REMARKS

U.S.-Canadian-+ Greek anthems

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY

ORDER OF AHEPA CONVENTION

WASHINGTON, D.C.

AUGUST 17, 1966

F- Hah-Rāā-Stō (Thankyaw)

As an American of Norwegian descent -- and proud

of it -- I am delighted to be here with my fellow members

of AHEPA.

I am only sorry that I was not here for the presentation of the debutantes yesterday evening. But maybe it was just as well. You might have asked me to judge which of these beauteous young ladies was the most beautiful of all. And, putting discretion before valor, I might have said "Thanks, but no thanks!" -- recalling all the trouble that Paris caused for the Trojans by the choice he made.

The time has long passed when people thought of the United States as a kind of melting pot, taking men and women from many countries and molding them into standardized, homogenized Americans.

We are much wiser nowadays. We have come to understand that the American people are a fabric all the richer for the many different — and distinguishable — threads which have been woven into it.

Just as we seek a world of diversity, so we take pride in an America of diversity — of people equal in rights and esteem, but individual in talents and traditions.

Note that I said "equal."

We Americans have long since learned to judge a man fine retired by his own merits, rather than his color or his name.

Regrettably, ethnic prejudice persisted in our immigration laws long after most Americans had rejected it.

I count it not the least of the great achievements of President Johnson that, under his leadership, the Congress purged our immigration laws of this ugly stain from the past.

Until last year, the Greek quota was disgracefully low -only 308 a year. According to the latest figures, 6583
immigration visas have already been issued to Greek citizens
since the new law went into effect on December 1st of last
year.

This is good news for all Americans ar Men and women of Greek descent have contributed to excellence in this country in many fields.

music . . . Dr. George Papanicolaou in the fight against cancer . . . the Skouras brothers in motion pictures,

and many, many others -- not least my good friend John Brademas, one of the ablest and most dedicated members of Congress, and Constantinos Doxiadis whose higher vision of the city has helped lift our sights and spirits.

This great organization, AHEPA, has exemplified the practice of good citizenship of Americans of Greek descent.

Over your 44 years of existence, you have contributed generously to the relief of victims of misfortune both at home and abroad — those of floods and hurricanes here in America and of wars and earthquakes in Greece.

But your most outstanding service, I think, is the training you have given new arrivals from Greece in the obligations of American citizenship, and the encouragement you give all your members to take an active and constructive part in civic life.

In matters of good government, all of us are deeply indebted to your ancestors. The idea of democracy -- indeed, the very word itself -- originated in Greece. It was set forth, for example, in the Funeral Oration of Pericles:

"Because in the administration it has respect not to
the few but to the multitude, our form of government is
called a democracy . . . in election to public offices we
consider neither class nor rank, but each man is preferred
according to his virtue or the esteem in which he is held for
some special excellence . . . "

Not all Greeks favored this. Plato, for example, called democracy "a form of government full of variety and disorder, and dispensing a sort of equality to equals and unequals alike."

Indeed, throughout the intervening centuries, there has been a continuing contention between those who, like Plato, believed in government by an elite, and those who

held, with Aristotle, that "liberty and equality . . . will be best attained when all persons alike share in government to the utmost."

Over the centuries, there have been many kinds of governing elites -- royal, aristocratic, military, or plutocratic.

But all were alike in the firm belief that they knew what was best for the people, rather than the people themselves.

It was against rule by the few rather than the that our American Revolution was waged. And, writing of its significance fifty years later, Thomas Jefferson said:

"All eyes are opened, or are opening, to the rights of man . . . the mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few, booted and spurred, ready to ride them."

Many eyes have opened since then, with consequences felt in every part of the world -- most recently, in the attainment by over a billion people of feedom from their colonial rules.

But proponents of elite rule persist even in this century -notably the fascists and the communists.

Fascism and communism have their points of difference, of course. But both are characterized by the rule of a self-chosen, self-perpetuating elite. And it is this elite which arrogates to itself the right not only to govern the people but to tell them what they may do, where they may go, what they may read, and even how they should think.

Both, in fact, are profoundly reactionary.

We pay heartfelt tribute today to the valor with which the Greek people, with timely and effective help from the United States under President Truman, defended their liberty.

It is tragic when any country succumbs to totalitarianism

-- but it would have been doubly tragic for this fate to befall
the birthplace of democracy.

Now we are engaged in meeting another test from totalitarianism. Vietnam is a long way from Greece -- and from America -- but free men cannot stand apart from what is happening there, as you have recognized in your resolution pledging your "entire support" to our struggle against totalitarianism in Asia.

But it would be dangerous for us to assume that all democracy's troubles arise from attack by fascism or communism.

Lit is not easy or simple for men to order their affairs democratically. Democracy is a system which makes high demands on a people's maturity and self-discipline. Indeed, it is based on the belief that there are extraordinary possibilities in ordinary people.

As we have seen in recent years, many of the new nations have not been immediately successful in making democracy work. We need not regard these failures as final.

I am confident that they will turn to democracy again in good time — and with a greater degree of public experience, and a longer experience in the responsibilities of self-government, be able to make it work.

Certainly we of the older nations have no right to look down our noses at their shortcomings. We have had our troubles and our problems too.

Finally, I think we would do well to remember this:

Democracy is not an end in itself.

It is a means to an end -- the welfare and human dignity of people.

If democracy does not serve the people, the danger exists that they will turn to other means, under the delusion that they will find quicker and surer results.

Fifteren Paid - The only legitimated by tel of Sommend is the happiness and cuelface of the People? Lenin, who cynically described liberty as "so precious that it must be rationed" said that "no amount of political freedom will satisfy the hungry masses." Instead, he offered them bread, peace, and land — false promises, but effective enough in the short run to put the Bolsheviks in power.

Even in this fortunate land of ours, we face real problems in making our democracy work for the benefit of all our people. It is urgent that we accomplish -- fully and quickly -- the unfinished business of assuring to every American, regardless of his color, creed, or ethnic origin, equal rights and opportunities. It is urgent that we wipe out poverty, and the dismal slums in which it festers. For, as Aristotle said: "Men come together in cities in order to live, but they remain together in order to live the good life."

The Greek city stands in history as the highest form of man's expression — the place where commerce, the arts, ideas all came together to form an environment where man might flourish.

And throughout history, cities all over the world have aspired to the Greek ideal.

Anyone who travels America's highways must surely see, as I have seen, the signs outside even the most modest country town: "Welcome to Our City, the Athens of the Plains" of Welcome to Our City, the Athens of Jones County. How many American cities, in fact, bear the name Athens or Corinth?

Today, in our wealth and power, we have the means to truly create cities in no less than the Greek tradition.

These cannot be cities divided. These cannot be cities ruled by those who live in glittering towers and comfortable suburbs, and inhabited by those entrapped in ghettoes and

tenements. These cannot be cities built on a foundation of unhappiness, of crowding, pent-up violence. We must have our vision. Then we must work to make When the history of our time and civilization is written, our cities can be remembered not for the boxlike buildings and concrete cloverleafs, but for wir openness of mind and Our cities can be remembered not for their and injustice . . . but for their car happiness, and brotherhood. I see the American city as a place where men can live together without strife. I see the American city a place where doors and windows are thrown open to the world . . . to ideas . . . to music . . . to the arts . . . to knowledge

and education.

I see the American city as a place where your children and mine, and our grandchildren, may live in safety and in health . . . where they may live in abundance not only of material goods, but in abundance of opportunity and understanding.

I see the American city as a reflection of our whole

American society -- a better and freer society than any ever known before to man . . an American where each small child can look ahead to a life without fear, without hunger, without midwight knocks at the door.

I see the American city, and our American society, as an environment of free men and women -- each playing his own role, each seeking what he seeking without doing harm to his fellow citizen.

"I hear America singing," Walt Whitman wrote a century ago, "the varied carols I hear . . . each singing what belongs to him or her and to none else . . . singing with open mouths their strong melodious songs."

This is the America I see -- not an America of discord, but a land where each "strong, melodious song" may be added to the next to form a chorus of free companious voices.

But our vision will never be fulfilled unless we take the hard and practical steps that will be required.

As much as we might wish it so, great American cities will not be built through the commitment of our material resources alone. They will be built only if we commit, on a far greater scale than today, our social and political resources.

They will be built only when each American recognizes that the great city this city.

They will be built only when each American recognizes that the hate, discrimination and poverty to be overcome are the hate, discrimination and poverty in his own community.

They will be built only when each American makes it his personal business to take an honest look at what is happening around him . . . to maintain a healthy skepticism against both the keepers of the status quo and the prophets of disorder . . . to feel a personal stake in decisions affecting his community -- in short, to participate in the democratic process, as you have made it your business to participate.

