours or hardships of service than he took upon himself. Each morning he met his teachers at chapel and gave every one a hearty greeting and a cheery smile that lighted up their path throughout the day. He would

never have any praise for himself, but how often in these pages and by spoken word has he shown his appreciation of their efforts, and assigned them all the credit for the work done here. And this was genuine! It rang true! And his helpers for the most part did their best, out of interest in their work and the loyalty that he inspired.'

"One of the last reports of this great educator of the blind closes with the following words:

*"Encouraged by the achievements of the past, we take up hopefully the duties of another year, firmly resolved to carry forward this beneficent enterprise until we reach the shining goal at which we aim, namely, the illumination by education of the mind and life of every child whose eyes are closed to the light of day. We are aware that the path of progress which we have chosen to pursue is full of difficulties; but let us keep our faces always towards the sunshine, and the shadows will fall behind us."*

"Several times Anagnos visited Europe to travel about and study the institutions for the defective, and to visit his relatives in enslaved Greece and investigate the educational possibilities of its oppressed compatriots. He was present in Paris in 1900 at the International Congress of Teachers and Friends of the Blind in the double capacity of representing his own institution and also commissioned to represent the United States government.

"Though he finally became a citizen of his adopted country, yet, just as every other Greek settled in a foreign country, so Anagnos remained to the end intensely interested in the progress of his native land, and made various generous donations to the cause of Greek education, and left a life bequest in his will. The epilogue of one donation of \$25,000 deposited in the National Bank of Athens towards the support of schools in his native Papingo reads:

*"Having lived for many years in foreign countries, neither in sorrow nor in happiness have I ever forgotten my dear country, but have always, always encouraged her in her progress and toward her happiness. My savings, earned after many years of hard work, I throw on her soil with great joy, in order that it may produce, as I hope, the very best flowers of Greek education and development, which means the civilization of this small corner of Epiros where I first saw the light of day and into whose soul I wish to pour light."*

"Moreover Anagnos did his utmost for the cause of his immigrant brethren in America. He moved freely among the Greeks of the Boston community, frequenting their restaurants and coffee houses, helping many a recent immigrant to get a foothold, contributing freely to the Greek Church in Boston and elsewhere, officiating as chief speaker at the celebration of the Greek Day of Independence. At one time he was the president of the Boston community, and as we mentioned before, he was the founder and president of the National Union of Greeks in the United States, which society, though defunct after his death, was the fore-runner of the Pan-Hellenic Union.

"In 1906 Anagnos sailed for Europe, and after visiting Athens, of

whose progress he wrote enthusiastically, and being present at the Olympic Games, he traveled leisurely through Turkey where he was saddened by the oppression of his people and his course was followed by Turkish spies. He proceeded through Servia and Roumania. There a disease of long standing returned upon him. He underwent an operation, and died under the surgeon's hands at Turn Severin, a frontier town of Roumania, June 29th, 1906. His body was taken to his natal village in Epiros and buried there.

"Roses white and red, with lilies and pale immortelles, clustered lovingly yesterday around the portrait of Michael Anagnos as it stood, taper-lit, in the chancel of the Greek Church at the corner of Kneeland and Tyler Streets"; so writes the Boston *Herald* of July 16th, 1906. "Two hours were there given by the Greek colony of Boston to the memory of their revered compatriot, and for a considerable portion of that time his praises were spoken in the language which he loved so well. The interior of the church had been heavily draped for the occasion. The symbols of woe were almost forgotten in the presence of many floral offerings, which included wreaths from the Greek Union (Helleniki Kinotis) of which the deceased was president, the St. Peter's Club (Agios Petros), the Ladies' Greek Society, and the Vassara Union."

"On October 24, 1906, in Tremont Temple, Boston, exercises in memory of the great Greek, were held before a most notable gathering. General Francis Henry Appleton presided. The Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham opened with a prayer; the blind school orchestra played, a choir of blind girls sang a hymn; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe read a poem; and addresses were made by Governor Guild, Mayor Fitzgerald, Mr. Franklin B. Sanborn, Professor J. Irving Manatt, and Bishop Lawrence, and the benediction was given by the Greek priest of Boston, Fr. Nestor Sousslides. Here are a few words spoken at this meeting:

"MR. SANBORN: "I, who have seen many establishments directed by able chiefs, at the head of many subordinates, have never seen one where loyalty to the chief was more marked or longer continued. He held for a whole generation a place in which he was greatly trusted, in which he accomplished grand results, and in which he was true to every trust reposed in him . . . and he silently fulfilled the obligation where many Greeks and many Americans would have spoken in their own justification."

"GOVERNOR GUILD: "Whatever he did was done well. It was my high privilege to know him both officially and as a personal friend, to visit and see him in his touching work among the little children, to note the kind word of cheer, the ever ready flow of kindly wit and humor, the encouragement, the almost divine patience with which the little hands were guided till those that sat in darkness gradually began to see at last a great mental light . . . *The name of Michael Anagnos belongs to Greece; the fame of him belongs to the United States; but his service belongs to humanity!*"

“PROFESSOR MANATT: “The memory of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe binds old Greece to young America; may the memory of Michael Anagnos be a strong bond of sympathy between his sightless pupils here and his young compatriots who sit in deeper darkness over there . . . It was a unique career of this Greek among barbarians. Greeks have gone round the world and in every commercial center you will find great Greek merchants and bankers; now and then a Greek scholar like Sophocles at Harvard or a man of letters like Bikelas in France; but where, in the whole history of Greece, will you find another Greek who in a foreign land has achieved a career in the service of humanity comparable to the career of Anagnos in America? And what rarer reciprocity of service ever bound two lands together! While we recall ancient worthies, let us not forget this pair of Plutarch’s men, Howe and Anagnos, who have dwelt among us in the flesh.”

#### ALEXANDER GEORGE PASPATIS

**Alexander George Paspatis** was born on the island of Chios in 1814. Thomas Burgess gives the following biography of Paspatis in his book “Greeks in America” (1912):

“After the fiendish massacre of the population by the Turks in 1822, he (Paspatis) was carried with the other captives to Smyrna and exposed in the Turkish slave market for sale. There his own mother, who had miraculously escaped and had wandered alone up and down the coast of Asia Minor, saw him and bought him for the only two pieces of money she had managed to save. Charitable Americans embarked him on a ship and for two years he found a kind home in the family of Marshall P. Wilder of Boston. He attended the Mt. Pleasant Preparatory School and in 1831 graduated from Amherst. Never has Amherst had a worthier graduate. He returned to Europe, took an extended course in medicine at Paris and Pisa, and for years was one of the most distinguished practitioners in Constantinople. Retiring from practice in 1879 he lived in Athens till his death in 1891. The notice in the Amherst obituary record says, ‘A profound and accurate student, he was an almost unrivalled authority on Byzantine history and archaeology and an eminent glossologist. Master of sixteen languages, his literary productions were most given to the world in English, French and Greek. He, with five other scholars, planted in 1861 the *Philologikos Ellinikos Syllogos*, a society which is now reckoning its members by the thousands and has planted nearly two hundred schools in the Ottoman Empire and by its literary contributions has acquired a worldwide fame. He was always a devoted member of the Eastern Orthodox Church, and believed that whatever was imperfect therein could be reformed or remedied from within and not from without.’”

#### GEORGE SIRIAN, and GEORGE MARSHALL

**George Sirian** was set adrift at sea in a boat by his mother to escape

a band of roving Turks on the Greek island during the Greek Revolutionary War. An American ship cruising in the waters picked up the young boy, and he remained with the ship's crew, and was brought to America. He entered the U.S. Navy and became a warrant officer, and gunner.

**George Sirian** married the daughter of **George Marshall**. According to Thomas Burgess, George Marshall was a Greek who "published probably the first manual of naval gunnery used in our service."

#### CHRISTOFOROS KASTANIS

**Christoforos Kastanis** arrived in America about the year 1831. He studied at Mt. Pleasant Classical Institute at Amherst, and then returned to Greece upon completing his studies. However, he came back to America in 1837, and traveled to many cities where he spoke before groups on the subject of the recent Greek War of Independence (1821-1830) and the needs of Greece. His book "*The Greek Exile*" is an autobiography, and covers the war in Greece as well as his travels in America. In this book, Kastanis mentions that about forty Greek orphans were brought to the United States by American philhellenes, and that they studied at Yale University, Amherst, Princeton, Hartford, Athens, Ga., Kenyon College of Ohio, Eastern College, Penna., and at Knoxville, Tenn. He says that these 40 young Greek lads were from Chios, Epirus, Athens, Macedonia, and Asia Minor, and that most of them returned to Greece after completing their studies in America.

#### CHRISTOS VANGELIS

**Christos Vangelis** (Evangelides or Vangale) was another Greek war orphan, brought to the United States where he received his education, who lived in New York City for many years and was in business there. His son, **Alexandros Vangelis** became a prominent journalist, editor of the Brooklyn Citizen and Eagle newspaper, a member of the Brooklyn City Council, and secretary of the Mayor's office. **Christos Vangelis** returned to Greece as a successful businessman, to his native village of Syra, where his neighbors called him the "Greek Yankee."

#### PHOTIUS KAVASALIS FISKE

**Photius Kavalis** was 14 years of age and an orphan when he arrived in Salem, Mass. in 1823, as a protege of American missionary Fiske, who was in Greek territory at the time. Fisk arranged Photius' trip to America, where he received his education. He changed his name to Photius Fiske, and from 1842 to 1864 was a Chaplain in the United States Navy. At his death, he left a small bequest for the anti-slavery cause, some of which went to aid the family of John Brown, abolitionist.

#### ANASTASIOS KARAVELIS

**Anastasios Karavelis**, an 11 year old orphan, arrived in Salem, Mass.

at the same time as Photius Kavasalis, in 1823. He studied at Mt. Pleasant Classical Institute at Amherst, where he graduated in 1831. After a short teaching career in America, he returned to Greece.

#### THE RALLIS BROTHERS

**Konstantinos** and **Pantias Rallis**, 16 and 14 year old orphans from the island of Chios, Greece, were brought to the United States in May, 1824. They studied at Amherst College, and Yale University, graduated, and returned to Europe in the 1830s. The two brothers went on to Calcutta, India, and eventually founded the world-famed Ralli Brothers, one of the largest trading companies in the world, with headquarters in London. The firm is still in existence today. In the year 1907, Ralli Brothers Company had 50 branches in the United States, alone, with many more in others parts of the world.

#### ATHANASIOS COLOVELONI

**Athanasius Coloveloni** (or Kolovelonis) was born near Missolonghi, Greece in 1815, and in the first year of the Greek War of Independence his father and family were slain. Somehow the orphan of only six years of age was rescued by Captain Nicholson of the American ship, the U.S.S. Ontario, which was cruising in Greek waters at the time, who became his guardian and brought him to America when the ship returned to its home port. Athanasius was raised in Brooklyn, New York, where he became a successful business man. He was also one of the most prominent members of the Masonic fraternity, being a lecturer, organizer and a 33rd degree Mason. He died in Brooklyn in 1907 at 92 years of age.

#### OTHER GREEK WAR ORPHANS

**Stephanos** and **Pantelis Galatis**, brothers, 16 and 12 years of age, arrived in America in October, 1823, and were sent from Greece by an American missionary named Temple. They both eventually graduated from Amherst College, and later returned to Greece.

**Nicholas Petrokokkinos** came to America in 1824 at 16 years of age, studied theology, and returned to Malta, where he became an associate of the American Theological Institute for many years at Smyrna. He later became United States Consul on the island of Chios, Greece.

Other Greek war orphans included **Konstantinos Fountoulakis**, **Christos Stamatis**, **Epaminondas I. Stratis**.

#### EARLY GREEK IMMIGRANTS

**George Constantine** was born in Athens, Greece in 1833, and came to America in 1850. He graduated from Amherst in 1859, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1862. He spent the rest of his life until his death in 1892 as a Protestant missionary in Athens and Smyrna.

**Constantine Karademas** first came to the United States from Greece

in 1843 at the age of 19, on a visit. He returned to Greece for a few short years, then re-entered America to live. He settled in Lebanon, Penna. and was a business associate of Andrew Carnegie. He directed the construction of many steel mills and manufacturing plants in the east, and superintended the planting of the first telegraph poles in Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1897 the financial panic wiped out his fortune. He moved to Detroit, Mich. and died there in 1929 at the age of 105 years.

**John M. Rodonaki** of Smyrna came to America in 1850 and was the Greek Consul in Boston for 22 years. He was a respected merchant and a prominent Mason, and bequeathed most of his estate to the Boston Art Museum.

**Michael Kalopathakes** was born in Greece in 1825. He came to America as a young man, and was graduated from the Union Theological Seminary, and also took a course in medicine. He returned to Greece as a Protestant missionary. When Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe visited Greece during the Cretan War of 1866-68, to give aid to the Cretans with food and supplies, **Michael Kalopathakes** assisted Dr. Howe in his efforts. **Demetrius Kalopathakes**, the son of Michael Kalopathakes, was a graduate of Harvard University, received his Ph.D. from Berlin, and was a correspondent of the London Times and *The Nation* magazine.

**Vasilios Argyros** studied at Yale College about 1840, and then went back to Greece for two years. He returned to Boston, where he worked for a short time, and left for California in 1849. He died in San Francisco in 1866.

**Professor Andrew C. Zenos, D.D., LL.D.**, was born in Constantinople in 1855. He came to America as a young man, was professor in Lake Forest University, in Hartford Theological Seminary, and professor of Biblical Theology at McCormack Theological Seminary in Chicago.

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### CONSTANTINO BRUMIDI

#### "Michelangelo of the United States Capitol"

"C. Brumidi, artist. Citizen of the U.S."

This signature on a painting in the House of Representatives Chamber of the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C., is that of **Constantino Brumidi**, who was also known as the "Michelangelo of the United States Capitol."

Constantino Brumidi was born in Rome, Italy on July 26, 1805 of a Greek father and Italian mother. His father, Stavros Brumidis was born in Philiatra, Messinia, Greece, and immigrated to Rome when a young man during the time when Greece was still under Turkish rule.

Constantino Brumidi was admitted to the Academy of Arts in Rome when only thirteen years old, had an excellent reputation as a painter, and when about 35 years of age he was given the task of restoring some paintings in the Sacred Palaces for Pope Gregory VIth.

In her book "Constantino Brumidi, Michelangelo of the United States Capitol" author Myrtle Cheney Murdock says of his early years in Rome: "About all that is known of the artist's next twenty years is that he became involved in the French occupation of Rome in the year 1849 for the suppression of Republican institutions, and when his friend, Pope Pius IX, was banished from Rome, Brumidi was thrown into prison for fourteen months.

"As Captain of the National Guard Brumidi had refused to obey certain orders against his friends which resulted in the enmity of Cardinal Antonelli, Minister of State. Pope Pius IX was finally restored to the Vatican but he was unable to save Brumidi except on condition that the artist would flee the country and never return. Finally, to save his own life, Brumidi was forced to leave Italy. He reached America in 1852."

Upon his arrival in the United States, Brumidi renounced his Italian citizenship and filed his intent to become a citizen of the United States. He took out his final citizenship papers on November 12, 1857 in Washington, D.C.

He was hired to decorate the Capitol Agriculture Committee Room in 1855, and his brush was busy in succeeding years, with the nation's Capitol building as his canvas. His work included the Senate Reception Room, Senate Appropriations committee room, the President's Room in the Senate extension (a masterpiece of paintings and frescoes on which he labored for 5-1/2 years in that one room), the Senate Floor corridors, the House of Representatives Chamber, the House of Representatives committee room, the Capitol Rotunda. The Rotunda of the Capitol contains his magnificent frescoed frieze of 15 historical groups and is capped by his huge frescoed canopy in the eye of the Capitol dome, measuring some 4,664 square feet of concave fresco.

Author George C. Hazelton, in his book published in 1897, "*The National Capitol*," says: "Brumidi's work so identifies him with the Capitol Building that he may almost now be called the Michelangelo of the Capitol." Hazelton quotes the remarks of a group of artists decorating the Congressional Library who saw Brumidi's work in the Capitol: "We have nothing equal to this in the Library. There is no one who can do such work today."

Constantino Brumidi, Greek immigrant to America, worked for 25 years decorating the U.S. Capitol, until his death on February 19, 1880.

The book "We, the People" which is the story of the U.S. Capitol building, says this about Brumidi's work in the eye of the Capitol dome: "Across the Dome's eye, 180 feet above the floor, spreads a gigantic allegorical painting by the artist Constantino Brumidi. The painting depicts the 'Apotheosis' or glorification, of George Washington. Surrounding Washington in sweeping circles are delicately colored figures—some 15 feet tall. They include gods and goddesses pictured as protectors of American ideals and progress. Like most of Brumidi's work through the Capitol, the Dome decoration was done in true fresco. In this exacting technique, used by Michelangelo in the Sistine Chapel,

the artist applies pigments to fresh plaster. Brumidi, often lying on his back high on a scaffold, had to paint fast, lest the plaster dry and force him to rework a whole section."

"My one ambition," Brumidi wrote, "is that I may live long enough to make beautiful the Capitol of the one country on earth in which there is liberty."

Brumidi was 60 years old when he finished the Dome canopy, and 72 when he set up his scaffold below to begin his long-planned frieze showing scenes from American history. He completed six panels, a third of the expanse 300 feet around and 8 feet high. Then, one day, while painting the seventh, Penn's Treaty with the Indians, he suddenly lost his balance. Desperately, he grabbed the platform and clung—58 feet from the floor—until rescuers came. But, Brumidi's working days were nearly over. He died a few months later, in 1880.

After his death, he was memorialized in Congress only by Senator Daniel Voorhees of Indiana, and Senator Justin Morrill of Vermont. He was buried in an unmarked grave in Washington's Glenwood Cemetery, and forgotten.

Millard Fillmore was President of the United States when Constantino Brumidi first started his work of decorating the Capitol, and he continued his work through six succeeding Presidents. His average pay was about \$3,000 a year, hardly just compensation for the brilliant work he gave to the Capitol.

Through the efforts of Myrtle Cheney Murdock, wife of Arizona Congressman John R. Murdock, the story of Constantino Brumidi was brought to light in 1950, after he had been a forgotten man for almost 70 years. She published her book in 1950 which illustrates vividly almost all of his work in the Capitol, and which also includes whatever is known about this Greek genius of art. In his eulogy in 1880, Senator Morrill of Vermont said: "So long has Brumidi devoted his heart and strength to this Capitol that his love and reverence for it is not surpassed by even that of Michelangelo for St. Peter's."

Brumidi painted frescoes on the walls and ceilings of six Capitol Committee rooms more than 100 years ago, and they seem not to have faded a bit during these many years. He introduced the first specimens of real fresco painting to the United States. As Brumidi described it: "The Committee Room on Agriculture in the south wing of the Capitol was painted in 1855 as the first specimen of real fresco introduced in America. In this connection can be mentioned a curious mistake common in this country, and that is the calling all and every decoration in oil, turpentine or glue that is put upon dry walls, real fresco. Fresco derives its name from fresh mortar, and is the immediate and rapid application of mineral colors diluted in water, to the fresh mortar just put upon the wall, thereby the colors are absorbed by the mortar during its freshness, and repeating this process in sections day by day, till the entire picture will be completed. This superior method is much admired in the celebrated works of the old masters, and is proper for historical subjects or classical ornamentations, like the Log-

gia of Raphael at the Vatican.” (from Mrs. Murdock’s book.)

The artist’s supreme effort is the President’s Room, on which he spent more than five years of strenuous work. I have seen this room, and it is replete with the artist’s finest work, walls and ceiling, and can believe that the work did take five years.

Brumidi had his critics during his lifetime, who criticized his work as not being representative of American artistry, but the results of his artistry were not truly appreciated until long after his death. There was some criticism against his being hired for this work because of his foreign birth.

The ground floor corridors of the U.S. Senate extension are known as the “Brumidi Corridors” and they contain entire walls and ceilings filled with his allegorical paintings.

Constantino Brumidi married his model, Lola Germon of Washington, D.C., by whom he had a son, Laurence S. Brumidi. He also had a daughter, Elena, whom he left in Rome, when he had to leave that country to save his life.

### Our Apologies

The foregoing biographies of Greeks who came to America prior to 1890 is by no means complete, nor do we claim it to be a final listing. Research will, no doubt, bring to light many other names of such Hellenes who left their mark in the annals of American history.

Part I of this book is intended as a beginning source for students and researchers, with the hope that other information, more complete and exhaustive, will be given and compiled by other writers in the months and years ahead.

The Order of Ahepa offers this foregoing information for the benefit of all Americans of Greek descent, as well as for the information of others, with the hope that it will encourage many students and researchers to continue this work.

If certain names have been omitted, we offer our apologies, and point out that the original purpose of this book was the history of the Order of Ahepa.

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**PART II**

**IMMIGRATION TO  
AMERICA**



## PART II

# Immigration to America

### CHAPTER ONE

#### The History of Immigration to America

In the second decade of the 19th century, a learned French writer visited the United States, and after touring the new country, he commented that the Americans had a mania for associations and organizations. The very make-up of the United States, with its diverse peoples and their backgrounds, no doubt contributed to these many groups.

Today's American associations and organizations have grown in number throughout the past 150 years into the thousands, on local, state, and national levels.

The **Order of Ahepa**, established July 26, 1922 in Atlanta, Ga., is therefore only one of many thousands of such associations and societies.

The Order of Ahepa is a fraternal association, composed largely of Americans of Greek (or Hellenic) descent; however, membership is not restricted to those of Greek descent, and approximately 5% of its members are of non-Greek extraction. In the original Charter of Incorporation, it was named The American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, and soon thereafter, became officially known by the acronym, AHEPA, or The Order of Ahepa.

In order to understand the reasons for the establishment of the Order of Ahepa, we must look into the history of immigration to the United States, and especially the history of Greek immigration, for therein lie the roots of AHEPA.

Historians tell us that the population of Europe almost doubled between the years of 1750 and 1850, growing from about 140 million to approximately 260 million in those 100 years. By the time of World War II, Europe's population ballooned to almost 400 million. During those 165 years, the death rate of children under two years of age declined at a rapid rate, accounting in large part for the population growth. One writer graphically points out this tremendous growth by stating that "*where one man stood in 1750, in Europe, there were three men 165 years later.*"

By 1915, there were *250 million Europeans and their descendants living outside* the continent of Europe, all of which was the result of emigration from Europe to foreign lands. Despite this relief by emigration, the pressures in each European country on living conditions, and food supply began to build up to dangerous levels or shortages. The food production of European countries was dependent for centuries on the small farms of the peasant, and much of the agriculture was communal, wherein each family had its own small plots of ground for farming, with the village pastures open to all villagers for their livestock for grazing.

Prior to the surging growth of European population, this communal system of agriculture sufficed, but it soon became necessary to increase the food supply or starvation would become a reality. Agricultural experts advocated gradual abolition of the small peasant farms by incorporating them into larger and more efficient farming units, and governments took steps toward this end.

With the population growth, the cities began a tremendous growth, and the demands for more food production from the small peasant farms was much greater than the supply of food available. The farmer who had for centuries raised his own food for himself and his family, and village, now found demands being made upon him to supply the cities; but the small plots of land being farmed individually could never meet the demand.

The result was that the small plots were being bought up, and incorporated into larger plots, in ever-increasing numbers, for more efficient and more productive farming. Consequently, the small farmers who had sold their land, moved into the cities, which then created massive social problems in housing and food in the cities. It was then that these new city-dwellers sought refuge elsewhere, in new lands across the sea, and America was one of their prime objectives, although emigration spread to other new worlds as well.

Crop failures and famine caused massive movements to America, especially among the so-called peasant peoples of Europe. Social unrest, and a desire for the better life also contributed to European emigration. More than 35 million people immigrated into America during the latter half of the 19th century, and the first two decades of the 20th century.

Ireland contributed four and a half million people to American immigration; more than four million from Great Britain; more than six million from Germany; two million from Scandinavia; five million from Italy. From Eastern Europe, eight million Poles and Jews, Hungarians, Bohemians, Slovaks, Ukrainians, Ruthenians, arrived in America. And finally, from the Balkans and Asia Minor, which included Greeks, Croatsians, Albanians, Syrians and Armenians, about three million arrived in America.

In speaking before the New York State Convention in 1787 for the ratification of the U.S. Constitution, Alexander Hamilton said: "At present we have three millions of people; in twenty-five years nine mil-

lions." In 1781, in a letter to Robert Morris, Hamilton wrote: "Our population will be doubled in thirty years; there will be a confluence of emigrants from all parts of the world, our commerce will have a proportionable progress, and of course our wealth and capacity for revenue."

Actual population figures for the United States, beginning with 1790 were:

1790— 3,929,214	1820— 9,638,453
1850— 23,191,876	1880— 50,155,783
1900— 75,994,575	1920—105,710,620
1950—151,325,798	1972—Over 200,000,000

Every 10 years between 1790 and 1860 there was an increase of more than 35% in population in each decade.

### A New World

In his book "*The Uprooted*" Oscar Handlin describes the effects of the "uprooting" of immigrants from Europe from their centuries-old homelands into this new land, America,—a vast change for all of language, habits, customs, living standards, friends. It was usually a step from familiar surroundings into a new and sometimes harsh new land and home. He describes this emigration:

"The experience of these men on the move was more complex than that of 18th century negroes or of 17th century Englishmen or of 11th century Normans. The participants in the earlier mass migrations had either wandered to unoccupied places, where they had only to adjust to new conditions of the physical environment, or they had gone under the well-defined conditions of conquering invader or imported slave.

"Emigration now took these people out of the traditional, accustomed environments and replanted them in strange grounds, among strangers, where strange manners prevailed. The problems of life were new and different. With old ties snapped, men faced the enormous compulsion of working out new relationships, new meanings to their lives, often under harsh and hostile circumstances. The immigrants lived in crisis because they were *uprooted*. In transplantation, while the old roots were sundered, before the new were established, the immigrants existed in an extreme situation. The shock, and the effects of the shock, persisted for many years, and their influence reached down to generations which themselves never paid the cost of crossing."

Handlin dwells on the "crossing"—the long voyage across the Atlantic which, in the early years of immigration, took a great toll of lives because of disease, privation, sometimes even hunger.

"A pervasive biting fatigue existed for the immigrant from the start of the 'Crossing' and persisted to the end. In New York, or way points such as Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis and Milwaukee etc., altho their destinations were elsewhere, they

each found some insurmountable obstacle that kept them immobilized where they were. The Crossing was harsh and brutal. In part, the factors of the Crossing were physical, the hardier survived and the weaker fell by the wayside. They were also more than physical, for they measured the power of adaptation, and only those capable of adjusting from peasant ways to the needs of new conditions and new challenges were able to absorb the successive shocks of migration. The qualities that were conducive to a good peasant, were not those conducive to success in the transition. It was a totally new way of life.

“Fortunately, they came as individuals, and not as communal units, and they acted as individuals, each for himself, which was the only way they could exist and survive. They found themselves in a prolonged state of crisis—crisis in the sense that they were, and remained, unsettled. For weeks and months, and years, they were in suspense between the old and the new, literally in transit. Every adjustment was temporary. As a result they reached their new homes exhausted, worn out physically by lack of rest, poor food, constant strain of close quarters, worn out emotionally by the succession of new situations that had crowded in upon them. Yet once arrived, they would not take time to recuperate, and could not. They faced the immediate, pressing necessity of finding a livelihood and of adjusting to conditions.”

Handlin describes the efforts of the immigrants to find work, and the development of America that came about through the toil and long hours of labor that they contributed to this country:

“Only a few ever became farmers. Most were unable to escape from the cities, where they found work to keep themselves together. The percentage of immigrants who lived in the cities was always much higher than that of the total population. The towns had trapped them. This massive work force of immigrants enabled America to build a chain of canals, and then railroads. By 1910 more than 350,000 miles of railroads. Paved highways totalled 200,000 miles in 1910. They went to construction camps, broken down freight cars and dilapidated shanties and barracks, and in most cases under the padrone system. Populations growth needed more homes and construction, and labor was needed. The pick and shovel became their symbol. They worked in the coal mines of Pennsylvania and West Virginia—in the cotton mills and shoe factories of New England—where their labor revolutionized all industries. They drifted into street occupations—shined shoes, sold newspapers, chestnuts, became street peddlers.

“Radical groups, such as the I. W. W. tried to enroll the immigrants in their groups, but the gulf between immigrants and the radicals quickly terminated such alliances. Vivid recollections of the suffering they had left behind spurred them on in the effort to set aside from their own inadequate earning enough to aid the ones who had not come. By 1860 the Irish alone were sending back 4 or 5 million dol-

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lars a year; a half century later in 1910, the total remitted by all groups was well over 140 million for a year. Often some unusual disaster evoked a response. The church burned down, or famine appeared, or war. Such contributions recognized the continued connection with the old place. In time that was further strengthened by involvement in nationalistic movements which established a political interest in the affair of the old Country, an interest the peasants had not had while they were there."

### The "Melting Pot"

In 1782, the following was written by a French-American writer as he expressed his thoughts of this new land:

"Whence came all these people? They are a mixture of English, Scotch, Irish, French, Dutch, Germans and Swedes. From this promiscuous breed, that race, now called Americans, have arisen. In this great American asylum, the poor of Europe have by some means met together. . . . To what purpose should they ask one another what countrymen they are? Alas, two-thirds of them had no country. Can a wretch, who wanders about, who works and starves, whose life is a continual scene of sore affliction or pinching penury; can that man call England or any other kingdom his country, a country that had no bread for him, whose fields produced him no harvest; who met with nothing but the frowns of the rich, the severity of the laws, with jails and punishments; who owned not a single foot of the extensive surface of this planet? No! Urged by a variety of motives, here they came. Everything has tended to regenerate them; new laws, a new mode of living, a new social system. Here they are become men. In Europe they were so many useless plants, wanting vegetative mold and refreshing showers. They withered, and were mowed down by want, hunger, and war. But now, by the power of transplantation, like all other plants, they have taken root and flourish! Formerly they were not numbered in any civil lists of their country, except in those of the poor; here they rank as citizens.

"By what invisible power has this surprising metamorphosis been performed? By that of the laws and that of the people's industry. The laws, the indulgent laws, protect them as they arrive, stamping on them the symbol of adoption. They receive ample rewards for their labors; these accumulated rewards procure them lands; those lands confer on them the title of freemen; and to that title every benefit is affixed which men can possibly require. This is the great operation daily performed by our laws. Whence proceed these laws? From our government. Whence that government? It is derived from the original genius and the strong desire of the people ratified and confirmed by the Crown.

"What attachment can a poor European emigrant have for a country where he had nothing? The knowledge of the language, the love of a few kindred as poor as himself, were the only cords that

tied him. His country is now that which gives him land, bread, protection, and consequence. . . . He is either a European, or the descendant of a European; hence, that strange mixture of blood, which you will find in no other country. . . . He is an American, who, leaving behind him all his ancient prejudices and manners, receives new ones from the new mode of life he has embraced, the new government he obeys, and the new rank he holds . . . *Here individuals of all nations are melted into a new race of men*, whose labors and posterity will one day cause great changes in the world. Americans are the western pilgrims, who are carrying along with them that great mass of arts, sciences, vigor, and industry, which began long since in the east. They will finish the great circle.

“The Americans were once scattered all over Europe. Here they are incorporated into one of the finest systems of population which has ever appeared, and which will hereafter become distinct by the power of the different climates they inhabit. The American is a new man, who acts upon new principles; he must therefore entertain new ideas and form new opinions. From involuntary idleness, servile dependence, penury, and useless labor, he has passed to toils of a very different nature, rewarded by ample subsistence.—*This is an American.*”

#### European Immigration to America

During the 90 years between 1820 and 1910, more than 25-1/2 million immigrants entered the United States from Europe, as enumerated by Dr. Theodore Saloutos in his classic study of the history of the Greeks in America, entitled “The Greeks in the United States.”

<i>Decade</i>	<i>European Immigration</i>
1820-1830	106,508
1831-1840	495,688
1841-1850	1,597,581
1851-1860	2,452,660
1861-1870	2,065,272
1871-1880	2,272,329
1881-1890	4,739,266
1891-1900	3,582,815
1901-1910	8,213,409

In the 17th century, the movement of peoples from Europe established the first settlements on the Atlantic Coast. Later immigration in the 18th century to America, served to push the earlier immigrants on westward to the Alleghenies. Then, the waves of immigrants in the 19th century furnished a constant and steady flow of new Americans that served as a force to open the West, and industrialize the entire country. The final waves of immigrants from 1890 to the beginning of World War I gave America a vast force of workers for America's construction camps, mines, mills, and factories.

*As prominent sociologists and historians have emphasized, immigration made America truly a land of opportunity, since immigration*

furnished a constant and new supply of workmen to fill the jobs on canals, railroads, roads, telephone and telegraph lines, in factories, mills, mines, city and rural construction, in a list almost without end. *It was an "expanding culture" in which the earlier immigrant moved up the ladder to better jobs, and was replaced in the old jobs by the later immigrant.* No one had to remain for life in his current job, since there were always new openings above, and always replacements for the jobs vacated at the lower end of the scale. America's social structure became fluid, and attempts to establish rigid class distinctions by some "old-line" Americans, failed or were thwarted by continuous expansion and widespread opportunities. However, for those who came rushing into America's vibrant and expanding culture, the way was not easy, but hard, difficult, wearisome, and discouraging.

Poet Emma Lazarus published "*The New Colossus*" in 1883, an idealistic description of the welcome that this new land offered the immigrant:

### **The New Colossus**

by Emma Lazarus (1883)

"Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,  
 With conquering limbs astride from land to land  
 Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand  
 A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame  
 Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name  
 Mother of Exiles. From her beacon-hand  
 Glows world-wide welcome; her mild eyes command  
 The air-bridged harbor that twin cities frame  
 "Keep, ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she  
 With silent lips. "Give me your tired, your poor,  
 Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,  
 The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.  
 Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,  
 I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

In 1909 Israel Zangwill wrote "*The Melting Pot*"—which became a term used in the concept of a merging of all immigrant traditions, customs, and contributions into a new America:

### **The Melting-Pot**

by Israel Zangwill (1909)

"It is the fires of God round His Crucible.

"There she lies, the great Melting-Pot—listen! Can't you hear the roaring and the bubbling? There gapes her mouth—the harbour where a thousand mammoth feeders come from the ends of the world to pour in their human freight. Ah, what a stirring and a seething!

Celt and Latin, Slav and Teuton, Greek and Syrian—black and yellow—

“Jew and Gentile—.

“Yes, East and West, and North and South, the palm and the pine, the pole and the equator, the crescent and the cross—how the great Alchemist melts and fuses them with his purging flame! Here shall they all unite to build the Republic of Man and the Kingdom of God. Ah, Vera, what is the glory of Rome and Jerusalem where all nations and races come to worship and look back, compared with the glory of America, where all races and nations come to labour and look forward!

“Peace, peace, to all ye unborn millions, fated to fill this giant continent—the God of our children give you Peace.”

And finally Fredric J. Haskin describes the life and hardships of the immigrant in the cold light of reality in his essay “*The Immigrant*.”

### **The Immigrant**

by Frederic J. Haskin

I am the immigrant.

Since the dawn of creation my restless feet have beaten new paths across the earth.

My uneasy bark has tossed on all seas.

My wanderlust was born of the craving for more liberty and a better wage for the sweat of my face.

I looked toward the United States with eyes kindled by the fire of ambition and heart quickened with new-born hope.

I approached its gates with great expectation.

I entered in with fine hope.

I have shouldered my burden as the American man-of-all work.

I contribute more than one-third of the labor in the slaughtering and meat-packing industries.

I do more than one-third of the bituminous coal mining.

I do nearly half of all the work in the woolen mills.

I contribute nearly one-third of the labor in the cotton mills.

I make nearly half of all the clothing.

I manufacture more than one-fourth of the shoes.

I build more than one-fourth of the furniture.

I make nearly one-third of the felt hats.

I turn out nearly half of all the leather.

I raise one-fourth of the poultry.

I refine nearly half the sugar.

I make nearly one-fourth of the tobacco products.

And yet I am the great American problem!

When I pour out my blood on your altar of labor and lay down my life as a sacrifice to your god of toil, men make no more comment than at the fall of a sparrow.

But my brawn is woven into the warp and woof of the fabric of your national being.

My children shall be your children and your land shall be my land because my sweat and my blood will cement the foundations of the America of Tomorrow.

If I can be fused into the body politic the melting pot will have stood the supreme test.

### "Our Immigration"

In 1957 the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service of the U.S. Department of Justice published a brief account of United States immigration entitled "*Our Immigration*" from which excerpts have been taken:

"The few colonists who came to America in the early 1600's touched off a migration which became the greatest mass movement of people in history. From these small beginnings the colonial population grew to 52,000 by 1650 and by 1700 totaled 275,000. The white population reached 1 million by 1750 and when the first census was taken in 1790 the population had swelled to 3,227,000. Studies of the 1790 census show that more than 75 percent of the population at that time was of British origin. Germans accounted for 8 percent and smaller percentages had origin in the Netherlands, France, Sweden, and Spain.

"Some persons at that time believed immigration should be controlled. Benjamin Franklin commented on the large number of Germans in Pennsylvania and the possibility of needing interpreters in the State assembly. Thomas Jefferson thought it unwise to encourage immigration from monarchial governments. George Washington viewed unrestricted immigration with caution. When John Quincy Adams was Secretary of State in 1819, he stated that the government had never officially encouraged emigration from Europe. Adams declared that immigrants were not to expect favors. He added, however, that those who became citizens could expect the same rights as natives. The Alien Act of 1798 empowered the President to order any alien he deemed dangerous to this country to depart from the United States, but this law expired after two years.

#### *First General Laws (1881-1920)*

"Congress adopted the first contract labor law on February 26, 1885. It was designed to protect the pay scale of American labor by preventing importation of cheap foreign labor. Immigration to the United States mushroomed after 1880. Between 1881 and 1920, 23 and one-half million aliens were admitted for permanent residence.

Nearly 90 percent came from Europe. Peak immigration, reached during the years 1905-1914, totaled 10,121,940 immigrants. More than a million were admitted yearly during 1905, 1906, 1907, 1910, 1913, and 1914. In 1914, the year World War I broke out in Europe, 1,218,000 immigrants came to the United States. After 1914 immigration showed a decided slump, reaching a low of 110,000 in 1918.

“Travel difficulties were accountable for much of the decline during the war years. In 1919, immigration increased to 141,000, and climbed to 430,000 in 1920. That period also brought a shift in the sources of immigrants. Between 1881 and 1890, 80 percent of the European immigrants came from northern and western Europe. Between 1911 and 1920 only 23 percent came from the north and west, while 77 percent came from southern and eastern Europe.

“By 1880, immigration had become a problem requiring more attention by the Congress. In addition to the Chinese exclusion law and the contract labor law, Congress passed several acts between 1880 and 1920. A second general immigration law was adopted in March 1891. That law provided for medical inspection of all arriving aliens. It also barred entry of paupers, polygamists, and those suffering from certain diseases. Another provision called for deportation of all aliens who had entered the United States illegally. In 1893 Congress established boards of special inquiry which conducted hearings in the cases of aliens thought to be inadmissible under the law. The boards determined whether such persons could enter the United States.

“However, no selective immigration legislation was passed until 1917. The 1917 Act included all previous grounds for barring entry of certain aliens. In addition, that act barred from entry persons coming from a geographical area known as the ‘Asiatic Barred Zone.’ The ‘Barred Zone’ included most of Asia and the Pacific islands. Another provision of the act required that immigrants must be able to read and write. The act provided for deportation of aliens who had entered the United States illegally or committed certain crimes.

#### *The Period 1921-1940*

“Almost 5 million immigrants were admitted to the United States during the years 1921-1940. More than 4 million of these came during the 1920’s. In 1921, Congress passed a quota law, which was the first legislation placing a limit on the number of immigrants who could come to the United States. The quota in that act was based on the 1910 census.

“Congress adopted a permanent quota law in 1924. From 1924 to 1929 the quota was set at 2 percent of the foreign-born residents in the United States in 1890. This reduced the yearly quota to 164,667. The ‘National Origins’ provisions of the 1924 Act became effective in July 1929. That part of the act set up a quota for each nationality. All quotas were a certain percentage of the foreign-born residents of each nationality in the United States in 1920. In 1929 the annual

quotas totaled 153,714. The 1924 Act was the first law to admit certain aliens as 'nonquota' immigrants. Persons admitted as 'nonquota' under that act included those born in Western Hemisphere countries, their wives, husbands and children. The Western Hemisphere group was the largest single source of nonquota immigrants.

*World War II and the Postwar Period (1941-1957)*

"Over 2 and three-quarter million immigrants came to the United States during 1941-1957. Over 1,700,000 of that number came from Germany, Canada, Great Britain, Mexico, and Italy. Only 170,952 immigrants came here during 1941-1945 because of travel and other difficulties during the war years. In 1945, immigration totaled 38,119. The following year, 1946, immigration had climbed sharply to 108,721, to establish a postwar trend which reached almost 250,000 in 1950. The volume continued high for the period 1951-1957, when over 1,700,000 immigrants came to live in the United States. Quota immigration dropped to 9,045 in 1943, but after World War II rose to a high of 197,460 in 1950. Many persons coming in as quota immigrants at that time were displaced persons from Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Greece, and Yugoslavia.

"Congress passed the Displaced Persons Act in June 1948. The law allowed 400,744 visas for displaced persons. Preferences were given to agriculturists, persons with special skills or education, and relatives of United States citizens or resident aliens. A Federal agency, known as the Displaced Persons Commission, was established to administer that law.

"The Immigration and Nationality Act (known as the McCarran-Walter Act) was passed by the Congress in 1952. The act was designed to repeal all existing immigration and nationality laws and to revise and codify all such laws. Total annual immigration quotas remained substantially the same as in previous acts; however, the first 50 percent (first preference) of the quota was reserved to certain highly skilled or educated persons whose immigration would be beneficial to the United States. Second preference was given to alien parents of United States citizens, and third preference to spouses or children of aliens who had been admitted as immigrants. Certain close relatives of United States citizens were given fourth preference under the act, and the remaining quota numbers for each country were given to persons not eligible to apply under any previous provision.

"The Refugee Relief Act, passed by Congress in 1953, provided for admission of 209,000 persons, most of whom had fled, escaped, or had been expelled from Communist dominated countries. Among other requirements, the act provided that American citizens in the United States must sponsor aliens to be admitted thereunder, and give assurances of housing and jobs. As of June 30, 1957, 187,740 persons had been admitted under the act. This number included about 6,000 Hungarian expellees who had escaped into Austria following the revolution in Hungary in October 1956. An additional

27,000 Hungarians were paroled into the United States on a temporary emergency basis. Almost three-fourths of the persons admitted under the act were natives of the following countries: Italy, Germany, Greece, Netherlands, Poland, and Yugoslavia.”

#### Latest U.S. Immigration Law

The 1965 U.S. Immigration Act amended the McCarran-Walter Act of 1952, and abolished the national origins quota system of immigration which had been in effect for more than four decades. The new act provided that for about two and one half years, the quota system would remain in effect, but that certain nations with low quotas would be able to pick up any unused quotas of other nations, which over the years failed to make full use of assigned quotas.

Beginning with July 1, 1969, all future immigrants would then compete on a first-come, first-served basis for the limited immigrant visas without regard to country of origin. An annual ceiling of 170,000 immigrant visas was established for all countries outside the Western Hemisphere.

An interesting comparison of immigration from Greece to the United States is given for the years 1953 to 1970:

Total immigration to U.S. from Greece for the 11 years of 1953-65 was . . . . .	56,737—an average of 4,364 per year.
Greek immigration for the year 1966 . . . . .	8,265
Greek immigration for the year 1967 . . . . .	14,905
Greek immigration for the year 1968 . . . . .	13,047
Greek immigration for the year 1970 . . . . .	16,464

For the year ending June 30, 1970, Greece ranked fourth among all nations of the world in immigration to the United States with 16,464. The first-ranking nation was Mexico with 44,469, then the Philippines with 31,203, and Italy was third with 24,973.

As soon as the national origins quotas were abolished, Greek immigration increased by almost 400% annually.

## CHAPTER TWO

### Opposition in America to Immigration

Sometime after the depression of 1873, there arose opposition to further immigration and opposition to the immigrant in America. These opponents to immigration blamed any and all disorders in the country on the immigrant as the cause, whether they be criminality, intemperance, poverty, or disease, and Oscar Handlin describes this opposition in his book "The Uprooted":

"The native wage earner knew that the immigrant did not directly compete with him for his job. But the children of immigrants were Americans who were not content with the places that went to foreigners. On the labor market the offspring of the newcomers jostled the sons of well established families—every now and then the advertisement would be seen "No Irish Need Apply!" The hurt would affect the offspring, but also the father. It would disclose to these immigrants, and to many who came later, the limits of their belonging to America. But during 1875 and later, the immigrants were still almost separate entities in the U.S. and had not been assimilated into the so called 'melting pot,' and become as one, which disturbed the native-born Americans. They were still recognizably Irish and German. And yet newer waves of immigrants were coming, and now the question was being asked more often 'Was there any prospect that all these multitudes would ever be assimilated, would ever be Americanized?' A generation earlier such questions would not have been asked. Americans of the first half of the century has assumed that any man who subjected himself to the American environment was being Americanized. Now there were attempts to distinguish among the natives between those who really belonged and those who did not, to separate out those who were born in the U.S. but whose immigrant parentage cut them off from the truly indigenous folk. It was difficult to draw the line, however.

"There was a half conscious quest for a term to describe those whose ancestors were in the U.S. before the great migrations—the New Englanders called themselves "Yankees"—a word that often came to mean non-Irish or non-Canadian—the term Anglo-Saxon was used as a determining factor for 'English speaking people.' The

immigrants were accused of non-conforming—they were first accused of their poverty—and benevolent citizens were reluctant to believe that such social flaws were indigenous to the New World and ascribed them to the defects of the newcomers, to improvidence, slovenliness, and ignorance rather than to inability to earn a living wage. To those uptown, the ghettos were alien territory and the summation was 'You cannot make an American Citizen out of a slum.' The newcomers were accused of congregating together in their own groups and of an unwillingness to mix with outsiders. Everywhere, the strangers persisted in their strangeness and willfully stood apart from American life. A prominent educator sounded the warning: 'Our task is to break up their settlements, to assimilate and amalgamate these people and to implant in them the Anglo-Saxon conception of righteousness, law, and order.'

"The American social scientists approached their subject through the analysis of specific disorders; criminality, intemperance, poverty, and disease. Everywhere they looked they somehow found immigrants involved in these problems. They put the blame for these disorders then, on the immigrants, as an easy way out. Many concluded that the immigrants were incapable of improvement. Two college presidents announced that 'the immigrants were beaten men from beaten races, biologically incapable of rising, either now or through their descendants, above the mentality of a 12 year old child.' A famous social scientist expressed his opinion that 'race differences are established in the very blood. Races may change their religions, their form of government, and their languages, but underneath they may continue the Physical, Mental, and Moral Capacities and Incapacities which determine the Real Character of their Religion, Government, and Literature.' The fear of everything alien instilled by the First World War brought to fullest flower the seeds of racist thinking. Three very popular books of the time revealed to hundreds of thousands of horrified Nordics how their great race had been contaminated by contact with lesser breeds, dwarfed in stature, twisted in mentality, and ruthless in the pursuit of their own self-interest! Those ideas passed commonly in the language of the time. Although Americans realized and believed in the validity of American tradition of equal and open opportunities, of the Christian tradition of the brotherhood of man, yet enough believed the racist conceptions so that 5 million could become members of the Ku Klux Klan in the early 1920's!

"The war of 1914 brought all the forces of xenophobia together and cast over them the aura of patriotic necessity. In the years when every citizen faced a running demand for proof of his '100 per cent Americanism' it was dangerous to champion the cause of the foreign-born. In 1917, over President Wilson's veto, the literacy test for immigration was passed and enacted into law, requiring reading ability for entrance into the U.S. The sponsors of this measure had not been interested simply in selecting the more intelligent and rejecting the less intelligent, but were more interested in a means

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of barring the southern and eastern Europeans without excluding those from the northern and western parts of the continent where the facilities for elementary education had become common by 1917. Such a differentiation was desirable because it conformed to the racist assumptions of the restrictionists, and it was also strategic since it might earn the (political) support of those foreign-born groups that would not be adversely affected. However, when commercial shipping resumed after the War, the flow again began from southern and eastern Europe in as great a proportion as before the law was passed, with no effect on total numbers from these areas.

"In 1911, Senator Dillingham had suggested as an alternative to the literacy test a new restrictive technique that would narrow the number of admissions from any country to a percentage of its natives already resident in the U.S. Congress adopted the scheme, and for Europeans the acts of 1921 and 1924 set up quotas which sharply curtailed the volume of immigration and which assigned to each nationality a number of places proportionate to its contribution to the American stock as then constituted. The new laws put an end to a century of free movement. They more than fulfilled the fondest hopes of their enactors; even the tiny quotas were not taken up thereafter and there were years when the number of departures exceeded the number of admissions. England, Ireland and Germany, which had the largest number of openings, by now had stationary or declining populations and no longer suffered from the displacements that had earlier set the peasant on the way. Italy, which felt most keenly the need for relief of its landless agriculturists, had a quota of 5,800 a year. But even those five thousand would not come; the process of securing a visa and of meeting all the requirements of entrance was so hazardous that few would risk their lives on the chance of getting through. Probably the whole 25 year period after 1925 saw fewer newcomers to the United States than the single year 1907. But for the immigrants the results of restriction were more direct and more immediate. As the purport of the deliberations in Congress became clear, the foreign-born could not escape the conclusion that it was not only the future arrivals who were being judged but also those already settled. The objections to further immigration from Italy and Poland reflects the objectors' unfavorable opinions of the Italians and Poles they saw about them. The argument that Greeks and Slovaks could not become good Americans rested on the premise that the Greeks and Slovaks in the U.S. had not become good Americans. In the halls of the Capitol, they seemed to be saying: 'We won't admit any more the strangers who came to strip our land of money; they have taken enough.'

"The newcomers could not but feel estranged. In 42 volumes, under the guise of science, the government had published the record of their 'shortcomings.' Learned men had told them they were hardly human at all; their head shapes were different, their bodily structure faulty, the weight of their brains deficient. If they were Italians, they were not really like the Italians who had a claim to the

mantle of Rome; if they were Greeks, they were not genuine Greeks descended from the Hellenes. Restriction intensified the group consciousness of the immigrant peoples. The number of associations and the scope of their activity continued to increase. These still served the old functions of sociability and insurance. But in addition they became instruments of defense against the overt hostility of the society that rejected their members. Indeed in some men the awareness of not being wanted stirred up the sentiments of offended pride into an inverted exclusiveness. Others had compassed them about with words of hatred and had fought against them without a cause. Well, they would accept the glaring ultimate result, that they were not wanted by, did not belong with the other Americans, and they would make a virtue of it.

“The fixity now imparted to their separateness and the imputation of their inferiority drove some immigrants into a defiant nationalism of their own. Since they would not be 100 per cent Americans by the definition of the Klan, they contrived a patriotism of their own, found a refuge of sorts within their groups from the offensive rejections on the outside. Usually it was those who had come closest in adjustment to native society whom the slurs of restriction shook most violently. Pride in their own stock compensated for the rebuffs. The vainglorious sentiments that now crept into the pages of the press and into the perorations of the orators were the products neither of the peasant heritage nor of the conditions of immigrant settlement in the U.S. These sentiments were not of a kind with the older romantic glorification of folk heroes. Nor were they like the earlier nostalgic urge to extend the right of self-determination back to the European homelands. They were rather the equivalents of the narrow feelings that swayed the member of the Klan. The Zionist movement of the Jews received greatest impetus during this period, for the Jews began to think that America might not be a permanent home for the Jewish immigrants and all Jews, and they thought of what was transpiring in Germany under Hitler. A direct general result of restriction drew many immigrant peoples into an intense nationalism of a kind with that of their native contemporaries, and drew them together.”

### Assimilation

One great advocate of “assimilation” of the immigrant into the American population, where all variances of different ethnic groups would become lost, fused into “*one common nationality, having one language, one political practice, one patriotism and one ideal of social development,*” was Richard Mayo-Smith, who wrote in 1904:

“The strength of this foreign element is disclosed if we take a typical state and study the makeup of its population more closely. Massachusetts is commonly thought of as peculiarly an American community, where the population is largely composed of descendants of the Puritans. It was found in 1885 that over 27 per cent of the in-

habitants of that commonwealth were of foreign birth, and that over one-half of all the inhabitants were of foreign parentage. Nearly 30 per cent were of Irish parentage alone.

“Another great fusing-force has been the dominance of one language—the English. In the great mass of cases the immigrant has found it necessary or desirable to adopt that language. Where he has not done it himself, his children have; and in many cases it has become the mother tongue if not the only tongue of the descendants. As soon as that happens, the man of foreign descent is irreparably separated from his former home. In some cases thickly settled communities have managed to maintain the foreign speech and the old religion for several generations. But the disintegrating forces are at work all about them. The moment the young man ventures out into the world he is obliged to learn English. The moment he aspires to higher education or to political or commercial position he must recognize the prevailing tongue. The children learn it in the school. The parents recognize that it is desirable for the children if not for themselves. It is impossible to isolate the little community completely and it is gradually undermined. It is eminently desirable that it should be so. We must have one speech in this country. We must insist that English shall be taught in the schools and that it shall be the fundamental language of future generations. It must be everywhere the official language of future generations. German clergymen and educated men sometimes regret that the immigrant and their descendants should lose this connection with the old country and access to the great literature of the German tongue. But it is better that a man should have one country and not divide his allegiance. If we are to build up in this country one nationality, we must insist upon one speech.

“The statistics on this point are not very encouraging to those persons who believe that mixture of blood in the United States will finally produce a race different from and superior to any of the older nationalities. It appears that where a particular nationality is concentrated in any one locality, the men choose wives of their own race. It is possible that the future generations of different blood may intermarry more freely. But even here it is seen how desirable it is to break up the concentration of immigrants of the same nationality in one place, so that by intermarriage with the natives and with people of other nationality this process of fusion and amalgamation may be hastened.

“It is one of the favorite theories of social philosophers that mixed races are the strongest. And it is true as a matter of history that the most progressive peoples of Europe are mixed in blood. The American people of the future will be a race composed of many different elements, and it is possible that this mixture will have produced a people possessing the best characteristics displayed by these various elements. It seems, however, that there are two things that ought to be carefully considered. One is that the constituent elements of this amalgamation should themselves be of desirable

quality. It is scarcely probable that by taking the dregs of Europe we shall produce a people of high social intelligence and morality. The second is that we must see to it that the opportunity for amalgamation is really given. Simply placing these discordant elements in juxtaposition will not make a compact and solid whole. On the contrary it will give rise to an atomistic weakness which will make any homogeneous and harmonious development impossible. A nation is great, not on account of the number of individuals contained within its boundaries, but through the strength begotten of common national ideals and aspirations. No nation can exist and be powerful that is not homogeneous in this sense. And the great ethnic problem we have before us is to fuse these diverse elements into one common nationality, having one language, one political practice, one patriotism and one ideal of social development."

### "The Passing of the Great Race"

Madison Grant, in 1916, predicted the end of the Nordic Race in America with the coming of vast groups of immigrants from the Mediterranean and the Balkans, in "The Passing of the Great Race":

"Race consciousness in the United States down to and including the Mexican War, seems to have been very strongly developed among native Americans and it still remains in full vigor today in the South, where the presence of a large Negro population forces this question upon the daily attention of the whites. The native American by the middle of the 19th century was rapidly acquiring distinct characteristics. . . . The Civil War, however, put a severe, perhaps fatal, check to the development and expansion of this splendid type by destroying great numbers of the best breeding stock on both sides and by breaking up the home ties of many more. If the war had not occurred these same men with their descendants would have populated the Western States instead of the racial nondescripts who are now flocking there. . . . The prosperity that followed the war attracted hordes of newcomers who were welcomed by the native Americans to operate factories, build railroads and fill up the waste space—"developing the country" it was called.

"These new immigrants were no longer exclusively members of a Nordic race as were the earlier ones who came of their own impulse to improve their social conditions. The transportation lines advertised America as a land flowing with milk and honey and the European governments took the opportunity to unload upon careless, wealthy and hospitable America the sweepings of their jails and asylums. The result was that the new immigration . . . contained a large and increasing number of the weak, the broken and the mentally crippled of all races drawn from the lowest stratum of the Mediterranean basin and the Balkans, together with hordes of the wretched, submerged populations of the Polish Ghettos. Our jails,

insane asylums and almshouses are filled with this human flotsam and the whole tone of American life, social, moral and political has been lowered and vulgarized by them. With a pathetic and fatuous belief in the efficacy of American institutions and environment to reverse or obliterate immemorial hereditary tendencies, these newcomers were welcomed and given a share in our land and prosperity. The American taxed himself to sanitize and educate these poor helots and as soon as they could speak English, encouraged them to enter into the political life, first of municipalities and then of the nation. . . .

"These immigrants adopt the language of the native American, they wear his clothes, they steal his name and they are beginning to take his women, but they seldom adopt his religion or understand his ideals and while he is being elbowed out of his own home the American looks calmly abroad and urges on others the suicidal ethics which are exterminating his own race. . . . As to what the future mixture will be it is evident that in large sections of the country the native American will entirely disappear. He will not intermarry with inferior races and he cannot compete in the sweat shop and in the street trench with the newcomers. Large cities from the days of Rome, Alexandria, and Byzantium have always been gathering points of diverse races, but New York is becoming a *cloaca gentium* which will produce many amazing racial hybrids and some ethnic horrors that will be beyond the powers of future anthropologists to unravel.

"One thing is certain: in any such mixture, the surviving traits will be determined by competition between the lowest and most primitive elements and the specialized traits of Nordic man; his stature, his light colored eyes, his fair skin and light colored hair, his straight nose and his splendid fighting and moral qualities, will have little part in the resultant mixture."

### Americanization

Professor Robert De C. Ward of Harvard was prominent in the restrictionist movement to limit or entirely cut out immigration into America, and his reasons for such a stand were written in 1919 as follows:

"Our present Immigration Act, was passed over the veto of Pres. Wilson by both Senate and House and became law on Feb. 5, 1917, about two months before this country declared war. It is by far the most comprehensive immigration legislation ever enacted in this country and if properly enforced would be of immense benefit to our future race. Its rigid enforcement will unquestionably result in an improvement in the mental, physical and moral qualities of immigrants even if not designed to reduce greatly their numbers. That a further real restriction of immigration is necessary for the best interests of American labor, and for the proper assimilation and Americanization of our heterogeneous population, has long been obvious to

the large majority of those, both Americans and foreigners, who have impartially studied our immigration problems.

“It is ‘ungenerous’ of us, the custodians of future generations of our race, to permit to land on our shores mental, physical and moral defectives, who, themselves and through their descendants, will not only lower the standards of our own people, but will tremendously increase all future problems of public and private philanthropy. It is in the highest degree “un-American” for us to permit any such influx of alien immigrants as will make the process of Americanization any more difficult than it already is.”

### Seclusion

Authors Oscar and Mary Handlin describe the “Pattern of Seclusion”—efforts to seclude immigrants or ethnic groups from taking full part in American life:

“Social mobility has always been an important characteristic of the American scheme for living. A great deal of freedom in the economic structure has made room for the freeplay of talents and has permitted newcomers to make their way from the lower to the higher rungs in the occupational ladder. In the absence of an hereditary aristocracy, social position has generally accompanied economic position. Those who occupied the higher places of course always resented the competition from those who climbed out of the lower places. More than a hundred years ago, newspapers were already carrying the injunction over their help-wanted ads, “No Irish Need Apply!”

“But the democratic nature of American society made it difficult permanently to establish such barriers. In the 19th century these artificial restraints had always broken down beneath the pressure of the necessity for cooperation at all levels of the community. Furthermore, constant expansion in the economic and social structure of the nation made room for newcomers without lowering the position of those already well established. In fact, it often happened that a rise in the level of the immigrants and their children lifted even higher the positions of all those above them. Exclusion (against Jews) was first prominently expressed in areas that involved the use of leisure time facilities, in vacation places, in clubs and in social groups of various kinds. Such activities were open to intimate personal contacts, and therefore felt the strangers’ presence more sensitively. In the office or workshop, everyone dealt impersonally with each other, but social activities drew in the whole family.

“At Saratoga Springs in 1877 Joseph Seligman was refused accommodations at the Grand Union Hotel, and in 1890’s a large number of hereditary prestige societies appeared, basing membership upon descent from 18th century American ancestors, and which had the effect of excluding not only Jews, but also descendants of immigrants who arrived after 1800. After 1910, the sons of immigrant Jews entered competition for professional and white collar places in the economic system, and the weight of such prejudice

became formal and more open. Newspaper ads began to exclude Jews from consideration for certain positions. The American Jewish Committee was formed in 1906 and the Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith was formed in 1913 to fight these trends, which became serious. In 1915, Leo Frank, a Jewish resident of Atlanta, was accused of murdering a 14 year old girl on the flimsiest grounds; his sentence was commuted by the Governor of the State, but the next day he was taken from jail and lynched by a mob. In the 1890's Italians in New Orleans and Irishmen in Boston suffered the harsh effects of mob violence."

### **The Literacy Test**

In 1902, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, came out strongly in favor of an educational test, or "literacy test" to be given all immigrants before allowing them to enter the country:

"The strength of this country is in the intelligence and prosperity of our working people. But both the intelligence and the prosperity of our working people are endangered by the present immigration. Cheap labor, ignorant labor, takes our jobs and cuts our wages. The fittest survive, that is, those that fit the conditions best. But it is the economically weak, not the economically strong, that fit the conditions of the labor market. They fit best because they can be got to work cheapest. Women and children drive out men, unless either law or labor organization stops it. In just the same way the Chinaman and others drive out the American, the German, the Irishman. The Nashville Convention of the American Federation of Labor by a vote of 1,858 to 352, pronounced in favor of an educational test for immigrants. But the flood of cheap labor is increasing, and its effect at the slightest stagnation in industry or in any crisis will be fearful to the American workman."

### **Restriction**

In 1917, the U.S. Congress did pass some restrictive immigration measures over the veto of President Wilson, upon which Oscar Handlin comments as follows:

"The policy that put an end to the immigration movement was adopted after a quarter century of agitation. The action finally taken was shaped by two factors: First, by the nationalistic sentiments of the war years and after; and also, by the restrictionistic ideas developed and spread in the long debate since the question was first raised. Several distinct elements coalesced in the restrictionist campaign. The West Coast anti-Oriental battle had a profound influence, for it was there the notion took hold that there were categories of humanity altogether unfit to become Americans and therefore altogether to be excluded. In the 1870's and 1880's the Chinese were the predominant target; in the years after 1900, the Japanese.

“The restrictionists could also draw upon the support of religious prejudice. Among American Protestants there had long been latent the fear that the bulk of the immigrants, Catholic or Jewish, by heritage, might subtly undermine the traditional American religious forms. It was no coincidence that the years in which the new immigration legislation was enacted were also the years in which the Ku Klux Klan was building up its membership of 5,000,000. The developing conception of racism added further strength to the drive for closing the gates. In the early years of the 20th century many sociologists and anthropologists had accepted the idea that mankind was divided into biologically distinct races, that any intermixture was undesirable, and that Americans ought to aim at a population that was pure and Aryan.

“Through most of the campaign the argument revolved about the literacy test that would have barred any immigrant incapable of reading in any language. It was hoped such a measure would cut down the total numbers and select the superior applicants. The Immigration Restriction League, an organization particularly strong in New England, sponsored the measure in the hope that it would allow the English-speaking groups to retain their predominance. The proposal was also aimed to attract the support of the ‘old’ immigrants from northern and western Europe who were sedulously courted with the assurance they were different from and better than the “new” immigrants from southern and eastern Europe. In addition, the literacy test drew the support of the organized labor movement anxious to retain its favored position in the American economy. Enactment of the measure in 1917 did not end the restrictionist movement. Indeed the Immigration Restriction League was spurred by its initial success to renewed efforts toward a more complete restriction. And it could draw upon the dark hatred and fears of wartime for support.”

These articles have shown the development and growth of distinct anti-immigration forces at work, with unfounded and irrational arguments based on mentality, health, economy, religion, race purity, morality, etc. Every human frailty in American life was blamed upon the immigrant, and every possible prejudice surfaced in anger and attack against the immigrant, who was blamed for the ills of the country. There were, however, those who viewed these discriminatory attacks with alarm, and who wrote on the subject with a more rational and intelligent approach. The immigrants were in the middle of this battle, sometimes bewildered, but always working to support their families, educate their children, and slowly improving their social and economic status in their communities.

## CHAPTER THREE

### Arguments for Immigration, and Immigrant National Identity

There have always been, and always will be opposing arguments on the questions of language, heritage, ethnic culture and national identity. Some arguments favoring the maintenance of the native ethnic language, heritage, culture and ethnic identity include several selected articles.

In 1915, Horace M. Kallen published "Democracy Versus the Melting Pot" and stated that American society constituted a federation of cultures. He denied that it was possible or desirable for the immigrant groups to lose their identity and argued that our culture had much to gain by permitting each of them to develop its own particular tendencies. He said:

*"Men may change their clothes, their politics, their wives, their religions, their philosophies, to a greater or lesser extent: they cannot change their grandfathers. Jews or Poles or Anglo-Saxons, in order to cease being Jews or Poles or Anglo-Saxons, would have to cease to be. The selfhood which is inalienable in them, and for the realization of which they require "inalienable" liberty, is ancestrally determined, and the happiness which they pursue has its form implied in ancestral endowment. This is what, actually, democracy in operation assumes.*

"The common language of the commonwealth, the language of its great political tradition, is English, but *each nationality expresses its emotional and voluntary life in its own language, in its own inevitable aesthetic and intellectual forms.* The common life of the commonwealth is politico-economic, and serves as the foundation and background for the realization of the distinctive individuality of each *natio* that composes it. Thus "American civilization" may come to mean the perfection of the cooperative harmonies of "European civilization", the waste, the squalor, and the distress of Europe being eliminated—a multiplicity in a unity, an orchestration of mankind. As in an orchestra, every type of instrument has its specific timbre and tonality, founded in its substance and form; as every type has its appropriate theme and melody in the whole symphony,

so in society each ethnic group is the natural instrument, its spirit and culture are its theme and melody, and the harmony and dissonances and discords of them all make the symphony of civilization, with this difference: a musical symphony is written before it is played; in the symphony of civilization the playing is the writing, so that there is nothing so fixed and inevitable about its progressions as in music, so that within the limits set by nature they may vary at will, and the range and variety of the harmonies may become wider and richer and more beautiful. But the question is, do the dominant classes in America want such a society?"

### **The Literacy Test**

President Woodrow Wilson vetoed the Literacy Bill in 1915 and again in 1917, as Presidents Cleveland and Taft had done before him. In 1917, however, the Act was passed by Congress over his veto. Wilson commented on the passage of the bill he had opposed:

"In two particulars of vital consequence this bill embodies a radical departure from the tradition and long-established policy of this country, a policy in which our people have conceived the very character of their government to be expressed, the very mission and spirit of the nation in respect of its relations to the peoples of the world outside their borders. It seeks to all but close entirely the gates of asylum which have always been open to those who could find nowhere else the right and opportunity of constitutional agitation for what they conceived to be the natural and inalienable rights of men; and it excludes those to whom the opportunities of elementary education have been denied, without regard to their character, their purposes, or their natural capacity."

### **"Americanizing" the Immigrant**

In 1919 C.H. Grabo caustically comments on efforts being made to "Americanize" the immigrant:

"Despite the fine work done by Hull House in Chicago, and similar agencies, we do not as a people make any effort to understand our immigrants or to aid them . . . . The American point of view is compactly expressed in the remark cited from the report of a group of social workers: "Not yet Americanized; still eating Italian food." . . . those patriotic Americans who feel that the best and quickest way to naturalize the foreigner is as soon as possible to make him forget his native speech."

### **The Native Languages**

Horace J. Bridges went further into the subject of "Americanizing the Immigrant" by writing:

"The children of foreign extraction learn English and, as very little is done in school to make them keep up the language of their parents, they soon forget it, with the result that their home life is destroyed . . . . It is sad to notice the patronizing attitude that the

child assumes towards his father and mother after a few months in the public schools . . . . When I discuss the matter with teachers in the public schools, I become aware that they possess a holy horror of teaching children the language and history of Italy. In my opinion the way to preserve the home life of the children of immigrants is to teach through the language and history of their fathers that in every country men and women have always been ready to sacrifice their personal interest for the sake of their country. By making these children realize that they are connected by blood with a race of glorious traditions, and by adoption have come to belong to a country which has also a glorious past, the love for America will be kept in their hearts without their acquiring a feeling of contempt for their fathers' country.

"It is an astonishment to me that so few Americans seem aware of the great educational opportunity which lies at their doors, through contact with their fellow-citizen of alien origin. One would have expected *a priori* that familiarity with foreign languages would be more general among Americans than among any other people. Yet the fact, I fear, is precisely the opposite of this. My impression, tested on a fairly large scale, is that among native-born Americans there are comparatively few who are really at home in the language and literatures of continental Europe . . . . We blame our foreigners for their clannishness. We resent the fact that they sequester themselves among people of their own race, and do not take the trouble to understand our language or our history and institutions; but we are guilty of an exactly analogous piece of provincialism when we betray our unwillingness to learn from them, while expecting them to learn from us."

Mr. Bridges objects to the figure of speech, "*the melting-pot*," as one utterly unsuited to define the Americanizing process. "There is," he observes, "no such thing as humanity-in-general, into which the definite, heterogeneous, living creature can be melted down . . . . There is no human mould in America to which the spiritual stuff of the immigrant can be patterned. Not only is there as yet no fixed and final type, but there never can be." He adds that "the very genius of democracy, moreover, must lead us to desire the widest possible range of variability, the greatest attainable differentiation of individuality, among our population . . . . The business of America is to get rid of mechanical uniformity, and, by encouraging the utmost possible differentiation through mental and psychic cross-fertilization, to attain to a higher level of humanity."

Mr. Bridges would have the foreign-language press fostered rather than discouraged, not only to afford Americans an opportunity to learn of their neighbors, for he would have every American read at least one foreign language paper, but also as a means to genuine Americanization of the foreign-born and their acquaintance with the spirit and ideals of the Republic. Foreign societies are likewise one of the best means to Americanization and serve another purpose only less important:

*“Let them keep alive Italian and German music and literature, Balkan handicrafts, and the folk-lore and folk dances of the Old World not for the sake of the Old World, but as elements contributory to American culture. Let them spend as much time in bringing the spirit and meaning of American institutions home to their members as in bringing home to Americans the spirit and meaning of their European traditions.”*

### **Adaptation**

In 1912, Percy Stickney Grant described the adaptation of the immigrant to his new home:

“The rapidity with which the democratic ideas are taken on by immigrants under the influence of our institutions is remarkable. Not only do these races bring with them most desirable qualities, but they themselves are subjected to new environment and strongly influential conditions. If working-people are obliged to live in unhealthy tenements situated in slums or marsh-land, if the saloon is allowed to be their only social center, if they are fought by the rich in every effort to improve their condition, we may expect any misfortune to happen to them and also any fate to befall the state. Not colonial independence, not federal unity, but racial amalgamation is the heroic problem of the present, with all it implies in purification and revision of old social, religious, and political ideals, with all it demands in new sympathy outside of blood and race, and in a willingness to forego old-time privileges.”

### **The Life of the Immigrant**

Immigrant life in America was a desperate existence for most, a story of long hours of steady toil at menial jobs until they were able to establish themselves financially, and years of living in the dim background of American life before they finally became full-fledged members of American society.

Edward A. Steiner, a Hungarian immigrant who became a professor at Grinnell College in Iowa, wrote several books about his experiences as an immigrant, and his travels among immigrant groups throughout the country after he became an educator. His book, *“The Immigrant Tide”* was published in 1909, and in 1914 he published *“From Alien to Citizen.”*

In the following pages, I quote liberally from Steiner’s books. Steiner wrote with a pure passion against the hardships and suffering imposed upon various immigrant groups, which he felt keenly since he had experienced the same oppressive treatment during his early years in America. He writes with a firsthand knowledge of these immigrants, since he spent a great length of time visiting with them, and also lectured in various cities before civic groups and churches in behalf of better treatment and understanding of those millions of immigrants who had only recently come to America.

Steiner also made trips back to his former country, in the company of immigrants who were returning to their homelands throughout Europe, having given up all efforts to make their way in America. Thousands of such immigrants gave up the battle yearly, to return home, unable to endure the killing labor of the coal mines, steel mills, railroad labor.

### The Immigrant Tide

by Edward A. Steiner (1909)

“Here is a beggarly group of Bulgarians. They left their home in the richest district of that new Balkan czardom about a year ago. Like their forefathers they lived there contentedly until restlessness like a disease, crept upon them. Coming from the plains in the West, it spread its contagion over the Alps, the Carpathians and the Macedonian hills. The men mortgaged their homes, left their wives and children and took passage at Triest to gather dollars in America. On landing they were shipped West and farther West. They travelled by polluted rivers, and over mountains stripped of their verdure and robbed of the wealth of their veins. They saw the refuse of the mines left like broken trappings of war on the battlefield. They saw the glare of a thousand flaming ovens where coal was being baked into coke, and in their shadows they saw besmirched and bedraggled towns, now clustering, now trailing along, now losing themselves in the darkness, and now glowing again in the lurid light of giant flames pouring from huge furnaces. They saw day turned into night by smoke, and night turned into day by unquenched fires, and they knew not whether it was day or night, or heaven or hell to which they had come. At the end of the journey they were led into a deep ravine through which an inky river struggled, and over which hung a cloud as immovable as if the released elements were forming again into solids.

“Twelve men were counted by some one who led them, or drove them, or pushed them into a hut which had once been painted some dingy color, but now was part of the gloom around it. Twelve men were made to enter another hut, and so on, until all were disposed of. By signs they were given to understand that this was home; so they spread out their woolen coats and went to sleep. When morning came, after a breakfast of cheap whisky and poor bread, they were marched into the mill of a certain corporation. It would do no good to mention the name of this corporation, and it would do no harm. No one would be offended; for there is no one to offend. I have very dear friends who own stock in that company, but they just draw dividends—they do not control the mill. The man and the men who run it produce the dividends; they do not own the stock, certainly not all of it. I cannot single out that corporation; it is not the only sinner nor the chief one, and that would be its only consolation, were it looking for anything so unpractical.

“My Bulgarians saw boiling pots of metal and red-hot ingots of

metal and men of metal, who shouted at them in an unknown tongue, and the louder they shouted the less the men understood. Little by little, however, they grew accustomed to the tumult, and learned to walk skillfully on the inch plank which alone separated them from death and destruction. They found consolation in the bulging envelope of money which came to them at the end of the week; for it was much money, exchanged into their currency. Two-thirds of it they sent home, and lived on the other third, eating coarse meat and bread, and indulging in strong drink. Month after month they toiled in the mill, and lived in the same ravine, with the thundering, spewing, belching monsters. They lost the freshness of skin and the elasticity of movement characteristic of their race; but were happy in the fat, bulging envelope at the end of the week.

“One morning, however, they came to the mill and it was silent within, as it was silent without, and the door was closed. One week and another they waited; but there was no envelope with money. Their own small change was gone and they were starving. Then came the same man who had driven them twelve by twelve into the huts, and twelve by twelve he drove them out; for they had no money with which to pay the rent, and men with hearts of metal cannot feel what it means to be driven out of a hut, even such a wretched hut, and be in the roofless street. Half-starved, the men left their miserable shelter and marched into the main street, past the stores and the churches; and they saw that the city had homes and that not all the men had hearts of metal.

“Bread came in abundance, and soup and meat. Fine women were proud to serve them, and the basement of the church became their lodging place. On Sunday they heard above them the voices of little children, and then deep organ tones and a man’s voice speaking loud enough for them to hear, although they could not understand. Then came a great volume of song, and if the congregation sang: “The Church’s one foundation is Jesus Christ, her Lord,” poetry never was more true to fact; for the church seemed buttressed upon these Slavic brothers of Jesus, in whom as in all the needy, He incarnates himself. By slow stages the men found their way back to the sea, and through the charity of their own more fortunate countrymen, they were now homeward bound. A more forlorn set of men I have never seen; emaciated, ragged, unclean and discouraged. They had paid the price.”

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“In all the industrial states, there are hundreds and thousands of graves, marked by humble wooden crosses, beneath which sleep just such toilers, snatched from life by “The broken wheel, the loosened cord.” They have paid the price, the greatest price, giving their lives for the dollars, the hoarding of which we begrudged them. No less than 10,000 of these despised aliens laid down their

lives in one year, digging coal, making steel, blasting stone and doing the numberless dangerous drudgeries of our industrial life.”

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“All that the Boston man saw was the money, the good clothes, the celluloid collars of the men, and the gaudy shams that decked the women. I could see the mouths of half a dozen mines, out of which were dragged in one year the mangled, powder-burned, asphyxiated bodies of a thousand once-breathing souls. I heard the cries and groans of hundreds of women and thousands of children; for I have seen mothers embrace bodiless limbs and limbless bodies, fragments of the sons they had borne, and although 30,000,000 dollars and more were carried home by the living, they too had paid a price beyond the hard labor they did. In the suffering they endured in damp mines, by the hot metal blasts, in cold ditches and in dark and dangerous tunnels, they paid the price, indeed.”

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“A young Roumanian, from the time he had landed in New York, he had not met a man who did not take advantage of him or ill-treat him. In Chicago, he was lured from the Union Station to a saloon on Canal Street, and when he came to himself, he was laying in an alley, penniless. He found his way to Montana where he herded sheep. Then one day came American men on ponies and killed every one of his sheep, hundreds of them, knocked him down and threatened to riddle him with bullets if he did not turn his face toward the East and march on without looking back. For days he walked, and ‘No man gave unto him.’ He then worked in the mines of Colorado. ‘The men there,’ he said, ‘shoot, drink, and gamble, and have about as much regard for human life as for the life of sheep, and as soon as I had money enough I made ready to go home.’ No more America for him, and no praise for its men.”

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“The Montenegrin immigrant reported his complaints about treatment in America as follows:

*Cheated by Employment Agencies . . . Cheated by Austrian boardinghouse keepers . . . Money lost by giving bribes to Irish-American bosses who promised jobs which were never given . . . Rough treatment by bosses . . . Robbed by railroad crews in Montana . . . “Shanghaied”—made to drink and railroaded from St. Louis to Southern Kansas . . . Robbed of money and tickets before departure for home.*

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“Without the Slav, the Italian and the Magyar, that which we call our industrial development would have been impossible. This development does not lessen the economic problem, it intensifies it; but it cannot be proved that no economic problem would exist if, instead of Slav and Latin, the Teutonic races were dominant in this movement. In that case I believe the problem would be more difficult of solution. The immigrant will go wherever he is wanted and a fair wage is assured him. Nor is he quite so eager to herd in cities as we imagine, and no community need be without an adequate supply of labourers, if they are needed for hard, crude labor. There is no work so hard or so dangerous that the immigrant will not attempt it.

“Like their forerunners in the migratory movement of European races, the present immigrants respond quickly to the American higher standards of living, and in many cases much more quickly than some of the older groups responded. When we speak of the horrors of the East Side of New York, the crowded Ghetto and Mulberry Street with its Italian filth, we forget the days when the Irish possessed the land, “squatting” wherever they could, and living in wretched huts; when the American used to sing: “The pig was in the parlour, and that was Irish too.” The pig and the goat have gone, and instead, the Irish have pianos and phonographs in their parlors; but in one generation, many Slavs and Italians, under less favourable conditions, have achieved the same results, minus the pig and goat period.”

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“Perhaps we need to realize as Americans we have neither invented nor discovered education, liberty, and religion. What we have accomplished is, that we have made gifts to the many, of some of those blessings which in the immigrants’ country are the possession only of the few; and that is no small achievement.”

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“A Coroner’s jury reported on a man’s death: “Martin Horvat, aged forty-two, came to his death by a fall of rock in Mine No. 2 on Whisky Hill (Penna.) January 30, 1908. The jury finds that the company should have provided the deceased a safe place to work in. It was not the duty of the deceased to pass on the safety of the roof. The deceased is not to blame. We further find that the place in which the deceased worked should have been properly timbered, but we do not find that the company is to blame.’ Who was to blame? The deceased was not, the company was not. Somebody in Wilkes-Barre said; in answer to my query: ‘These Hungarians are so ignorant.’ I see now—ignorance was to blame.

“Avarice is to my mind the basic fault in all the history of ac-

cidents in the mines of Pennsylvania. It is an avarice which thinks human life cheaper than timber, and considers it easier to pay funeral expenses than to support schools and pay teachers. It corrupts politicians to the degree that there is seemingly nothing more corrupt; and if half the charges are true that are made openly by the newspapers in the coal regions, against the mine inspectors, they certainly are hopelessly debased. Twenty-three thousand lives have been sacrificed in the coalmining industry in the United States in about ten years! Read it again! Twenty-three thousand people had to give up their lives for the light and heat and speed which we enjoy in the last ten years. Twenty-three thousand men!"

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"The Italian, the Greek, and the Syrian are usually called by the classic names "Dago," "Roundhead," or "Guinea," and the Slavs, be they Poles, Servians, Slovaks, or Montenegrins, are called "Hun-yaks," "Hunkies," and "Slabs" and I once heard the owner of a great industrial establishment call them "Bohunks." It was not an ignorant or malicious friend of mine who said of a Jew, a man of scholarly attainment and a common acquaintance, "He is a pretty decent Sheeny." I am thoroughly incensed that nearly every one of the names applied to them is an expression of contempt, an off-hand judgment of inferiority. After all, it is not even that which makes me take up the cudgel for them, because they must and will prove for themselves that they are perfectly human like the rest of us, and that in all essential things they will grow like us as soon as they have the same privileges which we have had, who came after the first "Dago" had discovered the way to this land of opportunity."

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"Guinea Hill differs from Whiskey Hill in that it bears many other fantastic names and in that there are fewer saloons. The huts in which they live on Guinea Hill are even worse than those of the earlier comers from the north of the Slavic world. I am told that they were built some 30 years ago, and no sacrilegious hand has touched them since, to paint them or to change their original primitive, dry-goods-box architecture. They seem to have sunk into the refuse of the mines, and the sociological investigators, who know the housing conditions in Pennsylvania, declare them to be "the worst in the state."

"Living in these wretched huts among stunted trees, the leaves of which are shrivelled and blackened by coal dust, I found young men with whom I had walked among the olive groves near Spalato. When last I saw these youths they wore garments of red and white cloth richly embroidered, with their belts full of costly weapons of ancient

pattern, and their fierce mustachios stretching out defiantly like long, double-pointed daggers. Here on Guinea Hill they all wear the sober garb of miners, their mustachios are shorn of their fierceness, their weapons have disappeared, their shooting is done in the darkness of the mine, and they rarely shed any blood but their own.

“There I found them digging coal as bravely as they had fought the Turk, but known to their American masters only as “Hunkies” or “Guineas”—no one discovering in their open, honest faces a superior race—every one scenting in them drunkards, brawlers and incendiaries. The usual results of such ignorance followed, in that they have been treated with an injustice which makes them quite unconscious of the fact that they have found the land of “liberty, equality, and fraternity.”

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“After pay-days and feast-days the magistrates of the towns around seek them to arrest them, and the fine they must pay is always twice, three times and sometimes ten times as great as that imposed upon the American offenders. After trials which make a Russian military court seem fairly decent, they are railroaded into jails and workhouses, and I now soberly confess that as a stranger I would rather fall into the hands of the police of Moscow or St. Petersburg than into those of the protectors of the law in most of our industrial centers in Pennsylvania and out of it. The citizens of Pennsylvania may be comforted by knowing that Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois, in their lower courts, are as unjust to the stranger as in their own state. In one town in Ohio there is, or was, a mayor who is reputed to have made \$9,000 a year out of the fines imposed upon foreigners for petty offenses, usually for drunkenness or brawling. This ingenious official arrested alien drunkards under the statute of the state which allowed him to fine them as high as thirty dollars, while the native was arrested under the statute of the town and fined three dollars for his spree.”

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“The Indianapolis police arrested a Slovak woman for the heinous crime of picking up coal on the tracks. On the coldest day of year, she was taken from her home and children and driven to the workhouse, in spite of the fact that she was in advanced stage of pregnancy. The terrible results of this inhuman treatment were, of course, what might be expected. Such facts have led the citizens to organize an Immigrant Protection League, which makes it its business to see that the immigrant is not exploited by the courts. On “Guinea Hill” every “Roundhead” as he is commonly called, despises the court for its undignified procedures and its perspicuous dishonesty. The judges’ contempt for the immigrant, as well as that of other executive officers, rankles and hurts beyond the telling, causing people who might

become staunch, loyal, and heroic citizens, to hate and despise our institutions. If in time of turmoil and economic distress they become lawless, as I firmly believe they will, we shall reap only what we have sown. In our present hysteria about Anarchy it is well to remember that it feeds on injustice, that it cannot grow—in sane minds at least—if a nation deals out justice impartially, and that it would die out completely if as a people we would live somewhere within hailing distance of Mount Sinai.

“I do not ask any sentimental consideration in our law courts for the Slavic or the Italian offender. Deal with him firmly; punish him if punish we must; but let the man who steals a coal mine be not dealt with more leniently than the woman who picks up coal on the track. Let the Jewish thief suffer, if he has stolen the railway’s old iron; but let him who steals a whole railway also suffer in proportion to the magnitude of his crime. I have asked for the aliens, and shall not cease asking until I am heard: First, that we learn to know them. I ask for common, fundamental justice; not only for the sake of the alien but for our own sake. I ask for just plain, common, every-day justice.

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“Of all animals, man is the most brutal. Naturalists still disagree as to the reason for his cruelty, but whatever it be, he has not often stopped to ask himself the cause. He hates and smites and slays, simply because he hates. It is true that man’s historic brutalities are hidden under the gloss of what he calls patriotism or preservation of the race; but if the average man were asked the cause for his own unbridled hate of other races, he could give no intelligent answer. That race hatred is a primitive passion is no doubt true, that it is seemingly inefaceable is also true; for neither education nor religion has obliterated it; indeed both, strange to say, seem to have intensified it.”

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“At a recent summer school of the Y.M.C.A. it was my privilege to teach a class of young college men numbering about 150. The questions they asked, prove the rule that the average Protestant Christian is prejudiced, is grossly ignorant of the immigrant. ‘Do not three martyred Presidents prove that the immigrant is an Anarchist and ought to be excluded? Is it not true that ninety per cent of the criminals in the United States are foreign born? Do not foreign governments dump their rubbish of criminals and paupers upon our shores?’”

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“It is now twenty-five years since I landed in the United States

with a group of Slovaks from the District of Scharosh in Hungary. I remember the lonely feeling as we found ourselves like driftwood in the great city of New York, then crowding memories of hard tasks in gruesome mines and ghostly breakers, memories of dark ravines and mud banks, choked by refuse of mill and mine; the miners' huts, close together—the kindness of the poor, the hospitality of the crowded, the hostility of the richer and stronger, who feared that we would drive them from their diggings.

“My faith in the dreams of the great dreamers has never wavered. I knew that the prophet's vision was not a Fata Morgana, and that the words of the Son of Man came straight from the fountain of truth. Believing in them and believing in American manhood and womanhood, in their altruism and in their faith, and believing in the essential humanity of our crowding alien host—I believe that cosmos is being created and that chaos will disappear.

“Finally, what we teach the immigrant by precept or by example, he will become. He will bequeath our virtues or our vices, not only to the next generation which will spring with virgin strength from his loins; but through thousands of invisible channels, he will send these blessings or curses to the ends of the earth. The issues of the Kingdom of God in this generation are with America.”

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## CHAPTER FOUR

### The Greek Immigrant in the United States

The most comprehensive book dealing with the subject of Greek immigration, and the story of the American of Greek descent is "*The Greeks in the United States*" by Dr. Theodore Saloutos, Chairman of the Department of History of the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), where he has been teaching since 1945. This 400 page book is a scholarly and complete treatise of Greek immigration and the social, economic, religious and community life of the Greek-American. It also contains the most complete bibliography on the subject, available. It was published by Harvard University Press in 1964.

I am taking the liberty of quoting liberally from Dr. Saloutos' book. He describes the "beginnings" of Greek immigration to America:

#### The Greeks in the United States

by Dr. Theodore Saloutos  
Harvard Press, 1964

#### The Beginning of Greek Immigration

"For all practical purposes the pace for immigration to this country was set by the Greeks of the Peloponnesus, the islands, the mainland, and the Ottoman-dominated areas who came during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries—the poor but energetic who arrived in large numbers. The Spartans were the first Greeks in the modern era to give signs of emigrating, even though in the beginning it was for brief periods of time, and only to neighboring lands. Heavier emigration from Sparta began during the 1870s and reached a peak between 1890 and 1910, when an estimated three-fourths of the male population between the ages of 18 and 35 departed for the United States, and, to a lesser extent, for Russia, Egypt, Turkey, and central Africa. Many Spartans viewed this exodus with alarm and believed their province had been cursed by God.

"Triggering the initial flow of immigrants from Sparta was an obscure young man named Christos Tsakonias, born in 1848 in the

village of Zoumpaina. After completing two years in the village grammar school, Tsakonas set out for Piraeus, then he left for Alexandria, Egypt, from where he left in 1873 for the United States. He returned to Greece for a brief visit, in 1875, and then left again for America with five compatriots. This group seems to have constituted the nucleus for the succeeding waves of immigrants from Sparta. In 1877 twelve or fifteen men left from the village of Tsintsinon for America. Early in April, 1882, about seventy more left for America.

“The Greek immigrants often arrived in America without any clear-cut objectives in mind and without special training. It was usually the lack of opportunity at home that convinced the Greeks to emigrate, and usually they left to find employment, for they had been told that there was a great demand for Greek laborers in the United States, that money is to be had in abundance, and that the American government would furnish transportation. The Greek press and Greek government tried to restrain this emigration, with stories of the conditions of the Greek in the U.S., and one letter from America said: “All day we sell candy with a basket tied around our neck, and they call us in American, English, German, dago, that is, beggars, and so many other names that we do not understand. If we did understand them we would be going to jail every day.”

“After 1890 Greeks began departing from all parts of the country, but the outflow was greatest from the Peloponnesus. The exodus of the 1890s was precipitated by the decline in the price of currants, the principal export crop of Greece. The big currant customers, France and Russia, enacted a protective tariff that literally legislated Greek currants out of the market, to protect their own vineyards, and the sharp decline in the demand for currants brought disaster to the Greeks, who in the meantime had destroyed their olive trees to profit from the active currant trade. The response of many Greeks to this depressed state of affairs was emigration. Once an immigrant reached the United States, he wrote his parents immediately; within a few more days he followed up the letter with a small sum of money. This had a chain reaction, and it persuaded others to leave for America in the hope they could earn money and send money back to their families.”

### Greek Immigration Numbers

Dr. Saloutos lists totals of the number of Greek immigrants who arrived in the United States, but also indicates that exact numbers are not available, due to incomplete records:

“Greeks emigrating from the Ottoman Empire, especially before 1912, usually left for political rather than economic reasons, from Macedonia, Epirus, the island of Mytilene (Lesbos) and the Dodecanese. Tensions were high among the Bulgars, Turks and Greeks, after 1903. In 1908 the new Turkish Constitution was adopted which required Greeks in Macedonia and other parts of the Turkish Empire

to render military service, which persuaded many to leave those areas. In 1905 between four and five million dollars were received by families in Greece from relatives in the United States. There was scarcely a village in Greece which did not benefit from immigration. The Greek immigrants gained the reputation quite early of sending more money home per capita than the immigrants of any other nationality. In some districts in Greece the cancellation of mortgages was one of the most important results of immigration.

"The exact number of Greeks reaching the United States probably will never be known. The Greek government failed to keep a record of departures, especially during the early years, and those it kept later are incomplete. Furthermore the Greek definition of a Greek is more inclusive than the American which complicates matters. Nationality according to the Greeks, is eternal; it cannot be transferred or obliterated. If a man's father is a Greek, he is also a Greek, regardless of where he was born or now lives. The United States, on the other hand, accepts the country of a man's birth as the criterion of nationality. Whereas the American authorities considered persons born of Greek parents in Bulgaria and Turkey as Bulgars and Turks the Greeks claimed them as Greeks. Nevertheless, compared with that from other European nations, immigration from Greece was small, as the table indicates.

"Approximately 500,000 Greeks had reached the United States prior to the Second World War. This total includes those arriving from non-Greek territories who called themselves Greeks and wanted to be counted as such. If one considers those arriving from the Kingdom of Greece only, the number would be nearer 430,000. But some claim these figures are far too conservative, and that from 600,000 to a million arrived.

<i>Decade</i>	<i>European Immigration</i>	<i>Greek Immigration</i>
1820-1830	106,508	20
1831-1840	495,688	49
1841-1850	1,597,581	14
1851-1860	2,452,660	3
1861-1870	2,065,272	7
1871-1880	2,272,329	210
1881-1890	4,739,266	2,308
1891-1900	3,582,815	15,979
1901-1910	<u>8,213,409</u>	<u>167,519</u>
	25,528,410	186,204

### The Will to Work

"About 95 per cent of the Greeks arriving from 1899 through 1910 were males. The Greek brought with him the sturdy qualities of the peasant—perseverance and a willingness to work. For a Greek, work, to be in business, to succeed, were moral duties. But as an immigrant he knew that he had to start as a dishwasher, a laborer, a rail-

road worker, a bootblack, or a street peddler.

“Inability to speak English became a major problem, for it was difficult to find his way, seek employment, or receive advice without knowledge of the language. This language barrier explains why in the beginning so many Greeks had to confine themselves to menial tasks. The resourcefulness of the Greeks as street vendors was confirmed at the start. A Washington correspondent wrote in 1904: ‘Not everyone knows that ninety-nine of every hundred of itinerant vendors is a Greek and that every Georgios or Demetrios among them, boy or man. . . . is a small capitalist, and carries anywhere from fifty to several hundred dollars concealed about his person.’ Shoe-shining furnished an ideal entering wedge for an immigrant, and it was relatively easy for a man with small savings to start his own shop, and the Greeks did this in increasing numbers, but they began to establish well-equipped, even ornate shops in the high rent areas. They organized chains of these parlors, and a certain Smerlis operating chiefly in New Jersey is credited with having more than a hundred establishments under his control at one time.

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“During the spring of 1915, a gang of one hundred men was transported from Chicago to the railroad line near Omaha. After laboring for two days, their services were suddenly terminated and they were ordered to leave. In the uninhabited prairies, without friends or funds, they spent an entire day without food and slept in the open fields. In an act of desperation, they began dismantling the railroad tracks. They were arrested, but the judge handling the case freed them, and ordered the railroad company to provide them with transportation to Chicago. In the spring of 1913 some 1,500 Greeks were reported as leaving Lowell and other small New England towns for Chicago, Omaha, and other western cities to find employment. For a time, Greeks gave signs of establishing a ‘thalassocracy’ in America. Thousands of fishermen were lobster fishermen in Rhode Island; sponge divers in Florida; and caught lobsters and fish in California in rivers and at sea. On the Sacramento River they organized the first Greek fishermen’s association in the country. In 1919 about 650 Greeks were engaged in agriculture in California. But asking them to revert to farming from other labors, was asking them to revert to a way of life they had already rejected. Farming in the U.S. also involved a high initial capital investment, and was a long range enterprise.

### Opposition and Animosity

“The older non-Greek immigrant groups made the earlier years of the Greeks uncomfortable, resented their coming, and visited upon them the same recriminations which their predecessors had suf-

ferred. A fresh and inexperienced group of Greek workers were hired in 1904 to replace strikers in Chicago, and received abuse for taking the job. The animosity of union labor and native Americans was felt in many instances. In Mountain Valley, Idaho fifty armed and masked men threatened 100 employed Greeks and warned them to leave town within twenty-four hours.

"Anti-foreign opposition stemmed also from other quarters than unions. On July 15, 1907, the acting consul general of Greece in New York wired Secretary of State Elihu Root protesting the attacks on Greek stores in Roanoke, Va., which the local authorities were unable to restrain. In an exchange of correspondence, Governor Claude A. Swanson informed Robert Bacon, the acting secretary of state: "The local and state authorities are fully prepared to maintain law and order and to protect the Greek residents of the city in their rights and privileges. You will note from the letter of the mayor that full reparations will be made to the Greeks for any damage sustained."

"Joel H. Cutchins, the mayor of Roanoke, in a letter to Governor Swanson, accused the Greeks of disregarding the advice of the municipal authorities: 'I have urged them repeatedly being anxious to give them every protection, to report any person who refused to pay a bill for refreshments, and that I would see that the parties were brought before the Police Court. I have been exceedingly anxious to prevent friction, because this city is made up largely of working men and members of labor organizations, and they are not especially friendly to the foreigners living in the city. Very few of these Greeks can speak English, and if a customer gets a fifteen cent lunch, and there is a misunderstanding as to the price, there is hardly a Greek in the place that will not upon the least provocation, grab a butcher knife or some other weapon and make for the complaining customer. This action on their part causes our people to be incensed, and it is with difficulty that we can prevent the smashing of their places of business. We have been on the eve (sic) of two riots since July, and nothing but the quick, prompt and effective work of the police force prevented trouble. . . . I am somewhat inclined to believe that they are too presumptuous, and if they continue to multiply here as they have during the past year, and do not change their method of collecting bills and settling disputes you will find dead Greeks in Roanoke before another year rolls around.'

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"Accounts continued to circulate that the United States was a land of ceaseless toil, privation, danger, and the 'grave of practically one-half the Greek segment.' This, it appeared to some, placed a responsibility on those being returned to Greece at government expense: they were obliged to give first-hand accounts to their uninformed compatriots of the dangers involved in emigrating to the United States. The wealth of America was to be had through hard work, not idle dreams and wild hopes. It is unknown to what

extent the frightening pictures of immigrant life were subscribed to by the newcomers themselves. Most certainly the immigrant tide was not checked, and it is known that many Greeks in America protested bitterly against the picture that was being circulated about them and their status. *California*, in a stinging editorial entitled 'Let us See' denounced the leaders of the Greek government who were circulating such uncomplimentary portrayals. It also predicted in unequivocal terms that more good would emanate from the immigrants in the United States than from those who had gone to other parts of the world. Greek politicians who found it expedient to speak in sanguine terms against the departure of their compatriots were reminded that it was their disregard for the plight of the peasant classes in Greece that was indirectly responsible for the exodus to the United States, and that this exodus would continue until the Greek government found effective means of alleviating the condition of the rural population.

"Perhaps the most highly dramatized clash over this particular issue was one involving Lambros Coromilas, the Greek minister to the United States, and the *Atlantis* of New York. In a blistering article, Coromilas was accused of maligning the immigrants and grossly misrepresenting their position in the United States. In one of his reports he is said to have depicted America as 'a living hell' in which 'hunger, wretchedness, despair, decay, idleness, fasting, and we don't know what else, reigned.' The Greeks in America were described as dying in the streets from hunger, becoming 'rag and bone pickers,' leaving for Chile, or depending on the Italians for charity. Not one word was uttered about the many who were gainfully employed or thriving. George Horton, the United States minister in Greece, according to *Atlantis*, upon hearing of this false representation, went directly to the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs to register a protest. On his last trip to the United States, Horton had visited various Greek communities and found the people in a prosperous condition. In appreciation, the New York daily devoted a full-column editorial to praise of Horton for coming to the defense of the immigrants and four columns to a merciless attack against Coromilas and his commentary."

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"Perhaps the most publicized, if not the most flagrant, assault on the Greeks in America occurred in South Omaha, Nebraska, early in 1909. The colony of this suburban community consisted of about eighteen hundred, to which must be added another three thousand living in Omaha proper. It appears that this number was swelled by the seasonal workers who came into South Omaha during the winter months in search of work in the slaughterhouses. Some of these men probably were strikebreakers brought in to replace striking employees at a time when jobs were scarce. At any rate, a strong feeling of resentment had been built up against them by some segments of

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the local population.

"Anti-Greek feeling broke out into the open on February 19, when a Greek, in the company of a woman of presumably questionable virtue, killed a South Omaha policeman. On the following day a petition signed by more than five hundred persons accused the Greeks of being outlaws who disregarded the laws and ordinances of the city, 'attacked our women, insulted pedestrians. . . . maintained gambling dens and other forms of viciousness,' and created the general conditions that had brought about the murder of a police officer. In response, a public mass meeting was arranged for Sunday afternoon, February 21, 1909, 'to adopt such measures as will effectively rid the city of undesirable Greeks and thereby remove the menacing conditions that threaten the very life and welfare of South Omaha.'

"The mass meeting assembled at the city hall of South Omaha, with a few city officials and policemen in attendance and with the full knowledge of the municipal authorities, who made no effort to restrain the crowd. Two members of the state legislature and some local politicians were among those whipping the crowd into a frenzy, which—after being fired with such cries as 'One drop of American blood is worth all the Greek blood in the world' and 'It is time we were ridding our city of these people'—embarked on its mission of avenging the policeman. Estimates of the size of the mob ranged from several hundred to several thousand. 'Picture in your mind,' wrote the *Evening World Herald*, 'an aggregation of about 400 men, about half under the age of 21 years. Of these perhaps one fourth are negroes, of the balance a majority are unmistakably of foreign birth. About half carry hammers or clubs.' The riot began late in the afternoon of February 21 and lasted until midnight. The mob seems to have accomplished its purpose of destroying the property of the Greeks and driving twelve hundred from the city; in the process it inflicted its wrath on people from Austria-Hungary and Turkey who were mistaken for Greeks.

"On May 13, 1909, Governor Schallenberger, in response to a request from the State Department, submitted a detailed report of the losses suffered in the riot and a list of claims totaling \$248,419. Findings concluded that a policeman, said to have been drunk, attempted to arrest a man and a woman to whom he was talking on the ground that she was disreputable, and that she now has been proved a virgin. Thirty-six merchants had been ruined—the United States held South American countries responsible for destruction of property against U.S. citizens, but did not want to recognize its responsibilities when U.S. citizens destroyed property of aliens.

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"A bill was pending in Rhode Island in 1909, which if passed would have banned noncitizens from fishing for lobsters, and it was

claimed this was aimed directly at the Greeks of Newport, Providence and Fall River who were crowding out 'the natives in a very profitable and competitive trade,' and gaining too much control over the lobster-fishing industry. *Atlantis* resented the indiscriminate use of the word 'Greek' as employed by many newspapers of the country and protested that too many scandals, crimes, court cases and other incidents involving Russians, Bulgarians, Hungarians, Syrians, and peoples of other nationalities were being pinned on the Greeks. 'After all we Greeks of the United States have plenty of problems of our own without having the Slavs burden us with theirs.'

"In 1909 the city of Chicago raised the license fee for peddlers from \$25 to \$200 a year, to drive out the peddlers of fruit and vegetables, aimed against the Greek and other nationalities. One Greek was a garbage hauler, and his business so increased that his Irish competitors warned him: 'Get out of the garbage business or we will kill all of you Greeks.'"

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In his book "From Alien to Citizen" (1914) Edward A. Steiner tells of his visit to a Kansas town:

"Not long ago I went to lecture in a Kansas town; one of those irreproachable communities in which it is good to bring up children because of the moral atmosphere. Upon my arrival, I was cordially received by a committee, and one of its members told me that the jail was full of criminal foreigners—Greeks. What crimes they had committed he did not know. I made inquiries and found that 6 Greeks were in the county jail. They had been arrested in September, it was now March, and were charged with the heinous crime of having gone to the unregenerate state of Nebraska, where they purchased a barrel of beer which they drank on the Sabbath Day in their camp by the railroad. Possibly these Greeks were just ignorant foreigners and now harbour no sense of injustice suffered; possibly they still think this country 'the land of the free and the home of the brave.' They may even be ready to obey its laws and reverence its institutions. I do not know how they feel, but I do know this: those Greeks were kept in prison for breaking a law of which they were ignorant, and even if they were aware of its existence and broke it knowingly, the punishment did not fit the crime.

"They were kept as criminals and regarded as criminals; they were unvisited and uncomforted, and they were incarcerated at a time when their country called for her native sons to do battle against the Turk, (1912). Some day the sense of injustice suffered may come to them and they will ask themselves whether every man in Kansas who drinks beer is punished as they were. They will wonder why real criminals go free, or escape with normal punishment. I venture to predict that in some great crisis, when this country needs men who respect her laws and love her institutions, these men and multitudes of others who have suffered such injustices as they have, will fail

her. I pleaded for those imprisoned Greeks that night and my plea was effective. The just judge who condemned them, pardoned them; but so just was he that the fine of \$100 each, not yet paid, was left hanging over them, and to their credit be it said, they remained in that town and paid every cent of it. This judge no doubt knows his New Testament; he certainly made the Greeks pay the 'uttermost farthing' before his outraged sense of justice was appeased. Those Greeks spent, together, over 3 years in jail, forfeited more than \$1,500 in wages and lost in bodily health and self-respect beyond calculation.

"I have insisted that to solve the problem we must approach it fraternally and not prejudicially. Upon the vast army of workers who free us from hard and dangerous toil we must look with the respect due their calling. The man who goes into the depths of the mine and exchanges his day for night, that we may change the night into day; the man who faces the boiling cauldron and draws ribbons of fire from the furnace for our safety and comfort; the man, the woman and the child who have bent their backs to stitch our clothes, have not only justified their existence but have made ours easier, more beautiful and safer. That they are Hungarians, Italians or Jews ought to make no difference, for after all they are human, and this problem of immigration is a human problem with farreaching consequences."

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The Greek immigrant was caught in the middle of persecution against all immigrants, which included discrimination as well as violence. A few instances were:

A dozen Greek immigrants working in a lumber mill in the state of Washington awakened in the middle of one night to find their barracks building on fire. Their fellow workers—nonGreeks—had set the building afire as a gentle reminder that they were not wanted there. They all left the next morning for Seattle, to seek other work. (My father was one of those workers.) Their "crime" was working for lower wages.

Helen Zeese Papanikolas writes about the Greek mine workers in Utah, in the Utah Historical Quarterly publication "Toil and Rage in A New Land, The Greek Immigrants in Utah," and their labor problems. The book was published in 1970 and tells the story in detail of the many problems of those people, as well as a fight during which Bruce Dempsey, the brother of Jack Dempsey, was killed.

A handsome young Greek lad was a partner in a confectionery store in the midwest, in a small town, with another Greek-American. Business was good, and everyone liked the pair and their store, until the younger Greek started "dating" the daughter of a local non-Greek banker. The father told the older partner to get rid of the young Greek, or his business would be ruined, since he didn't want his daughter

dating a Greek. The young Greek left town, and the other soon sold his store, and also left. An Irish girl married a Greek, in another instance, and her family never spoke to her again. Reason? She married a Greek.

During the height of the Ku Klux Klan frenzy after World War I, Greek confectioneries and restaurants went "broke" or were sold to non-Greeks at give-away prices because of the effective boycott that the Klan put on such places of business. Greek confectionery stores and restaurants doing as much as \$500 to \$1,000 a day business, in the South, and parts of the Midwest, fell to as little as \$25 a day business; the only recourse was either sell out or close up. The Klan boycott was made effective by the Klan threat to other citizens seen entering those places of business. This was a crucial period for all late immigrants, and blacks.

Young Greek men working in the kitchens of restaurants in the South were taken, along with black workers, by the Ku Klux Klan on lynching "parties" into the woods, where the Greeks were roughed up and released, but the blacks were lynched. I do not know of any instances when a Greek was lynched by the Ku Klux Klan, but of many instances where they were intimidated and told to leave town. Another favorite warning of the Klan to the Greek was not be "seen with a white girl."

### Topika Somateia

The Greeks "demonstrated a mania for forming local, or topika, societies that many Americans found difficult to understand," states Dr. Saloutos.

These were actually either "state"—"province"—or town or village societies—composed of persons from the same localities in Greece. It was almost a natural tendency for these immigrants to form such societies, and many of them still exist today. Saloutos says that there were about 100 such societies in existence in the United States as early as 1907, and that there were thirty in New York City alone.

An effort was made about 1910 to form a PanHellenic Union, which was established for the purpose of drawing together all Greek immigrants into one national society. But the fatal step taken in its establishment was the election of Greek Minister to the United States Coromilas as the president, which further identified the organization as having for its main purpose a direct tie with Greece. "The Pan-Hellenic Union spoke early and often about 'the national language, the national treasury, the national strength, and the binding tie' and to protect 'national interests' from the Bulgarians and others," says Dr. Saloutos. "The Union was bitterly criticized as such for his policies for the Union, aimed solely at furthering the interests of Greece, and ignoring the immigrant."

### The First World War

Although during the Balkan Wars, prior to World War I, thousands of Greek immigrants went back to Greece to fight for their home coun-

try against the enemy, practically all of them returned to the United States at the end of the war. In some populated areas, the Greek immigrants went overseas in large groups, after having formed volunteer units.

When America declared war against Germany in World War I, the Greek immigrants responded with every means available to demonstrate their loyalty, by volunteering for the U.S. armed forces, they bought Liberty Bonds and Victory Bonds and backed America's entry into the war with full support of their adopted country.

Dr. Saloutos' book "The Greeks in the United States" gives the following examples of this patriotism:

"Once Congress voted for war, the Greeks seized every opportunity to demonstrate their loyalty. They responded enthusiastically to the call for volunteers in the armed forces, purchased liberty and victory bonds, passed resolution after resolution expressing their determination to see the war fought to a victorious conclusion, pleaded with their compatriots to contribute their utmost to the war effort, and served notice that as a national group their loyalty was second to none. 'We are, as a race, Greek, and will remain so, but America is our country, America is our home, our estate, our family, our church, our education, and everything we possess. Therefore, it is our holy duty to fight and protect our country which is our life.' One Greek cabled Wilson: 'In the name of my countrymen and as an echo of the feelings of three hundred thousand Greeks who are living in this country, I respectfully report to you that we are ready at your Excellency's order to sacrifice ourselves on the altar of our glorious and beloved country.'

"An editorial in a Greek newspaper said: 'Now it is no longer a question of being pro-Ally or pro-German, but it is a question of pure Americanism. And we, the Greek-Americans—loyal Americans—are here to stand by the flag—the flag that flies over 'land of the free and the home of the brave.' One Greek editor advised Greeks to register for the draft under their full Greek names, and not under any anglicized or abbreviated names, so that 'your full Greek name must be registered in the annals of Greek-American history.' Purchase of liberty bonds was urged upon all individuals, societies, and organizations: 'Distinguish yourself; buy more than your neighbor; buy more than you can. But the best way is to buy as a group. Let us have Greek meetings and make our object known. Let us lead, so that other nationalities will follow our example. United States government bonds are our safety and our security.'

"By May, 1918 the Greeks in the country were said to have purchased an estimated \$10 million in liberty bonds, the purchase of those in Chicago alone exceeding \$2 million. According to local press releases the Greek residents of Chicago subscribed on the average of \$167.83 per capita, which was said to be the highest of any national group. These high purchases were attributed to the intense

patriotism of the people, their desire to demonstrate their loyalty to the country, and the fact that the purchasers were preponderantly unmarried males and prosperous businessmen. According to George Creel, the head of the Committee on Public Information during the first four drives, the Greeks purchased \$30 million worth of bonds during the first four drives, and all these came in small amounts that represented sacrifices. The Greeks continued to enlist in the U.S. armed forces, and their leaders kept encouraging them to do so. It was estimated that 60,000 Greeks served with the U.S. armed forces, cited from an article by George Creel in the *Literary Digest* in 1919. All evidence shows that the Greek-Americans supported the war effort with undiminished energy and devotion. Differences between royalists and Venizelists over the foreign and domestic policies of Greece in no way detracted from their loyalty to the United States. If anything, these differences inspired them to outdo each other in displaying their loyalty to the country. This Chapter in American history was the turning point in the lives of many. For the majority the die was cast: they were now Americans and in the United States to stay.

### Confectioners

“The pioneer confectioners were Eleutherios Pelalas of Sparta and Panagiotis Hatzideris of Smyrna, who established a lukum (sweet) shop shortly after their arrival in 1869. This partnership was terminated within a brief time; in 1877 Pelalas assumed the management of an American-owned establishment in Springfield, where he later opened a number of stores. Hatzideris, on the other hand, formed a partnership with another associate in New York, which handled more commercialized brands, such as “Turkish Delight” and “Greek Prince.” Hatzideris eventually returned to Smyrna, but his partner continued the business under the name of Haggis Greek American Confectionery Company, with plants in New York, Memphis and Pittsburgh. The establishment of Pelalas and Hatzideris furnished employment for many of the first immigrants from Sparta, providing an opportunity to learn the skills of the trade. Chicago became the Acropolis of the Greek-American candy business. ‘Practically every busy corner in Chicago is occupied by a Greek candy store,’ reported *Hellenikos Astir* in 1904. At one time it was said that 70 percent of the Greek candy merchants in the United States were or had been residents of Chicago. In 1906 it was estimated there were 925 candy stores in Chicago.

### Restaurants

“The restaurant business represented the first stable economic base on which many ambitious immigrants built their fortunes. It brought the Greek businessman into closer contact with the general public, which in many instances found him to be a hard-driving and industrious person. Many students worked in restaurants as a means

of meeting college expenses. There is no evidence that the Greek had a better ability to prepare food than any other native-born American. The Greek understood his business, knew what his patrons wanted, and worked hard to satisfy them. They began in this business around 1900, first with restaurants to feed their compatriots, then branching into lunchrooms with frankfurters and quick lunches and other items at reasonable prices. At first many in Chicago had traveling lunch counters, then the city passed an ordinance banning the sale of food on city streets. They then opened permanent restaurants. According to one report, there were 564 restaurants owned and operated by Greeks in San Francisco.

"The success of the Greek restaurant man aroused the resentment of rivals who found it difficult to compete with him, of Americans who opposed foreigners, and of an unsympathetic press. Often they were baited by their customers into arguments, by refusing to pay for food. Rival restaurant men complained because Greeks used electric signs over their restaurants, and asked the Greeks to discontinue this practice lest they all become slaves to the electric company.

"A virulent form of antforeignism manifested itself against the Greek and Chinese businesses of Phoenix, Arizona, which were accused of imperiling the future of the Phoenix merchants. A headline in a local labor journal read: 'Greek Peril Confronts Phoenix Merchant.' The article stated—'Here we have in Phoenix three individuals, brothers, who have grown from one small little business house until they now own or control FIVE big establishments. These with the Chinese restaurants constitute a menace to the economic possibilities of Phoenix. They are a menace to YOU.' The more successful ones moved into the better and more prosperous areas of town, neighborhood communities, shopping centers, and downtown areas. In 1919 one of every three restaurants in Chicago is said to have been operated by a Greek, a substantial number of whom were located in the Loop, the central business district.

"Late in 1917 a measure was before the city council of Chicago that threatened to deprive thousands of aliens, including many Greeks, of the right to do business in the city unless one had become a citizen of the United States or declared his intentions of becoming one. Commissioner of Health John Dill of Chicago in Oct. 11, 1919, stated: 'The Department has no record of Greek restaurants segregated from the records operated by all nationalities, but the experience of the Department of Inspection is such that the claim could not be made that Greek restaurants were different in rank as regards sanitation and methods from other restaurants.' If the Greek restaurateur succeeded where others failed it was because he was a better businessman, worked long hours, and had imagination and foresight. He used standard, nationally advertised foods, but as a rule he did not excel his competitors in the preparation of them. His prices were a trifle lower, but his overhead expenses were about the same. He avoided the establishment of the cabaret eating house,

with an orchestra and dancing, even though in Chicago he maintained a thriving trade in the heart of the business district where the cabaret prevailed. This, in essence was the formula for his success.

“During the mid-1920s many still complained of anti-Greek whispering campaigns, and to a lesser extent, of pressure from big chains and other competitors. What they resented most was competitors who, unable to overtake them by fair methods, resorted to unfair competition. They were unjustly accused, they felt, of being dishonest in business dealings, unfair to employees, disrespectful to women, unappreciative of home and family life, and dangerous to the community. I recall as a youth frequently passing a lunchroom on Third Street in Milwaukee called ‘Twentieth Century Lunch’: the sign in its window read ‘Operated by an American.’ A Santa Rosa, Calif., newspaper carried the following advertisement: ‘John’s Restaurant, Pure American. No Rats, No Greeks.’

### Immigration

“Ahepa was active in the efforts to liberalize the immigration laws so as to permit the entry of more Greeks into the country. Its representatives appeared before Truman’s Commission on Immigration and Naturalization to explain why more of their compatriots should be permitted to enter. In the process they emphasized the poverty in Greece, the homeless and orphaned children, America’s need for laborers, and the reputation the American Greeks—the immigrants of yesteryear—had established for sobriety, industry, and integrity. The McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act was hardly the answer to Greek prayers. More comforting to them was the veto message of President Truman, which denounced the measure as being more unworthy than the one of 1924: ‘Today we have entered into an alliance, the North Atlantic Treaty, with Italy, Greece, and Turkey against one of the most terrible threats mankind has ever faced. We are asking them to join us in protecting the peace of the world. We are helping them to build their defenses, and train their men in the common cause. But through this bill we say to these people: You are less worthy to come to this country than Englishmen or Irishmen; you Italians, who need to find homes abroad in the hundreds of thousands—you shall have a quota of 5,656; you Greeks struggling to assist the victims of a Communist Civil War—you shall have a quota of 308; and you Turks, you are brave defenders of the Eastern flank, but you shall have a quota of only 225.’

“The enactment of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 offered hope to many. One of its provisions authorized the issuance of immigrant visas without requiring assurances of employment or housing for 15,000 from Italy, almost 2,000 from Greece, and 2,000 from the Netherlands. An amendment to the Act in 1954 permitted the allotment of special non-quota visas to Italy, Greece, and the Netherlands

in either the refugee or relative preference group. More than 56,000 entered the United States from 1946 to 1960, chiefly as non-quota immigrants; for the annual quota of Greece, as we have noted, was only 308 during most of this period. Their arrival on a year-to-year basis was as follows:

1946	367	1951	4,447	1956	10,531
1947	2,370	1952	7,084	1957	4,952
1948	2,250	1953	1,603	1958	3,179
1949	1,734	1954	2,127	1959	4,507
1950	1,179	1955	6,311	1960	3,797

“For the first time since the 1920s, the Greeks were beginning to arrive in substantial numbers and in a manner reminiscent of the earlier days.

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“By way of conclusion, I should point out that this study of the Greek people in the United States suggests some striking parallels between their problems of adjustment and those of the older and even pioneer groups. One is that they never lost interest in the country they left behind, any more than did the English, the French, or the Germans. They became embroiled in the political and religious upheavals of the mother country and on various occasions fought them out with a passion that equaled and even exceeded that of their compatriots abroad. They also brought with them the institutions they had known at home. The main difference is that the problems of the Greeks were compounded by the fact that they came to America later, spoke a strikingly different language, and worshiped in a church oriented toward the East. If the Greeks seemed less adaptable, it was because too much was expected of them. Their detractors never realized that these same criticisms had been hurled at earlier immigrants who were now accepted as respectable members of American society. The Greeks' late immigration was a temporary handicap, but it was no deterrent to a people who took pride in their individualism and national background. They overcame the initial obstacles, put down firm economic roots, and became a well-integrated part of the American community.”

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### Greeks in America

(Thomas Burgess, 1913)

One of the most interesting books about the Greek immigrant is “*Greeks in America*” by Thomas Burgess, published in Boston in 1913. Thomas Burgess was a member of the American Branch Committee of the Anglican and Eastern Orthodox Churches Union.

Since it was published in 1913, only a few short years after the

Greek immigrants entered America in large numbers, the book has special interest to living Americans who immigrated to the United States, and their descendants. For this reason, I have taken large sections of the book and published them here, since the book is no longer available, except through a few public libraries.

(I am indebted to Dr. Theodore Saloutos of UCLA for my copy of this book, which he gave to me. Dr. Saloutos has probably the largest and finest private library of books, articles, magazines, correspondence, and newspapers dealing with the subject of the Greeks in the United States, which he has gathered over a period of thirty or more years. All Americans of Greek descent should be grateful to him for his foresight in seeking this material, from all parts of the country, which otherwise might have been lost or destroyed.)

*Excerpts from*  
GREEKS IN AMERICA  
by  
THOMAS BURGESS  
(Published in 1913)

Thomas Burgess presents a sympathetic view of the Greek immigrants, placing himself in their position, as newcomers to a strange land, with strange customs, language, and living conditions:

“What is needed is that each particular people should be studied separately with care, and portrayed separately with completeness. This book is an attempt to do this with the Greeks. It is all too easy to pick to pieces the bad in the character of another, be it man or race. Too much do we Americans look down on the foreigners among us, little realizing that those foreigners are looking down on us at the same time. We need most to learn to recognize the good qualities in the Greeks (and other foreigners too) and to give them opportunity to develop those good qualities; nor can we expect them to become useful citizens until we do so learn.

“Patriotism and Orthodoxy are inseparably bound together in the heart of the Greek—wealthy Greeks the world over have vied with each other to embellish their fatherland and provide for the education and relief of their compatriots at home, and the poorer Greeks banded into societies all over America and elsewhere, are continually sending home contributions. Greeks have long constituted the majority of the professional and foreign diplomatic classes of the Turkish Empire. Greek scholars have occupied a number of chairs in the universities of Europe and also a few in America, as Professor Sophocles of Harvard. And finally, Greek wanderers from all classes may be found, Odysseus-like in every nook and cranny of the world. Thirty years ago, in 1883, there were scarcely any Greeks in the United States. At the present time (1913) they number over a quarter of a million, scattered throughout the length and breadth of our country, an important, intelligent, and little appreciated part of our population. In 1848 there arrived in New York 91,061 Irish, 51,973 Germans, and ONE GREEK. In 1858 there were TWO GREEKS who arrived, and

from 1847 to 1864 the total number of Greeks entering this port was 77.

Greeks Entering The U.S.		Total of Enslaved Greece and Free Greece	
1869	8	1891	1105
1870	23	1892	615
1871	11	1893	1131
1872	12	1894	1351
1873	23	1895	605
1874	36	1896	2175
1875	25	1897	571
1876	19	1898	2339
1877	24	1899	2333
1878	16	1900	3771
1879	21	1901	5910
1880	23	1902	8104
1881	19	1903	14090
1882	126	1904	12515
1883	73	1905	10515
1884	37	1906	19489
1885	172	1907	36580
1886	104	1908	21489
1887	313	1909	14059
1888	782	1910	25675
1889	158	1911	26226
1890	524	1912	21288
			3773
			5919
			8115
			14376
			12625
			12144
			23127
			46283
			28808
			20262
			39135
			37021
			31566

“Up to 1891 the causes of emigration was that of any migratory people to go to a promising country, and the few that came early, wrote to their relatives in Greece, who came in gradually growing numbers thereafter. In 1891 a great change begins, and the cause was industrial stagnation, ever shifting changes in government, and the failure of the all important currant industry. With hard times at home, the Greek came because of economic necessity. Greeks had no religious oppression or government oppression at home, and did not come for “freedom’s sake” as did many from other countries. The cause was economic.

“But, no one in Greece really knew, nor do they know now, the conditions as they actually are in America. All are doomed to bitter disillusionment, when they find here hard, inevitable toil, the like of which they never dreamed of at home. Nor did they expect the wretched tenements in which crowds of men are obliged to herd, in order to pay their debts and support the family left at home. Nor could they foresee the danger, the disease, the ever ready pitfalls of temptation, the exploitation by vagabond compatriots or unscrupulous Americans.

“New York was their first settling place, then later Chicago, Boston,

and a few other large cities. It was a tale of hardship and adventure. Some one of the first in New York struck upon the happy scheme of buying a little candy, and with a tray about his neck, wandered about the city selling to passersby. Others followed this example, and by 1882 over a hundred Greeks were peddling candy, fruit and flowers. This was the start of that business of catering to these minor wants of us Americans for which in later years the Greek has become so well known. (1913) After the tray peddler had learned a few English words and saved some money, he purchased a push cart and established his trade at some street corner. After some time, when he had more capital, he set up a candy, flower, or fruit store. It was about 1885 that the first Greek shop, that of a florist, was established on Columbus Avenue in New York. Those who went to Boston or Chicago did likewise.

Burgess continues his narrative in his book "Greeks in America" with various information about the type of work and business that the Greek immigrants eventually grew into, and their success in these fields, as of 1913.

"In 1885 a Greek established a Greek restaurant in the lower Eastside of New York, on Roosevelt Street, which became a rendezvous of Greek peddlers. In 1888 a company of 150 Greeks landed in New York, and were sent by representatives to Eastern Quebec to build a railroad. After working one week the concern failed and the Greeks were stranded, in a strange land, without money or knowledge of the language, and without a guide to show them the way back to the U.S. After days of suffering they finally came to a village in Maine, where the people took care of them, paid their fares to Boston, where they found some of their own people.

"In practically every city or town of any size today, there are Greek immigrants; probably no other race or people so disseminated in every part of the country, who recently immigrated here. They are patriots, loving their native land, and with keen knowledge of its past as well as present political events. They nearly all have had more or less schooling, some a great deal—90 per cent surely can read their Greek newspapers, which they read avidly. They are extremely clanish. Finally most of them have the typical Greek genius for adaptability and versatility in business. With the newcomer Greek, in the majority of cases the money earned must go for paying back what he borrowed to buy his passage over, and for the support of his family left behind, which is a most sacred duty to every Greek, and for his own support. All this means hard work and hard living conditions. It is the ambition of most Greeks whatever menial employment they have been obliged to start with, to set up for themselves in independent business. Many have attained this ambition, and shown remarkable aptitude, some becoming rich; and reports to the contrary notwithstanding, most of them show business honesty, better at any rate than that of some of the Americans with whom they have to deal. Remember we are treating here only of the immigrant, the peasant class in the main.

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### **Cigarette Manufacturers**

"Just before the Spanish War, two Greek brothers by the name of Stephanos, peasants from Epiros, started a cigarette business with a capital of \$35. During the Spanish War they sent, as presents to the officers of the U.S. Army, boxes of their cigarettes. This advertising expedient started the ball rolling, and in ten years they were millionaires. Now they own one of the largest cigarette factories in the country, in which they employ some hundred of their fellow-men. This is on Walnut Street, Philadelphia. The Stephanos cigarettes are sold all over the country and are of high grade. The first cigarettes made by Greeks in this country were those of one Anargyros, who began in New York nearly 25 years ago. Ten years back he sold out to the American Tobacco Company and returned to Greece a rich man. M. Melachrinos and Co. of New York has a big establishment, and the product is widely sold. There in five years a fortune was made. There are several smaller concerns of equal rank in this line doing a large business.

### **Confectionery and Fruit Stores**

"The first Greek in America who started in the candy business was a sailor in New York, a native of Smyrna, about forty years ago, (1870) before the tide of emigration set in. His name was Hadzi or Hadzikiris. From a peddler he became a great manufacturer of candy. Among other brands he put out the well known "Rahat", (a Turkish name—Turks, but not Greeks, are very fond of sweets). He organized a corporation under the name of "Greek-American Confectionery Company," or "The Novelty Candy Company." Some years ago he sold out to his American partner and returned to Smyrna, an old man. So rapid has been the growth of these stores, that there is actually not a city or town of any size in the country without at least one Greek confectioner or fruiterer, running from a cheap, though almost always clean place to the very height of perfection in the trade. In New York there are about 150. But Chicago has over 400 confectionery establishments, almost a monopoly of the trade there. There are also some successful wholesale establishments in Chicago, New York, Boston, and the Southern states. The Greeks have been of immense benefit in encouraging our Pacific coast fruit industry by bringing it everywhere in the eastern states in contact with the consumers.

### **Florists**

"The 150 Greek florists of New York City furnish a remarkable spectacle of Greek enterprise. They are first class places, and form a kind of monopoly. It is through them that the Annual Greek Ball in New York is marvelous in floral decorations. And twenty years ago these same florists were carrying their whole floral stock about their necks, as peddlers. There are 15 or 20 such businesses in Chicago, and some in Philadelphia and Minneapolis, but very few anywhere

else. Mayor Gaynor of New York, on his daily walk to City Hall, gets his boutonniere from a Greek flower girl's stand.

#### **Restaurants**

"In Chicago there are 600 to 800 Greek restaurants, and in New York some 200. In every Greek colony also is found that institution peculiar to Greek and oriental life, the coffee house. The coffee houses of England are really Greek in origin. The first was introduced at Baliol in 1652 by one Konopios, a Cretan. The coffee house to the Greek is a social club, a reading room. Like other people, the Greek has also taken up and opened businesses such as grocers, barbers, tailors, furriers, cobblers, and others.

#### **Bootblacks**

"The bootblack stands, or the "Shoe Shine Parlors" operated by Greeks are now almost as familiar a sight all over the land as the Greek candy store. They have beaten or are beating the Italian trade in this line. (Greeks usually do win in competition, for in addition to their native shrewdness, they attend to business, give good return for the price, and keep good looking establishments; they are invariably polite also, and affable in so far as they can speak our language.) There are many bootblacks in Greece, not established in parlors, but walking the streets with their boxes, like the bootblacks on our ferry boats. The Greek started here working shining shoes, then he set up his own small shop, hired other Greeks, who in turn worked awhile, left and started their own stands. And so it grew. Often a successful man comes to own or run five or ten such establishments.

#### **Hotel Employees**

"Great numbers of Greeks are employed in the big hotels. They hold all grades of rank in the hotel: dishwashers, omnibuses, waiters, captains, head waiters, and bell boys, porters, and some assistant cooks, etc. Among the hotel employees are found a large proportion of the best educated Greek immigrants, government clerks at home, University of Athens law or medical students, and the like. The bell boy who respectfully carries up the grip of some great millionaire American pork-packer is in all likelihood the much more cultured man of the two.

#### **Theaters**

"This is as good a place as any to put in the moving picture business and vaudeville shows with which the Greeks have been successful. They run a good part of Coney Island, where the property and concessions owned by them amount well into the millions. One season, a Greek, John Economopoulos, was elected "king" of the Mardi Gras there. These shows are to be found mostly in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and others of the eastern and central states. K. Pantages, a native of Andros, with headquarters in Seattle, is a man of remarkable enterprise, who has come to control a large number of

theaters throughout the Western states.

### **Fisheries and Farming**

"There are Greek Fisheries at Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island, and the unique and interesting sponge fishing colony of Tarpon Springs, Fla. Except in some few instances, the Greek immigrant peasant has not taken up his former agricultural and pastoral pursuits. In California there are several flourishing farms owned and run by Greeks, and also a few Greek farmers in New York, Massachusetts, and some Southern states.

### **Millworkers, Railroad Laborers, and Miners**

"Many Greeks are railroad laborers in the West, every state from Chicago to the Pacific. In the winter months they flock to the cities and live in idleness; in the working months they are scattered all along the railroad lines. Their employers have found them industrious and manageable workmen. In Colorado and other western states, a goodly number of Greeks have become miners. In this work the wages are high, sometimes more than \$3.00 a day for the most dangerous and skilled labor. In Alaska there are probably some 500 Greek miners at present, and formerly there were more. There are some Greeks in the foundries of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia. There are a few lumbermen and lumber mill laborers in the far West. There are Greeks working in the slaughterhouses of Chicago, Omaha, Kansas, and elsewhere. In New England, the Greek workers in the mills number into the thousands; however there is little chance in the mills for the Greek to display his natural enterprise as he does in independent business."

"Greeks in America" by Thomas Burgess continues with the progress and conditions prevalent throughout the country in the development of church and community associations, which the Greeks established as soon as they achieved any moderate number of persons within any city or town. The reader must remember that these reports are of conditions as they existed here in America in 1913. They show the determination of the Greek immigrant to establish social organizations and churches for his family, and to retain the customs and traditions of his ancestors, to be handed on to his children, and future generations Burgess continues:

### **Community and Institutional Development**

"It was at the beginning of the period of induced immigration, in 1891, that Prince George, the second son of the Greek Monarch, passed through the United States. He was returning home from a visit to Japan, where he saved the Czar of Russia's life from the assassin's hand. On landing in San Francisco, he was met by a demonstration of a few hundred Greeks. While stopping for a time in New York, he received at his hotel a few of the leading Greeks of that city, and he left with them the idea of organizing a Greek society. Thus it came about that the 500 or so compatriots of New York estab-

lished the society called "The Hellenic Brotherhood of Athena" and this society sent to Greece the request for a priest. Almost at the same time another organization, "The Therapnean" afterwards called "The Lycurgos Society" was formed in Chicago for the purpose of establishing a church, and in a short time a second priest had been called for and sent to that city. Such was the beginning of the Orthodox Greek Communities in America.

"There was an earlier Greek church long before the period of immigration, built and organized by the Greek cotton merchants in New Orleans in the year 1867. It still flourishes; and, curiously enough, the same priest who was sent to the first community in New York in 1891 is now its pastor, the Rev. P. Ferentinos, who is also the senior living American Greek priest. The sacred vessels and the vestments of this church were given by the Czar of Russia. It is also worth noting that the administrative council of this church has long kept its minutes in the English language. The following interesting facts must also not be omitted, although since we are dealing here with only Greek communities, they must be consigned to a footnote: In Chicago in 1882 a Slavo-Hellenic union was formed and called a Greek-born priest of Russian education to minister to all the Orthodox Churchmen there. In Seattle about the same time the Greek sailors who had settled there placed themselves under the Russian Bishop, who provided a Greek priest, graduate of a Russian seminary. Also in Galveston, Texas, some Greek sailors established a church, but being unable to support it, gave it over to the Russian Bishop, and the Divine Liturgy was celebrated in both languages. But in all these places, as soon as the Greeks became numerous enough, they established their own purely Greek church communities under the jurisdiction of Constantinople or Athens.

"The Boston community bought a church building, the first owned by Greeks after that of New Orleans. In 1904 the New York Greeks bought a church at 151 1/2 East 72nd St., cost \$65,000; in 1905, those of Atlanta, Ga.; all the rest have been built or bought since then. The churches actually erected by the Greek communities by 1913 numbered sixteen, which were new construction, after the Byzantine pattern, located in: Lowell, Boston, Ipswich, Mass., Manchester, N.H.; Newark, N.J.; Charleston, S.C.; Tarpon Springs, Fla.; Chicago (2); Sheboygan, Wisc.; Minneapolis; Pueblo, Colo; Salt Lake City, Utah; Portland Ore.; San Francisco; and one in Montreal, Canada. Those church buildings purchased which were formerly Protestant and Anglican Churches, and made into Greek churches, are in: New York, Philadelphia, Nashua, N.H.; Providence, R.I.; Pittsburgh; Baltimore; Atlanta; Savannah, Ga.; Birmingham, Ala.; Chicago; Milwaukee; and Denver. In 1913 there are 55 such communities in the United States and 2 in Canada—Montreal and Toronto.

"There are now societies of some sort in every town or city where there are over a hundred fellow-countrymen. Most of these are benevolent or patriotic in purpose, or are formed for the banding-together in a town of all Greeks from one particular locality in Greece

or Turkey. In the large communities there are a great many such societies. The objects are to cultivate friendship among the members, help those in need, care for the sick or provide that they be cared for in hospitals, pay funeral expenses, etc. Rare it is, almost unknown, that a Greek pauper "goes on the town," or is aided by an American charity organization. The Greeks are too proud for that, and they look after their own needy. Then, too, many of these societies send contributions home to Greece to help some poor church or school or hospital or orphanage or the like. In 1910 the Society of the Panargenians undertook the praiseworthy resolve to give each year the all necessary marriage dowry for one orphan girl, chosen by lot, in the native province of the members. At times of great catastrophes these societies contribute their little to Greece and Turkey. In New York there is a "Greek-American Athletic Association" with a membership of two hundred Greeks, with their own gymnasium, who have won many a prize at A.A.U. meets.

"Also in New York is the women's Charitable Fraternity or "Sorority of Ladies"—the "Adelphoty" who raise funds at the church, among the Greek shops, and by an annual ball, to aid needy Greeks, care for them, and furnish a ticket home to Greece, if need be. There are also such women's societies in Chicago, Boston, and San Francisco.

#### List of Associations in 1913

"A sample list of various of these organizations are given here:

Association of Florists; Association of Confectioners; Charitable Adelphoty of Ladies; Greek-American Athletic Association; Volunteer Company (military) (formed to send men to aid Greece in the Balkan wars); Naupactian Brotherhood (a district in Greece); Skourovavitsian Brotherhood (a district in Greece); The Phoenix Pan-Cretan Society; Hope Society, Imbrian; Philoktetes, Lesbian Brotherhood; Pittakos, also a Lesbian Brotherhood from Lesbos; Hephaistos, Lemnian Brotherhood; Brotherhood of Marmara (from Thrace, near Constantinople); Ganochorriton Brotherhood (Thrace); Messenian Society, The Annunciation; The Olympos Brotherhood of Litochoritons (from Macedonia); Naoussaian League (Macedonia); Society of Deskate (Macedonia); Brotherhood of the Kozantinans (Macedonia); Epirian Concord League (Epiros); Unanimity Brotherhood (from some particular District); The Good Hope Brotherhood (from some particular District); The Society of Demetsanitons, Gregory V (the martyr Patriarch of 1821 from his birthplace in Peloponnesus).

"There is also another kind of society among the Greeks, which will appeal especially to Americans, which societies have for their object the instruction of the immigrants towards Naturalization as American citizens, such as the Hellenic-American Political Club of Tarpon Springs, Fla. Such Associations exist in Atlanta, San Francisco, New York, Chicago, and elsewhere. In an interview with the Sunday World, September 24, 1911, Mr. Wallace, Clerk of Courts in New York, said: "*The most intelligent applicants for natural-*

ization papers are Greeks." In the past few years there have been many petitions in all cities by the Greeks.

### The Pan-Hellenic Union

"We come now to the society for all the Greeks of America. The idea originated with the great **Michael Anagnos**. Anagnos did his utmost for the cause of his immigrant brethren in America. He moved freely among the Greeks of the Boston community, frequenting their restaurants and coffee houses, helping many recent immigrant to get a foothold, contributing freely to the Greek church in Boston and elsewhere, officiating as chief speaker at the celebration of the Greek Day of Independence. At one time he was the president of the Boston community, and he was the founder and president of the National Union of Greeks in the United States, which society, though defunct after his death in 1906, was the fore-runner of the present Pan-Hellenic Union. In 1904, two years before he died, he formed an organization in Boston and had it chartered under the name of "The National Union" with objects much the same as the present society, and by lectures in New York and Chicago, he tried to found a few branches. However, with his death, the plan fell through.

"A committee of local presidents of various Greek societies met in a convention in New York in the autumn of 1907 and organized under the name of "The Pan-Hellenic Union." The next convention was held in Chicago, and the next in Boston. In 1910 the headquarters was fixed in Boston for four years. Thus we have a new phase of Greek association, distinct from the local community and binding together the Greeks of different localities for the whole country. During the working out of its organization, the inevitable Hellenic factions and jealousies arose within and without.

"By the end of 1912 the Union had some 150 branches throughout the country. The men at the helm of the Union, its administrative council, are not immigrants, but men of refinement and education, professional men and representatives of the great Greek commercial houses. His Excellency Coromilas, ex-Minister to the United States, gave the Union its first by-laws. The past president was Professor Ion, formerly on the faculty of the Boston University Law School. The present president is Mr. Sinadinos, a manager of the Boston branch of the great Egyptian cotton house of Choremi and Benaki. Dr. Vrahnos, a Boston physician, is the vice president." (The association lived for only a few short years, and died out shortly after World War I.—Editor)

"*Greeks in America*" in 1913 continues with information on the Greek language newspapers of that day. Burgess states that there were 16 Greek newspapers in the United States in 1913; today's figures are closer to about twelve newspapers, only two dailies, both published in New York City. The others are either weekly publications, or bi-weekly.

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The two remaining Greek dailies are *The Atlantis*, and *The National Herald*, both almost exclusively printed in the Greek language, except for two pages in English, in the Sunday editions. The weeklies run about 40% Greek and 60% English; one is entirely in the English language (*The Hellenic Chronicle*). Burgess describes the Greek immigrant's obsession with his Greek newspapers:

#### Newspapers

"In 1894 Solon J. Vlastos founded *The Atlantis* Greek newspaper in New York. In 1904, Socrates Xanthaky founded *The Pan-Hellenic*, also in New York. These are the only two daily Greek newspapers in the United States at this time. The Atlantis also publishes the Atlantis Illustrated Magazine monthly. There are now 16 Greek newspapers in the United States: New York, 2 daily and 2 semi-weekly; Boston, Lowell, Lynn, Manchester, Pittsburgh, 1 weekly each; Chicago, 1 semi-weekly and 2 weekly; Salt Lake City, 2 weekly; San Francisco, 2 weekly.

"The Greek above all men loves to devour his newspaper. If you enter his place of business for a friendly chat and he is reading his paper, you must wait. This is not discourtesy, for the Greek is the most courteous of men; it is habit. Indeed the newspaper, above all else, keeps him in touch with the fatherland and with his fellow-countrymen here, and it also tells him of American life. The Greek newspapers contain the happenings in Hellas, especially the politics—every Greek is a well-versed and fluent politician. A list of the religious and other holidays is given in them. Then the reader finds the social and commercial events and progress of his compatriots all over America; the weddings (now almost every day and mostly of Greek with Greek), the funerals, baptisms, new business openings, new churches, new societies. Then there is the general news of the country, and also the world news under the foreign associated press. These papers are written in good Greek—and remember that, contrary to the notion of many Americans, practically all the Greeks in America can read good Greek just as practically all Americans can read good English. Much have these newspapers done toward the enlightenment and general development of the Greeks in this country; but also they have done much to animate the factional feeling which is so common and deplorable.

"The *Patris*, published in Lowell weekly, by a Greek gentleman of education, Michel Iatros, has as its object to satirize the foibles of the Greeks in America. There is a monthly magazine in English, edited by a Greek, T.T. Timayenis of Boston, *The Eastern and Western Review*. Besides general matter, it usually contains articles about Greeks and Greece. A number of books have been published by Greeks in America to help the Greek immigrant understand his adopted country and its language. In 1903 Atlantis put out the "Greeks' Companion in America," giving information concerning the passage to America, the geography of the United States, immigration

laws, etc. "Thermopylae Almanac" by Mr. Booras appeared in 1904, giving in addition to such facts some account of the Greek colonies in the United States. Then Atlantis published some Greek-English lexicons; English lesson books based on the Holendorf method; a "History of the United States" which has run through two editions; a "History of Greece"; pocket dictionaries; and several other books. The most complete and valuable book for the Greeks in America is the "Greek-American Guide and Directory" published annually since 1908 by Seraphim G. Canoutas, graduate in law of the University of Athens, and in 1912 of an American law school, who came to this country in 1905. This book is widely used, and is commended by the Greek officials in America and Greece. It contains all sorts of useful information for the immigrant: American laws, history, geography, statistics, customs and life; the story of Greek immigration; and a complete account of all the colonies and communities in the United States and Canada, with many pictures; and also a full list in English of the Greek churches and clergy, merchants, shopkeepers, physicians, newspapers, etc. etc. with addresses, listed by states and cities. Mr. Canoutas obtained much of his information by a tour of every state in the Union (except Arizona and New Mexico).

### Families

"Practically no Greek immigrant on his first arrival brings his wife. For financial reasons he obviously cannot. She and the little children are left in Greece and the father slaves here to support them. Thus we find, as with most recent immigrants, crowds of men herded together without the mellowing influence of family life, and subject to terrible temptations. Moreover, to the Greek, coming from a country where the bringing up of girls is strict and the sexual morality is splendid, the freedom of American girls and women, good as well as bad, both shocks and allures him. In Greece no decent girl would ever be out after dark without an escort. And the shameless immorality of our factory towns and of many other kinds of towns all over the country cannot but corrupt the lonely newcomer. But how is it when he has learned English and come to understand American life and ideals? Does American law and public sentiment teach him to hate the immorality that he sees? Quite the contrary. He never heard of in Greece that terrible laxness in divorce laws, that rank looseness among the "leaders of society", that daily scandal-mongering of newspapers, which things are the crying shame of this free land of ours. The Greeks are not corrupting us; we are corrupting them. Nay, rather in Greece the relation of the sexes is almost puritanical. Holy matrimony is a sacrament and a responsibility the most sacred and binding, children the best of blessings,—the family there is still treated as the foundation of society. There it is that the great salvation of the Greek men is the coming of the women.

"In 1891 there were scarcely any Greek families in America. Little

by little those who were married began to send back or go back for their wives. It was not, however, until 1905 that any appreciable number of women began to immigrate. Numbered by hundreds before in the United States, they can now be counted by thousands. This is encouraging, but the proportion is still infinitesimal. Sometimes they live in poor tenements, sometimes in their own house—for in nearly every city or town where the Greeks are counted by scores, some few have bought and own their homes; this is especially true in some of the southern cities. As we mentioned above, Greek weddings occur almost every day, and but few are mixed marriages. Of late, unmarried girls have been coming more and more with their brothers or parents, and many come already affianced. God grant that the family life may fast increase among the Greeks in America.

### **Greek Schools**

“As the Greek families are becoming established, there are the Greek children to be educated. To the American public schools they can and do go, and prove bright scholars; but this means a severance from the language of the fatherland, ancient as well as modern, and from the religion not only of Greece, but from all religion. Thus after the development of the Greek Churches, naturally follows the development of Greek schools. No Sunday-schools exist in Greece; for there the Catechism, the Bible, and the Prayers are taught as a fundamental part of the curriculum from the beginning to the end of school days in every school in the Kingdom and enslaved Greece. Naturally the Greek father feels that our American schools are fundamentally lacking for the child of the Church and Hellas. This need first began to be felt only about four or five years ago. There are thus far schools in Boston, Lowell, Lynn and Chicago of from fifty to a hundred pupils, and smaller schools in a number of other places. A large and suitable building was purchased in the autumn of 1911 in the Bronx, New York, costing \$35,000 to be used as a school and as a dormitory for the care of poor and destitute Greek children. The schools we are discussing are for the children, not for the grown men.

“Much has been thoughtlessly said and written against the Greek keeping up his language and his interest in his native country and his “merely formal” religion. “Such things prevent his becoming a good American,” those people say. Yet Greek, Greece and the Orthodox Church are and have been down the centuries ever since St. Paul’s time, the three sources of all that is lofty in Greek character. If we try to cut off the Greek child from these, what have our schools to offer in return? Nay rather, if you wish him to become a good and useful American citizen, allow him every incentive to that refining culture in the sublimest of languages and literatures, which our people sadly need; that unswerving patriotism which so many of our boys have ceased to feel; that holy religion which, whatever its

seeming formalism, is at least a reminder of the presence of the Christ whom the majority of Americans have forgotten. In the few Greek schools that have been established, though far from perfected as yet, the pupils get training for the American high school as good as, I doubt not often better than, in the American grammar schools. In the Boston school, for example, you may hear the bright-eyed Greek lad of thirteen translate Xenophon to perfection, or English into good classic Greek."

Thomas Burgess continues his 1913 narrative of the Greeks in America by describing the beginnings of the "professional" men and other aspects of life among the Greeks in this country:

#### The Professional Class

"About five years ago, some of the well-educated men of Greece, lured by the oft-reported successes in America, came to America. They were medical, law, philological, and even theological students who had not yet begun their careers at home, practicing lawyers, teachers, government clerks, and the like. Bitter has been their disillusionment, and the stronger and more courageous took employment in hotels and factories far below their station in life; the others who could not stoop to menial work, took miserable pay in newspaper offices, clerkships, etc. There are a number of Greek lawyers in the United States, but few as yet have been admitted to the bar because of the extreme difficulties of learning the language of legal English and the endless variety of laws peculiar to the country and the different states. With physicians it is not so hard, as medical terms and practices are more or less alike the world over. There are some forty or fifty Greek physicians in various parts of the United States, half of whom are duly licensed, and most of the rest will be shortly. These physicians and the lawyers too, got their degrees from the University of Athens, and a few studied in France or Germany.

"Dr. Constans is a successful practitioner in Washington, D.C. He immigrated to America, and started a barber shop in Washington. He took up the study of medicine and Georgetown University evening school, and had only a partial gymnasium education in Greece. He is also a demonstrator on the faculty of Georgetown University medical department. There are between 30 and 60 Greek students in American colleges. Phoutrides, a student at Harvard, formed "Helicon", Greek Students' Association in November, 1911, with 13 charter members. By 1912 they had 40 members. Among them: A. Phoutrides of Harvard who graduated in 1911 summa cum laude; Dr. Kyriakides of Michigan, inventor of a new chemical compound in organic chemistry; N. Catsainos, recipient of one of the highest prizes at M.I.T.; N. Cassavetes, valedictorian at Mt. Hermon Academy and student at Harvard; Kavakos, who took first prize in sculpture a few years ago at the Institute of Maryland and went abroad on a \$4,000 scholarship to Germany. (There is also a Greek Professor of Music at New Mexico State College.)

### The Call To Arms

"We have seen how the Greeks in America have become banded together in various ways for united activities and benefits, and how through it all one of their chief objects has been to keep alive the fire of patriotism, the love for the fatherland. When the glorious Balkan War which has swept the Turk from Europe broke out in the autumn of 1912, the call to arms sounded throughout America. And the vaunted patriotism of the Greeks everywhere proved itself no idle boast. Never before in history has such a spectacle been seen: hosts of immigrants sacrificing their all and hastening home from all over the world to fight for their oppressed brethren and to gain back the century-enslaved lands which are Greek by right. Thus was Greece furnished with a sufficient supply of soldiers and sailors. Splendid enthusiasm was displayed in every colony of Greeks in the United States, and those who did not go, contributed generously. That autumn and winter at our Atlantic seaports the crowds of embarking patriots were familiar and inspiring sights, as they marched to the ships, singing their national anthem and receiving the final blessing from their priests. Between 40,000 and 50,000 reservists and volunteers went to Greece from America. Most of these saw active service and acquitted themselves nobly in the victorious war. It is an almost certain prediction to make that nearly all of them will return to America—except those who have given their lives for the holy cause on the field of battle.

### Greek Independence Day

"Let me quote a typical account from the *Biddeford Journal* April 15, 1912, of Biddeford and Saco, Maine where there is a community of 500 Greeks, who celebrated Greek Independence Day, March 25th:

"The 91st anniversary of the Independence of Greece was celebrated by the American-Greek residents of Biddeford and Saco, Sunday, with special services in National Hall, a street parade led by Panchaud's band and patriotic features that were symbolic of the liberty gained through centuries of struggle in the mother country. The committee in charge of the programme for the day were Nicholas Collins, E. Boucoubalas, George Vassals and Peter Victor, and under their direction the patriotic services were carried out with great credit to this newer element to our citizenship, and the pride of the older residents who viewed the parade.

"The religious service that was after the Greek Orthodox form was held in National Hall, and was impressive, though not long. Following this came an address to the Greek people by Michael Iatros of Boston who is the editor of the weekly publication, *The Patris*. It was a heart to heart talk that this educated leader had with the people of his country and his race, fired by patriotism strong with enthusiasm for the future of his people, who, loving freedom at home, are enjoying this same privilege in "the land of the free and the home of the brave." Following the service the

company left the hall, formed in line and to the music of the band and led by George Vassals of the committee, marched down Main Street. It was an imposing sight. Directly following the leader came the Sacred Battalion, a platoon of young men bearing the American flag, the blue and white ensign of Greece and the banner of the Pan-Hellenic Union. Then marched the men of the race, in all, a band of 300 strong. A platoon of police acted as an escort.

‘Erect and with firm tread, in perfect step to the music, they moved along, not forgetting to recognize with bared head the American flag, that in anticipation of the celebration had been displayed by citizens all along the route; nor the Greek flag that was displayed wherever there were Greek homes or places of business. It was an object lesson to older as well as younger Americans and by the most dispassionate should not be soon forgotten. It was expressive of the same love for liberty that has marked the Greek race since the early Peloponnesian struggles. The spirit that under Miltiades won great victory over the Persians at Marathon; that stood at the pass of Thermopylae under the brave Leonidas. Not only the recognition of the day but the coming of Mr. Iatros to the city will mean much for the local Greeks. Their organizations will now be fired by a deeper spirit of the true patriotism, recognizing the truth of the fact brought out by this patriot and orator, that the power to be of the best lies within themselves.’ ”

“Life in the Great Cities” is Burgess’ description of the Greek immigrants in the metropolitan areas of America, and he includes a study of the Greeks in Chicago, written by Miss Grace Abbott of famous Hull House of Chicago, which we are also reprinting because of its historical value, as well as its favorable portrayal of Greek life in Chicago. Burgess writes:

## LIFE IN THE GREAT CITIES

### Chicago

“Probably the correct estimate of the Greek population of Chicago is 20,000. Let us quote from Canoutas’ “Greek American Guide”, translating literally: ‘Before 1882 there were a small number of Greeks in Chicago. These organized, with some Slavs, the Helleno-Slavo Brotherhood, which later was called the Good Deed Brotherhood, and invited a Greek priest, a graduate of a Russian school, to celebrate the Divine Liturgy. By 1891, when their number had reached 100, they organized the “Therapnean Society” later called “Lycurgos Society” for the purpose of establishing a Greek church. The first church building was erected in 1898 under the presidency of K. Loumos, “Holy Trinity” at 1101 Johnson Street. Two more churches were established soon thereafter, which include St. Constantine, and The Annunciation.’ ”

"In Chicago there are some twenty-odd local societies, and a branch of the Pan-Hellenic Union. This city has the largest number of Greek business concerns of any city in America, especially confectioners, fruit stores, and restaurants. There are ten Greek physicians, two dentists, two pharmacies, a Greek bank, several lawyers and two newspapers—a bi-weekly of six pages, Athena, and a ten-page weekly, Star. A proportion of the Greeks of Chicago, have become naturalized.'

### "A Study of the Greeks in Chicago"

From the American Journal of Sociology, Nov. 1909

by Miss Grace Abbott, Director of the League  
for the Protection of Immigrants

'Appreciating that its immediate neighborhood was becoming Hellenic, an investigation of the Greeks in Chicago was made by Hull House in order that with reliable information about their housing conditions, their occupations, their family life, and their housing conditions, their occupations, their family life, and their ambitions, the resources of the House could be made more useful to its new neighbors. For this purpose (in 1908) 350 Greek residences were visited and 1,467 Greeks counted on the schedules. These were not confined to any one neighborhood, but were representative of the city's entire Greek population, the wealthier as well as the poorer. During the winter and spring a Greek-speaking woman was employed by Hull House to do systematic visiting among the Greek families of its neighborhood and among the Greek boys of the downtown district. Upon the information thus secured by Hull House this study is almost entirely based.

'The largest settlement of Greeks in Chicago is in the 19th Ward, north and west of Hull House. Here is a Greek Orthodox Church; a school in which children are taught a little English, some Greek, much of the achievements of Hellas and the obligation that rests on every Greek to rescue Macedonia from the Turks and the Bulgarians; here too, is the combination of Greek bank, steamship ticket office, notary public, and employment agency; and the coffee houses, where the men drink black coffee, play cards, speculate on the outcome of the next Greek lottery, and in the evening sing to the accompaniment of the Greek bag-pipes—or evidence of their Americanization—listen to the phonograph. On Halsted Street, south of Harrison, almost every store for two blocks has Greek characters on the windows; and recalling one's long forgotten college Greek, one learns, that the first coffee house is the Cafe Apollon, and that their newspaper, The Hellas, is published next door. A block west, on Blue Island Avenue one finds the Parthenon Barber Shop and a Greek drug store. If an American were to visit this neighborhood on the night of Good Friday when the stores are draped with purple and black, and watch at midnight the solemn procession of Greek men march down the streets carrying their burning candles and chanting hymns, he would probably feel as though he were no longer in America; but after a moment's reflection he would say that this could be no place but America, for the procession was headed by eight burly Irish-American policemen and along the walks were 'Americans' of Polish, Italian, Russian, Jewish, Lithuanian, and Puritan ancestry watching with mingled reverence and curiosity this celebration of Good Friday; while those who marched were homesick and mourning because 'this was not like the Tripolis.'

'Although the Greeks have scattered much more widely over the entire country than the Italians and most other immigrants, still they are little known or understood. They have suffered both here and in Europe from extravagant praise or unreasonable criticism. Before the Civil War, in the days when the Native American or Know Nothing Party flourished, many good Americans were afraid that the immigrants, who then came principally from Germany and northern Europe, were going to destroy our institutions and ideals, and there was organized opposition to their admission. Now

the fear is that, because the immigrants are coming from southern and eastern Europe, those prophecies of sixty years ago are about to be fulfilled. The average American, expecting every Greek to have the beauty of an Apollo and the ability of a Pericles, and reading only sensational newspaper accounts of some crime he may or may not have committed, concludes that the race has degenerated and constitutes a most undesirable addition to our population. This is manifestly unfair. The Greek immigrant should be accepted for what he is worth in modern society. And we should inquire not only as to his moral standards, his capacity for self-government and his economic value, but, equally important, whether his development in these directions is being promoted or retarded by the treatment he receives in the United States.

The only way of measuring the morality of a people is by the very low test of their criminality. For this the only statistics available are the records of the courts, police departments and penal institutions. These need most careful interpretation. Classifications are usually very carelessly made and do not distinguish between American of native and foreign parentage, so that no conclusions can be drawn as to the effect which residence in the United States has upon the conduct of the foreigner. It should also be remembered that the immigrant's offense is too often only his ignorance of the English language, which to an irritated Irish policeman is in itself a crime. Violations of city ordinances through ignorance of sanitary regulations, of the requirement of a license for peddlers, and of similar regulations, cause more arrests than viciousness. The newly arrived foreigner must speak through an interpreter, and a careless translation often gives the court an incorrect idea of what has been said. The testimony of the witnesses against him, and occasionally the charge, are not translated to him, and so he is unable to appreciate the full bearing of the questions asked him, and his chances for acquittal are fewer than the American's.

The report of the Commissioner General of Immigration for 1908 shows that 15,323 aliens were retained in various penal and reformatory institutions of the United States. Of this number, 196 were Greeks. In the north central group, which includes Illinois and eleven other states, 40 Greeks and 2,570 other aliens are reported so detained. These figures undoubtedly do not give the number of alien criminals for the entire year, but they seem incredibly small even for any one time of the year, when it is remembered that they include alien adult and juvenile offenders held in municipal, county, state, and federal institutions. In Chicago those Greeks who go out to work on the railroads from April to November and spend four or five months in idleness in the city, although not counted in the official census, are probably the ones who are found most frequently in the municipal courts, charged with disorderly conduct. The fact that so many of the Greeks are independent peddlers and merchants instead of employees in some large factory is in part some explanation of their difficulties. Hot-headed and independent, they are, like the Irishman, drawn into disputes which often end in serious quarrels. Undoubtedly their criminal record in America is worse now than it will be in the future. The Greek is one of the last to come into this complex population of ours and the colony as a whole is still ignorant of our language and customs. The young men and boys have been coming in large numbers during the past eight years, and women are following as the men graduate from work on the railroads to the proprietorship of a fruit stand or restaurant. Still a very large proportion of the Greeks are men between the ages of twenty and thirty—the sex and age of the greatest criminality in all nationalities. This very large proportion of men makes the life of the Greek colony entirely different from that of a people who have been coming for the last thirty or forty years. The men who are here alone must live together in large groups, without the restraining influences which come with normal family relationships. Certainly this would account for much of the immorality with which Greek men have been charged. In this respect they are worse than at home, due probably to the demoralizing effect which living in a city's congested district, where invitations to vice are on every side and where there is not counter claim or attraction of a home, always has on men or women. The most hopeful sign is that the Greeks who have been in the country for some time are coming to appreciate this and are trying to make their fellow-countrymen realize the danger which the situation presents.

Considered from other standpoints, the Greek is a most desirable immigrant. With the political training he has had at home, he should be able to adapt himself

quickly to our republican institutions. Industrially he is a positive asset in the United States.

'Because the colony is so largely masculine, large numbers of the men live together, keeping house on some cooperative arrangement, and form what may be called 'non-family' groups to distinguish them from the ordinary family group in which the wife or daughter does the housekeeping for the family and a lodger or two. Three-fourths, at least, of the laborers and peddlers belong to these non-family groups, while probably nearly the same proportion of the owners of ice cream parlors and restaurant keepers belong to the family groups. This shows very clearly how the system works. Like other foreigners, most of the Greeks must first serve an apprenticeship in the gangs that do the railroad and general construction work for the country. But their apprenticeship is shorter than most nationalities. A labor agent, who supplies two or three thousand foreigners a season for this sort of work, says that the Greek seldom 'ships out' more than once or twice. In that time he has learned some English and has accumulated enough money to venture on a small commercial enterprise for himself. He becomes a peddler, perhaps later owns a fruit stand and finally an ice cream parlor. By this time he is ready to send for his wife and children, or some Greek woman who becomes his wife, and they are able to live comfortably and happily. During the short time he has been in Chicago the Greek has established his reputation as a shrewd business man. On Halsted Street they are already saying, 'It takes a Greek to beat a Jew.' Historically, there is, of course, some reason for this. Mahaffy, an authority on ancient as well as modern Greece, says of the Greeks: 'They are probably as clever a people as can be found in the world, and fit for any mental work whatever. This they have proved, not only by getting into their hands all the trade of the eastern Mediterranean, but by holding their own perfectly among English merchants in England.'

'That they will become great business and professional men in the United States there can be little doubt. They come, willing to do any kind of hard physical work, but thriftily take advantage of every opportunity for advancement. The testimony of those experienced in teaching immigrants is always favorable to the Greeks. The teacher of the 'adult room' of the Jones School, which is just outside the loop in the downtown district, had 81 Greeks enrolled in 1908-09 out of a total of 252. She said of all the different nationalities represented in the room 'I think I have found the Greeks the brightest and quickest to learn.' At Hull House they have been eager and intelligent members of the regular classes and the men have shown ability in the organization and management of large clubs and classes for themselves.

'The patriotism of the Greeks is one of his most prominent characteristics and takes very often the exceedingly boastful form usually credited to 'Yankees' in English novels. They are always ready to tell you of the superiority of the Greek soldier over any other, and the men who have been to college in Greece speak of American schools and American scholarship with almost German contempt. A small Greek boy was sure that he won the affection of his Irish schoolteacher by showing her pictures of 'the Athens'. Most of them feel it their duty to spread the fame of their noble race wherever possible. Approving of Hull House, they succeeded in convincing the Bulgarians, for the time at least, that it was intended for the Greeks alone, and the first Greek boy who went through the juvenile court felt that he had added to the glory of the Greek name and dignified that worthy American institution as well. While somewhat exasperating at times, this enthusiastic devotion to their mother country is after all a most desirable characteristic and one which the Anglo-American should readily appreciate.

'Considering their Eastern training and traditions of almost Oriental seclusion, the Greek women adapt themselves very quickly to American customs. A Greek Women's Club has been meeting at Hull House once a week and a Greek Women's Philanthropic Society has been formed there by the more prosperous, who expect to help in various ways the unfortunate members of their colony. This charitable organization is eagerly encouraged by the men, for the Greeks, although extremely shrewd in their business dealings, are at the same time generous. They give liberally to one another in times of sickness or unemployment. On Tag Day for the children's charities of the city the women reaped a good profit in the Greek stores and coffee house on Halsted Street. When three small Greek children were left without homes, it was

not difficult to find Greek families in the neighborhood of Hull House who were willing to receive and care for them temporarily or indefinitely. Unlike the Italian women, they do not work outside their own homes or at sweatshop work. Out of 246 Greek women and girls over fifteen who were visited in the investigation, only 5 were found to be at work. This is not alone because the Greek man usually succeeds in business, but because he considers it a disgrace for his wife or his sister to work, and the entire family often suffers that this tradition that 'the women must not work' may be upheld.

'The Greek, then, upon acquaintance prove to be bright, industrious, and capable men and women. Better than some, and not so well as others, they are meeting the dangerous temptations which come with long hours and unwholesome living conditions. What they become as a result of their American environment should be an American responsibility. The best way to help them and the city is not by the general condemnation which is too often meted out to 'the stranger within our gates' but by recognizing their ability, industry, and capacity for good citizenship and uniting with them to suppress the vice and exploitations from which they suffer.'—(End of article by Miss Grace Abbott.)

"This picture of the Chicago Greeks will also apply to New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco, where there are smaller numbers. There were 1,000 Greeks in San Francisco before the earthquake, which destroyed their Church, but many more poured in thereafter.

### Lowell

"Lowell is the home of the largest Greek colony in the U.S. outside of New York and Chicago, with 8,000 communicants in its Greek Orthodox parish. Lowell is a mill town and the first immigrants came here in 1891. The first were peddlers, but the depression of 1892 forced them to go to work in the mills of Lowell. They started at \$3 or \$4 a week as sweepers, the dye house, etc. In 1894 a Greek grocery was established, and a bakery. Many got better jobs in the mills, and were earning \$6, \$7, and \$8 a week by then, and sent money to needy friends in Chicago and New York to come to Lowell for work; and they also sent money home to their families in Greece.

"The 1913 population of Lowell is made up of (among the total of 100,000) 2/5 Irish and English; 1/5 French Canadians; 8,000 Greeks; and several thousand each of Poles, Swedes, Portuguese, and Jews, and also a goodly smattering of Syrians, Armenians, Norwegians, Slavs etc., at least 40 nationalities. It is stated that there are in Lowell also a few Americans!

"Back in those early 1890's the sons of Hellas began the third important migration into Lowell, after the first migration of the Irish, and the second of the French Canadians, and each migration underbid the wages of the earlier workers. The coming of the Greeks made the Irish and the French, who had held down the mill jobs heretofore, mad. The Greeks proved themselves the steadier workmen. From time immemorial Monday and often Tuesday had been held sacred as 'drunk days' when an habitual Hibernian or Franco 'hang-over' retarded the mill machinery. The Greeks were free from drink and were good for work all the week, and the overseers naturally favored them because of that. From the very beginning these two dominant races attacked and ill-used the new Greek laborers

and hounded them from good lodgings. Their attacks grew as the Greek colony grew. At night, when the mills poured out their operatives, the poor, scared Greeks would gather twenty or so together, take the middle of the street, scattered to their lodgings and dared not stir out till morning.

"But one day when a Greek youngster was attacked, he thrust a jackknife into a Frenchman. This Greek was not arrested, and his stand had a most salutary effect. From that moment all a Greek had to do was to put his hand to his back pocket—"he has a knife! he has a knife!"—the sons of Greece were attacked no longer and persecution became only indirect.

"The increasing colony was obliged to segregate itself in Market Street because all other sections of the city refused them access. So there they settled in tumble-down tenements. In 1895 a society was formed of which Mr. Iatros was president, which called the first Greek priest, discharged at that time from the New York community, Kallinikos Delveis. A hired hall was used for the church. In 1897 came the news of war with Turkey, and some 200 or 300 went to Greece. The war was short and they soon came back, bringing with them a large number of their countrymen. This brought the colony up to the 1,000 mark, and the stream of immigration became a river. In 1901 a building was bought on Lewis Avenue, the basement fixed up for a church. In 1904 the building was torn down, and construction began on the finest Greek church in America, except the one in Chicago, costing nearly \$80,000. The church was completed in 1908. The \$80,000 for the building and furnishing the church was collected by voluntary subscriptions, entirely from the members of the Greek colony. Within a year and a half they raised \$30,000. Times have become harder in Lowell, so there is an exodus of some of the 8,000 to the West, where they find work either in the vineyards of California or the railroad lines.

"There are in Lowell at this time, 1913,—Rev. Constat Chatzedemetriou, with a congregation of almost 8,000 in one church—3 Greek physicians (there used to be six)—1 dentist—2 drug stores—2 newspapers—Patris and Anagesis—2 printing offices—3 ticket agencies—2 photograpers—1 importing house—2 cigarette manufacturies—several dry goods stores—tailorshops—and shoemakers—4 restaurants—some 30 groceries—a wholesale meat dealer—6 bakeries—25 or 30 coffee houses—1 model saloon— about 10 confectioneries and fruit stores—a number of barbers— and a number of shoe shine parlors. Most of these are huddled in the Market Street section. There are several farms, each owned jointly by four or five Greeks, and a number of farm laborers. The great bulk of the colony work in the mills at various grades of skilled and unskilled labor. The Greeks are well spoken of by the mill agents and overseers, and also by their landlords. The city authorities consider them the most peaceable of all foreigners.

"Yes, conditions sanitary and otherwise are bad in those ramshackle

germ-steeped tenements of Market Street. Burn them down, O American millionaire, and erect something in keeping with our vaunted American freedom and advanced civilization! One property owner by expending a very little money could do more than a thousand Greeks to remedy such conditions. The Greeks, having been injured by centuries of slavery under the Turk, stand it better than many other nationalities, and being more enterprising than the rest, they quickly better their lot. My point here is that we ought to stop blaming these foreigners for what is not their fault. In other parts of the country, where the Greeks are not so herded together, they live under very different housing conditions.

“When the Greek coffee house was first established in Lowell, the chief of police objected to the Greek vice-consul, but finally agreed to allow them under suffrance. At the end of six months all ban was removed, and the police declared them one of the most beneficial institutions in the city. They are to the Greek what in a certain degree the saloon is to the American laborer, i.e., in its social aspects, without the harmfulness of the saloon. It would be a mighty good thing if our vociferous “temperance” societies would spend their tongues and pens in establishing and popularizing American coffee houses instead of frenzied prohibition—at which latter spectacle our Greeks are ever wont to jest. Imagine a room, sometimes shabby, sometimes neat, filled with little tables, about which are seated moustached Greeks, talking, joking, playing cards, sometimes singing, poring over newspapers, and smoking cigarettes and drinking their thick, sweet Turkish coffee, served in tiny cups, or perhaps Moxie or some other soft drink. Here are discussed with relish and vivacity and factional intelligence the politics of the community, Greece, the United States. Here is the typical Greek spirit of comradeship and argument. In some coffee houses in other cities, and especially in the West, where idle railroad laborers congregate, there is much gambling and innocents are fleeced by professionals. But in Lowell there is little rabid gambling, except among a small group, the Mainates, from a particular section of southern Peloponesus, Maina. These are the only professionals, and they are not all in favor with the rest of the community, nor do they carry on their trade in the coffee houses, but in private rooms.

“As for drunkenness, as we have stated before, there is practically none among Greeks. In this they ever adhere to that fundamental maxim of the sages of Ancient Greece, “Measure in all things” or “Nothing in excess.” I was told that in the past 20 years there has been only one arrest of a Greek on the charge of intoxication, and it was not at all certain that that man was drunk. The Greeks, when they can get it, drink beer with their suppers in lieu of the light wines they were always accustomed to at home. As has been the case everywhere else, so in Lowell the Greeks, however poor and wretched, have always taken care of themselves or each other. They are too proud to accept charity. During all the 20 years, except in one instance, the city of Lowell has never paid a cent to help a Greek individual or

family, nor to bury a Greek. There are two city evening schools held in city school buildings exclusively for Greeks, in session four months of the year. These average 400 scholars and sometimes reach 600. English, history, arithmetic, etc. are taught. The Greeks prove good scholars and are well behaved. They are considered the most orderly and best evening schools in the city. Attendance is obligatory for minors by state law. No young foreigner between the ages of 14 and 18 (or, if illiterate, 21) can obtain or keep a job in the mills without his school card properly marked for attendance.

## THE GREAT WEST

### Railroad Gangs

“Throughout the West, the work on the railroad lines is done by Greeks, Bulgarians, Roumanians, Croatians, and also some Italians. Each gang is treated as a racial unit, living in separate cars. The other nationalities sometimes fraternize in the same camp, but the Hellene never. The bosses declare the Greeks to be steady and cheerful. The quarters are freight cars, fitted up with 8 or 10 bunks, and separate cars for dining room and kitchen. The men go to and from their work on hand cars. Thus they live in the warm months of the year, and in the winter months pile into the various cities which dot the Great West, all the way from Chicago to the Pacific. There was one instance in South Omaha where the Americans, after a meeting in their city hall, arose in a body and drove out the Greeks and destroyed their shops. The direct cause of this was the murder of a policeman, but the matter had been smouldering for some time before because of the idle railroad laborers some of whom had made themselves nuisances.

“This South Omaha affair is discussed by Dr. Peter Roberts, International Immigration Secretary of the YMCA, in *New Immigration*, Macmillan, 1912 as follows: ‘In South Omaha, one of the most shameful riots ever known took place because of prejudice against the foreigner. A Greek went into the house of a young lady of questionable character, and a policeman following the man, arrested him without any overt cause whatsoever. The Greek resisted and, in the scuffle which followed, the officer was shot. That was Saturday night. The following Sunday morning as the bells were ringing, calling men to worship, a mob assembled and under the leadership of disreputable fellows, began storming the Greek quarters, smashing windows, breaking doors, and pursuing the terror-stricken and defenseless Greeks in all directions. On the corner of L Street and 24th Avenue was the firm of Demos Brothers—superior men in every sense of the word, one of them being married to an American girl. This store was several blocks away from the Greek quarter, but on came the raging mob as the surging tide, lashed by gusts of rage and passion. They attacked the store at a time when the white-haired mother of the Demos Brothers sat quietly at the soda fountain. They smashed windows, tore to pieces the soda fountain,

strewed on floor and street the contents of windows and cases and left the place, which represented an investment of more than \$7,000 a mass of ruins. The brothers and their families fled for life. They had other stores in Omaha, which they immediately gave up, for they knew not how far this wave of fury, fanaticism, and savagery would sweep, and in a week they found themselves reduced by mob violence in Christian America from the position of prosperous merchants to paupers. . . . Instances of mob violence against the foreigners are also found in the East, and even in the South is not exempt."

The book "Greeks in America" continues with short descriptions of Greek immigrant life in St. Louis, Salt Lake City, Seattle, Minneapolis, Washington, D.C., Birmingham, Tarpon Springs, Fla.:

### St. Louis

(from Canoutas' Greek American Guide)

"Of the Central States Missouri has the largest number of Greeks after Illinois. There are from 3,000 to 6,000 of our fellow countrymen there, often more. The largest Greek centers are St. Louis, Kansas City, and St. Joseph. In St. Louis the Greeks who live there permanently number some 2,000. In the winter time this number is nearly doubled by the coming of the many laborers from the railway lines. The Greek shops amount to about 200, and consist of candy stores, restaurants, bootblackening establishments, and the inevitable Greek workmen's centers, the coffee houses and the Greek restaurants, which are on Elm and Walnut Streets. Families about 70-80. Outside of those engaged in Greek shops, they are employed in the factories or the American hotels. The Greek community dates from 1905. At first the priests in Chicago took turns coming to celebrate the Divine Liturgy, and then a regular pastor was appointed, from Boston, Rev. P. Phiampolis.

### Salt Lake City

"About 4,000 of our people are in the state of Utah, most of them workmen in the coal and other mines and on the railway lines. The chief center for the Greeks is Salt Lake City, where there is a community of the same name. At present there are some hundred Greek shops there, half of which deal entirely with the Greeks; these are concentrated on 2nd Street, S.W., where is the Greek colony, and consist of coffee houses, restaurants, groceries, saloons, barber shops, etc. The rest are entirely for American trade and are restaurants, a few candy stores, and bootblack stands. The progress of this colony till lately has been by leaps and bounds. In January, 1905, the resolution was adopted to call a priest and organize a church. On the 21st of April he came, the present priestly head, The Rev. Archimandrite Parthenos Lymperopoulos, appointed by the Holy Synod of Greece. On Palm Sunday the first Liturgy was celebrated in a hired hall. On May 10 they bought a lot for the church

building, and on Oct. 25 the church edifice costing about \$10,000 was turned over to the community. Among the best known there is Nicholas Stathakos, Leonidas and Evangelos Skleres. There are two newspapers, *Light* by Dr. P. Kassinikos and *Progress* by George Photopoulos.

#### Seattle

"About 6,000 to 8,000 Greeks live in Washington state. The majority are employed on railway lines, lumber mills, or in other work. Wages vary from \$1.65 to \$2.50 the day and in the winter most are concentrated in Spokane, Seattle, and Tacoma, where they find Greek coffee houses and restaurants. In the summer in Seattle there are about 1,000 Greeks and in the winter some 2,000 to 3,000 or more, from the conflux of the railroad laborers and others from Alaska, where some 300-500 work in the mines. About 50 families in Seattle. From Andros, Mr. Pantages began his theatre enterprises and here has his headquarters as owner and director of many theatres in various states west of Chicago. The first Greeks in Seattle were sailors who settled there more than 30 years ago. G. Chatzetamates from Tseme, Turkey and N. Petsas from Spetsai, who are still there from the original sailors. Years before, the former, with his brother in law, N. Mantsas, bought for a comparatively low price a lot at 757 Lake View Avenue on which they built a church, but being unable to support a priest, gave it over to the Russian Bishop.

#### Minneapolis

"Founded in 1907 and containing about 500 compatriots, it is perhaps the most perfect of the Greek communities in America. The Greek business concerns in this city, especially the confectionery stores, are among the finest in America, calling forth the praise and admiration of the Americans. The proprietors of these and almost all the Greeks here rejoice in a very excellent reputation. Their small but beautiful church in Byzantine style is one of the finest Greek churches in America.

#### Washington, D.C.

"This community of about 600 Greeks is one of the most peace loving and progressive in America, showing none of those absurdities which are usually to be seen in some of the other communities and colonies. Pastor is Archimandrite Joachim Alexopoulos."

#### Birmingham, Ala.

"This is typical of the Greek colonies of the South. Savannah and Atlanta are just as flourishing. In Birmingham with a population of 132,000 there are some 900 Greeks. Also 300 more in the city of Ensley, eight miles out. There are 60 Greek families in Birmingham. The

stores are: 3 wholesale fruit; 1 hotel; 12 restaurants and lunch rooms; 34 smaller lunch rooms; 40 fruit stores and stands; 6 confectioneries; 4 billiard rooms; 3 saloons; 10 shoe shine places; 2 bakeries; 1 barber shop; 1 tailor shop; 1 fish market. Hotel "Reliance" only about 50 rooms and restaurant opposite railway depot. Twenty odd years ago the following Greeks came to this city: Christos Tsempeles or Zebal; Nicholas Kollias; Alex Kontas; Kostouros or Costello; and the brothers Papageorgios. The Greeks here do not congregate in one particular section of the city, but they own or rent their houses and lodgings anywhere like other residents. No coffee house in Birmingham, nor any Greek stores exclusively for Greeks. Greek church at corner of 19th street and C Avenue is a wooden structure but well equipped and cost \$10,000. The men learn English in the evening schools, and the children attend public schools. In 1909 a few young Greeks organized the "Young Greeks' Progressive Society of Birmingham" for mutual protection and assistance, better acquaintance, drilling, athletics, etc. In 1911 it included about 150, almost all the young Greek men of the city. Most of the Greeks who have been in Birmingham over five years are naturalized, and take great interest in politics. They have a branch of the Pan-Hellenic Union.

#### Tarpon Springs, Fla.

"Tarpon Springs, Fla., is unique and not typical. Here you are carried back to the shores of the Mediterranean; you feel yourself in sunny Argolis. All the quaint customs of Hellas are observed untrammelled; yet they are also public spirited American citizens. In this town of 4,000 there are about 2,000 Greeks living there. When you alight at the railroad station, you are struck by the Greek signs printed along with the English, announcing the time of departing trains. The Greek church, the club house, the really oriental coffee houses with the tables out of doors—all serve to make the visitor feel that a bit of Hellas has been set down in our country. Greek flags float beside our own. Along the quays ride at anchor numbers of queer diving boats, painted in striking colors and constructed on Greek models. In these curious craft the Greeks put out into the gulf and bring home the sponges. The Greeks here are highly respected and beloved by their fellow citizens, with whom they mingle freely.

"Let us imagine ourselves there on the Feast of the Epiphany in January, 1912. There is a spectacle like that in the harbor of Syra on this great feast day, but to be seen in its outdoor ceremony nowhere in America except Tarpon Springs. The church is packed. After the Divine Liturgy, the priest in full vestments goes to the center of the nave, where stands a vessel of water, which with solemn chant he blesses. 'Tis the commemoration of the Baptism of our Blessed Lord in Jordan, when by the Father and the Holy Ghost were manifested forth His Deity.' The parishioners are sprinkled with the holy water, and they drink of it, and fill bottles to take home with them to bring blessings on their houses. The throng

passes out of the church and forms the procession, led by the Tarpon Springs Cornet Band. Next comes the priest, and on either side of him, two guests of the community, priests of the Anglican Communion, the rector of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, the Rev. Thomas J. Lacey, Phd., who has traveled all the way south to participate in this ceremony. Behind them march a couple of Hellenes, bearing the flags of the two lands of the free. The great procession moved down Orange Street to Safford Avenue and then to Tarpon Avenue to the bayou. Moving close to the edge of the pier, the priest reads the Holy Gospel account of Our Lord's baptism with the singing of hymns, while in his hand he carried a small gutta-percha cross trimmed with silver. Out in the water are boats and in them stand the young Greeks who have been chosen to dive for the cross . . . Suddenly the band ceases playing and the chanting stops, and the little cross goes flying over the water. There is a great splash as eight divers plunge after it. For twenty minutes they keep diving. At last Stathes Klonares, a "skin diver" of the Mediterranean from Kalymnos, Turkey, who has been at the bottom for nearly five minutes, comes up and holds aloft the cross, his face gleaming with triumph and reverence. Amid loud applause and confusion the procession forms again; and, led by the victorious diver with the cross borne high above his head, they march back to the church, where the crowd disperses.

### America's Duty

"The first thing we must do is really to understand this interesting people, and to regard them not as mere immigrants from southeastern Europe, but as a distinct and separate race. It is with this object that this book has been written—to encourage a full, unprejudiced, and sympathetic understanding of our Hellenic fellow citizens. Moreover it is very important—more so with the Greeks than with most nationalities—to have a good knowledge of the history of their race, mediæval as well as modern; and also of the life in Greece of the immigrants, before they sailed for America.

Philanthropically inclined people ask in this way, "What can we do to help the Greek?" This is not, however, the proper question at all; Rather they should ask, "What can we Americans do that the Greek may be given a fair and equal chance to help himself?" For first and foremost it is for Americans, who are true and unselfish Americans, to remove those obstacles which, in this land where all are supposed to be free, impede the Greek's progress. It is for us to cease blaming the foreigner for what is not his fault, but ours. Can America expect the foreigner not to be affected by those faults and failings which are all too common in Americans: lack of idealism and worship of commercialism, laxity in law, laxity in morals, laxity in religion—and that, too, when the foreigner is placed in contact with the worst side of American life and has little opportunity to appreciate the best side?

"Chiefest among all obstacles which impede his progress is the

rank prejudice against the foreigner in general, found especially in the half educated and snobbish "middle class" Americans,—and the parents or grandparents of many of these latter were themselves foreign immigrants. "The scum of the earth," "the off-scouring of Europe," are terms of abuse commonly used in speaking of immigrants today. With like appellations Americans used to dub the German, the Irish, and the Scandinavians. As a matter of fact, the recent immigrants, just as the earlier ones were, are not the "scum," uncultured though they be, but for the most part the strongest, the bravest, the most enterprising.

"Finally, that which really counts, as it does in all else,—our personal touch of man with man. Let those Americans who stand for that true ideal of Americanism which the Greek expected to find before he came to our shores—let such men and women learn to know their Greek neighbors by personal touch and sincere friendship. Only so can the Greeks learn to value the ideals of the true American."

