

NEWSLETTER

No. 1 October 1992.

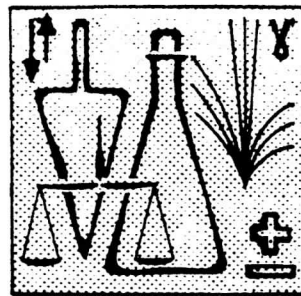
30W340 McGregor Lane
Naperville, IL 60563.

EDITOR: Constantine P. Tzanos
Editorial Board: Dimitrios Parisis

KRIKOS

A CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC
LINK WITH GREECE

MIDWEST CHAPTER



OUR NEWSLETTER

The Board of the Midwest Chapter of KRIKOS has decided to experiment with the publication of a newsletter. The initial objective of our newsletter is to present to our members news from KRIKOS, brief news from Greece and the Greek-American community, and some delights of the spirit from the riches of our cultural heritage. The future of this effort depends on the response that it will receive from the members and friends of KRIKOS. We welcome, and we will greatly appreciate your comments, suggestions, and active participation in making this publication a success. To assure that contributions from members and friends of KRIKOS are within the spirit of the charter of our organization, they will be published only after they have been reviewed and accepted by the editorial board. Because of time and financial limitations, our newsletter cannot compete with "professional" publications. Bear always in mind that this is a completely volunteer effort.

UPCOMING

KRIKOS-MIDWEST LECTURE

On Sunday, October 18, 1992, Golfo Alexopoulos will give the first KRIKOS-MIDWEST lecture of the 1992-1993 lecture series. She will lecture on "Life after the Coup: New Challenges in the Former Soviet Union." Golfo is a Ph.D. candidate in Russian History at the University of Chicago. She received her BA in Economics-Philosophy from Northwestern University, and her MA in Russian and East European Studies from Yale University. She has travelled to Russia four times, and she just returned from her recent trip of six months there. Presently she is an exchange scholar at Harvard University.

KRIKOS-MIDWEST ANNUAL DINNER DANCE AND SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS

The seventh Annual Dinner Dance of the Midwest Chapter of KRIKOS will be held on Saturday, November 21, 1992, at 6:30 P.M., at the Delphian House Banquets, 7825 West 95th Street, Hickory Hills, Illinois. During this event the first three scholarships of KRIKOS-MIDWEST will be also awarded. This program was established about a year ago with the generous financial support of friends of KRIKOS. The objective of our scholarship program is to help and recognize students who have at least one parent of Greek descent and excel in their studies. The winners of our 1992 scholarships are George Gavrilis, University of Chicago, Tina Kourasis, University of Illinois, Helen Tsiapas, Loyola University and Nicholas Kourvetaris, Northwestern University. George Gavrilis will be awarded \$1,000 of "The Columbia National Bank Scholarship Grant". Tina Kourasis will be awarded \$1,000 of "The Nicholas and Virginia Scholomiti Scholarship Grant". Helen Tsiapas and Nicholas Kourvetaris will share \$1,000 (\$500 each) of "The KRIKOS Scholarship Grant."

The Annual Dinner Dance is the only fund raising event of KRIKOS-MIDWEST. The proceeds are used to support the cultural and educational program of our chapter, the KRIKOS scholarship grant, and all other activities of KRIKOS-MIDWEST. The generous support of our members and friends will be greatly appreciated.

KRIKOS' Dinner Dances are always distinguished for the excellent food, the rich lottery prizes, the unique *kephi*, and the spontaneous dancing with the fine music of Panos and Stratos. For tickets, \$35 for adults and \$12 for children, please call George Alexopoulos at (708) 498-4195, or Nick Giokaris at (708) 416

-1608, or Costas Tzanos at (708) 790-2939, or Dimitri Parisis at (312) 625-2615, or contact any of the Board Members.