When I read the other day about Mao Tse-Tung's swim in the Yangtze River, I was reminded of a passage in Herodotus. He related the story of a Greek hero who swam some fantastic distance to warn the Athenian fleet. Then he adds: "If, however, I may offer an opinion, it is that he came in a boat."

So long as there are people such as the men and women of AHEPA who insist on thinking for themselves — and who are truly dedicated to democracy — no peddlars of tyranny or of easy solutions will find an easy path. And the future of man may yet be decided on the side of his liberation.

Thomas Wolfe Quote --

"To every man regardless of his birth, his shining golden opportunity -- to every man the right to live, to work, to be himself and to become whatever thing his manhood and his vision can combine to make him " --This is the promise of America. "

Zeeta-ee-ahefa

The Care of human to the first and only legitamate gowinnerst,

THE GRAND BANQUET

at the

44th Supreme Convention

of the

Order of AHEPA

Park Ballroom

Sheraton Park Hotel

Washington, D.C.

--X>-

Wednesday, August 17, 1966

7:30 P.M.



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ERNEST E. DEMATATIS, CHAIRMAN

(Music.)

(Invocation -- partly in Greek.)

about to take the official banquet photograph. Will the waiters please leave the floor? Will everybody please face the camera and remain still while the bright light is moving towards you. And I'd like to have the guests at the head table please rise while this picture is being taken. Please rise.

(Photograph taken.)

All right, please be seated.

Not since 1952 have the Greeks in convention invaded the nation's capital. Neither wind nor storm, neither lightning nor rain, not even the airplane strike has halted the determined archons of the AHEPA to come after 14 years in force and take over the Sheraton Park.

From their last year's convention at modern, ancient Athens, where the delegates and their visiting friends vied with the Olympian gods for the control of that ancient cradle of civilization, by diverse means of motion from all corners of the realm, practically from every state of the Union, from Canada, even Australia, from



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Greece and elsewhere, they have again converged upon Washington, the Athens of the New World, to affirm and strengthen their faith in the ideals and purposes of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, to bask in the warmth of long-established friendships, to take stock of their shortcomings and their accomplishments during the 44 years since the Order was founded in Atlanta, Georgia, and to delineate the guidelines for continuing its forward march.

To that end, and for such other counselling as the speakers in their wisdom may pronounce, I take pleasure in presenting the Toastmaster of the evening, a prominent attorney from Chicago, a former district governor. Brother Nicholas Limparis.

(Applause.)

BROTHER LIMPARIS: Thank you, Brother Ernie Dematatis, Archbishop Iakovos, Ambassador Matsas, Members of the Supreme Lodge, Members of the Mother Lodge, Daughters of the Supreme Lodge, Daughters of Penelope.

I feel like the utility man of the Order of AHEPA. Some phone call hit my room about four o'clock in the A.M. and said that due to the plane strike, the selected Chairman or Toastmaster of this Convention could not get here, so, luckily I was not caucusing. My wife handed me the phone and said, "I guess you're the Toast-



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And so, when I have no source to quote, I revert to my parents, and I quote my father. And I guess he'd say at this time that the test of any man is when he rises to the occasion, and I sincerely hope tonight that under the limited and inhibited circumstances, I can rise to the occasion to have you join with me in executing this program, and I hope that the guests at the speaker's table honor your wishes in expediting the program. And I want to thank you for your undivided attention henceforth.

(Applause.)

To my right we go to our fatherland and present to you the first member at the speaker's table on the far right, General Depiris who is the Greek Representative to NATO Military Committee here in Washington, D.C. He also is the former head of the Joint General Staff of Defenses of the Kingdom of Greece. Mr. Depiris.

(Applause.)

And his wife, Mrs. Depiris.

(Applause.)

Next to the honored general is Mr. and Mrs.

Mikrichikous and Mr. Mikrichikous serves the Order of AHEPA
as its Supreme Vice President. Mr. Mikrichikous.

(Applause.)

CHAIRMAN DEMATATIS: Ladies and gentlemen,



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the Vice President of the United States.

(Music. Applause.)

TOASTMASTER: Ladies and gentlemen, in line with the duties of a Toastmaster, the shortest distance between two points is a straight line. The great office of the Order of AHEPA in the person of Kimon Doukas, its Supreme President. Mr. Kimon Doukas, the Supreme President of the Order of AHEPA.

(Applause.)

MR. DOUKAS: Ladies and gentlemen, there has been a misunderstanding. Since the Vice President wants to stay with us for a little while, therefore we shall continue with the program, and then the Vice President will speak later.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

TOASTMASTER: Just reverting to the speaker's table to my right, we have with us tonight a young starlight in the Hellenic community, who happens to be a Congressman and he hails from Indiana, the wonderful and lovable John Badames, Congressman from Indiana, and his guest, Miss Erene.

(Applause.)

And to his right his guest, Miss Erene.
(Applause.)



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In the AHEPA family we have with us what we call the feminine side of the family, and because she is youthful and lovely, I will call upon Miss Cleo Lothariis, the President of the Maids of Athena, Miss Cleo Lothariis.

MISS LOTHARIIS: Mr. Toastmaster, Mr. Vice President, Your Eminence, distinguished guests, members and friends of our beloved AHEPA family.

(Applause.)

Our society today contains many paradoxes: where there is great faith, doubt is in abundance; peace in a temporary sense always follows war; man is capable of good and evil in the same breath; universal good will and self interest are evident.

Throughout history individuals of vision have reached toward each other and pursued brotherhood in the finest sense of the word -- a brotherhood that serves as a vehicle for one another's potential creativity and noble good.

But due to man's spiritual searching and emotion desire for immediate ends, many values of noble birth grew into cancerous existence and fruitless ends. And so in our moment of national keen paradoxes, the words of Plato seem to fill our anguish and bring stark reality "What is honored in a country is cultivated there," closer: and for this moment in our convention of the national AHEPA

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family, what is honored in a fraternity is honored there.

So, if we are dissatisfied with many of the values in our society, to whom shall we sturn, what method shall be taken, what values to be honored and cultivated?

One candidate on the threshold of leadership is the Order of AHEPA, for before the fact comes the vision and before the vision comes the dream. Do we dare to dream of a brotherhood so creative, so centered around its youth as to emerge as the worthy heir of our heritage and the Wart of America's Camelot?

Let us remember and honor that we have but one gift to give as a privilege of our heritage -- just one, the promise of our youth. Our youth, aware of its responsibilities of birth and environment, have taken steps to demonstrate its promise through our many national projects: Mal Corps (?) Vietnam, mental health volunteer work, and our national immigration orientation program.

Each of our members have been given the opportunity to grow within her spirit and formulate her own purpose in our American dream. My experiences serving as Grand President, have been ones filled with the human spirit -- trial, error, failure, conflict, challenge and esthetic beauty.

So let us dedicate ourselves to narrow the gap between our promise and performance, and remember,



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through our accomplishments lead our beloved America to bring joy to its Mother, so America may rekindle where its Mother. Greece, so beautifully and yet so tragically, froze the human spirit.

And most important, let us honor our youth and take our old slogans that have somewhat limited our scope and let it be. On behalf of the Maids of Athena and the Sons of Pericles, we give you our hope and our dream: Youth and AHEPA, first to new horizons.

(Applause.)

TOASTMASTER: When I assumed one of the largest obligations in my life, at least I thought it was. the man that looked to me for the payment of the debt requested of me that my spouse join with me to waive her dower rights and her homestead rights in and to the mortgage. The only woman that had the nerve to jointly and separately sign the debt, my lovely wife Julie.

(Applause.)

In my activities in the Midwest as just an ordinary member of AHEPA, I take pleasure and pride in assisting what is known as the Junior Order of AHEPA, the future and the hope of the Hellenic community, the Order of the Sons of Pericles. I can truthfully say that since I have been active in the Sons of Pericles as an adult advisor, having graduated from its ranks and having

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continued to serve the order, I find great pleasure in 1 observing the youth that leads the Order of the Sons of 2 Pericles. 3

The next young fellow has a father who also serves the Order of the Sons of Pericles. He has a father who has continued to dedicate himself to service to the community, service to the country. He continues to serve the Order of AHEPA and he is a chip of the old block, so to speak.

It's none other than the fine person of Louis Strike, the President of the Order of the Sons of Pericles.

Brother Louis Strike.

(Applause.)