This concludes our excerpts from "Greeks in America" by Thomas Burgess, except for the following tables included in his book, which give an estimate of the number of Greek immigrants living in the various States:

**TABLE BY STATES AND CITIES OF THE APPROXIMATE  
NUMBER OF GREEKS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1913**  
By Seraphim G. Canoutas

	<i>By Cities</i>	<i>By States</i>
<b>ALABAMA</b>		
Birmingham, Ensley	1,200	
Gadsden and Attalla	200	
Mobile	400	
Montgomery	400	
Other Places	<u>1,300</u>	3,500
<b>ARIZONA, (Scattered)</b>		1,000
<b>ARKANSAS</b>		
Little Rock	300	
Helena, Hot Springs, Pine Bluff, Texarkana, etc.	<u>700</u>	1,000
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>		
San Francisco and Oakland	5,000	
Los Angeles	1,000	
Sacramento	1,000	
Other cities & Railroad Line workers	<u>10,000</u>	17,000
<b>COLORADO</b>		
Denver	500	
Pueblo	700	
Laborers, Mines and Railroads	<u>2,000</u>	3,200

CONNECTICUT		
Ansonia	300	
Bridgeport	300	
New Britain	200	
Norwich	200	
Stamford	200	
Other Places	<u>800</u>	2,000
DELAWARE		
Wilmington	<u>150</u>	150
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
Washington	<u>700</u>	700
FLORIDA		
Tarpon Springs	2,000	
Pensacola	500	
Other places	<u>1,500</u>	4,000
GEORGIA		
Atlanta	900	
Savannah	500	
Augusta	200	
Brunswick	150	
Other places	<u>1,500</u>	3,250
IDAHO		
Scattered laborers		3,000
ILLINOIS		
Chicago	20,000	
Moline	1,000	
Other places	<u>9,000</u>	30,000
INDIANA		
Indianapolis	500	
Other places	<u>2,000</u>	2,500
IOWA		
Des Moines	300	
Sioux City	500	
Other places	<u>1,700</u>	2,500
KANSAS		
Kansas City	300	
Independence	300	
Other places (mostly laborers)	<u>2,000</u>	2,600
KENTUCKY		
Lexington	200	
Louisville	300	
Other places	<u>1,000</u>	1,500
LOUISIANA		
New Orleans	700	
Other places	<u>800</u>	1,500
MAINE		
Biddleford	500	
Lewiston	500	
Augusta and Waterville	200	
Westbrook and Portland	200	
Other places	<u>400</u>	1,800

<b>MARYLAND</b>		
Baltimore	800	
Other places	<u>700</u>	1,500
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>		
Boston	3,000	
Lowell	8,000	
Lynn	2,000	
Peabody	1,000	
Springfield	500	
Ipswich	500	
Haverhill	2,000	
New Bedford	800	
Clinton	500	
Holyoke	500	
Worcester	900	
Fitchburg	500	
Brockton	300	
Salem	500	
Other places	<u>10,000</u>	31,000
<b>MICHIGAN</b>		
Detroit	1,000	
Other places	<u>2,000</u>	3,000
<b>MINNESOTA</b>		
Minneapolis	600	
St. Paul	400	
Other places	<u>1,000</u>	2,000
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>		
Scattered	<u>1,000</u>	1,000
<b>MISSOURI</b>		
St. Louis	4,000	
Kansas City	2,000	
Other places	<u>2,000</u>	8,000
<b>MONTANA</b>		
Billings	200	
Butte	200	
Great Falls	400	
Other places (laborers)	<u>2,000</u>	2,800
<b>NEBRASKA</b>		
Omaha and South Omaha	1,000	
Other places	<u>2,000</u>	3,000
<b>NEVADA</b>		
Ely and McGill	1,000	
Other places	<u>500</u>	1,500
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>		
Manchester	3,500	
Nashua	2,000	
Dover	500	
Other places	<u>2,000</u>	8,000
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>		
Newark and Orange	1,000	
Other places	<u>1,500</u>	2,500
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>		
Scattered		1,000

<b>NEW YORK</b>		
New York City with Brooklyn	20,000	
Albany	400	
Buffalo	1,000	
Schenectady	500	
Yonkers	300	
All other places	<u>10,000</u>	32,200
<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>		
Scattered		2,000
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>		
Not steady		2,000
<b>OHIO</b>		
Cincinnati	500	
Cleveland	500	
Youngstown	500	
Akron	500	
Canton	200	
Toledo	300	
All other places	<u>8,000</u>	10,500
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>		
Oklahoma City, etc.	<u>1,000</u>	1,000
<b>OREGON</b>		
Portland	2,000	
All others (laborers)	<u>4,000</u>	6,000
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>		
Philadelphia	2,500	
Pittsburgh	4,000	
Monessen	800	
Reading	600	
Other places	<u>10,000</u>	17,900
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>		
Providence	600	
Pawtucket	400	
Other places	<u>300</u>	1,300
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>		
Scattered		2,000
<b>TENNESSEE</b>		
Memphis	500	
Knoxville	100	
Chattanooga	100	
Nashville	200	
Other places	<u>200</u>	1,100
<b>TEXAS</b>		
Scattered		4,000
<b>UTAH</b>		
Salt Lake City	2,000	
Other places (laborers)	<u>2,000</u>	4,000
<b>VERMONT</b>		
		500
<b>VIRGINIA</b>		
Norfolk and Newport News	500	
Other places	<u>1,500</u>	2,000

WASHINGTON		
Seattle	1,000	
Tacoma	1,000	
Other places (laborers)	<u>4,000</u>	6,000
WEST VIRGINIA		
Wheeling	500	
Other places	<u>1,500</u>	2,000
WISCONSIN		
Milwaukee	3,000	
Sheboygan	500	
Other places	<u>2,000</u>	5,500
WYOMING		
		4,000
ALASKA		
		300—500

### Population Figures of Greece and Greek Immigration to the United States

The following comparison figures are offered showing the official population of Greece, and the number of Greek immigrants to the United States, from 1821. The loss in Greek population shown during the period of 1821 to 1828 is due to deaths during the Greek Revolutionary War for Independence from Turkey which began on March 25, 1821 and was concluded in 1830, with freedom.

Year	Population of Greece	Greek Immigration to U.S.	
1821	938,765	1820	None
1828	753,400	1821-30	20
1838	752,077	1831-40	49
1848	986,731	1841-50	16
1853	1,035,527	1851-60	31
1861	1,096,810	1861-70	72
1870	1,457,894	1871-80	210
1879	1,679,470	1881-90	2,308
1889	2,187,208	1891-1900	15,979
1896	2,433,806	1901-1910	167,519
1907	2,631,952	1911-1920	184,201
1920	5,531,474	1921-1930	51,084
1928	6,204,684	1931-1940	9,119
1940	7,344,860	1941-1950	8,973
1951	7,632,801	1951-1960	45,500
1963	8,600,000		

(1) The 1870 census includes the population of the Ionian Islands annexed to Greece in 1864; (2) The 1889 census includes the inhabitants of Thessaly and Arta an-

nexed in 1881; (3) The 1920 census includes the populations of Macedonia, Epirus, Crete, and the Aegean Islands annexed to Greece in 1913-14, as well as Western and Eastern Thrace and the islands Imbros and Tenedos annexed in 1919-20; (4) The 1951 census includes the population of the Dodecanese annexed to Greece in 1947.

Thereafter, the annual immigration from Greece decreased until the revision of the U.S. immigration laws by Congress in 1965 which liberalized immigration and set aside the quota system which favored northern European countries and restricted the southern European countries which included Greece. In 1970, Greece ranked fourth among all nations in immigration to the U.S. with a total in that year alone of 16,464. Only Mexico, the Philippines, and Italy sent more immigrants than Greece. The countries which followed close behind in total immigration that year included Cuba, Jamaica, the United Kingdom, China, Canada, Portugal, Dominican Republic, India, Germany, Korea and Yugoslavia.

### "Whom We Shall Welcome"

The President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization published a report in 1953 entitled "*Whom We Shall Welcome*" which properly attributes and emphasizes American growth and development to the contributions of immigrant labor. A portion of that report states:

"In a short period of human history the people of the United States built this country from a wilderness to one of the most powerful and prosperous nations in the world. The people who built America were forty million immigrants who have come since the Mayflower, and their descendants. We are still a vigorous and growing nation, and the economic, social and other benefits available to us, the descendants of immigrant forebears, are constantly expanding. Our remarkable national development testifies to the wisdom of our early and continuing belief in immigration. One of the causes of the American Revolution, as stated in the Declaration of Independence, was the fact that England hindered free immigration into the colonies.

"Our growth as a nation has been achieved, in large measure, through the genius and industry of immigrants of every race and from every quarter of the world. The story of their pursuit of happiness is the saga of America. Their brains and their brawn helped to settle our land, to advance our agriculture, to build our industries, to develop our commerce, to produce new inventions and, in general to make us the leading nation that we now are. Immigration brought wealth to the United States, many billions of dollars. The immigrants did not bring this wealth in their baggage—many arrived penniless and in debt—but in their skills, their trades, and their willingness to work. In his testimony to the Commission, Dr. Louis I. Dublin, statistician and second vice president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, pointed out that a young adult immigrant of eighteen years today is worth to the nation at least \$10,000 since that is what it costs to raise the average American. The average net worth

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of such a person to the economy of the United States falls between \$30,000 and \$80,000 depending on his potential earning power. Throughout our history immigrants have in this way represented additional wealth to our country.

“In the 145 years of unrestricted immigration into the United States, from 1776 to 1921, immigrants generally came when and where they were needed. There is no evidence that their arrival caused either unemployment or impoverishment. In the period of unrestricted immigration, the volume of immigration rose during prosperity but rapidly disappeared in times of depression when it would have contributed to unemployment. In general, immigrants came when they were needed and stayed away when they were not. Before quota restrictions were imposed, immigration was large in periods of full employment, small in times of unemployment. The great depression of the 1930's began almost a decade after the passage of restrictive immigration legislation. The unemployment of the 1930's therefore could hardly be attributed to immigration. On the contrary, a number of distinguished economists believe the restriction of immigration to have been one cause of the depression. Throughout American history rapid increase of population had provided a constantly expanding market for our products. The decline in population growth incident to reduction of immigration and to the declining birth rate in the 1920's removed one factor contributing to our expanding economy.

“During the depression, quota restrictions were of no significance—even the small quotas for Southern and Eastern Europe were unfilled. As in the earlier periods, with or without quotas and restrictive devices, prospective immigrants had no incentive or desire to come to this country in time of depression. In fact, in the depression years from 1931 through 1936, a total of 240,000 more aliens left than were admitted. *The Commission finds no evidence that immigration either caused or aggravated the depression.* Historically speaking, therefore, immigration has supplied much of the brain and sinew, the human resources that have created our nation. It came when and where manpower was in demand to build up America and raise its standard of living, but it has not of itself, caused depression and unemployment. The new immigrant has helped to enrich the native descendants of earlier immigration.

“In reviewing the history of debates on the problem of immigration, the Commission was impressed by the fact that those opposing immigration appear to have been influenced . . . by a pessimistic outlook regarding the future economic growth of the United States. The nation was barely founded before a Congressman rose to say on the floor of the House of Representatives in 1797 that while a liberal immigration policy was satisfactory when the country was new and unsettled, now that the United States had reached maturity and was fully populated further immigration should be stopped! However, such views have continued throughout our history. In 1921 the Immigration Committee of the House of Representatives

again recommended complete termination of all immigration. By the 1920's there was widespread fear that the country could not profitably absorb immigration in the volume received before World War I. The territorial frontier was gone. The country was "filled up" in the sense that the good agricultural land was almost fully occupied and under cultivation. The economy was rapidly becoming industrialized, a "mature" economy was emerging, and therefore, it was argued, immigration had to be drastically curtailed.

"With the 1921 Quota Act, originally designed for a one-year emergency, there began a wholly new departure in American law; a limitation on the number of immigrants that could be admitted into the United States. The Immigration Act of 1924 not only carried into permanent law the concept of a limitation on numbers, but also initiated the formula of selection on the base of race and nationality. The Immigration and Nationality (McCarran-Walter) Act of 1952 continued and strengthened the same principles. The onset of the depression in 1929 seemed to validate the views of those who feared that economic maturity meant the end of economic growth in the United States. This did not prove to be the case. Our economy has expanded by leaps and bounds. Our gross national product in 1924 of \$140 billion (in 1951 dollars) grew to \$329 billion in 1951; foreign exports of goods expanded from \$6 1/2 billion (1951 dollars) in 1924 to \$15 billion in 1951; manufacturing production increased by 140 per cent, and agricultural output by 51 per cent between 1924 and 1951. Our farmers had an average per capita income from farming of only \$302 in 1924 (in terms of 1951 purchasing power) which rose to \$760 per capita in 1951. These are but a few examples of growth since the 1920's and of the dynamic nature of our economy.

"This economic expansion required an expanding labor force. The demands were met, as in the past, partly through natural growth and partly from migration. The labor force increased from 41.2 million in 1920 to 66 million in 1951. When the normal sources of European immigration were substantially cut off by our legislation of the 1920's, our industries had to seek other sources of labor. This they found in three ways: (1) by enormous migration from our own rural areas in the United States; (2) by increased immigration from Puerto Rico, the West Indies, and the nonquota countries of the Western Hemisphere, and (3) by special legislation providing for temporary immigration from neighboring countries. During World War II, and after, many hundreds of thousands of workers were drawn from the farms to man the factories and other establishments of our urban centers. Since 1940 over one and a half million southern Negroes moved to the cities of the North and West to fill the manpower shortages. The Negro population of the North and West more than doubled through this migration. But this was not enough. This source of manpower had to be supplemented by some 200,000 Puerto Ricans, and other West Indians. Quite aside from the movements of native white people in the United States, there were nearly 2 million total migrants who moved into the northern and western

States from these internal sources in the decade 1940-50, and the movement continues unabated.

“During this same period there was a net foreign immigration of one and a half million people that went chiefly to the industrial areas of the country. Thus, the total migration to the North and West from the South and from abroad during the forties was at least as large as the net immigration in the decade 1890-1900, the third largest decade of European immigration in our history. In other words, the northern cities continued to need immigrants but had to get them mainly from elsewhere than Europe. But even this was not enough to meet the demands of our growing economy. Congress also found it necessary to enact special immigration legislation admitting certain groups of immigrants temporarily to meet the manpower shortages, both in agricultural and non-agricultural employment.

“As a result of acute labor shortages in agriculture during World War II, special programs for recruitment of seasonal and temporary workers from Western Hemisphere countries were undertaken by intergovernmental agreements. Large number of aliens were involved in these programs, both during the war and after. The greatest number of Mexican farm workers legally in the United States for this purpose at any one time during World War II was 67,860 around August 1, 1944. As many as 21,000 Jamaicans and 6,000 Bahamans, as well as small numbers of Canadians and other North Americans, entered the United States under similar programs from time to time during this period. After the war, and under a law enacted in 1948, this recruitment of immigrant agricultural workers was continued on a peace-time basis. During the year 1951, some 191,000 Mexican nationals were admitted temporarily for agricultural work. Even this movement of immigrants, authorized by Congress, is overshadowed by the illegal entry each year of over half a million Mexican “wet-backs.” Specific agricultural activities have sometimes received explicit Congressional exemption from restrictive immigration provisions. Two enactments have authorized the granting of special quota immigration visas to skilled sheepherders, to be charged against future quotas. Under 1950 legislation, 250 were permitted to enter, of whom 125 were admitted during the fiscal year 1951. Another statute in 1952 authorized the admission of 500 more sheepherders.

“In the original 1948 Displaced Persons Act, Congress provided a 40 per cent preference for agricultural labor, a further indication of Congressional recognition of immigration as a potential source of agricultural manpower. During the war a manpower gap also appeared in the non-agricultural occupations. A total of 135,283 Mexican nationals worked on railroads in the United States from May 1943 to August 1945. More might have been used, but the Mexican government imposed a maximum ceiling of 75,000 who could be permitted in this country at any particular time. During the fiscal year 1951 some 10,000 Canadian woodsmen were permitted entry

into Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, and New York to fill a need for manpower not otherwise available.

*"In the light of this experience under the restrictive limitations on immigration under the laws in effect since 1924, the Commission finds that immigration continues to be what it has always been in our history, a source of necessary manpower. Despite the efforts to change this situation by shutting off immigration from its customary sources, the American economy still continues to demand some form of immigration to meet the manpower demands of a growing and vigorous nation."*

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### Population Growth and the American Future

The Migration and Refugees Services of the U.S. Catholic Conference reported its views on immigration and population growth as follows before the Presidential Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, in hearings held before the commission in 1971:

"Immigration in the past has given strength to our country not merely in terms of manpower, new industries, inventiveness, but also in new ideas and new culture. Immigration policy becomes one of the many windows through which the world community views our country. It gives us the opportunity to lead by doing.

"The concern is not what have we done in the past, perhaps not even what we are doing today, but what should we be doing over the next 30 or the next 100 years. Should we deny the admission of the fireside relative by following a policy of family de-unification? Should we deprive employers the skilled personnel to produce the goods and services in demand—to the detriment of our population? Should there be no response by the American people to the cries of anguish of the persecuted and homeless by saying that in the year 2000 as was said nearly 2,000 years ago, 'There is no room in the inn'?

"Numbers? How many bodies? What kind? What color? Is this how we view our immigrants? Is this how we view ourselves?

"This commission is concerned with population—but it is also concerned with growth. I believe that for a country to remain viable and productive, population growth is vital to such progress. Immigration can and does play a part in such growth. With our present declining birth rate, the vitality through growth will diminish. It may, indeed, be that in the future immigration will not be viewed as a problem in the growth pattern, but as its salvation."

### President Nixon's Statement on Immigration

On June 8, 1971, President Richard Nixon made the following statement on immigration to the United States:

"One of the great problems that any society has as it becomes older, as it becomes richer, is that it tends to become more compla-

cent, it tends to lose its drive, its dynamism, its imagination, frankly, its character. That is the history of civilizations over the past. And one mark of the American civilization has been that we have never fallen into that fault due to the fact that we have always had the infusion of new people, new people who come here with great idealism, with great determination, in a sense, as somebody would put it, they are people that are still trying to make it that aren't thinking in terms of having it made . . . they contribute character, strength, and drive and that is what this country needs.

“I hope America will always be the land of the open door, because as long as that door is open, it means that this land will continue to grow and continue to prosper and continue to have that drive which makes a great nation.”

# **PART III**

**The Order of Ahepa**

**1922-1972**

**50 Years of Service**

**FOUNDERS**  
**THE MOTHER LODGE**



**Nicholas D. Chotas**



**James Campbell**



**Spiros J. Stamos**  
**(Deceased)**



**Harry Angelopoulos**

**FOUNDERS**  
**THE MOTHER LODGE**



**George A. Polos**



**John Angelopoulos**



**George Campbell**  
(Deceased)



**James Vlass**  
(Deceased)

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# PART III

## The Order of Ahepa 1922—1972

### CHAPTER ONE

#### The Beginning—July 26, 1922

*“We, American citizens of Hellenic descent. . . .”*

With these words, the preamble of the Constitution of the Order of Ahepa begins.

It continues . . . *“desiring to form, institute and perpetuate a fraternal Order and promote its objects and principles; to effect a perfect and harmonious understanding between ourselves and others; . . .”*

The “perfect and harmonious understanding between ourselves and others” is truly meant to achieve harmony and understanding between the immigrant from Greece and his neighbors, the Americans who were already second, third, and further removed generations from their own immigrant ancestors. Despite antagonistic attitudes from organized groups, the Greek immigrant was determined to find harmony.

*“To inculcate loyalty and patriotism to and for the country in which we live; . . .”* Families had formed among the Greek immigrants, children born and growing, and this was now the home for the Greek immigrant and his family; it was an acknowledged fact that they were or would be citizens of America, and Ahepa recognized the loyalty and patriotism due to America.

*“To stimulate the spirit of good fellowship and cooperation and to aid in the solution of social and civic problems.”* This last portion of the Preamble of the Ahepa Constitution served notice that its members had not only the obligation of good fellowship to their fellow citizens, but also the obligation of actively assisting in all phases of civic life and becoming an active part of their respective town or city.

The Ahepa Constitution then lists the “Objects, Principles and Ideals” of the Order of Ahepa, which are:

A—To promote and encourage loyalty to the United States of America; (and in Canada, Australia, The Bahamas, to those respective nations and governments); allegiance to its flag; support to its Constitution; obedience to its laws and reverence for its history and traditions.

B—To instruct its members, by precepts and examples, in the tenets and fundamental principles of government, and in the recognition and respect of the inalienable rights of mankind;

C—To instill in every one of its members a due appreciation of the privileges of citizenship, and the sacred duties attendant therewith; and to encourage its members to always be profoundly interested and actively participating in the political, civic, social and commercial fields of human endeavor, and always to strive for the betterment of society;

D—To awaken in every member an abhorrence of all political corruption—the destroyer of free institutions—and pledge its members to do their utmost to stamp out from this country every trace and influence of this evil;

E—To arouse mankind to the realization that tyranny, wherever it may exercise its baneful power, is a menace to the life, property, prosperity, honor and integrity of every nation; and that the preservation of our liberties can be assured, only as this country becomes the Champion of Liberty and the Defender and Protector of all oppressed and downtrodden peoples;

F—To promote throughout the world, and especially in the United States of America (and Canada, Australia, and The Bahamas) a better and more comprehensive understanding of the Hellenic Peoples and Nation, and to revive, cultivate, enrich and marshal into active service for Humanity the noblest attributes and highest ideals of true Hellenism;

G—To labor in every manner possible, and to utilize every means available for the perfection of the moral sense in its members; to promote good fellowship among them; to endow them with a spirit of altruism, common understanding, mutual benevolence and helpfulness; and to point out to them, in unmistakable methods, the advantages of education, the beauties of sacrifice and the deformities of selfishness;

H—To champion the cause of education; to support the American (or Canadian, Australian, The Bahamian) system of public schools and keep them free from religious prejudice; to promote and augment the educational advantages of this country; and to open, establish and maintain new channels for facilitating the dissemination of culture and learning; and

I—To resist, by lawful means and methods, any tendency towards a union between the civil Government and any church or religion, and to repel the interference of any religion in governmental affairs.”

The Ahepa Constitution then further includes an Article III with the heading “Non-Partisan and Non-Sectarian” which states: “This Order shall be non-partisan in politics and non-sectarian in religion. All partisan political and all sectarian religious discussions are strictly prohibited in any official deliberations thereof.”

### **Administration**

The Order of Ahepa is administered by its Constitution and By-Laws under which all of its various units are guided in their various administrations.

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The annual Supreme Conventions have the authority to amend the Constitution and By-Laws, and also elect the Supreme Lodge which is responsible for adherence to the Constitution by the subordinate units, and charged with carrying out convention mandates.

Under the Supreme Lodge are the 24 District Lodges, which administer the 24 Ahepa Districts, and each District Lodge has seven elected officers: District Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary, Treasurer, Marshall, Advisor, and Athletic Director.

The Supreme Lodge is composed of the Supreme President, Supreme Vice President, Supreme Vice President of Canada, Supreme Secretary, Supreme Treasurer, Supreme Counsellor, and six Supreme Governors. There is also a Supreme Athletic Director elected by the convention, but he is not officially listed as a member of the Supreme Lodge in the Constitution.

Within each of the 24 Ahepa Districts are the local Chapters, which vary in number within each District. It is the District Lodge responsibility to oversee the activities and programs of the local Chapters. Each Chapter elects its own officers, and also has appointed officers, all of whom serve for one year terms.

The "Ahepa Family" concept includes the Order of Ahepa, and its three Auxiliaries, the Daughters of Penelope (senior women), the Sons of Pericles (junior young men), and Maids of Athena (junior girls). These four organizations make up the Ahepa Family, and the Order of Ahepa has full authority over its Auxiliaries. Wherever possible, activities and programs of these four organizations are held in a coordinated fashion, but each group has its own governing officers, respectively elected by each organization.

The Order of Ahepa and its Auxiliaries are non-profit associations, recognized as such by the Internal Revenue Service of the U.S. Treasury Department. Ahepa's programs are charitable, educational, and fraternal, it is exempt from payment of federal and state income taxes, and contributions and donations to the Ahepa to be used for its charitable and educational programs are tax-deductible by the donors, within the scope of U.S. tax laws.

### The Founding of the Order of Ahepa

Article I of the Ahepa Constitution states: "This Order shall be known as The Order of AHEPA, The American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, founded July 26, 1922."

The word "AHEPA" is an acronym, composed of the first letters of the five words "*American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association*." It was founded, as stated above, on July 26, 1922, and the founding place was Atlanta, Georgia.

The Founders of the fraternity were eight men, all residents of Atlanta, who conceived the idea of the establishment of an association of mainly citizens of Greek descent, although not limited only to such

members. These eight Founders who were also the first Supreme Lodge, were:

**Nicholas D. Chotas**, Supreme President; **James Campbell**, Supreme Vice-President; **Harry Angelopoulos**, Supreme Secretary and Treasurer; **S. J. Stamos**, Assistant Secretary; **George A. Polos**, Supreme Governor; **John Angelopoulos**, Supreme Governor; **George Campbell**, Supreme Governor; and **James Vlass**, Supreme Governor.

The eight Founders of the Ahepa are also given the title: "**MOTHER LODGE.**"

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**The Charter of the Order of Ahepa  
September 25, 1922  
State of Georgia**

Georgia, Fulton County:

To The Superior Court of said County:

The petition of George A. Poulos, Harry Angelopoulos, James Vlass, John Angelopoulos, N. D. Chotas and James Campbell of Fulton County, Georgia shows:

(1) That they desire for themselves, their associates and successors to be incorporated under the name and style of

"The American-Hellenic Educational Progressive Association,"  
for a period of twenty years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration of that time.

(2) The object of said association is to form a fraternal order and secure members therefore, with the purpose in view of advancing and promoting pure and undefiled Americanism among the Greeks of the United States, the territorial and colonial possessions thereof; to educate Greeks of the United States in the matter of democracy, and of the government of the United States, and to instill the deepest loyalty and allegiance of the Greeks of this country to the United States, its tenets and institutions and to teach the operation and meaning of the said government together with its laws, rules and regulations; and to promote American education among the Greeks; and to promote the highest type of American citizenship among the Greeks; and to promote a spirit of fraternity, sociability and benevolence among the members.

(3) Petitioners, already having formed themselves into the "Supreme Lodge," desire the right and power in their corporate name to organize other lodges to be known as "Superior Lodges" and "Subordinate Lodges" in the different cities, towns and hamlets of the different states of the United States, and of the different Territorial and Colonial possessions of the United States if desired, and to provide rules and regulations for said lodges. Said "The American-Hellenic Educational Progressive Association" is to provide a ritual through said "Supreme Lodge," control the ceremonies and to have full and entire control of the said organization, and all matters of complaint between its members, or with superior or subordinate lodges shall be finally

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settled by its decree. The said "Supreme Lodge" shall be the chief functioning body of said organization. It being the intention of said Association to carry on a fraternal society in conformity with the laws of the State of Georgia.

(4) There shall be no capital stock as none is required or needed in execution of the plans and powers herein sought. Petitioners only desire to organize, and conduct a purely fraternal order based upon the precepts as herein before set forth.

(5) The principal office and place of business of said Association will be in the city of Atlanta, County and State aforesaid, with the privileges of establishing branch offices at any other place desired.

(6) Said Association desired the right to receive donations, make by-laws for the government of itself and its superior and subordinate lodges, sue and be sued, buy, sell or lease real or personal property if beneficial to its organization, or the fund realized therein, and to have all the powers usual or necessary to corporations of like character.

Wherefore, petitioners pray to be made a body corporate, with the privileges and powers herein prayed.

*Hutcheson & Morris*  
Attorney's for Petitioners.

Filed in Office, this the 28th day of July, 1922.

*Arnold Broyles, C.S.C.*

Georgia, Fulton County.

In Re: Application of Geo. A. Poulos et al., for incorporation under the name and style of

"The American-Hellenic Educational Progressive Association"

It appearing to the court that the purpose of this incorporation as set forth in the application for incorporation are each and severally within the intent of the laws of Georgia, and all requirements of law have been duly met and complied with including publication as required by law, and this matter coming on to be heard, after full and complete compliance with all lawful requirements in the premises; and there being no objection thereto.

It is therefore considered, ordered and adjudged that the prayers of petitioners are granted, & that the petitioners are incorporated as prayed, with all the rights, privileges and immunities granted corporations of like character under the laws of Georgia.

This 25 day of Sept., 1922.

Shepard Bryan  
Judge Superior Court Atlanta Circuit

STATE OF GEORGIA,  
COUNTY OF FULTON.

I, T. C. Miller, Clerk Superior Court, Fulton County, Georgia, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and correct copy

of the Application of Geo. A. Poulos et al. to be incorporated under the name and style of

“The American-Hellenic Educational Progressive Association,” with Order thereon granting same, all of which appears of file and record in this office.

Witness, my hand and seal of Office,  
this the 6th day of July, 1926.

(Signed)

*T. C. Miller*

(Superior  
Court  
Seal)

Clerk Superior Court, Fulton County,  
Georgia

The first six members of the Mother Lodge of the Ahepa were **Nicholas D. Chotas** from Lechaina, Greece; **James Campbell** from Kakotary; **George (Nicopoulos) A. Polos** from Karpenisi; **Harry Angelopoulos** from Divry; **John Angelopoulos**, from Divry; **James Vlass** from Ithaca. They employed attorney Carl F. Hutcheson of Atlanta to draw up the application to the State of Georgia for a Charter. After filing for the Charter, and while awaiting its granting, **George Campbell** and **Speros J. Stamos** joined the original six, to complete the Ahepa Mother Lodge of eight members.

They then began their meetings at the Atlanta Greek Orthodox Church Hall and School to set forth the objects and purposes of the new association, and to draw up the Constitution and By-Laws, with the help of attorney Carl F. Hutcheson, who was of great assistance to them in establishing the basic principles of the organization.

## The First Meetings of Ahepa

### The First Meeting

The first meeting of the Order of Ahepa was called to order at 3:00 p.m. on July 26, 1922 at the Greek Orthodox Church Hall in Atlanta, Ga. Present were: **George A. Poulos**, **Harry Angelopoulos**, **James Vlass**, **John Angelopoulos**, **N. D. Chotas**, **James Campbell**. George A. Poulos presided. (Name changed later to “Polos.”)

The Supreme Lodge of the American-Hellenic Educational Progressive Association was organized, and direction given to their counsel to apply to the Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia for a Charter. It was decided that this organization would be national in scope, and would be a secret organization. It was decided at this meeting that the purposes of the new association would be:

(a) To advance and promote pure and undefiled Americanism among the Greeks of the United States, its Territories and Colonial possessions;

- (b) To educate the Greeks in the matter of democracy, and in the matter of the government of the United States;
- (c) To instill the deepest loyalty to the United States;
- (d) To promote fraternal sociability;
- (e) To practice benevolent aid among this nationality.

It was also decided that the chief functioning body of the new association would be called "The Supreme Lodge." The following were therefore named as "The Supreme Lodge" and its officers and members were:

**Nicholas D. Chotas, Supreme President**  
**James Campbell, Supreme Vice President**  
**Harry Angelopoulos, Supreme Secretary & Treasurer**  
**John Angelopoulos, Supreme Warden**  
**P. J. Stamos, Supreme Board of Governors**  
**James Vlass, Supreme Board of Governors**  
**George A. Poulos, Supreme Board of Governors**  
**George Campbell, Supreme Board of Governors.**

It was also decided that all lodges in the states, and territories were to be known as "Superior Lodges," (the equivalent today of our District Lodges). In addition, the by-laws were made at this first meeting on July 26, 1922:

- (a) All Superior Lodges to be created by authority of the Supreme Lodge.
- (b) All Subordinate Lodges (or as we know them today, local Chapters) to be created by authority of the Supreme Lodge.
- (c) The Board of Governors of the Supreme Lodge shall be the supreme authority of the entire association.
- (d) All Superior Lodges, Subordinate Lodges, and all the offices and members shall be under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Lodge.
- (e) The Supreme Lodge through its Supreme Board of Governors shall have authority to make contracts for the good, welfare, and promotion of the association, provided that such contracts shall not conflict with the laws of the United States, states and municipalities.
- (f) The Supreme Lodge shall have exclusive jurisdiction to fill any vacancies in the Supreme Lodge.
- (g) The Supreme Lodge shall have exclusive jurisdiction in making and enforcing all laws of the association, to which the other Lodges will be subject thereto, with no appeal from the final judgement of the Supreme Lodge.
- (h) The Supreme Lodge shall have full authority and power to amend, repeal all laws of the association, at all levels.
- (i) No Superior Lodge or Subordinate Lodge shall enact any law, rule or regulation in conflict with the laws, rules or regulations of the Supreme Lodge.
- (k) The Supreme Lodge shall have, until further provision is made,

the exclusive right to establish Superior and Subordinate Lodges.

(l) The Supreme Lodge shall have the exclusive right of granting charters to all lodges.

(m) No person shall hold office in any lodge of the association unless a member in good standing.

(n) Any member of the association in good standing may hold office in the Supreme Lodge, provided he is a past officer of a Superior Lodge, and elected to such office by the Supreme Lodge.

(o) The Headquarters of the Supreme Lodge shall be Atlanta, Ga.

Further, at the first meeting, Supreme Warden John Angelopoulos and Supreme Governor George A. Poulos, were appointed unanimously as heads of the Propagation Department with a compensation of \$5.00 from the initiation fee of each member of the association. This department was to assume all expenses of propagation (or expansion) and detailed contracts for the department were to be drawn up as soon as possible.

### **The Second Meeting**

July 27, 1922

At this Second Meeting on the following day, the Oath and Obligation of Membership was discussed, but not completed. Different secrets, signs, and signals were adopted, and an emblem consisting of a design including the Statue of Liberty, the American flag, and a sword. It was also decided that Certificates of Membership be given to every member, prepared by the Supreme Lodge, and that no new members would be admitted to the Supreme Lodge for a period of three years, but that annual elections of officers of the Supreme Lodge be held. The meeting was held at the office of the Supreme President.

### **The Third Meeting**

July 31, 1922

The following ten (10) applications for Membership into the association were approved at this meeting, and \$100.00 in initiation fees deposited in the treasury: **Chris Chotas, M. Stamos, H. Brown, James Verginadis, Nikitas Demos, Tom Datos, Gr. Blatsos, Jerry Vlass, Pete Pappanicolopoulos, and Bill Jones.** The Propagation Department, in the person of George A. Poulos, announced that work was being done on the printing of a pamphlet or book on the history of America, the Constitution, and the various departments of government, for distribution to prospective members. It was stated that the book would be printed in both English and Greek languages.

Supreme President Chotas asked that "American born" persons be admitted as members of the association and this was unanimously approved. (Although the association was formed initially for the Greeks of America, only 5 days after forming the new association, the Supreme Lodge decided wisely and properly that membership would not be

restricted to the Greek in America, but would be open to those not of Greek descent.) It was also decided that three blackballs would be needed to reject any application for membership, with voting on such membership applications to be held by secret ballot. And a bank account was opened at the Lowry National Bank.

**The Fourth Meeting**  
August 2, 1922

The Fourth Meeting was opened at 4 p.m. on August 2nd, and the Oath of membership was approved in both the English and the Greek languages. The membership application of **Nicholas Rigas** was approved.

**The Fifth Meeting**  
August 14, 1922

The Fifth Meeting was held on August 14, 1922, and the following applications for Membership were approved: **Frank Matrangos, Theodore Athan, Charles Keramidas, George Lachanos, Nick Antonopoulos, Dennis Carras, Niarhos Kolokuris, and Eli Kavouras.** A contract with the Propagation Department was approved.

A resolution from the Junior Order of United American Mechanics (O.U.A.M.) commending the association for its establishment and for its principles, was read. The by-laws of the Subordinate Lodges were approved. Directions were given that proper equipment and paraphernalia be secured as soon as possible, so that the initiations of the approved applicants for membership could be held as early as possible.

**The Sixth Meeting**  
August 19, 1922

In appreciation of services rendered to the Supreme Lodge and the association, Honorary Memberships in Atlanta, Ga. Chapter No. 1 were awarded to **C. E. Allen** of the Lowry National Bank, and **Carl Hutcheson**, attorney. (The association had Honorary Memberships during its first formative years, however, such Honorary Memberships were abolished by convention action a few years later. Today, the Order of Ahepa does not offer Honorary Memberships, but requires that all members must be active, and dues-paying.)

Because of financial obligations, authorization was given to secure a loan of \$500.00 to carry on the fraternity's work. Discussion was held on assisting members of the fraternity to secure their citizenship papers, and a program was set in motion. Applications for membership of the following were then approved: **Victor Retsinas, Dennis Vlass, James Soteris, Tom Jinis, Pete Mitchell, and Const. Vacalis.**

### The Seventh Meeting

August 22, 1922

A report was given on the requirements for citizenship, and for voting in elections. It was reported that the loan of \$500 had been secured and deposited in the association account. The membership application of **Anthony Rumanes** was approved. The initiation for the new members was set for August 24, at the Red Men's Wigwam No. 86, on Central Avenue.

The Supreme Lodge then suggested the names of the following candidates as nominations for the officers of the first **Subordinate Lodge, or Chapter No. 1, Atlanta, Ga.:** **Eli Kavouras, Dennis Carras, Pete Pappanicolopoulos, Cris Chotas, Constantine Vacalis, Charles Keramidas, Nicholas Rigas, and Nick Kelly.** The Propagation Department, now called Organization Department, was granted a loan of \$150 for 60 days at 8% interest, to continue their work.

### The Eighth Meeting

August 24, 1922

This Special Meeting was called by the Supreme Lodge to initiate candidates for Chapter No. 1, Atlanta, Ga. Applications for membership were approved for: **J. Bill Efstathiou, Nick Manesis, and Charles Drakos.** Eighteen candidates were then initiated. The following were elected as the Board of Governors of Chapter No. 1: **Charles Drakos, Eli Kavouras, Constantine Vacalis, Nick Regas, N. Kolocouris, Dennis Carras, Harry Brown, and James Verginadis,** and the new Chapter membership was officially welcomed into the new association, and congratulated.

### The Ninth Meeting

August 28, 1922

This was a joint meeting of the Board of Governors of the Supreme Lodge, and the Board of Governors of Atlanta Lodge No. 1, and was held at the Greek School House. It was unanimously approved that **Charles Keramidas** be nominated for the Atlanta Lodge Board of Governors at the next meeting of that Lodge. It was also approved that a committee of Three be appointed by the Atlanta Lodge to pass upon all applications for membership submitted, and refer their decisions to their next meeting for membership approval. The By-laws were then read and explained to the Atlanta Lodge Board of Governors. A decision was also made to purchase the various paraphernalia that had been rented for use at the initiations.

### The Tenth Meeting

August 31, 1922

An amendment was made at this meeting to the By-laws, and changed to now read: "Any past president of the association in good standing may hold office in the Supreme Lodge provided he is elected

to such office by the Governors of the Supreme Lodge." An emergency meeting was called for Friday, September 1st.

**The Eleventh Meeting**  
September 1, 1922

This was again a joint meeting of the Supreme Lodge and the Atlanta Lodge No. 1. Various parts of the By-laws were discussed, and comments were made by some present that too much power was vested in the Supreme Lodge, given in Article 16 of the By-laws. A decision was then made to amend Article 16 so that the delegates to the Supreme Lodge at the annual national convention shall have the right to vote on all laws and amendments regarding the Subordinate Lodges, and that each member of the Supreme Lodge shall have a vote in that convention. Also, that any finances handled by the Supreme Lodge, excepting operating expenses, shall be subject to the majority vote of the convention delegates; however, until such delegates are created and a convention held, such authority shall remain with the Supreme Lodge.

**The Twelfth Meeting**  
September 11, 1922

Thirteen applications for membership were approved at this meeting as follows: **Pete K. Priles, Charlie Balekas, Nick Christofides, Themistocles Routsos, Nick Matrangos, John Lenakis, Em. Zimarakis, James Cotsakis, Gost Konstantinou, George Reskos, P. Pappadopoulos, George Manos, and George Pappas.** Supreme Secretary-Treasurer **H. Angelopoulos** was asked to assume the duties of secretary for Atlanta Lodge No. 1, and he agreed to assist in its work. This meeting was also a joint meeting of both units.

**The Thirteenth Meeting**  
October 9, 1922

The Constitution and By-laws of both the Supreme Lodge, and the Subordinate Lodge were voted and passed. The \$10,000 bond of the Propagation Department was reduced from \$10,000 to \$5,000 and a minimum of 1,000 members for the first year was set as a goal. The regular meeting for Atlanta Lodge No. 1 was then set for Friday, October 13. Applications for membership were approved for **Chris Anastopoulos** and **Charles Menias.**

**The Fourteenth Meeting**  
October 11, 1922

The membership applications of **Byron Souders** and **J. Burdine** were approved. Lengthy discussion was held on the contract and plans of the Propagation Department.

### The Fifteenth Meeting

This was a meeting of Atlanta Lodge No. 1 in which discussion was held on expanding the Lodge's membership, and plans put into effect.

### The Sixteenth Meeting

October 30, 1922

The Supreme Lodge authorized **Supreme President Chotas** to appoint **George A. Poulos** as Supreme Deputy with the duties of "assisting the Supreme President in his work; have the power of representing the Supreme President and act for him under his instructions in installing new Lodges, delivering Charters to same" and the appointment took effect Nov. 3, 1922.

### The Seventeenth Meeting

November 14, 1922

**George A. Poulos** reported that Charlotte, North Carolina Lodge No. 2 had been established with 45 members, and that the membership included many prominent persons not of Greek descent. **Byron Souders** and **John F. Burdine** were elected Councilors to the Supreme Lodge.

### The Eighteenth Meeting

November 16, 1922

This was a joint meeting of the Supreme Lodge and Atlanta Lodge No. 1. Membership applications of the following were approved: **George Brown, John Grisz, Tom Skouteris, D. Psaroudakis, Chris Carlos, Adamantios Lamos** and **Frank Belieu**. Ten new candidates were initiated that evening. Honorary speaker of the evening was **J. O. Wood**, who spoke on the duties of citizenship. Due to resignation of officers, the following new Atlanta Lodge officers were elected: **Dr. Belieu**, President; **George Brown**, Treasurer; **Jerry Vlass, Bill Jones** and **Chris Carlos**, Governors.

### The Nineteenth Meeting

November 19, 1922

This was an "Open Meeting" held at the Red Men's Wigman, to which non-members were invited to hear speakers. **John F. Burdine** and **George A. Poulos** spoke on the purposes and benefits of the A.H.E.P.A. In response to an inquiry from the audience as to why the discussions were not held in the Greek language, **J. O. Wood** replied that this was the very point of the new association, to encourage the Greek-American to speak the English language, especially when he is in his place of business or among others who do not know the language, and he emphasized that good command of the English language was

essential for the Greek-American in his business and community life.

### **The Twentieth Meeting**

November 21, 1922

This was a joint meeting of the Supreme Lodge and Atlanta Lodge. The new set of Rituals were read and approved by the Supreme Lodge, and ordered to be printed. **Mr. Burdine** read a notice from the Birmingham, Ala. paper, and stated that **George A. Poulos** was almost ready to install Lodge No. 3 in Birmingham. **Dr. Belieu** suggested that the Atlanta Lodge hold regular luncheon meetings as soon as the membership was large enough, and that the net proceeds be donated to local institutions.

### **The Twenty-first Meeting**

December 1, 1922

This entire meeting was devoted to rehearsal of ritualistic ceremonies, with only officers present of both the Supreme Lodge and Atlanta Lodge.

### **The Twenty-second Meeting**

January 8, 1923

At this Supreme Lodge meeting lengthy discussion was held on the results of the Propagation Department and its financial condition, and the Initiation Fee was raised to \$20.00 for new members.

### **Financial Problems**

The costs of the "Propagation" or Organization Department which had the responsibility of establishing new Lodges were running proportionately higher than its earned income from initiation fees, and the Department was reorganized with new personnel.

At the meeting of May 7, 1923, **H. I. North** and **George A. Poulos** were given the responsibility for running the Organization Department; and at this meeting it was also strongly suggested that a National Convention be called as soon as possible, with delegates from established Lodges. **P. J. Stamos** was elected Supreme Secretary at the June 19, 1923 meeting, after the resignation of **Harry Angelopoulos** from that office.

### **The First Anniversary**

The First Anniversary of the association was celebrated with a Church mass, followed by a picnic at the Greek Farm, Utoy Springs.

In July of 1923, the Supreme Lodge adopted "*The American Hellenic News*" as the official organ of the association.

Again, dissatisfaction was expressed by the Supreme Lodge with the results of the Organization Department under its new officers, and the contract between the Supreme Lodge and the Organization Department was cancelled by the Supreme Lodge. In addition, instructions were given that future funds paid by Subordinate Lodges for initiation fees of new members be paid to the Supreme Lodge Treasury, and not to the Organization Department.

### Meeting of August 17, 1923

This special meeting of the Supreme Lodge was held at the offices of the Organization Department, and called to discuss the serious status of the association, insofar as finances were concerned. Supreme Treasurer **Harry Angelopoulos** gave a financial picture of the Organization Department and of the association in general, and recommended that a National Convention be called as soon as possible, if the Association was to be saved and continue in existence. The motion to hold a National Convention was passed unanimously, and the Supreme Secretary was instructed to contact all Lodges, and determine the most appropriate date for the convention.

### The First Year

July 26, 1922 - October 15, 1923

During the first year of this new association, the results of the Supreme Lodge's efforts were: 32 Subordinate Lodges established, and 1,300 members initiated. These Subordinate Lodges were:

#1, Atlanta, Ga.	#2, Charlotte, N.C.	#3, Birmingham, Ala.
#4, Charleston, S.C.	#5, Savannah, Ga.	#6, Jacksonville, Fla.
#7, Memphis, Tenn.	#8, Shreveport, La.	#9, Fayetteville, N.C.
#10, Raleigh, N.C.	#11, Wilson, N.C.	#12, Tampa, Fla.
#13, Tulsa, Okla.	#14, Miami, Fla.	#15, St. Petersburg, Fla.
#16, Tarpon Springs, Fla.	#17, St. Augustine, Fla.	#18, West Palm Beach, Fla.
#19, Ft. Worth, Texas	#20, Dallas, Texas	#21, Fort Smith, Ark.
#22, El Dorado, Ark.	#23, Montgomery, Ala.	#24, Boston, Mass.
#25, New York City	#26, Philadelphia, Pa.	#27, Muskogee, Okla.
#28, Asheville, N.C.	#29, Houston, Texas	#30, Baltimore, Md.
#31, Washington, D.C.	#32, Winston-Salem, N.C.	

Despite such an outstanding accomplishment in the first year of 32 Subordinate Lodges, or Chapters, as they are called today by the fraternity, the Supreme Lodge found itself faced with financial problems, resulting in the calling of the First National Convention (or Supreme Conventions as they are now called.)

The costs of organizing new Lodges were greater than the income received from the initiation fees paid to the Propagation Department, which had an office and personnel to maintain. This Department was reorganized at least once, but the financial crisis remained.

It must be remembered that the idea of organizations, societies, and village-oriented and province-oriented associations was not a new thought among the Greeks in the United States, in the year 1922.

Many of these societies were founded as early as 1900, and even in previous years, in the larger cities. Efforts to establish a national association that would embrace all Greek immigrants was started by Michael Anagnos prior to 1910, and such an association was begun shortly after his death, with local units in many parts of the country. However, the emphasis of this Pan Hellenic Union was on the ties of the Greek immigrant with his homeland, and during the Balkan Wars of 1912 the Pan Hellenic Union was used as a recruiting office for Greek immigrants wishing to return to Greece and fight in the war. It offered welfare benefits also to its members. The Union lasted for a few years, and finally died out.

*Topika somateia*, either village-oriented groups, or province groups, were also spread everywhere in the cities. These, of course, also emphasized their direct ties with Greece.

### Greek Associations in the United States

Despite the fact that the total number of Greek immigrants to the United States ranks in the lower percentage of total immigration, the establishment of Greek-American associations on both national and local levels ranks the highest among any immigrant groups. Although many such associations or societies gradually disappeared over the years, there are records that indicate the existence of the following as of the year 1965:

Besides the Order of Ahepa, there were: Gapa (Greek American Progressive Association), Achaian, Arcadian, Aesclipian, Thessalian, Anatoliki Roumelia, Andros, Arachoviton, Argeion Danaos, Athenians, Chian, Cretan, Calavriton, Castorians, Corinthians, Cephalonians, Eleians, Epirotes, Eubean, Evritanans, Icarians, Constantinople Society, Ionicon, Kalymnion, Kassian, Korfian, Kozaniton, Laconians, Lesvians, Lymnians, Lacedaemon, Macedonian, Messinian, Micrasiatic, Thracian, Magoulioton, Mantinioton, Monemvasioton, Naxion, Naupactian, Pontian, Rhodian, Siatisteon, Spetsioton, Stereoelladition, Samian, Tilians, Thessalian, United Cyprians, Vroiseon Anavrites, Zakynthians.

### Criticism

The Ahepa, with its program of Americanism, the use of the English language, its assertion of being non-political and non-sectarian, struck many Greek-Americans as being heretical and it was bitterly criticized in many quarters, including the Greek newspapers in America.

Despite this opposition, the Founders of Ahepa knew and felt deeply the courage of their convictions, and continued their oftentimes seemingly hopeless efforts to build solid foundations for their brainchild.

Some of the new members who joined during that first 15 months of the new organization could not withstand the criticism that was being levelled at them, and dropped out. Only those who knew from past experiences that the Ahepa was based upon the only precepts which

could bring together Americans of Greek descent into a common organization that would withstand time and criticism, held fast and kept the faith.

Today, looking back into those years of 1922 and 1923, it may be difficult for one to understand why the new association was the object of bitter criticism, but if one places himself in that era, as an immigrant recently arrived, or arrived within a few years from Greece, the picture does become clearer. The Greek immigrant did not leave Greece because of political oppression there, nor because of dissatisfaction with his government. He left Greece as a most patriotic citizen of Greece; but he left for economic reasons, and for work, so that he could send money back to his family and relatives in the village, and return one day, himself, with funds to make a better life in Greece.

Although probably most Greek immigrants had by the year 1922 decided that America was now their land, and here they would stay, yet there were many who still dreamed with fond hopes of returning to Greece and consequently the principles of Ahepa rankled and seemed revolutionary to them, and they felt early resentment of an association which was trying to "Americanize" the Greek.

The task of "selling" the idea of Ahepa to the Greek in America was, therefore, a difficult and sometimes thankless one. The "miracle" of Ahepa is that it did not die, but that we can today celebrate its Golden Anniversary.

### THE FIRST SUPREME CONVENTION

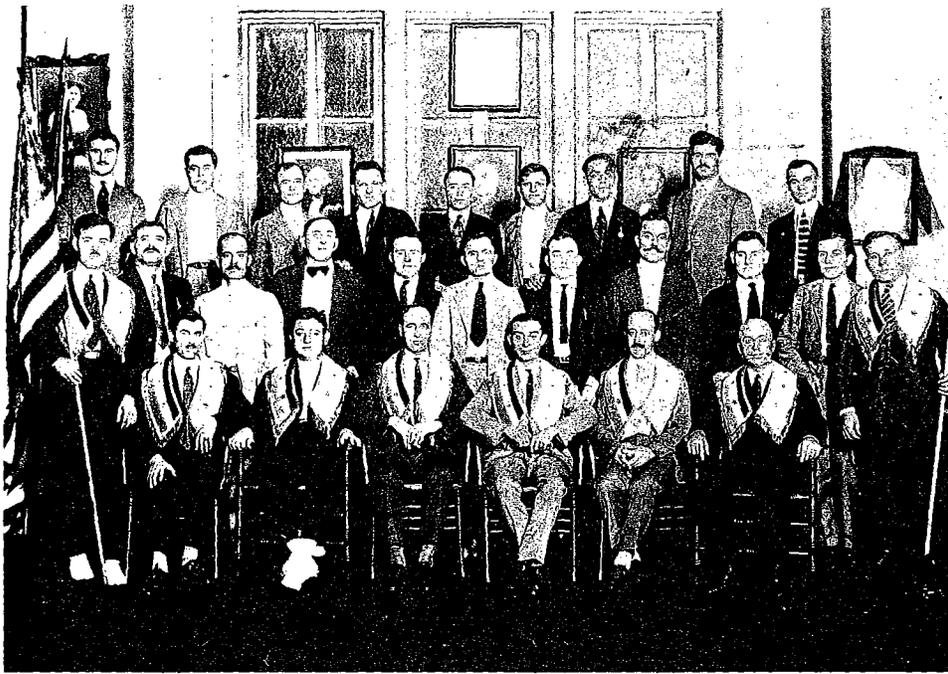
The First National (Supreme) Convention was held in Atlanta, Ga., October 15-17, 1923.

#### Meeting at Chamber of Commerce October 15, 1923

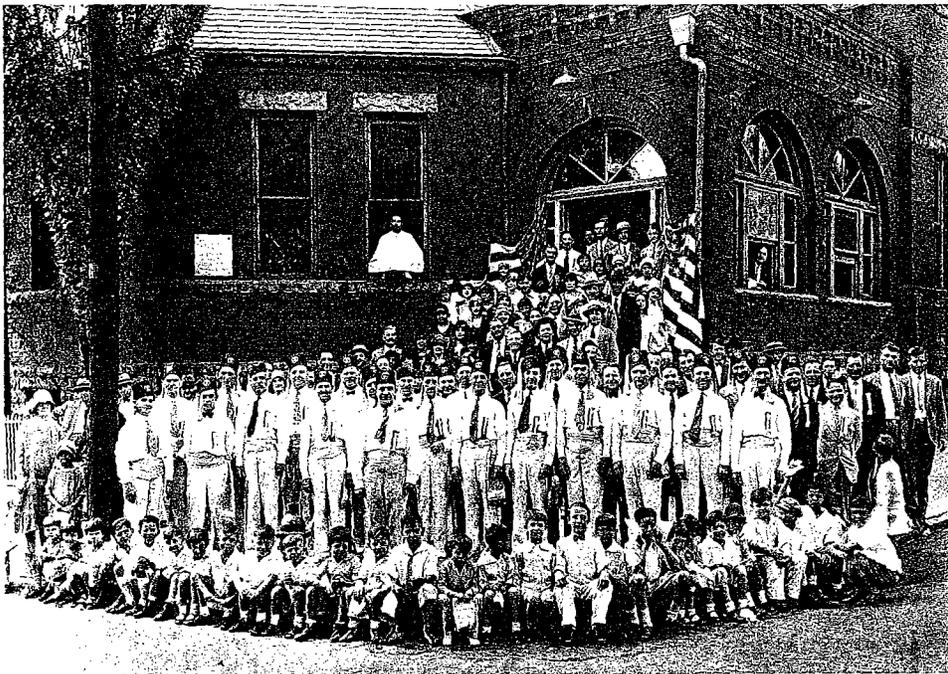
"The meeting was called to order by President N. D. Chotas at 9:30 with invocation by Judge Well. Mr. Carl Hutcheson of Atlanta then gave the delegates a very warm welcome to Atlanta as the representative of the Mayor. The key note of Mr. Hutcheson's address was "loyalty" to Old Glory. Mr. Chotas tendered the thanks of the convention to Mr. Hutcheson for his very gracious welcome.

"Hon. Hooper Alexander was then introduced and made the most inspiring address, gave a brief history of the Greek nation and its realm of art, science, literature and religion. He then touched upon the organization of the A.H.E.P.A., and pictured in a vivid way its opportunities and possibilities for service to the world.

"After Mr. Alexander's address, Judge H. N. Wells of New York City moved that the Convention extend a rising vote of thanks to Mr. Alexander for such a soul-stirring address. President Chotas then read a message of greeting from Congressman William D. Upshaw and Rev. Pappinakis of Charlotte, in which they expressed their warm and sympathetic cooperation. President George Demeter of Boston



*Year 1922. The Mother Lodge with officers and members of Atlanta, Ga. Chapter No. 1 at one of the first Chapter Meetings.*



*Year 1924. The Ahepa Patrol of Atlanta, Ga. Chapter No. 1 at the Atlanta Greek Orthodox Church, with Ahepans, members of the Greek community, and children of the Greek School.*

Lodge then responded in a wonderful way to the speeches of the morning, on behalf of the delegates.

“Mr. Demeter was followed by Judge H. N. Wells of New York, who made a most helpful and inspiring address, in which he scored the “cheap” patriot, but expressed all love for the loyal patriot. Judge Wells was followed by Mr. C. R. Nixon of Tulsa, Okla., who painted a vivid picture of the condition among the Greek as it exists in Oklahoma today. Mr. Nixon expressed deep interest in this Association and great confidence in its possibilities. He said that they would have been working harder in Oklahoma if he had known that the Association really meant so much—but since he had come to Atlanta and seen what it was, and how those interested were working—that Tulsa could be counted on a hundred percent to do everything in her power from now on.

“President John DeMos of Jacksonville Lodge then made a most interesting talk, telling of a vision of such an organization that he had some twenty years ago, and how it thrilled him to be in such a meeting and literally see those dreams come true.

“President Chotas then introduced Mr. Fred Houser of the Atlanta Convention Bureau, who made a snappy and helpful talk about the value of get-together meetings. Dr. G. M. Saliba then was asked to speak and responded by echoing the sentiments of Mr. Nixon of Tulsa.

“Mr. Ben Davis of Birmingham Lodge then made a most thrilling address, which was a great source of inspiration to every man present. Mr. Davis is a particularly forceful speaker. There were many other interesting and helpful talks and the meeting was adjourned by the singing of “America” led by Mr. C. R. Nixon of Tulsa.”

(Note—above are minutes kept of the Luncheon meeting at the Chamber of Commerce)

**Address of Welcome  
N. D. Chotas, Supreme President  
First Annual Convention**

“As your Supreme President of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, it becomes my very pleasant and official duty to welcome my Brothers to this, the first Annual Convention, of what we hope will be the greatest dominant influence ever to come into the lives of the Americanized Hellene.

“Little did we realize, scarcely more than 12 months ago, when we started this wonderful movement, that the first gathering of representatives of our Subordinate Lodges would bring together such a splendid group of men, from such a large section of this glorious country. While we planned and hoped for strength to carry forward our work successfully, we hardly expected, even in our most optimistic mood, to achieve the accomplishments which have been written into our history during the past year.

“I can find no words strong enough to express the deep emotion and genuine affection I feel for those of you who sit here at a personal sacrifice, in order that you may render a service to those who need it. It has been written that—‘No Greater love hath any man than this—that he give his life for his friends.’ And surely, my Brothers, you are living examples of that maxim.

“If you will permit me, I wish to look back for a few moments, and briefly review the history of the A.H.E.P.A.

“The Greek, as a people, has been immigrating to the United States in considerable numbers for approximately thirty years. We are, you might say, the newest of American immigrants. Coming from a bleak and barren land, where education was attained only at a sacrifice, and where luxuries were practically unknown, we were hardly in a position to fit into the customs of the great American people, as have most of the other nationalities who have immigrated to this country. And yet, throughout the past thirty years, the Greek has not only succeeded in overcoming these handicaps, but has established himself solidly in the commercial life of the American nation, and earned an enviable reputation as a peaceful and constructive citizen. He has, as a people, I dare say, a better record for accomplishments than any of his European brothers. The marvel of this is, that the Greek has succeeded individually, and without co-operative assistance which has helped other nationalities make progress in this great land.

“During these thirty years, many of our countrymen have dreamed of an improved condition among the Greek, and have visualized the Greek as a United people, and have seen in their dreams, the Greek move forward to a political and social success equal to that which he has obtained commercially.

“It is a most unfortunate fact, that up until the 26th day of July, 1922, no definite, tangible step had ever been taken to unite the Greek in a secret Fraternity, that would have for its ultimate purpose their advancement into a higher morality and civilization. Several attempts had been made to bring the Greek people together in Unions and Societies, for political and other purposes. But these, as you know, were miserable failures, because they were not inspired by the lofty ideals on which must be built the successful Brotherhood of Man.

“Realizing the numerous failures that had been made by those who had previously attempted to organize the Greek, those who were responsible for the birth of this great Association determined that it should be built on a solid foundation, of an unbiased bond of Brotherly Love and Cooperation. With this principal thought in our minds, eight of us applied to the State of Georgia for a Charter which would permit us to attempt the organization of this Fraternity.

“I shall not encroach upon your time by recounting the numerous obstacles we confronted, nor the many draw backs which at times called for all the courage we possessed. It will suffice to say that we,

each of us, pledged to the other the best effort of which we were capable, and with an initial fund of eighty dollars (\$80.00) we attempted the organization of the City of Atlanta!

“It has been said that: ‘A Prophet is not without honor in his own country’ and we certainly found this to be true. For after months of diligent effort, we were rewarded with only suspicion and criticism from those to whom we looked for help and cooperation.

“We then found it necessary to seek other fields in the attempt to realize our ideals. It was therefore in Birmingham, Alabama, from the worthy President of our Subordinate Lodge there, that we received our first encouragement and placed the first stone in this great structure.

“Lacking experience and capital, we found our path strewn with the almost insurmountable obstacles of political prejudice, mercenary suspicions, and lack of interest brought about by the slanderous statements of those who refused to understand our purpose. Thoroughly convinced, however, of the great necessity for an organization of this nature, and fully conscious of the justice of the project, we persevered. The result of that perseverance is to be found in your attendance here today. You Brothers represent the commendable pioneer, who saw the Mountain of Gold behind the Rain Cloud!

“I believe I can modestly say that we have advanced, and accomplished more, during the first year of our existence, than any other Fraternity in history. We look forward to a most brilliant future—a future filled with accomplishments brought about by your intelligent cooperation and enthusiastic encouragement. And when this Convention has adjourned, we hope that we shall deserve to have you say—“Well done, thou good and faithful servant!”

**Secretary's Report**  
**Supreme Secretary, P. J. Stamos**  
**First Supreme Convention**

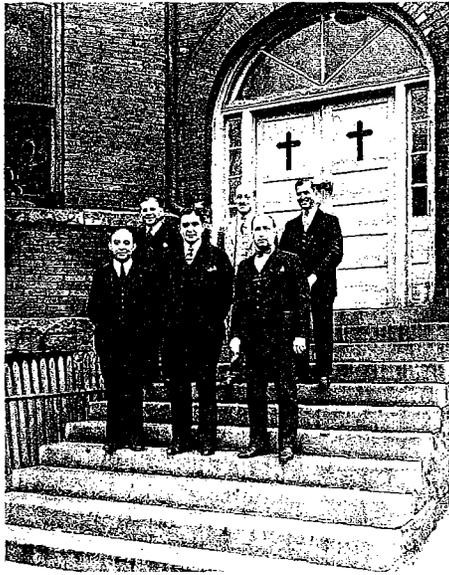
“The A.H.E.P.A. was incorporated July 26, 1922. Its Charter permits it to organize Lodges in accordance with its By-laws and Constitution, throughout the United States and its possessions.

“The incorporators were:

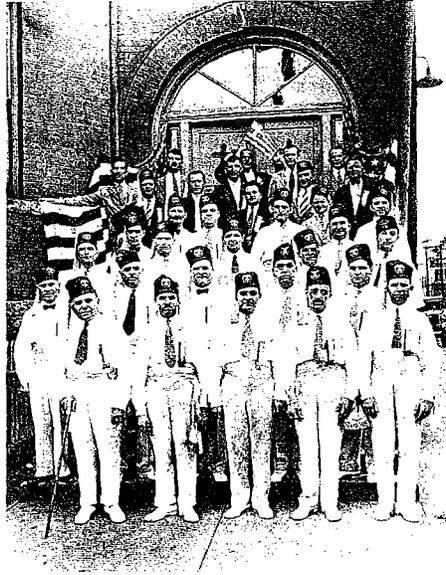
George A. Poulos	John Angelopoulos
N. D. Chotas-President	James Campbell
P. J. Stamos-Secretary	George Campbell
H. Angelopoulos	James Vlass

“Each of the above contributed the sum of \$10.00 as an Initiation Fee to be used to defray the expense of organizing the City of Atlanta, and proclaimed themselves the Supreme Lodge, or governing body, of the Association.

“The work of organizing Atlanta progressed very slowly. Those who were approached hesitated to form an Atlanta Lodge because of a lack of confidence in their ability to do something that had been



*Year 1931. Members of the Mother Lodge with Supreme President Harris J. Booras, on the steps of the Atlanta Greek Orthodox Church.*



*Year 1923. The Atlanta, Ga. Chapter No. 1 Ahepa Patrol, and chapter officers and members at the Atlanta Greek Orthodox Church, September 14, 1923.*



*Year 1922. The Greek Orthodox Church of Atlanta, Ga., where the first meetings were held by the Mother Lodge, establishing the Order of Ahepa in 1922.*

tried many times before without success. These people also refused to believe the incorporators of the association capable of extending it successfully. Persistent and hard work on the part of the Supreme Lodge was finally rewarded with success and on August 24, 1922, twenty (20) applicants, together with the Supreme Lodge, took the Oath and Obligation.

“With the funds obtained from these twenty applicants, Brother Poulos visited Birmingham, Alabama. Several talks with prominent Greeks and Americans in that city convinced him that the task of organizing the Greek people of America was going to be a huge one, and that considerable money would be needed. Brother Poulos returned to Atlanta and placed the situation before the Supreme Lodge, who authorized him to secure, if possible, sufficient capital to at least organize our home state.

“On October 11, 1922, Brother Polos presented to the Supreme Lodge the proposition of Byron Sanders and John F. Burdine, two American Shriners who were lavish in their promises. Mr. Sanders agreed to back our work to the limit, providing Mr. Burdine was placed in charge and certain changes in the By-laws made. After several discussions with competent legal advisors, the Supreme Lodge entered into a joint contract with Brother Polos, Brother John Angelopoulos, who had previously provided financial assistance, Mr. Sanders and Mr. Burdine, in effect as follows:

1. Mr. Sanders to finance the work
2. Mr. Burdine to direct the work
3. Brother Polos and Brother Angelopoulos to go into the field as organizers
4. One-half of all Initiation Fees to go to the above to defray expenses incurred

“Offices were established in the Flatiron Building, our present Headquarters, and work begun. Feeling that those in charge of our work were capable and sincere, Brother Polos returned to Birmingham, and Brother Angelopoulos went to North and South Carolina. Both did excellent work, but accomplished no immediate results. After several weeks the Supreme Lodge realized that Sanders and Burdine were not putting forth the proper effort. Brothers Polos and Angelopoulos were recalled from the field, and at a special meeting, matters were discussed thoroughly. Sanders and Burdine explained their lack of effort by saying that it was utterly impossible for them to carry on with a fee of \$10.00, of which they only received \$5.00. Numerous other concessions were asked for and granted by the Supreme Lodge. Accordingly, the Initiation Fee was advanced from \$10.00 to \$20.00. Before this became effective, however, Charlotte, North Carolina had responded and the Second Lodge of our Association established there. Birmingham followed closely behind. The new fee became effective January 8, 1923, with the finances of the Association in a most precarious condition.

“Throughout this period of time, internal disturbances arose.

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Sanders and Burdine began to drift apart, accusing each other of slothfulness and selfishness. On February 14, 1923, Brother Polos officially called the attention of the Supreme Lodge to the lack of harmony and effort in the Organization Department. A dismal and uncertain future threatened to disrupt our movement.

“It was at this point that Howard Irwin North, our present Director of Organization, entered the field. He visited Savannah as a Deputy Organizer and successfully installed the first Lodge to pay the increased fee of \$20.00. Brother North next visited Jacksonville and Memphis, with successful results. It was shortly after the Memphis installation, that Brother North realized that conditions at Headquarters were not in a healthy condition. He therefore returned to Atlanta and refused to do anything further until matters were adjusted as to permit him to go to the Greeks of America with the honest conviction that this Association would really be the great Fraternity he believed it would be.

“After several conferences between Brother Polos and Brother North, the Supreme Lodge was advised of the existing differences between Sanders and Burdine. An investigation confirmed the statements of Brothers North and Polos. It was then decided that the contract then existing had been seriously violated and it was considered null and void. Brother Polos and Brother Angelopoulos willingly surrendered their claim for the good of the movement, but Burdine and Sanders began a series of threats which sorely embarrassed the Supreme Lodge for a long time.

“On March 23, 1923, Brother North assumed charge of the Organization Department. He agreed to devote his entire time and ability to the advancement of our work, for an expense allowance not to exceed \$10 per day. The Department was immediately reorganized and interest revived. The work moved forward successfully. The question of finances again arose, however, and since those at the head of the movement had repeatedly said that no one should profit from the monies received, Brother North’s remuneration was revised and a contract entered into whereby he and Brother Polos were to shoulder the entire burden of carrying on, on a percentage basis.

“An advance personal loan of \$1,000.00 on April 28, 1923, enabled Brothers Polos and North to lay concrete plans for extensive work. Since that day we have progressed harmoniously and solidly. Although the Organization Department is indebted today to the Supreme Lodge, it has paid back the loan of \$1,000.00 and accomplished really wonderful results under the direction of Brother North. Before his appointment, we were barely represented in three cities after seven month’s work at a cost of about \$2,500.00. Since his appointment on March 23, 1923, seven months ago, we have organized 29 Lodges in 14 States at a cost of approximately \$9,000.00. These are not exact figures—the Supreme Treasurer’s Report will give you those. I merely quote these amounts to show you that we are justified in claiming that we have accomplished more during the past seven

months than any other Fraternity ever organized. Brothers North and Polos have worked hard and harmoniously together—and the Supreme Lodge has given all it possibly can to help them. Your Supreme Lodge Officers have made many sacrifices in order that this work might go forward. We have suffered untold worries—but the realization that we are on the verge of a great national success more than repays us. Our roster contains more than 1,300 names and there are more than 1,000 applicants ready to join our ranks just as soon as we can administer the Oath to them. This, as you will readily understand gives us a strength that will bring to life every community in this country.

“In submitting this report to you, I do so, proud of the accomplishments of those in charge of this work and with the hope that you will find it satisfactory. We have assisted materially in helping the sick and needy. We have used our good offices successfully in helping those in trouble. We are directly responsible for the creation of more than 100 new citizens. Our best accomplishment, however, has been the establishment of Schools for our Brothers in each city where we have a subordinate Lodge under the supervision of the Local Boards of Education and in direct connection with the U.S. Naturalization Department in Washington.

“A National Publication for the benefit of our brothers and the public in general is issued semi-monthly and we modestly declare that we have brought the Greek people and the Americans much closer together than they have ever been before. Our work during the past year, however, has been one of organization rather than one of fraternal benevolence. It is the sincere desire of the Supreme Lodge that the Delegates here assembled will formulate such legislation as will enable our Association to actively pursue a policy of general benevolence and welfare.”

P. J. Stamos  
Supreme Secretary

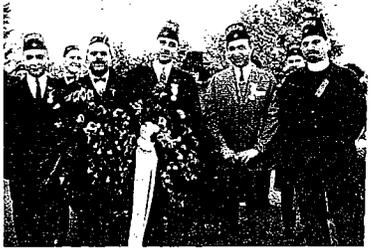
### The First Convention

Attending the First Convention in Atlanta, Ga. were the members of the Supreme Lodge, and the following “Subordinate Lodge” delegates: H. I. North, Atlanta, Ga. #1; H. G. Link, Jr., Charlotte, N.C. #2; Ben Davis and Arthur Greenwood, Birmingham, Ala., #3; C. M. Cockinos, Charleston, S.C. #4; Dr. G. M. Saliba, Savannah, Ga. #5; John Young, Memphis, Tenn. #7; D. Lorant, Shreveport, La. #8; George S. Smitzes, Tampa, Fla. #12; C. R. Nixon, Tulsa, Okla., #13; George Catsaros, Miami, Fla., #14; Willis Gastaing, Tarpon Springs, Fla., #16; George Demeter, Boston, Mass., #24; H. N. Wells and S. Retsinopoulos, New York City #25; George Tsekuras and M. Kyriazakos, Philadelphia, Pa. #26; and I. Arakas, Asheville, N.C. #28. There were 8 Delegates from the Supreme Lodge, 19 Subordinate Lodge delegates, for a total of 27 delegates at the First Convention.

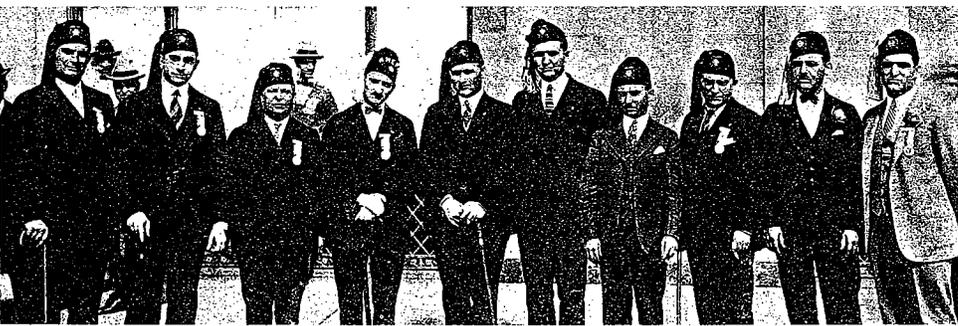
The new Supreme Lodge elected at this first convention was: Hugh



*Mother Lodge members and chapter delegates at the First Ahepa Supreme Convention, held in Atlanta, Ga., October 14-17, 1923.*



*Ahepa wreath ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington National Cemetery, September, 1924. Nicholas D. Chotas, Harry Coroneos, George Demeter, John Angelopoulos, Rev. P. Constantinides.*



*Supreme Lodge at 1925 Chicago Convention: Coronis, Critzas, Willias, Loumos, Chebithes, Nickas, Stephos, Psaki, Angelopoulos, Karambelas.*



*1925 convention: Brothers Karambelas, Yavis, Dedopoulos, Gounaris, Primbas, Stratis, Stavropoulos. (Back row) Notarys, DeVakos, Petrou, Demas, Peppas, Perivolas.*

N. Wells, Supreme President; John DeMos, Supreme Vice President; Soterios Retsinopoulos, Supreme Secretary; Harry Coroneos, Supreme Treasurer; and the following Supreme Governors—C. R. Nixon, Ben Davis, George Demeter, Dr. G. M. Saliba, Charles Kirby, and Arthur Greenwood. In addition, the eight members of the original Supreme Lodge, remained as Supreme Lodge members, giving a total of twenty members on this Supreme Lodge.

The convention amended the Constitution of the Order to provide that "all Past Supreme Lodge officers are ex-officio members of the Supreme Lodge, and the Convention."

Following the convention, the association Headquarters was moved to Philadelphia, under the direction of H. N. Wells, the new Supreme President.

From November, 1923 to March, 1924, the organization of Chapters (Subordinate Lodges) was started at Johnstown, Pa., #33; Pittsburgh, Pa., #34; Nashua, N.H., #35; Cleveland, Ohio, #36; Syracuse, N.Y., #37; Brookline, Mass., #38; Haverhill, Mass., #39; and Detroit, Mich., #40. Again, the fraternity found itself in dire financial straits, with expenditures far exceeding income.

The Supreme Lodge then met in Philadelphia on March 3-5, 1924. After much discussion, and review of the condition of the fraternity, a vote of confidence was asked by Supreme Vice President DeMos, and it was 7-3 against Supreme President Wells. He was voted out of office by the Supreme Lodge members present, by the same vote of 7-3. The ten Supreme Lodge officers present at this meeting were: Supreme President Wells; Supreme Vice President DeMos; Supreme Secretary Retsinopoulos; Supreme Treasurer Coroneos; Supreme Governors Kirby, Saliba, and Demeter; and "Mother Lodge" members Nicholas D. Chotas, George A. Polos, and James Campbell. After the vote, Supreme Secretary Retsinopoulos and Supreme Vice President DeMos, resigned.

#### New Supreme Lodge

Following elections, the new Supreme Lodge was then: George Demeter, Supreme President; Dr. G. M. Saliba, Supreme Vice President; Nicholas D. Chotas, Supreme Secretary; Harry Coroneos, Supreme Treasurer; C. R. Nixon, Supreme Counsellor; George Campbell, Supreme Warden; Supreme Governors George A. Polos, C. M. Cockinos, Arthur Greenwood, Ben Davis, Charles Kirby, Arthur Greenwood; Supreme Chaplain P. Constantinides.

Between March and September of 1924, the following new Chapters were started and added to the roster: Brooklyn, N.Y., #41; New York City, #42; Milwaukee, Wisc., #43; Manchester, N.H. #44; Springfield, Mass., #45; Chicago, Ill., #46; Lawrence, Mass., #47; Waterbury, Conn., #48; Fond du Lac, Wisc., #49; Lynn, Mass., #50; Yonkers, N.Y., #51; Newark, N.J., #52; and St. Louis, Mo., #53.

Several bulletins and two magazines, "The Victory" and "Convention" editions, were published also during these six months.

A Special Convention Edition "*The Ahepa*" was published in September, 1924 (which Past Supreme President George Demeter was kind enough to furnish Ahepa Headquarters, since no other copy was on file there). The magazine was published just prior to the Washington, D.C. convention, held on Sept. 21-25, 1924. Some excerpts from that 50 page edition are given to indicate some of the activity.

Ahepa Chapters numbered exactly 50 at that time. Milwaukee chapter established the Fond du Lac, Wisc. chapter, also planned a drill team, its first picnic, and a theatre benefit party . . . Brother Seraphim G. Canoutas of New York City #25 is cited for his column in *The National Herald* newspaper "*Elejtheron Bema*" which gave invaluable advice to Greek immigrants on law, medicine, government, business, immigration and other subjects.

A special lecture to Ahepa candidates by Joseph Papador of Milwaukee, Wisc. #43 includes the following: "This Order does not consist merely of ceremonies of initiation. Its purpose is to unite a certain group of good, conscientious men and make better citizens out of them. We do not expect perfection, for none of us is perfect. But we do want to impress upon you, in the strongest manner possible, that the Obligation you have just taken expects and demands of you to be good citizens—law-abiding, progressive, industrious, clean-cut men. That such are your intentions, we entertain no doubt." . . . Manchester, N.H. already boasts of a membership of 70 members, only two and a half months after its establishment.

Supreme President George Demeter, the Editor of this special 1924 Convention magazine, writes an editorial entitled: "*Why Greek Organizations Fail!*" Some excerpts from this message are:

"The question still lingers in our mind 'Why Greek Organizations Fail?' At least one thousand Greek organizations have been started in this country and all of them disappeared after a short period of existence. At the present time there isn't a single local, state or national Greek organization—except The Ahepa—that really functions as an organization should . . . Now what are the real causes of the destruction of Greek organizations?

"Disobedience or insubordination is the principal and most frequent cause. The Greek does not disobey or violate the laws of any nation. This is true. He is inherently a law-abiding citizen. He does, however, disobey and violate most shamefully the laws, rules, and regulations of a small institution of government such as his local Greek business or social organization. In this respect he is glaringly insubordinate. He is independent and indifferent. The Greek will not understand the word subordinate. He will never acknowledge that it means 'submission to authority.' He will not carry out the instructions of his superior officers.

"It must not be understood from the foregoing paragraph that the Greek is insubordinate to the laws of his *American organizations*. The Masons, the Elks, the Knights of Pythias and other prominent brotherhoods acclaim the Greek as a most loyal and obedient mem-

ber of their Order. He pays his annual dues promptly, he respects the decision of his officers implicitly and contributes all his moral support towards the preservation and perpetuation of the principles of his American fraternity.

“All this the Greek does in his American Order. But he is an entirely different man when he finds himself in his own Greek organization. He fails to respond to any payments, he challenges his officers’ judgement and humbles them, if he can, he kills worthy purposes and dislikes to have his organization become permanent. What is the reason for this sort of conduct? Jealousy! That’s what wipes out the Greek organizations. Petty jealousy has buried innumerable worthy institutions.

“The Greek is not jealous of his Worshipful Master in Masonry, his Exalted Ruler in the Elks, or his President in the Ahepa Chapter. But he is jealous of the President of his local Greek club or society. If he can’t be the President he won’t have anyone else hold that position. . . . He will have his idol. If it isn’t the venerate King, it is the eminent Premier. This idolization is perpetual. . . . The excessive attachment which the Greek has for his idol has been responsible for the downfall of hundreds of well-founded Greek organizations, including the Greek nation. . . . He will even go so far as to disregard completely the ability, loyalty or fitness of his idol for the reward he seeks.

“Thank God that The Ahepa is an American institution and not a Greek organization! The Ahepans experience but few such dangers, for they will neither incite them or tolerate them.”—George Demeter.

It must be noted that one reason for Ahepa’s successful progress is the early years of 1922-1925 was the fact that specific Constitutional regulations were laid down, and enforced, concerning chapter conduct, membership, duties and obligations, and that meetings as well as all ceremonial rites were carried out in proper correctness. Roberts’ Rules of Order governed the chapter meetings, and later in Ahepa’s history, the fraternity adopted “Demeter’s Rules of Parliamentary Law— as its parliamentary governing book of rules. (Published by George Demeter, Past Supreme President)

Bill Hallis, of Parsons, Kans., was a noted professional athlete and wrestler, who earned national championships in his class. He was initiated in Shreveport, La. #8, in 1924 and gave a benefit show there with all proceeds going to the benefit of the Shreveport Greek Church . . . The Lieutenant Governor and the Attorney General of Massachusetts attended the first banquet of the Boston, Mass. chapter. . . . James Kakridas of the Boston chapter speaks out in 1924: “For God’s sake can’t we realize that The Ahepa is a jewel, a priceless gift and our only and greatest asset? We must achieve a big organization—for our own sake, for our families’ sake, for our relatives’ sake. Let us live as in one big, happy family, with brothers all over the country! Keep out the dangerous characters, the disobedient, the wicked, the disorderly. Shut out the stubborn and those who are incapable of receiving instruc-

tion, light and knowledge! Let us forget the past! Let's bury this dangerous element—jealousy! Let us cooperate; let us esteem each other; let us work together and in harmony! If this is done, we will all of us live a better life."

President D. C. Vasiliow of the Lynn, Mass. Chapter #50 writes in 1924: "Let us cooperate! Cooperation is among the most fundamental of the needs of mankind. By cooperation, we can succeed, and in order to succeed, we must forget our political and commercial sentiments for these are the enemies that we have to meet—and beat. Let us prove our loyalty to this great adopted country of ours! Every Greek an American citizen—in fact,—not in name alone!"

Another article in that 1924 magazine states that: "Greek politics do not permit the establishment of a Chapter of the Ahepa in Lowell, Mass. Every one knows what is meant by 'Greek politics.' The so-called Venizelists and Royalists of Lowell have not yet settled their traditional political differences, and until they do the National Office of the Ahepa will not authorize or permit a Chapter to be established in that city. Many requests for a Chapter there have come to our attention, but the New England Viceregents of the Supreme President have been strictly instructed to stay away from Lowell until these differences vanish. The Ahepa is neither Venizelist, nor Royalist. It is American. It is not a Greek organization. It is an American institution. The Editor of a Greek publication in Lowell remarks that although Ahepa Chapters exist in large numbers in New England, 'Lowell,' he asserts, 'has no Chapter and does not deserve one; no hope of having one,' he concludes." (The Lowell, Mass. Ahepa Chapter was finally established in 1926)

The above illustrates graphically the carry over from Greece to the United States of the struggle in Greece between Royalists and Republicans, between King and Premier, for control of the country. From the end of World War I until the early 1920s, it seemed that most Greek immigrants were on one side or the other, and the arguments over Greek politics inevitably carried into the meetings of Greek organizations as well as in Greek Church community meetings. Even those who did not wish to take sides, were eventually forced into the argument. One of Ahepa's reasons for its establishment was to form an organization on American soil, of Greek immigrants, with no opinions within the Ahepa for either argument, and the enforcement of this Ahepa Constitutional regulation was strictly followed in practically all chapters. Where it was NOT enforced, chaos followed.

To the casual reader, such arguments over Greek politics may seem foolish and unbelievable; but, it must be remembered, that the Greek immigrants were among the most recently-arrived in the United States of all immigrant groups, that their ties with the homeland were strong and recent, and that they all had close family ties in Greece, including parents, and brothers and sisters. The argument was strong and constant in Greece over the Premier, or President Venizelos, and the King; the daily Greek language newspapers published in the United States printed full-length articles on the Greek situation, and they, of course,

were also either pro-Venizelos or pro-King. Wherever the Greek newspapers were available, (and that was in practically all communities, through the mails) there also did the argument prevail.

Mayor Willis Castaing of Tarpon Spring, Fla., member of the Tarpon Springs chapter, was a delegate to the 1924 Washington Supreme Convention. . . . Johnston, Pa. chapter moved into its own Ahepa Home . . . The annual banquet of the Dallas, Texas chapter featured speakers Judge Louis Wilson, Judge F. H. Alexander, and Judge Roland, who was President of the Fort Worth Chapter. . . . President Nicholas V. G. Nestor of the Springfield, Mas. chapter said: "Greek politics is of no further interest to me; I have discarded it in the waste basket long ago. I am too busy now with the success and welfare of The Ahepa to spend time answering the objections of my esteemed compatriots."

Supreme President George Demeter appointed the following members as his Vicegerents, or deputies, for purposes of expanding Ahepa chapters in their areas: Arthur Stephos, John Apostoles, George S. Zantos, John Chambers, Arthur Pistolas.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **The Years 1924-27**

#### **The Second Supreme Convention September 21 - 25, 1924 Washington, D.C.**

The Second Convention was held in Washington, D.C. under the sponsorship of the Washington, D.C. and Baltimore, Md. Chapters.

Attending the Convention as delegates were the following:

**CURRENT AND PAST SUPREME LODGE OFFICERS:** George Demeter, Supreme President; G.M. Saliba, Supreme Vice President; Nicholas D. Chotas, Supreme Secretary; Harry Coroneos, Supreme Treasurer; C. R. Nixon, Supreme Counsellor; Charles Kirby, Supreme Governor; George A. Polos, Supreme Governor; James Campbell, Mother Lodge; and P. J. Stamos, Mother Lodge.

**CHAPTER DELEGATES:** James Cotsakis, Atlanta; Harry Demos, Charleston, S.C.; Charles Lamas, Savannah, Ga.; F. M. Witherspoon, Shreveport, La.; G. S. Smitzes, Tampa, Fla.; James Pantages, Tulsa, Okla.; Harry Miller, Dallas, Texas; Them. Petrou, N. A. Loumos, S. Karamillas, George J. Tsougros, Boston, Mass.; George Caranicholas, Dean Alfange, Dr. C. Carouso, New York City #25; H. T. Walker, Jr., Philadelphia; Theo. Polemenakos, Houston, Texas; C. J. Coventaros, Baltimore; V. I. Chebithes, George Devakos, Washington, D.C.; J. C. Lamonettin, Johnstown, Pa.; Phillip Stylianos, Nashua, N.H.; Nicholas Valentine, Syracuse, N.Y.; Angel Colocousis, Haverhill, Mass.; George D. Raptieu, Detroit, Mich.; Michael Loris and Nicholas Psaki, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Nicholas J. Botsakos, George P. Lamont and Bert Adams, New York City #42; P. P. Stathas, Milwaukee, Wisc.; Dr. Anthony Vamvas, Manchester, N.H.; Nicholas G. V. Nestor, Springfield, Mass.; Anthony Dedopoulos, Waterbury, Conn.; C. T. Roland, Ft. Worth, Texas; E. Polymenides, Miami, Fla.; Chris P. Leventis, Charlotte, N.C.; and Theo Papadopoulos, Asheville, N.C.

There were a total of 47 delegates at this convention. Officers of the convention were: C. R. Nixon, Chairman; Charles T. Rowland, Vice Chairman, and H. T. Walker, Secretary.

#### **Convention Legislation and Mandates**

**It was at this Washington convention that the official name of**

**“The AHEPA” was taken by the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association.**

In addition, the convention moved the Headquarters from Philadelphia to Washington, D.C.; adopted the official Ahepa emblem, fez and jewelry; set the minimum initiation fee at \$20.00; set the minimum age limit for membership at 18 years of age; laid an Ahepa wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery; laid a wreath on the grave of World War I hero George Dilboy, Congressional Medal of Honor recipient; initiated a large class of candidates for membership, and finally, made a visit to the President of the United States.

#### **New Supreme Lodge, 1924-1925**

Supreme Lodge officers elected by the convention for the year 1924-25 were: V. I. Chebithes, Supreme President; G. M. Saliba, Supreme Vice President; Nicholas D. Chotas, Supreme Secretary; Harry Coroneos, Supreme Treasurer; C. R. Nixon, Supreme Counsellor; and as Supreme Governors elected Theo. Polemenakos, N. A. Loumos, G. S. Smitzes, F. M. Witherspoon, P. P. Stathas and George Caranicholas. Dr. C. Carouso was appointed Supreme Chaplain, and Nicholas V. G. Nestor was appointed Supreme Warden.

The new Supreme Lodge Headquarters moved into its new quarters in the Investment Building in Washington, D.C., where V. I. Chebithes, Supreme President, was given its supervision and management, and received a monthly salary, and traveling expenses. The new Supreme Lodge also voted the title of “Viceregent” to Brothers Arthur Stephos, George S. Zantos, John G. Apostoles, and John Chambers, in recognition of their services to the fraternity.

Although the official records showed that 2,790 members had been initiated into the Order of Ahepa at the time of the Washington convention, of the 2,122 members on the rolls of active chapters, only 902 were reported as having paid their annual dues.

“V. I.,” although only a member of the Ahepa for a few brief months at the time of his election as Supreme President, began his work with systematic programs of Chapter visits, and personal relationship with officers and members, that characterized his following years of service to the fraternity. He visited at least 50 Chapters during the following twelve months, revived several that were on the verge of disbanding, and spearheaded the establishment of 25 new Ahepa Chapters.

During those 12 months, there were 2,421 new members added to the rolls, making a total membership of 5,264 members, of which 2,096 were in good standing with the Headquarters. Two issues of The Ahepa Magazine were published, one of 78 pages and the other of 178 pages. The fraternity’s income was sufficient to pay off most of the old debts on the books, leaving a cash surplus, of \$3,601.11. It must be noted that the Per Capita Tax payable annually to Headquarters by the Chapters for each good standing member was then only \$2.00 per year.

"The Ahepa" was a 78 page magazine published in May, 1925 and it featured a four-page foldout photograph of the convention delegates at the Second Supreme Convention in Washington, D.C. The photo was taken on the White House grounds in Washington, on September 22, 1924, on which date the delegates were received by President Calvin Coolidge. It also included photographs of the convention delegates taken at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, at the grave of World War I Congressional Medal of Honor recipient George Dilboy, and another at Arlington National Cemetery.

This amazing publication was personally edited and prepared by Supreme President V. I. Chebithes, and contained photographs of the Chapter Officers of the first 59 Chapters of the fraternity, as well as a listing of their respective officers.

Since the Ahepa is by Constitutional regulation both non-political and non-sectarian, the following notice aptly emphasizes one of these. It was published in this magazine, and is reproduced here in its entirety:

(From the Springfield, Mass. Daily News, Sept. 29, 1924)

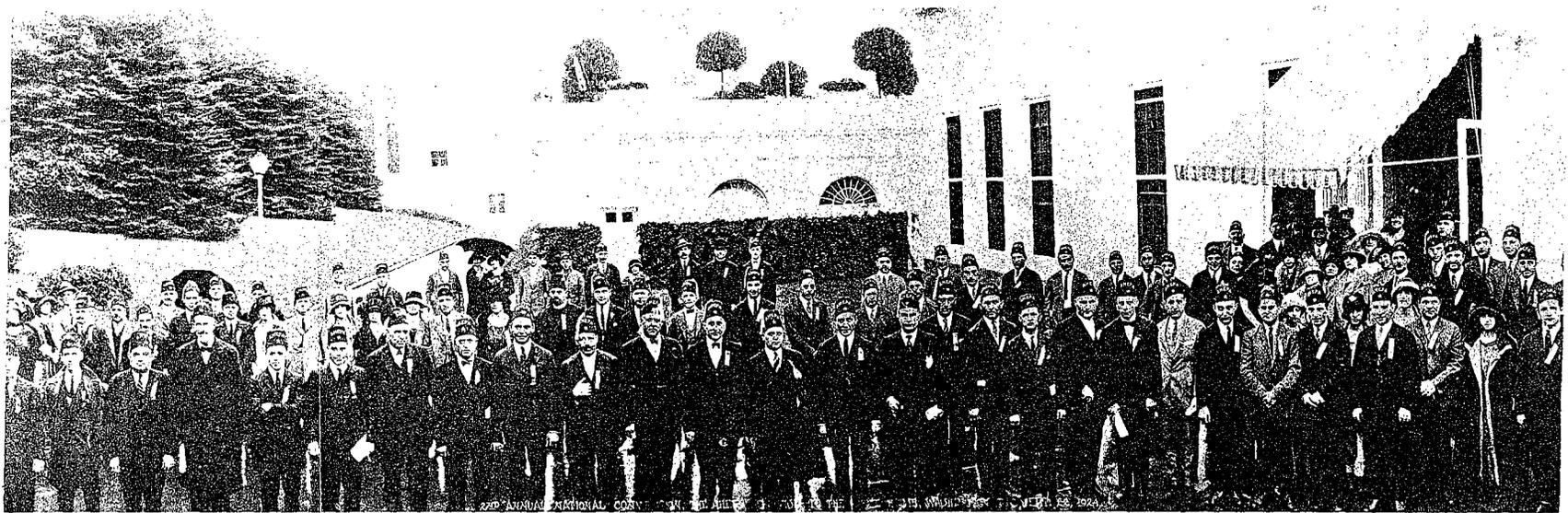
"The following notice has been sent out by the Supreme Secretary of the Order of Ahepa: By direction of the Supreme President of The Ahepa, you are requested to publish the following Official Communication from the National Office for the information and government of the members of the Order:

"To the Officers and Members of The Ahepa: It has come to the attention of the Supreme Council of The Ahepa that a Subordinate Chapter officer recently pledged the vote of his Subordinate Chapter to a national candidate for political office.

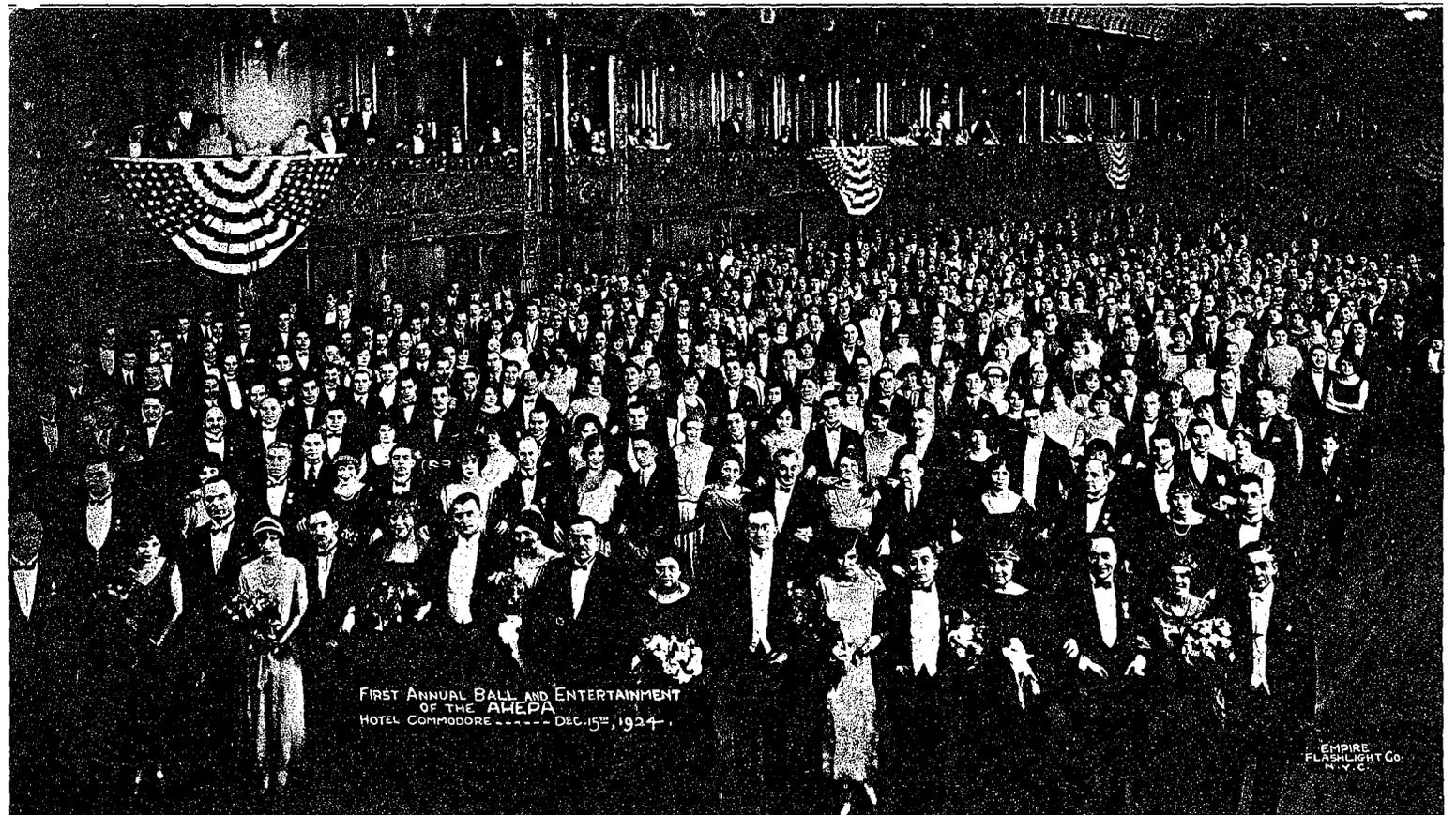
"Such a pledge is not only contrary to the provisions of our Constitution, but it is also repugnant to the fundamental law of our Fraternity. The Ahepa is not a political organization. It cannot endorse a candidate or candidates for political office. Each man in this Fraternity is free to vote for whomever he chooses, but no one in this Fraternity is free to endorse any candidate in the name of the Chapter or the Fraternity.

"When a member extends false and unauthorized pledges in order to advance his personal ambitions, he commits a grave offense against the Order, and such a course cannot be countenanced. It is therefore brought to your notice that a similar repetition on the part of any member of The Ahepa will meet with strict accountability from the National office."—NICK D. CHOTAS, Supreme Secretary. In the editorial of this May, 1925 magazine, Supreme President V. I. Chebithes said:

"Probably no nationality has sustained greater losses from existing conditions than the Hellenic (in America.) The Greeks, besides being the most recent addition to American society, and, therefore, under greater handicaps in the race for Americanization, are also, by nature and early education, the most patriotic and most home-loving people



*Year 1924. The delegates of the Second Supreme Convention held in Washington, D. C. visit the White House on September 22, 1924. The photo was taken on the White House grounds.*



FIRST ANNUAL BALL AND ENTERTAINMENT  
OF THE AMEPA  
HOTEL COMMODORE ----- DEC. 15<sup>th</sup>, 1924.

EMPIRE  
FLASHLIGHT CO.  
N. Y. C.

*The first annual ball of the Metropolitan New York City Chapters, December 15, 1924, Hotel Commodore.*

in the world. Thus these, the noblest of all human virtues, misunderstood and misapplied, delayed the Greeks in their decision to become Americanized and to acquire the rights of American citizenship. Their original idea was to return to their former homes. Consequently, the first ten or fifteen years of their stay in this country were devoted to hard labor and to the closest application to rigid economy. They spared very little time for American culture, and very little money for investments. Their time and their savings were exploited by others.

“Of the many benefits alleged to have resulted from the World War, this one is certain: The awakening in the minds and hearts of the Greeks their boundless love for America. Thousands of them who were not American citizens, and therefore not subject to the draft, waived all exemptions and entered the service under the Stars and Stripes. . . . The end of the war found the Greek heart and soul for America. Whatever his ideas may have been before the war, he now feels that he is part and parcel of this country. . . . He may justly feel that he can stand upon equal footing with every other nationality in this country. The American Flag has been baptized in Greek blood. . . .

“ . . . Until the recent World War, the Greeks had played a small part in the establishment and preservation of American institutions. Until then the Greeks were looked upon as mercenary fortune-hunters, whose life did not blend into the American plan. They stood beyond the pale of the social, political and patriotic aristocracy of America. They were timid in their desire to participate in the deliberations of those who shaped the destinies of the Republic. But today it is different. Our rights to American citizenship were purchased upon the field of carnage. The Greek taught the world the real meaning of patriotism. They are now Americans by choice, not by accident.

“It is only through organized efforts that our lost opportunities may be regained. One half million people, pulling in half a million directions, having no program to follow, no definite policies, and no goal in view, are woefully helpless. They may drift on for many decades and, if blown into port, it will be by accident. Without a powerful centralized organization through which the Hellenes may work for the good of Hellenism we cannot hope to accomplish for our children that which our fathers failed to accomplish for us.

“In a well-organized society there is progress, culture and pre-eminence. In a disorganized society there can be nothing but retrogradation, crudeness and obscurity. Through organization we may become better acquainted with each other and with the people among whom we live. Through its channels we may speak to the world our thoughts and may interpret the thoughts of others. . . . It is only through such means that misunderstandings can be avoided, misconceptions rectified and the harmful influence of blind prejudice checked. Our ability to follow the onward march of civilization depends upon our ability to perfect a strong system of disseminating our thoughts.

“ . . . Today, ninety per cent at least of our compatriots have definitely decided to remain in America permanently. They are fast becoming American citizens; are acquiring American culture; are establishing their homes and businesses here, and are rearing their children to be real Americans. This is the country where they will die—the country where their children will live.

“ . . . Thus far The Ahepa is the only fraternal organization which satisfies the needs of the hour, and which can furnish the key for the solution of our problems. It is the only Order of its kind in America to which Hellenism may look for aid and comfort. The Ahepa, clothed with the spirit of service, bears the sceptre of power.”

“The Ahepa” magazine also describes the visit to the grave of George Dilboy, World War I hero of Greek descent. Dilboy was born in Asia Minor in 1896, of Greek parents, came to the United States, and served in the U.S. Army in World War I. He left with the 26th Division for Europe in 1917, and was killed during the Battle of Belleau Woods, France, on July 18, 1918, after wiping out a machine gun nest of the enemy, single-handed. The President awarded him the Congressional Medal of Honor, posthumously. His body was taken home to Asia Minor for burial, but his grave was desecrated by the Turks. The U.S. government rescued his remains and brought them back to Arlington National Cemetery for burial, in a national ceremony, in honor of the soldier who gave his life to prevent almost certain annihilation of his regiment during the battle.

Also in this issue is an interesting short article by George Horton, who had served as Consulate General in Athens, and was American Consul in Smyrna when that city was destroyed by the Turkish forces in September, 1922. He was the author of several books on modern Greece, and also wrote “The Blight of Asia” which describes graphically the tragedy at Smyrna. Mr. Horton wrote:

“To my mind the chief object which the Greeks in America should strive after among themselves is unity and mutual friendliness. This has always been true, but is especially true at the present moment.

“The great Smyrna disaster brought the Greek race into prominence, and there was a tendency among certain interested people to say and believe that the Christians of the Orient were no better than the Turks. This sort of insidious and harmful propaganda has had widespread effect on the public mind, and has been aided by the Greeks themselves. It is easily seen that if they are divided in each community into two hostile camps, each speaking ill of the other, they tend to make the native-born Americans believe that they are all bad.

“Now, the fact is, that the Greeks are amongst our best citizens. They are all industrious and self-supporting. They very seldom appear in the criminal records. They are not Bolsheviks. They support and love the American Government. They are intelligent, generous and kindly. They very largely marry, establish homes and bring up their children to be good American citizens. I know this and you know it.

“Their great weakness is that they are their own worst enemies. Often when I am talking with a Greek, he will tell me that some other Greek is a rascal. I believe the situation is improving. Two or three years ago the two factions were shouting so loudly about each other’s villainy that the whole country heard it. People said: ‘These Greeks think they still are living back in the country. They have no interest whatever in American affairs.’

“I said to a Hellenic friend of mine once: ‘If you want to bawl out anybody, cuss the President of the United States. Then we’ll all think you are an American. If you keep damning Venizelos or Constantine everybody here will think that you ought to go back to the Old Country!’”

“The best advice I can give to every Greek is not to speak ill of another Greek in public. Choke down your jealousy, or antipathy, or political difference, and whenever you speak of a Greek say, ‘He’s a very fine fellow.’

“In that way you will do much towards combatting sly anti-Hellenic propaganda. If you do otherwise, you will be actively aiding and abetting that propaganda.”

As a comment on the words of George Horton, we can add that individualism to the Nth degree has always been a Greek trait, which can be traced from ancient Greek history to the present day. In some instances, this trait has been invaluable; in other instances, almost disastrous.

The reader may ask, “Just what was the Ahepa doing in that early period of 1924-25, an organization only two years old?”

Mayor T. Stoney of Charleston, S.C. was a member of the Charleston Ahepa Chapter, and he praised his constituents by saying that the Greeks in Charleston have accomplished more for the welfare of the city for the years they have resided there than any other nationality. . . . Savannah, Ga. Ahepa Chapter gave a banquet for their Honorary Ahepan, Mayor Robert M. Hull and his Aldermanic Board. . . . Ahepa Chapters held annual balls and dances, as well as dinners. . . . Established Chapters visited neighboring cities to form new Chapters . . . Twelve Ahepans from Tampa, dressed in white trousers, with blue coats, and with Ahepa emblems prominently displayed, marched through the streets of Tarpon Springs, drawing questioners into conversation on the subject of Ahepa, to revive the failing Chapter in that city.

Supreme Lodge Officers and Mother Lodge members were everywhere, creating interest and enthusiasm . . . Asheville, N.C. entered a Chapter float in the local Armistice Day Parade, and the float won First Prize . . . Asheville also donated 4,000 boxes of candy to the orphans and poor children of the city. . . . President C. J. Demas of Washington, D.C. Chapter #31 then said: “The comparatively young but ever progressive Order of Ahepa is the redeeming feature of today. There was, perhaps, in the United States, no city in which religious and

political differences were more marked than in Washington. Being the Capital City, it naturally was the objective of the onslaughts of the opposing factions. Former friends would not converse with each other; merchants of opposing beliefs would not transact business together; indeed, this fanatic frenzy was carried so far that we could not worship our God in the same sacred halls. But, just as the golden sunlight route before it the dismal shadows of night, so the fraternal influence of Ahepa is soldering the broken links in the chain of friendship, and is gradually healing all wounds. We forget our political and church differences, and remember only that we are brothers in The Ahepa."

Nashua, N. H. Chapter held a dinner and dance at which the Chief of Police was the guest of honor. . . . President Varkas of Brookline, Mass. Chapter said: "An Ahepan believes in making his Order a medium of service to his fellow-men, because every lesson taught him in his lodge-room has direct regard to character, manhood, brotherly love, and charity." . . . Brooklyn, N.Y. Chapter "adopted" thirty fatherless children of Greece, by sending monthly payments for their livelihood. . . . Manchester, N.H. Chapter attended church in a body, once a month, but not just the Greek Orthodox Church. They visited not only Trinity Greek Orthodox Church, but also the First Congregational Church, and the St. Paul M.E. Church, whose pastor welcomed them with these words: "Young men of the Ahepa, we welcome you today, for we recognize in your fraternity an organization which is seeking to help us build a better America. Throughout the centuries Hellas stood for enlightenment, for liberty and progress; therefore, we pray for your fathers and your brothers across the sea the guidance of God in their effort today to recover the glory of other days. And we extend to you who have come to help us build here in America a great, free, enlightened Republic, the warm hand of fellowship." . . . Governor John Winant of New Hampshire was also a speaker at a Manchester Chapter educational open-meeting.

Springfield, Mass. Ahepa Chapter noted that five reverend brothers were among its membership, as well as noted author and journalist William K. Palmer, and City Council member Denis Hogan. Palmer wrote, at the time, a National Anthem of the Ahepa. . . . Chicago, Ill. Chapter noted that their Treasurer was the Rev. Mark E. Petrakis of St. Constantine's Church. . . . and also that Bishop Philaretos Johannides was on the Chapter Board of Governors, and Secretary John Dakes wrote in a Chicago publication: "It may be a surprise to some, but it is nevertheless a fact that it is not difficult for a Greek to become thoroughly Americanized, for whether it is known or not, the Greek has a great love in his heart for America and wants no other form of government but the one now in operation. He will support no other form. The Ahepa is filling a need, and we heartily congratulate and thank its founders for their wisdom and labors in providing this channel through which the Greeks of America can give their organized and systematic support to this country, the Champion of Human Welfare." . . .

On December 16, 1924, Supreme President Chebithes appealed to all Ahepa Chapters to assist in the sponsorship of Greek orphans, left

homeless after the Asia Minor disaster of 1922, and whom Greece had taken in from Asia Minor. The amount then required for support of an orphan was \$5 per month, and the Chapters responded with sponsorship of from as few as two to as many as 30 for a single Chapter. The funds were sent to the organization "Relief for Fatherless Children of Greece, Inc." of which Joseph E. Davies was President. Mr. Davies thanked the Ahepa for its generous action in assisting these orphans.

Supreme President Chebithes was, from the first day that he assumed office, an inveterate correspondent, with personal and circular letters to the Chapters and members. He was an acknowledged master orator, having won high honors in both high school and at Centre College in Kentucky in oratory and debating, and was active in two political campaigns while hardly out of his teens. In his visits to Chapters, and into new areas, he received wide acclaim for his addresses not only at gatherings of the Greeks of America, but also as an invited speaker at civic clubs and organizations. It was also noted that Brother Charles T. Rowland, President of the Fort Worth, Texas Ahepa Chapter had been elected to the Texas Legislature.

**The Third Supreme Convention**  
**September 28 - October 2, 1925**  
**Chicago, Illinois**

The Third Supreme Convention was held in Chicago, Ill., at the Drake Hotel during September 28 - October 2, 1925. *Supreme Lodge Officers* present were: V. I. Chebithes, G. M. Saliba, Harry Coroneos, C. R. Nixon, P. P. Stathas, G. S. Smitzes, Charles Kirby, F. M. Witherpoon, and Theo. Polemenakos. *Past Supreme Lodge Members* present were: George A. Polos, P. J. Stamos, John Angelopoulos, James Campbell, Ben Davis, and George Demeter.

Delegates from Chapters were: Angel Soteropoulos, Atlanta; Peter J. Davis, Birmingham; Tony Hadji, Charleston, S.C.; John Demosthenes, Savannah; Rev. Emil Panos, Shreveport, La.; Dr. G. Hudspeth, Tampa; T. D. Bennet, Dallas; Dr. Demetrius Mitsakos and John Stratis, Boston; Dean Alfange and John Dounoucos, New York City #25; Panos D. Peppas, Asheville, N.D.; C. J. Coventaros, Baltimore; Dr. C. J. Demas and George Devakos, Washington, D.C.; Const. D. Diamantopoulos, Pittsburgh; Philip Stylianos, Nashua, N.H.; C. A. Tsangadas, Cleveland; Achilles Catsonis, Syracuse, N.Y.; Alex D. Varkas, Brookline, Mass.; Eustace Castanias, Haverhill, Mass.; George D. Raptieu, Detroit; N. J. Psaki and Thomas Themelis, Brooklyn, N.Y.; George Stathes and Emanuel Coronis, New York City, #42; Charles Stephan, Milwaukee, Wisc.; Apostolos G. Grekos, Manchester, N.H.; Const. E. Primbas and Peter N. Stavropoulos, Springfield, Mass.; Dr. S. D. Zaph and William Roussis, Chicago; Milton Gounaris, Lawrence, Mass.; Anthony Dedopoulos, Waterbury, Conn.; George N. Skaliotis, Lynn, Mass.; C. J. Critzas, Yonkers, N.Y.; Peter N. Kitsos and John A. Givas, Newark, N.J.; Const. Theodorou and R. R. Roehrig, St. Louis; August Rogokos, Paterson, N.J.; George J. Willias, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; George



*Officers and delegates at the 1925 Chicago Supreme Convention.*

Janos, Easton, Pa.; Peter N. Sakorafos, Hartford, Conn.; Andrew Nickas, Canton, Ohio; Const. D. Bokaris, Allentown Pa.; Const. M. Mantis, Reading, Pa.; Nicholas Notarys, Harrisburg, Pa.; E. J. Lagouros, Bethlehem, Pa.; John G. Demakis, Minneapolis, Minn.; Peter G. Collis, Rochester, N.Y.; Howard I. North, Camden, N.J.; Elias Perivolos, and Elias L. Janetis, Springfield, Mass.; L. A. Kartsonis, Kansas City, Mo.; D. C. Yavis, Binghamton, N.Y.; Louis George, Gary, Ind.; Dennis Stateson, Fond du Lac, Wisc.; John D. Petrou, Akron, Ohio.

Besides the Supreme Lodge and Past Supreme Lodge officers, there were 48 Chapters represented in the 1925 convention, and a total of 74 delegates. Officers of the convention sessions were: Dean Alfange, Chairman; Philip Stylianos, Vice Chairman; and R. R. Roehrig, Secretary.

The 1925 Chicago Supreme Convention officially recognized the 8 "founding fathers" of the Order of Ahepa as the fraternity's **Mother Lodge**, and gave them the rights of being Life Members of the Order, as well as the perpetual right to attend all future Supreme Conventions at the expense of the fraternity.

Thus, the **Mother Lodge** of the fraternity was finally recognized for its foresight and devoted services in establishing the Order of Ahepa, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, and we repeat their names at this time with due respect and affection for giving us an association worthy of their efforts.

<b>Nicholas D. Chotas</b>	<b>P. J. Stamos</b>
<b>James Campbell</b>	<b>James Vlass</b>
<b>Harry Angelopoulos</b>	<b>George A. Polos</b>
<b>John Angelopoulos</b>	<b>George Campbell</b>

Further action by the 1925 Chicago convention denied the right of Past Supreme Lodge officers to be ex-officio members of the Supreme Lodge or the Supreme Convention; Requested the U.S. government to extend a \$50 million loan to Greece; Emphatically emphasized that the Order of Ahepa was NOT opposed to the foreign language press in America; That the association do all within its power to facilitate the Naturalization of the Greeks in America; Adopted a revised ceremonial Ritual; Noted that the Supreme Lodge relinquished its prior right of amending the Constitution, which now remained the prerogative of the Supreme Convention; Appropriated \$1,200 to be awarded as Scholarships; And that the Supreme Secretary shall remain at the Headquarters at all times.

The convention also held initiation ceremonies, a banquet, and a dance; laid a wreath at Lincoln's statue, selected Philadelphia, Pa., as the site of the 1926 convention, and changed the future opening date of Supreme Conventions to the last Monday of August.

Supreme Lodge Officers elected by the convention for the fiscal year of 1925-26 were: V. I. Chebithes, Supreme President (re-elected); Nicholas A. Loumos, Supreme Vice President; Andrew Nickas, Supreme Secretary; George J. Willias, Supreme Treasurer; C. R. Nixon, Supreme Counsellor; and as Supreme Governors, G. S. Smitzes, Dr.

S. D. Zaph, Philip Styllianos, Theo. Polemenakos, C. J. Critzas, and William A. Ganfield. Arthur G. Stephos was appointed Supreme Warden, and F. M. Witherspoon was appointed Supreme Chaplain.

During the next 11 months, prior to the 1926 convention, the fraternity continued its phenomenal growth with the establishment of 35 more new Chapters.

Worcester, Mass., #80; Ft. Wayne, Ind., #81; Portland, Me., #82; Richmond, Va., #83; Scranton, Pa., #84; Springfield, Mass., #85; Jamaica, N.Y., #86; New Castle, Pa., #87; Warren, Ohio, #88; Youngstown, Ohio, #89; Danbury, Conn., #90; Buffalo, N.Y., #91; Steubenville, Ohio, #92; Chicago, Ill., #93; Chicago, Ill., #94; Wilmington, Del., #95; Clarksburg, W. Va., #96; Astoria, N.Y., #97; New Haven, Conn., #98; Stamford, Conn., #99; South Bend, Ind., #100; New Bedford, Mass., #101; Lowell, Mass. #102; Weirton, W. Va., #103; Oak Park, Ill., #104; Marlboro, Mass., #105; Providence, R.I., #106; Erie, Pa., #107; Jersey City, N.J., #108; Pottsville, Pa., #109; Norwich, Conn., #110; Elmira, N.Y., #111; Pittsfield, Mass., #112; Dayton, Ohio, #113; Plainfield, N.J., #114; and Newburgh, N.Y., #115.

During these same 11 months there were 4,299 new members initiated into the Order, and the grand total of new members initiated since July 26, 1922 was now 9,291 members.

Since his election as Supreme President in 1924, V. I. Chebithes had devoted his full time to the fraternity, and during his second term of office he personally visited 73 Ahepa Chapters in the fledgling Ahepa Domain. He established and organized 21 of the 35 new Chapters.

The fraternity's treasury showed an increasing surplus, and new Charters were printed and issued to the Chapters, as well as membership certificates to all members. An annual Convention Magazine of 370 pages was published, prepared and edited by Supreme President Chebithes.

**The Fourth Supreme Convention**  
**Philadelphia, Pa.**  
**August 30 - September 3, 1926**

The Fourth Supreme Convention convened in Philadelphia, Pa., at the Hotel Pennsylvania during the days of August 30 - September 3, 1926. The total number of delegates to this convention was 110, represented by:

*Supreme Lodge Officers:* V. I. Chebithes, N. A. Loumos, Andrew Nickas, George W. Willias, C. R. Nixon, A. G. Stephos, George S. Smitzes, Philip Stylianios, Theo. Polemenakos, Dr. S. D. Zaph, and Dr. W. A. Ganfield. *Mother Lodge:* George A. Polos, George Campbell, James Campbell, Harry Angelopoulos, and P. J. Stamos.

*Chapter Delegates:* Harry Demos, Charleston, S.C.; C. P. Thomas, Savannah, Ga.; Dr. G. Hudspeth, Tampa, Fla.; John Theophiles, Peter Galatis, and Spero G. Pappas, Miami, Fla.; Dr. C. B. Rhangos, Tarpon Springs, Fla.; George A. Rousse, Ft. Worth, Texas; George Shropoulos,

Dallas, Texas; Harris J. Booras, Boston; Dean Alfange and Dr. P. Coryllos, New York City; J. D. Malakis and George Cambanis, Philadelphia; A. Pappas and James K. Karambellas, Asheville, N.C.; Nicholas Sakelos, Baltimore; Dr. C. J. Demas and Peter Chipouras, Washington, D.C.; Theo. Manos, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John Dimtsios, Nashua, N.H.; Philip D. Pappas, Cleveland; Achilles Catsonis, Syracuse, N.Y.; A. D. Varkas, Brookline, Mass.; Harry Sovas, Haverhill, Mass.; George D. Raptieu, Detroit; N.G. Psaki and Thomas Themelis, Brooklyn; George Stathes and E. A. Coronis, New York City; P. P. Stathas, Milwaukee; Soterios Dokos, Manchester, N.H.; James Poulaki and George A. Spannon, Chicago; Milton Gounaris, Lawrence, Mass.; Anthony Dedopoulos, Waterbury, Conn.; S. Harrison, Lynn, Mass.; George Veras, Yonkers, N.Y.; Peter N. Kitsos, Newark, N.J.; Constantine Theodorou, St. Louis; A. C. Angelson and August Rogokos, Paterson, N.J.; P. K. Pantelakos, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; George Janos, Easton, Pa.; Achilles Chitopoulos, Brockton, Mass.; Michael Anagnos, Hartford, Conn.; P. L. Adams, Canton, Ohio; P. N. Papastavrou and Milton Scouris, Allentown, Pa.; George N. Passayiotis and James Toulas, Reading, Pa.; Steve Kremastiotis, Bridgeport, Conn.; John Petrou, Akron, Ohio; Nicholas Notarys, Harrisburg, Pa.; E. J. Lagouros, Bethlehem, Pa.; Peter Kamuchey, Minneapolis; Theodore Christie, Rochester, N.Y.; Vasilios Essaris, Wheeling, W. Va.; Thomas Shissias, Camden, N.J.; Demetrios Hambelos, Lancaster, Pa.; Peter Skokos, Trenton, N.J.; Alexander Page, Kansas City, Mo.; George J. Pinis, Massillon, Ohio; Chris. A. Alicakos, New Brunswick, N.J.; John Yasser, Sunbury, Pa.; Rev. George Capetanos, Binghamton, N.Y.; Dr. M. Minopoulos, Gary, Ind.; John M. Dottis, Chester, Pa.; Charles Davis Kotsilibas, Worcester, Mass.; Rev. Louis N. Rocca, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; J. E. Evangelos, Portland, Me.; Charles A. Coppas, Richmond, Va.; James Veras, Scranton, Pa.; Elias L. Janetis, Springfield, Mass.; E. J. Stamoulis, Jamaica, N.Y.; Speer Marousis, New Castle, Pa.; George Polay, Warren, Ohio; Michael V. Nicholson, Danbury, Conn.; George E. Phillies, Buffalo, N.Y.; John Papulias, Steubenville, Ohio; C. J. Thomas, Chicago; Peter Sikokis, Chicago; John Govatos, Wilmington, Del.; Alexander Poulicos and Victor Orestes, Clarksburg, W. Va.; George E. Johnson and John C. Papadopoulos, Jr., Astoria, N.Y.; Terry M. Loukiades, New Haven, Conn.; G. Diamond, Stamford, Conn.; Spero Kansas, South Bend, Ind.; Dr. T. A. Stamas, Lowell, Mass., and J. H. DeMetro, Weirton, W. Va.

The number of delegates to each succeeding convention was steadily growing, and as the Ahepa Domain widened and spread into new areas of the country, delegates came from these areas. As one studies these "new" names among the delegates to the Supreme Conventions of 1924, 1925, and 1926, one can readily pick out the names of future Supreme Lodge Officers, and future Supreme Presidents.

A fact not often associated with the Greek immigrant to the United States is the wide dispersion of these men and their families throughout America. As far back as 1910, despite the fact that intense Greek immigration did not really begin until about 1900, the Greek immigrant could be found in every state of the Union, and in practically all cities

and towns of any size. Although there were a few pockets of concentration of immigrants in the largest cities, yet the flow of movement was such that they have a recorded history throughout all areas of America dating from the early 20th century, and in appreciable numbers.

A study of the 115 Ahepa Chapters organized between the years of 1922 and 1926 readily shows their dispersion, by a study of the cities in which Chapters were located. A minimum of 25 male members was required to Charter a new Chapter, and this meant that their numbers were much greater than this minimum, since enrollment of all eligible members within any city or town was practically an impossibility.

By 1926, the Order of Ahepa had spread from Florida to Maine, and as far west as Oklahoma, Missouri, and straight up to Chicago. Ahepa was now about half-way "home"—half-way across the United States in four short years. All this had been accomplished with a limited budget, a limited organizational structure, but with boundless enthusiasm and energy, and many obstacles.

The officers of the 1926 Philadelphia Convention were: Dean Alfange, Chairman; Achilles Catsonis, Vice Chairman; and George N. Spannon, Secretary.

Convention actions resulted in the establishment of nine Gubernatorial Districts, with a Supreme Governor to be elected to preside over each District, and that these nine (9) Supreme Governors, together with the Supreme President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Counsellor, would then comprise a Supreme Lodge of 14 Officers. The offices of Supreme Warden and Supreme Chaplain were abolished. The minimum age limit for membership into the Order of Ahepa was raised from 18 to 21 years of age.

Also, the convention adopted the Order of Sons of Pericles, as The Junior Order of Ahepa, with membership in the Junior Order to range from 12 to 21 years of age.

### The Sons of Pericles

The Order of Sons of Pericles was established and organized by Dr. Alexander Cambadhis of the Manchester, N.H. Ahepa Chapter No. 44, and the petition for adoption by the Order of Ahepa was presented at this convention by Peter T. Kourides, the Supreme Secretary of the Order of Sons of Pericles.

A permanent and regularly published magazine of The Order of Ahepa was mandated. It was also mandated that an Ahepa Excursion to Greece be formed; the "Ahepa Manual" prepared by Past Supreme President George Demeter was adopted; and the convention endorsed the application of the Greek Government for a loan from the U.S. government.

Editor and Supreme President V. I. Chebithes had several worthwhile and stimulating articles in the "4th Annual Convocation Magazine" published in August, 1926, which was 371 pages in length. Some of the passages are the following:

“We, as loyal Ahepans, true to our sacred Oath and Obligation to the Order, devoted to those kinds of services which distinguish us as being the archon citizens of our respective communities, must, with all our might and main, defend the institutions, support the systems and render the services necessary to the common welfare of our civilization. *We must cast ourselves without reservation into the current of American life*, resolute and determined to purge it from corruption and impurities. *For ours is the Order whose watchword is “SERVICE”—not for ourselves, but for others.*” . . .

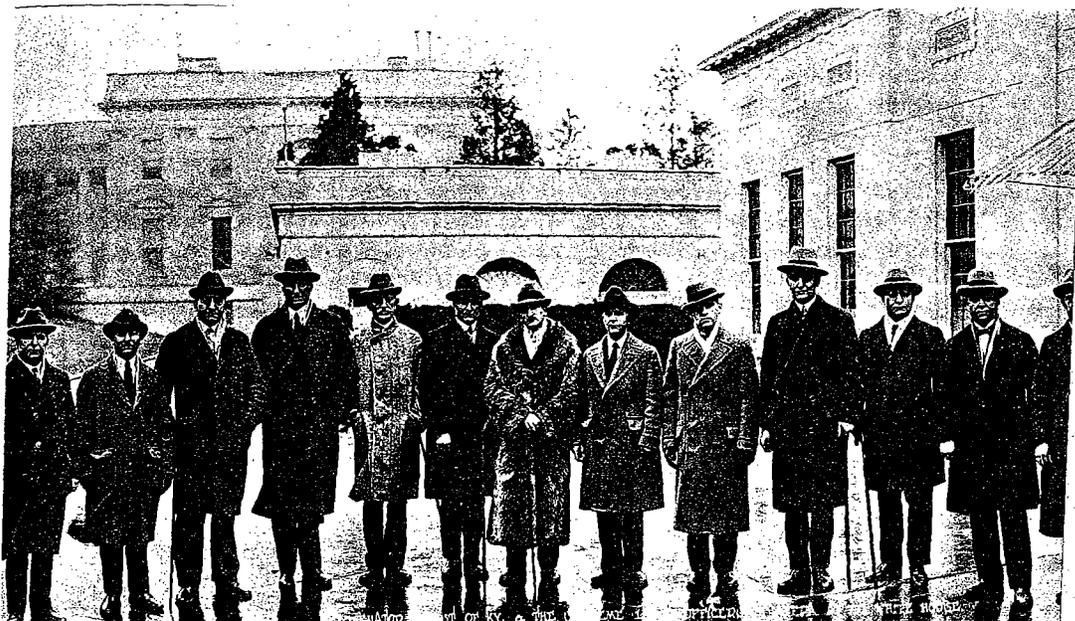
. . . “The faithful observance of the law and the payment of public taxes does not completely discharge the duties that a good citizen owes to his community. If that were true, there would be no advantage in self-government, and liberty would possess no charm. But, self-government has an advantage and liberty is desirable because they enable the citizen to fight the battles of his weaker and less fortunate brother in his own community, in the confines of his first public interests where his influence is strongest and where the powers of oppression are weakest. One language, one religion, one nationality will not unite a people as effectively and as completely as will one spirit, one purpose, one common interest in life.”

“The organization, growth and expansion of the Archontic Order of Ahepa is the one unmistakable sign and symbol of the progress of Hellenism in America. Through the influence and teachings of this noble Order, old antagonisms are mitigated and old differences are falling into disrepute, if not into oblivion. By the organization of Ahepa and the religious adherence to its eternal principles, the Hellenic scions in America have bidden good-bye to provincialism, sectionalism, and partisanships. The Order of Ahepa is rapidly uniting them into one spirit, animating them to one purpose.”

“This noblest of all human instincts—to *serve others*—has never been standardized, has never been taught, as such, in any college or university, has never been specifically treated in any textbook, and as indicated above, not only the ideals concerning its proper application has differed with the ages, peoples, and civilizations, but also the definitions of the very causes served and the kind of services required to satisfy the desire to serve.”

Also in the book is an article titled “Ahepanism” by Supreme Secretary Andrew Nickas, and another of greetings from Supreme Governor Dr. S. D. Zaph. Supreme Vice President Nicholas A. Loumos writes:

“With the close of the fourth year one finds our Order well established among the great fraternities of the country. The swiftness with which this great organization has gained popularity among the people throughout the country has amazed even the most optimistic followers of our Order. Those who predicted its doom and have sought by every means to strike it a devastating blow from the very inception (and unfortunately among them were several influential Greeks who were unable to see the true light and who were misguided by unscrupulous persons and used by them as weapons to



**WHITE HOUSE VISIT**

*Year 1926, on White House grounds, following visit with President Calvin Coolidge. George J. Willias, Arthur G. Stepfos, C. J. Critzas, Dr. William A. Ganfield, U. S. Senator Richard P. Ernst (Kentucky), V. I. Chebithes, Nicholas A. Loumos, Dr. S. D. Zaph, Philip Stylianos, Andrew Nickas, Nicholas G. Psaki, P. J. Stamos, Dr. C. J. Demas.*



**WHITE HOUSE VISIT**

*Year 1928, on White House grounds, following visit with President Calvin Coolidge. Rev. S. Spathy, P. E. Volo, James Veras, N. C. Calogeras, George C. Peterson, George E. Phillies, Dean Alfange, Achilles Catsonis, Constantine Theodorow, C. R. Nixon, George Smitzes, Philip D. Peppas, George J. Willias, Philip Stylianos, A. Petrellis Perry, A. D. Varkas.*

attain their selfish and fiendish purposes) have recognized, much to their utter regret, that they are completely routed.

“Very few Ahepans realize what force these ‘common enemies’ of our Order exerted toward the disruption of our organization. Insidious propaganda was sent out time and again, which was entirely malicious and unwarranted. These forces worked with much more enthusiasm in New England than elsewhere, but fortunately the “old guard” withstood gloriously and triumphantly all the assaults, and our Order has emerged from this insidious and invisible warfare a decided victor. Thus we proved that our principles are as sound as they are lofty, and our members loyal.”

An article titled “Americanism and Ahepanism” by Past President Peter N. Kitsos of the Newark, N.J. Chapter, explains the compatibility between Hellenism and Americanism, and says:

“There are ignorant extremists among us who insist that the immigrant of today, to become a real American, must forget, entirely and absolutely, the land of his birth, and must wipe his memory clean of all the cherished recollection that cluster around his native land. Such views cause the more reasonable elements of our society to wonder what would we have in this country today if such had been the case with the earliest to the latest arrivals to America from foreign lands. Certainly we could not have had the Americanism of today. Americanism is the result not of utter forgetfulness, but of vivid memories. We have become the fortunate heirs of the good things of all the ages. The men and women who left their native lands preserved and brought with them only those things worth preserving. And of those things Americanism was born.”

Supreme Governor Dr. W. A. Ganfield, who was President of Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisc., gave an address to the 1925 Chicago Supreme Convention, which was published in the book, titled “The Next Step in Social Progress.” One quotation from this article is: “Whatever you would put into the state, you must first put into the schools. If I could control the American school room for thirty years, I would fix American character for a century. . . . As goes the American school room so goes America, and as goes America, so goes the world.”

The address given by Supreme Secretary Andrew Nickas at the Chicago Convention banquet is also published in full. Some excerpts:

“The average Greek immigrant arriving in this country . . . his only desire and wish is not to disappoint the American people in their thoughts of him as the direct descendant of so noble a race, and if he is fortunate enough to settle in a community where a general atmosphere of just and equitable treatment prevails, he is quick to assimilate and adopt the great American idea which is called Americanism, for the idea of Americanism was established upon this soil to serve as a Center for believers from all over the world . . . when we look about us today into the faces of the delegates, every one of whom but a few years ago came to America from the little country of ours as immigrants, without any friends, without any money, unable to

speaking the English language, unable to understand or be understood by American people, and to see them today after so short a period, transformed into loyal God-fearing American citizens responsible, if you please, for the organization of such a vibrant and forceful fraternity as The Ahepa. . . . this is a fair example and a fair exhibit of the Hellenic patriotism in America, and a convincing argument to those who believe that the assimilation of any foreign group, to the American ideals and principles, is not possible in one generation. . . . 65,000 Greek immigrants served under the Stars and Stripes during the World War and distinguished themselves, 65,000 may not be so many when you consider the numbers engaged in that war, but it is 25 per cent of the entire Greek population in the United States at that time."

On February 3 and 4, 1926 the Supreme Lodge met in Washington, D.C., and on the evening of February 4 was given a banquet in their honor by Washington Chapter #31 at the New Willard Hotel. Toastmaster was Dr. William A. Ganfield, Supreme Governor, and President of Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisc. Speakers were U.S. Secretary of Labor J. J. Davis, and U.S. Senators Ernst of Kentucky and King of Utah. The Supreme Lodge also visited President Coolidge at the White House on February 3, 1926.

A few excerpts from reports received from Chapters include: Charleston, S.C. Chapter reported another annual banquet with distinguished local citizens as speakers . . . Savannah, Ga. Chapter reported donations to the Community Chest and Red Cross drives. . . . Jacksonville, Fla. reported an outstanding installation and increased membership. . . . Fort Worth, Texas Chapter reported its Citizenship Classes held twice a month was a well-established program, and many contributions made to local community charitable causes. . . . Dallas, Texas Chapter publishes a monthly newspaper, edited by Tom N. Semos, and the staging of Brother Alex Angel's play, "Hearts that Break." The Chapter was a part of the Patriotic Luncheon held by the American Patriotic Association of Dallas on July 4. . . . Annual outings or picnics were held by most Chapters during the summer to which non-Ahepans and their families were always invited, with attendances running into the hundreds, even thousands in larger communities. . . . Boston, Mass., Chapter had 1,000 people at its January installation, and over 4,000 at their annual Ball in Symphony Hall, which Mayor Nicholas attended, and during which he led the Ball Grand March. . . . This was also the first appearance of the famed Boston Ahepa Patrol.

Principal speaker at the Houston, Tex. Chapter installation of officers was Judge Murray B. Jones, member of the Chapter. . . . Baltimore, Md. Chapter held its annual banquet and ball on March 10, and heading the banquet committee was Theodore Agnew, father of Vice President Spiro T. Agnew. Brother Agnew later became Secretary of his Ahepa Chapter, and the future Vice President of the United States, Spiro T. Agnew, as a youngster, helped his father stuff Ahepa envelopes and mail them to the members. In 1926, Theodore Agnew was Chaplain of his Chapter. He later became a District Governor of Ahepa, of

## District No. 3.

The Johnstown, Pa. Chapter reports "we first bought a church for which we paid \$36,000; then we established a school for the Greek children, and for this all credit is due The Ahepa. These are the reasons we are behind in our chapter work but during the coming fall we expect to have a drive to enlarge the membership of our chapter." . . . Pittsburgh, Pa. Chapter, as a whole, acted as Godfathers in baptizing infant Fotini Ahepa Garnier, daughter of member P. Garnier. . . . Nashua, N.H., at four different meetings, had guest speakers including Mayor Sargent, Pastor Otto Lyding of the Unitarian Church. . . . Chapters also reported continuing support of the Greek War Orphans fund. . . . In an article prepared by Panos D. Peppas of the Cleveland, Ohio chapter he stated: "there are now over 6,000 Greeks in Cleveland, who own over 250 restaurants, and almost 100 confectioneries." . . . Syracuse, N.Y. participated in the Americanization League annual dinner. . . . Brookline, Mass. became officially known as the "Samuel Gridley Howe" Chapter, in honor of the American Philhellene who served as Surgeon-General of the Greek Armed Forces in Greece during the Greek Revolutionary War of 1821; adopted two more Greek war orphans; established a Christmas Tree fund for children; and scheduled six educational meetings a year, with lecturers. . . .

Haverhill, Mass. officially opened its own "Ahepa Home" on December 6, 1925, hosted Mayor Fred McGregor at its annual dance, and took part in the Flag Day Parade. The Chapter also established a Chapter of the Order of Sons of Pericles, the Junior Order of Ahepa. Manchester, N.H. was Sons of Pericles Chapter No. 1, and the fraternity was founded in Manchester, N.H. by Dr. Alexander Cambadhis. Mayor McGregor wrote the Chapter: "Ahepa is worthy of the highest commendation and support of the people of the United States" and Superintendent of Schools Barbour also echoed these sentiments. . . . Brooklyn, N.Y. reported it had 274 members. . . . The New York metropolitan area chapters hosted 4,000 people at their annual ball, with most of the proceeds going to the Greek American Orphanage and School of New York. . . . Milwaukee, Wisc. supported the Near East Relief orphans, donated to the Community Fund and at Easter to needy families, gave Christmas baskets, attended services in a body at the Presbyterian Church of West Allis.

Manchester, N.H. reported:

"The coming of The Ahepa into the community of Manchester could not remain unnoticed as every one was aware of the better spirit that prevailed among the local Greeks since the coming of the Order; also everyone was aware that this fact was due to only one thing—organization. The young men of our community were on the alert, and when they noticed that our salvation lies in organizing ourselves, they grasped the opportunity and began talking among themselves about the possibilities of such a move. So one fine morning last January, Manchester Chapter received a letter from the young men asking to help them organize. A Committee was appointed by the chapter which met with the boys and it was agreed that if they

wanted something to last they should organize a secret fraternity. The boys agreed that the Chapter commission one of our members, Brother Alexander P. Cambadhis, M.D. to prepare a ritual, and this is how the present ritual of the Sons of Pericles came to be. The Order of the Sons of Pericles is now sanctioned by Manchester Ahepa Chapter No. 44, under the approval of the Supreme Lodge, and it is our sincere hope that our Fourth Annual Convocation will adopt them as the Boy Auxiliary of our Order."

**The Order of Sons of Pericles  
Queen City Chapter No. 1  
Organization - 1926**

The following are listed as the "Mother Lodge" of the Order of Sons of Pericles: Peter Clainos, William Chaloge, James Demetriades, Arthur Hasiotis, William Hasiotis, George Houliaras, Christos Korcoulis, Peter Kourides, James Papadopoulos, Gregory Papagiotas, William Vasiliou.

OFFICERS: C. E. Korcoulis, Archon Megistan; A. C. Hasiotis, Megistan; P. T. Kourides, Secretary; P. D. Clainos, Treasurer; W. Vasiliou, High Priest; W. Hasiotis, High Guardian; W. Chaloge, Outer Guard; G. Houliaras, Inner Guard; G. Papagiotas, Master of Ceremonies. ADVISORY BOARD: Dr. Alexander P. Cambadhis, Chairman; Soterios Docos, Charles Gekas, Aspostolos Grekos, Christy Tassie.

The officers of the new Order were installed on February 3rd by Past Supreme President of Ahepa George Demeter, and a second chapter was established in Haverhill, Mass. The first annual ball was held on April 9 and netted \$600 for the educational fund; Supreme President Chebithes visited the new Chapter and Order on April 20; and the Manchester and Haverhill Sons Chapters participated in the Flag Day Parade in Haverhill.

The Chicago Ahepa Chapters make plans for a combined charity ball for the benefit of Greek Refugee Children in Greece, for which Mayor William E. Dever of Chicago issued a special proclamation for the event to be held on May 10th. . . . more than 6,000 people attended the charity ball, for which Mayor Dever served as Honorary Chairman. . . . The Lawrence, Mass. Daily Eagle, Feb. 24, 1926, stated in its columns: "Speaking before the members of the Lawrence, Lowell, and Haverhill Chapters of The Ahepa in Lafayette Hall, Monday evening, Milton Gournaris, President of the local chapter, urged all members to take out naturalization papers at the earliest opportunity and declared that failure to do so will mean exclusion from the lodge."

Waterbury, Conn. gave a benefit dinner for Near East Relief victims, its third annual outing in July (summer outings were almost universally held by Ahepa chapters wherever they were established, since this was an opportunity for entire families to meet for a day of feasting, games, in an atmosphere reminiscent of former village celebrations. I can well remember the outings or picnics given annually by the Ahepa Chapter

in Wichita, Kans., when all families of the city and surrounding towns came together for a day of fun, games and feasting. Lambs were barbecued from early morning on the grounds, or in the ovens of the local bread companies and taken to the outing; races with prizes for the children, baseball games, a meal at lunch and another meal just before dark, Greek folk dancing in a covered pavilion, or sometimes on the grass. They were an occasion to look forward to, and are often remembered. More than likely, at least 95% of active Ahepa Chapters sponsored these annual picnics, until, in later years, such affairs were no longer "fashionable."

Lynn, Mass., described glowingly the benefits of its "Ahepa Home," its Chapter orchestra, and the visit of Supreme President Chebithes: "The Kentucky Greek (Chebithes lived in Kentucky from 1906 to 1919) had started. For one hour and twenty minutes he held the members pinned to their chairs . . . there was simplicity of expression, practicality in thinking and an indescribable humor . . . a flow of words pointing out our past mistakes and an eloquent analysis of the problems which confront the Greeks in America and how The Ahepa will assist us in our daily endeavours." . . . Lynn also welcomed Mother Lodge member "Barba" P. J. Stamos who had moved to Lynn . . . "Archon Stamos had rendered incalculable service in New England; his lectures on the "History of Ahepa," Ritualistic work and Rules of Procedure, as well as his advice, have had a great deal to do with stabilizing the work of Ahepa in New England."

An article "The Trouble with Us" by P. G. Vynios includes the following advice: "Just as we take care to beautify our homes, so should we provide for the community in which we live. In our homes we only repose, but it is in the community that our life is formed and our character is molded, . . . the world is what we make it. We alone create our positions, good or bad, in the community. The community does not create our positions. It only affords us opportunities to fill the positions for which we are fitted. Therefore, instead of complaining that others do not strive for the betterment of our community so we can live in it comfortably or because others do not "prepare a table for us," we should examine ourselves and inquire if we have done all within our means toward this end."

Yonkers, N.Y. reported that 45 of its members had recently received their final naturalization papers, through the assistance of the Chapter Naturalization Committee; took part in Washington's Birthday celebrations in Yonkers; gave financial aid to the Greek-American institute, and supported 8 Greek orphans. . . . Newark, N.J. aided the Greek American institute; took part in a parade and ceremonies on Memorial Day, unveiling the statue "Wars of America," with more than 500 Ahepans from New York and New Jersey taking part.

The Patriotic Order Sons of America paid tribute to the Order of Ahepa by stating: "this organization is to be congratulated on its vision of Americanism and the spirit in which it seeks to exemplify it. The Greeks are among the most thrifty of our citizens, and are all good

business men. Such an organization as the Order of Ahepa is not only welcome for the good it may do the Greeks, but also for its definite contribution to the cause of making America better by making better Americans." . . . St. Louis, Mo. celebrated its first birthday with a banquet, with Mayor Victor J. Miller as principal speaker, and the Mayor said: "I find from the City Records that the Greeks who come to America are law-abiding and self-supporting. Nearly all become property owners, and they obey our laws." . . . Judge Holtcamp was featured speaker at the second annual picnic; and the chapter sponsored the concert of Madame Maria Coromilas-Stratos at the Sheldon Memorial Auditorium.

Paterson, N.J. held lecture meetings on naturalization, helped build a local Greek church, and honored Supreme President Chebithes with a banquet, also attended by Mayor Colin McLean, Congressman Seger, and other officials. . . . Wilkes-Barre, Pa. held its summer outing. . . . Hartford, Conn. reported: "the third and our most sacred accomplishment of all is that our Chapter has now determined to straighten out and reorganize the Greek community at Hartford." . . . Canton, Ohio took part in the Centennial Parade at Akron, held its 1st annual picnic, noted that Judges Charles Krichbaum and A. W. Agler were members of the Chapter, established a fund for needy parents to buy clothing for their children; and the Canton, Ohio Daily News of Nov. 10, 1925, published a double-page picture of L Company, 10th Infantry, Ohio National Guard, in World War I, which was composed mainly of Hellenic citizens, and an excerpt from the accompanying article says: "The picture reproduced on this page shows the members of old Company L. It was recruited from volunteers before the Draft Act, and was at full strength 23 days after President Wilson signed the Declaration of War. This company was unique in several ways. It had as its nucleus a company of Canton Greeks. They were mostly aliens at the time; their mother country was unfriendly to the cause then. No element of the foreign population of Canton was quicker to sign up for service or now can claim more credit for their part than those of Greek antecedents . . . The Ahepa has dedicated itself to the betterment of the Greek-born citizens in America and has set up bonds of fidelity and friendship as two of its greatest aims." The newspaper also carried a full-page article and photo on the Canton Ahepa Chapter, and the Order of Ahepa.

Allentown, Pa. maintained a steady pace of naturalization meetings, and fraternal programs, including the annual picnic . . . with wide newspaper reporting of their activities. . . . Reading, Pa. held its annual banquet and among those present were Mayor William Sherman, Judge Schaeffer, Superintendent of Schools Rapp and other officials. . . . the Bridgeport, Conn. Times published this editorial: "The Greeks of Bridgeport are an active, energetic and progressive body of men. Many of them are members of Ahepa, Bridgeport Chapter #62. They are earnest in their endeavors and have accomplished great good." . . . Akron, Ohio held its picnic, established a "Death Beneficial Club" to pay funeral expenses of deceased members, heard William Lloyd Davis,

Ahepan, of Akron University at a lecture, donated funds for the building of the Greek Orthodox Church. . . . Harrisburg, Pa. reported steady growth and that all chapter members were either naturalized or had their first papers. . . . Bethlehem, Pa. held open meetings with prominent speakers, held a concert and dance, and the annual picnic speakers were Judge McKeen, Episcopal Bishop Talbot, Asst. District Attorney Mauch, and Mayor Yeakle.

Minneapolis, Minn. held its first anniversary banquet, and in an article, Chapter President Peter E. Kamuchey said: "Ahepa is not an organization of any certain class of the Greeks in the United States; its purpose is to secure education, progress, prosperity, and brotherly love for all. There are many Americans of Greek origin of this great country of ours who are highly educated; many progressive and many prosperous. But we also find many Americans of Greek nationality in this country who need advice, who need teaching of Americanization, who need education, who have a craving for education and progress, and who are exceedingly anxious to become not only citizens of the United States of America, but better citizens and neighbors." . . . Rochester, N.Y. participated in the testimonial banquet for Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey, contributed to Near East Relief, to American Legion Endowment Fund and to the local Greek Church.

Wheeling, W. Va. hosted City Manager Kirk, President Mechlenburg of Linsley College and other officials at its banquet honoring Supreme President Chebithes, and the *Wheeling Register* of Jan. 7 said: "Wheeling business men who heard Mr. Chebithes declared him to be one of the most forceful and eloquent speakers who had appeared in this city." . . . Camden, N.J. held its first anniversary banquet which Supreme President Chebithes attended.

Trenton, N.J. Mayor Donnelly wrote: "Trenton Ahepa Chapter #72 has been performing an admirable mission in all branches of civic activities. Its members are outstanding in their loyalty to Trenton and have always proved themselves sincere and law-abiding citizens. I feel I would be remiss in appreciation did I not pay them this tribute of recognition for their efforts in behalf of the advancement of their adopted city." . . . Kansas City, Mo., held its 1st annual picnic on July 11, supported naturalization classes, the Near East Relief, worked with the World Service Club, participated in Flag Day. . . . Sunbury, Pa., the birthplace of the electric light, was active and the *Sunbury Daily* of May 5 wrote: "The first banquet was held last evening of the Ahepa. . . . The movement of Greeks to America is recent. Ninety percent of those living here have been here less than 25 years. Statistics show that their caliber is one of the best of all foreign lands whose citizens have come to America." . . . Binghamton, N.Y. also held its annual banquet, with "V. I." (Supreme President Chebithes) as main speaker (it must be noted here that "V. I." made 73 visits to Chapters that year and was the speaker at almost all Chapter banquets given) and 3 orphans were given financial support, Mayor Cook spoke at the banquet and Supt. of Schools Kelly was toastmaster.

*The Binghamton Press*, April 22, 1926 wrote: "Supreme President Chebithes is one of the most learned speakers who has ever addressed a gathering of this nature, the guests were enraptured by his brilliant oratory" . . . Gary, Ind. reported its banquet for "V. I." was attended by many local officials, and the Gary Post-Tribune headlined "Ahepa Pledged to Ideals of City and Country," and quoted "V. I." as saying: "The Ahepa stands for Americanism, Hellenism, and education," and Judge Greenlee spoke of "the Hellenic people's respect for law and their desire to become better Americans." . . . Worcester, Mass. announced that its establishment was through the efforts of Rev. Vassilios Lokkis of the Brookline Chapter; that the 1st New England Convention of Ahepa was held in Worcester on Sept. 19, 1925; a banquet was held with Mayor O'Hara and Congressman Stobbs attending; presents were given at Christmas to the needy and to hospital patients; the chapter sold 700 tickets to the Holy Cross College production of Euripides' "Hecuba" presented on May 30, 1926, and gave a banquet following the play in honor of the Holy Cross faculty and the cast of the play.

Fort Wayne, Ind. featured "V. I." at its banquet also, with Mayor Geake, and an Ahepa fund-raising team took top honors throughout the city in raising funds for the new Chamber of Commerce building, and *The Fort Wayne Press* editorialized:

"A score or more of gentlemen, leaders in various activities of Fort Wayne's busy life—business, professional, and spiritual—received a mild shock Thursday evening when they attended the first banquet given by The Ahepa. . . . These gentlemen were guests of their fellow citizens of the Hellenic strain. Ahepa is a word made of the initial letters of an organization the guests knew nothing much concerning. The American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association is the society and its members are Greeks. The shock here alluded to was imparted when the guests of Ahepa learned that it embraces the high aspiration and persevering endeavor of Americans of Greek blood to become good American citizens in all that can be implied by the distinction. They want to know American genius and institutions, to be a part of the great community in which they reside and are to form their lives and to be loyal in spirit and in deed to the great republic whose hospitable shores and abundant opportunities have welcomed them. The Greeks of Ahepa are doing that of their own volition and initiative, by their own zeal and effort. The guests of Ahepa's banquet Thursday evening got their shock when they understood what these Greeks of Fort Wayne, Ind., U.S.A., were about. Those guests then appreciated that what these alien-born citizens are trying of themselves to do might very well have been given a start and a fostering interest by some of the native-born, even the long-rooted of Colonial descent. We believe there will be a spirited interest henceforth in Ahepa. We believe also that other alien-born of other strains may not be taken quite so smugly as of course and permitted to become good Americans entirely on their own. Ahepa is a good thing for every seasoned and well-settled American citizen to think about. We hope many of them will be similarly shocked by

discovery of some delinquencies to a duty which should engage and kindle their inherited American spirits.”

Toastmaster of the Ft. Wayne banquet was the Rev. Louis N. Rocca, Ahepan, and pastor of Trinity Episcopal Church. . . . Portland, Me. reported its activities. . . . Richmond, Va. staged a Masquerade Ball, and heard Virginia Commonwealth's Attorney Satterfield at its banquet honoring Supreme Secretary Nickas. . . . Scranton, Pa. held its first banquet, increased its membership despite a current coal strike in the area, honored "V. I." at the banquet and heard speakers Judge Maxey and City Solicitor Little. . . . Springfield, Mass. reported that since the consolidation of the two previous local Chapters into the new Chapter, matters were going well, and the banquet honoring "V. I." held in Dec. 1925 was attended by Mayor Parker, Editor Sherman, the Postmaster, and many other officials and prominent citizens. . . . the annual ball attracted 500 couples. . . . 150 members paraded in the July 4, 1926 Parade in Springfield commemorating 150 years of American independence, and the Ahepa participants took First Prize in the parade competition, as an Ahepa Patrol in the fraternal division. Dr. Baker, Parade Chairman, said afterwards: "You not only deserve first prize for this affair, but many congratulations. This goes to prove that you do not have to be born in America to become a real American. The spirit which you boys show today on this occasion, is enough to out-shine any of us born in this land" The Ahepa Boston Patrol also took part in the parade in Springfield that day.

M. S. Sherman, Editor of *The Springfield Union* wrote to SupPres V. I. Chebithes: "Please permit me to say that I do not recall when I have listened to a better address than that which you delivered here in Springfield Monday night." The Editorial in the *Springfield Union* of Dec. 15, 1925 said:

"Springfield residents of Greek extraction at a dinner Monday night listened to an eloquent and inspiring address by Vasilios I. Chebithes of Washington, supreme president of the national organization of The Ahepa. Unlike some other racial groups, the sons and daughters of Greece are attending to their own Americanization. They are not looking to others to acquaint them with the principles of the American form of government but are ascertaining those principles for themselves under the guidance of their own leaders. They are a thrifty, patriotic, liberty-loving people, having behind them centuries of culture and learning. By heritage they fit quite naturally into the scheme of things here. They feel very strongly that, if America is good enough to welcome them to its hospitable shores, the least they can do is to promote, through their own endeavors, the task of assimilation. This society not only teaches the soundest of American doctrines but it inculcates respect for law, furthers education and religion, and broadens friendship. It is movements such as this that make for the safety and the continued progress and prosperity of the Republic. The Americanism that Mr. Chebithes preaches—and there is only one kind worthy of the name—cannot fail to create a deep and lasting impression upon those to whom it is

particularly addressed. He has made the ideals of The Ahepa such as to shame those who love to prate of their 100 per cent Americanism. If there could be a similar organization operating within and for every immigrant group now living here, we should have a speedy end of the assimilation problem and with it a homogeneity that makes for national strength."

Jamica, N.Y.—the *Queens County News* of June 11, 1926 carried an article by reporter Edward Hale Brush:

"It used to be said, 'When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war! Nowadays they say instead, 'When Greek meets Greek they found a Chapter of the Order of Ahepa.' This applies especially to Long Island where in the past few years those of Greek birth or extraction have not only become numerous but have won for themselves an important standing in the business community and a reputation as loyal and progressive citizens, loyal both to American citizenship and ideals and to the traditions of ancient Hellas, whence they or their fathers came. The other day there was unveiled in front of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in Manhattan a statue called "The Discus Thrower" by a Greek sculptor, Costas Dimitriadis, which has been held worthy to be compared with the immortal sculptures of the ages of Phidias and Pericles. "The Discus Thrower" was presented to the city of New York by Mr. and Mrs. Ery Kehaya, of Park Avenue, Manhattan, and was unveiled by their two-year-old son, Ery, Jr., as an expression of gratitude by Mr. Kehaya for the opportunities America has afforded him and other Greeks for successful achievement. It is of bronze and won the grand prize in a competition at the Olympic Games in Paris and was described by Joseph Breck, representing the Metropolitan Museum at the dedication, as "a symbol of human perfection, the modern equivalent of the "Discus Thrower" chiseled in ancient Greece." Another indication of the bond of sympathy between modern Greece and modern America and revived interest in ancient Hellas is the increased study of both ancient and modern Greek in the colleges and the establishment of the American School for Classical Studies in Athens, which has just received a gift of 40,000 rare volumes for its library, erected by the Carnegie Foundation."—*Queens County News*, June 11, 1926.

*Long Island Life*, May, 1926: "In New York City it is worthy of note that more than 150 students of the James Monroe High School have selected to take up Greek. The patriotic Order of Ahepa is doing much to encourage this trend of things." . . . New Castle, Pa. noted its honorary members were Representative Bart Richards, attorney Dickey, Councilman Ginkinger, and held its annual banquet. . . . Danbury, Conn. hosted Supreme Secy Andrew Nickas at its banquet, and the Bridgeport, Conn. Chapter joined with Danbury in marching in the July 4 parade, and the annual outing was held. . . . New Chapter Buffalo, N.Y. initiated 60 members with "V. I." officiating at ceremonies on June 4, and honored the Supreme President with a banquet the next day. . . . Steubenville, Ohio held its outing. . . . Chicago #93, #46 and #94 gave a charity ball for the Greek refugees, at which \$12,000 was

collected, and #93 held lectures on hygiene, immigration, citizenship, modern education, Ahepa, and neo-hellenic poetry.

South Bend, Ind. reported its honorary members were Mayor Montgomery, Judge Pattee, Rev. J. M. Francis. . . . Lowell, Mass. #102 was established and installed before 3,500 persons in Memorial Auditorium, with Supreme President Chebithes and Supreme Vice President Loumos officiating, and a welcome address from Mayor Donovan. . . . Weirton, W. Va. made plans to reorganize the local Greek School, and named two Sundays of each month as "Go to Church" days. . . . *The Oak Parker*, July 30, 1926 wrote: "At the meeting of the Oak Park, Ill. Ahepa Chapter Dr. Godolphin of the Grace Episcopal Church, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Sclanders, and others of the D.A.R. Americanization Committee attended and spoke in behalf of Education." . . . Marlboro, Mass. presented prizes to graduates of Marlboro High School. . . . Erie, Pa. reported first year gains in membership and activity. . . . Jersey City, Pottsville, Pa., Norwich, Conn., Elmira, N.Y., Pittsfield, Mass., and Dayton, Ohio all reported activity and progress during the first weeks after their recent "birth."

An article was written on the famed "Boston Patrol" of Boston, Mass. Chapter and its organizer, John Stratis. The Patrol was called the "pride and glory of New England." Patrol dress was tuxedo trousers, dress shoes, white shirts, blue capes lined with white, with the emblem of Ahepa on the fold of the capes, and an Evzone fez.

George Horton's book "The Blight of Asia" which details the massacres at Smyrna in 1922, is reviewed, and on the aftermath of the massacre, the reviewer says:

"Mr. Horton considers that the conduct of Greece during the Turkish massacres (at Smyrna) and after the destruction of Smyrna is one of the most glorious achievements in the history of that country and reaches a higher level ethically and morally than either Marathon or Salamis. Although nearly bankrupt on account of her participation in the Great War, Greece gave hospitality to the refugees pouring by thousands into her territory, irrespective of race, and strained her resources to the utmost to feed and shelter them. He lays great stress on the fact that there were no reprisals, a record that would do credit to any country. The sufferers in Asia Minor had friends and relatives all over Greece, and the wounded, maimed and outraged widows and orphans were coming by shiploads to the main land and the islands, with their dreadful tales of massacre, yet not a single one of the Turks living on Greek soil was injured or molested. Of the Greek men seized and taken into the interior by the Turks few returned alive, and the soldiers taken prisoner by them either died of ill-treatment, or came back "all eyes and bones" as Miss Minnie Mills is quoted as saying, while the Turkish prisoners of war taken by the Greeks were well fed and treated."

Angel Alex's play "Hearts That Break" was reported thusly: "The play cleverly discloses to the public the mission of The Ahepa. It was successfully presented on the Canton, Ohio stage on June 12, 1926, and

its brief synopsis discloses Frank Ricoulo, a citizen of Hellenic descent, who, believing that his compatriots in America are not as deeply respected as they should be, posed as a Frenchman."

The following newspaper article in Washington, D.C.: "E. J. DEMAS, 19, TO JOIN BYRD'S AVIATION EXPEDITION TO TOP OF EARTH"—"Epaminondas J. Demas, 19, bellboy at the Hotel Washington, (Washington, D.C.) and recently selected as a member of Commander Byrd's Arctic expedition, will leave today to join the crew of Byrd's ship, the *Chantier*. Demas is a graduate of Technical High School. He is a native of Greece, and has only lived in this country nine years. He is interested in aviation and polar exploration, and a short time ago completed a flying course at the National Aviation Field. Commander Byrd became interested in young Demas. The boy called at his office and they chatted about their mutual hobby—aviation. When Demas learned of Byrd's polar expedition, he filed an application as a volunteer and was accepted."

A small Greek flag was in Byrd's plane that flew over the North Pole, and E. J. Demas donated this Greek flag, in later years, to the Ahepa Archives at Washington, D.C., where it now is kept. He became an Ahepan after his return from the expeditions with Byrd.

The Convocation Book of 1926 closes with a reprinting of newspaper accounts in the year 1923 of the burial of American World War hero, George Dilboy, Congressional Medal of Honor recipient:

"Washington, D.C., Nov. 12—A ceremony without parallel took place today in Washington, when in the lofty auditorium of the great church with its Greek pillars at Ninth and Massachusetts Avenue and in the quiet shades of Arlington full military honors were paid as the remains of George Dilboy, Private, 103d Infantry, were laid to rest. The affair was carried out under the auspices of the Greek citizens of Washington, who were assisted by representatives of the military and civil Government of highest rank. The programme contemplated funeral services in the Mount Vernon Church, under the auspices of the American Veterans of Greek descent, with Fathers Paul and Daniels, Greek priests, officiating and addressed by Senator David I. Walsh, of Massachusetts, the Greek charge d'affairs, M. T. Salmados and Frank J. Irwin, representing the National Association of Disabled Veterans, George Dilboy Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars of Somerville, Mass., Private Dilboy's home town, and George Dilboy Post, American Legion of New York City, sent delegations to the services. In words of poetic eloquence, Vasilios I. Chebithes, commander of the American Veterans of Hellenic Descent, told the story of the patriotism and glorious death of George Dilboy. In simple, direct words, the story of Dilboy's death at Belleau Woods was told by an eye-witness, Colonel S. M. Shumway, who commanded Company H of the 103d Division, of which Dilboy was a member. 'He died facing the Germans, carrying on while wounded with his gun in his hands. He routed a machine gun alone. I can say no more. He was as fine a soldier as ever served under the Stars and Stripes.' Later, the most

valuable gift of a grateful government, the Congressional Medal of Honor was awarded him, posthumously. The body, after a brief wait in the Argonne, was sent to Asia Minor, where he was born, for burial at his birthplace. While it lay in state in the church the Turks entered and denied it the peace of death, hurling the casket to the ground and driving the parents and other Greeks from the little town. Activity of the State and Navy Departments later located the body and it was surrendered in September this year near Smyrna to Yankee blue-jackets by a Turkish guard of honor, making belated amends. It was brought to this country by wish of his parents that it might be buried with the A.E.F. dead in the national cemetery at Arlington. The body was brought to the church from the receiving vault at Arlington with a guard of honor this morning. It passed through a lane of World War veterans in olive drab, standing at attention, into the crowded church where Greek monarchists and Greek Republicans forgot their differences to do honor to him who honored two nations. Greek priests conducted the ancient ritual of their Orthodox Church. There was read a letter from the President; tributes by the Greek Minister, V. I. Chebithes, commander American Veterans of Greek descent, other representatives of patriotic organizations, Mabel Boardman of the American Red Cross, and the oration was delivered by U.S. Senator Walsh of Massachusetts. Several thousand marchers were in the procession from the church. Sen. Walsh said: "How fitting it is that one of the most brilliant and heroic episodes of the World War is to be found in the story of the death of this immigrant youth! How inspiring it is that such a fine example of devotion to America and what America stands for should be manifested by a foreign-born youth."

The new Supreme Lodge Officers elected by the 1926 Supreme Convention were: V. I. Chebithes, Supreme President (re-elected); Nicholas A. Loumos, Supreme Vice President (re-elected); Andrew Nickas, Supreme Secretary (re-elected); George J. Willias, Supreme Treasurer (re-elected); N. G. Psaki, Supreme Counsellor; and the following as Supreme Governors: Dr. T. A. Stamas, C. J. Critzas, George E. Phillies, John Theophiles, Dr. William A. Ganfield, Dr. C. J. Demas, George N. Spannon, Rev. Louis N. Rocca, and C. R. Nixon. Miami, Fla., was selected as the site of the 1927 Supreme Convention. Shortly after the adjournment of the convention, a hurricane struck Miami, Fla., and in response to a call for help from the Miami Chapter for assistance for the members who were victims of the disaster, the Supreme Lodge raised \$5,444.15 in funds for food, shelter and medical aid, which was sent to the Miami Chapter for distribution.

During the next 12 months, the expansion of Ahepa finally reached the West Coast. During the year, 40 new Chapters were organized and established.

The far-reaching success of the Order of Ahepa brought an increased and bitter attack upon the fraternity from many misguided and blind critics who went to extremes in calling the Order of Ahepa an anti-Hellenic organization. This included some of the Greek press of America, as well as certain members of the clergy of the Greek Orthodox Church,

even though some of Ahepa's most ardent supporters were Greek clergymen. The fact that Ahepa decreed itself to be Non-political and Non-Sectarian apparently was more than certain self-appointed leaders in various communities could stand, and they set themselves up as judges of Ahepa's policies and programs.

In his book "The Greeks in the United States" Dr. Theodore Saloutos writes the following of these attacks against Ahepa:

"Its leaders were denounced as opportunists and misguided pseudo-patriots . . . Critics charged that Ahepa was downgrading the Greek school, disassociating itself from the Greek church, and misrepresenting everything worthy among the Greeks in the United States. It was accused of offering a distorted picture of American Hellenism to the outside world. . . . Much of the furor arose over the use of the English language in all official matters. Critics felt this to be a denial of one's cultural roots. The founders of Ahepa, on the contrary, believe that use of English in its meetings was justifiable, since the United States had become their permanent home. The meetings afforded them the opportunity to use English, strengthen their knowledge of it, and help to adjust themselves to their surroundings."

In a report of that year, Supreme President V. I. Chebithes had this to say:

"During this year (1926) the Order of Ahepa has gone through a period of opposition and bitter strife. It began with an attack being made on it by the Hellenic press in America, accusing it of being Anti-Hellenic. The sentiment trickled into and made itself felt in the Hellenic Church and a great deal of the disturbing influence slipped into the Chapters and spread among the membership. The loyal members stood by the Order, fought back the attacks and, in spite of all opposition the Order progressed, not only in strength of members, chapters and money, but also in favor and usefulness. It extended its aid to the Florida hurricane victims, and to the Mississippi flood victims, used its influence for securing a substantial loan to Greece from the United States, and manifested its patriotic and philanthropic character in many other ways."

Emotions and blind fury sometimes invokes greater disaster to the person so obsessed than to the objects of the attacks. The leadership of Ahepa, both at the national and chapter levels, ignored in great part, these attacks, and worked towards their objectives, and succeeded in avoiding dissension within their own ranks. Those who agreed with Ahepa's critics, dropped their membership, and some others, who could not withstand the abuse aimed at the fraternity and its members, also dropped their membership, even though they felt the objectives of the Ahepa were in the best interests of all Americans of Greek descent.

But, as Supreme President Chebithes pointed out, the Order continued to grow and prosper, in spite of the charges hurled against it.

*Fortunately for the young association, its Founders moulded its objectives into an unassailable platform of self-evident truths and declarations, which no impartial judge could deny as being principles*

*and objectives of the highest morality, the greatest good for all men, and deep-rooted enough to withstand both time and attack.*

Ahepa's critics accused the association "of disassociating itself from the Greek church." Yet, the record shows that from its very inception and beginnings, Ahepa and its local chapters not only supported the church, and all churches, but was responsible throughout its 50 year history of being the prime factor in building more Greek churches than any other organization, in all parts of the United States. Yes, Ahepa is non-sectarian, in that it does not require that its members belong to the Greek Orthodox Church. A member of Ahepa may be Catholic, Protestant. Neither did Ahepa require that its members be of Greek descent, but only that they be "of good moral character." In reviewing the capsule record of activities of Ahepa Chapters throughout this book, the reader will find scattered everywhere the financial assistance that the Ahepa has given to churches throughout every State of the Union. Ahepa did not disassociate itself from any Church—Ahepa only stated that there was no restriction in its membership, and that Ahepa was an independent association, standing on its own, with no administrative ties to any Church.

The reasons for Ahepa being "non-sectarian" are obvious to the student of the history of the Greek immigrant in the United States during and immediately following World War I. Political conditions in Greece evolved into a struggle for power between factions supporting either Eleutherios Venizelos or King Constantine. This power struggle immediately manifested itself in the Greek communities in the United States, and into the Greek Churches here. Greek Church communities were split between ardent supporters of either side, and the bitter harangue that ensued did no credit to the immigrant, nor the Church. Practically all existing social organizations among the Greeks here in the United States found themselves embroiled in the same controversy, and between the Greek press, the organizations, and the Church, there were long months and years of charges and counter-charges, all of which amounted to a "tempest in a teapot." Because of their recent immigration to the United States, one can see some excuse for this intense interest in Greek matters of state and Greek politics, but it was a period of history that brought no credit to its participants here.

The Founders of Ahepa had lived through those bitter years, and they made sure that Ahepa would not also fall into those same pitfalls.

The Founders specified that Ahepa would be "non-political" both as regards American politics and Greek politics. Ahepa Chapters were not to be aligned with any American political party, nor to support any political candidate—neither were they to become involved with the politics of Greece.

However, despite the accusations of Ahepa's critics, there was no intent to deprive Ahepa from maintaining contact with the people of Greece, and one of Ahepa's tenets has always been to maintain the closest possible relationship between the people of the United States and the people of Greece. A study of Ahepa's humanitarian, charitable

and educational programs will amply testify to the extent of its efforts in assisting the needy among the people of Greece. These pages will go into some detail on the various programs that the Order of Ahepa has completed in this field.

Language is man's means of communication, and the Order of Ahepa's Founders knew full well that if the newly-arrived immigrant was to take his rightful place within his adopted nation and community, it could only be through easy communication with his new neighbors and business associates. It was deemed imperative that comparative fluency in the English language be attained, and since these members-to-be of Ahepa were past school age, and in businesses and jobs, it was intended that the Ahepa Chapter Room should serve as a schoolroom in learning the English language. The ability and desire to speak is almost a native inherency of the Greek, and conversation is almost a vice, in its excessive use. If the new American of Greek descent was to have easy communication with his native born Americans, it could only be through the English language. All communication in the Ahepa Chapter Room had to be in English—the Minutes of the meetings in English—correspondence in English—publications and magazines in English—the secret ritual in English.

The net result was astonishing in the benefits to the members, and there is little doubt that Ahepa served its most useful purpose through this medium.

Still, as Ahepa insisted on the sole use of the English language in its proceedings and functions, the association gave full support and assistance to the enlargement and maintenance of local Greek schools where their sons and daughters learned the Greek language in afternoon classes. These Greek school classes started around 4 p.m., and lasted about two hours, three days a week. The classes were usually held in schoolrooms of the local Greek Orthodox Church, but in some cities where no Greek Orthodox Church building existed, the Ahepa Chapter donated the use of its lodgeroom for these classes. In smaller communities, Greek school teachers were volunteers, either businessmen who had had training in teaching in Greece, or housewives, who had achieved higher education in Greece.

To accuse Ahepa of "downgrading the Greek school"—as was charged by Ahepa's critics—is quite evidently ridiculous, for the record of Ahepa has been quite the opposite. The association has been a vigorous supporter of the teaching of the Greek language to the younger generation, where such teaching is necessary.

Practically all members of the Order of Ahepa during its early years were businessmen, owners of restaurants, diners, candy stores, fruit stores, flower stores, or, employees in these types of businesses. Their greatest asset would prove to be fluency in English, in speaking, reading, and writing. The Order of Ahepa provided for them a practical school, by forcing them to use the language they needed most in their businesses, resulting in removal of some of the rough edges of their "broken English." Two meetings a month, of two or three hours dura-

tion, was not a rapid course in English, but over the years Ahepa meetings proved a valuable asset to its members in this respect. The mere recitation of the Ahepa ritual, in correct and precise English, aided in a better pronunciation and easier fluency with English words, which are so entirely different than the native Greek tongue.

As an added benefit to its members, membership in the Ahepa meant an active position in the civic life of the community, and active participation in its affairs. The Ahepa joined the family of civic associations, and gradually brought its members into closer contact with all phases of community life and its so-called leaders.

Instead of being a segregated group within a community, the American of Greek descent was forced by the Ahepa into immediate contact with his fellow-citizens, and this contact gave him the feeling of belonging to and being a part of his city or town. Inasmuch as the Ahepan was probably now married, with very young children, he was assured that his family also would become a part of the city's social and economic life.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **The Years 1927-29**

#### **Fifth Supreme Convention August 29 - September 3, 1927 Miami, Florida**

The Fifth Supreme Convention was held in Miami, Fla., at the Columbus Hotel, August 29 to September 3, 1927. The officers of the Convention business sessions were: Achilles Catsonis, Chairman; Philip Stylianos, Vice Chairman; and Alexander Page, Secretary. There were 122 delegates present, including ten Supreme Lodge officers, seven members of the Mother Lodge, and 105 Chapter delegates.

The convention mandated the following: \$1,000 for the relief of needy brethren; to sponsor the American College at Athens, Greece; to inaugurate a campaign to raise \$50,000 for the "Mana Sanatorium" in Greece; to spend \$1,000 for research work to compile all historical information relating to the aid given by American citizens to Greece in her 1821 struggle for independence; endorsing the action of the YMCA to establish branches in Greece; legislated the Order of Sons of Pericles into the jurisdiction of the Order of Ahepa and the appointment of a Supreme Advisor to supervise the work of the Junior Order; to publish a Bulletin every two weeks for the membership; made the office of Supreme President honorary with no salary but with travel expenses; created two new Districts for the western states; to hold an Excursion to Greece to be called "the Ahepa trip to Greece," and selected Detroit as the next convention site.

The Chapter Delegates to this convention were: Tony Hadji, Charlotte, N.C.; Nick Giannaris, Charleston, S.C.; Dr. G. M. Saliba, Savannah, Ga.; George Smitzes and N. Contax, Tampa, Fla.; T. M. Parsons, Tulsa, Okla.; A. Horologas, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Elias Smitzes, Tarpon Springs, Fla.; Charles Dixie, Dallas, Texas; George Demeter, Boston; Dean Alfange and John Dounoukos, New York City; Michael Dorizas, Philadelphia; James Karambelas and John Billias, Asheville, N.C.; James Cafcalas, Houston, Tex.; Nicholas Sakelos, Baltimore; George Thomaidis, Washington, D.C.; Arthur Karkalas, Pittsburgh; Philip Stylianos, Nashua, N.H.; C. A. Tsangadas, Cleveland; Achilles Catsonis, Syracuse, N.Y.; Alex D. Varkas, Brookline, Mass.; Alex Patrellis, Detroit; Peter Catavolos, Brooklyn; E. A. Coronis and George A. Stathes, New York City; J. Papador, Milwaukee; Soterios Docos, Manchester, N.H.; William Roussis and D. Parry,

Chicago; E. Rassias, Waterbury, Conn.; A. C. Kirios, Lynn, Mass.; George Veras, Yonkers, N.Y.; John Givas, Newark, N.J.; G. Theodorou, St. Louis; Andrew C. Angelson, Paterson, N.J.; George Demopoulos, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Peter Stavropoulos, Brockton, Mass.; P. L. Adams and Peter Demos, Canton, Ohio; John Stathius, Allentown, Pa.; J. Toulas, Reading, Pa.; Steve Kremastiotes, Bridgeport, Conn.; John D. Petrou, Akron, Ohio; Nicholas Notarys, Harrisburg, Pa.; E. J. Lagouros, Bethlehem, Pa.; A. G. Galanes, Astoria, N.Y.; Mike Frangos, Lancaster, Pa.; Peter Skokos, Trenton, N.J.; Alex J. Page, Kansas City, Mo.; George Lagakos, New Brunswick, N.J.; Jerry Nickas, Sunbury, Pa.; Peter A. Romas, Binghamton, N.Y.; P. E. Volo, Gary, Ind.; John Pappas, Chester, Pa.; Dr. Anthony Vamvas, Worcester, Mass.; E. Malas, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Louis Constantine, Portland, Me.; Rev. S. S. Spathy, Richmond, Va.; James Veras, Scranton, Pa.; George B. Andronicos, Springfield, Mass.; George J. Gibas, Jamaica, N.Y.; John Borovilos, New Castle, Pa.; John Aronis, Warren, Ohio; Const. G. Economou, Youngstown, Ohio; P. Nicholson, Danbury, Conn.; J. I. Evans, Buffalo, N.Y.; Gus Pappas, Steubenville, Ohio; Dr. C. J. Thomas, Chicago; Peter G. Sikokis, Chicago; John Govatos, Wilmington, Del.; P. Siniaris, Clarksburg, W. Va.; Anthony Rallis, New Haven, Conn.; Peter Marianopoulos, Stamford, Conn.; J. S. Stratigos, South Bend, Ind.; Steven S. Johnson, New Bedford, Mass.; Soterios Sampatacos, Lowell, Mass.; J. H. De Metro, Weirton, W. Va.; Achilles Joahnides, Providence, R. I.; C. G. Poulakos, Erie, Pa.; Nick D. Mousmoules, Jersey City, N.J.; John Catsampas, Pottsville, Pa.; John Marcopoulos, Norwich, Conn.; Nicholas Florides, Dayton, Ohio; E. G. Vaffeus, Plainfield, N.J.; Peter D. Bekerios, Newburgh, N.Y.; A. A. Adams, Toledo, Ohio; George Skaliotes, Peabody, Mass.; James M. Kotsobolos, Moline, Ill.; S. Logaras, Norfolk, Va.; P. C. Karavassos, Morgantown, W. Va.; John Manos, Schenectady, N.Y.; M. Frangidakis, Lewiston, Me.; J. Dellis, Bluefield, W. Va.; Const. Pellias, New Orleans, La.; J. Constand, Lynchburg, Va.; E. Apostolou, Roanoke, Va.; Louis Pappas, Fall River, Mass.; N. Katis, Flint, Mich.; S. Vlakousis, Lansing, Mich.; Tom N. Katris, Utica, N.Y.; Harry Zaharas, Elyria, Ohio; S. J. Tsenes, Joliet, Ill.; Thomas Jennett, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Supreme Lodge elected by the Miami convention was: Dean Alfange, Supreme President; George E. Phillis, Supreme Vice President; Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary; George J. Willias, Supreme Treasurer; Philip Stylianos, Supreme Counsellor; and the following Supreme Governors—Alexander Varkas, James Veras, Philip Peppas, George G. Smitzes; P. E. Volo, S. S. Spathy, C. R. Nixon, G. Theodorou, Alexander Petrelis, N. C. Calogeras, and George C. Peterson.

Since the Ahepa Constitution provided at the time that the new Supreme Lodge officers would take office one month after election, Dean Alfange was inaugurated into office as Supreme President on October 1, 1927 at the Pythian Temple in New York City.

In the December, 1927 issue of "The Ahepa Bulletin" Supreme

President Dean Alfange published the following article, entitled "WHY WE PROGRESS":

"Five years ago there was hardly a Greek who would have believed that his kin in this country could accomplish in so short a time all that is represented by the word Ahepa. It would challenge our fondest hopes to believe that there could be organized within five years nearly one hundred sixty chapters scattered throughout the length and breadth of this land which would stand as beacon lights for truth and progress.

"At the time this Order was founded our people were so immersed and entangled in petty political, religious and communal quarrels that they lost vision of their welfare, their mission and the limitless opportunities which exist here in the land of their adoption. So the Ahepa, seeming divinely ordained, came to lift the barriers of misunderstanding and clear the path for the progress of our people. It delivered them from a self-imposed conviction, for the Greek people, it seems, had concluded that they could never unite their efforts and cooperate with one another for the promotion of a common cause. It has eliminated provincialism, prejudice and fanaticism. It has brought to the vision of our people the opportunities which result from fraternity and cooperation.

"The Ahepa has profited from the sad experiences of the past. It has eliminated from its organic make-up all those factors which in the past contributed to the inability of the Greek people to unite. It is non-political. It is non-sectarian. It is fraternal and benevolent. It speaks the English language. It follows American methods. It vibrates with the spirit of progress. It has none of the earmarks of the Greek organizations of the past. This is the secret of its success. That is why the Ahepa is accomplishing for the Greeks of America things which a few years ago we believed impossible.

"Institutions, like men, are moulded by the environment in which they find themselves. The men who first settled in America were dauntless pioneers of civil liberty and religious freedom. They braved the dangers of an unknown Atlantic and came to a western wilderness that they might live as free men. They created an environment of freedom and of progress. That dauntless spirit which they possessed was inculcated upon their children, their grandchildren and those who followed them to these virgin shores. It has passed down from generation to generation until it has become of the very atmosphere of this land. In this country a man is taken for what he is worth as a man regardless of whence he came and irrespective of the religion he professes. In Europe a man is generally taken for what his family is worth. He is taken not for what he is, but for what he appears to be. There people are divided into classes and castes and a man is supposed to remain in the class in which he is born. If he attempts to emerge he is looked upon with suspicion by those above him. He is looked upon as a foreigner and an intruder and every effort is made to hold him down. But in this country things are different. Here the counterfeit does not pass. Here the real and the genuine coin is

demanded. Here there is no limit for the man of character and ability, no matter how humble his origin or adverse his circumstances. This is the difference between America and Europe. This is why America is progressive. And this is why we have made the Ahepa an American organization. We want it to be progressive. We want it to serve the Greek people honestly and unselfishly.

“If this order were founded by demagogues for the purpose of exploiting the Greek people as they have done in the past, they would not call it an American organization. They would not call it non-sectarian, they would not make the English language its official medium of expression. If they did these things then the Order would become progressive and their plans would be frustrated. They would try to sing us to sleep with lullabies of Greek patriotism, Greek language, Greek orthodoxy. It would be the same old refrain. They would find no better pretext to justify their machinations. But the Greek people are no longer asleep. They are wide awake. The phenomenal success of the Ahepa reflects the renaissance of the Greek people in America. The true Ahepan cherishes the deepest reverence for the land of his origin, its language, its history and its traditions. He is proud of his noble heritage. He is proud of those mighty contributions which Greece has made to civilization. He has no use whatever for the Greek who will attempt to hide his nationality or belittle his native land. But he will not permit these sacred sentiments to be used as tools of exploitation.

“And the far-sighted group of men who scarcely six years ago founded this fraternity fully realized these things. They foresaw that the real need of the Greeks of this country was an organization American in essence. They realized that only such an organization could eliminate the prejudices, antipathies, and misunderstandings of the past. They realized that only through such an organization could the Greek people catch the progressive spirit of the country. They realized that only such an organization could win for them the confidence and esteem of the American public. So fully appreciating these principles, they founded an American non-sectarian Order for men of Hellenic extraction and called it Ahepa.

“Their convictions have been amply justified. The Ahepa has advertised the Greek people as no other agency has ever been able to do. A few years ago we were hardly known to the American public. We had our merchants, our bankers, our men of letters, our scientists, but they were lost in the masses. The Ahepa has introduced the Greek people and has demonstrated their worth as constructive builders. It has convinced the American public that the Greeks are of their finest, most progressive and most patriotic citizens. And it has given them the opportunities which come with knowledge of the language and institutions of this land.

“The Ahepa is built for the centuries. Fraternalism is its cornerstone. Unselfish service is its aim. It is beyond the reach of the demagogue and the exploiter. It has fulfilled the greatest need of the

Greek people in this country."—DEAN ALFANGE, DECEMBER, 1927

Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary, devoted his full time at the Ahepa Headquarters in Washington, D.C., and was also the Editor of The Ahepa Bulletin.

During the fiscal year of 1927-1928, an additional thirty-seven new Chapters were added to the rolls of Ahepa and 3,822 new members were initiated into the Order of Ahepa.

