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fell for ,

February 25, 1983

I welcome the opportunity to extend my greetings to all who gather for the Pourth Annual Most Distinguished Greek American Banquet of the United Bellenic Voters of America.

It is a special privilege for me to join you in congratulating this year's honorees: Dr. Thomas Baffes, Dr. Michael Bakalis, Mr. Alec Gianaras, The Honorable James Kirie, and Mr. Sam Markos.

Community service and a spirit of good neighborliness have long been part of the American tradition, and I commend these gentlemen for all they do for others.

You have my best wishes for a most enjoyable evening and for continued success in the important work you do.

FINALD REAGAN

Sent to:

Dr. D.G. Kyriazopoulos
National President
and General Chairman
United Hellenic Voters of America
6308 Western Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60659

RR:Livingston:ck
cc:
K.Osborne/D.Livingston/E.Rollins/J.Burgess/
/CF
EVENT: MARCH 12

HONORARY CHAIRMEN
His Eminence Archbishop lakovos
The Honorable Paul Sarbanes
The Honorable John Brademas
The Honorable Gus Yatron
The Honorable George Christopher
Charles Maliotis
Charles C. Moskos, Ph.D.

NATIONAL CHAIRMAN Andrew A. Athens

> SECRETARY John L. Marks TREASURER Michael A. Svourakis GENERAL COUNSEL George J. Charles

PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR Leon C. Marinakos

ETHNIC LIAISON DIRECTOR Andrew T. Kopan, Ph.D.

> FINANCE CHAIRMEN Thomas A. Athens Frank S. Kamberos

REGIONAL VICE CHAIRMEN
George Chimples
Evan Alevizatos Chriss
Gregory G. Demetrakas
Kimon A. Doukas, Ph.D.
Basil C. Foussianes
Michael S. Johnson
Jerry O. Lorant
John S. Marandas
James A. Peponis
Michael Sotirhos

Michael Sotirhos

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
James Angleton
Anthony A. Antoniou
Evangeline Gouletas-Carey
George Carson
Angeline P. Caruso, Ed.D.
Basil G. Chronis, M.D.
Nick Cosmos
Tom J. Costopoulos
Jim Dellaportas
Peter Economopoulos
Peter A. Fasseas
Angelo G. Geocaris
The Honorable Adeline J. Geo-Karis
Alec K. Gianaras
Nicholas S. Gouletas
Stanley A. Kakis
Charles Kanakis, Jr., M.D.
The Honorable Thomas Kapsalis
George D. Karcazes
Theodosis E. Kioutas, M.D.

George P. Kokalis
Peter Kourides
Christos N. Kritikos
Dimitrios Kyriazopoulos, Ph.D.
Thomas C. Kyrus
Yiannis H. Lambrou
George Livanos
Nicholas Mamalakis
Paul Manolis
Nicholas G. Manos
M. Frank Manta
The Honorable Samuel C. Maragos
Beatrice H. Marks
The Honorable Nicholas J. Melas

Louis W. Mitchell
The Honorable Steven G. Nash
Anthony A. Nichols
James G. Orphan
Mary G. Orphan
Chris G. Pappageorge
George Poulos, M.D.
James A. Regas
William G. Rummel

Charles C. Sklavanitis Nick Skountzos Sam Stavrakas Nick Vern Charalambos Zarakiotis

James Scofield Leon N. Skan United
Hellenic
American
Congress

fle American

July 27, 1982

Mr. John F. Burgess Special Assistant to the President The White House Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear John:

It was a pleasure meeting you in San Francisco. It was a memorable Clergy Laity Congress and a very meaningful one. So many things transpired, and the time went so fast; however, I believe that a lot of good was accomplished for the benefit of our Church and all of its communicants, which in turn benefits our wonderful country and society as a whole.

It was a pleasure to have had a quiet dinner with you and Father Alex, George Charles, and the lovely ladies. It gave us an opportunity to exchange ideas and thoughts.

I think it is important to set up a meeting with President Reagan in the near future so that we may have an opportunity to discuss with him our major concerns and especially our concerns relating to:

- The continued repression by the Turkish government of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople and the denial of religious freedom and human rights to the Greek Orthodox minority and other Christian minorities in Turkey.
- 2. The continued presence of a Turkish army of occupation in 40% of the sovereign territory of the Republic of Cyprus and the many Greek-Cypriots missing since the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in July, 1974.
- 3. The emergence of a new Turkish imperialist threat in the Aegean Sea and the Eastern Mediterranean.

After reviewing this matter, I think that the following

-will discur How

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William G. Rummel
James Scofield
Leon N. Skan
Charles C. Sklavanitis
Nick Skountzos
Sam Stavrakas
Nick Vern
Charalambos Zarakiotis

Beatrice H. Marks



Page Two 7/27/82

should be invited to the meeting:

Andrew A. Athens
George Christopher
George Charles
Dr. Anthony Borden
Supreme President of the Order of AHEPA
Representative of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese

I might also be in order to invite Michael Sotirhos, who is close to Vice President Bush and was a strong supporter of the Reagan-Bush ticket.

I hope that we shall be able to set up a meeting, and I have mentioned this to our good friend, Congressman Ed Derwinski.

I look forward to seeing you in the near future, and with best regards, I remain

Andrew A. Athens National Chairman

Sincerely

AAA/cg

fle pur.

May 20, 1982

It is a pleasure to send warmest greetings to the 60th Supreme Convention of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association.

I welcome this opportunity to express my continuing high regard for the work of your organization. Your efforts on behalf of Greeks and Americans of Greek heritage have earned the respect and gratitude of your fellow citizens.

Americans of Greek ancestry can take special pride in the many contributions they have made to the cultural life of America. Our nation is indebted to the peoples of many nations for the legacy they have brought to us -- we Americans have become a richer people because of it.

You have my best wishes for a productive and enjoyable meeting and for every continued success.

RONALD REAGAN

Sent to:

Mr. Gutsav Coffinas Supreme President Supreme Lodge of the Order of AHEPA 1422 K Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005

Enclosure: 8x10 glossy photo of the President

RR:Silverman:-

cc: K.Osborne/D.Livignston/J.Burgess/CF

DUE: ASAP (printing) EVENT: AUG 15 (Atlanta)



REWS RELEASE



GREEK ORTHODOX ARCHDIOCESE OF NORTH & SOUTH AMERICA

10 EAST 79TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10021•(212) 570-3500•CABLE: ARCHGREEK, NEW YORK

---photo by Costa Hayden

New York, NY - November 30,1983- Mayor Edward Koch decrys the Turkish-Cypriot declaration of northern Cyprus as a separate entity at a demonstration held in Dag Hammerskold Plaza across from the United Nations on November 18.

Thousands of Greek Americans gathered to register their protests and to hear several speakers led by Archbishop Iakovos and including President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus, government officials and leaders of several Greek American organizations.

Shown from left are: Mrs. Eleni Kazantzakis, widow of Nikos Kazantzakis; Peter Cardiges, Supreme President of the Order of AHEPA; Andrew Athens, chairman of the United Hellenic American Congress; Metropolitan Silas of New Jersey; Linas Kojelis, Public Liaison Office of The White House, who brought a message from President Reagan; the Archbishop, Mayor Koch and Philip Christopher, president of the Pancyprian Association of America.

Other speakers included: George Livanos, chairman of the American Development Hellenic Alliance; Dr. Orestes Varvitsiotes, American Hellenic Institute; John Nikas, ethnic affairs assitant to Governor Mario Cuomo, who read a message from the Governor; an aide to Sen. Alfonse D'Amato of New York who read a message from the Senator and representatives of several local groups.

"We are gathered here," said the Archbishop in his remarks, "to demonstrate our full confidence that the United Nations, our government of the United States of America, as well as the governments of all peace and freedom loving countries will decisively undo what a man, thirsting for power and political grandeur, has done at the expense of the peaceful coexistence of the Greek and Turkish communities in Cyprus.