LOUIS STRIKE: Mr. Toastmaster, Vice President Humphrey, Archbishop Iakovos, Supreme President Doukas, members of the AHEPA family, and my fellow Americans

Today's youth is of no value if when it becomes time for us to accept our responsibility, we are not responsible. Today's youth is of no value if when it becomes time for us to teach, we are uneducated. And most important today's youth is of no value if when it becomes time for us to lead, we are not leaders.

The most important function in an organization open to young men can perform is to provide leaders



to the society which supports it.

Today in my fraternity there are those of us who look past our senior organization and our Hellenic community. Today in my fraternity there are those of us who look to our future as ambitious leaders producing in the fields of education, medicine, science and industry. And today in my fraternity, there are those of us who look past our experience as leaders in the schools and organizations, and we look into our community and to the day when we will step up and be counted as the leaders of our country.

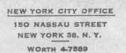
Today we stand on the eve of a great technological revolution, and my generation stands as a product
of this revolution. No other generation in the history
of mankind has ever been asked to bear a heavier burden,
and the leaders of no other generation in the history of
the world have ever risen to the task more confidently or
more ably than will mine.

Fear not, my fellow Americans, at the steady flux of publicity gained by misled youths representing extreme minorities, for the sporadic instances of the irresponsibility of my generation headline much better than our instances of mature responsibility. The true leaders of my generation look coldly at those who would paint a picture of helplessness and despair. We



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waste no sympathy on those who would jeopardize their well-being for a distorted principle, and we hold openly in contempt those who would flagrantly abuse their opportunity.

It is true that the membership of my organization is defined only in terms of young men of Hellenic descent. It is true that we warmly embrace the heritage of our ancestors. It is true that we are more than proud of what our progenitors have given the modern world, and as I say, for the members and leaders of my fraternity, it is true that we are of Greek descent.

But just as we were born American, so shall we remain, proud and thankful to be living and working in the land of opportunity.

(Applause.)

TOASTMASTER: Now you see why I didn't have to waste too many words on the introduction of the President of the Order of the Sons of Pericles.

At every body or assembly, the first duty of the delegates assembled in convention is to elect a chairman who will guide the destinies of the legislation and the program of the Order of AHEPA. At this 44th Annual Supreme Convention of the Order of AHEPA, the delegates assembled here in Washington, D.C., after due deliberation and after all of the caucusing and



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politicking, selected for its chairman at this national conclave a past Supreme President, Brother Gus Vidignis, the Chairman of the 44th Annual Convention.

(Applause.)

I must withdraw the first name and substitute Peter Vidignis, is that right? Or is it Gus? Which is it, now? Gus -- Constantine? Well, that's number one.

And next to the Chairman is Mrs. Sue Viriis, his wife.

By virtue of the Office of the Vice President of the United States, I have been directed to make two more mistakes, and then I can go home. I made one. All right -- now.

As always, a corporation must have its managers, who will direct the finances, control the assets, make the disbursements, and see that the organization or the fraternity remains solvent.

Like the Federal Government, the Greeks have no exclusive on deficit spending. (Laughter.) But, like the Federal Government and like the great sovereignty of the United States of America, the Order of AHEPA, drawing on its heritage and drawing on its assets must admit that in order to make progress, there comes a time where you must deficit-spend, and I hope that the future destiny

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of the Order of AHEPA, will, as it has in the past, when it adopts a project, when it adopts a cause, spend the money and find a way to pay for it later.

This board of managers, this board of trustees, is directed by a nice fellow who has given me lots of advice in the Order of AHEPA, the lovable, venerable Gus Hedovis, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

(Applause.)

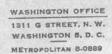
I don't know whether protocol would permit me, but I think it's about time just to deviate from the right, hopscotch over to my left and make a few more introductions until the Vice President enjoys the Melon A La Mode.

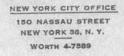
(Laughter -- applause.)

Now, to my left -- I must remind the assembly and the guests that every national conclave requires the services of a general chairman, and although I never blow my virtues, I want to tell you that one of them was chairmanning the convention in Chicago in the year 1962.

Although I didn't make too much noise, I didn't sleep much, I even had to answer requests for ironing boards and irons and once had to get -- be a beautician for a woman, answer the call of death and Charos and in the tradition of (Greek name?) I was really disturbed because I missed the nomination of my good friend Mick

Charukas who was worried whether he'd ever make Supreme





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President. Little did he know that it took death to make him Supreme President of the Order of AHEPA, because if I made the nomination, perhaps Nick wouldn't have.

Now, at this convention, and I must say that I've observed the internal mechanics, the manifestations of joy and pleasure which all of you are partaking, and it takes a colleague, a very nice lawyer, a very active member in Washington, D.C. and its bar -- I like him, he's a nice fellow -- Peter Charukas, Chairman of this conclave, and I want you to give him a good hand.

(Applause.)

Next to the Chairman is his lovely wife, Mrs. Peter Charukas.

(Applause.)

Somehow, they've permeated the roster with women and men, and we now ---I don't know whether I'm making another error, but we now have the national advisors -- national advisor, rather -- of the Maids of Athena in the person of Miss Mary Donou.

(Applause.)

You know, we lawyers -- I guess it's part of our ethics or at least canonical law, with the permission of the Archbishop, that we pay due homage and respect to our colleagues, and I don't want to be unethical, and I don't want to be minused on the canon, so I must recognize



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the leader-advisor of this great fraternity, another colleague of mine, William Saveris, the Supreme Counsellor of the Order of AHEPA.

(Applause.)

And next to our Supreme Counsellor, Miss Francis Yaki, the Grand Governor of the Daughters of Penelope. (Applause.)

We do have a checkbook in the Order of AHEPA, and checks must be signed, pursuant to the mandates and direction of the Board of Trustees and the President and the Executive Secretary, and in that office we have a very personable, active member, Mr. Gus Charivas, the Supreme Treasurer of the Order of AHEPA.

(Applause.)

And Mrs. Charivas, his lovely wife. (Applause.)

Like any organization, in order to pacify our egos and substantiate the reason for attending these conclaves to our wives, and perhaps the Internal Revenue Service -- I hope the Vice President will delete that from his memory -- we need additional titles. So we use what ever corporate entity does, and particularly large corporations when they don't give raises -- and to which the Order of AHEPA gives nothing but expects you to spend

money, and this is natural. We have a Supreme Vice



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Chairman of the Board of Trustees in the person of Sam Mekous, who has a lot of beer from where he hails. Mekous.

(Applause.)

Now I'll exercise what they call the better part of discretion -- I hope -- in pausing and re-introduce. re-affirm, re-acknowledge the great leader of this fraternity, for the purpose of proceeding with this program. Your Supreme President, Kimon Doukas, President of the Order of AHEPA.

(Applause.)

MR. DOUKAS: Mr. Toastmaster, Mr. Vice President of the United States, Your Eminence, Archbishop Iakovos, Your Excellency Ambassador Matsas, my colleagues of the Supreme Lodge, the Board of Trustees, the Grand Lodge, the Daughters of Penelope and the Maids of Athena. and the Supreme Lodge of the Sons of Pericles, fellow delegates, ladies and gentlemen.

I shall not try to compete with the oratory and the deep feeling of your young Supreme Governor Strike and Grand President Lothariis, who from their experience gave u s the meaning of life in the eyes and in the hearts and in the minds of our young people.

However, I want to exercise the prerogative of your Supreme President and express the thanks of the



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fraternity to the fellow delegates and to the many officers of our chapters and our districts who have been laboring in the highways, the byways, the innyards of AHEPA and have been advancing forward in the name of our great fraternity in behalf of our nation and in behalf of our people.

Tonight it has been my and it will be my extreme pleasure and privilege and honor to introduce to you a fellow Ahepan who occupies the highest office in this blessed land, a member of our Demosthenes Chapter in Minneapolis. Minnesota, the great Democrat, a devoted patriot and a dedicated servant of the people of the United States and the world.

Ladies and gentlemen, the Vice President of the United States.

(Applause.)

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Thank you. you very much.

Thank you, Mr. Supreme President of the Order of AHEPA. my good friend, Mr. Doukas; Your Eminence, Archbishop Iakovos; Your Excellency, Mr. Ambassador, and to the Miss Grand President of the Daughters of Penelope and to the Supreme President of the Sons of Pericles, and the Grand President of the Maids of Athena, each and every one of you a warm and friendly and sincere greeting.

I must say --- I must say that after hearing



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24 25 young Louis Strike speak, I predict a great political career for this man.

(Applause.)

Now, one of my good Greek friends said, "The first thing that you say, Mr. Vice President, when you appear at that rostrum is -- (Greek words.)" That's not a bad Greek accent for a Norwegian. (Laughter.)