It was during this fiscal year that the author's home Chapter in Wichita, Kans. was established (#187). Although only 12 years old at the time, I can especially remember the visits made to Wichita in late 1927 and early 1928 by Supreme Governor C. R. Nixon of Tulsa, Okla., as well as P. J. "Barba" Stamos, member of the Mother Lodge and one of the Founders of Ahepa, for the purpose of organizing the proposed chapter in the city. Discussions were held in various homes, with prospects for membership, and finally the new Chapter was established with initiations and installation of officers. The first item on the agenda was the rental of space on the second floor of a downtown small office building for use as a Chapter Lodge Room, or meeting room. Enthusiasm ran high among the Greek community of Wichita, and both my father and my uncle were Charter Members of the new Chapter.

The local newspapers reported the entry of Ahepa into the community with favorable articles. The Chapter meeting room was also given over to use for afternoon Greek school classes for the children of Greek parentage, from 4 to 6 p.m., three days a week, after the end of the public school day. Teachers were volunteers, including my father, who left his confectionery business three afternoons a week to teach a class at the Greek school. Other teachers were an Ahepan who owned a restaurant, and housewives, who were qualified to teach Greek.

Later, when larger space was secured by the Ahepa Chapter in another location, and again on the second floor of a building, the larger room was divided into two areas. The main area was the Ahepa Chapter Room, suitably furnished with lodge room paraphernalia and furniture, and the other area as a Greek Church. Although the Greek community was too small in numbers to financially support a regular priest, Greek Orthodox Church services were held at least once a month by a visiting priest from either Kansas City, Oklahoma City, or Tulsa, where established churches existed.

There were, at most, thirty Greek families in Wichita, with another fifteen families living in other towns within a radius of 150 miles of the city. The use of the Ahepa Chapter Room as a church went on for more than 20 years, until the community was finally able to build a small church of its own after World War II.

The Ahepa Chapter in Wichita brought not only the benefits of language training in both Greek and English to the community, but also trained its members in the basic requirements of parliamentary procedure, no little achievement in itself.

The Ahepa Chapter also served as a "social director" for the city and

surrounding area through the monthly dances that were held at the Ahepa Hall, bringing both young and old together in constant social events. Annual March 25th celebrations were held, commemorating the date of March 25, 1821, when Greece began its Revolutionary War for Independence from Turkey, after 400 years of subjugation. Within a year or two, the Chapter began a series of annual Balls at a local hotel ballroom, to which Ahepans from as far away as Kansas City, Tulsa, and Oklahoma City, would come. In return, the Wichita Ahepans and their families would make it a point to attend the same type of social functions in those far-off cities.

Ahepa dances or balls were always divided into two parts—the Greek folk-dances or circle dances, and what we called “American” dancing, the waltzes, fox trots. This exists today, all over the country, wherever an Ahepa dance or ball is held, and frankly, there is always much more participation when the Greek dancing begins, both among young and old. The Greek folk-dance, or village dance, is the most popular simply because Greek dancing is lively, and affords everyone a chance to dance, with no “wallflowers,” since no dancing partner is required. Greek dancing is possibly the world’s best example of group participation, and a guaranteed way of having a good time. Entire families attend Ahepa dances, and no one stays home when these events come along.

And the annual Ahepa picnic was always a special event, with the entire family spending the day at some suitable picnic grounds. The program sometimes started from early morning, with races, games, baseball games, volley ball, and dancing in the ground pavilion, or on the ground. Whole lambs were put to cooking over open fires or outdoor ovens, from sunup. So many non-Greek friends always wanted to attend these picnics that invitations had to be limited for lack of space.

In reviewing some of the events of the year of 1927-28, we find that Ahepa collected the following funds for charitable use:

For the Corinth Relief Fund . . . . .	\$43,378.88
For the Greek War Orphans . . . . .	4,619.86
For the Statue of Ypsilanti . . . . .	3,672.85
For the Mana Sanatorium . . . . .	1,701.25
For Athens College . . . . .	177.00
For the Greek YMCA . . . . .	50.00

A total of \$53,787.83 was raised for charitable, educational, and philanthropic purposes.

**CORINTH RELIEF FUND**—During the year a disastrous earthquake struck in the Corinth area of Greece. The old city of Corinth suffered an earthquake in 1858 which destroyed the city, and the new city was rebuilt then. Again, in 1928, a severe earthquake struck the city, and the Ahepa responded with funds to assist the suffering populace. More than \$43,000.00 was collected in the few months prior to the next convention.

Some of the Ahepa Activities that highlighted the year included: Washington, D.C. Chapter #31 had featured speakers Dr. Conostas,

George C. Vournas, and Achilles Catsonis at a meeting. . . . Harrisburg, Pa. donated \$200 to a sick brother. . . . Twenty-five Ahepans went to Greece on board the S.S. Lord Byron in November. . . . An announcement was made in December that the 1928 Ahepa Excursion to Greece would depart from New York on March 19, 1928. . . . Supreme Secretary Achilles Catsonis published an article entitled "America's Service Towards Greek Independence" in the December, 1928 issue of The Ahepa Bulletin. . . . Springfield, Mass. dedicated its new Club Rooms on Oct. 23, 1927. . . . Wilmington, Del. Ahepan John Govatos, bank president, was a delegate to the National Harbors and Rivers Convention in Washington, D.C. . . . Supreme Counsellor Stylianos, Nashua, N.H., ran for the Board of Education. . . . Mayor Thomas P. Stoney, Ahepan of Charleston, S.C. was re-elected to the mayor's office. . . . Philanthropist Ery Kehaya of New York, donated a quarter million to charity that year, and also joined Ahepa. . . . Ahepans from 8 nearby chapters attended initiations at Hartford, Conn.

Brother Elias Janetis, President of Springfield, Mass., lectured on "The Philike Etairia" at New York #25 meeting. . . . Washington, D.C. organized an Ahepa Bowling League. . . . Fresno, Cal., took part in the Armistice Day parade. . . . Mayor Sehring of Joliet, Ill. spoke at an Ahepa open meeting. . . . Asheville, N.C. won its fourth annual First Prize in the Armistice Day parade. . . . Norfolk, Va. announced successful Americanization classes. . . . The January, 1928 issue of The Ahepa Bulletin carried an article "The Greek Settlement of New Smyrna, Florida" which described the settlement of 1,500 colonists brought to Florida by Dr. Turnbull in 1768. There were 400 Greeks among the colonists. In 1968 the Order of Ahepa erected a monument at New Smyrna Beach, Fla., commemorating the arrival of these first Greek immigrants to America, and the history of that settlement has been told in Part I of this book.

A notice was also carried in that issue announcing the formation of "The Maids of Athens" at Springfield, Mass., by the Chapter, under the direction of Brother E. L. Janetis. The first officers of The Maids of Athens Chapter were: Maria Perivolos, President; Lucy Cokkinias, Vice President; Democlia Janetis, Secretary; Beatrice Soticopoulos, Treasurer; Helen Andricopoulos, Governor; Toula Saris, Governor; Helen Megas, Governor; Athina Hassapeli, Priestess, Catherine Caranicolas, Warden, and Helen Kotopodas, Sentinel. . . . President E. G. Vaffeus of Plainfield, N.J. Chapter retired from active service to enter Bloomfield Seminary for studies to become a Greek Orthodox priest. . . . Tarpon Springs, Fla. Chapter was a principal in the annual Epiphany Day ceremonies which more than 5,000 persons attended. . . . Wilkes-Barre, Pa. banquet featured twenty local and state officials. . . . Paterson, N.J. started a Building Fund. . . . Mayor DeBussy of Meriden, Conn. was featured speaker at the Chapter installation. . . . More than 5,000 people attended the 1927 Ahepa Combined Ball of New York chapters, which featured Vincent Lopez, and the stars of George White's Scandals and Ziegfeld's Follies. . . . Haverhill, Mass. held a series of 16 lectures during the year. . . . Yorkville, Ohio

donated 1,000 boxes of candy and 50 baskets of food to the needy at Christmas.

On February 8, 1928, the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa visited President Calvin Coolidge at the White House.

The Supreme Lodge awarded 12 Ahepa Scholarships to outstanding students of Greek descent. . . . Announcement was made of the drive to raise \$5,000 for the erection of an Ahepa statue of Greek Gen. Demetrius Ypsilanti of the Greek War of Independence of 1821, at Ypsilanti, Michigan, named after Ypsilanti. . . . Delphi Chapter #25 of New York City raised \$2600.00 for a needy member. . . . The announced Ahepa Scholarships were awarded to: E. Perivolas, Nicholas Argyr, John Sakellaris, Const. Gatsos, C. L. Orphanides, M. G. Stratidakis, Arthur Hassiotis, Vasilios Vasiliou, Dan Pananicles, George Vanson, Peter Louris, and T. Protopapas. . . . a member wrote to the Supreme Lodge: "I learned more in one year being a member of the Ahepa than during the six years I have been in the United States. If you want to learn something, enlist in the ranks of the Ahepa."

Pittsburgh, Pa. featured top public officials at its banquet. . . . Weirton, W. Va. organized its own band. . . . More than 6,000 people attended the public installation of 60 Ahepa officers at the Aragon Ballroom, of the 4 Chicago Chapters. . . . Mayor Siefkin of Moline, Ill.; Dr. Lowther and Prof. Brouzas of Morgantown, W. Va.; Judge Martin, State Senator Harris, Sheriff Brown of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Judge Branch and Dr. Michou of Manchester, N.H.; all were featured speakers at Ahepa functions in their cities.

The March, 1928 issue of The Ahepa Bulletin featured extensive material on America's participation in the 1821 Greek War of Independence, prepared by Supreme Secretary Achilles Catsonis.

In an editorial in the *Manchester, N.H. Leader* on March 27, 1928, the following appeared in reference to the remarks of Thomas R. Varick at an Ahepa banquet:

"Fifteen years ago, the Greeks were a new people here. At that time a lady came to me and asked, what sort of people are the Greeks? I wish you would tell me. 'Madam' replied Mr. Varick, 'come and ask me that question in fifteen years. The Greeks are a new people in this country, unacquainted with our language, unacquainted with our ways, at the greatest possible disadvantage. There is only one person who can legitimately call himself an American, and that is the Indian. You would speak of me as an American. My people came from Holland and England, back there in earliest colonial times. I am an American whose people got here some generations ahead of other race elements that in time will be called by no other name except American.'

"The fifteen years have passed and I will answer that lady's question. What sort of people are the Greeks? People who in that short time have become prominent in our business and social life, owners of real estate, heads of enterprises, doctors, lawyers, teachers in our schools, loyal citizens of our state and nation, good Americans, patriotic Americans."

In Canton, Ohio, the columnist "General Stark, the Man on the Square" of the *Canton Daily News* wrote:

"The banquet was arranged by Ahepa officials in Canton to acquaint the native-born Americans in Canton with the work and activities of one of the most patriotic and public-spirited organizations in the city: Ahepa, composed entirely of American citizens of Greek extraction. There were many American-born citizens, prominent in the life of the city and county present at the banquet. With such men as Judge Charles Krichbaum, Rev. Dr. P. H. Welshimer, Emery A. McCuskey, Judge Alva L. Deal, Judge U. S. Johnston, Mayor C. C. Curtis, E. J. Landor, Mayor Homer M. Johns of Massillon, Ohio, William E. Strassner and others at the banquet, members of Ahepa certainly gained their objective of letting the people know of their activities. The revelation of the speakers of Greek descent were surprising to many of the American-born citizens who heard them, just as they would be to many right here in Canton now. But to others who have watched the progress of this great organization since its founding a scant five years ago, the revelations were not so surprising. Ahepa has accomplished wonders in teaching and instilling into the hearts of its members the ideals of American citizenship. Further than that, it is seeking cooperation on the part of American-born citizens in its effort to continue its work with more success. There were many of the American-born citizens at the meeting who felt that we would be living in an even greater United States if our own citizens, whose forefathers sacrificed to gain liberty for us, were as patriotic toward the nation as are these citizens who only comparatively recently came to our shores. I want to express my gratitude for the work done and being done by Ahepa in Canton and to extend my heartiest cooperation."

There was a note in the Ahepa Bulletin that "Brother E. J. Demas, member of the Washington, D.C. Chapter No. 31, has received a letter from Commander Byrd asking him to go to the South Pole on his expedition, as airplane mechanic. Brother Demas accompanied Commander Byrd on his expedition to the North Pole." . . . Bridgeton, N.J. held installations attended by Mayor Erickson, Sheriff Evans, Chamber of Commerce Secretary Smashey. . . . Lawrence, Mass. held its 4th annual ball. . . . Wilmington, Del. held its 4th annual banquet and speakers were Governor Robinson of Delaware, Mayor Forrest, Senator Bayard, Congressmen Houston and Marvel. . . . Manchester, N.H. celebrated Greek Independence Day at a dinner of more than 500 featuring Thomas Varick, City Clerk Gilmore, Police Chief Healy, Sheriff O'Dowd, Lions Club President Crane, Schools Superintendent Benezet, and Secretary of State Pillsbury. . . .

In a letter dated March 19, 1928 from the City Aldermen of Ypsilanti, Mich., the City officially accepted the offer of the Order of Ahepa to erect a monument in their city in honor of Greek Revolutionary hero Gen. Demetrius Ypsilanti, after whom the city was named. The Ahepa Committee in charge of the project was: Supreme Governor A. Petrelis

Perry, D. G. Christopoulos (Chairman), Dr. Hale, Dr. Moises, N. A. Nicholson, Charles Diamond, Constantine DeMoes, C. A. Tsangadas, J. Vouvakis, and James Balas, and work proceeded to complete the project.

Reading, Pa. held its 3rd annual banquet and dance featuring Robert Birch, high school principal as toastmaster, with speakers Mayor Stump, Rev. Charles Roth, Rev. Herman Miller, Congressman Esterly. . . . Theodore Agnew (father of Spiro T. Agnew) was toastmaster of the Baltimore, Md. dinner, with speakers Mayor Broening, Dr. C. E. Miller, Francis White, Prof. of Greek at Johns Hopkins. . . . Savannah, Ga. sponsored a Boy Scout Troop which won top honors in county competition. . . . In a publication issued at Astoria, N.Y. in March, 1928 this comment was made by Captain Helm of the Police Department: "Out of three thousand seven hundred fifty-five arrests made by the local Police Department for the current year, the Greeks can proudly state that they are not represented in that list."

Mayor Hanna of Syracuse, N.Y. wrote the following: "Your organization helps to furnish an outlet for the social-mindedness of many of our citizens and by that very opportunity helps to build a bigger and better Syracuse. There is a place in Syracuse for every organization which has those aims. I am proud to recognize the Ahepa as one of the orders which is helping Syracuse, and I trust that your future may be as bright as your present prospects." . . . Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott, daughter of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe of Boston, who gave such tremendous service to Greece in her 1821 War of Independence, attended a banquet on March 25 given by the Boston, Mass. and Brookline, Mass. Ahepa Chapters.

Schenectady, N.Y. Chapter organized an Ahepa Business Men's Club within the chapter. . . . Washington, D.C. Chapter adopted a resolution submitted by Brother George C. Vournas to present an Ahepa National Banquet during the annual Supreme Lodge meeting, with guests to the banquet to be chosen by the chapters throughout the country from the legislative, judicial, educational or journalistic fields of the country. . . .

### First Excursion to Greece

**The First Ahepa Excursion to Greece** left New York City on March 19, 1928 on board the S. S. "Sinaia" with about 500 Ahepans and their families, led by Supreme President Dean Alfange. Other Ahepans also left for Greece on other ships, so that approximately 1,000 in all arrived in Greece on this first pilgrimage of the Ahepa.

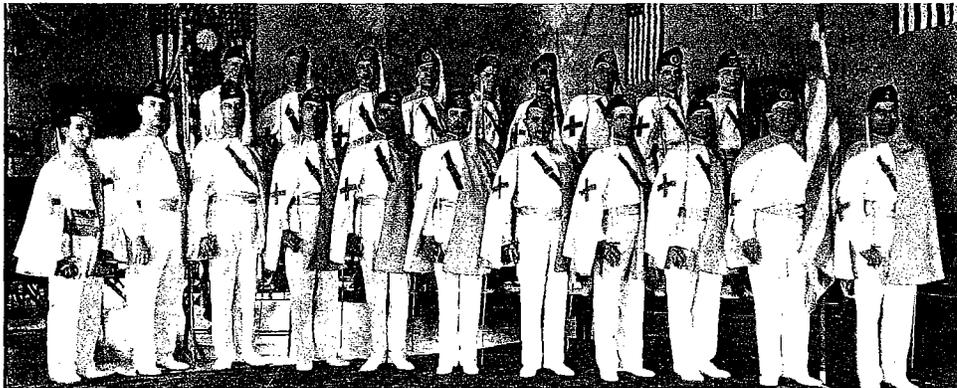
As Supreme President Dean Alfange reported from Greece: "It was the first time in the history of Hellenism of America that an organized group of nearly 1,000 men undertook as a unit to traverse 5,000 miles of water for the purpose of paying a visit of good will to the land of their origin. Every Ahepan who participated . . . was an ambassador with a given mission to perform. The Supreme Lodge had designated the Supreme President as Commander, with Supreme Vice President



*The first Ahepa Excursion to Greece in 1928. Supreme Lodge officers A. Petrellis Perry, Parasco Volo, Dean Alfange, Geo. E. Phillis, S. S. Spathey, C. R. Nixon.*



*Ahepans on the 1929 Ahepa Excursion to Greece.*



*The Ahepa Patrol of Lowell, Mass. #102 in 1928.*

George E. Phillis as Executive Officer, Supreme Governor C. R. Nixon as Chief Adjutant, Supreme Governor A. Petrellis Perry as Officer of the Day, Supreme Governor Parasco Volo as Sanitary and Supply Officer, Supreme Governor S. S. Spathey as Chaplain and Moderator, and George S. Gibas as Commander of Colors. Greek Independence Day (March 25th) was celebrated on board ship."

The ship was met at Piraeus by Chamber of Commerce representatives, naval officers, newspapermen, motion picture cameramen, and newspaper photographers. The Mayor of Piraeus received them, and the excursionists were driven to Athens where they headquartered at the Grande Bretagne Hotel. The Mayor of Athens, Members of Parliament, and local organizations all called to welcome the group to Greece. A grand parade was held in downtown Athens on April 6, with the city decorated with Greek and American flags, while the Ahepans paraded thru the streets, all wearing their fezzes, carrying canes, and with Ahepan banners of their respective cities and Chapters. The streets of Athens were crowded, and the parade wound up at Athens City Hall where Mayor Patsis held a reception for the excursionists. City Hall was surrounded by a mob of people estimated at almost 100,000. American Minister to Greece Robert Skinner spoke, as did the Mayor, from an elevated veranda, outside City Hall. Then, the procession started again from City Hall, to Constitution Square, and to the Church where a special doxology mass was held. The Mayor of Athens remarked that the day's events were the greatest celebration that Athens had ever witnessed, and the largest crowds in history.

There were many receptions the following days by the Chamber of Commerce, the city of Athens, and other groups, at Olympic stadium, Eleusis, and a visit to Admiral Paul Koundouriotis, President of the Republic.

A bust statue of Hermes in white Pentelic marble was presented to the Ahepa by the American Legion Post of Athens, and the statue is now at the Ahepa Headquarters in Washington, D.C. While in Athens, the members of the Supreme Lodge gave \$5,000 to the Mayors of Piraeus and Athens to be distributed to the orphans and needy of the two cities.

The 1928 Ahepa Excursion to Greece was the first such venture undertaken by any American group, and this first voyage was the forerunner not only of succeeding annual Ahepa Excursions to Greece, but also of other organizations who, seeing the success with which the project was received, began planning their own excursions to Greece at Easter time of each year.

It may be difficult for the reader who is not of Greek descent, or whose family is more than two generations removed from European soil, to understand the close attachment that existed then, and still exists, between Americans of Greek descent, and the people who live in Greece. Even in this late year of 1972 the members of Ahepa, in comparatively large numbers, have fathers and mothers still alive in Greece, or brothers and sisters, or at least nephews and nieces, and

certainly, first and second cousins. The preponderance of Greek immigration came after 1905, and has continued ever since, in large waves in some years, almost a trickle in others as quota limitations were imposed by the U.S. government, and the communication between the peoples of the two countries has always been kept open through constant correspondence, and visits.

The local newspapers described the July picnic of the Ahepa held at Stanton Park in Steubenville, Ohio as "one of the largest picnics of its kind ever held in the Ohio Valley." More than 2,000 people attended from Wheeling, Yorkville, Washington, Pa., Akron, Warren, Pittsburgh, Weirton, Cleveland and Buffalo. . . . The Florida Ahepa District held its first District Convention in Orlando. . . . Mayor William F. Broening of Baltimore issued a city proclamation asking citizens to contribute to the Ahepa drive for relief funds for the earthquake victims of Corinth. . . . Ahepan Elias Janetis publishes his book on the "Philike Hetairia" the secret society that established the foundation for the Greek Revolutionary War of 1821. . . . Woburn, Mass. Mayor Johnson proclaimed June 3rd as "Ahepa Day" in the city as the occasion of the installation of the Ahepa Chapter. . . . Ahepan Nick Bozinis of Elmira, N.Y. won the middleweight wrestling championship of the world by defeating champion Joe Turner. . . . President Theodore S. Agnew, of the Baltimore Ahepa Chapter, spoke at an open meeting in that city, refuting charges that Ahepa is against the Greek language and religion. . . . Nashua, N.H., with the assistance of the Boston Patrol, took first prize in the city parade. . . . The Tsintsinian Society, oldest Greek organization in America, held its convention in Jamestown, N.Y. and designated one day as "Ahepa Day" in honor of Ahepa. . . . the Tsintsinians were among the first Greek immigrants to arrive in America in the 1880's in any appreciable numbers.

**The Sixth Supreme Convention  
August 27 - September 1, 1928  
Detroit, Michigan**

The 1928 convention in Detroit was the largest in history to that time, with 164 delegates present. Besides the Supreme Lodge, Mother Lodge Members Harry Angelopoulos, John Angelopoulos, Nicholas D. Chotas, George A. Polos, and P. J. Stamos, the following delegates represented their Chapters:

A. E. Constantine, Atlanta; Theodore Gianaris, Charleston, S.C.; Dr. G. M. Saliba, Savannah, Ga.; Frank Demetros, Jacksonville, Fla.; N. N. Contax, Tampa, Fla.; Tony Crystal, Tulsa, Okla.; Gregory Constantine and George Morris, Miami; A. J. Horologas, St. Petersburg, Fla.; John T. Diamandis and John K. Douglas, Tarpon Springs; Sam Georges, Ft. Worth; George Cordes and Peter Vouchelas, New York City; George Cambanis, Philadelphia; James K. Karambelas and Pete Trouros, Asheville, N.C.; John L. Nicholas, Houston; Angelo Schiadarressi, Baltimore; George C. Vournas and Const. Placokefalos, Washington, D.C.; Arthur A. Karkalas, Pittsburgh; Const. A. Tsangadas,

Cleveland; N.D. Spinos, Syracuse, N.Y.; George D. Raptieu and Charles N. Diamond, Detroit, Mich.; Thomas S. Themelis, Brooklyn; Zacharias E. Djimas and Emanuel G. Psaki, New York City; Stanley Stacey and C. C. Canellopoulos, Milwaukee; A. J. Bafallis and Soterios Docos, Manchester, N.H.; D. E. Alex and P. J. Prattes, Chicago; Milton Gounaris, Lawrence, Mass.; Peter N. Laskas and Nicholas Anastos, Waterbury, Conn.; C. J. Critzas, Yonkers, N.Y.; John A. Givas, Newark, N.J.; John Karzin, St. Louis; A. C. Angelson and Samuel Aros, Paterson, N.J.; James Steliotis and Athanasios Petropoulos, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; James Tzimoulis, Hartford, Conn.; Andrew Nickas, Canton, Ohio; George Fullas, Allentown, Pa.; Louis Sofianos, Reading, Pa.; James G. Sentimentes, Bridgeport, Conn.; John D. Petrou, Akron, Ohio; Nicholas Notarys, Harrisburg, Pa.; Chris N. Geanakopolis, Minneapolis; Constantine Austin, Rochester, N.Y.; William Essaris and Pete Vamis, Wheeling, W. Va.; Thomas Shissias, Camden, N.J.; Soteris Lagges, Lancaster, Pa.; Michael D. Konomos, Kansas City, Mo.; Nick Orphan, Massillon, Ohio; George Lagakos, New Brunswick, N.J.; Louis Daniel, Sunbury, Pa.; S. G. Gianakouros, Binghamton, N.Y.; Louis H. George, Gary, Ind.; Nicholas D. Diacumakos, Chester, Pa.; Dr. Ph. Kyritsis, Worcester, Mass.; Nick Paikos, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; L. K. Constantine, Portland, Me.; George Subley, Richmond, Va.; Peter Chakiris and Paul Kaldes, Scranton, Pa.; Elias Janetis, Springfield, Mass.; Nicholas Lampadakis, Jamaica, N.Y.; George Karides, New Castle, Pa.; Chris Charnas, Warren, Ohio.

Const. Economou, Youngstown, Ohio; Chris Demopoulos, Buffalo, N.Y.; Louis Fronistas, Steubenville, Ohio; A. A. Pantelis and M. N. Lambros, Chicago; George A. Kyriakopoulos and Harry G. Boolookos, Chicago; Alexander Poulicos and Steve Sarafis, Clarksburg, W. Va.; George E. Johnson, Astoria, N.Y.; Anthony Rallis, New Haven, Conn.; Peter Maryannopoulos, Stamford, Conn.; Nicholas A. Kandis, South Bend, Ind.; Steven Johnson, New Bedford, Mass.; Dr. T. A. Stamas, Lowell, Mass.; Gust Barbush, Steve Doulis, Weirton, W. Va.; John Koliopoulos, Oak Park, Ill.; George K. Demopoulos, Providence, R.I.; George K. Alexander and Const. Morris, Jersey City, N.J.; Carl Dakis, Pottsville, Pa.; John Romas, Elmira, N.Y.; Peter G. Giftos, Pittsfield, Mass.; Const. Zahars, Dayton, Ohio; E. G. Vaffeus, Plainfield, N.J.; Peter Bekyros, Newburgh, N.Y.; Alex Chanaka and George Laskey, Uniontown, Pa.; Anthony A. Adams, Toledo, Ohio; James N. Kotsovolos, Moline, Ill.; George Pahnno, Norfolk, Va.; G. D. Skufakis, Hammond, Ind.; P. C. Karavassos, Morgantown, W. Va.; John Manos, Schenectady, N.Y.; Peter C. Malas, Cincinnati, Ohio; Costas Athan, Joliet, Ill.; George D. Panos, Bluefield, W. Va.; A. E. Couloheras, New Orleans, La.; Peter Zenings, Pontiac, Mich.; Nicholas D. Duskas, Watertown, N.Y.; J. N. Castros, Roanoke, Va.; Angel Triffon, Columbus, Ohio; Harry Katsiginis, Albany, N.Y.; Thomas Petrou, Flint, Mich.; Spiros Kahrman, Lansing, Mich.; Thomas N. Catris, Utica, N.Y.; Harry Zahars, Elyria, Ohio; James G. Dikeou, Denver; Jean N. Blaetos and Chris Harvalis, Omaha; Thomas Kademenos, Yorkville, Ohio; John H. Stampolis, San Francisco; A. A. Ladas, Fresno, Cal.; S. D. Christie,

Los Angeles; Nicholas S. Chekos, Portland, Ore.; Charles Nicholas, Hopewell, Va.; William E. Contos, Washington, Pa.; George Spiridakis, Indiana Harbor, Ind.; John J. Pappas, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; G. Pappas, Bridgeton, N.J.; John Vouvakis, Detroit; Anton G. Kochias and James L. Lesson, Beloit, Wisc.; P. S. Marthakis, Salt Lake City, Utah; Alex Keriakedes, Lincoln, Nebr.; James Camaras, Grand Island, Nebr.; Claibourne G. Perry, Bridgeport, Nebr.; Harry Delucas, Atlantic City; James Bouloukos, Freeport, N.Y.; George Giaksas, Bronx, N.Y.; J. J. Zefkeles, Seattle; V. I. Chebithes, New York City; Andrew Katsinos, Springfield, Ill.; George A. Stephano, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; George M. Paradise, Sioux City, Ia.; John D. Smith, Des Moines, Ia.

The convention officers elected were: C. R. Nixon, Chairman; Const. A. Tsangadas, Vice Chairman; and Const. G. Economou, Secretary. The convention decided that the unused monies collected for the Corinth Relief Fund, which were not needed at Corinth since the earthquake victims had all been taken care of, should be donated to the District of Corinth, Greece, for the erection of an Agricultural College. There was a surplus left in the Fund of about \$36,000.00.

Other convention actions included: To find proper ways and means of honoring the memory of Congressional Medal of Honor recipient George Dilboy; Voted \$2,000 to assist disabled veterans of World War I; Study means to establish a "Greek Room" in the "Cathedral of Learning" at the University of Pittsburgh; Establish a \$100,000 Educational Fund as a scholarship fund available for students of Hellenic descent; Establish a monthly "Ahepan Magazine."; Adopted the revised Ahepa Ritual written by James Veras; Adopted the proposal of George C. Vournas to hold an Ahepa National Banquet in Washington, D.C. annually; Appoint a Committee to begin the establishment of Ahepa Chapters in Canada.

### Ypsilanti Statue

A major highlight of the 1928 Detroit Supreme Convention was the unveiling and dedication of the Ahepa Statue of Gen. Demetrius Ypsilanti in the city of Ypsilanti, Mich. The marble statue was presented to the city by the Ahepa with more than 3,000 area Ahepans present, with the main addresses at the ceremonies by Supreme President Alfange, and the Governor of Michigan.

In the book "The Story of Ypsilanti" which relates the history of that Michigan city, author Harvey C. Colburn writes:

"Among the notable world events of the time (1820s) was the Greek Revolution. In the splendid struggle of the Greek people against Turkish tyranny, appeared an outstanding heroic figure, Demetrius Ypsilanti. With three hundred men he had held the Citadel of Argos for three days, against an army of 30,000. Then, having exhausted his provisions, he had escaped one night beyond the enemy lines, with his entire command, having lost not a single man. Such an exploit was calculated to touch the world's fancy, and in America the name of Demetrius Ypsilanti was lauded, while quantities of

clothing and provisions were gathered for the destitute Greek people. Judge Woodward proposed that the name of the new city be Ypsilanti—and Ypsilanti it was. It was a wise providence that guided the good judge in his remarkable suggestion. The name stands quite aloof from commonplace city cognomens. It is a name of personality, of distinction, a name in which one may take pride, a name to be pronounced with emphasis and to be written with a flourish on hotel registers in distant places. In the city hall hangs a fitting portrait of the Greek general. The cause of human freedom is largely indebted to him, and besides, he left us a good name."

It was either in 1825 or 1826 that the residents of the community in Michigan decided unanimously to name their town "Ypsilanti, Michigan."

The bust was presented to the city by Supreme President Dean Alfange, on August 29, 1928. At noon all business houses, offices and city departments closed for a half holiday, and everyone gathered at the foot of a hill near Normal School, where the 12-foot bust of Ypsilanti was unveiled. A parade, with three bands, went through the city streets, to the site. The marble bust was unveiled by Sylvia May Burell, 10 year old daughter of Ray H. Burell, president of the Ypsilanti City Council, and Xenia Tender, daughter of Peter Tender, Ahepan of Lorain, Ohio. Addresses were made by Governor Green of Michigan, Mayor Matthew Max of Ypsilanti, Greek Consul G. Depastas of Chicago, and Herbert Thompson, past grand president of the I.O.O.F.

The bust shows General Ypsilanti in uniform and was the work of Christopher Natsos, Greek sculptor who sculptured the monument to the Unknown Soldier of Greece. It stands on a marble pedestal of Greek design, and is all of Pentelic marble, taken from the quarries that gave marble to the works on the Acropolis in Athens.

General Demetrius Ypsilanti was the grandson of Alexander Ypsilanti, potentate of Moldovlachia, today Rumania, but then a territory under the sovereignty of Turkey and the guardianship of Russia. Alexander Ypsilanti worked constantly for the liberation of Greece, then under Turkish rule, knowing that his actions might prove costly to his throne and life, and he was eventually beheaded by the Sultan. Constantine Ypsilanti, the father of Demetrius, was also potentate of Moldovlachia, and also worked for the liberation of Christian lands from the Turks. He fled to Russia to escape Turkish vengeance, with his wife, daughter and sons, Alexander, Demetrius, George and Gregory, where the sons all received military training.

When the time was ready for the declaration of Greek Independence, the Ypsilanti brothers volunteered their services to Greece. Alexander became Commander-in-chief of the movement, and Demetrius went to the Peloponnesus in Greece to take command of the revolution there.

The Detroit convention elected the following Supreme Lodge: Dean Alfange, re-elected to the office of Supreme President; George E. Phillis, re-elected Supreme Vice President; Achilles Catsonis, re-elected Supreme Secretary; John Govatos, Supreme Treasurer; C. A.

Tsangadas, Supreme Counsellor; and the following Supreme Governors: Elias Janetis, James Veras, Philip D. Peppas, George C. Vournas, George S. Smitzes; C. R. Nixon, Peter G. Sikokis, Alexander Petrellis Perry, P. S. Marthakis, and George C. Peterson.

Kansas City, Missouri was chosen as the site of the 1929 Supreme Convention. During the fiscal year of 1928-29, the Ahepa established 48 new Chapters, and initiated 5,712 new members.

During the year, the Supreme Lodge turned over \$39,618.20 to the Trustees for the Agricultural College to be built in Corinth, Greece, and \$3,200.05 to the Greek War Orphans. The Supreme Lodge, under the direction of Supreme President Dean Alfange, continued active work in the field, sent representatives to Chapter dinners and initiations, and activity throughout the fraternity continued on its usual high plane.

An interesting "Stock Tip" was published in The Ahepa Bulletin that year written by Past Supreme Governor Constantine Theodorow, which read:

"You may have never dealt in stock and bonds. You may have never had the thrill of watching your stock climb up or the irregularity of your pulse on watching it decline. It makes no difference. Just make it your business to follow the stock that I am going to recommend. If you haven't any, go buy some. If you own some, hold on to it. Buy some more if you can. Recommend it to your friends who are qualified to buy. This stock has been going up since it was thrown on the market and there is no danger of it going down. You can always afford to be bullish on this stock. If you are short you will certainly regret it. The stock I am talking about is the Ahepa stock. Its cardinal assets are brotherly love, affection and good citizenship. It has no debts or encumbrances of any kind. It pays dividends regularly, even to those who are not stockholders. It is a long pull investment for the future. It is replete with interesting possibilities, for no one can tell how high it may go. It is already listed in over 200 cities in 44 States of the Union. For further information on this investment apply ORDER OF AHEPA, 1140 Investment Building, Washington, D.C."

The Fall River, Mass. Ahepa float won second prize in the city's Armistice Day parade. . . . Prof. Michael Dorizas of the University of Pennsylvania lectured at the Washington, D.C. Chapter #31 educational program series, and this Ahepan was also featured in an article in The American Magazine which gave an account of his world travels to almost every country in the world.

**THE ELGIN MARBLES:** Brother William Kimberly Palmer of Springfield, Mass., had his Letter to the Editor on this subject published in the *Springfield Union*:

"I read in an English journal that Sir Joseph Duveen offers the British government a dignified setting for the Elgin Marbles that were rifled from Greece by Lord Elgin, that illustrious despoiler of the land of Socrates, Plato, and Pericles. I suggest to the British

government and Sir Joseph Duveen that the marbles be restored to their original setting in the Parthenon at Athens, where they properly belong. No act of the German government in seizing art treasures in France during the World War was so atrocious as the taking of the Elgin Marbles to England by Lord Elgin, with the consent and aid of the British government. The statue of the Venus de Milo in the Louvre in Paris also should be restored to Greece, and that without delay. Great Britain and France had no reason to cry out against German spoilation, while they held on to art treasures that were wrested from a nation struggling for its freedom and unable to cope with such opponents. Let those treasures be restored. Then would the spirit of Lord Byron, who denounced such spoilation, be at peace and justice done to Greece, whose glory is eternal."

Yorkville, Ohio Chapter raised and donated \$1,000.00 to its local Greek school. . . . Lawrence, Mass. Ahepans played Santa Claus to children of the community. . . . Professor Milonas of Johns Hopkins University lectured at a Baltimore, Md. Ahepa meeting. . . . Governor Christianson of Minnesota was the featured speaker at the Minneapolis, Minn. Ahepa dinner. . . . The eight New York City area Chapters banded together to form an Inter-Chapter Cooperative Council to coordinate Ahepa affairs in the area. . . . Cleveland, Los Angeles, Akron, Buffalo, and Detroit Ahepa Chapters doubled their quota of \$1,000 each for the Ahepa Scholarship Loan Drive.

#### **March 4, 1929 Inaugural Parade in Washington**

On March 4, 1929, a corps of Ahepans marched in the Presidential Inaugural Parade at Washington, D.C., following the inauguration of President Herbert Hoover. This was a "first" for any Greek organization in America, and Ahepa was the only organization of its kind given the privilege of participating in the parade, along with the American Legion, Daughters of the American Revolution, and other patriotic groups.

The Ahepa marchers were: James Koliopulos, A. B. Nicol, J. Paul Smith, John N. Collas, John P. Callas, Mike Sallas, John Nacopoulos, John Stamatakos, Thomas Phiopilis, George Papoutsis, Mike Propociou, James Pananes, William Geckas, James Touloumis, C. H. Contos, Brother Mantis, Peter L. Dounis, Dr. Charles J. Demas, George H. Chaconas, Nick Manos, Nicholas Sakelos, Costas Paxenos, S. Kapis, G. S. Andoniades, Themistocles N. Gounaris, Harry D. Nicholson, George Theodorou, Louis Lampros, George Katsaros, George G. Gouvas.

On February 18 of that year, Brother Ahepan Karzas' magnificent Trianon Ballroom in Chicago was the scene of the installation of officers of the eight Chicago Chapters. About 8,000 people, in evening dress, watched the impressive ceremonies as Supreme President Alfange installed the chapters' officers, and dancing followed the ceremony.

Allentown, Pa. Chapter offered \$200 in prizes for the four best essays on the subject "Hellenic Contributions to Civilization" which Milton

Scouris proposed, and acted as Chairman of the Committee. The Supreme Lodge encouraged other Ahepa Chapters to follow the example of the Allentown Chapter by sponsoring like contests in their own localities. Commenting on the Allentown essay project, President Heath of Moravian Seminary and College for Women of Bethlehem, Pa., said:

"In our machine-controlled civilization it is important that we do not lose our idealisms, and for these we must turn time and again to certain of the Hellenic philosophers and especially to Plato. Utility has its place in every modern system but it so easily becomes not only unattractive but even repellent unless it is wedded to that artistic spirit, form and expression which Greece exhibited in the Periclean and other ages. It is impossible to exaggerate the value of the deft manner in which the profoundest problems of life and destiny are presented by Hellenic tragedians. Next to the sublime messages of the Hebrew prophets the civilized world needs to cherish the contribution, elemental and comprehensive but also delicate and subtle, which has come to us from the artists, philosophers, historians, commanders and literary geniuses of ancient Greece. Any effort which will impress upon our college youth their indebtedness to the glory of this great past is heartily to be commended and encouraged."

#### **Supreme Lodge Photographed with President Calvin Coolidge**

On February 4, 1929, the Ahepa Supreme Lodge visited President Calvin Coolidge at the White House in Washington, D.C., and then the President graciously walked out onto the White House lawn, where he was photographed with the entire Supreme Lodge. Photographed with President Coolidge were: Supreme President Alfange, Supreme Vice President Phillies, Supreme Secretary Catsonis, Supreme Treasurer Govatos, Supreme Counsellor Tsangadas, and Supreme Governors Janetis, Veras, Peppas, Vournas, Smitzes, Nixon, Sikokis, Perry, Marthakis, Peterson, and Volo.

#### **The First Ahepa National Banquet**

Two days later, on February 6, 1929, the Order of Ahepa held its first Ahepa National Banquet, honoring the Congress of the United States. Supreme Governor George C. Vournas of Washington, D.C., was Chairman, and was also the proponent of the idea of such an event, which has become a permanent part of Ahepa's programs. Today, the National Banquet is held as a biennial event, every two years, in Washington, D.C. The Ahepa Bulletin of February, 1929 describes the event as follows:

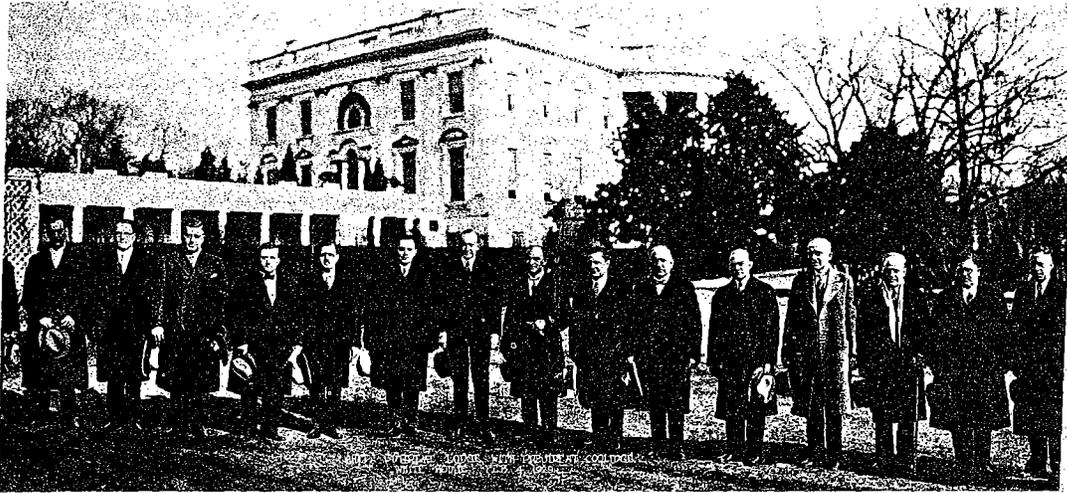
"The National Banquet held in Washington on February 6, 1929, will go down in the fraternity's history as one of the outstanding accomplishments of the fraternity. Needless to say, it will have the distinction of being the most important Ahepa function of the year. On that occasion seventy-five members of the United States Senate

and House of Representatives, together with two-score of prominent journalists of national reputation, Governors, ex-Governors, governmental Department heads, and other prominent visitors, assembled at the Hotel Willard that night—the occasion of our first national banquet to do honor to the Ahepa. It was one of the most brilliant gatherings of the Nation's leaders which Washington had ever witnessed. To quote the words of a United States Senator who was present, 'There were never so many Senators and Representatives of different political faiths sitting together at the same table at the invitation of a third party.'

"The Supreme President (Alfange) in making the principal address of the evening, touched upon the significance of the occasion when he said, 'This affair tonight, brings to us an Ahepa climax—a rich fulfillment of our hopes and our aspirations.' And these words were true for that night it might be said that the United States of America was officially honoring the Ahepa—giving to it official recognition for its long period of faithful service and imparting to it encouragement to carry on the great work that it is propounding.

"The presence alone of these eminent men would be an ample testimonial of their recognition. But the hour of real significance began when Supreme Governor George C. Vournas, Chairman of the National Banquet Committee and originator of the idea, arose and introduced that great Philhellene, United States Senator William H. King as the toastmaster of the evening. Before assuming his function as toastmaster, Senator King delivered an eloquent oration in which he lauded America's citizens of Hellenic extraction and signalled the Ahepa as the outstanding patriotic organization of the United States which is sponsored by citizens of foreign descent. In closing, the Senator expressed to his colleagues and to all those present the hope that other peoples would grasp the example set by the Ahepa in its efforts to promote constructive citizenship and a better understanding of the Government and the institutions of the land. The Supreme President, who was the first speaker, explained in his oration the principles and mission of the Order, and was followed by His Excellency, the Minister of Greece, Mr. Simopoulos. Mr. Simopoulos spoke splendidly in both the English and Greek languages. The concluding speech was delivered by Hon. Theodore G. Risley, Solicitor for the Department of Labor. Mr. Risley profusely praised Ahepa and the cooperation which it is giving to the United States Government.

"Space would not permit the printing of the names of all guests present. The list, however, included the following United States Senators: Reed of Missouri; Bayard and Hastings of Delaware; Dill of Washington; George of Georgia; Neely of West Virginia; Pittman of Nevada; Robinson of Indiana; Smith of South Carolina; Walsh of Massachusetts; Trammel of Florida, and many others. Expressing our thoughts editorially, we wonder whether this great honor could come to the Order of Ahepa if it followed principles and policies other than the ones which it has been defining and expound-



**WHITE HOUSE VISIT**

*Year 1929, with President Calvin Coolidge at the White House, Parasco E. Volo, A. Petrellis Perry, P. S. Marthakis, P. G. Sikokis, James Veras, Constantine Tsangadas, Dean Alfange, President Coolidge, George E. Phillies, Achilles Catsonis, John Govatos, Philip D. Peppas, Elias Janetis, George C. Peterson, George Smitzes, C. R. Nixon, George C. Vournas.*



**WHITE HOUSE VISIT**

*Year 1930, with President Herbert Hoover at the White House. (Front row) George C. Vournas, Achilles Catsonis, George E. Phillies, President Hoover, P. G. Sikokis, Hon. Charles J. Esterly, John Govatos, Harris J. Booras, Parasco E. Volo. (2nd row) Dr. N. S. Checkos, P. S. Marthakis, Rev. S. S. Spathey, John J. Manos. (3rd row) Spiro J. Stamos, Michael D. Konomos, A. A. Karkalas, S. J. Reckas. (4th row) E. F. Neagle, Const. Pelias.*

ing for the past six years. This was the first time that any organization composed of American citizens of foreign descent—regardless of their nationality—ever received such an honor from the outstanding representatives of the United States Government.

“Two days before the banquet the representatives of the Supreme Lodge were officially received by the then Chief Executive of the United States, President Calvin Coolidge. After the reception, the President graciously consented to be photographed with the high council of the Ahepa. Again, this was the first time that such an honor had been extended to an organization of the scope and nature of the Ahepa.

“On the occasion of the inaugural parade of March 4 the Ahepa was again honored when it was invited to participate in that great national institutional event of the United States. Upon accepting, the inaugural committee gave the Ahepa a place of honor in the division of patriotic organizations, placing it in the same group with the Sons of the American Revolution and the Union Veterans and Confederates of the Civil War. Again we ask the question, ‘Could Ahepa and incidentally America’s Hellenism receive such a recognition—could Ahepa acquire the influence and prestige which it now holds—if it did not so courageously adhere to the principles which were injected into its Constitution on the very day of its founding?’ Ahepa has realized its goal and is destined to perform even a greater mission because it operates as a loyal, patriotic American organization—because it is NON-POLITICAL and NON-SECTARIAN. In this way it serves loyally the United States, the land of our adoption, and in so doing it aids most efficiently all of America’s citizens of Hellenic origin.”

### Ahepa Scholarships

Sixteen Ahepa Scholarships were granted during the year to: Nicholas K. Matsoukas, Chicago; George J. Blaetus, Omaha; James A. Mitchell, Pittsburgh; Constantine Gatsos, Cleveland; D. Daniel Pananicles, Syracuse; John Leacacos, Cambridge; John Rodites, Brooklyn; Peter Kourides, Manchester; C. S. Stephanides, Ithaca; E. Athanasiades, Worcester; D. Diamandides, Springfield; George E. Loucas, Weirton; S. S. Aridas, Newark; George Phalares, Chicago; C. Orphanides, Worcester; August Pantages, Aberdeen, Wash.

American Legion Commander Kriz of Nebraska commended Ahepans at Grand Island, Nebr. on their citizenship program. . . . Virginia Attorney General Saunders, Richmond Mayor Bright spoke to 500 at the Richmond, Va. chapter installations. . . . At Cheyenne, Wyo., Wyoming Governor Emerson, Cheyenne Mayor Riner, Congressman Carter, Editor Thompson, and others attended the dinner establishing the Cheyenne Ahepa Chapter.

### The Ahepa Magazine

The first issue of "*The Ahepa*" magazine was published in May, 1929 and the first Editor was Milton E. Meletiades. The masthead described it as: "The Ahepa, Illustrated National Monthly Magazine, the Official Organ of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, Vol. III, May, 1929, Number 1." It was dedicated to President Herbert Hoover, and the President's photograph was on the cover.

The issue listed the location of the then 220 Chapters of the Ahepa, and carried several articles, editorials and news of the Chapter activities. U.S. Representative C. E. Hancock (New York) was present at the Ahepa National Banquet in February, and he said of the Ahepa: "The Ahepa seeks to 'revive and marshal into active service for America the noblest attributes and highest ideals of true Hellenism.' It seems to me that these words from the Constitution of the Ahepa are indicative of the spirit that animates it—the sincere desire of a proud people to give the best of the land of their forefathers to the country of their adoption. No American with any knowledge of the Ahepa can fail to admire and applaud the highmindedness of the men who conceived the principles of the Ahepa and whose patriotic zeal has brought it to a place of power and prestige."

U.S. Senator William H. King (Utah) who served as toastmaster of the National Banquet, was described in the magazine as "Eminent Philhellene and Spiritual Father of the Order of Ahepa" under his full page photograph. Senator King's remarks at the banquet were also reprinted in full.

Governor of the State of Michigan, Fred W. Green, a member of the Detroit Ahepa Chapter wrote:

"At a time when there is some tendency to take the responsibility of citizenship lightly, it is well that there should be among us an organization like the Ahepa, dedicated to preserving those fundamental virtues of good government. Those that come here from other countries bent on throwing overboard all the traditions of their people through a mistaken notion that their Americanization will be hastened by such foolishness do no service to themselves or to this nation. There are things in the heritage of every people that should be preserved and emphasized here in America. In the heritage of no people is there a greater wealth of wisdom for America than in the traditions and history of Greece. I can think of no higher purpose for any American organization than the preservation and dissemination of that heritage among our people, and America is fortunate in having a society such as the Ahepa and I am proud to be among its members."

In reference to the Objects and Principles of the Order of Ahepa, the *Binghamton, N. Y. Sun* editorialized: "Reading of these Objects make it easy to understand why the Greeks have won, in comparatively few years, a warm place in the regard of those of older and more established citizenship. Here is a fine set of rules for any organization to pattern after. They are not mere words because the Greek-American lives with them and practices them in his everyday dealings with others. They are

proud of the fine traditions brought with them from their native land, but they are more proud of America and of the city of their adoption. The city, in return, may well be proud of them.”

The *St. Louis Star* said: “Perhaps the most notable movement in this country among people of foreign birth is that of the Ahepa among Greek-born residents.” And the *Chicago Daily News* wrote:

“The influence of The Ahepa already has made itself felt in the Greek community life in every part of the country where there is a Chapter of the Order. Ten years ago few, if any, Greeks in the United States were interested in any movement which had for its object the banding together of the Hellenic race in this country. They then were not certain that this would be their permanent home. Since the war this had changed. They are fast becoming American citizens; are acquiring American culture; are establishing homes and businesses and are rearing their children to be real Americans.”

The magazine reported that the \$100,000 Scholarship Loan Fund had reached pledges totalling \$34,500 by May, 1929.

### The Second Annual Excursion to Greece

On board the *S. S. Vulcania*, the Second Annual Excursion to Greece in 1929 was another successful project under the leadership of Commander Elias Janetis, Philip Stylianos, James Veras, Andrew Nickas and C. R. Nixon. They were received at Piraeus and at Athens by representatives of the government, business, and press, a large parade was held through the streets of Athens, and Premier Eleutherios Venizelos was host at a banquet in honor of the Ahepans, and he thanked the Ahepa for its pioneer work in fostering good international relations between the people of the United States and Greece.

The eight New York City chapters celebrated Greek Independence Day on March 25th at Mecca Temple, with 4,000 people present, an overflow crowd. . . . Chief naturalization examiners in various parts of the country added some new questions in examining applicants of Greek descent for American citizenship by inquiring if the applicant was a member of the Ahepa. If the answer was “No” this was followed by another question: “Why not?” The New Jersey examiners went a step further by asking if the Ahepa members could give the names of their national officers, and the names of their local Chapter officers. . . . San Francisco Chapter donated an extensive number of books on the subject of ancient and modern Greece to the local library. . . . Mayor Tulley of New Haven, Conn., and Yale University heads attended the local Ahepa meeting. . . . Springfield, Ill., Ahepans placed a wreath at the tomb of President Lincoln.

U.S. Senator George Higgins Moses (New Hampshire) wished Ahepa well on its Scholarship Loan Fund—“To these efforts and to all the purposes which Ahepa espouses I wish to add the sympathetic cooperation of a real Philhellene.” . . . In an article entitled “*The Greeks are Patriotic People*” Solicitor Theodore G. Risley of the United States Department of Labor wrote:

"There are probably people of no nationality who are more thoroughly informed about the history of their country and more thoroughly steeped in its lessons than the Greeks. They not only teach it in their homes and drum it into their school children, but their newspapers constantly proclaim it and their literature is saturated with it. I believe it is from this source of inspiration that the splendid objects of the Order of Ahepa with its fundamental principles of loyalty to the Hellenic race and to its adopted country originated. . . . Every Greek, as soon as he gets to the United States, has an ambition to establish a business of his own, although he may have to undergo years of patient labor before he achieves his object. It is indeed a rare thing for a Greek to become a public charge. The immigrants who come to the United States now have to pass a very rigid examination consisting of about forty-two questions in all. When an immigrant has passed this test and has been admitted to this country as his permanent home, it is as much our duty as it is to his interest to acquaint him with our habits and modes of life and political institutions, and to see that he is placed in a wholesome environment, one in which influences will surround him that will inculcate in his mind and heart a spirit of love and loyalty to his adopted country. The immigrant should first learn to speak and read the English language, because it is the only medium through which he can ever acquire a real conception of American ideals and an understanding of our political and domestic institutions. If the immigrant is made to feel that he is welcome to our country and that our people have an interest in him he will reciprocate that feeling. He will feel that he is appreciated and that somebody cares for him and that the fact that he was born in a foreign land shall not be a barrier to his privileges or a handicap to his children, and from this realization there will naturally grow upon him a feeling of attachment for his new home."

The Allentown, Pa. essay contest on the subject "Hellenic Contributions to Civilization" was won by Dudley L. Harley of Lehigh University. . . . Green River, Wyo. Chapter held its first annual banquet, with addresses by Senator D. A. Preston, George Strike, Attorney General Muir, and other civic leaders. . . . New Orleans, Colorado Springs, Newark, N.J., Weirton, W. Va., Seattle, Los Angeles, New Britain, Conn., Kalamazoo, Mich., Walsenburg, Colo., all reported outstanding dinners and banquets, with top officials present from their city and state governments. . . . Hagerstown, Md., featured their initiation ceremonies with a parade of Ahepans through the city, headed by the American Legion Drum Corps. . . . Salt Lake City Chapter sponsored its own radio broadcast on the subject of Ahepa by N.J. Cotromanes. . . . Chicago No. 46 had its own Mandolin Orchestra which gave concerts twice a year. . . . Chicago No. 93 initiated its 400th member of the chapter. . . . Mayor McDonald of Dayton, Ohio called Ahepa's work "constructive citizenship of the very highest type." . . . Dr. George F. Hale of Detroit said:

"If I should be given the task of renaming the Order of Ahepa I could think of no more appropriate title than that of Friend of Humanity. The Greek turned his face toward a western sun and shaped

his course to the new country beyond the sea, there to make his home. He brought with him aspirations. He brought with him ideals, he brought faith in his fellow men and by his long Christian training he held fast to that trust in God, a trust which carried his ancestors through the darkest pages of the history of civilization, and when he landed on the shores of his new home he placed upon its altars, intelligence, art, a clean blood and a willingness to make real the aspirations and useful the ideals as a good citizen. Hospitality, generosity, patriotism are his by right of suffering. He knows full well the hardships, civil and domestic. He has tasted of the bitter cup; therefore, he knows the better how to serve his fellow man and so, my brothers, while men consecrate their lives to a greater endeavor and pledge more usefulness to society it is not strange that this rapid growing institution, known throughout the world as Ahepa, is experiencing such phenomenal growth."

In commenting on the effects of the first two Ahepa Excursions to Greece, *The Ahepa* magazine wisely noted:

"The idea of the annual excursions to Greece, as sponsored by the Order of Ahepa, will have a tremendous effect on the government and people of Greece to realize and eventually exploit advantageously the vast and lucrative tourist trade, which, in view of the marvelous and majestic scenic beauties and the incomparable treasures of historic antiquities in Greece, should easily attract the tourists. Since the first Ahepa Excursion to Greece, almost two years ago, the Greek Government is carefully studying the subject of the tourist trade, which unquestionably, after proper cultivation through efficient advertising campaigns carried out in all the countries of Europe and particularly the United States of America, and the preparation of adequate accommodations, shall prove a source of enormous revenue and of an incalculable benefit to the country. Ahepa may well feel proud of this fact and claim the credit for stimulating this resourceful enterprise in Greece, the importance of which can not be questioned."

The *Portland, Maine Press Herald* editorialized:

"It is surprising how many Greeks are found occupying prominent places in the business world and how readily they respond to the appeals of this organization (Ahepa). The representatives of the Hellenic race in the United States are proud of their origin and delight in recalling the history of their own country, but, if we may judge from the activities of the Ahepa as related in its magazine, they are even more proud of rearing their children as American citizens and inspiring them with love and loyalty to their new Country."

The *Canton, Ohio Evening Repository* (May 29, 1929):

"America owes a debt to Greece, a debt which she can pay with benefit to herself by welcoming the descendants of those philosophers, artists and statesmen on whom the world still depends for its cultural tradition. These children from the cradle of culture have

emigrated from their motherland to seek the advantages of a virgin country and America has welcomed them. Who knows but that in the times to come they will instill into the stream of American culture some of those qualities which have made their race one of the most important forces in the civilization of the world? They owe a debt to the glory of their fathers and they have chosen to pay it in America, the land which embodies the principles of the great men that made Greece."

A squadron of airplanes, led by pilot George Zarkos, escorted a large procession of Ahepans through the streets of Bakersfield, Calif. upon the institution of that Ahepa Chapter. Besides the parade, there was a special church service, and banquet. . . . Dayton, Ohio, Youngstown, Ohio, Kokomo, Ind., Ventura, Calif., Oakland, Calif. all reported grand balls, dinners, initiations. . . . Wichita, Kans., developed a drill patrol of 24 members with Louis Gochis as Captain, and Alex Leber as Sergeant. . . . San Francisco held a dance and theatrical performance with all proceeds for the benefit of San Francisco Greek schools. . . . Binghamton, N.Y. Ahepa Patrol won first prize in the Memorial Day parade. . . . The Ahepa prescribed summer dress for members and patrols was then a neat red, white and blue uniform—white shirt and trousers, red sash about the waist, white shoes, blue tie, and red Ahepa fez. . . . Minneapolis, Minn. Chapter was host at a reception in the Mayor's reception rooms at the courthouse to 89 newly naturalized American citizens, with musical entertainment and dinner, and an "Ahepa welcome" to the new citizens. . . . Atlanta, Ga. Chapter #1 installed its officers before 1,000 people in Taft Hall of the Auditorium-Armory. . . . Lawrence, Mass. presented Brother Angel Alex's play "Hearts that Break," with all proceeds going to the New Building Fund of the local Greek church. . . . Portsmouth-Dover, N.H., New Haven, Conn., Lewiston, Me., Casper, Wyo., reported outstanding installations and banquets. . . . Price, Utah gave a benefit affair for the local Greek schools. . . . Lancaster, Pa. held a dance with all proceeds going to help pay off the mortgage on the local Greek Church.

Princess Aspasia of Greece, widow of the late King Alexander of Greece, visited Palm Beach, Fla., and was greeted by the Mayor and a group of Ahepans. The West Palm Beach Ahepa Chapter then tendered a banquet in the Princess' honor. On her departure from Palm Beach, the Princess addressed a note to Brother Nicholas D. Chotas, Mother Lodge Member of Ahepa, who was visiting in Palm Beach, which read: "I wish to thank you and the members of the Order of Ahepa for the kind welcome given me here. It touches me deeply. My happiest afternoon in Palm Beach was passed in your midst." The note was accompanied by a five hundred dollar bill in U.S. currency—"A little contribution to the work of Ahepa" the Princess wrote.

In August, 1929, the magazine reported that the pledges to the Ahepa Scholarship Loan Fund has reached \$78,000.00.

### The Order of Sons of Pericles

After the adoption of the Order of Sons of Pericles as the Junior Order of Ahepa by the Detroit Convention, Chapters of the Junior Order were established in Weirton, W. Va.; Wheeling, Va. Va.; Boston, Mass.; Cleveland, Ohio; Youngstown, Ohio; Woburn, Mass.; Brookline, Mass.; San Francisco, Calif; Stamford, Conn.; Worcester, Mass.; Reading, Pa.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Portland, Ore.; and work was underway for the establishment of Sons Chapters in Houston, Seattle, Warren, Ohio; Canton, Ohio; Denver, New Brunswick, N.J.; Paterson, N.J.; St. Louis; Atlanta; Portsmouth, N.Y., and Charleston, S.C. Sons of Pericles Supreme Secretary Stephen S. Scopas reported that there were now 40 chapters.

Meanwhile, Ahepa Chapters continued their activity, with a District meeting in Wheeling, W. Va. at which Congressman Bachmann was principal speaker, and more than \$2,000 raised for the scholarship fund. . . . Buffalo, N.Y. established its Ahepa Patrol. . . . Mayor Rath of Utica, N.Y. spoke at the Ahepa annual outing. . . . Outings were held by Wilmington, Del., Muncie, Ind., Lewiston, Me., Middletown, Ohio, Ogden, Utah. . . . Lynchburg, Va. started special Ahepa classes for the teaching of the English language for members. . . . Senator Robinson and Mayor Slack spoke at institution of the Indianapolis, Ind., chapter. . . . Mayor Flint of Freeport, N.Y. extended greetings to Ahepans at the annual entertainment and dance. . . . Ahepa received congratulations on its objects and principles from Illinois Governor Emmerson, Arizona Governor Phillips, Utah Governor Dern, New Mexico Governor Dillon, Delaware Governor Buck, Maine Governor Gardiner, Minnesota Governor Christiansen, Wisconsin Governor Kohler, Oregon Governor Patterson; from U.S. Senators Dill, Wagner (N.Y.), Capper (Kans.), Burton (Ohio), Allen (Kans.), as well as from several Congressmen.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### The Years 1929-1931

#### The Seventh Supreme Convention August 26-31, 1929 Kansas City, Missouri;

The Seventh Supreme Convention of the Order of Ahepa was held in Kansas City, Missouri, August 26-31, 1929, at the Ararat Temple. Besides the Supreme Lodge officers, and 5 Mother Lodge members present, there were 152 Chapter Delegates in attendance representing their Chapters, as follows:

Augustus E. Constantine, Atlanta; Peter Demas, Tampa; Tony Crystal and V.W. Birbilis, Tulsa, Okla.; John Theophiles, Miami; Theo. J. Dimas, St. Petersburg, Fla.; John K. Douglas, Tarpon Springs, Fla.; George A. Rouse, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Harris J. Booras, Boston; James D. Jameson and George D. Cordes, New York City; Phokion Sober, Philadelphia; John Mandis, Asheville, N.C.; Nicholas Sakelos, Baltimore; Peter L. Dounis, Washington, D.C.; Arthur A. Karkalas, Pittsburgh; Constantine A. Poulides, Cleveland; Nicholas Anagnostopoulos, Syracuse, N.Y.; Angelo Colocousis, Haverhill, Mass.; Anthony C. Lingon, Detroit; Thomas S. Themelis, Brooklyn; George A. Stathes and Nicholas J. Garis, New York City; Charles Stefan, Milwaukee; George S. Porikos and D. Parry, Chicago; Nicholas Anastos, Waterbury, Conn.; C.J. Critzas, Yonkers, N.Y.; J. A. Givas, Newark; Chris Johanides and C. Theodorou, St. Louis; Samuel Aros, Paterson, N.J.; Thomas Alexander, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; James Tzimoulis, Hartford, Conn.; Peter Nickas, Allentown, Pa.; C. H. Contos, Reading, Pa.; Nicholas Economou, Akron, Ohio; Thomas J. Christie, Minneapolis; William Essaris, Wheeling, W. Va.; Soterios Lagges, Lancaster, Pa.

Michael J. Konomos, Kansas City, Mo.; John G. Skourlas, New Brunswick, N.J.; Andrew P. Vassos, Binghamton, N.Y.; John Lincoln and James Michos, Gary, Ind.; E.P. Christaki, Chester, Pa.; Tom Valassopoulos, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Rev. S.S. Spathey, Richmond, Va.; P.A. Chakeres, Scranton, Pa.; John G. Michalaros, Springfield, Mass.; Nicholas Lampadakis, Jamaica, N.Y.; Nick Askounis, New Castle, Pa.; Basil Aronis, Warren, Ohio; C.G. Economou, Youngstown, Ohio; Paul K. Condrell, Buffalo; Arthur H. Peponis and Stelianos Reckas, Chicago; G.A. Kyriakopoulos and Harry Boolookos, Chicago; Thomas Thomas, Wilmington, Del.; James Theofan, Queensboro, N.Y.; William Chaltas, New Haven, Conn.; William S. Thomson, Stamford, Conn.; N.A.

Kandis, South Bend, Ind.; William G. Annas, Weirton, W. Va.; Aristotle Collias, Oak Park, Ill.; James A. Chakona, Erie, Pa.; Gust Morris, Jersey City, N.J.; John Catsambas, Pottsville, Pa.; John Tragakis, Norwich, Conn.; A. A. Adams, Toledo, Ohio; J.N. Kotsovolos, Moline, Ill.; Sam Skufakis and Henry J. Tamparry, Hammond, Ind.; J. J. Manos, Schenectady, N.Y.; John P. Harritos, Cincinnati, Ohio; Louis P. Maniatis, Louisville, Ky.; Michael Mallouchos, Joliet, Ill.; C. G. Paris, Lynchburg, Va.; Milton Vasilakos, Pontiac, Mich.; Nick Bozion, Flint Mich.; Takis Kekesis, Lansing, Mich.; Harry Zaharas, Elyria, Ohio; James G. Dikeou, Denver.

George N. Strike and N. J. Cutromanes, Salt Lake City; C. C. Harvalis and N. E. Payne, Omaha, Nebr.; William Petros, San Francisco; Tom J. Andrews, Los Angeles; Joseph N. Kovell, Sacramento; Dr. N. S. Checkos, Portland, Ore.; Louis K. Tsaros, Indiana Harbor, Ind.; Nicholas Argyr, Pueblo, Colo.; James A. Demopoulos, Detroit; Anton G. Kochikas, Beloit, Wisc.; A.A. Andros, Lincoln, Nebr.; Nicholas D. Nitsos, Oakland, Cal.; Anthony Pappadakis, Seattle; C. J. Kavadis, Tacoma, Wash.; Nick Voures, Spokane, Wash.; Bill Karoulis, Green River, Wyo.; Peter Pitchios and Chris Pappasoteriou, Bingham Canyon, Utah; George Karasoulos, Price, Utah; W. J. Koonan and V. I. Chebithes, New York City; Christ Stathes, Wichita, Kans.; Dr. P. G. Kokenes, Springfield, Ill.; George A. Stephano, Sioux Falls, S.D.; G. Kokenes, Springfield, Ill.; George A. Stephano, Sioux Falls, S.D.; George M. Paradise, Sioux City, Ia.; Gust Neofotist, Des Moines, Ia.; James Colliopoulos, Hagerstown, Md.; Paul M. Costas, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Charles Preketes, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Thomas Kouchoukos, Grand Rapids, Mich.; John Lambros, Anderson, Ind.; Peter A. Magas, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Michael Saytanides, Brooklyn, N.Y.; B.C. Katsinas and Gus Sotter, Champaign, Ill.; D.G. Michalopoulos, Chicago; John Dayantis, Chicago; A.A. Pantelis, Evanston, Ill.; Frank Pofanti, Chicago; Gust Marinos, Butte, Mont.; James Woonas, Mason City, Ia.; James George Rorris, Muncie, Ind.; P. T. Kisciras, Cheyenne, Wyo.; George K. Stavron, Muskegon, Mich.; Peter Stamates and Sam Poulos, Saginaw, Mich.; George Manos, Waukegan, Ill.; Louis D. Alexakis, Ventura, Cal.; George P. Mavrellis, Waterloo, Ia.; Chris Devatenos, Chicago, Ill.; Christopher S. Stephano, Philadelphia; James Mallios, Kokomo, Ind.; George N. Geranios, Great Falls, Mont.; John Marellas and Gus Bakalaros, Rochester, Minn.; Andrew Kostas, Indianapolis; George Baseleon, Peoria, Ill.; Theodore Andronicos, San Francisco; Charles Costas, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Convention officers elected for the business sessions were: George C. Vournas, Chairman; A. A. Pantelis, Vice Chairman; and C. G. Economou, Secretary. The following legislation and action was taken by this 1929 convention: Established a set procedure for the future selection of Supreme Convention sites; Created two more offices of Supreme Governors, making a total of 18 Supreme Lodge offices; Recommended that Chapters program more lectures for the education of members, establish chapter charity funds; Appropriated Scholarships for the coming year; That The Ahepa Magazine be continued in

its new form, and that members be charged \$1.00 per year for the magazine; Appropriated \$500 for the Sons of Pericles; Approved a 1930 Excursion to Greece; Appropriated \$1,000 for the National Museum at Athens, Greece for the proper housing of the war relics of the Greek Revolutionary War of 1821; Selected Boston, Mass., as the site of the 1930 Supreme Convention.

### 1929-30 Supreme Lodge

The officers of the new Supreme Lodge elected by the convention for the fiscal year of 1929-30 were: George E. Phillies, Supreme President; Peter G. Sikokis, Supreme Vice President; Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary; John Govatos, Supreme Treasurer; George C. Vournas, Supreme Counsellor; and the following Supreme Governors: Harris J. Booras, John J. Manos, Arthur A. Karkalas, Rev. S. S. Spathey, John Theophiles, Constantine Pellias, P.J. Stamos, Parasco E. Volo, Stelianos Reckas, Michael D. Konomos, P.S. Marthakis, P.J. Andrews, and Dr. N.S. Checkos. During the next 12 months, this administration established 26 new Ahepa Chapters.

Shortly after the Kansas City convention, the country and the world entered the era of the great depression, and the Ahepa, along with the business world, could look forward to some lean years for more than a decade.

### The Greek Language

On the subject of "*Ahepa and the Greek Language*" Supreme President George E. Phillies wrote: "*Much has been written and said these days concerning our attitude towards the Mother language. Once more, and in the most categorical manner, we are declaring that writings tending to show that we are neglectful or antagonistic to our Mother language, either in practice, fact or form, are completely unfounded. Our avowed policy has been to teach the Greek language to those who need it and the English language to those who need it.*"

Supreme President Phillies was answering certain critics who still cast accusations at the Ahepa on the subject of the Greek language. Throughout the pages of this Ahepa History, the reader will find numerous mention of specific instances where Ahepa Chapters gave financial support to their local Greek Schools, for the sake of the perpetuation of the Greek language in America. The instances cited are by no means complete, since space does not allow a full report of the activities of all Ahepa Chapters in this area of educational assistance. "*The Teaching of Greek in our High Schools, Colleges and Universities is Absolutely Necessary*" . . . this is the title of an article published in The Ahepa Magazine in 1929, written by Professor Roy Flickinger, Head of the Classical Department of the University of Iowa, and formerly with Northwestern University. Professor Flickinger writes the article in the manner of a Socratic discourse, of a father and son, discussing future college subjects. He points out the need of knowledge of the Greek language in most areas of life.

Dr. George Mylonas lectured on archaeology in Greece. Dr. M. Joanides lectured on lung research and Theodore Paulides lectured on the evolution of music, to Chicago Ahepans in several meetings. . . . Chicago No. 94 initiated its 500th member. . . . Oakland, Cal. presented awards to the outstanding students of the Greek school. . . . The Ahepa magazine adopted a policy of presenting articles each issue dealing with American governmental operations and affairs for the benefit of its members. . . . in various issues the names of the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, and other informative material on their duties and responsibilities were published, as well as other governmental agencies.

The *South Bend, Ind., Tribune* declared:

"It is time that the American people became fully acquainted with the Order of Ahepa. The Order of Ahepa is dedicated to the Americanization of natives of Greece who have become important economically to this country and who can benefit themselves and the United States by becoming affiliated with the body politic. All Americans ought lend every help to the Ahepa movement. It is the only organization that is impressing upon Greeks who have come to America that they have serious responsibilities which can be discharged only by seeking naturalization at the first opportunity and make the most of citizenship when it is acquired."

Dr. Oscar Waldemar Junek, Professor of Anthropology wrote:

"The last beneficial developments of popular education reached such ethnic groups as are islanded in America. Of these our Greek immigration is one and the Ahepa, organized seven years ago, is their intellectual mother. We do not need militant Philhellenes such as Lord Byron, Lord Erskine and Cam Hobhouse were a hundred years ago. We need educators such as the patient scholar Korais, or, better still, men like Mavrokordatos and Marko Bozzaris who would fight with a pen instead of a sword. We need such men on this side of the Atlantic that greediness for learning and intellectual hunger may grip our members and make them ethnically conscious of what our adoptive country needs. And she needs educated sons. To keep the American branch of Greek ethnic genius fresh and green we must use the only dignified method of proving our worth. Politics and economics are of great credit but they cannot last long, for their laws are ever-changing. Intellectual freedom IS the all-inclusive philosophy of the Ahepa—it is her Life's object and the outstanding feature of her great program in behalf of her many sons and daughters. . . . To make this object strongly functional, the existing membership must grow till every Greek in America shall become a member of the Ahepa—till every member of this organization becomes actively engaged in the pursuit of knowledge and of learning."

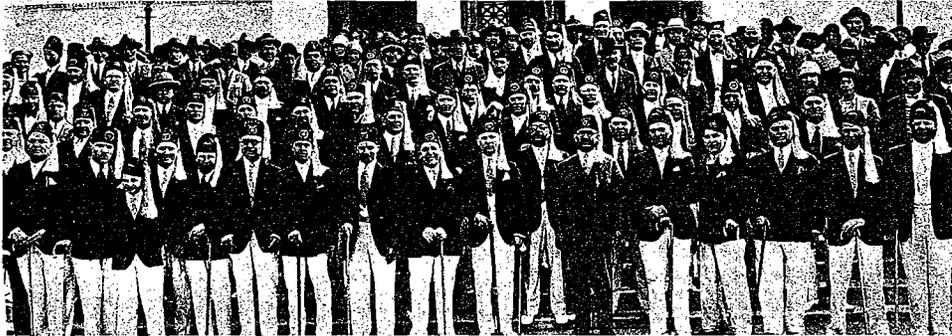
The Maine and New Hampshire chapters announced essay contests and prizes on the subject "Greece's Contribution to Civilization." . . . The Trianon Ballroom in Chicago was the scene of a benefit for the Greek schools of Chicago, given by the Ahepa Chapters of Chicago. . . . Cincinnati, Ohio Ahepa Chapter sponsored a dinner and reception for 97 newly-naturalized citizens in the Bloom School Auditorium. . . .



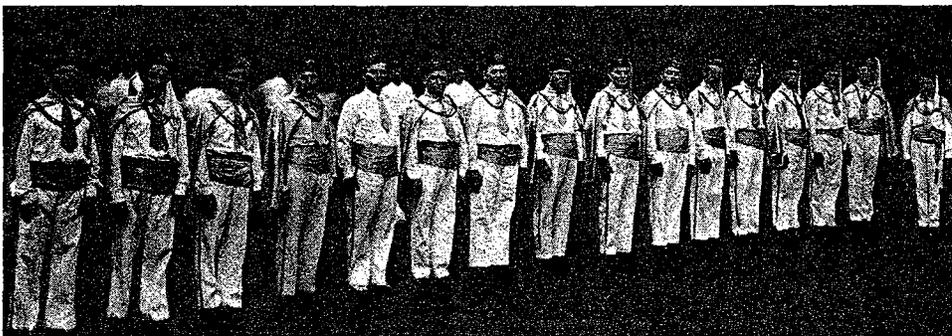
*At the 1929 Kansas City Supreme Convention: Brothers Constantine, Economou, Phillis, Pofanti, Kopulos, Pelias, Catsonis, Rekas, Pantelis, Porikos.*



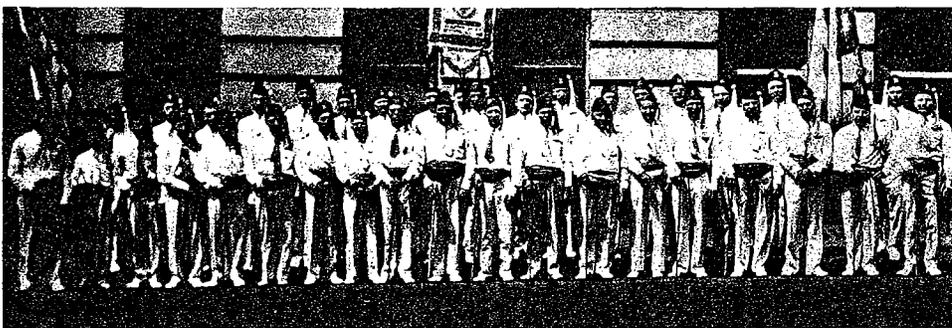
*1928 Greek Independence Day Celebration of Bronx, N. Y., Chapter #51.*



*1930 excursion to Greece.*



*The 1929 Ahepa Patrol of Baltimore, Md., #30.*



*The 1929 Patrol of Binghamton, N. Y. #77.*

an International Ahepa picnic was held at Queenston Heights, Ont., with American and Canadian Ahepans attending from both sides of the border . . . George Rallis' "Ahepa Farm" was the scene of the Sioux City, Ia. Ahepa picnic. . . . Picnics and outings at Salt Lake City, Norwich, Conn., Anderson, Ind., Muskegon, Mich., Kalamazoo, Mich., Peabody-Salem, Mass., South Bend, Ind., Pittsfield, Mass., Pawtucket, R.I., with attendances ranging from 200 to 2,000. . . . Supreme Counsellor George C. Vournas chairmanned and presided over a banquet at the National Press Club in Washington, hosted by the Washington, D.C. chapter, honoring Greek scholars George Streit, Michael Kepetzis and St. Seferiades, members of the International Law Institute. . . . Supreme Secretary Catsonis addressed the congregation of the First Congregational Church in Washington on the subject of the Greeks of America, and the work of the Ahepa. . . . Cleveland, Ohio Ahepa's banquet featured 25 of the city's most prominent citizens, and one non-Ahepa speaker proclaimed: "*Don't worship the achievements of the past but contribute what the ages have stored up in you. America needs the Greek in you. It needs the Jew in me. It needs the Welsh in City Manager Hopkins, and it needs the German in Councilman John M Sulzmann. It needs to tap the cultural resources in all of us and pool them to give new life to the present and to the future.*" The speaker was Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner of Cleveland.

Pittsburgh, Pa. Chapter held a benefit dance on November 14 at the Fort Pitt Hotel, with all proceeds given to the Greek Schools of Pittsburgh. The program stated: "*We have the dance for the benefit of the Greek Schools because Ahepa stands for education and in this instance of the Greek youth in our mother language. We wish to assist as much as we can the parents, the church and the community in their efforts to teach our youth our mother language which they cannot learn from the city public schools which they attend. Ahepa, fostering education, progress and true Hellenism, it is fitting that it should do this.*" The chapter also donated similar proceeds the previous two years. . . . Supreme Governor S. J. Stamos (Mother Lodge Member) visited the Wichita, Kans. chapter. . . . Baltimore, Md., was congratulated by the mayor for its part in the celebration of the city's 200th anniversary. . . . The Omaha, Nebr. Ahepa Patrol of 200 marched with an Ahepa float in the Nebraska Diamond Jubilee celebration, and received nationwide coverage through Pathe News Reel shown in theatres throughout the country. . . . Lowell, Mass. donated proceeds from its annual ball to the Greek Schools of Lowell. . . . Past Supreme Archon Megistan of the Sons of Pericles, Peter D. Clainos, was appointed to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. . . . Supreme Secretary Achilles Catsonis was guest speaker at the Washington, D.C. Civitan Club, and spoke on the Greek in America and the Order of Ahepa.

The December, 1929, issue of The Ahepa magazine carried a chapter from the book of the Hon. Henry Morgenthau, formerly U.S. Ambassador to Turkey, and formerly Chairman of the League of Nations Refugee Settlement Commission. His book relates the story of his work

as Chairman of the League of Nations Commission for the reconstruction of Greece. As Chairman, Mr. Morgenthau succeeded in raising the necessary funds to save a million and a quarter starving refugees, who were expelled by the Turks from Asia Minor, where they had lived for centuries. The refugees fled to Greece, which was already overpopulated, and created a situation which could have turned into tragedy. For his services to the refugees, Mr. Morgenthau was made a Citizen of Athens, an honor that only 31 foreigners had received in all history. The title of his book is "I Was Sent to Athens." Some extracts from the book are the following:

"The greatness of any nation lies in its people, not in its possessions. Greece is a poor country but the Greeks are a valuable people. The wealth of Greece lies in their courage, their energy, their lively minds, and their physical virility. The amazing progress that has been made in six years in absorbing a 25 per cent increase in population speaks volumes for the character of the absorbed and the absorber. I think it worth while, therefore, to devote a Chapter to a study of the Greeks themselves. It may help the Western World to better understand and better appreciate these worthy descendants of a glorious race. When the Greeks are mentioned in Europe and America it is too much the habit to dismiss them mentally as only another of 'those hopeless Balkan peoples.' The Greeks are, however, very different from the other peoples of the Balkans, and it is a grievous injustice to misunderstand these differences.

"First of all, the Greek has a passion for excellence and progress unique in that part of the world. Whenever he is poor or ignorant or backward he is so against his will. Education is a passion universal among the Greeks, and parents there, as in America, will make every sacrifice to provide schooling for their children. . . . Democracy is ingrained in the Greek. From the most ancient historic times, ever since the decline of the tiny monarchies of the heroic age described by Homer, the Greek has resented, and has refused to accept whenever possible any political system in which he did not share on an equality with every other Greek. So far did he carry this individualistic democracy in ancient historic times that even his military organizations were built on this principle. Some historian has pointed out that the immortal Ten Thousand, whose successful retreat from the Indus River to the shores of the Black Sea is described by Xenophon in the *Anabasis*, was more like a debating society than an army. Surrounded as it was by enemies, harried by day and by night, in a strange and difficult country, it continued in its darkest hours the practice of taking common counsel, deciding its strategy and changing its commanders by popular vote. Nevertheless it won its way back to Greece.

"Exactly this quality, and very largely, these methods, characterized the refugee mass when it arrived in Greece in 1922—seven years ago. The refugees welcomed the organized help of the Greek Government and of the international Refugee Settlement Commission, but they did not wait for these outside agencies to help them.

Every Greek instantly set about helping himself. Instinctively he sought his old acquaintances and tried to reorganize his old social groups. Once gathered together again, these groups at once set up their familiar processes of self-government. Like the American, nearly every Greek is intensely ambitious to succeed in business. When he succeeds he gains honor (again as in America) by the lavishness of his gifts or money to the public welfare. From immemorial times preeminence in Greek communities has been given chiefly to the poet, the artist, the teacher, and the public benefactor. This is as true today in Greece as it was in the days of Sappho. The arts have declined in modern Greece (probably due to the centuries of foreign oppression) but the instinct for learning and for commerce is as strong as ever. In both fields the modern Greek excels.

“The Greek has suffered in Western eyes also by his enforced association with inferior peoples. His destiny has been wrapt up for centuries, against his will, with those of the backward Turks, and with the relatively backward Serbs and Bulgarians. To a marvelous degree the sturdy Greek has resisted the superstitions and vices of the Orientals and barbarians about him. With anything like a fair chance in the world, he will again demonstrate the possibilities of his virtues. . . . Moodiness and melancholy, as well as despair, are alien to the Greek temperament. The air is too clear, the sunlight too intense, the colors of the landscape too vivid to breed that grayness of the mind which broods in duller climates. Everything in his natural surroundings tends to stimulate the Greek rather than depress him.

“Such a climate, in another setting, would tend strongly to produce a frivolous people. The Greek is saved from this result by the effect of the scenery in which he lives and which powerfully affects his psychology. A famous historian has said that when he was writing about Greece his readers must assume that any place he mentioned was mountainous unless a plain were specifically expressed. Mountains surround the Greek on every hand. They are bold and massive, impressing the beholder with a sense of the majesty and power of nature. A highly intelligent Greek has recently said: ‘The Greek is not morbid, but neither is he gay nor light-hearted. He loves life but reflects emotionally the climate and the scenery. The latter is rugged, difficult, and unsmiling, its every harsh outline made clear and naked by the pitiless sunlight. It is not a joyous scene nor a joyous people. We accept life as it comes, and relieve its grimness with merrymaking.’

“The simplicity of Greek life impresses every stranger, and deceives many. It is not the simplicity of shiftlessness but the simplicity of an inevitable poverty. The humble homes characteristic of the country are nevertheless clean and neat and orderly within. Industrious as he is, the Greek values some things above the material returns of industry. Above all else he is a social being, and he will pay almost any necessary price to gain the few hours in the evening when he foregathers with his fellows for social purposes and the exercise of his mental powers by matching them against those of his neighbors.

Politics is the favorite theme of conversation, and there is in Greece no day laborer too humble to be well informed upon the facts of the current 'situation', and to have his own independent opinion upon it. The democracy of the Greeks, to which I have constantly alluded, is no mere phrase that is bandied about to conceal something quite different. If the word 'democracy' did not exist in Greece it would have to be coined to express the universal fact.

"Out of this political equality and this perfect freedom of expression comes afresh every day a consensus of opinion probably more complete than is arrived at in any other country in the world. It explains, too, the sudden and violent fluctuations in government that so perplex and irritate many foreign observers. As the Greek is an individualist, and as almost every individual Greek is a person of thought and ideas, the political results are bound to be very different from those arrived at in America. For example: in America, teamplay is as instinctive as breathing, and politics occupies a very small part of anybody's time or thought. The American gives his loyalty to organizations and institutions. He tends strongly to think of himself as a member of a party, and to follow his party right or wrong. The Greek's loyalty, on the other hand, is to his ideas. He follows the leader, who at the moment, most nearly embodies those ideas. The moment the Greek's idea changes, he shifts to another leader. The practical result is an endless variety of leaders, factions, and coalitions. The political line-up shifts from day to day, almost from hour to hour. The American views with impatience what seems to him the resultant chaos. Nevertheless, it is not chaos. Kaleidoscopic as are the changes in the political instruments of government, the eventual aims of Greek policy are as clearly defined and as steadfastly pursued as are, for example, our Monroe Doctrine and our protective tariff. It is idle to criticize their system simply because it is different. Also it is a mistake to confuse the frequent 'revolutions' in Greece with the frequent revolutions in Central America. In the first place, they are usually simply short cuts to constitutional changes in a nation highly intelligent and exceedingly conscious of what it is about, politically. It may be granted that some of these revolutions are comic affairs but even those are harmless and transitory.

"Hospitality is a universal virtue among the Greeks. No home is so poor but that the welcome stranger is offered, at the least, a cup of Turkish coffee and cigarettes, or the sweetmeat accompanied by a glass of water, which are the characteristic between-meals refreshment. In the isolated settlements in Epirus the stranger is a welcomed contact with the outer world, and his entertainment has been worked out by custom into an elaborate and time-consuming ritual that is sometimes embarrassing to a hurried traveler. The guest must go through with the whole program of his reception, however, or his host will be so offended that he will set the wolflike dogs upon him as he leaves. The Greek is warlike; he has to be. He has lived for five thousand years and longer in the presence of hostile tribes. Of his nearest neighbors, the one that requires the closest watching is the

Turk, while the Serbs and Bulgarians are always potential, and frequently active enemies. If the Greek's attitude toward war is different from an American's, it is only natural. To him, war is as inevitable as sunrise, and he looks forward to the next war with perfect calmness, with neither elation over its fictitious glory nor any morbid forebodings over its inevitable tragedies. To him, war is simply another of the facts of life.

"Nothing has revealed the essential soundness of Greek character more vividly than his conduct in the last seven years, during the greatest emergency of his recent history. The tremendous migration of a million and a quarter people to new surroundings under the most trying conditions has been accomplished with amazingly little disorder. The sufferings of his race have not unnerved him. Tragedy has been another familiar fact of life down through all the ages of his history. He has always been acutely conscious of it but has never yielded to despair.

"It would be hard to overstate the emotional strain upon the refugees. What the Psalmist meant when he said: 'I cannot sing the Lord's song in a strange land' has afflicted every one of them. This almost unbearable homesickness is revealed in many touching forms. Natives of Macedonia were astonished to see refugees, newly arrived from Pontus, wandering through the oak forests, almost distraught, wildly searching for walnuts, as they had done for centuries in their native land, and to see them smitten with a heart-breaking sense of loss when they discovered that walnuts do not grow in Greece. Some of the refugees had lived for centuries in pleasant dry caves along the seashore. Their neighbors in Attica were dumbfounded to see them abandon the houses to which they had been assigned on their arrival in Greece, and, finding no caves available, proceed to dig them.

"Such incidents reveal the strength and tenacity of these people's rootage in the old soil, and suggest the violence of the emotional break with the continuity of life involved in their dispersion. Examples could be multiplied. Imagine having to get your olive oil out of a single bottle when you had been used, all your life, to having it out of a barrel; or having to buy olives and wine at a store, when the idea had simply never occurred to you or your neighbors that these things should not come off your own lands, by your own hands, and endeared by the annual practice of an immemorial art. Even the everyday utensils were strange. The clothes were different. The local dialect was hard to understand. The church one attended was some new, raw structure, not the mellowed and hallowed little edifice, eight hundred years old, to which one and one's ancestors had beaten a timeless path."

The work that Henry Morgenthau accomplished for the people of Greece, as well as for the refugees from Asia Minor, who practically inundated the country with their stream of hundreds of thousands of humanity, men, women and children, must never be forgotten. Nor can we forget the humaneness of the people of Greece themselves, as

they welcomed those unfortunates from Asia Minor, and did what they could to make them comfortable and find new homes. The impact of a million and a quarter refugees, suddenly thrust upon a nation of only a little more than six million in all, is almost beyond comprehension, especially when one considers that this all took place within a very short period of time. The people of Greece deprived themselves of many of their own comforts, and underwent hardships, but they proved themselves the best of Good Samaritans in those early 1920's. I am sure that it is the final consensus of Greeks today that their openhearted welcome to the refugees of 1922 paid off in the long run, for the new additions to the country proved to be an asset to the future economy of Greece, after the long period of adjustment was over.

### Chapter Activities

In 1929-30, the chapters continued their activities. . . . the first interstate convention of West Coast chapters was held in Fresno, Cal. . . . Syracuse, N.Y. was the scene of interchapter meetings of northern New York chapters. . . . Danbury, Conn. held a benefit for the Greek school. . . . as did Seattle, Wash., and Elyria, Ohio, and many others. . . . Past Supreme President V.I. Chebithes was guest speaker at the Gary, Ind. Rotary Club luncheon. . . . Bingham Canyon, Ogden and Price, Utah chapters combined to organize a Boys' Band. . . . More than 5,000 attended the combined New York City Chapters sixth annual entertainment and ball, with Don Avlon's orchestra featured, and many Broadway acts. . . . Hartford Conn. chapter reported that 26 Ahepans donated \$1,100 to the local church to pay off the mortgage installment. . . . New York City Chapter #42 organized an Ahepa Patrol. . . . Most chapters gave Christmas parties with gifts for community children.

Epaminondas J. Demas, member of Washington, D.C.#31, had the distinction of being with Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Jr. on both of Byrd's flights and expeditions to the North Pole and the South Pole, and Byrd says of him: "You came along and volunteered for this work, making personal sacrifices, and the spirit of patriotism which prompted you to do this has been evidenced throughout. Early in the expeditions you stood out as a splendid sport and an ideal man for arctic expeditions and that, I believe, is a great test of a man." Brother Demas was born in Greece, and came to America at the age of 10 to live with his brother Nicholas Demas in Washington, D.C.

### Supreme Lodge Visits President Hoover

On February 5, 1930, the entire Supreme Lodge visited President Herbert Hoover at the White House, and was photographed with the President after the visit, on the steps of the White House East Gate. Those making the visit were: George C. Vournas, Achilles Catsonis, George E. Phillis, P. G. Sikokis, John Govatos, H. J. Booras, Parasco E. Volo, Dr. N. S. Checkos, P. S. Marthakis, Rev. S. S. Spathey, John J. Manos, S. J. Stamos, Michael D. Konomos, A. A. Karkalas, S. J. Reckas, Constantine Pelias. . . . U.S. Senator Henry J. Allen of Kansas became

a member of Ahepa in the Wichita, Kans. Chapter #187. Senator Allen was a former special commissioner of the Near East Relief.

Twenty-one Ahepa Scholarships were awarded in 1929 to: Nicholas Argyr, William Vasselliew, James Sarkus, James A. Mitchell, Charles T. Tumazos, N. George Pulos, Joanna Jennie Gellas, Demosthenes Panagopoulos, Manuel N. Zarna, Christos D. Bratiotis, Constantine Pananicles, William D. Belroy, Xenophon Tripodes, Peter G. Levathes, Louis P. Koutsouris, August C. Pavlatos, George K. Giannoukos, Thomas G. Smyrniotis, Harry Lofther, Nick Mars, Arthur S. Kanaracus. . . . Manchester N. H. Chapter's essay contest winners on the subject "What Has Greece Contributed to Civilization?" were: Richard L. Emerson, Sarah Mullen, Eleanor F. Chaney and the awards were made at their high school assemblies.

The play "Children of Two Worlds" written by P.G. Vynios, member of Washington, D.C. #31 was presented at the National Theatre in Washington as a benefit for the Greek schools of Washington. The Supreme Lodge attended as guests of honor. The play portrayed the early life of the Greek immigrant in America, and the cast was entirely made up of Ahepans. . . . Chief Justice Carrington T. Marshall of the Supreme Court of Ahepa joined Ahepa Chapter #209, Middletown, Ohio, following a banquet of the chapter at which the Chief Justice spoke, and said: "We welcome you as builders of better citizenship. We have need of you."

### 1930 Excursion to Greece

The 1930 Ahepa Excursion to Greece sailed on board the S.S. Saturnia from New York City, and *New York Sun* writer Dorothy Dayton had this to say about the occasion:

"Helen launched a thousand ships, but it takes 1,000 Penelopes to launch the good ship Saturnia of the Cosulich Line, on which 1,000 modern Ulysses sailed for the fair land of Hellas. Nevertheless, not the beauteous Helen remains the national ideal of the young men of Greece. Ah, no, but rather the homekeeping Penelope who had learned the gift of waiting.

"At least so say the young men who were standing in line these days at 59 Washington Street to receive passports and tickets for the Third Annual Excursion of the Order of Ahepa. One thousand bachelors are making the trip. If every one of them doesn't return with a bride it's not because he isn't open-minded. N. Lambadakis, chairman of the excursion farewell committee, fully expects the trip to result in five hundred weddings, and five hundred wide-eyed brides returning to New York sometime this spring and summer. Ask any of the young men waiting there, investing ten years of savings in the excursion, with a neat sum set aside for setting up housekeeping later, and he'll tell you the reason that he is going to travel 4,000 miles isn't because there aren't plenty of Helens in America, but because Penelope is found only across the seas.

"John Panopolous, for instance, a fine, upstanding young man

who at the age of 15 years came here Alger-fashion to seek fame and fortune. He has worked and saved, and he has met many American girls, and many Americanized girls. But in a little Hellenic province waits Hera, and although he is a bit vague about what she looks like now (she was only 12 when he left) he carries a photograph of her in his breast pocket—the one nearest his heart. ‘She has been waiting for me ten years,’ he said, the buttons of his vest straining a little. ‘You won’t find an American girl who would do that. Not many. But Hera waits for me, and she has turned fine young men down too. She will stick to me when money is plenty, but if the fruit business not so good—she sticks anyhow.’

“Another event that means more to the Greek than any other is to spend Easter in Greece. For Easter is the most revered of all holidays, particularly when, as is nearly always the case, the Greek retains his devotion to the Greek Orthodox Church. And to spend Easter at home—that is the realization of a cherished dream. ‘It is hard for Americans to understand the closeness of our family ties,’ Mr. Lambakakis continued. ‘Greek young men in this country will work, and live in great poverty to send money to fathers and mothers, and even to provide dowries for sisters, so they can make better marriages.’”—(New York Sun, 1930)

The S. S. *Saturnia* sailed for Greece on March 22, 1930, and with the excursionists were honored guests U.S. Senator William King and Mrs. King, and the Honorable Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey and former Chairman of the League of Nations Refugees Commission. Commanding the Excursion were Supreme President George E. Phillis, Supreme Secretary Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Treasurer John Govatos, Supreme Counsellor George Parasco Volo, Supreme Governor and Mother Lodge Member S. J. Stamos, and Supreme Governor Const. Pelias. The newspapers of New York City, *The Times*, *The World*, *The Evening Post*, *Evening Journal*, *Brooklyn Standard Union*, *Bronx Home News*, *Atlantis*, *National Herald*, *Herald-Tribune* and the *Daily News*, called the sailing “a potent embassy of good will from America to Greece.”

The standard greeting after arrival in Greece was “Long live America, long live Greece, and glory and honor to the Ahepa.” Premier Eleutherios Venizelos of Greece, Athens Mayor Patsis, Piraeus Mayor Panayotopoulos, all greeted the Ahepans on their arrival. The Ahepa excursionists donated \$4,000 to the war orphans fund of Greece, and to the National Museum.

“Juan de Fuca” Chapter #177 of Seattle, Wash. (named after the Greek explorer who sailed the Pacific in the 1500s and discovered the Straits of Juan de Fuca in the State of Washington) gave a “Children’s Soiree” party, with the pronouncement: “The world of children should be the most absorbing interest of our lives, because it embodies our highest ideals, our most tender feelings, our noblest hopes and aspirations; it contains the promise of a greater and brighter tomorrow.” . . . Springfield, Mass. annual ball was given as a benefit for the churches of

Springfield, Chicopee Falls, and Holyoke, Mass. . . . The minstrel show given by Albany, N. Y. was for the benefit of the Greek school. . . . Mayor Abbott of Grand Island, Nebr. spoke at the chapter installation and said: "The Greeks lead almost any other race in their desire to obtain citizenship papers, and to become citizens. During the World War there were over 60,000 Greeks who fought under the American colors." . . . The Greek school of Joliet, Ill. received all proceeds from the Ahepa chapter's play given at the high school auditorium . . . Judges Greenwald and Bremmer of Gary, Ind., Mayor Martin of Bakersfield, Cal., Mayor Holliday of Cheyenne, Wyo., Judge Gadola of Flint, Mich., all attended and spoke at Ahepa functions in their cities. Chief Justice Carrington T. Marshall of the Supreme Court of Ohio authored an article in *The Ahepa* magazine: "The Order of Ahepa as an Agency of Better Citizenship."

### V. I. Chebithes

The April, 1930 issue of *The Ahepa* magazine carried on its cover the picture of Past Supreme President V. I. Chebithes, and on the inside pages had this to say of him:

"On the frontispiece of this issue appears the picture of V. I. Chebithes, three times Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa. There probably is not a Greek in the United States, and but very few others, who do not know what the initials 'V.I.' represent. But they are more easily recognized, more keenly appreciated and more clearly understood by the Ahepans than by any other class of people. 'V.I.' come nearer to being synonymous to AHEPA than any other two letters in any language. Vasilios Isidorou Chebithes, is the one man who has continually thought of, dreamed of, planned for, worked for and loved Ahepa twenty-four hours each day from the time he became a member, in July, 1924, until now. If indeed, there be a heart on which the word Ahepa is deeply carved, that heart beats under the shirt of V. I. Chebithes.

"Brother Chebithes has been the best loved and best criticized man in the Order of Ahepa. But no matter whether you love or hate him, once you meet him you never forget him. Fate itself has something to yield to a man who can smile in the face of disappointment. Such a man is 'V.I.' He can ridicule an unsurmountable difficulty into oblivion. No other man has had as much storm and wrath beat about him, and no other but he has stood his ground until the storm spends its force and fury leaving him the sole master of the situation. V. I. Chebithes was born on the Island of Icaria, Greece, on the 15th of November, 1891. His father is the Reverend Isidor Chebithes, who still lives in Icaria and his mother was Stamatoula Raptis who died in 1904. V. I. went through the 4th grade in the public school of Karavostamou, Icaria, and came to this country the 23rd of April, 1906. He went to his uncle, Nicholas Raptis, who was then working at Somerset, Ky., and who now lives in Birmingham, Ala.

"In Kentucky, Brother Chebithes made his home with a family of Kentucky farmers, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Gragg. They, having no

children, took a liking to the young Greek and became interested in his education. From this home he attended the public schools of Pulaski County, Ky., going to school and working on the farm in seasons. When he finished the common schools he entered the Somerset, Ky., High School, from which he graduated with high honors after four years of study. In his high school days he distinguished himself with exceptionally high marks and was the winner of several medals for debating and oratory. Following his graduation from the high school he entered the famous Centre College at Danville, Ky., from which he graduated with the degree of A.B. He was one of the most active leaders Centre College ever had, taking active part in athletics, especially football. In college he was a member of the Chamberlain Literary Society, serving as its president for one term; member of 'Ye Round Table' an honor society; was member of the Athletic Council; member of the College Publicity Board; Business Manager of the College Newspaper for two years; winner of the Inter-Society and Kentucky Intercollegiate debating and oratorical prizes and was elected the orator of his class.

"It was at Centre College that he met and formed a lasting friendship with Dr. W. A. Ganfield, who was then President of the college. After he graduated from Centre he entered the service of the U.S. Army and served overseas during the World War. He was top sergeant of his company. Brother Chebithes took active part in the political campaigns in Kentucky, having stumped the state for Taft, Roosevelt, Hughes, Congressman King Swope and Governor Edwin P. Morrow. During his entire time in Kentucky from 1906 to 1919 he scarcely ever saw or talked with a Greek. In 1919 he went to Washington, D.C. where he secured a position at the U.S. Patent Office as examiner of patents and studied law at George Washington University Law School. In 1922 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law.

"In September, 1924, he was elected Supreme President of the Order of Ahepa and served until November, 1927, when he refused to become a candidate for a fourth term. When Brother Chebithes became our Supreme President, the Order of Ahepa had about 1,500 active members, and 39 chapters. The Order was \$13,500.00 in debt and had about \$500 in its treasury. It had no office equipment and only one stenographer. Brother Chebithes set about to build up the Order. He abandoned his position and practice and devoted all of his time to the service of the Order.

"When he relinquished the leadership of the Order, (1927) the Ahepa had 13,500 members, 152 chapters, no debts and \$31,000 in its treasury.

"Perhaps no other individual has done more to place the Order in the high position of influence and responsibility which it occupies today than V.I. Chebithes. It was his policy that the Ahepa should be an organization dedicated to the purpose of cooperating with Governmental authorities in the enforcement of the laws, and in the pro-

motion of better citizenship. He was the first real missionary for the principles and ideals of the Order of Ahepa and was responsible for their firm establishment throughout every section of the country, which he visited during his administration. Under his leadership the Order of Ahepa grew Westward from its confines east of the Mississippi and gained its strong foothold in practically every state in the Union. Even after retiring as Supreme President, his interest in the progress of the Ahepa continued with undiminished zeal and taking advantage of every opportunity presented, he has willingly served in the further development of a larger and more useful Ahepa. It was always the dream of V.I. Chebithes to establish a more effective publication organ, and The Ahepa national magazine today is largely the result of his long and untiring efforts."

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More than 20 city officials attended the Saginaw, Mich. first annual banquet. . . . \$4,470 was donated to the Chicago Greek Schools by the Chicago Ahepa Chapters, net proceeds from their benefit grand ball in the winter of 1929. . . . Dinners, banquets, initiations, installations continued with great enthusiasm at San Jose, Cal., Muskegon, Mich., Salinas, Cal., Oakland, Cal., New York City, Milwaukee, Denver, Palm Beach, Spokane, Rock Springs, Wyo., Norfolk, Va., Ely, Nev., Camden, N.J., San Francisco, Houston, Mason City, Ia. Rutland, Vt., Elmira, N.Y., Price, Utah, Vallejo, Calif.

On April 21, 1930, Jack Dempsey, former heavyweight champion of the world, and his trainer, Jerry Luvadis, known as "Jerry the Greek" were initiated into the Order of Ahepa, at Chicago before 2,000 Ahepans at the Southmoor Hotel in Chicago. Sponsor of the new members was Frank E. Pofanti of Chapter #205, Chicago.

Ahepan Andrew J. Vlachos, attorney of Chicago, was appointed Assistant States Attorney of Cook County. . . . Past Supreme Counsellor Nicholas G. Psaki, Brooklyn, N.Y. was appointed Assistant District Attorney in Brooklyn. . . . U.S. Senator William H. King, member of the Ahepa excursion to Greece, spoke before the Greek Senate in Athens, Greece. Of the Senator's speech at the Ahepa banquet in Athens, the Greek newspaper "Ethnos" reported: "Senator King contradicted most effectively the current opinion that Americans are only practical men who never react to idealism. He showed conclusively Americans triumph exactly because above all things they place the Idea, any beautiful Idea which they know how to serve and serve by deeds and not by words."

An important part of the 1930 Excursion to Greece was the noted Boston Ahepa Patrol, which had a strong representation in Greece, and which performed at various functions. . . . Supreme Secretary Achilles Catsonis was guest speaker at the Middletown, Ohio Rotary Club. . . . Mayor Metzger of Lancaster, Pa., Mayor O'Hara and Worcester Polytechnic President Earle of Worcester, Mass., Judge MacDonell of Savannah, Ga., Mayor Metcalf of Omaha, Mayor Tully of New Haven, Conn., all spoke at Ahepa functions in their respective

cities. . . . Past Supreme President Dean Alfange of New York City, spoke on the subject of the Order of Ahepa over radio station WGBS of New York City, which went over a network of stations reaching 10 million listeners, on Memorial Day. . . . Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd of North and South Pole fame became a member of Ahepa on July 14th. . . . Clarence Darrow, internationally known attorney, lectured before Chicago Chapter #93.

Members of Ahepa from the New England area placed a wreath at the statue of Daniel Webster on Memorial Day, in commemoration of his strong support of Greece in speeches in Congress during that country's Greek Revolutionary War of 1821-1830. The ceremonies were held at the statue of Webster at Concord, N.H., and were followed by addresses on Webster's contributions to Greece. . . . St. Louis, Mo. Chapter held its first annual May Day Festival, with the crowning of "Miss Ahepa", an affair that has been held annually since 1930. . . . All during the spring and summer of 1930, Ahepa chapters throughout the country held celebrations commemorating the 100th anniversary of freedom of Greece from foreign rule. . . . Governor Frank G. Allen of Massachusetts said: "I am convinced that your organization, the Order of Ahepa, is due in large measure the splendid type of citizenship manifested by our Greek Americans. 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."

*The New Bedford, Mass. Times*, July 30, 1930: "Marching in another section of the parade, this writer did not have an opportunity Monday evening to see the Ahepa in formation. Enthusiastic descriptions of their appearance was quickly forthcoming from many quarters immediately after the divisions were dismissed. We were by no means surprised, therefore to hear of the selection of the Ahepa for first prize as the best appearing civic organization. The point in the numerous descriptions Monday evening of Ahepa's performance which impressed us most directly was the remark that they were 'so serious about it.' We warmly admire seriousness as displayed to such good advantage in public demonstrations. It betokens to our mind an underlying firmness, depth and grave purpose such as America needs more and more in its every citizen." . . . *The Santa Barbara, Calif. Evening News*: "Santa Barbara, like every other community, needs more of the Ahepa spirit."

### Jim Londos

"The New Wrestling Champion of the World" headlines a photo of Jim Londos, in *The Ahepa* magazine in August, 1930. After 14 years of wrestling, Jim Londos, member of the Ahepa, met and defeated Dick Shikat at the Philadelphia Ball Park to become wrestling's heavy-weight champion. Londos, a popular wrestler, only 5-feet-8-inches tall, won the match after almost an hour and a half struggle against his taller opponent. He now lives in retirement on his ranch near San

Diego, but wrestled for years on the 'circuit' in all parts of the country, where his style was popular with wrestling fans. I can personally recall his visit to Wichita, Kans., for a match, in the 1930s and the opportunity to see him in action at the local Forum. His rapidity of action, and fluid grace impressed this teen-ager, and practically every Ahepan with his family for miles around came to see their idol. A reception was held for him, and that was an occasion to remember—meeting Jim Londos.

The Utah State Ahepa Outing in Ogden, Utah attracted 2,000 Ahepans and their friends, with a full program for the family, including selection of Mary Cairo as Queen of Ahepa. . . . Buffalo's outing was an international affair with Americans and Canadians taking part. . . . Marlboro, Mass. benefit for the Greek church and school. . . . Santa Barbara, Calif. Chapter took first place honors in the city's 4th of July parade with a float representing the theme of Greece presenting Ahepa to America. . . . Governor Young of California was the speaker at the Oakland, Calif. banquet. . . . More than 1,500 Ahepans from New England gathered in Manchester, N.H. to help the Chapter celebrate New Hampshire Day. . . . Several hundred attended the Wichita, Kans. annual picnic. . . . New Bedford, Mass. Chapter won first place as the best appearing civic organization in the city's Tercentenary Parade.

**The Eighth Supreme Convention**  
**August 25 - September 1, 1930**  
**Boston, Mass.**

The 8th Supreme Convention was held in Boston, Mass., August 25 through September 1, 1930, and rivalled the Detroit Convention in its activity, and surpassed the delegate representation of the 1927 meeting. There were 18 Supreme Lodge officers present, five Mother Lodge members, two Past Supreme Presidents (the Constitution gave these past officers a vote at Supreme Conventions for five years after retiring from the Supreme Presidency), and 192 Chapter Delegates, for a total of 217 delegates at the convention.

Convention officers elected were: V.I. Chebithes, Chairman; Constantine G. Economou, Vice Chairman; and James Chaconas, Secretary.

Chapter Delegates were: C. H. Poole and James Chiflakos, Atlanta; George M. Cassimus, Birmingham; Dr. G. M. Saliba, Savannah; C. R. Nixon and Theodore Zuppas, Tulsa; Jerry Bakalis, Tampa; John K. Douglas, Tarpon Springs; James Triphon, West Palm Beach; Peter G. Booth, Ft. Worth; Demos Kakridas and John G. Chambers, Boston; Arthur G. Syran and Jason Kokinatos, New York City; Earnest Giores, Philadelphia; C. H. Rodopoulos and John Mandes, Asheville, N.C.; Nick Brown, Baltimore; William A. Revis, Washington, D.C.; P.W. Katsafanas, Pittsburgh; Philip Stylianos, Nashua, N.H.; Nicholas Copanos and N.K. Stephanides, Cleveland; Peter Zaharis, Syracuse; Andrew Jarvis, Brookline, Mass.; Michael Loris, Brooklyn; Nicholas J. Garis and George Papaelias, New York City; P. P. Stathas, Milwaukee; Dr. Alexander Cambadhis and Chris J. Agrafiotis, Manchester, N.H.; James A. Poulakis and George N. Spannon, Chicago; John C.

Mathew, Lawrence, Mass.; Louis Chronis and Peter Stavros, Waterbury, Conn.; Lucas Margarites and Andrew C. Milton, Lynn, Mass.; Constantine J. Critzas and Tom B. Pappas, Yonkers, N.Y.

Cyriaque A. Kypreos, Newark; Dr. C. B. Johannides, St. Louis; Andrew C. Angelson and Alexander Collis, Paterson, N.J.; Athanasios Petropoulos, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Peter S. Stavropoulos, Brockton, Mass.; James J. Starr, Hartford, Conn.; James P. Manos and Peter L. Adams, Canton, Ohio; Peter Nicas, Allentown, Pa.; C. Th. Mantis, Reading, Pa.; Dr. Spero G. Vryonis and Orestes Regas, Bridgeport, Conn.; James Thomas and John Petrou, Akron, Ohio; E. J. Lagouros, Bethelhem, Pa.; Christie N. Geankoplis and Spear A. Zacher, Minneapolis; Nicholas Katsampes, Rochester, N.Y.; William Essaris, Wheeling, W. Va.; Thomas Shissias, Camden, N.J.; Soterios Lagges, Lancaster, Pa.; Adamantios Vafeas, Trenton, N.J.; Gus Dagres, Massillon, Ohio; George Lagakos, New Brunswick, N.J.; Louis Costas, Binghamton, N.Y.; Alex Eliopoulos, Gary, Ind.; George Maravell and James Anderson, Worcester, Mass.; N. D. Diakoumakos, Chester, Pa.

Louis K. Constantine, Portland, Me.; James Veras and John Pappas, Sranton, Pa.; James Mazarakos, Springfield, Mass.; Nicholas Lambadakis, Jamaica, N.Y.; William Lestas, New Castle, Pa.; Basile C. Aronis, Warren, Ohio; Constantine G. Economou and Peter G. Parthenos, Youngstown, Ohio; M. C. Nicholson and Sarantos Sakelarakis, Danbury, Conn.; S. H. Marcopoulos, Buffalo; Louis Fronistas, Steubenville, Ohio; Arthur H. Peponis and Louis George, Chicago; Demosthenes G. Panteles and Peter Matsoukas, Chicago; Thomas Thomas, Wilmington, Del.; John D. Pappas, Clarksburg, W. Va.; James Stathis, Astoria, N.Y.; Seraphim Pappas and James S. Carson, New Haven, Conn.; John Nestor, Stamford, Conn.; Stephen Johnson and James Jorvas, New Bedford, Mass.; George C. Eliades and Dr. Theodore A. Stamas, Lowell, Mass.; J. H. DeMetro, Weirton, W. Va.; A. N. Collias, Oak Park, Ill.; J. T. Tsigaridas and Cleanthis Granitsas, Marlboro, Mass.; T. S. Josephson and John Koufoudakis, Providence, R.I.; James Chakona, Erie, Pa.; Astor J. Tsibikas, Jersey City; John Vayianos, Pottsville, Pa.; Theo. Phillipacopoulos, Norwich, Conn.; Peter G. Giftos, Pittsfield, Mass.; James T. Leakas, Dayton, Ohio; E. G. Vaffeus, Plainfield, N.J.; Stephen Contos, Newburgh, N.Y.; George A. Karras, Uniontown, Pa.; Andrew Peterson, New Britain, Conn.; Helga Kagin, Toledo.

Sotter Calichy and Alexander Papouleas, Peabody-Salem, Mass.; Savas Savides, Pawtucket, R. I.; Anthony Votsis, Norfolk, Va.; Steve Grammas, Hammond, Ind.; James Caravassos, Morgantown, W. Va.; John Grotos and Demetrios E. Djimas, Schenectady, N.Y.; Peter Sallos, Meriden, Conn.; George Beam, Cincinnati, Ohio; Nicholas Harithas, and Nick Kessarlis, Lewiston, Maine; Louis P. Maniatis, Louisville, Ky.; C. G. Paris, Lynchburg, Va.; Evans Johnson, Pontiac, Mich.; Peter Zafiriades, Watertown, N.Y.; John P. Tatalias, Fall River, Mass.; Manuel Ermides, Albany, N.Y.; Bill Mantjos, Flint, Mich.; Takis Kekessis, Lansing, Mich.; Basil Brown and Harry A. Morris, Utica, N.Y.; Harry Zahars, Elyria, Ohio; Gus D. Baines, Denver;

Chris E. Athas, Salt Lake City; Tom Kademenos, Yorkville, Ohio; William Petros, San Francisco; John G. Papageorge, Los Angeles; John D. Damis, Portland, Ore.; Louis P. Sollon, Washington, Pa.; Louis K. Tsaros, Indiana Harbor, Ind.; Louis Kustas, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.; Peter Blackpool, Bridgeton, N.J.; James D. Papajohn, Detroit; Nicholas Boolookos and Costas Chingos, Freeport, N.Y.; Nicholas D. Nitsos, Oakland; George Giakas, Bronx, N.Y.; Vranas Varetjidis and George Galinos, Woburn, Mass.; Peter G. Chingos and Peter Zervas, New York City; Steve Cusulos, Sioux Falls, S.D.; George M. Paradise, Sioux City Ia.; Tom Ralles, Des Moines, Ia.

Mike Bellas, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Charles Preketes, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Chris Agon, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Peter A. Magas, Kalamazoo, Mich.; George Gibas, Brooklyn; George D. Vaky, Champaign, Ill.; D. G. Michalopoulos, Chicago; Phillip A. Mikes, Chicago; A. A. Pantelis, Evanston, Ill.; Theodore Daldakis, Butte, Mont.; Stavros T. Vradelis, Middletown, Ohio; Peter D. Herakis, Battle Creek, Mich.; John Condominas, Portsmouth, N.H.; Chris D. Gregory, Chicago Heights, Ill.; Christopher Stephanos, Philadelphia; Andrew Kostas and John Zazas, Indianapolis, Ind.; Chris Beres, Peoria, Ill.; Theodore C. Andronicos, San Francisco; Asimakis D. Sioris and Chris James, Washington, D.C.; Harry Nikols, Newport News, Va.; George Cassimatis and Apostolos B. Cascambas, Newport, R. I.; Nicholas F. Colovos, Dover, N.H.; Peter Mitchell and T. J. Constantine, New London, Conn.; Peter Victor, Biddeford-Saco, Me.; Theodore Antonakos, Greenboro, N.C.

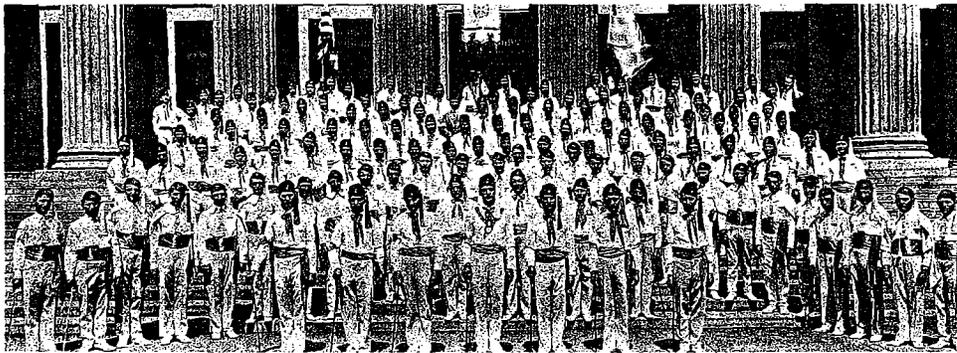
#### **Boston Convention Mandates**

The Boston Convention discussed the question of a death benefit fund, but could not agree on proposed plans, and none was accepted. The Constitution was amended so that the question of expansion of the Ahepa into Canada became official, although the matter had been voted down in previous conventions. The question of an Ahepa hospital at Saranac Lake, N.Y. was discussed and the Supreme Lodge instructed to appoint a committee to study the matter. An Ahepa memorial plaque at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier was approved; and Ahepa Veterans Unit was to be studied and put into action; San Francisco was honored as first place winner in the membership drive, and Lowell, Mass. was given second prize. The sum of \$3,500 was appropriated for Scholarships, and \$1,500 for Sons of Pericles.

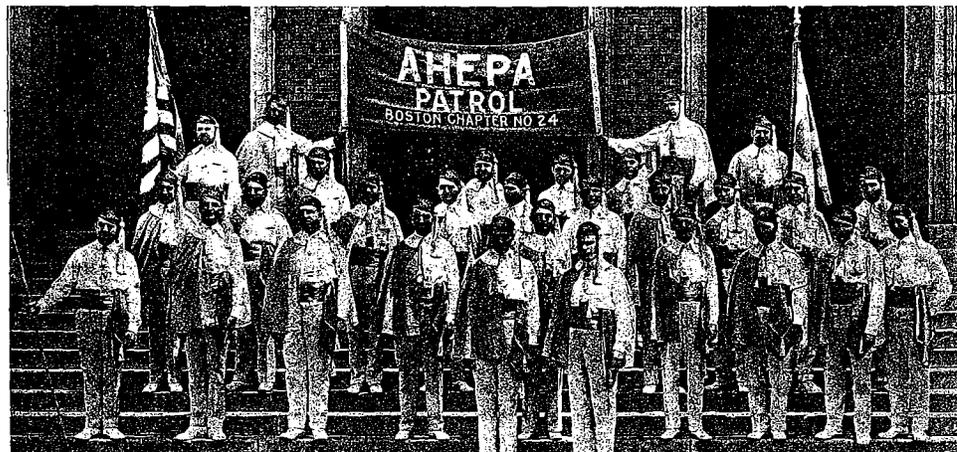
The following were elected as the Supreme Lodge for the fiscal year of 1930-31: George E. Phillis, Supreme President; P.S. Marthakis, Supreme Vice President; Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary; Andrew Jarvis, Supreme Treasurer; Harris J. Booras, Supreme Counselor; and the following Supreme Governors: George C. Eliades, George A. Stathes, Constantine G. Poulakos, Rev. S. S. Spathey, Dr. G. M. Saliba, Nicholas D. Chotas (Mother Lodge Member), C. R. Nixon, James T. Lekas, A. George N. Spannon, Michael D. Konomos, C. E. Athas, P. J. Andrews, and Dr. N. S. Checkos.



*(Left) Dedication of the George Dilboy Monument in 1930 at Somerville, Mass. (Above) The Ypsilanti Monument, Ypsilanti, Mich., dedicated in 1928.*



*The 1926 Ahepa Patrol, Springfield, Mass. Chapter #85.*



*The 1926 Ahepa Patrol, Boston, Mass. Chapter #24.*

The second administration of Supreme President George E. Phillies resulted in the addition of 30 new Ahepa Chapters. Supreme President Phillies visited about 60 cities during this year, travelling almost 35,000 miles. (At the following Supreme Convention in San Francisco in 1931, Supreme President Phillies strongly recommended the creation of a "Field Secretary" office whose duty would be to travel for the Ahepa, organizing new chapters, reviving inactive chapters (which was becoming a problem), and working with the chapters in their programs and activities. The Convention did not accept the recommendation. In later years, Past Supreme President V. I. Chebithes said of this recommendation: "Unfortunately, the convention did not adopt his (Phillies') recommendation. It was a wise recommendation and the convention acted thoughtlessly in not adopting it. Had it done so, the Order would today probably be in better condition than it is."

### **The George Dilboy Monument**

A feature of the 1930 Boston convention was the dedication of the George Dilboy Monument at Somerville, Mass. on August 26th, with 50,000 people watching the ceremony in front of the City Hall, as Ahepa dedicated the monument to the Greek immigrant who was one of America's war heroes. Supreme President Phillies delivered the dedicatory address and U.S. Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts delivered an oration on the memory of George Dilboy. Dilboy received the U.S. Congressional Medal of Honor for his actions in World War I, and he is buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Ahepa Patrols from all parts of New England, as well as members of Ahepa, took part in the parade preceding the ceremonies, as well as a Navy band, Army and Marines, American Legion, V.F.W., and other groups. President Herbert Hoover sent a telegram of congratulations to the Boston convention delegates which read: "Please extend my cordial greetings to the members of the Ahepa convention and my warm appreciation of the contribution made to American life by our citizens of Greek origin who have brought to this country the high ideals of democracy and their passion for education and human progress."

### **U. S. Representative Lucas Miltiades Miller and Col. Jonathan P. Miller**

Rutland, Vt. Chapter laid a wreath at the grave of Col. Jonathan P. Miller at Montpelier, Vermont. Miller went to Greece in 1824 and fought with the Greeks against the Turks during the Greek Revolutionary War. He was called "The American Daredevil" by his Greek friends, and earned their respect and admiration for his bravery. Colonel Miller brought back a Greek war orphan when he returned to America, adopted him, and the Greek orphan, named Lucas Miltiades Miller became the first American Congressman of Greek descent at his election to Congress in 1891. He was a U.S. Representative from the State of Wisconsin, and served only one term in Congress. In another section of this book, more detailed information on both Col. Jonathan

P. Miller and U. S. Representative Lucas Miltiades Miller will be found.

The *Allentown, Pa. Morning Call*, on September 7, 1930, paid tribute to the city's Ahepa Chapter:

"The recent action of Lehigh Chapter of the Order of Ahepa of Allentown in offering \$300 in prizes to students of Cedar Crest College for the best work next year in the study of the Greek language and of the dramas of Sophocles and Euripides, is typical of the modern spirit which has begun to reemphasize the classics. In this local expression there is the additional motive of interest and pride in racial background and traditions which have been one of the greatest glories of the world's civilization. During the first quarter of the Twentieth Century there was a decided reaction against the study of Greek and Latin, with a corresponding emphasis upon modern literature, modern languages and vocational subjects. Now, in many quarters the pendulum is swinging back to the classics, local indications of which are the emphasis upon Latin in the High School under Prof. J. Warren Fritsch, the production of Greek plays at Cedar Crest and the work of the department of Greek at Muehlenburg College under Dr. Robert C. Horn. In the Experimental College at Wisconsin, those famous educators, Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn and Dr. Glenn Frank, have given up the entire Freshman year to the study of Greek civilization—Greek religion, Greek philosophy, Greek scientific methods, Greek literature, Greek art and the economics of ancient Greece. It is a common criticism that we are superficial in many things. We owe this superficiality in many cases, these educators believe, to our lack of information about the past, information which Americans for over a hundred years secured from the education in the classics."

Henry S. Sweeney, Grand Master of the International Order of Oddfellow of Michigan sent this message to the Ahepa: "My hope is that your Order may not only strive to 'excel in a knowledge of what is good,' but that you may fully comprehend and know that ideals alone survive, worthy sentiments alone persist. You have started along the right lines. Your outlined course is toward the attainment of a beautiful living not only for yourselves but for all people in that neighborhood wherein your Order may carry on its activities. Ever cling to those ideals and sentiments to the end that the influence of Ahepa may ever be a dominant, living power for right and justice to all men everywhere."

The presentation of Euripides' "Electra" at Cedar Crest College in Allentown, Pa. attracted 600 people, among which were representatives of five Ahepa chapters. . . . Springfield, Mass. donated \$1,000 to local Greek schools. . . . Seattle, Wash., sponsored a series of eight lectures on Greece. . . . Judge Will P. Stephenson of Middletown, Ohio was initiated into the Ahepa. . . . Chicago Chapter #205 donated its dance proceeds to the Greek school. . . . World wrestling champion, Ahepan Jim Londos defeated Chief White Feathers in Washington, D.C., and was now called the "Apollo of the Mat." . . . Charles Demas, of an Ahepa family in New Castle, Pa., was playing professional football with

the Homewood Club of Pittsburgh, Pa. . . . Washington, D.C. Ahepans honored E.J. Demas with a dinner at the National Press Club. He accompanied Admiral Byrd on two polar expeditions.

“Our Relief Work” is the title of a short editorial in *The Ahepa Magazine* of December 1930, a time when the great depression was taking strong hold of the country: “What a grand, good work we are doing. Ahepans feed 15,000 needy each day. How? Well, many restaurant proprietors are Greeks, and a true Ahepan is his brother’s keeper, and this is signally true now when our country feels the pressure of economic depression. To mention one instance: In Chicago a Grand Charity Ball is to be given December 29th when ten Ahepa Chapters, and many Greek societies unite with an objective to raise \$50,000, stirred to action by the fact that in that city alone 400 destitute Greek families ask assistance. Thanks to the Ahepans who set forth the idea—let each restaurant feed a certain number. The torch has been passed on, and all over our land our Greeks are feeding the needy, irrespective of nationality. We salute you—many of whom are naturalized citizens. You are showing the true American spirit.”

Ahepan S. Gregory Taylor of New York City, opened his new 10 million dollar hotel, *The St. Moritz*, in October, 1930. At the ceremonies were the mayors of New York City and St. Moritz, Switzerland, the Governor of New York State, and many others. *The St. Moritz* was the fifth hotel opened by Brother Taylor within two years. Besides being President and General Manager of the 5 New York hotels, he was also President of the Transcontinental Chain of 29 hotels throughout the country, a cooperative group of hotels.

Judge Niels of Wilmington, Del. praised Ahepa for its citizenship program at a granting of citizenship papers to new citizens. . . . In Great Falls, Mont., a member of the Ahepa chapter went before the District Judge to take his final citizenship papers. The judge, seeing the Ahepa emblem on the member’s coat label, asked him what it represented, and the member replied that it was an Ahepa emblem. The judge, who knew all about the Ahepa and its work, began to praise the organization, congratulated him for being a member, and immediately granted citizenship papers to him. . . . Cincinnati, Ohio started a campaign collecting clothing and monies for the Cincinnati Welfare Department. . . . The Children of members of the Salt Lake City chapter, formed an Ahepa Band, and marched in the city’s Armistice Day parade. . . . The Kalamazoo Mich. Ahepa Chapter members who owned restaurants donated meal tickets for 5,000 meals for needy of the city through the Civic League. . . . Woburn, Mass. won the McCraft Cup for having the best appearing marching unit in the Armistice Day parade. . . . Rudy Vallee’s singing and Don Avlon’s orchestra featured the Combined Ball of New York City on December 8th, enjoyed by more than 6,000 people, with proceeds going to charitable causes. . . . Detroit, Mich. charity ball for needy families. . . . Mayor King addressed the Greensboro, N.C. banquet. . . . New Orleans, La. chapter presented Jim Londos with a purple robe at his match with Garibaldi, whom he defeated. . . . Londos states that he will defend his title every week, if he

can find sufficient opponents. . . . Londos said that he received his inspiration to become a wrestler while a schoolboy in Patras, Greece, when he spent hours admiring the famous marble statue of Milo of Croton, who was the most successful wrestler of ancient Greece, winning six Olympic crowns.

Savannah, Ga. organized a new chapter of the Sons of Pericles, the Junior Order of Ahepa. . . . Renaissance Chapter of the Sons of New York City had a basketball team, and a track team, both in active competition. . . . *The Seattle, Washington Post-Intelligencer*, in an editorial on Nov. 27, 1930 said of Ahepa: "We lightly refer to America as a 'melting pot' with little thought about the processes which melt and fuse and refine the product—American citizenship. Its (Ahepa's) principal object is to improve and perfect Greeks in American citizenship. No immigrants have a better background for fitting into our national ideals. Unemployment in America has engendered much loose thought about immigration. The undesirable and unassimilable alien ought to be deported and the class from which he sprang must be turned back at our gates. But there is plenty of room in this vast land for the type of citizens turned out of the crucible by the Order of Ahepa, the 'paramount purpose' of which is to teach its members loyalty to America, obedience to its laws, respect for its traditions, and the sacred responsibility of citizenship."

President Herbert Hoover sent a message of congratulations to the Ahepa Banquet in Seattle on Nov. 22nd: "I will be obliged if you will express my cordial greetings to those present at the banquet of the Washington Chapters of the Order of Ahepa and my deep appreciation of the high ideals of citizenship brought to their new American loyalty by our citizens of Greek origin." Eight Ahepa Chapters of the area took part in the banquet, at which Supreme President Phillis was main speaker. . . . Eureka, Calif. held a Christmas Fund dance for the needy. . . . Ahepa Chapters in Chicago organized "Chicago United Greek Charities" with a goal of \$100,000 to help the needy. . . . Washington, D.C. #31 started its own scholarship loan fund. . . . South Bend Ind. #100 started a program to donate 77 meals daily for at least 60 days to the city's hungry, with the program to be further expanded. The twenty-two restaurants and lunch rooms owned by Ahepans in the city all participated. . . . This "Ahepa Meal Ticket" plan began widening in scope as the idea caught on with other Ahepa chapters throughout the country, and *The Ahepa* magazine estimated then, in January 1931, that about 1,000,000 meals would be given to the hungry and needy by Ahepans in America.

Six of the Sons of Pericles Mother Lodge members, founders of the Junior Order of Ahepa, were initiated into the Order of Ahepa by Manchester, N.H. #44, and were honored at a dinner following the ceremony. They were: Peter Clainos, attending West Point Military Academy; William Vasiliou, senior at the University of New Hampshire; Peter Kourides, student at Columbia University; Arthur Hasiotis, senior at the University of New Hampshire; Gregory Papagiotas, and James Demetriadis.

President George Pahno of Norfolk, Va. #122 was installed as Chancellor Commander of Lodge #10 of the Knights of Pythias. . . . The U.S. Secretary of Labor instructed employment agencies to refuse help to those who are not American citizens, but the Order of Ahepa, through its members' restaurants "meal ticket" program, instructed its members to feed all those who were hungry, whether they were American citizens or not. The only questions asked were if the person was hungry, and if he was unemployed.

Nicholas Lukatus of Gary, Ind., made the Notre Dame football team. . . . James G. Doyle, Publisher of the Seattle, Wash. Post-Intelligencer was initiated into the Ahepa. . . . *Dunbar's Weekly* editorialized about the Ahepa in Phoenix, Ariz.: "Few foreign countries supply citizens to America of the type equal to those who come from Greece. These people should be an inspiration to native Americans. They readily adapt themselves to their new surroundings, and as a rule become citizens as soon as they are legally qualified. They vote, but never in 'gang' fashion. Peace officers throughout America know that Greeks are among the most law-abiding people on earth. Greeks are trained in business and industry, rather than in crime. We heartily commend the ideals of the Order of Ahepa and trust that Mr. Phillis may be able to visit Phoenix again in the near future. His visit here did much to inform the public of what Greek citizens of America are doing."

The Kalamazoo, Mich. newspaper wrote: "Yet it is altogether fitting to note that these sons of Hellas have every reason in the world to be proud of their extraction, of the contributions which their mother country has made to civilization, and of the exemplary honesty and industriousness of the vast majority of Greeks who have made their home within our country's borders. Ahepa has had a chapter in Kalamazoo for three years. Quietly, without any taste for ballyhoo or display, the members of the Order have been working for better citizenship and advancing their common interest as Americans. Kalamazoo residents of all national and racial descents are certain to applaud their movement and place full confidence in its progress."

Supreme Counsellor Harris J. Booras gave a series of talks on the Order of Ahepa over Boston radio station WEEI. . . . Supreme Secretary Catsonis was guest speaker at the Exchange Club of Kalamazoo, Mich. . . . Governor Phillips of Arizona attended the Phoenix banquet honoring Supreme President Phillis. . . . Ahepan Anthony A. Trupis of Detroit was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Labor and Industry of Michigan. . . . Mayor Russell Wilson of Cincinnati was initiated a member, and then spoke at the banquet following the ceremony.

The Ahepa magazine reported at length on the presentation of the State Flags of the United States to the government of Greece on that country's 100th anniversary of its independence from Turkey. American Legionnaires carried the State Flags to Greece, and all States of the Union were represented. Maude Howe Elliott, daughter of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, was Honorary Chairman of the Excursion of the American Legion to Greece which left for Greece on August 15, 1930. Dr. Howe was Surgeon-General of the Greek armed forces in

the 1820s during their War of Independence. This was also the occasion of the unveiling of a monument in Athens in honor of those Americans who helped Greece during that War of Independence, and the Greek government also donated land in Athens to the American Legion for its American Legion Memorial and Community Center. The cornerstone for the building was laid during the ceremonies in Athens.

The *Tampa, Fla. Daily Times* editorialized: "It is not customary for local banquets to be referred to on this page. But there was held one on Wednesday night which was so notable that it deserves preferential treatment. It was the one given by the Ahepa Chapters of Tampa, St. Petersburg, and Tarpon Springs in honor of George E. Phillis, Supreme President of Ahepa. This banquet was everything that good banquets are—good fellowship, good dinner, good music, good speaking. But it was different. The speaking was notably different. It was all with a definite purpose. . . . President Phillis' speech was a gem. It was eloquent, educational, inspirational. This would be a much better country could some group of citizens listen to it or one of its character every night. It is a pity that thousands could not have heard it, instead of the hundreds that did. It was calculated to give a better understanding and deeper appreciation of our Greek citizens."

Luther Weedin, U.S. Immigration Commissioner for the district of Seattle, became a member of Ahepa. . . . Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd said in an interview to Louis P. Maniatis of the Louisville, Ky., chapter:

"Does the Supreme President of Ahepa write to all the chapters to extend me such cordial greetings and welcomes that I have received from the Ahepans in almost every city I have visited, or is it that the Greeks are so firmly united and their cooperations so evident, they have swept me off my feet? Their welcomes are so cordial and sincere, that I cannot but admire them and predict success for their every undertaking in this country. They are remarkably well suited to reach the heights of their ambitions. In my tour of the United States and observations from other fraternities and organizations, I have yet to find the equal of the Ahepans. They are considerate beyond the average, inasmuch as they take less of my time and require of me less than other organizations. I find the Ahepa is closely knit, well established and ever ready to promote good fellowship throughout the country. Will you write the Supreme President and tell him I am in debt to the Ahepans throughout the United States and that I have nothing but words of praise for them?"

Mayor Saussy of Savannah, Bishop Gailor and Federal Judge Anderson of Memphis, Mayor Bidwell of Sacramento, Mayor Watkins and Judge Haley of Tulsa, Okla., Senator Bulow and Judge Dougherty of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., President Crane of the University of Wyoming, Mayor Holliday of Cheyenne,—all were featured speakers at Ahepa dinners in their cities. . . . His Eminence Archbishop Athenagoras of the Greek Orthodox Church arrived to take over the Greek Archdiocese of North and South America in New York City. . . . he is now His Holiness Patriarch Athenagoras, ecumenical head of the Greek Orthodox Church,

at the Patriarchate in Constantinople. . . . Domenicos Theotocopoulos (El Greco) is featured in *The Ahepa Magazine*, with a brief biography of this famous Greek painter who was born on the island of Crete about 1540, went to Vencie then Spain, where he remained in Toledo and painted his best works. El Greco stands today as one of art's greatest figures, receiving just recognition only in the last seventy-five years.

#### **Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt Joins Ahepa**

On March 11, 1931, New York State Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt became a member of the Order of Ahepa, with membership in Delphi Chapter #25, New York City. . . . Over 300 Ahepans from New Jersey marched in the Newark Armistice Day Parade. . . . Paterson, N.J. distributed \$500 to needy families, and other New Jersey chapters followed suit. . . . Judge Haas joined Chicago Chapter #46. . . . County Attorney Kepler was chairman of Ahepa's Washington's Birthday celebration in Bridgeport, Nebr. . . . Butte, Mont. had Governor Erickson of Montana as speaker at its banquet. . . . Omaha, Lincoln, and Grand Island, Nebr. chapters installed officers at Omaha with Judge Radke, Attorney General Sorenson, Lt. Governor Metcalf, Mayor R. Metcalf of Omaha, Mayor Love of Lincoln, and twenty other state and local officials present. . . . Great Falls, Mont., held an oratorical contest with prizes to winners. . . . Lt. Governor McFarlane of Iowa, Judges Meyer and Powers and many others attended the Des Moines banquet. . . . Many of the banquets were in honor of Supreme President Phillis who spent most of the year in chapter visits from one end of the country to the other. . . . The daughter of Peter Crist of Salinas, Calif. was christened Elaine Ahepa Crist. . . . The Lewiston, Maine Ahepa basketball team defeated a Greek team from Biddeford. The score: 24 to 12!

The Greek Republic sent 48 Greek Flags to the United States, and asked Ahepa to present them to the 48 U.S. State Governors in appreciation of the U.S. State Flags sent to Greece in 1930, commemorating her 100th anniversary of final freedom. . . . In honor of Flag Day (June 14) the magazine carried a complete article on the history, law and regulations governing the use of the United States Flag. . . . Congressman Pehr G. Holmes of Massachusetts became a member of the Worcester, Mass. Chapter #80. . . . The New York City Charity Ball of Ahepa Chapters netted \$10,000 and was used to help needy families and the unemployed. . . . 3,000 attended the installations of San Francisco chapter officers.

On December 11th 1930, the first convention of the Canadian chapters was held at Toronto with many officials present. . . . Prof. Brackett of Clark University lectured on Euripides at the Worcester, Mass. meeting. . . . the comment was made in the magazine that practically every Ahepa chapter had celebrated Greek Independence Day on March 25. . . . and that Ahepa chapters made special visits to visit Admiral Byrd wherever he stopped on his nationwide tour. . . . Wichita, Kans., organized a chapter of the Order of Sons of Pericles, with

John Apostol doing the major work. (As a charter member of that Sons Chapter in Wichita, at age 14, this was my first baptism into the work of Ahepa). . . . Beloit, Wisc. Chapter presented a life-size bust of the late Prof. Theodore Lyman Wright to Beloit College, for the new art hall of the school named in honor of Prof. Wright. The Ahepa chapter in Beloit was named for Prof. Wright in appreciation of the many hours he donated in the evenings teaching the young Greek immigrants of Beloit how to read and write English, after completing his daytime task as Professor of Greek and Greek art and literature at Beloit College. In making the presentation, James Leeson of the Ahepa chapter said: "It would not be possible in a life time to do as much in memory of Professor Wright as he has done for us. The presentation of this bust expresses in a small way our great appreciation of his friendship."

The magazine carried an article on Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier of Greece, and outstanding worker for world peace. When Woodrow Wilson was asked on his return from the Peace Conference after World War I, which statesman in Europe impressed him the most, he quickly replied: "Eleutherios Venizelos, Premier of Greece."

### The Greek Language

An article by A. Virginia Rowley, "The Children of American Greek Parents" explains:

"These children are usually taught to speak the Greek language in the home, along with the English. This gives them an enviable advantage—they become bilingual. It is very useful to be bi-lingual, but more important is the fact that one of the languages is Greek, because from the Greek we can derive a large percentage of the words in any language. The children, with a thorough knowledge of modern Greek, learn the classical Greek with ease because the dissimilarity between the literary modern language and the ancient form is small. Realize then, the tremendous advantage that these children have over an ordinary child whose parents speak only English! Their education is already well begun before they are old enough to go to school. The foundation is already laid—they have a magnificent groundwork—they already know what other people spend years to learn, and know it better than those people can ever hope to know it.

"To illustrate: I have three small nephews, their parents are both American Greeks. The youngest of these three had not yet gone to school. Often I sit and listen to him talk in Greek. I marvel at his fluency, his choice of words, his lack of hesitancy. I envy him, this baby of five! But while the children may have astounding advantages we must not overlook the profits that other children reap from playing with them. Children of only English speaking parents learn from these children an untold wealth of information. They learn about Hellenic mythology and stories. Greece becomes real to them instead of a vague country on a map thousands of miles away. They feel an intimate personal interest in that strangely wonderful country from

which the parents of their playmates came. In school then, when the teacher mentions Greece, they become all eager attention instead of being bored with just another European country about which they must learn a set of standard facts, for, do they not have a direct personal contact with this Greece through their fellow playmates?

“We see then, that the children of American Greek parentage do not keep all the benefits to themselves. They give them freely to all the other children, producing in those other children a desire and incentive to learn, without which a child can never accomplish a lesson. There is a striking parallel between these little boys of Greek descent who give their knowledge to their playmates, and those great Hellenes who gave the world their art and government. These children are, in their own small way, carrying on the traditions of their famous forebears whose culture and accomplishments we can never hope to equal.”

(Commenting on the article above, the same experience has happened to anyone whose parents taught him or her Greek while growing up at home, and later in the afternoon Greek school classes. Although we are not certain as to what is taught today in our public schools, a knowledge of Greek was of tremendous help in the public schools of the 1920s and 1930s. Even as early as the fourth or fifth grade, teachers threw new, long words at students. Philosophy, geometry, geography. The list is almost endless. What did they mean? The student with Greek language background very soon grasped their meaning, and was able on his own, to know the meanings of most of these English words with Greek backgrounds.)

On Memorial Day, May 30, 1931, Supreme President Phillis presented a bronze Ahepa memorial wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery at Washington. The ceremony had a military escort, and the bronze wreath is now displayed in the Hall of the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Dayton, Ohio devoted a meeting to talks by Police Chief Wurstner and his lieutenants, and music and songs by the Police Quartet. . . . Washington, D.C. Chapter #236 held a real Greek dinner at Pythian Hall, with more than 600 attending, with a menu of entirely Greek food. . . . Phoenix, Ariz. donated \$400 to the Greek school. . . . Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott, daughter of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe was guest of honor, and Mayor Sullivan attended, the Newport, R. I. second annual ball. . . . Henry Clay Chapter of Lexington, Ky., held a banquet on the 154th anniversary of the birth of Henry Clay, whose speeches in Congress in the 1820s helped spur American assistance to Greece in her Revolutionary War; the chapter also placed a wreath at his tomb in Lexington. . . . Ahepa Chapters in Michigan held a ceremony on Memorial Day at the Gen. Demetrius Ypsilanti monument (erected by the Ahepa in 1928) at Ypsilanti, Mich. . . . Archbishop Athenagoras dedicated the new church at New Castle, Pa., with 1,500 present from surrounding areas; and noted that the New Castle Ahepa Chapter made the dedication possible with its \$10,000 contribution to the building of the church. . . . Judge Fred Starck of Louisville, Ky., became a member of the Ahepa chapter.

An article in *The Ahepa Magazine* titled "American Press Deplores Laxity of Classical Studies in Colleges" by M.E. Axearly takes issue with the action of Yale University in reducing its requirements for the bachelor of arts degree without requiring Greek and Latin. Some of the criticisms from the press were:

"grave cause for regret if the rattle of the typewriter is ever to mean the doom of the stylus" . . . "Well, let them play football at Yale!" . . . "if many universities by their emphasis upon 'practical' studies have come to resemble apprentice schools, that is the dictate of the times." . . . "these languages supplied the heart blood of our own tongue" . . . "virtually no literary background for a literary diploma" . . . "We have no objection to colleges and universities admitting the rank and file of idlers for a good time under the elms, provided the public doesn't pay the bills. But these should be given some kind of a special, second-rate degree—with the A.B. reserved for those who really have made something of an art of learning."

. . . "It is futile to resist the modern tendency to put the emphasis upon the immediately practical." . . . "Explanations of Yale's action in eliminating the requirements of Latin and Greek for any undergraduate degree seem to us to be inadequate. The real reason the classic languages are disappearing from the plan of study in American universities is that they never found a place in American politics. Nothing that is not useful in politics can survive, which is why almost everything has ceased to serve in that art except money. There was a time, as late as the last century, when a member of the British House of Commons, hesitating over a word in a classical quotation, underwent the humiliating experience of having the whole house rise to give it to him. We suppose the delinquent member was defeated at the next election. But if any member of the American Congress has any Latin or Greek he is careful to conceal the fact." . . . "Our universities are admitting so many young people who have no interest in learning that they must lower their requirements, with the result that even the more earnest students do not receive the education and training which were formerly the mark of a college man." . . . "Such a general course in itself bespeaks the great weakness of modern education, aside from the study of the sciences and the technical professions. In endeavoring to comprehend all, it is in danger of becoming superficial." . . . "In youth, Latin and Greek brightened us and we'll endorse them now. What goes on in the Pennsylvania college (the Univ. of Pennsylvania also lowered its standards on Latin and Greek) is nothing about which we can conscientiously kick as we are not a contributing alumnus; but it gives us pause just the same. We would think it would give old Pa alumni pause, too. Just what seems to be the matter with Latin and Greek? They've stood up pretty well all these years, making the grade at Oxford and elsewhere where the thinking is good. They certainly train the mind if you have a mind to train. They are to culture what a ground floor is to a building. They may not be as romantic as French and Spanish

or as impressive as German, but they are more invigorating. If they are dead languages, then practically all education is ossified because it began yesterday. Our idea of mental height is a man who is on speaking terms with Latin and Greek. Allowing college students to decide if they want to take these subjects is like asking children if they want to take cod liver oil."

San Diego, Cal. won second prize with its float in the Fiesta de San Diego celebrations. . . . U.S. Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania, and former Secretary of Labor, joined the Order of Ahepa. . . . Christ Divos and N. Pappas, of the Pottsville, Pa. Ahepa chapter, and owners of the Arcadia Restaurant in Tamaqua, Pa., gave out 2,600 free dinners to needy persons of the town, the majority being school children. Five hundred of the dinners were served on Christmas Day alone. The rest were given over a period of three months. . . . Waterbury, Conn. donated \$50 each month to the Greek school. . . . Santa Barbara, Calif. won first place in the 4th of July parade. . . . Throughout the year, Ahepa Chapters made presentations of official Greek Flags from Greece to the Governor of every state of the Union, until all had been presented. . . . The New York Ahepan, a bi-monthly issued by the New York City chapters, made its first appearance in July.

The *Pocatello Tribune* of Pocatello, Idaho, on July 2, 1931:

"Recently the Tribune published an item from its Blackfoot correspondent stating a warrant had been issued for a man named Campanella, 'a Greek,' on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon. Shades of ancient Athens, who ever heard of a Greek named Campanella? Every time an individual with swarthy skin is arrested on some charge there is a tendency among certain people to speak of them as Greeks. No wonder that those of Greek descent in this country get disgusted. In Pocatello some of our best citizens are men and women who were born in Greece. We know many of them personally and find that they differ in no respect from the good citizens of any other country. Professor P.S. Marthakis, Supreme Vice President of the Order of Ahepa from Salt Lake City, Utah, visited the *Tribune* last Friday, being en route from Boise, where he presented Governor C. Ben Ross with a Greek national flag, to his home in Utah. He was accompanied by George Karaboyas, President of the Pocatello Greek-American society. They both discussed with us this evident discrimination which is going on in certain sections in the use of the adjective Greek behind the name of men, especially when they have come in contact with the law. They pointed out the fact that this discrimination is not usually made if the name of an individual of Scottish, English, French or other descent is published. Their point was well taken and we confess that in many instances a grave injustice has been done."

## CHAPTER FIVE

### The Years 1931-34

#### The Ninth Supreme Convention August 24-31, 1931 San Francisco, California

The Ninth Supreme Convention was held in San Francisco, Calif. August 24-31, 1931, with 169 delegates present.

The Chapter delegates were: George C. Cassimus and Gus L. Constantine, Birmingham; Theo. S. Zuppas, Tulsa; Jerry Galatis, Miami; John K. Douglas, Tarpon Springs; Nicholas A. Loumos, Boston; James D. Jameson, New York City; James Kontometros and Louis Peet, Houston; C. J. Coventaros, Baltimore; Soterios Nicholson and George C. Vournas, Washington, D.C.; Fred Spanos, Cleveland; D. Makris, Syracuse; George Polites, Brooklyn; George Papaeleas, New York City; D. Parry, Chicago; Alexander J. Critzas, Yonkers, N.Y.; James N. Pappas, Newark; Nick Softis and Harry Stathis, St. Louis; A. G. Angelson and August Rogokos, Paterson, N.J.; D. N. Karalis, Minneapolis; William Essaris, Wheeling, W. Va.; James Veras, Scranton, Pa.; Nicholas Lambadakis, Jamaica, N.Y.; Basil C. Aronis, Warren, Ohio; Charles Stathakos, Buffalo; C. J. Thomas, Chicago; George D. Tsoulos, and G. A. Kyriakopoulos, Chicago; John Govatos, Wilmington, Del.; Constantine G. Psaki, Astoria; Peter Vanech, Stamford, Conn.; Lew Blatz, Oak Park, Ill.; George P. Chacona, Erie, Pa.; Anthony Laganis, Pottsville, Pa.; John A. Givas, Plainfield, N.J.; Mathew Frangedakis, Lewiston, Me.; A. E. Couloheras, New Orleans; C. G. Paris, Lynchburg, Va.; N. K. Kotro-Manes and Mike Papanicholas, Salt Lake City; Chris C. Harvalis, Omaha; Chris Katon and George C. Peterson, San Francisco.

D. Sterios, Fresno, Cal.; E. J. Fostinis and John Pappageorge, Los Angeles; George E. Zamm, Sacramento, Cal.; John D. Damis and Panos Lampros, Portland, Ore.; George A. Loutas, Casper, Wyo.; Teddy Kallis, Pueblo, Colo.; George Peterson, Grand Island, Nebr.; Sam N. Vlahos and Tom Michaels, Oakland; Robert Katson and John A. Dimmis, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; E. T. Morisse and Thomas D. Lentgis, Seattle; Nick Douglas and Christ Manthon, Tacoma; James Rizis, Aberdeen, Wash.; John Damascus and Nick Bouras, Spokane; Gust Davis, Rock Springs, Wyo.; Charles E. Rallis and George Zavos, Green River, Wyo.; William J. Pappas, Bingham Canyon, Utah; A. D. Batesas, Ogden, Utah; George Karasoulas and Nicholas Saleavourakis, Price,

Utah; Sam Bushong, Wichita, Kans.; Gust Dariotis, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.; James V. Pananes, Hagerstown, Md.; Paul M. Costas, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; George J. Polos, Calexico, Cal.; D. G. Michalopoulos and James Kallas, Chicago; A. A. Pantelis, Evanston, Ill.; Stephen Falakos, Chicago; Theodore Daldakis, Butte, Mont.; Nicholas Pappdiamantis, Ft. Dodge, Ia.; P. T. Kisciras, Cheyenne, Wyo.; George D. Poulos, Stockton, Calif.; Peter Grakos, Vallejo, Calif.; Milton Stamatis and Chris Johnson, Phoenix; George M. Poulos, Ventura, Calif.; George M. Kalliris and Gregory Trompas, San Diego, Calif.; James Lucas, Bakersfield, Calif.; Edgar P. Carlton, Philadelphia, Pa.; V. G. Kyriacopoulos and A. A. Angelos, Marysville, Calif.; George N. Geranios, Great Falls, Mont.; Nick Johnson, Roseville, Calif.; Constantine A. Tsangadas, Detroit; Andrew Sanderson, Kansas City, Mo.; Constantine Stephanson, Chester, Pa.; George J. Triphon, Sacramento, Calif.; James A. Woonas, Mason City, Ia.; I. A. Lougaris and William Coleman, Ely, Nev.; Andy Poulos, Dubuque, Ia.

George Cordas, Boise, Idaho; Chris A. Arthunas, Eureka, Calif.; Peter Clandinos and Angelo Pappas, Reno, Nev.; Nick Papadakis, San Pedro; Peter Boudoures and Theodore C. Andronicos, San Francisco; Gust Pantoplos, Billings, Mont.; Steve Adams and Tony G. Kordopatis, Pocatello, Idaho; James Demoplos, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Louis M. Pashos and Tom Poulos, Santa Barbara; George Kounias, Modesto, Calif.; Louis Frangos, San Jose; George N. Cominos and George J. Christo, Salinas, Calif.; Jim Kelly, Boise, Idaho; George Kotosogean, Bellingham, Wash.; John Papadoulis, Pittsburg, Calif.; Andy Poulos, Dubuque, Ia.; G. Georgiades, Gallup, N. Mex.; Chris Arthimas, Eureka, Calif.; A. C. Johns, Port Angeles, Wash.; James Tousses, Sheridan, Wyo.; George Karathanasis, Everett, Wash.; Evangelos Kilismanis, Toronto, Canada; Thomas Stamatis, Vancouver, Canada; Eustace Gravaris, Montreal, Canada; and George Vlasis, Regina, Canada.

Officers of the San Francisco convention elected to conduct the business sessions were: James Veras, Chairman; Soterios Nicholson, Vice Chairman; and D. Parry, Secretary. Business conducted by the convention included: That a mutual cooperative Death Benefit Department be established at the Headquarters; That the Advisory Board of the Sons be abolished, and that all records and organization work of the Sons of Pericles be done under the direction of the Ahepa Headquarters; That the Sons of Pericles shall hold their annual conventions at the same time and place as those of the Ahepa, and that the Sons publication be abolished as a separate publication, and they be allowed certain pages in the Ahepa magazine; That the Ahepa be represented in the George Washington Bicentennial Celebration, as well as in the Flag Day Pageant to be held in Washington on June 14, 1932; That the Florida Ahepa Chapters participate in the annual Epiphany Day ceremonies at Tarpon Springs, Fla.; That new chapters could be created with a minimum of 15 members; That the Supreme Lodge officers be reduced from 18 to seven members; That 36 gubernatorial Ahepa Districts be created; That four scholarships be awarded each year; That a committee be appointed to study the proposal to erect a tuberculosis

sanatorium; That an Ahepa Excursion to Greece be held in the spring of 1932; That the 1932 convention be held in Baltimore, Md.

The convention spent some time in studying the Wickersham Report, recently issued. The Chairman, Wickersham, had been appointed by the President of the United States to investigate crime tendencies in America, and one of the conclusions of the report was that "the Greek element in America is criminally inclined." The convention appointed its own committee, which came out with a resolution, adopted by the convention, condemning the report as being inaccurate and untrue, and the convention action was sent to the President in the form of a resolution.

The San Francisco convention also elected the District Governors of the new 36 Ahepa Districts, who would serve in office until their respective Districts held conventions in 1932, and elect their own successors. Therefore, the first Ahepa District Governors elected were: (the District number follows each name) Matthew Frangedakis, #1; George Eliades, #2; George Cassimatis, #3; Costas Vanech, #4; Charles Stathakos, #5; George Papaeleas, #6; John Givas, #7; C. Conventaros, #8; Dr. George Paskopoulos, #9; Nick Copanos, #10; William Essaris, #11; C. G. Paris, #12; James Orphanos, #13; Dr. G. M. Saliba, #14; Peter Galatis, #15; George Cassimus, #16; George Staffens, #17; Peter Magas, #18; William Zilson, #19; Charles Shane, #20; G. A. Kyriakopoulos, #21; M. D. Konomos, #22; A. E. Couloheras, #23; Andrew Sanderson, #24; Paul M. Costas, #25; Chris Harvalis, #26; James Dikeou, #27; George Georgeades, #28; George Ellis, #29; C. E. Athas, #30; Theodore Dadakis, #31; George Tryphon, #32; S. E. Katapodis, #33; George Plastiras, #34; E. Kalismanis, #35; E. Gravaris, #36.

### The New Supreme Lodge

The new Supreme Lodge elected by the convention for the fiscal year 1931-32 was: Harris J. Booras, Supreme President; Theodore Andronicos, Supreme Vice President; Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary; Andrew Jarvis, Supreme Treasurer; Soterios Nicholson, Supreme Counsellor; C. R. Nixon, Supreme Governor; Peter G. Sikokis, Supreme Governor. During the following twelve months of the new administration five new Chapters were established.

An editorial by Col. Henry W. Shoemaker was published in the *Altoona, Pa. Tribune* on July 28, 1931, "Greek Flag Familiar in Central Pennsylvania":

"The presentation of a Greek flag to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania through the intermediary of the American Legion at Harrisburg recalls the fact that the flag of Greece is and has been a familiar object in Central Pennsylvania ever since the days of Greek Independence. Fully a hundred and twenty-five years ago many Greek refugees began flocking into this state, which from the era of William Penn has been a safe harbor for the religious and political martyrs of all nations. Aaronsburg, Centre County, which had been

laid out by the public-spirited Jew, Aaron Levy, as the future capital of the state, was the headquarters of these early Greek pioneers before scattering out through the country. It was there, in the rear of a store building, that a dais was erected, on which a descendant of Michael Angelus, Greek ruler, received the homage of her compatriots who passed through Aaronsburg to join their friends in other parts of the state.

“Enthusiasm for Greek freedom ran high in Central Pennsylvania, culminating in naming a Clinton county town Salona, after Salonika in Greece. As a boy this writer always found great pleasure in talking to aged Greeks, who had come to Central Pennsylvania during the first quarter of the Nineteenth Century. All of them were great admirers of Lord Byron and aroused his youthful enthusiasm for this great poet who gave his life for Greek freedom, much as did the American poets Alan Seeger and Joyce Kilmer, in an effort to make the world safe for democracy in the Great War. Since then the writer has always had a portrait of Byron, in Albanian costume, in his study. It is the real Byron, the soldier and the patriot, and appeals to one much more than the effeminate, clean-shaven version as described by Andrew Maurois. One old Greek was fond of telling how he went to Rome, about 1824, with his parents, in an effort to secure the aid of the Pope, and how they were housed for a week or more in the Vatican. The mission failed for political reasons, and instead of returning to Greece the patriotic band took ship for Pennsylvania, eventually settling down in Sugar Valley, Clinton County.”

Cincinnati, Ohio Chapter donated \$500 to the local Greek school. . . . The Ahepa Boston Patrol received another ovation for its marching at Brockton, Mass. in conjunction with the Brockton Chapter Patrol and the Ahepa float entered in the Brockton Fair Week parade; the Ahepans also took first place in the competition, and the press said: “The Ahepa group won their first prizes sheerly on their merits. They made a fine marching appearance and their float was very clearly the best conceived as well as the most impressively beautiful.” . . . Governor Woodring of Kansas joined the Wichita, Kans. Ahepa Chapter, and also received an official Greek flag presented by the Ahepans, at the ceremony. . . . Richmond, Va. chapter secured a building for the use of the Church, and their own club rooms.

In The Ahepa Magazine of January, 1932, it was noted that “As the result of these pilgrimages of the Ahepa to Greece (the annual Ahepa Easter Excursion to Greece) a pronounced sentiment for America and American institutions has been implanted in the minds and hearts of the Greek people, and commercial relations between America and Greece have been considerably stimulated and augmented.” . . . Governor Louis L. Emmerson of Illinois wrote: “Illinois is fortunate in the sons of Greece which it has attracted to its doors.” . . . U.S. Congressman A. Piatt Andrew of Massachusetts was initiated into the Haverhill, Mass. Ahepa Chapter and the Haverhill Evening Gazette editorialized: “When Haverhill members of the Ahepa admitted Congressman Andrew to



*1931—His Eminence Archbishop Athenagoras and Jim Londos at the San Francisco convention.*



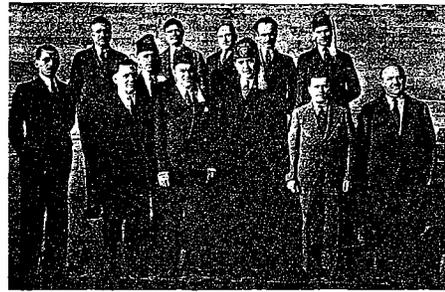
*1930—Rev. Thomas J. Lacey, Brooklyn, N. Y., one of Ahepa's greatest boosters and devoted member.*



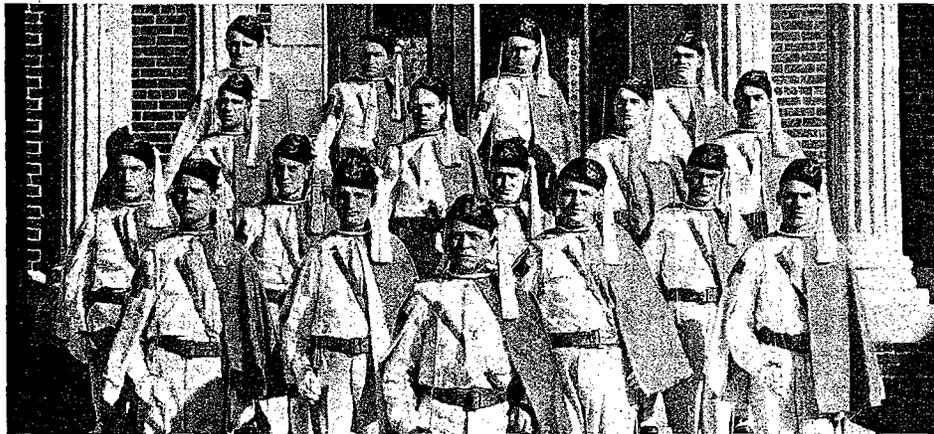
*1933—Installation of officers of the Metropolitan New York City chapters.*



*1932—New York Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt becomes a member of Ahepa.*



*1932—Kansas Governor Harry Woodring becomes a member of Ahepa.*



*1932—Ahepa Patrol of Nashua, N. H. Chapter #35.*

their organization, they paid him a distinct honor; and Andrew, by entering the Ahepa, honored the membership. An enlightened and progressive organization of rich traditions and high purposes received in its membership a man of high repute, or demonstrated ability and of true Americanism. Each, as we said, honored the other." . . . Peoria, Ill. Ahepa chapter banquet proceeds were used to purchase food baskets for the needy of the city, and Ahepans went on a three-day rabbit hunt prior to the banquet to supply banquet food. . . . Detroit Chapter's play proceeds were given to needy families. . . . Philadelphia, Pa. held a benefit ball for the Philadelphia Greek schools. . . . Battle Creek, Mich. Ahepans marched in their city's centennial parade, and the local paper reported: "The striking appearance of the Greek Ahepa Order, who were marching for the first time in their new uniforms, was one of the highlights of the parade and a continuous round of applause followed their appearance along the entire line of march."

Supreme Treasurer Andrew Jarvis was elected Councilman-at-large of Portsmouth, New Hampshire by a substantial majority. . . . Juan de Fuca Ahepa Chapter of Seattle, Wash., sponsored an educational meeting at which Prof. Dorothea Demetracopoulos of the University of Washington lectured. . . . City Manager C. A. Harrell of Binghamton, N.Y. was speaker at the chapter installation. . . . Mayor W. F. Olson spoke at the Price, Utah installation. . . . Hollywood actor and Ahepan Nicholas Dennis, in a magazine article, protests about the current (1932) trend in movies to cast the Greek-American in a bad light, as well as some newspaper stories, and particularly the movie "Yellow Ticket." . . . Dubuque, Ia., donated 100 food baskets to the needy. . . . Governor Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut attended the combined installation of the Meriden, Hartford, and New Britain chapters. . . . Congressman Ernest W. Gibbons of Brattleboro, Vt., served as toastmaster of the Vermont Chapter banquet, attended also by Lt. Governor Williams and Mayor Perkins. . . . Many Ahepa Chapters held celebrations this year of 1932 honoring and celebrating the 200th anniversary of the birth of George Washington. . . . Congressman Ernest W. Gibson of Vermont became a member of the Vermont Ahepa Chapter.

Secretary of Welfare I. Albert Liveright of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania wrote to Brother Nicholas Notarys of the Harrisburg, Pa. Chapter: "*In the annual report of the Eastern State Penitentiary for the year June 1, 1928 to May 31, 1929, a total population of 2,119 is reported. Of this number, 1,761 were persons born in America, and 358 were born in other countries. The number shows one citizen of Greece in this entire group.*" . . . The *Christian Science Monitor* of Boston, Mass. reported: "John Carzis, who has greatly prospered since he came from Greece some dozen years ago, is paying back his debt of gratitude to his adopted country by helping to feed its poor on Christmas and New Year's Days. Mr. Carzis, who has made his money in Boston through a chain of four restaurants, this year on New Year's Day changed that chain into harbors of practical cheer to those in need. In his restaurants he gave about 6,000 men, women and children bountiful New Year's dinners. To scores of families in Boston's West

and North Ends, Mr. Carzis sent baskets brimming over with good things. America has been good to Mr. Carzis and he proposes to be good in turn to its citizens who have not prospered as has he." . . . Brother Carzis was a member of the Boston Ahepa Chapter. . . . The Sons of Pericles Chapters of New Jersey and New York established their own basketball league. . . . The St. Louis, Mo. Ahepa installation at the Jefferson Hotel was attended by 1,000 persons.

The *Savannah, Ga. Morning News* compliments editorially the Savannah Ahepa Chapter on its essay contest for high school students on the subject "What Greece has Contributed to Civilization." . . . Governor George White of Ohio joins the Cincinnati Ahepa chapter. . . . Ahepa succeeds in deleting certain incidents and dialogue from the movie "The Yellow Ticket" which were unnecessarily critical of the Greek-American. . . . Flint, Mich. Chapter initiates Mayor William H. McKeighan, four time mayor of the city. . . . New Jersey Governor A. Harry Moore attended the Jersey City Ahepa Chapter Ball as his first public appearance following election. . . . Mayor William Ward, Jr. of Chester, Pa. was speaker at the Ahepa educational meeting. . . . Brother William Williams of Saginaw, Mich. was appointed to the city Board of Appeals.

N. J. Cotro-Manes was appointed city attorney of Stockton, Utah. . . . Ted Pulopoulos of Omaha, Nebr., received an appointment to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. . . . Miss Mary Frances Stefan, daughter of Ahepan Stefan of Modesto, Calif., was elected as Prosperity Queen of the Modesto Prosperity Exposition. . . . Allentown, Pa. Chapter was one of the sponsors of the Greek play "Trojan Women" by Euripides at Cedar Crest College. . . . Great Falls, Mont. Chapter announced the initiation of Governor J. E. Erickson of Montana. . . . Winston-Salem, N.C. Ahepa Patrol won honors in their local parade. . . . Mother Lodge Chapter of the Daughters of Penelope, "Eos" of San Francisco, announced the establishment of two new chapters in Dubuque, Ia., and Kansas City, Mo. . . . Ahepa celebrates its 10th Anniversary in July, 1932.

The 1932 Ahepa Easter Excursion to Greece arrived in Greece on the S.S. Byron on April 21, with Supreme President Harris J. Booras as Commander with 700 passengers. Supreme Treasurer Jarvis and Supreme Counsellor Nicholson accompanied the Supreme President on this 4th Ahepa Excursion to Greece. The Excursionists received royal hospitality from the government and people of Greece during their stay. . . . Savannah, Ga. Chapter awarded prizes to high school students for entries in the Ahepa essay contest. . . . Ahepan Jim Londos, world's wrestling champion, visits the White House and President Hoover. . . . Bethlehem, Pa. Chapter awards prizes to college students for essays on Greek literature.

**Rev. J. T. Lacey**

"I've traversed the Lackawanna,  
I've pursued the Susquehanna,  
But give me the good Ahepa trail.

There's a welcome from the heart  
 And good dinners a la carte,  
 For my Greek friends never fail."

Ahepa's good and close friend and member, the Reverend Dr. J. T. Lacey of New York, wrote this bit of verse for the magazine in 1932. He continues his article by writing:

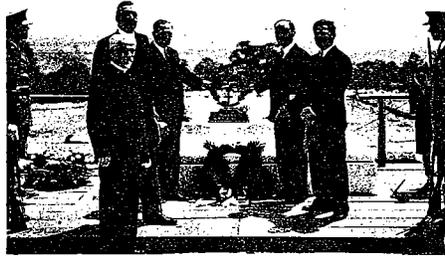
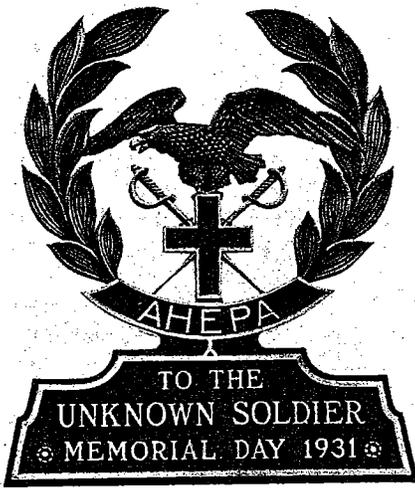
"I've been hitting the trail of Ahepa conventions, covering over 2,000 miles in a car bearing the sign 'Repeal 18th Amendment.' This is no indication of my views on prohibition. I borrowed the car and the sign went with it, giving rise to a revision of Yankee Doodle: 'A good Ahepan came to town, Ariding in a Ford; It bore a sign 'Repeal 18,' Across the running board.' Motoring in Central New York I found myself in a distinctly Hellenic atmosphere as I passed through the towns of Marathon, Delphi, Homer, Ithaca, and finally Syracuse, where the 5th District Conclave was in session. I pressed on to Ohio, reaching Middletown for the convention of District 17, where I was the speaker at the opening session. We adjourned for a picnic, where some 400 men, women, boys, and girls and babies in arms gathered for an old time frolic and partook of a fine luncheon."

"On the home stretch I made three States in one day—lunch in Ohio, supper in West Virginia and overnight in Pennsylvania, reaching Long Island for the 6th District Convention, where I delivered the invocation and participated in the great parade in a gayly decorated automobile with a group of Delphians. The town was moved and even the theatres bore the signs 'Loews Astoria Welcomes Ahepans.' Sunday found me again on the wing. I reached Scranton at night. Hellenic names gave place to titles suggesting the mining region and the stationery of Hotel Casey bore the inscription "Buy Burn Boost Anthracite." Even the Chapters in District 9 bear names suggestive of the environment—'Black Diamond'—'Anthracite'—etc., etc. The convention was preceded by a grand initiation ceremony. Sing a song of pilgrims, Our Rector is the best; He follows the Ahepa trail, North, South, East and West."

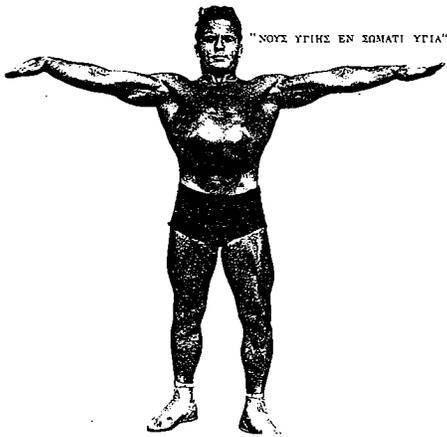
The Reverend Dr. Lacey was a constant booster and friend of Ahepa from its beginning, contributing many articles to The Ahepa Magazine, and visiting and participating in Ahepa functions and events whenever he found the opportunity.

The newspaper, *Wyoming Eagle*, carried a description by staff writer J. B. Snow in the summer of 1932 of the picnic given by the Ahepa Chapter of Cheyenne, Wyoming, a part of which is reprinted here:

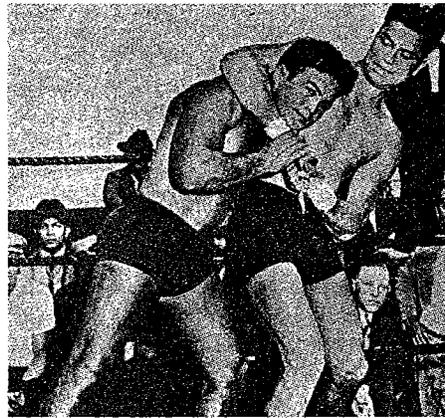
"It was a Greek picnic, with the Cheyenne-Laramie Chapter of the Order of Ahepa as the host. Out in the wooded domain of Helge S. Sture-Vassa, Greek people of Cheyenne and Laramie ate, drank and danced in the land of the Viking. Barbecued chicken, barbecued lamb, barbecued young pig. Even the knob on the end of our nose



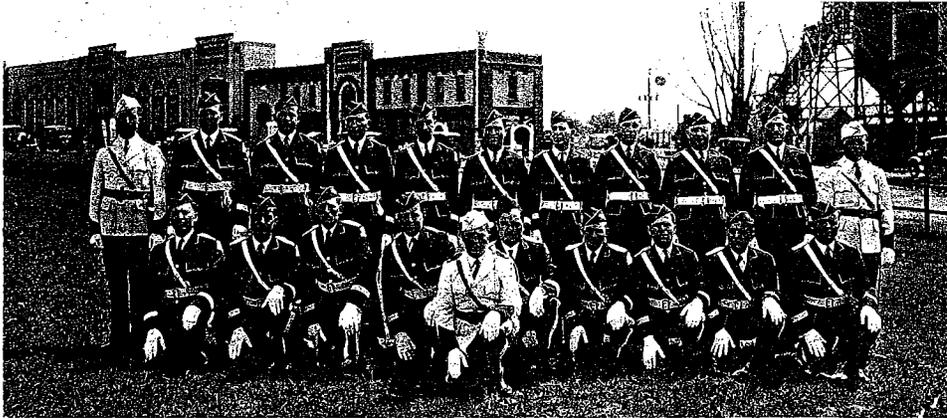
*Ahepa bronze tablet placed in Arlington Cemetery museum, (left); 1931 Ahepa ceremony at Tomb of Unknown Soldier with Rev. Papanicolaou, Simopoulos, Nicholson, Phillis, Catsonis, (right).*



*Jim Londos becomes heavyweight wrestling champion of the world in 1930.*



*Two Ahepans, world champions Jim Londos and Jack Dempsey, posing for photographers.*



*The Ahepa Patrol of Washington, D. C. Chapter #31 in 1932.*

appeared to have been barbecued, judging from its color when we returned to town. Or should we blame the punch bowl? Ah, what punch! Gallons and gallons of it. Gallons of the best punch ever we did imbibe, and what with various other things that glorious afternoon we began to feel somewhat Hellenic ourself and longed to shed our clothing and our avoirdupois and cavort hither and yon among the trees as did once those Grecian nymphs of mythology who were wont to haunt the Vale of Tempe. Oh, George Kisciras, our host extraordinary, just look what you did to us! Laughter and song, and over there a little group of these children of Athens is doing a Grecian dance, and somewhere else a bare-handed Hercules with bulging muscles is pulling a chain apart, while off in a clearing in the woods there is a wrestling match in progress, and soon there will come the foot races. Oh, Pheidippides, you who were the greatest runner of all the ancients, you who ran from Marathon to Athens nearly twenty-four hundred years ago with news that the Persians had been routed, how you would have loved to have seen those races! Here, for a few brief hours, we caught a glimpse of Greece, and loved it!

“‘This,’ we bubbled to the wife, ‘is the life! And to think that Ulysses left home for twenty years.’

“‘Perhaps,’ suggested she significantly, ‘Penelope was watching the liquid refreshments too closely.’ Wives are like that! And what a man Ulysses must have been. He got away for twenty years and we couldn’t get away for twenty minutes. When Greeks met the gods on such occasions as these, how the gods must have paled with envy. How Zeus, enthroned way up there on Mount Olympus, must have longed to come down from his golden chair to play a bit at a Grecian festival!”

**The Tenth Supreme Convention**  
**August 29 - September 5, 1932**  
**Baltimore, Maryland**

The fraternity’s Tenth Supreme Convention was held in Baltimore, Md., during the week of August 29 - September 5, 1932, and the Convention Officers elected were: D. G. Michalopoulos of Chicago, Chairman; Constantine G. Economou of Youngstown, Ohio, Vice Chairman; and James Apostolakos of Newark, N.J., Secretary.

Delegates to the Convention were: *Supreme Lodge Officers*—Harris J. Booras, Theodore C. Andronicos, Achilles Catsonis, Andrew Jarvis, Soterios Nicholson, Peter Sikokis, and C. R. Nixon. *Mother Lodge Members*—Nicholas D. Chotas, James Campbell, Harry Angelopoulos, George A. Polos, and John Angelopoulos. *Past Supreme Presidents*—George E. Phillis.

*Chapter Delegates*—James Chieflakos and James Campbell, Atlanta; Dave Karnazes, Charlotte, N.C.; Andrew Lamas, Savannah; Speros Zepatos, Memphis; Jerry Galatis, Miami; Victor H. Semos, Dallas; James T. Thomas, Boston; Ulius L. Amoss and Polydore Giovanni, New York City; Marios Chios and George Polos, Philadelphia; Nick Madinos

and C. J. Coventaros, Baltimore; George Thomaidis and Peter D. Chipouras, Washington, D.C.; James Orphanos, Winston-Salem; George Dracon, Cleveland; Nicholas Anagnos, Syracuse; George P. Thompson, Brookline, Mass.; Constantine Tsangadas and Charles H. Diamond, Detroit; Menelaos Constantinides, Brooklyn; George Papaelias and James J. Garis, New York City; Vasilios A. Vasiliou, Manchester; D. Parry, Chicago; C. J. Critzas and Andrew M. Ellison, Yonkers; Peter N. Kitsos and James Apostolakos, Newark; John Karzin and C. B. Johannides, St. Louis; Andrew C. Angelson and John Vasiliou, Paterson, N.J.; Andrew Nickas, Canton, Ohio; George Fullas and Peter Nicas, Allentown, Pa.; George Thomas and George Paskopoulos, Reading, Pa.; James Alexander and Nick Notarys, Harrisburg, Pa.; Anthony Cambanes, Bethlehem, Pa.; William Essaris and Peter Papamichael, Wheeling; Costas Theodorides, Camden, N.J.; Soterios Lagges and Peter H. Stathopoulos, Lancaster, Pa.; Mike Nickles, Trenton, N.J.

Demetrius Comuntzis, Sunbury, Pa.; Chris Nicholas, Binghamton, N.Y.; Parasco E. Volo and John Lincoln, Gary, Ind.; A. G. Capourellos and Andrew Varikis, Chester, Pa.; Michael Vamvas, Worcester, Mass.; S. S. Spathy, Richmond; James Veras, Scranton, Pa.; James Mazarakos, Springfield, Mass.; Christos Katis, Jamaica; Peter Askounis and John Boroviles, New Castle, Pa.; Basil C. Aronis and Jim Morris, Warren; Constantine G. Economou, Youngstown; George Panasis and Charles Gregory, Danbury, Conn.; James Conomis, Buffalo; Arthur H. Peponis, Chicago; D. G. Michalopoulos, Chicago; John Govatos and G. Kremedes, Wilmington, Del.; George E. Johnson and John Pappadopoulos, Astoria; James Carson, New Haven; Angelo N. Caras and Peter Maryanopoulos, Stamford, Conn.; George Eliades, Lowell; Peter G. Samaras, Weirton; A. N. Collias, Oak Park, Ill.; Louis Tsingardas, Marlboro, Mass.; E. G. Vaffeus, and John Callas, Jersey City; Thomas Christos, Pottsville, Pa.; George Poole, Elmira, N.Y.; George Steffens, Dayton; John A. Givas and Michael J. Loupassakis, Plainfield, N.J.; Peter Bekeris, Newburgh, N.Y.; Louis G. Caralis, Uniontown, Pa.; Thomas Fisher, Toledo; Paul Veonas and Peter Forchas, Norfolk, Va.; Louis Passalis, Schenectady; Gabriel Caracostas, Meriden, Conn.; Christ P. Harritos, Cincinnati; Mathew Frangedakis, Lewiston, Maine; George Contos, Joliet, Ill.; Jimmy Rantis, Bluefield, W. Va.; George Nicolaides and Constantine Pelias, New Orleans; C. G. Paris, Lynchburg, Va.; William Petrakis and Theodore Pekras, Columbus; Harry Morris, Utica, N.Y.; Peter Jevas, Lorain, Ohio; Elias Kampuris, Denver; P. S. Marthakis and C. E. Athas, Salt Lake City; Tom Kademnos, Yorkville, Ohio; George C. Peterson, San Francisco; George Aposporos and George Chamuris, Poughkeepsie; George Metropoulos, Detroit.

M. Moschides, Atlantic City; Nick Nichols, Freeport, N.Y.; Alex Pavellas, Oakland; Robert Katson, Albuquerque; Paul Pappas, Green River, Wyo.; V. I. Chebithes and Aleck Cootsis, New York City; Albert Offenstein, Wichita, Kans.; James Corisis, Sioux Falls, S.D.; Tom Rallis and John Zanos, Des Moines; James Pananes, Hagerstown, Md.; Aristides Palaynes, Grand Rapids; Theologos Kalpakis and Paul Kare,

Chicago; Frank Pofanti, Chicago; George Poolitsan, Middletown, Ohio; Thomas G. Cambor, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Emanuel Garvilis, Portsmouth, N.H.; Panos Dadiras, Waukegan, Ill.; Mitchell Karomfily and Basil Milionis, Philadelphia; Peter Boudoures, San Francisco; George C. Vournas and Peter Kreticson, Washington, D.C.; James Demoplos, Oklahoma City; M. G. Koumas, and Nick Zomphlis, Newport News, Va.; George L. Pappas, Rutland, Vt.; Nicholas H. Colovos, Dover, N.H.; John Panagiotou, Greensboro, N.C.; John Costovetes, Chicago; George Georgiades and Peter Libek, Gallup, N. Mex.; A. L. Peters, Tucson; Phidias Pallis and Andrew Fillias, Elizabeth, N.J.; Steve Changaris, Durham, N.C.; Jean M. Kossarides, Hackensack, N.J.; Thomas Nichols and George Pappas, Annapolis, Md.; Kenneth J. Doukas, Perth Amboy, N.J.; Panagiotis Exacoustos, Toronto; Nicholas Kerry, Montreal; and George Plastiras, Edmonton, Canada.