KRIKOS CONFERENCES AND SEMINARS

The three day KRIKOS Conference on "Restoration and Protection of the Environment in the 90s," Thessaloniki 19-21 August 1992, was a great success. Over forty five papers were presented by scientists representing most of the Greek Universities, several Greek government and private organizations, and approximately twenty Universities and consulting firms from the U.S. Very successful was also the 10th Annual KRIKOS/Hellenic Medical Society of N.Y. Medical Seminar, that took place in the historic city of Sparta, Greece, September 2-5, 1992 and was hosted by the Medical Society of Sparta. Over forty faculty speakers participated in the lectures and discussions of this seminar.

CYPRUS

This material on CYPRUS and the following on MACEDONIA are based on the Washington Report of AHIPAC (American Hellenic Institute Public Affairs Committee). The Cyprus talks in New York, which lasted from July 15 to August 17, 1992, broke down because of Denktash's obstructionist tactics. He rejected the "set of ideas" and the map of UN Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. The negotiations are set to resume October 26, 1992. In his report, the Secretary General condemned the status quo on Cyprus, and declared that "should an agreement not emerge from the talks that will reconvene in October, it would be necessary for the Security Council to give serious consideration to alternative courses of action for resolving the Cyprus problem." The report was endorsed by the Security Council in Resolution 774 on August 26, which states "a Cy-

prus settlement must be based on a state of Cyprus with a single sovereign and international personality..."

Turkish Cypriot opposition leader Mustafa Akinci criticized the Denktash position and stated that "continuation of the status quo is the real catastrophe. If we continue like this we have no future." He characterized Boutros-Ghali's ideas as "a golden opportunity" that should not be missed. He also said that the Turkish Cypriots "don't want to see the continuation of 30,000 Turkish troops here."

Congressman Bill Green of New York has introduced H.R. 4399 "To prohibit all United States military and economic assistance for Turkey until the Turkish Government takes certain actions to resolve the Cyprus problem and complies with its obligations under international law." So far, from Illinois only Congressman John Porter has co-sponsored H.R. 4399. **Please, write to your congressman / congresswoman to co-sponsor H.R. 4399. Our goal should be to persuade all representatives from Illinois to support H.R. 4399.**

MACEDONIA

Skopje, encouraged by its diplomatic recognition by Russian President Boris Yeltsin, has applied for U.N. membership under the name of "Macedonia." As permanent members of the Security Council, the U.S., the United Kingdom, or France can veto this application. The parliament of Skopje has voted to adopt the Star of Vergina as a symbol of its own. This 16-ray ancient Greek sun symbol was the symbol of the Royal House of Macedonia. Skopje introduced a new flag by replacing the five-pointed communist star of its old flag with a 16-ray sun in a red background. **We must continue writing to: President Bush, Democratic Presidential candidate Clinton, our representatives and senators, and to the Secretary of State that it is not in the interest of the U. S. to recognize Skopje under the name of Macedonia.**

YUGOSLAVIA: TINDERBOX OF EUROPE

The war in Yugoslavia has created major economic and political problems for

Greece and poses the threat to involve her too. This article attempts to provide a very brief summary of what has led to the war, and of what is happening there today. Part of this summary is based on an article from the Greek newspaper Kathimerini.

The formation of a Yugoslav state was the materialization of the "Yugoslav Idea", that is, the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes were one people. The collapse of the Habsburg Empire in 1918 presented the opportunity for the "Yugoslav Idea" to become a reality. In December 1918, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes was formed from the union of the independent states of Serbia and Montenegro, and of Bosnia, Hercegovina, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, Backa, part of Baranja, and most of the Banat, all of which had been part of Austria-Hungary. Since then, the union has nearly continuously been plagued by conflict among its different ethnic groups and a Serbo-Croatian antagonism.

In June 1928, a Radical party delegate from Montenegro shot five representatives of the Croatian Peasant party. The crisis that followed led to the royal dictatorship of king Alexander, who renamed the country Yugoslavia. In January 1929, the Croatian Ante Pavelic, with the support of the Italian Fascist leader Benito Mussolini, formed the Ustasa movement. Ustasa advocated Croatian independence - if necessary by violent means. In August 1939, Croatia received autonomy. Under Croatian control were placed Croatia, Dalmatia, Slavonia, and some Bosnian and Hercegovinian territories. Of the 4.4 million people under Croatian control 866,000 were Serbs.