It's a joy to be with you this evening, and a particular joy to be in the presence of many of old friends and young friends of the Midwest and particularly my home state of Minnesota. I look down at this table and see a very dear friend that I've mentioned on other occasions -- and I hesitate just to mention one. I have the list of all of them and hope to see them this evening, but I've been at Jimmy's place so many times back on Hennapin Avenue in Minneapolis that I owe him a commercial. And I want Jim Lelas to know that I've appreciated all of those good lunches that we've had together.

(Applause.)

And that goes for Connie Valemos, too, right here in Washington, D.C. as well.

I know that tonight our friend Nick Barras has been filling in for John Mitchell of Nebraska, but Chicago is always willing to take over for Nebraska on (Laughter.) And I want to compliment you, any occasion.



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Nick, on two things: the manner in which you conduct this meeting and the time that you gave me to have my only food since breakfast. You are a generous and compassionate man.

And I look down the table here and see one of the finest men in the Government of the United States, the gentleman that does such a magnificent job in the Congress that you can't help but just sort of stand up a little taller and be filled with genuine pride. And of course I refer to none other than this good-looking, fine young man who always has with him a lovely, charming young lady, John Vlademis.

(Applause.)

Now, I promised His Eminence, and I promised the Supreme President that I would not bring any politics into this meeting tonight, but can you imagine a member of the Government of the United States, an elected member, who's served sixteen years in the Senate, being at a meeting with Americans of Greek descent and not having a little (Laughter.) We learned it from you folks.

(Applause.)

So, it's my hope and expectation that when that 90th Congress convenes, that the Congressional Districts and Hellenic America will be represented not only by this good man, John Vlademis that sits here with us



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tonight, but by Peter Kerous of Maine and Nick Galaphenicas of North Carolina.

(Applause.)

And I am pleased that Nick's mother is here tonight -- at least I was so told -- and I want to salute her tonight. And I have another good friend by the name of Nick -- that seems to be a rather good Greek name, and he's been worried what I'm going to say here this evening. His reputation is sort of on the line. But Nick Costapoulis and his dear wife Madeline have been very dear friends to Muriel Humphrey and the Vice President, and they have those endearing attributes of Greek character and one of those attributes, and I think the finest, is loyalty and devotion. They say that when a Greek is with you, he's with you all the way, and you don't have to worry.

(Applause.)

And by the way, incidentally. I'm being well guarded tonight, I want you to know, by one of my good friends of the Secret Service, who is of Greek descent. Ken Genous. So, we are covered all the way tonight.

(Applause.)

And I think youdo know that the American Greek community has infiltrated the highest offices of the land, because the President of the United States



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depends upon his strong right arm that works with the Congress of the United States, none other than Mike Manatos.

(Applause.)

Mike has served two presidents faithfully and ably, and I salute him. It's been my privilege to work with him very closely.

And then just to top it off, one of my secretaries, and a beautiful young lady she is -- I just don't have enough time to see her as often as I would like, Miss Zoe Grazias is here with us tonight, too, from my office.

(Applause.)

And I've just been informed by this young -- who was that chap that ran to warn them at the pass at Thermopylae? -- anyway, John Vlademis just came up and said, "Don't you forget John Plemedes, too, who is from North Carolina."

(Applause.)

I was trying to figure out why my friend, Mr. Doukas, would invite to come here tonight to be your speaker. I was asked by Nick Costapoulis last year if I wouldn't like to go to Athens. And he said, "Oh, you ought to go there. It'll be the greatest time of your There'll be 25,000 Greeks there, and just look at life.



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the votes that that'll mean. (Laughter.) And I said, "Nick, are you trying to get me there or get you there?" (Laughter.)

Well, I want to let him know that I haven't let him down. It isn't Athens, but it's the best that we could do under these circumstances. But I really looked forward to that visit last year. It wasn't possible because of the work in Congress to get away.

But the Office of Vice President, these seems to have many varied responsibilities, and some of these responsibilities are of Greek origin, either of classical Greece or of modern Greece. For example, Greece gave to mankind some of the world's greatest scientists, and the Vice President is chairman of the Space Council and chairman now of the Council on Marine Resources and Engineering and Development. And I've always been interested in medicine, as a pharmacist, of course, and the Greeks are really the founders and the fathers of medicine.

And in sports, I've been interested of late in trying to settle some disputes between two of our great sports organizations as to participation in the Olympics, and the Olympics of course have their origin in Greece, so that when it came to a problem of the Olympics, they immediately got hold of the Vice President.



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And the President appointed me as chairman of his Youth Opportunity Committee, and Greek youth, as you heard tonight, occupies a special place in your hearts as was indicated by the presence of so many fine young men and women in this convention. And I salute them. And I salute, in particular, the message that came to us tonight from this fine young man, the Supreme President of the Sons

(Applause.)

of Pericles. That was a stirring message.

I can tell you in all sincerity that I am so proud of the privilege that has been mine to be associated with members of our own chapter, the Demosthenes Chapter, out in the Twin City area of Minnesota. Some of my dearest friends of that order, of that particular chapter and they're here with me tonight and with you.

I'm awfully sorry, though, that I haven't been able to be present for many of the events that have taken place. Some of the charming young ladies called on me in the Vice President's Office. We had a splendid visit. But I know that you had the presentation of the debutantes here yesterday evening, if I'm not mistaken.

But maybe it's just as well that I wasn't here because you might have asked me to be judge, and that would have been a very, very difficult assignment, to have been made -- to have been called upon to judge



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these beauteous young ladies. And putting discretion before valor, I might have had to say "Thanks but no thanks," recalling the trouble of an ancient Greek. You remember the trouble that Paris caused with the Trojans by the choice that he made? (Laughter.) And I wouldn't want anything like that to happen to this Order or this country.

Now, the time has long passed, my dear friends, when we look upon America as a melting pot. You remember there was a time that we talked about our nation as sort of a melting pot for the races of mankind and the national origins, taking men and women from many countries and molding them, some people thought, into a sort of standardized, homogenized, synchronized American.

Sometimes people thought that was the way it ought to be, but we're wiser nowadays. We've come to understand that the American people, and indeed the American nation, are a fabric all the richer from the many different and distinguishable threads which have been woven into it.

So, we have one nation from many, but the many with their own individual heritage and culture and faith and traditions.

And just as we seek, as President Kennedy put it, "a world safe for diversity," so we take pride in an America in which there can be differences, diversity.

Yes, diversity of people equal in right, esteemed but



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individual. Precious individuality and talents and traditions.

Now, note that I used that word "equal." You know, we Americans have long since learned that to judge a man by his own merits rather than by his national origin or his color or his religion or how he spells his name.

Regrettably, ethnic prejudice persisted. however, in our immigration laws as you know, long after most Americans had rejected that prejudice. I counted not the least of the great achievements of President Johnson that under his leadership and under his direction -- and once again I'm referring to my friend, Mike Manatos, with his able, effective work in the Congress -- the Congress purged our immigration laws of this ugly stain of national prejudice or ethnic prejudice from the past.

I had the privilege as a member of the Senate of spansoring legislation, before I became Vice President, to improve and indeed make decent and humane our immigration laws. I was a co-sponsor for years with the late President Kennedy when he was in the Senate, and then with Senator Hart of Michigan, and I presided in the Senate as the Vice President and presiding officer to see Ted Kennedy and Phil Hart, amongst others, lead a fight to make our immigration laws decent, humane and just. And I know that



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John Wlademis down here and Manny Celler, just to mention a few, and there were many others, that took a noble and courageous stand to make this a better and a more just country by law.

(Applause.)

Until last year, as you know, the Greek quota was disgracefully low, I think only 308 a year, and according to the latest figures, Mr. Ambassador and my fellow Americans, 6,583 immigration visas have already been issued to Greek citizens since the new law went into effect on December 1 of last year. We made some progress.

(Applause.)

Now, isn't that good news? I think it's good news for all Americans. America is all the richer and all the better for the influx of these wonderful, good people; men and women of Greek descent have contributed immeasurably to the strength of this nation, and to excellence in this country in a host of fields, and I could spend my time tonight reciting the names of great Greeks, Americans of Greek descent who have made a name for themselves and their people in this nation that will live forever.

I remember the director of our own symphony orchestra back in Minneapolis, and later on he went to New York, Dimitri Mitropoulis. (Applause.) Maria Callas --



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23 24 25 Maria Callas in music, and Dr. George Papaniklou in his fight against cancer, and the Skouras Brothers in motion pictures. And many, many others. I've already mentioned our friend, the Congressman, one of our ablest and most dedicated members.

Constantinos Doxiados, whose higher vision of the city has helped lift our sights and our spirits. (Applause.)