There were 168 total delegates in attendance at the 1932 Supreme Convention in Baltimore. Among the accomplishments of the Baltimore Convention were: Appropriation of monies for the Scholarship Fund; \$5,000 donation to the Hellenic Institute sponsored by His Eminence Archbishop Athenagoras of North and South America; donations to Tuberculosis Relief, the Sons of Pericles, a specific scholarship of \$500 to Peter Demas, and a \$3,000 loan to the Detroit Chapters. Legislative action of the convention included: Revision of the Ahepa Districts; a \$3.00 Per Capita Tax per member which included a \$1.00 allocation to the national magazine, *The Ahepa*; that non-salaried Supreme Lodge officers could not succeed themselves in office; That Supreme Conventions would only be held once in every two years; Increased the term of Supreme Lodge Officers to two years; and selected the city of Columbus, Ohio as the site of the next Supreme Convention in 1934.

The newly-elected Supreme Lodge officers elected for a two-year term were: Harris J. Booras, Supreme President; P. S. Marthakis, Supreme Vice President; Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary; George L. Pappas, Supreme Treasurer; George C. Vournas, Supreme Counselor; C. E. Athas, Supreme Governor; and Robert Katson, Supreme Governor. Economic depression which engulfed the entire country led the new Supreme Lodge to make several decisions concerning debts, and these included the cancellation of all debts owed by members to their chapters for delinquent chapter dues; cancellation of debts owed by the Chapters to the Supreme Lodge, if chapters were unable to meet them; and the offering of complete Reinstatement back into the fraternity for suspended members upon payment of only \$1.00; and a reduced initiation fee for membership of only \$10.00 per member for newly-initiated members. During the two following years (1932-33 and 1933-34) twelve (12) new chapters were added to Ahepa rolls.

#### **The Wickersham Report and Greek Criminality in the United States**

**Thorough Canvass of State Prisons—Forty-four States and  
District of Columbia. Greek Criminality Shown to be Minimum.  
By N. J. Cassavetes**

**(September-October, 1932 Issue of The Ahepa Magazine)**

*(The Wickersham Committee Report on crime in the United States, published in 1931, created a furor among the Americans of Greek descent because of certain allegations and statistics concerning criminality among Greek-Americans. The author remembers the report as a topic of discussion at home, and in meetings between Ahepans in 1931 and 1932. The report seemed so erroneous, and its conclusions so far fetched to Ahepans everywhere, that committees were appointed in every State to conduct their own investigations, and other Greek-American associations also participated in the work. The following article is the result of those investigations.)*

"Last year, the well-known Wickersham Committee, appointed by President Hoover to investigate the Prohibition Enforcement issue and the causes of the rising criminality in the United States, reported that in general the criminality percentage among the alien born is smaller than among the native born white population of the country and that the Greek criminality percentage was 777 per hundred thousand population or a total of 7,770 Greek criminals on a total Greek population of about 1,000,000.

"The Greek Patriotic Committee, an organization established for the purpose of disseminating information about Greece and the Greeks in the United States, believing that the percentage attributed to the Greeks by the Wickersham Committee was altogether exaggerated and that the Committee committed an error, requested its State representatives to canvass the State prisons in their respective States as to the number of Greek prisoners committed for crimes and report their findings.

"After nearly seven months of diligent work on the part of the 48 State chairmen of this committee, official reports have been concentrated from 44 States and the District of Columbia and the total figure of Greeks committed to State prisons in 44 States and the District of Columbia does not exceed 265 for the three years, 1929, 1930 and 1931.

"The report for each State is as follows:

"Alabama, Dr. D. Issos, Chairman: The warden of the State of Alabama writes that the State records show criminality only for two classes, whites and negroes and not by white nationalities.

"Arizona, Thomas Katsenes, Chairman: The report of the chairman of the Board of Pardon and Paroles, Phoenix, Ariz., writes among other things: 'In my experience of nearly eight years in office, I can only remember two or three cases of men born in Greece being convicted. I am certain the percentage is less than one-third of that figured by the Wickersham Commission for Arizona.'

"Arkansas, James Dikes, Chairman: No Greek prisoners.

"California, Theodore Andronicos, Chairman: The report of the State warden advises that the total number of Greeks convicted in the State of California for crime during the last three years has been only 12 out of a total number of 5,000 prisoners.

"Colorado, James Dikeou, Chairman: Report obtained by courtesy of Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary, Order of Ahepa. The warden reports: 'Average number of prisoners 1,100 for the years 1929, 1930 and 1931. Total number of Greek prisoners 2, 1 for murder, sentenced to 7 years imprisonment and the other for violation of the Volstead Act, sentenced for 1-1/2 years.'

"Connecticut, Sam G. Kolia, Chairman: Report of the State prison warden advises that the total number of prisoners as of October 1, 1931, 728, Greeks 3.

"Delaware, John Govatos, Chairman: The Delaware State report reads as follows: 'Total number of inmates in the State prison of Delaware for 1930, 1931—2,930 and 3,454 respectively. Greeks: None for 1930; 3 for 1931 for the following crimes: 1 for issuing worthless checks; 1 for reckless driving; 1 for trespass.'

"District of Columbia, Achilles Catsonis, Chairman: The report of the superintendent reads: 'Total number of prisoners 1929-439; 1930—580; 1931—752; and fiscal year ending June 1932, 853. Total number of Greeks 6, for the following offenses: manslaughter 1

(paroled); narcotic 2 (both paroled); assault with dangerous weapon 1 (paroled); auto theft 1 (paroled); and for gaming 1.'

"Florida, George Smitzes, Chairman: The report states that there are no Greeks in the State of Florida prisons at present, and that during the last 18 years there have been imprisoned in all, 15 Greeks for 'breaking and entering,' 'assault to commit a statutory offense,' 'grand larceny,' and 'forgery.'

"Georgia, Augustus Constantine, Chairman: The report for the State of Georgia is: 'None in the State prisons; in the Federal prison at Atlanta, Ga., for counterfeiting 2, for violation of the Drug Act 9, for murder 1, for violation of the Banking Act 1, for violation of Postal Laws 1, for violation of the Volstead Act 5, all others 1, or total 20.'

"Idaho, George B. Karaboyas, Chairman: Total number of prisoners 1930-1931—335, Greeks 1.

"Illinois, George Porikos, Chairman: Report obtained by courtesy of Achilles Catsonis, Supreme Secretary, Order Ahepa, and is as follows: 'Illinois State Prison, Joliet, Ill.: Total prisoners 1930—4,676, Greeks 30, 1932 total prisoners 4,881, Greeks 33.'

"Southern Illinois Penitentiary: 1930 total number of prisoners 2,174, Greeks 1, for robbery while armed with dangerous weapon; 1931, Greeks 2, robbery and crime against nature.

"That is, total Greek criminals in the State of Illinois, average 33.

Kansas, Sam Bushong, Chairman: The Attorney General advises that the State of Kansas keeps no records of prisoners by nationality.

"Kentucky, Louis P. Maniatis, Chairman: The report of the Commissioner of Public Institutions states: 'Population at the Kentucky State Reformatory on October, 1931, was 2,431. Greeks 1, sentenced to 10 years for voluntary manslaughter. On October, 1931, total number of prisoners 1,115, Greeks 1, for 15 years for attempted rape.'

"Louisiana, C. Pelias, Chairman: The report of the general manager of the State prison is as follows: 'Total number of convicts 1930—2,428, Greeks 2, born in the United States and committed for larceny, 1931 total, number of prisoners 2,756, Greeks, the same, 2.'

"Maine, Nicholas Harithas, Chairman: The warden of the State writes that there have been no Greek convicts in the State of Maine for the years 1930 and 1931.

"Maryland, C. Coventaros, Chairman: The report of the State of Maryland reads: 'Total number of Greek convicts 8, as follows: murder 1, shop-lifting 1, driving while under the influence of liquor 1, assault and battery 1, for disturbing the peace 1 (1 month); assault on officer while under the influence of liquor 1; carrying dangerous weapon 1 (1 month); for violating Immigration Act 1.'

"Massachusetts, George Demeter, Chairman: The Deputy Commissioner, Department of Correction, writes: 'We have never secured any figures on the number of persons of Greek ancestry in our prisons or courts. You will find if you consult the annual reports of this department, a table showing nativity of prisoners and parent nativity, but the Greeks have been in such small numbers that they have always been classed under 'All others.'

"Michigan, Charles Diamond, Chairman: The reports from the various State prisons of the State of Michigan are as follows:

"1st.—Michigan State prison: 1 attempted rape; 1 statutory rape; 2 robberies, armed; 1 offering a bribe; 1 attempt to commit arson; 1 indecent liberties; 1 robbery, not armed; 2 violation liquor laws; 1 receiving stolen property; 1 gross indecency; 1 robbery, armed; 1 robbery, armed; 1 robbery, not armed; 1 breaking and entering, night; 1 removing contract property; 1 assault to do great bodily harm.

"2nd.—Michigan Reformatory: 'We have no native-born Greeks in this institution.'

"3rd.—Pardon and Parole Division, Lansing, Mich.: 'Total number of Greek prisoners in the Marquette Prison 6, for murder 4, for robbery, armed, 2.'

"4th.—Detroit House of Correction: 'Total number of Greek criminals 1, breaking and entering, night. Total number of cases of misdemeanor 26.'

"That is, total number of Greek criminal cases in the State of Michigan, 26.

"Minnesota, S. A. Zacher, Chairman: Three Greek criminals.

"Mississippi, A. K. Dinas, Chairman: The secretary of the Mississippi State penitentiary writes that there has not been even one Greek in the State penitentiary of that State

during the last ten years.

"Missouri, Courtesy of Achilles Catsonis: Supreme Secretary, Order of Ahepa. The report of the warden of the State Penal Institutions reads: 'As of December 31, 1930, there were 4,311 inmates confined here and as of December 31, 1931, there were 4,577. Of these our records show that only two Greeks were admitted into this institution, of which one sentenced to 2 years for arson, and the other 4 years for grand larceny.'

"Montana, Gus Marinos, Chairman: 'We find that we have three Greeks in our institution, two for murder and one for grand larceny. The Warden.'

"Nebraska, Christ Harvalis, Chairman: The report of the State prison warden is: 'In 10 years we have had only two Greeks in our prison, 1 for forgery and the other for chicken stealing.'

'Federal prisoners 4, for operating a still and convicted for 1 year.'

"New Jersey, John Givas, Chairman: The principal keeper of the New Jersey State prison writes: 'Greek convicts in our State prison, 1930-6, and in 1931 three additional, or a total of 9 convicts.'

"New Hampshire, Philip Stylianos, Chairman: Greek convicts 2.

"New Mexico, Robert Katson, Chairman: Reports from all the clerks of the counties have been received and in all reports it is stated that during the last eight years there is no record of Greek crimes, or civil actions, or misdemeanors.

"New York, N. J. Cassavetes, Chairman: Report obtained by courtesy of Nicholas Mousmoulis, President, Aldos Club. Attica Prison 8, Auburn Prison 4, Clinton Prison 9, Great Meadow Prison 5, Sing Sing Prison 16, Elmira Reformatory 1, Naponoch 3, Matteawan State Hospital 6, Dannemora State Hospital 3. Total 55.

"The crimes are as follows: manslaughter 4; murder 3; robbery 4; assault 8; other crimes 36.

"North Carolina, James Orphanos, Chairman: The superintendent of the State of Carolina Prison writes: 'As superintendent of the State prison for more than 10 years, I can say that during that period there have been only three Greeks committed to the penitentiary, to my knowledge. During this period there has been a total of 8,559 commitments to the State prison. This should serve to some extent as a barometer of the percentage of Greeks committed in North Carolina. I might also say for your information that three Greeks committed have made excellent prisoners, all have eventually been promoted to the honor grade prior to discharge. As a whole I have always found the Greeks to be a very law-abiding and patriotic group of citizens and loyal to their friends.'

"North Dakota, Peter Zappas, Chairman: The report of the secretary of the State prison states that there has been only one Greek committed to the State prison of the State of North Dakota, sentenced to three years on a charge of immorality.

"Ohio, John Fundas, Chairman: The warden of the Ohio State Penitentiary states: 'On November 30, 1931, the total number of Greek men present in the institution was 17 out of a total of 4,476 men.'

"Oregon, James Faturos, Chairman: The report of the State prison warden states: 'Four prisoners out of a total of 911 claimed to have been born in Greece, and these four were received on crimes of larceny.'

"Pennsylvania, Nicholas Notarys, Chairman: The secretary of welfare for the State of Pennsylvania writes: 'During the six months, from April to September, inclusive, of 1931, there were 1,157 commitments to the State penal and correctional institutions. Of this number 6 were listed as Greeks by nationality. Four of these were committed for the Eastern State Penitentiary at Philadelphia, one to the Western State Penitentiary at Pittsburgh, and one to the State Industrial School at Huntington. In the annual report of the Eastern State Penitentiary for the year June 1, 1928 to May 31, 1929, only one Greek is reported as committed.'

"South Carolina, Panos Pappafilippou, Chairman: The attorney general's report reads: 'Our State criminal statistics show only whether a defendant is a white or a negro.'

"South Dakota, George A. Stephano, Chairman: The office deputy of the State sheriff states: 'There is no bureau in this State that could furnish information as to Greek or other racial convicts in our State prison. It is very rare that a Greek is confined in our institutions.'

"Rhode Island, George Cassimatis, Chairman: The warden of the Rhode Island State Prison reports: 'We have 18 inmates of Greek nationality in our State prison on a total population of 790.'

"Tennessee, George Cotros, Chairman: The State warden advises: 'According to a check of our records, there are not now any prisoners of Greek birth confined in this prison.'

"Texas, John Voyadjis, Chairman: Total number of prisoners 5,385, Greek 1, for murder.

"Utah, P. Marthakis, Chairman: The report of the clerk of the Utah State Prison reads: 'Please be advised that of 301 inmates incarcerated at the present date, we have only one man who reported that he was born in Greece.'

"Washington, P. G. Kassavetis, Chairman: The following reports were received from the two State prisons in the State of Washington:

"1. Washington State Penitentiary: 'We have begun keeping statistics only since March, 1931, and since then and during the rest of the year the total number of convicts admitted in our institution is 123, but we have no record of any prisoners of Greek origin.'

"2. Washington State Reformatory: 'A check of our records of 1931 fails to disclose where any Greeks were received here during that period.'

"Virginia, Rev. S. S. Spathy, Chairman: Greek convicts in the State prisons of Virginia for the year 1931 were three adults, of whom two for murder, and three minors for waywardness.

"West Virginia, J. H. DeMetro, Chairman: The warden of this state writes: 'This institution has never at any time had many Greek prisoners—in fact there is only one at present, out of a population of approximately 2,600.'

"Wyoming, George Kisciras, Chairman: The secretary of the Board of Charities and Reform and Board of Pardons of the State of Wyoming advises: 'We know that it will prove of especial interest to you to be advised that of the 58 foreign born prisoners now on our records, not one is a native of Greece. Practically every other country of Europe is represented, so we feel the factual information and data as recently assembled here in this office is a real tribute to the type of citizenship being established by those of Greek nativity who have come to Wyoming to make their home.'

"Nevada, I. A. Lougaris, Chairman: The warden writes to Mr. Lougaris: 'You will kindly be advised to the effect that there is no classification of descent of the inmates kept in this office and therefore I am unable to furnish the authentic information desired. I would make a rough estimate of approximately 10 for each year.'

"And Mr. Lougaris writes: 'I feel that this information of Warden Penrose is very exaggerated, or is probably mistaken. This writer lived in Carson City from 1920 to 1927 and from 1927 to the present time in Reno, Nev. I am therefore a little familiar, as attorney with the penal institution of this State and venture to state that there have not been more than four or five at most criminals of Greek descent during the years 1930, 1931.'

"Oklahoma, C. R. Nixon, Chairman: The clerk of the Oklahoma State Penitentiary writes: 'We beg to advise you that we have no record of any Greeks having been incarcerated in this institution during the past three years. The average population for the years 1929-32—925; 1930—3,000; 1931—3,200.'

"From the official records of the wardens of the State prisons of 44 States and the District of Columbia it appears that the total number of Greek prisoners committed for crimes of various kinds for the years 1930, 1931 and part of 1932 has been only 265, and in some instances figures cover 10 and 18 years' records of commitments of Greek convicts.

"The States from which we have not been able to obtain statistics on Greek criminality are, Vermont with a very small Greek population, Indiana, Wisconsin and Iowa. If we attribute to these four States the high number of Greek criminality of 35, we shall have a maximum number of Greek criminals in the 48 States and the District of Columbia of 300.

"The conservative estimate of the total Greek population in the United States born in Greece is about 800,000.

"It results therefore that the maximum Greek criminality in the United States, including criminals not reported in the four States mentioned, and also in certain other Federal prisons from which we have not obtained reports, would be only 40 criminals per 100,000 population and not 777 Greek criminals per 100,000 population as erroneously reported by the Wickersham report.

"This tremendous difference tends to show how superficially some official committees work and what damage can be done to the reputation and standing of foreign groups by careless investigations and reckless generalizations.

"We feel deeply indebted to the wardens of the 44 States who were so good to go into the trouble of checking up their prison records, a work that oftentimes has required weeks of research to get the figures for us.

"We also desire to make public acknowledgment of our indebtedness to the 48 chairmen of the Greek Patriotic Committee, most of whom are members of the Order of Ahepa and a number of them of the Order of Gapa, for the trouble into which they have gone and the time and the expense incurred by them in order to obtain authentic figures for their respective States and to enable us to clear the name of the Greeks in the United States from the stigma of excessive criminality placed upon them by an official committee appointed by the President to report on the criminality situation in this country.

"We are certain that both the Greeks in America and the people of the 48 States will feel gratified to learn that the Greeks fall in the class of those races that have the smallest percentage of criminals, and that they are splendid and loyal citizens of the Republic and are law-abiding, peaceful and constructive elements."

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An earthquake at Chalkidiki, Greece, in the late summer of 1932, prompted the Supreme Lodge to immediately forward \$1,500 for relief, to the Greek government. Governor Albert C. Richie of Maryland became a member of the Ahepa during the week of the Baltimore convention. . . . James A. Veras was elected permanent Chairman of the Dunmore, Pa. Chamber of Commerce. . . . Ventura, Calif. Ahepa Chapter float won the sweepstakes prize in the city's parade, with a representation of Betsy Ross making the American flag. . . . Dubuque, Iowa won a prize with its float entitled Patriotism. . . . Gregory Baltas was elected Commander of the American Legion Post in Hammond, Ind., and also vice president of his Ahepa Chapter.

#### **President Roosevelt**

Governor Franklin Delano Roosevelt of New York, member of Ahepa Chapter #25 of New York City, was elected President of the United States and sent the following message to the Supreme Lodge: "Those enthusiastic messages of good will touched me deeply. It is my earnest wish that I may always deserve the confidence which you have shown in me. I shall look to you and to all my fellow citizens for support and counsel during the days that are to come."

During the year of 1932, Ahepa Scholarships were awarded to the following students: E. J. Demas, New York City; Spirros P. Sarris, Lowell, Mass.; Anthony Andrutopoulos, Canton, Ohio; Nicholas Argyr, Pueblo, Colo.; Nicholas Chaltas, Buffalo, N.Y.; Helen Collis, McGill, Nev.; Theodore F. Constant, Norfolk, Va.; Kimon Friar, Forest Park, Ill.; Alexander Georgacopoulos, Milwaukee; Vera George, South Bend; Gregory C. Hoot, Newport, R.I.; Anthony G. Kapourellos, Chester, Pa.;

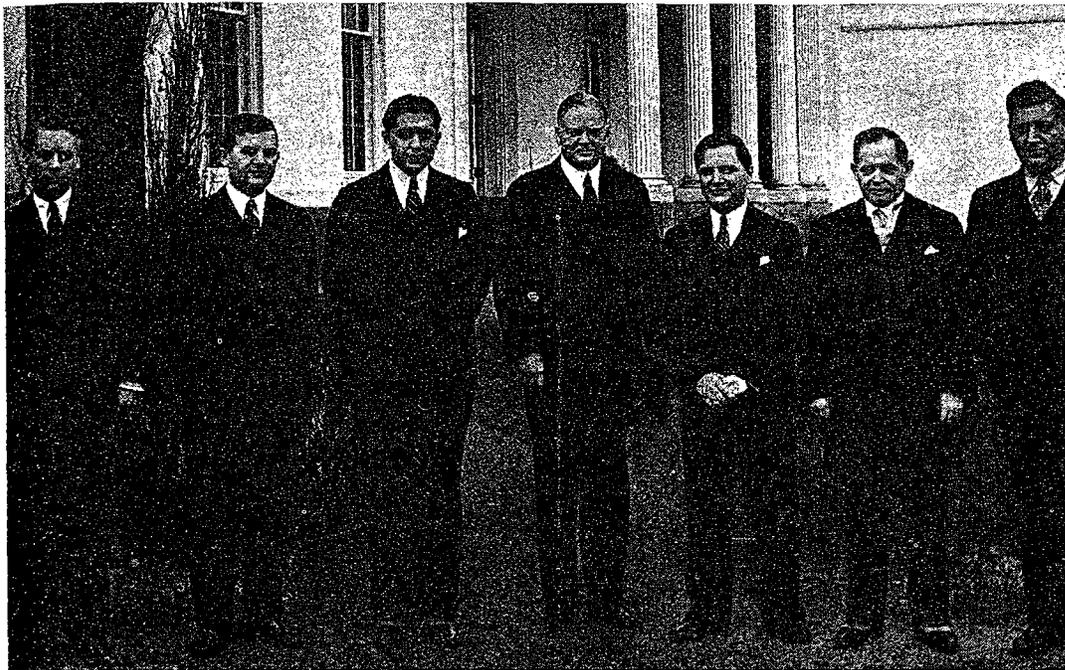
Takis Katsoulis, Seattle; George Lampropoulos, Pawtucket, R.I.; Nicholas Logothets, Newport, R.I.; Manuel Mamalakis, Savannah; Nick Papadionysiou, Weirton, W. Va.; Nicholas J. Pappas, Atlanta; Constantinos Pavellas, San Francisco; Harry S. Perdakis, Lawrence, Mass.; Paul Prodis, New York City; James G. Rizos, Roanoke, Va.; George Sotirion, Chicopee, Mass.; George Stavropoulos, Salt Lake City; Chris J. Tsenes, St. Louis; John N. Valianos, San Francisco; William J. Vasiliou, Poughkeepsie; William Vlackoulis, Brooklyn.

Editorial in the *Salt Lake City Telegram*, August 16, 1932, with the title "Making Better Citizens":

"In these days when much attention is being paid to organizations fostering destructive programs, other programs looking to the preservation of American institutions and the building of better citizenship are often overlooked. The fact that a few radical agitators could plant a ferment among World War veterans and with the aid of self-seeking politicians bring about the creation of the bonus army is an indication of the need for activity that will blight the efforts of agitators who would tear down the social system. The foreigner in America does not always receive full justice. Too often the foreigner is held up as an unwanted and an unwholesome element of society. The District Convention of the Order of Ahepa held here served to bring out into the sunlight a fraternity of citizens of Greek origin which is doing much to build and strengthen the Americanism of its own members and to set an example to other citizens who sprang from alien soil."

George Eliades, president of the Ahepa chapter in Hopewell, Va., was also elected president of the Hopewell Kiwanis Club. . . . Ahepans of Missoula, Mont. visited the Missoula Masonic Lodges on Jan. 17 and presented a program. Tom Duncan of the Masonic Order wrote: "If all the people who have come to the United States had tried to become half as good citizens as have the Greeks, much of the social friction evidence in the past would have been avoided. It is hoped that more Americans can know of the work Ahepa is doing, for in that knowledge comes the undeniable realization that Ahepa is an organization working and striving unselfishly for the good of America and her people. Because Ahepa is helping the Greeks who have come to America, to become Americans it is doing more than can be said of any other organization in any other group. Our hats are off to Ahepa, and its members, for in that organization is a symbol of progress and right living." . . . Six hundred needy people were fed in their restaurants by Peter and John Karambellas, and Peter Demopoulos, Ahepans of Wilkes-Barre and Hazelton, Pa. . . . Hercules Chacona, member of Erie, Pa. Chapter, was elected Grand President of Alpha Gamma Sigma Fraternity of the United States. . . . Mayor Mortimer A. Sullivan of Newport, R.I., joined the local Ahepa chapter. . . . Dubuque, Ia. Chapter gave 67 Christmas baskets to the needy in 1931, 100 baskets in 1932, and 110 baskets in 1933. . . . Dr. George E. Paskopoulos of Reading, Pa., elected president of the Prison Economy League.

Governor Paul V. McNutt of Indiana became a member of Ahepa



**WHITE HOUSE VISIT**

*Year 1932. C. R. Nixon, Andrew Jarvis, Harris J. Booras, President Herbert Hoover, Achilles Catsonis, Soterios Nicholson, Peter G. Sikokis.*



**WHITE HOUSE VISIT**

*Year 1934. Standing behind President Franklin D. Roosevelt, at his desk: George C. Vournas, Harris J. Booras, U. S. Senator William King (Utah), P. S. Marthakis, Achilles Catsonis, George L. Pappas, Robert Katson, Chris E. Athas.*

at an official function on May 21, 1933. . . . George Zaharias (Theodosius Vitoyanis) member of the Pueblo, Colo. Ahepa chapter, reached national prominence in heavyweight wrestling. . . . Long Beach and San Pedro, Calif. Ahepa chapters give aid to California earthquake victims. . . . Battle Creek, Mich. initiated State Senator Culp and Judge Shaffer into the chapter. . . . Calgary, Canada Ahepa Chapter boasted that its Greek community was 100% Ahepan. . . . Reno, Nev. Chapter took first honors in the city Admission Day parade with its float "The Parthenon." . . . Ahepa observed the 100th anniversary of the death of Adamantios Korraes, the "father of modern Greek literature," on April 6, 1933.

The *Reading, Pa. Times* of July 10, 1933 editorialized:

"In these days when nations, like some individuals, are fitfully seized with megalomania and ostentatiously proclaim their superiority 'uber alles,' it is a privilege to extend cordial greetings and a hearty welcome to descendants of immortal Greece who come here as delegates of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. They help to keep things rational. We have been hearing rather noisily of late of the supremacy of Aryan Nordics. Rather obtrusively has been flung before us the tokens, symbols, and flags of the higher civilization of Wotan. But history makes hash out of mere clap-trap. Aryan Nordics have contributed much to our-not-too-highly-vaunted civilization. But has any race, group, clan, nationality, contributed more richly than have the Hellenes? Long before any Aryan Nordic could read or write, Greece had given the world philosophy and art as yet unsurpassed in brilliancy, though twenty centuries have passed. Psychoanalysts tell us that it is really an inferiority complex which manifests itself in exaggerated claims of superiority. Superior people do not carry brass bands to proclaim their genius. Nor does it need bayonets and cannon to make the world look with high esteem upon Socrates and Plato, Aristotle, Phidias, Pericles, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Thucydides, Demosthenes. The world recognizes the superiority of these Greeks—the immortality of their architecture, sculpture, drama, literature, philosophy—recognizes their genius because genius leaves its heritage unmistakably. Superiority and genius are not made by arbitrary edict. In a world sometimes gone mad with superiority complexes, let us play hosts to the Ahepans cheerfully. They help balance our reason. Helping to recall to us the 'golden age' of Greek civilization. They exert a chastening influence upon those of us who have run riot with self-adulation. The superiority complex flattens out beside real giants in civilization. Welcome, Ahepans."

The *Sante Fe, New Mexico New Mexican*, of June 7, 1933 also editorialized:

"We sometimes get cynical about the land of the free and the home of the brave, its politics, its economic injustices, its corruption in high places, its racketeering, and its crime. It gives us a jolt when a group of foreign-extraction citizens, as happened here Monday night, do fervent and highly emotional homage to the flag and the government

of America; and proclaim that they have organized thousands of their brothers for the single purpose of making them better and more patriotic and law-abiding citizens of the United States. It bids us pause when we learn that half of the entire Greek male population of this country bore arms for the United States in the World War (I). And to know how they weave the golden age of Greece, Salamis and Thermopylae and a hundred ageless names of heroes, with Washington and Lincoln and the Argonne Forest into a fabric of militant Americanism is one of the most inspiring of all nationalistic experiences. Some Anglo-Saxons were a trifle shamefaced at the banquet of the Order of Ahepa at La Fonda Monday night. Do we know more about America, are we more sophisticated and less naive than these children of the Acropolis or have they a racial experience which gives them a better perspective on the comparative blessings of government? Have we spent too much time looking at "the dust and the cracks on the floor of the temple" and forgotten to look upward to its glory? The greatness of America, says the chief of the Order of Ahepa, 'has not even been conceived.' Perhaps some of the rest of us might well organize to study and master the art of becoming better citizens, and to learn to be as unselfconscious about it as these men of Hellenic forebears who see it simply."

The *Winnipeg, Man., Canada Tribune* of June 24, 1933, carried a full page illustrated article about the Ahepans of Manitoba, Canada:

"It is a far cry from Athens, the queen city of Europe's Near East, to Winnipeg, metropolis of Western Canada, and from Greece, treasure house of art and literature when the world was young, with a culture unsurpassed by any of her contemporaries, to this great Dominion, land of the present and of the future, whose zenith of development is yet to be reached. The men of Greece brought their nation to the peak in the days when Homer sang; today, in other, newer lands they are working with the zeal and the ability of their ancestors, again developing, laboring, good citizens ever, worthy to be counted with the best. When the history of Greece opened, many years before the birth of Christ, that land was known as Hellas and the people were called Hellenes. This name is perpetuated today. Greeks who have settled in Winnipeg have their Ahepa (Anglo-Hellenic Educational Progressive Association) whose name joins in euphonious combination the great Empire of which Canada forms a proud part, and the ancient race from which Ahepa's members spring. The origin of the name Hellenes, or Greeks, forms the basis of one of the most interesting of the early Greek legends. Zeus, "father of gods and men," brought about a great flood to destroy mankind, but Deucalion and Pyrra, who had been forewarned, survived the catastrophe. To repopulate the earth they were commanded to throw stones behind them, and for each stone Deucalion threw there sprang up a son, and for each stone Pyrra threw, a daughter. One of the sons was called Hellen, and it is from him that the people of Greece, the Hellenes, are descended. Though not numbered with the largest racial groups in the city or province, a local authority places the number of

Greeks in Manitoba at not more than 300 families, they are among the most useful and are doing their full share to promote the best interests of the communities in which they live. Canadians of Greek descent were well represented in the fighting units of the Empire in the Great War. Inscribed on the roll of Glorious Dead, which all Winnipeg honors, is the name of P. T. Kapatos, a Greek veteran, who having borne arms in the wars of his own country, came to Canada shortly before the outbreak of the Great War, enlisted in an early contingent and met his death on the field of battle. While they have made commendable progress in business or whatever they set themselves to do, the Greeks of Winnipeg are a social group, and in Ahepa have an organization which bands them together, perpetuating the ideals and maxims of the Old Land and adapting these to service for the new. The Winnipeg Chapter of Ahepa has some 150 members. A chapter in Brandon is flourishing with 75 and the principles of that Order are practiced to make its members better men and better citizens. Winnipeg is proud of her residents of Greek birth and descent. Quietly, unostentatiously, they are playing their part and making a notable contribution to the progress and development of this city and province. Worthily, they are carrying on the best ideals of one of the earliest civilizations of the Old World."

An earthquake struck the Island of Kos in late April, 1933, and the Supreme Lodge sent \$1,066.00 for relief. . . . Governor Harry H. Woodring, of Kansas, member of Ahepa, married Helen Coolidge, daughter of President Coolidge.

The Hellenic Institute at Pomfret, Conn. opened in 1933, an estate purchased by the Greek Archdiocese of North and South America, under the direction of His Eminence Archbishop Athenagoras. The Order of Ahepa, through the Supreme Lodge and its Chapters, contributed more than \$10,000 towards the purchase. Within a short while, the school was renamed the Theological School of Pomfret, and became the Greek Orthodox Church's first theological School in America.

Marie Demestichas was elected Queen of the University of Pittsburgh. . . . Miss Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago, lectured to 400 Ahepans at a meeting sponsored by Ahepa Chapter No. 46 of Chicago on the subject "Some Social Results of the Depression." Her internationally famous social settlement gave new inspiration and comfort and help to thousands of Chicago immigrants over a period of 40 years. . . . Governor John G. Pollard of Virginia was main speaker at the District Convention held at Hopewell, Va. . . . President Louis Constant of the Lexington, Ky., chapter was guest speaker at the Rotary Club meeting. . . . The Hon. Samuel C. Cleland of Fort Wayne, Ind., said, in speaking before the Fort Wayne Ahepa Chapter: "Ahepans have demonstrated that they not only preach but practice the golden rule. They have not allowed an opportunity to go by without rendering some substantial aid to persons in need. They are particularly to be commended for their efforts to take care of their own needy cases rather than to enlist the help of public charity. This trait of self-dependence is one which is as old as the race." . . . Ahepan Jim Londos, heavyweight

wrestling champion, attended the Wichita, Kans. Ahepa meeting, following which the entire Chapter went to the Forum to watch Brother Jim win again.

Past Supreme Treasurer John Govatos of Wilmington, Del., was appointed by Delaware Governor Buck to a Commission to supervise the survey of county government and taxation. . . . The Supreme Lodge awarded Ahepa Scholarships to the following on Oct. 4, 1933: Leonidas Alaoglou, Edmonton, Canada; Anthony Andrutsopoulos, Canton, Ohio; Theodore Antonakos, High Point, N.C.; James Argyres, Oakland, Cal.; Nick Capos, Seattle; Nicholas G. Chaltas, Buffalo; George Chatalas, Seattle; Matthew Eli Chotas, Atlanta; Harry L. Courounis, Nashua; Bob N. Fassoulis, Syracuse; A. J. Georgacopoulos, Milwaukee; Christy Hanas, New Haven; Gregory C. Hoot, Newport, R.I.; Vasilios S. Lambros, Washington, D.C.; John C. Liliopoulos, Manchester; Dennis J. Livadas, Utica, N.Y.; Peter A. Machinis, Chicago; George L. Mihos, Brockton, Mass.; Peter Mousolite, Cedar Rapids; Harry G. Nickles, Philadelphia; Platonina E. Papps, Detroit; Peter V. Paulus, Canton; Harry S. Perdakis, Lawrence, Mass.; George J. Pohas, Salem, Mass.; Theodore G. Psilolithnos, Chicago; Spiros P. Sarris, Lowell; Harry Sembekos, Washington, D.C.; Arthur G. Skandalis, Lowell; George A. Sotirion, Chicopee, Mass.; Chris D. Tsoulos, Chicago; Steve Very, Rutland, Vt.; Leo E. Ypsilanti, New York City. . . . The Ahepa objected to certain parts of a movie "The Bureau of Missing Persons" which were objectionable to those of Greek descent, and Warner Brothers Pictures removed those sections from the movie.

Col. James A. Moss, President General of the U.S. Flag Association said of the Ahepa: "The aims of the Ahepa are indeed, lofty and patriotic, and the splendid work the organization is doing is most commendable. In some respects the aims of the Ahepa are basically the same as those of the United States Flag Association, and I therefore, wish to say that if our Association can in any way serve the Ahepa, please do not hesitate to command us." . . . Chris J. Agrofotis, of the Manchester, N.H. Ahepa Chapter, served as director of the office on Americanism of the New Hampshire Department of the American Legion, and also on the committee for American Education Week. . . . The Marlboro, Mass. Sons of Pericles Chapter won four prize cups and a cash donation in competition by their Drum Corps of 32 members. . . . Governor James Rolph, Jr., of California, and Mayor Angelo J. Rossi of San Francisco became members of San Francisco Chapter No. 150. . . . Dan Kostopulos of Salt Lake City, Utah gave 150 baskets for needy families during Thanksgiving, for the fifth year in succession. . . . Gus Mitchell of Santa Fe, N. Mex., donated the entire day's receipts of his waffle shop for the needy of the city, and his employees donated their day's pay. . . . T. J. Thomas of Durham, N.C. was elected Eminent Commander of the Masonic Temple. . . . Louis J. Gochis, member of Wichita, Kans. chapter, elected President of the Arkansas City Kiwanis Club. . . . and John Apostol of the same Chapter was Vice President of the Eagles Lodge. . . . Past President Frank C. DePierre of St. Paul was elected Commander of the American Legion Post #8.

The Sixth Ahepa Easter Excursion to Greece arrived in Greece in March, 1934 under the command of Supreme President Harris J. Booras, Supreme Treasurer George L. Pappas and Supreme Governor Chris E. Athas. One of the highlights of the Excursion was the visit of the excursionists to the Ahepa Agricultural School, at Velos, **Corinth**, on March 31, when the school was dedicated by Prime Minister Panayotis Tsaldaris, with members of his cabinet, and American Minister Lincoln MacVeagh. More than 20,000 local citizens attended the ceremonies.

John Maktos was appointed assistant to the Solicitor of the United States in 1930, and in 1934 was a representative of the United States at the International Conference in Constantinople. He was born in Greece, graduated from Harvard Law School, and also studied at Oxford University, and at the Sorbonne. He served as a legal advisor to the U.S. State Department. . . . The Grand Island, Nebr. Rotary Club publication eulogized the character of Gus Poullos of Grand Island, cigar store and shoeshine parlor owner, who died at 34 years of age, and who was the friend of all within the city. "Gus Poullos would have been astonished had he been told the esteem in which the community held him. Little boys shed tears when they heard they had lost their friend." . . . In an address before the Vancouver, Canada chapter, Chief Justice Auley Morrison of the Supreme Court of British Columbia stated that during his 30 years of judicial duties not a person of Greek origin had appeared before him charged with criminal offense. . . . Mason City, Ia. Ahepa Chapter erected a monument in their city to the Spirit of the American Doughboy, and presented it to the people of Cerro Gordo County, Iowa. . . . Michigan Secretary of State Frank D. Fitzgerald joins the Lansing, Mich. chapter.

## CHAPTER SIX

### The Years 1934-39

#### The Eleventh Supreme Convention August 20 - 26, 1934 Columbus, Ohio

The Eleventh Supreme Convention of the Ahepa was held in Columbus, Ohio during the week of August 20-26, 1934. Convention Officers were: James Veras, Chairman; C. G. Economou, Vice Chairman; and Louis P. Maniatis, Secretary. Convention Delegates were: *Supreme Lodge*—Harris J. Booras, P. S. Marthakis, Achilles Catsonis, George L. Pappas, George C. Vournas, C. E. Athas, and Robert Katson; *Mother Lodge*—Nicholas D. Chotas, James Campbell, and George A. Polos.

Chapter Delegates were: James Chiflakos, Atlanta; Chris Leventis and Gus Demetriades, Charlotte; William J. Logothetis, Charleston; John Demosthenes, Savannah; W. H. Royster, Wilson, N.C.; C. R. Nixon and T. Zuppas, Tulsa; Archie Zapetis, Miami; J. K. Douglas, Tarpon Springs; Dean Alfange and Dr. M. Demetrius, New York City; G. D. Petheriotes, Houston; P. Dracopoulos and M. Campouri, Washington, D.C.; P. Antonoplos, Pittsburgh; N. Copanos and J. K. Karagianis, Cleveland; N. Anagnos, Syracuse; C. A. Tsangadas, Detroit; E. B. Kary, Brooklyn; G. Dimas and A. J. Dritsas, New York City; Dr. S. Zaph and M. P. Mamalakis, Chicago; J. Yampanis, Waterbury, Conn.; M. Mathaekis and T. P. Argyris, Newark; H. Stathis and C. B. Johannides, St. Louis; A. C. Angelson and John G. Thevos, Paterson; N. G. Dennis and J. K. Karamelas, Wilkes-Barre; P. C. Gerros and P. L. Adams, Canton; C. Th. Mentis, Reading, Pa.; J. D. Petrou and Nick Economou, Akron; C. Furlas and J. E. Mack, Harrisburg; William Essaris, Wheeling; C. Theodoridis, Camden; S. Lagges and P. H. Stathopoulos, Lancaster; L. Costas, Binghamton; Alexandros Eliopoulos, Gary; J. Lampros, Worcester; G. Subley, Richmond; J. Veras and P. P. Kaldes, Scranton; N. Nicholas, Jamaica; S. Morousis, New Castle; J. Vlahos and W. N. Harris, Warren; P. Betchunis and C. G. Economou, Youngstown; George E. Phillis, Buffalo; S. Manas, Steubenville; John Govatos, Wilmington; George E. Johnson, Astoria.

J. S. Carson, New Haven; Leo J. Lamberson and N. A. Kandis, South Bend; N. G. Anas and George E. Loucas, Weirton, W. Va.; Lew Blatz, Oak Park, Ill.; George K. Demopoulos and T. S. Josephson, Providence; C. G. Pulakos, Erie; E. Hondroudakis, Jersey City; J. Tsatsanifos, Potts-

ville; J. Floros, Elmira; N. Floridis and G. Steffens, Dayton; M. J. Loupoussakis, Plainfield, N.J.; G. Karras, Uniontown, Pa.; T. Fisher and G. Lagos, Toledo; S. J. Cosmos, Moline, Ill.; N. Asteris, Norfolk; C. Tsatsos, Hammond; P. C. Malas, Cincinnati; C. P. Gianecakes and Louis P. Maniatis, Louisville, Ky.; C. G. Paris, Lynchburg, Va.; W. Petrakis and T. Pekras, Columbus; W. Dakis and H. Chrystie, Albany; P. Adamopoulos and J. Vlahakis, Lansing; P. Delis and P. Jevas, Elyria, Ohio; G. Blaetus, Omaha; C. K. Katon, San Francisco; P. C. Phillips, Sacramento; Dr. N. S. Checkos, Portland, Ore.; G. H. Eliades, Hopewell, Va.; T. Vlahos, Washington, Pa.; G. A. Speros, East Chicago; George Chamouris, Poughkeepsie; A. Samartzopoulos and J. A. Demopoulos, Detroit; G. Perry, Beloit; A. C. Christopoulos and John Chakeres, Lincoln, Nebr.; A. G. Poullos, Grand Island, Nebr.; George Bezaitis, Oakland; Cleo Banos, Bronx.

John Bockas, Ogden; V. I. Chebithes and P. G. Chingos, New York City; Alex Cootsis, New York City; H. C. Panagos, Sioux Falls; P. Zanftos, Sioux City; T. Ralles and J. Zantias, Des Moines; P. N. Samios, Hagerstown; C. Preketes and M. G. Perros, Ann Arbor; T. Kouchoukos, Grand Rapids; E. Alatza, Anderson, Ind.; P. A. Magas, Kalamazoo; A. A. Pantelis, Chicago; F. Pofanti and M. Lambros, Chicago; S. Vradelis and P. Matthews, Middletown, Ohio; N. Mantis, Muncie; T. Drellis and G. Vlahos, Muskegon; William Vlassis, Saginaw; Panos Dadiras, Waukegan; P. Carros and V. Milionis, Philadelphia; Peter Boudoures, San Francisco; A. Sioris and J. Lambros, Washington, D.C.; J. G. Paouris, Greenville; A. C. Delianos and G. Mentis, Springfield, Ohio; T. Dunukos, New London; G. Georgiadis, Gallup; P. E. Kamuchey, St. Paul; G. Livas and S. Stelson, Durham; A. Fillias, Elizabeth, N.J.; N. J. Mandris, Annapolis; P. Harilsou, Asbury Park; Kenneth Doukas, Perth Amboy; A. Nickas and P. Nianaris, Canton; H. Cokenides, Fredericksburg; D. Booth, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; T. State, Benton Harbor, Mich.; G. J. Johnson and J. Vlahogianis, Portsmouth, Ohio; T. G. Costoplos, Pensacola; P. Agrafiotis and J. Akhiles, Danville, Va.; and G. Vlassis, Winnipeg, Canada. There were a total of 160 delegates at the Columbus, Ohio convention.

Legislative and administrative results of the Columbus convention included: (1) That a Ladies Auxiliary be adopted by the Order of Ahepa, and that the matter of name and other questions be settled by the Auxiliary and the Ahepa Supreme Lodge, (2) That the Scholarship Loan Fund should return any contributions to any contributor requesting same, and that the monies left in the fund be used as outright scholarship grants, and not loans; (3) That membership cards may only be issued by the Supreme Lodge; (4) That the annual Supreme Convention shall be held on the 3rd Monday of August; (5) That no Supreme Lodge officer shall succeed himself in office. Other action taken was to donate \$3,000 to the St. Stephen School at Gastonia, N.C.; and a loan of \$5,000 be made to the Detroit chapter for the Ahepa Temple.

The newly-elected Supreme Lodge officers for the fiscal year 1934-35 were: Achilles Catsonis, Supreme President; George E. Johnson, Supreme Vice President; Constantine G. Economou, Supreme Secre-

tary; Peter W. Katsafanas, Supreme Treasurer; George Eliades, Supreme Counsellor; Arthur Peponis, Supreme Governor; Peter Boudoures, Supreme Governor. Chicago, Illinois was selected as the site of the 1935 convention.

Alex Kampouris, 21 year old second baseman of the Cincinnati Reds major league baseball team, was honored by the Cincinnati Ahepa Chapter with a presentation at the ball game, and a banquet in the evening, attended by Mayor Russell Wilson of Cincinnati. . . . Cincinnati chapter also took part in "New Citizens Day" in that city. . . . The New Jersey District inaugurated its District Scholarship Fund in the year 1934. . . . Houston Ahepans took part in the city's Armistice Day parade. . . . Wichita, Kans. Ahepa Chapter took active part in the sale of tuberculosis stamps for the County Tuberculosis Association. . . . Secretary Arthur Faipeas of Lowell, Mass. Chapter is Dracut, Mass. city recreational director. . . . Weirton, W. Va. chapter purchased land for the construction of an Ahepa Temple. . . . Cincinnati chapter honors Ahepan Mike Callas, State Commander of the American Legion of Kentucky. . . . Lincoln, Nebr. chapter initiates Governor Roy L. Cochran of Nebraska into the Order. . . . Sheridan, Wyo. Ahepa hockey team defeats the Ahepa team from Billings, Mont. . . . Staffy Barootes of Saskatoon, Canada won the Saskatchewan Province oratorical contest for high school students. . . . Pete Chumbris, past president of the Sons of Pericles chapter of Washington, D.C., wins his letter in baseball at the Univ. of Maryland for 3 years, and was manager of the varsity football team. . . . Chrissoula Economides of Dayton, won first honors in the Ohio oratorical contest for high school students.

Past Supreme Vice President P. S. Marthakis of Salt Lake City was a member of the Utah House of Representatives. . . . Past Supreme President Harris J. Booras publishes his book "Hellenic Independence and America's Contribution to the Cause." . . . Gus Mathas was commissioned Ensign in the U.S. Navy at Annapolis Naval Academy ceremonies. . . . *Sign of the Times*: Room rates were announced for the 1935 convention in Chicago at the Hotel Sherman as follows: \$2.50 Singles and \$4.50 Doubles! . . . Weirton, W. Va. took top honors in their city's July 4th Parade. . . . Lt. Governor George J. Hatfield of California joins San Francisco chapter. . . . Peter Kotsogean, 19, of Bellingham, Wash., is appointed to Annapolis Naval Academy. . . . Young Anthony Pelay, Jr. of Portland, Ore., becomes Grand Master Counsellor of the Oregon DeMolay. Past Supreme President V. I. Chebithes' book "Ahepa and the Progress of Hellenism in America" is published in 1935.

**The Twelfth Supreme Convention**  
**August 19 - 25, 1935**  
**Chicago, Illinois**

The Twelfth Supreme Convention was held in Chicago, Ill. during the week of August 19-25, 1935. Convention officers elected were: Constantine Tsangadas, Chairman; A. Dritsas, Vice Chairman; and Louis P. Maniatis, Secretary. St. Paul, Minn., was selected as the site of the

1936 convention, and the following new Supreme Lodge Officers were elected: V. I. Chebithes, Supreme President; Constantine A. Tsangadas, Supreme Vice President; Constantine G. Economou, Supreme Secretary; Charles Preketes, Supreme Treasurer; D. G. Michalopoulos, Supreme Counsellor; George K. Demopulos, Supreme Governor; Thomas D. Lentgis, Supreme Governor.

Delegates to the 1935 Chicago Supreme Convention were: *Supreme Lodge*—Achilles Catsonis, George E. Johnson, Peter Boudoures, Arthur H. Peponis, George C. Eliades, P. W. Katsafanas, Constantine G. Economou. *Mother Lodge*—S. J. Stamos, George A. Polos, and James Campbell.

*Chapter Delegates*—James Chiflakos, Atlanta; Gus L. Constantine and John Sakelarides, Birmingham; W. J. Logothetis, Charleston; Spero Zepatos, Memphis; Thomas K. Zrakas, Wilson, N.C.; C. R. Nixon and John J. Bereolos, Tulsa; John K. Douglas, Tarpon Springs; George Bassett and Nicholas A. Loumos, Boston; Dean Alfange, New York City; Peter Tsopelas, Philadelphia; John Mantakounis, Asheville, N.C.; John Theophiles, Houston; Dr. Andrew Cavacos, Baltimore; Thomas Skiados and Peter Skiados, Washington, D.C.; Peter Antonopoulos and Christ J. Cacheris, Pittsburgh; Louis Pappas, and Daniel Nikolatos, Cleveland; Theodore Limbert and Nicholas Anagnos, Syracuse; Charles D. Reveliotis and Nicholas Chronis, Cambridge; Harry Sovas, Haverhill; C. Tsangadas and C. Pappas, Detroit; Menelaos Constantinedes, Brooklyn; Andrew J. Dritsas and Nicholas J. Botsacos, New York City; Spyros Methenitis, Milwaukee; S. D. Zaph and William Rousis, Chicago; Rev. Chrisostom Trahadias, Fond du Lac, Wisc.; Thomas P. Argyris, and William G. Chirgotis, Newark.

Dr. C. B. Johannides and Nicholas Papadimitriou, St. Louis; Donald P. Johnson and Andrew C. Angelson, Paterson; Peter Mallios, Wilkes-Barre; Peter Droukas, Brockton; George Fullas and Thomas Argerson, Allentown; Constantine Mantis, Reading; Thomas C. Vallas, Harrisburg; Thomas Kalogerson and Christie Geankoplis, Minneapolis; William Essaris, Wheeling; Soterios Lagges, Lancaster; A. P. Sanderson and Theo. Madouros, Kansas City, Mo.; Louis H. George, Gary; Charles Davis Kotsilibas, Worcester; John Asimakopoulos, Fort Wayne; James A. Veras and John F. Davis, Scranton; C. G. Arseniadis, Jamaica; Peter Brown, New Castle; George Nicolaou and W. K. Harris, Warren, Ohio; Peter Betchunis and George Chelekis, Youngstown; Steve Manas, Steubenville; Christ Ganas, Peter G. Matsoukas, George Ganas, and D. G. Michalopoulos, Chicago; John Govatos, Wilmington; John A. Kiamos, Astoria; Peter Venech, Stamford; Spyridon Stratigos and Leo J. Lamberson, South Bend; Thekios K. Kourkoulakos, Lowell; George E. Loucas, Weirton; Lew Blatz and A. V. Collias, Oak Park; George K. Demopulos and Achilles Joannidi, Providence; John Catsampas, Pottsville; James Floros, Elmira; Basil Theodoras and Steve Stoyeos, Dayton; John A. Givas and Michael J. Loupassakis, Plainfield, N.J.; Nick Kounaris, New Britain; Thomas Fisher and Dan Curtis, Toledo; Charles Bookidis, Moline; Christ Christopoulos, Norfolk; Steve Gram-

mas, Hammond; Fred Maroules and James Kappas, Cincinnati; Louis P. Maniatis, Louisville; C. A. Macris, Joliet; Vasile Gazis and C. Pelias, New Orleans; C. G. Paris, Lynchburg.

Theodore Pekras and George Staffens, Columbus; George E. Mayakis, Albany; James Vlahakis and Peter Adamopoulos, Lansing; Peter Delis and Peter Giovas, Lorain; Panayes G. Dikeou and Louis Liakos, Denver; C. E. Athas and P. S. Marthakis, Salt Lake City; Peter Katsura, Omaha; Dr. Emanuel Apostolides, San Francisco; Anthony Aroney, Los Angeles; James Xenides and L. P. Sollon, Canonsburg, Pa.; Constantine P. Frantzis and John Morfis, Indiana Harbor; Gus Perry and Peter G. Allen, Beloit; A. C. Christopoulos, Lincoln; Nick Jamson, Grand Island, Nebr.; Nick C. Nichols, Freeport, N.Y.; Dr. Montell Nofte, Oakland; Thomas Tsalos, Bronx; Thomas D. Lentgis, Seattle.

Mike August, Rock Springs; George Karras and Nick Salevouris, Price; V. I. Chebithes and Aleck Cootsis, New York City; George Chumos, Wichita, Kans.; Harry Panagos and Sam Pappas, Sioux Falls; John Sarris, Sioux City; Gust Neofotis, Des Moines; James Koliopoulos and James L. Lambros, Hagerstown; Tony Siamis and Mike Bellas, Cedar Rapids; Christ Agon and Angelo Agon, Grand Rapids; Gust Pancol, Anderson, Ind.; Harry Fellas and Peter Magas, Kalamazoo; George Hadjidis and Anthony Christinides, Brooklyn; P. Tomaras and Andrew Katsinas, Champaign; Basil Lambros and Andrew Fasseas, Chicago; A. A. Pantelis and Paul Koken, Evanston; Harry Lapsates and Frank E. Pofanti, Chicago; Peter Sargen, Butte; S. P. Vradelis, Middletown; Theodore Mentis, Muncie; Theodore Anderson and George Kisciras, Cheyenne; Gus Metes, Battle Creek; Panos Dadiras and James Effans, Waukegan; George Callas and George Melonas, Chicago Heights; Mike Sakell and John Pougialis, Rochester, Minn.; Christ Beres, Peoria; Dr. P. T. Angel, San Francisco; George C. Vournas and Nick J. Libert, Washington, D.C.; Anastas C. Delianos and Michael Chakeres, Springfield, Ohio; Andrew Karigan, Dubuque; George N. Maravell, Fitchburg; Alick Chicras and Alex Zorbas, Duluth; George N. Miller and Peter E. Kamuchey, St. Paul; Tony Demas and Paul Seimenis, Tucson; H. E. Economidy, Galveston; Andrew Ginakis and Peter Zappas, Fargo; Andrew Fillias, Elizabeth, N.J.; Theo. R. Kisciras, Hackensack; Peter J. Gianaris, Asbury Park; Kenneth J. Doukas, Perth Amboy; Peter Norris, Canton; Tom State and John Kanalos, Benton Harbor; Guss Kritseles, Danville, Va.; Theodore Manicas, Endicott, N.Y.; James Georgopoulos, Mansfield, Ohio; Peter Kalyvas, Winnipeg, Canada.

The convention acted upon and put into effect the following matters: (1) Established 24 Districts in the fraternity (reduced from the previous 36 Districts); (2) Gave the Supreme Lodge authority and control over Auxiliary organizations; (3) Passed a Resolution condemning as un-American all communistic, fascistic and other subversive propaganda and activities, and established "Americanism Committees" in the Districts; (4) To present an Ahepa sword to every graduate of Greek descent from the Naval Academy and West Point; (5) Established the national headquarters of the Sons of Pericles in the offices of the

Ahepa in Washington, D.C.; (6) That an Easter Excursion to Greece be held in 1936; (7) That the Order send its greetings to the Order already established in Australia and the Supreme Lodge be authorized to investigate said organization.

The Chicago convention mandated that the biennial National Banquet be revived in 1936, and plans were made to hold the banquet in February, 1936, with Past Supreme Counsellor George C. Vournas as Chairman. Brother Vournas headed the first banquet in 1929, which was also his idea. . . . Mayor L. B. Clayton of Gary, Ind., joined the Ahepa chapter. . . . The Chamber of Commerce of Benton Harbor, Mich., paid tribute to the activities of the local Ahepa and Daughters of Penelope chapters. . . . Fond du Lac, Wisc. Ahepa held a charity ball for the needy.

#### Visit with President Roosevelt

The Ahepa Supreme Lodge visited President Franklin D. Roosevelt at the White House, where the President greeted them and posed with the Supreme Lodge for a photograph, in March, 1936.

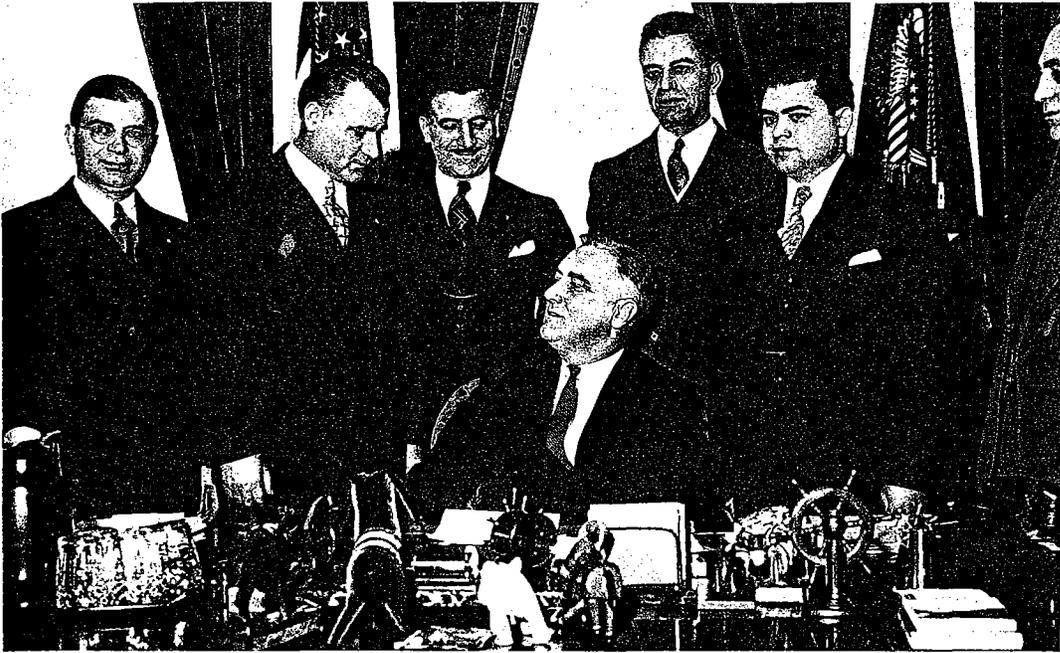
The Ahepa National Banquet was held at the Mayflower Hotel, in Washington, D.C. on February 24, 1936, with more than 100 Members of Congress present as guests of the fraternity. Among the speakers were: Secretary of War George H. Dern, U.S. Senator William H. King of Utah, and Supreme President V. I. Chebithes. More than 600 persons attended the event, chairmanned by Past Supreme Counsellor George C. Vournas, and Past Supreme President Dean Alfange was toastmaster.

Don Avlon (Diomedes Avlonitis) presented a program of Greek music entitled "The Music of Greece, Classic and Modern" at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. . . . Dr. Thomas Lacey invited Ahepans of New York City to gather at his Parish and celebrate Greek Independence Day. . . . Spokane, Wash. chapter cited for its outstanding naturalization program. . . .

President Franklin D. Roosevelt sent personal greetings to the delegates of the 1936 St. Paul, Minn. Supreme Convention with this message: "I am proud to claim membership in an organization devoted as the Order of Ahepa is to the advancement of the principles and ideals of this Republic. I trust that the forthcoming convention will be a deserved success and that all who participate will return to their homes with renewed inspiration to fulfill the duties of citizenship."

The 1936 Easter Excursion to Greece was under the commandship of Supreme Vice President C. A. Tsangadas, and departed for Greece on March 21, 1936. Co-commander was Charles Davis Kotsilibas of Worcester, Mass., and other committee members were Peter Magas, Peter Samios, and Brothers Klademenos and Parry. . . . the 50 member Ahepa Drum and Bugle Corps of Marlboro, Mass., and the adult Drum and Bugle Corps of Brookline, Mass., also won statewide awards. . . . Arthur T. Androus of Washington, D.C. won the silver cup in public speaking competition at Southeastern University, Washington, D.C. . . .

Ahepan James Caras of the Wilmington, Del. chapter won the



**WHITE HOUSE VISIT**

*Year 1936. With President Franklin D. Roosevelt are: Constantine A. Tsangadas, V. I. Chebithes, Thomas D. Lentgis, Charles Preketes, D. G. Michalopoulos, Constantine E. Economou, George K. Demopoulos.*



**WHITE HOUSE VISIT**

*Year 1938. With President Franklin D. Roosevelt are: John F. Davis, C. G. Paris, Constantine G. Economou, A. A. Pantelis, Peter Boudoures, V. I. Chebithes, Van A. Nomikos.*

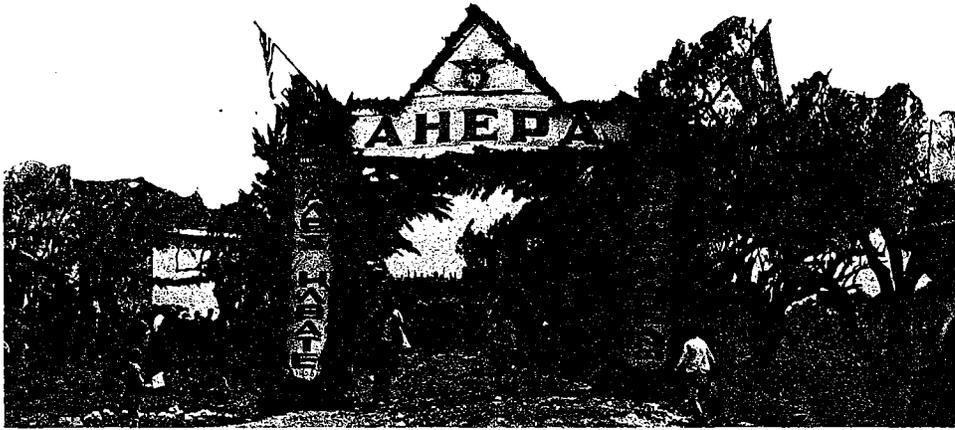
World's Pocket Billiards Championship. . . . Governor Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island attends the Newport, R.I. Chapter Ball. . . . Governor H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire is initiated into the Manchester Ahepa Chapter. . . . Chicago, Ill. Chapter No. 203 was given a certificate of "Great Donor" by Assumption Greek Orthodox Church of Chicago for its contributions to the church. . . . Myron Poullos of Rochester, Minn. named Honorary Fire Chief of the city for winning the city-wide essay contest for grade schools. . . . The San Diego California Pacific International Exposition set aside July 21st as Ahepa Day. . . . More than 125 Hellenic athletes took part in the 2nd Annual Junior Hellenic Olympiad of the Sons of Pericles in Los Angeles, and Pete Peterson of Los Angeles (later to become U.S. Consul General of Greece) and Bill Huntale, each took three first places. . . . Demetrios J. Vellis of San Francisco entered Annapolis Naval Academy.

**The Thirteenth Supreme Convention**  
**August 16-22, 1936**  
**St. Paul, Minn.**

The 13th Supreme Convention was held in St. Paul, Minn., during the week of August 16-22, 1936, and the following were elected as convention officers: A. A. Pantelis, Chairman; Andrew Dritsas, Vice Chairman; Angelo J. Manousos, Secretary. One of the features of the convention was the convention parade, with 2,500 marchers. Convention legislation and mandates included: (1) Adoption of the Ahepa Silver District Sanatorium in Albuquerque, New Mexico as an Ahepa national project.

Delegates to the 1936 Supreme Convention included: *Supreme Lodge*—V. I. Chebithes, C. A. Tsangadas, Constantine G. Economou, A. Rogokos, Thomas D. Lentgis, George K. Demopoulos, D. G. Michalopoulos. *Mother Lodge*—James Campbell, George Campbell, S. J. Stamos, Harry Angelopoulos, George A. Polos. *Past Supreme President*—Achilles Catsonis.

*Chapter Delegates*—A. D. Rumanos and Frank Plagianos, Atlanta; Theodore J. Bereolos and V. W. Birbilis, Tulsa; John K. Douglas, Tarpon Springs; Harris J. Booras, Boston; E. D. Polites, New York City; Peter Tsopelas, Philadelphia; John Mantakunis, Asheville; Charles D. Exarky and John A. Drosos, Houston; Nicholas Sakelos, Baltimore; Soterios Nicholson and Peter Dracopoulos, Washington, D.C.; A. E. Kamarinos, Pittsburgh; George N. Kalkas, Cleveland; Nicholas Anagnos and Daniel Pananicles, Syracuse; Charles J. Pappas and Louis G. Macres, Detroit; Edward Karey, Brooklyn; George Papaeleas and Andrew J. Dritzas, New York City; Andrew Zafiroopoulos, Milwaukee; Peter T. Tsiales, Manchester; Mark Mamalakis and James Poulakis, Chicago; Rev. Chrisostom. Trahadias, Fond du Lac; A. C. Kirios, Lynn; Chris Fragos, Yonkers; Peter N. Kitsos and George A. Lollo, Newark; Dr. C. B. Johannides, St. Louis; Peter A. Adams, Paterson; Constantine Mentis, Reading; James Sentementes, Bridgeport; Gus Papageorge, Akron; D. N. Karalis, Minneapolis; Thomas N. Christie, Minneapolis;



1934—Entrance to Ahepa Agricultural School at Corinth.



1934—Greek Prime Minister Tsaldaris accepting Ahepa Agricultural School.



1932—"American Doughboy" statue erected by Mason City, Iowa chapter.



1936—Ahepans, wives, and Maids of Athena in a Greek play at Vancouver, B. C. Canada.

William Essaris, Wheeling; Sotirios Lagges, Lancaster; James Millas, Trenton; C. G. Garrison and Gus D. Fitch, Kansas City, Mo.; Harry Maragus, Binghamton.

George Dallis, Gary; Theodore Christy, Chester; Arthur H. Lalos, Worcester; George Mallers, Fort Wayne; John F. Davis, Scranton; Elias L. Janetis, Springfield, Mass.; Pete Chimbides and Bill Aronis, Warren; George Andrews, Youngstown; George E. Phillis, Buffalo; George D. Martin, Steubenville; John L. Manta and Van A. Nomikos, Chicago; Peter G. Sikokis, Chicago; John Govatos, Wilmington; John Kiamos, Astoria; Thomas Nanos and George Neoforos, Stamford; Leo Lamberson, South Bend; Steve Roulis and Nick Anas, Weirton; G. N. Polales and Lew Blatz, Oak Park; Achilles Joannidi, Providence; Anthony Dedopoulos, Jersey City; Anthony Laganis, Pottsville; George Galane and Michael Loupassakis, Plainfield; Nick Kounaris, New Britain; Thomas Fisher and George Theodore, Toledo; Spiro Cosmos, Moline; Steve Grammas, Hammond; John P. Harritos and John N. Farres, Cincinnati; Louis P. Maniatis, Louisville; Guss Gecas, Joliet; Constantine Pelias, New Orleans; C. G. Paris, Lynchburg; George E. Mayakis, Albany; Frank Ballas and James Giannaris, Lansing; Peter Delis, Lorain; Chris E. Athas, Salt Lake City; John Petrou and Tom Douvas, Omaha; Anton Krichelas and John Morfis, East Chicago; Anthony A. Trupis, Detroit; A. C. Christopoulos and Chris A. Christopoulos, Lincoln; Nick Jamson and James Camaras, Grand Island; Robert Katson, Albuquerque; James L. Kappas, Bronx; Nick Zefkelis, Seattle; Angelo J. Manousos and Chris Manthou, Tacoma; Harry Theologou and Alec Cootsis, New York; George Theodoson, Sioux Falls; Andrew Paradise, Sioux City; Gust Neofotis and John Zanias, Des Moines.

Paul Costa and Mike Bellas, Cedar Rapids; Paul Preketes, Ann Arbor; Chris Agon and Tom Kouchoukos, Grand Rapids; Peter Magas, Kalamazoo; George Hadjidis and Anthony Christimides, Brooklyn; Costas Mellas, Andrew Fasseas, Chris C. Harvalis, A. A. Pantelis, and Frank E. Pofanti, Chicago; Theodore Costos, Butte; Basil Papantonis, Mason City; Stephen Valasiades and John D. Constantine, Fort Dodge, Ia.; George C. Lambesis, Middletown; George T. Kisciras and Theodore Anderson, Cheyenne; George Stavron and William Johnell, Muskegon; Peter Carres, Philadelphia; Mike Sakell and Sam Frances, Rochester, Minn.; Christ Beres, Peoria; Peter Boudoures, San Francisco; George C. Vournas, Washington, D.C.; Michael H. Chakeres, Springfield, Ohio; John P. Lampros, Dover, N.H.; Nicholas Chachamuti, Biddeford, Me.; John Kotsovates, Chicago; Andrew Poulos, Dubuque; Pete C. Dakis, Santa Fe; George Ades, Gallup; Alex Zorbas and Alex Apostol, Duluth; Peter E. Kamuchey and James Dimopoulos, St. Paul; H. E. Economidy and Angelo Caravegeli, Galveston; George Bullis and John Chonas, Fargo; Jean M. Kossarides, Hackensack; George Tremoulis, Canton; Harry Cokenides, Fredericksburg; Constantine Booth and James Catel, Sault Ste. Marie; Thomas State, Benton Harbor; William Nicolau and John Demos, Jackson, Mich.; T. G. Costoplos and Charles Liberis, Pensacola; Guss A. Kritselis, Danville, Va.; Charles Bizios, Mansfield; J. H. Mooradian and A. Vlassis,

Winnipeg, Canada; James Beltekos, Regina, Sask.; Gus Bonnis, Moose Jaw, Canada; John Giovanis, Harrisburg, Pa.; George Contos, Joliet; Peter Giovas, Lorain; P. G. Allen and George A. Malleris, Beloit; James DeBerry and George Chickekos, Bridgeport, Nebr.

The City of Syracuse, New York was selected as the site of the 1937 Supreme Convention, and the following Supreme Lodge was elected for fiscal year 1936-37: V. I. Chebithes, Supreme President; D. G. Michalopoulos, Supreme Vice President; Constantine G. Economou, Supreme Secretary; August Rogokos, Supreme Treasurer; Andrew J. Dritsas, Supreme Counsellor; Thomas D. Lentgis, Supreme Governor; and Speros J. Cosmos, Supreme Governor.

Ted Panos, Casper, Wyo., was awarded the Lowden Prize for excellence in the Greek language at the University of Iowa. . . . Viola Felopoulos of Bennington, Vt., won the Vermont school championship in shorthand. . . . George, Andrew and Matilda Baseleon of Peoria, Ill., took all honors in the city tennis championships. . . . U.S. Representative Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, member of the Peoria Chapter, attends the Peoria Ahepa picnic. Ahepan Dirksen later became U.S. Senator, and one of America's most noted legislators. . . . Beloit, Wisc. Ahepa float depicting Pericles addressing the Athenians on the Acropolis, took first place honors at the Beloit Centennial parade . . . and then entered the Madison, Wisc. State Centennial parade where it also took first honors. . . . Ahepan George Ades is Mayor of Grants, New Mexico.

Steve Vasilakos, whose peanut stand in front of the White House had been a familiar sight for years to government workers and tourists to Washington, D.C., donated two days sales to the Red Cross. . . . Miss Katina Agnew, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore S. Agnew of Baltimore, received the Bronze Distinguished Service Award from Forest Park High School. Her father, Theodore S. Agnew was Secretary of Baltimore Chapter No. 30, and her brother, Spiro T. Agnew, was to become Vice President of the United States some 33 years later.

In January, 1937, the Supreme Lodge opened a national drive to raise funds for the support and maintenance of the Ahepa Silver District Sanatorium in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and asked all Ahepa Chapters to hold dances during the months of February and March, with all proceeds to go to the new Ahepa Sanatorium. The sanatorium consisted of three large brick buildings, one frame building and six cottages, with facilities for 100 bed patients. The facility was completely furnished, with all conveniences and medical equipment required. Silver District is the 17th District of Ahepa, composed of the states of Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, and the District purchased the sanatorium the previous year for \$50,000 from the Occidental Life Insurance Company, which had the property after the old Albuquerque Sanatorium was closed. The slogan of the Ahepa drive for funds was "Dance, so that others may walk." President Franklin D. Roosevelt extended congratulations to the Ahepa on the opening of the Ahepa Sanatorium.

The Ahepa Emergency Fund was also established as a Death Benefit for good standing members of the fraternity by the St. Paul Supreme Convention in 1936.

The Newhouse Galleries in New York City announced that Ahepan William G. Helis, Greek Consul General of New Orleans and prominent Louisiana oil man, had purchased El Greco's (Dominicus Theotocopoulos) famous painting of St. Francis, which was put on display in the Greek Legation in Washington, D.C. for a few weeks, before being moved to New Orleans. Brother Helis was in later years to become Supreme President of Ahepa. . . . Past Supreme President Dean Alfange published his book "The Supreme Court and the National Will" which was awarded the \$2,500 Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Award, given for the best manuscript by an American author on a major aspect, international or national, of America and American life. . . . Charleston, S.C. Ahepan Tony Hadgi was conductor at the debut concert of the Charleston String Symphony Orchestra. He was also secretary of the chapter. . . . Ahepa chapters throughout the country held their benefit dances for the Ahepa Silver District Sanatorium. . . . Mayor and Mrs. George E. Dalrymple of Haverhill, Mass. led the grand march of the local chapter's ball. . . . Mansfield, Ohio chapter initiates five college students into the chapter, all sons of Ahepans. . . . Charlie George, catcher of the Cleveland Indians major league team, was regular catcher for sensational young rookie pitcher Bob Feller, who posted a new record of 17 strikeouts for one game. . . . Tom Ralles of Des Moines, Iowa is awarded the city's 1936 Tribune Community Service Award, receiving twice as many votes as any other nominee. . . . John Petrakis, Dubuque, Iowa, basketball star, achieved 148 consecutive free throws, and 972 out of 1,000 free throws, and was a subject in Ripley's "Believe It or Not."

Mrs. Sara Evangelides was guest pianist with the Albuquerque, N. Mex., Civic Symphony Orchestra. . . . Utah State Representative P. S. Marthakis elected Floor Leader of the Utah House of Representatives. . . . U.S. Representative D. Worth Clark of Idaho becomes a member of the Pocatello, Idaho chapter. . . . Sam Mavrakis, member of the Sheridan, Wyo. Sons of Pericles, was chosen most valuable player of his high school football team. . . . The 8th Ahepa Easter Excursion to Greece sailed for Greece on March 28, 1937 with Supreme President V. I. Chebithes as Commander, assisted by C. G. Paris, Supreme Governor Spiro Cosmos, Mother Lodge Member Spiros J. Stamos, and Mrs. Peter Caloyer. The excursionists were treated to a royal welcome by Greek government and Athens city officials. . . . Brother Mike Manatos, Secretary of Rock Springs, Wyo. chapter moves to Washington, D.C. to become Secretary to U.S. Senator Harry H. Schwartz of Wyoming. Mike later became Administrative Assistant to U.S. Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson. . . . Past Supreme President Dean Alfange is honored with a testimonial banquet at the Hotel Astor in New York for his award-winning book, and Brother Alfange donates his \$2,500 prize award to his alma mater, Hamilton College, to be used for scholarship purposes.

George S. Porikos of Chicago was appointed as Assistant Attorney General of Illinois. . . . Reading, Pa. chapter Patrol wins first prize in the Easton, Pa. 50th anniversary parade. . . . Secretary George Karaidos of Des Moines, Ia., appointed personal aid to Governor Kraschel of Iowa. . . . Sons of Pericles member Jimmy Adams of Houston, Texas wins first place in extemporaneous speech state competition.

**The Fourteenth Supreme Convention**  
**August 16-21, 1937**  
**Syracuse, New York**

The 14th Supreme Convention convened in Syracuse, N.Y. during the week of August 16-21, 1937. The following were elected convention officers: Achilles Catsonis, Chairman; Soterios Nicholson, Vice Chairman; and John G. Thevos, Secretary. Delegates attending were: *Supreme Lodge*—V. I. Chebithes, D. G. Michalopoulos, Constantine G. Economou, Andrew J. Dritsas, August Rogokos, Spero Cosmos and Thomas D. Lentgis. *Mother Lodge*—George A. Polos, and James Campbell. *District Governors*—(District Governors were now given a vote as Delegates to the Supreme Conventions) William J. Logothetis, George H. Eliades, William Essaris, James Millas, Aleck Kuches, George N. Maravell, Peter T. Tsiales, Charles N. Diamond, George E. Loucas, Van Nomikos, John Theophiles, George Kisciras, P. S. Marthakis, and G. Vlassis.

*Chapter Delegates*—Nick Carusos and Chris Poole, Atlanta; N. Flessner, Birmingham; D. Diasouakis, Charleston; John Demosthenes, Savannah; Paul Hantzacos and Jerry Dragonos, Jacksonville; Andrew Doukas and Nick Jack, Tampa; Jerry Galatis, Miami; Nick Dennis, St. Petersburg; John K. Douglas, Tarpon Springs; George Miller, West Palm Beach; Chris Dixie, Dallas; Harris J. Booras and John M. Stratis, Boston; Eustratios D. Polites and Thomas Paledes, New York; Basil Anargyros, Baltimore; Thomas N. Skiados and Soterios Nicholson, Washington, C.D.; A. E. Camarinos and A. A. Karkalas, Pittsburgh; John Dimtsios, Nashua; Nicholas Anagnos and Achilles Catsonis, Syracuse; Nicholas Chronis and Alexander Varkas, Cambridge; Emanuel N. Karay and Const. A. Tsangadas, Detroit; George L. Bourney, Brooklyn; George Papaeleas and Steve Vafiades, New York; Andrew Zafiropoulos, Milwaukee; Louis Georgeson, Manchester; Mark Mamalakis and S. D. Zaph, Chicago; Charles Varoutsos, Lynn; Constantine J. Critzas and Christ Fragos, Yonkers; Peter N. Kitsos, Newark; C. B. Johannides, St. Louis; Andrew C. Angelson and John G. Thevos, Paterson; William Seras and John L. Trouis, Wilkes-Barre; James P. Manos and Frank Lotsopoulos, Canton; George Fullas and C. P. Thomas, Allentown; Constantine Mantis and George Pasayotis, Reading; Steven Kremastiotes and James Sentementes, Bridgeport, Conn.; James Economou, Akron; Thomas Vallas and John Giovanis, Harrisburg; Stelios Hoimes and A. N. Sakellarides, Bethlehem.

George B. Chandler, Minneapolis; Sam Peters, Rochester, N.Y.; Frank Demas and Louis Velas, Wheeling; Costas Theodoris, Camden;

George Anthony, Trenton; C. N. Avgerin, Kansas City, Mo.; Frank J. Paul, and Louis Costa, Binghamton; Phillip Chicolas, Worcester; James Heliotes and Peter Mallers, Ft. Wayne; Thomas Kalafatis, Richmond; John F. Davis and Peter John Kaldes, Scranton; James Mazarakos, Springfield, Mass.; Nicholas Nicholas, Jamaica; Speer Marousis, New Castle, Pa.; Euripides Chimbithes and Nick S. Binikos, Warren, Ohio; George E. Phillis and Nicholas Basil, Buffalo; George J. Papulias, Steubenville; John L. Manta, Harry G. Christos, Paul L. Alexander, Peter G. Sikokis, Chicago; John Govatos, Wilmington; Anthony Kondoleon and John Kiamos, Astoria; Seraphim Pappas, New Haven; Angeles N. Caras, Stamford; Milton Kourbetis, South Bend; Peter J. Haste and Michael Xifaras, New Bedford; George E. Eliades and Theodore Stamas, Lowell; Steve Roulis and Peter G. Samaras, Weirton; George N. Stellas and Kostas Gianopoulos, Oak Park; George Demopoulos, Providence; Anthony Dedopoulos and Othis Scouris, Jersey City; Nick Carros, Pottsville.

John Vohalis, Norwich; George Frankos, Uniontown; N. Kounaris, New Britain; Hela Kagin and Anthony A. Adams, Toledo; Nick Grevas and John Koletis, Moline; Sam Douros, Norfolk; Steve Grammas, Hammond; Louis Lymperopoulos, Schenectady; John P. Harritos and James P. Kappas, Cincinnati; Louis P. Maniatis, and Chris Malharis, Louisville; George F. Contos, Joliet; Christo Georgiades and Constantine Pelias, New Orleans; C. G. Paris, and J. D. Chohonis, Lynchburg; Nicholas D. Dusckas, Watertown, N.Y.; Peter G. Giftos and George D. Jeoney, Albany; Nicholas Louckes, Lansing; Harry Morris and Dennis Livadas, Utica; Gus Baines and James G. Dikeou, Denver; C. E. Athas, Salt Lake City; Tom Kademenos, Yorkville; George C. Peterson, San Francisco; George E. Geracimos, Washington, Pa.; George Chamuris, Poughkeepsie; P. G. Allen and George A. Malleris, Beloit; William Pappas and Nicholas J. Christakes, Lincoln, Nebr.; George La Marr, Atlantic City; George A. Bezaitis, Oakland; Robert Katson and Anthony Pavlantos, Albuquerque; Leo Ypsilanti and James Capps, Bronx; Soterios G. Geannaris and Theodore Zorbas, Woburn.

Charles Rallis, Green River; Harry Theologou and Basil Curtis, New York; Christ Smerlis, Sioux Falls; Peter Samios and John Nacopoulos, Hagerstown; Paul Preketes, Ann Arbor; Thomas Kouchoukos, Grand Rapids; Anthony Christinides and John Stevason, Brooklyn; G. D. Vaky, Champaign, Ill.; Thanos Demos, Chris C. Harvalis, Andrew Fasseas, Chicago; A. A. Pantelis and Paul Kare, Evanston; Chris Gannas and Frank Pofanti, Chicago; Theodore Costos, Butte; Theo Mentos, Muncie; Theodore Anderson, Cheyenne; P. J. Wallace, Stockton; John Poulos and George Vulgaris, Muskegon; Paul Georges and Peter Carres, Philadelphia; James Karon, Kokomo; Ross Phill, Rochester, Minn.; George Geroulis, Indianapolis; Peter Boudoures and George Trigonis, San Francisco; Peter Charuhas and George C. Vournas, Washington, D.C.; Steve Brown, Greenville, S.C.; Gus Poulos, Rutland; Christ Lykodis and Michael Chakeres, Springfield, Ohio; Gus Collis and Louis Constant, Lexington, Ky; Harris Pappas and Andrew Poulos, Dubuque; George Ades, Gallup; Peter E. Kamuchey, St. Paul;

Demas A. Caravageli, Galveston; Louis Loizou, Durham; James Santrizos and Connie Ginakis, Fargo; Nicholas Saros, Elizabeth, N.J.; John Triantafylos, Reno; George Blanos and Nick Angelakos, Columbia, S.C.; Jean M. Kossarides, Hackensack, N.J.; Nicholas J. Mandris, Annapolis; Peter Jarvis, Asbury Park; Tom State, Benton Harbor; John Demos, Jackson, Mich.

George Johnson, Portsmouth, Ohio; James Pedakis, Pensacola; Guss Kritselis and John Maurakis, Danville, Va.; Peter Kominos, Endicott; Peter D. Clentzos, San Bernardino, Cal.; Peter L. Lambrou, Mansfield; George Paulas, Troy; Eleutherios Dallas, Harold Orr, Toronto, Canada; Stanley Masters, London, Canada; John Fellas, Ottawa, Canada; and Constantine Halikas, Montreal, Canada; Nick Taras, Memphis; Charles Chaprakas, Worcester; George J. Chelekis, Youngstown; Peter Floros, Elmira; Gus Greven, Elmira; Nicholas Foundas, Newburgh; Andrew Peterson, New Britain; C. Malliaris, Louisville; Angel Pappas, Lorain; John Kominis, Lorain; George Chiamas, Peoria; Christ Beres, Peoria; George Nicolopoulos, Chicago; C. B. Johannides, St. Louis; L. P. Lambrous and George H. Davis, Mansfield; Leo Lamberson, South Bend; Milton Kourebetis, South Bend; Chris Malavazos, Portsmouth, Ohio; Peter G. Chertos, Grand Rapids; Gus Ballas, Bronx; M. V. Nicholson and George N. Hondron, Danbury; Christ J. Petrow and H. Matsukas, Omaha; George N. Kalkas, Cleveland; Christ J. Colocousis, Brockton; George Lembesis, Middletown. There were a total of 265 delegates at the convention.

Action of the convention was taken on the following matters: (1) That discussions be held with other Hellenic groups for the purpose of the unification of Hellenic Organizations; (2) The City of New Orleans was selected as the site of the 1938 Supreme Convention; (3) That a Supreme Governor of Canada be appointed; (4) That the Supreme Lodge be authorized to accept contributions toward the purchase of property in Florida for the establishment of a national home for orphans or old men, or both, in Pinellas County, and that the Sunset Hills Country Club be considered, as well as an available piece of 840 acres of land; and the following contributions were announced the following day at the convention for the purchase of such land or property: George Sarras, Lexington, Ky.—\$1,000.00; J. Pedakis, Pensacola—\$100; John F. Davis, Scranton—\$1,000; Van Nomikos, Chicago—\$1,000; John G. Koletis, Moline—\$100; Peter A. Adams, Paterson—\$500; Stelios Hoimes, Bethlehem—\$300; A. A. Adams, Newark—\$250; A. A. Doukas, Tampa—\$250; C. G. Paris, Quantico, Va.—\$250; Nicholas Dennis, St. Petersburg—\$250; Peter G. Samaras, Weirton—\$200; George Sellas, Oak Park, Ill.—\$200; George Miller, Palm Beach—\$200; Charles Davis Kotsilibas, Worcester—\$200; Louis Smitzes, Tarpon Springs—\$200; and the following \$100 contributors—Nick Kounaris, New Britain; George Chiamas, Peoria; Christos Fragos, New York City; George H. Davis, Bucyrus, Ohio; Nick Baimas, New York City; Anthony Dedopoulos, Jersey City; Tom Kaidemenos, Yorkville, Ohio; Nick Jack, Tampa; Gus Bruskas, Albuquerque; John Sakis, Tampa; Peter K. Kominos, Endicott; and the following \$50 contributors—John

K. Douglas, Tarpon Springs; Frank N. Demas, Wheeling; Nick Angelakos, Sumter, S.C.; Pete Brown, New Castle, Pa.; and William Essaris, Wheeling—\$20.39.

The Supreme Lodge elected at the Syracuse Supreme Convention was: V. I. Chebithes, Supreme President; Van A. Nomikos, Supreme Vice President; C. G. Economou, Supreme Secretary; John F. Davis, Supreme Treasurer; A. A. Pantelis, Supreme Counsellor; C. G. Paris, Supreme Governor; Peter Boudoures, Supreme Governor. Also the following three members of the Sanatorium Board were elected: John A. Manta, Chris E. Athas, and Harris J. Booras.

Anargyros E. Camarinos of Pittsburgh was appointed chief legal assistant to the Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission. . . . On Ahepa's fifteenth anniversary, Mayor Wilson of Cincinnati, sent greetings to his brother Ahepans. . . . "Alexander Kampouris Day" was held at Wrigley Field in Chicago on August 13, 1937, honoring this big league baseball player of Greek descent. Kampouris was presented with a new automobile. By August 13 he had 15 home runs for his team, the Cincinnati Reds. . . . Chicagoan Nick S. Govess was elected to the Commission of Grand Lecturer in the Masonic Order. . . . U.S. Representative R. P. Hill of Oklahoma, member of the Oklahoma City, Okla. Ahepa chapter died after a heart attack. . . . West Coast athletes achieving prominence were Stanford University football regulars Tsoutouvas and Coffis, boxer George Theodoratos of Washington State who turned professional, and Tom Peratis and George Plakos of Los Angeles Junior College were outstanding on the football team. . . . Sons of Pericles member George Pappas receives the Times-Picayune newspaper award for making the highest scholastic average in high school, despite the fact that he had arrived in the U.S. only seven years earlier. . . . 19-year-old Sons member George Ganacoplos was employed as a secretary to various committees in the State Capitol in Madison, Wisc. . . . The Hammond, Ind. Chapter gave a banquet in honor of the local high school football team. The captain of the team was Hercules Bereolos.

The Ahepa National Banquet was held at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D.C. on March 2, 1938, under the chairmanship of Dr. Harry S. Sembekos of Washington, with co-chairman Helen Peratino. Toastmaster was Supreme Counsellor A. A. Pantelis, and speakers were Sons of Pericles Supreme President Christ J. Petrow, U.S. Representative Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, Senator William King of Utah, the Honorable Paul V. McNutt, American High Commissioner of the Philippine Islands, and Supreme President V. I. Chebithes.

#### **Visit With President Roosevelt**

On the following day, March 3rd, the Ahepa Supreme Lodge visited President Franklin D. Roosevelt at the White House, member of the fraternity. . . . John Kokores, who became an American citizen in 1899 in New York, was credited with the founding of the Tarpon Springs sponge fishing industry. . . . James E. Valos of Muncie, Ind., a private

in the U.S. Marine Corps, was presented a medal for bravery and valor in the Battle of Soochow Creek, Shanghai. . . . Ahepan Nick Salevurakis, one of the largest land owners and live stock dealers in the west, served the government in an advisory capacity on the administration of public land. . . . I. A. Lougaris of Reno, Nev., was on the committee supervising the groundbreaking ceremonies for the new Nevada Veterans Hospital, and was largely responsible for the location of the new facility in Reno. . . . the float of the Vancouver, B.C., Canada chapter took first place in the civic pageant of the city. It was a replica of The Parthenon. . . . Gus Zitrides, past president of Manchester, N.H. Sons of Pericles chapter, was named to the Associated Press All-America third team as a guard on the Dartmouth College team. . . . Gus Zarnas, All-American at Ohio State, plays in the Shrine East-West game, and is signed by the Chicago Bears professional football team. . . . Governor William Langer of North Dakota states that during his eight years as a member of the State Board of Pardons, no Greek had appeared nor had any Greek been admitted to the penitentiary during this time. . . . Governor Frank Fitzgerald of Michigan, member of Lansing chapter. . . . Michigan Secretary of State Orville Atwood also a member of Lansing chapter.

Commander of the 1938 Easter Excursion to Greece was Constantine J. Critzas, with Supreme Governor C. G. Paris and Supreme Treasurer John F. Davis also on the committee. . . . Socrates Thomas Stathes of Washington, D.C. was awarded the Paris School of Architecture award of \$3,600 and a trip to Paris and board and tuition at the French school in competition against 800 other young architects. . . . George J. Bacalles is sports editor of the Corning, N.Y. Evening Leader. . . . Jean Angelo, 14, of Hudson, Mass. wins the National Spelling Contest in Washington, D.C.

The Supreme Lodge purchased 349 acres of the original plot of land of 840 acres in Pinellas County for the proposed Ahepa orphanage and old men's home, paying \$3,111.20 for the land, \$173.35 attorney fees and title search, \$70 back taxes, and \$3.00 for deed copies. A total of \$6,949.89 was contributed by members in response to a circular letter for donations, leaving a balance of \$2,724.24 after land costs, and other costs such as mailing, printing and postage were paid. Since some 500 acres of the entire plot was involved in possible faulty title, only the 349 acres were finally purchased.

During the fiscal year of 1937-38 the fraternity raised \$43,582.98 for the Ahepa Silver District Sanatorium, of which \$33,000.00 was paid directly to the Sanatorium for its operations. Including monies remaining from prior Year's fund-raising drives, the Supreme Lodge held in trust a little over \$21,000 for this project.

In late 1937, Brother James K. Steliotes, Chairman of the National Advisory Board of the Sons of Pericles, died suddenly. He was an ardent supporter and tireless worker for the Junior Order.

The comparatively new Ahepa Emergency Fund, which gave Death Benefits of either \$150 or \$200 to the beneficiaries of deceased mem-

bers, paid a total of \$34,750.00 in death benefits during the first 18 months of its existence (January, 1937 to July, 1938) on 178 death cases.

**The Fifteenth Supreme Convention**  
**August 15-20, 1938**  
**New Orleans, Louisiana**

The 15th Supreme Convention of the Order was held in New Orleans, La., during the week of August 15-20, 1938. Convention officers elected were: P. S. Marthakis, Chairman; Leo Lamberson, Vice Chairman; and Nick Economou, Secretary. Delegates to the convention were:

*Supreme Lodge*—V. I. Chebithes, Van A. Nomikos, Constantine G. Economou, A. A. Pantelis, Peter Boudoures, and C. G. Paris. *Mother Lodge*—James Campbell, Harry Angelopoulos, George Campbell, S. J. Stamos, and George A. Polos. *District Governors*—Gus L. Constantine, Nick Jack, Soterios Nicholson, Jean M. Kossarides, Peter L. Bell, Charles N. Diamond, George Papulias, Harry A. Reckas, D. N. Karalis, Sam Bushong, C. A. Georgiades, George Kisciras, P. E. Athas, and P. Lambros.

*Chapter Delegates*—Chris Poole and Charles Alexander, Atlanta; Paul Constantine and Peter Derzis, Birmingham; W. J. Logothetis, Charleston; Charles Lamas and Theodore Koldgakalis, Savannah; Kelanthis Validakis and Manuel Stephanides, Jacksonville; George Cotros and Spero Zepatos, Memphis; Gus Cosse and Dan Lorant, Shreveport; John Manikis and Andrew Doukas, Tampa; Ted Bereolos and George Mavris, Tulsa; G. Alexander, Miami; Louis Smitzes and Manuel Johnson, Tarpon Springs; Peter Muchos, W. Palm Beach; Pete Logan, Jr., Ft. Worth; Tom Semos and Anthony Condos, Dallas; Harris J. Booras and John Stratis, Boston; Aristides Georgiades and John A. Vassilaros, New York City; Peter Carres, Philadelphia; P. V. Pappas and Nick Peet, Houston; Herudes Rodopoulos, Asheville; A. Raptis, Baltimore; George Peratino and William A. Revis, Washington, D.C.; James K. Karambelas, Pittsburgh; Fred Spanos and James Mylonas, Cleveland; Nick Anagnos, Syracuse; A. D. Varkas, Brookline, Mass.; C. A. Tsangadas and E. M. Karay, Detroit; Mike Loris, Brooklyn; Stephen Scopas, New York City.

William Russis and M. P. Mamalakis, Chicago; John G. Scocos, Fond du Lac; C. J. Critzas, Yonkers; William Chirgotis, Newark; W. Lamperson and Dr. C. B. Johannides, St. Louis; John G. Thevos, Paterson; Spiros Ventyros, Easton; E. T. Chiapas, Allentown; Christ Kraras, Reading; James Sentementes, Bridgeport, Conn.; Theodore Konstantinopoulos and Nick Economou, Akron; T. Vallas, Harrisburg; Stelios Hoimes, Bethlehem; Christie Geankoplis, Minneapolis; Peter R. Arslain and Louis Velas, Wheeling; Soterios Lagges, Lancaster; Peter Manetas, Trenton; Michael D. Konomos and Gus Fitch, Kansas City, Mo.; A. Sirmis and Peter Librakos, New Brunswick; Basil Kontulis, Worcester; Theodore Rovatzos, Scranton; James Mazarakos, Springfield, Mass.; Bill Brown, New Castle; E. Chimbdis, Warren; Peter Betchunis and C. G. Constantopoulos, Youngstown;

George E. Phillis, Buffalo; Peter J. Vamos, Steubenville; P. Norman Vardase, John L. Manta, Zack T. Ritsos and Paul Alexander, Chicago; John Govatos, Wilmington; John Papadopoulos, Astoria; Christy Matsagas, New Haven; Dennis Macrides, Stamford; Leo J. Lamber-son, South Bend; George C. Eliades, Lowell; A. G. Davis, Weirton.

George N. Sellas and A. Collias, Chicago; George K. Demopoulos, and Peter B. Vican, Providence; Constantine Zaharas, Dayton; Nick Kounaris, New Britain; Nicholas Pappas, Toledo; Dr. G. E. Mortis, Salem, Mass.; Speros J. Cosmos and John J. Booras, Moline; Nick Christopoulos, Pawtucket; Steve Grammas, Hammond; John P. Harritos and Andrew Katsanis, Cincinnati; James Janakis and Louis P. Maniatis, Louisville; George F. Contos and Costas H. Athan, Joliet; William Helis and C. Pelias, New Orleans; James K. Costas, Lynchburg; Nick Gianopoulos, Pontiac; Harry Rougas, Fall River; Tom Tamareisis and James Dikeou, Denver; P. S. Marthakis and C. E. Athas, Salt Lake City; Christ J. Petrow and George C. Polyzois, Omaha; Hercules Arconti, San Francisco; Anthony Aroney and Evangel Havelis, Los Angeles; P. C. Phillips, Sacramento; John Morfis, East Chicago; P. H. Kosmos, Lincoln, Nebr.; Nick Jamson, Grand Island; James Nitson and Tom J. Filis, Oakland; Gus Bruskas, Albuquerque.

Thomas D. Lentgis and Nick Zefkelis, Seattle; Angelo Manousos, Tacoma; Tony C. August, Rock Springs; Steve Vretas, Green River; George N. Conarell, Bingham Canyon, Utah; George Koulis, Ogden; George Karras, Price, Utah; Alex Kuches, New York City; George J. Leber, Wichita, Kans.; Will Franks and Theodore Constantinopoulos, Springfield, Ill.; Christ Smerlin, Sioux Falls; James Kaskoulas and George Karaidos, Des Moines; James Kolopoulos, Hagerstown; Samuel G. Poulos, Cedar Rapids; Tom Kouchoukos and Christ Agon, Grand Rapids; Charles Preketes, Ann Arbor; Harry Alexander and Jack Mangas, Anderson, Ind.; Peter Magas, Kalamazoo; George Vaky, Champaign; Thanos Demos and J. P. Prattes, Chicago; L. Nigal and George Morris, Evanston; Frank Pofanti and C. Calapetes, Chicago; George Lambesis, Middletown; T. Anderson and Christ Christopoulos, Cheyenne; G. Vulgaris, Muskegon; Peter Hellis, Waukegan; Sam Zarkos, Bakersfield; John G. Zazas, Indianapolis; Dan Sallis and Michael Maratsos, San Francisco; Peter Charuhas and George C. Vournas, Washington, D.C.; John Collins, Oklahoma City; D. Lewis, Newport, R.I.; L. Constant and P. Orfanos, Lexington, Ky.; George Nicolopoulos and Peter Schepis, Chicago; Andrew Poulos and Harris Pappas, Dubuque; George Georgiadis, Gallup; G. Maravell, Pitts- burgh; Paul Andrews and Paul Kalamides, Duluth; John Mornas, St. Paul; John Metaxis and A. Frangos, Galveston; A. Chrissis, Fargo; John Fvazlov, Hackensack; K. Jackinides and P. Kourmoules, Canton; J. Demos, Jackson, Mich.; C. Malavazos, Portsmouth, Ohio; James Pedakis and J. Kotsovetos, Pensacola; G. Kritiselis, Danville, Va.; P. Clentzos, San Bernardino; George Davis and L. P. Lambrou, Mans- field; A. Houvouras, Huntington, W. Va.; James Kappas and Emanuel Carantolis, Charleston, W. Va.; C. Papadeas, Mobile; G. Colias, San Antonio; E. Gatoura, Austin, Tex.; P. Vouras, Salt Lake City; C.

Alexopoulos and George Caravlos, Chicago; Arthur Argyries, Rochester, N.Y.; Steve Stephanos, Chester, Pa.; James Leeson, Beloit.

The convention took action on the following which were adopted: (1) Initiated plans to investigate the formation of a federation of Greek organizations throughout the country for the purpose of dealing with charitable and educational problems of all Greek-Americans (2) That every Chapter appoint an Americanization Committee (3) Extended the scope of the fraternity's Department of Athletics program, and the holding of annual Ahepa Olympiads (4) Expressed satisfaction with the progress of the Maids of Athens, junior girls auxiliary (5) Continued the Ahepa scholarship program (6) Agreed to hold an Excursion to Greece in 1939 (7) Approved a Sons of Pericles Excursion to Greece for 1939 (8) Requested that Italy return the Dodecanese Islands to Greece, which Italy had taken from Turkey in 1922 under the pretext that they were to be turned over to Greece (9) Passed a Resolution that the Greek immigration quota to the United States be increased (10) Condemned any and all individuals and organizations particularly communistic whose intent may be to undermine or destroy the American Constitution or curtail the liberties guaranteed to every citizen under the Constitution (11) Went on record as favoring the discontinuance of any local or national beauty contests within the Ahepa, but not necessarily popularity contests (12) Condemned the persecution of the Hebrew race by certain governments of Europe and congratulated the American government for its humanitarian stand on the matter (13) Gave all Past Supreme Presidents of the fraternity a full vote as a voting delegate to all future Supreme Conventions (14) Changed the fiscal year ending of the fraternity's books from July 31 to June 30 (15) Donated \$1,000 to the Pomfret Theological School (15) Established a United Hellenic Charities.

The convention elected the following Supreme Lodge for the fiscal year 1938-39: V. I. Chebithes, Supreme President; Van A. Nomikos, Supreme Vice President; Louis P. Maniatis, Supreme Secretary; John Zazas, Supreme Treasurer; A. A. Pantelis, Supreme Counsellor; James G. Dikeou, Supreme Governor; George E. Loucas, Supreme Governor. Constantine Halikas was appointed Special Canadian Supreme Governor. The Ahepa Silver District Sanatorium Board of Directors appointed was: John L. Manta, Chairman; Chris E. Athas, Vice Chairman; Anthony G. Pavlantos, Treasurer; James Ipiotis; Dr. S. D. Zaph; George Kisciras; and Theodore Anderson, with Supreme President Chebithes and Supreme Governor Dikeou also as members of this Board. Providence, R.I. was selected as the 1939 convention site.

Uniontown, Pa. member Charles Chronis was elected Commander of the Brownsville VFW Post. . . . William H. Vanderbilt, Governor of Rhode Island, became a member of the Newport, R.I. chapter. . . . William Kimberley Palmer, poet laureate of the Ahepa, and first secretary of the Springfield, Mass. chapter, died. . . . Christos E. Pulos of the Lincoln, Nebr. chapter wins \$600 poetry award. . . . Denver, Colo. Chapter acquired title to a \$250,000 mansion as its Ahepa Home, known as the famous Moffat Mansion. The 26 room mansion was built by Mof-

fat, a pioneer railroad man of Colorado and Denver. . . . The Order of Sons of Pericles announced that it had increased the number of its active chapters by 146% from 1936 to 1938. . . . The Sons of Pericles also held their first Excursion to Greece . . . while there the Sons started plans for a Sons Memorial to the American Philhellenes of the Greek War of Independence of 1821, to be erected at Missolonghi, Greece, the "Holy City" of the War for Independence.

Supreme Governor George E. Loucas of Weirton, W. Va., was elected a member of the House of Delegates, the State Legislature, of West Virginia. . . . The Ahepa Sanatorium Board met at Albuquerque and made plans for the enlargement of the facility. . . . Under the leadership of Sons of Pericles Supreme President Christ J. Petrow, the Junior Order began an intensive membership campaign that resulted in 13 new and reactivated chapters within only the first two months of work. . . . Sons Supreme Vice President Nicholas L. Strike of Salt Lake City was quarterback of the University of Utah football team, conference champions. . . . By the end of the year 1938, a total of \$95,000 had been disbursed for the Ahepa Sanatorium. . . . Dr. W. A. Gekler was the Medical Director of the Sanatorium and Constantine A. Alexopoulos was Superintendent. . . . Past Supreme President Harris J. Booras was appointed Assistant Prosecuting Attorney for Middlesex County, Mass.

During the months of December, 1938 and January, 1939, Sons of Pericles Supreme President Christ J. Petrow instituted and reinstated eleven Chapters of the Junior Order in New Jersey, Michigan, and Iowa. . . . Sons member Nicholas G. Douvas of Grand Island Nebr. chapter made all-state in football, led his high school class in scholastic marks, member of his school four-state champion debating team, and received the Rotary Club honor medal. . . . Baltimore Son Frank N. Karangelen received principal appointment to Annapolis Naval Academy. . . . California Ahepans hold Statewide California Ahepa Banquet in Sacramento with state officials and California Legislature attending, including Governor Olson. . . . Brown University of Providence, R.I., accepts Ahepa's offer to erect a Samuel Gridley Howe Memorial on the campus, in commemoration of that American's contributions and participation in the 1821 Greek War of Independence. . . . Ahepa Supreme Treasurer John Zazas is cited by the fraternity for the schoolhouse he erected in his village, Kandila, Tripolis, Greece, with facilities for 518 children. Brother Zazas also donated a complete sewage system and water system to the village. . . . John G. Thevos of Paterson, N.J. appointed on the city Board of Health Commission. . . . Maria, 13 months old, of Price, Utah, is christened Maria Ahepa Bozolakis, with the chapter as godfather, at the deathbed request of her mother who died when the child was only four days old. . . . P. S. Marthakis of Salt Lake City completes three terms in the State Legislature and was the proponent of 14 legislative measures which passed during the 1939 term, a record that year. . . . Jim Londos, heavyweight wrestling champion, is welcomed to San Francisco by Mayor Rossi, where Londos started his career.

Seattle Ahepans, including Past Supreme Governor Thos. D. Lentgis,

greet film starlet Joan Valerie (Helen Vlahakis) on her visit to the city. . . . Ahepa and Sons Chapters contribute funds for the projected Sons of Pericles American Philhellenes Memorial in Greece. . . . George J. Leber of Wichita, Kans. has held office of national Executive Secretary of the Sons of Pericles since September, 1937, at the national office in Washington, D.C. . . . Thirteen more new and reactivated Sons of Pericles chapters reported by Supreme President Christ J. Petrow of the Sons of Pericles, during the months of February and March, 1939. . . . West Point Military Academy cadet petitions Boston court to shorten his name from Haralampos Demetropoulos to Harry DeMetropolis . . . we hear a voice from the composing room lament: "The Greeks have the longest history—and the longest names!" . . . Newport, R.I. Ahepans honor their member, Governor William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island, with a dinner. . . . Editorializing, the *Daily Democrat* of Dover, N.H., said: "If every organization in our country would be as loyal to the Stars and Stripes as the members of the Greek national fraternity, the Order of Ahepa, we would cease worrying about Communism, Naziism, Fascism, and other isms." . . . Chicago tops all chapters holding Ahepa Sanatorium Dances throughout the nation, with a huge "twin-dance" on the same evening at the famed Aragon and Trianon Ballrooms, on April 19, 1939. Supreme President V. I. Chebithes was married the same day in Chicago to the former Ann Batlis of Washington, D.C., and the newly-married couple attended the affairs and were presented to the crowds.

Arthur Plattos, Casper, Wyo., appointed to Natrona County Board of Welfare. . . . Peter J. Pitchess, vice president of the Bonneville Chapter in Salt Lake City, chosen president of Phi Alpha Delta at University of Utah. . . . The Second Sons of Pericles Excursion to Greece sailed on June 10, 1939 for a 23 day visit to Greece. . . . Written by Executive Secretary George J. Leber and Mr. John Chrysostom, Director of the Greek School of St. Sophia Church, Washington, D.C., the Sons of Pericles published a booklet on the Liturgy of the Greek Orthodox Church, with explanatory remarks on the liturgy, and the liturgy itself in both Greek and English languages which found wide readership among the younger generation of Greek-Americans, and which subsequently was reprinted several times. . . . A previous publication of the Sons of Pericles was a pamphlet dealing with the history of the Greek Orthodox Church, by Sons Executive Secretary Leber. . . . During April, May and June, 1939, Sons of Pericles Supreme President Christ J. Petrow established and reactivated 9 more Sons Chapters. . . . The Tenth Ahepa Excursion to Greece sailed from New York on March 17, 1939, with Vasilios Essaris as commander, Soterios Nicholson, and Charles N. Diamond, Jean M. Kossarides, and Peter A. Megas as committee members.

### **The Sons of Pericles Memorial**

U.S. Senator Sherman Minton (Indiana) and U.S. Representative Emmet O'Neal (Kentucky) co-sponsored a Joint Resolution in the U.S.

Senate and House of Representatives, (Congressional Record of June 7, 1939) which read in part:

"As a part of its program of further cementing and binding the good will that exists between the two countries of America and Greece, the Order of Sons of Pericles, under the direction of Mr. John F. Davis, of Scranton, Pa., Chairman of the Supreme Advisory Board of the Sons of Pericles, has erected a monument in the city of Missolonghi, to the memory of those noble and valiant philhellenes of America who, in the years of 1821-1830, aided the struggling patriots in securing their independence from Turkey, after 400 years of slavery and oppression. Almost every important nation, with the exception of America, today has erected monuments at the city of Missolonghi, in memory of their nationals who fought for and aided Greece in her revolution of 1821. Knowing this fact, and feeling the great need of a monument of recognition to those great Americans, the Order of Sons of Pericles has completed its memorial to the philhellenes of America of 1821, and will hold the unveiling on July 4, 1939, during the annual Sons of Pericles Excursion to Greece.

"Greece, the light of the world for over 2,000 years, fell beneath the armies of the Mohammedan Turks in 1453 with the fall of Constantinople. Shortly thereafter all of Greece became a subject of the Turkish pashas, and for 400 years, until her successful struggle for freedom, that opened on March 25, 1821, that results in her final freedom as a free nation and people, Greece was but a province of Turkey, and under Mohammedan rule. Greece, the center and the first believer in and adopter of Christianity, saw her great churches turned into Mohammedan mosques and, in Greece, Christianity slept quietly but with open eyes and ready mind until her day should come once again. The fight for independence was centered in the city of Missolonghi, Greece, today named The Holy City because of the great siege staged there and the many sacrifices given by the Greek patriots in defending the city. The siege lasted through four weary years. In the city only 410 fighting men at one time defended the thousands of old men, women, and children gathered there, while 30,000 Turkish soldiers constantly hammered at the walls. They were 4 years of starvation, misery, and disease for the defenders. Time and again they were saved from complete annihilation by courageous and foolhardy attacks on the Turkish armies by Greek patriots who came down from the mountains to worry the siegers, in attempts to drive them away from the city. Defeat for those in the city meant death under the sword. The Turkish pashas were determined that their revolting subjects should pay with their lives for their uprising. The populations of many cities were wiped out, and the struggle could but either end in victory for the Greek patriots or in their complete massacre under Turkish swords. Christianity was waging its bitterest struggle, determined to push the Mohammedan out of Europe or resign itself to death.

"On April 10, 1826, Missolonghi fell, and the city with its inhabitants were destroyed and left a burning pyre. Only 2,000 citizens,

with superhuman efforts, broke through the lines and escaped into the nearby hills. Slowly the world had learned of the struggle in Greece, and the response of the American people was instantaneous and complete. On December 4, 1822, President James Monroe expressed the hope and the earnest belief that Hellas would become a free nation and that she would attain her rightful place among the nations of the world as her due. Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and other great legislators of the day, gave impassioned pleas in Congress in support of the cause of Greece. Several States recognized, in their legislative acts, the fact that a nation, Greece, was waging a fight for independence, and the parallel was shown and drawn, showing the comparison between the struggle waged by the Original Thirteen Colonies against England in the Revolutionary War. Samuel Gridley Howe, of a well-known Boston family, educator and physician, was Greece's greatest active champion in America. He served as Surgeon in Chief of the Greek fleet. George Jarvis, Jonathan P. Miller, Estwick Evans, and others held active service in the ranks of the Greek patriots. When Howe returned to the United States he spread everywhere the call for aid for the Greeks and the response was immediate. In Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and other cities Greek relief funds were created, and money, food, and clothing sent to Greece to aid the patriots. The cities of Wilmington, Del., Bristol, R.I., Hartford, Conn., and Springfield, Mass. raised large sums that were sent abroad to Greece. The undergraduate students at Yale University gathered \$500, and Columbia University in New York City, the Theological School at Andover College in Massachusetts, and other educational institutions sent contributions. Students and instructors could never forget the vast stores of learning that had come down to them from the days of Greece's Golden Age, and they were hopeful that their aid might, in some small measure, repay the great blessings that Greece has given the world in learning, art and human development. Two churches in Boston each gave \$300. On January 8, 1824, a large ball was held in New York City, tickets selling for \$5 each. Over 2,000 attended the affair, and the entire proceeds were given to the Greek relief fund and sent to Greece. By the end of April 1824, New York City philhellenes, alone, had sent more than \$32,000 to Greece, a considerable amount in those early days.

"Influential families in America adopted young Greek orphans, refugees, that were left homeless on the battlefields of Greece. Many of these young boys later rose to high Government and professional positions in American life.

"The Sons of Pericles Memorial reflects, in entirety, the beliefs and principles of the members of the Order, an organization founded in America, the adopted country of their parents. It is fitting, also, that the Order of Sons of Pericles present to the people of Greece, from the citizens of the United States, this memorial in memory of American philhellenes, for it is a tribute from the citizens of one nation, America, founded by men who struggled for the right of

self-determination, religious freedom, and political representation; given by an organization, the Sons of Pericles, which has developed its program and growth of those principles; to a nation, Greece, whose history has been a continual struggle for those self-same principles and ideals. The memorial has been erected as a friendly gesture of international amity and good will, in order to effect a closer understanding between the two Nations, the United States of America and Greece, and in the fervent hope of retaining and furthering those bonds of friendship now existent between the peoples of these Nations. We have endeavored to bring out, briefly, the struggle in Greece, and her debt to the citizens of the United States of America. America, also, owes a debt of gratitude to those scores of American philhellenes who aided Greece.

“The Order of Sons of Pericles, the Junior Order of Ahepa, composed of members who are native-born citizens of the United States of America of Greek descent seeing the need of a suitable and appropriate monument to the memory of those great men, has erected the Sons of Pericles Memorial to the Philhellenes of America of the Greek Revolutionary War of 1821. The monument is being presented to the citizens of Greece by the Order of Sons of Pericles, on behalf of the people of the United States of America.”

The Joint Resolution (H.J. Res. 294) was then approved by Congress as follows:

“That the President is authorized and requested on behalf of the Order of the Sons of Pericles, the Junior Order of Ahepa, a national fraternity of youthful American citizens of Hellenic descent, to provide through the American minister to Greece for the presentation to the people of Greece of the monument recently erected in the Garden of Heroes at Missolonghi, Greece, the shrine of Greek Independence, as a tribute to and in commemoration of those patriotic Americans, who, aided by the moral and material support and assistance of the entire American people, gave their services, their fortunes, and their lives to the cause of Greek Independence in the Greek Revolutionary War of 1821.”

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The Ahepa Sanatorium Fund reported in August, 1939, that more than \$115,000 has been raised by chapters since the founding of the institution. . . . A. W. Petroplus of Wheeling, W. Va. was appointed assistant city solicitor. . . . Professor Edward Capps, Chairman of the Managing Committee of Princeton University, and former consul to Greece, joins the Trenton, N.J. Ahepa chapter. . . . Ahepa District #7, the Yankee District, established an annual scholarship fund. . . . John Priggooris, Lansing, Mich., becomes Commander of the VFW Post. . . . Rev. Thomas J. Lacey, rector of the Church of the Redeemer in Brooklyn, and ardent friend and member of Ahepa, is honored at the Indiana Convention. . . . Ahepa Chief V. I. Chebithes and Chief Charlie Red Cloud of the Ogalalla Sioux Indians meet in Cheyenne at the Ahepa

**District Convention. . . Final results of the Sons of Pericles "Organization Plan" to spread the Junior Order into all parts of the country resulted in the astounding total of 31 New Chapters and 41 Reactivated Chapters, or a grand total of 72 live chapter additions over the status of the prior year of the fraternity, under the personal direction and efforts of Supreme President Christ J. Petrow, who went into 16 of the 24 Districts of the Order for his field work during the 11 months between August, 1938 and July, 1939.**

## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **The Years 1939-45**

#### **The Sixteenth Supreme Convention August 20-26, 1939 Providence, Rhode Island**

The Sixteenth Supreme Convention was held in Providence, R.I., during the week of August 20-26, 1939. Convention Officers elected were: Alexander D. Varkas, Chairman; Daniel Pananicles, Vice Chairman; and Peter T. Kourides, Secretary.

The major actions of the convention included: (1) That an excursion to Greece be held in 1940; (2) Required that to be eligible for the office of Supreme President a member must have served in an elective Chapter, District or Supreme Lodge office; (3) Established the office of national Executive Secretary at the Headquarters in Washington, D.C., to assume the duties previously undertaken by the Supreme Secretary; (4) Selected Seattle, Wash., as the site of the 1940 Supreme Convention; (5) Gave final official recognition to the Daughters of Penelope as a senior auxiliary of the Order of Ahepa; (6) Donated \$1,500 to the Pomfret Theological School; (7) That the Ahepa Sanatorium Board of nine members shall be elected as follows: 4 by Silver District #17, 4 by the Supreme Convention, and the Supreme President to be the ninth member.

The new Supreme Lodge elected for the year 1939-40 was: V. I. Chebithes, Supreme President (elected for his fifth consecutive term, 1935-39, and previously elected for three terms (1924-1927) for a total of 8 terms as Supreme President of the fraternity); Van A. Nomikos, Supreme Vice President; Louis P. Maniatis, Supreme Secretary; John G. Zzas, Supreme Treasurer; Constantine G. Economou, Supreme Counsellor; George E. Loucas, Supreme Governor; George Papaeleas, Supreme Governor. John L. Manta, Dr. S. D. Zaph, and Chris E. Athas were re-elected to the Sanatorium Board of Directors.

During the Providence convention, the Ahepa dedicated its memorial to Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, American philhellene of the Greek Revolutionary War of 1821, at Brown University. The memorial was a base of granite upon which rested a flagpole, the flagpole once a mast of an America Cup defender. Howe was a graduate of Brown University. Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, surviving daughter of Samuel Gridley Howe, attended the ceremony, as did many university, city, and state officials.

Delegates to the Providence Convention were: *Supreme Lodge*—V. I. Chebithes, Van A. Nomikos, Louis P. Maniatis, John G. Zazas, A. A. Pantelis, George E. Loucas, James J. Dikeou, Constantine Halikas. *Mother Lodge*—James Campbell, George A. Polos, John Angelopoulos. *Past Supreme Presidents*—George Demeter, Achilles Catsonis, Harris J. Booras. *District Governors*—Peter N. Derzis, Theodore Agnew (father of Vice President Spiro T. Agnew), Arthur A. Karkalas, Sidney P. Skokos, Stephen Scopas, James Mazarakos, Peter L. Bell, James L. Sardonis, Tom Drellis, Milton Kourbetis, Harry A. Reckas, Sam Sclavenites, George M. Poulos, Panos Lampros, George N. Kalkas.

In addition, there were 245 Chapter Delegates who attended the convention.

(Although we made it a practice to list all of the Chapter Delegates to all previous Supreme Conventions, the increasing number of such delegates makes it no longer practicable to continue publishing these lists. Space has become a factor. We apologize for not being able to print these lists in the remaining pages of this book, but feel that our readers will agree with us that it isn't practical, since almost 50 such meetings are involved.

(We do wish to pay tribute to those delegates of the 1923 through 1938 conventions, who represented Ahepa during its most crucial years, at the national meetings.

(We will only list the Supreme Lodge, Mother Lodge, Past Supreme President, and District Governor delegates in the following pages.)

Emmanuel A. Cavacos of Baltimore receives the silver medal of the Legion of Honor from France for his contributions to French art. . . . Alex Kampouris New York infielder, is honored by New York Ahepans at a major league game in New York. . . . Steven Anastasion of New Haven, Conn. enters Annapolis Naval Academy as a midshipman. He was former president of the New Haven Sons of Pericles chapter. . . . Fargo, N.D. Chapter "Parthenon" float and marchers win plaudits in Golden Jubilee celebration.

The First National Olympiad of Ahepa was held at the 1939 Providence, R. I. Supreme Convention, and competition was held between young American athletes of Greek descent in track and field events, under the direction of Van A. Nomikos, national director of athletics, and assistant athletic director Peter Clentzos of California. This was the forerunner of a continuous line of annual Ahepa Olympiads held every year thereafter at Supreme Conventions. One of the contestants in the 100-yard dash, where he finished third was Spiro T. Agnew, now Vice President of the United States. He also finished third in the 120 yard low hurdles. He attended the convention with his father, Theodore Agnew, who was then (1939) Governor of District No. 3 of the Ahepa.

Lieutenant Governor Charles Poletti of New York became a member of New York City Chapter No. 42. . . . John A. Mehos of Boston becomes Law Clerk to the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court. . . . John Petro of Mt. Sterling, Ky., held a commission which read: "To

Honorable John Petro, of Mt. Sterling, Ky. Appointed as aide-de-camp on the staff of the Governor with the rank and grade of Brigadier General. Born in the city of Loutraki, state of Corinth, Greece, but for many years a patriotic citizen of the United States and this Commonwealth." It was signed by Governor A. B. "Happy" Chandler of Kentucky, symbolic of the friendship between the two men, dating from 1914 when John Petro was manager of a restaurant in Lexington, Ky., and befriended a young college student, who had only a red sweater, a \$5 bill, and a wonderful smile. He gave Chandler "plenty to eat because I liked him and thought him a nice fellow." John Petro helped Albert B. Chandler through college, and when "Happy" Chandler became Governor of Kentucky, he remembered his old friend who helped him when he was penniless. . . . George M. Paradise of Sioux City, Ia. Chapter becomes Commander of the Iowa Department of the American Legion. . . . Prof. George Yphantis of the University of Montana is recognized for his paintings, and as an instructor.

The First National Convention of the Order of Daughters of Penelope, Senior Women's Auxiliary, was held in conjunction with the Ahepa Supreme Convention in Providence, R.I., and the Grand Lodge elected was: Mrs. Emmanuel Apostolides, Grand President and Founder; Estelle Eliades, Grand Vice President; Marie Zuras, Grand Secretary; Mrs. Theodore Mangas, Grand Treasurer; Mrs. Simeon Agnos, Grand Governor; Josephine Pandell, Grand Governor.

Sons of Pericles Supreme President Nicholas L. Strike establishes three new chapters, and reactivates five inactive chapters during the period of September-November. . . . Father, son, and daughter (Tom Peters, Sr., Tom Peters, Jr., and Helen Peters of Fort Worth) were installed as presidents of their Ahepa, Daughters of Penelope, and Sons of Pericles chapters on the same evening. . . . Ahepa selected a 1939 Hellenic All-America Football team, which included: Michael Baltisaris (End, Univ. of Tennessee); George Alevizon (Tackle, City College New York); Nick Kerasiotis (Guard, St. Ambrose); Archie Kodros (Center, Univ. of Michigan); Peter Vires (Guard, Univ. of Kentucky); Luke Pappas (Tackle, Univ. of Utah); Michael Cormazis (End, Bowling Green); Nick Conteas (Quarterback, Northwestern Univ.); Louis Ghecas (Back, Georgetown Univ.); Alexander Campanis (Back, New York Univ.); Andrew Marefos (Fullback, St. Mary's). . . . Frank S. Land, founder of the Order of DeMolay, authors the new Sons of Pericles initiatory degree and ritual, and is honored at a testimonial dinner in his honor by the Sons of Pericles in Chicago, on February 4, 1940. . . .

The Supreme Lodge of Ahepa visits with President Franklin D. Roosevelt at the White House in March, 1940. Those making the visit were V. I. Chebithes, Van A. Nomikos, Louis P. Maniatis, John Zazas, Constantine G. Economou, George E. Loucas, and George Papaeleas. The Fifth Biennial National Banquet honoring the Congress of the United States was held on March 4, 1940 at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C. Chairman of the banquet was George Papanicholas, and Supreme President V. I. Chebithes acted as toastmaster, or "symposiarch" as he put it. Speakers that evening included: U.S.

Senators Francis T. Maloney of Connecticut and Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming; Sons of Pericles Supreme President Nicholas L. Strike; U.S. Representative Emanuel Celler of New York; U.S. Senator Clyde Herring (Iowa); U.S. Representative Hamilton Fish of New York; U.S. Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana; Greek Ambassador Kimon Diamantopoulos; Daughters Grand Secretary Marie Zuras. . . . Ahepa presented a check for \$2,000 to Turkish Ambassador Mehmet Munir Ertegun for the relief of victims of the recent earthquake in Turkey. . . . The Sons of Pericles hold a national essay contest on the subject: "How American Youth of Hellenic Ancestry may best serve and protect our republican form of government in this world crisis." . . . The Sons also published a treatise on the events and background of the Greek Revolutionary War of 1821, written by Sons Executive Secretary George J. Leber. . . . John Petrow of Fremont, Nebr. appointed to the city board of public works.

**The Seventeenth Supreme Convention**  
**August 11-17, 1940**  
**Seattle, Washington**

The 17th Supreme Convention was held in Seattle, Washington, during the week of August 11-17, 1940. Convention officers elected were: George C. Vournas, Chairman; P. S. Marthakis, Vice Chairman; and Peter T. Kourides, Secretary. Delegates to the convention included: *Supreme Lodge*—V. I. Chebithes, Van A. Nomikos, Louis P. Maniatis, John G. Zazas, C. G. Economou, George E. Loucas, George Papaeleas, and Constantine Halikas. *Mother Lodge*—James Vlass. *Past Supreme President*—George E. Phillies. *District Governors*—Peter N. Derzis, Theodore Agnew (father of Vice President Agnew), Jean M. Kossarides, James J. Starr, George E. Mortis, Thomas Kouchoukos, John P. Harritos, Zack T. Ritsos, John Ormas, William H. Girgulis, P. Pitsos, E. J. Fostinis, Andrew S. Nicholson, E. Tasso Morisse. In addition there were 155 Chapter Delegates at the convention.

The following action was taken by the Seattle convention: (1) Resolutions endorsing the efforts of Congress to bolster the defenses of America, urging complete preparedness of men and arms, regardless of cost or sacrifice, reaffirming Ahepa's faith in and loyalty to America, and pledging the support of the entire Order of any legislation enacted to preserve the American philosophy of life; (2) Resolutions rededicating the Order and its members to the principles of democracy and human freedom, renouncing tyranny and despotism, and urging immediate aid to England in her struggle against the dictatorships; (3) Established an Ahepa Board of Education to find ways and means of assisting the schools; (4) Resolution urging the establishment of a Federal Department of Education; (4) Selected Cincinnati, Ohio as the site of the 1941 Supreme Convention; (5) Inserted into the Ahepa Ritual the requirement that all members initiated into the Order must recite the Pledge of Allegiance to America; (6) Donated \$1,000 to the Pomfret Theological School, in addition to individual contributions of \$1,000 made by mem-



**WHITE HOUSE VISIT**

*Year 1939. With President Franklin D. Roosevelt are: John G. Zazas, Louis P. Maniatis, Van A. Nomikos, George E. Loucas, V. I. Chebithes, A. A. Pantelis, James G. Dikeou.*



**WHITE HOUSE VISIT**

*Year 1940. With President Franklin D. Roosevelt are: George Papaeleas, Louis P. Maniatis, Van A. Nomikos, V. I. Chebithes, John G. Zazas, Constantine C. Economou, George E. Loucas.*

bers during the convention; (7) Donated \$1,000 to the Hellenic Red Cross (8) Authorized the new Supreme Lodge to conduct a campaign among chapters and members to raise funds for the people of Greece, who were momentarily expecting to be invaded by Italy, following months of one provocation after another by Italy against Greece by air against Greek warships and shipping.

### Greece Invaded

Although Greece used every means within reason to avoid retaliation and war, on October 28, 1940, Italian Ambassador Grazzi called upon Greek Prime Minister John Metaxas at 3 a.m. with an ultimatum, which was actually a declaration of war. The ultimatum was that Italy demanded the right to occupy with her armed forces and for the duration of the war with England, a number of strategic points in Greek territory, and that Greece must not oppose or resist such occupation. Metaxas had three hours in which to reply, but his immediate reply was: "OXI!" OXI became a symbol and watchword for Greece in the war that followed and which began with fighting at 5:30 a.m. the same morning, October 28, 1940, on the Albanian border. Despite numerical and superior forces thrown by Italy against Greece, the Greeks held their own for weeks, and then began to rout the Italian armies.

From October 28, 1940 until April 6, 1941, the Greek soldiers defeated the Italians in almost every action, and were ready, and actually had crossed the border into Albania. Hitler then finally had to go to Mussolini's rescue, although it forced him to alter his attack on Russia. With German soldiers, tanks, and devastating air power, Hitler's armies defeated Greece in a little more than 3 weeks, but this momentary diversion by the German armies gave the Allies invaluable time, and the delay actually proved fatal to the German plans to conquer Russia. For Greece, it was a costly, destructive war, and the country was plunged into years of terrible hardship under German and Italian rule. Although able to withstand the two-to-one and sometimes three-to-one odds of the Italian armies, whom they defeated, the Greek army was unable to withstand the giant, continuous blows that the Germans struck in their invasion.

Greece was No. 9 on Germany's list of conquered countries: Czechoslovakia (March 15, 1939); Denmark and Luxembourg, April and May, 1940, surrendered without fighting; Poland, September-October, 1939, resisted for 30 days; Norway held out for 61 days, April-June, 1940; Holland resisted only four days, May, 1940; Belgium for 18 days, May, 1940; and France for only 43 days, May-June, 1940. Greece resisted the Germans for 21 days, holding out for that length of time, after already having fought the Italians for more than five months.

The concern of the 1940 Seattle Supreme Convention delegates for Greece two months before hostilities began was simply because all evidence pointed to Greece as the next target for either Mussolini or Hitler, or both.

Ahepans were personally worried and concerned since they practically all had parents, sisters and brothers, and relatives living in Greece, and there was no doubt that the little country would suffer tremendously if the war reached inside her borders. There was no doubt in any Greek-American or Ahepan's mind but that Greece would resist any attempt at invasion; there was also little doubt as to the eventual outcome, following Hitler's previous displays of total war tactics throughout Europe. Therefore, there were immediate plans to do whatever possible to help their parents, and families in Greece.

Going back to the 1940 Seattle Supreme Convention held in August, 1940, the delegates elected the following new Supreme Lodge for fiscal year 1940-41: Van A. Nomikos, Supreme President; George C. Vournas, Supreme Vice President; Peter T. Kourides, Supreme Secretary; Charles Davis Kotsilibas, Supreme Treasurer; Daniel Pananicles, Supreme Counsellor; Charles N. Diamond, Supreme Governor; George Kisciras, Supreme Governor.

Saginaw, Mich. chapter purchased a church and established a community for local Greek-Americans. . . . Cleveland, Ohio dedicated to the city a Greek Cultural Garden in Rockefeller Park. . . . In September, 1940, the Supreme Lodge announced that a total of \$175,500 had been collected and disbursed for the Ahepa National Sanatorium in Albuquerque. . . . By October, 1940, the Daughters of Penelope had established their 95th chapter since their founding. . . . Senator William King of Utah makes a plea on the floor of the U.S. Senate for U.S. aid to Greece in her war against Italy: "I sincerely hope that the Members of this legislative body will lift their voices in the defense of liberty, and that they will properly appraise the responsibilities resting upon them and upon our country, and support measures that will afford assistance to those peoples and countries who are now fighting for liberty and civilization." He also spoke again later in November, 1940, asking that the United States respond to an appeal from the Greek nation for food, clothing, and medicines.

The Greek War Relief Association is formed as a national fund-raising unit to send food, clothing and medicines to Greece, with Spyros P. Skouras as National President. The Order of Ahepa, and all other Greek-American organizations and associations throughout the United States and Canada, worked together in raising funds in every major city and town in America and Canada. Individual contributors were not limited to Greek-Americans or Canadian-Americans, but included business firms, banks, corporations, and names like Rockefeller, Kent, Astor, James, Schenck, Sears, Whitney. More than \$300,000 was raised by the first of December, 1940, when the first count was taken. Supporters of Greek War Relief included names like financier George Blumenthal, New York City Council President Newbold Morris, Samuel Goldwyn, historian Hendrick Willem Van Loon, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, historian Truslow Adams, John Erskine, Booth Tarkington, J. P. Morgan.

Some of the statements made by them include:

"The courage of Greek troops and civilians in the face of over-

whelming odds against them gives renewed spirit and strength to the people of Europe already subjugated and to those who still remain free." . . . "The tragedy of war never calls for applause, but certainly the entire free world is applauding the armies of Greece today. The magnificent Greek race, contributors to world culture since ancient times, is fighting for its existence as are all free people of the democratic world. The United States as a country, and all of us as Americans, stand firmly behind Great Britain. In the same whole hearted way we will stand behind Greece." . . . "We should give all possible support to the Greeks because to their own great discomfort and at their own terrific cost in blood and material wealth, they happen to be doing the job which is really our job. They are making the world safer for us over here by making it unsafe for Mussolini. And by making it unsafe for Mussolini, they are making it much less safe for Hitler, and that is the fellow we are after because he is after us. But 7 million people cannot hope to hold out forever without some material support from the outside. Those Greek soldiers who are now fighting our battle, those Athenian and Spartan regiments, have wives and children at home who need food and clothes and medical supplies. We can contribute the money needed for that food and those medical supplies." . . . "With all Americans I rejoice in Greek triumph and hope for the ultimate and complete Greek victory over totalitarianism and tyranny. Every American must contribute towards Greek War Relief needs." . . . "If the cause of democracy deserves aid anywhere it is in Greece, where the noblest spirit of the ancient world has come alive again. Today, every American is in some sense a child of the Acropolis."

Anthony Serkedakis of Washington, D.C. enters the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. . . . Winners of the Sons of Pericles National Essay Contest were the following, in order of prize finish: Chris G. Petrow, Ames, Ia.; Jerry P. Hontas, Canton, Ohio; George C. Mitchell, Kearney, Nebr.; Cae Fellouris, Boston; Mary Ann Theodoredis, Bethlehem, Pa.; John D. Blecatsis, Manchester; Gus Sotiropoulos, Springfield, Ill.; Louis Geannopoulos, Chicago.

#### **Visit with President Roosevelt**

The Ahepa Supreme Lodge again visits with President Franklin D. Roosevelt at the White House. The visit was made on April 25, 1941 by Supreme President Van A. Nomikos, Vice President George C. Vournas, Secretary Peter T. Kourides, Treasurer Charles Davis Kotsilibas, Counsellor Daniel Pananicles, Governor Charles N. Diamond, and Governor George Kisciras. Brother Ahepan, President Roosevelt, gave this message to the Supreme Lodge:

"The heroic struggle of the Greek people to defend their liberties and their homes against the aggression of Germany after they had so signally defeated the Italian attempt at invasion has stirred the hearts and aroused the sympathy of the whole American people. During the Hellenic War of Independence more than a century ago our young

nation, prizing its own lately-won independence, expressed its ardent sympathy for the Greeks and hoped for Hellenic victory. That victory was achieved. Today, at a far more perilous period in the history of Hellas, we intend to give full effect to our settled policy of extending all available material aid to free peoples defending themselves against aggression. Such aid has been and will continue to be extended to Greece. Whatever may be the temporary outcome of the present phase of the war in Greece, I believe that the Greek people will once more ultimately achieve their victory and regain their political independence and the territorial integrity of their country. In that high objective, the people of Greece can count on the help and support of the government and the people of the United States."

Within a very few days following President Roosevelt's statement, Greece was conquered by the German armies, despite an heroic Greek resistance.

A published statement of those days, by the former Foreign Minister of Italy, was a warning to the United States: "American democracy has in its bosom more dangerous enemies than writers ready to compromise with dictators. This enemy is Complacency. Complacency is almost as dangerous as Fifth Columnism."

George M. Paradise of Sioux City, past District Governor, is appointed a District Judge of Iowa. . . . Spyros P. Skouras, Ahepa of many years, and National President of the Greek War Relief Association said:

"When the history of the present struggle is written in a world at last at peace—a victorious peace that Greece helped give the world by sacrificing its blood—the part played by Ahepa will stand out boldly in letters that can never be erased. I am proud to call myself a member of the Order of Ahepa." Brother Skouras also reported that \$2,750,000 in cash had already been sent to Greece, and also more than \$2,500,000 in medical supplies, food and clothing, during the first few months of the drive. "With Ahepa's knowledge of organization and the high type of individual that Ahepa has developed through its teachings, they were able to supply nearly 90 per cent of the manpower needed to create the proper machinery to handle the enormous task we undertook to bring aid to stricken Greece," Brother Skouras said. "In shaping this Association (Greek War Relief Association) into a coherent and effective agency for bringing relief to Greece, the Order of Ahepa has played a very important role. With their knowledge and appreciation of organization, they stepped into the picture with all the vigor at their command. Here was the supreme test in the history of Ahepa. They rose to meet it magnificently, and I can attribute the successful endeavors of the Greek War Relief Association largely to their unselfish efforts and splendid organization."

The American Red Cross notified Ahepa in January, 1941, that a total of \$1,176,000 was being shipped to Greece by the Red Cross in

the form of food, clothing and medical supplies that month. . . . Every Ahepa Chapter was now totally involved in only one goal—raising funds for food, clothing and medical supplies for the Greek people. Both through and with the Greek War Relief Association units being established, the drive was on in earnest, and every means possible to raise funds was being used, with monies going directly into the Greek War Relief offices in New York City, or into the Ahepa Headquarters in Washington, D.C., from where they were immediately sent on the Greek War Relief offices.

Ahepans in various businesses, donated total business receipts for one or more days for Greek War Relief; through the efforts of the Skouras Brothers, and other Ahepans in the theatre business, special ticket sales receipts and donations made by theatre-goers, raised funds. Chapters held benefit dances; members of the Ahepa, Daughters of Penelope, Maids of Athena, and Sons of Pericles, dressed in Greek native costumes, stood on busy downtown street corners and solicited funds. It would be impossible to enumerate or list funds and amounts from specific chapters, but they ranged from \$300 in smaller towns, to as much as \$7,576.00 in cities ranging in the area of a million population, to more than \$25,000 from the largest metropolitan cities, and all this within the first four months of the drive. One lad raised \$300 alone in downtown Flint, Mich., in two days, dressed in the Greek Evzone costume.

As the drive continued, funds poured in from sympathetic non-Greek business firms and individuals. The American people were not only deeply impressed with Greece's valiant determination to protect and maintain her homeland, but began to realize that the stark and dramatic struggle in Greece and Europe did really concern America, and the world; that it was not an isolated war in which America had no interest or part. Young Ahepans and the sons of Ahepans were already beginning to enlist in our armed forces, and in the Canadian army, and the impact of the European war kept coming closer to home.

**The Eighteenth Supreme Convention**  
**August 17-23, 1941**  
**Cincinnati, Ohio**

The 18th Supreme Convention was held in Cincinnati, Ohio during the week of August 17-23, 1941, and at the same time, the fraternity sponsored a Pan-Hellenic Congress during its convention, inviting delegates from all other Greek-American associations to attend to discuss matters of common interest.

The first session of the Pan-Hellenic Congress was held on Monday evening, August 18. Besides delegates of the Order of Ahepa, the Congress included delegates from the following other associations: Pan-Cretan Association; Pan-Arcadians; Pan-Epirotai; Pan-Icariaki; and miscellaneous societies, churches and communities. The Congress elected the following officers: George Demeter, Chairman; Constantine Tsangadas, 1st Vice Chairman; James Veras, 2nd Vice Chairman,

and William Belroy, Secretary. The work of the Congress consisted of a series of resolutions, and efforts to establish a permanent Pan-Hellenic Congress, which failed to succeed as later years showed. Among the resolutions passed were: That the name of the federation would be The American Pan-Hellenic Federation; To render immediate practical and effective aid to the people of Greece; To obtain for the people of Greece, after final victory, just and practical recognition of their heroic role and sacrifices; To find ways and means of helping Greek-Americans adopt Greek refugee children; To recommend the establishment of a Bureau of Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Restoration of Greece. The Board of Directors of the new Federation would be composed of the following number of members of these organizations: Ahepa—3; Communities—3; PanArcadians—2; Pan Cretans—1; GAPA—1; Pan-Hellenic Federation Chairman—1; President of Greek War Relief—1; All other societies and general assembly—13. His Eminence Archbishop Athenagoras of the Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America was elected Honorary Chairman, and the assembly elected John Manta and Nicholas Giovan as its members. The Ahepa, later in its own Supreme Convention, elected C. G. Paris, Chris E. Athas, Constantine Pelias, Chris Malavazos, and Anthony Aroney. There is no record of the board members elected by the other participating groups, if any.

The Ahepa Supreme Convention officially opened on Tuesday afternoon with the election of Convention Officers: Achilles Catsonis, Chairman; Christ J. Petrow, Vice Chairman; Socrates P. Zolotas, Secretary.

The Cincinnati Supreme and District delegates were: *Supreme Lodge*—Van A. Nomikos, George C. Vournas, Peter T. Kourides, Charles Davis Kotsilibas, Daniel Pananicles; George Kisciras, and Charles N. Diamond. *Mother Lodge*—James Campbell, S. J. Stamos, George A. Polos, George Campbell, Nicholas D. Chotas. *Past Supreme Presidents*—George Demeter, Harris J. Booras, Achilles Catsonis, V. I. Chebithes, George E. Phillis. *District Governors*—Nick Angelakos, John A. Manikis, George Papanicolas, Jean M. Kossarides, Socrates Zolotas, James J. Starr, Arthur Lalos, Thomas Kouchoukos, George Tremoulis, Michael N. Spirtos, Zack T. Ritsos, Nicholas A. Poletis, Paul Fotopoulos, George A. Rousse, James Demos, Gregory Panopoulos, Nicholas Kogos. There were an additional 219 Chapter delegates also at the convention.

The convention acted upon the following matters: (1) That chapters nearest army posts, in cooperation with their local Greek Orthodox Clergy, see to it that religious services and counsel are made available to Greek Orthodox youth in the services of their country; (2) That the dues payments of any Ahepan inducted in the armed services of the United States be suspended for the period of his service; (3) Established definite guidelines for the administration of the Maids of Athena (4) That all Ahepa Chapters cooperate with and aid in every possible manner the local civilian defense officials; (5) That all-out aid by the United States be given to those countries fighting aggression; (6) That the convention endorse the work of the Fight for Freedom committee in

their efforts to secure all-out aid for England and her allies (7) That the Ahepa institute a five-year program under which funds will be raised, and invested in U.S. Defense Bonds, to be used in the reconstruction of Greece after the conclusion of the war, for the rebuilding of hospitals, orphanages, schools, churches, and historical landmarks, which may be destroyed or damaged by the invaders of Greece, such drive to be known as the American Hellenic Drive for the Defense of America, and the Reconstruction of Greece; (8) Selected Atlanta, Georgia, as the site of the 1942 Supreme Convention (where the Order of Ahepa was founded in 1922); (9) That each Chapter purchase a minimum of \$100 in U.S. Defense Bonds; (10) Donated \$1,000 to the Pomfret Theological School—\$2,000 to the Dilboy Memorial at Hines, Ill.,—and \$2,000 to the Tarpon Springs Church.

The Convention elected the following Supreme Lodge Officers for fiscal year 1941-42: Van A. Nomikos, Supreme President; George C. Vournas, Supreme Vice President; Stephen S. Scopas, Supreme Secretary; Charles Davis Kotsilibas, Supreme Treasurer; George E. Loucas, Supreme Counsellor; Tom Semos, Supreme Governor; George Kisciras, Supreme Governor.

John Dennis Mahoney wrote a poem with the title "The Greek" which was published in early 1941 as a tribute to the valiant struggle the Greek soldiers and people made against the Italians, whom they defeated, and against the Germans, who overran them with insurmountable odds.

#### The Greek

"When the Duce with his legions  
Knocked at Greece's ancient gate,  
He had forty million people  
And the Greeks had only eight.  
With his Fascist banners gleaming  
From the high Albanian peak,  
"I am coming," cried the Duce.  
"Come ahead," replied the Greek.  
"Forward," shouted the commanders  
With a good old Roman curse;  
And the legions started rolling,  
Rolling swiftly-in reverse,  
And throughout the startled nations  
The news began to leak  
That the Duce had been walloped  
By the sturdy little Greek.  
Then that poor moth-eaten Caesar,  
What a different song he sang!  
"This great big bully licked me!  
"Hey, Adoph, get your gang!"  
"You're a Dumkopf," cried the Fuehrer,  
As he pulled his trusty gun;  
"You don't know how to murder kids;

"I'll show you how it's done."  
 And then the tanks began to roll  
     With clank and roar and groan;  
 The great planes blacked the sky and filled  
     The air with ceaseless drone,  
 In endless ranks with flame and bomb  
     And gray guns long and sleek;  
 The mighty German war machine  
     Moved down upon the Greek.  
 And still that fellow wouldn't run—  
     He didn't quite know how.  
 "We've got some help," he said, "and that  
     "Just makes it even now.  
 "Bring on your millions Adolf dear,  
     "We're neither scared nor meek.  
 "The British, sixty thousand strong,  
     "Are standing with the Greek!"  
 They fought a fight like Homer's song;  
     They died as brave men must;  
 Their ranks, 'neath dark and fearful odds,  
     Were beaten to the dust.  
 And then the heroic chivalry  
     Attained its highest peak,  
 As the victors clasped their bloody hands  
     Above the fallen Greek.  
 Someday, beyond this vale of tears,  
     We'll all stand on the spot  
 To tell the Judge of all the world  
     Just who we were—and what.  
 I wouldn't be a Fascist then,  
     Or Nazi grim and bleak;  
 But I'd be proud to tell my God  
     That once I was a Greek!  
     —*John Dennis Mahoney* (1941)

The address of U.S. Senator Claude F. Pepper of Florida, at the Cincinnati Convention grand banquet, was broadcast over NBC nationwide radio, during which Senator Pepper paid long tribute to the resistance of the Greek nation. Speaker of the House of Representatives Sam Rayburn of Texas also spoke at the opening session of the convention, in which he predicted "the coming triumph of human rights" for the people of Greece.

The following article was also published during this period:

#### **Greece Cradle of Christianity**

Excerpts from an Article by CARLTON J. HAYES, in  
 "The Commonweal," Catholic Weekly (Written in 1941  
 when Greece was invaded by the Axis)

Christianity is older among the Greeks than among any other nation except the

Jewish. Not Irish or Germans, not French or even Italians, can claim to having first pioneered in Gentile acceptance of the Gospel. That distinction belongs to the Greeks, and what a Christian heritage has been theirs?

Saint Paul was almost as much Greek as Jew. He preached at Athens. He wrote in Greek his inspired Epistles, and the list of churches to which he addressed most of them sounds like a roll call of Greek cities—Corinth, Salonica, Ephesus, Colossae, Philippi. But not Saint Paul's alone, indeed all our basic Christian documents—our entire New Testament of Gospels, Acts and Apocalypse, as well as Epistles—appeared originally in Greek. Of Greek nationality, moreover, were most of the early popes, and predominantly Greek in personnel and speech were those great church councils which from the fourth to the eighth centuries defined once for all the faith of the Catholic church.

. . . Greek genius and Greek art did not perish with Plato or Phidias, nor suffer eclipse when the Greek nation turned from paganism to Christianity. As great Greek literature flourished in the fourth century, B.C., so it flourished anew in the fourth century, A.D., with such masters of pen and voice as Basil, Gregory and Chrysostom. And as pagan Greek architects and sculptors of the Periclean age had reared and embellished the Parthenon and produced classic modelings of the human form, so their Christian successors of the age of Justinian built the majestic fane of the Holy Wisdom at Constantinople and wrought matchless icons and mosaics.

Yet, hats off to the Greeks! They fight when others seek appeasement. They fight, I like to think, because they are Christians, because they have a sense of human rights and dignity, because they appreciate their providential mission. As their pagan forefathers were the spearhead of Europe against Persian despotism, and as their Christian ancestors were the shield of developing Christendom against the ravages of Islamic tyranny, so the Christian Greeks of today may well be proud of winning their first military successes again the supreme tyranny and despotism, that of neo-pagan totalitarianism. The result again may be a long-drawn-out agony. But the Greek nation, being Christian, believes in resurrection. It will survive.

By May, 1941, the Greek War Relief Association had sent almost \$4,000,000 in food and supplies to Greece, and a Department of State report stated that the overhead expenses of the Greek War Relief Association (expenses of maintaining an office and conducting the drive) were the LOWEST of the 350 relief organizations listed in the report. The Ahepa also began its own campaign for the Committee for the Reconstruction of Greece, under Chairman C. G. Paris, for funds. The membership of the Order of Sons of Pericles began rapidly dwindling in 1941, with large numbers of enlistments in the U.S. armed forces. Chapters and members continue raising funds for Greek War Relief, purchasing U.S. Defense Bonds, and supporting the Ahepa Sanatorium.

The November-December issue of *The Ahepan* magazine went to press with a cover photo of the American Fleet in the Pacific, and two days later, Japan struck at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

An article by George J. Leber, managing editor of *The Ahepan Magazine*, in the Nov-Dec. 1941 issue, protests a resolution made by the Military Order of the World War at their Washington, D.C. convention which requested that the U.S. government take the stand that "none but natural-born citizens be entrusted with the safety of our republic and the welfare and happiness of our people." The article in the magazine pointed out that hundreds of thousands, including 65,000 of Greek descent, of foreign born served the U.S. in World War I, that eleven members of the House of Representatives and three Senators, were foreign-born, as was Defense Production Director Knudsen.

The Ahepa American Hellenic Drive for the Defense of America and the Reconstruction of Hellas began work under the direction of C. G. Paris, Chairman, P. E. Athas, C. Malavazos, C. H. Pelias and Anthony Aroney, with a goal of 50,000 donors giving \$10 a year for a period of five years. The slogan of the drive was "Do Your Bit for America Now, Give Today for Hellas' Need Tomorrow."

District Governor Nick Kogos of Vancouver, Canada was appointed by the Supreme Lodge as Deputy Supreme Governor of Canada. . . . The Ahepa pays tribute to the work of the American Red Cross, and conducts a campaign to raise funds for the Red Cross through all chapters and members, in conjunction with the Red Cross appeal for a \$50,000,000 American war relief fund. . . . The Sons of Pericles start their own campaign for the gathering and salvage of all needed waste materials, such as paper, iron, steel, aluminum, tin, rubber and other materials to help the American war effort. . . . Ahepa chapters start reporting results of their fund-raising drives for the American Red Cross, as well as the purchase of U.S. Defense Bonds. New York City chapters pledge to purchase \$100,000 in Defense Bonds. . . . Tucson collects \$525.50 for the Red Cross. . . . Detroit gets pledges of \$3,000. . . . and members in business hold special days in which full business receipts are donated to the Red Cross.

The fifth Ahepa National Banquet was held on March 23, 1942 at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D.C. Chairman of the banquet was Christ J. Petrow, Past Supreme President of the Sons of Pericles, and John G. Thevos acted as toastmaster. Speakers included United States Attorney General Francis Biddle, whose address was broadcast over CBS radio, Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, Supreme President Van A. Nomikos, and Past Supreme President V. I. Chebithes.

The Ahepa Supreme Lodge visited President Franklin D. Roosevelt at the White House in March, 1942, during its March meeting in Washington, D.C., and the President personally thanked the Ahepa for its support of the war effort. . . . Spyros P. Skouras is elected President of 20th Century-Fox Film Corporation. He was a pioneer theatre man, starting a small theatre with his brothers Charles and George in St. Louis in 1915. . . . The Order of Ahepa takes action for citizens of Greek blood, born on the Dodecanese Islands, Italian-held Greek islands, who faced internment or being moved inland at least 300 miles because U.S. immigration records listed them as Italian nationals. Ahepa intervention with U.S. Attorney General Biddle changed their category and allowed them to remain in their city localities. . . . Ahepa Chapters throughout the country go over their quota for Defense Bond sales, with \$10,000,000 reported by March, 1942.

Sons of Pericles national Executive Secretary George J. Leber resigns to take an appointment as, Ensign, United States Naval Reserve and is succeeded by Arthur H. Lalos of Worcester, Mass. Brother Leber also was serving as Managing Editor of The Ahepan Magazine. . . . Dr. Homer W. Davis, President-on-leave of Athens College, becomes Executive Director of the Greek War Relief Association. . . . The

Chicago Tribune said: "Ahepa is one of the most active in the city in the war effort. Ahepa members in Chicago have purchased more than \$1,000,000 in war bonds, while the total for the entire country aggregates \$12,000,000. . . . Supreme President Van A. Nomikos attends unveiling of life-size monument to World War I hero George Dilboy at Edward Hines, Jr. Veterans Hospital, for which Ahepa contributed funds. . . . Through the efforts of Brother I. A. Lougaris of Reno, Nev., the American Legion passed a resolution urging that aid be given to the Greek people, who now faced famine under German and Italian rule. . . . The Allentown, Pa. chapter commissioned sculptor Frank Chinnici to create a large sculpture for presentation to the city, entitled "Greece in the New World." about 12 feet in height. . . . The pages of the Ahepan magazine are filled with articles and photos of members of the Ahepa Family in the U.S. armed forces.

Electra Bilmazes of Haverhill, Mass. was awarded first prize in the National High School Essay Contest sponsored by the War Writers Board. The 17 year old girl received a \$500 War Bond as her prize. . . . "Death Stalks Greece" is the subject of a chilling article in the Ahepan magazine describing the horrors of famine in Greece. . . . King George II of Greece visits the United States and the Ahepa tenders him a dinner in New York City, at the Hotel Astor. . . . Muskegon, Mich. chapter donates \$1,029 to the American Red Cross, as the drive intensifies.

**The Nineteenth Supreme Convention**  
**September 13-19, 1942**  
**Atlanta, Georgia**

The 19th Supreme Convention was held in Atlanta, Ga., during the week of September 13-19, 1942. This was Ahepa's 20th anniversary year, and the convention was held in the fraternity's founding city. Convention officers elected were: Harris J. Booras, Chairman; Peter T. Kourides, Vice Chairman; Peter Bell, Secretary.

National and District delegates were: *Supreme Lodge*—Van A. Nomikos, George C. Vournas, Charles Davis Kotsilibas, Stephen Scopas, George E. Loucas, George Kisciras, and Tom Semos. *Mother Lodge*—Nicholas D. Chotas, John Angelopoulos, James Campbell, P. J. Stamos, Harry Angelopoulos, George Campbell, George A. Polos, James Vlass. *Past Supreme Presidents*—V. I. Chebithes, Harris J. Booras, George E. Phillis, Achilles Catsonis. *District Governors*—Gus Gulas, Peter N. Chumbris, Peter A. Adams, Nicholas Jamieson, William Andreas, Basil S. Milonas, Basil A. Joannides, Thomas Phillips, Perry E. Gioumpakes, Nick C. Giovan, Nick G. Peet, Gregory Panopoulos, Angelo J. Manousos. There were also 129 Chapter delegates at the convention.

Convention mandates included: (1) Passed resolutions of appreciation to the governments of the United States, Great Britain, Canada, and Sweden, for furnishing food, clothing and medical supplies to the people of Greece; (2) To inaugurate a drive to collect funds for the establishment of a home for children of Greece, as well as endeavour

to place such orphans in various homes in the United States, to be brought from Greece as soon as, and in as large numbers as, possible, and that if this plan is adopted and successfully carried out, several units can be established for these children in various locations in this country.

In addition, the convention voted to suspend the holding of Supreme Conventions for the duration of the war, and also passed a resolution pledging solemn support of the government of the United States in every phase of the war effort, including a donation of \$650 for radio broadcasts requested by the U.S. Government Office of Facts and Figures; that all Ahepa Chapters invest at least 10% of their treasuries in U.S. Defense Bonds; continue full support of the Greek War Relief Association; thanked the movie industry for its support of Greek War Relief. Since the convention voted to suspend Supreme Conventions for the duration of the war, it was decided that the convention elect a Supreme Lodge for the ensuing year, and "that for the duration of the emergency the powers now exercised by this Supreme Convention shall be vested in a conference composed of the Supreme Lodge, the Past Supreme Presidents, and the District Governors, which shall convene in Washington, D.C. on the third Monday of August as provided for in the Constitution."

This action gave the forthcoming conference to be held in Washington, D.C., the full powers of a Supreme Convention.

Supreme Lodge officers elected by the 1942 Atlanta Supreme Convention were: George C. Vournas, Supreme President; Charles Davis Kotsilibas, Supreme Vice President; Stephen Scopas, Supreme Secretary; John F. Davis, Supreme Treasurer; Leo Lamberson, Supreme Counsellor; William A. Vasiliou, Supreme Governor; Constantine J. Critzas, Supreme Governor.

The Atlanta Journal of September 15, 1942, said this of the Ahepa convention:

"Atlanta is highly honored in having as a guest the 20th annual convention of the national American Greek Order of Ahepa, . . . including representatives of such allied groups as the Daughters of Penelope, Maids of Athens, and Sons of Pericles. These organizations stand for the best both in Greek tradition and in American citizenship. It may truly be said that the more faithful their members are to the historic ideals of their motherland, the more loyal they will be to our own democracy; for it was Greece that first taught the world the glory of human freedom. Though she is now in bondage for a season to barbaric aggressors, her ancient spirit lives as unconquerably as in the shining days of Plataea and Marathon. The United States and the United Nations are proud of such an ally. Americans know well the value of their fellow citizens and friends from Greece. And Atlanta's welcome to the present convention is the more cordial because of the public-spirited Greeks dwelling in her midst."

On October 28, 1942, a coast-to-coast radio broadcast over The Blue Network launched the American Hellenic \$50,000,000 War Bond Drive,

sponsored by the Order of Ahepa. October 28, 1942 was the second anniversary of the Italian attack against Greece, and the broadcast included U.S. Representative Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Supreme President George C. Vournas, Gary Cooper, Greek actress Katina Paxinou, and Greek baritone Nicola Moscona.

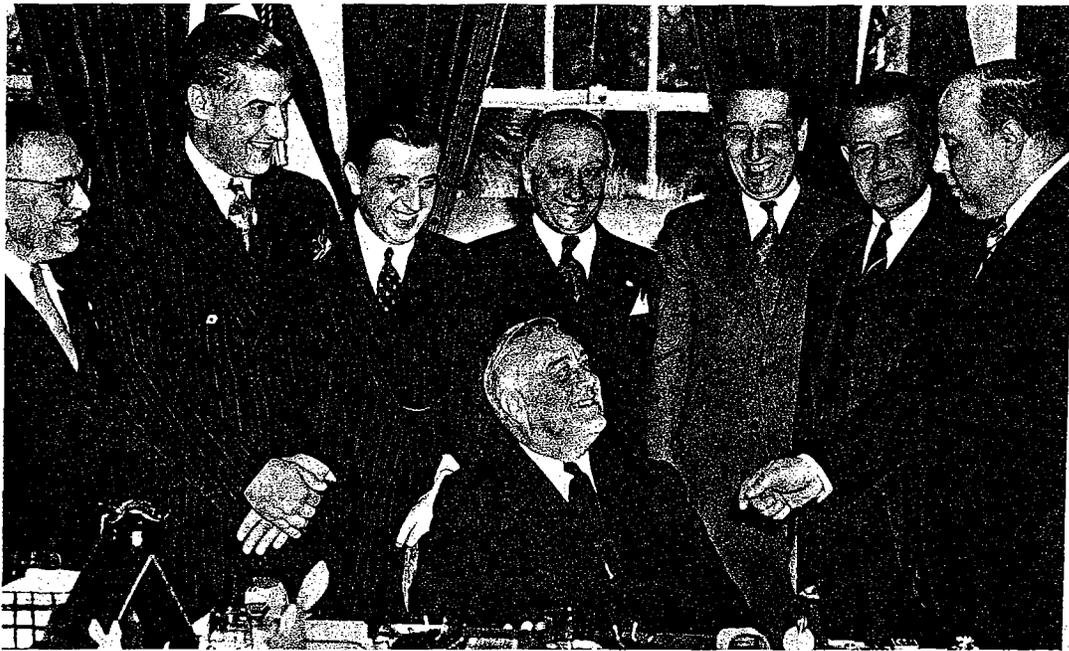
It was also announced that the Order of Ahepa had been named as an official Issuing Agent for U.S. War Bonds, by the U.S. Treasury Department, an honor achieved by no other civic organization, insofar as records show. Quotas were assigned to all Ahepa Districts for the final goal of \$50,000,000 to be reached by the Ahepa in War Bond Sales within the four months (October 28, 1942 to Feb. 22, 1943).

The Ahepa drive for War Bond sales started simultaneously throughout the country, and one of the first sights to greet those who passed in front of the White House was the familiar face of Steve Vasilakos, beside his peanut cart. Steve Vasilakos was dubbed "Ahepa's No. 1 War Bond Salesman" for his cart now proudly displayed a sign which read: "*Peanuts Free with Every Bond Bought Here to Help Steve Vasilakos War Bond Effort, Mobilized in AHEPA'S \$50,000,000 Drive, October 28, 1942 to February 22, 1943.*" Steve's first customer was Speaker of the House of Representatives Sam Rayburn.

Ahepa members who were not serving in the armed forces for reasons of age or health, rallied 100% behind the Ahepa War Bond Drive. Buffalo, N.Y. sold \$81,000 the first day; Shreveport, La. \$40,000 the first day; Tucson, Ariz. \$60,000 by Nov. 25th; Washington, D.C. Ahepans with business firms gave their full day's receipts to the Bond Drive; two thousand people at the Detroit, Mich. Victory Ball purchased \$200,000 in bonds that night; Las Vegas Ahepans placed newspaper ads giving the names of restaurants where complimentary dinners would be served to customers buying War Bonds; Birmingham, Ala. sold \$58,000 in Bonds in 15 days.

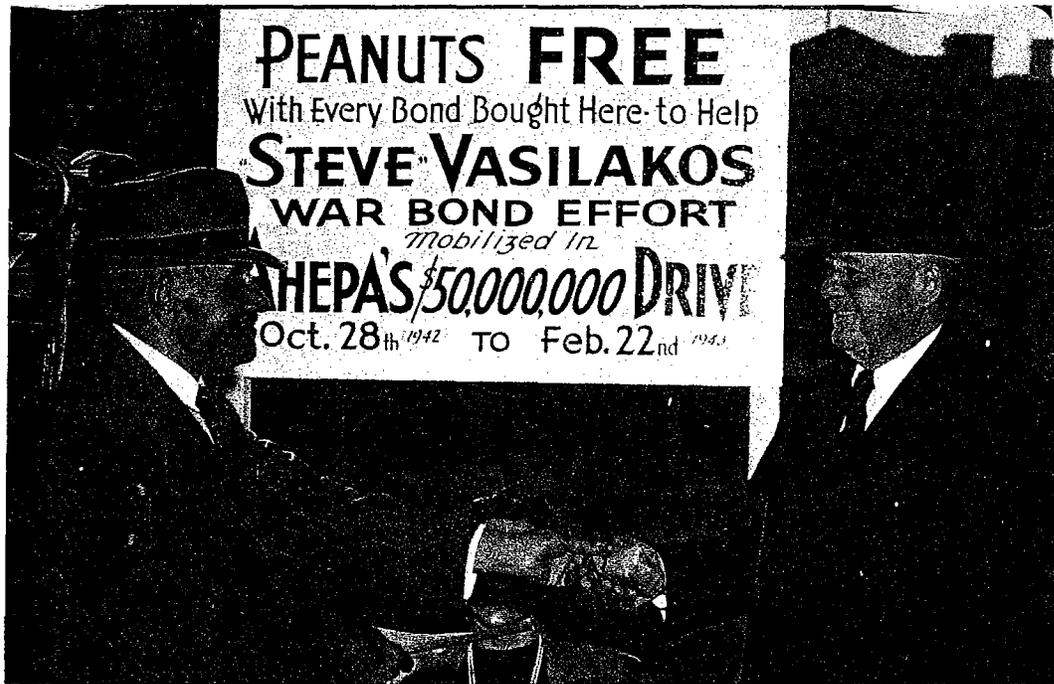
The lists of members of the Sons of Pericles, and the Order of Ahepa, now serving in the armed forces, seems to grow endlessly, and the Junior Order begins to show the effects of its thinning ranks, with practically all members between the ages of 17 and 21 now in the services. Only the 14 to 16 or 17 year old members are left behind to maintain the Sons of Pericles chapters.

The American Red Cross, at Ahepa's suggestion, designates March 25, 1943 as "Greek Day" in recognition of the valiant fight that Greece made against Italy and Germany, and Ahepa chapters made special drives that day in collecting and contributing to the Red Cross. Supreme President George C. Vournas extends the Ahepa War Bond Drive to May 21, 1943, and said: "The War Bond Drive came at a time when our people were thirsty for some form of collective action connected with the prosecution of the war. Now we have it. The opportunity to display our patriotic colors is here. We must not fail to grasp it and thereby point the way to all our co-citizens not wearing the uniform and thereby maintain the proper morale on the home front which will inevitably lead to quick and certain victory."



**WHITE HOUSE VISIT**

*Year 1941. With President Franklin D. Roosevelt are: Charles N. Diamond, George C. Vournas, Peter T. Kourides, Charles Davis Kotsilibas, Daniel Pananicles, George Kisciras, Van A. Nomikos.*



*1942—Inauguration of the first Ahepa War Bond Drive. U. S. Speaker of the House of Representatives Sam Rayburn buys the first War Bond from the Ahepa, from Steve Vasilakos, in front of the White House.*

In connection with the War Bond drive, Supreme President Vournas began a long tour of more than a month of Ahepa Chapters; Past Supreme President Christ J. Petrow of the Sons of Pericles, now an Ensign in the United States Navy, was given detached special duty by the Navy Department to visit 35 cities with Ahepa Chapters, to coordinate Ahepa efforts in the drive. The U.S. government was so impressed with the first results of Ahepa's drive, achieved by written correspondence from Ahepa Headquarters alone, that it saw fit to assign Ensign Petrow to this special duty.

The U.S. Treasury Department, which gave the Order of Ahepa the special privileges of selling War Savings Bonds, issued the following certificate to the fraternity:

**SUPREME LODGE  
ORDER OF AHEPA**

**WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

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

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

Henry Morgenthau, Jr.  
Secretary of the Treasury

Countersigned:

Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond  
Fiscal Agent of the United States  
Hugh Leach, President

Throughout the country, local newspaper articles and headlines read: **AHEPA PUSHES BONDS DRIVE—RAYBURN BUYS BOND TO OPEN AHEPA CAMPAIGN—GREEK-AMERICANS BUY \$50,000 IN WAR BONDS—BOND SALE GOAL IS FIXED AT \$225,000—AHEPA EXCEEDS WAR BOND QUOTA—SET \$230,000 GOAL FOR BONDS—BUY A BOND AND EAT ON GEORGE—AHEPA CHAPTER JOINS RANKS OF TREASURY AGENTS—AHEPA RALLY YIELDS \$200,000 FOR WAR BONDS—VOURNAS VISIT SPURS SALE OF BONDS—AHEPA PRAISED FOR BOND SALES—AHEPA COMMITTEE SETS UP BOND BOOTH AT BANK—\$35,000 IS SOLD AT VICTORY BALL—SHATTER WAR BOND RECORDS—AHEPA'S GOAL \$85,000—AHEPA UNIT OPENS BOND, STAMP DRIVE—GREEKS EAGER TO BEAT BOND GOAL AND ENEMY—SHREVEPORT CHAPTER HAS QUOTA OF \$120,000—\$150,000 SOUGHT IN WAR BOND PURCHASES.**

One newspaper article began: "It's unusual to find any of the city's Greek merchants in their business establishments these days. The reason—they are busy selling War Bonds for Uncle Sam."

Drew Pearsons Merry-Go-Round column stated:

"When news reels showed Speaker Sam Rayburn buying a bond



*The "War President" bust of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, by sculptor Walter Russell, presented by the Ahepa to the nation.*



*The Ahepa "War President" bust at Hyde Park, N. Y.*



*1943—Ahepa Supreme Lodge presents small replicas of Roosevelt's "War President" bust to the President (member of Ahepa) at the White House on March 10, 1943.*

from Steve Vasilakos, the Greek peanut vendor at the White House, it was Sam and Steve who got the publicity but it was a very significant group of American citizens who planned the thing—The Order of Ahepa. The Ahepa is an organization of Americans of Greek descent. And although most Americans of foreign descent have been patriotic, those from Greece, a country which has suffered probably more than any other, have been intensely so. Ahepa was among the first to lead the crusade for naturalization among immigrants. It was also the first national organization to denounce persecution of the Jews by Hitler, and among the first to urge universal military service. At present, Ahepa is staging a nation-wide drive to raise 50 million dollars in war bonds from Greek-Americans. Ahepa's progressive president, George Vournas, is making a tour of the country pushing the sale, while Ensign Christ J. Petrow, U.S.N.R., is making a simultaneous tour. The campaign is not only to sell bonds but to make people realize more than ever that this is "our" war and its financing "our" problem." . . . (From the Washington Merry-Go-Round by Drew Pearson).

In March, 1943, the Ahepa Supreme Lodge visited President Franklin D. Roosevelt, for the purpose of presenting a bust by sculptor Walter Russell of "The War President." This was an heroic size bust of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Again, in his "Washington Merry-Go-Round" columnist Drew Pearson wrote on March 24, 1943:

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

"However, the President had some definite notions about when the bust should be unveiled. When George C. Vournas, President of Ahepa, said that the unveiling would be postponed until this summer, Roosevelt heartily agreed, 'If you've ever been to Hyde Park in the winter, you'll understand why,' he remarked, 'I almost froze to death the last time I was there.'

"Since the bust is of heroic size and weighs half a ton, it was not practical to bring it to Washington from Russell's studio in New York. So the President was given, instead, a miniature of the work. After presenting this, Vournas introduced six other Ahepa officials, who were greatly impressed by the President's memory. 'You gentlemen were in the delegation from Ahepa which called on me last year,' he said. 'I remember you all quite well.' When the question arose of transporting the bust from New York to Hyde Park, the President remarked that this could be arranged easily. 'The librarian is planning to come to New York soon,' he said, 'to pick up some documents. He can bring down the truck and get the bust at the same time. That

will save gas.' Note: The President has been an active member of the Order of Ahepa since he was Governor of New York in 1928. He pays \$9 a year dues."—From the Washington-Merry-Go-Round by Drew Pearson.

Members of the Supreme Lodge who visited President Roosevelt on that occasion were: George C. Vournas, Charles Davis Kotsilibas, Stephen S. Scopas, John F. Davis, Constantine J. Critzas, Vasilios A. Vasiliou. Leo J. Lamberson was unable to attend.

In making the presentation, Supreme President Vournas said to the President:

"From time immemorial, it has been the custom of the people of Greece to erect figures of stone to their great men, not only to honor them for their noble deeds, but also to invite emulation by posterity. This posterity now embraces all nations cherishing the ideals of Democracy nurtured in that little country more than two thousand years ago and carried to the four corners of the earth by her ever-pioneering sons. Today the ancient role of Greece is played on a far larger scale by a great Union of free States, this mighty Republic, led by the Century's most practical idealist; the man who was able to convert lofty human visions into human tasks, to awaken a World Conscience among men and to mold ideals into a fighting and winning force. Mr. President, in behalf of the Ahepa, an organization founded by Americans of Hellenic ancestry and dedicated to the cause of fortifying the ideals of American Democracy—in behalf of the very spirit of our Hellenic heritage—I have the honor to present this Bust, through you, to our fellow Americans—that future generations may have a visual concept of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the Commander-in-Chief of America's greater mission and one of mankind's noblest sons."

Walter Russell, the sculptor, studied President Roosevelt for six years to produce this bust. He executed a bust of the President several years earlier, the first to be accepted and approved by his entire family, which showed him in the light of the Country Gentleman. Even as he was contemplating the new bust, Russell discerned changes in the President, and then decided to attempt to catch those spiritual changes that were slowly turning the Country Gentleman into "The War President." The President readily approved of the bust, with the stipulation that it could not be presented by any one person, or any group, against whom there might be the slightest suspicion of having the proverbial "axe to grind." Several groups that wanted to present the bust were turned down, but the Order of Ahepa was accepted as a proper and fitting sponsor and donor.

Des Moines, Ia. and Newark, N.J. Ahepa chapters were the first to go over the 1 million mark in War Bond sales and were cited for their accomplishments. . . . Shreveport, La. went four times over its assigned quota of sales, and was honored by having a bomber named after the Ahepa and the city of Shreveport. . . . Gus Maggos, Alton, Ill., and Michael Loris, Brooklyn, each had *individually* sold more than 1/2

million in bonds. . . . Besides Des Moines and Newark, who had quotas of \$250,000 and \$300,000 respectively, and had sold \$1,217,000 and \$2,500,000 respectively, the following Chapters all had surpassed their quotas before March 1st: Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis, Brooklyn, Portland, Ore., Moline, Shreveport, Houston, Alton, Ill., Minneapolis, Hartford, Peoria, Atlanta, Rockford, Ill., Rochester, N.Y., Birmingham, Tucson, Dayton, Harrisburg, St. Paul, Keene, N.H., Charleston, Vallejo, Cal., Aberdeen, S. Dak., Las Vegas, Middletown, Springfield, Ohio, South Bend, Texarkana, Texas, Pontiac, Mich., Lewiston, Me., Glens Falls, N.Y. . . . Moline, Ill., member Charles Bookidis gave away 33,826 of his Ucanco Candy Co., candy bars to those who bought War Bonds. . . . Chapters throughout the country began receiving citations and letters of commendation from U.S. Treasury Department officials for their War Bond sales.

Atlanta, Ga., St. Louis, Mo., and Hartford, Conn. Ahepa chapters on American Red Cross "Greek Day" campaign with contributions of \$4,000; \$2,600; and \$1,300 respectively . . . Washington, D.C. raises \$6,400 . . . Cleveland \$2,762 . . . Huntington, W. Va. \$887 . . . Tucson \$1,178 . . . Baltimore \$2,500 . . . Bridgeport, Conn. \$2,050 . . . Wilmington \$1,139 . . . Las Vegas \$1,061 . . . Schenectady \$1,000 . . . Norfolk \$1,035 . . . Albany \$825 . . . Chester, Pa. \$642 . . . Saginaw \$928 . . . Asbury Park, N.J. \$645.

Two State Governors join the Ahepa . . . Governor Poletti of New York, and Governor Dwight H. Green of Illinois. . . . Pete Androutsos of Zanesville, Ohio chapter sells \$44,566 in War Bonds in one day. . . . Vancouver, Canada Greek business men gave their total day's receipts on March 25 to the Canadian Red Cross, a total of \$7,301. . . . Uniontown, Pa. Greek business men gave their receipts of \$861. . . . The Ahepa drive ended on May 21, 1943 with the goal of \$50 million in War Bonds Sales oversubscribed.

Ahepa announces that Ahepa War Bonds sales will continue for the duration of the war . . . and sets a goal for the 1 year period of July 1, 1943 to July 1, 1944. . . . Assistant Secretary of the Treasury John L. Sullivan congratulates and commends Gus Maggos of Alton, Ill., Chapter and Charles Bookidis of Moline, Ill. chapter for their individual War Bond sales. Maggos had reached individual total sales on May 21, 1943, of \$3,279,000 and Bookidis individual sales of \$1,243,500 by the same date. . . . By then, Supreme President George C. Vournas had been commissioned Captain in the U.S. Army. . . . Others commended for their War Bond sales were Michael Loris of Brooklyn, who sold \$1,320,000, mostly in bonds of small denomination; Gus Martin, Des Moines, Ia., who sold \$1,378,026; James J. Starr of Hartford, Conn., who sold \$525,000. . . . District No. 13 oversubscribed its quota by selling \$9,309,775 with \$1,700,000 sold on one evening at the Trianon Ballroom, Chicago, at a War Bond rally attended by 8,000 people. . . . Nick Sarakatsannis, Cincinnati, sold \$3 million by 1946.

U.S. Senator Scott W. Lucas of Illinois said: "Under the leadership of the great Greek-American national organization Ahepa, which is dedicated to good Americanism, the American citizens of Greek descent



*1944—American bomber named after Shreveport, La. Ahepa chapter for sale of War Bonds.*



*1943—Gus Maggos and Charles Bookidis visit Asst Secy of Treasury John L. Sullivan with Supreme President Vournas to be congratulated on War Bond sales.*



*1943—Michael Loris of Brooklyn, N. Y. #41, named U. S. champion War Bond salesman for sale of 24,142 individual bonds during 12 month period.*

have sold nearly \$50,000,000 worth of War bonds. Mr. George Vournas, the Supreme President of the organization, having completed a tour of the country in connection with the War bond campaign, has now volunteered his services to the armed forces of the country."

The Ahepa War Bond sales goal for the fiscal year of July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944 is set at \$100,000,000, and the fraternity also established its War Service Units. The Ahepa War Service Units were established to carry out the following activities: (1) War Bond selling, (2) American Red Cross campaign, (3) Greek War Relief and National War Chest Campaigns, (4) Civilian Defense, (5) Blood donations, (6) Hospital visitations, (7) Preparation of Red Cross Supplies. . . . National Chairman Norman H. Davis of the American Red Cross salutes Ahepa: "We are very gratified for the splendid support given to the Red Cross by our American citizens of Greek origin. The Order of Ahepa through its members contributed notably to the success of "Greek Day" during our drive. We are deeply grateful. You should be justly proud of your record." . . . Other notable Chapter contributions to Red Cross "Greek Day" were Miami \$1,622; Anderson, Ind. \$739; Cedar Rapids, Ia. \$800; Pocatello, Idaho \$487; Kalamazoo, Mich. \$500; Dubuque, Ia. \$1,304; Manchester, N.H. \$6,000; Lowell, Mass. \$1,094. . . . U.S. Destroyer Escort ship U.S.S. Bebas was named in memory of Ensign Gus Bebas, Wilmette, Ill., who lost his life while serving as a pilot on the carrier Hornet.

State Governor Sam Houston Jones of Louisiana joins the Shreveport, La. Ahepa chapter. . . . Ahepa rolls begin to record the deaths of Ahepans and Sons of Pericles who gave their lives in the service of their country. . . . The 5,000,000th bushel of wheat is shipped to Greece by the Greek War Relief.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., congratulates Ahepa: "May I extend to you and your War Bond Committees, and the officers and members of your chapters, sincere congratulations for the successful conclusion of the Ahepa War Bond Drive. Your chapters and the War Bond Committees ought to be proud of having oversubscribed your \$50,000,000 goal. Please convey my congratulations and best wishes to all the Ahepa Chapters. Your Government appreciates your patriotic services and your contribution to the war effort. I know that in the new campaign for \$100,000,000, which your fraternity is sponsoring, you will again do your full duty as good Americans, and distinguish yourselves in the service of your country."

**The 1943 National Conference**  
**August 16-17, 1943**  
**Washington, D.C.**

A National Conference, in lieu of the normal Supreme Convention as mandated by the 1942 Supreme Convention in Atlanta, Ga., due to World War II, was held in Washington, D.C. for two days, August 16 and 17, 1943. Attending the Conference were:

Acting Supreme President Charles Davis Kotsilibas (the Supreme Vice President who held the office of Supreme President in the absence of Supreme President George C. Vournas who was on military duty in North Africa); Supreme Secretary Stephen S. Scopas, Supreme Treasurer John F. Davis, Supreme Counsellor Leo J. Lamberson, Supreme Governor Constantine J. Critzas, Supreme Governor Vasilios A. Vasiliou, Past Supreme Presidents Harris J. Booras, V. I. Chebithes, Van A. Nomikos, and Achilles Catsonis, and the following District Governors: Constantine T. Gulas, Peter N. Chumbris, Thomas P. Birris, John A. Givas, Nicholas Jamieson, William Andreas, Basil S. Milonas, Basil A. Joannides, Thomas Phillips, George T. Poolitsan, Peter A. Michaels, Nicholas C. Giovan, P. L. George, Anthony Condos, Dean Soles, Angelo J. Manousos. The following were elected as officers of the Conference: Constantine T. Gulas, Chairman; Angelo J. Manousos, Vice Chairman; C. B. Johannides, Secretary. Brother C. B. Johannides was Executive Secretary of the fraternity, and acted as Secretary of the conference, although he was not a member of the Conference.

On the question of the status of the Supreme Lodge, the Conference affirmed the ruling of the Supreme Counsellor that the Supreme Lodge elected at the 1942 convention would serve in office for the "duration," and until the next regular Supreme Convention of the Order. The term "duration" was then defined to mean "until the day of the cessation of hostilities in the European theatre of war." It was further stated that the suspension of annual conventions had been necessary and proper because of the transportation problem, travel regulations, hotel accommodations, and a desire to help the war effort of the country were uppermost in the minds of the delegates of the 1942 Atlanta convention. It was further decided by ruling that the limited powers of the Conference would be those powers which were not of a legislative nature and which do not change or amend any of the provisions of the Constitution and by-laws of the Order or any of its convention mandates. It was ruled that the Conference had the right and power to set the annual Budget of the fraternity, establish war emergency projects, hold membership drives, and pass upon resolutions for the good of the Order and the promotion of the welfare of the fraternity.

The Conference then voted the budget for the following year, and acted upon plans for the program of the War Service Units of the fraternity.

The Ahepan magazine carried a photo of Captain George C. Vournas, U.S. Army, Ahepa Supreme President; Lt. (j.g.) Christ J. Petrow, USNR, Past Supreme President of the Sons of Pericles; Lt. Col. James Basbas of Manchester, N.H.; and Lt. (j.g.) Nick Conteas, USNR, of Waukegan, Ill., all on duty in Egypt. . . . Gus Maggos of Alton, Ill., had achieved an amazing total in War Bond sales of \$8,500,000 by September, 1943. The original quota for his chapter was \$100,000 and the chapter, with Brother Maggos' individual sales, had surpassed \$9,000,000. Brother Maggos was also appointed as Chairman of Ahepa's National Board of Coordinators, and Van A. Nomikos was made Vice Chairman of this

board, with John G. Carzis of Boston as Vice Chairman. . . . Charles Bookidis, national treasurer of the Ahepa War Service Units, received a call from his Chamber of Commerce in the quad-city Moline, Ill. area that War Bond sales were falling off. This happened Sept. 10th, and Sept. 25th was declared Ahepa Bond Day. Bookidis ran ads offering free candy for war bond purchases, and 100 booths were set up on the day with a result of \$2,329,275 in bonds sold that Sept. 25th.

Chairman A. W. Nilsson of the Casper, Wyo. City War Bond Sales Committee said: "Today, all chapters of the Order of Ahepa, national in scope, have received orders that their sponsorship of bond selling through their own issuing agencies, is to be continued for the duration. We salute our Greek allies. Certainly we can have no greater inspiration to spur us to do our best than to take example from our good friends and neighbors of Greek parentage." . . . There's the story of the young girl who brought a paper bag to Nicholas Paris, chairman of the Rochester, N.Y. drive, with \$2,300 in small bills, sent by her father to purchase war bonds.

