

NEWSLETTER

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KRIKOS Midwest

A CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC
LINK WITH GREECE

EDITOR: Constantine Tzanos

EDITORIAL BOARD: G. Alexopoulos

C. Prasinos, S. Sakellarides

UPCOMING EVENTS

Greek-American Women in Politics

On Sunday, October 19, 1997, at 3:00 PM, at Crown Center Auditorium of Loyola University, 6525 North Sheridan Road, Greek Women's University Club, the Hellenic Club of Loyola, KRIKOS Midwest, and the Hellenic Professional Society of Illinois present *Greek-American Women in Politics*, a panel discussion with the Honorable Adeline Geo-Karis, Senator, Commissioner Maria Pappas, and Stella Adams Cuthbert. The panel will explore the role of the Greek-American women in politics. It will respond to the questions: "How did ethnicity influence the decision of the panel participants to choose their career? Being ethnic women in a man's world, did they face any difficulties, discouragement, or prejudice from their ethnic community and the community at large? Since they entered politics, have things changed for ethnic women?"

Discussing her experience, the Honorable Adeline Geo-Karis said: "Being of Greek origin, I consider it a privilege to expound on the pros and cons of my ethnicity in an American environment. Being the youngest in my family, and a female, it took a staggering amount of trail blazing to convince them of the propriety of my intention to become a lawyer. Their volatile Mediterranean style of responding to this ambition would have shaken to the foundation anyone of weaker constitution. They could conceive of a woman being a teacher of law, but certainly not an attorney."

Adeline J. Geo-Karis, J.D., is an assistant Senate Majority Leader in the State of

Illinois. She has served as an Illinois Senator since 1979 and in the House of Representatives for six years. Prior to her involvement in state government, the Honorable Geo-Karis was a former municipal and legislative attorney and the former Mayor of Zion, Illinois.

Maria Pappas, Ph.D., J.D., is the Cook County Commissioner of the 10th District, and chairs the Law Enforcement Committee. She also serves as a member of the Illinois Supreme Court Special Commission on the Administration of Justice. Dr. Pappas received her Bachelor of Arts degree in Sociology from West Virginia State University, and her Doctoral degree in Counseling and Psychology from Loyola University in Chicago. After receiving her Ph.D., Dr. Pappas decided to pursue a law degree at IIT-Chicago Kent College of Law. She has taught at both Loyola and DePaul Universities as well as at educational centers throughout Europe. From 1975 to 1982 she was a professor of psychology and counseling at Governor's State University.

Stella Adams Cuthbert received her Master of Arts in Classical Languages from Northwestern University. She attended law school at John Marshall Law School, and after graduation she was admitted to the Illinois Bar in 1955. From 1980 to 1992, Ms. Cuthbert was the Commissioner of Unemployment Insurance for the State of Illinois. Prior to her tenure with state government, she was an Assistant State's attorney of Cook County, a high school Latin Teacher and a college law instructor. She is also a recipient of the Distinguished Alumna award from the John Marshall Law School.

This program has been made possible in part by a grant from the Illinois Humanities Council, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the Illinois General Assembly.

Hellenism and Christianity

On Sunday, December 7, 1997, at 3:00 PM, at the Embassy Suites Hotel, 600 North State Street, in Chicago, KRIKOS Midwest presents the Very Reverend Dr. Demetrios J. Constantelos in a lecture on *Hellenism and Christianity*. Dr. Constantelos is Charles Cooper Townsend, Sr. Distinguished Professor of History and Religious Studies, Stockton State College, former Dean of Hellenic College, and a frequent lecturer at Hellenic college/Holy Cross Orthodox School of Theology.

The Mission to Mars

On Sunday, November 23, 1997, KRIKOS Midwest will present Dr. Athanasios Economou, University of Chicago, in a lecture on the recent *Mission to Mars*. Dr. Economou is a member of the NASA team that made this mission a success. He will discuss the objectives of the mission, information gathered and to be gathered from Mars and its significance, and will present and discuss slides from the red planet.

COOPERATION OF CHICAGO'S GREEK AMERICAN CULTURAL AND PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

With the initiative of KRIKOS Midwest, on September 28, 1997, Board Members

of KRIKOS Midwest, Hellenic Professional Society, Greek Women's University Club, and Hellenic Cultural Organization of Chicago met to discuss ways of promoting further their cooperation. This was a very successful meeting that reaffirmed the positive fruits of our cooperation the last few years, and stressed the desire to further strengthen our cooperative activities.