And this great architect has been honored only recently for his eminence and for his excellence.

Now, this great organization of AHEPA has exemplified the practice of good citizenship of Americans of Greek descent; over your 44 years of existence, you've contributed generously to the relief of victims of misfortune both at home and abroad. But I think your most outstanding service is not just the aid and the comfort and the charity that you've extended to those that were less fortunate, but I think it's the citizenship training that you have afforded and given the new arrivals from Greece in the obligations and the privileges and responsibilities of American citizenship.

And then the encouragement that you give to every one of your members to take an active and constructive part in civic life. After all, this word "Politics" is a Greek derivation. If I'm not mistaken, it comes

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from the Greek word "polis" and it relates to community life and to civic action. In matters of good government. all of us are indebted to your ancestors, and you do not need a lesson in ancient history.

But the idea of democracy is a precious idea, and it took a great people to conceive that idea, and it originated in Greece. It was set forth, for example. in beautiful terminology in that memorable funeral oration of Pericles; and you're really not an educated man until you've read the funeral oration of Pericles.

You remember his words when he said, "because in the administration" -- speaking of the government of his city -- "it has respect not to the few but to the multitude, our form of government is called a democracy. In election to public offices, we consider neither class nor rank, but each man is preferred according to his virtue or the esteem in which he is held for some special excellence." If you are ever asked for a definition of democracy, remember what Pericles said --- you will never improve upon it.

It was the words that inspired Lincoln to speak of "government of the people and by the people and for the people." Now, of course, not all Greeks favored Pericles or even his concept of government. Greeks are an argumentative group (Laughter) delightfully so. I guess that's why they let me into the Demosthenes Chapter.



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(Laughter and applause.)

we've heard mention tonight of that great philosopher Plato, but he called democracy a form of government full of variety and disorder. Sometimes you almost begin to think he had a very accurate definition. And dispensing a sort of equality to equals and unequals alike. Indeed, throughout the intervening centuries, there has been a continuing contention between those, who, like Plato, truly believed in government by an elite, and those who held with Aristotle that liberty and equality will be best attained when all persons alike share in government to the utmost.

It was Aristotle who gave our Founding Fathers the inspiration to speak of government by the consent of the governed.

Now, over the centuries there have been many kinds of governing elites. There has been royalty, aristocratic, military and plutocratic elites. But they were all alike in one fond belief that they knew what was best for the people rather than the people knowing what was best for themselves, and it was against this rule of the few rather than the rule of the majority, government by the consent of the governed, the Aristotelian theory, that our American Revolution was waged. And writing of its significance 50 years after the Revolution, Thomas Jefferson



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our great Democrat said, "All eyes are opened or are opening to the rights of men. The mass of mankind has not been born with shackles on their backs nor a favored few booted and spurred, ready to ride them."

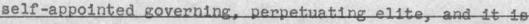
What powerful words. And wouldn't it be good if the whole world knew that? And wouldn't it be good if some of those today who try to ride on the backs of the people with boots and spurs would take a little lesson from Thomas Jefferson and get off of those backs and let people be people and live as people?

(Applause.)

But, you see, Pericles and Aristotle and Jefferson represent the future. They are eternal in the truth of their message, because freedom is on the march. Over one billion people have gained their freedom since the end of World War II. Over 70 new nations have come into being, and not one has gone communist. I think that's a remarkable record.

(Applause.)

But the proponents of this rule of the few and even of the one persist even into this, the 20th century, notably the Fascists and the Communists. Fascism and Communism have their points of difference, of course, but both are characterized by the rule of the self-chosen,





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elite which arrogates to itself the right not only to govern the people, but to tell them what they may do, where they may go, what they may read and even to deny them the right to worship and how they should think.

Why, I think I know why the Greek people are a great people above all other reasons: because of their deep and abiding faith, their religious commitment and their love of family. And people that love their God and love their family are indestructible, make no mistake about it.

(Applause.)

The Fascists and the Communists are not revolutionists. They are, in fact, reactionaries. We pay a heartfelt tribute today to the valor which the Greek people, with timely and effective help from the United States under President Truman, defended their liberty. What a great day for freedom.

(Applause.)

Sometimes we almost forget, don't we, that it happened or almost happened. It is tragic when any country falls to totalitarianism, but it would have been doubly tragic if the cradle of democracy had fallen to the despot, to the tyrant, to the communist. That would have been a cruel hoax and a cruel blow to the history of mankind.



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Now, my fellow Americans we are engaged today in meeting another test from totalitarianism, and I can remember as plainly as I see you tonight, when there were those that said that the Communists would triumph in Greece; when there were those that said that it couldn't be defended.

And I can remember, if I may just take your minds, for a moment, that there was a change of government 11 times in 18 months in Greece as Greece fought for her right to live as a free nation. And she was the victim of attack within and without, guerrilla warfare and the supplies and the manpower of the Communist neighbor. But she stood and stood firm, even when over three-fourths of her territory was in the hands of the Communists, even when many areas of Athens itself were occupied by the guerrilla Communist forces.

And today Greece stands as a proud, growing. progressive country. And I know that Vietnam is a long ways away from Greece and a long ways away from America. But the same struggle takes place. Free men cannot stand apart from what is happening there, and just as it fell to the lot of America to come to the aid of the beleagered Greece after World War II to help the Greek people sustain their freedom, and few others helped; so it has fallen to the lot of your beloved America to once again stand

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guardian and come to the help of a beleaguered people in South Vietnam who want their freedom and their right to live.

(Applause.)

And I want to thank you on behalf of your President and on behalf of a grateful nation, pledging your entire support to the struggle against totalitarianism Make no mistake about it: totalitarianism is a in Asia. contagious virus if left unchecked. It's a violation of our faith, our religious faith, our political faith, and of our heritage.

And we have received inspiration, we of this generation, from brave men who stood up against it in little Greece, when a partnership was molded between Greece and America for freedom, and from that experience we have gained inspiration for another partnership between the freedom-loving people of Asia and America to stand up against Communism.

(Applause.)

But I'm not here to tell you that all of our troubles here or elsewhere are due to the Fascists or the Communists. It's not that easy, and you and I know better. It's not easy or simple for them to build democracies or to order their lives democratically.

Winston Churchill once said that "democracy



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24 25 is the worst form of all governments, except any other." It's the best form of all governments with all of its problems.

Democracy is a system which makes very high demands on people's maturity and responsibility, as your young man spoke tonight. And self-discipline. Indeed, it is based on the belief that there are extraordinary qualities and possibilities in ordinary people, great faith in the people, and democracy offers the reasonable, legal, orderly way to change.

Violence, disorder, riots have no place in a democratic system. There is no need and no place for it. (Applause.) But I want us to remember that democracy is not an end in itself.

Jefferson said that "the only legitimate objective of government is the happiness and the welfare of the people." What a philosopher, this man Jefferson, and yet a practical man in the field of politics and government. Democracy must, in other words, serve the welfare and the human dignity of people. And it is this concept and this belief of human dignity that separates free men and free nations from the totalitarian. We believe with a spiritual conviction that there is something precious about man, his soul and his spirit, and that it shall not be defiled by another man or a despot or a tyrant. This is the moral

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Now, if democracy does not serve the people, however, a danger exists that the people may turn to other means under the illusion or the false promise that they will find quicker and surer results. Why, even in this fortunate and blessed land of ours, and my, how fortunate we are, we face real problems in making our democracy work, and work for the benefit of all the people.

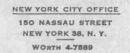
It is urgent, and I underscore the word urgent, that we accomplish fully and quickly the unfinished business of assuring every American, whatever his station in life, whatever his background, whatever his race, whatever his origin, his faith, his color -- equal rights and opportunities -- and then ask that same man to take on the responsibilities of American citizenship.

It's urgent that we wage war on poverty and wipe it out and the dismal slums in which it festers, for as Aristotle said -- and he is my favorite Greek philosopher -- "Men come together in cities in order to live, but they remain together in cities in order to live the good life."

The word "city" should symbolize the good life, not merely the coming together of people, but the good, wholesome life. And the Greek city-state stands in history as the highest form of man's expression, the place



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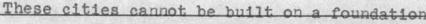
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where commerce and the arts and ideas all came together to form an environment where man could flourish and live the life of the pursuit of happiness.

And throughout history, cities all over the world have aspired to this Greek ideal, and few have ever attained it. Why, anyone of you that has ever travelled along our highways, you're always coming into some town that's "Athens" or it's "Corinth." Why, in Wisconsin, they even have Sparta. And there is one Greek name after another. And why? Because these great Greek city-states represented the best that civilization was able to produce in terms of a city environment.