We are not asking for mercy but for justice; we are not asking for belligerence but for peace. We are not asking for unequal treatment of all NATO allies. We are not asking for humiliation of anyone, for the question is not how to save face, but how to save Peace. Finally, we are expecting that the new Turkish government will find the courage to demonstrate in a positive manner its concern for democracy, friendship and peace," he concluded.

The Greek-An

July 1, 1983

I am delighted to send my warm greetings to all ... those gathered for the Sixty-first Supreme Convention of the Order of American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association.

This event brings deserved attention to a most worthy organization. Since its founding, AHEPA has worked to preserve Greek culture and traditions while promoting the active participation of its members in American society.

Americans of Greek ancestry can take great pride in the many contributions of their group to our national life. A large part of our country's success stems from the vast diversity of our people, who have enriched their communities throughout our history. AHEPA continues that heritage for Greek Americans.

You have my every wish for an enjoyable and rewarding convention.

Sent to:

Mr. Peter Kouchalakos Supreme President Order of AHEPA 1422 K Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005

Enclosure:

8x10 glossy photo of the President

RR:Wells:ck

cc: K.Osborne/D.Livingston/I.Kojelis/CF

DUE: JULY 1

EVENT: AUGUST 7 (XXXXX Chicago)

Call when signed to have picked up.

STRAIGHT WIRE - JUNE 24, 1983

Mr. Ted S. Johnson, President

Mr. Peter Bouras, General Chairman

St. Photios Foundation

41 St. George Street

St. Augustine, Florida 32084-0924

On this special occasion we mark the two hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the landing of the first >colony of Greeks in America.

This festive celebration of "Greek Landing Day" serves as a valuable reminder of the important part Greek Americans have played in our national life. A large degree of our country's success stems from the great diversity of its people who have done so much to enrich their communities.

As you celebrate this significant milestone, be assured that all Americans deeply appreciate the Greek community's many contributions to our nation.

You have my best wishes for a most enjoyable anniversary.

RONALD REAGAN

RR:Wells:ck

cc: K.Osborne/D.Livingston/L. [F/I]

EVENT: JUNE 25

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

October 5, 1983

TO: DODIE LIVINGSTON

FROM: LINAS KOJELIS

RE: Athenian Federation

This is a good group, very well known in the NY-NJ-Conn-PA area and a message would be appropriate. The message should focus on 1) contributions of Greek-Americans to American society, 2) US-Greek relations. On the latter, you might want to check with NSC as to the exact current state of US-Greek relations. I believe they are pretty good. There is no need to discuss liberation of Athens.

October 31, 1983

TO;

DODIE LIVINGSTON

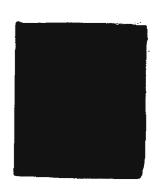
FROM:

LINAS KOJELISKI

RE:

Athenian Federation

Dodie, were we ever able to get a message out to the Athenian Federation? I would appreciate your looking into this. Thanks.







National Republican Heritage Groups (Nationalities) Council

24 October 1983 Chairman

Michael Sotirhos

Co-Chairmen Cecilia Bros

Anna Faltus

Julian Niemczyk

Vice-Chairmen Steve Postupack

Jonas Talandis Dr. Gonzalo Velez

Secretary

Eugene Ziurys

Assistant Secretary

Diane Stefanchik

Treasurer

Julius Belso

Assistant Treasurer Elena Jurgela

Comptrollers

Ted Bryant Dr. Ben John Chen

Alfred Hong

Albert Polgar

General Counsel

Frances Sclafani

Regional Vice Chairmen

Manuel Garcia Josephine Hong

Northeast:

South: Dalia Bobelis Bui Huu Phuoc Midwest:

Anatole Milunas Lilia Rastrigin West:

Milta Borrego Sherwin T.S. Chan

Executive Director

Honorary Chairmen

Radi Slavoff

Advisory Committee Anna Chennault-Chairman Hon, Edward Derwinski Mitchell Kobelinski Laszlo Pasztor Frank D. Stella

The Honorable Linas Kojelis

Associate Director

Office of Public Liaison

Room 436

The White House Washington, D.C.

Dear Linas:

Enc1.

Enclosed are copies of correspondence from the

Athenians Federation of U.S.A. and Canada.

One of the letters is addressed to the President with specific requests. As of October 13th, it appears that they did not get any response to

their August letter.

I am forwarding this to you for your information and perhaps you can look into this matter for an

appropriate response.

Sincerely,

Radi Slavoff

Executive Director

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

GEORGE HATZIGIANNIS
PRESIDENT

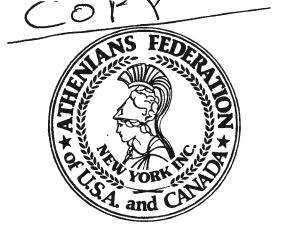
GEORGE VOLONAKIS
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

ACHILLES ZIGOURIS
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

THOMAS PAPADOPOULOS
GENERAL SECRETARY

STAMATIS PANTAZIS
SPECIAL SECRETARY

EFTHIMIOS VOLANAKIS
TREASURER



MEMBER SOCIETIES

ATHENIAN CLUB

PAN-ATHENIANS SOCIETY

YOUNG ATHENIANS SOCIETY

UNITED ATHENS-PIRAEUS
ASSOCIATION

FRIENDS OF OLD ATHENS
SOCIETY

THE ATHENIAN EXCURSION SOCIETY

ATHENIANS FEDERATION OF U.S.A. AND CANADA

President Ronald Reagan THE WHITE HOUSE 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President,

First we wish you the best for health and happiness.

Please, allow us to introduce our Federation.

It is a Federation consisted of local societies throughout the United States and Canada with members all Greek-Americans of Athenian origin.

Our Federation is recognized by the City and State of New York as well as by the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America headed by His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos.

In Addition to its philanthropic activities, the Athenian Federation painstakingly supports every movement and endeavor toward strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation between the United States and Greece.

Among the annual events organized by our Federation there is the celebration of the 12th day of October, dedicated to the liberation of Athens as a symbolic day for the liberation of the entire European continent.

Every year the Governor of the State of New York and the mayor of New York City issue a proclamation (pertinent photocopies enclosed) as a recognition of Greece's contribution to the cause of liberty.

We would be very happy and thankful to you Mr. President, if you kindly either issue a similar proclamation or a message on this great occasion. Such a gesture would enhance the feelings of our members as proud American citizens of Greek origin.

In addition, a photograph of our President with personal dedication would be considered by all of us a great and everlasting honor to our Federation.

Always with great respect, we remain yours,

George Hatzigiannis, President

Athenians Federation of U.S.A. and Canada

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

GEORGE HATZIGIANNIS

GEORGE VOLONAKIS

ACHILLES ZIGOURIS
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

THOMAS PAPADOPOULOS
GENERAL SECRETARY

STAMATIS PANTAZIS
SPECIAL SECRETARY

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TREASURER



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UNITED ATHENS-PIRACUS
ASSOCIATION

FRIENDS OF OLD ATHENS
SOCIETY

THE ATHENIAN EXCURSION

October 12, 1944 - A Short History-

The city of Athens was seized by foreign troops for the first time since the establishment of the New Great Nation (1832).

The sacred Hill of the Acropolis was dominated by the symbol of nazism and tyranny from April 27, 1941 to October 12, 1944. During the three and one half years of German occupation, thousands of innocent Greek people became war victims. In the metropolitan area of Athens alone, 300,000 men, women and children died of hunger within five months only. Thousands of others were executed, burned, killed.

The Athenian's have never forgotten the day of their liberation, when the Greek flag was once more restored on the Pantheon of the Acropolis, which symbolizes enlightenment for all humanity.

This special day is commemorated every year in Athens. Those of us, who have made New York our home, join all Athenians everywhere in celebration. We remember and honor the struggles and sacrifices of our people, in the name of humanity and civilization.

Our mother country, Greece, and our adopted country, the United States of America, have been established on the same democratic principles, and have never ceased to fight for their preservation.

Athens and New York are privileged, indeed, with the possession of TWO GREAT SYMBOLS, ahich are the basis of the free civilized world. The Parthenon on the Acropolis and the Statue of Liberty at the New York Harbor, bind together two periods in history and two great cities, sharing the same ideals, and contributing to the civilization, freedom and well being of mankind.