Michael Loris of the Brooklyn Chapter was cited for selling 24,142 individual war bonds, totalling \$3,050,000, a task that took him 12 months of solid work, and cost him 38 pounds in weight, and 22,000 of the bonds he sold were \$100 or less face value. . . . James J. Starr of Hartford, Conn., was cited for selling \$3,270,000 in bonds. . . . Las Vegas chapter entertained more than 1,500 soldiers at the local USO club, and also distributed free meal tickets to soldiers through the USO. . . . This Week, magazine supplement of Sunday newspapers, carried a story about Mike Louis, chairman of the city's Ahepa war bond drive, and his Soda Shop: "But then the boys (customers) began to go to war. . . . And they began writing back to Mike and Mike would pass their letters among the crowd. Then he would answer the letters, telling the boys all about the other fellows and the gang. When it got to be more than a one-man job, he pressed girl customers into service, and began dictating to them as they sipped their sodas. The girls often added their own messages. One letter to Africa had 70 contributors. And all the boys get a gift from Mike and the crowd at Christmas. More than a year ago, Mike stripped the cardboard signs and candy boxes out of his window and filled it with photographs of the boys in uniform. A service flag which the crowd chipped in to buy has 170 stars. Boys home on furlough made a beeline for Mike's. There Mike sets before them—on the house—banana royals such as were never seen elsewhere on earth. They get a complete load of news. And it is an unwritten rule among the gang at Mike's that a boy on furlough has a date with any girl friend he wants to see, even if it means she has to stand up a civilian boy friend."

The American Red Cross again set March 25 as "Greek Day" in 1943. . . . The Chicago Sun paid tribute to Ahepan Frank E. Pofanti of Chicago: "Today the Chicago Sun salutes Frank E. Pofanti, who recently was cited by the Treasury Department for his share in raising \$40,000,000 for a new cruiser through war bond sales." . . . Nick Jamson of Grand Island, Nebr., is appointed a national coordinator for the

Ahepa War Service Units. . . . Miami, Fla. collected more than 55,000 items of clothing to be sent to Greece. . . . May 21, 1944 was designated "I Am an American Day" by President Roosevelt. . . .

The Order of Ahepa finally purchases its own National Home, an Ahepa Building in Washington, D.C. at 1420 K Street, N.W., adjacent to the Ambassador Hotel in downtown Washington. It was a five-story building. The Committee in charge of finding a building for purchase was composed of Supreme Treasurer John F. Davis, Supreme Vice President Charles Davis Kotsilibas, and Supreme Governor Constantine J. Critzas. . . . Supreme President Vournas, now a Major in the U.S. Army is given special duty by the Army to the Treasury Department and sent on a tour of the country to promote War Bond sales. . . . Mike E. George of Waterloo, Ia., sold \$688,000 in war bonds through his real estate office.

**The 1944 National Conference**  
**August 21-22, 1944**  
**Washington, D.C.**

The second National Conference of the Ahepa was held in Washington, D.C. on August 21-22, 1944. Attending were: Supreme President George C. Vournas, Charles Davis Kotsilibas, Supreme Vice President; Stephen S. Scopas, Supreme Secretary; John F. Davis, Supreme Treasurer; Leo J. Lamberson, Supreme Counsellor; Tom Semos, Supreme Governor. (Tom Semos was elected Supreme Governor by the Supreme Lodge due to the prolonged absence from the country of Supreme Governor Constantine J. Critzas.) *Past Supreme Presidents*—V. I. Chebithes, George E. Phillies, Harris J. Booras, Achilles Catsonis, Van A. Nomikos. *District Governors*—George Cotsakis, Archie Zapetis, Peter N. Chumbris, Dr. Aris Carpousis, John Thevos, George L. Bourney, George K. Demopoulos, Basil S. Milonas, Basil A. Joannides, Tom State, A. G. Davis, George Geroulis, Nicholas C. Giovan, Tom Siamis, Michael D. Konomos, Anthony Condos, Ben Anattol, Dean Soles, William Panagos, Steve Anastos. Officers elected for the conference proceedings were: Nicholas C. Giovan, Chairman; Basil A. Joannides, Vice Chairman, and C. B. Johannides (Executive Secretary), Secretary to the conference.

The work of the Conference consisted of approving a budget, approved the Ahepa War Service Units program with its component parts, the Ahepa War Bond Drive, the American Red Cross Drive, the Greek War Relief Association Drives, the National War Chest Fund, blood donor campaigns, and recommended that these activities be intensified during the coming year. The Conference also approved a plan calling for the establishment of a Scientific and Historical Research Bureau under the Ahepa War Service Units, whose purpose would be the collecting and disseminating of scientific information helpful to the cause of Greece and the Greek people. Among resolutions passed were: That immediately following declaration of peace, the Ahepa schedule a series of excursions to Greece so that members with families in Greece

be able to visit that country; That the Supreme Lodge take steps to secure from the U.S. Government permission for orphan children of Greece to enter the United States, and that a survey be taken of the fraternity to find sponsors for these children for adoption; That Greece be selected as the initial and first member from smaller nations to the Council of Nations; That an expression of thanks be given to Senator Pepper of Florida for his support of the return of the Dodecanese Islands to Greece; That \$1,000 be donated to Pomfret Theological School, and \$500 to the West Palm Beach chapter for the three Greek orphans sponsored by the chapter. The conference adjourned with the incumbent Supreme Lodge serving until the next conference or Supreme Convention, depending on the status of the war.

By the end of July, 1944, the Ahepa War Bond Drive sales had reached \$162,012,287.25, which was \$12,000,000 over the goal of \$150,000,000 set by the Supreme Lodge for the first 21 months of the two combined drives (\$50 million, and \$100 million in two separate drives.) District No. 13 (Illinois, Wisconsin, and St. Louis, Mo.) led all 24 districts with an amazing \$66,543,825 total. District No. 6 (New York State) was second in total sales with \$17,352,870. The next closest was District No. 11 (Ohio, Kentucky, and part of West Virginia) with \$7,194,808. . . . Ahepa is again congratulated by the U.S. Treasury Department in August, 1944, for its continuing war bond sales. . . . Gust Maggos, Ahepa national war bond chairman, is congratulated by the U.S. Treasury for his remarkable feat in bond sales and securities, which read: "you have to date been directly responsible for the sale personally of \$20,185,000 in Government securities which bears out my statement that their choice of leadership is the essence of their success." . . . During the 1944 Conference, Supreme President Vournas gave a party at his Callithea farm in Maryland, for participants, which was also attended by U.S. Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn, James Barnes, Administrative Assistant to President Roosevelt, and Ahepa war bond champion salesmen Michael Loris, Gust Maggos, Charles Bookidis, and Frank Pofanti.

Governor James H. Davis of Louisiana joins the Shreveport, La., Ahepa chapter. . . . Cedric Foster, radio news-analyst, joins with the Ahepa Chapter in Pittsburgh in dedicating a \$400,000 bomber bought with war bonds sold in Pittsburgh. . . . October, 1944 and Greece is finally free of the German invader, who retreats beyond Greece's northern borders, after British forces land in Greece.

Michael Loris, Ahepa's champion salesman of small denomination U.S. War Bonds, was given the honor by the U.S. Government of selecting the name for a new Liberty Ship, and also the sponsor. The ship was named Michael Anagnos, in honor of the great Greek-American of the latter 19th century, and Mrs. Michael Loris was named the sponsor. The ship was christened by Mrs. Loris on September 15, 1944 at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation, South Portland, Maine.

Ahepa's new War Bond sales drive goal was set at \$100,000,000 for the period August 1, 1944 to July 31, 1945.

Brother C. B. Johannides, national Executive Secretary of the Order of Ahepa since 1940, died on October 9, 1944. He was the first person to hold the office of Executive Secretary, established in 1939. He was a member of St. Louis, Mo. chapter which he had served as Secretary and President, and also served his District as Lt. Governor and District Governor. . . . Miss Paulia Tsoumas, daughter of A. T. Tsoumas of Chicago, christened the heavy bomber Abraham Lincoln at Municipal Airport on September 17, 1944. . . .

Soon after the beginning of America's entry into the war, the Ahepa National Sanatorium at Albuquerque was closed, mainly due to the small number of patients undergoing treatment which made its operation unrealistic. When the last patient was either discharged, and in no need of further treatment, or had been transferred to a state-operated institution, the buildings and land were leased to the United States Government at a nominal rental as office and research space. After several years, the government gave up its lease, and the buildings and land remained vacant thereafter. The buildings deteriorated, and vandals eventually set fire to them, burning them to the ground. The buildings were cleared away, and the land today remains vacant, and unused by the fraternity.

Arthur H. Lalos of Worcester, Mass., was appointed as Ahepa's national Executive Secretary in October, 1944, succeeding the late Dr. C. B. Johannides. Brother Lalos had served his District as District Secretary, Lt. Governor, and District Governor, and was serving as national Executive Secretary of the Junior Orders at the time of his new appointment.

An editorial in *The Ahepan Magazine* in January, 1945 points out:

"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 streamed 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 of 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."

General MacArthur returns to the Philippines and Manila is free. . . .

Archbishop Damaskinos becomes Regent of Greece and General Nicholas Plastiras, the new Premier of Greece, taking over from George Papandreou, who resigned. . . . The Greek War Relief Association begins a drive for garments for the Greek people, for Greece had not been able to manufacture clothing for four years, and the people were almost in rags, most without shoes. Thousands were dying from exposure, pleurisy and pneumonia, due to lack of clothing against the weather. By January 1, 1945, more than 6-1/2 million pieces of clothing had been received at the Greek Relief warehouse in New York; the response was almost instantaneous. The slogan was: "Clothing You Do Not Need will Save Lives in Greece."

Greek mothers throughout the United States and Canada were already prepared, when the Germans were finally driven from Greece. It was not a sixth sense that told them of the need that existed; it was the fact that they all had been born in Greece, and had lived perhaps the first 20 years of their lives in villages and small towns. They well remembered, in peaceful times, the difficulty in securing enough clothing then, and the cost of purchasing garments. It was almost as though the Greek mothers of America and Canada had been storing away clothing of all sizes, for men, women, children, and infants, so suddenly did the garments appear and were immediately on their way to the Greek War Relief in New York. Every community, headed by these mothers, became one continuous clothes-collecting campaign. Nor did this work stop within a few weeks, or months, or years. I can well remember on periodic visits home, finding my mother still storing empty cartons, and pieces of clothing, and faithfully shipping at least three or four cartons of clothing to Greece every month, to her relatives, and my father's relatives. And the letters from Greece in the succeeding years, always included their blessings for her thoughtfulness. On my first visit to Greece in 1964, the first remarks made to me by my father's relatives were about mother, and her constant consideration and thoughtfulness for their welfare, and the hundreds of cartons that had been shipped to them during those terrible years following the eviction of the Germans. For Greece did not find real peace and security at the end of 1944, since almost five years of civil war followed, in which the suffering was almost as intense as it had been earlier. Communist forces, well-organized, sprang from the resistance movement of the German occupation, and tried to take over the country. They failed, but not until they had left a trail of destruction through much of Greece, and especially in the remote mountain villages. It was, for the Greek people, almost a full ten years of war, starvation, and economic misery from late 1940 until the year 1950, when peace, complete peace, finally came to Greece. The country could do nothing to heal its wounds while the civil war raged, and the suffering continued from 1945 to almost 1950.

Sending clothing to Greece, from the American viewpoint, may seem like an ordinary humanitarian gesture from the giver, quite safe from the ravages of war and starvation on this side of the Atlantic; but to the recipients in Greece that clothing meant in thousands of cases,

every day, and every week, the difference between illness and health—even life and death.

The fraternity established and started receiving donations for its new Ahepa Educational and Welfare Fund, whose purposes were enumerated as: (1) to subsidize the Ahepa Educational Research Bureau 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) To give scholarships and fellowship to worthy students of both sexes, (3) To assist orphans and extreme cases of distress, unemployed and disabled veterans, and orphans of veterans. The goal was set for \$250,000.

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Brother Ahepan, died on April 12, 1945 at Warm Springs, Ga., at 63 years of age, after being stricken by a cerebral hemorrhage. He served as President of the United States for three terms, and 83 days of his 4th term. In his last speech, President Roosevelt closed it with the words: "The only limit to our realization of tomorrow will be our doubts of today. Let us move forward with strong and active faith." Vice President Harry S. Truman became President of the United States. Supreme President Vournas attends the United Nations Conference in San Francisco as a representative of the Order and as special correspondent of *The Ahepan Magazine*.

A report of destruction in Greece under Nazi occupation by C. Doxiades, director of town and country planning in the Greek Ministry of Works stated: "During the occupation the Greek population decreased by 13 per cent, of which 3 per cent were deaths from starvation. Nearly 90,000 were executed and guerrilla warfare cost another 50,000 dead. Sixty 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. 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." *The Washington Post* stated that 1,500,000 Greeks were suffering from malaria, and another half million victims of tuberculosis, and called for immediate relief shipments to Greece.

The Supreme Lodge announced that it had made application to the Office of Defense Transportation for a convention permit, to hold a convention in August, 1945, but that it had been turned down due to the fact that transportation problems had increased, with the result that no convention would be held in 1945.

Governor R. Gregg Cherry of North Carolina joins the Order of Ahepa. . . . Supreme Treasurer John F. Davis resigned from office for reasons of health, and Constantine J. Critzas was elected by the Supreme Lodge to the office of Supreme Treasurer.

## CHAPTER EIGHT

### The Years 1945-51

#### The 1945 National Conference

The third National Conference, since the suspension of Supreme Conventions for the duration, was held in Washington, D.C. on August 20-22, 1945. Attending were:

**SUPREME LODGE:** Supreme President George C. Vournas, Supreme Vice President Charles Davis Kotsilibas, Supreme Secretary Stephen S. Scopas, Supreme Treasurer Constantine J. Critzas, Supreme Counsellor Leo J. Lamberson, Supreme Governor Tom Semos, Supreme Governor Frank E. Pofanti. **PAST SUPREME PRESIDENTS:** Nicholas D. Chotas, George Demeter, Dean Alfange, George E. Phillies, Harry J. Booras, Achilles Catsonis, Van A. Nomikos. **DISTRICT GOVERNORS:** George Cotsakis, C.A. Lazarou, Nicholas Brous, Dr. Aris Carpousis, Steven Kargakos, Spiro Livadas, N. D. Farmassony, Fred A. Kyros, Basil Joannides, Paul Koken, Constantine G. Gatsos, Pete Mallers, Nicholas C. Giovan, George A. Xanthes, George J. Petros, Charles D. Exarky, James George Dikeou, Charles Valanas, Victor Adams, William Panagos, Spiro J. Kalivas, Elef. Dallas, Andrew Vlassis.

Conference officers elected were: Nicholas C. Giovan, Chairman; Nicholas Brous, Vice Chairman; Spiro J. Kalivas, Secretary. The Conference resolved to: (1) Undertake to assist Greece in every way possible consistent with the rules and regulations of the U.S. government in the proper attainment of her just and meritorious national demands, and empowered the Supreme Lodge to take proper action, (2) To obtain volunteer college men and women of Greek extraction to go to Greece to aid in its rehabilitation, and to invite Greek students to America, (3) To express to the Council of Foreign Ministers of the great powers in behalf of the rights and the claims of Greece and its people, (4) To pursue the policy of Supreme President Vournas as to the matter of immigration, so that 2/6 of the German quota be assigned to Greece, (5) That title of the Ahepa Sanatorium be transferred from the Silver District Sanatorium Corporation to the Order of Ahepa.

The preceding Supreme Lodge tendered its collective resignation at the 1945 National Conference, thus allowing the National Confer-

ence to select the new Supreme Lodge for the year 1945-46, as Harris J. Booras, Supreme President; Frank E. Pofanti, Supreme Vice President; Leo J. Lamberson, Supreme Secretary; C. G. Paris, Supreme Treasurer; Stephen S. Scopas, Supreme Counsellor; George Cotsakis, Supreme Governor; and Nicholas Economou, Supreme Governor. Arthur H. Lalos continued as national Executive Secretary at the Washington, D.C. Headquarters.

The Conference also approved that a National Ahepa Hospital be established and sponsored by the Ahepa in Greece, since it was evident that Greece was sorely in need of such institutions following World War II. The resolution sent to the Council of Foreign Ministers of the great powers requested that, in view of its just rights, Greece be awarded due reparations, the annexation of Epirus, the Dodecanese Islands and Cyprus, and the rectification of the Bulgarian boundary to provide maximum security for Greece.

During the National Conference luncheon, Ted Gamble of the U.S. War Finance department paid tribute to the Order by stating: "There has been no organized group in America who has done a better job in the sale and promotion of war bonds than the Order of Ahepa."

The Ahepa continued its war bond efforts in the government's Victory Loan drive. . . . The Ahepa presented a replica of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Ahepa bust to President Harry S. Truman on Sept. 19, 1945, in a ceremony at the White House, attended by President Truman, Supreme President Booras, Past Supreme President Catsonis, and Ahepa War Service Units Chairman John Carzis.

Dr. Lucas P. Kyrides, of St. Louis, is awarded a gold medallion by the American Chemical Society for his discovery of synthetic rubber in 1913. He had more than 100 patents to his credit. . . . More than 1,000 persons attended the presentation of Euripides "Iphigenia in Tauris" at Cedar Crest College, Allentown, Pa., and the Ahepa chapter was an important participant. . . . The first atomic bomb is dropped on Hiroshima, Japan on August 6, 1945, and final surrender ceremonies of the Japanese are held in Tokyo Bay, on September 1, 1945. . . . The world is at peace, and the problems of reconstruction face the world. . . . Chapter president C. H. Pelias of New Orleans, La. is given credit by New Orleans newspapers for uncovering and exposing black market operations in that city. . . . The Akron, Ohio chapter purchased an Ahepa Home in 1945. . . . The humanitarian task of sending food, clothing, and medicine to Greece continues under the Greek War Relief Association, and UNRRA, and the difficult task of reaching the villages is hampered by destroyed roads. . . . The fraternity urges its members and their friends to send food and clothing packages to Greece each week. . . . UNRRA and Greek War Relief ask for 100,000,000 garments for Greece.

"The War President"—the Ahepa bust of President Franklin D. Roosevelt is unveiled at Hyde Park, N.Y., the Roosevelt family estates, on October 28, 1945. U.S. Attorney General Tom Clark attended as the

personal representative of President Truman, to receive the memorial in the name of the people of the United States. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt widow of the late President, was present, including 1,500 persons representing the U.S. government, state of New York, and the Order of Ahepa. . . . In her syndicated column, "My Day" Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt wrote: "I brought Mr. Morgenthau (former Secretary of the Treasury) 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 the 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 (Harris J. Booras) and the Attorney General of the United States (Tom Clark), 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."

Ahepa announces its "Ahepa Hospital in Greece" plan, which has been accepted by the government of Greece, with a drive for fundraising to begin on January 24, 1946 in Atlanta, Ga., founding city of the Ahepa. A nationwide Ahepa committee is formed, with the following officers: John Carzis, Executive Chairman; Charles Preketes, Executive Vice Chairman; Tom Vallas, Financial Advisor; Charles Bookidis, Treasurer; William D. Belroy, Secretary; James Mazarakos, Coordinator. Past Supreme Presidents and Mother Lodge members were all on the committee, as well as the following Executive Advisors: Gus Maggos, Sam Bushong, Theodore Andronicos, Chris E. Athas, Thomas D. Lentgis, George Kelly, John Govatos, Archie Zapetas, Michael Loris, Paul Demos. Various national Greek-American federations were invited to join with Ahepa in this drive including: Pan-Arcadian, Pan Epirotis, Pan Cretan, Pan Elian, Pan Icarians, Pan Spartan, Pan Messenian, Pan Corinthian, Chios societies, Pan Macedonian, Pan Rhodian, and Pan Thracians.

By September, 1945, the Ahepa was actively engaged in petitioning the allies of World War II, as well as the officials of the U.S. government requesting that the country of Greece be given just consideration in territorial and reparations decisions, with emphasis on Greek claims to Northern Epirus, the Dodecanese Islands, the Island of Cyprus, and rectification of the Bulgarian border with Greece. Newspaper accounts indicated protests against the terms given Bulgaria, an Axis country, and some editorials asked: "Is Greece getting a square deal from the Allies?" Congressman John W. McCormack of Massachusetts said in a speech: "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. 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."

Noted radio commentator Cedric Foster broadcast the following on September 18, 1945:

"The Soviet Union today has come out into the open regarding Russian aims and objectives in the peace settlements of Europe. . . . 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 to the people to whom they rightfully belong. The Dodecanese Islands belong to Greece. Greece should have the Dodecanese Islands and her frontiers in the Epirus should be adjusted. Her boundaries should be drawn anew in Macedonia and 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. 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.'"

Mayor Hubert H. Humphrey of Minneapolis becomes a member of Ahepa Chapter No. 66, Minneapolis, Minn., and he also proclaims "Greek Day" in the city for the Ahepa Victory Loan Drive. Humphrey later became U.S. Senator, and Vice President of the United States, and candidate for President. . . . Mayor S. Maestri of New Orleans set aside the week of July 16-23, 1945 as Ahepa Bond Week in New Orleans . . . Queens Borough President James A. Burke joins Jamaica, N.Y. Chapter. . . . C. L. Leonida of Wichita, Kans. chapter reaches total of \$8,285,000 in war bond sales. . . . Lewiston, Me. Ahepa Chapter gave \$600 scholarship award to Bates College in memory of the late Prof. George M. Chase, professor of Greek at the school. . . . Indiana Governor Ralph H. Gates joins the South Bend, Ind. Chapter. . . . Lorain, Ohio chapter sponsored a Victory Float in the city's United Nations parade. . . . Fayetteville, N.C. Ahepans started a \$5,000 relief fund for relief in their city, following disastrous floods in Fayetteville. . . . Mason City, Ia. chapter's Navy Day float wins first prize. . . . U.S. Senator A. McCarran of Nevada becomes a member of Ahepa. . . . Sergeant Christos Karaberis of Manchester, N.H. was awarded America's highest award of valor, the U.S. Congressional Medal of Honor by President Truman at Washington, D.C. for personal action in 1944 at Guignola, Italy where during his one-man attack on the enemy, he 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.

Within three weeks after the start of the Ahepa Hospitals for Greece drive, more than \$170,000 had been collected. . . . Ahepa also organized an All-America Justice for Greece Committee with Past Supreme President George E. Phillis as chairman of the public relations committee. . . . The Justice for Greece Committee was headed by Chauncey Hamlin, national chairman; Sumner Welles, Advisory chairman; and James A. Farley, national vice-chairman. The national committee included a long list of prominent persons from all parts of American life, as well as from the U.S. Congress. . . . George J. Christopher of San Francisco was elected to the office of City and County Supervisor at the November, 1945 elections. . . . John T. Dimtsios elected to Nashua, N.H. Board of Education. . . . Montgomery, Ala. chapter sponsored an Ahepa float in the city Victory Loan parade.

Eugene F. Saber of the U.S. Treasury Department said this of Michael Loris, member of Brooklyn Chapter No. 41:

“America’s champion War Bonds Salesman is Michael Loris. Born in Greece, he came to America in 1902 and through all these long years, Mr. Loris has been a solid citizen—the kind of man you are proud to call American. And Michael Loris has been proud of this American citizenship, proud enough to do something about it. Mr. Loris is known throughout the New York organization of the U.S. Treasury as chairman of the Greek Division, War Finances Committee, which in the past five drives is credited with bond sales in the amount of \$57,354,750. Loris sells principally to the man of small means. He has no millionaire friends who call up and say, ‘Hello, Mike, please take my order for \$100,000 or \$1,000,000.’ No, indeed. Loris plods along both day and night. He is not only a familiar figure as he goes about his calling, unostentatiously, in and out of season. With him bonds are always on tap. You can stop him anywhere at anytime and he will sell you a bond. Way back in 1943, Mr. Loris was the first citizen to be awarded the number A-1 citation from the Treasury Department for distinguished service. Since then his efforts and the corresponding results have increased. He is coordinator of the Order of Ahepa. He supervised their blood donors’ campaign, looks after collection of clothing for Greece, is active in the National War Fund and Red Cross Drives.” And J. Austin Daly of the Treasury Department said: “*Mr. Michael Loris has officially been proclaimed the Nation’s Champion Salesman of E. Bonds by Mr. Nevil Ford, Chairman of the War Finance Committee.*”

Young Johnny Karras of the Argo, Ill., high school baseball team, is named to the Hearst All-American Baseball team, and wins a trip to New York, to play in the game of East against West All Stars, in which he starred.

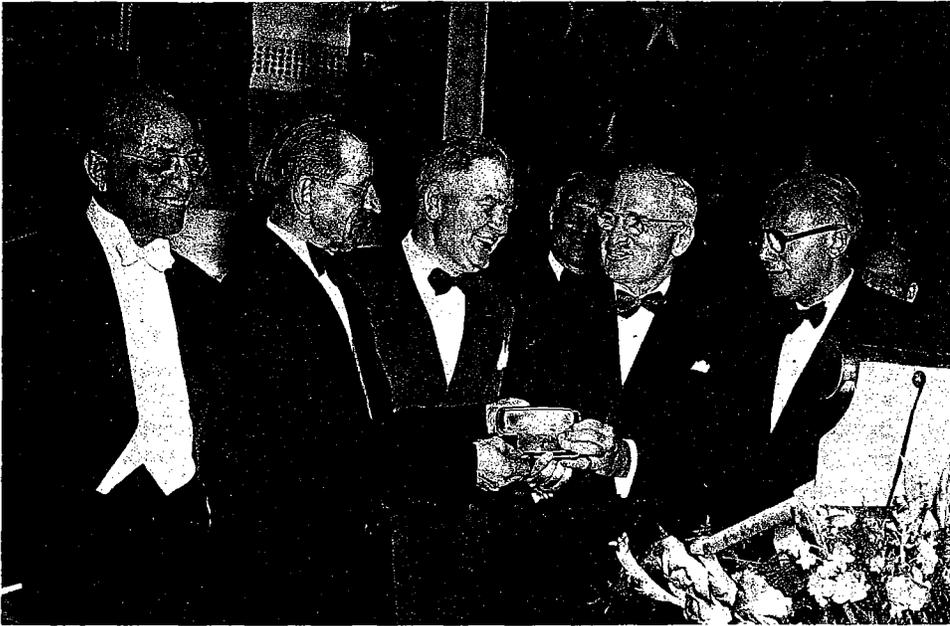
#### **President Truman Joins Ahepa**

President Harry S. Truman of the United States became a member of the Order of Ahepa in ceremonies at the White House in Washing-



**WHITE HOUSE VISIT**

*Year 1946. The Ahepa Supreme Lodge visits President Harry S. Truman at the White House and officially inducts the President into the Order of Ahepa on March 25, 1946. With President Truman are: Nicholas Economou, Leo J. Lamberson, Frank E. Pofanti, George A. Cotsakis, C. G. Paris, Harris J. Booras, Stephen S. Scopas. In the background, Michael Loris of New York City, named "America's No. 1 War Bond Salesman" by the U. S. Treasury Department.*



*Year 1948. President Harry S. Truman receives an Ahepa gold life membership card at the 1948 Ahepa National Banquet in Washington, D. C. with President Truman are: William C. Helis, C. G. Garrison and Thomas Kapsemalis of President Truman's Chapter, Kansas City, Mo. #73, and Dean Alfange.*

ton, D.C. at 11:30 a. m., March 25, 1946. With President Truman at the White House were Supreme President Harris J. Booras and members of the Supreme Lodge. Michael Loris, America's champion war bond salesman, was also at the event.

The Sixth National Banquet was held at the Statler Hilton Hotel in Washington on March 25, 1946, and the principal speaker was Attorney General Tom C. Clark. Chairman of the dinner was C. G. Paris, and Supreme President Harris J. Booras was toastmaster. Other speakers included radio commentator Cedric Foster, William Fitzgibbons, director of the national organizations department of the U.S. Treasury Department, U.S. Senator Robert A. Taft, Congressman John W. McCormack, Senator Joseph O'Mahoney

The Justice for Greece Committee continues its work with a major Senate Resolution introduced in the Congress by Sen. Claude Pepper of Florida, and support from many members of Congress.

**The Twenty-fourth Supreme Convention  
August 22-28, 1946  
Baltimore, Maryland**

The 24th Supreme Convention was held in Baltimore, Maryland during the week of August 22-28, 1946, and the following were elected as convention officers: Nicholas Giovan, Chairman; Peter L. Bell, Vice Chairman; and Basil Joannides, Secretary.

Members of the Supreme Lodge present as delegates were: Harris J. Booras, Frank E. Pofanti, Leo J. Lamberson, Stephen S. Scopas, C. G. Paris, Nicholas Economou, George Cotsakis. MOTHER LODGE: George A. Polos, Nicholas D. Chotas, S. J. Stamos, James Campbell. PAST SUPREME PRESIDENTS: George C. Vournas, Van A. Nomikos, Achilles Catsonis, Dean Alfange, V.I. Chebithes, George E. Phillis. DISTRICT GOVERNORS: Sam S. Nakos, C. A. Lazarou, Nicholas P. Brous, Peter J. Carres, Nicholas Saros, George Dimas, C. P. Verinis, Fred Kyros, John Caraphil, S. Roumell, Constantine G. Gatsos, Louis K. Tsaros, Chris Anton, James Carlos, Bill Peterson, Charles D. Exarky, James Frangos, K. J. Valenas, Peter N. Stevens, Philip Kapelos, George Bezaitis, Spyro Kalivas. In addition, there were 312 Chapter Delegates at the Baltimore Convention.

The following action was taken by the convention: (1) Los Angeles was selected as the site of the 1947 convention; (2) the extension of special initiation fees for returning veterans; (3) to support all pending Congressional legislation and future legislation for the benefit of veterans of World War II; (4) that the scheduling of an excursion to Greece in 1948 be left to the discretion of the Supreme Lodge; (5) that the Justice for Greece Committee be continued for the ensuing year and that all chapters give full support to the Committee; (6) that the Immigration Committee advocate a change of quota laws to the government and that the Greek quota be increased; (7) Increased the number of Supreme Governors to four (4) and stated that one of the Supreme Governors would be from Canada; (8) Limited the number of terms of a

Supreme President to two (2) terms; (9) That the Ahepa Hospitals in Greece program be continued, and that the Greek War Relief proposal to match on a 50-50 basis in money or material in kind any amount of money raised by the Ahepa through its present hospital drive, such monies to be used for hospitals in Greece, and that the Greek War Relief shall execute the physical end of this agreement for services such as administrative, technical, etc., is accepted by the Ahepa.

The following new Supreme Lodge for the year 1946-47 was elected: Harris J. Booras, Supreme President; William G. Helis, Supreme Vice President; Nicholas P. Giovan, Supreme Secretary; Aristides Georgiades, Supreme Treasurer; Zack T. Ritsos, Supreme Counsellor; T. Bass, Supreme Governor; William Petros, Supreme Governor; George Cotsakis, Supreme Governor; V. A. Vasiliou, Supreme Governor.

On September 25, 1946 representatives of the Ahepa and the Greek War Relief Association met in Washington, D.C. to work out their mutual agreement on the work of both organizations for a medical assistance program for the people of Greece. . . . Throughout the Ahepa domain, Ahepa chapters were busy initiating returning war veterans into the Order. . . . Governor Sam C. Ford of Montana became a member of the Ahepa.

An announcement from the Greek War Relief on its fund-raising drive to raise \$12,000,000 for the relief of the people of Greece had this to say:

"It's all over—but the suffering! Why is a major Greek War Relief program still necessary two years after the liberation of Greece? Two years of liberation have been all too short to bind the human wounds of four years of hunger, sickness and privation. They have been all too short to heal the material wounds of a shattered and looted agricultural and industrial economy. Probably no country in Europe suffered greater devastation than Greece, certainly none entered the reconstruction era with scantier resources. During the past two years UNRRA has poured over \$375,000,000 worth of supplies into Greece in an attempt to put the nation on the road to recovery. Within a few months this lifeline of supplies will be abruptly severed as UNRRA ceases operations in December, 1946. Every responsible official who has worked in Greece warns that the Greek people cannot shoulder their rehabilitation problems alone. In this crisis, the Greek War Relief is Greece's chief hope—unless its program is maintained and expanded, the Greek people face years of continued suffering and misery. To make certain that Greece does not perish, the Greek War Relief is launching a fund-raising campaign this fall and winter with a national goal of \$12,000,000. Your contribution will: Erect provincial health centers whose clinics, laboratories, and hospital facilities will fight tuberculosis, malaria and the host of other diseases which now take a frightful toll of Greek lives; Provide a warm nourishing noon lunch for nearly 2,000,000 malnourished children whose stunted bodies bear tragic testimony to long years of starvation and misery; Rescue 375,000 homeless war orphans, who now

room the streets begging for bread, and place them in foster homes where they will receive the care and affection that every child requires; Give thousands of disabled veterans, gallant fighters in the cause of freedom, the chance to become self-supporting citizens by providing them with artificial limbs.”

William G. Helis, Ahepa Supreme Vice President, was elected National President of the Greek War Relief Association, while former President Spyros P. Skouras became Chairman of the Board of Directors. Other newly-elected directors were: George Xanthaky, Thomas Pappas, Peter Boudoures, Charles Davis Kotsilibas, Paul Demos, S. Gregory Taylor, Van A. Nomikos.

Staff writer R. H. Markham of the Christian Science Monitor noted that:

“In no country was a larger proportion of the homes destroyed during the war than in Greece. In addition, Greek transportation is largely dislocated. Some of the main railroad lines still are unusable, two years after the Germans evacuated Greece. A large proportion of the destroyed bridges and culverts are still out. With a shortage of boats, a lack of bridges and an insufficiency of locomotives, it is difficult for one to travel from Athens to Greece’s chief northern city, Salonika. Travel anywhere in Greece is hard. Large sums are required for even partial reconstruction and the current national income cannot provide them. Even less can it provide funds for grain imports. An additional burden on Greece is the necessity of maintaining a substantial armed force to preserve internal order. After a war with both Germany and Italy, a civil war, and a prewar dictatorship that was preceded by several revolutions, Greece has need of stability. And an army is required to preserve that stability. The Greeks, though politically rather unstable, play a key role in world affairs. Their prosperity and tranquility are matters of much importance for the United States. Therefore for political as well as humane reasons, the Greek nation must be helped. America would make a serious mistake if it removed Greece from its conscience and its heart.”

The question of Greece’s boundaries and reparations became a vital question before the Big Four, and the Justice for Greece Committee was actively engaged in 1946 in supporting the claims of Greece before the eyes of the world and the United Nations. Honorary Chairman of the Committee was Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, with Chauncey J. Hamlin as Chairman, Sumner Welles as Chairman of the Advisory Board, and Supreme President Harris J. Booras and Past Supreme President George E. Phillis also participating. Russia was actively engaged in taking concessions away from Greece in favor of her communistic satellites in Europe.

The Manchester, N.H. Daughters of Penelope collected more than \$5,000 for the Ahepa Hospital Drive. . . . Chapters everywhere were now raising funds for the Ahepa Hospital Drive, as well as for the Greek War Relief drive. . . . Bill H. Kalivas of Fayetteville, N.C. had collected more than \$3,000 for the hospital drive. . . . Providence, R. I. Ahepans

honor U.S. Senator Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island with a dinner for his efforts for Justice for Greece. . . . In speaking at a dinner in New York City given for visiting Greek Prime Minister Tsaldaris, James A. Farley said:

"Subtly the whole good cause of Greece has been made an ideological battleground for two great conflicting theories of government. The Greeks chose to remain where they had been from the beginning; in our camp and on our side. As a result they have been subjected to pressure from within, to forays from without and to a campaign of almost unparalleled vilification. The precise mold and form that the Greek political state takes at the present time is after all primarily the concern of Greeks. We are committed to the right of people to live under governments of their own choosing. The Greeks have made their choice. The fact that another body of organized political thought (the Communists) finds that choice disadvantageous to its own aims, does not modify in any degree the right of the Greeks to do as they have done or the justness of the claims that Greece may make upon her friends and Allies. I submit, Sir, that a certain amount of political dust has been thrown in the eyes of right-thinking and well-meaning persons in a desperate attempt to blind them to the issues. Greece needs friends as she has never before in recent times needed them."

Former President Herbert Hoover also spoke at the same dinner for Tsaldaris in late 1946, in support of the Greek cause. . . . Among the notables giving their moral and financial support to the Greek War Relief campaign were comedian Joe E. Brown, and star Sophie Tucker.

#### **The Truman Doctrine**

On March 12, 1947, President Harry S. Truman spoke before a Joint Session of the U.S. Congress and presented the following message and appeal for Greece:

"The gravity of the situation which confronts the world today necessitates my appearance before a joint session of the Congress. The foreign policy and the national security of this country are involved. The United States has received from the Greek government an urgent appeal for financial and economic assistance. Preliminary reports from the American Economic Mission now in Greece and reports from the American Ambassador in Greece corroborate the statement of the Greek Government that assistance is imperative if Greece is to survive as a free nation. When the forces of liberation entered Greece they found that the retreating Germans had destroyed virtually all the railways, roads, port facilities, communications, and merchant marine. More than a thousand villages had been burned. Eighty-five percent of the children were tubercular. Livestock, poultry, and draft animals had almost disappeared. Inflation had wiped out practically all savings. As a result of these tragic conditions, a militant minority, exploiting human want and misery, was able to create political chaos which, until now, has made economic recovery impossible. Greece is today without funds to finance im-

portation of those goods which are essential to bare subsistence. Under these circumstances the people of Greece cannot make progress in solving their problems of reconstruction. Greece is in desperate need of financial and economic assistance to enable it to resume purchase of food, clothing, fuel and seeds. These are indispensable for the subsistence of its people and are obtainable only from abroad. Greece must have help to import the goods necessary to restore internal order and security so essential for economic and political recovery. The Greek Government has also asked for the assistance of experienced American administrators, economists, and technicians to insure that the financial and other aid given to Greece shall be used effectively in creating a stable and self-sustaining economy and in improving its public administration.

“The very existence of the Greek state is today threatened by the terrorist activities of several thousand armed men, led by Communists, who defy the Government’s authority at a number of points, particularly along the northern boundaries. A commission appointed by the United Nations Security Council is at present investigating disturbed conditions in Northern Greece and alleged border violations along the frontiers between Greece on the one hand and Albania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia on the other. Meanwhile, the Greek Government is unable to cope with the situation. The Greek Army is small and poorly equipped. It needs supplies and equipment if it is to restore the authority to the Government throughout Greek territory. Greece must have assistance if it is to become a self-supporting and self-respecting democracy. The United States must supply this assistance. We have already extended to Greece certain types of relief and economic aid but these are inadequate. There is no other country to which democratic Greece can turn. No other nation is willing and able to provide the necessary support for a democratic Greek Government. I do not believe that the American people and the Congress wish to turn a deaf ear to the appeal of the Greek Government. Great responsibilities have been placed upon us by the swift movements of events. I am confident that the Congress will face these responsibilities squarely.”

The U.S. Congress responded affirmatively, and the first steps were soon taken by the United States which ultimately saved Greece from complete communistic takeover.

Vermont Chapter No. 244 made history in late 1946 when the members initiated into the Ahepa two United States Senators, and one Governor. Senators George D. Aiken and Ralph E. Flanders, and Vermont Governor Ernest W. Gibson joined the Ahepa chapter. . . . The Vermonters at the meeting also handed Supreme President Booras a check for \$10,800 for the Ahepa hospital drive. . . . Senator William F. Knowland of California becomes a member of the Oakland, Calif. Ahepa chapter.

Reports indicated that Greece’s northern neighbors, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Albania were giving refuge to, training and equipping Greek communist bands, who were carrying on a minor civil war in the

frontier areas and other isolated sections of the country. . . . A New York Times correspondent reported that Greece was torn by civil strife, and was also being threatened by her northern neighbors, Bulgaria, Albania and Yugoslavia; that the drachma exchange went from 5,000 to 8,000 to the dollar. Upon the death of King George, Paul becomes King of Greece. He reported that about 60,000 persons were killed in the December 1944, fighting in Athens in the civil war, or else were murdered in cold blood by the leftists in a bid for power. "The Germans no longer are among the Greeks, but the Communists are, and they are the inheritors of the stored up hatred of many years of dictatorship, occupation, and civil war.

"If the freedom of the Greek people to go about their private affairs in calm security is suddenly removed, we Americans feel that our freedom is threatened too. This is the measure of how close-knit the world has become."—Senator Arthur H. Vandenburg.

"We are coming to the aid of all the Greek people, in the hope that we may enable them to meet a trying period and to help them establish a unified, stable and peaceful Greece. It is as simple as that."—Secretary of State George Marshall.

On April 1, 1947, Ahepa held its first air-borne excursion to Greece, when 24 members, headed by Supreme President Harris J. Booras, flew to Athens from Boston in a Trans World Airlines plane. The plane stopped briefly at Newfoundland, Ireland, Paris and Rome before reaching Greece. The trip took 30 hours. King George of Greece died while the plane was en route, and the Ahepans attended the coronation of the new King Paul after their arrival in Athens. The Ahepans were enthusiastically received by the people of Greece and given several receptions, and also visited with King Paul. They also laid the cornerstone for the Ahepa hospital in Athens, and the cornerstone for the Ahepa hospital in Salonika. Ambassador to Greece Lincoln MacVeagh endorsed America's policy of aid to Greece, and Governor Dewey of New York also endorsed Truman's policy of aid to Greece.

Ahepan Thomas N. Christie of Minneapolis is elected to the Minnesota State Legislature. . . . The fraternity published a special Silver Anniversary edition of The Ahepan magazine for its July-August, 1947 issue, which carried a brief history of the fraternity, as well as individual histories of the Ahepa chapters. Past Supreme Secretary Louis P. Maniatis was Editor of the special issue.

**The Twentieth-Fifth Supreme Convention**  
**August 17-23, 1947**  
**Los Angeles, California**

The 25th Supreme Convention was held in Los Angeles, Calif. during the week of August 17-23, 1947. Convention officers elected were: John G. Thevos, Chairman; Peter L. Bell, Vice Chairman; Pantelis Lambros, Secretary.

*Supreme Lodge* delegates were: Harris J. Booras, William G. Helis, Nicholas C. Giovan, Zack T. Ritsos, Aristides G. Georgiades, William

Petros, Vasilios A. Vasiliou, George J. Cotsakis, and Tim Bass. *Mother Lodge*: S. J. Stamos, Harry Angelopoulos, George A. Polos, James Campbell. *District Governors*: Pete Lezos, Nick Jack, Speros A. Versis, William Serras, James A. Millas, George H. Miller, Andrew Dedopoulos, John S. Caraphil, Socrates V. Sekles, Peter Kourmoules, A.T. Tsoumas, James Yiannias, Stephen A. Prayson, Steve Pappas, Panayes G. Dikeou, George Nachicas, George Bezaitis, Nick Carras, Mike Colias, Pete Lambros, Steve Pepps, James Brahos, Peter S. Marthakis. In addition, there were 333 Chapter delegates attending this convention.

Action taken by the convention: (1) That a 1948 excursion to Greece be held if conditions permit; (2) Detroit was selected as the site of the 1948 convention; (3) Van A. Nomikos was elected National Advisor to the Sons of Pericles; (4) Established the fraternity 25 years of service pin for members; (5) That all applicants for membership will be investigated as to whether they are members of any subversive group and must assure investigating committees for membership that they are free of any and all Communist taint or subversive group; (6) To support legislation favorable to increasing Greek immigration; (7) Required minimum of 35 new members to establish a new Ahepa chapter in a city where a chapter already exists; (8) Pledged full support of President Truman's foreign policy.

The new Supreme Lodge elected was: William G. Helis, Supreme President; John G. Thevos, Supreme Vice President; Peter L. Bell, Supreme Secretary; Aristides Georgiades, Supreme Treasurer; Zack T. Ritsos, Supreme Counsellor; Peter N. Derzis, Supreme Governor; George Bezaitis, Supreme Governor; James J. Starr, Supreme Governor; Tim Bass, Supreme Governor.

"It is the view of the United States government that Greece is in grave peril. This peril results from the guerrilla warfare being waged against the Greek Government by Communist-led bands actively supported by Albania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia and by the Communist Party of Greece. It is perfectly clear that the governments of the three northern countries are working in close conjunction with the Greek Communists with a common objective: The establishment in Greece of a minority, totalitarian government which would be subservient to the Communist-controlled countries."—U.S. Deputy Representative Herschel V. Johnson.

Atlanta, Ga. Chapter #1 celebrated the Ahepa's 25th Anniversary with an anniversary dinner attended by several hundred persons with the Mother Lodge as honor guests. Also present was attorney Carl F. Hutcheson of Atlanta, who drew the Ahepa Charter at the institution of the fraternity in 1922. . . . James Skufakiss (James Scofield, who later became Sons of Pericles Supreme President) and Theodore Stathis awarded District #12 scholarships. . . . The Ahepa and the Greek War Relief Association make final plans for the medical program for Greece with the following projects: (1) Erection of a wing to Evangelismos Hospital in Athens to be known as the Ahepa Wing of the hospital,

which would add 400 new hospital beds; (2) Erection of an Ahepa Hospital in Salonika, to be a part of the Medical School of the University of Salonika; (3) Construction of Ahepa Health Centers in Greece at Chryssoupolis, Kalavryta, Paramythia, Molai, Meligala, and Ierapetra.

Mayor Frank H. Eggers of Jersey City joins the Ahepa chapter. . . . Americans of Greek descent seize every opportunity to visit Greece as travel restrictions ease. . . . Professor Karl Lehman of New York University reports that Bulgarian occupation forces on the island of Samothrace had looted and deliberately destroyed some of the island's historical ruins during the war. . . . *New York Times staff correspondent C. L. Sulzberger reports that the U.S. stand on Greece has deterred Russia from forcing a showdown over the country.* . . . Maj. Gen. William G. Livesay, chief of the United States Army Group under the American Mission for Aid to Greece, reported that the Greek army was now superior in every respect to the guerrillas in Greece, and capable of carrying out successful operations against them. . . . Col. Daniel E. Wright of the U.S. Public Health Service, as representative of the Rockefeller Foundation and adviser of the Greek government health services, and in charge of the health division of the American Mission for Aid to Greece, reported improvements of general health in Greece. . . . Twenty-six camps started operation in Greece for Greek children, under the auspices of the Greek government and the Greek War Relief Association.

The Chicago chapters initiated Mayor Hartin H. Kennelly, Congressman William G. Stratton, State Attorney William J. Tuohy, Chief Justice Cornelius Harrington, and other outstanding civic leaders before 1,200 Ahepans at the Morrison Hotel. . . . Supreme President William G. Helis requests the support of Congress to increase the Greek quota of immigration from 307 to at least 3,000 per year.

Dr. Simon G. Markos, member of the Dover, N.H. chapter is unanimously elected Mayor of Dover by the City Council. The local newspaper summarized a long article on the new Mayor by stating: "So, the man who never campaigned, who never solicited a vote, who never ran for office before in his life, who never voted a straight party ticket, and who once shined the shoes of many who voted for him, is the mayor of New Hampshire's oldest, and one time most politically minded city."

The 7th National Banquet honoring the Congress of the United States was held on March 29, 1948 at the Statler Hotel in Washington, D.C.

President Harry S. Truman, member of Kansas City, Mo. Chapter No. 73, attended this banquet, and headed a guest list of 269 Members of Congress, as well as other government officials. President Truman's later remark on the banquet was: "I have never had a more enthusiastic reception anywhere." President Truman said during his address that evening as he recalled his speech to Congress on March 12, 1947 when he requested the Greek aid program: "This country has never asked for anything but peace and prosperity in the world for all peoples and

for all countries. We have never shut the door against any country. We are willing to talk peace and international intercourse with any country in the world, but we will not stand idly by and see the liberties of the world debauched."

The first Ahepa Health Center in Greece was completed and opened for public use at Chryssoupolis, in northeastern Greece, on March 14, 1948, and was the first hospital building to be erected in Greece since the 1944 liberation of the country. . . . Construction had started on the Ahepa Wing at Evangelismos hospital in Athens, and on the other health centers. Surveys were progressing on the Salonika Ahepa Hospital, and plans were being completed. . . . U.S. Representative Willia W. Bradley introduced a bill in Congress to increase the annual Greek immigration quota an additional five thousand. . . . First reports were received in the U.S. that the Communists near the northern boundaries of Greece were abducting Greek children from villages, and that more than 15,000 such abductions had already taken place.

Supreme President Helis reports that communist guerrillas had come down from the hills above Kalavryta, attacked and plundered the village, and forced stoppage on the Ahepa Health Center at Kalavryta. Work stopped for about one month, then resumed again. Also that impassable roads due to guerrilla activity had slowed work on the Filiatra, Mesinia Ahepa Health Center. He reported that by July 1, 1948, construction work was about 60% complete on the remaining projects. . . . Brother Helis was also National President of the Greek War Relief Association, as well as Supreme President of the Ahepa. . . . Ohio Supreme Court Judge James Garfield Steward joins the Cincinnati chapter.

At noon on July 17, 1948, an olive wood brand was lighted from the sun's rays, and the flame was transferred to an ancient lamp, and then to a torch in the hand of a young Greek athlete at Olympia, Greece, the site of the ancient Olympic Games of Greece. The Greek athlete then started off on the first stretch of a 2,000 mile journey to London, site of the 1948 Olympic Games. A thousand Greek soldiers guarded the path of the torch bearers in Greece, since an intercepted guerrilla radio broadcast served notice that the communist guerrillas would do everything possible to prevent the Olympic flame from leaving Greece. The scene was under the protective eyes also of reconnaissance planes and Spitfire fighters. The Olympic torch was lighted by 19 year old Maria Angelopoulou of Pyrgos, and the first torch bearer was a commando soldier, Constantine Dimitrelis, who took off his martial uniform before accepting the torch. The torch went in relays to Corfu, then Italy and finally to London. A package of Olympia earth was also sent to London's Lord Mayor to be scattered on the Wembley, London, track. The first Olympics were held in Greece in 776 B.C.

**The Twenty-Sixth Supreme Convention**  
**August 15-21, 1948**  
**Detroit, Michigan**

The 26th Supreme Covention was held during the week of August 15-21, 1948 in Detroit, Michigan. Convention officers elected were: George A. Polos, Chairman; Constantine G. Economou, Vice Chairman; Peter Peterson, Secretary. Present as delegates were SUPREME LODGE: William G. Helis, John G. Thevos, Peter L. Bell, Aristides Georgiades, Zack T. Ritsos, James J. Starr, Tim Bass, George Bezaitis, and Peter Derzis. MOTHER LODGE: George A. Polos, and James Campbell. Immediate Past Supreme President: Harris J. Booras. DISTRICT GOVERNORS: Peter Lezos, Nick Serros, Speros A. Versis, Peter V. Paulus, Kurt M. Sinner, George Kastrinos, Athan M. Arugel, William Genimatas, Socrates V. Sekles, John Kras, Sophocles N. Pancol, A.T. Tsoumas, William D. Kleason, Stephen Pepps, Panayes G. Dikeou, Tony Kontgas, John E. Dakis, Stephen Berdalis, Nick Carras, Peter Grammar, Alex G. Poullos. In addition, there were 423 Chapter Delegates attending the convention.

Action was taken by the convention on the following: (1) Miami, Fla. was selected as the site of the 1949 convention; (2) That the Supreme Lodge have authority to hold an excursion to Greece in 1949 if conditions permit; (3) To establish an Ahepa Job Placement Bureau for veterans; (4) That a student loan fund be established; (5) Try to effect a summer program in Greece for members of the Ahepa Family between the ages of 18 and 30, the expenses to be derived from voluntary contributions from chapters; (6) That the Districts issue monthly or bi-monthly publications for their respective memberships; (7) That all colleges and universities be encouraged to offer Greek language courses; (8) That a Public Relations Committee be established by the Supreme Lodge, and Chapter public relations councils be also established; (9) That the United States be urged to support the demands of the people of Cyprus for the return of the island to Greece; (10) Raised the Per Capita Tax to \$5 per year per member; (11) That the Chapters be asked to give financial aid to the people on the island of Lefkos.

The following were elected as the new Supreme Lodge: William G. Helis, Supreme President; John G. Thevos, Supreme Vice President; Peter L. Bell, Supreme Secretary; James J. Starr, Supreme Treasurer; A.A. Pantelis, Supreme Counsellor; Peter Grammar, Supreme Governor for Canada; Peter N. Derzis, Supreme Governor; George Bezaitis, Supreme Governor; Charles N. Diamond, Supreme Governor.

The Washington, D.C. Ahepa chapters honored New York Yankee catcher Gus Niarhos with presentation to him of a new car. Niarhos was a member of Capital Chapter No. 236 of Washington, D.C.

In late 1948, the Ahepa Health Center at Thebes, Greece was completed and ready for use. . . . The Ierapetra Ahepa Health Center in Crete was also dedicated in late November, 1948.

His Eminence Archbishop Athenagoras of the Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America was elected Patriarch of Constantinople on November 1, 1948, after serving his church in America since February 24, 1931. The Patriarch was flown to Constantinople to assume his new office in President Harry S. Truman's presidential plane, "The Sacred Cow," in late January, 1949. . . . Minnesota state representative Thomas N. Christie of the Minneapolis Chapter was re-elected to the state legislature. . . . Baltimore Chapter No. 30 initiates Maryland Governor William Preston Lane, and Baltimore Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro, Jr., into the Ahepa. . . . U.S. Representative Frank R. Havenner of California joins Ahepa Chapter #235 of San Francisco. . . . Anthony Papadakis, member of the Oakland, Cal. Chapter, is named "Man of the Year" for the city of Richmond, Calif. by the Richmond Chamber of Commerce. . . . Past Supreme Vice President P.S. Marthakis of Salt Lake City is elected to the Utah State Senate. He previously served in the Utah house of representatives. . . . Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan initiated into the Lansing, Mich. chapter. . . . Brother Christian X. Kouray appointed as City Manager of Schenectady, N.Y., at 32 years of age. . . . John Pappas of Troy, N.Y. chapter serving as Postmaster of Buskirk, N.Y. for several years. . . . Supreme Governor Peter Grammar is elected to the City Council of St. Catherine's, Ontario, Canada. . . . George Christopher was re-elected to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors with the highest number of votes of any candidate, and also selected as President of the Board of Supervisors.

Ahepa urges Congress to amend the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 so as to permit up to 50,000 Greek nationals to enter the United States during the years 1949 and 1950 without regard to existing limitations on Greek immigration. The E.C.A. Mission to Greece figures showed that there were 660,000 displaced persons in Greece as of Dec. 31, 1948, and at least 300,000 orphans as well. Ahepa proposed that the Greek-American community of the United States would see that these displaced persons and orphans would be properly taken care of, if brought to the United States. . . . Supreme Vice-Pres. John G. Thevos is appointed as commissioner for the Paterson, N.J. Board of Education for a three year term. . . . Philadelphia, Pa. Chapter #26 sponsored a "Pihos-Mackrides" Day to honor Pete Pihos and Bill Mackrides, members of the Philadelphia Eagles football team, national football league champions. The special day was held on Nov. 28, 1948 during the game between the Eagles and the Steelers. . . . The Daughters of Penelope announced a drive to collect supplies and equipment for the Ahepa Hospitals and Health Centers in Greece. . . . James Mezilson of Chicago #348 joins the staff of U.S. Senator Paul Douglas, Illinois, in Washington. . . . St. Louis, Mo. Chapter #53 establishes a C.B. Johannides Memorial Scholarship in memory of the Ahepa's first Executive Secretary at Headquarters.

The Ahepa Pavilion, or Ahepa Wing of Evangelismos Hospital in Athens, Greece is completed, becoming a main unit of the hospital with an added 400 hospital beds. . . . The Ierapetra, Crete, Ahepa

Health Center was already serving 1,000 patients a month. . . . The Thebes Ahepa Health Center served 6,648 people during its first three months in operation. . . . The Chryssoupoulis center more than 12,000 persons since opening. . . . Greek newspaper comments on the Centers: "It should be stressed that the Centers are equipped and constructed according to the most modern hospital concepts, combining beauty and serviceability. The Health Center at Thebes is located among old buildings, and stands out as an architectural jewel, a really wonderful sight. Its scientific equipment is the last word in American hospital construction. . . . This Health Center should become a model for many more to be erected throughout the country."

Prime Minister Th. Sofoulis of Greece wrote:

"Ahepa, this much beloved and active organization which holds all the vitality of our race in the United States of America, can be proud of the accomplishments of Greek War Relief with which it is identified and behind which it always stands, as an unseen spirit that realizes and appreciates our needs. It is fortunate indeed that you have brought together for action all our friends and that you have saved Greece from a cataclysm of misfortunes with the permission and assistance of the great countries, the United States of America and Canada. I express the deep gratitude of Greece to your organization, the work of which will forever remain as the highest example of human altruism, an example that will inspire respect and admiration to the generations that will follow and honor the founders and collaborators of this task which will remain as the highest expression of the best feelings of the free people for their suffering fellow-people. May God bless your work. We are grateful."

### **The 27th Supreme Convention**

**August 15-21, 1949**

**Miami, Florida**

The 27th Supreme Convention was held in Miami, Fla., during the week of August 15-21, 1949, and the following were elected as convention officers: John K. Douglas, Chairman; H. Sanders Angela, Vice Chairman; and John C. Mitchell, Secretary. SUPREME LODGE delegates were: William G. Helis, John G. Thevos, Peter L. Bell, James J. Starr, A. A. Pantelis, Charles N. Diamond, Peter Grammar, George Bezaitis, Peter N. Derzis. MOTHER LODGE delegates were: Spiros Stamos, George A. Polos, James Campbell, and George Campbell. DISTRICT GOVERNOR delegates were: Speros Zepatos, C.G. Marcos, Andrew D. Vozeolas, Peter V. Paulus, James Argyros, Leon J. Marketos, George J. Margoles, John Rousomanis, William Genimatas, John Priggooris, John Kras, Theo. N. Tsangaris, George Kapetanakis, V.C. Beskas, Steve E. Pepps, Gus Callas, Leo Athans, Stephen Beraldalis, Gus Rakus, P. Destun. In addition, there were 224 Chapter delegates in attendance.

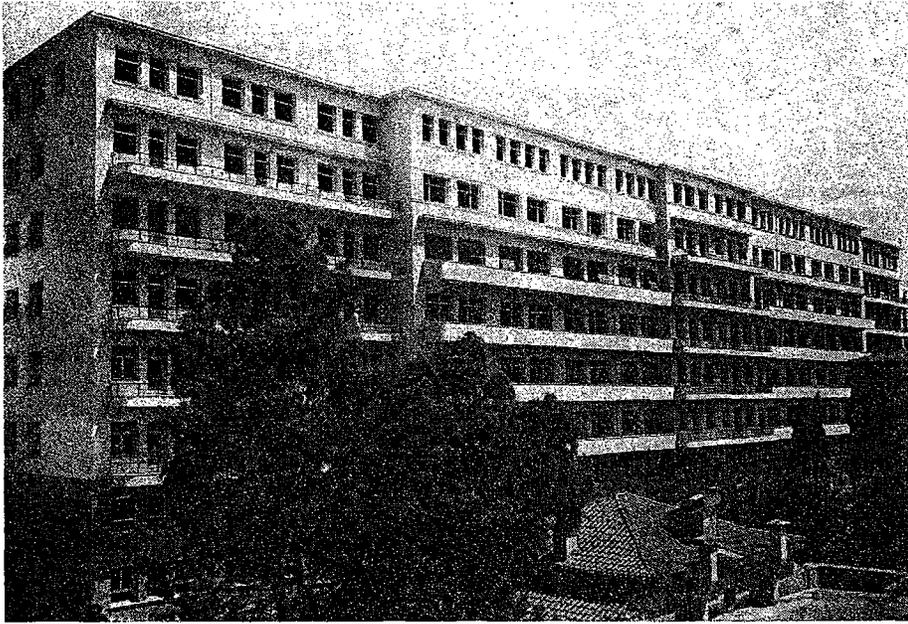
The new Supreme Lodge elected by the Miami convention was: John G. Thevos, Supreme President; Constantine G. Economou, Su-

preme Vice President; Peter N. Derzis, Supreme Secretary; Charles Preketes, Supreme Treasurer; Peter L. Bell, Supreme Counsellor; Pantelis B. Lambros, Supreme Governor; Constantine P. Verinis, Supreme Governor; Peter Grammar, Supreme Governor for Canada.

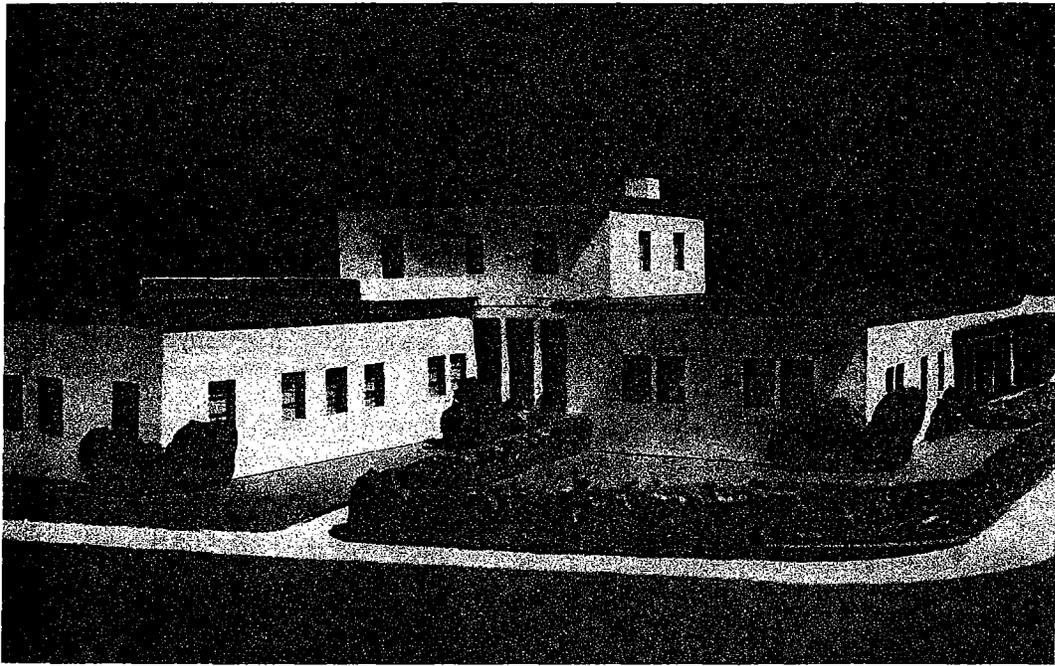
Highlights and mandates of the convention were: (1) The U.S. Treasury Department made Savings Bonds Awards to both the Order of Ahepa, and the Daughters of Penelope; (2) That the Order of Ahepa urges the Senate and the House of Representatives to take immediate and favorable action on an amendment to the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 so as to permit at least 50,000 Greek orphans, and other refugees in Greece who have been driven from their homes as a result of the Communist war, to enter the United States during the years 1949 and 1950 under the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act and without regard to the existing Quota of Limitations on Greek Immigration; (3) That a permanent National Immigration Committee be appointed by the Supreme Lodge; (4) To hold a 1950 Excursion to Greece; (5) Donated \$500 to the relief of victims of the Ecuadorean earthquake; (6) Endorsed the work of the Foster Parent Plan for War Children and urged chapters and members to work for and with the plan; (7) That final title of the Ahepa Sanatorium be given to the Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa, and that neither the whole property nor any part of it be sold, or leased for longer than five years, without vote of the Supreme Covention; (8) Contributed \$500 to the Chios Society, and \$500 to the Pan Macedonian Society; (9) Elected Chris Athas, George E. Johnson, and John Manta as Directors of the Ahepa Sanatorium property.

#### Ahepa in Australia

Past District Governor Anthony Aroney visited the Ahepa chapters in Australia, and reported to the Supreme Lodge that there were six Ahepa chapters in the states of Queensland and New South Wales and seven chapters in the formative stage in the state of Victoria, Western and Southern Australia. The Supreme Lodge of Australia was: Peter Aronis, Supreme President; Stelianos Georgiades, Supreme Secretary; Michael Pavlakes, Supreme Treasurer; and the following Supreme Governors: Eustratios Christofides, Michael Karolos, Demetrios Andronicos, George Trovas, Valerios Beneras, Demetrios Evlavos, and Emanuel Fardoulis. . . . George E. Geroulis was appointed National Chairman of the Scholarship Fund Committee, and Executive Committee members were: John Priggooris, John Kras, George A. Speros, George Kapetanakis, George M. Paradise. . . . Indiana Governor Henry F. Schricker joins the Indianapolis, Ind. Ahepa Chapter. . . . Sons of Pericles Past Supreme President Christ J. Petrow becomes executive secretary to Governor Val Peterson of Nebraska. . . . Ahepa District No. 18 established scholarship award for the outstanding student of Greek Literature at the University of Montana. . . . The Sacramento, Calif., Chapter district convention banquet in 1949 had two State Governors as speakers: Governor Earl Warren of California and Governor Vail Pittman of Nevada.



*The Ahepa Wing (Ahepa Pavilion) of Evangelismos Hospital, Athens, Greece.*



*A model of an Ahepa Health Center in Greece, where seven such centers were constructed following World War II, in rural areas of the country.*

The Ahepa noted in 1949 that it had given 260 national Ahepa scholarships over the past several years. . . . The Supreme Lodge under Supreme President Thevos began an all-out campaign to establish new chapters and revive inactive chapters, and established 11 new chapters and reactivated 12 chapters from the end of the Miami convention to March, 1950. . . . The new Supreme Lodge also changed the format of the Ahepan from a regular magazine format, to a tabloid newspaper format style, however, this new format lasted for only that one term, or administration. The following September, 1950, The Ahepan reverted to its prior magazine format.

In early 1950, the fraternity held meetings to arouse public opinion for the liberation of the 28,000 Greek children who had been abducted during the Greek civil war by communist guerrillas and taken to various Iron Curtain nations. Speakers noted that "During the conflict between the government of Greece and the Russian-backed Greek Communist guerrillas, the latter conducted one of the most unspeakable campaigns in all human history by abducting thousands of Greek children ranging in age from 3 to 15, from the areas of guerrilla operations and transporting them behind the Iron Curtain. Of these, 2,000 were taken to Albania, 2,650 to Bulgaria, about 3,000 to Hungary, 3,800 to Romania, 2,235 to Czechoslovakia, 11,000 to Yugoslavia and many have since been moved to Poland and Eastern Germany. The United Nations has condemned this violation of fundamental human rights but its resolutions asking the immediate restoration of these young people to their homes have been ignored." Ahepa chapters sponsored meetings in all parts of the country for this cause.

George M. Paradise of the Sioux City, Ia. Chapter was appointed Judge of the Municipal Court of Sioux City. . . . Brother George Christopher was the President of the Board of Supervisors of San Francisco. . . . Supreme Governor Peter Grammar was elected to the City Council of St. Catherine's Ontario, Canada. . . . A referendum vote taken among Ahepa Chapter membership approved a change of Chapter elections of officers from December to June of each year, but the change proved unpopular, and the fraternity soon reverted back to elections of Chapter Officers in December, with new officers taking office on January 1 of each calendar year. . . . A proposition for an Atlanta Shrine, where Ahepa was founded, was defeated by a 2 to 1 vote of the chapters.

*The Fayetteville, N.C. Observer* had this to say:

"It goes without saying that Fayetteville was pleased to play host yesterday to some several hundred persons of Greek birth or ancestry who gathered in this city for a meeting of the Order of Ahepa. In days when it is politically expedient to exploit so-called "minorities" in this country, we don't see anybody shedding any crocodile tears over the plights of the Greeks in this country. The reason for this is very plain: your average Greek-American is not in any "plight." He doesn't feel sorry for himself. He is not passing around the hat for sympathy and he is not trying to get on any unemployment dole. Because there is built into the Greek character those traits which make for self-suf-

iciency: thrift, the willingness to work, having sense of humor, self-respect and courage. The individual with these traits can look the world in the face. He never has to worry about being a minority, because he feels like a majority. And he is."—Editorial from The Fayetteville, N.C. Observer.

The roster of new Chapter Presidents shows an increasing number of returning war veterans, and former members of the Sons of Pericles. . . . The first post-war Ahepa Excursion to Greece sailed on March 17, 1950 on board the Greek liner Nea Hellas from New York, under the commandership of Paul Demos of Chicago. Vice Commander was Panayes Dikeou of Denver. The excursionists were feted upon their arrival with receptions and dinners by the government and by private groups in Greece. During their stay, the excursionists dedicated the new Ahepa Wing of Evangelismos Hospital in Athens, and also visited Patriarch Athenagoras at the Patriarchate in Constantinople. The Patriarch was visibly moved upon seeing so many friends of his 18 years as Archbishop in America. They also visited Salonika to witness work on the Ahepa Hospital there, still under construction. . . . It was noted that the Miami Supreme Convention had adopted "Demeter's Manual of Parliamentary Law and Procedure" as the fraternity's parliamentary law authority. The book was written by Past Supreme President George Demeter, and also has been adopted by numerous other organizations as a more efficient parliamentary law authority than Robert's Rules of Order.

Mayor Robert Wagner, Jr. is initiated into Chapter #42, New York City. . . . U.S. Representative Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., also initiated into Chapter #42. . . . Mayor Vernon Anderson of Hammond, Ind., initiated into the Hammond chapter.

The 8th National Banquet honoring the Congress of the United States was held in Washington on March 7, 1950, and the principal speaker was Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin. Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson also attended as did the usual number of Senators and Congressmen at these Ahepa biennial dinners. Chairman was Basil Thomas, and Past Supreme President V.I. Chebithes was the toastmaster. Senators McMahon and Homer Ferguson also spoke. . . . The Daughters of Penelope reported a total of \$9,091.18 raised for supplies and equipment for the Ahepa Hospitals in Greece. . . . The winners of the Sons of Pericles and Maids of Athena Essay Contest on the subject "American Citizenship, Its Privileges and Responsibilities" were: First place, Nicholas T. Prepouses; Second place, Helen Margellos; and Third place, John C. Sedell. . . . Basil A. Joannides of Manchester, N.H. is cited and decorated by the French government for his services to the cause of French-American understanding and friendship.

**The Twenty-Eighth Supreme Convention**  
**August 14-20, 1950**  
**Cleveland, Ohio**

The 28th Supreme Covention was held in Cleveland, Ohio during

the week of August 14-20, 1950 and the following were elected convention officers: Louis J. Dukas, Chairman; John C. Mitchell, Vice Chairman; Spero Custis, Secretary.

SUPREME LODGE delegates were: John G. Thevos, Constantine G. Economou, Peter N. Derzis, Peter L. Bell, Charles Preketes, Constantine P. Verinis, Nick Strattin, Pantelis Lambros, Peter Grammar. MOTHER LODGE delegates were: Spiros J. Stamos, George A. Polos, James Vlass. DISTRICT GOVERNOR delegates were: Gregory Kolivas, Sam F. Felos, Bill Simopoulos, Spero Custis, X. K. Microutsicos, Louis J. Dukas, George J. Margoles, George M. Papadopoulos, John P. Priggooris, Perry E. Pakes, George Kapetanakis, D. N. Karalis, George H. Payne, John B. Grivas, Gus D. Bruskas, John Cardos, Peter Tamaras, Gust Rakus, Paul Destin, Chris A. Politz. In addition, there were 294 Chapter Delegates in attendance.

The convention approved the following: (1) That the Ahepa favored a means of achieving union of the Island of Cyprus with Greece and that the matter be placed on the agenda of the Congress and the United Nations; (2) That the Ahepa express its appreciation to the Save the Children Federation for its work, and that all members and chapters support this program; (3) That the historic Macedonian borderline of Greece be safeguarded for the protection of Macedonia and of Greece; (4) Minneapolis, Minn. was selected as the 1951 convention site; (5) That the Ahepa Florida Property in Pinellas County, Fla. be offered for lease either for farming, cattle grazing or cattle raising or for citrus farming; (6) To continue the Scholarship funds under the supervision of the Supreme Lodge; (7) To urge the Congress and the United Nations to clearly establish the boundaries of Northern Epirus and reaffirm the Greek territorial jurisdiction thereof; (8) Established a Supreme Advisory Board for the Sons of Pericles; (9) Authorized and directed the new Supreme Lodge to implement the action of Congress of allowing 10,000 Greek persons and orphans to enter the United States by establishing an Ahepa Displaced Persons Board of nine members, and appropriating \$10,000 for the operation of the Board; (10) To hold an Excursion to Greece in 1951; (11) Appropriated \$2,000 for the relocation of the Ahepa bust of President Franklin D. Roosevelt to a more appropriate site at Hyde Park; (12) Appropriated \$5,000 as a donation to St. Basil's Academy, Garrison, N.Y.; (13) Appropriated \$500 as a donation to the American Friends of the Blind in Greece, Inc.; (14) Raised \$600 from the floor of the convention as a donation to the New Orleans Holy Trinity Church; (15) Elected the following to the Ahepa Displaced Persons Committee: Louis Dukas, George A. Polos, Nick Copanos, Chris Anton, Charles N. Diamond, James Veras, George Papanicolas, Leo Ypsilanti; (16) Elected the following to the Ahepa Sanatorium Board of Directors: John L. Manta, Chris Athas, Louis Preonas.

The following new Supreme Lodge was elected: John G. Thevos, Supreme President; Leo J. Lamberson, Supreme Vice President; Zack T. Ritsos, Supreme Secretary; George T. Geroulis, Supreme Treasurer; William D. Belroy, Supreme Counsellor; Nick Jamson, Supreme Governor; Socrates V. Sekles, Supreme Governor; Peter V. Paulus,

Supreme Governor; Sam Galanos, Supreme Governor of Canada.

President Harry S. Truman sent the following message to the Cleveland Convention:

"Greece, the ancient homeland of members of Ahepa and their forebears, has long been the battleground of freedom. Through the centuries, as in more recent years, Greece has learned that only through constant struggle can those freedoms be maintained which are the basis of all our happiness as Americans. A few years ago the proud Hellenic people met and overcame a totalitarian assault on their freedom comparable with the attempted enslavement of Korea which the world witnesses today. Soon after the war ended five years ago it became apparent that one powerful nation did not want world recovery and would not respect the freedom of small nations. Our own country by wholehearted support of the United Nations bore witness to its faith in freedom. We backed our choice with deeds. Besides supporting the U.N. we carried out a practical program of European recovery and military assistance in the common defense of free nations. The field for service today in the cause of world peace and justice in the world is limitless. May I, as my message to the convention in Cleveland, express the hope that Ahepa will again dedicate itself by word and deed to the cause of liberty with peace and justice to all nations."

Herve J. L'Heureux, Chief of the Visa Division, U.S. State Department in Washington, addressed the Cleveland convention, and explained the provisions of the amendment to the Displaced Persons Act allowing for the entry of 10,000 Greek refugees into the United States. U.S. General James A. Van Fleet, who directed the successful war against Communist guerrillas in Greece, as head of American aid to Greece, also spoke to the convention. It must be noted that only American advisors were on the scene in Greece during the civil war, and that no American soldiers or American service men took any active part in the fighting. In his address, General Van Fleet said: "whether by cold or hot war, communism must be destroyed and the sooner the better. Communism is a ruthless enemy, it plays no rules. We have seen in Greece that the communists even shot their own wounded. Greece set an example to the world what a courageous people can do to defeat communism. It was first in Greece that the line of western civilization was held in bloody war against world communism."

The Ahepa Displaced Persons Committee immediately went to work after the convention, and sent instructions to all chapters and members on procedures, requesting that chapters obtain sponsors for the Greek refugees who would provide: employment, living quarters, and the necessary funds to bring the refugees to the United States. It was pointed out that the Order of Ahepa had been designated as "an arm of the government of the United States in administering the resettlement of 10,000 Greek refugees." . . . Past Supreme Governor George Peterson Cherakis of San Francisco publishes his book "The Hand of Alexander." . . . Dr. George Athans of Vancouver Chapter was Canada's high point man at the British Empire Games at New

Zealand. He competed in the springboard and tower diving events. . . . Dean J. Lewis of the Newport, R.I. chapter was endorsed as candidate for Mayor of Newport by the Republican City Committee. . . . Chicago Chapter #46 celebrated its 25th anniversary before 3,000 persons at Pilsen Park. . . . and also donated 150 volumes of Greek books to the Chicago University Library.

U.S. Attorney General J. Howard McGrath wrote to Ahepa on its Ahepa Displaced Persons Committee: "It is organizations such as Ahepa that have been instrumental in making this (Displaced Persons Act) humanitarian activity possible; and it is organizations such as yours, together with Federal and State Commissions, volunteer local agencies and patriotic individual sponsors, working in team-like fashion, that have been doing the magnificent job with the newcomers that American society desired. As service to mankind has ever been the guiding spirit of your organization, I know the members of the Order of Ahepa will meet this important challenge by happily and ably doing their part of the work that is essential in making the Displaced Persons movement a complete success."

The Ahepa Displaced Persons Committee was certified as a voluntary agency by the Advisory Committee on voluntary foreign aid of the United States Government. The Certificate of Registration issued on November 17, 1950 reads: "This is to certify that Order of Ahepa Displaced Persons Committee is accepted for registration with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid of the Department of State, effective November 15, 1950, and is assigned Registration No. VFA 058. Registration No. VFA 058 shall remain valid under the terms of 'Acceptance and Termination' in the Conditions of Agency Registration issued September 1, 1948, or any amendments thereto, and until the termination date as established by the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended by Public Law 555—81st Congress." Besides the Ahepa office at Washington, D.C., the committee also opened an office at the New York Port of Entry, and set its goal of bringing 10,000 Greek refugees to the United States before the deadline of June 30, 1951, as set by the law itself.

U.S. Representative William C. Lantaff of Florida, becomes a member of the Miami Chapter. . . . Hartford, Conn. chapter gives awards to Trinity College for students doing outstanding work in first year Greek. . . . On January 25, 1951 the Ahepa Chapter in Nassau, Bahamas is established. . . . Brother Angelo Schiadaressi of Baltimore is appointed by Governor McKeldin of Maryland to the Maryland Correction Board. . . . Brother Dean J. Lewis of the Newport Chapter is elected Mayor of Newport, R.I., at age 35.

During its March meeting in Washington, D.C. the Ahepa Supreme Lodge visited with President Harry S. Truman at the White House. Those attending were: Supreme President John G. Thevos, Supreme Vice President Leo J. Lamberson; Supreme Secretary Zack T. Ritsos, Supreme Treasurer George Geroulis, Supreme Counsellor William D. Belroy, and Supreme Governors Peter V. Paulus, Stanley Galanos, and

Nick Jamson.

The following news article is from The Navy Reporter of 1951:

"A Navy combat correspondent, assigned to cover the action of the Greek battalion in Korea, forgot his stories momentarily and fought during the first meeting of the Chinese Communists and the Greeks. Stelios M. Stelson, JO3, USN, Durham, N.C., says the Greeks were terrific. Stelson, who is of Greek descent, was the only newsman present when the veteran volunteer force went into action. The Greeks were assigned the defense of a hill near Ochon. A force estimated at 3,000 Chinese attacked in massed formations yelling, with bugles, hand grenades and long knives. The Greeks yelled back. Three times the Chinese reached the crest of the hill but each time were beaten back with heavy losses. The Greeks used bayonets and rifle butts and some took the Reds' knives away from them in hand-to-hand fighting. In four hours the Greeks, all veterans of guerrilla fighting in Greece, inflicted an estimated 800 casualties on the Communists. Their own losses were light. Throughout the battle, Stelson had fought side-by-side with the Greeks. They cheered him and then kidded him because of his combined status of American, sailor, writer and "Old man." Stelson is 46. The Greeks average age is 24. After the fighting ended, Stelson helped in the care and evacuation of the wounded. Stelson, who came to America in 1920 with his mother as a refugee from the Turks, says "I'm proud and grateful to be an American citizen and to serve my adopted country. I have served in the Marines, Coast Guard and Navy, and now I have fought with the Army. I was happy to be in this fight." Stelson says everyone knows what happens when Greek meets Greek, but when a Greek meets a Chinese Communist, the Reds had it."

The New York Inquirer of March 18 carried this news story:

"Greek troops used knives and bayonets to cut down four savage counter attacks by Chinese forces guarding the big Red base of Chunchon Saturday in some of the bloodiest fighting of the Korean War. Waves of shouting Chinese, supported by machine gun and mortar fire, charged hilltop positions held by the Greeks throughout the afternoon. At nightfall they withdrew, beaten. The Greeks counted 222 enemy bodies on the slopes leading to their positions. Officers said 12 prisoners were taken in the fighting and estimated that the Chinese lost in addition more than 600 men wounded. An American officer, who watched the action, said, "I know now why those Greeks are famed for their bayonet work. They fought like madmen. I don't blame the Chinese for breaking off the fight."

The Marshall Plan is bringing good results in Greece's reconstruction and development of private industry and agriculture. . . . Streams of Greek refugees and orphans are beginning to arrive in the United States, under the sponsorship and support of Americans of Greek descent, and Ahepans. . . . John L. Manta of Chicago donates \$9,000 to the University of Chicago Greek Cultural Foundation for the purpose of creating a lecture series. . . . Philadelphia, Pa. Chapter No. 26 opens its own Ahepa Home on March 8, 1951. . . . Past Supreme Vice Presi-

dent P. S. Marthakis elected President of the Salt Lake City Teachers Education Association. . . . Brother Phil Chakeres of Springfield, Ohio is honored by Look Magazine as “an outstanding symbol of responsible showmanship in his adopted country.” Brother Chakeres controlled 49 theatres in Ohio and Kentucky, and this was Look Magazine’s first annual award (1951).

## CHAPTER NINE

### The Years 1951-56

#### The Twenty-Ninth Supreme Convention August 19-25, 1951 Minneapolis, Minnesota

The 29th Supreme Convention was held in Minneapolis, Minn., during the week of August 19-25, 1951, and the convention officers were: Van A. Nomikos, Chairman; George Papanicolas, Vice Chairman; and George Nick George, Secretary. *Supreme Lodge* delegates were: John G. Thevos, Leo J. Lamberson, Zack T. Ritsos, William D. Belroy, George Geroulis, Socrates V. Sekles, Nick Jamson, Peter V. Paulus, Stanley Galanos. *Mother Lodge* delegates: George A. Polos, James Campbell, Spiros J. Stamos, James Vlass. *District Governor* delegates: George G. Mooney, John T. Manos, Nick Pappas, Thomas D. Cook, Peter Caravoulis, S.S. Peters, Sperie Perakos, George A. Granitsas, George M. Papadopoulos, John B. Doukas, George Nick George, Emmanuel S. Zaphiriou, Peter K. Thanasoulas, William Bouramas, Leo J. Zotaley, Elias S. Sutter, John Pappadas, George Poulos, Thomas J. Bastas, George Karras, George J. Brotsis, William Rotas, Jack S. Tsapralis, Christ D. Tsipuras, James Baltekos. In addition, there were 322 Chapter delegates in attendance.

The convention mandated the following: (1) Established a permanent National Ahepa Hospitals Committee for Greece and named Past Supreme President Harris J. Booras as permanent Chairman for his "work as author and moving spirit in the success of the program;" (2) Selected Washington, D.C. as the site of the 1952 convention; (3) Continued the scholarship program; (4) That the Supreme Lodge seek bids for the sale of the Florida Property, and seek a more suitable property near Tarpon Springs, Fla. for the creation of a Rest Home for the Aged; (5) That the Sunday before Memorial Day be set aside for memorial services for departed members; (6) Elected John L. Manta, Louis Preonas and James Mazarakos as Directors of the Sanatorium property; (7) Raised the age limit for members of the Sons of Pericles to 25 years; (8) Authorized a 1952 Excursion to Greece; (9) Emphasized Ahepa's opposition to communism and any other 'ism' which threatens the American way of life and the dignity and freedom of the individual; (10) Protested again the abduction of 28,000 Greek children from Greece by communists during the Greek civil war, and called upon the United Nations and all other parties for their return to Greece.

The new Supreme Lodge elected was: Peter L. Bell, Supreme President; Anthony Aroney, Supreme Vice President; Constantine P. Verinis, Supreme Secretary; George Geroulis, Supreme Treasurer; Louis J. Dukas, Supreme Counsellor; Socrates V. Sekles, Supreme Governor; John A. Kiamos, Supreme Governor; Tom Ralles, Supreme Governor; Stanley Galanos, Supreme Governor for Canada.

The 12th Ahepa Excursion to Greece departed from New York for Greece on March 26, 1951, on the *Nea Hellas*, with Past Supreme President V. I. Chebithes as Commander, and the other officers included Socrates V. Sekles, Vice-Commander, James Leventis, Secretary, and Tom Ralles, Treasurer. The Excursionists attended the dedication of the Ahepa Hospital at Salonika on May 14th, with the King and Queen of Greece and many other officials. . . . Cleveland, Ohio chapter honors Korean war hero Captain Alex M. Sentes who flew 101 fighter missions in Korea. . . . Elmira, N.Y. Chapter No. 111 completed the construction of its new Ahepa Home. . . . Past Supreme Pres. John G. Thevos is named assistant U.S. attorney for the northern New Jersey District. . . . Dimitri Mitropoulos, conductor of the New York Philharmonic, is rated as the conductor of the year by music critics.

Johnny Karras, All-American halfback with the University of Illinois, winds up the 1951 season with 12 touchdowns, just one short of the all-time Illinois record held by Harold "Red" Grange. . . Harry "The Golden Greek" Agganis, star passer of Boston University football team, receives national recognition for his playing. . . . Gus Niarhos, in major league baseball, is catching regularly for the Chicago White Sox.

A Salt Lake City, Utah fifth grade class starts a drive to collect school classroom materials and sports equipment to be sent to the children of Greece and their schools, and the idea spreads through the efforts of Chris Athas of Salt Lake City. . . . The Order of Sons of Pericles celebrates its 25th anniversary.

An article in the Saturday Evening Post in 1951 is about the Greek soldiers in Korea, fighting the communists. Some excerpts:

"Among them are big dark men from Crete, handsome and hot-tempered. Among them also are calm, slow-moving men from Thessaly, and steady Macedonians, very sure of themselves in battle, and clever men from the Peloponnesus, and tall, blond mountain men from the villages of Epirus, tough and long-enduring. Each in little ways is different from the others, as a Vermonter differs from an Alabaman. There are variations in their speech, in their songs, and in the bounding dances they perform, when, after the fighting is over, they restore their spirits with good Greek wine. But in some respects all the men of the Greek battalion now fighting in Korea are the same. All remember that once long ago in Attica the first great democracy was born, and that for almost 3,000 years their little country has fought against oppression and tyranny, whether it stemmed from Persia or Istanbul, Berlin or Moscow. They do not wonder why they left their graystone villages in the mountains of Greece and

travelled around the world to fight. They know. For them, who fought communists for long years in their own land in one of the bloodiest civil wars in history, there was no other choice a freedom-loving people could make. "When a dangerous beast is abroad in the world," a Greek officer said, 'he must be killed, no matter whether he approaches your door or that of one far off.' To the rank and file of Americans, and to many of the other nations fighting here, the war in Korea is a dirty, bloody, indecisive business the wisdom of which may be hotly debated. To the Greeks it is a holy crusade. In the years of their own terrible war of brother against brother, they learned to hate communists of any race with a fierce, implacable hate. They have come here to kill, and they carry out their mission with more skill, perhaps, than any other troops in Korea. They are the old pros of this war. For eleven years they have been fighting in mountain country, first against Germans and Italians, then against their own Reds, and they fight with a fixlike sagacity, a battle know-how that few other troops can match. Their General Dascolis, and their colonel, Dascalopoulos, are old fighters, skilled in combat, but they do not give much advice to the battalion commander, Dionysious Arbousis, for Lieutenant Colonel Arbousis is one of the world's great experts on mountain warfare and the tactics of the communists in the field. The rank and file are younger and less experienced, but they burn with the same hatred of the communists and the same pride in the fighting tradition of their race. This hatred and this pride go deep. They are bred into them."

Roxane Cotsakis of Atlanta, sister of Past Supreme Governor George Cotsakis, publishes her novel "The Wing and the Thorn", the story of a Greek and his struggles to become oriented in a strange country. . . . Chairman George A. Polos (Mother Lodge member) of the Ahepa Displaced Persons Committee reported that the committee had completed its goal of resettlement of 10,000 displaced persons from Greece to the United States, and that more than 40,000 had filed for refugee status in Greece. He also reported that efforts were being mainly pushed for the resettlement of Greek orphans which was a major area of relief in Greece. The red tape, processing, and securing of visas had proved to be an enormous task, which necessitated offices of the committee in Greece, as well as in the United States. The committee was also endeavoring to get Congress to pass another Bill to allow an additional number of displaced persons to come to the United States from Greece.

On the question of the original Displaced Persons Act of 1948, it was noted that the United States allowed 300,000 Displaced Persons to come to America within a short period of time, but up to the end of 1950, Greeks were not included in the legislation. A critic of this lack of consideration of the Greeks stated: "We have the greatest respect and compunction for all of these people. They were or are displaced as the victims of religious and political persecution. But, outside of the Polish people, few if any of these people were participants in and victims of active warfare on America's side. They did not lose their homes,

their property and their loved ones while fighting and resisting the enemy as America's allies. The Greeks did. And therein lies the difference and the greatest injustice to America's staunchest, most dependable and faithful ally. We shall always wonder and will ever be mystified as to why the special groups that sponsored this Displaced Persons legislation through Congress failed to include a Greek quota in the law. The Order of Ahepa, in order to rectify this mistake, sponsored, and the United States Congress gave Greece a ten thousand quota for 1951."

The 10th National Biennial Banquet honoring the Congress of the United States was held in Washington on March 24, 1952 at the Statler Hotel. George Cazana was Chairman, and Past Supreme President John G. Thevos was toastmaster. Principal speakers were U.S. Secretary of the Interior Chapman, U.S. Senator Charles Tobey of New Hampshire, Commissioner of Immigration MacKay, and Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan. Two awards were given that night to outstanding American-Greeks, Spyros P. Skouras for his services as President of the Greek War Relief Association, and Dr. George Papanicolaou of Cornell University for his discoveries in methods of detecting cancer in its early stages. . . . Alex Aronis of Hollywood, Calif. enters Annapolis Navel Academy. . . . Supreme Governor John A. Kiamos of New York, entertained at lunch the 60 children and faculty of St. Basil's Academy, and then took them to the circus at Madison Square Garden. He was assisted in the generous gesture by James Liberis and Andrew Grupp, following a custom these three started three years earlier. . . . U.S. Senator William Benton of Connecticut joins the New Britain, Conn. Ahepa Chapter. . . . Mrs. Olympia Pappas of Webster, Mass. was proud of her nine sons, all of whom were members of the Webster Ahepa chapter. Sister Pappas organized the local Daughters of Penelope chapter, and served as President.

### The Thirtieth Supreme Convention

August 17-23, 1952

Washington, D.C.

The 30th Supreme Convention was held in Washington, D.C. during the week of August 17-23, 1952, and the following served as convention officers: Stephen S. Scopas, Chairman; George Nick George, Vice Chairman; Nicholas J. Chirekos, Secretary. *Supreme Lodge* delegates were: Peter L. Bell, Anthony Aroney, Constantine P. Verinis, James G. Dikeou, Louis J. Dukas, Socrates V. Sekles, John A. Kiamos, Tom A. Ralles, Stanley Galanos. *Mother Lodge* delegates; George A. Polos, James Campbell, Nicholas D. Chotas, James Vlass, Spiros J. Stamos. *Retiring Supreme President* delegate: John G. Thevos. *District Governor* Delegates: T. J. Kalomeres, John T. Manos, Andrew D. Vozeolas, Thomas D. Cook, William C. Economides, Gus Nichols, Peter Nichols, William P. Tsaffaras, Nicholas Scontras, John G. Doukas, George Nick George, Eli D. Miller, Sam Skafidas, Kopie G. George, Elias S. Sutter, Jim Theo, George Poulos, Thomas Corontzos, George Morris, Andrew C. Angelson, Andrew J. Sardell, Jack C. Tsapralis,

Nicholas Kerhoulas. In addition, there were 412 Chapter delegates in attendance.

Mandates of the convention were: (1) Set the National Advisory Board of the Sons of Pericles at seven members, with the Ahepa Supreme Vice President to automatically be the Chairman; (2) To establish a National Ahepa Education week each year the last week of January; (3) Continued the National athletic program as set up in previous years, with Chapter, District and National tournaments and competition; (4) Requested that the official Ahepa fez be worn at all Ahepa functions; (5) Asked that Chapters sponsor annual social functions with all proceeds to be donated to the orphanage and school at St. Basil's Academy in Garrison, N.Y.; (6) That the Cyprus Committee continue its work to achieve annexation of Cyprus to Greece (7) Set certain regulations for the elections of District and Supreme Convention delegates; (8) Put the National Scholarship Fund under the control of five elected Trustees, one of whom to be the Supreme President; (9) Selected Pittsburgh, Pa., as the site of the 1954 convention (Houston, Texas had been selected as the site of the 1953 convention by the 1951 Minneapolis convention, where the Constitution was changed to allow convention sites to be selected two years in advance, instead of the previous one year); (10) Elected a new Ahepa Displaced Persons Committee consisting of: Harris J. Booras, John G. Thevos, and C.G. Paris; (11) That an Excursion to Greece be held in 1953, to arrive in Greece prior to Easter Week; (12) Gave the Supreme Lodge the right to lease the Albuquerque Sanatorium land for up to 30 years.

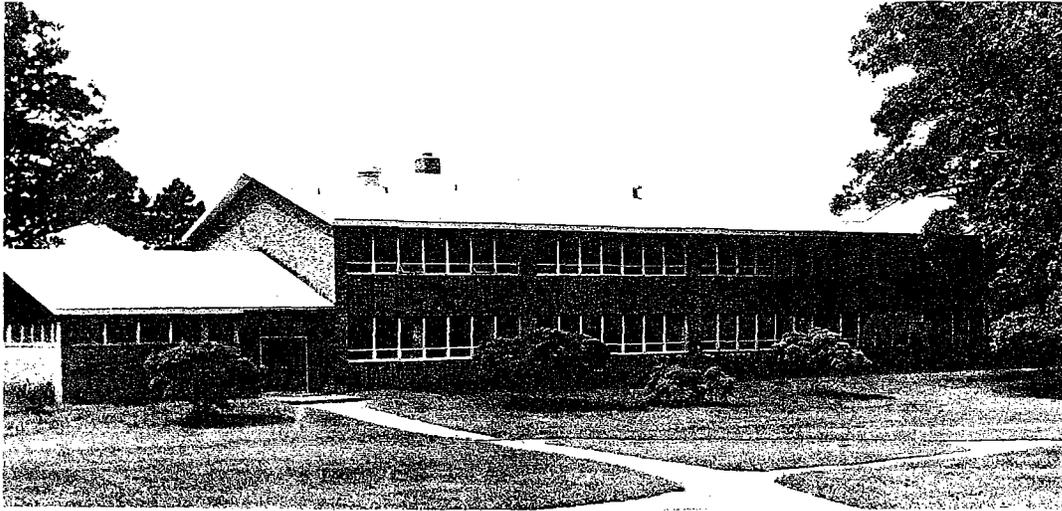
The new Supreme Lodge elected by the Washington convention was: Peter L. Bell, Supreme President; Stephen S. Scopas, Supreme Vice President; Constantine P. Verinis, Supreme Secretary; Stephen L. Berdalis, Supreme Treasurer; Louis J. Dukas, Supreme Counsellor; Speros A. Versis, Supreme Governor; Peter Kourmoules, Supreme Governor; Speros J. Zepatos, Supreme Governor; Chris D. Tsipuras, Supreme Governor for Canada.

President Harry S. Truman sent the following message to the convention:

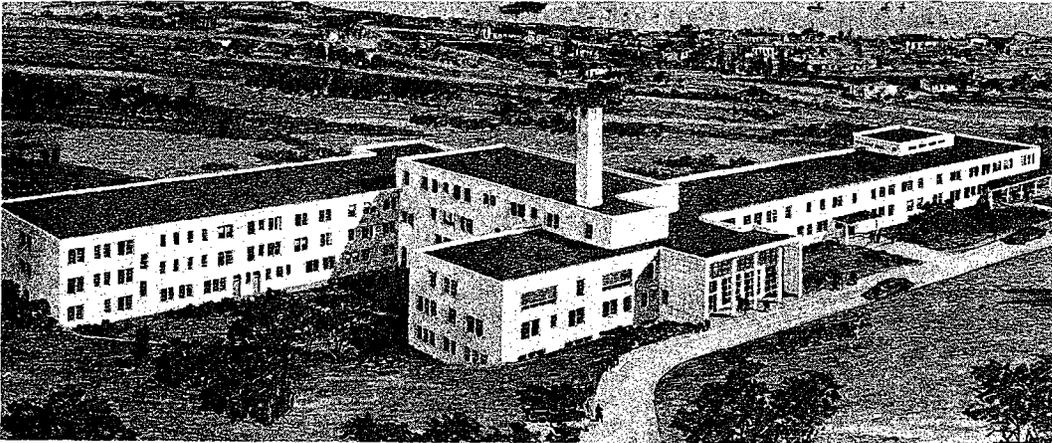
"Meeting in the nation's capital has special significance for our Order, which is deeply devoted to increasing the friendship between the people of Greece and of the United States. I doubt if this friendship has ever been at a higher level than it is today. With our help the people of Greece have made great forward strides in recovering from the ravages of war, and have withstood the attempts of communist imperialism to destroy Greece itself. This friendship is symbolized in Korea where Greek and American soldiers are fighting side by side in defense of the highest principles of justice and freedom. We must never forget that we owe the concept of democracy—even the world itself—to the ancient Greeks. Love of freedom lives on in the soul of the Greek people. It is perpetuated in the political institutions the Greece of antiquity gave to the entire modern world. You have my best wishes for a most successful and enjoyable convention—HARRY TRUMAN."

Cleveland, Ohio, #36, Atlanta, Ga., #1, and Lynn, Mass. #50, took first, second and third place honors in the 1951-1952 national membership drive. . . . The 13th Ahepa Excursion to Greece left New York on March 29, 1952 on the *Nea Hellas* steamship, under the command of Past Supreme Vice President Charles Davis Kotsilibas, and was well-received upon its arrival and during its stay in Greece. . . . U.S. Senator George Smathers of Florida becomes a member of the Miami, Fla. Ahepa chapter. . . . Brother Dean J. Lewis of Newport, R.I., is re-elected to a second term as Mayor of Newport, by an overwhelming majority . . . . District Governor Eli D. Miller of South Bend, Ind. is appointed national director of public relations of the Order. . . . The fraternity plans its first National Handicap Bowling tournament, to be held in Chicago in April, 1953. . . . Past Supreme President Harris J. Booras organizes the "Knights of Thermopylae" for the purpose of erecting a monument at Thermopylae commemorating the stand of Leonidas and 300 Spartans in 480 B.C. against the invading forces of Emperor Xerxes of Persia. Membership in the organization was limited to 300 persons. . . . James Megellas of Fond du Lac, Wisc., appointed acting Postmaster of his city. . . . Benton Harbor, Mich. Ahepans and Daughters help raise funds to pay off the mortgage on the Benton Harbor Greek Orthodox Church. . . . Empire District #6 (New York) donates new school uniforms to the grammar school student orphans at St. Basil's Academy. . . . Toledo, Ohio, Ahepa, Daughters, and Maids chapters donated \$10,000 to the new Toledo Greek Orthodox Church community building costs.

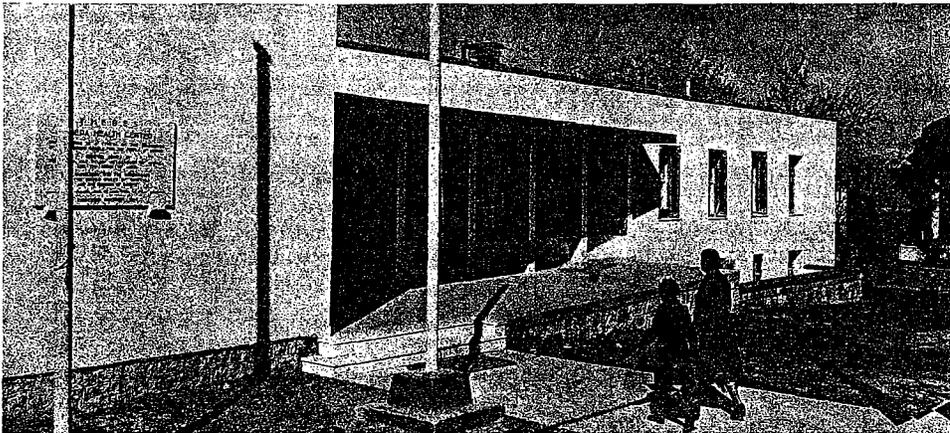
The Ahepa Supreme Lodge visits with President Dwight D. Eisenhower at the White House in March, 1953. Those attending were: Peter L. Bell, Stephen S. Scopas, Constantine P. Verinis, Stephen L. Berdalis, Louis J. Dukas, Speros A. Versis, Peter Kourmoules, Speros J. Zepatos, Christ D. Tsipuras. . . . At the January 20, 1953 Inaugural Parade for President Eisenhower, the fraternity sponsored an Ahepa Float, and the motto on the float was: "Ahepa Promoting Citizenship." The project was initiated by Brother George Papanicolas of Washington, D.C., and was paid for with contributions from members of the Order. On the float during the 2 1/2 hour parade were: Mrs. Bertha Michos, Miss Marion Chaconas, Miss Connie Chaconas, Miss Angie Juvelis, Mrs. Helen Roumel, Miss Alice Chakmakian, Mrs. Madia Commings, Eddie Ballas, Robert Mandris, John N. Deoudes, Lucas Michos, John G. Deoudes, and Emmanuel Karas. . . . The Tulsa, Okla. Ahepa Chapter #13 honored John A. Peurifoy, American Ambassador to Greece, with a banquet at Tulsa on Nov. 17, 1952. . . . Brother Charles N. Collatos of Boston was appointed Massachusetts Labor Relations Commissioner by Governor Paul A. Dever. He previously served as the Governor's secretary during terms in office. . . . The 1953 Ahepa Excursion to Greece departed from New York on March 14, on the *Nea Hellas*, with Supreme President Bell as Commander, and Michael Loris (America's champion war bond salesman) as Vice Commander, Mrs. Helen Karagianis as Daughters Commander, and Miss Sophie Regas as Daughters vice commander. . . . Brother Manuel J. Carnakis of the Bakersfield, Calif.



*The Ahepa School at St. Basil's Academy, Garrison, N. Y.*



*The Ahepa Hospital in Salonika, Greece.*



*The Ahepa Health Center at Thebes, Greece.*

chapter is elected Mayor of Bakersfield. He served as City Councilman for four terms, and at 41 years of age, was the city's youngest Mayor to serve in office.

Gen. James A. Van Fleet serves as Grand Marshall of the New York City Greek Independence Day Parade, an annual custom. The Ahepa and Daughters of Penelope had striking floats in the parade. . . . Mayor Roy Hofheinz of Houston, Texas, becomes a member of the Houston Ahepa chapter, and the Mayor's wife, Mrs. Irene Hofheinz, joins the Houston Daughters of Penelope chapter. Mrs. Hofheinz was the daughter of James Cafcalas, deceased, a charter member and first president of Houston Ahepa Chapter No. 29. He also served as Governor of District #16. . . . Supreme Governor Speros A. Versis headed a group of Ahepans who laid a wreath at the Tomb of George Washington at Mt. Vernon on Feb. 22nd. . . . Huntington, W. Va. Ahepan Nick Houvouras is elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, at age 76. He previously served in the House of Delegates of the State of West Virginia. . . . John Liaskos of Hammond, Ind., brought 25 Greek war orphans to the United States, found homes for 13 of them in the Chicago area, and kept 12 to raise as his family. He was a bachelor. . . . The Sons of Pericles hold their first post-war National Basketball Tournament on April 24, 1953 in Cleveland. . . . Denver, Colo. Chapter #145 is given special recognition by the American Red Cross for setting records in the annual Red Cross fund campaigns for the past five years.

**The Thirty-First Supreme Convention**  
**August 16-22, 1953**  
**Houston, Texas**

The 31st Supreme Convention was held in Houston, Texas during the week of August 16-22, 1953, and the convention officers elected were: George E. Johnson, Chairman; Leo Ypsilanti, Vice Chairman; Dean Macris, Secretary. *Supreme Lodge* delegates were: Peter L. Bell, Stephen S. Scopas, Constantine P. Verinis, Stephen L. Berdalis, Louis J. Dukas, Peter Kourmoules, Speros J. Zepatos, Speros A. Versis, Chris D. Tsiouras. *Mother Lodge* delegates: James Campbell, Spiros J. Stamos, George A. Polos, James Vlass. *District Governor* delegates: J. Stamos, George N. Peter Pahno, Nick Mack, John P. Angelson, William Seras, Milton Marikakis, Peter G. Giftos, Anthony Don Bullion, William P. Tsaffaras, Christos Costarakis, John G. Martin, Eli D. Miller, William D. Belroy, James Demos, William C. Karnaze, George Pakis, P. C. Dakis, Thomas Corontzos, George Spiropoulos, James N. Kangles. In addition, there were 348 Chapter delegates in attendance.

Action was taken by the convention on the following: (1) The Ionian Islands earthquake had recently taken place in Greece, with widespread suffering, and the convention immediately raised \$20,252.00 for aid and relief to the people of the islands, with a drive to begin immediately among the chapters to raise additional funds, as well as food and clothing to be sent to the islands; (2) San Francisco, Calif. was selected as the site of the 1955 convention; (3) Established a Supreme Board of Trustees of seven members, two of whom were to be the Su-

preme President and the Supreme Treasurer, with the responsibility of managing and directing all national projects of the Ahepa, such as the Ahepa Sanatorium, the National Home Fund, the Florida Property, and future national projects, with authority to buy, sell, transfer, rent, lease, mortgage all real and personal property designated as belonging to a national project or projects, with the respective funds to be kept in a separate account under their jurisdiction. In addition, the Trustees were given the administration of the Ahepa Scholarship Loan Fund, with future grants to be only on a loan basis, to be repaid after graduation; (4) Elected the following to the Supreme Board of Trustees: Chris Athas, five years; Charles Davis Kotsilibas, four years; Speros A. Versis, three years; Sam Nakos, two years; Anthony Aroney, one year; (5) Elected Harris J. Booras, Louis J. Dukas, and George A. Polos to the Displaced Persons Committee (6) That an immediate drive be started to raise funds for a Boys' Dormitory at St. Basil's Academy, Garrison, N.Y. to be designated as The Ahepa Dormitory; (7) Increased the delegate representation at Supreme Conventions from chapters, based on chapter membership; (8) Raised the annual Per Capita Tax for each member from \$5.00 to \$6.00; (8) Named the 25th District of the Ahepa Domain for the Australian Jurisdiction; (9) The Ahepa Displaced Persons Committee was renamed as the Ahepa Refugee Committee; (10) Stated that Sons of Pericles would be automatically graduated from the Junior Order upon reaching 21 years of age, but that those Sons of Pericles who also joined the Ahepa upon reaching 21 years of age, could remain as members of the Sons until they have completed their 23rd birthday; (11) Authorized a 1954 Excursion to Greece.

The new Supreme Board of Trustees elected their officers as follows: Chris Athas, Chairman; Charles D. Kotsilibas, Vice Chairman; Speros A. Versis, Secretary; and remaining members were Sam Nakos, Anthony Aroney, Supreme President Leo J. Lamberson, Supreme Treasurer John A. Kiamos. The new Supreme Lodge elected for fiscal year 1953-54 was: Leo J. Lamberson, Supreme President; Stephen S. Scopas, Supreme Vice President; for the office of Supreme Secretary there was a tie vote, and with the consent of the convention, each candidate agreed to serve six months in office, therefore Peter Kourmoules was Supreme Secretary for the first six months of the fiscal year, and George Nick George was Supreme Secretary for the last six months; John A. Kiamos, Supreme Treasurer; John T. Laskaris, Supreme Counsellor; James P. Mazarakos, Supreme Governor; Andrew C. Angelson, Supreme Governor; James Millas, Supreme Governor; Chris Tsipuras, Supreme Governor for Canada.

Andrew Fasseas of Chicago, Ill. the new Assistant Director of Revenue for the State of Illinois, was given a testimonial dinner by Ahepa Chapter #203 on May 17, 1953. Governor Stratton of Illinois and many state and city officials attended the affair to honor Brother Fasseas. . . . George Pahn of Norfolk, Va. #122 was elected a life member of the chapter for his 26 years of active service as an officer of the chapter. He served one year as Chapter President, and 25 years as Chapter Secretary. . . . Governor J. Caleb Boggs of Delaware was initiated into member-

ship in Wilmington, Del. Chapter #95. . . . Past Supreme Vice President George E. Johnson is elected President of the California State Restaurant Association, which had 35,000 member restaurants in the state. Brother George was also state treasurer of the California State Democratic Committee. . . . Lt. George J. Dimtsios of Nashua, N.H. is honored by Nashua, N.H. chapter at a dinner upon his graduation from West Point Military Academy.

Past Supreme President Dean Alfange authored a few lines which he entitled "My Creed" which received widespread use and was quoted many times in publications over the succeeding years:

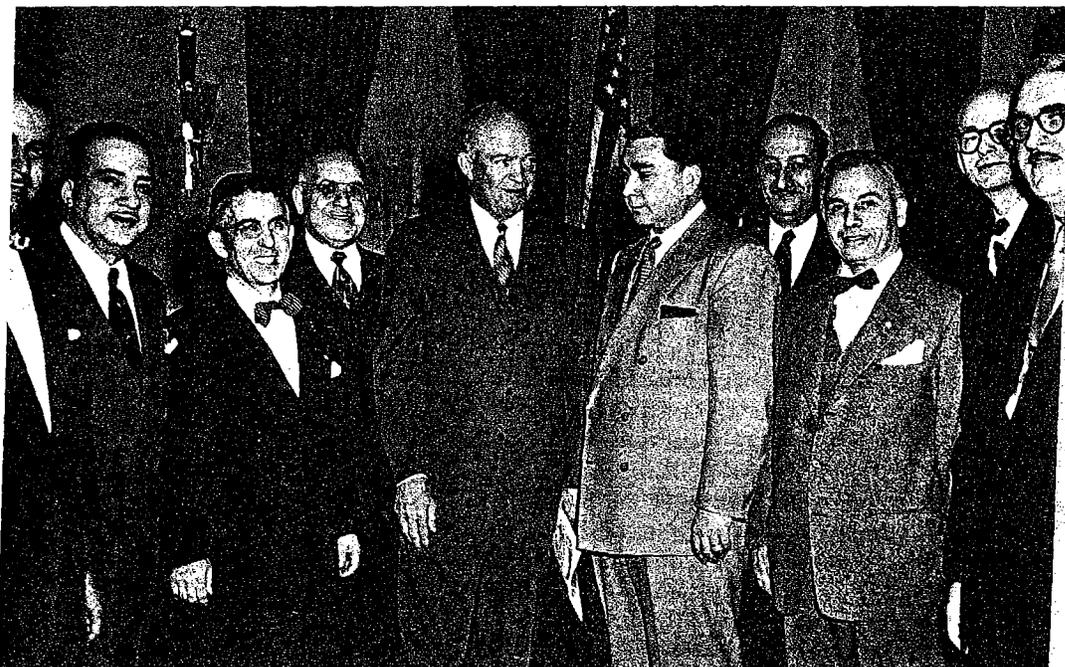
"I do not choose to be a common man. It is my right to be uncommon—if I can. I seek opportunity—not security. I do not wish to be a kept citizen, humbled and dulled by having the state look after me. I want to take the calculated risk; to dream and to build, to fail and to succeed. I refuse to barter incentive for a dole. I prefer the challenges of life to the guaranteed existence; the thrill of fulfillment to the stale calm of utopia. I will not trade my freedom for beneficence nor my dignity for a handout. I will never cower before any master nor bend to any threat. It is my heritage to stand erect, proud and unafraid; to think and act for myself, enjoy the benefit of my creations and to face the world boldly and say, this I have done. All this is what it means to be an American."—DEAN ALFANGE, Past Supreme President.

Christ Poulos of Grand Island, Nebr. enters West Point U.S. Military Academy, and was nominated by U.S. Representative A. L. Miller of Nebraska. . . . Cadet John Leventis of Muskegon, Mich., was in his third year at West Point. . . . The Daughters of Penelope donated \$7,000 to St. Basil's Academy, Garrison, N.Y., the new proceeds from their Xmas Seal Drive. . . . The office of the Ahepa Refugee Relief Committee was at 16 Beaver St., New York City, and offered assistance to all who wished to bring relatives and others from Greece, under the new laws. . . . King Paul and Queen Frederica of Greece visit the United States and the Hyde Park estate of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, where they laid a wreath at the President's grave, and visited the Ahepa Bust of the late President. Poughkeepsie, N.Y. Ahepa and Daughters chapters held special ceremonies for the visiting couple. . . . Steven J. Tsalikis of South Bend, Ind., chapter becomes supervisor of the State Clemency Bureau and starts new prison reforms in Indiana.

The new U.S. Refugee Relief Act of 1953 included special non quota immigrant visas to 214,000 special nonquota immigrants, among which were visas for 15,000 Greek refugees who were residing in Greece on the date the act became law, and for 2,000 visas to Greeks who are relatives of citizens or permanent residents of the United States. The Act defined a refugee as any person in a country or area which is neither Communist nor Communist-dominated, who, because of persecution or fear of persecution, natural calamity or military operations, is out of his place of usual abode and unable to return to it, who has not been



1953—Ahepa Float at the Inaugural Parade in Washington, D. C. January 20, 1953.



#### WHITE HOUSE VISIT

Year 1953. With President Dwight D. Eisenhower at the White House are: Peter Kourmoules, Stephen S. Scopas, Peter L. Bell, Speros Zepatos, C. P. Verinis, Speros Versis, Stephen L. Berdalis, Louis J. Dukas.

firmly resettled, and who is in urgent need of assistance for the essentials of life or for transportation. The Act also allowed an additional 4,000 special nonquota immigrant visas to eligible orphans under ten years of age who have been adopted abroad or who are to be adopted in the United States by citizens of the United States and their spouses.

Brother Phelps, former Ambassador to the Dominican Republic and Governor of American Samoa, and member of #42, New York City, was honored with a testimonial dinner at the National Democratic Club in New York. . . . Theodore P. Pappelis, Rochester, Minn. brought to the U.S. in 1950 under the Ahepa Displaced Persons Committee program, joins the U.S. Army. . . . The Ahepa Refugee Relief Committee is recognized on January 27, 1954 by the Administrator's office of the State Department as a Voluntary Agency under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. . . . New York Ahepans and Daughters welcome Stamatoula Roumanis at the New York airport, the first Greek to arrive in the U.S. under the 1953 refugee act. . . . King Paul and Queen Frederica of Greece receive the Ahepa Supreme Lodge at a special audience in New York City, just prior to the royal couple's return to Greece. . . . Christopher S. Lardis of Warren, Ohio is commissioned Ensign in the 1953 graduating class at the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. . . . Peter N. Mantzoros is appointed Ahepa director of Public Relations. . . . George Mesologites, Baltimore, is elected president of the Restaurant Association of Maryland. He served as President of Baltimore #30 for two years.

#### Visit with Eisenhower

President Dwight D. Eisenhower again received the Supreme Lodge at the White House in Washington on March 20, 1954, and those attending were: Leo J. Lamberson, Stephen S. Scopas, George Nick George, John A. Kiamos, John T. Laskaris, James P. Mazarakos, Andrew C. Angelson, James Millas, Chris D. Tsipuras, and Executive Secretary V. I. Chebithes.

In September, 1953, Past Supreme President V. I. Chebithes was appointed Executive Secretary at the Ahepa Headquarters, succeeding Brother Arthur H. Lalos. Brother Lalos had served the fraternity most efficiently and faithfully as its Executive Secretary for nine years. He had previously served as the Sons of Pericles Executive Secretary at the Headquarters.

The 11th National Biennial Banquet honoring the Congress of the United States was held in Washington at the Mayflower Hotel on March 22, 1954. Principal speaker was U.S. Senator Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois, a member of the Ahepa, and other speakers included Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, and Senator Dwight P. Griswold of Nebraska. Chairman was James G. Dikeou, and toastmaster was Past Supreme President John G. Thevos. . . . Brother Thevos inaugurated an Ahepa Radio Program over Station WWRL of New York City in early 1954, the program being an educational project of Empire District #6, New York State. The subject of his talk was "The

Ahepa". . . The 1954 Ahepa Excursion to Greece departed on April 1st, with Past Supreme President Van A. Nomikos as commander, and on the committee were Supreme President Leo J. Lamberson, Mother Lodge Member Spiros J. Stamos, Sam S. Nakos, and Jean Kossarides. The Excursion committee raised more than \$4,000 on board ship, which was donated to the Queen's Fund, the Patriarchate Fund, and the Agricultural School for the Blind in Greece.

An Ahepa Greek Independence Day banquet was held in New York City at the Waldorf-Astoria, with Spyros P. Skouras as toastmaster; speakers were Columbia University President Dr. Grayson Kirk, U.S. Representative Franklin Roosevelt, son of the late President, and General James Van Fleet. . . . George Boosalis of the St. Paul, Minn. chapter conducted a campaign in his town of residence, Owatonna, Minn., to aid his native Greek village of Niata. A total of \$3,700 was raised by him from his fellow citizens, and sent to the village to rebuild the church and school, which had been destroyed in World War II. The Greek village school, when rebuilt, was renamed "Owatonna" in honor of the American town which responded to Brother Boosalis' appeals. . . . Mayor Kristen Kristensen of Yonkers, N.Y. is inducted into the Yonkers chapter.

U.S. Representative A. L. Miller of Nebraska is initiated into Grand Island, Nebr. Chapter #167, and his secretary, Kimon Karabatos, also joins the chapter on the same evening. . . . U.S. Representative Norris Cotton of New Hampshire is initiated into the Manchester, N.H. chapter. . . . Governor C. J. Rogers of Wyoming joins the Ahepa Chapter in Cheyenne, Wyo. . . . Chris Athas of Salt Lake City sparked a drive which raised \$100,000 in food, flour and clothing for Ionian Islands Relief. The drive was among the Greek, Protestant, Catholic, Mormon and Jewish people of the state of Utah, and when shipped, consisted of eight train carloads, of more than 180 tons. . . . Gus Leonida of Hutchinson, Kans., member of the Wichita, Kans. Ahepa chapter, was tendered a "Citation Luncheon" on March 23, 1954 by the Chamber of Commerce of Hutchinson for his civic contributions to the city over the years. . . . The Supreme Lodge starts a drive to raise funds for the new Truman Library in Independence, Mo.

### **The Thirty-Second Supreme Convention**

**August 15-21, 1954**

**Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania**

The 32nd Supreme Convention was held in Pittsburgh, Penna. during the week of August 15-21, and the convention officers were: Peter T. Kourides, Chairman; George J. Margoles, Vice Chairman; Sam Nakis, Secretary. *Supreme Lodge* Delegates were: Leo J. Lamberson, Stephen S. Scopas, George Nick George, John A. Kiamos, John T. Laskaris, James P. Mazarakos, Andrew C. Angelson, James Millas, Chris Tsipuras. *District Governor* Delegates were: Ernest E. Dematatis, Peter Kouchalakos, Ted G. Boudoures, George P. Pattis, Arthur P. Faipeas, Theo. N. Tsangaris, William C. Karnaze, A. G. Ekonomou, Dr. N. S. Nicholas, Kimon A. Doukas, George L. Mihos, Const. Lentgis, James

G. Baltekos, Stratis Doukas, James A. Panagos, Michael Colias, E. G. Matsoukas, G. W. Arvanitis, S. C. Andreadis, William D. Belroy, George Miller, Louis Cheroutes, Peter Vafiadis, John Melonas, James Kangles. In addition there were 356 Chapter delegates in attendance.

The convention passed upon the following matters: (1) Appointed Peter Clentzos again as National Director of Athletics; (2) That the project for St. Basil's Academy be named the Ahepa Hall for Boys, on a site acceptable to the Ahepa at a cost not to exceed \$500,000; (3) Selected New York City as the site of the 1956 Supreme Convention; (4) That the Ahepa petition the United Nations to vote in favor of incorporation and unification of Cyprus with Greece; (5) That the Ahepa go on record favoring the repeal of the Immigration and Nationality Act as creating inequities and containing undesirable discriminatory provisions; (6) That the Ahepa go on record as endorsing the coordinated movement of the National Service Organization to combat juvenile delinquency and offer Ahepa's services in this movement; (7) That the Ahepa undertake to conduct a general drive through the chapters and membership in the United States and Canada to raise funds for the purpose of rendering relief to the earthquake sufferers and victims of Thessaly, Greece, and that a special committee be appointed by the Supreme Lodge for this purpose; (8) That the incoming Supreme Lodge study the proposal to organize a fraternal insurance plan within the Order of Ahepa and submit a detailed report with their recommendations to the next convention; (9) Gave the members of the Supreme Board of Trustees a full vote at each Supreme Convention; (10) Past Supreme Treasurer James J. Starr presented an official Olympic torch, which was used at the Olympic Games in 1948 in London, England, to the Ahepa Athletic Department for use in future Ahepa Olympiads; (11) That plans for a 1955 Excursion to Greece be left to the decisions of the Supreme Lodge.

The newly-elected Supreme Lodge was: Stephen S. Scopas, Supreme President; Constantine P. Verinis, Supreme Vice President; Constantine Gatsos, Supreme Secretary; Socrates V. Sekles, Supreme Treasurer; George Papanicolas, Supreme Counsellor; Louis G. Manesiotis, Supreme Governor; George J. Pappas, Sr., Supreme Governor; Gust Rakus, Supreme Governor; Nick Kogos, Supreme Governor for Canada. The Ahepa Refugee Relief Committee elected was: Past Supreme Presidents Leo. J. Lamberson and Van A. Nomikos, Louis J. Dukas, Supreme President Stephen S. Scopas and Supreme Treasurer Socrates V. Sekles. Anthony Aroney was the new member elected to the Supreme Board of Trustees.

Governor Frank J. Lausche of Ohio becomes a member of the Cleveland, Ohio chapter. . . . Lee Gliarmis, member of Wilson, N.C. chapter, was selected "Man of the Year" by the Wilson Junior Chamber of Commerce, the first time the award had been given to one not a member of the Junior Chamber. . . . The Portsmouth and Dover New Hampshire chapters celebrated their 25th anniversaries by initiating Senator Robert W. Upton of New Hampshire into the fraternity. . . . Middletown, Ohio chapter presents its 8th Ahepa May festi-

val. . . Sons Past Supreme President James Skufakiss (James Scofield) graduates as the No. 1 man in his journalism class at the University of Illinois. . . Baltimore, Md. Ahepa joins with the Variety Club in honoring Spyros P. Skouras as one of America's most outstanding "Successful Men in Business," with a banquet. . . Angelo Cotsidas of the Worcester, Mass. chapter was cited for his many benefactions, which included \$15,000 to the Holy Cross Seminary in Brookline, Mass., \$35,000 to his church in Worcester, and \$1,000 annually to Filiales Hospital in Epirus, and \$1,000 annually to his native village, Plesion, Greece.

After the 1954 convention, Ahepa rallied in the cause of Justice for Cyprus and a National Advisory Board of the Justice for Cyprus Committee was formed, composed of more than 150 Members of Congress and State Governors. Some of the more prominent Senators on the Board were Frank A. Barrett, J. Glenn Beall, Homer Capehart, Dennis Chavez, Barry Goldwater, Harley W. Kilgore, Thomas H. Kuchel, Mike Mansfield, with 21 State Governors and Representatives Adonizio, Aspinall, Ayres, Clarence Brown, John D. Dingell, Thomas Dodd, Dorn, Fino, Forand, Friedel, Hayes, Hebert, Hruska, Judd, McCormack, O'Neill, Philbin, Rodino, Roosevelt, Sikes, Sullivan, Yates, Yorty, and many others. The ultimate goal was unification of Cyprus with Greece. . . U.S. Representative Thomas Martin of Iowa becomes a member of Cedar Rapids, Ia., chapter. . . Steven E. Perakos of New Britain, Conn. chapter becomes City prosecutor. . . Sioux City, Ia., chapter float wins first prize in the city centennial parade.

The new Supreme Board of Trustees start fund-raising for the Ahepa Scholarship Trust and Loan Fund. Officers and Trustees of the Fund were: Chris E. Athas, Chairman; Charles D. Kotsilibas, Vice Chairman; Speros A. Versis, Secretary; Sam Nakos, Anthony Aroney, Supreme President Scopas, and Supreme Treasurer Socrates V. Sekles. Persons eligible for the Loan Fund for scholastic work were members in good standing of the Ahepa, Daughters of Penelopes, Sons of Pericles and Maids of Athena, and also non-members who have been endorsed for such scholastic loans by a Chapter of the Ahepa. The loans were to bear 4% interest after graduation, and were repayable to the Trust by payments of 10% one year after graduation, and 40% four years after graduation. The first two contributors to the Loan fund were Past Supreme President Van A. Nomikos with \$1,000 and George Harold Pappas, Atlanta, Ga., with \$500. (This loan fund continued for almost 12 years, when it was reorganized by the 1966 convention, and reverted thereafter to an outright Scholarship grant fund, instead of a loan.)

U.S. Senator Irving M. Ives of New York becomes an Ahepan in New York Chapter #25. . . U.S. Representative Porty Hardy, Jr. of Virginia joins the Norfolk, Va. Ahepa chapter. . . James J. Starr of Hartford is appointed by Governor John Lodge of Connecticut as chairman of a state committee to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Refugee Relief Act. He was a Past Supreme Treasurer and Past Supreme Governor of

Ahepa. . . . The King of Greece awarded the Cross of the Order of Phoenix to Supreme Trustee Chris E. Athas of Salt Lake City, and the Cross of the Commander of the Order of Phoenix to President David O. McKay of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon Church), for their efforts in sending tons of food, clothing and supplies to Greece after the close of World War II. . . . U.S. Representative Charles P. Nelson of Maine, was initiated into the Lewiston, Maine Ahepa Chapter. . . . Governor Joseph B. Johnson of Vermont was initiated into Vermont Chapter #244. . . . Nashua, N.H. Chapter #35 purchased its first Ahepa Home, a 3 story building. . . . Charles N. Colatos of the Boston chapter was elected Massachusetts State Department Commander of the American Legion. He was also Commissioner of Labor Relations for Massachusetts at the time. . . . Brother Andrew D. Vozeolas of Washington, D.C. was appointed national Executive Secretary at the Washington Ahepa Headquarters on January 1, 1955, succeeding Past Supreme President V. I. Chebithes, who served for one year. Brother Vozeolas was an attorney, and a Past District Governor of District #3.

#### **Visit with President Eisenhower**

The Supreme Lodge visited President Dwight D. Eisenhower at the White House on March 7, 1955, and those attending were: Stephen S. Scopas, Constantine P. Verinis, Constantine Gatsos, Socrates V. Sekles, Gregory M. Pahules, George J. Pappas, Sr., Louis G. Manesiotis, Gust Rakus, Nick Kogos. Gregory M. Pahules was elected as Supreme Counsellor by the Supreme Lodge upon the death of Brother George Papanicolas, who was elected Supreme Counsellor at the Pittsburgh convention.

Weirton, W. Va. chapter initiated twelve college students into the Ahepa on one evening, all sponsored by Past Supreme Counsellor George E. Loucas. The event took place on Dec. 28, 1954. . . . The campaign for funds for the renamed "Ahepa School for Boys" at St. Basil's Academy continued. . . . Christy Hanas of the New Haven, Conn. chapter was sworn in as the new Commissioner of Welfare for the State of Connecticut by Governor Abraham Ribicoff. . . . In six months, Hermes Chapter #186 of New York City doubled its membership from 92 to 186 members. . . . Alderman Robert S. Bremer of Chicago joins Chicago #94. . . . Dr. George C. Mitchell of the Grand Island, Nebr. chapter was confirmed by the Senate on Jan. 24, 1955 as a Foreign Service officer, vice consul of career, and secretary in the U.S. diplomatic service. . . . Supreme President Scopas headed the 1955 Excursion to Greece, with Mother Lodge member Spiros Stamos as vice commander and Supreme Treasurer Sekles and Grand President of the Daughters Adeline Geo-Karis also serving on the committee. The Excursion departed from New York in two ships, the SS Queen Frederica and the SS Olympia, with more than 1,700 on board both ships. . . . Commander Steven N. Anastasion, USN, of New Haven, Conn., was serving as Chief of the Nuclear Division of the Armed Forces Special Weapons

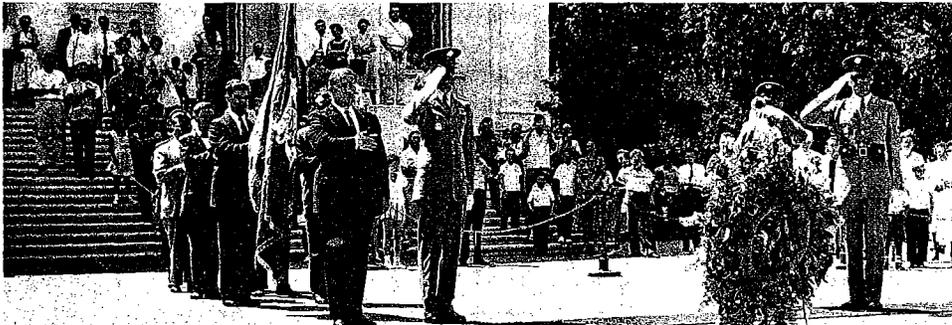


**WHITE HOUSE VISIT**

*Year 1955. With President Dwight D. Eisenhower: Andrew Vozeolas, Socrates V. Sekles, George J. Pappas, Stephen S. Scopas, Louis G. Manesiotis, C. P. Verinis, George Papanicolaos, Constantine Gatsos, Nick Kogos, Gust Rakus.*



*1955—Canadian Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent receives the Ahepa Supreme Lodge in Ottawa.*



*1959—Ahepa ceremony on Memorial Day at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington National Cemetery.*

Project training school at Sandia Base, Albuquerque. He graduated from Annapolis in 1942. . . . Peter George, and John Issaris of Glens Falls, N.Y. chapter built a school in their village of Aghios Petros, on the island of Andros, and also brought electricity to the village. . . . Nick Jamson and George Kotsiopoulos of the Grand Island, Nebr. chapter, were chosen to serve as chairman by the Red Cross for Red Cross Drives in Hall County, and Buffalo County.

Another tragic earthquake struck Greece, this time the city of Volos, on April 27, 1955. This was the third earthquake within almost months, the other two being in the Ionian Islands, and Thessaly. Ahepa immediately started a "Greek Earthquake Committee" to raise funds and supplies to be sent to the sufferers. The Volos earthquake made 35,000 people homeless and damaged or destroyed 90% of all the homes and buildings in the city. The Ahepa Excursionists were in Greece at the time, and Supreme President Scopas and his committee visited Volos after the earthquake. . . . Brother I. A. Lougaris of Reno, Nev. chapter was given a "Citation for Distinguished Service" in a combined ceremony of the American Legion, United Spanish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, and the Marine Corps League, for his many years of effort in behalf of veterans. . . . Peter J. Kalamarides of the Anchorage, Alaska chapter was elected a member of the Alaska Territorial Legislature. An attorney, he had previously served as Chief of Police of Anchorage. . . . Municipal Court Judge Brock joins Ahepa Chapter No. 319, in Brooklyn. . . . U.S. Representative Francis Dorn of New York was initiated into Ahepa Chapter #41, Brooklyn. . . . Mayor Charles C. Dail of San Diego is initiated into the San Diego Ahepa Chapter. . . . Governor Leo A. Hoegh of Iowa became a member of the Des Moines, Ia. Ahepa chapter. . . . Canton, Ohio #59 purchases an Ahepa Home.

### Harry Agganis

The entire sports world was shocked, and more so the Greek-American communities of the United States, at the news of the death of Harry Agganis, the "Golden Greek", on June 27, 1955 at age 26. Just when he had entered the threshold of becoming one of the greatest stars of professional baseball, a sudden illness and death overtook him. Bob Coyne of the "Boston Daily Record" wrote this obituary of Harry Agganis:

"A mark was left in the sporting world and in the hearts of all sports lovers throughout the world. . . and it was a good one, few better. . . and in these parts none better. This mark will live eternally—there will be no great concern now for slumps, injuries, or the wear and tear that becomes a famous athlete. There will be no concern as to who might next fill his locker space, nor will his fame fade as it has with other greats before their death. Harry Agganis was a vital force to the Greek Youth of America and his future was potent. This youngster made the grade, first as a halfback and then as a signal caller. His untiring efforts resulted in Lynn Classical High being invited to the

Miami Orange Bowl for the Christmas Nite Kiwanis Schoolboy Classic. The results of this great team during "The Harry Agganis Era" resulted in his being named to the All-Scholastic Team. In baseball, the sandlotters welcomed the competitive spirit of the "Golden Greek," for in 1947, he played in the Hearst Newspaper Baseball tournament in the Hearst United States All-Star Game at New York. Not to be forgotten during his Lynn Classical High days he was placed on the first All-American school baseball team. Eighty-five colleges were looking forward to placing this remarkable Greek athlete on their teams. Harry was greatly devoted to his mother, and with an unswerving eye on Fenway Park, the home field of the Boston Red Sox, it was Harry's choice to attend Boston University. Lynn Classical High and Boston University welcomed the feats of the fabulous Greek, for at these schools Harry was given the opportunity to prove to all that he was prepared to enter big-time sports.

"Harry was definitely a choice for pro-football, but the Boston Red Sox had their eye on the great sportsman. Their offer and the fact that Harry loved the great game of baseball, motivated his choice in joining the Red Sox, who were soon to learn that this boy just couldn't be stopped, not even with death in sight. Harry Agganis, the "Golden Greek" died on Monday, June 27, 1955, at the age of 26 in Sancta Maria Hospital of a "massive pulmonary embolism." This was the close of an Algerian life in its early chapters. Harry left behind his widowed mother, four brothers, two sisters and the thousands upon thousands of friends that he made while making great strides in the sports world. A desolate but Spartan mother, widow Georgia Agganis, her heart a block of concrete, requested—rather than flowers—that a scholarship fund be established at Lynn Classical High in the name of her adored son to be awarded to anyone who best exemplified the untiring efforts of her "baby" Harry. Yes, Mother Agganis, since that is your wish, we feel certain that it will be fulfilled in spite of the beautiful flowers that crowded the bier of your son, for the Hellenes of America will want to perpetuate his great mark and name. A Note to Harry: Remember that baseball you had promised your young nephew Michael. . . . your mother saw to it that the ball was delivered and by the hand of the great Harry Agganis; for as you laid in your last resting place, your mother placed the ball in your still hand and little Michael with tears in his eyes welcomed the opportunity to take and display the ball that Uncle Harry gave him with the same amount of pride that all the Greeks throughout America have in telling of your exploits."

Bob Coyne went on to reminisce about some of Harry Agganis' sports achievements:

"I'll remember Harry in 1952, Boston University had a so-so team that year, Miami was a four touchdown favorite—Harry put on a one-man show and B.U. won. . . . I'll remember the Senior Bowl Game in Mobile, Alabama competing with the nation's top grid players—Harry was voted the outstanding player—and how Red Grange said Harry was the greatest player he had seen that

year. . . . I'll remember that Harry was the only athlete ever to be elected Boston University Athlete of the Year twice! . . . I'll remember 1951 the year Harry was awarded the Lowe Trophy. . . . I'll remember how he carried his great competitive spirit into pro baseball and how only last season he hit .375 in Yankee Stadium. . . . I'll remember how Harry idolized his kid followers from West Lynn, and how he lived that they might follow his fine example. . . . But most of all I'll remember Harry, who from gentle people and a humble home became the loved and honored idol of American sport fans. For me he shall be forever young, a ringing challenge to faltering youth, a white flame in a darkened world."—BOB COYNE, "*Boston Daily Record*."

Shortly after the death of Harry Agganis, the Order of Ahepa instituted the "HARRY AGGANIS AWARD" given annually by the fraternity to the outstanding American athlete of Greek descent.

William Pappas of Mason City, Ia., is County Attorney. . . . U.S. Representative Richard E. Poff, member of Lynchburg, Va. chapter. . . . Governor Leo A. Hoegh of Iowa, member of Des Moines chapter. . . . Missouri State Senator William Orr Sawyers, a member of St. Joseph, Mo. chapter. . . . Manuel Carnakis of the Bakersfield, Calif. chapter is Mayor of Bakersfield . . . Governor William Stratton of Illinois a member of the Kankakee, Ill. chapter. . . . Mayor Arthur N. Harriman of New Bedford, Mass. a member of the New Bedford chapter. Governor Christian A. Herter of Massachusetts is initiated into the Boston, Mass. chapter. . . . U.S. Representative Clifford Davis joins the Memphis, Tenn. chapter. . . . U.S. Representatives Herbert Warburton and J. Caleb Boggs are members of the Wilmington, Del. chapter. . . . Los Angeles County Sheriff Eugene W. Biscailus and Los Angeles City Councilman Don A. Allen join the Los Angeles, Calif. chapter. . . . U.S. Senator William Knowland, and Oakland City Councilmen Peter M. Tripp and Sam J. Vlahos are members of the Oakland, Calif. chapter. Governor Edmund C. Muskie of Maine, and U.S. Representative Charles P. Nelson become members of the Lewiston, Maine chapter. . . . U.S. Senator Thomas E. Martin joins the Cedar Rapids, Iowa chapter. . . . Peter Myers of the Detroit chapter is City Commissioner of Dearborn, Mich.

**The Thirty-Third Supreme Convention  
August 14-20, 1955  
San Francisco, California**

The 33rd Supreme Convention was held in San Francisco, Calif. during the week of August 14-20, 1955, and the convention officers were: George J. Margoles, Chairman; John M. Manos, Vice Chairman; Stephen C. Andreades, Secretary. *Supreme Lodge* delegates were: Stephen S. Scopas, Constantine P. Verinis, Constantine Gatsos, Socrates V. Sekles, Gregory M. Pahules, Louise G. Manesiotis, George J. Pappas, Sr., Gust Rakus, Nick Kogos. *Mother Lodge* delegates: George A. Polos, Nicholas D. Chotas, Spiros J. Stamos, James Campbell, John Angelo-

poulos. *Supreme Board of Trustees* delegates; Chris E. Athas, Charles D. Kotsilibas, Speros A. Versis, Sam Nakos, Anthony Aroney.

*District Governor* delegates were: George N. Blanos, Peter Kouchalakos, John G. Plumides, William Zacharellis, George J. Stathakis, Dennis J. Livadas, Constantine P. Pappas, Dr. Nicholas H. Despotopoulos, George Brickates, Spyro T. Nicholas, Peter G. Giovas, S. James Senes, Sam Karakostas, George Karaidos, William G. Nicas, James G. Petheriotes, Louis S. Cheroutes, Pete Vafiades, John C. Bockas, George J. Shanis, Spiro J. Tentis, William Karanson, Constantine Lentgis, James G. Baltekos. In addition there were 370 Chapters delegates in attendance.

The convention took action on the following: (1) Favored the adoption of Senate Bill No. 1206 for a new immigration and nationality law, that all unused immigration quotas be pooled; (2) To extend the present expiration date of the Refugee Relief Act to Dec. 31, 1960 and raise the age limit of orphans from 10 years to 16 years of age; (3) To continue and complete the drive for the Ahepa School for Boys at St. Basil's Academy; (4) Expressed best wishes to Brother George Christopher on his candidacy for the office of Mayor of San Francisco; (5) That the Pledge of Allegiance and Salute to the Flag of the United States be incorporated into the Ahepa Ritual for the opening of meetings; (6) That an award known as the "Harry Agganis Memorial Award" be established and the first recipient thereof be Alex Aronis of the U.S. Naval Academy; (7) Selected St. Louis, Mo. as the site of the 1957 convention.

The new Supreme Lodge elected was: Stephen S. Scopas, Supreme President; Constantine P. Verinis, Supreme Vice President; Gregory M. Pahules, Supreme Secretary; George A. Bezaitis, Supreme Treasurer; Ernest E. Dematatis, Supreme Counsellor; Louis G. Manesiotis, Supreme Governor; Anthony C. Lingon, Supreme Governor; James Frangos, Supreme Governor; Nick Kogos, Supreme Governor for Canada. The Supreme Board of Trustees was: Chris E. Athas, Charles D. Kotsilibas, Speros A. Versis, Sam S. Nakos, and Anthony Aroney. The Ahepa Refugee Relief Committee was: Leo J. Lamberson, Chairman, Andrew Brockles, Sr., Vice Chairman; John M. Manos, Secretary.

The Northeastern United States had a record-shattering rainfall and floods while the San Francisco convention was going on, and Ahepa immediately started a program of relief for the flood victims of the area. . . . Canton, Ohio chapter entered a float in the city's Sesquicentennial parade. . . . Nick Rillakis of McCleary, Wash., was praised by the local newspaper for spearheading the city drive for a new hospital. . . . Dr. Michael G. Mulinos of New York Delphi #25 discovers a new antibiotic against severe pulmonary tuberculosis and infections, Seromycin. . . . New York State Supreme Court Justice Joseph A. Cox joins New York Delphi #25. . . . Paul C. Cacavas and Alexander B. Aronis graduate from U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Anti-Greek riots break out in Istanbul on September 6, 1955 and Ahepa makes forceful protests to the U.S. Department of State and in-

ternational agencies. Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York issues a proclamation naming October 23, 1955 as a day of prayer "by all the citizens of the City of New York and extend the sympathy of our citizens of all denominations to our brethren of the Eastern Orthodox faith whose religious institutions have been wantonly attacked." The Turkish mob destroyed an estimated \$300,000,000 of property owned by Greek residents of Istanbul, desecrated Greek cemeteries and also desecrated the tombs of the Holy Patriarch. An editorial of Oct. 19, 1955 stated:

"Now that the full story of what happened in Istanbul on the night of September 6 is coming out, the mind revolts at the evidence of man's capacity to act like a devil. Turkish censorship tried at first to smother the story, and later to spread the idea that Greek reports were shamelessly exaggerated. But now that first-hand evidence is available from Noel Barber of the London Daily Mail, Senator Capehart and the Rev. Raymond F. Maxwell of the World Council of Churches, there can be no doubt that a planned and concerted attack by Moslem mobs on that one night destroyed or gutted more than 60 of the 80 Orthodox Churches in Istanbul, sacked and pillaged Greek property valued into the hundreds of millions, and even tore up the Christian cemeteries, smashing headstones and rolling the corpses into the gutters. Far worse were the atrocities inflicted on human beings, ranging from the Orthodox clergy who were killed or maimed or manhandled to little girls in a children's home who were victims of the bestial passions of the mob. The Turkish government has promised to pay reparations, and that there will be no repetition of the police inactivity which encouraged the mobsters. But as recently as October 4 Religious News Service reported that the Ecumenical Patriarch was virtually cut off from the outside world by a military guard stationed to keep the Turkish Youth Organization from fulfilling its pledge to destroy the patriarchate building. History has been a violent, brutal and often vicious thing in the Balkans and around the eastern end of the Mediterranean. 'Modern' Turkey showed, in that single night, that it is still Turkey of the Armenian massacres."

George Christopher of the San Francisco Chapter is elected Mayor of San Francisco by a landslide vote of more than two to one. . . . John Brademas of the South Bend, Ind. chapter is appointed by 1952 Democratic presidential nominee Adlai E. Stevenson as a research member of his staff for the 1956 campaign and had served as legislative assistant to Senator Pat McNamara of Michigan, and administrative assistant to Representative Thomas L. Ashley of Ohio. . . . John C. Anggelis, President of the Lexington, Kentucky chapter is elected to represent Fayette County as state senator in the Kentucky legislature. . . . The Ahepa Fraternal Benefit Society is incorporated in December, 1955 and begins operations, offering a wide variety of insurance to members of Ahepa. Despite hopeful and ambitious plans, the insurance program lasted only for about two years, failing to sell sufficient insurance to maintain the program, and it was soon abolished, and the policies in force turned over to commercial insurance companies. It was a voluntary insurance



*1956—Greek orphans brought from Greece to the United States for adoption under the Ahepa Refugee Relief Program.*



program for the membership. Perhaps if this same program had been put into effect at least 25 or 30 years earlier, when the fraternity was in its first years of operation it would have succeeded, since the fraternity would have been identified with an insurance program, and enrolling new members into the insurance program would have been much simpler.

The Gold Room of the Congress Hotel in Chicago on Nov. 27, 1955 was jammed with 3,700 people who attended to hear U.S. Senator Homer E. Capehart of Indiana, an eye-witness of the results of the Turkish rioting mobs who pillaged and destroyed Greek businesses, homes and churches in Istanbul on September 6th. Ahepa cooperated with other Chicago organizations in staging the meeting. Senator Capehart arrived in Istanbul on official Senate business only a few hours after the rioting had ceased, and he reported that some \$300 million in damages was done by rioters in Istanbul and Izmir, Turkey, aimed primarily at Greek Nationals. He stated that some 4,000 Greek businesses were destroyed, 2,000 homes leveled, 78 out of 84 Greek Orthodox churches were ransacked, and tombstones in cemeteries were destroyed and bodies desecrated. Capehart also reported that the Turkish government or police took no official action until the damage had been done.

Andrew Jarvis of the Portsmouth, N.H. chapter had spent years striving to aid the Blind in Greece, and through his generosity, a dormitory was erected to house the students at the School for the Blind in Athens, Greece. Brother Jarvis was a Councilman in Portsmouth, and in 1954 was administrator of the Interstate Bridge Authority of New Hampshire. The dormitory was his gift to the School for the Blind, in memory of his parents. . . . Jersey City, N.J. chapter sponsors a Child Sight Saving program in the community. . . . James G. Argyros, member of the Elizabeth, N.J. chapter, is elected Mayor of Roselle, New Jersey. . . . New York chapters sponsor a Christmas party for 130 underprivileged children. . . . Clinton, Mass. member Steven C. Christy appointed Director of Adult Civic Education for the city of Leominster, Mass. . . . Past Supreme Treasurer John A. Kiamos elected president of the New York Florists' Club, the largest organization in the flower industry in the country. . . . Dean Adinamis of Chicago #94 elected president of the Lincoln Square Chamber of Commerce. . . . Supreme Governor Nick Kogos, of Vancouver, Canada, builds a replica of the Parthenon on his estate, which becomes a tourist attraction. . . . Pittsburgh, Pa. #34 acted as sponsors for 105 aliens for American citizenship.

U.S. Senator Herman Welker of Idaho becomes a member of the Boise, Idaho Ahepa chapter. . . . The January-February, 1956 issue of *The Ahepan* pays tribute to the Past Supreme Presidents of the Junior Order of Ahepa, the Sons of Pericles, who were at the time: William A. Vasilou, 1926-27; Gus Poulos, 1927-28; George Helis, 1928-30; Stephen S. Scopas, 1930-32; Constantine P. Verinis, 1932-34; Charles Geanopoulos, 1934-36; Christ J. Petrow, 1936-39; Nicholas L. Strike, 1939-41; George Lydotes, 1941-42; (War Years, 1942-46); Nicholas J. Melas, 1947-48; Arthur Lagadinos, 1948-50; George J. Pipentacos,

1950-52; James S. Scofield, 1952-53; Nick Theodore, 1953-54; Arthur Gonos, 1954-55; Nick C. Demeris, 1955-56. Six of the above were later to serve on the Ahepa Supreme Lodge, and two became Ahepa Supreme Presidents.

On March 9, 1956, the British Government ordered the arrest and exile of Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus, and this action brought down protests from throughout the world, including the United States. U.S. Senator Herbert H. Lehman of New York introduced a resolution in the Senate calling for the principle of self-determination for the people of Cyprus. Twenty-three Senators co-sponsored the Lehman Resolution, including Wayne Morse, Dennis Chavez, Hubert H. Humphrey, Estes Kefauver, John F. Kennedy, Warren Magnuson, Mike Mansfield, Paul Douglas, Joseph O'Mahoney, William Langer, John O. Pastore, and others. The Resolution stated that:

"The British Government should be urged by our government to see the wisdom of seeking to maintain its influence in this area by the exercise of leadership in the cause of freedom rather than by the use of force for the sake of repression; Free World security considerations and the legitimate security interests of Britain should be given due weight but should not be used as an excuse for the frustration of the legitimate aspirations of the people of Cyprus; The people of Cyprus should be consulted concerning their future status consistent with that principle of self-determination to which the United States has historically subscribed."

The Justice for Cyprus Committee had long been seeking self-determination for Cyprus, and asked government leaders to seek an amicable and just solution to the Cyprus problem. LIFE magazine had this to say about the situation:

"The Cypriots, 80% of whom are ethnically Greek, ask their British rulers for a promise of self-determination at some definite date, with an ultimate view to *enosis* (reunion) with Greece. Their leader is the bland and capable "ethnarch," Archbishop Makarios. Their opponents are the Turkish minority on the island, the government of nearby Turkey, and the British, to whom Cyprus is chiefly important as the site of their huge new eastern Mediterranean air and naval base. British diplomacy gave Makarios a big boost by at first refusing to discuss self-determination or *enosis* at all. This led to a wave of underground terrorism and open resistance on Cyprus which has so far cost 13 British dead, hundreds wounded on both sides and scores jailed under martial law. The British have even threatened to break all British precedent by jamming Cyprus' radio reception. Their negotiators meanwhile have engaged in slow, dithering retreat before Makarios' demands, each step of which has been too little and too late to win them any credit for either sincerity or imagination.

"The principle of self-determination is Wilsonian. The moral basis of foreign policy is an Eisenhower-Dulles specialty. What then has the U.S. done about Cyprus? It has backed the British at all

critical points in the negotiations, and otherwise stood aloof, not wanting to alienate Turkey. As a result the U.S. shares the opprobrium of British policy in Greece today. To appreciate Greek feelings, suppose Chinese Communist MiGs shot down several U.S. passenger planes over the China Sea—and the Indian government addressed identical notes to Red China and the U.S. urging both sides to cut out this rowdyism. We would regard such a note as a vulgar impertinence. That is how the Greeks felt last fall when, after Turkish mobs had burned and pillaged the Greek section of Istanbul, Secretary Dulles sent identical notes of reproof to Greece and Turkey. When Greeks hear U.S. foreign policy described as “moral,” they want to throw up. . . . Said the Eden-Eisenhower Declaration of Washington last week, “We uphold the basic right of peoples to governments of their own choice.” The time has come to implement this Anglo-American principle on Cyprus. A principled foreign policy is the hardest kind to achieve, but the kind whose solutions last the longest.”

The Hollywood, Los Angeles, and Pasadena chapters hold a benefit dinner for the Ahepa Hall for Boys, with actress Zsa Zsa Gabor as the featured attraction, who was named as the actress who most resembles Greek goddesses of ancient Greece. . . . By January 1956, the drive for the Ahepa Hall for Boys had reached almost \$92,000, and the largest single contribution from a chapter was \$1,560 from the Portland, Oregon chapter, and the largest individual donation was \$1,000 from Supreme Trustee Charles D. Kotsilibas of Worcester, Mass.

Ahepa purchases a new Ahepa building in Washington, D.C. (the first building was sold two years earlier) at 1422 K Street, N.W., immediately adjacent to its first building, for \$225,000. This is the present Ahepa Building.

Miami, Fla. chapter President Thomas N. Balikes appointed Assistant State Attorney for the 11th Judicial Circuit Court. He was 29 years old at the time of appointment. . . . The 12th Ahepa National Biennial Banquet was held in Washington at the Sheraton Park Hotel on March 19th. General chairman was Nicholas P. Brous, and Past Supreme President Harris J. Booras was toastmaster. Principal speakers were radio commentator Cedric Foster, Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, a member of Ahepa, U.S. Senator Herbert H. Lehman of New York, and Senator Watkins of Utah. . . . Seattle, Wash. chapter hosts a luncheon for 60 university students and faculty of Greek descent. . . . Sioux City, Ia. Sertoma Club American Way banquet honors Judge George M. Paradise of the Sioux City Ahepa chapter as the city's outstanding foreign-born citizen. . . . Past Supreme President John G. Thevos appointed Administrative Director of the Department of Law and Public Safety of New Jersey. . . . Heavyweight boxing champion Rocky Marciano was principal speaker at the Washington, D.C. area Ahepa-Sons Sports Night, sponsored by Ahepa chapters #31 and #236, and the Washington, D.C. Sons of Pericles chapter. He related that when he fought his 8th professional fight in Washington, Ahepan Peter Gianaris predicted to him that he would win the heavy-

weight championship some day. . . . James P. Cokinos of the Beaumont, Texas Ahepa chapter is elected Mayor of Beaumont.

The 1956 Excursion to Greece sailed on April 10th on the SS Queen Frederica. Co-Commanders were Past Supreme Vice President George E. Johnson and A.T. Tsoumas, with Grand President Tula Zotaley leading the Daughters of Penelope contingent. The Excursionists collected \$3,163 on board ship which was donated to the Queen's fund in Greece for use in charitable causes. . . . Governor Averell Harriman of New York joins the Ahepa. . . . C. Charles Chekas of the Waterbury, Conn. chapter is appointed chairman of the Waterbury Safety Council. . . . Past President Peter G. Perakos of the New Britain, Conn. chapter received the Press Club's "Man of the Year" award as a great civic leader. The Club's 1955 award was given to Connecticut Governor Ribicoff. . . . Chicago Chapter #94 becomes a member of the Lincoln Square Chamber of Commerce, the first known Ahepa chapter to become affiliated with a business organization. . . . Mayor George Christopher of San Francisco is honored by Chicago Ahepans at a dinner at the Congress Hotel, under the sponsorship of Ahepa District #13. . . . U.S. Representative Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. of Massachusetts joins the Brookline, Mass. Ahepa chapter. . . . U.S. Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee becomes a member of the Ahepa.

## CHAPTER TEN

### The Years 1956-62

#### The Thirty-Fourth Supreme Convention August 12-18, 1956 New York City

The 34th Supreme Convention was held in New York City during the week of August 12-18, 1956. Convention officers were: John G. Thevos, Chairman; Dennis J. Livadas, Vice Chairman; Peter Kouchalakos, Secretary. *Supreme Lodge* delegates were: Stephen S. Scopas, Constantine P. Verinis, Gregory M. Pahules, George A. Bezaitis, Ernest E. Dematatis, Louis G. Manesiotes, Anthony C. Lingon, James Frangos, Nick Kogos. *Supreme Trustee* delegates were: Chris E. Athas, Charles D. Kotsilibas, Speros A. Versis, Sam S. Nakos, Anthony Aroney. *Mother Lodge* delegates: George A. Polos, James Vlass, Nicholas D. Chotas, Spiros J. Stamos, James Campbell, John Angelopoulos. *District Governor* delegates were: George Blanos, George Karas, John A. Vlachos, Peter H. Cardiges, George J. Andresakes, Nicholas Coffinas, Theodore Constantinou, A. Toby Caragian, Paul N. Caros, James Tallas, George J. Cavalaris, George Stratigos, Sam Karakostas, Nick Lillios, William G. Nicas, Nick Elfter, Gus Gatsos, George Damaskos, Manos Salevurakis, Harry C. Boosalis, Xen. A. Cardiasmenos, Euthimios Carras, Constantine Arahovitis, John Christopher. In addition there were 424 Chapter delegates in attendance.

Convention action was taken on the following: (1) Elected Peter D. Clentzos as National Athletic Director; (2) Elected Gus Nicholas to the Supreme Board of Trustees; (3) Selected Boston, Mass. as the site of the 1958 Supreme Convention; (4) That a permanent Justice for Cyprus Committee be established, and to enlist the assistance of the United States government toward the solution of the Cyprus question and the granting to the Greek Cypriots their inalienable right of self-determination; (5) To abolish the Ahepa Refugee Relief Committee and dispose of all pending cases as soon as possible; (6) To award contracts for the Ahepa School for Boys at St. Basil's Academy just as soon as possible; (7) Adopted a new Ahepa Family Protective Fund insurance plan which would offer members insurance, regardless of age or condition of health, insurance protection in units of \$100.00 at the rate of \$2.00 a unit a year up to a maximum of \$1,000 insurance for \$20.00 annual premium; (this hastily developed insurance program, which was set up as annual term insurance, lasted only two

years and was abolished at the 1958 convention since its insurance benefit payments soon outstripped its premium income—the failure to establish either age limits or health conditions doomed it to early failure and financial losses to the fraternity); (8) Gave all Past Supreme Presidents a full vote at future conventions (this had been revoked at an earlier convention); (9) Changed the title of Supreme Governor for Canada to that of 2nd Supreme Vice President; (10) Amended the Constitution so that a member of either the Canadian or Bahamian jurisdiction could become Supreme President (it had previously been limited to a member of American citizenship).

The following new Supreme Lodge was elected: John L. Manta, Supreme President; Peter T. Kourides, Supreme Vice President; George Nick George, Supreme Secretary; George A. Bezaitis, Supreme Treasurer; Gregory Lagakos, Supreme Counsellor; Stephen C. Andreadis, Supreme Governor; George J. Brotsis, Supreme Governor, Dr. Nicholas H. Despotopoulos, Supreme Governor; George D. Vlassis, 2nd Supreme Vice President, Canadian Jurisdiction.

The Supreme Board of Trustees was now composed of: Chris E. Athas, Chairman; Charles D. Kotsilibas, Vice Chairman; Sam S. Nakos, Secretary; Anthony Aroney, and Gus Nicholas.

The liquidation of the Ahepa Refugee Relief Committee was being completed, since the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 terminated on December 31, 1956. The committee report showed that 32,980 applicants from Greece had been filed with the State Department; that 19,054 of these had obtained visas for admission to the United States; 2,183 visas had been denied; 23 were still in process; and 11,919 were on the waiting list. The only hope at the time for those on the wait list was that the law would be extended after Jan. 1, 1957 by Congress.

Joseph Emmanuel Vlastos of Casper, Wyo. receives an appointment to West Point Military Academy. . . . Jim Argeris of Montana State College is named to the All-American football team by the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletic Association, as a center. He was from Worland, Wyoming. . . . The community of St. Constantine in Karditsa, Thessally, Greece sends Ahepa a resolution of thanks for the \$2,000 allocated to that community from the Ahepa Volos earthquake relief funds. . . . Charles N. Diamond of Detroit receives a resolution of recognition from the Members of the Common Council of Detroit for his 35 years of services to American life. . . . Thomas N. Christie of Minneapolis is re-elected to the Minnesota House of Representatives for his fifth consecutive term. . . . A Special Grammas Night is held by the Cincinnati, Ohio chapter for Alex Grammas, of the Cincinnati Reds baseball team. . . . George J. Stathakis of Paterson, N.J. appointed City Human Relations commissioner. . . . Peter Nichols of the Hartford, Conn. chapter appointed Judge of the Wethersfield Town Court.

Lewis P. Gaines of Chicago Chapter #203 is appointed Assistant State's Attorney. . . . The government of Greece awards its decoration

of the Cross of the Phoenix to U.S. Senator George Aiken in recognition of his many contributions over the years to the development of friendly relations between the United States and Greece. Senator Aiken was a member of the Burlington, Vt. Ahepa Chapter #244. . . . Mrs. Chris (Cleo) Maletas of Portland, Oregon is named "Mrs. America" in a national competition. . . . Brother Soterios A. Stentoumis of the New Bedford, Mass. chapter is honored for his thirty years of service to the chapter, and for never missing a meeting since the date of his initiation into the fraternity. He was also a charter member of his chapter. . . . U.S. Senator Irving M. Ives of New York introduces Senate Resolution 81, on the Cyprus Question, with 17 other Senators as cosponsors to the effect that: "The British government should be urged by our government to see the wisdom of seeking to maintain its influence in this area by the exercise of leadership in the cause of freedom rather than by use of force and repression; and free world collective security considerations should be given due weight but should not be used as an excuse for the frustration of the legitimate aspirations of the people of Cyprus; and the principle of self-determination, to which the United States has historically subscribed, be applied to the people of Cyprus."

Great Britain was accused of totalitarian methods in its handling of the Cyprus situation, and these included: political hangings, persons imprisoned without charge or trial, use of concentration camps, collective punishment and fines, arrests without charge, entire families evicted from their homes, censorship, persecution of church, searches and seizures of persons without warrants, public assemblies prohibited, severe curfews, radios jammed, children whipped, schools closed. One comment was: "In essence, the movement of the Greek Cypriots is no different than the Hungarian movement for freedom. Both are struggling to throw off the yoke of foreign rule. We, as a Nation, cannot have a double standard for patriots. We cannot refer to the Hungarian rebels as patriots because their oppressor is the Soviet Union and at the same time refer to the Cypriot rebels as terrorists because their oppressor is our ally, Britain. Everyone in the free world considers the Hungarian freedom fighters as patriots for they are struggling to remove the yoke of foreign tyranny. Nothing is changed in the Cypriots' case except the names of the oppressor and the oppressed. If there is any terrorism on the island of Cyprus, it is that which flows from Britain's attempt to impose its will upon Cyprus by armed force."

In the year 1950, Canadian immigration policy became very liberal, encouraging immigration, with the result that thousands of Greek immigrants went into Canada from Greece during the next decade or so. It was the hope of the Canadian government that such immigration would populate the sparse western provinces of Canada, but as events turned out, most of the immigration settled in the larger Eastern cities of Montreal and Toronto, and their surrounding cities in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. It has been estimated that some 35,000 Canadian-Greeks finally settled in Montreal, and some 25,000 in Toronto.

A special showing of the film "Boy on A Dolphin," made in Greece, was held at the Hollywood Grauman's Chinese Theatre by California District #20 as a benefit for the Ahepa Hall for Boys. . . . Past District Governor Peter N. Chumbris of Washington, D.C. was named Counsel for the Minority for the Antitrust and Monopoly Sub-Committee of the U.S. Senate. From 1949 to 1953 he served as Assistant Attorney General and Special Assistant Attorney General for the state of New Mexico. . . . The Jackson, Miss. Daily News carried an article on Mike Christopher, founder of the Restaurant Review, publication of the restaurant industry in the South. . . . Past Supreme President Stephen S. Scopas of New York City is appointed as Justice of the Magistrates Court of New York City. . . . The 1957 Ahepa Excursion to Greece departed from New York City on March 27 with over 800 excursionists on board. The Committee in charge was composed of John G. Thevos, Commander; George J. Margoles, Vice Commander; Anthony Papa-georgiou, Vice Commander; and Grand President Zoe Cavalaris of the Daughters of Penelope, Sons of Pericles Supreme President Nick Karayannis, Dr. James C. Tsucalas, Mrs. Ruth Kampos, Seraphim Pappas, Anestes Kampos, Peter C. Charuhas, Gus Keros, Mrs. Stella Petrakis.

**The Thirty-Fifth Supreme Convention**  
**August 18-25, 1957**  
**St. Louis, Missouri**

The 35th Supreme Convention was held in St. Louis, Missouri during the week of August 18-25th, and convention officers were: Louis J. Dukas, Chairman; Thomas Christie, Vice Chairman; and Theme Carras, Secretary. *Supreme Lodge* officers delegates were: John L. Manta, Peter T. Kourides, George Nick George, George A. Bezaitis, Gregory G. Lagakos, George D. Vlassis, George J. Brotsis, Stephen C. Andreadis, Dr. Nicholas H. Despotopoulos. *Mother Lodge* delegates were: John Angelopoulos, James Campbell, George A. Polos, Spiros J. Stamos, and James Vlass. *Supreme Board of Trustees* delegates were: Chris E. Athas, Charles D. Kotsilibas, Gus Nicholas.

*Past Supreme President* delegates were: George Demeter, V. I. Chebithes, Van A. Nomikos, George C. Vournas, John G. Thevos, Peter L. Bell, Leo J. Lamberson, Stephen S. Scopas. *District Governor* delegates were: Mike Christopher, George T. Karras, Andrew Papaminas, Steve J. Depos, James Katramados, George J. Pipentacos, Nicholas Kahramanidis, Charles J. Panagopoulos, George Pappademas, Tom Kentes, George T. Poolitsan, Nick S. Smyrnis, Paul J. Costulas, John W. Mercury, Paul M. Kastle, Theodore Kapsos, James G. Dikeou, Angelo Bourlakos, Frank Dagres, Nick J. Litras, Steven Littrich, E. Theme Carras, Constantine Arahovitis, John Christopher, Nicholas J. Chirekos. In addition, there were 343 Chapter Delegates in attendance at the St. Louis convention.

Action was taken on the following matters by the convention: (1) That all insurance programs be grouped under one administrative

head; (2) Increased the delegate representation at Supreme Conventions for chapters by basing such representation on total number of paid members in each chapter for the current year; (3) Directed the new Supreme Lodge to appoint a national Executive Secretary at Headquarters (the office had been vacant for 15 months); (4) Authorized an Immigration and Naturalization Committee to work with other immigration groups in seeking liberalized immigration laws; (5) Re-affirmed Ahepa's stand on self-determination for the people of Cyprus; (6) Selected Los Angeles, Calif. as the site of the 1959 Supreme Convention. The following new Supreme Lodge was elected: Constantine P. Verinis, Supreme President; George E. Loucas, Supreme Vice President; George D. Vlassis, Supreme Vice Pres. of Canada; Kimon A. Doukas, Supreme Secretary; Stephen Andreadis, Supreme Treasurer; Gregory Lagakos, Supreme Counsellor; Peter Kouchalakos, Supreme Governor; Michael Colias, Supreme Governor; William C. Karnaze, Supreme Governor. The Supreme Board of Trustees was: Chris E. Athas, Chairman; Anthony E. Aroney, Vice Chairman; Ernest E. Dematatis, Secretary; Sam S. Nakos; and Gus Nicholas. John C. Mandros was elected Athletic Director.

Shortly after the convention, the Supreme Lodge appointed Brother William A. Revis as national Executive Secretary at Headquarters. Brother Revis was a member of Washington, D.C. Chapter #31, which he joined in 1926 and served as its Secretary and President. . . . Charles N. Collatos of the Boston, Mass., is appointed as Massachusetts Commissioner of Veterans Affairs by Governor Foster Furcolo. . . . Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus visits the United States, and is honored at a banquet in his honor by the Ahepa and the New York Greek-American societies. . . . Ahepa asks the United States government to seek self-determination for the people of Cyprus. . . . Ahepa District #20 (Southern California) raises \$6,000 for the Ahepa Hall for Boys. . . . Alex Karras, tackle of the University of Iowa makes the All-America teams of Associated Press, United Press, International News Service, and received many other awards as "Lineman of the Year" in college football.

The 13th National Banquet honoring the U.S. Congress was held in Washington, D.C. on March 16, 1958 at the Sheraton Park Hotel. Banquet chairman was John A. Vlachos, and toastmaster was John M. Manos. Speakers were Ahepan Paul H. Douglas, U.S. Senator from Illinois; and U.S. Senator William A. Purtell of Connecticut. . . . The 1958 Excursion to Greece sailed on March 18 on board the SS Queen Frederica, with commander Peter T. Kourides, Supreme Vice President; Vice Commanders William D. Belroy and William Vasiliou; and Past Grand President Poppy Mitchell as head of the Daughters contingent, and Sons of Pericles Supreme President Thomas Cholakis. Supreme President C. P. Verinis also accompanied the excursionists. . . . Minneapolis, Minn. chapter hosts a reception for new American citizens in the Minneapolis Council chambers. . . . Gary, Ind. chapter initiates All-American tackle Alex Karras into the Ahepa, and also honors Alex with a testimonial dinner after the initiation. . . . Constan-



*Pete Pihos and Bill Mackrides of the Philadelphia Eagles professional football team, honored by Philadelphia Ahepans in 1949.*



*Gus Niarhos, New York Yankees catcher being honored by Washington, D. C. Ahepa chapters in 1948.*



*Alex Karras, recipient of the Ahepa 1957 Harry Agganis Award, and football great of the Detroit Lions in later years.*



*Lou Tsiropoulos, recipient of the 1958 Ahepa Harry Agganis Award, and Boston Celtics Star.*



*The 1957 Ahepa All-Star Track Team which went to Greece that year to compete against Greek track and field teams: Peter Clentzos, coach, Lou Vlogianitis, Nick Kovalakides, Mike Caraftis, Alex Karras, George Stathopoulos, James Saras, Soc Bagiackas, Otto Seymiczeck, Olympic track coach of Greece.*

tine N. Kangles of Chicago Chapter #260 appointed master-in-chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County, Illinois. . . . Construction work starts on the Ahepa Dormitory for Boys at St. Basil's Academy. . . . Total raised as of May, 1958 was more than \$170,000.

John Brademas of the South Bend, Ind. chapter is Democratic nominee for the U.S. House of Representatives. . . . Dr. G. J. Boines, of the Wilmington, Del. chapter is awarded a citation by the Delaware Chapter of the American Academy of General Practice. . . . Ahepa, Daughters of Penelope, Sons of Pericles and Maids of Athena all are represented by floats in the New York City Greek Independence Day parade. . . . Jamaica, N.Y. chapter starts its policy of visiting every other Ahepa chapter in the metropolitan New York City area. . . . U.S. Congressman William H. Ayres of Ohio, member of Ahepa, addresses the Akron, Ohio chapter dinner honoring past presidents and 25 year members. . . . Chicago Municipal Court Judge James A. Geroulis raises more than \$5,000 for the Ahepa Hall for Boys.

**The Thirty-Sixth Supreme Convention  
August 17-23, 1958  
Boston, Massachusetts**

The 36th Supreme Convention was held in Boston, Mass. during the week of August 17-23, 1958. Convention officers were: George C. Eliades, Chairman; John Manos, Vice Chairman; and Frank Rhodes, Secretary.

The new Supreme Lodge elected by the convention was: Constantine P. Verinis, Supreme Vice President; George E. Loucas, Supreme Vice President; Edward Ghikadis, Supreme Vice President of Canada; Kimon A. Doukas, Supreme Secretary; Michael J. Vrotsos, Supreme Treasurer; John G. Plumides, Supreme Counsellor; Peter Kouchalacos, Supreme Governor; George J. Papademas, Supreme Governor; Paul Koken, Supreme Governor. John Mandros was elected National Athletic Director. The Supreme Board of Trustees was: Ernest E. Dematatis, Chairman; Sam S. Nakos, Vice Chairman; Gus Nicholas, Secretary; Anthony Aroney, Chris E. Athas.

Action was taken by the convention on the following: (1) Further requested that the U.S. Government and the United Nations bring about self-determination for the people of Cyprus; (2) Approved the establishment of Ahepa Chapters in Greece, for the first time, limiting their membership however to only those who were already members of Ahepa and had moved residence to Greece; (3) Raised the annual Per Capita Tax per member to be paid to Headquarters by chapters to \$6.50 per year; (4) Abolished the Family Protective Fund, which had shown steady losses since its inception.

George J. Leber is appointed the new national Executive Secretary of the fraternity and takes office on Sept. 22, 1958. He had previously served the fraternity as national Executive Secretary of the Sons of Pericles (1937-1942) and also as Managing Editor of The Ahepan Magazine. . . . The fund-raising goal for St. Basil's Academy was

raised to include both an Ahepa Hall or Dormitory for Boys, and also an Ahepa School building for both boys and girls. . . . Marysville, Calif. Ahepa Chapter moves into its new Ahepa Home building. . . . The Ahepa Dormitory for Boys at St. Basil's Academy is completed and ready for occupancy. . . . The plans for the Ahepa School at St. Basil's were in the process of completion, with construction scheduled to start in the spring of 1959.

Brother John Brademas of South Bend, Ind., is elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, the first American born of Hellenic descent to achieve this honor. At his election, he was only 31 years of age, and already had an excellent record in public service. He was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford where he graduated with the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; a Phi Beta Kappa from Harvard, legislative assistant to Senator McNamara of Michigan, professor of Political Science at Notre Dame, administrative assistant to Congressman Ashley of Ohio. Congressman John Brademas was the second American of Greek descent elected to Congress—the first was Lucas Miltiades Miller of Oshkosh, Wisc., who was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1891 and served one term in Congress. Miller was an orphan from Greece, brought to the United States by American philhellene Col. Jonathan P. Miller of Vermont, in 1824, who raised and educated the young Greek orphan.

Thomas N. Christie of Minneapolis is re-elected to the Minnesota House of Representatives for the sixth consecutive time. . . . Gust Grenias of Decatur, Ill., wins his fourth term on the Macon County Court. . . . George M. Paradise of the Sioux City, Ia. chapter is elected District Judge of the 4th Judicial District of Iowa, after having served as Municipal Judge. . . . Chief of Police Louis P. Mountanos of Sausalito, Calif. was elected Sheriff of Marine County. . . . John Androutsopoulos of Canton, Ohio elected to the State Assembly. . . . John A. Papajani of Seattle, Wash. chapter is elected as a representative in the Washington State Legislature. . . . Ernest G. Mantes of Salt Lake City elected to the State Senate of Utah. . . . James K. Chelos of Chicago elected to another six-year term to the Municipal Court. . . . James P. Loukas of Chicago wins his second term to the State Assembly of Illinois. . . . Andrew D. Demetras of Ely, Nevada is elected District Attorney. . . . Constantine Mamatseos of New Britain, Conn. chapter is principal donor to the new hospital in Kozani, Greece, which is named after him.

U.S. Senator Frank Church of Idaho is initiated into the Boise, Idaho chapter. . . . Socrates P. Zolotas of Vermont Chapter #244 is Republican State Committeeman of Vermont. . . . Paul Nikakis, charter member of Wichita, Kans. chapter receives a certificate for his 30 years of active membership, during which he missed only 5 meetings. . . . State Representative Thomas T. Gray of Springfield, Mass. celebrated his 20th year of continuous service in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, which he first entered in 1939. He was born in Karouta, Greece.

The Ahepa Preventorium in Volos, Greece was started in 1955 by funds solicited for aid to the Volos earthquake sufferers. Ahepa contributed \$18,500 towards this project, which was dedicated in 1959 during the Ahepa Excursion to Greece.

Past Supreme President Dean Alfange uncovers musical talent when he conducted the Cavaleria Rusticana at the City Center of New York City. . . . Mayor Andrew Jarvis of Portsmouth, N.H. is decorated by the government of Greece for his contributions to the friendship between the United States and Greece. . . . James A. Lundy of the Jamaica, N.Y. chapter is Chairman of New York's State Public Service Commission. . . . Alex Karras plays tackle for the Detroit Lions professional football team. . . . Lou Tsioropoulos of Lynn, Mass., former All-American basketball player with the University of Kentucky, is a regular on the Boston Celtics professional basketball team. . . . The 1959 Excursion to Greece departs on April 10th headed by commander Socrates V. Sekles, vice commander Aristides Georgiades, Secretary John Angelson, Spiros Zepatos, and George Rodis.

Message of President Dwight D. Eisenhower to the 1959 Ahepa Excursion to Greece: "It was good to learn of the plans for the 1959 Ahepa Excursion to Greece. This is a fine example of the work your organization is doing in strengthening the historic bonds which unite the citizens of our country and Greece. To those who are taking part in this Excursion, I send a hearty 'bon voyage' and best wishes for a pleasant and meaningful visit. I know that each one of them will be an effective ambassador in carrying to the Greek people the good will and friendship of us all."—Dwight D. Eisenhower.

John G. Pappas of the Minneapolis chapter awarded the National Citizenship Award of the National Association of Food Chains. . . . Jordan A. Stamati of the Orange, N.J. chapter named to the city's Civil Rights Commission. . . . Supreme President C. P. Verinis named to the New Haven, Conn. Parking Authority. . . . An educational film for schools is released by Screen News Digest, entitled "Mr. Brademas Goes to Washington" with Congressman John Brademas in the title role. . . . Dr. Alexander P. Cambadhis of Manchester, N.H., founder of the Sons of Pericles, is honored with the Ben Thompson Citation by the University of New Hampshire for "exceptional meritorious services noted for his various humanitarian projects." . . . Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess of Los Angeles is named Honorary Chairman of the forthcoming 1959 Los Angeles Supreme Convention. . . . Archbishop Iakovos of the Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America dedicates the Ahepa Boys' Dormitory at St. Basil's Academy on June 14, 1959. . . . Gregory Trompas of San Diego is cited for donating more than \$50,000 for projects in his village of Naoussa, Greece. . . . Governor Price Daniel of Texas becomes a member of the San Antonio Chapter.

Ahepa inaugurates its Ahepa Medal for Scholastic Excellence to be used by Ahepa Chapters as awards to outstanding students of local Greek schools for achieving excellence in the study of the Greek language. Thousands of these medals have been awarded by Ahepa since 1959. . . . On Decoration Day, May 30, 1959, the Ahepa National

Memorial Services Committee held the first of its annual ceremonies at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery with the presentation of a large Ahepa floral wreath. The Tomb Honor Guard participated in the ceremony with the Ahepa committee which was composed of Supreme President C. P. Verinis, Executive Secretary George J. Leber, William Holmes, James Cokas, Supreme Trustee Ernest E. Dematatis, John J. Charuhas, Peter C. Charuhas, John T. Pappas, Louis Chipouras, George J. Papuchis, Past Supreme Secretary Louis P. Maniatis, George Arberakis, Peter Gregory, Milton Sarris. In addition to the wreath presentation at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, the committee laid Ahepa wreaths at the graves of more than 50 American veterans of Greek descent buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Among the graves decorated were those of Congressional Medal of Honor recipient George Dilboy, and Past Supreme Secretary Andrew Nickas.

Gus Triandos, Milt Pappas, Billy Loes, and Alex Grammas were all having great years in the baseball major leagues. . . . Sam Konugres of the Walsenburg, Colo. chapter receives a decoration from King Paul of Greece in recognition of his gift of a water system to his village of Kastri, Arcadia, Greece. . . . Thomas N. Balikes, Past President of the Miami, Fla. chapter appointed Metropolitan Judge for Dade County, Fla.

**The Thirty-Seventh Supreme Convention**  
**August 16-22, 1959**  
**Hollywood, California**

The 37th Supreme Convention was held during the week of August 16-22, 1959 in Hollywood, Calif. Convention officers were: John Manos, Chairman; Leo Ypsilanti, Vice Chairman; Nick Laskaris, Secretary. *Supreme Lodge* delegates were: C. P. Verinis, George E. Loucas, Kimon A. Doukas, Michael J. Vrotsos, Edward Ghikadis, John G. Plumides, George J. Pappademas, Paul Koken, Peter Kouchalacos. *Mother Lodge* delegates were: James Campbell, Nicholas D. Chotas, Spiros J. Stamos. *Board of Trustees* delegates: Ernest E. Dematatis, C. E. Athas, Anthony Aroney, Gus Nicholas. *Past Supreme President* delegates: V. I. Chebithes, Harris J. Booras, Peter L. Bell, John G. Thevos. *District Governor* delegates: Chris J. Paris, Anthony E. Papa-georgiou, George C. Bokoles, Michael Manesiotis, John Trilly, John Panos, George Mehos, George N. Kotis, Angelo Chouramanis, Tom Kanonas, Jr., C. H. Houpis, Christ Trakas, Peter G. Batsakis, John W. Lambros, Chris S. Vetoyanis, Theodore Kapsos, James Dikeou, Andy Panos, Frank S. Rhodes, Eli Livierato, Fotis C. Koutlas. In addition there were 390 Chapter delegates in attendance.

Action was taken by the convention on the following: (1) That an Excursion to Greece be held in 1960, as well as excursions to the Patriarchate in Constantinople, and to Cyprus; (2) That Ahepans renew their Oath of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States, and express

Ahepa's aversion to the purposes of international Communism and to organizations whose purposes are foreign to those of America; (3) Endorsed the efforts of the Hellenic people of Epirus in their effort to become free and have the right of self-determination; (4) That all Ahepans cooperate fully with their local blood banks; (5) Established a Standing Committee for the Good of the Order, composed of current District Governors in attendance at conventions; (6) That a study be made of the feasibility of holding a future Supreme Convention in Greece; (7) Changed the title of the "Board of Trustees" to "Supreme Board of Trustees; (8) Selected Miami Beach, Fla. as the site of the 1961 convention.

The new Supreme Lodge elected was: George E. Loucas, Supreme President; Kimon A. Doukas, Supreme Vice President; Edward Ghikadis, Supreme Vice President for Canada; John G. Plumides, Supreme Secretary; Dr. N. S. Nicholas, Supreme Treasurer; Nicholas A. Loumos, Supreme Counsellor; William P. Tsaffaras, Supreme Governor; John Mercury, Supreme Governor; William G. Nicas, Supreme Governor. Nicholas Laskaris was elected National Athletic Director. The membership of the Supreme Board of Trustees was: Sam S. Nakos, Chairman; Ernest E. Dematatis, Vice Chairman; George J. Pappademas, Secretary; C. E. Athas; and Gus Nicholas.

The Ahepan Magazine published an article, "What America Means to Me" by Past Supreme President Dean Alfange which is symbolic of what many of us believe, and which Brother Alfange put into proper wording for us:

"America is not just rich in material things, an industrial giant, a mighty military power. America is the country schoolhouse, the village church, the town meeting, the humble farmhouse, the rhythmic poetry of peaceful countryside. America is the mirth and laughter of its children, the charity, the generosity, the compassion of its people. America is the triumph of merit and diligence over family and caste. America is the FREEDOM of choice which God intended all men to have—the right to do, to speak, to worship, to dissent, to dream, to build, to fail and to succeed. America is the marriage of liberty with authority, of individual freedom with social organizations. America is the best discovery yet of a full and honorable way of life. We are rich in all the things that decent people yearn for. It is our task to live up to these values and to make them known to every nation, friend or foe. For on us has fallen the challenge to lead the free. And the truth about ourselves is more powerful than any man-made missile."—Dean Alfange, Past Supreme President.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower sent the following message to the Hollywood convention: "It is a pleasure to send greetings to those attending the 37th Supreme Convention of the Order of Ahepa. The members of Ahepa are evermindful of the rich heritage shared by the United States and Greece. As they seek to strengthen the bonds which unite our two countries, and as they advance the principles of Democracy which we together hold in high regard, they add much to the life of the free world."

Mayor George Christopher of San Francisco is given a special award by the fraternity for his outstanding and unusual "Public Service." . . . Baltimore, Md. Chapter #30 donates \$15,000 to the social and educational center of Evangelismos Greek Orthodox Church. . . . The Daughters of Penelope begin their project of the Penelopian Shelter Home for Teen Age Girls in Athens, Greece. . . . James P. Fuscas of New York City appointed Counsel to the New York State Athletic Commission. . . . Dr. Zena Symeionides of Los Angeles is honored on an NBC program for her work with polio patients, as head of the physiotherapy staff at the Sister Kenny Hospital in California. . . . Ahepa Headquarters issues two more new chapter manuals, "Ahepa Chapter Program Guide" and "A Plan for Increasing Membership" both by Executive Secretary George J. Leber. . . . The Ahepa Student Loan Fund made loans totalling \$15,200. . . . Theodore C. Kiscaras of the Hackensack, N.J. chapter served as Commissioner for the United States District Court of New Jersey. . . . Jerry D. Dragonos of the Jacksonville, Fla. chapter was serving his 25th year as Deputy United States Marshall in the Southern District of Florida. . . . Past Supreme Counsellor Gregory G. Lagakos of Philadelphia is decorated by the Greek government with the Gold Cross of the Royal Order of King George I. . . . The Marlboro, Mass. chapter leased a building for use as its Ahepa Home. . . . Mayor George Christopher of San Francisco is re-elected by an overwhelming vote for a second term as mayor. . . . Gus Triandos, Baltimore Orioles catcher, is given a testimonial dinner by Baltimore Chapter #30.

The State Assembly of California honored Oakland member Sam Vlahos for his patriotic services with a special resolution. . . . Congressman John Brademas called the Ahepa Excursion to Greece a People-to-People program in remarks he inserted in the Congressional Record: "These Americans serve as individual diplomats from Main Street, U.S.A." . . . Ahepa starts collecting American books for Greece, to be taken to Greece for libraries, with the 1960 Excursion to Greece.