Today, now, in our own wealth and power, which far exceeds anything that history has ever known, I think we have the means to create truly great cities in no less than this great Greek tradition, and I can't think of a better place to talk about a city than amongst Greeks, whose heritage is the city.

Now, these cities that I speak of, though, cannot be divided. You can't have two cities in one. These cannot be cities ruled by those who live in the glittering towers and the comfortable suburbs and inhabited by those that are entrapped in ghettoes and tenements and slums. It can't be.





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of unhappiness, of overcrowding, of bitterness and hatred and pent-up violence that explodes.

When the history of our time is written. I hope that our cities can be remembered, not for their boxlike, rectangular buildings and their concrete cloverleafs that lead us into these areas called cities, but for the openness of mind and spirit, for comfort and an environment in which man can flourish.

Our cities can be remembered, my fellow Americans, as the great Greek cities, not for their slums and their injustice, but for their beauty and for their creativity and even for their brotherhood.

You see, I see the American city as a place where men can live together without strife, a place where the doors and the windows are thrown open to the world, to ideas and to music, to commerce and to the arts. and to knowledge and to education -- that's what a city should be; that's what the great Greek cities symbolized. I see the American city as a place where your children and mine and our grandshildren live in safety and in health, and where they may live in abundance, and not only of material goods, but the abundance of opportunity and understanding.

Above all, I see the American city as a

reflection of our whole American society, a better and a



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freer society than has ever been known before by name.

I see the American city and our American society as an environment of free men and women, different each, but each playing his own role, each seeking what he wants, yet without doing harm to his fellow man. Ideals and idealism, yes, but a nation without vision shall perish, and a people without ideals are spiritually dead.

You see, "I hear America singing." said Walt Whitman, the great poet, a century ago, and I like to think of those words, "America singing," because that we're in unison and harmony and in joy.

"I hear America singing, the varied carols I hear, each singing what belongs to him or to her. or to no one and to no one else, singing with open mouths their strong melodious songs." This is the America that I see, not an America of discord and noise, but a land where each strong, melodious song may be added to the next, to form a chorus of free and harmonious voices.

But our vision will never be fulfilled unless we take hard and practical steps required. As much as we might wish it so, these great American cities will not be built merely by money or by the commitment of our material resources. They will be built only if we commit on a far greater scale than today our social and political resources.

They will be built only when each American recognizes

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that the great city that he dreams of must be his city, his home town. They will be built only when each American recognizes that the bitterness or the hate or the poverty to be overcome is the bitterness and the hate and the poverty in his own community, not someone else's. And they will be built only when each American makes it his own personal business to take an honest look at what's happening around him, to maintain a health skepticism against both the keepers of the status quo and the pockets of disorder and violence, to feel a personal stake in the decisions affecting his community, in short to participate as Greeks of old in the democratic process, and as you've made it your business to participate.

My lesson for tonight can be summarized in the words of the poet, Thomas Wolf, and it is like secular scripture to me. Thomas Wolf said, "To every man his, regardless of his birth, his shining, golden opportunity, to every man the right to live and to work and to be himself and to become whatever thing his manhood and his vision can combine to make him." This is the promise of America. What a beautiful promise, and how fortunate we are to live in this republic that is truly one nation under God with liberty and justice for all as our dream, as our hope. Thank you.

(Applause.)



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MR. DOUKAS: Mr. Vice President, I know I express the deep appreciation and the sincere thanks of your fellow Americans, of your fellow Ahepans and of the people everywhere for your message you delivered tonight. I believe tonight the Vice President gave the reason of the existence of the Order of AHEPA. He pointed out the background, the challenge that we carry as Americans of Hellenic origin, the loyalty and the duty we must discharge as members of this great nation.

And tonight I have the privilege to express to the Vice President and read to him the first resolution passed by the 44th Supreme Convention of the Order of AHEPA in the city of Washington, D.C., on August 17, 1966:

"WHEREAS, the Vice President of the United States has dedicated himself, throughout a lifetime of public service, to promulgating the rights of the individual, to fostering the ideals of a true democratic government by deeds and example, and

"WHEREAS, the Vice President has twice in the course of this year publicly expressed his regard for the Order of AHEPA by personally addressing its representatives and guests,

"NOW, THEREFORE, on this 17th day of August, 1966, we the Delegates of the 44th Supreme Convention of AHEPA, convening in Washington, the nation's capital



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in token of our deep affection for Hubert Horatio Humphrey, Vice President of the United States, do hereby unanimously express to him our heart-felt appreciation, our affection and our love and our faith.

"Passed by the Resolutions Committee of the Order of AHEPA."

(Applause.)

And I trust that the Vice President will allow us to proceed with the program, and in the course of this special convocation, try to express to him and to you, to our people, that we are devoted and dedicated to the ideals for which George Washington and Thomas Jefferson and Lincoln and Kennedy and Johnson and Humphrey have dedicated their lives.

(Applause.)

I feel a sense of sobriety in TOASTMASTER: the Assembly, and I'll digress for a moment, and I must remind the dining room that the Toastmaster generally has no express powers, much less implied powers, and a fortiori, as they say in the law, he has no apparent powers.

But. Mr. Vice President, with your kind permission, if I could demonstrate to the delegates that are out there how to exceed your authority after manifesting and announcing Greek names in the name of the Presidential Cabinet. if I were a political director of

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the Order of AHEPA, I would grant you forthwith a charter labelled, "The American Hellenic Presidential Cabinet Charter No. 1, in Washington D.C."

(Applause.)

And I daresay -- I don't want to use a Greek word that says (Greek word), because the President and the Vice President may be out of jobs. And that means, with all the spirit at our command, we wish that they go higher. And this I must strike from the record.

Now. I must revert to the program and, with your kind indulgence, step up the tempo.

Somewhere along the line, I skipped around so much I forgot to introduce Peter Cardetis, a member of the Board of Governors, and his lovely wife. Mr. and Mrs. Cardetis. Center -- I'm sorry.

(Applause.)

And while I'm making introductions, I must introduce members of the Board of Trustees who are not at the rostrum table here, or dais. There's Tom Hios and Mrs. Hios (Applause) and Brother James Mazarakhos. (Applause.)

On occasion, when I have to come to Washington for the good of the order and for the business of the fraternity, these Washingtonians have a place they call the Hill. I never knew what it meant, because in my territory, the Hill was something we tried to avoid.



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But there is a Greek who happens to be a Presidential Assistant, and although he doesn't know me, as it should be, I know him, and I must at this time perhaps acknowledge the debt of the Order of AHEPA to this fine young man, who has greater heights to achieve, not so much in the Hellenic community, because that he has done. He has greater heights to achieve in the civic community in the state to which he belongs. I want to thank him publicly for all of the assistance he has given to the Order of AHEPA and particularly to me in appearing before the Senate, Number One on the Hit Parade -- I don't know how AHEPA got there, but perhaps because of the infiltration into the Cabinet, AHEPA was a limelight at the Senate and Congressional hearings on immigration. And for this I want to publicly thank Mike Manatos, the Presidential Assistant.

(Applause.)

And I'm sure that behind any Greek who has a nice appearance, you'll find what we call common knowledge, and what the courts take judicial notice of, when they have nothing else to hang their hat on: you'll find a lovely wife in the person of Mrs. Dorothy Manatos, the wife of Mike Manatos.

(Applause.)

And while we're with the ladies, I want you



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to know, Mr. Vice President, that the Order of AHEPA has extraterritorial jurisdicton, meaning that we go beyond the territorial limits of the United States of America. and we cross over into a friendly nation or sovereignty, the Dominion of Canada, and for all our representatives and the ladies, we have Miss Fran Nanos, the Grand Vice President of the Dominion of Canada.

(Applause.)

So that there may be a fusion between male and female, and that there may be cooperation for the community in the Dominion of Canada, we assigned to her and elected, Chris Zekos, the Supreme Vice President of the Dominion of Canada.

(Applause.)

At all these conventions, there was a time when I was a young lawyer and I used to have bushy hair, and I wished I had a few gray hairs. Now I'm not so sure I want to accelerate that process. But the first National Convention I attended, there was a venerable gray-haired gentleman who commanded the respect of every delegate in convention assembled, who to this present day reflects and the reason for the formation of this great Order typifies of AHEPA, which is one of the better pressure groups, so to speak -- now that we're in the city of Washington, and

there are such things as good pressure groups, and the WASHINGTON OFFICE NEW YORK CITY OFFICE

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Order of AHEPA is one -- from the Mother Lodge, the person of George Poulis, the venerable gray-haired gentleman and Mother Lodge Member.