Office of the Mayor



CITY OF | & | NEW YORK



oclamation

THE ATHENIAN FEDERATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA IS ORGANIZING AN ARCHIERATICAL TEDEUM AT THE GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH OF NEW YORK IN COMMEMORATION OF THE LIBERATION OF ATHENS THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO.

ON OCTOBER 12, 1944, THE CITY OF ATHENS REJOICED AT THE SIGHT OF THE GLORIOUS GREEK FLAG PROUDLY BEING HOISTED ON THE ROCK OF ACROPOLIS, ; SIGNIFYING THAT ONCE AGAIN THE ACROPOLIS OF HUMANITY'S LIGHT AND. CIVILIZATION WERE FREE.

THE ATHENS LIBERATION, WHICH SEALED THE FREEDOM OF ALL OF GREECE, HAD BROUGHT TO AN END ONE OF THE DARKEST BUT MOST GLORIOUS CHAPTERS OF 11S HISTORY .-

NOW, THEREFORE, I, EDWARD I. KOCH, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, DO HEREBY PROCLAIM OCTOBER 12, 1982, AS '

"ATHENIAN LIBERATION DAY"

IN NEW YORK CITY, AS A TRIBUTE OF HONOR TO THE GREEK COMMUNITY AND ALL CIVILIZED HUMANITY.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF I HAVE HEREUNTO SET MY HAND AND CAUSED THE SEAL OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK TO BE AFFIXED.



For three and one-half years, the sacred hill of the Acropolis was dominated by the symbol of Nazism and tyranny. During the period of German occupation, April 27, 1941, to October 12, 1944, thousands of innocent Greek citizens became the tragic victims of war.

On October 12, 1944, the City of Athens rejoiced at the sight of the Greek flag proudly hoisted on the Parthenon of the Acropolis, symbol of enlightenment for all humanity.

This special day is commemorated each year in Athens, and New Yorkers of Greek descent join with their fellow Athenians to celebrate their Day of Liberation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Hugh L. Carey, Governor of the State of New York, do hereby proclaim October 12, 1982, as

ATHENIAN DAY OF LIBERATION

in New York State.

BY THE GOVERNOR:

G I V B N under my hand and the Privy Seal of the State at the Capitol in the City of Albany this first day of October in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighty-two.

Acting Secretary to the Governor

The - Huele - Am's

STRAIGHT WIRE - AUGUST 11, 1983

Mr. William P. Tavoulareas c/o Mr. John Parker Order of AHEPA Convention Illinois Center - Room 1866 Hyatt Regeny - Chicago 151 East Wacker Drive Chicago, Illinois 60601

Dear Bill:

I am delighted to send my warm congratulations on your selection for the first Aristotle Award by the Order of AHEPA.

This significant honor brings deserved recognition and appreciation to a lifetime of great accomplishment. Through many years your achievements in the corporate world and your demonstrated concern for the future of our nation have served as an inspiring display of the contributions of Greek Americans to our society.

As a truly outstanding Hellene, your distinguished and thoughtful leadership in business has earned you the high esteem of the Greek community and all Americans. For your achievements and success not only reflect your drive, hard work, and determination, but also illustrate the best in the American spirit of building a better tomorrow.

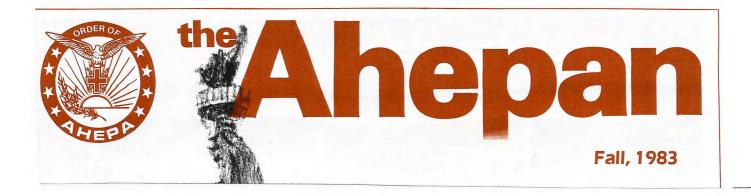
Again, congratulations on this well-deserved tribute, and good good luck in the future.

RONALD REAGAN

RR: Wells: ck

cc: K.Osborne/D.Livingston/P.Faoro/L.Kojelis/CF

76-A el - Anis



AHEPA Leaders Meet With Burt

AHEPA President Peter H. Cardiges and four other leaders discussed current U.S. policy in the Eastern Mediterranean in a meeting with Assistant Secretary of State for Europe Richard Burt on September 16.

Burt was pleased to note that there are signs of increasing U.S. interest in the Cyprus problem, and stressed the government's strong support for the U.N. Secretary General's efforts to restart the intercommunal talks. He referred to private talks between the U.S. and the parties involved, saying that there were encouraging indications that a "window of compromise" exists, which he hoped both sides would have the political will to take advantage of.

The Assistant Secretary commended AHEPA for expressing its continuing concerns through such positive efforts as their public information campaign and foreign policy forums. He also stated the

State Department's appreciation of continuing dialogue with AHEPA, which has contributed its experience and knowledge of affairs in the region.

AHEPA expressed its displeasure with the continuing Turkish military presence on Cyprus, and John G. Plumides, Chairman of the AHEPA Cyprus & Hellenic Affairs Committee, said the organization was "disgusted with the current situation there." He added that, "we have seen no movement to date by the Administration, and Greek Americans are getting upset." The end result of our policies, he concluded, "was that we were losing the friendship of Greece."

Mr. Burt had been unable to attend the AHEPA convention in Chicago due to the closing of National Airport caused by storm, so the meeting was set up to give AHEPA leaders the opportunity to discuss U.S. policy in the region. In addition to the Assistant Secretary, Dirk Gleysteen, Director of the Office of Southern European Affairs, and William McGlynn, the country officer for Greece, were present.

In addition to President Cardiges, attending on behalf of the AHEPA were: Vice-President Cleo Zambetis; John G. Plumides, Chairman of the AHEPA Cyprus and Hellenic Affairs Committee; Nick Strike, an AHEPA trustee; and Executive Director Timothy J. Maniatis.

36 Such An's

Remarks of Richard Burt

(These were the prepared remarks of Richard R. Burt, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs for the AHEPA Grand Banquet. Cancellation of his flight prevented his appearance in Chicago.)

t is a great pleasure to be with you this evening and share this celebration of Hellenic heritage. AHEPA's splendid gift for the restoration of the Statute of Liberty and the immigrant museum on Ellis Island is another important contribution to America by Greek Americans.

I am pleased to be able to talk to you this evening about the policies of the Reagan Administration. I expect that many of you are anxious to hear about our policy toward the Eastern Mediterranean—towards Greece, Turkey and Cyprus. But this policy can best be understood in its global context. So please bear with me as I sketch this larger picture.

President Reagan was elected—with your help—because he stood for reviving the economy, strengthening the nation's security, restoring respect for America, and promoting peace and order around the world. His record in office testifies to his commitment to these goals. The Reagan Administration is succeeding in laying the foundation for successful policies at home and abroad.

Indeed, we have made some remarkable progress. Inflation in the United States has plunged. The prime rate has been cut by about half. Economic output is up—nearly 9% in the last quarter. Unemployment is coming down. There need be no doubt about the depth and durability of the recovery. Nor should there be any doubt about the Administration's commitment to lowering unemployment and decreasing the national debt.

Strengthening the nation's security is also a principal goal of the Reagan Administration. As you know, President Reagan has begun a major effort to modernize our military forces. We have gone ahead with development of the B-1 bomber and the MX missile. We are strengthening NATO's conventional and nuclear forces. In 1982 alone, defense spending increased more than 7% in real terms.

But national security rests on more than arms. Arms control constitutes an essential dimension of our security. Nothing is more important to this Administration than a realistic arms control policy. We don't want simply to reduce the likelihood of war. We want to negotiate arms control agreements that provide for real reductions, equality, verifiability and enhanced stability.

Arms control in turn is but one element of our relationship with the Soviet Union. That relationship touches virtually every aspect of our international involvement. As a result, our dialogue is extensive. We seek real progress not only on arms control but in human rights and regional problems. We seek an improved relationship, but on a reciprocal and realistic basis. We seek progress in deeds, not simply words. We are encouraged by signs of Soviet willingness to act responsibly, and would welcome more.