KRIKOS WANTS YOU

KRIKOS Midwest encourages its members to actively participate in the activities of the organization. Would you like to organize an event or new activity? Would you like to help with the current activities of the organization? Do not be shy, please call the president Yiannis Kourbanis (630 983-7644) or any Board member.

The Board of KRIKOS Midwest meets the last Saturday of every month. Members are encouraged to attend these meetings. We will also appreciate any comments or suggestions that you may have about the newsletter. Please do not hesitate to write or talk to the editor.

FROM OUR HISTORY

The Greek Army's Betrayal

A report by Ernest Hemingway for The Toronto Daily Star, November 3, 1922.

As I write, the Greek troops are commencing their evacuation of Eastern Thrace. In their ill-fitting US uniforms, they are trekking across the country, cavalry patrols out ahead, the soldiers marching sullenly but occasionally grinning at us as we pass their strung out, straggling columns. They have cut all the telegraph wires behind them; you see them dangling from the poles like maypole ribbons. They have abandoned their thatched huts, their camouflaged gun positions, their machine-gun nests, and all the heavily-wired, strung-out, fortified ridges where they had planned to make a last stand against the Turks.

Heavily wheeled baggage carts drawn by muddy-flanked buffalo with slanted-back horns drag along the dusty road. Some

soldiers lie on top of the mounds of baggage, while others goad the buffalo along. Ahead and behind the baggage carts are strung out the troops. This is the end of the Greek military adventure.

Might-have-beens are a sad business and the end of Greek military power is sad enough as it is, but there is no blame for it to be given to the Greek common soldier. Even in the evacuation the Greek soldiers looked like good troops. There was a sturdy doggedness about them that would have meant a hard time for the Turk if Kemal's army would have had to fight for Thrace instead of having it handed to them as a gift at Moudania (the town in Asia Minor where the armistice that ended the fighting was signed in October).

Captain Wittal of the Indian cavalry, who was attached to the Greek army in Anatolia as an observer during the Greek war with Kemal, told me the inside story of the intrigue that led to the breakdown of the Greek army in Asia Minor.

"The Greek soldiers were first-class fighting men," Captain Wittal said. "they were well officered by men who had served with the British and French at Salonika and they outclassed the Kemalist army. I believe they would have captured Angora (Ankara) and ended the war if they had not been betrayed."

"When Constantine came into power all the officers of the army in the field were suddenly scrapped, from the commander-in-chief down to platoon commanders. These officers had many of them been promoted from the ranks, were good soldiers and splendid leaders. They were removed and their places filled new officers of the Tino (Constantine) party, most of whom had spent the war in Switzerland or Germany and had never heard a shot fired. That caused a complete breakdown of the army and was responsible for the Greek defeat."

Captain Wittal told me how artillery officers who had no experience at all took over the command of batteries and massacred their own infantry. He told about infantry officers who used powder,

face powder not gunpowder, and rouge, and about staff work which was criminal in its ignorance and negligence.

"In one show in Anatolia," Wittal said, "the Greek infantry were doing an absolutely magnificent attack and their artillery was doing them in. Major Johnson (the other British observer who later acted as liaison officer with the press at Constantinople) is a gunner, you know. He's a fine gunner too. Well, Major Johnson cried at what those gunners were doing to their infantry. He was wild to take over the artillery. But he couldn't do a thing. We had orders to preserve strict neutrality - and he couldn't do a thing."

That is the story of the Greek army's betrayal by King Constantine. And that is the reason the revolution in Athens was not just a fake as many people have claimed. It was the rising of an army that had been betrayed against the man who had betrayed it.

The old Venizelist officers came back after the revolution and reorganized the army in Eastern Thrace. Greece looked on Thrace as a Marne where she must fight and make a final stand or perish. Troops were rushed in. Everybody was at a white heat. Then the Allies at Mudania handed Eastern Thrace over to the Turk and gave the Greek army three days to start getting out.

The army waited, not believing that their government would sign the Moudania convention, but it did, and the army, being soldiers, are getting out.

All day I have been passing them, dirty, tired, unshaven, wind-bitten soldiers hiking along the trails across the brown, rolling, barren Thracian countryside. No bands, no relief organizations, no leave areas, nothing but lice, dirty blankets, and mosquitoes at night. They are the last of the glory that was Greece. This is the end of their second siege of Troy.