(Applause.)

And always, the Ahepans have been thankful although perhaps not as much as the ladies would like to have been thanked, this occasion is one reason why we assemble. Our wives, our families lose us during the convention week, so in order to avoid complaints, we formed the Daughters of Penelope, and from time to time we've had grand ladies assume the role of President, and this year we have another colleague of mine, who heads the great Order of the Daughters of Penelope and is my good friend and colleague and sister, Miss Betty Athanasakos, your Grand President.

(Applause.)

MISS ATHANASAKOS: Mr. Chairman, Vice President Humphrey, Your Eminence, Supreme President Doukas, Your Excellency, Mr. Ambassador, Supreme President Strike, Grand Notarides, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen.

Yes, the Order of AHEPA helped organize the Daughters of Penelope, and tonight I stand before you as its Grand President, and I might say that although the Miss stands in front of my name, I stand here as the proud

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23 24 25 mother of our junior auxiliaries and the two representatives that spoke to you tonight, and I know that their parents are just as proud or even possibly more so than I am tonight.

From dreams come great things. From enthusiasm, culture is created. From that effort, the result of those dreams, becomes reality.

No one person can create any reality alone. It requires you and all of us. The dreams of our Mother Lodge, lodge members became such a reality. How grateful we are for the wonderful Order that has been entrusted to us, an international order of over 12.500 women, dedicated to the betterment of humanity, and today a happy and financially healthy organization.

Let us applaud these women. Let us continue to further, as well as we can, in whatever way we can, the causes of education, civic and charitable endeavors, youth, good citizenship and our Hellenic heritage.

Efforts in these behalf by your Grand President during the past year have been a labor of love and one of deep satisfaction of being able to serve you.

To Supreme President, Komon A. Doukas, and our Supreme President, Louis Strike, and to Grand President Cleo Notarides; to the Grand Lodge and to each of you, may I just say thank you.

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(Applause.)

TOASTMASTER: Now your Toastmaster has been instructed to proceed into second gear, and with that admonishment, he so does. At the front of the rostrum we have with us Eros Angulopoulis from Chicago Order of the Greek Star.

(Applause.)

To his right a Supreme Governor of the Order of AHEPA, Dikeo.

(Applause.)

Next we have Gus Kolnis, Supreme Governor of the Order of AHEPA.

(Applause.)

And Mrs. Kolnis.

(Applause.)

From my home town, a good friend, Peter Chimous, Governor of the Order of AHEPA, and Mrs. Peter Chimous.

(Applause.)

Mr. Chris Conomou, Supreme Governor of the Order of AHEPA.

(Applause.)

Another Supreme Governor, Mr. Charles

Alexander. And Mrs. Alexander.

(Applause.)

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The Grand Vice President of the Daughters of Penelope, another young lady from my home town, Mrs. Zoe Ramo. (Applause.)

And her husband, William Ramo. (Applause.)

Mrs. Vivian Polis, Grand Secretary of the Daughters of Penelope. Miss Vivian Polis.

(Applause.)

Miss Alice Damascus, Grand Treasurer of the Daughters of Penelope, and her husband, William Damascus. (Applause.)

Miss Evangeline Pios, Grand Governor of Zone No. 3 and her husband, Mr. James Pios.

(Applause.)

At the tail end of the front rostrum, an Ahepan who's known by the athletes in this Order, and there are many of them, John Paulus, National Athletic Director.

(Applause.)

Staying with the front rostrum, another Chicagoan and member of the Board of Trustees of the Supreme Lodge, Mr. Peter D. Genukis, and Mrs. Peter D. Genukis.

(Applause.)

A past Supreme President of the -- or rather



1 Grand President of the Daughters of Penelope, Mrs. Kay 2 Bretos, and her husband, George Bretos. (Applause.) A member of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Michael Kolyis, and Mrs. Kolyis. (Applause.) Miss Georgia Chakanes. (Applause.) And now a Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Peter Krichelakos. (Applause.) A Grand Governor of the Daughters of Penelope, Mrs. John Simiti. (Applause.) Member of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Basil Milanas; Mrs. Milanas. (Applause.) Member of the Grand Lodge of the Daughters of Penelope, Mrs. Peter Plans. Mr. Peter Plans and Mrs. Rennie Plans, I'm sorry, a Grand Governor. Member of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Peter Tingus. Another member of the Board of Trustees, Mr.



(Applause for all three respectively.)

Another venerable member of the Mother Lodge,

James Demus. And Mrs. Demus as well.

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Mr. Harry Agrepolis.

(Applause.)

And Mrs. Harry Agrepolis.

(Applause.)

The extreme left of the front table is represented by Mrs. Piro Zapato and Mr. Spiro Zapato, who is a member of the Board of Trustees.

(Applause.)

A Supreme Governor, who has been talking to my lovely wife that I forgot to introduce in the first instance while I was handling the top dais, Mr. Andrew Panos, Supreme Governor.

(Applause.)

Just bear with me till I get these important (Handling papers.) That's what you call messages. Toastmaster prerogative.

As always we must pay due respect to the Supreme President's wife, not because she happens to be the Supreme President's wife, but just for all the heartaches, for all the absences, for all the lonely nights she spends and the faithful respect and patience she shows to her lovely husband, Mrs. Kimon Doukas, the wife of the President.

(Applause.)

We're coming down the home stretch.



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The next person I have had occasion to observe at many national conventions. In addition to the personal observation at nationalconventions, I have had his name and his person cross my life's experience by virtue of the fact that he represents my faith here in the United States of America.

I am proud of him for his active and dynamic role in dedication to the problems not only of the local community in New York where he happens to have his headquarters, but for the dedication to the problems that confront our nation with respect to civil rights, with respect to local problems, with respect to the high honor that the World Council of Churches has bestowed upon him, its President, and also -- and lastly -- as particular head of the Church for North and South America. the Archbishop of North and South America, Archbishop Iakovos.

(Applause.)

ARCHBISHOP IAKOVOS: Mr. Vice President: Mr. Toastmaster; Your Excellency, Ambassador, and Mrs. Matsas; Members of the (Greek word); Supreme President. Dr. Doukas; Members of the Supreme Lodge; Grand President Elizabeth Athanasakos; Supreme President of the Sons of Pericles, Louis Strike; Grand President of the Maids of Athena, Miss Cleopatra Notarides, honored guests, fellow



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This grand banquet, through its whole spirit and atmosphere seems to serve one of the noble goals of your worthy Order as set forth some 44 years ago for its members to attain. I am referring to the noble goal of fraternity and solidarity that your Order has demonstrated in most of its many undertakings and endeavors.

There are many accomplishments registered in the records of AHEPA, such as scholarships and school buildings, charities and hospitals, patriotic deeds, as well as actions of religious faith, in which you can rightfully take great and justified pride.

Nothing, however, in my opinion, can equal the valuable service AHEPA has rendered in the field of uniting, organizing and uplifting the moral, educational and social level of our people in America, who, in the 1920's had to struggle against all kinds of difficulties from within and without in order to survive and gain a respectable status for themselves.

AHEPA, judged from this certain point of view, stands out and high above all other Greek-American organizations, for it conceived the idea and policy by which Greeks of America would become one of the forces that are at work in building and molding our national character.



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This, by all means, is the greatest endeavor AHEPA has ever undertaken, and I am sure that your order will continue to consider it as its unfinished task, for our place in modern American society is not yet attained, and cannot be attained unless we set forth new aims and purposes.

We need such aspirations as will inspire and enable us to play a better role in the shaping of the economic, social, educational and cultural patterns of life in this nation of ours.

There is no doubt a great number of Greek Americans that have distinguished themselves in many ways and in many fields of civic and civil activities. Yet we need more of them. Our country needs them.

We are still far away from the position we should occupy as defendant of Hellenes in the American scene of life.

Ours cannot be a compromise or a good-hearted acceptance by our fellow citizens. It must be based upon and justified by the value and importance of our contribution, and we must prepare ourselves for such a contribution. To this end it is necessary that we encourage our young men and women to excel in arts as well as in sciences, and politics as well as in athletics, in industry as well as ingenuity.



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For ours is a heritage of culture, and a legacy of education.

If we all agree that there is no limit to Greek ambition or day-dreaming, then let us agree also that there is no limit to what the demands of our times are in terms of scientific research, knowledge and accomplishment.

AHEPA can definitely reactive this sense of responsibility in the hearts of its members as well as in the hearts of the (Greek word). Nonetheless, it is imperative that each one of us does his part in projecting and promoting every effort that AHEPA undertakes in this respect, for AHEPA is and must continue to be an order of cultural interests and the whole organized and official expression and declaration of our political and social philosophy and creed.