The United States has a global foreign policy which reflects world-wide responsibilities. The Reagan Administration has stressed American commitment to relieve repression in Poland. We are working towards a settlement in southern Africa, and are pledged to seek the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. We aim as well to restore independence to Afghanistan, end the occupation of Kampuchea and promote

democracy while halting Soviet and Cuban sponsored subversion in Central America.

Another region of vital importance to the United States, and especially for all of you here tonight, is the Eastern Mediterranean. It is located at the nexus of Europe, Africa and the Middle East. It sits astride major sea and air routes. The security of the Eastern Mediterranean is essential if we are to protect Western Europe. The strategic importance of this region to the United States, NATO and the West is immense.

The Soviet Union also recognizes the significance of this region. Access to warm water ports has long been a goal of Russian and Soviet leaders. Soviet naval presence in the Mediterranean, virtually non-existent just twenty years ago, today numbers 40 to 50 ships. Soviet bombers can carry conventional and nuclear armaments anywhere over the Eastern Mediterranean. And Soviet missiles, including the highly modern SS-20 with three accurate nuclear warheads apiece, can reach Greece, Turkey and Cyprus.

The Administration continues to oppose the use of a mechanistic ratio in determining relative levels of security assistance.

Soviet military muscle-flexing is another indication of the importance Moscow attaches to this region. In late September 1982, the Warsaw Pact staged a major military maneuver, known as SHIELD-82, in Bulgaria. Over 60,000 troops participated, including several Soviet units and a substantial number of combat aircraft. This was the largest Warsaw Pact exercise since the signing of the Helsinki accords in 1975 and the largest in Bulgaria since the late 1960s. These maneuvers can only be interpreted one way—as testing Warsaw Pact concepts and capabilities for waging an aggressive war against NATO's southern flank.

The Eastern Mediterranean is thus a region we must and do care about. We have close relations with three countries there, two of which are NATO allies. But it is also an area of frustration. We recognize the problems are serious. They are problems which came about over many years; neither the Cyprus situation nor the strains between Greece and Turkey are recent.

We realize too that solutions cannot come overnight, even with the best intentions. But we are not prepared to accept these problems as beyond solution. The United States has no intention of choosing among its friends in the Eastern Mediterranean. Nor will we abandon the hope that progress can be achieved.

I do not have to tell you our relationship with Greece, strengthened by our partnership in NATO, is important to the United States. Our close relationship with Greece has endured because it is based on common values—values such as a commitment to freedom, to democracy and to human rights. Our relationship is enriched on the personal level by ties of kinship and by the experiences of so many Americans who have spent time in Greece.

The United States and Greece are partners in an alliance of democracies, where unanimity is neither sought nor likely but where reaching a consensus of opinion is crucial. Members have the obligation to seek a way of working together. You are all aware that sometimes we have different points of view. We respect any country's right to an independent foreign policy. We shall at the same time work to persuade Greece that our policies are for the common good. Indeed, a strong America and a strong NATO serve the interests of all Greeks. At the same time, our ability to deter threats to these common interests depends upon our ability to remain united.

The current Greek government was elected on a platform that questioned Greece's strong ties with the West, particularly with the United States. Nevertheless, immediately after the election, we assured the new government of the importance we attached to our relationship. I know that President Reagan delivered this message personally when he met with Prime Minister Papandreou at the Bonn NATO Summit of June 1982.

Together we can create and carry out a policy that is good for America and for the people of Greece.

As you know, we have recently succeeded in resolving a difficult bilateral issue. I speak, of course, of the Defense and Economic Cooperation Agreement initiated in Athens on July 15.

The new agreement authorizes the United States to maintain existing military facilities in Greece. It will run until terminated by written notice by either side, which can take place at the end of five years or any time thereafter. This arrangement is comparable to agreements we have with other allies. Like the product of any negotiation, this pact only came about from compromise. But we believe that the Agreement provides a good basis for a continuing bilateral defense relationship on terms acceptable to both governments. It should serve as a foundation for efforts to improve bilateral relations in other areas.

The new defense agreement also contributes to Western security. It is based upon existing bilateral and multilateral arrangements, of which our common NATO membership is a major element. Together with security assistance provided to Greece by the U.S., the agreement will help both countries to fulfill their mutual responsibilities.

I want to say a few words about Turkey as well. The United States has a close relationship with Turkey which, like Greece, is a NATO ally. A strong and stable Turkey is important to the U.S. and to Turkey's other NATO partners. It is particularly important to Greece. It would be as difficult to defend the shores of Greece without Turkey as it would be to defend the Straits of the Dardanelles without Greece.

The United States has supported the efforts of the Turkish Government over the past three years to re-establish tranquility and stable democracy. We are confident that return to democracy in Turkey will result in the fullest possible expression of democratic freedoms and human rights. Turkey has also made remarkable economic progress, although it still faces long term problems. Again, we stand by to help.

The continuing differences between Greece and Turkey are a cause for concern among their friends and allies. We are concerned because these differences affect their well-being and the security of NATO. We understand the complex problems and the mutual fears, rooted in a long history, which have strained their relations. I would only recall that Greece and Turkey have also

had periods of constructive relations, particularly under the inspiration of two great leaders, Venizelos and Ataturk. The United States continues to hope both countries can work out their differences and develop the cooperation which is so clearly to their mutual benefit. The recent meetings between the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministers were a step in the right direction. An improved relationship would enhance Greek and Turkish security and the role each could play in the Western community.

You are a well-informed audience and you know the Administration's position on the 7:10 ratio. While committed to preserving a balance of strength in the region, the Administration continues to oppose the use of a mechanistic ratio in determining relative levels of security assistance. Such a ratio ignores the changing needs of recipient countries. Nor does it take into consideration either the requirements of the NATO alliance or a changing strategic situation. We believe that application of an automatic formula year after year is an unrealistic approach, one that serves neither the interests of the recipient countries nor the United States. But this principled position on our part should not be allowed to obscure a central fact: the United States, as a friend, as an ally, and as the major source of security assistance to Greece, remains committed to the well-being and security of the Greek people.

Now let me turn to the question of Cyprus. No discussion of US policies and efforts in the eastern Mediterranean would be complete without discussion of that troubled island.

Many of you have no doubt been there. My own visit this spring was extremely moving. I had the opportunity to meet with President Kyprianou, with the leader of the Turkish community Mr. Denktash, and with the representatives of the U.N. Perhaps just as important, I had a chance to see much of Cyprus. Flying in a helicopter, I saw the green line which cuts across the island. I saw as well the empty cities by the sea. I came away with but one thought: Cyprus is too small, too special, to remain divided forever.

Let me assure you that this Administration is very much aware of the human dimension of the Cyprus problem and the suffering caused by the continuing division of the island. This division has added to the mistrust and bitterness between the communities, bitterness which is creating a generation of Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots who know little of each other. Out of such ignorance comes further misunderstanding and increased potential for violence. This destructive process needs to be halted. Indeed, it is for this reason that we support Senator Percy's proposal for a Cyprus University. I know of no better way to demonstrate that Greek and Turkish Cypriots can co-exist peacefully; nor do I know of any better way to sow the seeds of understanding and trust among the island's future leaders.

US policy has, for the past several years, been one of strong support for the efforts of the UN Secretary General. We endorse his mandated "good offices" role of bringing the two communities together in the hope that discussion can bring about a just and lasting settlement. We stand behind the efforts of the UN to reconvene the intercommunal negotiations. We too would like to see them proceed on a more substantive basis. The objective of hastening that day when Cyprus will again be one nation with justice, security, and opportunity for all is one we strongly endorse.

This day cannot come too soon. The Secretary General's efforts have achieved acknowledgement by both sides that an eventual reunification of Cyprus as an independent, democratic, bicommunal and federal, non-aligned state is preferable to any other solution. Furthermore, the two sides have agreed in principle to the general outline of the new state in which the concerns of each community would be respected. These are not

Convention Legislative Actions

The following resolutions were passed by the 61st AHEPA Convention.