The next project for St. Basil's Academy at Garrison, N.Y., already under construction, was the Ahepa School for Boys and Girls. . . . George Chacharis is elected Mayor of Gary, Ind., by the biggest plurality ever registered by a candidate for mayor of that city. . . . Albany, N.Y. chapter initiates Mayor Erasmus Corning II into the fraternity. . . . Ahepa supports President Eisenhower's People-to-People program, introduced to sponsor programs on an international scope for better relations between the peoples of the world, and the United States. It was a private citizens program, and not a government program. . . . Peter E. Chahales of the Corona, N.Y. chapter is named "Man of the Year" by the Kiwanis Club of Maspeth, Queens, New York. . . . John, Thomas and Arthur Pappas of Boston donate \$350,000 to Boston University for the Pappas Law Library on the university campus. . . . Past Supreme President Peter L. Bell is awarded the Gold Cross of the Royal Order of King George I by the Greek government. . . . Washington State Representative John Papajani of Seattle becomes Washington State Senator.

. . . Mike Christopher of Jackson, Miss. is named "Mississippi Citizen of the Year" by the Mississippi Council for Christian Social Action. . . . In late 1959 Peter S. Stavropoulos, secretary of the Brockton, Mass. chapter went through all chapter records and came up with donations made by the chapter since its inception, amounting to \$17,294.26 in donations to the local church and other organizations, \$6,850 for death benefits, \$2,620 for scholarships, and \$35,918.95 for benefits and contributions within the Ahepa.

District #5 (New Jersey) establishes a Fellowship at Princeton University for further studies and research in the Byzantine period. . . . Charles Sampas was City Editor of the Lowell, Mass. Sun. . . . Mrs. Ellen A. Sampson of Lowell, Mass., elected to the City Council. . . . George T. Contaloni, an Alderman of Woburn, Mass., and Nicholas Mavroulis held the same office in Peabody, Mass. . . . Youngstown, Ohio has an Ahepa Home. . . . The 14th National Biennial Banquet is held in Washington, D.C. at the Statler Hilton Hotel. Chairman was John T. Pappas, and William D. Belroy, toastmaster. Among the speakers were Secretary of State Christian A. Herter, Speaker of the House of Representatives Sam Rayburn, and Congressman John Brademas. White House Special Counsel David W. Kendall brought a message from President Eisenhower. The banquet was covered by the U.S. Information Agency and the Voice of America, both of whom sent news photos, articles, and radio broadcasts to Greece. . . . The 1960 Excursion to Greece left on March 21, from New York City, with Supreme President George E. Loucas heading the committee of Supreme Vice Pres. of Canada Edward Ghikadis, Past Supreme President Dean Alfange, and Daughters, Sons and Maids presidents Emily Tamaras, Denise Tomaras, and Frank J. Manta.

The 1960 Excursion carried more than 750 cartons of American books to Greece, representing more than 25,000 volumes, which were distributed by the excursionists to libraries in Greece, as a contribution of the Ahepa to President Eisenhower's People-to-People Program. The volumes included children's books, American history, government, science, education, encyclopedias, and others. . . . Theodore Souris of Detroit, Mich. elevated by Governor Williams to the State Supreme Court, the youngest justice on any State Supreme Court. . . . The Immigrants' Protective League in Chicago honored Past Supreme President John L. Manta with a special "President's Award," for civic, industrial and charitable activities.

Eugene T. Rossides of New York City had been serving since 1958 as special assistant to the Under-Secretary of the Treasury Department in Washington, D.C. He had served previously as an Assistant Attorney General in the Bureau of Securities. . . . Anthony G. Papadakis, Past President of the Oakland, Calif. chapter receives the Daughters of the American Revolution Americanism Medal in Richmond, Calif. for outstanding civic service. He was voted "Man of the Year" in 1947 by the Richmond Junior Chamber of Commerce. . . . Mayor Kinsella of Hartford, Conn. was guest of honor at the Hartford chapter installations. . . . Cleveland, Ohio chapter honors editor Louis B. Seltzer of the Cleve-

land Press. . . . On Memorial Day, 1960, Ahepa holds its second wreath-laying ceremonies at Arlington National Cemetery in Washington, at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and decorated graves of Greek-American veterans, including that of Past Supreme President V. I. Chebithes, who died in 1959. Supreme Trustee Ernest E. Dematatis represented the Supreme Lodge at the ceremonies. . . . President Nicholas P. Levendis of the Jamaica, N.Y. chapter is appointed assistant to the Director of Public Relations of the Borough of Queens.

**The Thirty-Eighth Supreme Convention**  
**August 14-20, 1960**  
**Montreal, Quebec, Canada**

The 38th Supreme Convention was held in Montreal, Que., Canada during the week of August 14-20, 1960. Convention officers were: Leo E. Ypsilanti, Chairman; Mike Zonakis, Vice Chairman; Angelo Demos, Secretary. *Supreme Lodge* delegates were: George E. Loucas, Kimon A. Doukas, John G. Plumides, Dr. N. S. Nicholas, Nicholas A. Loumos, Edward Ghikadis, John W. Mercury, William G. Nicas, William P. Tsaffaras. *Mother Lodge* delegates: George A. Polos, James Campbell, Harry Angelopoulos, Nicholas D. Chotas. *Supreme Board of Trustee* delegates: Sam S. Nakos, Ernest E. Dematatis, George J. Pappademas, C. E. Athas, Gus Nicholas. Past Supreme President delegates: Harris J. Booras, John G. Thevos, Peter L. Bell, Constantine P. Verinis, George C. Vournas.

*District Governor* delegates: Nick E. Stamathis, Dr. Chris G. Scordas, John C. Mandros, Nicholas J. Stroumtsos, Nicholas Cuyulis, John Maniatis, Charles M. Georgeson, William Kourakos, Peter Pavoris, Angelo F. Mavrigan, George P. Mellers, John C. Castanes, James Kostadelos, John G. Asimos, Gus Mahas, Gus Sellas, John G. Kaplanis, Jerry A. Costacos, Nicholas Scodras. In addition, there were 485 Chapter delegates in attendance.

The new Supreme Lodge elected was: Nicholas Coffinas, Supreme President; John G. Plumides, Supreme Vice President; George Adamakos, Supreme Vice President of Canada; Nicholas J. Chirekos, Supreme Secretary; Gust J. Herouvis, Supreme Treasurer; John M. Manos, Supreme Counsellor; William P. Tsaffaras, Supreme Governor; George J. Brotsis, Supreme Governor; James Kostopulos, Supreme Governor. Nicholas T. Laskaris was elected Supreme Athletic Director. The new Supreme Board of Trustees included: Sam S. Nakos, Ernest E. Dematatis, Gus Nicholas, George J. Pappademas, C. E. Athas, Anthony E. Papageorgiou, William Chirgotis, Michael Colias.

Mandates of the convention included: (1) Added two (2) Supreme Governors to the Supreme Lodge, effective in 1961; (2) That the Supreme Lodge and Supreme Board of Trustees shall take full charge of Supreme Conventions, effective with the 1963 convention, with the Executive Secretary as Administrative Director of Supreme Conventions; (3) Increased the Supreme Board of Trustees to ten (10) members, including the Supreme President and Supreme Treasurer; (4)

Set new eligibility rules for the office of District Governor; (5) The use of voting machines at future Supreme Convention balloting; (6) That an excursion to Greece be held in 1961; (7) Studied the possibility of a convention in Athens, Greece; (8) Selected Chicago, Ill., as the site of the 1962 convention.

Bethlehem, Pa. chapter sponsors an Olympic Ball, with proceeds going to the American Olympic Team. The mayors of both Bethlehem and Allentown, Pa. attended the affair. . . . Hartford, Conn. chapter's float in the annual V.F.W. Loyalty Parade won first prize. . . . Lansing, Mich. chapter's initiation of new members included Michigan's Lieutenant Governor Swainson and the Flint, Mich. chapter's initiation included Mayor Robert Egan of Flint. . . . Col. L. B. Von Spach of the Milwaukee, Wisc. chapter awarded the Golden Cross of the Royal Order of King George I by the Greek government for services rendered to Greece as former administrator for UNNRA in Macedonia and special field representative for the Greek War Relief Association. . . . Milwaukee, Wisc. chapter awards 5 Ahepa scholarships to students. . . . Charles A. Williams of St. Louis, Mo. Chapter #395 receives the St. Louis Kiwanis Club "Man of the Year" award for unusual service rendered to the community.

U.S. Representative Frank T. Bow headed the list of the "Frank T. Bow Class" of new members initiated by the Canton, Ohio chapter. . . . Norwalk, Conn. chapter initiates Mayor John Shostak into the fraternity. . . . Judge James A. Geroulis of Glenview, Ill. chapter is re-elected as Associate Judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago.

George J. Vavoulis is elected Mayor of St. Paul, Minn., in 1960 and although running as a decided underdog, he won with 53% of the vote. In the florist business, he was an active worker in all areas of community life.

The U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare gives a grant to Dr. George C. Pappageotes, Greek-born lecturer and language expert at Columbia University to publish two basic readers in popular and formal Modern Greek. . . . Dr. C. J. Georgacas, professor of Classical Languages at the University of North Dakota is put in charge of producing a Modern Greek-English Dictionary under a grant from the U.S. Office of Higher Education. . . . Andrew Jarvis of Portsmouth, N.H. is elected as a member of the Governor's Council. . . . Ted Maragos of Minot, North Dakota is elected to the North Dakota House of Representatives, at 27 years of age. . . . Well-known actor Alexander Scourby (Skourvoutis) completed 18 months in a leading role in the play "Darkness at Noon" on Broadway. . . . James Kellis of Berkley, Mich., won the Democratic nomination to Congress for the 18th District of Michigan, but failed to win in the General Election. . . . Prof. George N. Pappas is head of the Department of Graphic Design at Rhode Island School of Design.

U.S. Representative John Brademas of Indiana, of the South Bend, Ind. chapter is re-elected to Congress for his second term. . . . Michigan Supreme Court Justice Theodore Souris, is elected by a large margin

to the State Supreme Court. He first served on the court by appointment. . . . Chris F. Bicoules of the Fitchburg, Mass. chapter appointed to three-year term as Park Commissioner of the city. . . . U.S. Representative Glenard P. Lipscomb of California initiated into Hollywood, Cal. Chapter #318.

Ahepa Headquarters establishes the Greek Classics program, in 1960 and offers a seven-volume set of the complete Greek Drama, the Greek Historians, the Dialogues of Plato, and the Works of Aristotle, to all Chapters for purchase and presentation to their local city, college and high school libraries. Hundreds of complete sets were purchased by Ahepa Chapters from Headquarters over the next twelve years and presented to libraries throughout the country and Canada, as an incentive for continued study of these classics by high school and college students.

The Ahepa Headquarters also reprinted "The Holy Liturgy of the Greek Orthodox Church" which was offered for sale at cost to Ahepa Chapters for presentation to local churches and youth groups. The booklet was originally published by the Sons of Pericles in 1939, and written by George J. Leber and John Chrysostom. Several thousand booklets were distributed by Ahepa chapters in 1960 and 1961.

Alexandria, Va. chapter donated \$2,518.95 to the building fund of the proposed new church for northern Virginia. . . . Hempstead, N.Y. Chapter #170 donated \$8,400 to St. Paul's Church Community gymnasium. . . . Two members of Seattle, Wash. chapter #177 were elected to the Washington State Legislature: John Papajani to the State Senate, and William Chatalas to the State Legislature. . . . The Ahepan magazine carried an article by George J. Leber in 1961 about the "Greek Stone" in the Washington Monument: "In 1854, the government of Greece shipped an inscribed stone taken from the Parthenon at Athens to the United States government, to be placed in the Washington Monument at Washington, D.C. The stone reads as follows: 'George Washington, the hero, the citizen of the new and illustrious liberty; The land of Solon, Themistocles and Pericles—the mother of ancient liberty—sends this ancient stone as a testimony of honor and admiration from the Parthenon.' Original plans for the Washington Monument were started in 1833 by the Washington National Monument Society, and on July 4, 1848, the cornerstone was laid with elaborate Masonic ceremonies. Due to various difficulties, the Washington Monument was not completed until December 6, 1884, and was dedicated on February 21, 1885. Inserted in the interior walls (along the staircase which extends to the top of the Monument) are 189 carved stones presented by foreign nations, societies, states and cities. The 'Greek Stone' is one of these, and it was presented by the government of Greece in 1854, but was not put in place until 1885." (The stone can only be seen by climbing the steps to the top of the Monument, more than 500 steps. Except for the young and very healthy, tourists and visitors all take the elevator, to the top of the monument.)

The annual Epiphany Day ceremonies at Tarpon Springs, Fla. are always attended by the Ahepa, Daughters of Penelope, Sons of Pericles,

and Maids of Athena Supreme and Grand Lodges. The evening before the ceremonies at Spring Bayou, the Tarpon Springs Ahepa chapter holds an Ahepa Banquet. Part of a newspaper article on the 1961 ceremony by Fred Strozier of the Tarpon Springs Leader said:

“Close on two thousand years of Biblical history is reenacted symbolically in Epiphany. The traditional warmth and color of Christian observance in Greece and its scattered islands live again in the New World setting of Spring Bayou, a Mecca for the Greek communities of this hemisphere and an inspiration to Christians everywhere. It all started in the Old World, where the silver cross was thrown into the waters of the Mediterranean to symbolize the baptism of Jesus by John the Baptist and the doves flew heavenward to represent the soaring flight of Christ’s spirit to His Father. Then 58 years ago (1903) a little band of hardy Greeks who had found their way to the sponge banks of the Gulf of Mexico joined with their Orthodox religious leaders to transplant this little bit of home to their new haven. In the years that have passed, hundreds of thousands of devout worshippers of all faiths, and other thousands who came as students or from curiosity, have joined on Epiphany in this great ceremony as practiced in Tarpon Springs. The ceremony has come to be a highlight of the tourist season in Florida. It has drawn visitors to witness and feel one of the most moving religious ceremonies held in the open air. The occasion also remains as one of the links of American Greeks with the glorious past of their historic nation. Those who have made their homes in the United States have become completely integrated parts of the nation and have absorbed the ideas and traditions of the New World. It is altogether fitting that they should cherish and preserve the form of observing a Christian holiday which, in one fashion or another, is a major day of worship in most parts of the globe. All of Tarpon Springs proudly joins its citizens of Greek origin in their day of reverent ceremony.”

Milt Pappas, pitcher for the Baltimore Orioles team, is awarded the Harry Agganis Award for 1960 as the outstanding Hellenic athlete of America. . . . Mike N. Manatos of the Rock Springs, Wyo. chapter becomes the first American of Greek descent to be appointed to the staff of the White House. Mike was appointed by President John F. Kennedy as an Administrative Assistant to the President of the United States. He had previously served on Capitol Hill as Administrative Assistant to Wyoming Senators Schwartz, Hunt, and O’Mahoney, from 1937. He assumed his new duties in the White House in February, 1961. He became an Ahepan in 1933 at age 18, and served as Secretary of the Rock Springs chapter until 1937, when he moved to Washington.

More than 20,000 American books were shipped to Greece by Ahepa on the SS Queen Frederica in March, 1961 for distribution to libraries in Greece by the Greek-American Cultural Institute of Athens. . . . Mayor Frank R. Franko of Youngstown, Ohio proclaims February 9, 1961 as “Ahepa Day in Youngstown.” . . . St. Michael’s Hospital in Newark, N.J. opens its new cardiac pavilion, and names it “Antonius Pavilion” in honor of Dr. Nicholas Antonius of the Newark Ahepa

chapter, the hospital's medical director and heart specialist. . . . Peter Bakakos of the Glenview, Ill. chapter is elected Justice of the Peace of New Trier Township. . . . The 1961 Ahepa Excursion to Greece arrived in Piraeus on March 24th. Past Supreme Governor James Mazarakos was Commander of the group, and his committee consisted of James Argyros, Supreme Trustee Gus Nicholas, Daughters Grand President Evelyn Semos, Sons Supreme President John Cholakis, Maids Grand President Despina Bilides.

Dr. Michael Rethis of the College of Emporia, Emporia, Kans., moved to that school from Tufts University, and started plans to offer a program of modern Greek studies, including modern elementary Greek, modern Greek literature, and courses in special studies of ancient Greece. . . . Dr. Peter Comanduras, a Lowell, Mass., native is head of MEDICO, (Medical International Co-operation) a privately sponsored humanitarian endeavor which gives medical aid and medical advice to less-privileged countries of the world. The project exists from the public, and private pharmaceutical firms. Dr. Comanduras visited 25 countries to determine what medial help they needed and 20 projects were already underway in 1961. . . . T. E. Kalem (Theodoros Efstathios Kalemkierides) becomes Drama Critic of TIME Magazine.

Costas S. Tentas of Manchester, N.H. is appointed to the State Liquor Commission by Governor Wesley Powell. . . . Past Supreme Counsellor A. A. Pantelis of Chicago is honored as the founder of the Hellenic Bar Association of Illinois, which he founded in 1950. He was admitted to the bar in Illinois in 1912, one of the first Greek immigrants to become an attorney, in America, and came to America in 1904. In 1939 he was Assistant Corporation Counsel of Chicago. . . . U.S. Navy Captain C. A. Karaberis of Manchester, N.H., is named Captain of the USS Wasp in 1961. He entered the U.S. Naval Academy in 1931. His brother Chris Karaberis received the Congressional Medal of Honor during U.S. Army action in World War II in Italy.

Mrs. Emily Lodge, wife of the Republican candidate for Vice President, Henry Cabot Lodge, revealed that she is "part Greek" in a press interview. Her grandmother was a Greek from Smyrna, who married Mrs. Lodge's grandfather, who was a Scot, and they immigrated to America soon after their marriage. . . . George Alevizos is reappointed to the Blind Advisory Board Commission of Massachusetts by Governor Furcolo. . . . Professor Deno Geanakoplos is full professor of Byzantine and Western Medieval History at the University of Illinois. Also a violinist, he played first violin in the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, conducted by D. Mitropoulos. . . . Dr. Peter Demos is professor of nuclear science at M.I.T. . . . Theodore Corsones, 31, appointed Rutland, Vermont, Municipal Judge. . . . Nicholas Georgiade is a regular on the ABC-TV series "The Untouchables."

Detroit, Mich. #40 chapter Past President Thomas Roumell, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, was honored as the 1960 "Outstanding Federal Administrator of the Year." . . . The First Ahepa National Canadian Banquet was held in Ottawa, Canada, on

June 2, 1961, and was given by the Ahepa in honor of Prime Minister John G. Diefenbaker of Canada and the Canadian Parliament. Members of Canada's Parliament, and government officials also attended, as well as the Ahepa Supreme Lodge and members and officers of Ahepa. Peter Kotsonas was the banquet chairman, and Supreme President Nicholas Coffinas was toastmaster. Prime Minister Diefenbaker was the principal speaker of the evening. . . . The Daughters of Penelope chapter in Athens, Greece starts construction of the Penelopian Shelter for Teen Age Girls in early 1961.

**The Thirty-Ninth Supreme Convention  
August 13-19, 1961  
Miami Beach, Florida**

The 39th Supreme Convention was held in Miami Beach, Fla., during the week of August 13-19. Convention officers were: George Nick George, Chairman; Nicholas S. Limperis, Vice Chairman; Pete Pasvantis, Secretary. *Supreme Lodge* delegates were: Nicholas Coffinas, John G. Plumides, Nicholas J. Chirekos, Gust J. Herouvis, John M. Manos, George Adamakos, George J. Brotsis, James Kostopulos, William P. Tsaffaras, Nicholas Laskaris. *Mother Lodge* delegates: Nicholas D. Chotas, James Campbell, George A. Polos, John Angelopoulos. *Supreme Board of Trustee* delegates: Sam S. Nakos, George J. Pappademas, Gus Nicholas, Anthony E. Papageorgiou, Ernest E. Dematatis, C. E. Athas, Michael Colias, William G. Chirgotis.

*Past Supreme President* delegates: George C. Vournas, Peter L. Bell, C. P. Verinis, John G. Thevos, John L. Manta, George E. Loucas. *District Governor* delegates: Angelo A. Anastopoulo, Nick E. Stamathis, Gus Souris, John F. Nicholas, George Burlotos, C. Dean Vlassis, Alexander Demessianos, Paul Yphantis, George S. Pappagianis, Elias Chinonis, Angelo F. Mavrigan, Gus Nicholas, Peter D. Gianukos, Anthony G. Chardoulis, Thomas Polley, Daniel J. Nichols, George P. Dikeou, Matthew G. Pitakis, Paris Tripodes, Andrew Asimos, Steven Gimurtu, Louis Yankou.

The World Committee on Employment of the Handicapped presented its award "The Book of Golden Deeds" to the Order of Ahepa for services rendered by Ahepans in the employment of handicapped people. The award read: "The Book of Golden Deeds, the Mark A. Light Memorial Award presented in recognition of Exceptional and Continuous Service to the Cause for Creating Equal Opportunity in employment for the Handicapped. To the Order of Ahepa."

Other highlights, resolutions, and legislative action of the convention included: (1) A seminar held by George J. Leber on the purposes and objectives of the Ahepa Headquarters, and by Mayor James Argyros on participation in local government; (2) Selected San Diego, Calif. as the 1963 convention site; (3) That the Elgin Marbles, taken from Greece in the early 1800s by Lord Elgin of England and placed in the British Museum, be returned to Greece; (4) That a Committee on Americanism be created; (5) That Northern Epirus be liberated; (6)

That Dr. George Papanicolaou, who missed selection of the Nobel Prize for Medicine by one vote, be again considered by the Committee for the award; (7) That the Miami Cancer Institute be extended Ahepa's appreciation for renaming their institute "The Dr. Papanicolaou Cancer Research Institute at Miami"; (8) That American high schools and colleges be urged to offer courses in Modern Greek; (9) That an Ahepa Chapter be established in Athens, Greece; (10) Raised the annual Per Capita Tax for members to \$7.00 the year; (11) Increased the number of Supreme Governors to five (5).

The new Supreme Lodge elected at the Miami Beach convention was: Nicholas Coffinas, Supreme President; George J. Margoles, Supreme Vice President; Nicholas J. Chirekos, Supreme Secretary; Panayes G. Dikeou, Supreme Treasurer; John M. Manos, Supreme Counsellor; Peter Kotsonas, Supreme Vice President of Canada; Toby Caragian, Supreme Governor; James Kostopulos, Supreme Governor; Mike Costas, Supreme Governor; Sam Nakis, Supreme Governor; Peter Caravoulias, Supreme Governor. Nicholas T. Laskaris was elected Supreme Athletic Director.

The Supreme Board of Trustees was: Ernest E. Dematatis, Gus Nicholas, Michael Colias, Chris E. Athas, William G. Chirgotis, Anthony E. Papageorgiou, A. Don Bullion, George J. Pappademas.

The Miami Beach convention also resolved that appropriate ceremonies be held at New Smyrna Beach, Fla., to commemorate the First Landing of Greeks in the New World in the year 1768. This was done seven years later, in 1968, and the event will be covered in that section of this book. Also, first steps were taken to approve a future Supreme Convention in Athens, Greece, and the fraternity did meet in Athens in 1965, and then again, in 1970. Both conventions will be covered later in this book.

The presentation of the "Greek Classics" to local high school and college libraries rapidly gained momentum in 1960 and 1961, with presentations in all sections of the country. More than 150 of the 7-volume sets were presented within the first 12 months. . . . Chris Pelekoudas, umpire on the National League staff, was the recipient of the 1961 Harry Agganis Award. . . . Allan Petmos of Brooklyn, N.Y. enters Annapolis Naval Academy. . . . The American Farm School, and Anatolia College, both in Salonika, Greece, receive \$300 Ahepa Scholarship Awards.

A drive is started in January, 1962 for the purchase of CARE Tool Kits to be given by the Ahepa to vocational students of trade schools in Greece. These included: Sewing Machines, Woodworking kits, Electricians, Metal Workers, Needle Trades, Masons, Auto Mechanics, and Basic Plumber's Kits. Each "Kit" contained the basic tools needed for vocational students upon their graduation from trade school. Chapters and members were urged to contribute funds for the purchase of the kits, to be shipped to Greece. Andrew Fasseas of Chicago was National Chairman of this worthy drive. . . . Emanuel N. Karatinos was elected Secretary of the West Palm Beach, Fla. chapter for the

12th year. . . . (Note: Ahepa Chapter Secretaries are volunteer workers who serve without pay. If remuneration is given them, it is usually only a token payment, between \$50 and \$200 a year.) . . . A committee composed of Supreme President Nicholas Coffinas, Supreme Vice President George J. Margoles, Supreme Secretary Nicholas J. Chirekos, and Past Supreme President John L. Manta, calls upon former President Truman at the Truman Memorial Library to inform the President that Ahepa will erect a statue of President Truman in Athens, Greece, to commemorate the "Truman Doctrine" which gave economic and military aid to Greece following World War II, and which thwarted the efforts of Communists to take over the country.

After the announcement was made to the press, the following radio broadcast was made by Ray Henle, on NBC, on March 22, 1962:

"You may have heard the announcement in Washington this week, by the Order of Ahepa, that a statue of former President Truman is to be erected in Athens.

"This action is an expression of gratitude for the United States aid given Greece under the Truman Doctrine, when the Communists were hammering at the gates of Athens, shortly after World War Two. Certainly every American who pays taxes to pay for foreign aid can experience a warm glow at the thought that the relatively small amount of aid given to Greece in those hectic days still is remembered.

"Perhaps it would be equally appropriate if we Americans erected in Washington, a statue commemorating the determination of the Greeks to be free. They are free by virtue of the same courage that threw back the armies of Mussolini and then went down fighting before the advancing armies of Hitler. That courage rose again in the late 1940's to throw back the Communists, moving in from Yugoslavia.

"WE did not save the Greeks from Communism! They saved themselves. A little nation with almost nothing left but courage took advantage of our aid and made the first successful stand against Russia's push for world empire.

"In these frustrating days, when small-time international politicians are willing to barter their nations' freedom for a bag of rubles, isn't it heartening to know that we still have on our side the race from which so much of our civilization stems? And when we tote up the cost of our foreign aid, we can put in the positive column the amount we spent in Greece.

"If we should decide to erect a statue honoring the Greeks, we might send duplicates to some other capitals of the world, as a reminder of what is expected of free men! New Delhi, Vietienne and Rio de Janiero should come high on the list!"

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Members appointed as the Harry S. Truman Appreciation Award Committee included: Nicholas Coffinas, John L. Manta, Peter L. Bell, George E. Johnson, Socrates V. Sekles, Tom Ross, Louis G.

Manesiotis, William G. Chirgotis, William Zacharellis. . . . Ahepa Headquarters issues another manual for chapters, "A Plan for Increasing Membership". . . . The first two "University Chapters"—Ahepa and Beta—are established at the University of Florida and at Florida State University. Although a few others were established in later years, the plan of Ahepa University Chapters did not materialize as a successful project. The difficulty lay in maintaining membership and the steady graduation of student members made it difficult to maintain the chapters. The plan was dropped in a few years, and at the time of publication of this book, there are no active University Chapters. . . . Ahepa District #20, Southern California, gives support to "The Greek Heritage" course of 12 lectures given at the Extension Division of the University of California at Los Angeles under the direction of Dr. Theodore Saloutos, professor of history at the school. Among subjects offered in the lectures were: Modern and Byzantine Greek History, Greek religion, ancient and Byzantine art, Greek democracy in action, Greek literature, Greek music, Greek drama, the Greek People in the United States, and the American influence on Greece.

Ahepans and Daughters of Penelope of New York City visit Goldwater Memorial Hospital and distribute gifts to 90 patients. . . . Anderson, Ind. Ahepa chapter acquires a new Ahepa Home. . . . Leon Poulouppulos of the Clearwater, Fla. Ahepa chapter, organized and conducts the St. Petersburg and Clearwater Symphony Orchestra. . . . Past Supreme President John G. Thevos is awarded the Cross of the Commander, Royal Order of Phoenix by the Greek government for his services to international cooperation between the United States and Greece. . . . Harry Victor Peetris of Hollywood, Calif. chapter #318, is appointed Judge of the Municipal Court of Los Angeles. . . . Governor Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina is initiated into Greenville, S.C. chapter #242. . . . Saskatoon, Sask. Canada Chapter is congratulated by the fraternity on its fine Ahepa Home.

The 15th National Biennial Banquet honoring the Congress of the United States was held on March 19 in Washington, D.C. at the Sheraton Park Hotel. Chairman was Tom Ross, and Supreme Secretary Nicholas J. Chirekos was the toastmaster. Principal speakers were: U.S. Senator Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania; U.S. Senator Gale McGee of Wyoming; Edward R. Murrow, Director of the U.S. Department of Information; and Mike Manatos, Administrative Assistant to President Kennedy, who read the President's message to the banquet. . . . Supreme Vice President George J. Margoles established 26 new Ahepa Chapters during the period of September, 1961 through June, 1962. . . . The annual wreath-laying at Arlington National Cemetery's Tomb of the Unknown Soldier was headed by Supreme Vice President Margoles and a committee of Washington Ahepans on Memorial Day, 1962. Ahepa wreaths were also placed on the graves of Greek-American veterans buried at Arlington Cemetery.

James Kolokotronis of the Butte, Mont. chapter completed his second year as Mayor of Three Forks, Mont. . . . Ahepa Headquarters

issues a new manual for chapters on Naturalization and Citizenship Programs. . . . Ahepa District No. 7 (Connecticut and Rhode Island) sends an Ahepa jet flight to Greece on April 18th with 134 passengers. . . . Flint, Mich. Chapter honors Tom Yeotis for his program for the youth of the city.

The 386 CARE Tool Kits and 39 sewing machines that the Order of Ahepa distributed in Greece in 1962 were given to the following schools and organizations: National Boy's Orphanages, American Farm School Vocational orphanages; Royal National Foundation Vocational Schools; Girls' Vocational Schools; Rural Youth Clubs; Homemaking Schools; Church Girls' Orphanages; Institute for Crippled.

Theodore Vaitses of Melrose, Mass., is a Massachusetts State Representative. . . . Thomas A. Johnson is Judge of the Third District Court of Essex County, Ipswich, Mass. . . . William J. Chatalas of Seattle runs for a second term in the Washington State House of Representatives. . . . State Senator John Papajani of Seattle also a candidate for a second term. . . . Assemblyman Nicholas Peetris of Oakland seeks a second term in the Lower House of the State of California. . . . Judge Evans D. Manolides of Seattle, Wash., serving as Justice of the Peace. . . . Thomas Demakos is Assistant District Attorney of Queens, N.Y. . . . John J. Veronis, 34, is named publisher of the Ladies Home Journal. . . . U.S. Navy Captain Constantine A. Karaberis of Manchester, N.H. is promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral.

The newly-completed Ahepa School at St. Basil's Academy in Garrison, N.Y. was dedicated in June, 1962 with a large group of Ahepans and their families in attendance, as well as church leaders. The new Ahepa School was completed at a cost of \$245,000, and with the previously completed Ahepa Hall for Boys which was built at a cost of \$90,000, the Ahepa projects at the Academy represented a total cost of \$335,000.

## CHAPTER ELEVEN

### The Years 1962-66

#### The Fortieth Supreme Convention August 19-25, 1962 Chicago, Illinois

The 40th Supreme Convention was held in Chicago, Ill., during the week of August 19-25, 1962. Convention officers were: Louis J. Dukas, Chairman; John C. Castanes, Vice Chairman; Gregory J. Despinakis, Secretary. *Supreme Lodge* delegates were: Nicholas Coffinas, George J. Margoles, Nicholas J. Chirekos, Panayes G. Dikeou, John M. Manos, Peter Kotsonas, Toby Caragian, Mike Costas, Peter Caravoulas, James Kostopulous, Sam Nakis, Nicholas T. Laskaris. *Supreme Board of Trustees* delegates: Ernest E. Dematatis, Gus Nicholas, Michael Colias, Chris E. Athas, William G. Chirgotis, Anthony E. Papageorgiou, A. Don Bullion, George J. Pappademas. *Mother Lodge* delegates: Nicholas D. Chotas, James Campbell, George A. Polos, Harry Angelopoulos, John Angelopoulos.

*Past Supreme President* delegates: George E. Phillies, George C. Vournas, Peter L. Bell, John G. Thevos, Leo J. Lamberson, Constantine P. Verinis, George E. Loucas. *District Governor* delegates: Sergei Kampakis, Christopher Ekonomou, Tom P. Pappas, Perry Chappen, Thomas Kress, John S. Linakis, Alexander Demessianos, Charles J. Kirkiles, Theodore Caras, James Palmer, Thomas L. Chase, Peter Pakes, John C. Castanes, Peter G. Andrews, Thomas Polley, George Calfas, George P. Dikeou, Gust P. Carkulis, George Mahlis, Nick Koumiotis, John G. Kaplanis, Steven Gimurtu, Louis Yankou. In addition to the above, there were 613 Chapter delegates registered at the convention.

The convention acted upon the following matters: (1) Expressed support of pending legislation in Congress to increase immigration from Greece; (2) Approved membership of Ahepa into the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference; (3) To hold an Excursion to Greece in 1963; (4) Selected Toronto, Ont., Canada as the site of the 1964 convention; (5) Selected Athens, Greece as the site of the 1965 Supreme Convention; (6) That Ahepa go on record as disapproving and condemning any and all discriminatory acts by friendly governments against the United States nationals and interest, and respectfully petitions the U.S. government to withhold any and all aid of any nature, form or description to such governments under the 1962 or

subsequent Appropriations Acts until such time as discriminatory actions are effectively removed or just compensation been made; (7) That the inclusion of Byzantine History be made in the curriculum of the public schools; (8) Authorized the Supreme Board of Trustees to subdivide the Florida Property into a section to be an Old Age tract, and the balance of the property to be sold as lots for housing.

The following new Supreme Lodge was then elected: George J. Margoles, Supreme President; Nicholas J. Chirekos, Supreme Vice President; Louis G. Manesiotes, Supreme Secretary; Panayes G. Dikeou, Supreme Treasurer; Peter C. Charuhas, Supreme Counsellor; George Prahales-Panos, Supreme Vice President of Canada; Gus Cherevas, Supreme Governor; Mike Costas, Supreme Governor; Chris Anton, Supreme Governor; Arthur Lagadinos, Supreme Governor, Nick Smyrnis, Supreme Governor. Angelo F. Mavrigan was elected Supreme Athletic Director. The members of the Supreme Board of Trustees were: Gus Nicholas, Ernest E. Dematatis, Michael Colias, Chris E. Athas, William G. Chirgotis, Anthony E. Papageorgiou, A. Don Bullion, and Speros J. Zepatos.

A special survey was undertaken by the Ahepa Headquarters during the year on the number of courses offered in universities and colleges on Hellenic Culture. The results were published in a special report by Supreme Vice President Nicholas J. Chirekos, which listed the schools offering courses in Greek language, history, drama, as an aid to students seeking such learning. The report also included facts on Ahepa's scholarship programs over the years. The booklet was entitled "Ahepa's Educational and Scholarship Programs." . . . Bethlehem, Pa. chapter, in cooperation with Lehigh Valley Heart Association, brings 12 year old Nicholas Nafpilotis of Chios, Greece to Philadelphia for a heart operation. . . . District #5 gives \$500 scholarship; District #1 two \$200 scholarships. . . . Hempstead, N.Y. #170 presents 4 sets of the Greek Classics, and 8 Ahepa Medals for Scholastic Excellence. . . . Presentations of the Ahepa Greek Classics to libraries and Ahepa Medals to students of Greek schools continues throughout the country. . . . District #11 gives two \$300 scholarships . . . Dr. Robert B. Hass, Head of Arts and Humanities at the University of California, Los Angeles, thanks Ahepa District #20 for their sponsorship of the "Greek Heritage" course at the university.

Marino Anastasiou of Piraeus, Greece arrives in Washington through Ahepa sponsorship for a heart operation. . . . Director Leonard A. Wien of the Miami Dr. Papanicolaou Cancer Research Institute, thanks Ahepa for the gift sent for support of the institute. . . . LIFE Magazine honors 100 most important young persons in the United States, and three are of Greek descent: U.S. Representative John Brademas of Indiana; Peter G. Peterson of Kearney, Nebraska, President of Bell and Howell Co.; Chryssa, Athens-born sculptor. . . . John Glimis Pappas of Union City, N.J. enters West Point Military Academy.

Sculptor Felix W. deWeldon, internationally known for his Iwo Jima Statue in Washington, D.C. begins work on the Ahepa statue

of former President Harry S. Truman, to be placed in Athens, Greece. In expressing its reasons for the erection of a statue to President Truman, the Ahepa published this statement:

"Under the circumstances of the conditions then existent in Greece, (in 1947) the outcome of the struggle between the Communists and the Greek government would have been doubtful had not the United States come to the assistance of Greece. With the logistic support of the United States, the Greek Army was reorganized and managed, after three years of bitter warfare, to crush the Communist rebellion in September, 1949. The economic assistance of the United States to Greece was mainly used for keeping the economy going on a day-to-day basis, and caring for the homeless and jobless refugees of war-stricken areas, which at one time reached the alarming proportions of 1/10 of the population of the country, or 700,000 persons. The 'Truman Doctrine' not only saved the country of Greece from communistic control, but also furnished the necessary economic aid for a starving, homeless and war-stricken people. In 1950, the country of Greece finally embarked upon a comprehensive plan of economic reconstruction, and started on the final road to recovery. The effect of the economic and technological assistance from the United States upon the Greek economy can best be judged by stating that without this aid, Greece would most likely not be a free nation today. The Order of Ahepa, desiring to pay tribute to the 'Truman Doctrine' and to President Truman for the life-giving and critical aid given Greece, has undertaken the Ahepa Truman Memorial, as a commemorative gesture of international friendship and good-will between the two countries."

The fraternity begins a drive in the fall of 1962 to raise funds for the purchase of "Sports Kits" to be sent to the schools in Greece. These "kits" consisted of Soccer, Volleyball, Basketball, and Softball equipment. A survey of Greek schools indicated that there was a dire need of such sports equipment. . . . Aleck Economy of the Bronx, N.Y. chapter donates \$1,000 to the Dr. Papanicolaou Cancer Research Center in Miami. . . . Ahepa District #13 (Illinois, Wisconsin, part of Missouri) establishes its District Scholarship Fund with its first annual Scholarship Fund Dance and a \$500 donation from Peter D. Gianukos of Chicago, which he pledged to give annually to the Fund. . . . Stephania Fragoyianni of Greece arrived in Chicago for a heart operation under the auspices of Ahepa District No. 13, and Dr. Thomas Baffes, noted heart surgeon, donated his services for the operation. This was the first of a series of such heart operations for Greek children sponsored by the District. . . . George A. Morris of the Boise, Idaho Chapter is honored by the March of Dimes for ten years of service to the National Foundation.

Nicholas L. Strike of Salt Lake City, Utah chapter, Past Supreme President of the Sons of Pericles, and General Manager of Ajax Presses of Salt Lake City, receives President Kennedy's "E" for Export Excellence Award for his firm's outstanding export business during the past year. . . . The Ahepa Welfare Committee of the Ahepa and

Daughters of Penelope of District #6 (New York State) continues its annual drive to feed, clothe, and entertain underprivileged children of New York City. . . . The Summary of Greek Courses offered in 462 colleges and universities prepared by the Order of Ahepa indicated that there were 2,979 courses offered in the study of Hellenic Culture, representing 11,977 course hours of study, an average of more than six courses at each school. The States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio ranked first, second, and third, in the most courses offered at universities and colleges. . . . Ahepa officially joins the American Immigration and Citizenship Conference, which is active in matters of immigration and citizenship, and supports programs and legislation affecting both. . . . State Commissioner of Veterans Services for Massachusetts Charles N. Collatos, of the Boston chapter is re-appointed for a second five-year term.

The Omaha, Nebr. Ahepa and Daughters of Penelope chapters took active part in a Festival of Nations Program at the University of Nebraska which was titled "Greece—Its Legacy to America." The panelists discussed the discoveries of ancient Greece and their application today. . . . U.S. Representative John Brademas of the South Bend, Ind. Chapter was named as one of America's Ten Outstanding Young Men of 1962 by the National Junior Chamber of Commerce. . . . The City of Athens, Greece and the government of Greece approve the site for the Ahepa Truman Memorial. . . . George J. Vavoulis is re-elected Mayor of St. Paul, Minn., in 1962.

Spiro T. Agnew of Baltimore, Md., was elected (1962) as the new County Executive of Baltimore County, in his first attempt to a major public office. He won by an 18,000 majority. He was a former member of the county Board of Appeals, and also an original member of the 3-man Zoning Agency set up when the new charter form of government took effect in 1957, and served as its chairman for two years. Brother Agnew was an attorney and partner in a Towson, Md. law firm, and served in various local civic groups. He received his law degree from the University of Baltimore, and was serving there as an instructor in 1962. His father, Theodore S. Agnew of Baltimore, was a Past President of the Baltimore Chapter, and also a Past District Governor of Ahepa District #3, and an Ahepan for 38 years.

Supreme Counsellor Peter C. Charuhas, of Washington, D.C., an attorney in the U.S. Department of Justice, was commended by U.S. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy for his 25 years of service. . . . Christ G. Xinakes was re-elected to third consecutive term as President of the Buffalo, N.Y. chapter. . . . James Brahos finished his 14th term as Secretary of the Hammond, Ind., chapter. . . . Kansas City University's annual dinner was named "Greek Year Dinner" with the program on Greek Culture, with Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas City, Kans. Ahepa and Daughters of Penelope Chapters taking full participation. Dr. Moses Hadas of Columbia University, recognized authority on the Greek Classics, was a speaker.

Ahepa received the following letter from Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson, on the Truman Memorial to be erected in Athens:

“Certainly President Truman’s historic appeal in 1947 had the support of the overwhelming majority of Americans and was endorsed by the Congress which was aware of the Communist threat. Personally, I gave the legislation my vigorous endorsement and recall with satisfaction my speech on the floor of the House in its behalf. The ‘Truman Doctrine’ was an unprecedented, bold program to assist free peoples to resist outside pressures. It was our answer to assist the valiant, democratic people of Greece whose willingness to defend themselves against Communist expansion found ready response in the hearts of Americans. You may be interested, in this connection, in what I had to say to the Greek people last year at the Thessaloniki Trade Fair: ‘Fifteen years ago as a young Congressman I stood on the floor of the House of Representatives and raised my voice for Greek-Turk aid known as the Truman Doctrine. That was a courageous step, but I never took a prouder or surer one. And, I might add, you have justified the faith of every one of us who believed in you. Fifteen years ago you looked into the eye of the danger of communism’s attempt to take over the world. The people of Greece did not blink. The people of Greece did not waver. You did not blink, you did not waver, you did not flinch. Because of your courage, communism was stopped here and the line drawn against the aggressor has never been crossed. Greek and American—and free men and women everywhere—are united tonight in determination that the line shall never be crossed. We free people are united in determination that the peace shall be kept and that a better life will be created for all free people everywhere.’ It is good to know that the Order of Ahepa has undertaken to commemorate that historic period of American-Greek brotherhood and to honor the man whose vision made it possible.”—LYNDON B. JOHNSON, Vice-President of the United States. (The letter was dated March 25, 1963, the anniversary of Greek Independence Day.)

Ahepa chapters were busy raising funds for both the Ahepa Truman Memorial in Athens, and the Dr. Papanicolaou Cancer Research Center in Miami. . . . Gust Catsulis of the New Orleans, La. chapter is honored as the outstanding naturalized citizen of Louisiana by the Daughters of the American Revolution. . . . Dan D. Diamond of Denver, Colo. Chapter #145 appointed Judge in the Municipal Court for the city and county of Denver.

#### Ahepa Truman Statue

On May 29, 1963, the Ahepa Truman Memorial was dedicated in Athens, Greece before a crowd of some 20,000 people. The ceremonies were covered by the major press bureaus and services of the world for newspapers, magazines, radio and TV. The dedicatory service was given by Archbishop Chrysostom of Greece, and Archbishop Iakovos of the Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America. The presentation address was by Supreme President George J. Margoles, and the unveiling and principal address by Prime Minister Constantine Caramanlis of Greece. Addresses were also made by American Am-

bassador to Greece Henry R. Labouisse, and Mayor Angel Tsoukalas of Athens. President John F. Kennedy's message for the ceremony was:

"This occasion is an inspiring one to all Greeks and Americans and to free men everywhere who watched with respect and admiration heroic Greek efforts to preserve their freedom against Communist aggression. Until our collective security relationship under NATO was established, the Truman Doctrine helped provide the shield for the free world. This statue is a fitting tribute to President Truman, under whose leadership the American people rallied to forge a special relationship with Greece. We remember that this occurred when free men were hopeful that peace would follow the years of war and when the Greek people were beset by the problems of reconstruction and a new threat from abroad. We are especially proud that the action taken to meet the crisis, while principally borne by the Greek people, was a joint Greek-United States Effort. That close cooperation, and the feeling that we share common problems and aspirations still marks our relationship today. I hope this outstanding memorial, which the Order of Ahepa has made possible, will come to symbolize not only our common heritage and efforts, but will serve to remind us of the high priority President Truman gave the progress of Greece toward economic development and social justice in peace and freedom."—JOHN F. KENNEDY, President of the United States.

The heroic size 12 foot statue of President Truman weighs more than 6,000 pounds, in bronze, and was the work of sculptor Felix W. deWeldon of Washington, D.C. It was cast in a New York City foundry, and shipped to Greece by steamship. It was placed in Athens, in a triangular plaza specified by the City of Athens and the government of Greece, at the juncture of King Constantine and King George II Streets in Athens, about three blocks from the Athens Hilton Hotel.

On the pedestal bearing the statue, the following inscription is carved in both Greek and English: "Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, April 12, 1945—January 20, 1953. Statesman-Humanitarian-Philhellene. Author and Architect of The Truman Doctrine."

Behind the statue, on the marble wall, the following inscription is in Greek and English: "To Harry S. Truman, in grateful acknowledgment of the Truman Doctrine which he as President of the United States of America proclaimed on March 12, 1947 thereby helping the Greek people to preserve their freedom and national integrity at a crucial turn of the history of mankind and expressing the devotion of the American people to the ideal of Liberty. Dedicated on May 29, 1963 by the Royal Greek Government on behalf of the Greek people and by the Order of Ahepa, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association on behalf of American citizens of Greek descent."

On the marble wall to the right of the statue, the following inscription is in both Greek and English: "I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free people who are resisting at-

tempted subjugation—if Greece should fall under the control of an armed minority confusion and disorder might well spread throughout the entire Middle East—moreover, the disappearance of Greece as an independent state would have a profound effect upon those countries in Europe whose peoples are struggling against great difficulties to maintain their freedoms and their independence while they repair the damages of war—should we fail to aid Greece in this fateful hour, the effect will be far reaching to the West as well as to the East—we must take immediate and resolute action.” (Excerpts of the address of President Harry S. Truman before a joint session of the Congress of the United States of America on March 12, 1947.)

The Executive Committee of the Ahepa Truman Memorial Committee was: Honorary Co-Chairmen, George J. Margoles and Nicholas Coffinas; General Co-Chairmen, John L. Manta, Socrates V. Sekles; Vice-Chairmen, George E. Johnson, Sam S. Nakos, Tom Ross; Secretary, Louis G. Manesiotis; Treasurer, William G. Chirgotis; Asst. Secretary, John Paulos; Counsellor, William Zacharellis; Advisor, Peter L. Bell; Public Relations, Andrew Fasseas, and George Douris; Coordinators, John G. Plumides, Kimon A. Doukas, Peter D. Gianukos.

Excerpts from some of the addresses made at the dedication ceremonies were: Greek Prime Minister Caramanlis—“Thanks to the sacrifices of her heroic children, but also to the Truman Doctrine, Greece saved her territorial integrity and freedom. If the Greeks want to survive as a free nation, they should not forget that dramatic period with which Mr. Truman’s name is linked. Should they forget it, they would deserve their fate and have no right to ask for anyone’s help. The Greek-Americans who have had the initiative of erecting the monument today are worthy of praise because they have given us the possibility to repay, as a Nation, a sacred debt to a great friend of our country, but also to a great champion of the noblest ideals of Man. At the same time, in Mr. Truman’s person, we are honoring the entire American people, because it is their virtues and generosity that Mr. Truman embodied. They are the people with whom, in addition to close allied bonds, we are linked—and will always be linked—by feelings of sincere friendship and gratitude.”

Ahepa Supreme President Margoles: “In foreign affairs, the United States since its birth has achieved two major milestones. One is the Monroe Doctrine of the early 19th Century and the other, the Truman Doctrine of 1947. The Monroe Doctrine assured the liberties of the peoples of the American Continents. The Truman Doctrine assured the liberties of all peoples living in the Free World.”

Following the ceremony, Prime Minister Caramanlis sent the following cablegram to former President Truman at his home in Independence, Mo.: “Today I had the privilege of unveiling your statue in a central part of Athens. This supreme honor is justly bestowed upon you, because at a most critical turn of our history you contributed decisively to the salvation of the Greek Nation. Without

the Truman Doctrine it is very probable that Greece would have not only shared the hard fate of the peoples behind the Iron Curtain but would also have been wiped out as a race. Through the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan and the Atlantic Alliance, all of them achievements due to your initiative, you have given the Western World, and first of all Greece, peace and freedom. The Greek people will remember with infinite gratitude your generous action of March 12, 1947.” —CONSTANTINE CARAMANLIS, Prime Minister of Greece.

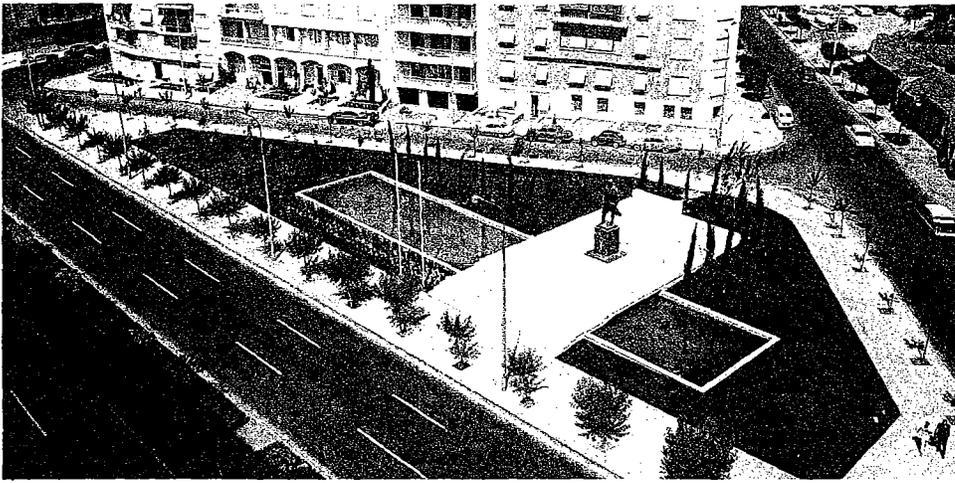
Past Supreme President John G. Thevos originally conceived and proposed that the fraternity undertake to erect the statue of President Truman in Athens, Greece.

A few of the many American newspaper comments on the Truman Statue were: “the bronze figure of the Fair Dealer will be in the best of company in the land of the Greek sculpturers of antiquity”. . . . “The Greeks could do worse than to honor Harry S. Truman, a humble American who proved himself worthy of Olympian challenges”. . . . “If not the father of Greece reborn, Harry S. Truman is at least the godfather.” . . . “The statue to Harry Truman in Athens is an honest tribute, thoroughly deserved.” . . . “Harry may not be quite so handsome as Pericles, but he did save Athens and all Greece.” . . . “Ahepa deserves great gratitude for undertaking this tremendous project and bearing the full brunt of its expense and its unmerited criticism.” (A few communist-inspired newspapers in Athens were critical of the statue.) . . . “The Athens statue of Truman shows him holding a copy of the Truman Doctrine. This doctrine, proclaimed in 1947, and soon supplemented by the Marshall Plan, certainly saved Greece, Turkey, Italy and France—perhaps all Europe—outside the Iron Curtain. And equally certain, Truman’s decision to stand in Korea saved at least half that country—and probably the Philippines and Japan. The Berlin airlift rescued West Berlin from strangulation and absorption by the Communists. These were no mean deeds. Reflecting on them, one begins to ask why is not all of Europe studded with statues of Truman?”

#### **Dr. George Papanicolaou**

Dr. George N. Papanicolaou was born in Greece and educated at the University of Athens. In 1928, when he was an obscure Cornell Medical College researcher, he reported in a medical journal on a “New Cancer Diagnosis.” He outlined his theory that cancer of the uterus, which was then one of the leading causes of death in women, could be detected by a microscopic examination of a vaginal smear. The test seemed far simpler than the standard system of surgical biopsy.

His theory was ignored by most physicians for the next decade, but in the late 1930’s, Dr. Papanicolaou resumed his studies, and in 1943 his new findings showed conclusively that such vaginal smears could indicate uterine cancer before any other symptoms had appeared. His findings then won total acceptance, and the “Pap test” for women



*1963—Views of the Ahepa Truman Statue erected in Athens, Greece in commemoration of the “Truman Doctrine” of 1946 which rushed aid to Greece and saved that country from a Communistic take-over after World War II.*



helped cut the national death rate from uterine cancer nearly in half in less than 25 years. Thereafter, Dr. Papanicolaou won international acclaim, but he continued his work at Cornell, where he completed a 48 year association. He then took over a research institute in Miami, Fla., which was named after him, the "Papanicolaou Cancer Research Institute at Miami." Only a few months later, Dr. Papanicolaou died, at the age of 78.

In one of his last letters, he wrote to the Order of Ahepa: "Due to my recent moving to Miami, Fla. I have just received your announcement of the 60-day campaign initiated by our great organization for the purpose of raising funds for our new Cancer Research Institute here. I am very deeply touched by it and I can find no words to express to you my sincere appreciation and gratitude. Our Institute will be dedicated to research on problems related to the control of cancer, particularly through the further development and wider application of the method which was originally devised in our laboratory. It is now generally recognized that our greatest hopes for controlling this dread disease is through its detection at an early, curable stage. The valuable assistance and support you so graciously propose to give us at this crucial moment is indeed a very generous gesture which is most deeply appreciated. Fraternaly yours, GEORGE N. PAPANICOLAOU, M.D."

Supreme Governor Chris S. Anton died suddenly on June 2, 1963, and the Supreme Lodge elected Xenophon K. Microutsicos of Trenton, N.J. to fill his unexpired term on the Supreme Lodge. . . . Supreme Counsellor Peter C. Charuhas represents the Supreme Lodge at Arlington National Cememtery on Memorial Day for the laying of the Ahepa Wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The Committee also decorated the graves of American veterans of Greek descent buried at Arlington, with Ahepa wreaths. . . . Gust J. Herouvis and Peter N. Mantzoros were co-commanders of the 1963 Excursion to Greece, which departed on March 12 from New York City on the S.S. Queen Frederica. Other committee members were Thos. D. Lentgis, John Basel, Gustav Coffinas, Mrs. Pota Saratsis, Mrs. Zoe Rummel, Cathy Yeotis and Peter Zegras. The committee visited the Ahepa Agricultural School at Velo, located on a 16 acre plot of land, with 12 acres in cultivation at the time. Established by Ahepa in 1931, it began operation in 1934, and has accommodations for 30 boys. The committee donated funds for the purchase of books and bookcases during its visit.

Columbia, S.C. Chapter #284 donates \$2,000 to the Holy Cross Theological Seminary at Brookline, Mass. . . . Sam Mihalīs of the Allentown, Pa. chapter is decorated by the Greek government for his many donations to his village churches of Viotia, Greece. . . . U.S. Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island is initiated into the Newport, R.I. Ahepa chapter. . . . President George N. Giovas of the Mansfield, Ohio chapter was selected as the Outstanding New Jaycee of Mansfield.

Theodore S. Agnew, Past District Governor of District #3, of Balti-

more, and father of Ahepan Spiro T. Agnew, County Executive of Baltimore County, Md., in 1963, died on January 30, 1963. He was a Charter Member of the Baltimore chapter, and was often called upon to speak at Ahepa chapter ceremonies. The following address was delivered at a Baltimore Chapter Past President's Dinner, about a year before his death:

"If I were asked to attempt to express in a single work my dominant emotion tonight, I would have to say it is pride. Not a personal sense of accomplishment, but a comfortable feeling of identity with my Brother Ahepans—past and present—who, working together in the spirit of brotherhood, have made this Order an outstanding example of democracy in action. These are days of dire threat to our adopted country—days of grave danger to the principles of freedom and dignity of the individual. Who better understands the true value of freedom and dignity than we in this room who are direct descendants of the authors of those principles—the ancient Hellenes. Who better understands the true value of freedom and dignity than we who have matured and prospered in the workshop of democracy, the United States of America. Yet, understanding as we do the value of freedom and dignity, we fail miserably to recognize the imminent threat that menaces our priceless heritage. We are apathetic about Cuba, about Laos, about the tidal wave of communism that rolls ever closer to our shores. We have grown soft in our prosperity—our muscles atrophy and waste. Meanwhile, our enemies—energetic and vital in their hunger for the luxuries we no longer appreciate—become ever stronger. It is not bad that new countries should grow and rise in stature to become world powers. It was ever thus. Unfortunately, in the present case, the country in question is not a child grown to useful manhood, but a cub grown to a carnivorous tiger. That tiger is the reality today—threatening to consume the free world—to rend and devour the principle of freedom and dignity I recently mentioned. Perhaps we oldsters are mostly to blame for not caging the tiger when he was but a cub. But fixing the blame will not serve any constructive purpose. Blame is at best anesthetic for those who abhor action. I call upon you younger Ahepans to become fully aware of the dangers that threaten you and your children—I call upon you to rise to the defense of the precious freedoms that may one day slip through our fingers if we are not vigilant—I call upon you to make the first two letters in Ahepa mean what they say— American, Hellenic. My legacy to you is the painfully accumulated knowledge that the principles of Americanism and Hellenism need and deserve your constant protection—that we must work, fight, give, to make democracy live."

**The Forty-First Supreme Convention**  
**August 11-17, 1963**  
**San Diego, Calif.**

The 41st Supreme Convention was held in San Diego, Calif. During

the week of August 11-17, 1963. Convention officers were: William P. Tsaffaras, Chairman; Peter G. Chingos, Vice Chairman; Ted Mavrick, Secretary. *Supreme Lodge* delegates were: George J. Margoles, Nicholas J. Chirekos, Louis G. Manesiotis, Panayes G. Dikeou, Peter C. Charuhas, George Prahales-Panos, Gus Cherevas, Mike Costas, Arthur N. Lagadinos, Xeonophon K. Microutsicos, Nick Smyrnis, Angelo F. Mavrigan. *Mother Lodge* delegates: Nicholas D. Chotas, James Campbell, George A. Polos. *Supreme Board of Trustees* delegates: Gus Nicholas, A. Don Bullion, William G. Chirgotis, C.E. Athas, Speros J. Zepatos. *Past Supreme President* delegates: Peter L. Bell, John G. Thevos, George E. Loucas, Nicholas Coffinas. *District Governor* delegates: Harry G. Carratt, G. William Holmes, Frank D. Grammas, James A. Rappas, Peter H. Despotopoulos, Peter G. Palmer, Peter Laras, Sam Stavrakas, Frank A. Karigan, Alex C. Booras, Dr. Peter G. Frangos, Tommie Sotiriou, George Marantos, Louis Frangos, Spero T. Southas. In addition, there were 268 Chapter delegates in attendance.

The 1963 San Diego convention was the first Supreme Convention under the direct supervision and responsibility of the Supreme Lodge, the Supreme Board of Trustees and the Executive Secretary, by amendment of the Constitution at the 1960 Montreal convention.

Action was taken by the San Diego convention on the following: (1) Approved the report of the special committee on the feasibility of a Supreme Convention to be held in Athens, Greece in 1965, and directed the Supreme Lodge and Supreme Board of Trustees to proceed with all arrangements; (2) Eliminated the "zone" system for selection of Supreme Convention sites, allowing future conventions to select convention cities from any part of the Ahepa Domain; (3) Endorsed pending legislation designed to protect all minorities in the United States regardless of race, religion or national origin, to achieve for all groups and people full and complete equality in education, employment, and housing; (4) Supported a stronger scholarship program; (5) Created the new elective office of District Athletic Director; (6) Increased the number of Supreme Trustees to sixteen, two of whom to be the Supreme President and Supreme Vice President; (7) Added one more Supreme Governor to the Supreme Lodge; (8) Created an Ahepa Publication Board; (9) Required the use of Voting Machines for balloting on Constitutional Amendments.

Message of President John F. Kennedy to the San Diego 1963 Supreme Convention: "It gives me great pleasure to extend greetings to the members of Ahepa on the occasion of your Supreme Convention. Your ancestors gave to all Western Civilization its first idea of human freedom by giving the world not just the word for, but the very concept of, democracy. Their descendants who have come to these shores have contributed much to the rich cultural traditions of this Nation. American democracy has been defended on battlefields throughout the world by men—many of them in your Order—whose ancestors defended the cause at Marathon and Thermopylae. Thus, the United States owes a unique debt to you just as you enjoy a unique

heritage as the heirs alike of Socrates and Jefferson. With best wishes for continued good fortune in all your endeavors."—John F. Kennedy.

The new Supreme Lodge was: John G. Plumides, Supreme President; Nicholas J. Chirekos, Supreme Vice President; Nick Smyrnis, Supreme Secretary; Xenophon K. Microusticos, Supreme Treasurer; Theodore Alexander Bardy, Supreme Counsellor; George Prahales-Panos, Supreme Vice President of Canada; Harry C. Boosalis, Supreme Governor; George Dimas, Supreme Governor; Gus G. Gatsos, Supreme Governor; Nick T. Georges, Supreme Governor; John G. Kaplanis, Supreme Governor; James G. Petheriotes, Supreme Governor. Pete G. Pasvantis was elected Supreme Athletic Director.

The new Supreme Board of Trustees was: Socrates V. Sekles, Chairman; C.E. Athas, Vice Chairman; James Mazarakos, Vice Chairman; William G. Chirgotis, Secretary; Gus Nicholas, Treasurer; Nicholas G. Chronis, Panayes G. Dikeou, A. Don Bullion, Gust J. Herouvis, Sam S. Nakos, Anthony E. Papageorgiou, George J. Pappademas, Peter Sideris, Speros J. Zepatos, and the Supreme President and Supreme Vice President.

At the convention Grand Banquet, George E. Loucas, Past Supreme President was honored as the recipient of the Cross of the Commander of the Royal Order of Phoenix by the Greek government for his many services to the peoples of Greece and the United States. . . . Supreme President John G. Plumides attended ceremonies on Sept. 11, 1963 at the United Nations in New York City where U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Adlai Stevenson presented a donation of \$500,000 from the United States to the United Nations to be used as assistance for refugees in Greece. The funds were to be used for housing, medical and subsistence requirements, and for resettlement of refugees. Besides government officials, U.S. Congressman John Brademas and Presidential Administrative Assistant Mike Manatos also attended.

Pontiac, Mich. chapter member Philip Pratt was appointed by Governor Romney of Michigan as a Circuit Judge for Oakland County, Michigan. . . . Mike Manatos, Administrative Assistant to President John F. Kennedy is honored at the District #12 convention with an Ahepa achievement award. . . . Charles J. Drewes of Jamaica, N.Y. chapter #86 is named District #6 Ahepan of the Year for 1963. . . . Demos Kakridas, President of the Boston, Mass. chapter receives the Royal National Institute of Greece Gold Award for his work in the establishment of libraries in the towns of Greece.

The entire world was shocked at the tragic death of President John F. Kennedy on November 22, 1963, and the three days between his death and his funeral were days of shocked disbelief on the part of hundreds of millions of people throughout the world. Only three weeks before his death, President Kennedy gave an interview in which he referred to the definition of the Greeks for happiness: "It is full use of your powers along lines of excellence." Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson succeeded to the Presidency, and one of his first acts was to re-appoint Ahepan Mike N. Manatos as Administrative Assistant to the President.

LIFE Magazine, on Sept. 27, in an article on scholarship awards of various organizations, said: "If you have a relative who is a member in good standing of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association (AHEPA) you can have a shot at a \$500 award." . . . In his book on *The Story of America's Religions*, author Hartzell Spence wrote in discussing Greek-American clubs and the Greek Orthodox Church: "The social and mutual-aid clubs, strongly church-centered gradually replaced the boardinghouse coteries and became national fraternities. The largest of them, the Greek-American AHEPA founded in 1922, requires its members to become American citizens, and uses only the English language in its meetings. In 1939, the Junior Order of Ahepa published an English translation of the Divine Liturgy for a new Greek-American generation to whom Greek is no longer a native tongue. Ahepa also encouraged political activity and became such a force that Harry S. Truman, while President, joined it in a White House ceremony. Largely as a result of Ahepa's work, *Atlantis* (daily Greek language newspaper published in New York) in 1959 estimated that more than one thousand Greek-Americans were candidates for public office in that year."

The newly-established Ahepa Publication Board members were: Supreme President Plumides, Supreme Trustee Chairman Socrates V. Sekles, Executive Secretary Leber, Peter Agris (Chairman), Nick Rekas, Alfred G. Vonetes. . . . Mike Christopher of Jackson, Miss. is honored with a distinguished service citation at the Southern Restaurant Trade Show. . . . Past president John T. Katsenes of the Phoenix, Ariz. chapter is elected President of the Phoenix Junior Chamber of Commerce. . . . Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Neal sends thanks to the Ahepa for its part in the 1963 Freedom Bond Drive. . . . Nick A. Theodore of the Greenville, S.C. chapter is elected to the South Carolina General Assembly. Governor Donald Russel of South Carolina attended the testimonial dinner given Theodore by his chapter. He served the Sons of Pericles as Supreme President. . . . Dee G. Andros becomes head football coach at the University of Idaho. . . .

Ahepa Headquarters issues two new chapter manuals: "Ahepa Chapter Participation in Community Projects" and "Chapter Program Guide." Also available from Headquarters were manuals covering: "Chapter President's Manual"—"Ahepa Public Relations Manual"—"A Plan for Increasing Membership"—"Indoctrination of New Members"—"How to Make Chapter Meetings Interesting"—"The Order of Ahepa, 42 Years of Service and Accomplishment." All were written by Executive Secretary George J. Leber.

Supreme President John G. Plumides attended a special White House Conference on Immigration on January 13, 1964 at the White House, as the representative of Americans of Greek descent. The conference was attended by 40 national leaders of labor, ethnic and social groups for a seminar discussion on immigration laws and how they should be revised for a more equitable application to those na-

tions with small quotas. . . . Nicholas W. Genematas of Tucson, Ariz. (formerly of Detroit) gave \$3,000 in scholarships (6 scholarships of \$500 each) to the University of Arizona to be used for the study of Greek civilization. He gave the scholarships through the Order of Ahepa.

Supreme President John G. Plumides and Mrs. Plumides attended the White House luncheon given by President and Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson for Her Majesty Queen Frederica of Greece on Monday, January 27, 1964. . . . District No. 13 sponsors heart surgery for 6 year old Demetrios Prosiliakos of Lefki, Messenias, Greece, who is flown to Chicago for the operation by Dr. Thomas G. Baffes of Chicago, who donated his services for the operation. This was the District's second Heart Project. . . . The Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada Ahepa chapter buys a \$6,000 lot and donates it to the Greek Orthodox Community to be used to build a church. . . . Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Ahepans voluntarily assisted the city's Salvation Army during its Christmas Kettle campaign by manning their own special booth, and also donating monies from the Chapter. . . . Baltimore, Md. chapter honors racing jockey Samuel Boulmetis with an athletic award. . . . San Francisco, Calif. chapter held its second annual Sports Testimonial Dinner in Nov., 1963 and honored 17 high school seniors for athletic achievement with scholarship awards and trophies. . . . San Mateo, Calif. Chapter #392 hosted 50 patients of the County Ward hospital at the annual Christmas party. . . . Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. chapter assisted the Salvation Army in the collection and distribution of Christmas bags for the needy.

King Paul of Greece died, and President Lyndon B. Johnson in a press conference named his personal representatives to the funeral as: Former President Harry S. Truman, Mrs. Johnson, Archbishop Iakovos, Supreme President John G. Plumides, Judge John Pappas, U.S. Representative John Brademas, Presidential Special Assistant Mike Manatos, and Past Supreme President George C. Vournas. With the exception of Mrs. Johnson, all members of the American official representatives to the funeral of King Paul, were members of the Order of Ahepa, undoubtedly a signal honor to the fraternity's place in all aspects of American life.

Affairs in Cyprus were again making headlines, and the Ahepa issued this statement on the subject:

"There has been a Turkish minority in Western Thrace (Greece) since 1912. This minority has all the rights of the majority and some additional protections and privileges not accorded to the Greek majority. No programs have ever been perpetrated against this minority. No genocide has been practiced on this Turkish minority. They have, on the contrary, been accorded all the privileges and prerogatives of free citizens in a free, enlightened and civilized country governed under a democratic constitution and form of government. There has been a Jewish minority in Greece since time immemorial. There has never been any programs or suppression against this minority. In fact, the Jewish citizens of Greece have all the rights of



1960—Supreme President Loucas (center) with Secretary of State Christian Herter and Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn at 1960 National Banquet.



1962—Senator Barry Goldwater (right) with Sen. Homer Capehart and Tony Loukas at 1962 Chicago convention Olympiad ceremony.



1961—Baltimore Orioles pitcher Milt Pappas receives 1960 Ahepa Harry Agganis Award.



1962—Ahepa Family national presidents visit His Holiness Patriarch Athenagoras at Constantinople.



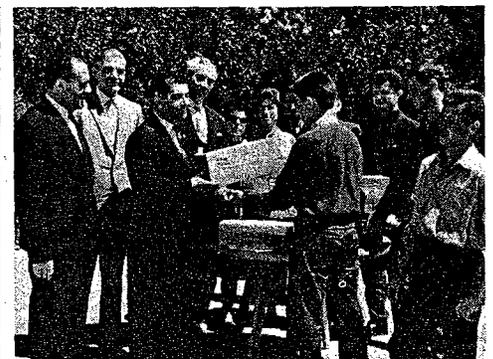
1960—Congressman John Brademas (left) with Mayor George Christopher of San Francisco.



1962—Brothers Douris, Karabatos, and Loucas preparing shipment of Ahepa Books for Greek libraries.



1963—Brothers Fasseas, Margoles, and Chirgotis presenting Ahepa "CARE" Tool Kits to vocational school students in Greece.





**WHITE HOUSE VISIT**

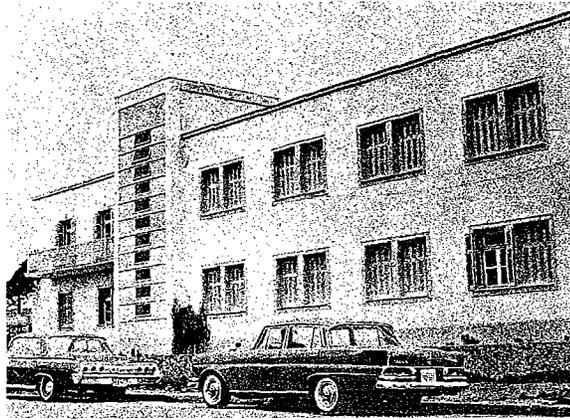
*Year 1964. With President Lyndon B. Johnson: William G. Poulos, Nicholas Liaskos, G. William Holmes, George S. Stratigos, Kimon A. Doukas, Gus G. County, Jr., Mike Manatos (Administrative Assistant to President Johnson), Nicholas J. Chirekos, President Johnson, Peter H. Cardiges, Socrates V. Sekles, Gus Cherevas, Charles M. George-son, George T. Poolitsan, Andy Panos.*



*American delegation named by President Johnson to attend the funeral of King Paul of Greece (1964), are all members of Ahepa, except Mrs. Johnson. With Mrs. Johnson are Mike Manatos, John Brademas, Judge John Pappas, President Truman, Archbishop Iakovos, John G. Plumides.*



*Ahepa presents a model of the Ahepa Truman Statue to President Truman and the Truman Library in Independence, Mo., in 1965.*



*1963—The Daughters of Penelope Shelter Home for Teen-Age Girls in Athens, Greece.*



*1963—Heart patient from Greece with Congressmen Bolling, Sickles, and Brademas, and patient's father.*



*1964—Heart patient arriving from Greece with his mother.*



*1964—Ahepa District #13 heart patient from Greece with his parents and Ahepa Heart committee.*

RECIPIENTS OF THE AHEPA SOCRATIC AWARD



**HENRY R. LUCE**, (second from left) publisher of *TIME* and *LIFE*, was the first recipient of the Ahepa Socratic Award in 1964. Also shown: U. S. Congressman John Brademas, Supreme President John G. Plumides, Supreme Trustees Chairman Socrates V. Sekles.



**PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON** was the recipient of the 1966 award, received in his behalf by his Administrative Assistant, **Mike N. Manatos** (right). Supreme President **Kimon A. Doukas** makes the presentation.

**LIFE**

March 27, 1964

EDITORS' NOTE

The Thrill of Being  
'Seized with Themes'

"The greatest thrill for an editor is to be seized with a great theme." Speaking in Washington last week to a gathering of a thousand Americans of Greek descent, Editor-in-Chief Henry R. Luce was referring to *LIFE*'s 1963 series—The Miracle of Greece. For the series, Luce was presented the first Socratic award from the Order of Ahepa—the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association—which was founded in 1922 to educate in the English language and the American way the thousands of Greeks who emigrated to the U.S. after World War I and the Turkish invasion of 1922. Supreme president of the order, John G. Plumides, made the presentation to a standing ovation of the men of Ahepa and members of its auxiliaries—the Daughters of Penelope, the Sons of Pericles and the Maids of Athena.

"In the 20th Century," Luce ended his acceptance speech, "we have a little bit of the feeling of what it must have been like in the time of Pericles. The challenge is to create an American civilization based on the idea of Greece—the expansion of knowledge, music, culture, universities. For 200 years the American people have been faithful to one dominant purpose, namely, to the establishment of a form of government. That purpose has now been fulfilled, and we are at present seized by a broader challenge, namely, the shaping of a civilization. We will meet that broader challenge, too. We will succeed in creating the first modern, technological, prosperous, humane and reverent civilization—2,500 years after Pericles. Pursue excellence rather than mediocrity—that is what the Greek community is saying to us today."



LUCE, SOCRATES, PLUMIDES

*George P. Hunt*  
GEORGE P. HUNT  
Managing Editor

the majority and some additional privileges not accorded to the Greek majority. There has been a great deal of unfair, one-sided, prejudiced and even false information disseminated by some news media in the United States concerning Cyprus, its government and its people concerning their just aspirations. The form of government instituted in the United States by our Founding Fathers and practiced by us since that time has been based on the ancient Greek ideal of democracy for all its citizens with due recognition for the dignity of the individual. The United States became a free nation and a democracy by overthrowing the yoke of tyranny and oppression. Since that time the American government has steadfastly stood for freedom for all peoples and for self-determination for all nations.

“The people of Cyprus are, at this time, asking for freedom and self-determination based upon and in accordance with the ideas and ideals originally set out in our Declaration of Independence and practiced by our government and the people of America, for themselves and steadfastly supported by them for all enslaved and downtrodden peoples ever since. The right, presently claimed by some nations, to intervene in the internal affairs of Cyprus, is contrary to the ideas and ideals promulgated in our Declaration of Independence. It is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations. The right of intervention, which has been condemned by us when practiced in the Communist World, cannot be justified because it is or may be practiced by the Western Democracies. Only they are virtuous, who not only proclaim but who actually practice virtue. The members of the Order of Ahepa believe in, subscribe to, and fully support the policy of self-determination for the people of Cyprus. The Order of Ahepa regrets and condemns the publication in various news media of false, unfair, one-sided and prejudiced information in the United States concerning the struggle of the people of Cyprus to obtain self-determination and freedom from foreign threat and domination. The Order of Ahepa pledges, by all legitimate means, to bring to the attention of our government and our fellow-Americans, the truth concerning the struggle of the people of Cyprus to rid themselves of foreign domination, to obtain self-determination and to adopt a truly democratic constitution under which the rights of all the people of Cyprus will be protected, respected and guaranteed, for too long have we, in America, tended to cling in desperation to the short-range defenses of pacts and treaties, of military bases and security arrangements. They have been allowed to overshadow our most valuable weapons—weapons embodied in the ringing words of democracy, freedom, justice, law and self-determination for all people.”

The Greek and the Turkish communities on Cyprus were engaged in communal strife on the island, which was bringing the countries of Greece and Turkey to a near state of war. Russia was exploiting the situation in the United Nations and with letters to other governments. The crux of the argument on Cyprus was the Turkish minority of 17% demands for a final veto over taxes, foreign affairs, defense

and security, which the Greek majority of 83% would not agree to, since no government could expect to operate under such conditions. The American government, despite appeals, would take no stand on the matter, even though the principle of majority rule seemed obvious. Both Turkey and Greece were allies of the United States. The Constitutional rights of the Turkish minority on Cyprus were fully protected under the new Constitution of Cyprus, but the demands of the Turkish minority of 17% for final veto on vital matters were such that no government could hope to survive or operate for any length of time. U.S. Keating of New York stated at the March 16, 1964 Ahepa National Banquet in Washington, D.C.: "With a minority veto, effective government is impossible." U.S. Representative John Brademas, at the same banquet, stated: "In democracy, the majority, again respecting the situation of the minority, must ultimately be able to work its will, or democracy will become meaningless."

The 1964 Ahepa National Banquet honoring the U.S. Congress was held on March 16, 1964, and featured the first and initial presentation of the new Ahepa Socratic Award to Henry R. Luce, Editorial Chairman of LIFE and TIME Magazines, in appreciation and recognition of the series of articles published in LIFE Magazine in 1963 entitled "The Miracle of Greece." The articles depicted the contributions of Ancient Greece to modern civilization and the Western World, and it was for this dissemination of Hellenic culture and Hellenic ideals to the peoples of the world, that Ahepa made this award to Mr. Luce.

In its editorial page, LIFE Magazine Managing Editor George P. Hunt wrote:

"The greatest thrill for an editor is to be seized with a great theme. Speaking in Washington last week to a gathering of a thousand Americans of Greek descent, Editor-in-Chief Henry R. Luce was referring to LIFE's 1963 series—The Miracle of Greece. For the series, Luce was presented the first Socratic Award from the Order of Ahepa—The American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association—which was founded in 1922 to educate in the English language and the American way the thousands of Greeks who emigrated to the United States after World War I and the Turkish invasion of 1922. Supreme President of the Order John G. Plumides, made the presentation to a standing ovation of the men of Ahepa and members of its Auxiliaries—the Daughters of Penelope, the Sons of Pericles and the Maids of Athena. 'In the 20th Century,' Luce ended his acceptance speech, 'we have a little bit of the feeling of what it must have been like in the time of Pericles. The challenge is to create an American civilization based on the idea of Greece—the expansion of knowledge, music, culture, universities. For 200 years the American people have been faithful to one dominant purpose, namely, to the establishment of a form of government. That purpose has now been fulfilled, and we are at present seized by a broader challenge, namely, the shaping of a civilization. We will meet that broader challenge, too. We will succeed

in creating the first modern, technological, prosperous, humane and reverent civilization—2,500 years after Pericles. Pursue excellence rather than mediocrity—that is what the Greek community is saying to us today.”

The Ahepa Socratic Award is a bust done in bronze, about 3/4 life size, of the ancient Greek philosopher Socrates, and it is accompanied by a scroll. The award is given every two years, on the occasion of the Ahepa National Banquets honoring the U.S. Congress.

Besides Henry R. Luce, principal speakers at the 1964 banquet were U.S. Senator Kenneth B. Keating of New York, U.S. Representative John Brademas of Indiana, U.S. Senator Sam Ervin of North Carolina. Banquet Chairman was John J. Charuhas, and toastmaster was Supreme President John G. Plumides. Two hundred and four members of the U.S. Congress attended that evening. President Lyndon B. Johnson's message to the banquet was: “On the occasion of the 16th Ahepa National Banquet, honoring the 88th Congress of the United States, I am pleased to extend greetings to all members of this fine American organization. In its national and international endeavors, your association of American citizens of Hellenic descent has constantly propounded and followed the ideals and principles of our American heritage. The Order of Ahepa blends the cultural heritage of both America and Greece, which has served to help maintain the close bonds between these two countries.”

Dr. Theodore Saloutos, Ahepan, and Professor and Chairman of the Department of History at the University of California at Los Angeles, published his new book “*The Greeks in the United States*” the most comprehensive account of the Greeks in America ever written. Published by Harvard University Press on April 24, 1964, it is 386 pages in length, and filled a great need by documenting into one volume the story of the Greeks in America. An earlier book by Dr. Saloutos was “*They Remember America*” which recounted the status of former Greek immigrants to the United States who had returned to Greece to live prior to World War II. “*The Greeks in the United States*” covers practically all aspects of the life of the Greek immigrant, from his early arrival to the present. The book also has the most complete bibliography on the subject of the Greek immigrant ever compiled.

Governor George C. Wallace of Alabama becomes a member of the Birmingham, Ala. chapter. . . . The annual Ahepa wreath-laying ceremony is held at Arlington National Cemetery in Washington, D.C., at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, and graves of Greek-American veterans are also decorated. District Governor G. William Holmes and Lt. Governor Anthony Manuel represented the Supreme Lodge at the ceremony. . . . Past Supreme Governor Mike Costas is elected to the Supreme Board of Trustees, to fill the unexpired term of Supreme Trustee Anthony Papageorgiou, who died. . . . Attending the White House Luncheon given by President Lyndon B. Johnson in honor of visiting Greek Prime Minister George Papandreou were Supreme President John G. Plumides, Executive Secretary George J. Leber, Past Supreme President George C. Vournas, Past Supreme

Vice President George E. Johnson, Gregory G. Lagakos, Spyros Skouras, Justice Theodore Souris, Peter Agris. . . . The Turkish government applies political pressure on the Cyprus issue by expelling Metropolitans Emilianos of Selefkis and Iakovos of Philadelphia, members of the ruling synod of the Ecumenical Patriarchate in Constantinople, with resulting protests from the U.S. government, the World Council of Churches and from religious leaders throughout the world.

Governor Otto Kerner of Illinois joins the Chicago Woodlawn chapter of Ahepa. . . . Louis P. Maniatis of Washington, D.C. Past Supreme Secretary is named executive director of the Nationalities Division of the Republican National Committee. . . . Col. Lewis Kyrios of Southbridge, Mass., is appointed military aide to Governor Endicott Peabody of Massachusetts. . . . The 1964 Excursion to Greece departed from New York on April 10 with Panayes G. Dikeou as commander, assisted by Stephen Berdalis, Mrs. Helen Peterson, Peter C. Charuhas, William Gregory, George E. Loucas, George T. Poolitsan, Miss Faith Prassas, Anthony Lagiss, James Petrolias, James Stamos, John Lamprakos, Alex Nakos. . . . Peter S. Marthakis of Salt Lake City, Utah is appointed Deputy County Attorney. . . . District #13 (Illinois, Wisconsin, part of Missouri) gives \$3,200 in scholarships from their Peter D. Gianukos Scholarship Fund in 1964. . . . President William Varkas of Manchester, N.H. chapter is named New Hampshire's Outstanding Biology Teacher for 1964. . . . Supreme President Plumides receives North Carolina's Distinguished Service Award at a testimonial dinner in his honor at Charlotte, N.C. for services to the State above and beyond the call of duty. . . . Mayor George J. Vavoulis of St. Paul, Minn. is re-elected to office in 1964, and receives national recognition for his progressive city development programs during his four years in office.

"America, America" new film by Greek-born author-director Elia Kazan receives top notices in the industry. . . . The late Tom Chamales book "Go Naked in the World" is made into a hit film. The story is about a Greek family, with lead roles played by Anthony Franciosa and Ernest Borgnine. . . . Teresa Strata of Toronto sings at the Metropolitan Opera House in a lead role. . . . Theodore C. Kisciras of the Hackensack, N.J. chapter is United States Commissioner for New Jersey, an appointment he first received in 1945.

Councilwoman Ellen A. Sampson becomes the first woman mayor of Lowell, Mass. . . . Other Americans of Greek descent holding city offices in Lowell include Police Superintendent Peter G. Guduras, and George Kouloheras, School Committeeman. . . . William Rummell of the Chicago Ahepa chapter is appointed U.S. Comptroller of Customs, with headquarters at the Chicago Customs House. . . . Louis P. Kurtis is Commissioner of Public Welfare of Westchester County, New York. . . . Professor James Notopoulos is Hobart Professor of Classical Languages at Trinity College, and President of the Classical Association of New England. . . . Dr. George S. Parthemos becomes Vice President of the University of Georgia, at Athens, Georgia. . . . Bill George is a star lineman with the champion Chicago Bears professional football team.

Peter J. Jordan is elected Mayor of Revere, Mass. . . . President James P. Skenas of the Brockton, Mass. chapter is appointed to the city Development and Industrial Commission. . . . George Pappagianis of Nashua, N.H. is appointed State Deputy Attorney General. . . . Paul Vyrros is Associate professor of languages at St. Anselm's College, Manchester, N.H.

**The Forty-Second Supreme Convention**  
**August 16-22, 1964**  
**Toronto, Ont., Canada**

The 42nd Supreme Convention was held in Toronto, Ontario, Canada during the week of August 16-22, 1964. Convention officers were: Charles J. Panagopoulos, Chairman; Gregory J. Despinakis, Vice Chairman; Thomas C. Yeotis, Secretary.

The *Supreme Lodge* delegates were: John G. Plumides, Nicholas J. Chirekos, Nick Smyrnis, X. K. Microutsicos, Theodore Alexander Bardy, George Prahales-Panos, Harry C. Boosalis, George Dimas Gus T. Gatseos, Nick T. Georges, John G. Kaplanis, James G. Petheriotes, Pete G. Pasvantis. *Mother Lodge* delegates were: Harry Angelopoulos, and George A. Polos. *Supreme Board of Trustees* delegates were: Socrates V. Sekles, C.E. Athas, James Mazarakos, William G. Chirgotis, Gus Nicholas, Nicholas G. Chronis, Panayes G. Dikeou, Anthony Don Bullion, Gust J. Herouvis, Sam S. Nakos, Mike Costas, George J. Pappademas, Peter Sideris, Speros J. Zepatos.

*Past Supreme President* delegates were: Peter L. Bell, Stephen S. Scopas, C.P. Verinis, John G. Thevos, Leo J. Lamberson, George C. Vournas, George E. Loucas, Nicholas Coffinas, George J. Margoles. *District Governor* delegates were: Gregory J. Despinakis, James S. Scofield, Anthony E. Manuel, Constantine Gekas, Dean S. Papanou, Angelo Petromelis, C. Charles Chekas, Arthur Pappas, John G. Scontsas, Thomas C. Yeotis, Nicholas J. Pitanis, Peter T. Sofios, Peter W. Boznos, John D. Kazos, Ted Jamson, Dr. Peter Athens, Michael T. Thames, Angelo T. Mountanos, Gustav G. Kostakos, Chris Zakos. In addition to the above delegates, there were 403 chapter delegates who attended the convention.

**Resolution on Cyprus and the Christians of Turkey**

The following Resolution was adopted by the Supreme Convention:

“The members of the Order of Ahepa again reaffirm their oft-stated opposition to communism and all other forms of tyranny and subversion.

“Immediately after World War I, President Woodrow Wilson gave hope and inspiration to the enslaved and downtrodden nations and peoples of the world by enunciating the principle and doctrine of self-determination. This doctrine was wholeheartedly supported and became a cornerstone of American foreign policy,

great segments of the world were liberated and many peoples of the world have established their own democratic nations in Africa and Asia. It is a policy that continues to give hope and inspiration to those nations and peoples still enslaved behind the Iron Curtain. It is a policy that has given deserved credit to the United States. There is a struggle going on in the island of Cyprus. The people of Cyprus are entitled to self-determination for the purpose of establishing a democratic government where all the citizens will have equal educational, economic, and social opportunities in accordance with American history and tradition.

"The Order of Ahepa again endorses this basic principle of United States foreign policy, and urges the United States government to wholeheartedly pursue and fully implement this policy of self-determination for the people of Cyprus.

"The Christians of Constantinople and other parts of Turkey are being expelled and persecuted. Their properties are being confiscated without compensation. The Order of Ahepa condemns this arbitrary, unjust and uncivilized treatment of these Christians by Turkey, and calls upon all men of good will everywhere to urge their respective governments to come to the aid of these unfortunate victims.

"The Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople and its hierarchy are being persecuted and exiled unjustly. The Order of Ahepa condemns such barbaric practices and appeals to all people of every faith to join in this condemnation so that religious freedom may be reaffirmed in Turkey."

The convention approved the following resolutions and legislation:

(1) The Cyprus Question was uppermost in the minds of the delegates following the attack of Turkish warplanes on the island, and the following resolutions were passed—"That Whereas Turkey, a recipient of U.S. Military and Economic Aid in excess of Three Billion Dollars did, on August 8, 1964, embark upon acts of aggression against the defenseless people of Cyprus, using U.S. made planes, rockets, air bombs and military equipment and supplies of all types, in clear violation of Sections 505 and 506 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended in 1962, and Whereas such aggression caused the deaths of innocent civilians, women, and children, and the destruction of peaceful towns and villages, including churches, and the government of Turkey has taken no action to redress and mitigate the suffering and repair the damage inflicted by such wrongful acts, Therefore be it resolved that the President of the United States be petitioned to suspend all economic and military aid to Turkey and be petitioned to espouse, on behalf of the United States, the establishment of a branch of the International Court under the United Nations and cite the Government of Turkey and such persons who participated in the Cyprus Aggression to said court for proper trial; That a full-page advertisement be published in the New York Times on Sunday (August 23) stating the stand of Ahepa on the Cyprus Question and also featur-

ing the statements of U.S. Senators and Congressmen who supported the position of Ahepa in this matter;" (2) Condemned the action of Turkey in expelling Christians from Turkey and confiscating their properties without compensation, as being arbitrary, unjust and uncivilized; (3) Condemned Turkey's action in persecuting the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople and in exiling certain members of the Patriarchate; (4) Adopted an Ahepa Group Insurance Program as submitted by the Joseph K. Dennis Company of Chicago to be offered to the membership; (5) Officially changed the name of the Junior Order of Maids of Athens to "Maids of Athena"; (6) Selected Washington, D.C. as the site of the 1966 convention; (7) Appropriated \$5,000 to be donated to the Columbia Cancer Clinic for a Cobalt radiation machine for the King Paul General Hospital in Greece; (8) Appropriated \$8,500 for the use of Headquarters in converting the Headquarters membership records to a Data Processing system.

One of the features of the Toronto convention was the appearance of Miss Corinna Tsopei, of Greece, selected as Miss Universe at the Miami Beach "Miss Universe" contest in August. She attended most of the convention functions, and was also honored with events in her honor by the City of Toronto. This convention also featured the first Ahepa Family debutantes presentation during convention week.

The new Supreme Lodge elected was: Nicholas J. Chirekos, Supreme President; Kimon A. Doukas, Supreme Vice President; Gus Cherevas, Supreme Secretary; Gust Rakus, Supreme Treasurer; George S. Stratigos, Supreme Counsellor; Nicholas Liaskos, Supreme Vice President of Canada; Peter H. Cardiges, Supreme Governor; Gus G. County, Jr., Supreme Governor; Charles M. Georgeson, Supreme Governor; J. William Holmes, Supreme Governor; George T. Poolitsan, Supreme Governor; William G. Poulós, Supreme Governor. Andy Panos was elected Supreme Athletic Director.

The new Supreme Board of Trustees for 1964-65: Socrates V. Sekles, Chairman; James Mazarakos, Vice Chairman; Sam S. Nakos, Vice Chairman; William G. Chirgotis, Secretary; Gus Nicholas, Treasurer; Nicholas G. Chronis, Panayes Dikeou, A. Don Bullion, Gust Herouvis, Mike Costas, Peter Sideris, Speros Zepatos, Peter Kouchalakos, John A. Samios, and the Supreme President and Supreme Vice President.

Eugene T. Rossides of New York City and member of the Ahepa Cyprus Committee was the campaign manager for the election campaign of U.S. Senator Kenneth Keating of New York. . . . Nick Scandalis of the Marysville, Calif. chapter was honored by the City Council of Marysville with a "Nick Scandalis Day" in 1964. . . . The late Ted Kapsos of the New Orleans chapter, Past District Governor, and resident of New Iberia, La., was honored for his contributions to the youth of the city when the New Iberia Little League Association dedicated a city baseball park in his memory and named it Ted Kapsos Memorial Field. . . . Thomas Annos, President of the Wilmington, Del. Sons of Pericles chapter was named 1964 Teen-Ager of the Year by the local Lions Club.

The November, 1964 issue of The Ahepan Magazine was almost entirely devoted to the Cyprus Question, with an historical background of the island, and events leading up to the current crisis on 1964, as well as statements from Members of Congress on the situation. . . . The Sons of Pericles National Advisory Board members appointed by Supreme President Chirekos were announced as: William Damaskos, Chairman, X. K. Microutsicos, Frank Manta, Nicholas L. Strike, James S. Scofield, and George J. Brotsis. . . . Mayor John C. Chiotis of Gramercy Park, N.Y., was awarded the American Association of Criminology Award for outstanding achievement in the field of criminal investigation.

Hermes Chapter #186 of New York City honors Bobis Marketos, editor and publisher of the Greek American newspaper, National Herald by naming a special class of Ahepa initiates in his honor. . . . George J. Pyre of Chicago Chapter #94 honored by the National Jewish Hospital at Denver for his work as chairman of the hospital's Interfaith Appeal, and receives its award for Distinguished Philanthropic Service. . . . Jo Ann Diamos of Tucson, Ariz., was appointed as Interim U.S. Attorney for Arizona, appointed to fill the position vacated by Carl A. Muecke.

#### **Visit with President Johnson**

President Lyndon B. Johnson received the Ahepa Supreme Lodge at the White House on Tuesday, September 29, 1964, and those attending were President Johnson's Administrative Assistant Mike N. Manatos, Supreme President Nicholas J. Chirekos, Supreme Board of Trustees Chairman Socrates V. Sekles, Supreme Vice President Kimon A. Doukas, Supreme Secretary Gus Cherevas, Supreme Counsellor George S. Stratigos, Supreme Vice President of Canada Nicholas Liaskos, Supreme Governor Peter Cardiges, Supreme Governor Gus County, Jr., Supreme Governor Charles M. Georgeson, Supreme Governor J. William Holmes, Supreme Governor George T. Poolitsan, Supreme Governor William G. Poulos, and Supreme Athletic Director Andy Panos.

On the previous day, an Ahepa delegation headed by Supreme President Chirekos was invited to the State Department for a special briefing session with State Department officials on international affairs. Those also meeting with Under Secretary of State George W. Ball were Socrates V. Sekles, Kimon A. Doukas, John G. Thevos, Peter L. Bell, Daughters Grand President Josie Chase, and Alfred G. Vonetes. . . . Supreme President Chirekos and Mrs. Chirekos, and Supreme Trustees Chairman Sekles and Mrs. Sekles attended the Royal Wedding of King Constantine of Greece and Princess Ann-Marie of Denmark, in Athens, at the invitation of the Greek government.

The Daughters of Penelope Grand Lodge visited President Johnson's daughter Lynda at the White House on September 28, 1964, and presented her with an ancient Greek coin (400 B.C.) as a token of appreciation for her attendance at the Royal Wedding in Athens. Those present

were: Mrs. Josie Chase, Millie Kontos, Mrs. John Yack, Mrs. William Damaskos, Vivian Poulos, and Maids Grand President Kathy Halkias. . . . Chicago Chapter #323 donates \$1,000 to the St. Nicholas Church building fund. . . . Sons Past Supreme President Nicholas L. Strike of Salt Lake City elected to the Board of Directors of the National Association of Manufacturers. . . . The 13th District of Ahepa honors Dr. Thomas G. Baffes, noted heart surgeon with a testimonial dinner in Chicago for his contributions to the District Ahepa Heart Program. . . . Worcester, Mass. Chapter #80 announces that its annual Scholarship Awards will amount to \$2,200 each year.

Frank Gus Tsutras of the Huntington, W. Va. chapter is appointed by U.S. Representative James Kee of West Virginia as his Administrative Assistant in Washington, D.C. . . . Supreme President Chirekos is honored by His Holiness Patriarch Athenagoras at Constantinople with the Order of Great Archon Referentariou of the Greek Orthodox Church. . . . The Society of Public Relations of Greece honors Ahepa with the presentation of its Golden Medal. . . . The George Valos family of Bakersfield, Calif. was awarded the title "Football Family of the Year" by the Bakersfield Progressive Club. . . . Paul Kramos of the Kansas City, Mo. chapter elected president of the Manufacturer's and Business Men's Association of Kansas City. . . . Mitchell P. Coolures of the Stockton, Calif. chapter is appointed Fire Chief of the Stockton Fire Department.

Peter D. Gianukos is honored at the Ahepa Governor's Scholarship Ball in Chicago, as the founder of the District #13 Peter D. Gianukos Scholarship Fund which announced that the 1966 scholarship grants would amount to \$4,000. . . . The second heart patient for the year of the District #13 Ahepa Heart Fund, 5 year old Stelios Danikas of Greece, arrives in Chicago to undergo a heart operation by Dr. Thomas G. Baffes, under the sponsorship of Ahepa District #13. . . . James Kangles of the Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada Chapter is elected City Alderman. . . . Panayes G. Dikeou of the Denver, Colo. chapter is the subject of an article in the Denver Post entitled "The Man with the Golden Touch". . . . Christos Costarakis of the Dover, N.H. chapter, and Past District Governor, is honored by his chapter for his 15 years as Chapter Secretary. . . . Worcester, Mass. chapter #80 holds a "Burn the Mortgage Party" to celebrate the final payment on their Ahepa Home. . . . Washington, D.C. Chapters #31 and #236 complete their pledge of \$2,500 to Children's Hospital for an Isotope Room.

The Los Angeles, Calif. Ahepa and Daughters of Penelope cooperate with the International Student Union of the University of California at Los Angeles to present an annual "Greek Festival" with Dr. Theodore Saloutos head of the History Department, as Program Chairman. The program included Greek folk dances, songs of Greece, and recitations from Greek literature. . . . Ahepa protests actions and statements from the Turkish government that it "plans to expel, without exception, all Greek nationals living in Turkey." More than 6,000 had already been deported within the year, and their property confiscated

without compensation.

The Post Office of Greece issues a special Ahepa Stamp (6 Drachmas) in honor of the forthcoming Ahepa Supreme Convention to be held in Athens, Greece in August, 1965. The stamp features the Ahepa emblem. . . . A formal presentation of the original model of the Ahepa Athens Statue of former President Harry S. Truman is made to President Truman at a luncheon and ceremony at the Truman Library in Independence, Mo. to become a part of the Truman Library archives. National and local officers and members of Ahepa attended, as well as representatives of the Greek government. President Lyndon B. Johnson's message to the ceremony was: "I am delighted to participate in Ahepa's splendid tribute to my cherished friend and our distinguished former President Harry Truman. The handsomely wrought statue which you dedicate will serve as a fitting symbol of profound and common gratitude to a statesman who honorably defended and exalted the high ideals and traditional love of freedom of Greece. Emblematic of the ties of friendship and cooperation between our two nations, it will always be an inspiring memento of the past and a magnificent monument to human freedom."

Supreme Governor J. William Holmes of Washington, D.C. represented the Supreme Lodge at the annual Ahepa wreath ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery. The committee also decorated the graves of Greek-American veterans at the cemetery. . . . On April 3 the 1965 Ahepa Easter Excursion to Greece departed from New York City, with Chris E. Athas as commander and Peter Caravoulas as vice commander. . . . The fifth heart patient of the District #13 Heart Program arrived in Chicago for an operation. Nikos Sarres of Leonidion, Greece was the patient. . . . Angelo Cotsidas and Theodore Tonna of the Worcester, Mass. chapter contribute \$1,500 to the chapter scholarship fund.

## **Ahepa Policy Statements Issued in 1965**

### **Cyprus**

"Since the first outbreak of difficulties in Cyprus (in August, 1964 when Turkish planes attacked Greek-populated areas of the island), the Order of Ahepa has taken an intense interest in the problems besetting the Greek population of Cyprus. We have recognized the just position of the Greek population of Cyprus, and have made every effort towards informing not only the American government, its officials, and the American public, but even the world, of the validity and justness of the stand taken by the Cypriot Greek.

"This is not the first time that the Ahepa has taken an active part in the affairs of Cyprus. In the year of 1955 the Order of Ahepa formed a Justice for Cyprus Committee which strongly endorsed the Cypriot struggle for independence, and which helped form favorable American opinion during that Cypriot struggle.

"The Ahepa is now deeply concerned with the goal of the Cypriot Greeks in seeking a just solution to their problem. The fraternity has

strongly advocated "self-determination" for the peoples of Cyprus and our position has been made known to American officials. During the past several months, we have received strong letters of support in our stand from almost 200 Members of the United States Congress.

"The Ahepa has protested strongly to our government for the rashness and incredible acts of the Turkish government against both Cyprus and the Greeks in Constantinople during these past few months. Members of the Ahepa throughout the United States and Canada have sent letters and telegrams of protest to their government officials and to the President of the United States. Also, letters of protest have been mailed by these Ahepans to newspapers.

"The National Ahepa Committee on Cyprus has carried on a continuous program of information to the public and government officials since the outbreak of the Cyprus Question. Full page advertisements were published in August and September, 1964, in the New York Times, carrying the letters of endorsement that the Ahepa received from U.S. Congressmen. These advertisements were also published in the International Editions of the Times. The Committee and Ahepa Supreme Lodge participated in briefings with the U.S. Department of State on different occasions on the Cyprus Question. A special edition of The Ahepan Magazine has been published, dealing entirely with the Cyprus Question, and which has been mailed to every newspaper, library, and government official in the United States, as well as to city and state officials. A special reprint of the book "The Blight of Asia" by George Horton, former U.S. Consul in Smyrna, was arranged and several thousand complimentary copies mailed to government officials and prominent citizens throughout the United States. This book deals with the atrocities of the Turkish Army during the burning of Smyrna and with the long history of Turkish massacres against Christianity.

"The campaign of the Order of Ahepa on the Cyprus Question will continue until a just and acceptable solution has been reached. It is our fervent hope that such a solution will be an actuality soon."

#### **Protection of Minorities**

"The rights of the Turkish minority in Cyprus and the rights of the Greek minority in Constantinople should be upheld and guaranteed by a United Nations Mission which will have the right to inspect and check into all conditions affecting these minorities in both of these troubled areas. The Mission should submit periodical reports of its findings to the United Nations Organization and to the press of the world. We advocate the creation of such a Mission."

#### **The Ecumenical Patriarchate**

"The See of Constantinople was established by the Apostle St. Andrew. Its Primate is accepted as the symbolic head of all Eastern Orthodox Christian Churches. Even the Ottoman Sultans allowed

the Ecumenical Patriarchate to exercise its churchly and religious functions. Today, in the twentieth century, the Hierarchy and Clergy of this ancient institution are being persecuted and exiled without as much as a protest from the Christian Nations of the West. The same United Nations Mission should have the responsibility to constantly review and examine the treatment of the Ecumenical Patriarchate by the Turkish Government so that there will be no persecution or interference by the Turks in the proper and free exercise of the churchly and religious functions of this seat of Eastern Orthodoxy. The United Nations Mission should also be required to make periodical reports on this subject matter to the United Nations and the world news media."

U.S. Representative John W. Wydler of New York becomes a member of Hempstead, N.Y. Chapter #170. . . . Peter Boudoures of San Francisco is honored at the City of Hope's Testimonial Dinner and receives its Humanitarian Award. A Research Fellowship is established at the City of Hope's National and Research Center in his honor. . . . Mike Chiule of San Fernando Valley, Calif. #412, gives a benefit concert for the John F. Kennedy Memorial in Boston.

**The Forty-Third Supreme Convention**  
**August 7-13, 1965**  
**Athens, Greece**

The long-awaited Supreme Convention in Athens, Greece was held during the week of August 7-13, 1965, and despite the travel distances required for attendance, it proved to be the fraternity's most spectacular and best-attended convention in history.

From the original plan for a convention in Athens some three years earlier, up until only a short six months prior to the convention, there was some trepidation in taking such a step, with the fear that attendance might be slight. But, once convention plans were published, and the fact that Ahepa charter flights would offer big reductions in fares, the response from members for flight seats was almost overwhelming. There was, of course, the desire among all members of the Ahepa to visit Greece, and the fraternity gave its members this opportunity with greatly reduced fares, thus enabling Ahepans to include all members of their immediate families on Ahepa flights.

Fifty Ahepa Charter Flights left the United States for Greece during the spring and summer of 1965. The first flights left in late March, and the last returning flight came back in late September, 1965. The duration of the charters was from a minimum stay of two weeks, up to a maximum stay of six months. This was probably the largest air jet flight mass movement ever undertaken by any association or organization as of that time. More than 8,000 members and their families took part in those jet flights. An additional 4,500 members and their families travelled to Greece on either Ahepa steamship excursions, or on other non-Ahepa flights. The fraternity was unable to satisfy all members' reservations for these air jet flights, since the Ahepa was unable to secure more than 50 charter flights.

Almost from beginning to end, it was the fraternity's most hectic and yet most enjoyable convention. It was hectic because of the mass attendance, with resultant problems in hotel reservations, and facilities in Athens for the usual Ahepa social affairs and dinners were inadequate. However, we must confess, that with the record attendance present wanting to attend all convention functions, every day of the full week, hardly any city in the world could have adequately provided the necessary facilities for such a large group, in 1965. The problem was compounded into an impossible situation when conventioning Ahepans, practically all of whom had close relatives in Greece, also wanted to bring their relatives to convention functions as their guests. However, despite these problems which had no solution, the convention was highly successful, for, as many put it, "Just being able to be in, and visit, Greece, is more than worth the trip."

The convention officers elected for the business sessions were: Peter G. Batsakis, Chairman; Arthur A. Karkalas, Vice Chairman; and James S. Scofield, Secretary. All were elected unanimously. *Supreme Lodge* delegates were: Nicholas J. Chirekos, Kimon A. Doukas, Gus Cherevas, George S. Stratigos, Nicholas Liaskos, Peter H. Cardiges, Gus G. County, Jr., Charles M. Georgeson, J. William Holmes, George T. Poolitsan, William G. Poulos, Andy Panos. *Mother Lodge* delegates were: Nicholas D. Chotas, James Campbell. *Supreme Board of Trustees* delegates: Socrates V. Sekles, James Mazarakos, Sam S. Nakos, William G. Chirgotis, Gus Nicholas, Nicholas G. Chronis, Panayes G. Dikeou, A. Don Bullion, Gust J. Herouvis, Mike Costas, Peter Sideris, Speros J. Zepatos, Peter Kouchalagos.

*Past Supreme President* delegates were: George E. Phillies, George C. Vournas, Peter L. Bell, George E. Loucas, Nicholas Coffinas, John G. Plumides. *District Governor* delegates were: John C. Stamatiades, Constantine P. Lantzounis, Michael G. Plumides, William Mackrides, Dino G. Callas, William A. Vasiliou, Harold Harper, George S. Diamond, Thomas N. Fisher, Nicholas J. Pitanis, William Damaskos, Ted N. Mavrick, John D. Kazos, Christ J. Kallos, John N. Janes, John P. Dikeou, Paul C. Kanas. In addition, there were 750 Chapter delegates in attendance, or an overall total of 802 voting delegates at this convention, the largest voting delegation in the history of the Order.

The new Supreme Lodge was elected unanimously: Kimon A. Doukas, Supreme President; Xenophon K. Microutsicos, Supreme Vice President; Peter H. Cardiges, Supreme Secretary; Gus Cherevas, Supreme Treasurer; William P. Tsaffaras, Supreme Counsellor; Chris Zakos, Supreme Vice President of Canada; George P. Dikeou, Supreme Governor; Charles A. Alexander, Supreme Governor; Christopher Ekonomou, Supreme Governor; Gus G. County, Jr., Supreme Governor; Andy Panos, Supreme Governor; Peter J. Chimoures, Supreme Governor. John Paulos was elected Supreme Athletic Director.

The new Supreme Board of Trustees was: Gust J. Herouvis, Chairman; Sam S. Nakos, Vice Chairman; Peter Sideris, Vice Chairman; Peter Kouchalakos, Secretary; Speros Zepatos, Treasurer; James Mazarakos, Peter D. Gianukos, Tom Heos, Basil S. Milonas, George J. Brotsis, and the Supreme President and Supreme Vice President.

Action was taken by the convention on the following: (1) Again the Ahepa asked for self-determination for Cyprus, and stated that it was opposed to any partition of Cyprus into Greek and Turkish enclaves; (2) Re-affirmed Ahepa's stand against communism; (3) Asked for religious freedom for the Greek Orthodox Christians living in Turkey; (4) Approved the progress of the new Ahepa Group Insurance Plan; (5) Expressed appreciation for the U.S. government CARE program for Greek charitable institutions of the distribution of surplus food commodities; (6) Expressed appreciation and gratitude to Mrs. Joseph Gale Ramsay, III, of Minneapolis, Minn. for bringing to the United States eighteen Greek children for Open Heart surgery at the University Hospital in Minneapolis; (7) Asked for the return of Northern Epirus to Greece; (8) Affirmed Ahepa's support of America's foreign policy in Viet Nam; (9) Voted for the sale of the Albuquerque Property; (10) Selected Dallas, Texas as the site of the 1967 convention.

For the record, the program of the 1965 Athens Supreme Convention is being included, since this was undoubtedly one convention whose magnitude and scope of activity and social events may never be repeated.

A pre-convention party was hosted by the Metaxas Company of Greece on Friday evening August 6 at the Athens Hilton, by invitation. But genial Spyros Metaxas wanted to invite everyone, and the result was a mass of humanity crowded into a limited ballroom space, which gave good warning of coming problems to the Convention Executive Committee, and Chairman Socrates V. Sekles. Saturday morning the business sessions opened at the Athens Hilton, and Saturday night the Official Opening was held at the new Greek theatre on Lycabettus Hill, where crowds were turned away after the 3,500 seats were filled, creating a monstrous traffic jam. Greek officials attended, and also Governor Edmund Brown of California and U.S. Senator Philip Hart, who came to attend the convention.

Sunday morning Doxology Services were held at the Athens Cathedral, after which an Ahepa processional marched to the Greek Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and to the Monument of the American Philhellenes of the Greek Revolutionary War of 1821, where Ahepa wreaths were laid. At noon, Mayor George Plytas of Athens named the square in front of the Athens Hilton Hotel "Ahepa Square" (Plateia Ahepa), and the Supreme Officers were then guests of the Mayor at the Auberge in Tatoi.

Sunday night's event was the Festival of the Greek Armed Forces at the Athens Stadium, with more than 65,000 people present, a capacity crowd. The festival was in honor of the Order of Ahepa, and featured dancers of Greek folk dances from all parts of Greece,

floats, exhibits of gymnastics, and a representation of the ancient Panathinea Procession. This was the convention's highlight. Monday night more than 8,000 went to Daphni, site of the annual Wine Festival, where Ahepans were entertained with music and dancing, and food and wine. Tuesday noon was the Daughters of Penelope Fashion Show luncheon, with the feature being Greek costumes and fashions from ancient to modern times, and Tuesday night the Grand Banquet at the Hilton. Attorneys of the Ahepa were guests of the Athens Bar Association at a luncheon on Wednesday noon, while the District Lodges held their luncheon at the Hilton. In the early evening, a tour to Sounion was available, followed by dinner and dancing and entertainment at Asteria in Glyfada.

Thursday noon a luncheon was given by the Royal National Foundation for the Supreme officers at the Ethniki Estia, and in the early evening the American Embassy hosted a reception, and that evening the Debutantes Presentation and Ball was held simultaneously at the Athens Hilton and Grande Bretagne Hotels. Friday night Ahepa hosted a banquet in honor of the Greek government officials at the Grande Bretagne Hotel, and the Farewell Dance was held on the same evening at the Athens Hilton. The King and Queen of Greece also gave a special audience to the officers of Ahepa.

It was an exciting convention, and the thousands of Ahepans who attended all had an exciting time. The hospitality and cooperation of the City of Athens and the Government of Greece was, at all times, almost overwhelming. There was nothing left undone to make Ahepa's visit to Greece the most pleasurable possible.

Even the mild demonstrations that went on in Athens that summer, due to the rise and fall of Prime Ministers and Cabinets, failed to dampen the spirits of conventioners. While the headlines of newspapers in the United States carried streamers of so-called "riots" in Greece, all that was visible in Athens was the spectacle of university students and young people marching peaceably up to Constitution Square almost every evening for an hour's demonstration, then disbanding. Once in awhile a tear gas bomb assailed the eyes of tourists at the King George and Grande Bretagne Hotels, fronting on Constitution Square, and traffic jams formed in and near the area, but otherwise there were no riots, no violence, very little disorder and certainly no crime, in Athens. The patience and the discipline of the Greek Army and the Athens police during those demonstrations was something at which to marvel.

The "scare" headlines of European and American newspapers the summer of 1965 about "riots" and "demonstrations" did frighten thousands of tourists into cancelling previous travel plans to visit Greece that summer, but few if any members of Ahepa cancelled plans to the convention on that account.

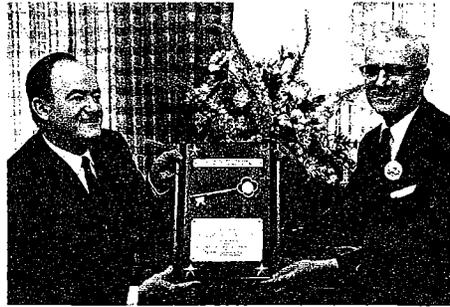
The 1965 convention in Athens was such a success, that the fraternity scheduled another convention there for the year 1970, which was also successful, but not on the same magnitude as the 1965 version.



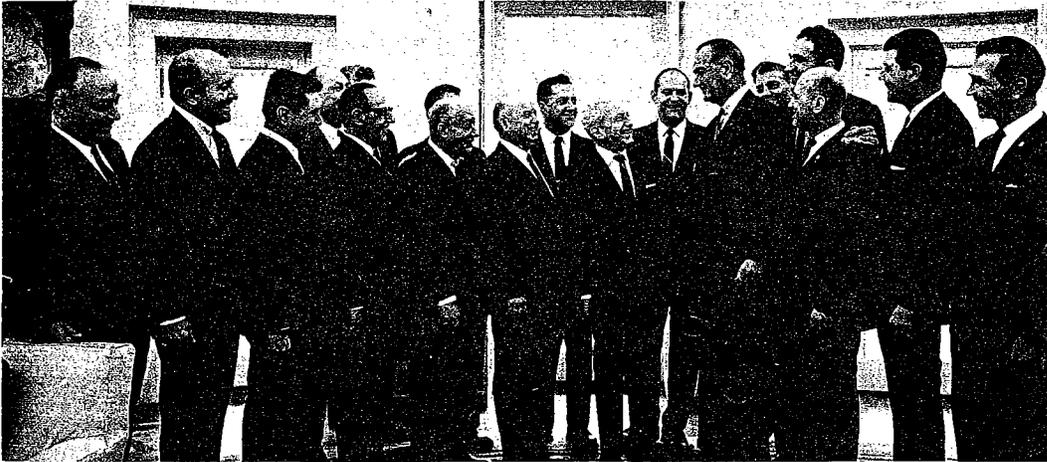
1965—Ahepa delegation visits King Constantine of Greece during the Ahepa convention in Athens.



1966—Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, member of Minneapolis #66, is welcomed to the 1966 National Banquet by Brothers Demos and Doukas.



1965—Ahepans Hubert H. Humphrey, Vice President of the U. S., and George J. Vavoulis, Mayor of St. Paul, Minn.



**WHITE HOUSE VISIT**

Year 1966. With President Lyndon B. Johnson: Peter J. Chimoures, Gus G. County, Jr., George P. Dikeou, Charles A. Alexander, William P. Tsaffaras, George J. Leber, Nicholas D. Chotas, John J. Paulos, Gust J. Herouvis, Mike Manatos (Admin. Asst. to President Johnson), Kimon A. Doukas, Andy Panos, President Johnson, Christopher Ekonomou, Peter H. Cardiges, Xenophon K. Microutsicos, Gus Cherevas, Chris Zakos.

U.S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy of New York, brother of the late President Kennedy, becomes a member of the Ahepa. . . . Ahepa District #11 (Ohio, Ky., W.Va.) awards \$900 in scholarships in 1965. . . . Grand Rapids, Mich. chapter donates \$1,000 to the Ypsilanti, Mich., Greek Theatre. . . . William Sargent, (Sartalis), charter member of the Des Moines, Ia., chapter, holds free Thanksgiving Dinners to needy persons annually at his cafe, and served 1,000 needy people in 1965. . . . Charles N. Collatos of the Boston Chapter, Massachusetts Veterans Services Commissioner, is appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson to the three member National Selective Service Appeal Board. . . . Tommie Sotiriou of the Salt Lake City chapter is appointed to the Utah State Board of Pharmacy for a five year term. . . . Past Supreme Counsellor Gregory G. Lagakos of the Philadelphia chapter is appointed Judge of the County Court of Philadelphia by Governor Scranton of Pennsylvania. . . . Michael Saytanides of New York City is appointed Judge of the Criminal Court by Mayor Wagner of New York.

President Lyndon B. Johnson signs the amendments to the Immigration Act which become law at a ceremony at the Statue of Liberty which was attended by Supreme President Doukas and other officers. President Johnson said, in signing the bill: "It repairs a deep and painful flaw in the fabric of American justice. It corrects a cruel and enduring wrong in the conduct of the American Nation. It will make us truer to ourselves as a country and as a people. It will strengthen us in a hundred unseen ways." The amendments corrected to a great extent the old National Origins Quota which limited immigration from countries according to their immigration to the United States in 1890, at which time there was very little immigration from any of the Mediterranean or Eastern European nations.

In December, 1965 the United Nations General Assembly adopted a Resolution on the Cyprus Question favoring the Greek Cypriot position on the matter by an overwhelming majority of the voting nations, and by the Resolution Cyprus is recognized as a completely equal member of the United Nations, as a sovereign and completely independent state. The Resolution condemns any intervention by any state at the expense of Cyprus. The Resolution read: "The Republic of Cyprus, as an equal member of the United Nations, is, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, entitled to enjoy, and should enjoy, full sovereignty and complete independence without any foreign intervention or interference." The Resolution also called "upon all States, in conformity with their obligations under the Charter, and in particular Article 2, paragraphs 1 and 4, to respect the sovereignty, unity, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and to refrain from any intervention directed against it."

Supreme Vice President Xenophon K. Microutsicos hits "the Ahepa trail" on an intensive program of establishment of new chapters and

the reactivation of inactive chapters with outstanding results. . . . The San Francisco chapters hold their fourth annual Sports Award Dinner, award \$2,000 in scholarships, and trophies and plaques to 16 outstanding athletes of the area. The annual John and Daisy Jerome Foundation Award amounted to \$1,000. . . . Chicago Chapter #94 donates \$700 to St. Demetrios Church for the purchase of Greek school desks, and pledged an additional \$700 for the next year. . . . Asheville, N.C. chapter donates numerous costly reprints of outstanding works on ancient and medieval Greece to the library of Asheville-Biltmore College. . . . Gary, Ind. holds its sixth annual Ahepa Awards Night with awards to outstanding local citizens, with an award in each category of Ahepa's full name, American, Hellenic, Educational, Progressive, Association.

Theodore Birbilis of the Schenectady, N.Y. chapter is appointed Schenectady County Manager. The 36 year old Ahepan was named the county's first manager, after serving as county auditor and city finance director. . . . Noted heart surgeon Dr. Thomas G. Baffes of Chicago, who performed several heart operations without charge for the District #13 Heart Program, is decorated by the Greek government with the Gold Cross of the Royal Order of King George I.

The Ahepa Supreme Lodge visits President Lyndon B. Johnson at the White House on March 14, 1966. Those present were Kimon A. Doukas, X. K. Microusticos, Peter J. Chimoures, Gus G. County, Jr., George P. Dikeou, Charles A. Alexander, William P. Tsaffaras, Nicholas D. Chotas, (Mother Lodge), John Paulos, Gust J. Herouvis (Chairman, Supreme Trustees), Andy Panos, Christopher Ekonomou, Peter Cardiges, Gus Cherevas, Chris Zakos, Executive Secretary George J. Leber, and Mike Manatos, Administrative Assistant to President Johnson.

The 17th Ahepa National Banquet honoring the U.S. Congress was held on March 14, 1966 at the Sheraton Park Hotel, and the "surprise" speaker of the evening was Ahepan Hubert H. Humphrey, Vice President of the United States. The recipient of the Ahepa Socratic Award was President Lyndon B. Johnson, and the award was received in his behalf by Presidential Assistant Mike N. Manatos. In his message to the banquet, President Johnson said: "The Order of Ahepa has adhered to the highest traditions of democratic citizenship." Besides Vice President Humphrey, speakers were U.S. Senator Philip Hart of Michigan, U.S. Representative Donald Fraser of Minnesota. Chairman of the banquet was Anthony E. Manuel and the toastmaster was Judge Gregory G. Lagakos.

The 1966 Ahepa Excursion to Greece departed on March 23 from New York City with Mother Lodge member Nicholas D. Chotas as Commander, George Mayakis, Vice Commander, Mrs. Mary Kapsos, Louise Hatzis, and George Goritz, on the committee. Supreme President Doukas flew to Naples, Italy from the U.S. and embarked from that point with the excursionists to Greece. . . . Sam Karakostas of Chicago appointed to the City Planning Commission of Maywood, Ill. . . . Queen Frederica of Greece attended the official dedication and

inauguration of the Daughters of Penelope Penelopean Shelter Home for Teen Age Girls in Athens, Greece. . . . Past Supreme President John G. Plumides won the Democratic primaries for U.S. Representative from the 8th Congressional District of North Carolina, but was defeated in the General Election that November by the incumbent Congressman.

Memorial Day was again celebrated at Arlington National Cemetery by the Ahepa with a wreath-laying ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and the decoration of Greek-American veteran graves. Supreme President Doukas headed the committee at the ceremony. . . . George Chimerakis of the Miami, Fla. chapter organizes the new Miami Dolphin Booster Club and serves as its first president. . . . Patriarch Athenagoras of the Greek Orthodox Church honors Charles N. Boyatis of Brockton, Mass. with the title of Archon Hieromnemon.

## CHAPTER TWELVE

### The Years 1966-69

#### The Forty-Fourth Supreme Convention August 14-20, 1966 Washington, D.C.

The 44th Supreme Convention was held in Washington, D.C. during the week of August 14-20, 1966. The convention officers were: C. P. Verinis, Chairman; George Nick George, Vice Chairman; Emmanuel Kontokosta, Secretary. *Supreme Lodge* delegates were: Kimon A. Doukas, X.K. Microutsicos, Peter H. Cardiges, Gus Cherevas, William P. Tsaffaras, Chris J. Zakos, Charles A. Alexander, Peter J. Chimoures, Gus G. County, Jr., George P. Dikeou, Christopher Ekonomou, Andy Panos, John G. Paulos.

*Mother Lodge* delegates were: Nicholas D. Chotas, Harry Angelopoulos, James Campbell, George A. Polos, John Angelopoulos. *Supreme Board of Trustees* delegates were: Gust J. Herouvis, Sam S. Nakos, Peter Sideris, Peter Kouchalakos, Speros J. Zepatos, James Mazarakos, William G. Chirgotis, Michael Colias, George J. Brotsis, Peter G. Chingos, James P. Demos, Peter D. Gianukos, Tom Heos, Basil S. Milonas. *Past Supreme President* delegates: George E. Phillis, George C. Vournas, Peter L. Bell, Stephen S. Scopas, Constantine P. Verinis, John G. Plumides, Achilles Catsonis, Leo J. Lamberson, George E. Loucas, Nicholas Coffinas, George J. Margoles, Nicholas J. Chirekos.

*District Governor* delegates were: John G. Speliopoulos, George A. Stelogeannis, Charles "Chick" Peterson, Michael J. Kavoulakis, Michael Melissas, Steve C. Arniotes, Harold W. Demopoulos, James Tzellas, John T. Pappas, Kenneth G. Palmer, William G. Glaros, Nick Jannetides, A. Steve Betzelos, Nick C. Demeris, Sam N. Anton, Gregory N. Karaptis, Gus M. Lekas, Peter T. Conom, Ernest Brown.

Action was taken by the convention on the following: (1) Passed another resolution on Cyprus, seeking a peaceful and lasting solution of its problems, and the principle of self-determination; (2) Protested the actions of Turkey in harassing and persecuting Greek Orthodox Christians and the Ecumenical Patriarchate; (3) Approved the U.S. government actions in Viet Nam; (4) Mandated the Supreme Lodge to arrange for proper commemoration of the 200th Anniversary of the First Landing of Hellenes in the New World at New Smyrna, Fla.

(5) Established the Ahepa Educational Foundation as a means of granting scholastic aid, and abolished the Student Loan Program, which funds were incorporated into the new Foundation; (6) Selected New York City as the site of the 1968 Supreme Convention; (7) That an annual Ahepa Youth Program in Greece be established.

The new Supreme Lodge elected was: Kimon A. Doukas, Supreme President; Andrew Fasseas, Supreme Vice President; Nick Kogos, Supreme Vice President of Canada; Gus Cherevas, Supreme Secretary; Gus G. County, Jr., Supreme Treasurer; Charles J. Panagopoulos, Supreme Counsellor; George J. Cavalaris, Supreme Governor; Peter J. Chimoures, Supreme Governor; Angelo Chouramanis, Supreme Governor; George P. Dikeou, Supreme Governor; James Scofield, Supreme Governor; Stephen J. Pechewlys, Supreme Governor. John J. Paulos was elected Supreme Athletic Director.

The new Supreme Board of Trustees was: Gust J. Herouvis, Chairman; Peter Sideris, Vice Chairman; James K. Zolotas, Vice Chairman; Peter G. Chingos, Secretary; Peter D. Gianukos, Treasurer; George J. Brotsis, Takis Christopoulos, Michael Colias, James P. Demos, Charles M. Georgeson, Tom Heos, Peter Kouchalacos, Dr. James A. Rogers, William Zacharellis, and the Supreme President and Supreme Vice President.

Message of President Lyndon B. Johnson to the 1966 Supreme Convention: "For many decades the Order of Ahepa has championed the rebirth and growth on American soil of the democratic traditions of ancient Greece. Your dedication to the ideals and aspirations of your forebears has enriched your contributions to our nation and enhanced our common legacy as Americans. As you meet for your forty-fourth convention, I extend warmest gratitude and good wishes. Let the time-tested heritage of your ancestors inspire you to sustained achievement. And let this gathering be a living reminder of the glory of ancient Greece and a lasting tribute to the glory of modern America."  
—Lyndon B. Johnson.

The Washington 1966 convention was noteworthy for several reasons. Thirty-three Senators and ninety-one Congressmen inserted special remarks in the Congressional Record about the Order of Ahepa and the convention to such an extent that these were all incorporated into a special booklet for distribution to the membership. Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey was the principal speaker at the convention grand banquet. Spiro T. Agnew, candidate for Governor of Maryland, attended the convention.

George Karras is head football coach at Wichita State University. . . . District #21 (Northern California) awards \$1500 in scholarships at the District Convention.

Spiro "Ted" Agnew (Anagnostopoulos) is elected Governor of Maryland, in November, 1966, at 48 years of age, the first Ahepan of Greek descent and the first American of Greek descent to be elected a State Governor. He had served a 4-year term from 1962 to 1966 as the elected County Executive of Baltimore County. A member of Baltimore Ahepa

Chapter #30, he is the son of Ahepa Past District Governor Theodore S. Agnew, who was born in Gargalianoi, Messenia, Greece.

John Brademas of the South Bend, Ind. chapter, is re-elected to a fifth consecutive term as U.S. Representative. . . . In the November, 1966 elections, two more Ahepans of Greek descent join John Brademas in the U.S. House of Representatives, as Peter N. Kyros of the Portland, Maine chapter, and Nick Galifianakis of the Durham, N.C. chapter are elected to Congress.

John Brademas was born in Mishawaka, Ind. in 1927, and his father Stephen Brademas, also a member of the South Bend, Ind. chapter, was born in Kalamata, Greece. Brademas was a Veterans National Scholar, and Phi Beta Kappa at Harvard, graduating Magna Cum Laude in 1949; received his Doctorate in Philosophy as a Rhodes Scholar from Oxford University, England in 1954. He began his political career as legislative assistant to U.S. Senator Pat MacNamara of Michigan, was administrative assistant to Congressman Thomas Ludlow Ashley of Ohio, and Executive Assistant to Adlai E. Stevenson. He was also an Assistant Professor of Political Science at St. Mary's College of Notre Dame University. He is on the House Education and Labor Committee, has participated in many international educational conference in all parts of the world, and has received many national awards for his dedicated work in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Peter N. Kyros, first elected to Congress in 1966, is from Portland, Maine, attended the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (M.I.T.) graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis in 1947, and from Harvard Law School in 1957. In Maine, he served as counsel to the Maine Public Utilities Commission, was Democratic State Chairman, and was active in the campaign of Senator Edmund S. Muskie. Although it was his first try for public office, he won his seat in the Congress in 1966 with 53% of the vote. . . . Nick Galifianakis, first elected to Congress in 1966, is from Durham, N.C. . . . James P. Loukas of Chicago served four successive terms in the Illinois legislature as State Representative, and now was running for the Illinois State Senate. . . . James P. Kirie running for re-election to the Illinois legislature as State Representative.

James Brahos of the Hammond, Ind. chapter becomes director of the department of public relations at Our Lady of Mercy Hospital. . . . U.S. Navy Captain Steven N. Anastasion, member of the New Haven, Conn. chapter, and a 1942 graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, is host to members of the Ahepa Chapter in Charleston, S.C. on board his ship, the USS Leahy, for lunch and a 60 mile cruise at sea. . . . Louis J. Gochis of Arkansas City, Kans., of the Wichita, Kans. chapter, is named "1966 Restaurateur of the Year" by the Kansas Restaurant Association. . . . The Atlanta, Ga. Daughters of Penelope Chapter donates a total of \$14,544.07 to the Atlanta Greek Orthodox Church Building Fund. . . .

Governor Warren E. Hearnes of Missouri becomes a member of St. Louis, Mo. Chapter No. 395. . . . Oakland, Calif. chapter a sponsor of "mock" election program held in city for high school seniors to educate students in voting procedures. . . . Hollywood, Calif. chapter of

the Ahepa and Daughters of Penelope sponsor a Wine and Food festival for the benefit of the Greek Language Program of St. Sophia Cathedral.

The story of Adamson University was published in *The Ahepa Magazine* this year, and it concerns Dr. George Lucas Adamson (Adamopoulos), a young Greek scholar who stopped off in the Philippines in 1931 on his return to Greece from Australia, which he had been visiting. He liked the Philippines and started an evening class in 1932 to teach Chemistry which expanded soon to the Adamson School of Industrial Chemistry. In 1941, the local government officially recognized the school as Adamson University. His purpose in 1932 was "to equip the Philipino youth with the necessary knowledge and aggressive ability to step out into the virgin field of industrial chemistry and thereby assure themselves of success and prosperity in life." Adamson was graduated from the Athens Polytechnic Institute in 1918, and while at Lamia, Greece, he started special private classes for pupils who wanted tutoring in science subjects. He graduated from Athens University in 1924, after which he opened a school of business in Athens. A success for a time as a school for ex-servicemen, he then went to Australia, for a few years, but then decided to return to Greece. It was on his trip back that he stopped in the Phillippines, and remained. Adamson University had its own Grammar and High School, and also extended its activities to the application of scientific research in industry.

Three additional young "heart patients" from Greece arrive in Chicago, sponsored by the Ahepa District #13 Heart Program, making a total of nine children since 1962, at an approximate cost to the District of between \$2,000 and \$2,500 per patient. The three latest patients were Maria Foutris, 7; Constantine Karvounaris, 13; and Maria Kapsidas, 13. The operations were performed without charge by Dr. Thomas G. Baffes and his staff.

Governor Robert E. McNair of South Carolina becomes an Ahepan in the Columbia, S.C. chapter. . . . George W. Gekas of the Harrisburg, Pa. chapter elected Representative to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania from Harrisburg. . . . Past District Governor Thomas C. Yeotis of the Flint, Mich. chapter is appointed Municipal Judge by the City Commission. . . . Akron, Ohio member George P. Tsarnes is appointed Chief Prosecuting Attorney of Akron. . . . Steubenville, Ohio Ahepans donate turkeys to the Salvation Army for the needy. . . . Supreme President Doukas is the recipient of the 1967 PAIDEA Award by the Hellenic University Club of New York and is honored at their annual dinner-dance.

Nick Andrew Theodore of Greenville, S.C. is re-elected as State Senator to the South Carolina Legislature. In 1965 he was named as one of the Outstanding Young Men in America. . . . Jim Londos, former World Heavyweight Champion and an all-time great in the wrestling field, is elected to the Hall of Fame of the Breitbard Athletic Foundation of San Diego, Calif. He held the world professional title for 14 years, and kept the title until his retirement in 1946. He wrestled

for 34 years, and was in 2,000 matches during his career. He once wrestled in Athens at the Olympic Stadium before more than 65,000 fans, beating his opponent. He retired to his 20-acre ranch near Escondido, Calif.

John G. Stampelos of Miami Beach enters the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. . . . Football defensive tackle Gus Kasapis of Detroit stars on the Edmonton Eskimos professional team in the Canadian League. . . . Pete Tountas, professional bowler of Tucson, Ariz., is awarded the Ahepa Harry Agganis Award for 1966 as the outstanding athlete of Greek descent. He was in the top 20 bowlers in the Professional Bowling Association for three years, a two-time tour champion, and a native of Athens, Greece. The presentation of the award took place on ABC television, during a televised professional bowling tourney in which Tountas took part.

Supreme Governor James S. Scofield of St. Petersburg, Fla. elected to Board of Directors of Automated Systems Committee of Newspaper Librarians. . . . Camden, N.J. chapter honors member James C. Paera at a dinner for area college students of Greek descent, for his establishment of a scholarship fund for needy students. . . . Charlotte, N.C. chapter reports that its donations to Holy Trinity Church over the past 15 years amounted to \$30,000 and also pledged an additional \$5,000 for the Community Center.

Governor Spiro T. Agnew of Maryland is presented an Ahepa plaque by the Youngstown, Ohio chapter at the annual Lincoln Day Banquet in Youngstown, sponsored by the Republican Party, at which Brother Agnew was the principal speaker. . . . Kostantinos A. Kritselis of St. Louis, Mo. Chapter #53 was the recipient of the "Silver Beaver" award, the highest honor of the local Scout Council. . . . George Bezaitis, Salvator Stella, George Pappademas, Grand President Zoe Rummel of the Daughters of Penelope, and Gust Herouvis, headed the 1967 Ahepa Excursion to Greece.

George J. Vavoulis, Mayor of St. Paul, Minn., for three terms and charter member of the St. Paul chapter is appointed by Governor Harold LeVander of Minnesota as Commissioner of the Minnesota Department of Employment Security. In making the appointment, the Governor said he based his selection on Brother Vavoulis "powerful and imaginative leadership in the dynamic progress which when completed will have changed the profile of St. Paul."

The government of Greece presents a 6th Century B.C. bronze Athenian helmet to former President Harry S. Truman, which was the helmet of an Athenian citizen who fell in defending democracy and freedom during the fateful wars between 490-479 B.C., when the fate of western civilization was at stake on the battlefields of Greece. In making the presentation, Greek Ambassador Matsas said: "We feel that this helmet is the appropriate tribute to President Truman and to the American people. Because what the Truman Doctrine gave to Greece in the fateful year of 1947 was an armour of moral and material support for the war of survival which the Greeks were determined to fight to a victorious end. Thus, the helmet of Marathon and

Salamis will bring a message of respect and affection to the man and to the nation who after 24 centuries gave to Greece the new armour of the Truman Doctrine.”

Congressman John Brademas of Indiana receives the highest layman award of the Greek Orthodox Church on behalf of Patriarch Athenagoras by Archbishop Iakovos, the Office of the Secretariat of the Order of St. Andrew. . . . The new Ahepa Center in Oakland, Calif. is completed and the Oakland chapter is warmly congratulated by the Supreme Lodge on their new building. . . . The Ahepa Family has a husband and wife team on the Supreme and Grand Lodges of Ahepa and the Daughters of Penelope. Charles J. Panagopoulos is Supreme Counsellor of Ahepa, and Mrs. Joanna Panagopoulos is Grand Secretary of the Daughters. . . . The Ahepa and Daughters of Penelope chapters of Manchester, N.H. donate the new Iconostasion to St. George's Church of Manchester.

Mrs. Frances Humphrey Howard, Program Liaison Office for the U.S. Agency for International Development, and sister of U.S. Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, tours the Daughters of Penelope Penelopean Shelter Home for Teen Age Girls in Athens, Greece. . . . Supreme Secretary Gus Cherevas makes a nationwide tour of the Ahepa Domain, visiting chapters. . . . Chris Victor Semos of the Dallas, Texas chapter, son of Daughters Past Grand President Evelyn Semos, is elected to the Texas State Legislature. . . . Electra, daughter of Brother and Mrs. Socrates P. Zolotas of Burlington, Vermont is the Vermont Princess in the annual Washington Cherry Blossom Festival.

Middletown, Ohio chapter sponsors its seventh annual essay contest for high school students. The 1967 subject: “Employment of the Handicapped.” . . . James E. Joanas of the Tallahassee, Fla. chapter receives the 1967 Distinguished Award of the Tallahassee Jaycees. . . . Richmond, Va. chapter honors City Manager Horace H. Edwards for his service to good government, upon his retirement. . . . Providence, R.I. chapter follows its annual custom of laying a wreath in memory of Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, American philhellene of the Greek War of Independence of 1821. . . . Past Supreme Governor Theo Polemanakos of Houston contributes \$107,000 towards the construction of the new Educational Building of the Annunciation Church in Houston. . . . Ted C. Rodis of Astoria, N.Y. chapter #97 reelected President of Long Island City Kiwanis Club, and to the Board of Directors of the Boys Club of Queens. . . . George Allen of St. John's University wins the shot-putting title at the Inter-Collegiate Championships at West Point.

**The Forty-Fifth Supreme Covention**  
**August 20-26, 1967**  
**Dallas, Texas**

The 45th Supreme Covention was held in Dallas, Texas during the week of August 20-26, 1967. Convention officers were: Sam Nakis, Chairman; Nick C. Demeris, Vice Chairman; Nicholas J. Perdaris, Sec-

retary. *Supreme Lodge* delegates to the convention were: Kimon A. Doukas, Andrew Fasseas, Gus Cherevas, Gus G. County, Jr., Charles J. Panagopoulos, Nicholas J. Kogos, George J. Cavalaris, Peter J. Chimoures, Angelo Chouramanis, George P. Dikeou, Stephen J. Pechewlys, James S. Scofield, John Paulos. *Mother Lodge* delegates: Nicholas D. Chotas, James Campbell, George A. Polos.

*Supreme Board of Trustees* delegates were: Gust Herouvis, Peter Sideris, James K. Zolotas, Peter G. Chingos, Peter D. Gianukos, George J. Brotsis, Takis Christopoulos, Michael Colias, James P. Demos, Charles M. Georgeson, Tom Heos, Peter Kouchalakos, Dr. James P. Rogers, William Zacharellis. *Past Supreme President* delegates: George E. Phillis, Stephen S. Scopas, C.P. Verinis, John G. Plumides, Leo J. Lamberson, George E. Loucas, Nicholas Coffinas, George J. Margolis, Nicholas J. Chirekos.

*District Governor* delegates were: Pete J. Caras, Angelo P. Demos, Peter T. Stathes, Michael J. Kavoulakis, Charles Dekis, John N. Samonas, Pericles Haleftiras, Manny Lydotes, Michael Skarlos, Kenneth G. Palmer, Fred Christopher, Ron H. S. Makredes, Thomas Antonopoulos, Nick C. Demeris, Gust J. Damaskos, Spiro J. Harames, Gus Diamantidis, Pete J. Pappageorge, Peter T. Conom, Finis Coulis, Thomas P. Gianes. In addition, there were 501 Chapter delegates in attendance.

The new Supreme Lodge elected for fiscal year 1967-68 was: Andrew Fasseas, Supreme President; Gus Cherevas, Supreme Vice President; Alfred G. Vonetes, Supreme Secretary; Gus G. County, Jr., Supreme Treasurer; Charles J. Panagopoulos, Supreme Counsellor; John N. Stratias, Supreme Vice President of Canada; Thomas Chase, Supreme Governor; Angelo Mountanos, Supreme Governor; James S. Scofield, Supreme Governor; Michael T. Thames, Supreme Governor. John Paulos was elected Supreme Athletic Director.

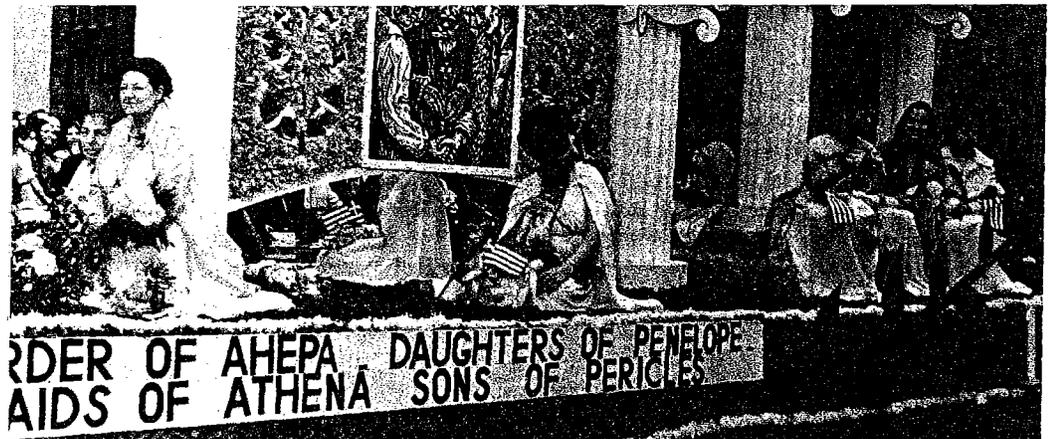
The Supreme Board of Trustees elected was: Panayes G. Dikeou, Chairman, Peter G. Chingos, Vice Chairman; James K. Zolotas, Vice Chairman; Ernest E. Dematatis, Secretary; Peter G. Gianukos, Treasurer; Chris Boulos, George J. Brotsis, Michael Colias, James P. Demos, Charles M. Georgeson, Tom Heos, Gust J. Herouvis, Sam S. Nakos, Dr. James A. Rogers, and the Supreme President and Supreme Vice President.

President Lyndon B. Johnson's message to the convention was: "The Order of Ahepa has transplanted to our American soil the highest traditions of the birthplace of democracy. Inspired by the celebrated history of your ancient forebears, your members have set a model example for modern civic achievement. I know you will carry forward your enviable record, and that your future success will serve the well-being of your fellow Americans for generations to come."

The convention took action on the following: (1) That an Ahepa Shrine for Atlanta be studied; (2) That the people of Cyprus be given self-determination; (3) That Ahepa give its full support to the United States government policy in Viet Nam; (4) Selected Minneapolis, Minn.

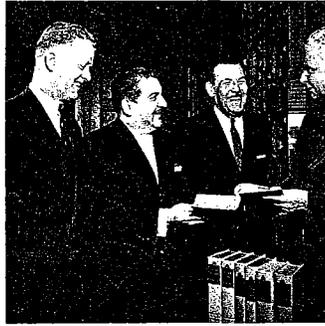
## GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY PARADES

*Some scenes of floats of the Ahepa and Auxiliaries in New York City Greek Independence Day parades, in various years. The parades are held annually in New York City and Chicago.*



## THE AHEPA GREEK CLASSICS

*During the past twelve years, the Ahepa Chapters have presented more than 1,000 sets of the 7-volume Greek Classics to city, university, and high school libraries. A few presentations are shown below.*



as the site of the 1969 convention; (5) That \$10,000 be donated to His Holiness Patriarch Athenagoras of Constantinople for his travels to other seats of Orthodoxy in Europe and for his official visit to Pope Paul in Rome.

P.P. Stathas, Past President of the Milwaukee, Wisc. chapter, receives Marquette University's 1967 Distinguished Engineering Alumnus Award. Nationally known expert in public utilities, chartered financial analyst, and officer and director of numerous corporations, Brother Stathas came to America from Greece in 1912. . . . Comptroller General James L. Bentley of Georgia, member of Atlanta, Ga. #1 is elected president of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. . . . Maryland Governor Spiro T. Agnew is honored by Baltimore, Md. Chapter #30 at a Governor's Testimonial Dinner at Baltimore on June 15, 1967. . . . A nine-foot statue of Hippocrates, the "father of medicine" is donated to the Medical College of the University of Arizona by Nicholas W. Genematas of Tucson, Ariz., a charter member of Detroit chapter #40.

Louis A. "Skip" Bafalis of the West Palm Beach, Fla. chapter is elected State Senator to the Florida Legislature. . . . Mike Broutsas of Brattleboro, Vermont, served three terms in the Vermont State Legislature, and also served as Selectman of his city. . . . Tom Lambros of Cleveland is appointed by President Johnson as U.S. Federal Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, the first Federal Judge of Greek descent.

In April, 1967, a group of the Greek military took over control of the Greek government in a sudden coup that left no injuries behind, only those of pride to the dispossessed. Their explanation was that the move was necessary to restore calm and balance to the nation's political and economic problems after some three years of political disruption, and to stop the imminent threat of communist disruption and intervention in Greece's political affairs. The move was most efficiently planned by Colonels of the Greek Army who also assumed administration of the country.

We will not attempt to go into the rights and wrongs of the move, for it has been condemned by many, and also praised by many, and it seems to us that the judgment of the right or wrong is entirely up to the people of Greece, who, so far, have not mounted any revoultion of their own, in protest. The Ahepa, since about 95% of its membership was either born in Greece, or is first-generation born in America of parents who were born in Greece, was quickly involved in the question.

In October, 1967, the Ahepa Supreme Lodge issued a statement through Supreme President Andrew Fasseas, which read:

"The Order of Ahepa is composed, in great part, of Americans of Greek descent. It is non-sectarian in religion and non-partisan in politics. Ahepa's members are proud and happy that our country and Greece always have been allies and friends. As an historic fact, there were many Americans, including Samuel Gridley Howe, George Jarvis, and many others who fought in the Greek War of

Independence of 1821. The United States, by Presidential action and Congressional Resolution, wholeheartedly supported the people of Greece in that great struggle.

“During World War I, the United States and Greece fought side by side. In World War II, Greece was again a valued and fruitful ally of our country. In that war its small but brave little army won the first victories against the Axis Powers. After World War II, while other peoples and nations were busy rebuilding and recovering from war’s devastation, the Greek people were called upon to fight yet another enemy—Communism. With American help, under the great Truman Doctrine, the people of Greece were the first nation that stopped the communist aggression. It is noteworthy that not a single American soldier shed his blood or lost his life in the great struggle of the Greek people (1947-1950).

“Since World War II Greece has been a faithful ally of the United States. She is a valued and loyal member of NATO. Greece supplies the bases in the Middle East for the United States 6th Fleet and American forces required in that part of the world in order to contain Communism. The best interests of our country require that Greece become and remain economically sound, and militarily strong. In the recent Israel-Arab war, Turkey, the other leg of the eastern anchor of NATO, declared that she would not allow the United States in the Eastern Mediterranean. That proved once more that Greece is, as she has always been, a loyal and reliable friend and ally of our country.

“The Order of Ahepa therefore urges that the United States continue its military and economic aid and assistance to Greece. Many of our officers and members have recently visited Greece. They have found that law and order prevail and that conditions for visitors and tourists are most pleasant.

“If a European came to the United States and told the American people what type of government we should have, or whom to elect as President, we would rightfully reject it as an unwarranted interference with our internal politics.

“The members of the Order of Ahepa feel that the type of government in Greece is a matter that concerns the Greek people only. As Americans, our only concern is that whatever Greek government Greece has should keep Greece as a member of NATO and a faithful ally of the United States.”

It is quite common for the “outsider” to cast quick judgment on the actions of others, and practically everyone does so. It is also quite common for us to judge the actions of others, especially if they are foreigners, by using our own yardstick of life and conditions. Our advice to the reader would be to place himself in that foreigner’s shoes, and to picture himself as having lived that foreigner’s life, before passing judgment.

The people of Greece started off the 20th century with the Balkan Wars of 1912, which left their mark on the country. Then, in

1916, involvement in World War I, only four years later. In 1921, the war with Turkey, and the resultant mass of hundreds of thousands of Greek refugees from Asia Minor who sought safety and future life within Greece's borders. With outside help, and with the personal sacrifices of her own citizens, Greece assimilated this vast number of refugees. Then, in 1940, the Italian invasion of the country, and the final conquest by the Germans, and five years of death and starvation. Then, when it seemed that peace and the chance to live a normal life again was at hand, the Communists struck from within, and with outside help from Yugoslavia, Albania, and Bulgaria, brought civil war to Greece for another four years. The long period of reconstruction began in 1950 and took years, with American help. Then, in late 1964, a political struggle began in Greece, which lasted for almost three years, among the dozen or more political parties vying for power. From then on, governments rose and fell with almost monotonous regularity, with different Prime Ministers and Cabinets. The Parliamentary form of government sometimes found itself with three different governments in almost as many months. Inflation hit the country as the Greek monetary system lost favor in the world market. A vocal minority in Greece, and a minor political minority as well, exercised their leverage to continue the disruption of government. It was at this point that the Greek Colonels took command of the situation in their bloodless coup.

Again, we say, we offer no apologies for the actions taken by the Greek Colonels, but logic does demand that the onlooker take into account the involvement of the Greek people in five wars within 35 years, and the tragic suffering of the people. One cannot imagine the hardships, the suffering, the privation, the sense of hopelessness, unless that person sits down with a Greek in Greece and listens as the events of 1940-1950 are told from personal experience. The Greek does not brood on past experiences, but he does not forget; everyone interviewed in Greece emphasized that since April, 1967, economic conditions had improved considerably, benefits and services to the people had increased tremendously, people were all working, and life was good, pleasant, and calm. There were fewer tensions, and very little insecurity.

The threat of Communism? A nation such as ours of 200 millions—with thousands of miles between itself and any substantial communistic country—can well afford to take the threat of communism lightly. But, a nation of only 8 million, surrounded practically on all sides by Communist countries, must take the threat seriously. Greece and Greeks well remember that a unified force of only 40,000 communists almost took over the country in 1946-1950. There had been, without any doubt, a core of active communists in Greece for more than 40 years. There is little doubt but that Russia would dearly love to have either benign or direct control of Greece, and her actions, as well as those of the border countries, in the past, speak for themselves. The people of Greece are just as determined that communism will not take over Greece, nor will any other country.

U.S. Representative Edward J. Derwinski of Illinois, a member of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, visited Greece in 1967, and had this to say:

"Since the Greek government is meeting all of its NATO obligations and the geographic position of Greece is especially strategic now that the Soviets have a firm base in Egypt, it is in the interest of the United States and the Free World for the U.S. and Greece to maintain maximum cooperation. The Greeks today are as determined to reject Communism as when they heroically resisted the Fascist invasion in World War II. Objective reports reveal that the Greek government has produced domestic stability and is receiving the overwhelming support of the people of Greece and is moving to restore an elected democratic government. In contrast, military regimes in the Congo, Ghana, Argentina, and one-party States such as Kenya, Uganda and Algeria give no evidence of re-establishing democracy. I have pointed out to the State Department the obvious fact that if they can provide aid and arrange trade subsidies for the Communist dictatorships of Poland and Yugoslavia, the United States should maintain complete cooperation with the Government of Greece, which is our ally."

As in previous years, Ahepa again participates in the "Share in Freedom" campaign of the U.S. Savings Bonds Division of the U.S. Treasury Department. . . . Middletown, Ohio chapter donates \$1,500 to the Middletown Hospital Surgery department for special illumination. . . . The Hartford, Conn. Ahepa and Daughters of Penelope chapters complete their pledge of \$10,000 to St. George Church. . . . Pittsburgh, Pa. #34 presents an Ahepa Forum at Carnegie Lecture Hall, a panel discussion on "The Impact of Recent Supreme Court Decisions on Law Enforcement" with court and police officials on the panel. . . . Soterios Maimaris of Cyprus arrives in Pittsburgh for a heart operation at Children's Hospital, sponsored by Ahepa Chapter #34 of Pittsburgh. . . . Corona, N.Y. #326 awards its first Scholarship Award of \$300. . . . The Jacksonville, Fla. Journal pays tribute with a lengthy article on the work of Dr. George William Karelak of Newberry, Fla., member of the Gainesville, Fla. chapter, whom they call the "8-County Miracle Man" for his work as a country doctor in the vast but impoverished farm areas west of Lake City, Gainesville, and Ocala and east of Tallahassee.

In 1968, Ahepa salutes the Greek athletes of America, high school and college, by presenting their photos and sports accomplishments through the Ahepan Magazine, and the Greek-American newspapers. Jim Londos, former heavyweight wrestling champion, is honorary chairman of the Ahepa Sports Program. . . . Sperry G. Kaler of Houston enters the U.S. Military Academy at West Point. . . . Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. Daughters of Penelope chapter donates an \$800 tourniquet apparatus to Memorial Hospital for the use of heart patients. . . . Chester T. Cruze of the Cincinnati, Ohio chapter was appointed as an Assistant Attorney General by Ohio Attorney General Saxbe. . . . Con G. Cholakakis of the Troy, N.Y. chapter was elected District Attorney of

Rensselaer County. . . . Peter Monocrusos of Washington, D.C. chapter #31 was unanimously elected to the Greater Washington Softball Hall of Fame for his sponsorship of softball teams for more than 30 years.

Headed by Supreme President Andrew Fasseas, the Supreme Lodge visits with President Lyndon B. Johnson at the White House on March 18. Others attending were: Gus Cherevas, Alfred G. Vonetes, Gus G. County, Jr., Charles J. Panagopoulos, John Stratas, Thomas L. Chase, Angelo Chouramanis, D.N. Karalis, Angelo T. Mountanos, James S. Scofield, Michael T. Thames, John J. Paulos, Peter G. Chingos, Dean Stavrakas, Mrs. Zoe Rummell, Miss Connie Contos.

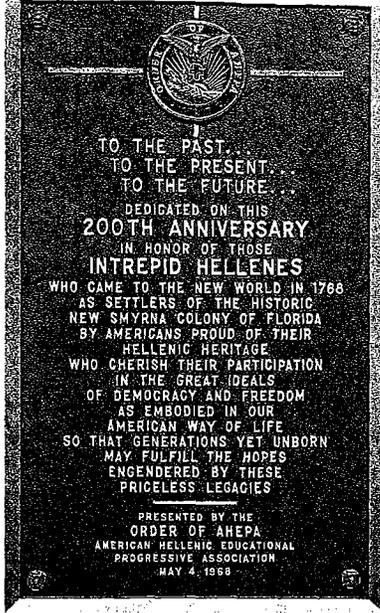
The 18th National Biennial Banquet honoring the Congress of the United States was held at the Washington Hilton Hotel in Washington on March 18. U.S. Senator Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois was the recipient of the Ahepa Socratic Award for his public services to his city, state, and country. Principal speakers were: Senator Dirksen, U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, Maryland State Governor Spiro T. Agnew, and U.S. Representatives John Brademas, Nick Galifianakis, and Peter N. Kyros. Banquet Chairman was Alfred G. Vonetes and toastmaster was Peter G. Batsakis.

Alex G. Proios of the St. James, N.Y. chapter elected Councilman for the town of Brookhaven. . . . John N. Nassikas of the Manchester, N.H. chapter appointed as Special Counsel to the Republican Minority of the U.S. Senate Committee on Commerce. . . . The Ahepa Chapter of Alberta Province of Canada presents a bust and memorial of Henry Bird Steinhauer, first registered teacher of pure Indian blood in the Province of Alberta, to the Provincial Museum and Archives in Alberta.

### The New Smyrna Settlement

On May 4, 1968, Ahepa dedicated the monument it erected at New Smyrna Beach, Florida, on which this plaque was placed:

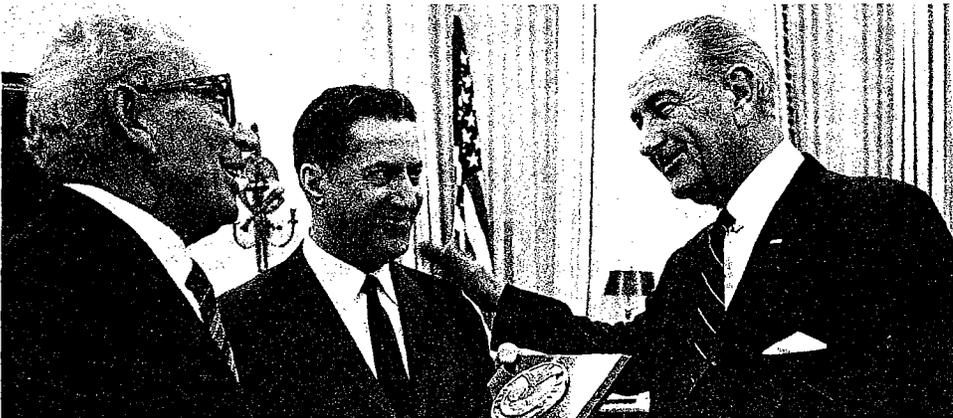
*To the Past . . . .*  
*To the Present . . . .*  
*To the Future . . . .*  
 Dedicated on this  
 200th ANNIVERSARY  
 In Honor of those  
 INTREPID HELLENES  
 Who came to the New World in 1768  
 As Settlers of the Historic  
 New Smyrna Colony of Florida  
 By Americans Proud of Their  
 Hellenic Heritage  
 Who Cherish Their Participation  
 In the Great Ideals  
 Of Democracy and Freedom  
 As Embodied In Our



1968—Presidents Andrew Fasseas and Joanna Panagopoulos unveiling the Ahepa plaque and monument at New Smyrna Beach, Fla., commemorating the 200th anniversary of the First Landing of Hellenes in America in 1768.



1968—Governor Kirk of Florida with Ahepa officials at the Ahepa plaque and monument at New Smyrna Beach, Fla.



1968—President Lyndon B. Johnson congratulates his Administrative Assistant Mike N. Manatos as recipient of Ahepa award from Supreme President Fasseas.

*American Way of Life*  
*So That Generations Yet Unborn*  
*May Fulfill the Hopes*  
*Engendered by These*  
*Priceless Legacies*  
*Presented by The*  
**ORDER OF AHEPA**  
*American Hellenic Educational*  
*Progressive Association*  
 May 4, 1968

The story of the dedication at New Smyrna Beach, Fla. began at the 1961 Miami Beach Supreme Convention, when Executive Secretary George J. Leber introduced a Resolution to the Resolutions Committee of the convention, which was passed by the convention, to the effect that the Order of Ahepa properly commemorate the First Landing of Greeks (Hellenes) in the New World at New Smyrna Beach, Fla. in 1768.

The Ahepa Memorial plaque and monument ceremony attracted a large crowd at the city of New Smyrna Beach, Fla., on the Atlantic ocean, with officials of the State, county and city present. Governor Claude R. Kirk, Jr., of Florida spoke and participated at the unveiling of the plaque. Attention was focused on the New Smyrna Bicentennial Day celebration by nationwide newspaper stories, Voice of America broadcasts to Greece, United States Information Agency coverage, a Congressional Resolution, messages from President Johnson and Vice President Humphrey, and a statewide Proclamation of the day from Governor Kirk. Supreme President Fasseas and Grand Secretary Joanna Panagopoulos headed the Ahepa and Daughters of Penelope contingents, and Metropolitan Germanos was chief celebrant for the Greek Orthodox Church.

Supreme Governor James S. Scofield, chairman of the National Ahepa New Smyrna Bicentennial Celebration, was master of ceremonies for the dedication, Counsellor Stathatos of the Greek Embassy represented the government of Greece, and District Governor Angelo P. Demos of Florida represented his District. Governor Kirk accepted the monument and plaque for the State, and Mayor Robert C. Patillo accepted in behalf of the citizens of New Smyrna Beach, Fla. Greek costumed dancing groups from St. Petersburg and Tarpon Springs performed Greek folk dances.

Congressman John Brademas introduced House Resolution 774 in the House of Representatives to commemorate the 200th anniversary, and Governor Kirk of Florida proclaimed May 4, 1968 as New Smyrna Beach Bicentennial Day.

In his book, "New Smyrna, An Eighteenth Century Greek Odyssey," (Published by the University of Florida Press, in 1966), Dr. E.P. Panagopoulos, Professor of History at San Jose State College, Calif. gives the most complete account of the founding of this new colony

in America, in 1768. It is in some respects a tragic story, since the colony lasted only about 10 years, with disease, starvation, oppression, revolt, and death, finally closing the chapter on the colony, with the remaining people dispersing to other parts of the southern United States. The story of New Smyrna is given in some detail in Part I of this history of Ahepa.

Greeks, Italians, Minorcans, and Corsicans, 1,403 in number, were brought from their homelands to the East Coast of Florida in 1768 by Dr. Andrew Turnbull to found a new colony. "It was the largest importation of white inhabitants that was ever brought into America at a time" as Florida's Governor James Grant said in 1768. In the group were about 400 Greeks, whom Dr. Turnbull received on board his ships at the port of the town of Coron, in the Peloponnesus, as well as others from Crete, Santorini. As Panagopoulos describes the situation in his book: "This trip (to Coron) was not included in Turnbull's first plan. He had heard, however, about those few hundred villages of Mani, built like eagles' nests high on the cliffs of a rocky peninsula that reaches from the peak of Mount Taygetus southward for about 50 miles. He had been told about the sufferings of the people who had managed to defy the strength of the Ottoman Empire (Greece was under Turkish rule at the time and had been for 300 years) and about the heavy price they had paid for freedom, losing great numbers of men and women in these continuous fights. He had also learned about the frequent migrations during the last hundred years from Mani to the Ionian Islands, Italy, and Corsica, where the Maniates preferred to go rather than to live in slavery. When Turnbull reached the port of Coron, only 30 miles from Mani, he could hardly believe that life was possible on this steep rocky arm that protruded into the sea, the famed Brazzo di Maina. Up there on the cliffs, however, life persisted. . . . They could bear almost anything, including their own peculiar local government, their ancient customs, some of which came down since Homeric times, their hardships—content that their villages were an island of freedom surrounded by a world that sighed under the Ottoman despotism."

Panagopoulos then tells of a large procession of men, women and children returning to Mani from Patras, where they had gone for religious festivities. Almost home, they were suddenly attacked by Turkish soldiers, and all were mercilessly slaughtered. While deep in mourning, and lamenting the death of so many people, the Maniates heard of an English doctor who wanted to take people with him far away to a new world, to a new life, where everybody could live in peace. Dr. Turnbull promised much; much more than he delivered, but the people went with him to the New World.

In 1768, these new colonists to America landed on the east coast of Florida, and Dr. Turnbull named the place "New Smyrna" in honor of his wife, a Greek native of Smyrna, Asia Minor. By November, 1777, the last colonist had left New Smyrna for St. Augustine, Fla., where many of them had already settled.

**PROCLAMATION—State of Florida, Executive Department,**

“WHEREAS, New Smyrna Beach was founded 200 years ago by Dr. Andrew Turnbull, a Scottish physician who brought to Florida the largest single colony ever attempted in America under British rule, outranking even Jamestown and Plymouth Rock, and

“WHEREAS, more than 400 of the 1,403 colonists who landed in New Smyrna Beach in 1768 were Greeks, the first from that country in the New World, and

“WHEREAS, the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, a national Greek society known as the Order of Ahepa is joining with New Smyrna Beach in celebrating its 200th Anniversary by participating in the observance and presenting a commemorative plaque to the city, and

“WHEREAS, the 200th anniversary observance and presentation of the plaque are scheduled Saturday May 4, 1968;

“NOW, THEREFORE, I, Claude R. Kirk, Jr. by virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor of the State of Florida, salute the Order of Ahepa for participating in this noteworthy 200th anniversary and proclaim Saturday May 4, 1968, as

**NEW SMYRNA BEACH BICENTENNIAL DAY**  
in Florida, and urge all citizens to join in the observance.

CLAUDE R. KIRK, Jr.  
Governor

**U.S. House of Representatives Concurrent Resolution on Bicentennial of First Landing of Hellenes in New World in 1768**

U.S. Representative John Brademas (Indiana), for himself, and for U.S. Representatives Nick Galifianakis (North Carolina), A. Sydney Herlong (Florida), Peter N. Kyros (Maine), and Herbert Tenzer (New York), introduced the following House Concurrent Resolution No. 774 in the U.S. House of Representatives.

“MR. BRADEMAS: “Mr. Speaker, a historic plaque commemorating the first landing of Hellenes in the New World will be dedicated during the New Smyrna Celebration at New Smyrna Beach Fla., on Saturday, May 4, 1968. The Order of Ahepa (American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association) an international fraternal organization with more than 450 chapters of persons of Greek descent in the United States, Canada, the Bahamas, Australia, and Greece, will present and unveil the plaque during special ceremonies on that day. Ahepa Supreme President Andrew Fasseas of Chicago, Ill., will represent the fraternity at the official ceremonies. In recognition of the occasion, the New Smyrna Beach City Commission has authorized the Order of Ahepa to erect the plaque in order to commemorate its participation and that of all Hellenes in the Bicentennial.

“Mayor Robert C. Patillo of New Smyrna Beach has written to Ahepa supreme Governor James S. Scofield of St. Petersburg, Fla., Chairman of the Ahepa Bicentennial Committee: ‘At a special meet-

ing, the City Commission has authorized the placement of a plaque commemorating the participation of the Greeks in the colonization of New Smyrna, by the Order of Ahepa. A suitable base for this plaque will be provided by the city. The City of New Smyrna Beach is delighted to learn that your organization will participate in our Bicentennial observance. We feel that it will certainly make the occasion a more colorful and more meaningful one, since many of the original settlers of the New Smyrna Colony were Greek.'

"The Ahepa plaque will be dedicated in memory of the more than 400 Greeks who landed in New Smyrna, Fla., in 1768, and will be located in Old Fort Park where the original settlers congregated two hundred years ago, and directly across the boulevard from City Hall. The plaque will be mounted on a base of coquina, mined from a nearby quarry which produces much of the world's finest coquina, a shell rock similar to limestone. Americans of Greek, Italian, and Minorcan descent will participate in the all-day celebration, in cooperation with the Volusia County Historical Association. The New Smyrna Colony was founded in 1768 by Dr. Andrew Turnbull. It was the largest single colonization ever attempted in America under British rule, outranking even Jamestown and Plymouth Rock. About 400 of the 1,403 colonists who landed in New Smyrna in 1768 were Greeks.

"The following House Concurrent Resolution is being introduced to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the first landing of the Greeks in the New World at New Smyrna, Florida:

In Commemoration of the 200th Anniversary of the  
First Landing of Greeks in the New World

- "WHEREAS, ALL Americans should honor their obligations to the past and to the future;
- "WHEREAS, Our Freedoms are the result of the sacrifices, wisdom, perseverance and faith of our forefathers;
- "WHEREAS, The more fully we understand and appreciate our history and heritage, the more will we be able to prove ourselves worthy as descendants of those forefathers;
- "WHEREAS, Two hundred years ago, Dr. Andrew Turnbull of England founded the New Smyrna Colony at what is now the City of New Smyrna Beach, in the State of Florida.
- "WHEREAS, The New Smyrna Colony in the New World was the largest single colonization ever attempted in America under British rule, outranking even Jamestown and Plymouth Rock;
- "WHEREAS, About 400 of the 1,403 colonists of the New Smyrna Colony of 1786 were Greeks;
- "WHEREAS, The Order of Ahepa (American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association), the largest organization of Americans of Greek descent, is observing the Bicentennial Anniversary of the First Landing of Greeks in the New World at New Smyrna Beach, Fla., in 1768, in conjunction with the City of New

Smyrna Beach, Fla., and the Volusia County (Florida) Historical Association, by erecting a commemorative plaque in the City of New Smyrna Beach, Fla., on May 4, 1968;

**THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED:** That the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives extend their greetings and felicitations to the members of the Order of Ahepa, on the occasion of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the landing at New Smyrna, Fla., and the United States Senate and House of Representatives further express their appreciation for the distinctive services rendered to the Nation by the Order of Ahepa, and by Americans of Greek descent during these many years.

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For the student of history, or for anyone of Greek descent, we highly recommend Dr. Panagopoulos' book on "New Smyrna" as an interesting and absorbing chapter on the history of the Greek in America. It would be almost 125 years from 1768 before as many as 400 Greek immigrants would enter the United States in any single year.

Historians agree that the New Smyrna Colony was the largest single colonization ever attempted in the New World under British rule, outranking even Jamestown and Plymouth Rock, but it failed due to many causes, mainly that of the despotic attitude of its founder, Dr. Andrew Turnbull, who tried to keep his colonists in a state of slavery, without hope of ever attaining their own possessions, either home or land. It was a tragic chapter in early America's history, but noteworthy to Americans of Greek descent in that it represented the First Landing of Greeks in the New World. Yet, it is a little-known facet of American history, which can be found in very few American History books. Americans of Greek descent would be doing a service to the history of America if they would all mount a protest to our educational world, and our schools, with a strong request that future histories include this small segment of American life and history.

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey is honored by the fraternity with the presentation of a marble plaque given in appreciation of his quarter century membership in Ahepa, and for his warm friendship over this period of time to the fraternity and Hellenic causes. . . . The 1968 ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery on Memorial Day is headed by Supreme President Andrew Fasseas. . . . U.S. Senator Robert F. Kennedy, member of the Ahepa is killed by an assassin's bullet in Los Angeles in June, 1968. . . . Past Supreme President Nicholas J. Chirekos is elected president of the Chicago and Illinois Restaurant Association. . . . John B. Farmakides of Washington, D.C. Chapter #236 is appointed to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Board of Contract Appeals.

The 1968 Ahepa Excursion to Greece was headed by Stephen L. Berdalis as Commander, and committee members D. N. Karalis, Peter Boznos, Kay Canakes, Sons Supreme President Dean Stavrakas,

and Diane Rakus. . . . The Denver Rocky Mountain News carried a long article on Administrative Assistant to President Johnson, Mike Manatos, with the heading: "Mike Manatos—The Man on Call to Presidents." Mike began his service in the White House under President Kennedy, and continued under President Johnson. . . . The Ahepa and Daughters of Penelope chapters of Bridgeport, Conn. donate \$3,000 to the Holy Trinity Church. . . . Coney Island Chapter of Brooklyn, N.Y. sponsors the Empire District Sportsman Dinner in honor of Greek athletes. . . . Municipal Judge Thomas C. Yeotis of the Flint, Mich. Chapter is honored by his chapter at a recognition banquet.

John Kazos of the Sioux City, Ia. chapter is elected Commander of his Veterans of Foreign Wars Post. . . . U.S. Representative John J. McFall of California becomes a member of the Stockton, Calif. chapter. . . . Gary, Ind. chapter inaugurates a letter and gift program to all Greek-American area servicemen in Viet Nam. . . . Evan Scouris of the Allentown, Pa. chapter donates \$350 annually to the Ahepa District Scholarship Fund for 10 years. . . . President Anne E. Hadgis of the Manchester, N.H. Maids of Athena chapter is presented with a special Human Relations Award by the National Conference of Christians and Jews at the annual Brotherhood Dinner.

**Constantino Brumidi**  
**"Michelangelo of the U.S. Capitol"**

The Congress of the United States dedicated a bust of Constantino Brumidi in the Rotunda of the United States Capitol on Tuesday, April 30, in the presence of hundreds of spectators, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and Members of the U.S. Congress.

The marble bust was presented by Speaker of the House John McCormack, and was accepted by Vice President Humphrey, in a formal ceremony honoring the artist who labored for 25 years decorating the U.S. Capitol with magnificent paintings and frescoes.

Constantino Brumidi has been termed the "Michelangelo of the United States Capitol" and was born in Rome, Italy, on July 26, 1805 of a Greek father and an Italian mother. He was the son of Stavros Broumidis of Philiatra, Messenias, Greece, and of Anna Bianchini, of Rome, Italy.

The book "We, the People" which is the story of the United States Capitol, says this about the Greek artist:

"It's like St. Peter's in Rome," tourists sometimes say, as they look up into the soaring Dome of the United States Capitol, cut by windows through which light filters softly.

"Across the Dome's eye, 180 feet above the floor, spreads a gigantic allegorical painting by the artist Constantino Brumidi. The painting depicts the "Apotheosis" or glorification, of George Washington. Surrounding Washington in sweeping circles are delicately colored figures—some 15 feet tall. They include gods and goddesses pictured as protectors of American ideals and progress.

“Like most of Brumidi’s work through the Capitol, the Dome decoration was done in true fresco. In this exacting technique, used by Michelangelo in the Sistine Chapel, the artist applies pigments to fresh plaster. Brumidi, often lying on his back high on a scaffold, had to paint fast, lest the plaster dry and force him to rework a whole section.

“To the dedicated artist, however, nothing was too much trouble for his adopted country. Born in Rome of Greek descent, Brumidi had fled his homeland (Italy) in 1852 and found political refuge in the United States. He showed his gratitude by laboring from 1855 to 1880 to cover the Capitol’s interior with vivid, patriotic designs.

“C. Brumidi, artist. Citizen of the U.S.” he signed his huge mural on the surrender of Yorktown, now in the House Restaurant. ‘My one ambition,’ he wrote after success brought offers of other commissions, ‘. . . is that I may live long enough to make beautiful the Capitol of the one country on earth in which there is liberty.’

“Brumidi was 60 when he finished the Dome canopy, and 72 when he set up his scaffold below to begin his long-planned frieze showing scenes from American history. He completed six panels, a third of the expanse 300 feet around and 8 feet high. Then one day, while painting his seventh, Penn’s treaty with the Indians, he suddenly lost his balance. Desperately he grabbed the platform and clung—58 feet from the floor—until rescuers came. But Brumidi’s working days were nearly over. He died a few months later, in 1880.”

Brumidi was one of three Roman artists commissioned to restore Raphael frescoes in the Vatican Loggia in Vatican City, but was exiled to America in 1852 because of political activities. Shortly after his arrival in America, he renounced his Italian citizenship (he was born in Rome) and filed his intent to become a citizen of the United States. He took out his final citizenship papers on November 12, 1857 in Washington, D.C.

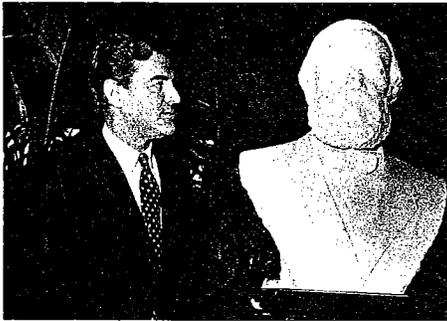
He was hired to decorate the Capitol Agriculture Committee Room in 1855, and his brush was busy in succeeding years, with the Nation’s Capitol as his canvas. His work included the Senate Reception Room, Senate Appropriations committee room, the President’s Room in the Senate extension (a masterpiece of paintings and frescoes on which he labored for 5 1/2 years), the Senate Floor corridors, the House of Representatives Chamber, the House of Representatives committee room, the Capitol Rotunda (which contains his magnificent frescoed frieze of 15 historical groups and is capped by his huge frescoed canopy in the eye of the Capitol dome, measuring some 4,664 square feet of concave fresco.)

He died in 1880, memorialized in Congress only by Senator Daniel Voorhees of Indiana and Senator Justin Morrill of Vermont, and was buried in an unmarked grave in Washington’s Glenwood Cemetery. It took 72 years for a grateful nation to acknowledge its debt to this



**WHITE HOUSE VISIT**

*1968—President Lyndon B. Johnson with Supreme President Fasseas (left) and Supreme Vice President Gus Cherevas during a Supreme Lodge visit to the White House.*



*1968—Congressman Peter N. Kyros (Maine) with the marble bust of Constantino Brumidi, Greek artist known as the “Michelangelo of the United States Capitol.”*



*1968—Greek artist Constantino Brumidi in an 1870 photograph.*



*1968—Scene in the Rotunda of the U. S. Capitol following the dedication of the marble bust of Constantino Brumidi by the Congress of the United States.*

man. Led by the persistence of Dr. Myrtle Cheney Murdock, wife of the then Congressman John Murdock of Arizona, Congress in 1950 authorized a bronze marker for Brumidi's grave in Glenwood Cemetery.

Co-Chairmen of the Brumidi Dedication Ceremony were Congressman Peter W. Rodino, Jr. of New Jersey, and U.S. Senator John O. Pastore of Rhode Island. Thirty (30) members of Congress served as members of the Committee.

Recognition was given to Dr. Myrtle Cheney Murdock by the Committee who stated: "*It is largely because of the dedicated efforts of Dr. Myrtle Cheney that Constantino Brumidi is at last afforded official recognition for his rich contribution to our country's tradition. Dr. Murdock's extensive research into the life and works of Brumidi culminated in 1950 with the publication of an illustrated volume entitled CONSTANTINO BRUMIDI, MICHELANGELO OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL. It is masterfully written and most beautifully designed.*"

Present at the dedication ceremonies on April 30 in the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol were Mrs. Laura Broumidis of Athens, Greece, and Mrs. Lou Broumidis Mais of Jamaica Plain, Mass., and her daughter Joan Broumidis Mais. Mrs. Laura Broumidis flew from Athens especially for the ceremony. Also present was Dr. Harry Fournier of Chicago, a native of Philiatra, Messenias, Greece, who has emphasized to the press and the Committee the fact that Constantino Brumidi is of Greek descent through his father.

With the dedication of the Constantino Brumidi bust, America has finally given due honor and recognition to the artist who spent the final 25 years of a talented life in making beautiful the Capitol building of his adopted country.

The following lists some of the Ahepans holding public office during the year 1967-68 (the list is by no means intended as being complete:

Peter Caravoulas, Jersey City, N.J. Parks Commissioner. . . .  
 George P. Mallers, Allen County, Indiana County Attorney. . . . James  
 K. Lontons, city engineer of Corpus Christi, Texas. . . . Gus Yatron,  
 Reading, Pa., State Senator of Pennsylvania. . . . Emmanuel Dimi-  
 triou, public defender of Reading, Penna. . . . Nicholas Zanakos, as-  
 sistant District Attorney of Northampton County, Pennsylvania. . .  
 Nick George, City Judge of Daytona Beach, Fla. . . . Nick Masters,  
 assistant state's attorney, Volusia County, Fla.

George Papadopoulos, Sheriff of Stark County (Canton), Ohio.  
 . . . James Sarres, Municipal Judge of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. . . Louis  
 Sarelas, Lewiston, Maine director of economic development. . . .  
 . . . Chris Victor Semos, Dallas, Texas, member of Texas State Legis-  
 lature. . . . Louis A. "Skip" Bafalis, Palm Beach, Fla., Florida State  
 Senator. . . . Harry C. Panos, Jr., Lake Worth, Fla., supervisor of juve-  
 nile court. . . . Peter W. Lempesis, Magistrate of Charleston, S.C.



*His Holiness Ecumenical Patriarch Athenagoras I (left) and His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos at a meeting at the Patriarchate.*



**THE 1968 AHEPA SOCRATIC AWARD**

*U. S. Senator Everett M. Dirksen (right) is the recipient of the 1968 Ahepa Socratic Award, being presented by Supreme President Andrew Fasseas.*

Nick A. Theodore, Greenville, S.C. State Senator of South Carolina. . . . Frank J. Dargres, member of Boise, Idaho Redevelopment agency. . . . Michael J. Kavoulakis, chairman North Strabane Township Commissioners (Penna.) . . . Alexander J. Kavoulakis, president Canonsburg, Pa. Board of Directors. . . . James Stefan, Monterey County, Calif., assistant superintendent of schools.

Leo J. Lamberson, South Bend, Ind., Special public defender of St. Joseph County, Indiana. . . . George Harlamon, president Board of Aldermen, Waterbury, Conn. . . . Nicholas Pappas, Millville, N.J. Zoning board of adjustment. . . . Vasil Condos, Dudley, Mass. town accountant. . . . Christopher N. Rigopoulos, chairman Waterbury, Conn. urban renewal agency. . . . George Frantzis, 2nd selectman of Middlebury, Conn.

Tom Karas, Phoenix, Ariz., federal public defender of northern Arizona. . . . JoAnn D. Diamos, assistant U.S. attorney at Tucson, Ariz. . . . Michael A. Govatos, Benton Harbor, Mich., County Supervisor. . . . James A. Jouras, Kansas City, Mo., assistant attorney general of Missouri. . . . Robert A. Dakopoulos, Kansas City, Mo., assistant prosecuting attorney Jackson County, Mo. . . . Paul M. Kastle, chief Missouri labor department. . . . John L. Kapnistos, assistant U.S. attorney for western Missouri.

James K. Chelos, associate judge of Cook County, Illinois circuit court. . . . John J. Limperis, magistrate of Cook County, Ill. circuit court. . . . James P. Loukas, Chicago, Ill., Illinois State Representative. . . . John Geocarlis, Chicago bureau of parking supervisor. . . . George N. Maravell, New Bedford, Mass., Massachusetts department of public welfare district supervisor. . . . George Coukis, Waterbury, Conn. assistant budget director.

Charles Theokas, General Manager of the Lowell, Mass. Giants of the Atlantic Football League, concludes a working agreement for his team with the Boston Patriots NFL team. . . . Prof. John P. Alevizos of Boston University appointed a member of the Massachusetts Advisory Council of the Small Business Administration. . . . John Stamos of Chicago is Illinois State's Attorney. . . . Paul deMetropolis of Long Beach, Calif. signs contract with San Francisco Giants as a pitcher, and assigned to a minor league club. . . . Theodore Venetoulis of Baltimore, Md., publishes his book "And The House Shall Choose". . . . Nick Mavroules is Mayor of Peabody, Mass. . . . Pasadena, Calif. City College offers credit courses in Modern Greek for the first time. . . . Dr. Michael Antonakes is professor of English and chairman of the English Department at Salem State College, Lynn, Mass.

Prof. George F. Steffanides is Associate Professor of Biology at Fitchburg, Mass. State College. . . . Charles Mesenzos of Elizabeth, N.J. is re-appointed to a five year term as Chairman of the New Jersey State Housing Council by Governor Hughes, for his third consecutive term. . . . Monte G. Basbas of Newton, Mass., is re-elected as the Mayor of Newton. . . . Nicholas Mavroules of Peabody is re-elected

as the Mayor of Peabody, Mass. . . . Byron Matthews of Newburyport, Mass., is re-elected the Mayor of Newburyport. . . . Former Lowell, Mass. Mayor Ellen A. Sampson is re-elected to the City Council, and Paul E. Tsongas is elected to the Lowell City Council for a first term. . . . Dr. Dion J. Archon is on the faculty of Suffolk University. . . . Dean Brelis is NBC News war correspondent and anchorman for the weekly "Vietnam, The War Week" TV program.