May, my good friends and fellow AHEPAns, this banquet nurture our minds and souls in such a way as to fortify and make more resolute our will, to marshall our scattered forces, to unite and discipline then and thus march them forward in obedience to God's Will and to the calling of our nation and to the history of our race.

And to end with a Greek slogan, I think I must have the permission of the Vice President to use some



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ancient words but so much appropriate, so much timely.

In response to what Miss Notarides and Mr. Strike said tonight, (Greek phrase.) "Sons of Greece, march forward." (Greek phrase.) "Because tomorrow, with young leaders like you, is going to be much better and more glorious."

(Applause.)

TOASTMASTER: I now want to introduce to you Brother Chotas, a member of the Mother Lodge.

(Applause.)

This next young fellow was a young tyke when the first convention here -- first National Convention was held here in Washington. In fact, his father tells me that he had difficulty getting a sitter that night that the banquet was held in the capital, Washington, D.C.

The son of the Chairman of this Banquet, Chris Dematitis.

(Applause.)

Mrs. Helen Matsas, wife of the Ambassador. (Applause.)

The Kingdom of Greece has, in the time past, sent many of its representatives to the country of the United States. In the person of Alexander Matsas, the entire Hellenic community in the United States is grateful to the Kingdom of Greece for such an exemplary repre



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Your Ambassador to the United States from the Kingdom of Greece, Alexander Matsas.

(Applause.)

AMBASSADOR MATSAS: Mr. Vice President;
Mr. Toastmaster; Your Eminence; Supreme President Doukas,
Madame Grand President; distinguished members, distinguished
leaders of the Order of AHEPA; Supreme President of the
Order of the Sons of Pericles; and Grand President of the
Daughters of Penelope.

I thank you for your kind welcome, and I feel proud and happy to bring to you tonight, to this 44th Supreme Convention of your illustrious Order, the warm salute of His Majesty, the King of the Hellenes and of the Government and people of Greece.

The AHEPA is entering its 45th year. It is an age of vigor and maturity. It is an age when one has already a past and one has a future. It is an age which combines the impetus of youth with the experience and the wisdom of years.

In these changing times, the 45th year of the AHEPA is also marking a turning point. New questions have arisen with new generations. The Greek-American communities are facing a diversity of problems. The right approach to these problems will, to a great degree, depend



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-- determine the future of your career as a great American element in this great nation, and to the right and constructive approach of these problems, AHEPA is going to play a decisive part.

AHEPA is pledged to a dual devotion. It is American, and it is Hellenic. It also has a dual vocation: it is progressive and it is educational.

On these four capital points, your great organization has assumed a heavy and noble responsibility. both towards the United States of America and throughout the land of your forefathers. I would like to recall some of the great works which AHEPA has achieved in these 44 years.

A part of the many local activities of the Order's chapters, I should like to report here with gratitude and respect, the following great works of AHEPA: relief to the earthquake victims of Corinth; relief to the war orphans of Greece; relief to the Dodecanese earthquake victims; relief to Greece during World War II; relief to the earthquake victims of the Ionian Islands; various such cultural activities as scholarships to students, contributions to the Patriarchate of Jerusalem and to the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople; foundations like the AHEPA Hospitals in Greece, health centers in Greece, the AHEPA Agricultural Center in Salonika, the

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prefectorium in Volos, the Truman Library and the "Papanicalaeu" Research Institute in Miami.

More recently the AHEPA, by an appropriate and imposing monument in Athens, the Truman Doctrine and its great initiator, Harry Truman.

These are only some of the noble achievements of which the Order of AHEPA can be justly proud.

The Order of AHEPA has been close to Greece in all her tribulations, plights and aspirations of the last forty years. It could not remain unperturbed by the question of Cyprus because the question of Cyprus is not only an international dispute, but primarily a moral issue involving the very principles of democracy and justice which are fundamental to the common culture of the American and the Greek nation.

The courageous voice raised by AHEPA has been an inspiration to our people of Cyprus struggling for their natural and indisputable rights.

For all these past and present, I bring to you the thanks of the Greek nation. However, the new problems of the Greek-American community will demand your intiative, they will demand imagination, courage and faith. They will demand new methods and new approaches. AHEPA will have to marshall all its moral and material resources to meet this challenge.



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One problem point seems to me to be the relationship of the new and future generations of Greek-Americans with the land of their forefathers and with its ancient tradition. The unparalleled glory of the American nation is that it is large enough in heart and in stature to house other nations.

As we have just heard from the authoritative voice of the Vice President of the United States, the United States accepts and strives to "venerize" all the traditions of the ethnic groups represented in this great land. The United States thus proves itself to be a nation of nations and a roof of many peoples.

It is the double duty of the Greek American to carry on in this great land the tradition of our ancient civilization. It seems easy at first sight, because the United States of America is based on the very principles which we have borne, bred and defended for centuries on the ancient soil of Greece.

However, it is your duty both towards the United States and towards Greece to take this as one of the main missions of the AHEPA. It presents certain specific problems and certain specific duties.

I regard as fundamental the maintenance of the Greek language amongst the coming generation of Greek-Americans. Let us not forget that Greek is the most



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ancient of all European languages. It has never become a dead language like Latin. Modern Greek is merely the outcome of the evolution of ancient and medieval Greek. Our nation has preserved this august speech which has been the chosen instrument for the finest expressions of literature that has ever been and of the highest philosophical and scientific concepts.

This language has been the vehicle of divine revelation through the Holy Gospels. It was used by the Fathers of the Church for the exploration and the interpretation of the mysteries of the faith.

To this day, the most novel and daring technological and scientific discoveries are borrowing their names from the treasury of the Greek vocabulary. and this is what makes our language so important and so useful in a practical sense because the students who do not know Greek have to learn by heart as an entirely new term practically every word in medicine, biology, electronics or even atomic research. For anyone who knows Greek, these terms are self-explanatory.

So, to take a simple example, "astronaut". as we all know, appears to be a linguistic neologism applied to the travelers of space. But even an illiterate Greek will understand that it simply means "the sailors of the stars" and "cosmonaut" -- "the sailors of the universe."

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This makes it evident that any person of Greek descent who will learn Greek in their homes or in their communities will find it of invaluable help in any further studies in any scientific or technical field.

And now, having spoken to you about Greece. I think I will turn to Greek. (Speaks Greek.)

(Applause.)

TOASTMASTER: Seated out in the dining room is the Chairman of the National Advisory Board, Brother Charles Drogaso.

(Applause.)

At this time I would like to call, to speak to us up here, the Vice President, Brother Microutsicos, to make a presentation.

MR. MICROUTSICOS: Mr. Toastmaster. Mr. Supreme President, Your Eminence, Your Excellency, Supreme President Doukas, distinguished guests, fellow Ahepans, ladies and gentlemen.

I have the distinct pleasure to present a set of book-ends to the Outstanding Ahepan of 1965-66, the man who has devoted 363 days of his life for the good and welfare of all the people, which reflects the type of community, the American community which we are all happy to live in.

Supreme President Doukas, there's a little



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statement here on these book-ends, which are being presented to you by your colleagues of the Supreme Lodge, which says, "To Kimon A. Doukas, Supreme President, 1965-66. from your colleagues in the Supreme Lodge." (Applause.)

Also, on behalf of all the Ahepans, I would like to present this plaque, with this statement inscribed on it: "The Order of AHEPA, presented to Kimon A. Doukas. Supreme President, in honor and with our appreciation of the distinguished and meritorious service given to the fraternity while serving with outstanding leadership, vision and ability." It is my pleasure to make this presentation on behalf of all the members of the Order of AHEPA.

(Applause.)

TOASTMASTER: Is the Chairman of the Banquet present? When you see that smile appear upon my face. Brother Dematatis, you'd better come up here quick.

Brother Dematitis, your orders have been obeyed. I have concluded my job as Toastmaster for the evening. I want to thank you for the pleasure. (Applause.)

CHAIRMAN DEMATITIS: Well, we hope you've had a wonderful time, and we'd like to get on with a part of it. Good night, everybody. (Applause.)

> Oh, excuse me. The benediction will be



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CLERGYMAN: "Thou hast refreshed us in Thy Creations, Lord, and in the work of Thine Hands we have delighted. We have been satisfied with the ear hly gifts of food and drink Thou has vouchsafed unto us. Guide us in peace to retire now, for Thou hast made in us a dwelling place of hope."

(Speaks Greek.)

"The Grace of Our Lord, Jesus Christ, and the Communion of the Holy Spirit be with you all now and evermore."

(Whereupon the Official Banquet closed.)



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