Deborah Hospital

WHEREAS, the Deborah Hospital in New Jersey has entered into an agreement with the Republic of Greece to perform 100 or more open heart surgeries on children from Greece over the next 2 years, and

WHEREAS, in conjunction with the treatment program the Deborah Hospital has agreed to train 6 teams of Greek doctors, 24 in total, in the skills necessary to perform open heart surgery, and

WHEREAS, Deborah Hospital has agreed to perform heart surgery without charge or obligation for Ahepans or their children who are permanent residents of the United States, and

WHEREAS Doboret " . . .

versary of the Nazi Massacre of 1100 civilians and the heroic stand of the remaining residents, and

WHEREAS, this memorial event is planned on an international basis and it would be most appropriate for the Order of AHEPA to participate, and

WHEREAS, the residents of Kalavryta welcome and would be honored by Order of AHEPA participation,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Supreme Lodge of the Order of AHEPA appoint an official delegation which would include in its membership the Supreme President or Supreme Vice-President or their representative to be present at this memorial in Kalavryta on December 13, 1983, at their own expense.

Life Membership

small steps—they represent important progress toward a solution. On the other hand, "agreement in principle" is still a considerable distance from a settlement in fact.

US policy is based upon the recognition that the Cyprus problem can be solved only by the parties themselves. To be stable, a settlement must be agreed upon by the two communities. Dialogue between them is essential. If any solution is to endure, it must be wanted, not imposed. And if any solution is to be possible, it must include compromise by all, not simply by some. The will to move ahead must be found.

We therefore call on all parties involved in the problem: the two Cypriot communities; the Greek government, the Turkish government; and the UN officials carrying out the Secretary General's mandate, to redouble their efforts. The limited progress made to date in the intercommunal talks cannot be allowed to be undone. President Reagan believes the momentum must be maintained and built upon. We cannot allow the *status quo* to become permanent.

This evening I have tried to outline our broad goals on the major foreign policy issues in the Eastern Mediterranean. It is in the national interest of the United States to have good relations with Greece, Turkey and Cyprus. It is in our national interest that the southern flank of NATO be strong. It is in the interest of Greece and Turkey that their relationship be constructive and that security in the Aegean be enhanced. And it is in the interest of everyone concerned that there be a settlement in Cyprus which enables both communities to live together in peace. These policies may be ambitious. They are not, however, unrealistic.

Indeed, our prospects for realizing these objectives will depend in part on how broadly they are supported at home. American foreign policy has been most successful when it has been bipartisan. An effective foreign policy also requires a close working relationship between the Executive and Congress. It requires as well the support of the American people. Greek Americans have the potential to contribute a great deal to this process.

You in AHEPA have the responsibility to determine how you can best further the interests of the United States and benefit the countries from which you derive your heritage. We for our part are ready to work with you in this endeavor. Together I am confident we can create and carry out a policy that is good for America and for the people of Greece, Turkey, and Cyprus. Thank you very much.

April 1. Message from president of D Micago, Dener, Woshigton & Call Tim Marrials tur-video-tape. -o-fel call. I New & old North Supreme Prosident. Mrs. Ferrarowill be

Alex Spano. Vighest award. Wed Eve ZZudaty 5:30 EDT 6:30 EDT Forter Wiening

MASHINGTON THE WHITE HOUSE



Friday, September 7, 1984

Cleo Zambetis is New Supreme President of AHEPA

AHEPA Supreme President Cleo N. Zambetis of Canfield, Ohio, was born in Samos, Greece, in 1925. In business for 34 years, he is President of Camco Painting Service, Inc., of Youngstown, Ohio, an international painting contracting firm.

A 25-year member of AHEPA, he served as Supreme Secretary from 1982-1983, and as Supreme Vice-President last year. Prior to his elevation to national office, he was elected to several offices of Lincoln Chapter *89 in Youngstown, Ohio, including three terms as President. He has also served on the District *11 Lodge for four years and was elected District Governor in 1980.

The Supreme President was a founder of the Greek Orthodox Church of Archangel Michael in Campbell, Ohio; has served on the board of St. John's Church in Youngstown; and was a grand benefactor of the League of Greek Orthodox Stewards "Logos."

After attending Youngstown University in Business Administration, he served with the United States Navy in the Pacific during World War II and is a life member of the Disabled American Veterans.



CLEO ZAMBETIS

Zambetis is a member of Hillman Lodge 481, F&AM of Youngstown, Royal Arch Masons, Al Koran Temple, and the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite 32nd Degree. He is also a past president of the Mahoning and Trumbull County Painting and Decorating Contractors of America. of America.

He and his wife, Faye Arfaras Zambetis, have two daughters, Tulla, and Kathy Conrad, and two grand-children.

Reagan Telephones AHEPA Convention

President Ronald Reagan telephoned the AHEPA convention meeting in Miami Beach, Florida, during the awards luncheon held on August 22. The following are excerpts from his conversation with AHEPA Supreme President Peter H. Cardiges.

AHEPA President Cardiges: Mr. President, thank you for calling.

President Reagan: Well, Peter, let me congratulate you for your successful tenure as Supreme President of AHEPA. Your convention is an



President Ronald Reagan

excellent opportunity for you to take special pride in the contributions of Americans of Greek heritage to all fields of American life, including business, government, the arts, and, perhaps most notably, education.

I know there are several thousands of you there and I want you to know that I am well aware of the extensive scholarship programs which many local AHEPA Chapters sponsor. . . Would you please pass on my congratulations to your distinguished

honoree at tonight's banquet, Alex Spanos. Alex is a credit to Greek-Americans throughout our country, and as an ex-footballer myself, I wish him the best of luck with the San Diego Chargers.

Congratulations, and I hope you have a most successful convention.

AHEPA President Cardiges: Mr. President, I want to thank you for taking the time and trouble to speak to us personally over this hook-up, and I will convey to Alex Spanos, who is



1984 Supreme President Peter Cardiges.

right here in the audience and can hear you, your best wishes for the San Diego Chargers. . . I want to thank you again and tell you that you have a lot of friends here who have been sitting for some time in anticipation of this telephone call. Best wishes to you for a successful convention.

President Reagan: Thank you, and when you talk to Alex, if things should go wrong, tell him I played right guard.

AHEPA President Cardiges: I'll convey that, Mr. President.

Chronicle Survey: Greeks say Reagan 64-33

Americans of Greek origin will vote almost 2 to 1 for Ronald Reagan on November 6 if the results of an independent survey of Hellenic Chronicle readers is any indication.

Of those responding to the mail-in survey, 64 percent indicated they favored the President, with 33 percent choosing the Democratic nominee, Walter Mondale, and three percent were undecided.

This was the widest margin indicated in any of the six questions asked.

asked.
"Would you vote against a candidate who does not support Greek-American causes?" To that question, the response was a big 49 percent yes, with 27 percent voting no and a large 24 percent giving no answer.

The indication here is that American Hellenes still value their Greek heritage and their Greek ethnicity, therefore putting politicians on notice that they value things dear to them as Greeks, especially good relations between Greece and America.

In a large expression of their belief in a healthy economy and a strong America, readers listed their major concerns of the day as a continuing sound fiscal condition, a hope of a lowering of the deficit and a desire to keep America's defenses sound.

Next to the economy in order of concern were nuclear war, 24 percent; deficit, 20 percent; Greece and-or Cyprus, 18 percent; Social Security, 10 percent; environment, 8 percent; leadership, 5 percent; and in lesser degree, human rights, America first, needy, president's age, jobless, foreign affairs — the last three each 3 percent; education, crime, drugs, welfare abuse, immorality, abortion, pornography, programs for elderly, social values and a more productive Congress.

The survey showed that 68 percent of respondents are native born and 32 percent, foreign born; that 38 percent are Democrats; 35 percent, Republicans, and 27, independents.

With a larger percentage of Democrats responding, the huge Reagan-Bush lead becomes even more significant.

As for being registered to vote, 91 percent indicated they were and would vote Nov. 6.