Johnny Morris (Monoporis) former All-Pro flanker back with the Chicago Bears, is sports news announcer on Chicago's Channel 5. In 1964 he set an NFL record with 93 passes caught in one season, with the Bears. . . . George Nicolaou of New York resigns as Commissioner of New York City's Community Development Agency to become Executive Director of the Fund for the City of New York, recently established as a separate organization by the Trustees of the Ford Foundation to benefit the people and improve the government of New York. . . . Cook County, Ill., States Attorney John J. Stamos was awarded the National District Attorneys Association award for his outstanding performance.

Christopher Lewis, member of the City Council of York, Pa. . . . John G. Sarris, City Manager of Mount Pleasant, Texas. . . . William A. Vasiliou, chairman Board of Finance of Middletown, Conn. . . . Gregory G. Lagakos, Judge, County Court of Philadelphia. . . . Nick G. Lambros, of Atlanta, State Representative of Fulton County in Georgia Legislature. . . . Mike A. Klonis, City Councilman of Hopewell, Va. . . . Pete Pappas of Rock Island, Ill., State Representative in Illinois legislature. . . . William G. Poulos, vice-chairman Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., City Planning and Zoning Board, and also commissioner of city housing authority. . . . Nickolas W. Edwards, vice president of Long Beach, Calif. Park and Recreation Commission.

Harry Ladas, director of field services, department of community development of Long Beach, Calif. . . . George A. Athanson, City Councilman of Hartford, Conn. . . . Nicholas Giamalis, Town assessor of Southington, Conn. . . . Peter G. Striphos, assistant district attorney, Orange County, New York State. . . . James Tamsen, assistant county attorney, Orange County, New York. . . . Peter Patsalos, City Councilman of Newburgh, N.Y. . . . Mitchell Coolures, Fire Chief of Stockton, Calif. . . . Peter C. Gaines, Stockton, Calif. Board of Education President . . . Michael P. Canlis, Sheriff-Coroner San Joaquin County, Calif. . . . Dr. John C. Petropoulos, Norwalk, Conn. Board of Education.

Peter L. Maroulis, former assistant district attorney, and now assistant corporation counsel, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. . . . Jack Economou, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. County Representative. . . . Anthony L. Pagones, City Attorney of Beacon, N.Y. . . . Stephen J. Pechewlys, County Representative of Poughkeepsie, N.Y. . . . George L. Pagones, Justice of the Peace, Poughkeepsie, N.Y. . . . Peter N. Anagnos, Senior Engineer, Dutchess County Highway Department. . . . Louis Pavlakos, City Councilman, Satellite Beach, Fla. . . . Judge George M. Paradise, District

Judge of Iowa, Sioux City, Ia. . . . Phillip Dandos, Sioux City Planning Commission. . . . Peter Perakos, Jr., City Treasurer, New Britain, Conn. . . . Aristides Manthous, Montville, Conn. Board of Education. . . . Pericles Halefiras, Waterford, Conn. Town Representative. . . . William Mountzoures, East Lynne, Conn. Zoning Commission.

James Kirie of River Grove, Ill., Illinois State Representative. . . . John Theodosakis, Police Magistrar of Shiller Park, Ill. . . . Byron J. Matthews, Mayor of Newburyport, Mass. . . . Nicholas W. Mitchell, three term City Councillor of Fall River, Mass., is elected Mayor of Fall River. . . . Anthony Panagakos of Albuquerque is New Mexico State Senator. . . . Thomas Douvry, 1st assistant district attorney of Galveston County, Texas. . . . James A. Geroulis, Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois.

Peter Bakakos, Magistrate of the Cook County, Judicial Circuit Court. . . . Theodore Souris, Associate Justice Michigan Supreme Court. . . . Gus Harrison, Lansing, Mich. director of the Michigan Department of Correction. . . . George Tesseris, Lansing, Mich., assistant county prosecutor. . . . Thomas Roumell, Director of the Michigan Department of Labor. . . . John Thodis, deputy director of Michigan Department of Labor. . . . Gregory Tavlores, chief deputy sheriff Wheeling, W. Va. . . . Louis N. Orfan, chairman Nassau County, N.Y., Drug Abuse Commission. . . . Judge John C. Christ of Indianapolis, Ind. municipal court. . . . James H. Bookedis, Marion County, Ind. Surveyor and engineer. . . . John Siamas, Crawfordville, Ind., Chief of Police. . . . Dr. Dennis Nichols, Marion County, Ind. Coroner.

Dr. John B. Nicosia, Mayor of East Chicago, Ind. . . . Philip Pratt, Circuit Court Judge, Oakland County, Mich. . . . George Caronis, Pontiac, Mich. Youth Assistance Director. . . . Michael Grivakis, road commissioner, Lancaster, Mass. . . . James F. Demos, Nassau County, N.Y. recruiting and staff manager. . . . George Nicholas Speal, Alderman of Kingston, Ont. Canada. . . . Dennis Psoras, Baltimore, Md. Magistrate. . . . Paul Sarbanes, Baltimore, Md., member of Maryland House of Delegates. . . . Andrew Kalathas, Maryland Social Security Director. . . . Peter Marudas, administrative assistant to Baltimore, Md. mayor. . . . Charles Constantine, Baltimore, Md. Public Service Commission.

Stephen J. Jianakopolus, Alton, Ill., Illinois 3rd Judicial District Circuit Judge. . . . Spiro T. Agnew, Governor of Maryland. . . . Basil A. Thomas, Judge of Municipal Court, Baltimore, Md. . . . Louis P. Kurtis, Westchester County, N.Y. Commissioner of Public Welfare. . . . Chris Trakas, Gary, Ind., commissioner of Plumbing and Heating. . . . Louis Karras, Gary, Ind. City Chairman. . . . George Halkias, Gary, Ind. City Court Judge. . . . Chris Pappas, Gary, Ind., County Assistant Prosecutor . . . . Lee Christakis, Gary, Ind. criminal court Bailiff. . . . Paul Douglas, Lancaster County, Nebraska County Attorney.

Nicholas Mavroules, Mayor of Peabody, Mass. . . . Nick Blase,

Mayor of Niles, Illinois. . . . Gus Alexakos, Village trustee of Cary, Illinois. . . . John G. Glaros, Commissioner of Hillsborough County, Florida. . . . Nick Zafiratos, Municipal Judge of Astoria, Oregon. . . . James Corey, City Commissioner of Las Vegas, Nevada. . . . Daniel C. Despotopoulos, Clinton, Mass. Board of Selectman. . . . John Albanopoulos, New York City Superintendent of construction for Board of education. . . . James C. Demetriou, Westchester County, N.Y. Assistant district attorney.

**The Forty-Sixth Supreme Convention**  
**August 18-24, 1968**  
**New York City**

The 46th Supreme Convention was held in New York City during the week of August 18-24, 1968. Convention officers elected were: John G. Plumides, Chairman; Dennis P. Kyros, Vice Chairman; George N. Damos, Secretary. *Supreme Lodge* delegates were: Andrew Fas-seas, Gus Cherevas, Alfred G. Vonetes, Gus G. County, Jr., Charles J. Panagopoulos, John N. Stratas, Thomas L. Chase, Angelo Chouramanis, D. N. Karalis, Angelo T. Mountanos, James S. Scofield, Michael T. Thames, John J. Paulos. *Mother Lodge* delegates: Nicholas D. Chotas, James Campbell, John Angelopoulos, George A. Polos.

*Supreme Board of Trustee* delegates were: Paul A. Karres, James K. Zolotas, Ernest E. Dematatis, Chris Boulos, Peter G. Chingos, Michael Colias, James P. Demos, Charles M. Georgeson, Gust Herouvis, Sam S. Nakos, Dr. James A. Rogers, Edward Ghikadis, Tom Heos. *Past Supreme President* delegates were: George Demeter, Dean Alfange, George C. Vournas, George E. Phillis, John G. Thevos, Peter L. Bell, Stephen S. Scopas, C. P. Verinis, George E. Loucas, Nicholas Coffinas, George J. Margoles, John G. Plumides, Nicholas J. Chirekos, Kimon A. Doukas.

*District Governor* delegates were: Veron S. Melonas, Mike E. Joanos, Theodore A. Boyce, Charles T. Adams, Thomas Taros, Diamond Vassolas, John E. Maniatis, Chris Johns, Charles Bertsimas, Thomas Litos, Fred Christopher, Finis Coulis, Leon J. Toulon, Ron H. S. Makredes, George Giannopoulos, Gus Antipas, Gust J. Damaskos, Leon Athas, Thomas J. Pappas, Aris Kufasimes, Ernest N. Louis.

There were also 661 Chapter delegates attending the convention, making a total of 716 voting delegates in all.

The convention passed upon the following: (1) Endorsed the project of "Glasses for the Eyes of Greece"—the furnishing of eyeglasses to the needy; (2) That Chapters sponsor the program of sending letters and packages to Servicemen overseas; (3) Adopted an Educational Program for Students in Greece during the summer, under the auspices of Anatolia College at Salonika, Greece; (4) Honored Alexander Demit of Brooklyn, N.Y. Chapter #41, who was the oldest living Ahepan at age 100; (5) Selected Athens, Greece as the site of the 1970 convention.

The new Supreme Lodge elected was: Gus Cherevas, Supreme

President; A. T. Tsoumas, Supreme Vice President; Louis Yankou, Supreme Vice President of Canada; Gus G. County, Jr., Supreme Secretary; Peter G. Chingos, Supreme Treasurer; William Zacharellis, Supreme Counsellor; Christ J. Kallos, Supreme Governor; Angelo T. Mountanos, Supreme Governor; Michael Skarlos, Supreme Governor, Nicholas J. Stroumtsos, Supreme Governor; Paul Yphantes, Supreme Governor. Lee G. Rallis was elected Supreme Athletic Director.

The new Supreme Board of Trustees was: Panayes G. Dikeou, Chairman; Paul A. Karres, 1st Vice Chairman; James K. Zolotas, 2nd Vice Chairman; Ernest E. Dematatis, Secretary; Chris Boulos, Treasurer; Edward Ghikadis, James P. Demos, Charles M. Georgeson, Gust Herouvis, Sam S. Nakos, Dr. James A. Rogers, Jack Zarcadoolas, and the Supreme President and Supreme Vice President.

The highlight of the New York City Supreme Convention was the appearance of Brother Spiro T. Agnew, Governor of Maryland, recently nominated at the Republican National Convention as the party's candidate for Vice President of the United States.

Immediately following the convention, Supreme President Cherevas scheduled a meeting in each of the 24 Ahepa Districts for the purpose of informing the membership about the new "Ahepa-Anatolia College Summer Scholarship Program" for the Sons of Pericles and Maids of Athena for 1969. The program included 8 weeks in Greece, for students between the ages of 15-18, with six weeks at the school in Salonika, and two weeks of tours in Greece. The program was set up for a total of 100 students, with a student quota for each Ahepa District. Courses at the school covered Greek language, Greek Heritage, Greek History, and Modern Greek Institutions, as well as arts and crafts, sports and recreation.

U.S. Representative Dante B. Fascell of Florida was initiated into Miami Chapter #14, and the class of initiates was designated as the Dante Fascell Initiation Class." . . . Sam Mihalís of the Allentown, Pa. chapter retired from the Lehigh Valley Railroad after 50 years of railroading. . . . Past Supreme Treasurer Stephen L. Berdalis of San Francisco honored by Patriarch Athenagoras with the award of "Archon Nektarios." . . . Steven Peliotis of Casper, Wyo. selected by the Casper Rotary Club as a Rotary Foreign Exchange Student in Greece. . . . George N. Gianakos of Baltimore, Md. Chapter #30 presented the Americanism Award by the Daughters of the American Revolution. Ahepa District #8 (Massachusetts) presented a check of \$6,000 to the Boston Children's Hospital Medical Center for an examination room.

The victory of the Republican ticket of Nixon and Agnew in the 1968 national elections put Spiro T. Agnew, an American and Ahepan of Greek descent into the Vice Presidency of the United States, for the first time, and the fraternity, as well as Americans of Greek descent, lost little time in expressing their enthusiasm for this achievement of "one of their own." Americans of Greek descent now had the satisfied feeling that they had finally "arrived" on the American political scene.

Congressmen John Brademas, Nick Galifianakis, and Peter N.



**SPIRO T. AGNEW**

**Vice President of the United States**

*Member of Baltimore, Md. Ahepa Chapter #30. Elected Vice President at the 1968 elections; the highest office attained by an American of Greek descent.*

Kyros, all of Greek descent, were re-elected to Congress in 1968; in addition, a fourth U.S. Congressman of Greek descent was elected—Gus Yatron of the Reading, Pa. Chapter. There were now four Greek-American U.S. Representatives in the House of Representatives.

We have given you brief biographies of Congressmen Brademas and Kyros earlier in this book.

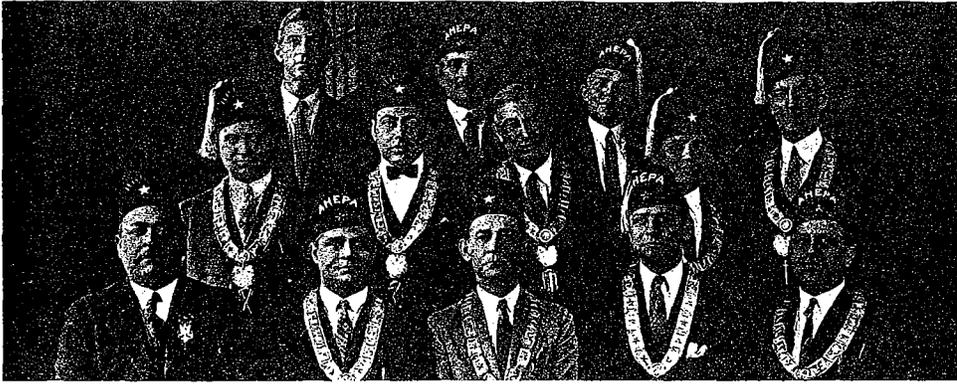
Nick Galifianakis, a member of Durham, N.C. chapter #277, was born in Durham in 1928, and was first elected to Congress in 1966. He was educated at Duke University and until 1967 was Assistant Professor of Business Law at Duke. From 1961 to 1965 he served as Representative of Durham County in the North Carolina State General Assemblies. He received the Junior Chamber of Commerce Distinguished Service Award, and was listed in the 1964 Outstanding Young Men of America, and an active member in many legal, civic, and charitable organizations.

Gus Yatron, a member of the Reading, Pa. chapter #61, was born in Reading in 1927, was active in sports in school, and was both an amateur and professional boxer for a time. In business, his political career began with a 6 year term on the Reading School Board, Public Museum and Art Gallery Board. In 1956 and 1958 he was elected to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and in 1960 to 1966 served three terms in the State Senate. A member of many civic groups, he was elected to the U.S. Congress in 1968 for his first term.

Past Supreme President Leo J. Lamberson of South Bend, Ind., appointed Public Defender of St. Joseph County. . . . Chris Pappas of the Manchester, N.H. chapter, and District #9 Secretary, is the recipient of a Distinguished Service Award from the New Hampshire School Boards Association, as Vice Chairman of the Manchester Board. . . . Steven G. Steffens of Dayton, Ohio chapter #113 receives highest civilian award from the Air Command. . . . Columbia, S.C. Chapter honors U.S. Senator Strom Thurmond and Congressman Watson with "dedicated public service plaques" and also initiates them into the Ahepa.

Before leaving the White House as President, Lyndon B. Johnson receives the "Greek Delegation" of U.S. Congressmen John Brademas, Nick Galifianakis, Peter N. Kyros, and Gus Yatron, at the White House, with his Administrative Assistant, Mike N. Manatos, who also retired from his administrative post at the White House. . . . Judge Gregory G. Lagakos, former County Court Judge, becomes a member of the State Common Pleas Court in 1969, equal to the Supreme Courts and Superior Courts of other States.

Debbie Gianopoulos of Oklahoma City, Okla. wins a full tuition scholarship to the New York American Academy of Dramatic Arts at the annual Miss Teen-Age America Pageant in Fort Worth. . . . The Daughters of Penelope donate \$2,000 to Columbia Medical Center for the Peter Cass Memorial. . . . Actor John Cassavetes, member of Hermes Chapter #186 of New York City, receives enthusiastic reviews for his work in films and on stage. . . . Supreme President Gus



1926—Officers of Worthington Chapter #30, Baltimore, Md. Theodore S. Agnew, father of Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, is in the second row, center. In 1926 he served his chapter as Chaplain.



1947—Photo of the Past Presidents of Baltimore, Md. Chapter #30. Theodore S. Agnew, father of the Vice President of the United States, is in the front row, extreme left. He was President of his chapter in 1928, and later became District Governor of District #3.



1968—Supreme President Manesiotis, Jack Benny, and Vice President Agnew at the Agnew Scholarship Dinner in Baltimore. The Scholarship Fund was established in memory of Theodore S. Agnew, father of the Vice President, by Baltimore Chapter #30.

Cherevas and Trustees Chairman Paul A. Karres meet on Capitol Hill with the leadership of the Senate: Michael J. Mansfield, Everett McKinley Dirksen, Edward M. Kennedy, and Hugh Scott.

Past Supreme President Andrew Fasseas is decorated by the Greek government with the Cross of the Commander of the Royal Order of Phoenix. . . . San Francisco, Calif. Chapter #150 presents \$2,500 in Scholarship Awards, as well as 20 athletic plaques at their 7th annual Sports Testimonial Dinner for area athletes of Greek descent. . . . William N. Gikas of the Everett, Wash. chapter is honored for his service for 28 consecutive years as Chapter Captain of the Guard. . . . City Council President Frances X. Smith and Civil Court Judge William C. Breenan, members of the Maspeth, N.Y. Karabatos Chapter, are honored by the chapter for their public service.

Because of the great number of applications received for the Ahepa-Anatolia College Program in Greece, an additional "Ahepa Youth Summer in Greece Program" is added for 1969 to take care of the demand for participation in the program. The new program was shortened to five weeks. . . . George J. Argeris, of the Cheyenne, Wyo. chapter is appointed Assistant General Counsel to the United States Information Agency in Washington, D.C. . . . Nicholas S. Limperis of Chicago #203 is recipient of Loyola Law Alumni Association 1969 Medal of Excellence. . . . The 1969 Ahepa Excursion to Greece was headed by Gust Rakus as Commander, with a committee of Takis Christopoulos, Aliko Liaskas, and George P. Anton. . . . Past Supreme President Nicholas J. Chirekos receives a Department of Army Certificate of Appreciation for Patriotic Civilian Service.

Nicholas Sakis, 17, of Phoenix, Ariz., wins the 1968 Senatorial Youth Contest, a scholarship, trip to Washington and a visit with Vice President Spiro T. Agnew. . . . Supreme trustee Dr. James A. Rogers of the Paterson, N.J. chapter elected President of Passaic County Medical Society.

Ahepa's first summer programs in Greece are a success. One hundred and five students and chaperones arrive in Greece on July 4, 1969 to take part in the Ahepa-Anatolia College Summer Scholarship Program, and are met on arrival by Deputy Prime Minister of Greece K. Vovolinis, Athens Mayor D. Ritsos, and a large welcoming program. An additional 144 students and chaperons began arriving the following day from the United States, to take part in the "Ahepa Youth Summer in Greece Program," a 5 week study and tour program. A total of 249 students and chaperones visited Greece in the summer of 1969 for an unforgettable experience, the first of an annual Ahepa program in Greece for high school students. These students represented 48 States of the country.

On July 4, 1969, Ahepa officials and Greek government officials, dedicated the site of the Ahepa Truman Statue in Athens, as "Harry S. Truman Plaza." Supreme President Gus Cherevas headed the Ahepa delegation at the public ceremonies in downtown Athens, and Minister to the Prime Minister K. Vovolinis, and Athens Mayor D.

## AHEPA EDUCATIONAL JOURNEYS TO GREECE

*Scenes in Greece from Ahepa Educational Journeys to Greece for high school students. The first program started in the summer of 1969, and the fourth successive program is being held this summer of 1972. Including 1972, more than 600 students will have taken part in these programs.*



Ritsos, spoke in behalf of the Greek government and City of Athens. Charge d'Affaires Roswell McClelland of the American Embassy read President Richard M. Nixon's Message to the ceremony. President Nixon said:

"I salute the members of the Order of Ahepa assembled here, and through them the Greek people, on this day of honor to President Harry S. Truman. It is fitting tribute that this plaza in the capital city of Greece will now bear his name. President Truman came into office and guided American policy at a critical moment for the United States and for a war-torn world. Without the courageous and far-sighted policies and measures he sponsored, the disastrous wounds inflicted on Europe in consequence of the Second World War would have been much longer in healing. One of President Truman's major accomplishments was the sponsorship of the doctrine which bears his name. In a painful but proud moment in Greek history, the courageous and resourceful Greek people, with the wholehearted cooperation and assistance of their American friends, managed to mend a broken nation and restore a devastated country to economic health. A lasting consequence of President Truman's bold initiative was the strengthening of the bonds of friendship between the peoples of our two countries. The Truman Doctrine, passed by a Republican Congress, on the recommendations of a Democratic President, symbolizes that U.S. and Greek friendship has a bipartisan foundation. Today, in honoring the President we also honor that friendship, which will be symbolized in enduring fashion by this plaza and its statue."—President Richard M. Nixon.

Eugene T. Rossides, attorney of New York City, was appointed as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury by President Nixon, to supervise the Treasury Department's Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Bureau of the Mint, and the Office of the Special Assistant to the Secretary for Enforcement. He previously served in the Eisenhower Administration as Assistant to Undersecretary Scribner. Gene was an All-American quarterback at Columbia University. . . . Supreme Trustee Ernest E. Dematatis represented the Ahepa at the 1969 Memorial Day wreath-laying ceremony at Arlington National Cemetery, at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. . . . Emanuel Sferios of the St. Petersburg, Fla. chapter, serving his second term on the City Commission, also served as Vice Mayor of St. Petersburg. James Megellas of the Fond du Lac, Wisc. chapter, served as head of Civil Operations and Revolutionary Development Support in Viet Nam.

John Nicholas Nassikas of the Manchester, N.H. chapter is appointed Chairman of the U.S. Federal Power Commission, the first Greek-American appointed to a federal regulatory agency. . . . Dr. Theodore G. Phillips of Chicago is the new President of Amundsen-Mayfair Campus, City College of Chicago. . . . Charilaos G. Lagoudakis, a Foreign Affairs specialist in the U.S. Department of State for many years, is given recognition for his research and writings on American interest in Greece, and the early Greek immigrants to the United States.

After 24 years on the Nashua, N.H. Board of Education, John T. Dimtsios, Past District Governor of Dist. #9, resigns his post for reasons of health. . . . William R. Codus, General Manager of CBS/FM Sales, is named U.S. Assistant Chief of Protocol by Emil Mosbacher, U.S. Chief of Protocol.

Dr. Achilles N. Sakellarides, Foreign Affairs Information Officer of the U.S. State Department, completes 23 years in the State Department. . . . George J. Pantos, 38, former director of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and native of Worcester, Mass., is appointed Special Assistant to the U.S. Undersecretary of Commerce. . . . Demosthenes Protopapas, a career employee, is appointed Deputy State Auditor of Massachusetts. . . . George J. Alevizos of Dorchester, Mass., known as the "Friend of the Blind" begins a campaign for sewing machines for blind girls in Greece for use in making small articles for sale. Nicholas G. Copadis of Manchester, N.H. is sworn in as judge of the Hillsborough County Probate Court.

Vice President Spiro T. Agnew establishes a scholarship fund in Gargalianoi, Messenias, Greece, of \$1,600 a year, for students of the town, named in honor of his grandfather, The Spiro Anagnostopoulos Memorial Scholarship. . . . U.S. Navy Commander George Anagnostos of Manchester, N.H., receives a Navy Achievement Medal for his role in the recovery of the Apollo I space capsule. He was the head of specially trained personnel aboard the USS Princeton, the recovery ship of the moon-landing space mission. . . . State Representative Michael S. Dukakis of Brookline, Mass., ran for office of Lt. Governor. . . . Angelo Andriopoulos is Chairman of the History and Political Science Department of Rivier College, Nashua, N.H.

## CHAPTER THIRTEEN

### The Years 1969-72

#### The Forty-Seventh Supreme Convention August 17-23, 1969 Minneapolis, Minn.

The 47th Supreme Convention was held in Minneapolis, Minn., during the week of August 17-23, 1969. Convention officers were: George E. Loucas, Chairman; Charles P. Tsaffaras, Vice Chairman; Socrates P. Koutsoutis, Secretary. *Supreme Lodge* delegates were: Gus Cherevas, A. T. Tsoumas, Gus G. Country, Jr., Peter G. Chingos, William Zacharellis, Louis Yankou, Chris J. Kallos, John E. Maniatis, Angelo T. Mountanos, Michael Skarlos, Nicholas J. Stroumtsos, Paul Yphantes, Lee G. Rallis. *Mother Lodge* delegates were: Nicholas D. Chotas, James Campbell, Harry Angelopoulos, George A. Polos, John Angelopoulos.

*Supreme Board of Trustees* delegates were: Paul A. Karres, James K. Zolotas, Ernest E. Dematatis, Chris Boulos, James P. Demos, Charles M. Georgeson, Edward Ghikadis, Tom Heos, Gust Herouvis, Emanuel M. Kontokosta, Sam S. Nakos, Dr. James A. Rogers. *Past Supreme President* delegates: George Demeter, George E. Phillies, Achilles Catsonis, John G. Thevos, Peter L. Bell, Leo J. Lamberson, C. P. Verinis, George E. Loucas, Nicholas Coffinas, George J. Margoles, John G. Plumides, Nicholas J. Chirekos, Kimon A. Doukas, Andrew Fasseas.

*District Governor* delegates were: Charles C. Soufas, Louis P. Logas, Samuel Genetos, Nicholas C. Morkides, Basil J. Manion, Andrew J. Liaros, Pericles Haleftiras, Paul H. Maharris, William A. Varkas, Don M. Dussias, John N. Economou, John W. Bizanes, Louis G. Asimakopoulos, Theodore T. Velman, Spiro Moustakes, Pete G. Magiros, Dr. Louis J. Roussalis, Alexander A. George, Peter W. G. Cayias, William G. Drulias, John A. Gates, Ernest N. Louis, V. Tony Fatouros.

The new Supreme Lodge elected was: Louis G. Manesiotis, Supreme President; Sam Nakis, Supreme Vice President; Louis Yankou, Supreme Vice President of Canada; Dr. Michael N. Spirtos, Supreme Secretary; Peter Kouchalakos, Supreme Treasurer; Lee G. Rallis, Supreme Counsellor, John P. Angelson, Supreme Governor; Nick C. Demeris, Supreme Governor; George Laskaros, Supreme Governor; John E. Maniatis, Supreme Governor; Tommie Sotiriou, Supreme

Governor; Steve Tsagaris, Supreme Governor. Dr. Monthe N. Kofos was elected Supreme Athletic Director.

The new Supreme Board of Trustees was: Col. Peter N. Derzis, Chairman; James K. Zolotas, 1st Vice Chairman; Ernest E. Dematatis, 2nd Vice Chairman; William P. Tsaffaras, Secretary; Thomas Cavalaris, Treasurer; Chris Boulos, James P. Demos, Panayes G. Dikeou, Tom Heos, Sam Karakostas, Paul A. Karres, Peter Pavoris, James S. Scofield, Theodore N. Vombrack, and the Supreme President and Supreme Vice President.

Action was taken by the convention on the following: (1) Eliminated the use of voting machines for balloting on Constitutional Amendments; (2) Changed the payment of Per Capita Tax to Headquarters from semi-annual to annual payments; (3) Eliminated the Emergency Fund benefits for those members either Initiated or Reinstated on and after Jan. 1, 1970 (retained the benefits for prior members); (4) That the selection of future convention sites must be made three (3) years in advance.

Following the convention, Past Supreme President Andrew Fasseas was appointed as Chairman of the 1970 Athens Supreme Convention, with William G. Chirgotis as Vice Chairman. . . . Socrates Zolotas, Burlington, Vermont, Vermont Chapter #244, is named Commissioner of the Northeast Immigration and Naturalization Services Agency by U.S. Attorney General John Mitchell, with jurisdiction over the six New England States and New York and New Jersey. . . . Peter A. Fasseas of Chicago is named Assistant Attorney General by Illinois Attorney General William J. Scott. . . . Peter C. Gaines of the Stockton, Calif. chapter is given a testimonial dinner by the Stockton Unified School District and the PTA Council of the area for his services to the city.

Past District Governor John D. Kazos, Yankton, S. Dak., given the highest award of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, "All American Post Commander" for his work as Commander of his Post. . . . County Judge James G. Sarres of Oshkosh, Wisc., honored by Milwaukee, Wisc. chapter for distinguished service to his community. . . . Past President Menelaos Papadimos of Toronto, Ont., Canada chapter receives highest award of Ontario Highways Department for services. . . . Worcester, Mass. #80 awards \$1,200 in scholarships in 1969. . . . Marlboro, Mass. #105 awards \$700 in scholarships in 1969. . . . Aly Trompas of San Diego, Calif. wins the U.S. Junior Amateur Golf Championship at 16 years of age.

Norfolk, Va. #122 reports that its chapter membership includes the following: U.S. Senator William Spong, U.S. Representative Thomas Downing, former Congressman Porter Hardy, State Senator Peter K. Babalos, Judge George Vacos of Virginia Beach, State Legislator Thomas Moss, and Glenn Yates of the Virginia House of Delegates.

Baltimore, Md., Chapter #30 established the Theodore S. Agnew Scholarship Fund in 1967 when his son, Spiro T. Agnew, was Governor of Maryland, and the Fund Dinner was held in December, 1969

with more than 700 persons present, including Vice President Agnew, who is a member of Baltimore #30. Five \$500 scholarships were awarded that evening, and honor guests at the dinner included Jack Benny, Governor Marvin Mandel of Maryland, and Supreme President Louis G. Manesiotis. In his remarks that evening, Vice President Agnew said:

“I am proud to say that I grew up in the light of my father. My beliefs are his and my father believed deeply in America. My father was deeply involved in the life of the Greek community, for this, to him, was part of being an American. ‘My Brother Ahepans’ he said eight years ago, ‘Who better understands the true value of freedom and dignity than we. . . who are the direct descendants of the authors of those principles—the Ancient Hellenes? Who better understands the true value of freedom and dignity than we who have matured and prospered in the workshop of democracy, the United States of America?’ . . . If I am known to raise my voice in criticism, it is because I see danger in our nation’s course. Because America, like ancient Athens, can become foolish and corrupt; because a life of ease is not synonymous with a life of fulfillment; and because no generation can confer wisdom upon its children. Each generation must work to earn its own.”

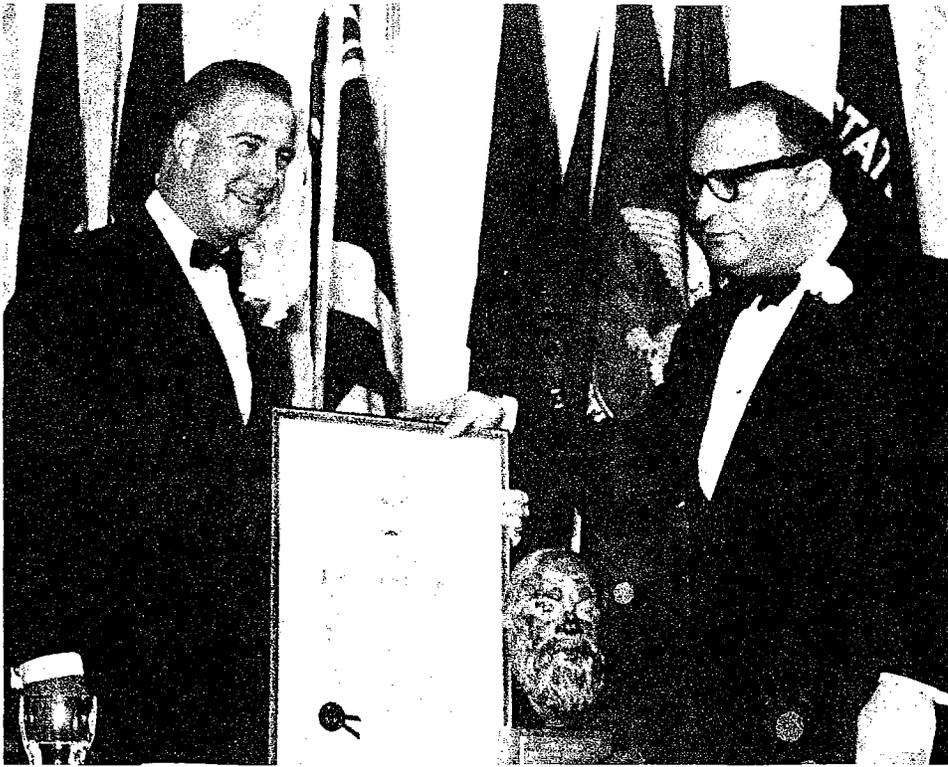
During the Theodore S. Agnew Scholarship Dinner, Supreme President Manesiotis presented the Ahepa Humanitarian Award to Mr. Jack Benny.

Past President Thomas Mihalís of the Lorain-Elyria, Ohio chapter unanimously elected State Commander of the Ohio Disabled American Veterans. . . Hermes #186, New York City, holds a “Nick Galifianakis Initiation Class” in honor of the Congressman. . . Lansing, Mich. #142 initiates Attorney General Frank Kelley of Michigan into the chapter. . . William A. Vasiliou of the Meriden, Conn. chapter elected Treasurer of Middletown, Conn. . . George Athanson of the Hartford Conn. chapter elected to his second term on the Waterford, Conn. City Council.

Vancouver, B.C., Canada chapter donates a replica of the Myron statue, The Discus Thrower, (*Diskobolos*) to the City of Vancouver. The 10 foot bronze statue is placed in the Members Courtyard at the Planetarium, and is unveiled by Mayor Tom Campbell of Vancouver.

#### 1970 Socratic Award

Vice President Spiro T. Agnew was the recipient of the 1970 Ahepa Socratic Award at the 19th Ahepa National Banquet honoring the Congress of the United States in Washington, D.C. at the Sheraton Park Hotel on March 9th. More than 1,400 persons jammed the banquet hall, making this the largest Ahepa National Banquet of all time. Vice President Agnew was the principal speaker of the evening, and other major speakers included U.S. Senator Philip A. Hart of Michigan, U.S. Representative Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, and Supreme President Manesiotis. Banquet chairman was George J.



### THE 1970 AHEPA SOCRATIC AWARD

*Vice President Spiro T. Agnew (left) is the recipient of the 1970 Ahepa Socratic Award, being presented by Supreme President Louis G. Manesiotis.*



*A medallion commemorating the 150th anniversary of Greek independence has been issued by the Order of Ahepa, and the illustrations above show the front and reverse sides of the 1½ inch diameter medal. The front side of the medal depicts the Metropolitess Palaion Patron Germanos at Patras on March 25, 1821, with Greek Leaders, proclaiming the start of the Greek Revolution against Turkish rule. The reverse side depicts the American Philhellenes Monument in Athens, Greece, erected in memory of the many Americans who aided and fought with Greek soldiers against the Turkish armies during the period of 1821-1830. The medals were struck by the Franklin Mint in pure gold, pure silver, and bronze.*

Papuchis, and the toastmaster was Joseph S. Bambacus.

In his remarks prior to the presentation of the Socratic Award to Vice President Agnew, Supreme President Manesiotis quoted from an address that Theodore S. Agnew, the Vice President's father had made in 1928, as follows: "*Ahepa also is worthy of the fate which awaits her, because she cherishes in her heart the sweet longing, the tender hope and aspires to the honor of one day seeing in the White House a son of hers, one of her members who'll be proud of his Greek origin.*" Theodore S. Agnew delivered these prophetic words in 1928, when he was President of Baltimore, Md. Chapter #30, and the prophecy had come almost true when his son, Spiro T. Agnew was elected Vice President of the United States.

Included in the remarks of Vice President Agnew that evening were the following:

"Whenever I speak to my brother Ahepans, I'm reminded of one of my chores my father assigned me to do when I was a boy. As you know, he was once Secretary of the Worthington Chapter Number 30 of Ahepa in Baltimore. It was my job to help fold the meeting notices and address and stuff the envelopes! Later on in my teens, when he was President and then District Governor, I would help him write his speeches. He liked to speak of his pride in his Hellenic heritage, and of his pride and delight in being an American in a century when the great democratic principles laid down in ancient Greece were best expressed in this land of opportunity.

"His speeches were never covered by television, but television hadn't been invented yet, so I can't complain about that. Well, at least he had one critic—my mother. She was also his biggest fan. One central point that he would make in those speeches, that we worked on together, has a special relevance to what I would like to talk to you about tonight. He spoke of a spirit of community that existed within the Americans of Greek descent, and his life reflected a powerful example of that spirit. Like so many others, my father lost all he had in the Depression; he went to work hauling vegetables starting at 3 a.m. most mornings, to restaurants and food stores in the Baltimore area.

"He went into competition with the big suppliers of vegetables who were able to offer better and faster service than he could ever offer. But he found customers; he found them because of the spirit of that community. These customers were men who were willing to give up the convenience of big suppliers because in those hard times they were anxious to help a small supplier get started, to earn a living. The men who ran the restaurants, mainly those of Greek extraction, most of them immigrants to this country, who bought those vegetables understood something about human dignity. They were not giving a man charity; they were giving a man a chance, and it was a charitable spirit that moved them to endure whatever inconvenience it cost. It was the kind of charity that never demeaned the recipient, and of course, when my father got back on his feet financially, he made sure that the help he gave others was the kind

of help that enhanced rather than destroyed the man's self-respect."

With the bronze bust of Socrates, done by sculptor Constantine Seferlis of Washington, D.C. an engrossed Scroll was given to Vice President Agnew on which was written the full award.

James Economus of the Hartford, Conn. chapter donates \$5,000 for scholarships to Watkinson School. . . . \$1,825 was given in Scholarship grants by the Grand Rapids, Mich. chapter #196 in 1970. . . . Nicholas P. Levendis serves Jamaica, N.Y. #86 as President for nine terms. . . . George Athanson, Past President of the Hartford, Conn. chapter is elected Deputy Mayor of Hartford. . . . Louis J. Dukas of the Bronx, N.Y. chapter is honored by Patriarch Athenagoras with the title of "Archon Hartophylax." . . . Judge John M. Manos of the Common Pleas Court of Cleveland is elevated to the Court of Appeals by Ohio Governor James A. Rhodes, to fill a vacancy. Brother Manos, a Past Supreme Counsellor, is a member of Cleveland, Ohio chapter #36. . . . Harry J. Courniotes of the Springfield, Mass. chapter #85 becomes President of the American International College of Springfield. He had been vice president of the school since 1964, and dean of the School of Business Administration.

Norwich, Conn. chapter #110 donates \$500 to the Holy Trinity Church Building Fund. . . . George J. Vavoulis of the St. Paul, Minn. chapter is elected president of the National Association of State Employment Security Commissioners. He also was the recipient in January, 1970 of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce Community Leadership and Service Award, and was recently appointed by the Governor as Minnesota Commissioner of Employment Security. . . . Michael G. Maistros of Wheeling, W. Va. elected President of the Ohio Jaycees.

Daughters of Penelope Grand Vice President Helen J. Beldecos attends the dedication of the new "Daughters of Penelope Hall" at St. Basil's Academy, Garrison, N.Y., a dormitory for girls at the Academy donated by the Daughters of Penelope. . . . Weirton, W. Va. chapter presents an oil portrait of himself to Past Supreme President George E. Loucas, member of the chapter. . . . Milwaukee, Wisc. member J. F. Mallas appointed Disabled American Veterans Department Legislative Director.

Governor Robert Scott of North Carolina is initiated into Charlotte, N.C. chapter. . . . Past President John T. Katsenes of the Phoenix, Ariz. chapter is elected Phoenix City Councilman; he previously served as a member of the City Planning Commission. . . . Frank H. Scolinos of Tokyo, Japan, member of Hollywood, Calif. chapter #318, is Commissioner General of Greece to the 1970 Japanese Exposition at Osaka, Japan. The 1970 Ahepa Excursion to Greece was headed by Peter N. Mantzoros as Commander, and Steve Georgeson as Vice Commander.

Basil J. Mezines is appointed as Executive Assistant to the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission. . . . Col. Alexander Kouts, president of Arlington, Va. chapter #438 heads the committee at the

Ahepa wreath-laying at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery on Memorial Day, 1970, assisted by President Thomas Gikas of Washington, D.C. chapter #236. . . . Dr. Van Mericas of the Dearborn, Mich. chapter is elected to the Dearborn City Council. . . . Two \$1,000 Scholarships are donated by will of late member Athan D. Raption of the Jamaica, N.Y. chapter through the Ahepa Educational Foundation.

Bill Peterson, Past District Governor, of the Grand Island, Nebr. chapter is the recipient of the Annual Service to Industry Award by the Grand Island Chamber of Commerce. He was also the recipient of the Good Citizen Award, and served his chapter as secretary for 16 years. . . . Nineteen area athletes were honored by Canton, Ohio chapter at a Sports Award dinner. . . . Bob Samaras is baseball coach at Wayne State University.

Paul G. Manolis, Executive Editor of the Oakland, Calif. Tribune, since 1965, receives award for his newspaper for general excellence among California newspapers. . . . Nicholas Lambros of Dracut, Mass. is elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives. . . . Peter Moraites is Bergen County, New Jersey, State Assemblyman. . . . U.S. Navy Rear Admiral Constantine A. Karaberis retires from active duty. . . . W.P. Tavoulareas is President of the Mobil Oil Corporation. . . . Peter Pihos was one of four football greats enshrined in the Pro Football Hall of Fame at Canton, Ohio. In a telegram to the ceremonies, Vice President Agnew called him the "most durable and versatile football player of his time" and noted that he had missed only one game in a nine-year career with the Philadelphia Eagles. Pihos was an All American end at Indiana University, and led the NFL in receiving for three consecutive seasons from 1953 through 1955.

**The Forty-Eighth Supreme Convention**  
**August 1 - 8, 1970**  
**Athens, Greece**

The 48th Supreme Convention was held in Athens, Greece during the week of August 1-8, 1970. Convention officers were: James Mazarakos, Chairman; Gregory Despinakis, Vice Chairman; Peter W. G. Cayias, Secretary. *Supreme Lodge* delegates to the convention were: Louis G. Manesiotis, Sam Nakis, Louis Yankou, Dr. Michael N. Spirto, Peter Kouchalacos, Lee G. Rallis, John P. Angelson, Nick C. Demeris, George Laskaros, Tommie Sotiriou, Steve Tsagaris, Dr. Monthe N. Kofos. The *Mother Lodge* delegate was George A. Polos. *Supreme Board of Trustees* delegates: Peter N. Derzis, James K. Zolotas, William P. Tsaffaras, Thomas Cavalaris, Chris Boulos, James P. Demos, Gus G. Gatseos, Peter Pavoris.

*Past Supreme President* delegates were: George E. Phillis, Stephen S. Scopas, John G. Plumides, George E. Loucas, Andrew Fasseas, Gus Cherevas. *District Governor* delegates were: George A. Heropoulos, Lampros Megremis, Nicholas M. Kapottas, Spiros P. Livanis, James Plevritis, Athanasios Loter, Thomas T. Pureka, Chris Pappas, Nick T.



1969—Eugene T. Rossides, New York City Ahepan, is appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.



1970—John N. Nassikas, Manchester, N. H. Ahepan, is appointed Chairman of the Federal Power Commission.



1968—Professional bowler Pete Tountas receives Ahepa Harry Agganis Award from Supreme Athletic Director John Paulos.



1970—Vancouver, B. C., Canada chapter presents statue of The Discus Thrower (Discobolos) to the city.



1970—The Ahepa All-Star basketball team is shown with the Greek A.E.K. team in Athens, during the Ahepa team's visit to Greece during the Ahepa convention.

Georges, George A. Fotos, Gust A. Saros, Fred Iconos, Dr. Louis J. Roussalis, Michael P. Bota, Gus Zarkades, Bill Papanikolaou. In addition to the above, there were 549 Chapter Voting Delegates in attendance at the convention, or a total of 593 voting delegates in all.

The following action was taken by the convention: (1) That the newly-named "Ahepa Educational Journey to Greece" student summer programs in Greece, be continued annually; (2) Made certain revisions on the age limits for members of the Sons of Pericles; (3) Selected Miami Beach, Fla. as the site of the 1973 Supreme Convention; (4) That the American government enter in discussions for compensation to American and Greek citizens whose property had been confiscated by the Turkish government; (5) That the fraternity participate in the annual memorial services at the Cathedral of the Pines at Rindge, New Hampshire; (6) That the fraternity strongly support the teaching of the Greek language, and support Greek schools in the United States.

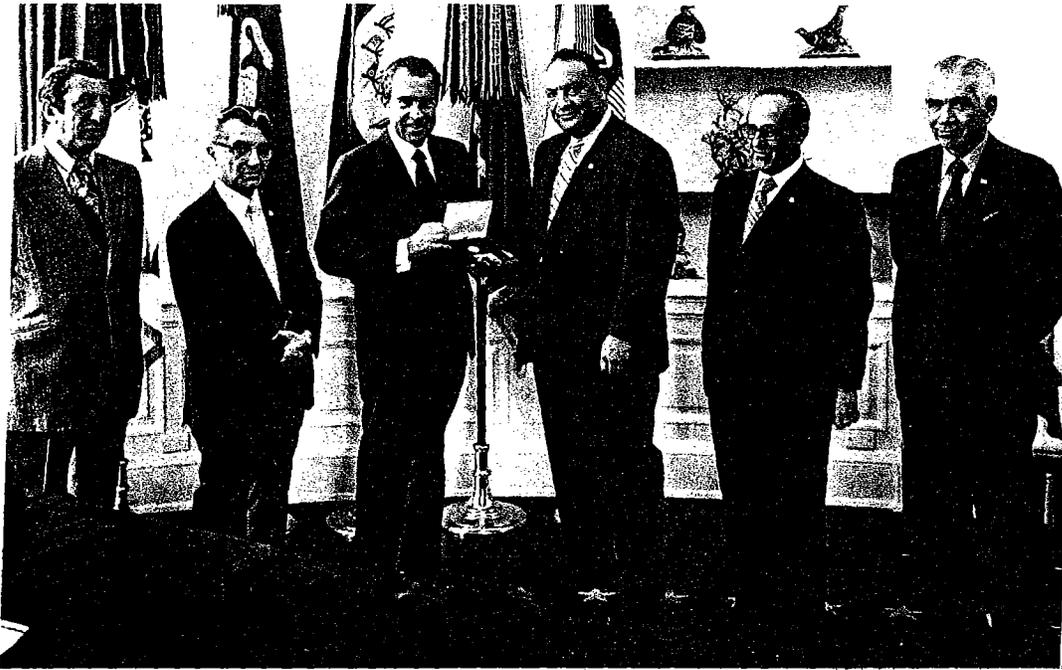
The new Supreme Lodge elected was: Louis G. Manesiotis, Supreme President; Sam Nakis, Supreme Vice President; John E. Hadzipetros, Supreme Vice President of Canada; Dr. Michael N. Spirtos, Supreme Secretary; William P. Tsaffaras, Supreme Treasurer; Michael G. Plumides, Supreme Counsellor; A. Steve Betzelos, Supreme Governor; Emanuel J. Bouziss, Supreme Governor; Theodore Caras, Supreme Governor; Gregory J. Despinakis, Supreme Governor; Andrew A. Papaminas, Supreme Governor; Stephen Parnassa, Supreme Governor. Dr. Monthe N. Kofos was elected Supreme Athletic Director.

The new Supreme Board of Trustees was: Col. Peter N. Derzis, Chairman; James K. Zolotas, 1st Vice Chairman; Ernest E. Dematatis, 2nd Vice Chairman; Peter Pavoris, Secretary; Thomas Cavalaris, Treasurer; George L. Bourney, George P. Dikeou, Gus G. Gatseos, Gust J. Herouvis, Sam Karakostas, Paul A. Karres, James S. Scofield, Elias S. Sutter, Theodore N. Vombrack, and the Supreme President and Supreme Vice President.

Ahepa again offered a variety of Charter and Group Flights to the convention, and an estimated 6,000 persons attended the convention, about half the total of the 1965 meeting in Athens. Convention events included about the same schedule as that of the 1965 meeting, with the exception that Ahepa Track and Field and Basketball teams were sent to Greece for the convention by the fraternity who participated in meets and games with Greek teams. Peter Chlentzos was director of the Ahepa sports teams, which acquitted themselves favorably against top ranking Greek teams.

As in 1965, the Greek government proved to be an excellent host in conjunction with the City of Athens, and the Cambas Winery and Metaxas Company hosted functions for the visiting Ahepans and their families. Also, as in 1965, the highlight of the convention was the Festival at the huge Athens Stadium, which was filled to capacity with Ahepans and Athenians to witness the celebration given in honor of the Ahepa.

The 1970 Ahepa Educational Journey to Greece program for high



### THE WHITE HOUSE

*Year 1971. President Richard M. Nixon is presented an Ahepa gold medal commemorating the 150th anniversary of Greek Independence at the White House. With the President are: Supreme Vice President Sam Nakis, Supreme Secretary Dr. Michael N. Spirto, President Nixon, Supreme President Louis G. Manesiotis, Supreme Treasurer William P. Tsaffaras, and Supreme Trustees Chairman Col. Peter N. Derzis.*



*1971—Tom C. Korologos, Deputy Assistant to President Richard M. Nixon, receives a silver Ahepa Medal commemorating the 150th anniversary of Greek Independence from Supreme President Manesiotis, while President Nixon looks on approvingly. Korologos is a member of the Salt Lake City Ahepa chapter.*

school students of the Ahepa Family attracted 126 students and chaperons who made the 30 day visit to Greece. The program coincided with the 1970 Supreme Convention, so that the students could spend a few days participating in convention events. Dr. Peter V. Paulus was National Chairman of the 1970 program, which is under the jurisdiction of the Ahepa Educational Foundation Board, and the Royal National Foundation of Greece was in charge of housing and travel arrangements for the program.

The 1970 Biennial Clergy-Laity Congress of the Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America honored the Order of Ahepa during its meeting by scheduling its final luncheon as "Salute to Ahepa Luncheon." . . . Supreme Trustee James S. Scofield elected unanimously as International Chairman of the Newspaper Division of the Special Libraries Association. . . . Tom Jolas of the Mason City, Ia., chapter is elected Mayor of Mason City, Iowa, defeating the incumbent. . . . Supreme Secretary Dr. M. N. Spirtos is appointed National Chairman of the 1971 Ahepa Educational Journey to Greece program. . . . Harvey, Ill. Chapter #316 honors Baseball Hall-of-Famer Lou Boudreau with a welcome home party. . . . Pete Pihos, a 60-minute National Football League great who was inducted into the Football Hall of Fame, is honored by Canton, Ohio Chapter #59 with a luncheon. He is a native of Canton.

Ahepan George Papadopoulos is Sheriff of Stark County, Ohio. . . . National and District Ahepa officers attend the Cathedral of the Pines Memorial Services to veterans of Greek descent at Rindge, N.H. in July. . . . Ohio District #11 awards \$2,100 in Scholarships at its 1970 convention. . . . Ahepa District #8 (Massachusetts) donates \$5,000 to Holy Cross Theological School at Brookline, Mass. . . . The Silver Star was posthumously awarded to Staff Sergeant Ronald H. Bozakis in a special citation of the President of the United States, dated December 1, 1969. . . . Past Supreme President Nicholas Coffinas is appointed a Judge of the Criminal Court of New York City by Mayor John V. Lindsay on Oct. 15, 1970.

Ahepa publishes a 52-page booklet in February, 1971, on the 1821 Greek War of Independence, in commemoration of the 150th Anniversary of that struggle for independence, entitled "The 1821 Greek War of Independence and America's Contributions to the Greek Cause." Written by George J. Leber, Executive Secretary of the Ahepa, the book enjoyed a wide distribution throughout the country. Besides giving a brief history of the War of Independence against Turkey, the book also chronicles America's assistance to Greece in those years.

Ahepa also struck a special medallion commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Greek War of Independence, 1 1/2 inches in diameter. The front side of the medallion depicted Bishop Germanos striking the Greek colors for freedom on March 25, 1821, and the reverse side carries the monument in Athens to the American Philhellenes of the 1821 Greek War of Independence, as well as the emblem of the Ahepa. Solid Gold medallions were presented to President Nixon at the White House, and to Prime Minister George Papadopoulos of

Greece, in Athens, during 1971. The medals were also struck in sterling silver, and bronze. A third gold medallion was presented to Vice President Agnew in March, 1972.

Both the book and the medallions, in bronze, are available from the Ahepa Supreme Lodge Headquarters in Washington, D.C., in limited quantity.

Dr. P. John Lymberopoulos of Denver, Colo. Chapter #145, is named Dean of the University of Colorado Division of Continuing Education, at Boulder, Colo. Born in Greece, where he studied at Athens College, he came to America in 1953, studied at Ohio University and the University of Texas, where he received his master's and doctorate degrees. . . . Ahepa District #20 (Southern California) gives \$1,850 in scholarship grants in 1971. . . . Past President Nicholas P. Anagnostakos of Bronx, N.Y. #175 appointed Assistant Professor of Biological Sciences of Bergen Community College, Paramus, N. J. . . . Supreme Vice President Sam Nakis is elected Chairman of the Automotive Warehouse Distributors Association Manufacturers' Advisory Council.

Duluth, Minn. chapter Past President Sam S. Solon is elected to the Minnesota State Legislature. . . . Past President John G. Scontsas of the Nashua, N.H. chapter appointed by President Nixon to the President's Advisory Council on Minority Business Enterprise. . . . Dr. Michael G. Mulinos of Delphi #25 of New York City, elected President of the Association of Medical Directors, which includes the medical directors of leading pharmaceutical companies. . . . Marlboro, Mass. chapter gives \$800 in scholarship grants in 1971.

Theodore L. Geatros of the Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada chapter, is appointed Judge of the District Court of the Province of Saskatchewan, the first Canadian of Greek descent to be appointed to this type of judicial appointment. . . . Past Supreme Governor Tommie Sotiriou of Salt Lake City is re-appointed to a second five-year term on the Utah State Board of Pharmacy by Governor Calvin L. Rampton. . . . New Brunswick, N.J. Chapter #75 holds its third annual banquet for the high school graduates of the community and awards Ahepa Graduate plaques to each student. . . . Brooklyn, N.Y. Chapter #41 acquires its own Ahepa Home.

Sam S. Nakos of the Birmingham, Ala. chapter, and Vice Chairman of the Ahepa Educational Foundation Board, donates \$119,000 in 1971 in the form of notes and bonds to the Ahepa Educational Foundation. These assets were then placed in trust as the Sam S. Nakos Scholarship Trust, from which annual scholarship grants will be given. Although Brother Nakos had originally pledged \$20,000 to the Foundation, he gave almost six-fold his original pledge. . . . Thomas C. Yeotis of the Flint, Mich. chapter, and Past District Governor, is elected a Genesee County, Michigan, Circuit Judge.

Peter G. Peterson, Chairman of the Board of Bell and Howell, son of George Peterson of the Grand Island, Nebr. chapter, is appointed by President Richard M. Nixon as Executive Director of the new Council on International Economic Policy, and becomes a member of the

official White House staff, after resigning his position with Bell and Howell. . . . Trenton, N.J. chapter holds its annual Awards Day and presents graduate and scholarship awards to students.

President Richard M. Nixon receives an Ahepa Gold Medallion commemorating the 150th Anniversary of the 1821 Greek War of Independence in ceremonies at the White House on June 30, 1971. Making the presentation for Ahepa were Supreme President Louis G. Manesiotis, Supreme Vice President Sam Nakis, Supreme Secretary Dr. Michael N. Spirtos, Supreme Treasurer William P. Tsaffaras, and Supreme Board of Trustees Chairman Col. Peter N. Derzis. On the same occasion, a Sterling Silver medallion was presented to Tom C. Korologos, of the Salt Lake City, Utah chapter, Deputy Assistant to President Nixon.

Tom C. Korologos, Deputy Assistant to President Nixon, was appointed to the post by President Nixon, and assumed his duties on April 1, 1971. A member of the Salt Lake City, Utah chapter, he works in the White House on Congressional relations, mainly with the U.S. Senate, where he worked for more than eight years on the staff of U.S. Senator Wallace F. Bennett of Utah, as Administrative Assistant for six years, and as press secretary for 2 1/2 years. His prior experience included being an assistant account executive in advertising, sports writer and reporter, sports copy editor, information officer in the Air Force, copy editor in New York, and with the Associated Press in Salt Lake City. He is a graduate of the University of Utah and in 1957 won a Grantland Rice Memorial Fellowship for study at the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism where he obtained a master of science degree in 1958. While at Columbia he won a Pulitzer fellowship for travel in Europe, and also in 1958 he won the Q. C. Wilson Achievement Award from the Utah chapter of the Sigma Delta Chi journalistic fraternity.

The fifth American of Greek descent to join the current U.S. Congress is Paul Spyros Sarbanes of Baltimore, Md. Congressman Sarbanes was elected for his first term in the 1970 general elections to represent the Fourth District of Maryland. He was born in Salisbury, Maryland on Feb. 3, 1933, and his parents, Spyros and Matina Sarbanes, were immigrants from Greece. He graduated from Princeton University in 1954, magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa. He was a Rhodes Scholar at Balliol College, Oxford University, 1954-57, and received First Class B. A. Honors Degree in the School of Philosophy, Politics and Economics. He then attended Harvard Law School and received an LL.B. degree cum laude in June, 1960. He practiced law in Maryland, and served in many capacities in local, state, and legislative areas of government as well as Administrative Assistant to Walter W. Heller, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors during the Johnson Administration.

There are now five Ahepans of Greek descent in the U.S. House of Representatives. . . . George J. Vavoulis of the St. Paul, Minn. chapter, former Mayor of St. Paul for three terms, is appointed as Administrator of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development regional

**UNITED STATES CONGRESSMEN OF GREEK DESCENT**

**Members of the Order of Ahepa**



**JOHN BRADEMÁS (D-Indiana) of South Bend; first elected in 1958, now serving in his 7th consecutive term in office.**



**PETER N. KYROS, (D-Maine) of Portland; first elected in 1966, now serving in his 3rd consecutive term of office.**



**NICK GALIFIANAKIS, (D-North Carolina) of Durham; first elected in 1966, now serving in his 3rd consecutive term of office.**



**GUS YATRON, (D-Pennsylvania) of Reading; first elected in 1968, now serving in his 2nd consecutive term of office.**



**PAUL S. SARBANES, (D-Maryland) of Baltimore; first elected in 1970, now serving in his 1st term of office.**

office in Chicago, which supervises all HUD programs in six states—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Prior to his appointment, he was Minnesota State Commissioner of Manpower Services. . . . Harry Meshel of the Youngstown, Ohio chapter is elected State Senator of the 33rd Senatorial District of Ohio. On the faculty of Youngstown State University, he was also Executive Assistant to the Mayor, and Urban Renewal Director of Youngstown.

Message of President Richard M. Nixon to Greece on the Occasion of the 150th Anniversary of Greek Independence: "As they celebrate the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of their independence, the people of Greece are joined by men and women throughout the Western World in recalling the spirit of ancient Greece and its enduring contributions to their lives and legacy. Nowhere is this more true than in the United States, where so many sons and daughters of Greece have made their homes and continued to build upon their heritage. The special thoughts of Greek Americans and, indeed, of all my fellow citizens will be with the Greek people as they celebrate this significant milestone in their long and proud history." (March 25, 1971)—RICHARD M. NIXON.

Peter J. Pitchess, Los Angeles County Sheriff, member of the Los Angeles chapter, receives the Outstanding American Award by the Los Angeles Philanthropic Foundation. Sheriff Pitchess was recently elected to his fourth 4-year term as Sheriff of Los Angeles County, Calif., by an 85% majority, and heads the largest sheriff's department in the world, with over 7,200 law enforcement personnel. He was also mentioned prominently as a possible successor to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. . . . Thomas E. Leontis of Dow Chemical Company is elected the 51st president of the American Society for Metals. . . . George Christopher of the San Francisco chapter, former mayor of San Francisco, becomes a Co-Chairman of the National Conference of Christians and Jews at ceremonies in New York.

Chris Papanicolaou of Greece, and former competitor at San Jose State College in California, is given third ranking among the top ten sports figures of the world for 1970. He set a new world pole vault record of 18 feet, one-quarter inch, in a meet in Athens. . . . James A. Geocaris of Chicago is sworn in as Associate Judge of the Cook County, Ill., Circuit Court. . . . Andrew Jarvis, former Mayor of Portsmouth, N.H., and former governor's councillor, is appointed to the New Hampshire Small Business Administration Advisory Council.

Nick Poulos, Financial Editor of The Chicago Tribune, is elected President of the Chicago Press Club. . . . Marian Christy, The Boston Globe Fashion Editor, wins national awards for her newspaper and TV reports. . . . Long Island City High School offers new courses in Modern Greek, on elementary and intermediate levels. . . . Mrs. Venetta S. Tassopoulos of Los Angeles is named one of three U.S. District Magistrates, the first chosen for central California, as a full-time magistrate. . . . Dr. Angelyn A. Konugres of Chestnut Hill, Mass. appointed to three year term on the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services by U.S. Defense Secretary Melvin Laird. . . .

Angelo G. Geocaris, attorney and businessman of Chicago is the recipient of the 1971 Humanitarian Service Award of the Abraham Lincoln Centre, one of Chicago's most prestigious social service organizations.

The 1970 Ahepa Harry Agganis Award is presented to track star George Allen, shot-putter and graduate of St. John's University, who was one of the best shot-putters in the United States. . . . Marlboro, Mass. chapter annually presents the Alex Hassapes Scholarship Award to outstanding History or English students at Marlboro High School. . . . Washington, D.C. Chapter #236 holds its first annual Ahepa Athletic Awards Banquet and honors 40 area athletes for their achievements, presenting Ahepa Sports Plaques to each athlete. . . . Supreme President Louis G. Manesiotes is named "Man of the Year in Human Services" by the Allegheny County Board of County Commissioners at Pittsburgh, Pa. . . . Officers and members take part in the annual "Pilgrimage to the Pines" Memorial services to Greek-American veterans at Rindge, N.H., in July. . . . Lee Alexander is elected Mayor of Syracuse, N.Y.

District Governor William V. Bell of Bridgeport, Pa., is named president of the Valley Forge branch of the American Electroplaters. . . . Ahepa raises funds for the Holy Cross Theological School at Brookline, Mass., and Charlotte, N.C. Ahepa chapter is the first contributor with a donation of \$1,000. . . . Peoria, Ill., Chapter #234 donates \$200 to the Senator Everett M. Dirksen Library in Peoria. . . . John W. Chapas of Pittsburgh, Pa. #34 has been serving on the City Court bench as a Magistrate since 1964. . . . County Judge Christ T. Seraphim of Milwaukee, Wisc., is given tribute in a testimonial dinner attended by 1,200 persons for his contributions as a Judge.

In July, Supreme President Louis G. Manesiotes presents an Ahepa Gold Medal commemorating the 150th Anniversary of the 1821 Greek War of Independence to Prime Minister George Papadopoulos in ceremonies at the Prime Minister's office in Athens, Greece. Sterling Silver Ahepa Medals were presented to lesser Greek government officials.

**The Forty-Ninth Supreme Convention**  
**August 15-21, 1971**  
**Los Angeles, California**

The 49th Supreme Convention was held in Los Angeles, Calif. during the week of August 15-21, 1971. Convention officers were: Stephen S. Scopas, Chairman; George Koulaxis, Vice Chairman; George P. Gabriel, Secretary. *Supreme Lodge* delegates were: Louis G. Manesiotes, Sam Nakis, John E. Hadzipetros, Dr. Michael N. Spirtos, William P. Tsaffaras, Michael G. Plumides, A. Steve Betzelos, Emanuel J. Bouziss, Theodore Caras, Gregory J. Despinakis, Andrew A. Papaminas, Stephen Parnassa, Dr. Monthe N. Kofos.

*Supreme Board of Trustees* delegates were: Col. Peter N. Derzis, James K. Zolotas, Ernest E. Dematatis, Peter Pavoris, Thomas Cava-

laris, George L. Bourney, George P. Dikeou, Gus G. Gatseos, Gust J. Herouvis, Sam Karakostas, Paul A. Karres, James S. Scofield, Elias S. Sutter, Theodore N. Vombrack. *Mother Lodge* delegates: Nicholas D. Chotas, James Campbell, Harry Angelopoulos, George A. Polos. *Past Supreme President* delegates: John G. Thevos, Stephen S. Scopas, Nicholas Coffinas, George J. Margoles, John G. Plumides, Kimon A. Doukas, Andrew Fasseas, Gus Cherevas.

*District Governor* delegates were: John Diamantakos, James P. Demos, George J. Papuchis, William V. Bell, Peter Karas, George J. Yioulos, Timothy J. Maniatis, Ernest Pappas, Arthur T. Snyder, Chris D. Kontos, Lambros A. Svingos, Gust A. Saros, Nicholas P. Bell, Lonnie G. Paulous, George Phillips, Stephen Johnson, Gus Murphy, John Siamas, George Margelos, Dean A. Lentgis, George Kizan. In addition to the above, there were 382 Chapter voting delegates attending the convention.

The convention took action on the following: (1) That Cyprus be a unitary and sovereign state free from foreign interference consistent with the principles of self-determination, as espoused by the United Nations and the Nixon administration; (2) That Hellenic art treasures taken to various parts of the world be returned to their rightful place, Greece; (3) That districts and chapters make appropriate awards to persons in the fields of art, culture, education, especially as they may relate to Greek Heritage and Culture; (4) That the U.S. Post Office department be requested to issue an Ahepa Stamp in commemoration of Ahepa's 50th anniversary in 1972; (5) That an Ahepa Excursion to Greece be held in 1972, either by steamship or air, or both; (6) Selected Boston, Mass. as the site of the 1974 convention; (7) That an Educational Journey to Greece be again held in 1972; (8) Endorsed the annual Memorial Services to Greek-American dead at Rindge, N.H., Cathedral of the Pines; (9) Unanimously endorsed U.S. Military Aid to Greece as being in the best interests of the United States, and deplored the action of the U.S. House of Representatives in cutting U.S. military aid to Greece for the fiscal year; (10) Revised the Sons of Pericles National Advisory Board by giving its members each three year terms, instead of only 1 year terms; (11) To study the feasibility of Hellenic Chairs at major universities; (12) To study the possibilities of making the new University to be established at Patras, Greece a cooperative American Hellenic university; (13) To investigate the conditions of Greeks in the Soviet Union; (14) That an investigation be made as to the conditions of Greek Orthodox refugees in Jordan, and the West Bank; (15) To cooperate with and assist the United States Olympic Committee for the 1972 Olympic Games.

The new Supreme Lodge elected at the Los Angeles Supreme Convention was: Sam Nakis, Supreme President; Dr. Michael N. Spiratos, Supreme Vice President; Dinos Lambrou, Supreme Vice President of Canada; William P. Tsaffaras, Supreme Secretary; William G. Chirgotis, Supreme Treasurer; Dennis J. Livadas, Supreme Counsellor; A. Steve Betzelos, Supreme Governor; Peter J. Georges, Supreme Governor; George A. Heropoulos, Supreme Governor; Sam

**ORDER OF AHEPA  
SUPREME LODGE 1971-72**



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Supreme President



**DR. MICHAEL N.  
SPIRTOS**  
Supreme  
Vice President



**DINOS LAMBROU**  
Supreme Vice-Pres.  
of Canada



**WILLIAM P.  
TSAFFARAS**  
Supreme Secretary



**WILLIAM G.  
CHIRGOTIS**  
Supreme Treasurer



**DENNIS J.  
LIVADAS**  
Supreme Counsellor



**A. STEVE  
BETZELOS**  
Supreme Governor



**PETER J.  
GEORGES**  
Supreme Governor



**GEORGE A.  
HEROPOULOS**  
Supreme Governor



**SAM PLATIS**  
Supreme Governor



**JOHN G.  
SPELIOPOULOS**  
Supreme Governor



**NICHOLAS  
ZANNETOS**  
Supreme Governor



**DR. MONTHE N.  
KOFOS**  
Supreme  
Athletic Director

**GEORGE J. LEBER, Executive Secretary**

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Vice President

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1922-23



**GEORGE DEMETER**  
1923-24



**V. I. CHEBITHES**  
(Deceased)  
1924-27 1935-40



**DEAN ALFANGE**  
1927-29



**GEORGE E. PHILLIS**  
(Deceased)  
1929-31



**HARRIS J. BOORAS**  
(Deceased)  
1931-34 1945-47



**ACHILLES CATSONIS**  
1934-35



**VAN A. NOMIKOS**  
(Deceased)  
1940-42



**GEORGE C. VOURNAS**  
1942-45



**WILLIAM HELIS**  
(Deceased)  
1947-49



**JOHN G. THEVOS**  
1949-51



**PETER L. BELL**  
1951-53

# AHEPA PAST SUPREME PRESIDENTS



**LEO J. LAMBERSON**  
1953-54



**STEPHEN S. SCOPAS**  
1954-56



**JOHN L. MANTA**  
1956-57



**C. P. VERINIS**  
1957-59



**GEORGE E. LOUCAS**  
(Deceased)  
1959-60



**NICHOLAS COFFINAS**  
1960-62



**GEORGE J. MARGOLES**  
1962-63



**JOHN G. PLUMIDES**  
1963-64



**NICHOLAS J. CHIREKOS**  
1964-65



**KIMON A. DOUKAS**  
1965-67



**ANDREW FASSEAS**  
1967-68



**GUS CHEREVAS**  
1968-69



**LOUIS G. MANESIOTIS**  
1969-71

Platis, Supreme Governor; John G. Speliopoulos, Supreme Governor; Nicholas Zannetos, Supreme Governor. Dr. Monthe N. Kofos was elected Supreme Athletic Director.

The new Supreme Board of Trustees was: Col. Peter N. Derzis, Chairman; James K. Zolotas, 1st Vice Chairman; George L. Bourney, 2nd Vice Chairman; Peter Pavoris, Secretary; Theodore N. Vombrack, Treasurer; Stephen L. Berdalis, Ernest E. Dematatis, George P. Dikeou, Harry Hanna, Gust J. Herouvis, Sam Karakostas, James G. Petheriotes, James S. Scofield, Elias S. Sutter, and the Supreme President and Supreme Vice President.

In June, 1971, "Ahepa Day" was held at St. Basil's Academy, Garrison, N.Y. during which the Ahepa was honored by the Academy for its many contributions to the school. Daughters of Penelope Grand President Helen Beldecos presented a final payment check of \$22,000 to the school, completing their full payment of \$105,000 for the new Daughters of Penelope Dormitory Building for girls. . . . Lowell, Mass. #102 held an outstanding testimonial dinner for Dr. Peter D. Comanduras, and presented the Lowell, Mass. native and eminent physician with the Ahepa Aristotelian Award before 700 people. The award was given for Dr. Comanduras' achievements as a world humanitarian, medical professor and pioneer, and co-founder with Dr. Tom Dooley of MEDICO, which organization gave invaluable medical assistance, knowledge and health facilities to less privileged countries in all parts of the world.

Earlier in 1971, then Supreme Treasurer William P. Tsaffaras went to Athens, Greece, taking with him the U.S. State flags and Governors' proclamations of the States, on the 150 Anniversary of the Greek War of Independence, which he presented in behalf of the States and Ahepa to the people of Greece. The State Flags and Proclamations were properly displayed during the many celebrations of Greece during its 150th anniversary events, as a gesture of friendship between the people of the United States and Greece. The State flags and proclamations were gathered by Ahepa Chapters in the various States, and read: "Do Hereby Proclaim March 25, 1971, as GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY, and extend all good wishes to the people of Greece on this their 150th Anniversary of Independence from foreign rule, and invite all citizens of the State of \_\_\_\_\_ to celebrate with the people of Greece their Anniversary of Independence." The proclamations were signed by the Governors of the States.

Norfolk, Va. #122 honors former Governor Colgate W. Darden, Jr., who also served as a Congressman, Chancellor of the University of Virginia, and President of William and Mary College, with the Ahepa Periclean Award at a testimonial dinner. . . . The 1971 Ahepa Memorial Day ceremony at the Arlington National Cemetery Tomb of the Unknown Soldier was headed by Col. Peter N. Derzis, Chairman of the Supreme Board of Trustees, and President Charles J. Papuchis of Washington, D.C. #236, President John T. Pappas of Washington, D.C. #31, and Past President John N. Deoudes of Washington, D.C. #31,

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PETER N. DERZIS**  
Chairman,  
Supreme Board  
of Trustees



**GEORGE J. LEBER**  
Executive Secretary

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**AHEPA EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES**



**DR.  
C. B. JOHANNIDES**  
1940-1944



**ARTHUR H.  
LALOS**  
1944-1952



**V. I. CHEBITHES**  
1952-54; 1956-57



**ANDREW  
VOZEOLAS**  
1955-56



**WILLIAM  
A. REVIS**  
1957-58



**GEORGE J. LEBER**  
1958-

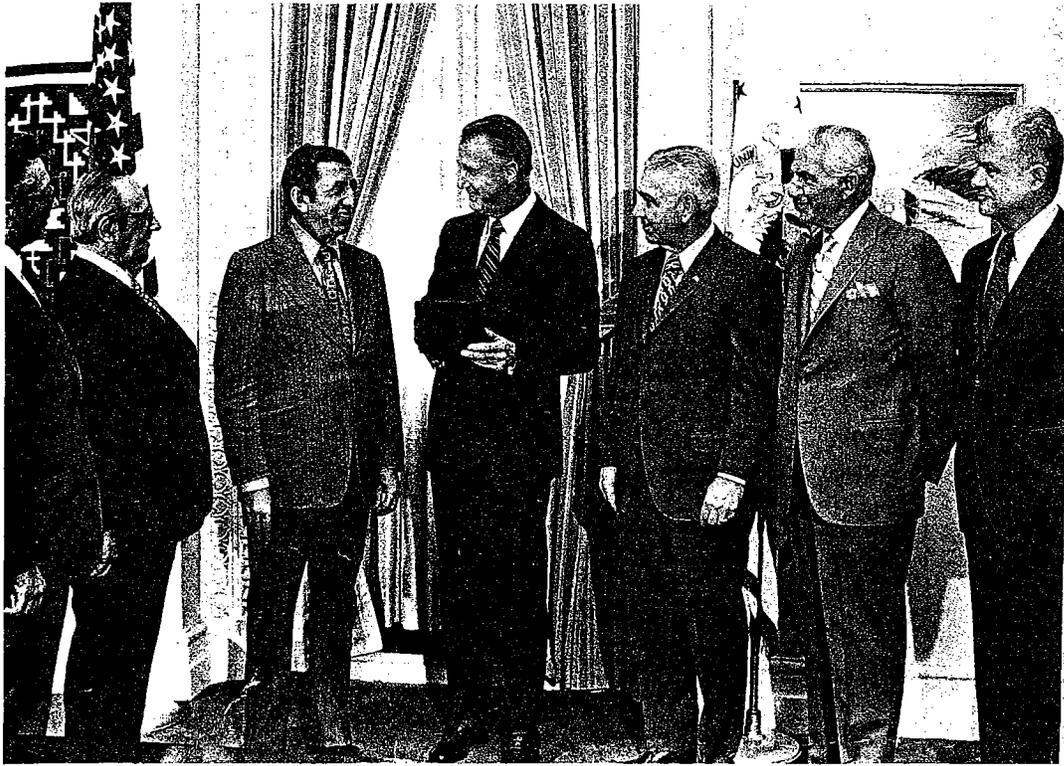
George Lambros and Andrew Panagopoulos of #31. . . . Dr. Stratis C. Zampathas of Sacramento, Calif. #153 is appointed to the Sacramento Redevelopment Agency.

Supreme Vice President Dr. Michael N. Spirtos is elected Chief of Staff of the Midvalley Community Hospital, Van Nuys, Calif. . . . James S. Scofield, Supreme Trustee, receives the Award of Merit of the Newspaper Division of the Special Libraries Association. . . . Supreme President Sam Nakis Athens, Greece and presents Scroll copies of the Ahepa Resolution on U.S. Military Aid to Greece to Prime Minister George Papadopoulos of Greece, and to Vice Premier Stylianos Pattakos. . . . Jimmy "the Greek" Snyder, syndicated sports columnist, and owner of the "Jimmy 'the Greek' Snyder Public Relations Company in Las Vegas, Nev., is appointed to handle Ahepa public relations for special projects.

Washington, D.C. Chapters #236 and #31 sponsor their first annual Scholastic Banquet at the Sheraton Park Hotel, and award Ahepa Scholastic plaques to ten young men and women for their scholastic achievements. . . . Harry Lake, Chairman of the Buckeye District #11 Scholarship Foundation announced that seven \$300 renewal scholarships were awarded at the District Convention. . . . Past Supreme Treasurer Dr. Nicholas S. Nicholas of Philadelphia was named winner of the Christian R. and Mary F. Lindback Foundation Award. . . . Dr. Theodore P. Perros, Professor of Chemistry, and Secretary of the Ahepa Educational Foundation Board, is named chairman of the new graduate Department of Forensic Science of George Washington University in Washington, D.C.

Nick G. Lambros of Atlanta, Ga. chapter #1, former State Representative for two terms in the Georgia State Legislature, is appointed a member of the Atlanta Board of Aldermen. He joins Atlanta chapter #1 member George Cotsakis, Past Supreme Governor, who is already serving on the Board. . . . Boston, Mass. #24 member Harris P. Jameson publishes his first novel, "For Sully's Sake," about an American newspaperman of Greek descent. . . . Phillip Bardos of San Fernando Valley, Calif. Chapter #412, elected to the Los Angeles Board of Education. . . . Emmanuel S. Zaphiriou of Indianapolis is installed as Commander of his American Legion Post. . . . Yonkers, N.Y. chapter #51 establishes a \$300 scholarship grant in memory of its late devoted members Constantine Critzas and Alexander Critzas. . . . Nicholas Zambus of the Vancouver, B.C., Canada chapter is nominated by the Social Credit Party to run as a candidate to represent Vancouver Centre in Parliament. . . . John Pappas, Past President of Minneapolis, Minn. #66, and Anoka County Civil Defense Director, receives a certificate of Commendation by the State of Minnesota for his work.

Mayor Nicholas Blase of Nilus, Illinois, whose city was pronounced outstanding for its achievements, announced his candidacy for the U.S. House of Representatives. . . . Dr. Louis Vrettos, Lowell, Mass., appointed President of Pierce College in Athens, Greece. . . . Jimmy Poulos, University of Georgia running back, stars in the Gator Bowl with the winning touchdown. . . . Judge Gregory Lagakos, Past



*Year 1972. Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, member of Baltimore, Md. #30, receives an Ahepa solid gold medal commemorating the 150th anniversary of Greek Independence at a meeting in the Vice President's Office. (Left to right) Supreme Counsellor Dennis J. Livadas, Supreme Secretary William P. Tsaffaras, Supreme President Sam Nakis, the Vice President, Supreme Trustee Chairman Peter N. Derzis, Supreme Treasurer William G. Chirgotis, Executive Secretary George J. Leber.*



*Year 1972. U. S. Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson, appointed to the U. S. Cabinet by President Nixon in March, 1972, the first American of Greek descent to attain Cabinet rank.*

Supreme Counsellor, awarded William and Mary College Alumni Medallion. . . . Dr. Michael J. Balakis is Illinois State Superintendent of Public Instruction. . . . Marco Apostolides recipient of the Peabody, Mass. Jaycee distinguished service award. . . . Ike Pappas of Chicago (Icarius Papademetriou) distinguishes himself as CBS TV international news correspondent. . . . Newton, Mass. Mayor Monte Basbas honored by his friends with a testimonial dinner, for his three terms as Mayor.

George Kay Katsaros elected Mayor of Haverhill, Mass. . . . Sheriff Peter Pitchess of Los Angeles is recipient of the Law and Order Man of the Year Award from the Americanism Educational League. . . . Peter J. Skoufis (Bangor, Maine) was awarded the U.S. Department of State Superior Honor Award while serving as Counsellor for Administrative Affairs at the American Embassy in London.

Donald R. Manes was inaugurated as Queens Borough (New York) President in January, 1972, the youngest Borough president in history; his father is from Jannina, Epirus, Greece. . . . U.S. Representative Nick Galifianakis begins his campaign for the Democratic nomination for U.S. Senator from North Carolina with strong support. . . . Mrs. Ellen A. Sampson of Lowell, Mass., is elected Mayor of Lowell. She previously served as Mayor in 1964-65. . . . Nicholas Mavroules is sworn in on January 3, 1972 for his third term as Mayor of Peabody, Mass.

The Olympic flame ignited at Olympia, Greece on December 28, 1971, arrives in Sapporo, Japan after a long journey, for the start of the 1972 Winter Olympics. . . . Dr. Chris Patrinos is superintendent of schools in Lynn, Mass. . . . Jimmie J. Nichols is elected Mayor of Apalachicola, Florida in Oct. 1971. He previously served the city as Mayor and as City Commissioner in 1955-59. . . . James C. Cacheris of Alexandria, Va. is named Judge of the state 16th Judicial Circuit.

Jack Economou is elected Mayor of Poughkeepsie, New York, and served previously in the state legislature. . . . Peter Babalas of Norfolk, Va. is re-elected as a Virginia State Senator in the state legislature. . . . Daughters of Penelope Past Grand President Adeline Geo-Karis becomes a candidate for the Illinois legislature. . . . Dr. Menelaos A. Aliapoulios, chief of surgery at Cambridge, Mass. hospital, is named associate professor of surgery at Harvard Medical School. . . . The Most Reverend Archbishop Iakovos is named the 1971 Man of Conscience by the Appeal of Conscience Foundation, an organization of Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews.

Peter J. Peterson of Los Angeles, Calif., Sons of Pericles Past Supreme Governor, career diplomat of the U.S. Department of State since 1950, who served as U.S. Consul General of Greece from 1967 to 1971, was honored by the Department of State with a superior honor award. In 1972 he was serving as charge d'affaires at the U.S. Embassy in Colombo, Ceylon. . . . Christ Panagakis announced his candidacy for the Illinois Senate 17th legislative district. . . . Past Supreme Counsellor Charles J. Panagopoulos becomes chairman of the Peabody, Mass. Board of Assessors.

Mayors of Greek descent serving their cities at this time are: Lee Alexander of Syracuse, N.Y.; George Tsourakis of Tarpon Springs, Fla.; Chris Tasoulas of Keene, N.H.; John P. Rousakis of Savannah, Ga.; Emmanuel Katsounakis Kallas of East Pittsburgh, Pa.; George Athanson of Hartford, Conn.; Alex Jeffers of Williamsburg, Pa.; George Katsaros of Haverhill, Mass.; Byron J. Mathews of Newburyport, Mass.; Nicholas Mavroules of Peabody, Mass.; James Nichols of Apalachicola, Fla.; John Maglares of Dover, N.H.

On October 21, 1971, a marble statue of Hippocrates, "father of medicine" was unveiled at the new University of Alabama Medical Center. The 14 foot statue was donated to the school by Sam and Agatha Nakos of Birmingham, and was sculpted in Greece by Greek artist Kostas Georgakas. Sam Nakos is Chairman of the Ahepa Educational Foundation Board. . . . Ted Xanos of the Peoria, Ill. chapter is chairman of the Pekin, Ill. 1972 United Fund campaign.

Marlboro, Mass. #105 presents \$800 in scholarships to students. . . . Vice President Spiro T. Agnew visits Greece and receives a tumultuous welcome. His itinerary included a visit to his father's birthplace, Gargalianoi, Messinia. . . . George N. Pappas of Charlotte, N.C., professional bowler, is the recipient of the Harry Agganis Award, as the outstanding athlete of Greek descent. . . . Harry E. Klide of Canton, Ohio Chapter #59 is elected City Solicitor of Canton. . . . George C. Drivas, Anaheim, Calif. Chapter, appointed national representative for Ahepa Congressional affairs.

Nine U.S. Mayors visit Athens, Greece as the guests of Karyatides Chapter of the Daughters of Penelope, Athens, Greece. They were all Mayors of U.S. cities carrying the name "Athens." They were: Walter Fox, Athens, N.Y.; Bobby Higgins, Athens, Ala.; Theodore Fink, Athens, Penna.; Earl Falk, Athens, Mich.; Herman Lee Moses, Athens, Tenn.; Keith Thompson, Athens, W. Va.; Raymond Shepard, Athens, Ohio; Calvin Bridges, Athens, Georgia; and Charles Gianoli, Athens, Wisc.

Norfolk, Va. #122 awards a \$500 scholarship. . . . The Sons of Pericles and Maids of Athena are honored by the national Multiple Sclerosis Association with its Hope Award for their efforts in raising more than \$38,000 in 1971 among Sons and Maids chapters. . . . Thomas G. Cholakis, Past Supreme President of the Sons of Pericles, is elected County Legislator for Rensselaer County, N.Y. . . . The Supreme Athletic Director, Dr. Monthe N. Kofos, announces the establishment of the William G. Chirgotis Collegiate Athletic Award to be given annually to the outstanding athlete of Greek descent from colleges and universities. Future awards of the Harry Agganis Award will be only to professional athletes of Greek descent.

Peter G. Peterson, son of Brother and Mrs. George Peterson of Kearney, Nebr., is appointed by President Nixon to the office of U.S. Secretary of Commerce, the first American of Greek descent to attain Cabinet rank in America. He was serving as White House coordinator on foreign economic policy at the time of his new appointment. Secre-

tary Peterson was formerly President and Chairman of the Board of Bell and Howell of Chicago, and was previously named one of the "Ten Outstanding Young Men" in the nation by the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Past Supreme Secretary Louis P. Maniatis is appointed to the U.S. Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington, D.C. The appointment was made by the U.S. Attorney General. . . . South Carolina Governor John C. West becomes a member of Columbia, S.C. Chapter #284. . . . Stockton, Calif. Fire Chief Mitchell P. Coolures, member of Stockton, Calif. #212, was honored for leading one of the five best fire departments in the nation.

Ahepa receives a Resolution from the Papanicolaou Cancer Research Institute of Miami, Fla. in appreciation of the fraternity's efforts in behalf of the Institute. . . . George A. Aretakis of the Stamford, Conn. chapter is appointed for a second term as Stamford Finance Commissioner. . . . Columbia, S.C. #284 presents a set of the Ahepa Greek Classics to Brookland-Cayce High School library. . . . Miss Theana Yatron, 17 year old daughter of Congressman Gus Yatron (Penna.) is named second runner-up in the Miss Pennsylvania Junior Miss Contest. . . . Peter Kouchalakos, Past Supreme Treasurer, Miami, Fla., is named national Director of the 1972 Ahepa Educational Journey to Greece and will personally direct the program in Greece. One hundred students and 16 counsellors departed for their four week program in Greece on July 12 from Washington, D.C.

The 20th National Banquet honoring the U.S. Congress was held in Washington, D.C. on March 13, and His Holiness Athenagoras I, Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople, spiritual leader of Eastern Orthodoxy, was named as the recipient of the 1972 Ahepa Socratic Award in recognition of 18 years as Archbishop of the Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America, and 24 years as Ecumenical Patriarch.

Although unable to attend due to physical health and age, the award was received in his behalf by His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos of the Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America. Banquet chairman was John N. Deoudes, and toastmaster was Judge John M. Manos. Banquet speakers included the new U.S. Secretary of Commerce, Peter G. Peterson; Greek Foreign Undersecretary Dimitrios Tsakonas, U.S. Senator Robert Taft, Jr., Archbishop Iakovos, U.S. Representative John Brademas, Supreme President Sam Nakis, Grand President Helen J. Beldecos, Maids Grand President Katherine Triantafillou, Sons Supreme President Deno J. Krillies.

Vice President Spiro T. Agnew received the Ahepa gold medal commemorating the 150th anniversary of Greek Independence at his offices on March 9 from Supreme President Sam Nakis; accompanying the Supreme President were Ahepa officers William P. Tsaffaras, William G. Chirgotis, Dennis J. Livadas, Peter N. Derzis, George J. Leber. The Vice President discussed matters concerning the Ahepa and Greece with the delegation.



### **THE 1972 AHEPA SOCRATIC AWARD**

*Posing before an enlarged photo of His Holiness Patriarch Athenagoras I, Ecumenical Patriarch, who was the recipient of the 1972 Ahepa Socratic Award are (left to right): U. S. Secretary of Commerce Peter G. Peterson, His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos and Supreme President Sam Nakis holding the Socratic Award bust, His Excellency Dimitrios Tsakonias, Foreign Undersecretary of Greece, and U. S. Senator Robert Taft, Jr.*

At the March meetings of the Supreme and Grand Lodges of Ahepa and its Auxiliaries, endorsement was given to the Cooley's Anemia (Thalassemia) Foundation for the purpose of supporting efforts to combat this hereditary disease of the blood which affects persons whose ancestors were natives of Greece, Italy, Turkey, southern France, and northern Africa. Cooley's Anemia, also called Mediterranean Anemia or Thalassemia, is inherited according to Mendelian Laws, and the severe form known as Thalassemia Major, occurs in a child born of parents who are both carriers of the disease.

The fraternity immediately began publishing information on Cooley's Anemia to its membership, since information on the disease is not commonly known. Persons may carry the minor traits of the disease without suffering any ill-effects, but two such persons with minor traits who marry, may bear a child who will emerge with Thalassemia Major, which is usually fatal. One-quarter of the children of such a marriage of two persons with minor traits can be expected to have the severe form of the disease. The fraternity also urged support of Federal funding legislation for research. Supreme Vice President Dr. Michael N. Spirtos was appointed as national chairman of the Ahepa Committee on Cooley's Anemia (Thalassemia).

Danielson, Conn., #418 awarded a \$250 scholarship. . . . Alex Vassel of Tampa, Fla., #12 celebrates his 100th birthday. . . . Ahepa Chapters begin celebrating the fraternity's Golden Anniversary in 1972 with dinners and functions throughout the United States and Canada. . . . The Daughters of Penelope honor Dr. Sarah E. Stewart of Georgetown University as the recipient of their 1972 award "Salute to Women in Medicine." The presentation was made on March 13 in Washington, D.C. by Grand President Beldecos and her Grand Lodge. . . . Butte, Mont. #206 honors athlete Pete Hristou at a chapter dinner. . . . Jim Beam Distilling Company announces the issuance of a special decanter in honor of the Ahepa's Golden Anniversary in 1972.

In congratulating the Order of Ahepa on its Golden Anniversary in 1972, Vice President Agnew said: "The conviction that each of us shares a responsibility for building a better community and Nation is a precept on which America has grown. For the past fifty years the Order of Ahepa has carried forth this spirit through educational and altruistic programs which merit the highest commendation. As we celebrate Ahepa's Golden Anniversary, let all of us renew our dedication to the welfare and progress of American society." . . . Fraternally, SPIRO T. AGNEW.

Dayton, Ohio Ahepa Chater #113 moves into its new Ahepa Home. . . . Ahepa Publication Board Chairman Peter Agris honored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews with their Citation of Merit. . . . Hamilton, Ohio #424 holds joint dinner meeting with the Hamilton B-Nai Brith unit. . . . Maids of Athena present \$5,000 to Papanicolaou Cancer Research Center, for purchase of Atomic Absorption Analyzer. . . . Supreme President Sam Nakis and Educational Foundation Board Chairman Sam S. Nakos present \$16,000 in scholar-

ship awards to students of Holy Cross Theological School, Brookline, Mass. on May 27, 1972. The scholarship grants were made to theological students John H. Ziatas, Louis Scoulas, Nickolaos Apostolopoulos, George Matsis, Nick A. Milas, Chris P. Kerhulas, Michael Kontogiorgis, John P. Chakos, James G. Carellas, Panagiotis Gianakopoulos, and John Pete Demos.

Members of the Ahepa Family make preparations for the celebration of the Ahepa's Golden Anniversary year in 1972 at the Atlanta, Ga. 50th Supreme Convention, August 20-26, 1972.

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## CONCLUSION

We have brought the history of the Order of Ahepa to the present (June, 1972).

An effort has been made to record some of the activities, achievements, and contributions of members, chapters, districts and national units to the betterment of American life; with the full knowledge that this entire history could not be confined within one volume, therefore the material recorded herein is certainly not complete, nor intended to be.

The book's total effect may sound complimentary to the fraternity, and if so, it was intended to be, for it is my belief that the Order of Ahepa should be given proper praise and recognition for its efforts and achievements, especially in view of its limited membership, as compared with other national groups.

I can only conclude the history of the Order of Ahepa by stating that the fraternity has completed an outstanding 50 years of worthwhile achievements, and that all members look forward with anticipation to an even more successful 50 years in the future.

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## Ahepa Educational Foundation Board

The Ahepa Educational Foundation was established by the 1966 Washington, D.C. Supreme Convention, and the organization of the Ahepa Educational Foundation Board was completed at the March 25, 1967 Supreme Lodge meeting, with the following appointments to the first board:

*1966-1967:* George E. Johnson, Chairman; Gust Rakus, Vice-Chairman; Nicholas J. Chirekos, Secretary; Peter D. Gianukos, Treasurer; Prof. George G. Arnakis; Dr. Theodore P. Perros; John G. Thevos; Gust J. Herouvis; Andrew Fasseas; Kimon A. Doukas. Ernest E. Dematatis was appointed as Counsel to the Board.

*1967-1968:* George E. Johnson, Sacramento, Calif., Chairman; Kimon A. Doukas, New York City, Vice-Chairman; Gus Cherevas, Flushing, N.Y., Secretary; Peter D. Gianukos, Chicago, Ill., Treasurer; Nicholas J. Chirekos, Moline, Ill.; Panayes G. Dikeou, Denver, Colo.; Andrew

Fasseas, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Dimitrious G. Kousoulas. Howard University, Washington, D.C.; Sam S. Nakos, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. Theodore P. Perros, George Washington University.

*1968-1969:* George E. Johnson, Chairman; Sam S. Nakos, Vice-Chairman; Dr. Theodore Perros, Secretary; Chris Boulos, DeKalb, Ill., Treasurer; Gus Cherevas; Prof. Peter Dukas, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla.; Paul A. Karres, Culver City, Calif.; Dr. Dimitrious G. Kousoulas; George J. Margoles, New Haven, Conn.; A. T. Tsoumas, Chicago, Ill.

*1969-1970:* George E. Johnson, Chairman; Sam S. Nakos, Vice-Chairman; Dr. Theodore Perros, Secretary; Thomas Cavalaris, Treasurer; Dr. Dimitrious G. Kousoulas, Prof. Peter Dukas, Louis G. Manesiotis, Sam Nakis, Peter N. Derzis, George J. Margoles.

*1970-1971:* George E. Johnson, Chairman; Sam S. Nakos, Vice-Chairman; Dr. Theodore Perros, Secretary; Thomas Cavalaris, Treasurer; Dr. Dimitrious G. Kousoulas, Prof. Peter Dukas, Louis G. Manesiotis, Sam Nakis, Peter N. Derzis, George J. Margoles.

*1971-1972:* Sam S. Nakos, Chairman; George E. Johnson, Honorary Chairman; Dr. Peter V. Paulus, Vice Chairman; Dr. Theodore P. Perros, Secretary; Theodore Vombrack, Treasurer; Thomas Cavalaris, Dr. Dimitrious G. Kousoulas, Dr. Stephen L. Speronis, Sam Nakis, Dr. Michael N. Spirtos, Peter N. Derzis.

### **The Ahepa Publication Board**

The Ahepa Publication Board was established by the 1963 San Diego Supreme Convention for the purpose of administrating and supervising The Ahepan Magazine. Chairman and members of the Board from 1963:

*1963-1964:* Peter Agris, Chairman; Nick Rekas, Alfred G. Vonetes, John G. Plumides, Socrates V. Sekles, George J. Leber.

*1964-1965:* Alfred G. Vonetes, Chairman; Peter Agris, Charles J. Drewes, Nicholas J. Chirekos, Socrates V. Sekles, George J. Leber. George Douris was appointed Administrative Assistant.

*1965-1966:* Alfred G. Vonetes, Chairman; Peter Agris, Charles J. Drewes, Nicholas J. Chirekos, Socrates V. Sekles, George J. Leber. James Brahos was appointed Administrative Assistant, and Gustave Coffinas as legal counselor.

*1966-1967:* C. P. Pappas, Chairman; Charles J. Drewes, Alfred G. Vonetes, C. P. Verinis, Peter Agris, Gustave Coffinas, legal counselor.

*1967-1968:* Charles J. Drewes, Chairman; C. P. Pappas, Alfred G. Vonetes, C. P. Verinis, Gustave Coffinas, legal counselor.

*1968-1969:* James S. Scofield, Chairman; Alfred G. Vonetes, C. P. Pappas, Gus Cherevas, Panayes G. Dikeou, George J. Leber, William Jacobs, legal counselor.

*1969-1970:* Peter Agris, Chairman; Michael Kavoulakis, C. P. Pappas, Louis G. Manesiotis, Peter N. Derzis, George J. Leber, Theodore Alexander Bardy, legal counselor.

1970-1971: Peter Agris, Chairman; Michael Kavoulakis, Charles J. Drewes, Louis G. Manesiotis, Peter N. Derzis, George J. Leber, Theodore Alexander Bardy, legal counselor.

1971-1972: Peter Agris, Chairman; Charles J. Drewes, Michael Kavoulakis, Sam Nakis, Peter N. Derzis, George J. Leber.

## Editors of The Ahepan Magazine

1927 - 1972

Achilles Catsonis, Editor: Nov. 1927 - Feb. 1929.

Milton E. Miltiades, Editor: March, 1929 - Oct. 1931.

Achilles Catsonis, Editor: Nov. 1931 - Sept. 1934.

Constantine G. Economou, Editor: Oct. 1934 - August, 1938.

V. I. Chebithes, Editor; Louis P. Maniatis, Assoc. Editor: Sept. 1938 - August, 1939.

V. I. Chebithes, Editor: Sept. 1939 - August, 1941.

Van A. Nomikos, Editor; George J. Leber, Managing Editor: Sept. 1941 - April, 1942.

Van A. Nomikos, Editor: May, 1942 - August, 1942.

George C. Vournas, Editor: Sept. 1942 - Dec. 1944.

George C. Vournas, Editor; Kimon A. Doukas, Managing Editor: Jan. 1945 - August, 1945.

Harris J. Booras, Editor; Arthur H. Lalos, Executive Editor; George J. Leber, Managing Editor: Sept. 1945 - Dec. 1945.

Harris J. Booras, Editor; Arthur H. Lalos, Executive Editor: Jan. 1946 - August, 1946.

Harris J. Booras, Editor; Achilles Catsonis, Kimon A. Doukas, Associate Editors; Arthur H. Lalos, Assistant to Editor: Sept. - Oct, 1946.

Harris J. Booras, Editor; Kimon A. Doukas, Managing Editor; Arthur H. Lalos, Assistant to Editor: Nov. 1946 - August, 1947.

Louis P. Maniatis, Editor Ahepa 25th Anniversary Issue: July-Aug. 1947.

Kimon A. Doukas, Editor: Sept. 1947 - Dec. 1948.

Arthur H. Lalos, Editor: Jan. 1949 - July, 1949.

John G. Thevos, Editor; Bob N. Fassoulis, Assistant Editor: August - Dec. 1949.

George Dimas, Bob N. Fassoulis, Editors: Jan. - June, 1950.

George Dimas, Editor: July, 1950 - Sept. 1952.

C. P. Verinis, Editor; George J. Margoles, Associate Editor; George Dimas, Managing Editor: Oct. 1952 - Sept. 1953.

George Dimas, Editor: Oct. 1953 - Sept. 1954.

C. P. Verinis, Editor; George Dimas, Managing Editor; William Vasiliou, Associate Editor: Oct. 1954 - August, 1955.

C. P. Verinis, Editor; George Dimas and Kimon A. Doukas, Associate Editors: Sept. 1955 - August, 1956.

George Dimas, Editor: Sept. 1956 - July, 1957.

Peter N. Mantzoros, Editor: August, 1957 - July, 1958.

Kimon A. Doukas, Editor; George J. Leber, Louis P. Maniatis,

Assistant Editors: August, 1958 - August, 1959.

Kimon A. Doukas, Editor; George J. Leber, Assistant Editor: Sept. 1959 - July, 1960.

Peter N. Mantzoros, Editor; George J. Leber, Associate Editor: August, 1960 - July, 1962.

Alfred G. Vonetes, Editor; George J. Leber, Associate Editor: August, 1962 - August, 1963.

Nicholas Zannetos, Editor; George J. Leber, Managing Editor: Sept. 1963 - July, 1969.

George Dimas, Editor; George J. Leber, Managing Editor: August, 1969 - Jan. 1972.

George J. Leber, Managing Editor: Jan. 1972 - .

### The Harry Agganis Award

Annually, the Order of Ahepa honors the outstanding American athlete of Greek descent as the recipient of the "HARRY AGGANIS AWARD" instituted in 1955 to honor the memory of Harry Agganis, Greek-American athlete who died suddenly while starring for the Boston Red Sox baseball team. Recipients are:

1955	- Alex Aronis	- Football
1956	- George Spaneas	- Football
1957	- Alex Karras	- Football
1958	- Lou Tsiriopoulos	- Basketball
1959	- Gus Triandos	- Baseball
1960	- Milt Pappas	- Baseball
1961	- Chris Pelekoudas	- Baseball (Umpire)
1962	- Alex Grammas	- Baseball
1963	- George Saimes	- Football
1964	- No award made	
1965	- Chris Pelekoudas	- Baseball (repeat)
1966	- Peter Tountas	- Bowling
1967	- Dee Andros	- Football Coach
1968	- No award made	
1969	- Angelo Loucas	- Football
1970	- George Allen	- Track
1971	- George N. Pappas	- Bowling

Beginning with the year 1972, the Harry Agganis Award will be made to the outstanding Professional Hellenic Athlete of the Year; and a new award, the William G. Chirgotis Award will be made annually to the outstanding Collegiate Hellenic Athlete of the Year.

## CHAPTER FOURTEEN

# THE HISTORY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF PENELOPE

by Past Grand President Evelyn J. Mickles

Yesterday

Just a short time ago—43 years, in fact, (November 16, 1929) twenty-five women in San Francisco, California, all relatives of Ahepans, were imbued with the exciting idea of organizing a Women's Auxiliary to the Order of AHEPA. (By this time, the Order of AHEPA was already seven years old, having been organized in 1922 in Atlanta, Georgia.) This generation, innocent of Women's Lib, and campus unrest, and self-expression in 'doing their own thing' daringly assembled at the home of Dr. Emanuel Apostolides, who was the AHEPA Deputy Supreme Governor of District #21, for the purpose of establishing the Order, later to be known as the DAUGHTERS OF PENELOPE.

Filled with the ardent desire to create this great women's organization, inspired by the need and stimulated and encouraged by their friend AHEPA Supreme President V. I. Chebithes, Dr. Apostolides and his wife Alexandra proceeded to formulate their dreams into realities with their enthusiasm and hard work. Mrs. Apostolides envisioned a new beginning for first generation Greek-American women. Up until this time, the wives and daughters of Ahepans had limited their activities to the sanctity of their homes and their church. Mrs. Apostolides proceeded to draft the basic principles of the organization which were to be an inspiration for all women. First, the foundation was structured on two strong ideals: To perpetuate the study of the American ideals and to encourage Hellenic study of the ancient Greek ideals. To merge the two, the best of two worlds were the aims of our founder. With this active idealism and our heritage, she felt we would be able to repay in some small measure this glorious country, land of our adoption, for its many blessings and many advantages to our families and ourselves.

*What is a name?* Mrs. Apostolides's love and knowledge of her Greek heritage and culture inspired her to select a name from the Odyssey for her beloved organization. The Odyssey gave birth and life to our Order. What is in a name? The loyal and faithful wife of Odysseus personified all that Mrs. Apostolides sought in her creation. Penelope's

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noble traits of character and her loyalty to her family and home were the symbols and embodiment for the birth of the name: **Daughters of Penelope.**

Shortly after the firm foundation of the Daughters of Penelope was entrenched, the first chapter, San Francisco, California, was named Eos, after the goddess of Dawn. It was later to be known as the "Mother Chapter" of the Order. The founders became known as the Mother Lodge members. They are: **Mrs. Alexandra Apostolides Sonenfeld; Mrs. Sophie Cannelos; Mrs. Arete Choppelas; Mrs. Effie Choppelas; Mrs. Rose Nicholson Klunis; Mrs. Marie Petros and Mrs. Varvara Solon.**

With her dream already a reality, Mrs. Apostolides and her sisters devoted the ensuing ten years (1929-1939) with the organization of chapters throughout the country. Wherever an AHEPA chapter developed, Mrs. Apostolides contacted the wives and preached the new gospel of the Daughters of Penelope. Thus, the Order grew and developed throughout the land.

In those early formative years, the Constitution and By-Laws of the Order were also developed. Two main sources were the reference guidelines for the basic construction of the Daughters of Penelope doctrine. Mrs. Apostolides studied the Eastern Star's Constitution and Roberts' Rules of Order. With these two basic tools and her personal ideals for guidance and inspiration, the Daughters of Penelope Constitution was nurtured and written. To encourage and further inspire those pioneer women, the original Daughters of Penelope Constitution included the acceptance of honorary members, regardless of the criteria that stated you had to be related to an Ahepan or that you had to be of Greek descent.

The first two honorary members were women of national renown. The first was Miss Alice Diplarakou from Athens, Greece who had been selected as Miss Europe in a universal beauty contest and the second was Mrs. McTaggart of San Francisco who was an interpreter and advisor to the Greek immigrants in San Francisco. Both ladies were initiated by the first Daughters of Penelope chapter, Eos #1 in San Francisco. (A few years later the honorary members clause was deleted from the Daughters of Penelope Constitution and those women who did not meet the criteria of the Constitution could not grace our membership rolls.)

The first ten years—the years of struggle and development—were never too difficult for our founders because of their enthusiasm and love for the American-Hellenic ideals that were their guiding force. Always with the un-failing cooperation and advice of Dr. Apostolides, Eos Chapter conducted its meetings with inspiration and decorum.

In those beginning years, two individuals gave much of themselves with their time and talent. Mr. Salvator Stella, secretary of the San Francisco Golden Gate AHEPA chapter and Mrs. Melpa Manos Frangos of San Francisco. Along with them worked the charter members of Eos, and, in so doing, launched the Daughters of Penelope

**MOTHER LODGE  
DAUGHTERS OF PENELOPE**



**MRS. ALEXANDRA  
APOSTOLIDES  
SONENFELD**



**MRS. MARIE PETROS**



**MRS. EFTHIMIA  
CHOPPELAS**



**MRS. VARVARA SOLON**



**MRS. ARETE  
CHOPPELAS**



**MRS. SOPHIE  
CANELLOS**



**MRS. RUBENE  
NICHOLSON**

on its eternal voyage. A voyage in a ship of altruism, hope, compassion for all and love. These individuals worked unselfishly and with unfaltering devotion to carry out the ideals they had set forth as their goals.

In 1934, in the convention city of Columbus, Ohio, the Order of AHEPA officially adopted the Daughters of Penelope as their senior Women's Auxiliary at their national convention. The adoption was ratified by AHEPA, the following year.

After ten years of growth and expansion, in 1939, the first national convention of the Daughters of Penelope (who were now officially AHEPA's senior women's auxiliary) was held in Providence, Rhode Island with our brother Ahepans who, by this time, were holding their 17th annual convention. The Daughters of Penelope proudly announced at this convention that from its original Eos chapter #1 they had grown to Chapter #95 with 5,000 members. In ten short unbelievable years, our founders led the way for 5000 members strong who believed in the doctrines of the Daughters of Penelope. The first Grand President who had been in office since 1931 when the first grand lodge was created, was officially elected in Providence, Rhode Island. And, of course, there was only one member to whom this great honor could formally be bestowed upon—our founder, Mrs. Alexandra Apostolides. Supreme President V. I. Chebithes installed the first grand lady at that historic convention.

Other officers installed with Grand President Apostolides at that time were: Gladys Katon, San Francisco, California, Vice President; Mary Markel Georgandes, San Francisco, Secretary; Vreseis Vavouris, San Francisco, Treasurer; Anastasia Agnos, San Francisco, Governor; and Josephone Pandel Englezos, Los Angeles, California, Governor.

In 1940 the Second Annual Convention of the Daughters of Penelope was held in Seattle, Washington and Grand President Apostolides presided as Convention Chairman. Our second Grand President, elected at this convention, was Josephine Pandel Englezos from Los Angeles. Mrs. Englezos served for two years and in 1942 in Atlanta, Georgia, Mrs. Marie Zuras Harris from Washington, D.C. was elected Grand President.

Our country, by this time, was deep in the throes of World War II and everyone was devoting all their time and efforts to the service of their country. The Daughters rallied to the side of their brother Ahepans and sold millions of dollars of War Bonds, worked in the U.S.O.'s, and became a major part of the work effort throughout the land. Mrs. Harris remained as Grand President through the War years. The War to end all Wars ended, and in 1946 the first post-war convention of the Daughters of Penelope was held in Baltimore, Maryland. By actual count, it was the fifth national convention for the Daughters and the twenty-fourth national Convention of AHEPA.

Poppy X. Mitchell from Chicago, Illinois was elected the first post war Grand President and served for two years. It was the rebirth of our Order following the dormant war years when many of our chapters

had been inactive. A new era began with the growth and development of new chapters, reorganization and vast new horizons before us. There was much to be done and much to learn and much to accomplish. There was excitement throughout the country. Everything was changing, growing, developing and the Daughters of Penelope were right in the midst of it all.

By June 30, 1947, 1,653 new members had been initiated into our Order (in less than ten months following the Baltimore national convention). The total membership had reached 3,963 as compared to 2,518 members in June, 1946. From 97 chapters in 1946 our Sisterhood grew to 331 chapters throughout these United States and Canada by 1972. Today, we have a chapter in Athens, Greece, one in Nassau, Bahamas and three chapters in Australia. We have 24 active districts that unite and guide these chapters in the United States and Canada. Our growth developed in leaps and bounds and with our strength in numbers, we implemented one national project after another to a grand total of twenty-eight major worthy causes that we supported from 1946 to the present time.

District, chapter and member participation were so responsive that within this relatively short period of 25 years of fund raising, our great Order, on a national level, has raised a total of \$404,000.00. A munificent sum to be judged by any criterion.

All this has been accomplished because twenty-five courageous women gathered together forty-three years ago with an indomitable spirit and foresight, united in thought and deed and "sailed forth" to become a part, an integral part of the AHEPA family. The leadership that followed these indomitable women down through the years has been a succession of women who were inspired by the past, altruistic in their beliefs, unselfish in their desires and truly dedicated to the AHEPA family ideology.

The memory of Grand President Helen Karagianis will be eternally entwined in the history of the formative years of the Daughters of Penelope. Grand President Karagianis served as Grand President from 1948 to 1950, succeeding Poppy Mitchell. Her untimely death, in 1954, in the prime of her life left a great void not only within her family but within everyone and everything she had ever been involved. Sister Karagianis was from Laconia, New Hampshire.

Elected Grand President at the Ninth National Convention in Cleveland, Ohio was Irene Marinake Cox from Springfield, Massachusetts. Grand President Cox also served the Order for two years. These were the developing years of reconstruction and growth following the end of the war. The seventh Grand President of the Daughters of Penelope was Pota Saratsis from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania who was elected in 1952 in Washington, D.C. By the end of her year in office, our membership had reached a total of 5,663. Over 1,000 new members had been initiated during her tenure. Sister Saratsis was the second Grand President to pass away and she too left a void in the lives of her family and friends.

**DAUGHTERS OF PENELOPE  
GRAND LODGE 1971-72**



**HELEN J. BELDECOS**  
Grand President



**ELLEN LAGOS**  
Grand Vice-President



**TINA ZOUMBOULIS**  
Grand Secretary



**MARY DINELL**  
Grand Treasurer



**CLEO GIRGULIS**  
Grand Vice-Pres.  
of Canada



**MARIKO DREWES**  
Grand Governor



**KATHERINE  
CARAVASIOS**  
Grand Governor



**JO ANN PAGONIS**  
Grand Governor



**OLYMPIA THAMES**  
Grand Governor



**EULA CHRISIKOS**  
National Advisor  
to Maids of Athena

Daughters of Penelope



Mrs. Emmanuel Apostolides  
GRAND PRESIDENT



Miss Marie Zuras  
GRAND SECRETARY



Mrs. Theodore Mangas  
GRAND TREASURER



Miss Josephine Candell  
GRAND GOVERNOR



Mrs. Simeon Agnos  
GRAND GOVERNOR



Miss Estelle Eliades  
GRAND VICE-PRESIDENT



Year 1939. The First Grand Lodge of the Daughters of Penelope, elected at the 1939 Supreme Convention in Providence, R. I.

The dynamic Adeline Geo-Karis Lambros from Zion, Illinois succeeded Sister Saratsis as Grand President and was elected in Houston, Texas in 1953. Re-elected for a second term in Pittsburgh, Sister Geo-Karis Lambros instituted several "firsts" in the Order during her two administrations. One of her most outstanding achievements was the organization of our Athens Karyatides chapter #271 which has faithfully and devotedly served the AHEPA family as our official hostesses for every visiting brother and sister to Greece. With Sister Lambros's guidance during and after her administration the Karyatides sisters selected as their national project the development of a teen age shelter home for girls in Athens, Greece. Proudly it stands today, completed and in operation in Nea Ionia, a suburb of Athens, Greece. She also was the first Grand President to organize a high seas chapter, the Nea Hellas #270 with 29 charter members during her first voyage to Greece as Grand President in 1954.

Our ninth Grand President, succeeding Sister Geo-Karis Lambros was Tula Zotaley from Minneapolis, Minnesota. She was elected to our highest office in San Francisco, California. By this time, ten years after our reorganization in 1946, each Grand President had inherited the results and rewards of her predecessors' hard work and dedication which encompassed the Order's growth and expansion, its national projects and its finances. Each Grand President added another step forward into the development of the future of our Order.

Grand President Zoe Cavalaris from Charlotte, North Carolina was elected in New York City in 1956 and was re-elected in St. Louis, Missouri in 1957. At the end of her first term in office our membership had reached a total of 8,057. Our national projects income increased substantially and our sights were set toward growth and expansion not only in the United States, but also in Canada. Grand President Cavalaris covered vast areas of this land of ours and was able to make personal visitations to over 100 chapters throughout the United States and Canada during her two administrations.

The eleventh Grand President was Evelyn J. Mickles from Rochester, New York who was elected to office in 1958 in Boston, Massachusetts. During her administration District #1 in the South was reactivated and two new chapters were founded in Canada thus establishing District #23 which already had one strong active chapter in Toronto, Ontario. (Sister Mickles had organized the Toronto Chapter ten years previously when she was Grand Secretary.) Grand President Mickles also served our Order as national chairman of the Penelopean Teen Age Shelter Home for eleven years.

Grand President Emily Tamaras from San Francisco, California was elected in Hollywood, California in 1959. Although our growth in membership had begun to slow down, the reactivation of chapters was increasing. Apathy had begun to seep into the mainstream of our Order and Grand President Tamaras recognized the urgency and need for a strong united interest and awareness of the problems facing our Sisterhood. She applied her talents to these problems and proceeded

**DAUGHTERS OF PENELOPE  
PAST GRAND PRESIDENTS**



**ALEXANDRA  
APOSTOLIDES  
1931-40**



**JOSEPHINE  
PANDEL  
ENGLEZOS  
1940-42**



**MARIE ZURAS  
HARRIS  
1942-46**



**POPPY X.  
MITCHELL  
1946-48**



**HELEN  
KARAGIANIS  
1948-50**



**IRENE MARINAKE  
COX  
1950-52**



**POTA SARATSIS  
1952-53**



**ADELINE  
GEO-KARIS  
LAMBROS  
1953-55**



**TULA ZOTALEY  
1955-56**



**ZOE CAVALARIS  
1956-58**



**EVELYN MICKLES  
1958-59**



**EMILY TAMARAS  
1959-60**



**EVELYN SEMOS  
1960-61**



**KAY BROTSIS  
1961-63**



**MARY KAPSOS  
1963-64**



**JOSIE CHASE  
1964-65**



**ELIZABETH  
ATHANASAKOS  
1965-66**



**ZOE RUMMEL  
1966-68**



**ALICE DAMASKOS  
1968-69**



**JOANNA  
PANAGOPOULOS  
1969-70**

with the implementation of her goals.

The thirteenth Grand President was Evelyn Semos from Dallas, Texas. Grand President Semos was elected in the city of Montreal, Quebec in 1960. She continued on with the hard work of her predecessors with the experience she had developed from the five preceding years she had so ably served on the Grand Lodge.

Grand President Kay Brotsis from Burbank, California was elected in 1961 at the Miami Beach, Florida convention. Grand President Brotsis served for two years and during her two administrations she reorganized the office at Supreme Headquarters and increased our active membership to a total of 9,270, the largest in the history of our Order up to that time.

In 1963 Mary Kapsos from New Iberia, Louisiana was elected Grand President in San Diego, California. By this time, through the united efforts of the membership and its leadership, the name of the Daughters of Penelope had gained stature and the recognition it rightfully deserved in the United States, Canada and Greece.

The sixteenth Grand President was Grand President Josie Chase from Columbus, Ohio who was elected in Toronto, Ontario, Canada in 1964. In 1965, "Miss Ten Thousand" Daughter of Penelope was initiated as a member of chapter no. 156, of Pocatello, Idaho. As Grand President Chase stated in her annual report, "The membership of the Daughters of Penelope is her strength that determines the degree of our achievement of purpose and goals."

1965 was the year when our first supreme convention was held in Athens, Greece, with our Athenian Karyatides Chapter sisters as our official hostesses. Betty Athanasakos from Fort Lauderdale, Florida was elected Grand President. It was a stimulating year and a fruitful one for the progress of the Daughters of Penelope. Among Grand President Athanasakos's recommendations was that the Daughters of Penelope sponsor a biennial award honoring an outstanding woman on her own merits. This recommendation was implemented in 1970 and the first woman to be honored at the biennial banquet in Washington, D.C. was Senator Margaret Chase Smith of Maine.

The eighteenth Grand President was Zoe Rummel from Chicago, Illinois who was elected to office in Washington, D.C. in 1966. Grand President Rummel was reelected for a second term at the Dallas, Texas Supreme Convention in 1967. Grand President Rummel stressed our national projects during her two administrations with excellent results for the St. Basil Seal Drive and the introduction of a new national project—"Sudden Infant Death."

In 1968 Grand President Alice Damaskos from Gary, Indiana was elected at the New York City Convention. Grand President Damaskos served on the Grand Lodge for five years prior to her election as president. Her past experience coupled with her ability directed our Order to greater growth and expansion.

Our twentieth Grand President was elected on the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Daughters of Penelope. Grand President



*Year 1970. Mrs. Judy Agnew, wife of the Vice President, with Daughters Grand President Joanna Panagopoulos, and Past Grand President Alice Damaskos, Kay Brotsis, Josie Chase, Mary Kapsos, and Elizabeth Athanasakos.*



*Mrs. Alexandra Apostolides Sonenfield, Founder, Daughters of Penelope.*



*Year 1935. "Hellas" Chapter Chicago Daughters Greek dancing group.*



*Year 1939. Officers and members of Washington, D. C. "Hermione" Daughters Chapter.*



*Year 1937. Officers of Los Angeles "Alkandre" Daughters Chapter.*

Joanna Panagopoulos from Peabody, Massachusetts was elected in 1969 in Minneapolis, Minnesota. Under her capable leadership and with the assistance of her Grand Lodge and past Grand President Mary Kapsos, the herculean task of clearing up the back-log of work at Headquarters was undertaken. New filing and bookkeeping systems were implemented and new office equipment was added in order to up-date chapter records, expedite mail processing and bulletins, and have an efficiently operating system at Headquarters.

In 1970 the AHEPA family convened in Athens, Greece once again for their Supreme Convention. Grand President Helen Beldecos from Springfield, Pennsylvania was elected. Grand President Beldecos's administration analyzed the growth and expansion of our Order, its past and its future. An analysis of our national projects was conducted and the results revealed that in addition to our scholarship project, five national projects were selected by our members at large as those that they found most worthy of our financial support. The projects in the order in which they were selected are: 1) St. Basil's Seal Drive; 2) Penelopean Shelter Home; 3) Papanicolaou Cancer Research Center; 4) Sudden Infant Death and 5) Guadalupe Home For Boys. Grand President Beldecos's excellent leadership reflected a united membership and resulted in her unanimous reelection as Grand President in 1971 in Los Angeles, California. She picked up the reins of her predecessors and with infinite foresight and dedication she has directed our Sisterhood sensitively, but yet firmly, with wisdom and understanding to a greater and stronger international organization—our Daughters of Penelope.

For 43 years the Daughters of Penelope have been helping causes, advancing with achievements, and facing each tomorrow that daily becomes a yesterday. With all the changes around us, the Daughters remain a stable, but not a static influence on all its members, ever alert to the needs of people everywhere. We don't know what the future will bring, but if there is still America as we know it now, in 43 years hence, the Daughters of Penelope will celebrate their birthday and quietly rejoice their continuing achievements.

### Today

Today we seem far removed from those pioneer times of planning, building and dreaming that our founders experienced. Today we can look back on the goals and predictions our predecessors had set for themselves and for the thousands of Daughters of Penelope that were to follow. Did we attain their goals? Did we fulfill their dreams and aspirations? Yes, today we are concerning ourselves with realities and with the problems that face us each day, in health, in poverty and striving for a united world in peace. Our beliefs based on our Order's tenets have not only been words but deeds of action.

As an international Order we have pledged and given of our time, our talents and our treasure. We have given all these things and more. We have done it individually, on a one to one basis; we have done it

united as chapters; as Districts, and as the Daughters of Penelope of these United States and Canada. THIS IS OUR PROFILE. . . .

- 1929 - Daughters of Penelope first chapter, Eos #1 founded in San Francisco, California, November 16, 1929 by Mrs. Alexandra Apostolides.
- 1934 - The Order of Ahepa adopted the Daughters of Penelope as the Senior Women's Auxiliary Organization at the National Convention and the following year the Ahepans ratified the adoption of the Daughters as their Senior Auxiliary.
- 1938 - First Canadian Chapter was organized in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.
- 1939 - First National Convention of the Daughters of Penelope was held in Providence, R.I. Supreme President V. I. Chebithes installed the first Grand Lodge.
- 1940 - Chapters everywhere were active with the Greek War Relief.
- 1946 - The National Health Project raised \$10,434.14 for AHEPA Hospital in Greece.
- 1948 - An appropriation of \$5,000 down payment was made towards the purchase of the Theological Seminary in Brookline, Mass.
- 1949 - The Miami Convention approved the National Scholarship Fund with a \$500 scholarship to be awarded to a female student each year. 1949-1971 Awards have amounted to: \$37,500.00.
- 1949 - National Health Project—\$16,322.36.
- 1952 - A drive for books for the Theological Seminary was held. Total raised: \$6,031.52.
- 1953 - 1972. Daughters of Penelope National Seal Drive has raised: \$205,000.00.
- 1953 - The Daughters of Penelope was chosen as one out of 60 international and national women's groups to participate in the voluntary division of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organizations.  
The Daughters assisted thousands of refugees and immigrants arriving in New York, Halifax, Montreal. They welcomed them and acted as interpreters and assisted them with their needs.
- 1953 - 1955. The Ionian Relief Fund to aid earthquake victims. Raised: \$10,081.63.
- 1954 - The 25th Anniversary of the Daughters of Penelope was celebrated at the Pittsburgh National Convention and Sister Alexandra Apostolides was the honored guest.  
The Daughters of Penelope were listed as one of the National and International Organizations on the National Traffic Safety Council.

The first High Seas Chapter was instituted on the Queen Frederika.

The first Chapter in Athens was instituted—Karyatides #271. Australia organized a Daughters of Penelope chapter in Brisbane.

Ahepans and Daughters recognized as a registered agency for the sale of U.S. Treasury Bonds, raising thousands of dollars for the United States.

- 1955 - Yiannitsa, Greece Project raised: \$1,016.30.
- 1955 - The Scholarship Program now became known as the "Helen Karagianis Memorial Scholarship" in memory of the late Grand President who passed away in 1954.
- 1955 - UNESCO Project raised: \$993.25.  
Karyatides Chapter of Athens acquired a parcel of land, valued at \$10,000 for the purpose of building a "Penelopean Shelter Home" to house underprivileged girls.  
Volos Earthquake Fund raised: \$996.37.
- 1956 - 1972. Penelopean Teen Age Shelter Home Fund raised to date: \$50,000.00.
- 1956 - 1962. Penelopian Hall at St. Basil's Academy raised: \$11,084.00.
- 1958 - Penelopean Shelter Home cornerstone laid by Queen Frederika in Nea Ionia, Greece.  
Agricultural School for the Blind in Greece raised: \$1,823.18.
- 1959 - 1961. Queen's Charities raised: \$3,000.
- 1959 - 1960. Patriarchate Fund raised: \$2,750.00.
- 1960 - Ahepans and Daughters held drive for books for Greece.
- 1961 - 5000 Bazaar items were sent by Daughters chapters to Karyatides Chapter which netted them \$5,000 for Penelopean Shelter Home.
- 1962 - Care Tool Kits presented to rural areas in Greece raised: \$1,798.00.
- 1963 - From the funds of the Seal Drive, \$64,000 was given to the AHEPA Hall for Boys at St. Basils' Academy.
- 1965 - The first Supreme Convention to be held in Athens had a record breaking attendance. Over 12,000 members were flown by chartered planes.  
"Miss 10,000" Daughter of Penelope was initiated into the Order.  
Hellenic Heritage Program was instituted and raised: \$2,359.50.  
Daughters donated \$500 to Truman Library in Missouri.  
AHEPA Family donated \$10,000 from Supreme Convention receipts to the Penelopean Shelter Home in Nea Ionia.  
Bazaar items sent by Daughters chapters netted the Karya-

- tides chapter over \$3,000 for the Penelopean Shelter Home.
- 1966 - Ypsilanti Greek Theatre raised: \$577.50.
- 1966 - Columbia Cancer Research adopted as national project and raised: \$818.88.
- 1968 - 1972. Peter Cass Memorial For Research of Neurological Diseases of Children adopted as national project and raised: \$3,800.00.
- 1969 - 1972. Sudden Infant Death adopted as a medical project and raised: \$6,600.00.
- 1970 - 1972. Guadeloupe Home for Boys raised: \$1,900.00.
- 1970 - 1972. Papanicolaou Cancer Research raised: \$8,000.00.
- 1970 - The first Salute to Women Dinner honoring women in government was held at the viennial banquet in Washington, D.C. The first recipient was Senator Margaret Chase Smith from Maine. Also, a reception was held for Mrs. Spiro T. Agnew, wife of the Vice President of the United States.
- 1971 - Completion of the pledge made by the Daughters of Penelope for the building of the dormitory at St. Basil's Academy. Total raised: \$105,000.
- AHEPA Family Day at St. Basil's Academy.
- Participation in the American Cancer Society Project: CUC—Conquer Uterine Cancer.
- 1972 - The second biennial Salute to Women held in Washington, D.C. and honored Sarah E. Stewart, Ph.D., M.D., Professor of Pathology, Georgetown University.

We who are Daughters of Penelope are truly fortunate to be part of the AHEPA family, and we hope we have lived up to the expectations of the Ahepans, as well as to our own ideals and those of our Constitution. We hope, too, that we can always be like the Penelope of old, who was looked upon as a woman of great character and who, most of all, demonstrated what it meant to be loyal and faithful to her household. It is this loyalty that we Daughters of Penelope cherish. Yes, we Daughters of Penelope who are the wives, the daughters and the sisters of Ahepans have accepted the challenges of the 40's, the 50's and the 60's and now in the age of Aquarius, the 70's, our granddaughters will be joining us.

And so . . . TOMMORROW. . . What will tomorrow bring? What will the future hold for the Daughters of Penelope?

We cannot predict tomorrow. We must invent tomorrow! Tomorrow doesn't spring forth suddenly, it is the child of today and yesterday. Our Daughters of Penelope must and will continue to develop, to explore new horizons, willingly and with excitement into the future.

And in the future, as today and yesterday, our dedicated sisters will continue to serve their sisterhood and their AHEPA family for the well-being of their fellow man. Perhaps we can ask and hope for no more—nor less—of our Order.

# DAUGHTERS OF PENELOPE

## Past Grand Lodge Officers

*1931-1939:* Alexandra Apostolides Sonenfield, President; Estelle Eliades, Vice Pres.; Marie Zuras Harris, Secretary; Theodora Mangas, Treasurer; Anastasia Agnos, Governor; Josephine Pandel Englezos, Governor. *1939-1940:* Alexandra Apostolides Sonenfield, President; Gladys Katon, Vice Pres.; Mary Markey Georgandes, Secretary; Vreseis Vavouris, Treasurer; Anastasis Agnos, Governor; Josephine Pandel Englezos, Governor. *1940-1942:* Josephine Pandel Englezos, President; Estelle Eliades, Vice Pres.; Marie Zuras Harris, Secretary; Virginia Athas Politz, Treasurer; Melpa Manos Frangos, Governor; Mary DeVakos Carres, Governor.

*1942-1946:* Marie Zuras Harris, President; Melpa Manos Frangos, Vice Pres.; Mary DeVakos Carres, Secretary; Theodora Mangas, Treasurer; Alexandra Lamberson, Governor. *1946-1947:* Poppy X. Mitchell, President; Jamie May, Vice Pres.; Helen Karagianis, Secretary; Mary Aroney, Treasurer; Theresa Hatsopoulos, Governor; Christine Mrazek, Governor; Isabelle Masters, Governor; Catherine Giftakis, Governor. *1947-1948:* Poppy X. Mitchell, President; Helen Karagianis, Vice Pres.; Katherine Brotsis, Secretary, Effie Poulos, Treasurer; Sophia Shane, Governor; Theresa Hatsopoulos, Governor; Catherine Giftakis, Governor; Mary Tsouvalas, Governor.

*1948-1949:* Helen Karagianis, President; Katherine Brotsis, Vice Pres.; Amelia Learakas, Secretary; Evelyn Mickles, Treasurer; Irene Marinake Cox, Governor; Sophie Shane, Governor; Mary Preonas, Governor; Eleanor Stoicos, Governor. *1949-1950:* Helen Karagianis, President; Amelia Learakas, Vice Pres.; Evelyn Mickles, Secretary; Irene Marinake Cox, Treasurer; Evelyn Nickas, Governor; Georgia Aspostal, Governor; Elaine Kitros, Governor; Pota Saratsis, Governor. *1950-1951:* Irene Marinake Cox, President; Pota Saratsis, Vice Pres.; Zoe Rummel, Secretary; Elaine Kitros, Treasurer; Patricia Anton Farris, Governor; Eleanor Stamoules, Governor; Tula Zotaley, Governor; Cleo Tsapralis, Governor.

*1951-1952:* Irene Marinake Cox, President; Pota Saratsis, Vice Pres.; Zoe Rummel, Secretary; Elaine Kitros, Treasurer; Eleanor Stamoules, Governor; Christine Johnson, Governor; Tula Zotaley, Governor; Cleo Tsapralis, Governor; Helen Lagadinos, National Advisor. *1952-1953:* Pota Saratsis, President; Zoe Rummel, Vice Pres.; Eleanor Stamoules, Secretary; Adeline Geo-Karis Lambros, Treasurer; Helen Pappas, Governor; Christine Johnson, Governor; Christine

Pappas Andres, Governor; Joanna Tsapralis, Governor; Dorothea Milonas, National Advisor. 1953-1954: Adeline Geo-Karis Lambros, President; Tula Zotaley, Vice Pres.; Christine Johnson, Secretary; Cleo Tsapralis, Treasurer; Zoe Cavalaris, Governor; Helen Lambrou, Governor; Christine Pappas Andres, Governor; Sophia Angelos, Governor; Angela Varlas, National Advisor.

1954-1955: Adeline Geo-Karis Lambros, President; Tula Zotaley, Vice Pres.; Eleanor Stamoules, Secretary; Cleo Tsapralis, Treasurer; Zoe Cavalaris, Governor; Helen Lambrou, Governor; Tina Roumelos Vlamides, Governor; Catherine Canakes, Governor; Sophia Angelos, National Advisor. 1955-1956: Tula Zotaley, President; Zoe Cavalaris, Vice Pres.; Rita Danikolas Chulas, Secretary; Emily Tamaras, Treasurer; Elaine Pinkham, Governor; Georgia Sekles, Governor; Evelyn Semos, Governor; Catherine Canakes, Governor; Koula Karafotias, National Advisor. 1956-1957: Zoe Cavalaris, President; Catherine Brotsis, Vice Pres.; Lillian Manetas, Secretary; Dorothy Stacy, Treasurer; Elaine Pinkham, Governor; Janet Gout, Governor; Evelyn Semos, Governor; Frances Manos, Governor; Alexandra Lamberson, National Advisor.

1957-1958: Zoe Cavalaris, President; Emily Tamaras, Vice Pres.; Evelyn Semos, Secretary; Dorothy Stacy, Treasurer; Ruth Kampos, Governor; Julia Papageorgiou, Governor; Mary Vamvoras, Governor; Frances Manos, Governor; Adelaide Nicholas, National Advisor. 1958-1959: Evelyn Mickles, President; Emily Tamaras, Vice Pres.; Evelyn Semos, Secretary; Frances Manos, Treasurer; Ruth Kampos, Governor; Lucille Koken, Governor; Myrtle Phillips, Governor; Margaret Dauterman, Governor; Adelaide Nicholas, National Advisor. 1959-1960: Emily Tamaras, President; Evelyn Semos, Vice Pres.; Frances Manos, Secretary; Ruth Kampos, Treasurer; Bessye Evergates, Governor; Lucille Koken, Governor; Lucille LaReese, Governor; Margaret Dauterman, Governor; Ann Gallan, National Advisor.

1960-1961: Evelyn Semos, President; Lucille Koken, Vice Pres.; Myrtle Phillips, Secretary; Poppy Dellas, Treasurer; Bessye Evergates, Governor; Josie Chase, Governor; Lucille LaReese, Governor; Christine Gianas Moshos, Governor; Ann Gallan, National Advisor. 1961-1962: Catherine Brotsis, President; Myrtle Phillips, Vice Pres.; Mary Kapsos, Secretary; Josie Chase, Treasurer; Cleo Girgulis, Vice Pres. Canada; Ann Gallan, Governor; Elizabeth Athanasakos, Governor; Millie Kontos, National Advisor. 1962-1963: Catherine Brotsis, President; Myrtle Phillips, Vice Pres.; Mary Kapsos, Secretary; Josie Chase, Treasurer; Cleo Girgulis, Vice Pres. Canada; Nellie Coutsonikas, Governor; Betty Athanasakos, Governor; Mary Vamvoras, Governor; Tina Katis, Governor; Millie Kontos, National Advisor.

1963-1964: Mary Kapsos, President; Josie Chase, Vice Pres.; Betty Athanasakos, Secretary; Mary Vamvoras, Treasurer; Frances Nanos, Vice Pres. Canada; Nellie Coutsonikas, Governor; Alice Damaskos, Governor; Vivian Poulos, Governor; Gladys Caras, Governor; Helene Stavrakos, National Advisor. 1964-1965: Josie Chase, President; Betty Athanasakos, Vice Pres.; Millie Kontos, Secretary; Nellie Coutsonikas,

Treasurer; Frances Nanos, Vice Pres. Canada; Frances Yack, Governor; Alice Damaskos, Governor; Vivian Poulos, Governor; Gladys Caras, Governor; Helene Stavrakos, National Advisor. 1965-1966: Betty Athanasakos, President; Zoe Rummel, Vice Pres.; Vivian Poulos, Secretary; Alice Damaskos, Treasurer; Frances Nanos, Vice Pres. Canada; Frances Yack, Governor; Catherine Planes, Governor; Evangeline Theo, Governor; Lena Simitzi, Governor; Mary Dinell, National Advisor.

1966-1967: Zoe Rummel, President; Alice Damaskos, Vice Pres.; Joanna Panagopoulos, Secretary; Evangeline Theo, Treasurer; Cleo Girgulis, Vice Pres. Canada; Helen J. Beldecos, Governor; Catherine Planes, Governor; Elaine Koutsounis, Governor; Effie Moon, Governor; Helen Cominos, National Advisor. 1967-1968: Zoe Rummel, President; Alice Damaskos, Vice Pres.; Joanna Panagopoulos, Secretary; Evangeline Theo, Treasurer; Cleo Girgulis, Vice Pres. Canada; Helen J. Beldecos, Governor; Ellen Lagos, Governor; Elaine Koutsounis, Governor; Effie Moon, Governor; Katherine Bozion, National Advisor. 1968-1969: Alice Damaskos, President; Joanna Panagopoulos, Vice Pres.; Helen J. Beldecos, Secretary; Catherine Planes, Treasurer; Helena Marmon, Vice Pres. Canada; Mary Dinell, Governor; Ellen Lagos, Governor; Becky Angelos, Governor; Anne Mountanos, Governor; Effie Moon, National Advisor.

1969-1970: Joanna Panagopoulos, President; Helen J. Beldecos, Vice Pres.; Helena Marmon, Vice Pres. Canada; Ellen Lagos, Secretary; Tina Zoumboulis, Treasurer; Mary Dinell, Governor; Mary Georghiou, Governor; Becky Angelos, Governor; Anne Mountanos, Governor; Matina Lefthes, National Advisor. 1970-1971: Helen J. Beldecos, President; Ellen Lagos, Vice Pres.; Helena Marmon, Vice Pres. Canada; Tina Zoumboulis, Secretary; Mary Dinell, Treasurer; Mary Georghiou, Governor; Katherine Caravasios, Governor; Jo Ann Pagonis, Governor; Olympia Thames, Governor; Millie K. Melton, National Advisor. 1971-1972: Helen J. Beldecos, President; Ellen Lagos, Vice Pres.; Cleo Girgulis, Vice Pres. Canada; Tina Zoumboulis, Secretary; Mary Dinell, Treasurer; Mariko Drewes, Governor; Katherine Caravasios, Governor; Jo Ann Pagonis, Governor; Olympia Thames, Governor; Eula Chrissikos, National Advisor.

## CHAPTER FIFTEEN

# THE HISTORY OF THE SONS OF PERICLES

### The Junior Order of Ahepa

Eleven young Greeks, "with a spirit which equalled the spirit of their ancestors," conceived the idea of and organized the Sons of Pericles together with the aid of a few Ahepans from the Manchester Ahepa Chapter who were headed by Dr. Alexander Cambadhis and Sotirios Docos. The 11 young men who were the first members and are the Mother Lodge Members of the Sons of Pericles are: **Gregory Papagiotas, William Vasiliou, Christ Kourcoulis, Peter Kourides, Vasilios Hasiotis, Peter Clainos, William Chaloge, James Papadopoulos, Arthur Hasiotis, George Houliaras and James Papademitriou.**

The first chapter named itself the "*Queen City Chapter No. 1.*" Its first officers were installed on February 3, 1926. Within a short time they had interested Ahepans of Haverhill, Lynn, Lowell, Boston, Nashua, and Lawrence in establishing Sons of Pericles chapters in their cities.

By the time the First National Convention of the Sons of Pericles was called to order in Lowell, Mass., on September 12, 1927, there were 14 chapters in the fraternity. Brother Koumoundoureas of Lowell was the chairman of the convention. In this convention the Per Capita Tax payment system to headquarters was inaugurated; an emblem was selected and adopted; forms for charters were prepared; a uniform bookkeeping system was devised, and it was also voted to have a number of Supreme Governors.

Brother Achilles Poulos, of Washington, D.C., was elected Supreme Archon Megistan. Brother George Helis of New York City was elected Supreme Megistan. From Philadelphia, Brother Nickles was elected Supreme Secretary, and Brother Charles Demakis of Lynn, Mass., was elected Supreme Treasurer. It was not until the 1928 National Convention of the Ahepa, held at Detroit, Mich., that the Sons of Pericles organization was officially recognized as the Junior Order of Ahepa.

On September 4, 1928, the Second Annual Convention was held at Washington, D.C. Brother Harry Nickles was chairman of the Con-

vention, at which two Mother Lodge members, eight Supreme Officers, and nine chapter delegates participated. The organization now had 25 chapters, as compared with 14 at the time of the first convention. This convention decided upon the inauguration of biannual conclaves. In addition, it adopted a new Constitution and a set of by-laws.

The new Supreme Council elected by the Second National Convention was made up of Brother George Helis of New York City, Supreme Archon Megistan; Brother James Demakis of Lynn, Mass., as Supreme Megistan; Brother Stephen S. Scopas of New York City as Supreme Secretary; and Brother Peter Kaldes of Scranton, Pa., as Supreme Treasurer.

Inadvertently, the next Convention which was held in Detroit, Michigan between August 18 and 21, 1930, was numbered and called the fourth annual convention instead of the 3rd, as it should have been called. However, this Convention was one of the most fruitful in the history of the Order. Since the Washington Convention, 29 new chapters had been organized, bringing the total number of chapters to 54. Fourteen chapters had delegates at this convention. To the Supreme Council the delegates elected Stephen S. Scopas of New York as Supreme President; Daniel Nickolatos as Supreme Vice President; John G. Thevos as Supreme Secretary; and Constantine Verinis as Treasurer.

On August 22, 1932, the Fifth National Convention was opened at Akron, Ohio and 12 chapters were represented by 19 delegates. Twenty-three chapters had been established since the Detroit Convention, raising the total number of chapters to 77. The Akron Convention made a number of constructive legislative changes, including: the extension of the jurisdiction of the organization into Canada; the division of the chapters into districts; and the defining of the sub-divisions of the Order and their respective status.

Brother Constantine P. Verinis of New Haven, Conn., was elected Supreme President; Brother Evans Kallipolites of Springfield, Mass., Supreme Vice President; Brother Charles G. Geanopoulos and William Mavromatis, both of Chicago were elected Supreme Secretary and Supreme Treasurer, respectively. Forty-nine chapters had been established during the previous two years to the 1934 Chicago Convention, and the Sons of Pericles was now composed of 126 chapters in 40 states. Assembled at Chicago was the largest delegation of chapter representatives ever to attend a National Convention of the Sons. Forty-two delegates represented 38 chapters.

This convention added three offices to the Supreme Council under titles of Supreme Governors, and it elected Charles G. Geanopoulos to the Supreme Presidency; Christ J. Petrow to the Vice-Presidency; Andrew Spheeris to the Supreme Secretaryship; Socrates Corelis to the Supreme Treasury ship; and to the new offices of Supreme Governors, it elected Constantine Poulos, Louis Athas and Tom Roumell.

In 1936 the Seventh National Convention of the Sons was held at St. Paul, Minn., the week of August 16th. It was held in conjunction with the Ahepa Convention. Twenty-five delegates represented 18

chapters. The new Supreme Council, elected at St. Paul, included; Supreme President, Christ J. Petrow; Supreme Vice-President, Constantine Poulos; Supreme Secretary, George Trapshanis; Supreme Treasurer, George Anderson; Supreme Governors, George Polyzois, William Peratino, and Peter Razatos. Since Brother Poulos resided in Washington, D.C. he was appointed Executive Secretary for the Sons and devoted much of his time to the Sons work at Headquarters.

By 1936, 149 chapters were listed but many of these were inactive. During the year 10 new chapters were organized making a total of 159 chapters to date. Included among these were also four new chapters from Canada.

At the Syracuse National Convention in 1937 the Sons became even more closely knit to Ahepa when the Junior Order accepted the Ahepa ruling that all legislation passed by the Sons had to be approved by Ahepa. It was here that the age limit was raised to 23 and it was moved and approved that 25¢ of each member's per capita tax would be set aside for his respective District. The Ahepa appropriated \$1500 for the growth and expansion of the Sons. Plans were put into effect to organize an excursion to Greece in 1938. The Sons Advisory Board was also to appoint an Executive Secretary upon the recommendation of the Supreme Council, to run the permanent office in Washington, D.C. Up until then much of the work at the Headquarters had been done by the temporary executive secretary Constantine Poulos, who could no longer devote his time to the job. And so, much constructive legislation and business was conducted by this Convention and the Sons were soon to be on the upswing.

Christ Petrow was re-elected; George Trapshanis, Supreme Vice President; Nick Strike, Supreme Secretary; George Anderson, Supreme Treasurer; and Peter Paris, Peter Peterson, George Polyzois were elected Supreme Governors.

There followed a year of fantastic growth in the Sons of Pericles. Brother Petrow traveled over 18,000 miles in behalf of the Order and the falling membership was not only checked but improved beyond expectation. 838 new members were initiated during this record year. By July 1, 1938 10 new chapters were organized from the U.S. making a total of 169 chapters plus 2 more from Canada.

For the first time the Sons had their own Executive Secretary, George Leber, who worked hand in hand with Brother Petrow. During this time, the both of them were able to bring up to date the card files for the members—payments and cards had been left dormant since 1933. A graduate file was set up, newsletter instituted and a mailing list established. Brother Leber was also able to relieve Brother Petrow of much correspondence that would free him for field work.

Under the direction of Senior Brother John F. Davis, Chairman of the Advisory Board, the 1938 Excursion to Greece was given a royal welcome and all had an unforgettable time. While visiting Missolonghi and hearing of the famous siege which took place during the struggle of Greece for her independence, the Sons felt that it would be only

appropriate and right that the Junior Order dedicate a monument to those brave men who fought and died for freedom and the rights and privileges we have today. So, upon their return to America, plans were put into effect to raise money for this project. At the suggestion of the Supreme Secretary of the Ahepa, Louis P. Maniatis, it was decided that the monument would be presented in behalf of America to Greece as an expression of international amity and good-will from America to Greece. Brother Maniatis personally brought this project to the attention of Senator Minton and others who gave the necessary backing culminated by the endorsement of the plan by both Houses of Congress.

It was at the New Orleans, La. National Convention in 1938 that Christ Petrow was once again re-elected and his new team composed of the following: Nick Strike, Supreme Vice President; George Polyzois, Supreme Secretary; William Booras, Supreme Treasurer; Alfred Vonetes, Peter Paris, and Peter Peterson, Supreme Governors. Brother George Leber was retained as Executive Secretary exclusively for the Sons.

If the year before had been remarkable in the annals of the Sons of Pericles this year was to be no exception, in fact, the Sons continued to move ahead to remarkable proportions. Brother Petrow, including his trip to Greece, estimated that he traveled almost 45,000 miles for the Order. The result of his work was 30 new chapters making a total of 199 chapters. He also reactivated 41. The growth in membership reached an all time high. This included 1,316 new members and 120 reinstated.

The second excursion, during that same year, 1939, headed by John F. Davis in which Brother Petrow also participated was quite a success. Both Houses of Congress approved the plan as the excursionists were departing and presentation of the monument was made in an elaborate setting with representatives of both the Greek and American Governments taking part.

The next National Congress or Convention at Providence, R.I. in August 1939 had Petrow giving a report on the excursion as well as the wonderful improvement in membership. The delegates elected Nick Strike to succeed Petrow; William Booras, Supreme Vice President; Harry Apostolakos, Supreme Secretary; George Venturatos, Supreme Treasurer; and Leo Kanell, Gus Chigges, and Nick Anderson Supreme Governors.

Nick Strike took up where Petrow left off. He too had the opportunity to go into the field, to travel in behalf of the Sons and like Petrow he literally became a field organizer. He was able to establish 15 more new chapters making a new total of 214, plus reactivating 20 more. During his administration the "Holy Liturgy" booklet was published for the first time and a National Essay Contest was held. The title of the essay was, "How American Youth of Hellenic Descent May Best Serve and Protect our Republican Form of Government in this World Crisis." It was in February of 1940 that the Fraternity held a formal banquet in



*Year 1926. The Mother Lodge of the Order of Sons of Pericles of Manchester, N. H. Chapter #1: (seated) A. Hasiotis, P. Kourides, C. Korcoulis, P. Clainos, W. Vasiliou; (standing) W. Chaloge, G. Papagiotas, W. Hasiotis, and G. Houliaris.*



*Year 1934. The Maids of Athena and Sons of Pericles officers of Seattle, Wash., with Ahepa Chapter President Thomas D. Lentgis.*



*Year 1938. Sons of Pericles Supreme Lodge at the close of the 1938 New Orleans convention. Christ J. Petrow, president; Nicholas L. Strike, vice president; George C. Polyzois (Polley), secretary; William Booras, treasurer; Peter J. Peterson, governor; Alfred G. Vonetes, governor; Pete J. Paris, governor; George J. Leber, executive secretary.*

Chicago, with many dignitaries in attendance, to honor Mr. Frank Land for his outstanding work on the ritual.

The first summer camp for Sons of Pericles was established near Reading, Pa. and run by qualified Ahepans. The Sons of Pericles Camp Olympic was attended by over 50 Sons and was a great success. The first National Sons of Pericles Basketball Tournament was won by Pittsburgh, Pa. No. 112 and this tourney was to become a permanent fixture. The Sons did not hold a National Convention in 1940 for the Ahepa had the Convention in Seattle, Washington and the expense would have been too great.

The 1940 National Convention of the Order of Ahepa in Seattle, Washington "reorganized" the Junior Order in that it set up a new governing body—the National Governing Board. The Convention made provisions for a National President and four National Governors, which positions would be filled by appointment from the field of outstanding Sons as determined on a basis of meritorius service to the fraternity and ability to serve. The office of executive secretary with Headquarters in Washington was maintained. Nick Strike was appointed National President and four National Governors were also appointed in accordance with the new provision. Stanley Stacy, John G. Thevos and G. Peterson were appointed to the National Governing Board with Brother Stacy as Chairman. Brother Strike was able to organize 13 more new chapters bringing the total number of chapters to 227.

The "Honors System" was set up during his administration in order to increase competition among chapters and members. Chicago and New York chapters began a personal membership drive contest which was won that year by Chicago and the 2nd National Basketball Tournament was won again by Pittsburgh, Pa. No. 112.

The Junior Order lost the services of its leader when Nick Strike enlisted into the Army and later was taken into the Navy.

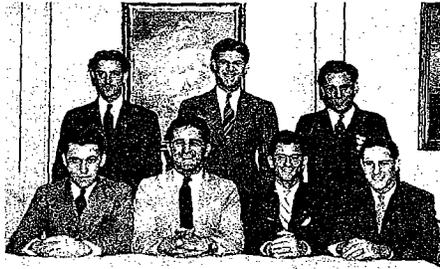
During 1941 and 1942 the Sons were without a National President and during 1942 the office of the National Governors was abolished. Executive Secretary George Leber went off to active service with the Navy and Arthur Lalos, a son, took his place during the latter part of 1941. In fact, hundreds of Sons were enlisting and being drafted into the service.

What happened between 1942 and 1946 concerning the Sons of Pericles is not unusual for an organization of its kind during such a national crisis. Of course, most of the boys were in uniform and as time went by there remained only a handful of members here and there throughout the country. The Sons Headquarters was dissolved and little if anything was heard from the chapters during this time.

Finally, in 1947 the Ahepa National Convention at Los Angeles decided it was time to restore the national and district offices to the Sons as a step that would help rectify the plight of the Junior Order. The Sons were permitted once again a Supreme Lodge and on down the line. Brother Van Nomikos was appointed Chairman of the Advisory Board (a position he held for the next three years) and a provi-



*Year 1938. New Orleans Sons of Pericles Congress of Supreme Lodge and District Governors. G. Stratigos, G. Carkulus, S. Felos, G. Margoles, D. Tamaresis, Conides, L. Kanell, Stamatis, P. Brotsis, Alexander, A. Vonetes, N. Strike, G. Chigges, G. Anderson, G. Leber, G. Polyzois, M. Davis, Helen Petrow, C. Petrow, L. Athas.*



*Year 1939. Sons of Pericles Supreme Lodge elected at the Providence, R.I. convention. Nicholas L. Strike, president; William C. Booras, vice president; Harry Apostolakos (Lake), secretary; George C. Venturatos, treasurer; Nicholas J. Anderson, Gus C. Chigges, and Leo Kanell, governors.*



*Year 1938. Shreveport, La. Sons chapter officers and members with advisors, and mascot.*



*The 1940 Pittsburgh, Pa. Sons basketball team, national champions, with Sons Supreme President N. L. Strike, Ahepa National Athletic Director Van A. Nomikos, District #13 Ahepa Governor Harry A. Reckas.*

sion was also passed at Los Angeles to hire an executive secretary exclusively for the Sons. With positive steps finally taken, things began to look up for the Sons. Arthur Lalos who was now the Executive Secretary of the Ahepa also assumed that capacity for the Sons of Pericles. The Sons first post war Supreme Lodge in 1947 consisted of the following who were appointed: Supreme President, Nicholas Melas; Supreme Vice President, Arthur Lagadinos; Supreme Secretary-Treasurer, Michael Kouvas; Supreme Governors, John Hagestratou, George Kanganis, George Korellis and Gregory Kosmos. This Supreme Lodge did a fine job especially along the eastern seaboard and the Sons of Pericles were now on the march.

At the Detroit National Convention Arthur Lagadinos was elected Supreme President and during his administration the paid up membership for 1948 increased. It is interesting to note that one recommendation from Lagadinos was for a field organizer—one who could go into the field and devote all his time to organizing chapters—as did Brothers Petrow and Strike.

Brother Lagadinos was re-elected in Miami in 1949 and under him served Brother John Stratton, Supreme Vice President; George J. Pipentacos, Supreme Sec-Treasurer; and Gregory Kosmos, James Skufakiss, Bill Descalos and Stergios B. Milonas, Supreme Governors.

It was during this administration that Stergios B. Milonas, Supreme Governor, met his tragic auto accident and the Scholarship Fund was renamed in his memory, The Stergios B. Milonas Scholarship Fund. Basil Milonas, staunch Ahepan and always a fighter for the Sons remained as Chairman of the Advisory Board. Ahepa, Sons, and Maids chapters as well as individuals, have contributed generously to this fund which has aided many students to achieve their education goals.

Brother Lagadinos also inaugurated a membership drive in which for the first time trophies and plaques were awarded to the chapters with the highest increases in membership. This was conducted to stimulate competition and greater membership. Again he urged the need for a field organizer.

It was at the Cleveland National Conference in 1950 that George J. Pipentacos was elected Supreme President with Gregory Kosmos, Supreme Vice President; James Skufakiss, Supreme Treasurer, and George Gust, John Legeros and John Stephanos Supreme Governors. A Supreme Lodge meeting was held in Washington, D.C. and along with the Supreme Lodge members at this meeting was also Brother George Cokinos, newly appointed as acting executive secretary. Previously, Brother Nick Karayianis, then District Governor of District No. 3 had been assisting Brother Lalos in the work of the Sons of Pericles at Headquarters, and upon the recommendation of Brother Karayianis, Cokinos was appointed.

It was in 1950 also, that a new constitution was printed and distributed to the membership. With the threat of war and the compulsory military draft coming into effect, the Junior Order was once again alarmed and by the time of the next convention, Brothers Skufakiss and Step-

hanos had already been inducted. At the Minneapolis National Convention in 1951 (prior the national meetings were conferences) Brother Pipentacos was again elected Supreme President and those who served with him were James Skufakiss, Supreme Vice Pres.; Nick Karayianis, Supreme Secretary-Treasurer; and Arthur Gonos, John Sedell, Peter Sofios and Ted Tsevdos, Supreme Governors.

After his election, Brother Pipentacos officially appointed George Cokinis, executive secretary for the Sons and a separate department was set up at Ahepa Headquarters to be used by the Sons. Brother Pipentacos continued to stress the need for a field organizer and just for the emergency suggested that the Sons allow 12 year olds into the Order. This was defeated. At the Washington National Convention in 1952 the following were elected: James Skufakiss, Supreme President; Nick Karayianis, Supreme Vice President; Arthur Gonos, Supreme Sec-Treasurer; Peter Solios, John Benakis, Jeffrey Economou, and Nick Theodore Supreme Governors. At this Convention there were 42 delegates representing 25 chapters, 9 district and 8 supreme lodge officers, one of the largest conventions to date for the Sons of Pericles.

During Brother Skufakiss' term the Sons were able to maintain the membership and another new chapter was organized, and 11 chapters were reactivated. At the National Convention in Houston, Nick Theodore was elected Supreme President; Arthur Gonos, Supreme Vice President; Jeffrey Economou, Supreme Secretary-Treasurer; with Nick Demeris, Jerry Sokaris, Nick Velonis as Supreme Governors. During the Pittsburgh National Convention in 1954 Arthur Gonos was elected Supreme President; Nick Demeris, Supreme Vice President; and Dean Vizos Supreme Sec-Treasurer. The offices of the Supreme Governors had been abolished by the Houston National Convention.

At the San Francisco National Convention in 1955, Nick C. Demeris was elected Supreme President; Nick Karayianis, Supreme V.P.; Ron Curtis, Sup. Sec-Treasurer; Frank Manta, Ellias Phillips, Supreme Governors. At Pittsburgh the number and positions of the Supreme Lodge had again been changed to include two Supreme Governors.

Brother Demeris began in earnest a vigorous program to revitalize the Order. It was during his administration that Brother Cokinos was also reinstated as executive secretary for the Sons. Six chapters were reactivated that year and one new chapter organized.

At the New York National Convention in 1956 Brother Nick Karayianis was elected Supreme President; Ron Curtis, Supreme Vice President; Frank Manta, Sup. Sec-Treasurer; Tom Cholakis, Mark Notias, Supreme Governors. Brother Karayianis had the opportunity to serve as excursion chief for the Sons and visited Greece with the Ahepa excursionists. The Supreme President had one advantage over many of his predecessors in that he resided in Washington and was able to work right along with Cokinos at National Headquarters. He also had the unique distinction of holding practically every elective chapter, district and Supreme Lodge office.

At the St. Louis National Convention Tom Cholakis was elected

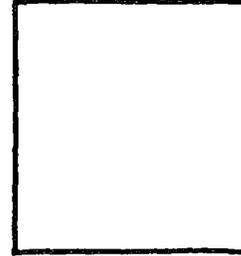
**SONS OF PERICLES  
PAST SUPREME PRESIDENTS**



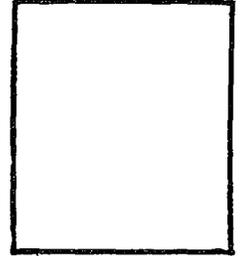
**DR. ALEXANDER  
CAMBADHIS**  
Founder



**WILLIAM A.  
VASILIOU**  
1926-27



**ACHILLES POULOS**  
1927-28



**GEORGE HELIS**  
1928-30



**STEPHEN S.  
SCOPAS**  
1930-32



**CONST. P.  
VERINIS**  
1932-34



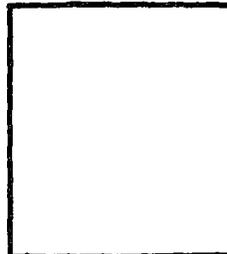
**CHARLES G.  
GEANOPOULOS**  
1934-36



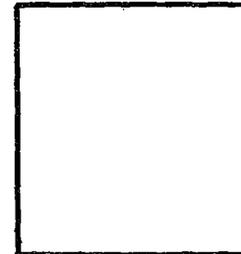
**CHRIST J.  
PETROW**  
1936-39



**NICHOLAS L.  
STRIKE**  
1939-41



**WORLD WAR II**  
(No Supreme  
Lodge)



**NICHOLAS  
MELAS**  
1947-48



**ARTHUR  
LAGADINOS**  
1948-50



**GEORGE J.  
PIPENTACOS**  
1950-52



**JAMES S.  
SCOFIELD**  
1952-53



**NICK  
THEODORE**  
1953-54



**ARTHUR GANOS**  
1954-55

**SONS OF PERICLES  
PAST SUPREME PRESIDENTS**



**NICK C.  
DEMERIS  
1955-56**



**NICK  
KARAYIANIS  
1956-57**



**TOM CHOLAKIS  
1957-58**



**LEE MILLAS  
1958-59**



**FRANK MANTA  
1959-60**



**JOHN M.  
CHOLAKIS  
1960-61**



**JIM PAPADAKIS  
1961-62**



**PETER ZEGRAS  
1962-63**



**EMMANUEL J.  
GRATSIAS  
1963-64**



**NICHOLAS T.  
GEORGE  
1964-65**



**LOUIS N. STRIKE  
1965-66**



**EDWARD  
KIEHLING  
1966 (Partial)**



**JAMES  
ARMENAKIS  
1966-67**



**DEAN STAVRAKAS  
1967-68**



**STAN HARRIS  
1968-69**



**NICHOLAS P.  
BOBIS  
1969-70**

Supreme President; Frank Manta, Sup. V.P.; Mark Notias, Sup. Sec-Treasurer; with Lee Millas and James Economos Supreme Governors. Brother Cholakis was named commander for the Sons to the Ahepa excursion in March. As did his immediate predecessor, he met with the Ahepa Supreme Lodge early that year and brought to their attention the problems of the Junior Order. In March the biggest National Sons Basketball Tournament was held with 16 teams participating. Warren, Ohio, was the winner.

At the Boston Supreme Convention held in August, 1958, Lee Millas was elected Supreme President. Serving on the Lodge with him were Frank Manta, Sup. Vice President; John Cholakis, Sup. Sec-Treasurer; John Constantine and Mike Yakumithes, Supreme Governors.

In August, 1959, Frank Manta was elevated to the highest office in the Sons of Pericles. Along with him were John Cholakis, Supreme Vice President; James Papadakis, Supreme Sec-Treasurer; Peter Zegras and Neil Blanos Supreme Governors.

At the National Convention held at Montreal in August, 1960, John M. Cholakis was elected Supreme President. His lodge included Jim Papadakis, Sup. Vice President; Neil Blanos, Supreme Sec-Treasurer; Bernie Thornberg and Steve Manta, Supreme Governors.

With the groundwork spaded the new Supreme President Jim Papadakis from Houston, Texas along with his Supreme Lodge composed of Peter Zegras, Sup. Vice President; Steve Manta, Sup. Secretary-Treasurer; Nick Perdaris and George Petrouleas, Supreme Governors, began an all out effort to stimulate growth.

At the Chicago Supreme Convention Peter Zegras was elected as the standard bearer and he rose to the challenge of continued growth and expansion. Serving with him were Artie Tropoli, Supreme Vice President; Emmanuel Gratsias, Supreme Sec-Treasurer; Peter Koines and Nick George, Supreme Governors.

At the 1963 San Diego Supreme Convention Supreme President Zegras of New York City reported that 18 chapters had been organized, a record number of 465 new members had been initiated. Also during Zegras' administration the 1963 revised edition of the Constitution was printed and distributed.

Emmanuel J. Gratsias was elected Supreme President at San Diego. Serving with him were Nicholas T. George, Supreme Vice President; Nick P. Bobis, Supreme Secretary-Treasurer; Louis N. Strike, Nicholas J. Perdaris, Chris Petrouleas and Peter J. Tripodes, Supreme Governors.

Nicholas T. George was elected Supreme President at the Toronto Supreme Convention in 1964. Elected to serve with him were Nick P. Bobis, Supreme Vice President; Supreme Sec-Treasurer Dean Stavrakas; Ed Kiehling. Louis N. Strike, Ted Leakas, Deno Caloudas, Supreme Governors.

At the historic Supreme Convention held in Athens, Greece in August 1965, Supreme President George reported thirteen new chapters were organized. Sixty-six Ahepans joined the Life Membership Program. Nick George traveled extensively throughout the year visiting

chapters in all parts of the country.

The Sons continued their upward climb with the election of Louis N. Strike as Supreme President at the 1965 Athens Convention. Louis is the son of former Sons Supreme President Nicholas Strike (1940-41). This marks the first time ever that both a father and his son have served the Sons of Pericles in the position of Supreme President. Serving with Brother Strike were Dean Stavrakas, Supreme Vice President; Ed Kiehling, Supreme Sec-Treasurer; Andrew J. Ekonomou, Stan Harris, Greg Manesiotis and James Armenakis Supreme Governors.

Brother Louis Strike closed out his term with again another record membership increase including 554 new members. During his administration he published a much needed Manual of Instruction and Procedure, a revised secret ritual, introduced a new Fraternity pin, helped streamline procedures at headquarters and many of his ideas and recommendations are now a part of Sons policy.

At the 1966 Supreme Convention in Washington, D.C. Ed Kiehling was elected Supreme President. Elected to serve with him were James Armenakis, Supreme Vice President; Andrew J. Ekonomou, Supreme Sec-Treasurer; Stan Harris, John Lygizos, Pete Poulos and Bill Anastos Supreme Governors. Ed Kiehling, having been drafted into the service was transferred to Germany and early in November of 1965 forwarded his letter of resignation. At this time Supreme Vice President James Armenakis assumed the duties of Supreme President. Dean Stavrakas filled the vacancy of Supreme Vice President.

In true tradition, Jim Armenakis closed his term with another increase in membership with 16 chapters organized. The Life Membership Program under the leadership of Harris Pappas enlisted 113 memberships to top previous records. Six regional basketball tournaments were instituted, an installation manual was reprinted, jewelry and paraphernalia were made available to members. Brother Armenakis introduced the "Periclean Man" concept and traveled extensively for the Order.

At the Dallas Supreme Convention Dean Stavrakas of Chicago was elected Supreme President. Serving with him were Stan Harris, Supreme Vice President; Lee Alefantis, Supreme Secretary Treasurer; Harris Pappas, James Pardikes, Nicholas Diako and Dean Kerhulas Supreme Governors.

Brother Dean Stavrakas continued the upward climb of the Sons of Pericles and closed his term of office with 566 new members and 20 chapters organized. 159 life memberships were sold which was a record high. Emphasis was placed on communications and one of the finest national basketball tournaments was held in Chicago with 26 teams and over 900 Sons and Maids in attendance. Brother Stavrakas traveled throughout the country in behalf of the Sons and completed his year at the New York Convention.

At the 1968 New York Convention Stan Harris of Columbus, Ohio was elected Supreme President. Serving with him were Nick Bobis, Supreme Vice President; Deno Krillies, Supreme Secretary Trea-

surer; Leon Stavrou, George Tragos, Dimitri Yioulos and Tom Chakonas.

Again, as in the past several years, membership increased with 707 new members and 24 chapters organized. A total of 97 life memberships were sold, stress was placed on improving communications, posters were distributed, a YP Magazine was distributed to the membership and Brother Harris stressed brotherhood and togetherness in the Junior Order.

At the 1969 Minneapolis Supreme Convention Nick P. Bobis of Chicago, Illinois was elected Supreme President. Serving with him were Deno Krillies, Supreme Vice President; Leon Stavrou, Supreme Secretary-Treasurer; Dean Microutsicos, Dimitri Yioulos, Connie Harvalis and Craig Clawson Supreme Governors.

The 1970 Sons of Pericles Yearbook shows membership again increased with 715 new members and 13 chapters organized. Brother Bobis emphasized a new program known as "Involvement and Instruction." This program was an attempt to strengthen the Sons in all areas and was directed to the individual member. The program was quite successful.

At the 1970 Athens Supreme Convention Deno J. Krillies of Chicago, Ill. was elected Supreme President. Serving with him were Craig S. Clawson, Supreme Vice President; Terry Perperis, Supreme Secretary-Treasurer; Nick Stratigakes, Fred Ganjei, Chris P. Kerhulas and Thomas P. Mellos Supreme Governors.

The 1971 Yearbook includes 407 new members with 12 chapters organized. For the first time in the history of the Junior Order, the Sons and Maids of Athena undertook the sponsorship of Multiple Sclerosis as a joint service project and raised over \$30,000. Under the able leadership of Andy Metropole, the Eleftheri Zoe publication came into prominence.

At the 1971 Los Angeles Supreme Convention Deno J. Krillies was reelected Supreme President for a second term. Serving with him are Fred Ganjei, Supreme Vice President, Thomas P. Mellos, Supreme Secretary-Treasurer; Anthony Hazapis, Theofilos J. Pappas, James Calogridis, Nick Roumpakis and Gary Galligas, Supreme Governors.

# ORDER OF SONS OF PERICLES

## The Junior Order of Ahepa The National Advisory Boards

*1936-1937:* Chairman—James K. Steliotes, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Andrew C. Angelson, Paterson, N.J.; C. G. Paris, Quantico, Va.; Van A. Nomikos, Chicago, Ill.; Petros Tsopelas, Philadelphia, Pa. *1937-1938:* Chairman—James K. Steliotes, Pittsburgh, Pa.; William Helis, New Orleans; Nick Angelakos, Sumter, S.C.; George Demopulos, Providence, R.I.; Chris C. Harvalis, Chicago; P. S. Marthakis, Salt Lake City; George C. Peterson, San Francisco; John G. Thevos, Paterson, N.J.; John Petrou, Akron. *1938-1939:* Chairman—John F. Davis, Scranton, Pa.; Vice Chairman—William G. Helis, New Orleans; Secretary—John G. Thevos, Paterson, N.J.; John Zazas, Indianapolis; Charles N. Diamond, Detroit; Prof. Peter S. Marthakis, Salt Lake City; Thomas D. Lentgis, Seattle; George C. Peterson, San Francisco; C. J. Critzas, New York City.

*1939-1940:* Chairman—John F. Davis, Scranton, Pa.; Vice Chairman—George C. Vournas, Washington, D.C.; Secretary—John G. Thevos, Paterson, N.J.; Charles Davis Kotsilibas, Worcester, Mass.; C. J. Critzas, New York City. *1940-1942:* Chairman—Stanley Stacy, Milwaukee; John G. Thevos, Paterson, N.J.; George C. Peterson, San Francisco. *1942-1947:* World War II years; no Boards appointed.

*1947-1949:* Chairman—Van A. Nomikos, Chicago; Secretary—Theodore N. Tsangaris, Gary, Ind.; George Diamos, Tucson, Ariz.; C. H. Pelias, New Orleans; Charles Davis Kotsilibas, Worcester, Mass.; Theodore Zolotas, Bronx, N.Y. *1949-1950:* Chairman—Basil S. Milonas, Whitman, Mass.

*1950-1951:* Chairman—James A. Veras, Dunmore, Pa.; Peter Kamuchey, Minneapolis; George T. Poolitsan, Middletown, Ohio; Daniel Christopolis, York, Pa.; Speros Versis, Washington, D.C.; Basil S. Milonas, Whitman, Mass. *1951-1952:* Chairman—Basil S. Milonas, Whitman, Mass. *1952-1954:* Chairman—Stephen S. Scopas, New York City.

*1954-1955:* Chairman—C. P. Verinis, New Haven, Conn.; John Kaplanis, San Francisco; George J. Pipentacos, Albany, N.Y.; James S. Scofield, Hammond, Ind.; Peter Kouchalakos, Miami; M. Raption, Youngstown, Ohio. *1955-1956:* Chairman—C. P. Verinis, New Haven, Conn.; James J. Theo, Dallas, Texas; Anthony L. Summar, Washington, D.C.; George J. Pipentacos, Albany; Nicholas L. Strike, Salt Lake City; John M. Manos, Cleveland, Ohio. *1956-1957:* Chairman—Stephen

S. Scopas, New York City; George Pahno, Savannah, Ga.; James G. Petheriotes, Houston; John Kaplanis, San Francisco; Petro Patras, Chicago; Perry Pakes, Anderson, Ind.; Gus Nicholas, Brooklyn.

*1957-1958:* Chairman—George E. Loucas, Weirton, W. Va.; Nick C. Demeris, Houston; John S. Linakis, Jamaica, N.Y.; Dr. Harry S. Sembekos, Washington, D.C.; William Vasiliou, Middletown, Conn.; John Kaplanis, San Francisco. *1958-1959:* Chairman—George E. Loucas, Weirton, W. Va.; Paul Yphantis, Brighton, Mass.; Peter Giovas, Akron, Ohio; Jack Zarcadoolas, Flushing, N.Y.; James Petheriotes, Houston; Evans Chriss, Baltimore. *1959-1960:* Chairman—George N. George, Akron, Ohio; Nick C. Demeris, Houston; James Joannides, Southington, Conn.; James T. Curtis, Lowell, Mass.; J. William Homes, Bethesda, Md.; Lambros Milonas, Detroit, Mich.

*1960-1961:* Chairman—Dr. Nicholas Despotopoulos, Clinton, Mass.; Nick C. Demeris, Houston; Tom G. Cholakis, Troy, N.Y.; James Joannides, Southington, Conn.; George N. George, Akron; Ron Curtis, San Francisco. *1961-1963:* Chairman—Dr. Nicholas Despotopoulos; George Douris, Frank Manta, Thomas Cholakis, Nick Demeris, James Joanides, Lambros Milonas, John Cholakis, Jeffrey Economou, Ron Curtis, John C. Gritsonis, James S. Scofield, George Nick George, Nicholas L. Strike. *1963-1964:* Chairman—Dr. Nicholas Despotopoulos, Clinton, Mass.; Frank Manta, Chicago; William Damaskos, Gary; Lambros Milonas, Detroit; Nicholas L. Strike, Salt Lake City; Ron S. Curtis, San Francisco; Nick C. Demeris, Houston.

*1964-1965:* Chairman—William Damaskos, Gary, Ind.; Mark F. Manta, Chicago; X. K. Microusticos, Trenton, N.J.; George J. Brotsis, Burbank, Cal.; James S. Scofield, St. Petersburg; Nicholas L. Strike, Salt Lake City. *1965-1966:* Chairman—Charles M. Georgeson, Clinton, Mass.; Vice Chairman—Gus DeMartin, Youngstown, Ohio; Gregory J. Despinakis, Birmingham; Peter Panos, Flint, Mich.; Lee G. Rallis, Denver; Peter A. Rodis, New York City. *1966-1967:* Chairman—Nicholas J. Pitanis, Lexington, Ky.; Vice Chairman—Louis G. Alefantis, Buffalo; Secretary—Peter Zegras, New York City; James Dariotes, San Francisco; Dr. Chris N. Photakis, Washington, D.C.

*1967-1968:* Chairman—William Damaskos, Gary, Ind.; Vice Chmn—Louis G. Alefantis; Secy—Christie Anderson, Springfield, Ohio; Peter Zegras, New York City; George S. Venturatos, New Orleans; Lee G. Rallis, Denver. *1968-1969:* Chairman—Louis G. Alefantis, Buffalo; Vice Chmn—Peter S. Zegras, New York City; Secy—Nicholas T. George, Akron; Solon W. Bacas, Hollywood, Fla.; Chris Stratton, Chicago; Jerry Antzoulatos, Los Angeles. *1969-1970:* Chairman—Dr. Nicholas H. Despotopoulos, Clinton, Mass.; Thomas J. Pappas, Phoenix; Dean Lentgis, Seattle; Frank C. Smyrniotis, St. Louis; Finis Coulis, East Chicago, Ind.; Peter G. Tragos, Clearwater, Fla.

*1970-1971:* Chairman—Harry J. Pulos, Detroit; Thomas J. Pappas, Phoenix; Louis P. Logas, Orlando, Fla.; Arthur N. Lagadinos, Worcester, Mass.; John Ganas, San Jose, Calif.; Dr. Nicholas D. Matsakis, St. Louis. *1971-1972:* Chairman—Harry J. Pulos, Detroit; Thomas J. Pappas, Phoenix; Fred Iconos, Houston; Sam Stavrakas, Chicago; Arthur N. Lagadinos, Worcester, Mass.; Nicholas P. Bobis, Chicago.

**MAIDS OF ATHENA  
GRAND LODGE 1971-72**



**KATHERINE  
TRIANTAFILLOU**  
Grand President



**CHRISTINA  
TZAVELLAS**  
Grand  
Vice President



**CATHY CHIROS**  
Grand Secretary



**MARIA ALEXSON**  
Grand  
Treasurer



**DIANA SCURRIES**  
Grand Governor



**ELENI HANZAKIS**  
Grand Governor

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**SONS OF PERICLES  
SUPREME LODGE 1971-72**



**DENO J.  
KRILLIES**  
Supreme President



**FRED GANJEI**  
Supreme  
Vice President



**THOMAS P.  
MELLOS**  
Supreme  
Secy-Treas.



**NICK ROUMPAKIS**  
Supreme Governor



**ANTHONY J.  
HAZAPIS**  
Supreme Governor



**THEOFILOS J.  
PAPPAS**  
Supreme Governor



**JIM CALOGRIDIS**  
Supreme Governor



**HARRY J. PULOS**  
Chairman,  
National Advisory  
Board

**GEORGE COKINOS, Executive Secretary**

## CHAPTER SIXTEEN

# A HISTORY OF THE ORDER OF THE MAIDS OF ATHENA:

“WE’VE COME A LONG WAY . . .”

by Kathy Hanzakos  
MOA National Historian

*“Individually and collectively we must represent ARETE, for the Maids of Athena is a living-learning experience where we can realize our personal potential, our ARETE, as we grow, give, learn and become.”—Grand President Katherine Triantafillou.*

### The Formative Years 1930-1952

Our story begins in 1930. Through the effort and inspiration of Thomas D. Lentgis, of Seattle, Washington, Past Supreme Governor of the Order of AHEPA, the first Chapter of the Maids of Athens was brought into being. It was founded in Tacoma, Washington on July 5, 1930 and was given the name “Sparta.” Seven years passed and on November 18, 1937 a Charter was granted to the twelve members of Sparta Chapter. At the same time, Charters were also granted to three other Chapters: Alethea No. 2 of Seattle, Washington; Diana No. 3 of Portland, Oregon; and Ariadne No. 4 of Vancouver, B.C., Canada. By the end of 1937 there were twenty Chapters with a total membership of 444.

These twenty pioneer Chapters were governed by a Constitution and Ritual first written and published by the Order of AHEPA in May, 1935. By no means were these beginning years smooth-sailing. During the first ten years there were rough seas as well as calm ones, and it must have been trying for the Order of Ahepa to chart a course for this new Junior Order which had grown faster than anyone had anticipated. The Maids of Athens, as it was then known, blossomed to a size comparable to that of the Sons of Pericles. It soon became apparent that the original constitutional and administrative organization of the Maids was cumbersome, complicated and inefficient.

Accordingly, a program of reorganization was initiated and adopted by the Order of AHEPA at the April, 1941 Supreme Lodge meeting. Unfortunately, all records prior to 1941 were lost or abandoned because they were so confusing. In any event we can be reasonably sure

that the new procedures drawn up for the Maids were similar to those followed by the Sons of Pericles. In fact, the 1941 AHEPA Supreme Convention recommended that Maids of Athens Chapters be established in cities where the Sons of Pericles Chapters existed in order to promote greater cohesiveness between the two Junior Orders. Another recommendation put forth by the 1941 Convention was one which set the age limit for the Maids from 14 to 23 years of age. This would, it was hoped, promote greater harmony between the Maids and the Daughters of Penelope.

The Chairman of the Maids of Athens committee at the 1941 Supreme Convention was Mr. Nicholas Nicholas. Brother Nicholas was the first Ahepan to exert a major effort toward the fulfillment of the Maids of Athens as a nationally known organization, equal in stature to its counterpart, the Sons of Pericles. By the end of 1941 there were 73 Chapters of the Maids of Athens. Again, very few records remain describing the events between 1941 and 1949, but there is evidence which suggests that the Order of the Maids of Athens was supervised entirely by the Order of Ahepa. All reports of the Maids were written and printed by the Executive Secretary of Ahepa, and during these years emphasis was placed on enlarging membership and strengthening the Districts.

Several significant events occurred between 1949 and 1952. In 1949, the first National Advisory Board for the Maids was chosen. It consisted of three members of the Daughters of Penelope and thus marked the first step of the Order's progress toward becoming an auxiliary of the Daughters. Another such event in Maids history was the inauguration of a new concept, "dual-membership." This resulted in the lowering of the age limit of the Maids from 23 to 21, but allowed girls to remain in the Junior Order until the completion of their 23rd year, provided that they become members of the Daughters as well, and were members in good standing in both Orders. Finally, in 1950, the Maids of Athens officially become the Junior Auxiliary of the Daughters of Penelope. A new Constitution was drawn up and published.

#### **Emerging Years: The Age of Expansion 1953-1966**

If the years between 1930-1952 can be termed the formative years of the Maids of Athens, then the years 1953-1966 are the years of expansion and emergence. An important milestone in Maids history occurred in 1953 to begin this era. Due to the support and encouragement of Pota Saratsis, the Grand President of the Daughters of Penelope, the Maids held their first National Conference in Houston, Texas in 1953. Here, the Ritual was rewritten to conform with that of the Daughters, and the Manual of Instructions was composed.

Another milestone in Maids history took place in 1954 at the Second National Conference of the Maids of Athens. At this time the first Grand Lodge of the Maids of Athens was elected. Members of this first Grand Lodge were:

Grand President—Becky Angelos, Houston, Texas

Grand Vice-President—Merle Karfotias, Portland, Ore.  
Grand Secretary—Bella Castrinos, New Orleans, La.  
Grand Treasurer—Peggy Koutsoukes, Washington, D.C.  
National Advisor—Mrs. Koula Karfotias, Portland, Ore.

By 1955 the Maids of Athens was well on its way to becoming a well organized group of young ladies.

At the Third National Conference, held in San Francisco, the first Grand Lodge reports were rendered and accepted. The voting power at this Conference was a grand total of six! Committee chairmen were chosen and the first set of projects were adopted. These were: St. Basil's Academy; an orphanage in Salonika; and a hospital aid project. Sister Angelos was re-elected to a second term as Grand President. Also during that Conference, the base age for membership in the Maids was lowered from 14 to 12 in the hopes of obtaining more members.

Money was collected for St. Basil's during 1956 and the following year, Grand President Angelos reported that \$280.00 had been raised for the purpose of purchasing a practice piano for the Academy. This project was continued under the administration of Grand President Mary Snyder. However, St. Basil's had by then already acquired one so the total amount of \$460 that had been collected was used to purchase linen, nursery equipment and a washing machine.

From a voting strength of six in 1955 there was a significant rise in the number of delegates attending the National Convention. By 1958 the number had almost tripled as 17 delegates met in Boston to chart the future of the Order. Grand President Joan Pompos reported that \$85.00 had been raised for the National Treasury, that year's National Project. At this Convention the delegates saw fit to adopt a resolution subsidizing trips by the Grand Lodge for the purpose of attending National and District Conventions. Grand Lodge officers were allowed 3¢ per mile and \$5.00 per diem.

At the 7th National Convention in Montreal, Quebec, Grand President Denise Tomaras reported that an additional \$223 had been raised that year, but stressed the continued importance of building the National Treasury. By this 1960 Convention there were unmistakable signs that testified to the growth of the Maids of Athens. For one thing, Grand Lodge Officers began to travel more, and this undoubtedly resulted in a closer relationship between the Grand Lodge and the various District and Chapters within the realm of the Order of the Maids of Athens. Membership jumped from 353 to 871 and the Maids gained a section of their own in the Ahepan Magazine. This year also marked the first time a Maids Grand President was included on the Ahepa Easter Excursion to Greece.

At the 1961 National Convention in Miami, Florida, Grand President Despina Bilides reported that \$359.50 had been collected from individual Chapters in support of the Penelopian Shelter Home in Greece, the National Project for the year. That year jewelry and paraphernalia were commissioned and made available to Maids Chapters. The sale of these items helped to augment the National Treasury.