The Reagan-Bush margin is greater, 31 percent, than has shown up in polls by other sources, probably explained by the high percentage of registered voters who answered and plan to vote.

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Ahepan • Fall, 1983

Glenn Announces Views to AHEPA

enator John Glenn issued the first public statement of his Presidential candidacy on Greece, Cyprus, and Turkey in a telegram sent to the AHEPA educational forum on the legislative process held in Washington, DC, on September 18.

The text reads as follows:

"My best regards to my many friends in the AHEPA and the Greek American community at large. I would like to commend the AHEPA, as the largest and most influential organization of Americans of Greek descent, for its recent donation of \$100,000 for the renovation of the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island, and for its many philanthropic and educational projects throughout our great nation.

"I share the concern of many of you regarding U.S. policy in the Eastern Mediterranean. I am heartened by the recent upswing in U.S.-Greek relations that is evidenced by the signing of the U.S.-Greek base accord, and I believe that the agreement is in the best interests of Greece, the United States, NATO, and world peace.

"I understand Greece's concern that a balance of military power be maintained in the Aegean Sea. I can assure you that I find the use of force to settle disputes between any NATO allies unacceptable.

"For three long years the current Administration has placed the Cyprus trage-

dy on the back-burner: this is unacceptable. I continue to support the U.N. resolutions calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus. The right of self-determination for the people of Cyprus should be a top foreign policy goal, and I think that the U.S. should make the best possible effort to use America's influence to see that Cyprus is once again a country of peace and harmony.



THE GREEK ORTHODOX YOUNG ADULT LEAGUE OF

SAINT SOPHIA CATHEDRAL 36TH AND MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20007

March 7, 1986

Mr. Max Green Associate Director Office of Public Liaison White House Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Green:

I would like to invite you to attend a presentation dedicated to Greek Independence Day. The program will be entitled: A SALUTE TO GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY. It is being co-sponsored by the "Greek Orthodox Young Adult League" (GOYAL) of Saint Sophia Cathedral and the "Hellenic Society" of American University.

The event is scheduled for 8:00 pm on March 20, 1986, in Room Ward I, Ward Circle Building of American University.

The theme of the program will be both, educational and cultural. Speakers have been confirmed to speak on topics appropriate for the occasion, and to close out the evening there will be a few poems recited, followed by a presentation of Greek cultural dances.

I look forward to hearing from you soon. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at the following address and number:

c/o The National League of Families 1608 K Street, N.W. Suite 301 Washington, D.C. 20006 202/223-6846

It is our hope that you will be able to join us in this program dedicated to Greek Independence.

Sincerely,

Nicholas Larigakis

Program Coordinator

NL/10

Zer- Regid- sur 2 worte) + come but will be in So. africo.

Name-

Address.

THE PLIGHT THE ECUMENI PATRIARCHAT CONSTANTING



The Orde of St. Andrew The Apost

> 8 East 79th Street New York, NY 1002

PLEASE TEAR

Yes, I would like to offer my financial help to the Order of St. Andrew, the Apostle for the assistance of the Patriarchate of Constantinople. Please accept my contribution to aid you in your cause.

\$25

\$100

The Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople

Christianity endured centuries of persecution and bloodshed in the pagan Roman Empire until the Roman Emperor, Constantine the Great, proclaimed Christianity to be a tolerated religion in 313 A.D.

In the early years of Christianity the Church was administered by Bishops in the major cities, namely Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch and Jerusalem. Each Bishop handled the administrative matters in his own provinces, while matters of theology and dogma were decided by Ecumenical (universal) Councils of Bishops, convened by the Byzantine Emperors.

MISUNDERSTANDING AND SEPARATION

The Church functioned in this manner until 1054, when an ecclesiastical disagreement developed between the Pope of Rome and the Patriarch of Constantinople. The end result was the separation of Christendom into Western (Roman Catholic) and Eastern (Orthodox) Churches.

In the West, the Pope of Rome was considered the unchallenged spiritual and administrative head of the Church. In the East, the Patriarchs (Bishops) of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch and Jerusalem continued jointly to decide major theological issues, with the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople being regarded as the honorary spiritual head of the Eastern Church.

TURKISH DOMINATION

After Constantinople fell into the hands of the Turks in 1453, the Sultans issued proclamations that the Christians would enjoy religious freedom. Later, these were set aside, as evidenced by the Turkish conversion of the best churches to Muslim mosques, the confiscation of properties, the heavy taxation imposed upon the conquered, the abduction of Christian boys for service in the Turkish armies, and the interference in church affairs, including the election of Bishops and especially the election of the Patriarch. In the 17th century alone, seven Patriarchs were killed. As recently as 1922, Metropolitan Chrysostom of Smyrna was martyred during the massacre of Greeks, Armenians and other minorities in Asia Minor (today Turkey). Following the massacres, the Turks became determined to oust the Patriarch and all the Greeks who survived the holocaust.

THE TREATY OF LAUSANNE

In 1923 the Treaty of Lausanne was signed by Turkey, Greece, and the Western powers, so that the non-Muslim minorities in Turkey would have the same treatment and security under Turkish law as was enjoyed by Muslims. The Treaty further provided that the non-muslim minorities should have equal rights to establish and also to manage and control religious and social institutions, schools and other establishments.

The years since 1923 have been marked by periods of extreme suppression and intolerable conditions, although at times a certain degree of toleration has seemed to exist.

The present conditions under which the Patriarch exercises his duties and responsibilities are exceedingly difficult:

- The Turks have suspended Patriarchal periodicals.
- The Theological school has been closed.
- The Turks have limited the Electoral power of the Holy Synod.
- Church properties have been confiscated.
- Repairs and even painting of the Patriarchate have been prohibited.
- The function of the Patriarchate has been made extremely problematical and the life of the Greek Christian unbearable.
- Turkish officials recently visited the Patriarchate. In this holy place, which corresponds to the Vatican, all sacred items were registered and declared the national property of Turkey.

THE AIM OF THIS PAMPHLET

The purpose of this pamphlet is to inform the American public of the discriminatory and inhuman conditions that the Ecumenical Patriarchate of the Orthodox Church is still undergoing in Turkey, a country that is currently supported with billions of dollars of United States

foreign aid. As citizens of the United States, a country that has been and is a champion of human rights and religious freedom, we want you to be well informed and wish to solicit your support. If enough voices are raised throughout the free world, Turkey may hopefully reappraise its attitude toward the Ecumenical Patriarchate and improvement in the present conditions may be brought about.

We appeal to all world governments friendly to Turkey as well as to the leaders of the world's great religions, including the great leaders of Islam, to raise their voices so that Turkey may allow the Patriarchate to function without the present harrassment and interference. In the words of the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1923: "The continuity of the Patriarchate in Constantinople (Istanbul) is profoundly important to the whole Christian Church."

THE ORDER OF ST. ANDREW THE APOSTLE is an American religious and charitable organization, incorporated in the State of New York. The members of the Order are Greek Orthodox laymen vitally concerned in religious freedom and human rights.



The Church of the Holy Wisdom (Agia Sophia) in Istanbul is to the Orthodox Faith what St. Peter's in Rome is to the Catholic Faith. Built in the 6th Century it is one of the great architectural achievements of all time. It was the Patriarchal Church for 1000 years. Desecrated by the Turks in 1453 it was later turned into a Mosque and is now a Museum.

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RC DD

OFFICE OF PUBLIC LIAISON EVENT FOLLOW-UP CHECKLIST

Event _	Greek Ortho	dox Archbishop Iakovos Mtg w/POTUS
Date _	11/3/81	Project Officer Jack Burgess
	1.	Thank you letters
		participants N/A
		speakers -
		others
		(list)
	2.	Press releases 11/9/81
	3.	Follow-up (if any)
		Presidential N/A
		EHD N/A
		Staff X
		Jack Burgess to send autographed photos to Archbishop, Fr. Alex Karloutsos and Tom Korologos Whish Whish

THE WHITE HOUSE

OFFICE OF MEDIA RELATIONS

President Ronald Reagan is shown with His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos, Primate of the Greek Orthodox Church in North and South America, in a recent meeting at the White House.

The two discussed a number of issues that are of mutual interest and the President expressed the hope that the two could continue a dialogue that would be beneficial to both.

The Archbishop conveyed the prayers and best wishes of the Greek American community and the President expressed the hope that he would continue to merit their support.

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Photograph enclosed





Supreme Lodge of the Order of Ahepa

1422 K STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

(202) 628-4974

Mr. Linas Kojelis Room 436 Old Executive Office Bldg. Washington, DC

Dear Mr. Kojelis:

We sincerely appreciate the courtesies extended to the AHEPA group that met with President Reagan on July 28, 1983.

It was a pleasure meeting you and I hope we have the opportunity to meet with you when I return from our national convention.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Timothy J. Maniatis Executive Director

TJM:ckd

I am delighted to send warm greetings to those who gather for the 79th National Convention of the Pan-Icarian Brotherhood.

The contributions of Pan-Icarians and Greek-Americans to the rich heritage and greatness of this nation are many. It is from the ancient Greeks that we learned the principles, of democracy and gained an appreciation of philosophy.

Across the country, Greek-Americans are among our most patriotic and responsible citizens. They have always risen to the call of duty to defend the freedom we all cherish. They have seized the opportunity America offers and " . " have become successful and productive in every field of endeavor.

You have my very best wishes for an enjoyable and productive conference and for a future of continued progress.

/s/ RONALD REAGAN

SENT TO: SPECIAL DELIVERY

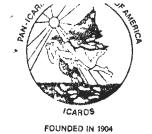
Mr. Steve Facaros Chairperson . Executive Committee. 79th Pan-Icarian National Convention Lychnos Chapter No. 11 2044 Santa Rosa Way Stockton CA 95204

RR: HODGE: VS

CC: K.Osborne/I.Kojelis/D.Livingston/CF

EVENT: SEPT.

NEEDED: JULY 15 (for printing) ..



Pan-Icarian Brotherhood of America

79TH PAN-ICARIAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

Lychnos Chapter No. 11 San Francisco, California



LYCHNOS

May 31, 1983

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Diane Fakaros
TICKET
Nick Fakaros

TOUR
Argie Glaros
YOUTH
Thalia Triggas

President Reagan 1600 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W. Washington, D. C. 20021

Attention: Mr. Ed Meese

Dear President Reagan,

As stated in our first letter, dated April 4, 1983, the Pan-Icarian Brotherhood of America is sponsoring our 79th National Convention in San Francisco, California, on September 2 - 5, 1983. The Pan-Icarian Brotherhood was founded by immigrant Greeks from the island of Icaria to promote philanthropic endeavors in existence in both the United States of America and Greece. Our contributions to worthwile programs, such as: educational, medical, and social have enabled us to become one of the most established charitable societies in America.

Plans for the 79th Pan-Icarian Brotherhood Commemorative Album are being finalized. We would feel honored in receiving a black and white photograph of our great President to grace our cover page along with a full-page letter (message of greeting and/or congratulatory remarks) to be published August 1, 1983. Our press deadline is July 15 - please respond at your earliest convenience.

Your photograph and letter are important to our success for the following reasons:

First, our Hellenic ancestors, the birthgivers of democracy have enabled our great President to lead a noble nation which epitomizes the ideals of freedom.

Secondly, we are descendants of the Greek island Icaria, our fabled history is based on the legend of Icaros and Daedalos, the first airborne in antiquity. The hallmarks of your administration are ingenuity,

SEPTEMBER 2, 3, 4, 5, 1983 THE SAN FRANCISCAN HOTEL

1231 Market Street • San Francisco, California 94103 • (415) 626-8000

perserverance, and unity - the perfect association of our inheritance with Icaros and Daedalos.

Thirdly, it would be a great honor to publish your portrait and letter from the President of the United States of America in our 79th Pan-Icarian Brotherhood Commemorative Album.

Your reply to our request would be greatly appreciated, so that we may complete arrangements. It would be our pleasure to receive an affirmative response. We thank you for the support you may offer.

Respectfully,

Steve Facaros

Chairperson, Executive Committee
79th Pan-Icarian National Convention

Steve Facaros

DRAFT

Dear Mr. Facaros:

Thank you for the opportunity to present my remarks before the 79th National Convention of the Pan-Icarian Brotherhood.

As an American, I would like to extend my appreciation to the Pan-Icarians and to other Greek-Americans for the extraordinary contribution you have made to our great nation. The governmental principles of democracy and freedom have long been recognized as one of the greatest gifts that Greece has given the United States. The philosophical principles that have become part of the American culture, particularly the legend of Icaros and Daedalos, have stood well the test of time and are still applicable in our modern world.

I am also aware and appreciative of the incredible contributions that have been made to our country by Greek-Americans. In Greece's defense against the axis forces, more than 10% of its population gave their lives. More Greeks gave their lives in its successful effort to beat back a Communist takeover following WWII than the number of Americans who were lost in Viet Nam.

I am aware of the fact that in nearly every community across this country, Greek-Americans are models of patriotic and responsible American citizens. The study which found Greek-Americans born in the United States to have the highest median educational attainment of any other American ethnic group is a tribute to the quality of the contribution individuals of your community are making to this country.

I wish you great success at your 79th National Convention

being held in San Francisco, California. Good luck.

Yours truly,

Ronald Reagan

fle pur

May 20, 1982

It is a pleasure to send warmest greetings to the 60th Supreme Convention of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association.

I welcome this opportunity to express my continuing high regard for the work of your organization. Your efforts on behalf of Greeks and Americans of Greek heritage have earned the respect and gratitude of your fellow citizens.

Americans of Greek ancestry can take special pride in the many contributions they have made to the cultural life of America. Our nation is indebted to the peoples of many nations for the legacy they have brought to us -- we Americans have become a richer people because of it.

You have my best wishes for a productive and enjoyable meeting and for every continued success.

RONALD REAGAN

Sent to:

Mr. Gutsav Coffinas Supreme President Supreme Lodge of the Order of AHEPA 1422 K Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005

Enclosure: 8x10 glossy photo of the President

RR:Silverman:-

cc: K.Osborne/D.Livignston/J.Burgess/CF

DUE: ASAP (printing) EVENT: AUG 15 (Atlanta)

WITHDRAWAL SHEET

Ronald Reagan Library

Collection Name	Withdrawer
GREEN, MAX: FILES	MJD 10/3/2011
File Folder	FOIA
GREEK-AMERICAN (3)	F03-0020/06
Box Number	THOMAS
DOC Document Type	No of Doc Date Restric-
NO Document Description	pages tions
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1 NOTE	1 ND B6
RE ATTENDEE	

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- B-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- B-2 Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
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- C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

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MEMORANDUM OF CALL
TO: 23
YOU WERE CALLED BY- YOU WERE VISITED BY-
V Helen Donaldson
OF (Organization)
PLEASE CALL → CODE/EXT. FTS WILL CALL AGAIN IS WAITING TO SEE YOU
RETURNED YOUR CALL WISHES AN APPOINTMENT
MESSAGE
NOV. 3 my with
thehbipker IAKOVOS
is now at 1:45 pm
40
RECEIVED BY DATE 2 9 TINE 50
63-109 STANDARD FORM 63 (Rev. 8-76) Prescribed by GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

copies to: EHD RED

Burgess

Charlotte

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON .

"JIM RENTSCHLER SDIG

MEMORANDUM

10/16/81

TO:

ELIZABETH DOLE

FROM:

GREGORY J. NEWELL

SUBJ:

APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY.

PLEASE IMPLEMENT THE FOLLOWING AND NOTIFY AND CLEAR ALL PARTICIPANTS. THE BRIEFING PAPER AND REMARKS SHOULD BE SUBMITTED TO RICHARD DARMAN BY 3 P.M. OF THE PRECEDING DAY.

MEETING:

Meeting with Archbishop Takovos, Primate of the Greek Orthodox Church in North and South America. Tom Korologos to

accompany him.