**MAIDS OF ATHENA  
PAST GRAND PRESIDENTS**



**BECKY ANGELOS**  
1954-56



**MARY SNYDER**  
1956-58



**JOAN POMPAS**  
1958-59



**DENISE TOMARAS**  
1959-60



**DESPINA BILIDES**  
1960-61



**KATHY MORAKIS**  
1961-62



**CATHY YEOTIS**  
1962-63



**FAITH PRASSAS**  
1963-64



**KATHY HALKIAS**  
1964-65



**CLEOPATRA  
NOTARIDES**  
1965-66



**PAULINE  
STAVRAKAS**  
1966-67



**CONNIE CONTOS**  
1967-68



**ALIKI LIASKAS**  
1968-69



**KATHY  
VENTURATOS**  
1969-70



**MARTINA HARRIS**  
1970-71

The most pressing problem before the Maids of Athens at the 1962 Chicago Convention was the issue of functioning Chapters. Despite the small number of active Chapters, outgoing Grand President Kathy Morkakis reported that \$294 had been collected in support of the National Projects which were then Radio Free Europe and Care Packages to Greece. In 1962 another office was added to the Grand Lodge, the office of Grand Governor. Previously, such liaison officers had been appointed by the Grand President.

Under Grand President Kathy Yeotis (1962-63), the number of active Chapters rose from 38 to 55 and the number of active Districts doubled from 5 to 10. This year for the first time the Maids closed out their accounts in the black, showing a gain of \$1,364.75 of which \$600 was contributed by the Daughters. The two main projects for the year were Care Packages to Greece and St. Basil's Academy. A total of \$390 was collected from Chapters and evenly divided between the two charities.

A \$10 Project Fee was instituted by the delegates convened in San Diego in 1963. Part of the money to be collected was designated for a special fund in conjunction with the Daughters of Penelope in an effort to establish a Maids room at St. Basil's Academy. The remaining portion was to be utilized in purchasing equipment for the Penelopian Shelter Home in Athens, Greece. The 1963 San Diego Convention brought still another significant change for the Order. After much discussion the Maids of Athens became the Maids of Athena and with the alteration of a single letter we were transformed from the spiritual citizens of a city to followers of the grey-eyed goddess of wisdom.

During the term of Grand President Faith Prassas, 4 new Chapters were activated bringing the total to 59. In an effort to aid growth and expansion, Sister Faith set up a Buddy System between Chapters, a Big Sister Plan and instituted an essay contest on "What Being a Maid Means to Me." A total of \$379 was raised for the two National Projects: St. Basil's and the Penelopian Shelter Home.

The delegates attending the 1964 Toronto Convention expanded the scope of national projects with the adoption of Mail Call Vietnam, Mental Health Volunteer Work and an Immigration Orientation program. The essence of the proposed MOA room at St. Basil's was obviously altered. Grand President Kathy Halkias reported the following year at the 1965 Athens Convention that \$280 had been collected for the *Daughters of Penelope Hall* at St. Basil's.

It is interesting to note that Grand President Halkias first proposed the idea of a Life Membership Program in Athens. The program would enable any Daughter of Penelope or Maid to become a "Life Member" of the Maids for a small fee. The proceeds of this project would be accumulated in a special fund and eventually scholarships would be awarded to deserving Maids. The program was not adopted, but as we shall see, the idea materialized again at subsequent Conventions. Sister Halkias also recommended that Regional Workshops be instituted to acquaint District and Chapter Officers

as well as regular members with the procedure and organization of the MOA, another idea to come into being in later years.

The 1965 Athens Convention signalled the completion of one era and the beginning of another. Step by step, the Junior Auxiliary of the Daughters of Penelope approached the threshold of greater self-sufficiency and self-realization.

#### **Coming of Age, 1965-1972**

The year 1965-66 marks a turning point in the history of the Maids of Athena for it was the year of its coming of age. The programs and projects of the Maids of Athena had always been carried out with spirit and enthusiasm, but it was not until the election of Grand President Cleopatra Notarides that Maids of Athena across the nation realized the dynamic potential of a national Order. One significant fact which illustrates the changes wrought during 1965-66 is the number of miles travelled on visitations. Whereas Grand Presidents before her travelled hundreds and sometimes a few thousand miles, Sister Notarides traversed more than 20,000 miles visiting over 50 individual Chapters and 11 Districts across the country. Grand Presidents after her have continued to travel extensively, often surpassing even Sister Notarides' mileage.

With the aid of the Daughters of Penelope a complete re-organization of headquarters was instituted involving the micro-filming of all past records and an up-dating of procedures. A new "Code of Ethics" was distributed, the Ritual was revised and re-issued, as was the Manual of Instructions. Last, but not least, a new Chapter Activities Manual was published, written by Chrisi-Lou Yankou, and a District Governor's Manual by Emily Liakas. During this year every District had at least one District Officer, something never before accomplished. Six new Chapters came into the Order that year and 10 Chapters were re-activated.

The four National Projects undertaken the previous year were continued, redefined and broadened. The primary purpose of Mail Call Vietnam was to reassure our Orthodox servicemen of our concern for their personal welfare. The Immigration Orientation Program took shape in the form of a pilot study in New York City where the greatest influx of immigrants came. A booklet was published listing all city facilities, a map and welcome teas were organized. Mental Health Volunteer Work was again stressed and \$485 was collected for the Penelopian Hall at St. Basil's.

In 1967, project Mail Call Vietnam was continued as was Mental Health Volunteer Work under Grand President Pauline Stavrakas. The Immigration Booklet project proved not to be feasible. The immigrants coming from Europe couldn't read or write English and thus needed more personal help, which was humanly impossible. An additional \$640 was collected for St. Basil's. These and other projects, a Maids of Athena National Directory and a Resolutions/Recommendations Manual were carried on through 1968. Three new chapters were instituted and 10 were re-activated.

During 1968, the Maids of Delphi #78 undertook the task of printing and distributing Maids of Athena Decals nationally. Sister Contos also introduced the first "Maids Sunday" a holiday celebrating the founding of the Maids of Athena on November 18th. Maids across the country were thus joined spiritually by taking communion in their individual churches. Unfortunately, the attempted Literary Magazine received little support and was passed on to the next Grand Lodge.

Our first Canadian Grand President, Sister Aliko Liaskas was elected at the 1968 New York Convention. Most of the same programs were continued throughout that year. The Maids still sent letters to servicemen overseas, they worked with mental health clinics or supported mental health projects. They still contributed financially to the support of St. Basil's Academy; the sum of \$1,258.61 was collected. In addition to helping the children of St. Basil's, the Maids supported Kim Chow Orphanage in Vietnam, and tried to help in this small way the most helpless of all victims of war, the children.

A Chapter and District Advisor Manual was drafted and District #6 sponsored a national sale of MOA stationery. Something new was added to the Rush Month established in previous years, the "Golden Key Rush System" by Sister Suzanne Gatzos containing concrete ideas and suggestions for realizing membership growth. The first Maids and Sons joint project was initiated this year. It was the National Variety Show which was presented at the Supreme Convention in Minneapolis in 1968. Sister Maria Nichols and Brother Sam Kostas were the first co-chairmen for this annual event. Sons and Maids shared in the fun of producing and performing in a variety show which gave them the opportunity to participate in a previously unknown spirit of fraternalism

As the sixties came to a close, the Maids of Athena numbered 84 active Chapters. As Grand President Aliko noted in her Convention report, a major share of the responsibility for this rise in membership was due to the concentrated efforts of the Order of Supreme President Gus Cherevas.

1970 was the beginning of a brand new decade and also the "dawning of the age of Aquarius." Grand President Kathy Venturatos emphasized the "meaningful maturity of our Sisterhood rather than the indiscriminate growth of our organization." It was more than just a busy year. It was a year of total leadership whereby the entire Grand Lodge logged an incredible amount of miles and participated equally in the "dawn of the Age of Aquarius..."

The Recommendations/Resolutions Manual was finally completed by Grand Vice-President Georgi Kimmel and made available to Chapters. The Maids of Athena Ritual was revised by Grand Treasurer Katherine Triantafillou and Grand Governor Martina Harris. Grand Governor Cathe Christold undertook the updating of the Chapter Manual and the District Governor's and Lodge Manual. Grand Lodge members spent much time at Headquarters familiarizing themselves with procedures helping to ease the work load. The financial arrange-



*Year 1972. Mrs. Judy Agnew, wife of the Vice President, assists in the presentation of National Multiple Sclerosis awards to the Sons of Pericles and Maids of Athena. With her are Past Grand Pres. Martina Harris, Grand President Katherine Triantafillou, Supreme President Deno J. Krillies.*



*Year 1940. Salt Lake City, Utah Maids of Athena.*



*Year 1937. Chester, Penna. Maids of Athena.*



*Year 1938. District #22 (Washington, Oregon, and British Columbia) Maids of Athena District Conference.*



*Year 1940. Memphis, Tenn. Maids of Athena and advisors.*

ment of the Maids of Athena underwent a change in 1970. A totally separate account system was instituted with the aid of the Daughters of Penelope and the Maids received its own checking account.

The Maids began raising funds for the Papanicolaou Cancer Research Center in order to purchase a "Microbiological Transfer Hood". Another project was Rush Month. A more extensive rush program was instituted and culminated in a Mass Initiation of new members in Detroit, Michigan at the ISIBT. The Ritual was performed by the District Ten Lodge. A "Life Membership" Program was developed in 1970 under the chairmanship of Sister Chrys-Ann Anton. It was designed to establish a self-sustaining fund for a "Foundation of Hellenic Studies," the long range objective which was to establish a central location for a library of Greek-American Studies.

*Charisma*, the Literary Magazine, was first published in 1970 under the editorship of Athena Drewes and co-editor Pamela Stevens. Over the years, much confusion had arisen concerning the total amount of monies contributed towards St. Basil's. But Grand President Venturatos was finally authorized to present a \$3,000 check to the academy in behalf of the Maids of Athena. A Sons and Maids "Oli Mazee" Service Project was attempted by the two national lodges that year, but unfortunately, practicality overcame intent and the program proved unworkable. The two lodges did, however, combine their efforts in establishing Regional Conferences across the nation.

"Sisters, how far have we gone in realizing that the Maids is more than just institutionalized verbal commitments? How far must we yet travel together? The distance is greater than that of miles of highways, more enduring than lists of platitudes, and indeed most essential to our very existence. Our Order must rise out of the insecurity and self-consciousness of adolescence, and assume the stature of dynamic young adulthood. The Order of the Maids of Athena must cherish the ideals of youth, while cushioning it with the practicality and humility of education...."

The memorable words spoken by Grand President Venturatos at the Athens Convention in 1970 provided an apt transition to the theme chosen by Grand President Martina Harris: "Progress for Mankind through Harmony and Understanding." All of the projects undertaken that year were designed to encourage Maids to take an active part in helping to solve the problems of our society. Grand Lodge members again spearheaded national committees: Grand Governor Cathy Chiros broadened Mail-Call Vietnam into Mail Call World; an Ecology Education & Action program was developed by Grand Vice-President Katherine Triantafillou; and an in-depth Mental Health program was provided by Grand Treasurer Liz Lefthes with an emphasis on Drug Abuse.

In 1971 Grand President Martina Harris proved that a joint service project between the Sons of Pericles and the Maids of Athena could be successful. The project adopted was Multiple Sclerosis and the purpose of this project was to help in the development and discovery

of a cure for M.S., as it is often called, through a coordinated fund raising drive throughout the country. It was an especially appropriate project suggested to our Order by Sons Brother Jim Gatziolis, for the victims of this disease are young adults. The project was extremely successful as the combined membership of the Maids and Sons embraced it with unequalled enthusiasm. Brother John N. Lamperis and Sister Francis Gatziolis were co-chairmen. More than \$30,000 was raised in behalf of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society! The Maids and Sons were awarded outstanding service commendations by the Society and were received by Mrs. Spiro Agnew, wife of the Vice-President.

Literarily, 1971 was another great success with the second issue of *Charisma*, and the addition of the first Sons and Maids National newsletter, *Eleftheri Zoe*. *Eleftheri Zoe* came about under the chairmanship of Grand Vice-President Katherine Triantafillou and Editor, brother Andrew Metropole and Associate Editor, Sister Irene Canaris. The project initiated in 1970 for the Papanicalaou Cancer Research Clinic was brought to a close. A total of \$2,212.12 was collected over the two years. As the need for the "Microbiological Transfer Hood" had been filled, delegates convened in LA authorized the next year's Grand Lodge to investigate and present the Center a check for any necessary piece of research equipment.

The Life Membership program which was passed in Minneapolis came under heavy criticism in Los Angeles at the 1971 Convention and was consequently changed. The Daughters whose constitution does not allow honorary memberships to be presented to their own members, encouraged Maids to alter the program and suggested the name "Patron of Athena." Annual patrons could be sold and the monies collected from the sale would be specifically put aside for scholarships, and alteration of the program as instituted.

One of the major and most significant events that occurred during the LA Convention was the adoption of a new crest. Delegates were unanimous in their conviction that the new crest design submitted by Grand Secretary Christina Tzavellas was more expressive of the MOA principles and ideals.

Multiple Sclerosis, *Eleftheri Zoe*, and *Charisma* were adopted for another year as joint Maids and Sons project. Money collected from the National Project Fee was designated for the purchase of research equipment on the hospital ship, SS Hope. Meaningful "how to" booklets were submitted and adopted for distribution. These were: "Ecological Endeavors" by Anita Brass; "Education is Now" by Elena Hanzakos. The procedures in deciding National awards were also reviewed and a formal system adopted. Regional Conferences were dropped from the list of National responsibilities. Delegates adopted as the official MOA theme, "Sisters Strong and True," a song written by Katherine Triantafillou and Elena Hanzakos.

Under the current Grand President, Katherine Triantafillou, the Maids of Athena continue to reach out towards the world in

order that they become all they are capable of being. This year's program is plentiful indeed, as the membership reaches a "meaningful maturity" in accomplishing the goals set forth by the LA Convention and motivated by the words of today:

"I challenge your knowledge, your sensitivities, your talents, your involvement, your pride, and your sense of respect to come alive as we question, probe, think and act for the Good of the Order. May we come as many and leave as one. . . . bound by the spirit of Athena. . . . Sisters, strong and true." (KT)

Delegates calling for some type of national athletic event were answered with the "IMIBT", the first International Maids Invitational Basketball Tournament held in conjunction with the already established Sons ISIBT in Columbus, Ohio. The first MOA National Athletic Director, Sister Annette Kouimellis oversaw the event. The much-heralded new Ritual was finally made available to Chapters and the Grand President proceeded with the purchase of new Jewels to conform with the new crest and colors. A new Manual of Instructions, begun the year before, reached the final editing stages and was made available to Chapters at this National Convention.

With the help of matching government funds, Maids were able to donate a \$5,000 "Atomic Absorption Analyzer" to the Papanicolaou Cancer Research Center. Grand Vice-President Tzavellas made the formal presentation to the Center at its annual awards night along with a plaque to Mrs. Papanicolaou commemorating the contributions made by her late husband. Many new forms were updated, a District Convention Guideline prepared and issued to District Lodges, a promotional/orientation brochure and a Rush brochure were also made available. Finally, the "National Convention Delegates' Booklet" was revised and re-issued, and the Patron of Athena program was inaugurated. But here, our story must pause. . . .

What more can be said? We are only 42 years old. We have many more years as long as there are girls all over the nation that believe in our Sisterhood and what it stands for. . . .

Beauty of the soul,  
 Wisdom of the mind,  
 Peace and Understanding,  
 Athena, we shall find.  
 Love as our companion  
 Virtue as our guide,  
 Let us walk as Sisters,  
 Hand in hand with pride.  
 Hopes and ideals,  
 Dreams forever new,  
 Maids of Athena,  
 Sisters, strong and true.  
 Maids of Athena,  
 Sisters, strong and true. . . .

—Maids of Athena theme song.

To Becky, Mary, Joan, Denise, Despina, Kathy, Cathy, Faith, Kathy, Cleo, Pauline, Connie, Kathy, Alik, Kathy, Martina, and Kathe. . . true Maids of Athena, this history is dedicated to you. But we together, all past, present, and future Maids are the history of the Order of the Maids of Athena. We've come a long way. . . we've only just begun!

## THE MAIDS OF ATHENA

### Grand Lodge Officers 1954-1972

1954-1956: Becky Angelos, President; Merle Karfotias, Vice Pres.; Bella Castrinoa, Secretary; Peggy Koutsoukes, Treasurer; Mrs. Koula Karfotias, National Advisor. 1956-1957: Mary Snyder, President; Zoe Gratsias, Vice President; Joan Pompos, Secretary; Dorothy Kle-daras, Treasurer; Becky Angelos, Governor; Mrs. Alexandra Lam-berson, National Advisor. 1958-1959: Joan Pompos, President; Denise Tomaras, Vice President; Becky Angelos, Secretary; Despina Bilides, Treasurer; Joan Kappakas, Governor; Mrs. Adelaine Nicholas, Na-tional Advisor.

1959-1960: Denise Tomaras, President; Despina Bilides, Vice President; Kathy Morakis, Secretary; Harriet Davis, Treasurer; Miss Ann Galan, National Advisor. 1960-1961: Despina Bilides, President; Kathy Morakis, Vice President; Harriet Davis, Secretary; Harlene Angelos, Treasurer; Miss Ann Gallan, National Advisor. 1961-1962: Kathy Morakis, President; Cathy Yeotis, Vice President; Harlene Angelos, Secretary; Despina Leotarakis, Treasurer; Faith Prassas, Governor #2; Mary Trenpelos, Governor #4. 1962-1963: Cathy Yeotis, President; Faith Prassas, Vice President; Joy Diamond Secretary; Cynthia Jickess, Treasurer; Christine Beskas, Governor #4; Kathy Halkias, Governor #5.

1963-1964: Faith Prassas, President; Kathy Halkias, Vice President; Cynthia Jickess, Secretary; Christine Beskas, Treasurer; Zoe Pappas, Governor #1; Pauline Nevros, Governor #2; Stephanie Brotsis, Governor #4; Millie Kontos, National Advisor. 1964-1965: Kathy Halkias, President; Cynthia Jickess, Vice President; Christine Beskas, Secretary; Pauline Nevros, Treasurer; Cleopatra G. Notarides, Governor; Stephane Brotsis, Governor; Helene Stavarakis, National Advisor. 1965-1966: Cleopatra G. Notarides, President; Pauline A. Stavarakas, Vice President; Doris Metroyanis, Secretary; Joanne Traiantafelles, Treasurer; Mary Dinell, National Advisor.

1966-1967: Pauline Stavarakas, President; Connie Contos, Vice President; Stella Nickas, Secretary; Anthea Rovatsos, Treasurer; Alik Liaskas, Governor #1; Estelle Babalias, Governor #2; Mrs.

Comminos, National Advisor. 1967-1968: Connie Contos, President; Aliko Liaskas, Vice President; Estelle Babalias, Secretary; Pamela Stevens, Treasurer; Kathy Venturatos, Governor #1; Evelyn Comminos, Governor #2; Kay Bozon, National Advisor. 1968-1969: Aliko Liaskas, President; Kathy Venturatos, Vice President; Kathy Broulis, Secretary; Eleni Stamas, Treasurer; Georgi Kimmel, Governor #1; Catherine Christold, Governor #2; Tina Leftes, National Advisor. 1970-1971: Martina Harris, President; Katherine Triantafillou, Vice President; Christina Tzavellas, Secretary; Elizabeth Leftes, Treasurer; Cathy Chiros, Governor #1; Diana Rakus, Governor #2; Millie Kontos Melton, National Advisor. 1971-1972: Katherine Triantafillou, President; Christina Tzavellas, Vice President; Cathy Chiros, Secretary; Maria Alexson, Treasurer; Diana Scurries, Governor #1; Elena Hanzakos, Governor #2; Eula Chrissikos, National Advisor.





# INDEX

- Abbott, Grace, 121  
 Aberdeen, 344  
 Adamakos, George, 421, 426  
 Adamopoulos, P., 296, 299  
 Adams, A. A., 212, 224, 240, 308  
 Adams, Bert, 177  
 Adams, Charles T., 497  
 Adams, Jimmy, 307  
 Adams, John Quincy, 15, 23, 26  
 Adams, P. L., 190, 212, 257, 295  
 Adams, Peter A., 302, 309, 336  
 Adams, Steve, 272  
 Adams, Victor, 354  
 Addams, Jane, 292  
 Ades, George, 304, 305, 308  
 Adinamis, Dean, 404  
 Administration, Ahepa, 148-49  
 Advisory Boards, Sons of Pericles, 573-74  
 Agganis, Harry, 382, 398, 424, 427  
 Agler, A. W., 199  
 Agnew, Katina, 305  
 Agnew, Spiro T., 195, 305, 322, 434, 470, 473, 478, 482, 496, 498, 502, 505, 507, 517, 533, 536  
 Agnew, Theodore S., 195, 220, 223, 305, 322, 324, 434, 440, 507, 510  
 Agnos, Mrs. Simeon, 323  
 Agnos, Anastasia, 544  
 Agon, Chris, 258, 299, 304, 313  
 Agriafiotis, Chris J., 256, 293  
 Agriafiotis, P., 296  
 Agricultural School, 294, 440  
 Agris, Peter, 444, 453, 536  
 Ahepa Constitution, 147  
 Ahepa Hall for Boys, 394, 396, 406, 411, 412, 414, 415  
 Ahepa Hospitals, 355, 356, 358, 362, 364, 365, 366, 368, 370, 375, 381, 382  
 Ahepa Magazine, 225  
 Ahepa Magazine Editors, 539-40  
 Ahepa Preventorium, 416  
 Ahepa School, 415, 419, 430  
 Ahepa Stamp, 459  
 Aiken, George D., 364, 410  
 Akhiles, J., 296  
 Akron, 199, 228, 355, 414, 472  
 Alatza, E., 296  
 Albanopoulos, John, 497  
 Albany, 252, 344, 419  
 Alberta, 482  
 Albuquerque, 305  
 Alefantis, Lee, 571  
 Alevizos, George, 425, 505  
 Alevizos, John P., 494  
 Alex, Angel, 204, 237  
 Alex, D. E., 224  
 Alexakis, Louis D., 240  
 Alexakos, Gus, 497  
 Alexander, Charles, 312, 462, 467, 469  
 Alexander, George K., 224, 312  
 Alexander, Harry, 313  
 Alexander, Hooper, 162  
 Alexander, James, 281  
 Alexander, Lee, 521, 533  
 Alexander, Paul L., 308, 313  
 Alexander, Thomas, 239  
 Alexandria, 423  
 Alexopoulos, C., 314  
 Aliapoulos, M. A., 532  
 Alicakos, Chris A., 190  
 Alfange, Dean, 177, 186, 188, 190, 211, 213, 220, 226, 255, 295, 298, 306, 354, 360, 390, 416, 420, 497  
 Allen, C. E., 155  
 Allen, Don A., 400  
 Allen, Frank G., 255  
 Allen, George, 474, 521  
 Allen, Henry J., 249  
 Allen, John W., 31  
 Allen, Peter G., 299, 305, 308  
 Allentown, 199, 228, 235, 261, 277, 336, 355, 440, 489, 498  
 Alton, 344, 347  
 Altoona, 273  
 American Aid to Greece, 23-33, 327  
 American Doughboy Monument, 294  
 American Immigration, History, 55-89  
 American Mission, 367  
 American Red Cross, 329, 335, 344, 346, 338, 348  
 Amoss, Ulius L., 280  
 Anagnos, Michael, 40-46, 114, 161, 190, 350  
 Anagnos, Nicholas, 281, 295, 298, 302, 307, 312  
 Anagnos, Peter N., 495  
 Anagnostakos, Nicholas P., 517  
 Anagnostopoulos, Nicholas, 239  
 Anagnostos, George, 505  
 Anargyros, Basil, 307  
 Anas, N. G., 295, 304  
 Anastasion, Steven, 322, 396, 471  
 Anastopoulo, Angelo A., 426  
 Anastopoulos, Chris, 157  
 Anastos, Bill, 571  
 Anastos, Nicholas, 224, 239  
 Anastos, Steve, 349  
 Annatol, Ben, 349  
 Anchorage, 398  
 Anderson, George, 561  
 Anderson, Ind., 346, 375  
 Anderson, James, 257  
 Anderson, Nick, 562  
 Anderson, Rufus, 32  
 Anderson, Theodore, 299, 304, 308, 313  
 Andoniades, G. S., 228  
 Andreadis, S. C., 394, 400, 409, 411  
 Andreas, William, 336, 347  
 Andresakes, George J., 408  
 Andrew, A. Piatt, 274  
 Andrews, George, 304  
 Andrews, Paul, 313  
 Andrews, P. J., 241, 258  
 Andrews, Peter G., 431  
 Andrews, Tom J., 240  
 Andricopoulos, Helen, 217  
 Andriopoulos, Angelo, 505  
 Andronicos, George B., 212  
 Andronicos, Theodore, 240, 258, 272, 356  
 Andros, A. A., 240  
 Andros, Dee G., 444  
 Androus, Arthur T., 300  
 Androutsos, Peter, 344  
 Androutsopoulos, John, 415  
 Angel, Alex, 195  
 Angel, P. T., 299  
 Angela, H. Sanders, 371  
 Angelakos, Nick, 309, 331  
 Angelo, Jean, 311  
 Angelos, A. A., 272  
 Angelos, Becky, 577, 578  
 Anggelis, John C., 402  
 Angelopoulos, Harry, 152, 157, 159, 160, 166, 188, 223, 336, 366, 421, 431, 454, 469, 506  
 Angelopoulos, John, 152, 166, 186, 188, 223, 336, 400, 408, 411, 426, 431, 469, 497, 506  
 Angelson, A. C., 190, 212, 224, 257, 271, 281, 295, 298, 307, 384, 389, 392  
 Angelson, John P., 388, 416, 506, 512  
 Annas, William G., 240  
 Annos, Thomas, 456  
 Anthony, George, 308  
 Antipas, Gus, 497  
 Anton, Chris, 360, 376, 432, 440  
 Anton, Chrys-Ann, 584  
 Anton, George P., 502  
 Anton, Sam N., 469  
 Antonakes, Michael, 494  
 Antonakos, Theodore, 258  
 Antonius, Nicholas, 424  
 Antonoplos, P., 295  
 Antonopoulos, Nick, 155  
 Antonopoulos, Peter, 298  
 Antonopoulos, Thomas, 475  
 Aposporos, George, 281  
 Apostal, John, 293  
 Apostokalos, Harry, 562  
 Apostolakos, James, 280  
 Apostol, Alex, 304  
 Apostolides, Alexandra, 323, 541, 544  
 Apostolides, Emmanuel, 299, 541  
 Apostolides, Marco, 532  
 Apostoles, John C., 178, 176  
 Apostolou, E., 212  
 Arahovitis, Const., 408, 411  
 Arakas, I., 170

Archdiocese, Greek, 265  
 Archon, Dion J., 495  
 Arconti, Hercules, 313  
 Aretakis, George A., 534  
 Argeris, George J., 502  
 Argeris, Jim, 409  
 Argerson, Thomas, 298  
 Argyr, Nicholas, 218, 240  
 Argyries, Arthur, 314  
 Argyris, T. P., 295, 298  
 Argyros, James, 371, 404, 425  
 Argyros, Vasilios, 49  
 Aridas, S. S., 232  
 Arlington Cemetery, 178, 268, 417,  
 421, 429, 440, 452, 459, 468, 488,  
 504, 512, 528  
 Arlington, Va., 511  
 Armenakis, James, 571  
 Arnakis, George C., 27  
 Arniotes, Steve C., 469  
 Aronis, Alex, 384  
 Aronis, Alexander B., 401  
 Aronis, Basil, 239  
 Aronis, Basil C., 257, 271, 281  
 Aronis, Bill, 304  
 Aronis, John, 212  
 Aroney, Anthony, 299, 313, 331, 335,  
 372, 382, 384, 389, 394, 401, 408,  
 412, 414, 417  
 Aros, Samuel, 224, 239  
 Arseniadis, C. G., 298  
 Arslain, Peter R., 312  
 Arthimas, Chris, 272  
 Arthunas, Chris A., 272  
 Arugel, Athan M., 369  
 Arvanitis, G. W., 394  
 Asbury Park, 344  
 Asheville, 184, 217, 467  
 Asimakopoulos, John, 298  
 Asimakopoulos, Louis G., 506  
 Asimos, Andrew, 426  
 Asimos, John G., 421  
 Askounis, Nick, 239  
 Askounis, Peter, 281  
 Asteris, N., 296  
 Astoria, 220, 474  
 Athan, Costas, 224  
 Athan, Theodore, 155  
 Athanasiados, E., 232  
 Athan, Costas H., 313  
 Athans, George, 377  
 Athans, Leo, 371  
 Athanasakos, Elizabeth, 550  
 Athanson, George A., 495, 508, 511,  
 533  
 Athas, Chris E., 258, 273, 281, 294,  
 299, 304, 308, 313, 321, 331, 356,  
 372, 376, 389, 382, 395, 401, 408,  
 412, 418, 421, 426, 431, 442, 454,  
 459  
 Athas, Leon, 497  
 Athas, Louis, 560  
 Athas, P. E., 335, 312  
 Athenagoras, Archbishop, 265, 282  
 Athenagoras, Patriarch, 370, 375, 534  
 Athens, Greece, 211, 222, 234, 254,  
 461, 512  
 Athens College, 216  
 Athens, Peter, 454  
 Athletics, 386, 388, 400, 408, 481  
 Atlanta, 112, 237, 336, 337, 344, 366,  
 383, 386, 395, 471, 478, 530,  
 August, Mike, 299  
 August, Tony C., 313  
 Austin, Constantine, 224  
 Australia, 372, 389  
 Avgerin, C. N., 308  
 Avlon, Don, 300  
 Ayres, William H., 414  
 Babalos, Peter, 532  
 Babalos, Peter K., 507  
 Bacalles, George J., 311  
 Bafalis, Louis A., 492, 478  
 Bafallis, A. J., 224  
 Baffes, Thomas G., 445, 472, 433,  
 458, 467  
 Baimas, Nick, 309  
 Baines, Gus, 257, 308  
 Bakakos, Peter, 496  
 Bakalaros, Gus, 240  
 Bakalis, Jerry, 256  
 Bakersfield, 237, 386, 400, 458  
 Balakis, Michael J., 532  
 Balas, James, 220  
 Balekas, Charlie, 157  
 Balikes, Thomas N., 406, 417  
 Balkan Wars, 100, 119  
 Ball, George W., 457  
 Ballas, Frank, 304  
 Ballas, Gus, 309  
 Baltas, Gregory, 287  
 Baltekos, James G., 381, 394, 401  
 Baltimore, 195, 220, 223, 228, 244,  
 280, 287, 344, 360, 370, 378, 392,  
 395, 419, 434, 440, 445, 478, 498,  
 507, 518  
 Bambacus, Joseph, 510  
 Banos, Cleo, 296  
 Bardos, Phillip, 530  
 Bardy, Theodore A., 443, 454  
 Barbush, Gust, 224  
 Barootes, Staffy, 297  
 Basbas, James, 347  
 Basbas, Monte G., 494, 532  
 Basel, John, 440  
 Baseleon, George, 240  
 Basil, Nicholas, 308  
 Bass, T., 361, 366, 369  
 Bassett, George, 298  
 Bastas, Thomas J., 381  
 Batestas, A. D., 271  
 Batlis, Ann, 316  
 Batsakis, Peter G., 417, 462, 482  
 Battle Creek, 276, 290  
 Beam, George, 257  
 Beaumont, 407  
 Bebas, Gus, 346  
 Bekeros, Peter D., 212, 281  
 Bekyros, Peter, 224  
 Belieu, Frank, 158  
 Beldecos, Helen J., 511, 528, 534, 552  
 Bell, Nicholas P., 522  
 Bell, Peter L., 312, 322, 336, 360, 365,  
 369, 371, 376, 382, 384, 386, 388,  
 411, 417, 419, 421, 426, 428, 431,  
 437, 454, 457, 462, 469, 497, 506  
 Bell, William V., 521  
 Bellas, Mike, 258, 299, 304  
 Beloit, 267, 305  
 Belroy, William D., 331, 356, 376,  
 378, 381, 388, 394, 412, 420  
 Beltekos, James, 305  
 Benakis, John, 567  
 Bennet, T. D., 186  
 Benton Harbor, 300, 386  
 Benton, William, 384  
 Benny, Jack, 508  
 Bentley, James L., 478  
 Beraldalis, Stephen L., 369, 371, 385,  
 386, 388, 453, 488, 498, 528  
 Bereolos, Hercules, 310  
 Bereolos, John J., 298  
 Bereolos, Ted, 312  
 Bereolos, Theodore J., 302  
 Beres, Christ, 258, 299, 304, 309  
 Bertsimas, Charles, 497  
 Beskas, V. C., 371  
 Bethunis, P., 295, 298, 312  
 Bethlehem, Pa., 200, 277, 422, 432  
 Betzelos, A. Steve, 469, 514, 522  
 Bezaitis, George A., 296, 308, 360,  
 366, 369, 371, 401, 408, 409, 411,  
 473  
 Bicoules, Chris F., 423  
 Biddeford, 266  
 Binghamton, 200, 233, 237, 276  
 Binikos, Nick S., 308  
 Birbilis, Theodore, 467  
 Birbilis, V. W., 239, 302  
 Birmingham, 338, 344, 452, 129  
 Birris, Thomas P., 347  
 Bizanes, John W., 506  
 Bizios, Charles, 304  
 Blackpool, Peter, 258  
 Blaetos, Jean N., 224  
 Blaetos, George, 232, 296  
 Blanos, George N., 309, 401, 408  
 Blanos, Neil, 570  
 Blase, Nicholas, 496, 530  
 Blatos, Gr., 154  
 Blatz, Lew, 271, 295, 298, 304  
 Blight of Asia, The, 183, 204  
 Blind, School for, 376, 393  
 Bobis, Nick P., 570, 571, 572  
 Bosbas, John, 296  
 Bockas, John C., 401  
 Boggs, J. Caleb, 389, 400  
 Boines, G. J., 414  
 Boise, 404, 415, 433  
 Bokaris, Const. D., 188  
 Bokoles, George C., 417  
 Bonnis, Gus, 305  
 Bookedis, James H., 496  
 Bookidis, Charles, 298, 344, 348, 356  
 Books for Greece, 419, 424  
 Boolookos, Harry G., 224, 239  
 Boolookos, Nicholas, 258  
 Booras, Alex C., 442  
 Booras, Harris J., 190, 239, 241, 249,  
 258, 264, 273, 277, 282, 294, 297,  
 302, 307, 310, 312, 315, 336, 347,  
 349, 354, 355, 360, 362, 365, 369,  
 381, 385, 389, 406, 417, 421  
 Booras, John J., 313  
 Booras, William, 562  
 Boosalis, George, 393  
 Boosalis, Harry C., 408, 443, 454  
 Booth, Const., 304  
 Booth, D., 296  
 Booth, Peter G., 256  
 Borovilos, John, 212, 281  
 Bosco, Christ, 31  
 Boston, 112, 174, 195, 204, 220, 241,  
 254, 256, 264, 274, 398, 400, 414,  
 443, 522  
 Bota, Michael P., 514  
 Botsakos, Nicholas J., 177, 298  
 Boudoures, Peter, 272, 282, 296, 297,  
 304, 308, 310, 362, 461  
 Boudoures, Ted G., 393  
 Boudreau, Lou, 516  
 Boulos, Chris, 475, 497, 498, 506, 512  
 Bouloukos, James, 225  
 Bouramas, William, 381

Bouras, Nick, 271  
 Bourlacos, Angelo, 411  
 Bournay, George L., 307, 349, 514, 528  
 Bouzis, Emanuel J., 514  
 Bow, Frank T., 422  
 Boxion, Nick, 240  
 Boyatis, Charles N., 468  
 Boyce, Theodore A., 497  
 Bozikis, Ronald H., 516  
 Bozinis, Nick, 223  
 Boznos, Peter, 488, 454  
 Bozolakis, Maria Ahepa, 315  
 Brademas, John, 402, 414, 415, 416, 419, 420, 422, 432, 434, 445, 452, 471, 474, 482, 484, 498, 534  
 Brahos, James, 366, 434, 471  
 Brannan, Charles F., 384  
 Brelis, Dean, 495  
 Brewer, Josiah, 32, 36  
 Brickates, George, 401  
 Bridgeport, 203, 344, 489, 199, 266  
 Bridges, H. Styles, 302  
 Bridgeton, 219  
 Brockles, Andrew, 401  
 Brockton, 274, 420, 454, 468  
 Bronx, 511, 517, 433  
 Brookline, 185, 196, 220, 300, 407, 505  
 Brooklyn, 185, 196, 344, 348, 398, 427, 489, 517  
 Brotsis, George J., 381, 409, 411, 421, 426, 457, 463, 469, 470, 475  
 Brotsis, Kay, 550  
 Broustas, Mike, 478  
 Brumidi, Constantino, 49-52, 489  
 Brous, Nicholas, 354, 360, 406  
 Brown, Basil, 257, 312  
 Brown, Ernest, 469  
 Brown, George, 32, 158  
 Brown, H., 154, 156  
 Brown, Joe E., 363  
 Brown, Nick, 256  
 Brown, Peter, 298, 310  
 Brown, Steve, 308  
 Brown University, 315  
 Bruskas, Gus, 309, 313, 376  
 Buffalo, 203, 228, 238, 256, 338, 434  
 Bullion, A. Don, 427  
 Bullis, George, 304  
 Burdine, J., 157, 168  
 Burgess, Thomas, 105-36  
 Burke, James A., 357  
 Burlington, 415  
 Burlotos, George, 426  
 Bushong, Sam, 272, 312, 356  
 Butte, 266, 536  
 Byrd, Richard E., 205, 219, 255, 265

Camaras, James, 225, 304  
 Camarinos, A. E., 307  
 Camarinos, Anargyros E., 310  
 Cambadhis, Alexander, 191, 196, 197, 256, 416, 559  
 Cambanes, Anthony, 281  
 Cambanis, George, 190, 223  
 Cambor, Thomas G., 282  
 Camden, 200, 473  
 Campbell, George, 152, 166, 172, 188, 189, 336  
 Campbell, James, 152, 166, 177, 186, 188, 189, 280, 336, 360, 366, 369, 371, 381, 384, 388, 400, 408, 411, 417, 421, 426, 431, 442, 462, 469, 475, 497, 506  
 Campouri, M., 295  
 Canada, 225, 244, 410, 258, 309, 370, 425, 344, 335  
 Canakes, Kay, 488  
 Canaris, Irene, 585  
 Canlis, Michael P., 495  
 Canellopoulos, C. C., 224  
 Cannellos, Sophie, 542  
 Canoutas, Seraphim G., 116, 173  
 Canton, 199, 204, 219, 236, 398, 533, 401, 415, 422, 512, 516  
 Capehart, Homer, 404  
 Capetanos, George, 190  
 Capourellos, A. G., 281  
 Cappas, James, 308  
 Capps, Edward, 319  
 Caracostas, Gabriel, 281  
 Caragian, Toby, 408, 427, 431  
 Caralis, Louis G., 281  
 Caranicolos, Catherine, 217  
 Caranicholas, George, 177, 178  
 Carantolis, Emanuel, 313  
 Caraphil, John, 360, 366  
 Caras, Angelo N., 281, 308  
 Caras, James, 300  
 Caras, Pete J., 475  
 Caras, Theodore, 431, 514  
 Caravageli, Angelo, 304  
 Caravageli, Demas A., 309  
 Caravassos, James, 257  
 Caravolos, George, 314  
 Caravoulias, Peter, 381, 427, 431, 459, 492  
 Cardiasmenos, Xen. A., 408  
 Cardiges, Peter H., 408, 456, 457, 462, 467, 469  
 Cardos, John, 376  
 Care Tool Kits, 427, 430  
 Carkulis, Gust P., 431  
 Carlos, Chris, 158  
 Carlos, James, 360  
 Carlton, Edgar P., 272  
 Carnakis, Manuel J., 386, 400  
 Caronis, George, 496  
 Caros, Paul N., 408  
 Carouso, C., 177, 178  
 Carpousis, Aris, 349, 354  
 Carras, Dennis, 155, 156  
 Carras, Euthimios, 408  
 Carras, Nick, 366, 369  
 Carras, Theme, 411  
 Carratt, Harry G., 442  
 Carras, Peter, 304, 308, 312, 360  
 Carros, P., 296  
 Carros, Nick, 308  
 Carson, James S., 257, 281, 295  
 Carusos, Nick, 307  
 Carzis, John, 276, 348, 356  
 Cascambas, Apostolos B., 258  
 Casper, 316, 348, 498  
 Cassavetes, John, 500

Cassavetes, N. J., 282  
 Cassimatis, George, 258  
 Cassimus, George M., 256  
 Cassimus, George C., 271  
 Cassimatis, George, 273  
 Castenes, John C., 421  
 Castanes, John C., 431  
 Castanias, Eustace, 186  
 Castrinos, Bella, 578  
 Castros, J. N., 224  
 Catavolos, Peter, 211  
 Catel, James, 304  
 Cathedral of Pines, 514, 516  
 Catris, Thomas N., 224  
 Catsampas, John, 212, 298  
 Catsambas, John, 240  
 Catsaros, George, 170  
 Catsonis, Achilles, 186, 190, 191, 211, 212, 215, 217, 226, 241, 244, 249, 251, 254, 258, 273, 282, 296, 307, 331, 336, 347, 349, 354, 360, 469, 506  
 Catsulis, Gust, 435  
 Cavacos, Andrew, 298  
 Cavacos, Emmanuel A., 322  
 Cavalaris, George J., 408, 470, 475  
 Cavalaris, Thomas, 507, 512  
 Cavalaris, Zoe, 411, 548  
 Cavendish, Thomas, 3  
 Cayias, Peter W. G., 506, 512  
 Cazana, George, 384  
 Cedar Rapids, 346, 400  
 Celler, Emanuel, 324  
 Chachamuti, Nicholas, 304  
 Chacharis, George, 419  
 Chaconas, George H., 228  
 Chacona, George P., 271  
 Chacona, Hercules, 288  
 Chaconas, James, 256  
 Chahales, Peter E., 419  
 Chakeres, Michael, 308  
 Chakeres, John, 296  
 Chakeres, Michael, 299, 304  
 Chakeres, P. A., 239  
 Chakeres, Phil, 380  
 Chakiris, Peter, 224  
 Chakona, James A., 240, 257  
 Chakonias, Tom, 572  
 Chaloge, William, 197, 559  
 Chaltas, William, 239  
 Chamales, Tom, 453  
 Chambers, John, 176, 178, 256  
 Chamuris, George, 281, 308  
 Chamouris, George, 296  
 Chanaka, Alex, 224  
 Chandler, A. B., 323  
 Chandler, George B., 307  
 Changaris, Steve, 282  
 Chapas, John W., 521  
 Chappen, Perry, 431  
 Chaprakas, Charles, 309  
 Chardoulias, Anthony G., 426  
 Charleston, S.C., 184, 195, 217, 306, 344, 471  
 Charlotte, 453, 473, 511, 521  
 Charnas, Chris, 224  
 Charter, Ahepa, 150-52  
 Charuhas, John J., 452  
 Charuhas, Peter C., 308, 313, 411, 432, 434, 440, 442, 453  
 Chase, Josie, 457, 458, 550  
 Chase, Thomas L., 431, 482, 497  
 Chase, Thomas P., 475  
 Chatalas, William, 423, 430  
 Chebithes, V. I., 177, 178, 179, 185, 186, 188, 189, 191, 197, 198, 199, 200, 204, 206, 207, 225, 240, 249,

Cacavas, Paul C., 401  
 Cacheris, Christ J., 298  
 Cacheris, James C., 532  
 Cafcalas, James, 211  
 Calapetes, C., 313  
 Calfas, George, 431  
 Calgary, 290  
 Calichy, Sotter, 257  
 Callas, Dino G., 462  
 Callas, George, 299  
 Callas, Gus, 371  
 Callas, John, 281  
 Calligas, Gary, 572  
 Calogeras, N. C., 212  
 Calogridis, James, 572  
 Caloudas, Deno, 570  
 Caloyer, Mrs. Peter, 306

252-54, 256, 281, 296, 297, 299,  
 305, 310, 314, 316, 319, 321, 323,  
 335, 347, 349, 360, 375, 382, 392,  
 411, 417, 541, 544  
 Cheekos, N. S., 240, 241, 249, 258,  
 296  
 Chekas, C. Charles, 407, 454  
 Chekos, Nicholas S., 225  
 Cheleki, George, 298, 309  
 Chelos, James K., 415, 494  
 Cherakis, George P., 377  
 Cherevas, Gus, 432, 442, 456, 457,  
 462, 467, 469, 470, 474, 475, 482,  
 497, 506  
 Cherry, R. Gregg, 353  
 Cheroutes, Louis, 394, 401  
 Chertos, Peter C., 309  
 Chester, 277, 344  
 Cheyenne, 232, 265, 278, 393, 502  
 Chiames, George, 309  
 Chiaparas, E. T., 312  
 Chicago, 185, 197, 203, 218, 228, 235,  
 241, 242, 254, 255, 261, 263, 266,  
 297, 302, 310, 316, 344, 348, 367,  
 370, 378, 379, 389, 396, 504, 234,  
 336, 404, 407, 409, 414, 415, 431,  
 453, 457, 458, 467, 472, 120, 121-  
 24  
 Chickekos, George, 305  
 Chicolas, Phillip, 308  
 Chieras, Alick, 299  
 Chiflakos, James, 256, 280, 295, 298  
 Chigges, Gus, 562  
 Chimbides, Pete, 304  
 Chimbidis, E., 312  
 Chimbithe, Euripides, 308  
 Chimerakis, George, 468  
 Chimoures, Peter J., 462, 467, 469,  
 470, 475  
 Chingos, Costas, 258  
 Chingos, Peter C., 258, 296, 442,  
 469, 470, 475, 482, 497, 498, 506  
 Chinonis, Elias, 426  
 Chios, Marios, 280  
 Chiottis, John C., 457  
 Chipouras, Peter D., 190, 281  
 Chirekos, Nicholas J., 384, 411, 421,  
 426, 427, 429, 431, 432, 442, 443,  
 454, 456, 457, 458, 462, 469, 475,  
 488, 497, 502, 506  
 Chirgottis Award, 533  
 Chirgotis, William G., 298, 312, 421,  
 426, 427, 429, 431, 432, 437, 442,  
 443, 454, 456, 462, 469, 507, 522,  
 534  
 Chiros, Cathy, 584  
 Chitopoulos, Achilles, 190  
 Chiule, Mike, 461  
 Chohonis, J. D., 308  
 Cholakis, Con G., 481  
 Chonas, John, 304  
 Cholakis, John, 425, 570  
 Cholakis, Thomas, 412, 533, 567, 570  
 Choppelas, Arete, 542  
 Choppelas, Effie, 542  
 Chotas, Chris, 154, 156  
 Chotas, Nicholas D., 152, 162, 164,  
 166, 172, 177, 178, 179, 188, 223,  
 237, 258, 336, 354, 360, 384, 400,  
 408, 417, 421, 426, 431, 442, 462,  
 467, 469, 475, 497, 506  
 Chouramanis, Angelo, 417, 470, 475,  
 482, 497  
 Christ, John C., 496  
 Christakes, Nicholas J., 308  
 Christian Science Monitor, 276, 362  
 Christie, Thomas J., 239  
 Christaki, E. P., 239  
 Christakis, Lee, 496  
 Christie, S. D., 224  
 Christie, Theodore, 190  
 Christie, Thomas N., 302, 365, 370,  
 409, 411, 415  
 Christinides, Anthony, 299, 304, 308  
 Cristo, George J., 272  
 Christofides, Nick, 157  
 Christold, Cathe, 582  
 Christos, Harry J., 308  
 Christos, Thomas, 281  
 Christopher, Fred, 475, 497  
 Christopher, George J., 358, 370, 374,  
 401, 402, 407, 419, 520  
 Christopher, John, 408, 411  
 Christopher, Mike, 411, 420, 444  
 Chrissis, A., 313  
 Christopoulos, A. C., 296, 299, 304  
 Christopoulos, Christ, 298, 304, 313  
 Christopoulos, D. G., 220  
 Christopoulos, Nick, 313  
 Christopoulos, Takis, 470, 475, 502  
 Christy, Marian, 520  
 Christy, Theodore, 304  
 Chronis, Chris, 314  
 Chronis, Louis, 257  
 Chronis, Nicholas, 298, 307, 443  
 Chronis, Nicholas G., 454, 456, 462  
 Chrystie, H., 296  
 Chrysostom, John, 316, 423  
 Chumbris, Peter N., 297, 336, 347,  
 349, 411  
 Chumos, George, 299  
 Church, Frank, 415  
 Cigarette Manufacturers, 109  
 Cincinnati, 330, 241, 262, 264, 274,  
 277, 297, 310, 368, 409, 481  
 Citizenship, 252, 262, 404  
 Claanos, Peter, 197, 244, 559  
 Clandinos, Peter, 272  
 Clark, D. Worth, 306  
 Clark, Ramsay, 482  
 Clark, Tom, 355, 360  
 Clawson, Craig, 572  
 Clay, Henry, 26, 268  
 Clearwater, 429  
 Clentzos, Peter D., 309, 313, 322,  
 394, 408  
 Cleveland, 196, 228, 244, 327, 344,  
 375, 382, 386, 394, 420, 478, 511  
 Clinton, 404  
 Cochran, Roy L., 297  
 Cockinos, C. M., 170, 172  
 Codus, William R., 505  
 Coffinas, Gustav, 440  
 Coffinas, Nicholas, 408, 421, 426,  
 428, 431, 437, 442, 454, 462, 469,  
 475, 497, 506, 516  
 Cokenides, H., 296, 304  
 Cokinos, George, 566, 567  
 Cokinos, James P., 407  
 Cokkinias, Lucy, 217  
 Colburn, Harvey C., 226  
 Coleman, William, 272  
 Colias, G., 313  
 Colias, Michael, 366, 394, 412, 421,  
 426, 427, 431, 469, 475, 497  
 Collas, John N., 228  
 Collatos, Charles N., 386, 396, 412,  
 434, 466  
 Collias, Aristotle, 240  
 Collias, A. N., 257, 281  
 Collias, A. V., 298  
 Collias, A., 313  
 Collins, John, 313  
 Colliopoulos, James, 240  
 Collis, Alexander, 257  
 Collis, Gus, 308  
 Collis, Peter G., 188  
 Colocousis, Angelo, 177, 239  
 Colocousis, Christ J., 309  
 Colorado Springs, 235  
 Coloveloni, Athanasius, 48  
 Colovos, Nicholas F., 258  
 Colovos, Nicholas H., 282  
 Columbia, S.C., 440, 472, 500, 534  
 Columbus, 282, 295, 544  
 Colvocoressis, George Mousalas, 5,  
 39, 40  
 Colvocoressis, George Partridge, 40  
 Comanduras, Peter D., 425, 528  
 Cominos, George N., 272  
 Communism, 314, 366, 381, 364, 365  
 Comuntzis, Demetrius, 281  
 Conard, George N., 313  
 Concord, 255  
 Condominas, John, 258  
 Condos, Anthony, 312, 347, 349  
 Condos, Vasil, 494  
 Condrell, Paul K., 239  
 Confectioneries, 109, 196  
 Congressional Medal, 357  
 Congressional Record, 317, 470  
 Conom, Peter T., 469, 475  
 Conomis, James, 281  
 Constand, J., 212  
 Constant, Louis, 308, 313  
 Constantine, A. E., 223, 239  
 Constantine, Charles, 496  
 Constantine, George, 48  
 Constantine, Gregory, 223  
 Constantine, Gus L., 271, 298, 312  
 Constantine, John D., 304  
 Constantine, John, 570  
 Constantine, Louis, 212  
 Constantine, L. K., 224, 257  
 Constantine, Paul, 312  
 Constantine, T. J., 258  
 Constantinides, Menelaos, 281, 298  
 Constantinidis, Rev. P., 172  
 Constantinople, 455, 460  
 Constantopoulos, C. G., 312  
 Constantinopoulos, Theodore, 313  
 Constantinou, Theodore, 408  
 Constas, 216  
 Contalonis, George T., 420  
 Contax, N., 211, 223  
 Conteas, Nick, 347  
 Contos, Cathy, 582  
 Contos, Connie, 482  
 Contos, C. H., 228, 239  
 Contos, George, 281, 305  
 Contos, George F., 308, 313  
 Contos, Stephen, 257  
 Contos, William E., 225  
 Copadis, Nicholas G., 505  
 Copanos, Nicholas, 256, 273, 295, 376  
 Coppas, Charles A., 190  
 Cordas, George, 272  
 Cordes, George, 223, 239  
 Corelis, Socrates, 560  
 Corey, James, 497  
 Corinth Agricultural School, 225, 227  
 Corinth Relief, 216, 225  
 Corisis, James, 281  
 Corning, Erasmus, 419  
 Corona, 419, 481  
 Coroneos, Harry, 172, 177, 178, 186  
 Coronis, Emanuel, 186, 190, 211  
 Corotzos, Thomas, 384, 388  
 Corsones, Theodore, 425  
 Coryllos, P., 190  
 Cook, Thomas D., 381, 384

Cooley's Anemia, 536  
 Coolidge, Calvin, 179, 195, 218, 229, 232  
 Coolures, Mitchell P., 458, 495, 534  
 Cooper, Gary, 338  
 Cooper, Peter, 35  
 Cooper Union, 35  
 Cootsis, Aleck, 281, 296, 299, 304  
 Cosmos, Speros J., 313, 305, 296, 304, 306  
 Cosse, Gus, 312  
 Costa, Louis, 308  
 Costa, Michael, 9  
 Costacos, Jerry A., 421  
 Costarakis, Christos, 388  
 Costarakis, Costas, 458  
 Costas, Charles, 240  
 Costas, James K., 313  
 Costas, Louis, 257, 295  
 Costas, Mike, 427, 431, 432, 442, 452, 454, 456, 462  
 Costas, Paul M., 240, 272, 273, 304  
 Costoplos, T. G., 296, 304  
 Costos, Theodore, 304, 308  
 Costovetes, John, 282  
 Costulas, Paul J., 411  
 Cotro-Manes, N. J., 277  
 Cotros, George, 312  
 Cotsakis, George, 349, 354, 355, 360, 361, 366, 383, 530  
 Cotsakis, James, 157, 177  
 Cotsakis, Roxanne, 383  
 Cotsidas, Angelo, 395, 459  
 Cotton, Norris, 393  
 Coukis, George, 494  
 Coulis, Finis, 475, 497  
 Couloheras, A. E., 224, 271, 273  
 County, Gus C., Jr., 456, 457, 462, 467, 469, 470, 475, 482, 497, 506  
 Cournotes, Harry J., 511  
 Coventaros, C. J., 177, 186, 271, 273, 281  
 Cox, Irene Marinake, 545  
 Cradle of Christianity, 333  
 Criminal Reports, 276, 282-87  
 Crist, Elaine Ahepa, 266  
 Critzas, Alexander C., 271, 530  
 Critzas, C. J., 186, 188, 206, 224, 239, 257, 281, 307, 311, 337, 343, 347, 349, 353, 530  
 Cross, Wilbur L., 276  
 Crystal, Tony, 223, 239  
 Cruze, Chester T., 481  
 Curtis, Basil, 308  
 Curtis, Dan, 298  
 Curtis, Ron, 567  
 Custis, Spero, 376  
 Cusulos, Steve, 258  
 Cutromanes, N. J., 240  
 Cuyulis, Nicholas, 421  
 Cyprus, 369, 376, 385, 394, 395, 405, 408, 410, 412, 414, 445, 454, 457, 459, 466, 469, 522  
  
 Dadakis, Theodore, 273  
 Dadiras, Panos, 282, 296, 299  
 Dagnes, Frank, 411, 494  
 Dagnes, Gus, 257  
 Dail, Charles C., 398  
 Dakes, John, 185  
 Dakis, Carl, 224  
 Dakis, John E., 369  
 Dakis, Pete C., 304, 388  
 Dakis, W., 296  
 Dakopoulos, Robert A., 494  
 D'Alesandro, Thomas, 370  
 Daldakis, Theodore, 258, 272  
 Dallas, 195, 474  
 Dallas, Eleftherios, 309, 354  
 Dallis, George, 304  
 Damaskos, Alice, 550, 458  
 Damaskos, George, 408  
 Damaskos, Gust J., 475, 497  
 Damaskos, William, 457, 462  
 Damascus, John, 271  
 Damis, John D., 271, 258  
 Danbury, 203, 249  
 Dandos, Phillip, 496  
 Daniel, Louis, 224  
 Daniel, Price, 416  
 Danielson, 536  
 Dariotis, Gust, 272  
 Darrow, Clarence, 255  
 Datos, Tom, 154  
 Daughters of Penelope, 277, 321, 323, 327, 362, 370, 375, 390, 419, 426, 457, 471, 481, 500, 511, 528, 536, 553-55  
 Daughters of Penelope Grand Lodges, 556-58  
 Daughters of Penelope, History, 541-58  
 Davies, Joseph E., 186  
 Davis, A. C., 313, 349  
 Davis, Ben, 163, 170, 172, 186  
 Davis, Clifford, 400  
 Davis, George, 313  
 Davis, George H., 309  
 Davis, Gust, 271  
 Davis, Homer W., 335  
 Davis, James J., 270  
 Davis, J. J., 195  
 Davis, James H., 350  
 Davis, Jefferson, 17  
 Davis, John F., 298, 304, 308, 309, 310, 311, 337, 343, 347, 349, 353, 561, 562  
 Davis, Norman H., 346  
 Davis, Peter J., 186  
 Dayantis, John, 240  
 Dayton, 235, 268, 344, 536  
 Dearborn, 512  
 Death Benefit Fund, 258  
 Death Stalks Greece, 336  
 DeBerry, James, 305  
 Decanter, Anniversary, 536  
 Dedopoulos, Andrew, 366  
 Dedopoulos, Anthony, 177, 186, 190, 304, 308, 309  
 Defense Bonds, 332, 335, 337  
 Dekis, Charles, 475  
 Declarof, Eustrate Ivanovich, 6  
 Delianos, A. C., 296, 299  
 Delis, P., 296, 299, 304  
 Dellis, J., 212  
 Delucas, Harry, 225  
 Demakos, Thomas, 430  
 Demakis, Charles, 559  
 Demakis, James, 560  
 Demakis, John C., 188  
 Demas, C. J., 184, 186, 190, 206, 228  
 Demas, E. J., 205, 219, 249  
 Demas, Frank, 307  
 Demas, Frank N., 310  
 Demas, Peter, 239, 282  
 Demas, Tony, 299  
 Dematatis, Ernest E., 393, 401, 408, 412, 414, 417, 418, 421, 426, 431, 475, 497, 504, 506, 514, 528  
 Demeris, Nick C., 469, 506, 567, 405, 474, 475, 512  
 Demessianos, Alexander, 426, 431  
 Demeter, George, 162, 170, 172, 173, 177, 186, 197, 211, 330, 354, 375, 411, 497, 506  
 Demeter's Rules, 174  
 Demetras, Andrew D., 415  
 Demetriades, James, 197  
 Demetriades, Gus, 295  
 Demetriou, James C., 497  
 Demetrius, M., 295  
 DeMetro, J. H., 190, 212, 257  
 DeMetropolis, Paul, 494  
 Demetros, Frank, 223  
 Demit, Alexander, 497  
 DeMoes, Const, 220  
 Demos, Angelo, 421, 475  
 Demos, Harry, 177, 189  
 Demos, J., 313  
 DeMos, John, 163, 172  
 Demos, John, 304, 309  
 Demos, James, 331, 388  
 Demos, James F., 496  
 Demos, James P., 469, 470, 475, 497, 498, 506, 507, 512, 522  
 Demos, Nikitas, 154  
 Demos, Paul, 356, 362, 375  
 Demos, Peter, 212, 425  
 Demos, Thanos, 308, 313  
 Demosthenes, John, 186, 295, 307  
 Demoplos, James, 272, 282  
 Demopoulos, Chris, 224  
 Demopoulos, George K., 212, 22., 295, 298, 308, 313, 349  
 Demopoulos, Harold W., 469  
 Demopoulos, James A., 240, 296  
 Demopoulos, Peter, 288  
 Dempsey, Jack, 254  
 Dennis, Nicholas, 276, 307, 309  
 Dennis, N. G., 295  
 Denver, 314, 388, 435, 517  
 Deoudes, John N., 528, 534  
 DePierre, Frank C., 293  
 Depos, Steve J., 411  
 Dern, George H., 300  
 Derwinski, Edward J., 481  
 Derzis, Peter N., 312, 322, 324, 366, 369, 371, 372, 376, 507, 512, 514, 518, 528, 534  
 Desealos, Bill, 566  
 Des Moines, 266, 307, 343, 344, 398, 466  
 De Soto, 2  
 Despinakis, Gregory J., 512, 431, 454, 514  
 Despotopulos, Daniel C., 492  
 Despotopulos, Nicholas H., 401, 409, 411, 442  
 Destin, Paul, 376  
 Destun, P., 371  
 Detroit, 211, 228, 235, 276, 282, 296, 335, 338, 344, 369, 400, 409, 425  
 Devakos, George, 177, 186  
 Devatenos, Chris, 240  
 Dever, William E., 197  
 Diacumakos, Nicholas D., 224  
 Diako, Nicholas, 571  
 Diakoumakos, N. D., 257  
 Diamandides, D., 232  
 Diamandis, John T., 223  
 Diamantakos, John, 522  
 Diamantidis, Gus, 475  
 Diamantopoulos, Const. D., 186  
 Diamond, Charles N., 220, 224, 307, 312, 328, 369, 371, 376, 409  
 Diamond, Charles H., 281  
 Diamond, Charles T., 327  
 Diamond, Dan D., 435  
 Diamond, G., 190

- Diamond, George S., 462  
Diamos, George N., 497  
Diamos, Jo Ann, 457, 494  
Diasoukakis, D., 307  
Diefenbaker, John G., 426  
Dikeou, George P., 426, 431, 462, 467, 469, 470, 475, 514, 528  
Dikeou, James G., 224, 240, 273, 308, 313, 314, 354, 384, 392, 411, 417  
Dikeou, John P., 462  
Dikeou, Panayes G., 299, 366, 369, 375, 427, 431, 432, 442, 443, 453, 454, 456, 458, 462, 475, 498, 507  
Dilboy, George, 178, 183, 205, 225, 260, 336, 332  
Dimas, George, 295, 360, 443, 454  
Dimas, Theo. J., 239  
Dimopoulos, James, 304  
Dimitriou, Emmanuel, 492  
Dimitry, Alexander, 14-17  
Dimitry, Andrea, 13-14  
Dimmis, John A., 271  
Dimtsios, George J., 390  
Dimtsios, John, 190, 307, 358, 505  
Diplarakou, Alice, 542  
Dirksen, Everett M., 305, 310, 392, 482  
Displaced Persons, 370, 372, 376, 377, 378, 383, 385, 389  
Divos, Chris, 270  
Dixie, Charles, 211  
Dixie, Chris, 307  
Djimas, Demetrios E., 257  
Djimas, Zacharias E., 224  
Docos, Soterios, 197, 211, 224  
Dodecanese Islands, 314  
Dokos, Soteriou, 190  
DonBullion, Anthony, 388, 431, 432, 442, 454, 456, 462  
Don Teodoro, 2  
Dorizas, Michael, 211, 227  
Dorn, Francis, 398  
Dottis, John M., 190  
Dougas, Nick, 271  
Douglas, John K., 223, 239, 256, 271, 295, 298, 302, 307, 310, 371  
Douglas, Paul H., 412, 496  
Doukas, A. A., 309  
Doukas, Andrew, 307, 312  
Doukas, John B., 381  
Doukas, John G., 384  
Doukas, Kenneth J., 282, 296, 299  
Doukas, Kimon A., 393, 414, 417, 418, 421, 437, 456, 462, 467, 469, 472, 475, 497, 506  
Doukas, Stratis, 394  
Doulis, Steve, 224  
Dounis, Peter L., 228, 239  
Dounoucos, John, 186  
Dounoukos, John, 211  
Douris, George, 437  
Douris, Sam, 308  
Douvas, Nicholas G., 315  
Douvas, Tom, 304  
Douvry, Thomas, 496  
Dover, N. H., 316, 367, 394, 458, 533  
Downing, Thomas, 507  
Doyle, James C., 264  
Dracon, George, 281  
Dracopoulos, P., 295, 302  
Dracos, Marianne Celeste, 14  
Dracos, Michael, 14  
Dragones, Jerry, 307, 419  
Drakos, Charles, 156  
Drellis, T., 296, 322  
Drewes, Athena, 584  
Drewes, Charles J., 443  
Dritsas, A. J., 295, 297, 298, 302, 305  
Dritzas, Andrew J., 302  
Drivas, George C., 533  
Drosos, John A., 302  
Droukas, Peter, 298  
Drulias, William G., 506  
Dukakis, Michael S., 505  
Dukas, Louis J., 376, 382, 384, 385, 386, 388, 389, 394, 411, 431, 511  
Dubuque, 276, 287, 288, 346  
Duluth, 517  
Dunukos, T., 296  
Duskas, Nicholas D., 224  
Dussias, Don M., 506  
Earthquake Relief, 287, 292, 372  
Economides, Chrissoula, 297  
Economides, William C., 384  
Economidy, H. E., 299, 304  
Economos, James, 570  
Economou, Const. G., 212, 224, 239, 256, 280, 295, 298, 305, 310, 321, 369, 371, 376  
Economou, Jack, 495, 532  
Economou, James, 307  
Economou, Jeffrey, 567  
Economou, John N., 506  
Economou, Nicholas, 355, 360  
Economou, Nick, 312, 239  
Economus, James, 511  
Economous, Nick, 295  
Economy, Aleck, 433  
Ecumenical Patriarchate, 455, 460  
Educational Foundation, 225, 353, 516, 517, 536  
Educational Foundation Boards, 537-38  
Educational Journeys, 514, 534  
Edwards, Nickolas W., 495  
Efsthathiou, J. Bill, 156  
Eisenhower, Dwight G., 386, 392, 396, 416, 418, 420  
Ekonomou, A. G., 393  
Ekonomou, Andrew, 571  
Ekonomou, Christopher, 431, 462, 467, 469  
Effans, James, 299  
El Greco, 266, 306  
Elfter, Nick, 408  
Elgin Marbles, 227, 426  
Eliades, Estelle, 323  
Eliades, George C., 257, 258, 273, 281, 288, 297, 313, 414  
Eliades, George E., 308  
Eliades, George H., 296, 307  
Eliopoulos, Alex, 257  
Eliopoulos, Alexandros, 295  
Elizabeth, N.J., 404  
Elliott, Maud Howe, 27, 220  
Ellison, Andrew M., 281  
Ellis, George, 273  
Elmira, 223, 382  
Ely, 415  
Emergency Fund, 306, 311  
Emmerson, Louis L., 274  
Englezos, Josephine, 544  
Epiphany, 130, 217, 423  
Epirus, 376  
Erie, 204, 288  
Erickson, J. E., 277  
Ermides, Manuel, 257  
Ervin, Sam, 452  
Essaris, William, 190, 224, 239, 257, 271, 273, 281, 295, 298, 304, 307, 310  
Eureka, 263  
Evangelismos Hospital, 366, 368, 370  
Evangelos, J. E., 190  
Evans, J. I., 212  
Everett, Edward, 23, 26  
Exacoustos, Panagiotis, 282  
Exarky, Charles D., 354, 360, 302  
Excursions to Greece, 211, 220, 222, 234, 236, 250, 254, 274, 277, 294, 300, 306, 311, 314, 316, 365, 375, 382, 386, 393, 396, 407, 411, 416, 420, 425, 440, 453, 459, 467, 473, 488, 502, 511  
Faipcas, Arthur, 297, 393  
Falakos, Stephen, 272  
Fall River, 227  
Fargo, 322  
Farley, James A., 358, 363  
Farmassony, N. D., 354  
Farmakides, John B., 488  
Farres, John N., 304  
Fascell, Dante B., 498  
Fasseas, Andrew, 299, 304, 308, 389, 427, 437, 470, 475, 478, 497, 482, 502, 506, 507  
Fasseas, Peter A., 507  
Fatouros, V. Tony, 506  
Fayetteville, 357, 362, 374  
Fellas, Harry, 299  
Fellas, John, 309  
Felopoulos, Viola, 305  
Felos, Sam F., 376  
Ferguson, Homer, 375  
Filis, Tom J., 313  
Fillias, Andrew, 282, 296, 299  
First Landing of Greeks, 427  
Chapters, First Thirty, 160  
Fish, Hamilton, 324  
Fisher, Thomas, 281, 296, 298, 304, 462  
Fisheries, Farming, 111  
Fiske, Photius Kavasalis, 47  
Fitch, Gus D., 304, 312  
Fitchburg, 423  
Fitzgerald, Frank, 311  
Fitzgibbons, William, 360  
Flag Day, 197, 200  
Flanders, Ralph E., 364  
Flesser, N., 307  
Flint, 277, 330, 472, 489, 517  
Flood Relief, 401  
Florida Property, 309, 311, 376, 381, 432  
Florides, Nicholas, 212, 296  
Florists, 109  
Floros, J., 296, 298  
Floros, Peter, 309  
Fond du Lac, 173, 300, 386, 504  
Football, 323  
Forchas, Peter, 281  
Ford, Gerald R., 508  
Ford, Sam C., 361  
Foreign Press, 188  
Fort Lauderdale, 445, 481  
Fort Wayne, 201, 292  
Fort Worth, 195, 323  
Foster, Cedric, 350, 357, 360, 406  
Foster Parent Plan, 372  
Fostinis, E. J., 271, 324  
Fotopoulos, Paul, 331  
Fotos, George A., 514  
Foundas, Nicholas, 309  
Founders of Ahepa, 152, 188  
First Meetings of Ahepa, 152-59  
Fountoulakis, Konstantinos, 48  
Fourlas, C., 295

Fragos, Chris, 302, 307, 309  
 Frances, Sam, 304  
 Frangedakis, Mathew, 271, 273, 281, 212  
 Frangos, A., 313  
 Frangos, James, 360, 401, 408  
 Frangos, Louis, 272, 442  
 Frangos, Melpa Manos, 542  
 Frangos, Mike, 212  
 Frangos, Peter G., 442  
 Franklin, Benjamin, 6  
 Frankos, George, 308  
 Franks, Will, 313  
 Frantzis, Const. P., 299  
 Frantzis, George, 494  
 Fraser, Donald, 467  
 Freeport, 238  
 Fresno, 217, 249  
 From Alien to Citizen, 98  
 Fronistas, Louis, 224, 257  
 Fruit Stores, 109  
 Fullas, George, 224, 281, 298, 307  
 Fusscas, James P., 419  
 Fvazlov, John, 313

Gabriel, George P., 521  
 Gaines, Lewis P., 409  
 Gaines, Peter C., 495, 507  
 Gainesville, 481  
 Galane, George, 304  
 Galanes, A. G., 212  
 Galanos, Sam, 377  
 Galanos, Stanley, 378, 381, 382, 384  
 Galatis, Jerry, 271, 280, 307  
 Galatis, Peter, 189, 273  
 Galatis, Stephanos, 48  
 Galatis, Pantelis, 48  
 Galifianakis, Nick, 471, 482, 498, 500, 508, 532  
 Galinos, George, 258  
 Gallatin, Albert, 23  
 Galveston, 112  
 Gamble, Ted, 355  
 Ganacoplos, George, 310  
 Ganas, Christ, 298  
 Ganas, George, 298  
 Ganjei, Fred, 572  
 Ganfield, William A., 188, 189, 194, 195, 206  
 Gannas, Chris, 308  
 Garis, James J., 281  
 Garis, Nicholas J., 239, 256  
 Garnier, Fotini Ahepa, 196  
 Garnier, P., 196  
 Garrison, C. G., 304  
 Garvilis, Emanuel, 282  
 Gary, 201, 249, 264, 300, 412, 467, 489  
 Gastaing, Willis, 170  
 Gastonia, 296  
 Gates, John A., 506  
 Gates, Ralph M., 357  
 Gatoura, E., 313  
 Gatscos, Gus, 408, 443, 454, 512, 514  
 Gatsos, Const., 218, 232, 354, 360, 394, 396, 400  
 Gatzeos, Suzanne, 582  
 Gatziolos, Francis, 585  
 Gatziolos, Jim, 585  
 Gazis, Vasile, 299  
 Ceanakoplos, Deno, 425  
 Ceanakopolis, Chris N., 224, 257, 298, 312  
 Ceanopoulos, Charles, 404, 560  
 Ceatros, Theodore L., 517  
 Cekas, Guss, 304

Cekkas, William, 228  
 Cekas, Charles, 197  
 Cekas, Constantine, 454  
 Cekas, George W., 472  
 Gekler, W. A., 315  
 Genematas, Nicholas, 445, 478  
 Genetos, Samuel, 506  
 Genimatas, William, 369, 371  
 Geannaris, Soterios G., 308  
 Geocaris, Angelo G., 521  
 Geocaris, James A., 520  
 Geocaris, John, 494  
 Geo-Karis, Adeline, 396, 532  
 Georgandes, Mary, 544  
 George, Alexander A., 506  
 George, Bill, 453  
 George, Charlie, 306  
 George, George Nick, 381, 384, 389, 392, 393, 409, 411, 426, 469  
 George, Kopie G., 384  
 George, Louis, 188, 224, 257, 298  
 George, Mike, 349  
 George, Nick, 492, 570  
 George, P. L., 347  
 George, Peter, 398  
 Georgedes, George, 273  
 Georges, Nick T., 443, 454, 514  
 Georges, Paul, 308  
 Georges, Peter J., 522  
 Georges, Sam, 223  
 Georgeson, Charles M., 421, 456, 457, 462, 470, 475, 497, 498, 506  
 Georgeson, Louis, 307  
 Georgeson, Steve, 511  
 Georgiade, Nicholas, 425  
 Georgiades, Aristides, 312, 361, 365, 366, 369, 416  
 Georgiades, C. A., 312  
 Georgiades, Christo, 308  
 Georgiades, G., 272, 282  
 Georgiadis, G., 296, 313  
 Georgio, 3  
 Georgopoulos, James, 299  
 Geracimos, George E., 308  
 Geranios, George N., 240, 272  
 Germanos, Metropolitos, 20  
 Geroulis, George, 308, 349, 381, 382, 378  
 Geroulis, George E., 372  
 Geroulis, George T., 376  
 Geroulis, James A., 414, 422, 496  
 Gerros, P. C., 295  
 Getty, John James, 32  
 Chikadis, Edward, 414, 417, 418, 420, 421, 497, 498, 506  
 Giakas, George, 258  
 Giakas, George, 225  
 Giamalis, Nicholas, 495  
 Gianakos, George N., 498  
 Gianakouras, S. G., 224  
 Gianaras, Peter J., 299  
 Gianaris, Theodore, 223  
 Gianecakes, C. P., 296  
 Giances, Thomas P., 475  
 Giannaris, James, 304  
 Giannaris, Nick, 211  
 Giannopoulos, George, 497  
 Giannopoulos, Ioannis, 9  
 Giannopoulos Schoolhouse, 9  
 Gianopoulos, Debbie, 500  
 Gianopoulos, Kostas, 308  
 Gianopoulos, Nick, 313  
 Gianukos, Peter D., 426, 433, 437, 453, 458, 463, 469, 470, 475  
 Gibas, George J., 212, 258  
 Gibas, George S., 222  
 Gibson, Ernest W., 276, 364

Giftos, Peter G., 224, 257, 308, 388  
 Gikas, Thomas, 512  
 Gikas, William N., 502  
 Gimurtu, Steven, 426, 431  
 Ginakis, Andrew, 299  
 Ginakis, Connie, 309  
 Gioumpakes, Perry E., 336  
 Giovan, Nick G., 336, 360, 361, 347, 349, 354, 365  
 Giovas, George N., 440  
 Giovas, Peter, 299, 305, 401  
 Giovanni, Polydore, 280  
 Giovanis, John, 305, 307  
 Giores, Ernest, 256  
 Girgulis, William H., 324  
 Givas, John A., 186, 212, 224, 239, 271, 273, 281, 298, 347  
 Glaros, John C., 497  
 Glaros, William G., 469  
 Glens Falls, 344, 398  
 Glenview, 422  
 Gliarmis, Lee, 394  
 Glimis, John, 432  
 Gochis, Louis J., 293, 471  
 Gonos, Arthur, 405, 567  
 Goritz, George, 467  
 Gounaris, Milton, 186, 190, 224  
 Gounaris, Themistocles N., 228  
 Gouvas, George G., 228  
 Govatos, John, 190, 212, 217, 226, 241, 249, 251, 271, 281, 293, 295, 298, 304, 308, 313, 356  
 Govatos, Michael A., 494  
 Govess, Nick S., 310  
 Grakos, Peter, 272  
 Grammar, Peter, 369, 370, 371, 372, 376  
 Grammas, Alex, 409, 417  
 Grammas, Frank D., 442  
 Grammas, Steve, 257, 298, 304, 308, 313  
 Grand Island, 232, 252, 266, 294, 390, 393, 396, 398, 512, 517  
 Grand Rapids, 466, 511  
 Granitsas, Cleanthis, 257  
 Granitsas, George A., 381  
 Grant, James, 7  
 Gratsias, Emmanuel, 570  
 Gravaris, Eustace, 272, 273  
 Gray, Thomas T., 415  
 Great Falls, 262, 266, 277  
 Greek-American Guide, 116  
 Greek American Institute, 198  
 Greek American Orphanage, 196  
 Greek Associations, 113, 161  
 Greek Children, 382, 368, 374, 381  
 Greek Churches, 112, 185, 196, 199, 200, 206, 208, 237, 249, 251, 256, 268, 302, 327, 331, 332, 376, 386, 395, 419, 423, 445, 458, 467, 471, 472, 474, 473, 481, 489, 511  
 Greek Civil War, 365, 366, 374  
 Greek Classics, 423, 427, 432, 534  
 Greek Community, 199  
 Greek Day, 344, 338, 348  
 Greek Heritage, 429, 432  
 Greek Immigration, 94, 98, 99, 314, 90, 93, 105, 107  
 Greek Independence, 217, 234, 264, 516, 520, 521, 528, 534, 119, 388, 393, 414  
 Greek Language, 209, 241, 261, 267, 269, 369, 416, 422, 427, 514, 520  
 Greek Liturgy, 316, 423  
 Greek Newspapers, 115, 206  
 Greek War Orphans, 185, 196, 216, 337, 372, 388, 390

- Greek Refugees, 203, 245-49, 372, 377, 379, 383  
 Greek Revolutionary War, 226, 255, 317, 17-23  
 Greek Room, 225  
 Greek War Claims, 354  
 Greek War Relief, 24, 327, 329, 334, 337, 346, 352, 355, 361, 363, 367  
 Greek Settlement, 9  
 Greek Schools, 117, 204, 228, 237, 241, 244, 249, 252, 254, 256, 261, 268, 270, 274, 276, 514  
 Greek Societies, 113  
 Greeks In America, (Burgess), 105-36  
 Greeks in the U.S. (Saloutos), 90, 207  
 Green, Dwight H., 344  
 Green, Fred W., 233  
 Green River, 235  
 Green, Theodore F., 363  
 Greensboro, 262  
 Greenville, 429, 444, 472  
 Greenwood, Arthur, 170, 172  
 Gregory, Charles, 281  
 Gregory, Chris D., 258  
 Gregory, William, 453  
 Grekos, Apostolos G., 186, 197  
 Grenias, Gust, 415  
 Grevas, Nick, 308  
 Greven, Gus, 309  
 Griego, Johan, 2  
 Criswold, Dwight P., 392  
 Grisz, John, 158  
 Grivas, John B., 376  
 Grivakis, Michael, 496  
 Grotos, John, 257  
 Guadalupe Home, 552  
 Gulas, Const. T., 347  
 Gulas, Gus, 336  
 Gust, George, 566
- Hackensack, 419  
 Hadgis, Anne E., 489  
 Hadji, Tony, 186, 211  
 Hadjidis, George, 299, 304  
 Hadzipetros, John, 514  
 Hagerstown, 235  
 Hagestratou, John, 566  
 Haleftiras, Pericles, 475, 496, 506  
 Halikas, Constantine, 309, 314  
 Halkias, George, 496  
 Halkias, Kathy, 458, 580  
 Hallis, Bill, 174  
 Hambelos, Dimitrios, 190  
 Hamilton, 536  
 Hamlin, Chauncey, 358, 362  
 Hammond, 287, 310, 388, 434  
 Hanas, Christy, 396  
 Hancock, C. E., 233  
 Handicapped, 426  
 Handlin, Oscar, 67  
 Hanna, Harry, 528  
 Hantzacos, Paul, 307  
 Hanzakos, Elena, 585  
 Hanzakos, Kathy, 576  
 Harames, Spiro J., 475  
 Hardy, Porter, Jr., 395  
 Harilson, P., 296  
 Harithas, Nicholas, 257  
 Harlamon, George, 494  
 Harper, Harold, 462  
 Harriman, Arthur N., 400  
 Harriman, Averell, 407  
 Harris, Marie Zuras, 544  
 Harris, Martina, 582, 584
- Harris, Stan, 571  
 Harris, W. K., 298  
 Harris, W. N., 295  
 Harrisburg, 200, 217, 276, 344, 472  
 Harrison, Gus, 496  
 Harrison, S., 190  
 Harritos, Christ P., 281  
 Harritos, John P., 240, 304, 308, 313, 324  
 Harry Agganis Award, 400, 401, 473, 521, 533, 540  
 Hart, Philip, 467, 508  
 Hartford, 199, 217, 249, 344, 348, 378, 409, 420, 422, 481, 508, 511, 533  
 Harvalis, Chris, 224, 240, 271, 273, 304, 308  
 Harvalis, Connie, 572  
 Harvey, 516  
 Hasiotis, Arthtur, 197, 559  
 Hasiotis, Vasilios, 559  
 Hassapeli, Athina, 217  
 Hassiotis, Arthur, 218  
 Haste, Peter J., 308  
 Hatzis, Louise, 467  
 Havelis, Evangel, 313  
 Havenner, Frank R., 370  
 Haverhill, 196, 197, 217, 306, 533  
 Haverhill Evening Gazette, 274  
 Hazapis, Anthony, 572  
 Headquarters, Ahepa, 188, 406  
 Health Centers, 367, 368, 369, 371  
 Hearnese, Warren E., 471  
 Heart Programs, 432, 433, 445, 458, 459, 472, 481  
 Hebrew Persecution, 314  
 Heliotes, James, 308  
 Helis, George, 404, 559, 560  
 Helis, William C., 306, 313, 361, 362, 365, 366, 367, 369, 371  
 Hellenic Brotherhood of Athena, 112  
 Hellenic Culture, 432, 434  
 Hellenic Institute, 282  
 Hellenic Red Cross, 326  
 Hellis, Peter, 313  
 Hempstead, 423, 432, 461  
 Heos, Tom, 463, 469, 470, 475, 497, 506, 507  
 Herakis, Peter D., 258  
 Heropoulos, George A., 512, 522  
 Herouvis, Gust J., 421, 426, 440, 443, 454, 456, 462, 463, 467, 469, 470, 475, 497, 498, 506, 514  
 Herring, Clyde, 324  
 Herter, Christian A., 400, 420  
 Hippocrates, 478, 533  
 Hoegh, Leo A., 398  
 Hofheinz, Roy, 388  
 Hoimes, Stelios, 307, 309, 312  
 Hollings, Ernest, 429  
 Hollywood, 406, 417, 423, 429, 471, 511  
 Holmes, G. William, 442, 452  
 Holmes, J. William, 456, 457, 459, 462  
 Holmes, Pehr G., 266  
 Hondron, George N., 309  
 Hondroudakis, E., 295  
 Hoover, Herbert, 233, 249, 260, 263, 363  
 Hopewell, 292  
 Horologas, A., 211, 223  
 Horton, George, 96, 183, 204  
 Houliaras, George, 197, 559  
 Houpis, C. H., 417  
 Houser, Fred., 163  
 Houston, 195, 297, 344, 388, 474
- Houvouras, A., 313  
 Houvouras, Nick, 388  
 Howe, Samuel Gridley, 22, 27-29, 30, 31, 34, 41, 196, 315, 321, 474  
 Hristou, Pete, 536  
 Hudspeth, G., 186, 189  
 Humphrey, Hubert H., 357, 467, 470, 488, 489  
 Huntale, Bill, 302  
 Huntington, 344, 388, 458  
 Hurricane, Miami, 206  
 Hutcheson, Carl, 155, 162, 366  
 Hyde Park, 355
- Iakovos, Archbishop, 416, 435, 445, 532, 534  
 Iconos, Fred, 514  
 Immigrant Assimilation, 71  
 Immigrant, The Life of, 81-89  
 "Immigrant Tide" (Edward A. Steiner), 81  
 Immigration, 354, 366, 367, 368, 370, 394, 401, 412, 434, 444, 466  
 Immigration, Arguments for, 78-89  
 Immigration, National Identity, 78  
 Immigration, Native Languages, 79  
 Immigration, Opposition to, 67-78  
 Immigration Restriction, 75  
 Inaugural Parade, 228, 386  
 Indianapolis, 238, 372  
 Insurance, 394, 402, 408  
 Invasion of Greece, 326  
 Ioanni, 2  
 Ioannis, 3  
 Ionian Earthquake, 388  
 Ionian Islands Relief, 393  
 Ipiotis, James, 314  
 Issaris, John, 398  
 Istanbul, Riots, 401  
 Italian War on Greece, 326  
 Ives, Irving M., 395, 410
- Jack, Nick, 307, 309, 312, 366  
 Jackinides, K., 313  
 Jackson, 444  
 Jacksonville, 195, 419, 481  
 Jamaica, 357, 414, 416, 443, 511, 512, 203  
 James, Chris, 258  
 Jameson, James D., 239, 271  
 Jamieson, Nicholas, 336, 347  
 Jamson, Nick, 299, 304, 313, 348, 376, 379, 381, 398  
 Jamson, Ted, 454  
 Janakis, James, 313  
 Janes, John, 462  
 Janetis, Democlia, 217  
 Janetis, Elias L., 188, 190, 217, 223, 224, 227, 234, 304  
 Jannetides, Nick, 469  
 Janos, George, 188, 190  
 Jarvis, Andrew, 256, 258, 273, 276, 277, 404, 416, 422, 520  
 Jarvis, George, 27, 29, 31  
 Jarvis, Peter, 309  
 Jeffers, Alex., 533  
 Jefferson, Thomas, 6, 23  
 Jennett, Thomas, 212  
 Jeoney, George D., 308  
 Jersey City, 277, 367, 404  
 Jevass, Peter, 281, 296  
 Jewish Persecution, 342  
 Jianakopolus, Stephen, 496  
 Jim Beam, 536  
 Jinis, Tom, 155

Joahnides, Achilles, 212  
 Joanas, James E., 474  
 Joannides, Basil A., 336, 347, 349, 354, 360, 375  
 Joannidi, Achilles, 298, 304  
 Joanos, Mike E., 497  
 Johannides, C. B., 239, 257, 281, 295, 298, 302, 307, 309, 312, 347, 349, 351, 370  
 Johannides, Philaretos, 185  
 Johnell, William, 304  
 Johns, A. C., 272  
 Johns, Chris, 497  
 Johnson, Chris, 272  
 Johnson, Donald P., 298  
 Johnson, Evans, 257  
 Johnson, George E., 190, 224, 281, 295, 296, 309, 372, 388, 390, 407, 428, 437, 453  
 Johnson, G. J., 296  
 Johnson Joseph B., 396  
 Johnson, Lynda, 457  
 Johnson, Lyndon B., 306, 434, 443, 445, 452, 457, 459, 466, 467, 470, 475, 482, 500  
 Johnson, Manuel, 312  
 Johnson, Nick, 272  
 Johnson, Samuel, 6  
 Johnson, Steven S., 212, 224, 257, 522  
 Johnson, Thomas A., 430  
 Johnston, 196  
 Jolas, Tom, 516  
 Joliet, 252  
 Jones, Bill, 154  
 Jones, Murray B., 195  
 Jones, Sam Houston, 346  
 Jordan, Peter J., 454  
 Jorvas, James, 257  
 Josephson, T. S., 257, 295  
 Jouras, James A., 494  
 Juan de Fuca, 3-5, 251  
 Juan de Fuca Straits, 3  
 Junior Order of Ahepa, 191  
 Justice for Greece, 356, 358, 360, 362  
  
 Kademenos, Thomas, 224, 258, 281, 308  
 Kagin, Helga, 257, 308  
 Kahrmanidis, Nicholas, 411  
 Kahrman, Spiros, 224  
 Kaidemenos, Tom, 309  
 Kakridas, Demos, 256, 443  
 Kakridas, James, 174  
 Kalafatis, Thomas, 308  
 Kalamarides, Peter J., 398  
 Kalamazoo, 235, 262, 264, 346  
 Kalamides, Paul, 313  
 Kalathas, Andrew, 496  
 Kaldes, P., 295  
 Kaldes, Paul, 224  
 Kaldes, Peter, 308, 560  
 Kaler, Sperry G., 481  
 Kalismanis, E., 273  
 Kalivas, Bill H., 362  
 Kalivas, Spiro, 354  
 Kalivas, Spyros, 360  
 Kalkas, George N., 302, 309, 322  
 Kallas, Emmanuel, 533  
 Kallas, James, 272  
 Kallipolites, Evans, 560  
 Kalliris, George M., 272  
 Kallis, Teddy, 271  
 Kallos, Christ J., 462, 498, 506  
 Kalogerson, Thomas, 298  
 Kalomeres, T. J., 384  
  
 Kalopathakes, Demetrius, 49  
 Kalopathakes, Michael, 49  
 Kalpakis, Theologos, 281  
 Kalyvas, Peter, 299  
 Kamarinos, A. E., 302  
 Kampakis, Sergei, 431  
 Kampos, Anestes, 411  
 Kampos, Ruth, 411  
 Kampouris, Alexander, 297, 310, 322  
 Kampouris, Elias, 281  
 Kamuchey, Peter E., 190, 200, 296, 299, 304  
 Kanalos, John, 299  
 Kanas, Paul C., 462  
 Kandis, Nicholas A., 224, 240, 295  
 Kanell, Leo, 562  
 Kanganis, George, 566  
 Kangles, Constantine N., 414  
 Kangles, James N., 388, 394, 458  
 Kankakee, 400  
 Kanonas, Tom, 417  
 Kansas City, 200, 227, 239, 434, 458  
 Kansas, Spero, 190  
 Kapelos, Philip, 360  
 Kapetanakis, George, 371, 372, 376  
 Kapis, S., 228  
 Kaplanis, John G., 421, 431, 443, 454  
 Kapnistos, John L., 494  
 Kapottas, Nicholas M., 512  
 Kappas, James, 299, 304, 313  
 Kappas, James P., 308  
 Kapsos, Mary, 467, 550, 552  
 Kapsos, Theodore, 411, 417  
 Karabatos, Kimon, 393  
 Karaberis, Christos, 357  
 Karaberis, Constantine A., 425, 430, 512  
 Karademas, Constantine, 48  
 Karagianis, Helen, 386, 545  
 Karagianis, J. K., 295  
 Karaidos, George, 313, 401  
 Karakostas, Sam, 401, 408, 467, 507, 514, 528  
 Karalis, D. N., 271, 302, 312, 376, 482, 488, 497  
 Karambelas, James K., 211, 223, 295, 312  
 Karambellas, James K., 190  
 Karambellas, John, 288  
 Karambellas, Peter, 288  
 Karangelen, Frank N., 315  
 Karanson, William, 401  
 Karaptis, Gregory N., 469  
 Karas, Peter, 522  
 Karas, Tom, 494  
 Karasoulos, George, 240, 271  
 Karathanasis, George, 272  
 Karatinos, Emanuel N., 427  
 Karavassos, P. C., 212, 224  
 Karavelis, Anastasios, 47  
 Karay, Emanuel N., 307, 312  
 Karayannis, Nick, 411, 566, 567  
 Kare, Paul, 281, 308  
 Karelas, George W., 481  
 Karey, Edward, 302  
 Karfotias, Koula, 578  
 Karfotias, Merle, 578  
 Kargakos, Steven, 354  
 Karides, George, 224  
 Karigan, Andrew, 299  
 Karigan, Frank A., 442  
 Karkalas, Arthur, 211, 223, 239, 241, 249, 307, 322, 462  
 Karnaze, William C., 388, 393, 412  
 Karnazes, Dave, 280  
 Karomfily, Mitchell, 282  
 Karon, James, 308  
  
 Karoulis, Bill, 240  
 Karras, Alex, 412, 416  
 Karras, George, 299, 313, 381, 408, 470  
 Karras, George A., 257  
 Karras, George G., 296  
 Karras, George T., 411  
 Karras, Louis, 496  
 Karras, Johnny, 358, 382  
 Karres, Paul A., 497, 498, 506, 507, 514  
 Kartdonis, L. A., 188  
 Kary, E. B., 295  
 Karzin, John, 224, 281  
 Kasapis, Gus, 473  
 Kaskoulas, James, 313  
 Kastanis, Christoforos, 47  
 Kastle, Paul M., 411, 494  
 Kastrinos, George, 369  
 Katapodis, S. E., 273  
 Katis, Christos, 281  
 Katis, N., 212  
 Katon, Chris, 271  
 Katon, C. K., 296  
 Katon, Gladys, 544  
 Katramados, James, 411  
 Katris, Tom N., 212  
 Katsafanas, P. W., 256, 297  
 Katsampes, Nicholas, 257  
 Katsanis, Andrew, 313  
 Katsaros, George, 228, 532, 533  
 Katsenes, John T., 444, 511  
 Katsiginis, Harry, 224  
 Katsinas, Andrew, 299  
 Katsinas, B. C., 240  
 Katsinos, Andrew, 225  
 Katson, Robert, 271, 281, 282, 304, 308  
 Katsura, Peter, 299  
 Kavadis, C. J., 240  
 Kavoulakis, Alexander, 494  
 Kavoulakis, Michael J., 469, 475, 494  
 Kavouras, Eli, 155, 156  
 Kazan, Elia, 453  
 Kazos, John D., 454, 462, 489, 507  
 Keating, Kenneth, 451, 452  
 Keene, 344, 533  
 Kefauver, Estes, 407  
 Kehaya, Ery, 217  
 Kekesis, Takis, 240, 257  
 Keller, Helen, 42  
 Kellis, James, 422  
 Kelly, George, 356  
 Kelly, Jim, 272  
 Kelly, Nick, 156  
 Kennedy, John F., 306, 424, 436, 442, 443  
 Kennedy, Robert F., 466, 488  
 Kennelly, Martin, 367  
 Kentes, Tom, 411  
 Keramidis, Charles, 155, 156  
 Kerhoulas, Chris, 572  
 Kerhoulas, Nicholas, 385  
 Kerhulas, Dean, 571  
 Keriakedes, Alex, 225  
 Kerner, Otto, 453  
 Keros, Gus, 411  
 Kerry, Nicholas, 282  
 Kessaris, Nick, 257  
 Kiamos, John A., 298, 304, 308, 382, 384, 389, 392, 393, 404  
 Kiebling, Ed., 570, 571  
 Kilismanis, Evangelos, 272  
 Kimmel, Georgi, 582  
 King George II, 336  
 King, Jonas, 32  
 King, William, 195, 229, 233, 251, 254, 300, 310, 327

- Kirby, Charles, 172, 177, 186  
 Kirie, James P., 471, 496  
 Kirios, A. C., 212, 302  
 Kirk, Claude R., 484  
 Kirk, Crayson, 393  
 Kirkiles, Charles J., 431  
 Kiscaras, Theodore C., 419  
 Kisciras, George, 299, 304, 307, 312, 314, 327, 328, 332, 336  
 Kisciras, P. T., 240, 272  
 Kisciras, Theodore C., 453  
 Kisciras, Theodore R., 299  
 Kitsos, Peter N., 186, 190, 194, 281, 302, 307  
 Kizan, George, 522  
 Kleason, William D., 369  
 Klide, Harry E., 533  
 Klonis, Mike A., 495  
 Klunis, Rose, 542  
 Knights of Thermopylae, 386  
 Knowland, William F., 364, 400  
 Kochias, Anton G., 225  
 Kochikas, Anton G., 240  
 Kofos, Monthe N., 507, 512, 514, 528, 533  
 Kogos, Nicholas, 331, 335, 394, 396, 400, 401, 404, 408, 470, 475  
 Koines, Peter, 570  
 Koken, Paul, 299, 354, 414, 417  
 Kokenes, P. G., 240  
 Kokimatos, Jason, 256  
 Kokores, John, 310  
 Koldgakalis, Theodore, 312  
 Koletis, John, 308, 309  
 Koliopulos, James, 228, 299  
 Koliopoulos, John, 224  
 Kolivas, Gregory, 376  
 Kolocouris, Nick, 156  
 Kolokotronis, James, 429  
 Kolokotronis, 20  
 Kolokuris, Niarhos, 155  
 Kolopulos, James, 313  
 Kominis, John, 309  
 Kominos, Peter K., 309  
 Kondoleon, Anthony, 308  
 Konomos, Michael D., 224, 241, 249, 258, 273, 312, 349  
 Konomos, Michael J., 239  
 Konstantinou, Cost, 157  
 Konstantinopoulos, Theodore, 312  
 Kontgas, Tony, 369  
 Kontokosta, Emmanuel, 469, 506  
 Kontometros, James, 271  
 Kontos, Chris, 522  
 Kontos, Millie, 458  
 Kontulis, Basil, 312  
 Konugres, Angelyn A., 520  
 Konugres, Sam, 417  
 Koonan, W. J., 240  
 Koras, Adamantios, 23, 290  
 Korcoulis, Christos, 197  
 Kordopatis, Tony G., 272  
 Korean War, 379, 382  
 Korologos, Tom C., 518  
 Kosmos, Gregory, 566  
 Kosmos, P. H., 313  
 Kossarides, Jean M., 282, 304, 309, 312, 324, 331, 393  
 Kostadelos, James, 421  
 Kostakos, Gustav G., 454  
 Kostas, Andrew, 240, 258  
 Kostas, Sam, 582  
 Kostopulos, Dan, 293  
 Kostopulos, James, 421, 426, 427, 431  
 Kotis, George N., 417  
 Kotosogean, George, 272  
 Kotro-Manes, N. K., 271  
 Kotsilibas, Charles Davis, 190, 298, 300, 309, 327, 328, 332, 336, 337, 343, 347, 349, 354, 362, 386, 389, 395, 401, 406, 408, 409, 411  
 Kotsiopoulos, George, 398  
 Kotsobolos, James M., 212  
 Kotsogean, Peter, 297  
 Kotsonas, Peter, 426, 427, 431  
 Kotsovates, John, 304  
 Kotsovetos, J., 313  
 Kotsovolos, James, 224, 240  
 Kouchalagos, Peter, 393, 401, 408, 412, 414, 417, 456, 462, 463, 469, 470, 475, 506, 512, 534  
 Kouchoukos, Thomas, 240, 296, 304, 313, 324, 331, 308  
 Koufoudakis, John, 257  
 Kouimellis, Annette, 586  
 Koulaxis, George, 521  
 Koulis, George, 313  
 Koumas, M. G., 282  
 Koumiotis, Nick, 431  
 Kounaris, Nick, 298, 304, 308, 309, 313  
 Koundouriotis, Paul, 222  
 Kounias, George, 272  
 Kourakos, William, 421  
 Kouray, Christian X., 370  
 Kourbetis, Milton, 308, 309, 322  
 Kourcoulis, Christ, 559  
 Kourides, Peter T., 191, 197, 232, 321, 324, 327, 328, 336, 393, 409, 411, 412, 559  
 Kourkoulagos, Thekios K., 298  
 Kourmoulas, Peter, 313, 366, 385, 386, 388, 389  
 Koutlas, Fotis C., 417  
 Kouts, Alexander, 511  
 Koutsoukes, Peggy, 578  
 Koutsoutis, Socrates P., 506  
 Kouvas, Michael, 566  
 Kovell, Joseph N., 240  
 Kovellis, George, 566  
 Kramos, Paul, 458  
 Kras, John, 369, 371, 372  
 Kraras, Christ, 312  
 Kremastiotes, Steve, 190, 212, 307  
 Kremedes, G., 281  
 Kress, Thomas, 431  
 Kreticon, Peter, 282  
 Krichbaum, Charles, 199  
 Krichelas, Anton, 304  
 Krillies, Deno J., 534, 571, 572  
 Kristensen, Kristen, 393  
 Kritiselis, G., 313  
 Kritseles, Guss, 299, 304, 309  
 Kritselis, Konst. A., 473  
 Kuches, Aleck, 307, 313  
 Kufasimes, Aris, 497  
 Ku Klux Klan, 100  
 Kurtis, Louis P., 453, 496  
 Kustas, Louis, 258  
 Ktopodas, Helen, 217  
 Kyrios, Cyriaque A., 258  
 Kyriacopoulos, V. G., 272  
 Kyriacopoulos, George A., 224, 239, 271, 273  
 Kyriazakos, M., 170  
 Kyrides, Lucas P., 355  
 Kyrios, Lewis, 453  
 Kyritis, Ph., 224  
 Kyros, Dennis P., 497  
 Kyros, Fred A., 354, 360  
 Kyros, Peter N., 471, 482, 498  
 Lacey, J. T., 277, 319  
 Lacey, Thomas, 300  
 Lachanos, George, 155  
 Ladas, A. A., 224  
 Ladas, Harry, 495  
 Lagadinos, Arthur, 404, 432, 442, 566  
 Lagakos, George, 212, 224, 257  
 Lagakos Gregory, 409, 411, 412, 419, 453, 466, 467, 495, 500, 530  
 Laganis, Anthony, 271, 304  
 Lagges, Soterios, 224, 239, 257, 281, 295, 298, 304, 312  
 Lagiss, Anthony, 453  
 Lagos, G., 296  
 Lagoudakis, Charilaos, 504  
 Lagouros, E. J., 188, 190, 212, 257  
 Lake, Harry, 530  
 Lalos, Arthur H., 304, 331, 335, 392, 564, 566, 351, 355  
 LaMarr, George, 308  
 Lamas, Andrew, 280  
 Lamas, Charles, 177, 312  
 Lambadakis, Nicholas, 257, 271  
 Lamberson, Leo, 295, 298, 304, 309, 312, 313, 337, 343, 347, 349, 354, 355, 360, 376, 378, 381, 389, 392, 393, 394, 401, 411, 431, 454, 469, 475, 494, 500, 506  
 Lambesis, George C., 304, 313  
 Lambros, Adeline Geo-Karis, 548  
 Lambros, Basil, 299  
 Lambros, George, 530  
 Lambros, James L., 299  
 Lambros, John, 240, 296, 417  
 Lambros, M. N., 224  
 Lambros, M., 296  
 Lambros, Nick, 495, 512, 530  
 Lambros, Pantelis, 365, 372, 376  
 Lambros, P., 312, 366  
 Lambros, Tom, 478  
 Lambrou, Dinos, 522  
 Lambrou, L. P., 313  
 Lambrou, Peter L., 309  
 Lambrous, L. P., 309  
 Lamontettin, J. C., 177  
 Lamont, George P., 177  
 Lamos, Adamantios, 158  
 Lampadakis, Nicholas, 224, 239  
 Lamperis, John N., 585  
 Lamperson, W., 312  
 Lamprakos, John, 453  
 Lampros, J., 295, 304  
 Lampros, Louis, 228  
 Lampros, Panos, 271, 322  
 Lancaster, 237  
 Land, Frank S., 323, 564  
 Lane, William P., 370  
 Langer, William, 311  
 Lansing, 294, 311, 319, 370, 422, 508  
 Lantaff, William C., 378  
 Lantzounis, Const., P., 462  
 Lapsates, Harry, 299  
 Laras, Peter, 442  
 Lardis, Christopher S., 392  
 Laskaris, John T., 389, 392, 393  
 Laskaris, Nick, 417, 418, 421, 427, 431  
 Laskaros, George, 506, 512  
 Laskas, Peter N., 224  
 Laskay, George, 224  
 Las Vegas, 338, 344, 348  
 Lausche, Frank J., 394  
 Lawrence, 219, 228, 237, 197  
 Lazarou, C. A., 354, 360  
 Leacaacos, John, 232

Leakas, James T., 257  
 Leakas, Ted, 570  
 Leber, George J., 313, 316, 324, 334, 335, 414, 423, 444, 452, 467, 484, 516, 534, 561, 562, 564  
 Leeson, James, 314  
 Lefkos, 369  
 Lefthes, Elizabeth, 584  
 Legeros, John, 566  
 Lehman, Herbert, 406  
 Leib, J. R., 24  
 Lekas, Gus M., 469  
 Lekas, James T., 258  
 Lembesis, George, 309  
 Lempesis, Peter W., 492  
 Lenakis, John, 157  
 Lentgis, Const., 393, 401  
 Lentgis, Dean A., 522  
 Lentgis, Thomas D., 271, 298, 299, 305, 313, 356, 440, 576  
 Leonida, C. L., 357  
 Leonida, Gus, 393  
 Leontis, Thomas E., 520  
 Lesson, James L., 225  
 Lestas, William, 257  
 Levendis, Nicholas P., 421, 511  
 Leventis, Chris P., 177, 295  
 Leventis, James, 382  
 Leventis, John, 390  
 Lewis, Christopher, 495  
 Lewis, D., 313, 378, 386  
 Lewiston, 266, 344, 357, 396, 400  
 Lexington, 268, 292, 402  
 Lezos, Pete, 366, 369  
 Liakas, Emily, 581  
 Liakos, Louis, 299  
 Liaros, Andrew J., 506  
 Liaskas, Aiki, 502, 582  
 Liaskos, John, 388  
 Liaskos, Nicholas, 456, 457, 462  
 Libek, Peter, 282  
 Liberias, Charles, 304  
 Libert, Nick J., 299  
 Liberty Bonds, 101  
 Librakos, Peter, 312  
 LIFE Magazine, 405, 444, 451  
 Lillios, Nick, 408  
 Limbert, Theodore, 298  
 Limperis, John J., 494  
 Limperis, Nicholas S., 426, 502  
 Linakis, John S., 431  
 Lincoln, John, 239, 281  
 Lincoln, 266, 297  
 Lincoln's Statue, 188  
 Lingon, Anthony C., 239, 401, 408  
 Link, H. J., Jr., 170  
 Lipscomb, Glenard P., 423  
 Literacy Test, 75  
 Litos, Thomas, 497  
 Litras, Nick J., 411  
 Littrick, Steven, 411  
 Livadas, Dennis, 308, 401, 408, 522, 534  
 Livadas, Spiro, 354  
 Livanis, Spiros, 512  
 Livas, G., 296  
 Livierato, Eli, 417  
 Lodge, Emily, 425  
 Loes, Billy, 417  
 Logan, Peter Jr., 312  
 Logaras, S., 212  
 Logas, Louis P., 506  
 Logothetis, William J., 295, 298, 307, 312  
 Loizou, Louis, 309  
 Lok, Michael, 4  
 Lokkis, Vasilios, 201  
 Lollos, George A., 302  
 Londos, Jim, 255, 261, 262, 277, 292, 315, 472, 481  
 Long Beach, Cal., 290  
 Long Island Life, 203  
 Lontons, James K., 492  
 Look Magazine, 380  
 Lorain, 357  
 Lorain-Elyria, 508  
 Lorant, D., 170, 312  
 Lord Byron, 21, 24, 217  
 Loris, Michael, 177, 256, 312, 343, 344, 348, 350, 356, 358, 386  
 Los Angeles, 228, 235, 365, 400, 406, 458, 520, 521  
 Loter, Athanasios, 512  
 Lotsopoulos, Frank, 307  
 Loucas, George E., 232, 295, 298, 307, 314, 315, 321, 332, 336, 396, 412, 414, 417, 418, 421, 426, 431, 442, 443, 453, 454, 462, 469, 475, 497, 506, 511  
 Louckes, Nicholas, 308  
 Louis, Ernest N., 497, 506  
 Lougaris, I. A., 272, 311, 336, 398  
 Loukas, James P., 415, 471, 494  
 Loukiades, Terry M., 190  
 Louisville, 265, 268  
 Loumos, Nicholas A., 177, 178, 188, 189, 192, 204, 206, 271, 298, 418, 421  
 Loupassakis, Michael J., 281, 296, 298, 304  
 Louris, Peter, 218  
 Loutas, George A., 271  
 Lowell, 124-127, 175, 204, 244, 258, 274, 297, 346, 425, 453, 528  
 Lucas, James, 272  
 Lucas, Scott W., 344  
 Luce, Henry R., 451, 452  
 Lukatus, Nicholas, 264  
 Luvadis, Jerry, 254  
 Lycurgos Society, 112  
 Lydotes, George, 404  
 Lydotes, Manny, 475  
 Lygizos, John, 571  
 Lykodis, Christ, 308  
 Lympereopoulos, Louis, 308  
 Lymeropoulos, P. J., 517  
 Lynchburg, 238, 400  
 Lynn, 175, 198, 386, 532  
 Macedonia, 376  
 Mack, J. E., 295  
 Mack, Nick, 388  
 Mackrides, Bill, 370, 462  
 Macres, Louis G., 302  
 Macrides, Dennis, 313  
 Macris, C. A., 299  
 Macris, Dean, 388  
 MacVeagh, Lincoln, 365  
 Madinos, Nick, 280  
 Madouros, Theodore, 298  
 Magas, Peter A., 240, 258, 273, 296, 299, 300, 304, 313  
 Magellan, Ferdinand, 2  
 Maggos, Gus, 343, 344, 347, 350, 356  
 Magiros, Peter C., 506  
 Maglares, John, 533  
 Maharris, Paul H., 506  
 Mahas, Gus, 421  
 Mahlis, George, 431  
 Mahoney, John Dennis, 332  
 Maids of Athena, 217, 331, 375, 456, 489, 533, 536  
 Maids of Athena History, 576-588  
 Maids of Athena Grand Lodges, 587-588  
 Maistros, Michael C., 511  
 Makarios, Archbishop, 405, 412  
 Makredes, Ron H. S., 475, 497  
 Makris, D., 271  
 Maktos, John, 294  
 Malakis, J. D., 190  
 Malas, E., 212  
 Malas, Peter C., 224, 296  
 Malavazos, Chris, 309, 313, 331, 335  
 Maletas, Chris, 410  
 Malharis, Chris, 308  
 Mallas, J. F., 511  
 Malleris, George A., 305, 308  
 Malleris, George P., 304, 421, 492  
 Mallery, Peter, 308, 354  
 Malliaris, C., 309  
 Mallios, James, 240  
 Mallios, Peter, 298  
 Mallouchos, Michael, 240  
 Maloney, Francis T., 324  
 Mamelakis, M. P., 295, 302, 307, 312  
 Mamatseos, Constantine, 415  
 Mana Sanatorium, 211, 216  
 Manas, S., 295, 298  
 Manatos, Mike, 306, 424, 429, 443, 445, 457, 467, 489  
 Manchester, 173, 185, 196, 218, 219, 250, 256, 293, 302, 311, 346, 362, 393, 425, 453, 454, 474, 482, 500, 504, 505  
 Mandel, Marvin, 508  
 Mandes, John, 256  
 Mandis, John, 239  
 Mandris, N. J., 296, 309  
 Mandros, John C., 412, 414, 421  
 Manes, Donald R., 532  
 Manesiotes, Gregory, 571  
 Manesiotes, Louis, G., 394, 396, 400, 401, 408, 429, 432, 437, 442, 506, 508, 512, 514, 518, 521  
 Manesiotes, Michael, 417  
 Manesis, Nick, 156  
 Manetas, Peter, 312  
 Mangas, Jack, 313  
 Mangas, Theodore, 323  
 Maniatis, John, 421, 497, 506  
 Maniatis, Louis P., 240, 257, 265, 295, 296, 297, 299, 304, 308, 313, 314, 321, 365, 453, 534, 562  
 Maniatis, Timothy J., 522  
 Manicas, Theodore, 299  
 Manikis, John, 312, 331  
 Manion, Basil J., 506  
 Mann, Horace, 28  
 Manolides, Evans D., 430  
 Manolis, Paul C., 512  
 Manos, George, 157, 240  
 Manos, James P., 257, 307  
 Manos, John, 212, 224, 414  
 Manos, John J., 240, 241, 249  
 Manos, John M., 400, 401, 412, 417, 421, 426, 427, 431, 511, 534  
 Manos, John T., 381, 384  
 Manos, Nick, 228  
 Manos, Theodore, 190  
 Manousos, Angelo J., 302, 304, 313, 336, 347  
 Mansfield, 306, 440  
 Manta, Frank J., 420, 457, 567, 570  
 Manta, John A., 310  
 Manta, John L., 304, 308, 313, 314, 321, 372, 376, 379, 381, 409

411, 420, 426, 428, 437  
 Manta, Steve, 570  
 Mantakounis, John, 298  
 Mantakunis, John, 302  
 Mantes, Ernest G., 415  
 Manthous, Aristides, 496  
 Mantis, C. T., 257  
 Mantis, Constantine M., 188, 298, 307  
 Mantis, N., 296  
 Manthou, Christ, 271  
 Manthou, Chris, 304  
 Mantjos, Bill, 257  
 Mantzoros, Peter N., 392, 440, 511  
 Manuel, Anthony, 452, 454, 467  
 Maragos, Ted, 422  
 Maragus, Harry, 304  
 Marantos, George, 442  
 Maratsos, Michael, 313  
 Maravell, George, 257, 299, 307, 313, 494  
 Marciano, Rocky, 406  
 Marcopoulos, John, 212  
 Marcopoulos, S. H., 257  
 Marcos, C. G., 371  
 Marellas, John, 240  
 Margarites, Lucas, 257  
 Margelos, George, 522  
 Margoles, George J., 371, 376, 393, 400, 411, 427, 429, 431, 432, 435, 437, 442, 454, 469, 475, 497, 506  
 Maria Gracia Dura Bin, 7  
 Marianopoulos, Peter, 212  
 Marikakis, Milton, 388  
 Marinos, Gust, 240  
 Marketos, Bobis, 457  
 Marketos, Leon J., 371  
 Markos, Simon C., 367  
 Marlboro, 256, 293, 300, 419, 507, 517, 521, 533  
 Maroules, Fred, 299  
 Maroulis, Peter L., 495  
 Marousis, Speer, 190, 295, 308  
 Marshall, George, 46, 365  
 Marshall Plan, 379  
 Marthakis, P. S., 225, 227, 241, 249, 258, 281, 282, 297, 299, 306, 307, 312, 313, 315, 324, 366, 370, 380, 453  
 Martin, George D., 304  
 Martin, Gus, 344  
 Martin, John G., 388  
 Martin, Thomas, 395, 400  
 Marudas, Peter, 496  
 Maryannopoulos, Peter, 224, 281  
 Marysville, 456  
 Mason City, 294, 357, 400, 516  
 Maspeth, 502  
 Masters, Nick, 492  
 Masters, Stanley, 309  
 Mathas, Gus, 297  
 Matheakis, M., 295  
 Mathew, John C., 257  
 Mathews, Byron J., 533  
 Matrangos, Frank, 155  
 Matrangos, Nick, 157  
 Matsagas, Christy, 313  
 Matsoukas, E. G., 394  
 Matsoukas, Nicholas J., 232  
 Matsoukas, Peter, 257, 298  
 Matsukas, H., 309  
 Mattheo, 2  
 Matthews, Byron, 495, 496  
 Matthews, P., 296  
 Maurakis, John, 309  
 Maurellis, George P., 240  
 Mavrick, Ted, 442, 462  
 Mavrigan, Angelo F., 421, 426, 432, 442  
 Mavris, George, 312  
 Mavromatis, William, 560  
 Mavromichalis, Petros, 23  
 Mavroulis, Nicholas, 420  
 Mavroules, Nick, 494, 496, 532, 533  
 Mayakis, George E., 299, 304, 467  
 Mazarakos, James, 257, 281, 308, 312, 322, 356, 381, 389, 392, 393, 443, 463, 454, 456, 462, 469, 512  
 McCarran, A., 357  
 McCarran-Walter Act, 104  
 McCormack, John W., 356, 360, 489  
 McFall, John, 489  
 McGee, Gale, 429  
 McGrath, J. Howard, 378  
 McGregor, Fred, 196  
 McKay, David O., 396  
 McNair, Robert E., 472  
 McNutt, Paul V., 288, 310, 335  
 Meals for Needy, 262, 263  
 MEDICO, 425, 528  
 Megas, Helen, 217  
 Megellas, James, 386, 504  
 Megremis, Lampros, 512  
 Mehos, George, 417  
 Mehos, John A., 322  
 Melas, Nicholas, J., 404, 566  
 Mellas, Costas, 304  
 Melissas, Michael, 469  
 Mellos, Thomas P., 572  
 Melonas, George, 299  
 Melonas, John, 394  
 Melonas, Veron S., 497  
 Meletiades, Milton E., 233  
 Memorial Day, 198, 255  
 Memphis, 265, 400  
 Menias, Charles, 157  
 Mentis, Theodore, 308  
 Mentis, C. T., 295, 302  
 Mentis, G., 296  
 Mentis, Theodore, 299  
 Menzies, Archibald, 6  
 Mercury, John W., 411, 421, 418  
 Mericas, Van, 512  
 Meriden, 217  
 Mesenazos, Charles, 494  
 Meshel, Harry, 520  
 Mesologites, George, 392  
 Metaxis, John, 313  
 Metes, Gus, 299  
 Methenitis, Spyros, 298  
 Metropole, Andrew, 585  
 Metropoulos, George, 281  
 Mezilson, James, 370  
 Mezines, Basil J., 511  
 Miami, 206, 211, 346, 349, 371, 386, 406, 468, 498  
 Miami Beach, 426  
 Michaels, Tom, 271  
 Michaels, Peter A., 347  
 Michalopoulos, D. G., 240, 258, 272, 280, 281, 298, 305  
 Michalaros, John G., 239  
 Michos, James, 239  
 Mickles, Evelyn J., 541, 548  
 Microutsicos, Dean, 572  
 Microutsicos, X. K., 376, 440, 442, 443, 454, 457, 462, 466, 467, 469  
 Middletown, 250, 261, 344, 394, 474, 481  
 Mihalis, Sam, 440, 498  
 Mihalis, Thomas, 508  
 Mihos, George L., 393  
 Mikes, Philip A., 258  
 Milonis, Basil, 282  
 Milonis, V., 296  
 Military Aid to Greece, 522, 530  
 Millas, James, 304, 307, 366, 389, 392, 393  
 Millas, Lee, 570  
 Miller, Harry, 177  
 Miller, Jonathan P., 23, 27, 29-30, 260  
 Miller, Eli D., 384, 386, 388  
 Miller, George, 307, 309, 394  
 Miller, George H., 366  
 Miller, George N., 299  
 Miller, Victor J., 199  
 Miller, A. L., 393  
 Miller, Lucas Miltiades, 29-31, 260  
 Milonas, Basil S., 336, 347, 349, 463, 469, 566  
 Milonas, Stergios B., 566  
 Milton, Andrew, 257  
 Milwaukee, 173, 196, 422, 478, 507, 511, 521  
 Minneapolis, 129, 200, 228, 237, 344, 357, 370, 381, 409, 412, 506, 530  
 Minopoulos, M., 190  
 Minton, Sherman, 316  
 Missolonghi, Greece, 24, 315  
 Missoula, 288  
 Miss Universe, 456  
 Mitchell, George C., 396  
 Mitchell, Gus, 293  
 Mitchell, James A., 232  
 Mitchell, John C., 371, 376  
 Mitchell, Nicholas W., 496  
 Mitchell, Pete, 155, 258  
 Mitchell, Poppy, 412, 544  
 Mitropoulos, Dimitri, 382  
 Mitsakos, Demetrius, 186  
 Moline, 218, 344  
 Monocrossos, Peter, 482  
 Monroe, James, 25  
 Montgomery, 358  
 Montreal, 421  
 Mooney, George G., 381  
 Mooradian, J. H., 304  
 Morakis, Kathy, 580  
 Moraites, Peter, 512  
 Morfis, John, 299, 304, 313  
 Morgantown, 218  
 Morgenthau, Henry, 200, 244-49, 251, 346  
 Morisse, E. T., 271, 324  
 Morkides, Nicholas C., 506  
 Mormon Church, 396  
 Mornas, John, 313  
 Morris, Constantine, 224  
 Morris, George, 223, 313, 384, 433  
 Morris, Gust, 240  
 Morris, Harry A., 257, 281, 308  
 Morris, Jim, 281  
 Morris, Johnny, 495  
 Mortis, G. E., 313, 324  
 Moschides, M., 281  
 Moscona, Nicola, 338  
 Moses, George H., 234  
 Mother Lodge of Ahepa, 149, 152, 188  
 Mother Lodge, Sons of Pericles, 559  
 Mountanos, Angelo T., 454, 475, 482, 497, 498, 506  
 Mountanos, Louis P., 415  
 Mountzoures, William, 496

Mousmoules, Nick C., 212  
 Moustakes, Spiro, 506  
 Muchos, Peter, 312  
 Mulinos, Michael C., 401, 517  
 Multiple Sclerosis, 584  
 Murdock, Myrtle Cheney, 492  
 Murphy, Gus, 522  
 Murrow, Edward P., 429  
 Muskegon, 336  
 Muskie, Edmund C., 400  
 Myers, Peter, 400  
 Mylonas, James, 312  
  
 NBC Radio, 333, 428  
 Nachicas, George, 366  
 Nacopoulos, John, 228, 308  
 Nakis, Sam, 393, 427, 431, 474,  
 506, 512, 514, 517, 518, 522, 530  
 534, 536  
 Nakos, Alex, 453  
 Nakos, Sam S., 360, 389, 393,  
 395, 401, 408, 409, 412, 414, 418,  
 421, 426, 437, 443, 454, 456, 462,  
 463, 469, 475, 497, 498, 506, 517,  
 533, 536  
 Nanos, Thomas, 304  
 Narvaeth, Don Pamphilio, 2  
 Nassau, 378  
 Nashua, 185, 196, 217, 223, 390,  
 396, 454, 505, 517  
 Nassikas, John N., 482, 504  
 National Banquets, 225, 229, 233,  
 300, 310, 323, 335, 360, 367, 375,  
 384, 392, 406, 412, 420, 429,  
 451, 467, 482, 508, 534  
 National Conferences, 346, 349, 354  
 National Herald, 173, 457  
 National Museum, 241, 251  
 National Union, 114  
 Near East Relief, 196, 197, 200,  
 250  
 Nefotis, Gust, 299  
 Nelson, Charles P., 396, 400  
 Neoforos, George, 304  
 Neofotis, Gust, 304, 240  
 Nestor, John, 257  
 Nestor, Nicholas G. V., 177, 178  
 Newark, 198, 235, 266, 343, 424  
 New Bedford, 256, 400, 410, 255  
 New Britain, 235, 395, 407  
 New Brunswick, 517  
 Newburyport, 533  
 New Castle, 203, 261, 268  
 New Colossus, 61  
 New Haven, 234, 396  
 New Orleans, 235, 262, 312, 355,  
 357, 376, 435, 456, 112  
 Newport, 268, 288, 314, 316, 440  
 New Smyrna, 6-13, 217, 427, 469,  
 482  
 New York City, 173, 196, 217,  
 218, 228, 234, 249, 250, 255,  
 262, 266, 250, 365, 322, 375,  
 393, 395, 396, 401, 404, 407,  
 408, 429, 434, 457, 379, 466,  
 497, 500, 508, 532  
 Nianaris, P., 296  
 Niarhos, Gus, 369, 382  
 Nicas, Peter, 257, 281  
 Nicas, William C., 401, 408, 418,  
 421  
 Nicholas, Charles, 225  
 Nicholas, Chris, 281  
 Nicholas, Gus, 408, 409, 411, 414,  
 417, 421, 425, 427, 431, 442,  
 454, 456, 462  
 Nicholas, John F., 426  
 Nicholas, John L., 223  
 Nicholas, N., 295  
 Nicholas, Nicholas, 308, 577  
 Nicholas, Nicholas S., 530  
 Nicholas, N. S., 393, 418, 421  
 Nicholas, Spyro T., 401  
 Nicholas, Daniel J., 426  
 Nichols, Dennis, 496  
 Nichols, Gus, 384  
 Nichols, Jimmie J., 532, 533  
 Nichols, Maria, 582  
 Nichols, Nick, 281, 299  
 Nichols, Peter, 384, 409  
 Nichols, Thomas, 382  
 Nicholson, Andrew S., 324  
 Nicholson, Harry D., 228  
 Nicholson, M. C., 257  
 Nicholson, Michael V., 190, 309  
 Nicholson, N. A., 220  
 Nicholson, P., 212  
 Nicholson, Soterios, 271, 272, 277,  
 302, 307, 312  
 Nickas, Andrew, 188, 189, 192,  
 194, 206, 224, 234, 281, 296  
 Nickas, Jerry, 212  
 Nickas, Peter, 239  
 Nickles, Harry, 559  
 Nickles, Mike, 281  
 Nickolatos, Daniel, 560  
 Nicol, A. B., 228  
 Nicolaides, George, 281  
 Nicolaou, George, 298, 495  
 Nicolaou, William, 304  
 Nicolopoulos, George, 309, 313  
 Nicosia, John B., 496  
 Nigal, L., 313  
 Nikakis, Paul, 415  
 Nikolao, 2  
 Nikolatos, 298  
 Nikols, Harry, 258  
 Nilsson, A. W., 348  
 Nitson, James, 313  
 Nitsos, Nicholas D., 240, 258  
 Nixon, C. R., 163, 170, 172, 177,  
 178, 186, 188, 189, 206, 212, 222,  
 225, 227, 234, 256, 258, 273, 295,  
 298  
 Nixon, Richard M., 504, 516, 517,  
 518, 520  
 Nofte, Montell, 299  
 Normikos, Van A., 304, 307, 309,  
 310, 314, 321, 322, 327, 328, 332,  
 335, 336, 347, 349, 354, 360,  
 362, 366, 381, 393, 395, 411,  
 564  
 Norfolk, 217, 264, 344, 389, 395,  
 507, 528, 533  
 Norris, Peter, 299  
 North, H. I., 158, 169, 170, 188  
 Norwich, 511  
 Notarides, Cleopatra, 581  
 Notarys, Nicholas, 188, 190, 212,  
 224, 281  
 Notias, Mark, 567, 570  
 Notopoulos, James, 453  
  
 Oakland, 242, 256, 364, 370, 400,  
 419, 420, 471, 474  
 Oak Park, 204  
 Objects of Ahepa, 147  
 Offenstein, Albert, 281  
 Ogen, 256  
 Olympiads, Ahepa, 302, 314, 322,  
 394  
 Olympics, 368, 394, 532  
 Omaha, 244, 266, 434  
 O'Mahoney, Joseph C., 324, 360  
 O'Neal, Emmet, 316  
 O'Neill, Thomas P., 407  
 Orestes, Victor, 190  
 Orfan, Louis N., 496  
 Orfanos, P., 313  
 Orlando, 223  
 Ormas, John, 324  
 Orphan, Nick, 224  
 Orphanides, C. L., 218  
 Orphanides, C., 232  
 Orphanos, James, 273, 281  
 Orr, Harold, 309  
  
 Paera, James C., 473  
 Page, Alexander, 190, 211, 212  
 Pagones, Anthony L., 495  
 Pagones, George L., 495  
 Pahno, George, 224, 264  
 Pahno, George N. Peter, 388  
 Pahules, Gregory M., 396, 400, 401,  
 408  
 Paikos, Nick, 224  
 Pakes, Perry E., 376, 431  
 Pakis, George, 388  
 Palaynes, Aristides, 281  
 Paledes, Thomas, 307  
 Palmer, James, 431  
 Palmer, Kenneth G., 469, 475  
 Palmer, Peter G., 442  
 Palmer, William K., 185, 227  
 Panagakis, Christ, 532  
 Panagakos, Anthony, 496  
 Panagiotou, John, 282  
 Panagopoulos, Andrew, 530  
 Panagopoulos, Charles J., 411, 454,  
 470, 474, 475, 482, 497, 532  
 Panagopoulos, E. P., 6, 484  
 Panagopoulos, Joanna, 552  
 Panagos, H. C., 296  
 Panagos, Harry, 299  
 Panagos, James A., 394  
 Panagos, William, 354, 349  
 Pananes, James, 228, 272, 281  
 Pananicles, Daniel, 218, 232, 302,  
 321, 327, 328  
 Panasis, George, 281  
 Pancol, Gust, 299  
 Pancol, Sophocles N., 369  
 Pandell, Josephine, 323  
 Pan-Hellenic Congress, 330  
 Pan-Hellenic Union, 100, 114, 161  
 Panopoulos, Gregory, 331, 336  
 Panos, Andy, 417, 456, 457, 462,  
 467, 469  
 Panos, Emil, 186  
 Panos, George D., 224  
 Panos, Harry C., 492  
 Panos, John, 417  
 Panos, Ted, 305  
 Pantages, August, 232  
 Pantages, James, 177  
 Pantelakos, P. K., 190  
 Pantelis, A. A., 224, 240, 258, 272  
 296, 299, 302, 304, 308, 310, 314,  
 369, 371, 425  
 Panteles, Demosthenes G., 257  
 Pantoploa, Gust, 272  
 Pantos, George J., 505  
 Paouris, J. G., 296  
 Papadakis, Anthony, 370, 420  
 Papadakis, James, 570  
 Papadakis, Nick, 272  
 Papadeas, C., 313  
 Papademitriou, James, 559

Pappdiamantis, Nicholas, 272, 298  
 Papadimos, Menelaos, 507  
 Papadopoulos, George M., 376, 381  
 Papadopoulos, George, 492, 516, 521  
 Papadopoulos, James, 197, 559  
 Papadopoulos, John, 281, 313  
 Papadopoulos, Theo, 177  
 Papador, Joseph, 173, 211  
 Papadoulis, John, 272  
 Papaeleas, George, 271, 273, 281, 302, 307, 321, 256  
 Papageorge, Gus, 302  
 Papageorge, John G., 258  
 Papageorgiou, Anthony, 411, 417, 452, 426, 421, 427, 431, 443,  
 Papagianis, George, 454  
 Papagiotas, Gregory, 197, 559  
 Papajani, John A., 415, 419, 423, 430  
 Papajohn, James D., 258  
 Papamichael, Peter, 281  
 Papaminas, Andrew, 411, 514  
 Papatreou, George, 452  
 Papanicolaou Center, 433, 552, 432, 534, 536  
 Papanicolaou, Chris, 520  
 Papanicolaou, George, 384, 427, 438  
 Papanicholas, George, 323,  
 Papanicholas, George, 331, 376, 381, 386, 394, 396  
 Papanicholas, Mike, 271  
 Papanicholopoulos, Pete, 154, 156  
 Papanikolaou, Bill, 514  
 Papanikolas, Helen Zeese, 99  
 Papanou, Dean S., 454  
 Papantonis, Basil, 304  
 Papastavrou, P. N., 190  
 Papouleas, Alexander, 257  
 Papoutsis, George, 228  
 Pappadakis, Anthony, 240  
 Pappadas, John, 381  
 Pappademas, George, 411, 414, 417, 418, 421, 426, 427, 431, 443, 454, 473  
 Pappadopoulos, P., 157  
 Pappageorge, John, 271  
 Pappageorge, Pete J., 475  
 Pappagianis, George S., 426  
 Pappas, A., 190  
 Pappas, Angel, 309  
 Pappas, Angelo, 272  
 Pappas, Arthur, 454  
 Pappas, C., 298  
 Pappas, Charles, 302  
 Pappas, Chris, 496, 500, 512  
 Pappas, Constantine P., 401  
 Pappas, Ernest, 522  
 Pappas, G., 225  
 Pappas, George, 157, 282, 310, 394, 396, 400  
 Pappas, George Harold, 395  
 Pappas, George L., 282, 294  
 Pappas, George N., 422, 533  
 Pappas, Gus, 212  
 Pappas, Harris, 308, 313, 571  
 Pappas, Ike, 532  
 Pappas, James N., 271  
 Pappas, John, 212, 257, 370, 445, 530  
 Pappas, John D., 257  
 Pappas, John G., 416  
 Pappas, John J., 225  
 Pappas, John T., 420, 469, 528  
 Pappas, Louis, 212, 298  
 Pappas, Milt, 417, 424  
 Pappas, N., 270, 313, 381, 494  
 Pappas, Olympia, 384  
 Pappas, P. V., 312  
 Pappas, Paul, 281  
 Pappas, Pete, 495  
 Pappas, Philip D., 190  
 Pappas, Sam, 299  
 Pappas, Seraphim, 257, 308, 411  
 Pappas, Spero G., 189  
 Pappas, Steve, 366  
 Pappas, Thomas, 362  
 Pappas, Thomas B., 257  
 Pappas, Thomas J., 497  
 Pappas, Tom P., 431  
 Pappas, William, 308, 400  
 Pappas, William J., 271  
 Pappasoteriou, Chris, 240  
 Pappelus, Theodore P., 392  
 Pappinakis, Rev., 162  
 Papuchis, Charles J., 528  
 Papulias, George, 312  
 Papuchis, George J., 510, 522  
 Papulias, George J., 308  
 Papulias, John, 190  
 Paradise, Andrew, 304  
 Paradise, George M., 225, 240, 258, 323, 329, 372, 374, 406, 415, 495  
 Paradise, John, 5-6  
 Pardikes, James, 571  
 Paris, C. G., 257, 271, 273, 281, 296, 299, 304, 306, 308, 309, 310, 311, 331, 334, 355, 360, 385  
 Paris, C. J., 240, 417  
 Paris, Nicholas, 348  
 Paris, Peter, 561, 562  
 Parnassa, Stephen, 514  
 Parry, D., 211, 239, 271, 272, 281  
 Parsons, T. M., 211  
 Parthemos, George S., 453  
 Parthenos, Peter G., 257  
 Pasadena, 406  
 Pasayotis, George, 307  
 Pashos, Louis, 272  
 Paskopoulos, George, 307  
 Pashos, Louis, 272  
 Paskopoulos, George, 273, 281  
 Paspatis, Alexander George, 46  
 Passalis, Louis, 281  
 Passayiotis, George N., 190  
 Pasvantis, Pete, 426, 443, 454  
 Paterson, 199, 217, 266, 370, 409  
 Patrellis, Alex, 211  
 Patriarch Athenagoras, 265, 458, 478  
 Patriarch Gregory V, 19  
 Patriarchate Fund, 393  
 Patrinos, Chris, 532  
 Patsalos, Peter, 495  
 Pattis, George P., 393  
 Paul, Frank J., 308  
 Paulas, George, 309  
 Paulos, John, 437, 462, 467, 469, 470, 475, 482, 497  
 Paulous, Lonnie G., 522  
 Paulus, Peter V., 369, 371, 376, 378, 381, 516  
 Pavellas, Alex, 281  
 Pavlakos, Louis, 495  
 Pavlantos, Anthony, 308, 314  
 Pavoris, Peter, 421, 507, 512, 528  
 Paxenos, Costas, 228  
 Paxinou, Katina, 338  
 Payne, George H., 376  
 Payne, Nicholas E., 240  
 Peabody, 420, 532, 533  
 Pearson, Drew, 340, 342  
 Pechewlys, Stephen J., 470, 475, 495  
 Pedakis, James, 309, 313  
 Peet, Louis, 271  
 Peet, Nick, 312, 336  
 Peetris, Harry V., 429  
 Peetris, Nicholas, 430  
 Pekras, Theodore, 281, 296, 299  
 Pelay, Anthony, Jr., 297  
 Pelekoudas, Chris, 427  
 Peliias, Constantine, 212, 214, 249, 251, 281, 299, 304, 308, 313, 331, 335, 355  
 Peliotis, Steven, 498  
 Pell, Claiborne, 440  
 Penelopian Shelter Home, 419, 426, 468, 474, 548, 552  
 People to People Program, 419  
 Peoria, 276, 305, 344, 521  
 Peponis, Arthur H., 239, 257, 281, 297  
 Peppas, Panos D., 186, 196  
 Peppas, Phillip, 212  
 Peppas, Philip D., 227  
 Pepper, Claude F., 333, 350, 360  
 Pepps, Steve, 366, 369, 371  
 Perakos, Peter, Jr., 496, 407  
 Perakos, Sperie, 381  
 Perakos, Steven E., 395  
 Peratino, George, 312  
 Peratino, Helen, 310  
 Peratino, William, 561  
 Perdaris, Nicholas J., 474, 570  
 Perdicaris, Gregory, 32  
 Perdicaris, Ion, 32-34  
 Perivolas, Elias, 188, 218  
 Perivolas, Maria, 217  
 Perkins Institution for the Blind, 41  
 Perperis, Terry, 572  
 Perros, M. G., 296  
 Perros, Theodore P., 530  
 Perry, A. Petrellis, 219, 227  
 Perry, E. Petrellis, 222  
 Perry, Claibourne G., 225  
 Perry, G., 296, 299  
 Peter Cass Memorial, 500  
 Peters, A. L., 282  
 Peters, S. S., 381  
 Peters, Sam, 307  
 Peters, Tom, 323  
 Peterson, Andrew, 257, 309  
 Peterson, Bill, 360, 512  
 Peterson, Charles "Chick", 469  
 Peterson, George C., 212, 227, 271, 281, 308, 517, 533, 564  
 Peterson, Helen, 453  
 Peterson, Peter, 302  
 Peterson, Peter, C., 369  
 Peterson, Peter G., 432, 517, 533, 534  
 Peterson, Peter J., 532, 561, 562  
 Petheriotes, G. D., 295  
 Petheriotes, James G., 401, 443, 454, 528  
 Petrakis, John, 306  
 Petrakis, Mark E., 185  
 Petrakis, Stella, 411  
 Petrakis, William, 281, 296  
 Petrelis, Alexander, 212  
 Petro, John, 322  
 Petrokokkinos, Nicholas, 48  
 Petrolias, James, 453  
 Petromelis, Angelo, 454  
 Petropoulos, A. W., 319  
 Petropoulos, Athanasios, 224, 257  
 Petropoulos, John C., 495  
 Petros, George J., 354  
 Petros, Marie, 542  
 Petros the Cretan, 3

Petros, William, 240, 258, 361, 366  
 Petrou, John, 190, 257, 304  
 Petrou, John D., 188, 212, 224, 295  
 Petrou, Thomas, 224  
 Petrou, Them., 177  
 Petrouleas, Chris, 570  
 Petrouleas, George, 570  
 Petrow, Christ J., 309, 310, 313, 315, 316, 320, 331, 335, 340, 347, 372, 404, 560, 561, 562  
 Petrow, John, 324  
 Phalares, George, 232  
 Phelps, Phelps, 392  
 Philadelphia, 190, 276, 370, 379, 466, 530  
 Philhellenes, 21  
 Philiki Etairia, 19  
 Phill, Ross, 308  
 Phillips, George E., 190, 206, 212, 222, 226, 241, 249, 251, 258, 265, 295, 304, 308, 313, 336, 349, 354, 358, 360, 362, 431, 462, 469, 475, 497, 506  
 Phillipacopoulos, Theodore, 257  
 Phillips, Elias, 567  
 Phillips, George, 522  
 Phillips, P. C., 296, 313  
 Phillips, Thomas, 336, 347  
 Phillips, Theodore, 504  
 Phiopilis, Thomas, 228  
 Phoenix, 264, 268, 444, 502, 511  
 Pihos, Peter, 370, 512, 516  
 Pinis, George J., 190  
 Pipentacos, George J., 404, 411, 566, 567  
 Pistolas, Arthur, 176  
 Pitakis, Matthew G., 426  
 Pitanis, Nicholas J., 454, 462  
 Pitchess, Peter J., 316, 416, 520, 532  
 Pitchios, Peter, 240  
 Pitsos, P., 324  
 Pittman, Vail, 372  
 Pittsburgh, 196, 218, 244, 350, 393, 404, 481, 521, 533  
 Pizzaro, Francisco, 3  
 Placokefalos, Constantine, 223  
 Plagianos, Frank, 302  
 Plainfield, 217  
 Plastiras, George, 273, 282  
 Platis, Sam, 528  
 Plattos, Arthur, 316  
 Plevritis, James, 512  
 Plumides, John G., 401, 414, 417, 418, 421, 426, 437, 443, 444, 445, 452, 453, 454, 462, 468, 469, 475, 497, 506  
 Plumides, Michael G., 514  
 Pocatello, 306, 346  
 Pocatello Tribune, 270  
 Pofanti, Frank, 240, 254, 282, 296, 299, 304, 308, 313, 348, 354, 355, 360  
 Poff, Richard E., 400  
 Polales, C. N., 304  
 Polay, George, 190  
 Polemenakos, Theodore, 177, 178, 186, 188, 189, 474  
 Poletis, Nicholas A., 331  
 Poletti, Charles, 322, 344  
 Polites, E. D., 302, 307  
 Polites, George, 271  
 Political Clubs, 113  
 Politz, Chris A., 376  
 Polley, Thomas, 426, 431  
 Polos, George A., 152, 166, 168, 169, 172, 177, 186, 188, 189, 223, 280, 336, 360, 366, 369, 371, 376, 381, 383, 384, 388, 389, 400, 408, 411, 421, 426, 431, 442, 454, 469, 475, 497, 506, 512.  
 Polos, George J., 272  
 Polymenides, E., 177  
 Polyziros, George C., 313, 561, 562  
 Pompos, Joan, 578  
 Pontiac, 344, 443  
 Poole, C. H., 256, 307, 312  
 Poole, George, 281  
 Poolitsan, George, 282, 347, 411, 453, 456, 457, 462  
 Population Statistics, 132-36  
 Porikos, George S., 239, 307  
 Port Delarof, 6  
 Portland, 344, 406, 410, 236  
 Portsmouth, 276, 394, 404, 416, 422, 520  
 Post, Henry A. V., 23, 32  
 Pottsville, 270  
 Poughkeepsie, 390, 532  
 Pougialis, John, 299  
 Poulaki, James, 190  
 Poulakis, James A., 256, 302  
 Poulakos, Constantine G., 212, 258  
 Poulicos, Alexander, 190, 224  
 Poulides, Constantine A., 239  
 Poulos, Myron, 302  
 Poulos, A. G., 296, 369  
 Poulos, Gus, 294  
 Poulouppulos, Leon, 429  
 Poulos, Achilles, 559  
 Poulos, Andy, 272, 304, 308, 313  
 Poulos, Christ, 390  
 Poulos, Constantine, 560, 561  
 Poulos, George, 381, 384  
 Poulos, George A., 158  
 Poulos, George D., 272  
 Poulos, George M., 272, 322  
 Poulos, Gus, 308, 404  
 Poulos, Jimmy, 530  
 Poulos, John, 308  
 Poulos, Nick, 520  
 Poulos, Peter, 571  
 Poulos, Sam, 240  
 Poulos, Samuel G., 313  
 Poulos, Tom, 272  
 Poulos, Vivian, 458  
 Poulos, William G., 456, 457, 462, 495  
 Prahales-Panos, George, 432, 442, 443, 454  
 Prassas, Faith, 453, 580  
 Pratt, Philip, 443, 496  
 Prattes, J. P., 313  
 Prattes, P. J., 224  
 Prayson, Stephen A., 366  
 Preketes, Charles, 240, 258, 296, 298, 313, 356, 372, 376  
 Preketes, Paul, 304, 308  
 Preonas, Louis, 376, 381  
 Presidents Commission on Immigration, 137-41  
 Preston, D. A., 235  
 Price, 237, 276  
 Priggooris, John, 319, 371, 372, 376  
 Priles, Pete, 157  
 Primbas, Constantine E., 186  
 Princeton University, 420  
 Procopiou, Mike, 228  
 Proios, Alexander G., 482  
 Protopoulos, Demosthenes, 505  
 Protopoulos, T., 218  
 Providence, 321, 362, 474  
 Psaki, Constantine G., 271  
 Psaki, Emanuel G., 224  
 Psaki, Nicholas, 177, 190  
 Psaki, N. G., 206, 254  
 Psaki, N. J., 186  
 Psaroudakis, D., 158  
 Psoras, Dennis, 496  
 Publication Boards, 538-39  
 Pueblo, 290  
 Pulakos, C. G., 295  
 Pulopoulos, Ted, 277  
 Pulos, Christos, 314  
 Pureka, Thomas T., 512  
 Purtell, William A., 412  
 Pyre, George J., 457  
 Rakus, Diane, 489  
 Rakus, Gust, 371, 376, 394, 396, 400, 456, 502  
 Ralles, Tom, 258, 296, 306, 382, 384  
 Rallis, Anthony, 212, 224  
 Rallis, Charles E., 271, 308  
 Rallis, Konstantinos and Pantias, 48  
 Rallis, Lee G., 498, 506, 512  
 Rallis, Tom, 281  
 Rantis, Jimmy, 281  
 Rappas, James A., 442  
 Raptieu, George D., 177, 186, 190, 224  
 Raptis, A., 312  
 Raption, Athan D., 512  
 Rassias, E., 212  
 Rayburn, Sam, 333, 338, 340, 420  
 Razatos, Peter, 561  
 Reading, 199, 220, 288, 307, 290  
 Reckas, Harry A., 312, 322  
 Reckas, Stelianos, 239, 241  
 Reckas, S. J., 249  
 Reconstruction of Greece, 334  
 Refugee Children, 197  
 Refugee Relief Act, 104, 390, 401  
 Refugee Relief Committee, 389, 390, 392, 394, 401, 408, 409  
 Refugees, 204, 443  
 Regas, Nick, 156  
 Regas, Orestes, 257  
 Regas, Sophie, 386  
 Regina, 458, 517  
 Rekas, Nick, 444  
 Relief Work, 262  
 Reno, 290, 311, 398  
 Reskos, George, 157  
 Restaurants, 110, 196  
 Rethis, Michael, 425  
 Retsinas, Victor, 155  
 Retsinopoulos, S., 170, 172  
 Reveliotis, Charles D., 298  
 Revis, William A., 256, 312, 412  
 Rhangos, C. B., 189  
 Rhodes, Frank, 414, 417  
 Richie, Albert C., 287  
 Richmond, 202, 232, 274, 474  
 Rigas, Nicholas, 155  
 Rigopoulos, Christopher N., 494  
 Rillakis, Nick, 401  
 Risley, Theodore G., 229, 234  
 Ritsos, Zack T., 313, 324, 331, 361, 365, 366, 369, 376, 378, 381  
 Rizis, James, 271  
 Robin, Elizabeth, 42  
 Rocca, Louis N., 190, 202, 206  
 Rochester, 302  
 Rochester, 200, 344, 348

Rock Springs, 306  
 Rockford, 344  
 Rodis, George, 416  
 Rodis, Ted C., 474  
 Rodites, John, 232  
 Rodonaki, John M., 49  
 Rodopoulos, C. H., 256  
 Rodopoulos, Herudes, 312  
 Roehrig, R. R., 186, 188  
 Rogers, James A., 470, 475, 497, 498, 502, 506  
 Rogokos, August, 186, 190, 271, 305  
 Roland, C. T., 177  
 Rolph, James Jr., 293  
 Romas, John, 224  
 Romas, Peter A., 212  
 Roosevelt Bust, 355, 376, 390  
 Roosevelt, Eleanor, 356  
 Roosevelt, Franklin D., 266, 287, 300, 305, 310, 323, 328, 335, 342, 353, 355  
 Roosevelt, Franklin D., Jr., 375, 393  
 Rorris, James G., 240  
 Ross, Alexander, 32  
 Ross, Tom, 428, 429, 437  
 Rossi, Angelo J., 293  
 Rossides, Eugene T., 420, 456, 504  
 Rotas, William, 381  
 Rougas, Harry, 313  
 Roulis, Steve, 304, 308  
 Roumanis, Stamatoula, 392  
 Roumell, S., 360  
 Roumell, Thomas, 425, 496, 560  
 Roumpakis, Nick, 572  
 Rousakis, John, 533  
 Rousis, William, 298  
 Rousomanis, John, 371  
 Roussalis, Louis J., 506, 514  
 Rousse, George A., 189, 239, 331  
 Roussis, William, 186, 211  
 Routsos, Themistocles, 157  
 Rovatzos, Theodore, 312  
 Rowland, Charles T., 177, 186  
 Royster, W. H., 295  
 Rumanes, Anthony, 156  
 Rumanos, A. D., 302  
 Rummel, Zoe, 440, 473, 482, 550  
 Rummell, William, 453  
 Russ, John B., 24  
 Russ, John D., 32  
 Russell, Walter, 342, 343  
 Russia, William, 312  
  
 Sacramento, 265  
 Saginaw, 254, 327, 344  
 St. Augustine, 7, 9  
 St. Basil's Academy, 376, 385, 386, 389, 390, 394, 396, 401, 408, 414, 416, 419, 430, 511, 528, 552  
 St. James, 482  
 St. Joseph, 400  
 St. Louis, 128, 199, 255, 344, 370, 411, 422, 471, 473, 234  
 St. Paul, 293, 302, 344, 393, 411, 422, 473, 511, 518  
 St. Petersburg, 504  
 St. Stephen School, 296  
 Sakelarakis, Sarantios, 257  
 Sakelarides, John, 298  
 Sakell, Mike, 299, 304  
 Sakellarides, A. N., 307, 505  
 Sakellaris, John, 218  
 Sakelos, Nicholas, 190, 211, 228, 239, 302  
  
 Sakis, John, 309  
 Sakis, Nicholas, 502  
 Sakorafas, Peter N., 188  
 Saleavourakis, Niemolas, 271, 311  
 Saleavouris, Nick, 299  
 Saleavourakis, Manos, 408  
 Saliba, G. M., 163, 170, 172, 177, 178, 186, 211, 223, 256, 258, 273  
 Salinas, 266  
 Sallas, Mike, 228  
 Sallis, Dan, 313  
 Sallios, Peter, 257  
 Salonika Hospital, 367, 368  
 Saloutos, Theodore, 90, 101, 207, 429, 452  
 Salt Lake City, 128, 235, 262, 293, 315, 316, 370, 382, 393, 396, 288, 415, 453, 517  
 Samaras, Bob, 512  
 Samaras, Peter G., 281, 308, 309  
 Samartzopoulos, A., 296  
 Samios, John A., 456  
 Samios, P. N., 296  
 Samios, Peter, 300, 308  
 Samonas, John N., 475  
 Samothrace, 367  
 Sampedas, Charles, 420  
 Sampatacos, Soterios, 212  
 Sampson, Ellen A., 420, 453, 495, 532  
 Sanatorium, 302, 305, 311, 314, 315, 316, 319, 321, 327, 351, 354, 372, 376, 381, 385  
 Sanders, Byron, 168  
 Sanderson, Andrew, 272, 273, 298  
 San Diego, 270, 302, 398, 441, 507  
 San Francisco, 234, 237, 258, 266, 271, 293, 297, 370, 400, 445, 461, 467, 502  
 San Mateo, 445  
 San Pedro, 290  
 Santa Barbara, 256, 270, 255  
 Santa Fe, 293, 290  
 Santrizos, James, 309  
 Sarafis, Steve, 224  
 Sarakatsannis, Nick, 344  
 Saratsis, Pota, 440, 545, 577  
 Sarbanes, Paul, 496, 518  
 Sardell, Andrew J., 384  
 Sardonis, James L., 322  
 Sarelas, Louis, 492  
 Sargen, Peter, 299  
 Saris, Toula, 217  
 Saros, Gust A., 514, 522  
 Saros, Nicholas, 309, 360  
 Sarras, George, 309  
 Sarres, James, 492, 507  
 Sarris, John, 299, 495  
 Saskatoon, 297, 429, 445  
 Saturday Evening Post, 382  
 Savannah, 184, 195, 220, 263, 265, 277, 533  
 Savides, Savas, 257  
 Savings Bonds, 481  
 Saytanides, Michael, 240, 466  
 Scandalis, Nick, 456  
 Schenectady, 220, 344, 370, 467  
 Schepis, Peter, 313  
 Schiadaressi, Angelo, 223, 378  
 Scholarship Fund, 234, 237  
 Scholarships, 188, 218, 232, 234, 250, 258, 263, 282, 287, 293, 297, 314, 319, 353, 357, 370, 372, 374, 376, 385, 395, 419, 420, 427, 432, 433, 444, 445, 453, 458, 466, 467, 470, 473, 481, 489, 498, 502, 507, 511, 512, 516, 517, 518, 521, 530, 533, 536  
 Schricker, Henry F., 372  
 Schlavenites, Sam, 322  
 Scocos, John G., 312  
 Scodras, Nicholas, 421  
 Scofield, James, 366, 395, 405, 454, 457, 462, 470, 473, 475, 482, 484, 497, 507, 514, 516, 528, 530, 566, 567  
 Scolinos, Frank H., 511  
 Scontras, Nicholas, 384  
 Scontzas, John G., 454, 517  
 Scopas, Stephen S., 238, 312, 322, 332, 336, 337, 343, 347, 349, 354, 355, 384, 385, 386, 388, 389, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 400, 401, 404, 408, 411, 454, 469, 475, 497, 521, 560  
 Scordas, Chris C., 421  
 Scott, Hugh, 429  
 Scott, Robert, 511  
 Scourby, Alexander, 422  
 Scouris, Evan, 489  
 Scouris, Milton, 190  
 Scouris, Othis, 308  
 Seranton, 202  
 Seattle, 129, 235, 251, 261, 263, 264, 265, 276, 315, 324, 406, 415, 423, 430  
 Seclusion, 74  
 Sedell, John, 567  
 Seferlis, Constantine, 510  
 Seimemis, Paul, 299  
 Sekles, Socrates V., 366, 369, 376, 381, 382, 384, 394, 395, 396, 400, 416, 428, 437, 443, 444, 454, 456, 457, 462  
 Sellas, George, 309, 313  
 Sellas, Gus, 421  
 Sembekos, Harry S., 310  
 Semos, Chris Victor, 474, 492  
 Semos, Evelyn, 425, 550  
 Semos, Tom N., 195, 312, 332, 336, 349, 354  
 Semos, Victor H., 280  
 Senes, S. James, 401  
 Sentementes, James, 302, 307, 312  
 Sententes, Alex M., 382  
 Sentimentes, James G., 224  
 Seraphim, Christ T., 521  
 Seras, William, 307, 388  
 Serkedakis, Anthony, 328  
 Serras, William, 366  
 Serros, Nick, 369  
 Sferios, Emanuel, 504  
 Shane, Charles, 273  
 Shanis, George J., 401  
 Sheridan, 297  
 Sherman, William, 199  
 Shissias, Thomas, 190, 224, 257  
 Shreveport, 174, 338, 343, 344, 346, 350  
 Shropoulos, George, 189  
 Siamas, Gus, 522  
 Siamas, John, 496  
 Siamis, Tom, 349  
 Siamis, Tony, 299  
 Sideris, Peter, 443, 454, 456, 462, 463, 469, 470, 475  
 Sikokis, Peter, 190, 212, 227, 273, 241, 249, 304, 308  
 Simopoulos, Bill, 376  
 Siniaris, P., 212  
 Sinner, Kurt M., 369  
 Sioris, Asimakis, D., 258, 296  
 Sioux City, 244, 395, 406, 415, 489

Sioux Falls, 265  
 Sirian, George, 46  
 Sirmis, A., 312  
 Skafidas, Sam, 384  
 Skaliotis, George N., 186, 212  
 Skarlos, Michael, 475, 498, 506  
 Skenas, James P., 454  
 Skiados, Peter, 298  
 Skiados, Thomas, 298, 307  
 Skinner, Robert, 222  
 Skokos, Peter, 190, 212  
 Skokos, Sidney P., 322  
 Skoufis, Peter, 532  
 Skourlas, John G., 239  
 Skouteris, Tom, 158  
 Skufakis, G. D., 224  
 Skufakis, Sam, 240  
 Skouras, Spyros, 327, 329, 335, 362, 384, 393, 395, 453  
 Slavo-Hellenic Union, Chicago, 112  
 Smathers, George, 386  
 Smerlin, Christ, 313  
 Smerlis, Christ, 308  
 Smith, J. Paul, 228  
 Smith, John D., 225  
 Smith, Margaret Chase, 550  
 Smitzes, Elias, 211  
 Smitzes, George S., 170, 177, 178, 186, 188, 189, 211, 212, 227  
 Smitzes, Louis, 309, 312  
 Smyrna, 204  
 Smyrnis, Nick S., 411, 432, 442, 443, 454  
 Snyder, Arthur T., 522  
 Snyder, Jimmy, 530  
 Snyder, Mary, 578  
 Sober, Phokion, 239  
 Socratic Award, 451, 467, 508, 534  
 Sofianos, Louis, 224  
 Softis, Nick, 271  
 Sofios, Peter T., 454, 567  
 Sofoulis, Theodore, 371  
 Sokaris, Jerry, 567  
 Soles, Dean, 347, 349  
 Sollon, Louis P., 258, 299  
 Solon, Sam S., 517  
 Solon, Varvara, 542  
 Somerville, 260  
 Sonenfeld, Alexandra Apostolides, 542  
 Sons of America, 198  
 Sons of Pericles, 24, 191, 196, 197, 211, 238, 241, 258, 263, 266, 272, 282, 293, 302, 306, 307, 310, 314, 315, 316, 320, 323, 324, 328, 334, 335, 338, 346, 366, 375, 376, 381, 385, 388, 389, 404, 457, 522, 533  
 Sons of Pericles History, 559-72  
 Sophocles, Evangelinos Apostolides, 35-39  
 Soteris, James, 155  
 Soteropoulos, Angel, 186  
 Sotiriou, Tommie, 442, 466, 506, 512, 517  
 Sotter, Gus, 240  
 Soticopoulos, Beatrice, 217  
 Souders, Byron, 157  
 Soufas, Charles C., 506  
 Souris, Gus, 426  
 Souris, Theodore, 420, 422, 453, 496  
 South Bend, 204, 263, 344, 357  
 South Bend Tribune, 242  
 South Omaha Riot, 96, 127  
 Southas, Spero T., 442  
 Sovas, Harry, 190, 298  
 Spannon, George A., 190, 258  
 Spannon, George N., 191, 206, 256  
 Spanos, Fred, 271, 312  
 Spathy, S. S., 212, 222, 239, 241, 249, 258, 281  
 Speal, George N., 496  
 Speliopoulos, John G., 469, 528  
 Spence, Hartzell, 444  
 Speros, G. A., 296, 372  
 Spheeris, Andrew, 560  
 Spinou, N. D., 224  
 Spiridakis, George, 225  
 Spiro, Pedro Samuel, 13  
 Spiropoulos, George, 388  
 Spirtos, Michael N., 331, 506, 512, 514, 516, 518, 522, 530, 536  
 Spokane, 300  
 Spong, 507  
 Sports Kits, 433  
 Springfield, 234  
 Springfield, 185, 202, 169, 217, 251, 261, 415, 511, 227, 344, 380  
 Stacey, Stanley, 224, 564  
 Staffens, George, 273, 299  
 Stamas, T. A., 190, 206, 224, 257, 308  
 Stamatakos, John, 228  
 Stamates, Peter, 240  
 Stamathis, Nick E., 421, 426  
 Stamati, Jordan A., 416  
 Stamatiades, John C., 462  
 Stamatis, Christos, 48  
 Stamatis, Milton, 272  
 Stamatis, Thomas, 272  
 Stamford, 534  
 Stamos, J., 388, 453, 494, 495  
 Stamos, M., 154  
 Stamos, Spiros J., 159, 188, 189, 198, 223, 152, 166, 177, 186, 241, 244, 249, 251, 306, 336, 360, 366, 371, 376, 381, 384, 388, 393, 396, 400, 408, 411, 417  
 Stamoulis, E. J., 190  
 Stampelos, John G., 473  
 Stampolis, John H., 224  
 Starr, James J., 257, 324, 331, 344, 348, 366, 369, 371, 394, 395  
 State, Tom, 296, 299, 304, 309, 349  
 State Flags, 264  
 Stateson, Dennis, 188  
 Stathakis, George J., 401, 409  
 Stathakos, Charles, 271, 273  
 Stathas, P. P., 177, 178, 186, 186, 190, 256, 478  
 Stathes, Chris, 240  
 Stathes, George, 186, 190  
 Stathes, George A., 211, 239, 258  
 Stathes, Peter T., 475  
 Stathes, Socrates T., 311  
 Stathis, Harry, 271, 295  
 Stathis, James, 257  
 Stathis, Theodore, 366  
 Stathius, John, 212  
 Stathopoulos, Peter H., 281, 295  
 Stavrakas, Dean, 482, 488, 570, 571  
 Stavrakas, Pauline, 581  
 Stavrakas, Sam, 442  
 Stavron, George K., 240  
 Stavron, George, 304  
 Stavrou, Leon, 572  
 Stavropoulos, Peter, 212  
 Stavropoulos, Peter N., 186  
 Stavropoulos, Peter S., 257  
 Stavros, Peter, 257  
 Stefan, Charles, 239  
 Stefan, James, 494  
 Steffanides, George, 494  
 Steffens, George, 281, 296  
 Steffens, Steven C., 500  
 Steiner, Edward A., 98  
 Steliotis, James, 224  
 Steliotes, James K., 311  
 Stella, Salvator, 473, 542  
 Stellas, George N., 308  
 Stelogeannis, George A., 469  
 Stelson, S., 296  
 Stelson, Stelios M., 379  
 Stentoumis Soterios A., 410  
 Stephan, Charles, 186  
 Stephanides, C. S., 232  
 Stephanides, Manuel, 312  
 Stephanides, N. K., 256  
 Stephano, Christopher S., 240  
 Stephano, George A., 225, 240  
 Stephanos, Christopher, 258  
 Stephanos, John, 566  
 Stephanos, Steve, 314  
 Stephanson, Const., 272  
 Stepnos, Arthur, 176, 178, 188, 189  
 Sterios, D., 271  
 Steubenville, 223, 472  
 Stevens, John, 308  
 Stevens, Pamela, 584  
 Stevens, Peter N., 360  
 Stevenson, Adlai, 443  
 Steward, Sarah E., 536  
 Stockton, 450, 489, 507, 534  
 Stoney, Thomas P., 184, 217  
 Stoyeos, Steve, 298  
 Strata, Teresa, 453  
 Stratas, John N., 475, 482, 497  
 Stratidakis, M. G., 218  
 Stratigakes, Nick, 572  
 Stratigos, George S., 408, 456, 457, 462  
 Stratigos, J. S., 212  
 Stratigos, Spyridon, 298  
 Stratis, Epaminondas I., 48  
 Stratis, John, 186, 204, 307, 312  
 Stratrin, Nick, 376  
 Stratton, John, 566  
 Stratton, William G., 367, 400  
 Strike, George N., 240  
 Strike, Louis N., 570, 571  
 Strike, Nicholas L., 315, 323, 324, 404, 433, 457, 458, 561, 562, 564  
 Stringer, Thomas, 42  
 Striphas, Peter G., 495  
 Stroumtsos, Nicholas J., 421, 498, 506  
 Stuyvesant, John R., 23  
 Stylianos, Phillip, 177, 186, 188, 189, 211, 212, 217, 234, 256  
 Subley, George, 224, 295  
 Sullivan, John L., 344  
 Summer in Greece, 502  
 Sunbury, 200  
 Supreme Conventions, 162, 170, 177, 186, 189, 211, 223, 239, 256, 258, 271, 280, 295, 297, 302, 307, 312, 321, 324, 330, 336, 346, 349, 354, 360, 365, 369, 371, 375, 381, 384, 388, 393, 400, 408, 411, 414, 417, 421, 426, 431, 441, 454, 461, 469, 474, 497, 506, 512, 521, 537  
 Supreme Lodges, Ahepa, 172, 178, 195, 218, 226, 229, 241, 249, 258, 273, 282, 292, 296, 298, 305, 310, 314, 321, 323, 327, 332, 335, 337, 342, 350, 355, 361, 366, 369, 371,

376, 378, 382, 385, 386, 389, 392,  
 394, 401, 409, 412, 414, 418, 421,  
 427, 432, 443, 456, 462, 470, 475,  
 497, 506, 514, 522  
 Supreme Trustees, 388, 394, 395,  
 401, 409, 412, 414, 418, 421, 427,  
 432, 443, 456, 462, 470, 475, 497,  
 506, 514, 522  
 Sutter, Elias S., 381, 384, 514, 528  
 Svingos, Lambros A., 522  
 Syracuse, 196, 220, 249, 307, 521,  
 533  
 Syran, Arthur G., 256

Taft, Robert A., 360  
 Taft, Robert, Jr., 534  
 Tallahassee, 474  
 Tallas, James, 408  
 Tamaras, Emily, 420, 548  
 Tamaras, Peter, 376  
 Tamarasis, Tom, 313  
 Tampa, 184, 536, 265  
 Tamparry, Henry J., 240  
 Tamsen, James, 495  
 Taras, Nick, 309  
 Taros, Thomas, 497  
 Tarpon Springs, 130, 184, 217, 310,  
 423, 533  
 Tasoulas, Chris, 533  
 Tassie, Christy, 197  
 Tassopoulos, Venetta S., 520  
 Tatalias, John P., 257  
 Tavloures, Gregory, 496  
 Tavoulareas, W. P., 512  
 Taylor, Alex S., 4  
 Taylor, S. Gregory, 262, 362  
 Tentas, Costas, S., 425  
 Tentes, Spiro J., 401  
 Tesseris, George, 496  
 Texarkana, 344  
 Thalassemia, 536  
 Thames, Michael T., 454, 475, 482,  
 497  
 Thanasoulas, Peter K., 381  
 Theaters, 110  
 The Greek, 332  
 The Immigrant, 62  
 Themelis, Thomas, 186, 190, 224, 239  
 Theo, Jim, 384  
 Theodoras, Basil, 298  
 Theodore, George, 304  
 Theodore, Nick, 405, 567  
 Theodore, Nick A., 444, 472, 494  
 Theodorides, Costas, 281, 295  
 Theodoris, Costas, 307  
 Theodoros, 2  
 Theodorou, Const., 186, 190  
 Theodorow, Constantine, 227  
 Theodorou, C., 239  
 Theodorou, G., 212, 228  
 Theodosakis, John, 496  
 Theodoson, George, 304  
 Theofan, James, 239  
 Theokas, Charles, 494  
 Theological School, 292, 314, 321,  
 332, 324, 350, 395, 440, 516, 521,  
 537  
 Theologou, Harry, 304, 308  
 Theophiles, John, 189, 206, 239,  
 241, 298, 307  
 Therapean, The, 112  
 Thessaly Earthquake, 394  
 Thevos, John C., 295, 307, 312, 315,  
 335, 349, 365, 366, 369, 370, 371,  
 376, 378, 381, 382, 384, 385, 392,  
 406, 408, 411, 417, 421, 426, 429,  
 431, 438, 442, 454, 497, 457, 506,  
 560, 564  
 This Week Magazine, 348  
 Thodis, John G., 496  
 Thomaidis, George, 211, 281  
 Thomas, Basil, 375, 496  
 Thomas, C. J., 190, 212, 271  
 Thomas, C. P., 189, 307  
 Thomas, George, 281  
 Thomas, James, 257, 280  
 Thomas, Thomas, 239, 257  
 Thompson, George P., 281  
 Thomson, William S., 239  
 Thornberg, Bernie, 570  
 Thurmond, Strom, 500  
 Tobey, Charles, 384  
 Tobin, Maurice, 375  
 Toledo, 386  
 Tomaras, Denise, 420, 578  
 Tomaras, P., 299  
 Tomb, Unknown Soldier, 258  
 Tonna, Theodore, 459  
 Topika Somateia, 100  
 Toronto, 266, 454, 507  
 Toulas, James, 190, 212  
 Toulon, Leon J., 497  
 Touloumis, James, 228  
 Tountas, Pete, 473  
 Tousses, James, 272  
 Tragakis, John, 240  
 Tragos, George, 572  
 Trahadias, Chrisostom, 298, 302  
 Trakas, Christ, 417, 496  
 Trapshanis, George, 561  
 Treasury Department, 338, 340,  
 344, 350, 358, 372  
 Tremoulis, George, 304, 331  
 Trenton, 200, 319, 518  
 Triandos, Gus, 417, 419  
 Triantafillou, Katherine, 534, 582,  
 584, 585  
 Triantafylos, John, 309  
 Triffon, Angel, 224  
 Trigonis, George, 308  
 Triphon, George J., 272  
 Tryphon, George, 273  
 Triphon, James, 256  
 Tripodes, Paris, 426  
 Tripodes, Peter J., 570  
 Tripp, Peter M., 400  
 Trompas, Aly, 507  
 Trompas, Gregory, 272, 416  
 Tropoli, Artie, 570  
 Trouis, John L., 307  
 Trouros, Pete, 223  
 Troy, 270, 481  
 Truman Doctrine, 363, 428, 433  
 Truman, Harry S., 353, 355, 358,  
 363, 367, 370, 377, 378, 385, 428,  
 433, 445, 459, 473  
 Truman Library, 393  
 Truman Plaza, 502  
 Truman Statue, 432, 434, 435-38,  
 459  
 Trupis, Anthony A., 264, 304  
 Tsaffaras, Charles P., 506  
 Tsaffaras, William P., 384, 388, 418,  
 421, 426, 442, 462, 467, 469, 507,  
 512, 514, 518, 522, 528, 534  
 Tsagaris, Steve, 507, 512  
 Tsourakis, George, 533  
 Tsakonas, Dimitrios, 534  
 Tsalikis, Steven J., 390  
 Tsalos, Thomas, 299  
 Tsangadas, Const. A., 186, 211, 220,  
 225, 227, 272, 281, 295, 297, 298,  
 300, 307, 312, 330

Tsangaris, Theo N., 371, 393  
 Tsapralis, Jack S., 381  
 Tsapralis, Jack C., 384  
 Tsarnes, George P., 472  
 Tsaros, Louis K., 240, 258, 360  
 Tsatsanifos, J., 295  
 Tsatsos, C., 296  
 Tsekuras, George, 170  
 Tsenes, S. J., 212  
 Tsevdos, Ted, 567  
 Tsiales, Peter T., 302, 307  
 Tsibikas, Astor J., 257  
 Tsigaridas, J. T., 257  
 Tsigardas, Louis, 281  
 Tsintinian Society, 223  
 Tsiropoulos, Lou, 416  
 Tsiouras, Christ D., 381, 385, 386,  
 388, 389, 392, 393  
 Tsongas, Paul E., 495  
 Tsopelas, Peter, 298, 302  
 Tsougras, George J., 177  
 Tsoules, George D., 271  
 Tsoumas, A. T., 351, 366, 369, 407,  
 498, 506  
 Tscualas, James C., 411  
 Tsutras, Frank Gus, 458  
 Tucker, Sophie, 363  
 Tucson, 335, 338, 344, 457, 473, 478  
 Tulsa, 265, 386  
 Turkey, 453, 469, 455, 454, 324, 460  
 Turkish Massacres, 22, 204  
 Turkish Riots, 402, 404  
 Turnbull, Andrew, 7, 8, 9, 485  
 Tzavellas, Christina, 585  
 Tzellas, James, 469  
 Tzimoulis, James, 224, 239

Uniontown, 314, 344  
 United Nations, 374, 443, 466  
 U.S. Congress, 363, 489  
 U.S. Flag Assoc., 293  
 U.S. Mayors, 533  
 UNNRA, 355  
 Upshaw, William D., 162  
 Upton, Robert W., 394  
 Ury, Michael, 5  
 Utica, 238

Vacalis, Const., 155, 156  
 Vacos, George, 507  
 Vafeas, Adamantios, 257  
 Vaffeus, E. G., 212, 217, 224, 257, 281  
 Vafiadis, Peter, 394, 401  
 Vaiteses, Theodore, 430  
 Vaky, George D., 258, 308, 313  
 Valanas, Charles, 354  
 Valasiades, Stephen, 304  
 Valassopoulos, Tom, 239  
 Valenas, K. J., 360  
 Valentine, Nicholas, 177  
 Valiades, Steve, 307  
 Validakis, Kelanthis, 312  
 Vallas, Thomas C., 298, 307, 312  
 Vallas, Tom, 356  
 Vallejo, 344  
 Valos, George, 458  
 Valos, James E., 310  
 Vamis, Pete, 224  
 Vamos, Peter J., 313  
 Vamvas, Anthony, 177, 212  
 Vamvas, Michael, 281  
 Vancouver, George, 4  
 Vancouver, 294, 311, 344, 377, 404,  
 508

Vanderbilt, William H., 314  
 Vandenburg, Arthur H., 365  
 Vanech, Costas, 273  
 Vanech, Peter, 271  
 Van Fleet, James A., 377, 388, 393  
 Vangelis, Christos, 47  
 Vanson, George, 218  
 Vardase, P. Norman, 313  
 Varetjidis, Vranas, 258  
 Varick, Thomas R., 218  
 Varikis, Andrew, 281  
 Varkas, Alex D., 185, 186, 190, 211, 212, 307, 312, 321  
 Varkas, William, 453, 506  
 Varoutsos, Charles, 307  
 Vasilakos, Milton, 240  
 Vasilakos, Steve, 305, 338, 342  
 Vasiliou, John, 281  
 Vasiliou, William A., 218, 281, 343, 347, 361, 366, 197, 337, 404, 412, 462, 495, 508, 559  
 Vasiliow, D. C., 175  
 Vassel, Alex, 536  
 Vassilaros, John A., 312  
 Vassolas, Diamond, 497  
 Vassos, Andrew P., 239  
 Vavoulis, George J., 422, 434, 453, 473, 511, 518  
 Vavouris, Vreseis, 544  
 Vauras, P., 313  
 Vayianos, John, 257  
 Velas, Louis, 307, 312  
 Vellis, Demetrios J., 302  
 Velonis, Nick, 567  
 Velman, Theodore T., 506  
 Venech, Peter, 298  
 Venetoulis, Theodore, 494  
 Venizelos, Eleutherios, 175, 208, 234, 251, 267  
 Ventura, 287  
 Venturatos, George, 562  
 Venturatos, Kathy, 582  
 Ventyros, Spiros, 312  
 Veonas, Paul, 281  
 Veras, George, 190, 212  
 Veras, James, 190, 212, 227, 234, 257, 271, 272, 281, 287, 295, 298, 330, 376  
 Verginadis, James, 154, 156  
 Verinis, Const. P., 360, 372, 376, 382, 384, 385, 386, 388, 394, 396, 400, 401, 404, 408, 412, 414, 416, 417, 421, 426, 431, 454, 469, 475, 497, 506, 560  
 Vermont, 276, 364, 396  
 Veronis, John J., 430  
 Versis, Speros A., 366, 369, 385, 386, 388, 395, 401, 408  
 Vetoyanis, Chris S., 417  
 Vican, Peter B., 313  
 Vice Regents, 176  
 Victor, Peter, 258  
 Victory Loan Drive, 355  
 Viet Nam, 469, 489  
 Villem, John, 32  
 Vizos, Dean, 567  
 Vlachos, Andrew J., 254  
 Vlachos, John A., 408, 412  
 Vlahakis, J., 296, 299  
 Vlahogianis, J., 296  
 Vlahos, G., 296  
 Vlahos, J., 295  
 Vlahos, Sam J., 400  
 Vlahos, Sam N., 271  
 Vlahos, Sam, 419  
 Vlahos, T., 296  
 Vlakousis, S., 212  
 Vlasis, George, 272  
 Vlass, Dennis, 155  
 Vlass, James, 152, 166, 188, 336, 376, 381, 384, 388, 408, 411, 412  
 Vlass, Jerry, 154  
 Vlassis, A., 304  
 Vlassis, Andrew, 354  
 Vlassis, C. Dean, 426  
 Vlassis, G., 296, 307  
 Vlassis, George D., 409, 411  
 Vlassis, William, 296  
 Vlastos, Joseph E., 409  
 Vohalis, John, 308  
 Volo, Parasco E., 212, 222, 241, 249, 251, 281  
 Volos Earthquake, 398  
 Vombrack, Theodore N., 507, 514, 528  
 Vonetes, Alfred G., 444, 457, 475, 482, 497, 562  
 Votsis, Anthony, 257  
 Vouchelas, Peter, 223  
 Voures, Nick, 240  
 Vournas, George C., 217, 223, 225, 227, 229, 240, 241, 244, 249, 271, 282, 299, 300, 304, 308, 313, 324, 327, 328, 332, 336, 337, 338, 343, 347, 349, 350, 354, 360, 411, 421, 426, 431, 445, 452, 454, 462, 469, 497  
 Vouvakis, J., 220, 225  
 Vozeolas, Andrew D., 371, 384, 396  
 Vradelis, S. P., 299  
 Vradelis, S., 296  
 Vradelis, Stavros T., 258  
 Vretas, Steve, 313  
 Vrettos, Louis, 530  
 Vrotsos, Michael J., 414, 417  
 Vryonis, Spero G., 257  
 Vulgaris, George, 308, 313  
 Vynios, P. G., 198, 250  
 Vyrras, Paul, 454  
 Wagner, Robert F., 375, 402  
 Walker, H. T., 177  
 Walker, H. T., Jr., 177  
 Wallace, George C., 452  
 Wallace, P. J., 308  
 Walsenburg, 235  
 Walsh, David I., 260  
 War Bond Drive, 337, 340, 342, 344, 349, 350, 355, 358, 544  
 War Destruction, 353, 362  
 War Orphans, 227, 251, 350  
 War President Bust, 342, 355  
 War Service Units, 335, 346  
 Warburton, Herbert, 400  
 Warren, Earl, 372  
 Wars of America Statue, 198  
 Washington, D.C., 129, 184, 195, 205, 216, 217, 219, 220, 227, 228, 229, 244, 249, 250, 262, 268, 297, 300, 305, 338, 344, 346, 349, 369, 384, 406, 458, 469, 488, 521, 528, 530  
 Washington, William T., 32  
 Washington Monument, 423  
 Washingtonia, 31  
 Waterbury, 197, 270, 407  
 Waterloo, 349  
 Webster, Daniel, 25, 255  
 Weedon, Luther, 265  
 Weirton, 204, 218, 235, 297, 315, 396, 511  
 Welker, Herman, 404  
 Welles, Sumner, 358, 362  
 Wells, H. N., 162, 170, 172  
 West, John C., 534  
 West Palm Beach, 237, 478, 350  
 What America Means to Me, 418  
 Wheeler, Burton K., 324  
 Wheeling, 200, 238, 319, 511  
 White, George, 277  
 White House, 179, 229, 300, 310, 323, 328, 335, 338, 342, 358, 378, 386, 392, 396, 444, 445, 452, 457, 467, 482, 517, 518  
 Why We Progress, 213  
 Wichita, 198, 215, 237, 244, 250, 256, 266, 274, 293, 297, 357, 393, 415, 471  
 Wickersham Report, 273, 282-87  
 Wiley, Alexander, 392  
 Wilkes-Barre, 199, 217, 288, 445  
 Williams, Charles A., 422  
 Williams, G. Mennen, 370, 406  
 Williams, James, 32  
 Williams, William, 277  
 Willias, George J., 186, 188, 189, 206, 212  
 Wilmington, 217, 219, 262, 300, 344, 400, 414, 456  
 Wilson, N. C., 394  
 Wilson, Russell, 264  
 Wilson, Woodrow, 75, 267  
 Winant, John, 185  
 Winnipeg, 291  
 Winston-Salem, 277  
 Winthrop, Thomas L., 26  
 Witherspoon, F. M., 177, 178, 186, 188  
 Woburn, 262, 223, 420  
 Wood, J. O., 158  
 Woodring, Harry, 274, 292  
 Woonas, James, 240, 272  
 Worcester, 201, 266, 395, 458, 459, 505, 507  
 World War I, 101, 199, 252  
 World War II, 326  
 Wright, Theodore Lyman, 267  
 Wydler, John W., 461  
 Xanos, Ted, 533  
 Xanthaky, George, 362  
 Xanthes, George A., 354  
 Xenides, James, 299  
 Xifaras, Michael, 308  
 Xinakes, Christ G., 434  
 Yack, Mrs. John, 458  
 Yakumithes, Mike, 570  
 Yampanis, J., 295  
 Yankou, Chrisi-Lou, 581  
 Yankou, Louis, 426, 431, 498, 506, 512  
 Yasser, John, 190  
 Yatron, Gus, 492, 500, 534  
 Yatron, Theana, 534  
 Yavis, D. C., 188  
 Yeotis, Cathy, 440  
 Yeotis, Kathy, 580  
 Yeotis, Thomas C., 430, 454, 472, 489, 517  
 Yiannias, James, 366  
 Yioulos, Dimitri, 572  
 Yioulos, George J., 522  
 Yonkers, 198, 530

Yorkville, 217, 228  
Young, John, 170  
YMCA, 216, 211  
Youngstown, 424, 473, 520  
Yphantis, Paul, 426, 498, 506  
Yphantis, George, 323  
Ypsilanti, Alexander, 19  
Ypsilanti, Demetrius, 219, 226  
Ypsilanti, Leo, 308, 376, 388,  
416, 421  
Ypsilanti, Mich., 219  
Ypsilanti Statue, 216, 218, 225, 268

Zarcadoolas, Jack, 498  
Zacharellis, William, 401, 429, 437,  
470, 475, 498, 506  
Zacher, Spear A., 257  
Zachos, John Celivergos, 34-35  
Zafiratos, Nick, 497  
Zafiriades, Peter, 257  
Zafiroopoulos, Andrew, 302, 307  
Zaharas, Const., 313  
Zaharas, Harry, 240, 212

Zaharias, George, 290  
Zaharis, Peter, 256  
Zahars, Const., 224  
Zahars, Harry, 224, 257  
Zakos, Chris, 454, 462, 467, 469  
Zambus, Nicholas, 530  
Zamm, George E., 271  
Zampathas, Stratis C., 530  
Zanakos, Nicholas, 492  
Zanesville, 344  
Zanftos, P., 296  
Zanias, J., 296, 304  
Zanios, John, 281  
Zannetos, Nicholas, 528  
Zantos, George S., 176, 178  
Zapetis, Archie, 356, 295, 349  
Zaph, S. D., 186, 188, 189, 192  
295, 298, 307, 314, 321  
Zaphiriou, Emmanuel S., 381, 530  
Zappas, Peter, 299  
Zarnas, Gus, 311  
Zarkades, Gus, 514  
Zarkos, Sam, 313  
Zavos, George, 271  
Zazas, John, 258, 313, 314, 315,  
321

Zefkeles, J. J., 225  
Zefkelis, Nick, 304, 313  
Zegras, Peter, 440, 570  
Zenings, Peter, 224  
Zenos, Andrew C., 49  
Zepatos, Speros, 280, 298, 312,  
371, 385, 386, 388, 432, 442,  
443, 454, 456, 462, 463, 469,  
416  
Zervas, Peter, 258  
Zilson, William, 273  
Zimarakis, Em., 157  
Zitrides, Gus, 311  
Zolotas, Electra, 474  
Zolotas, James K., 470, 475, 497,  
498, 506, 507, 512, 514, 528  
Zolotas, Socrates P., 331, 415, 507  
Zomphlis, Nick, 282  
Zonakis, Mike, 421  
Zorbas, Alex, 299, 304  
Zorbas, Theodore, 308  
Zotaley, Leo J., 381  
Zotaley, Tula, 407, 548  
Zrakas, Thomas K., 298  
Zuppas, Theodore, 256, 271, 295  
Zuras, Marie, 323, 324