DATE:

November 3, 1981

4:15 4:45 pm

TIME:

DURATION:

15 mins

LOCATION:

Oval Office

REMARKS REQUIRED:

Talking points to be included in briefing paper

MEDIA COVERAGE:

Coordinate with Press Office

FIRST LADY

PARTICIPATION:

FA. ALEXANDER KARLOUTSOS 212-570-3571 (a) 914-738-3964 (4)

cc: M. Brandon

R. Darman

D. Fischer

C. Fuller

C. Gerrard

E. Hickey

P. McCoy

L. Nofziger

B. Shaddix

L. Speakes

Speechwriting and Research

S. Studdert

N. Wormser

WHCA Audio/Visual

WHCA Operations

7 Archbishop Iakovos Primate of the Greek Orthodox Oburch in North and South America return to pending

March 5, 1981

Dear Mr. President:

It has been one of my privileges as Archbishop of the Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America for the past twenty-two years to pay a courtesy call upon the newly-elected President of our great Nation. I would like to personally offer you my prayers and the best wishes of Americans of Greek heritage as you dedicatedly proceed in the realization of your noble dream to lead our country unto a "new beginning."

May our Heavenly Father continue to bless you with an always clear vision of the future and the wisdom and strength to initiate the new beginning and chart it on a course of national renewal.

faithfully yours,

President Ronald Reagan The White House Washington, DC 20500 CARDINAL'S OFFICE

IOII FIRST AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

September 1, 1981

(212)371-1000

APPROVED FOR

Date: 9/15/3/

Time. Length: 15 mans

Dear Mike:

I hope you had a few relaxing moments on your vacation. Might I ask two favors?

The first pertains to the enclosed letter from Cardinal Cooke to President Reagan which contains an invitation to the Alfred E. Smith Dinner on October 22nd. I know that Monsignor Clark has already written to you directly about this.

Secondly, we have received firm word that His Beatitude, Pierre Koraiche, the Patriarch of the Maronites, has accepted. Cardinal Cooke's invitation to visit the United States. be arriving on September 11th and available in the Washington area on September 15th, 16th and the morning of the 17th. appreciate the opportunity of a courtesy call on President Reagan to express gratitude in the name of the people of Lebanon. I know that you had spoken with Cardinal Cooke about this visit and will do whatever is possible to fulfill the Patriarch's request.

With kind personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours

Reverend Monsignor Lawrence J. Kenney Secretary to the Cardinal

Mr. Michael Deaver The White House Washington, D. C. 20500

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

OCTOBER 8, 1981

NOTE FOR:

FROM:

PATRICIA A.E. RODGERS

We continue to amass endorsements for the President to meet with Archbishop Iakovos, Primate of the Greek Orthodox Church in North and South America.

If NSC has no objections, we'd like to schedule a 10 minute courtesy call on November 3.

Please advise.

Thanks.

USC Staff has no Dejections: nui her dons State Department -Ilalon 10/9/81

HIS BEATITUDE ANTHONY PETER KHORAICHE - MARONITE PATRIARCH OF ANTIOCH
His Beatitude Anthony Peter Khoraiche, Catholic Patriarch of the
See of Antioch, is the Successor of Saint Peter in that See. He
is the Father of more than three millions of Maronites throughout
the world. (In the States he must have almost half a million). He
was born in Lebanon in Ain Ebel on September 20, 1907. He studied
in Rome at the Pontifical Maronite Seminary and was ordained on
April 12, 1930.

After his ordination he was Maronite Patriarchal Vicar in the

Holy Land for a few years, and later, Vicar General of the Maronite Archdiocese of Tyre, governed at the time by His Excellency
Bishop Paul Meouchi who later became Patriarch and Cardinal.

On July 25, 1950, His Holiness Pius XII appointed him Titular Bishop of Tarsus, and Auxiliary of Bishop Augustine Bostani, Bishop of Saida for Maronite faithful.

He later became Apostolic Administrator "sede plena" of the same diocese and, on November 25, 1957, he succeeded the late Bishop Bostani as Ordinary.

After the death of Patriarch Cardinal Meouchi, the Synod of Bishops elected His Excellency, Bishop Khoraiche, Patriarch of Antioch and all the East, on February 13, 1975.

Unfortunately, no sooner had he taken up his new office than war broke out in the Lebanon.

Only too well aware of the gravity of the situation and of the historical importance of his position as Maronite Patriarch, His Beatitude has conscientiously persisted during these distressing years in exhorting everyone, especially Christians, to their duty and responsibility of maintaining peace between the different ethnic and confessional groups in the country.

On July 10, 1980 he launched an appeal to all Lebanese citizens urging them against acts of violence in favor of collaborating in sincere dialogue in order to safeguard human dignity and rights.

Throughout the history of Lebanon, the figure of the Maronite

Patriarch has always been a religious as well as a political

leader. For centuries during the time of the Turkish empire,

the Maronite Patriarch was the only patriarch who never received

confirmation from Istanbul for his investiture—he was exempt

from all of that. The Turkish Empire used to deal with the

"Maronite Nation" always through its Patriarch who governed his

people through two auxiliaries (Deacons) and many regional governors (Subdeacons). In this way, the Patriarch was able to give

refuge to other Christians and Patriarchs who chose Lebanon as

their residence.

After the First World War, Patriarch Elias El-Hoyek, at the request of both Christians and Moslems in Lebanon, went to Paris and obtained the independence of Lebanon. Since that time, he has been the center of all the political activities in Lebanon

in Lebanon and the arbitrator in all the quarrels of the different factions. This is why the Lebanese people have considered the Maronite Patriarch as a prominent religious and political leader.

The current war in Lebanon has in some way diminished his influence but—for the salvation of a united Lebanon—the role of the Maronite Patriarch must be uncontestable. To strengthen his position is to strengthen the position of the Christians in the Middle East. There is precedent in patriarchal visits with the President of the United States. In 1962 His Beatitude Cardinal 'Paul Peter Meouchi, Patriarch of Antioch for the Maronites, was received by President John Kennedy. At that time he was accompanied by the current Patriarch who at that time was Archbishop of Saida. Three years ago President Carter received the Patriarch of the Orthodox Church of Antioch.

It would be truly beneficial for Lebanon and for the Christians in the Middle East if the President of the United States would receive His Beatitude some time in May or June. His Beatitude is visiting his faithful throughout the world.

Copies to: EHD Red

Jack Burgess

THE WHITE HOUSE Charlotte File

WASHINGTON

REVISION

MEMORANDUM

10/20/81

TO:

ELIZABETH DOLE

FROM:

GREGORY

SUBJ:

APPROVED PRESIDENTIAL ACTIVITY.

PLEASE IMPLEMENT THE FOLLOWING AND NOTIFY AND CLEAR ALL THE BRIEFING PAPER AND REMARKS SHOULD BE PARTICIPANTS. SUBMITTED TO RICHARD DARMAN BY 3 P.M. OF THE PRECEDING DAY.

MEETING:

The meeting with Archbishop Iakovos, previously scheduled for 4:45 pm on November 3 is changed to 4:15 on the same date.

DATE:

TIME:

DURATION:

LOCATION:

REMARKS REQUIRED:

MEDIA COVERAGE:

FIRST LADY

PARTICIPATION:

cc: M. Brandon

R. Darman

D. Fischer

C. Fuller

C. Gerrard

E. Hickey P. McCoy

L. Nofziger

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"1" Archbishop Gakovos Primate of the Greek Orthodox Church in North and South America return to pending

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faithfully yours,

President Ronald Reagan The White House Washington, DC 20500 CARDINAL'S OFFICE

IOII FIRST AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y. 10022

September 1, 1981

(212)371-1000

APPROVED FOR

Date: 9/16/8/ Time: 2/13/9

Length: 15 min

Date 9/4/31

__ GJN

Dear Mike:

I hope you had a few relaxing moments on your vacation. (Alamas) Might I ask two favors?

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Very sincerely yours,

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Secretary to the Cardinal

Mr. Michael Deaver The White House Washington, D. C.

20500

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

OCTOBER 8, 1981

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