During the second world war Germany annexed part of Slovenia. Albania, an Italian puppet state, was given the Kosovo area, and Croatia, under the control of Ante Pavelic and his Ustasa forces was assigned Bosnia-Hercegovina, Slavonia, and after the surrender of Italy, Dalmatia. Ustasa (Catholic Croats) organized a campaign of forced conversion or annihilation of the Ortho-

dox Serbs that led to civil war and extremely high casualties. From the resistance movements against the Germans and their allies, the Chetniks of Col. Draza Mihailovic and the Partisans, led by the Communist party and its head Josip Broz Tito, prevailed. By the end of 1943 the Allies decided to provide major support to the Partisans.

In November 1945, Tito proclaimed the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. After Tito's death in 1980, the ethnic conflicts that plagued Yugoslavia since its establishment intensified. In the 1980's, the major center of conflict was Kosovo, an autonomous province of Serbia with a 90% Albanian population. Albanian demands for more rights, and Serbian efforts to maintain control, resulted in riots, deaths, and large-scale imprisonment. In March 1989, through a change in the Serbian constitution, Serbia regained control over Kosovo.

The war that is ravaging Yugoslavia now started in June 25, 1991, when Slovenia proclaim its independence. The Federal Army of Yugoslavia failed to stop the split, and within a month negotiations led to the secession of Slovenia and a recall of the Federal Army. Croatia proclaimed its independence simultaneously with Slovenia. From the 4,700,000 inhabitants of Croatia 700,000 were Serbs who dreaded a nationalist Croatian state. The Serbian president Slobodan Milosevic sent the Federal Army to stop the secession of Croatia. Last January a truce was agreed, and the arrival of 14,000 troops from the United Nations terminated the open fighting that took the life of 10,000 people. The UN troops are monitoring one third of Croatia that is occupied by the Serbs.

Bosnia is a mosaic of nationalities. Before the war 44% of the population were Muslims, Slavs who converted to Islam under Turkish pressure at the time of the Ottoman empire, 32% Serbs and 17% Croats. They were living peacefully and in harmony before Yugoslavia started to collapse. While the Serbs were fighting with the Croats, the leaders of the three Bosnian ethnic groups failed to agree on the kind of independence they

should pursue. The Serbs were afraid of a Muslim-Croatian domination and they wanted close ties with Serbia. The other two groups were claiming that this would lead to the absorption of Bosnia by the Greater Serbia of Slobodan Milosevic. Mistrusting each other, the three groups heavily armed themselves, with the Serbs been helped by the units of the Federal Army in Bosnia. Last May under the pressure of the European Community a referendum took place. The Serbs refused to participate while the majority of the Muslims and Croats voted for independence. This brought the war in Bosnia. It is estimated that about 60,000 to 70,000 Serbs are armed in Bosnia. They have the support of the war machinery of Serbia. The Croats and Muslims of Bosnia have an army of about 100,000 but are not as well armed as the Serbs. They have been especially disadvantaged by the arms embargo imposed in the area by the United Nations.

The goal of the Serbs fighting in Bosnia is to connect Serbia with the areas of Croatia that are inhabited by Serbs. It seems that they have almost achieved their goal. It is estimated that the Serbs control 65% of Bosnia. They have blockaded the capital city of Sarajevo and two other major Muslim towns. The Croats exploited the opportunity and grabbed west Bosnia. Only 5% of Bosnia has remained under Muslim control. The Muslims believe that the Serbs and Croats had agreed to split Bosnia.

Is there any hope to save Bosnia? It seems that even if the West would decide to intervene militarily, it is already too late. The hatred is so deep, and the loss of life so extensive that it would be very difficult to bring again together the three ethnic groups of Bosnia. It is estimated that 50,000 people are dead or missing, while most of the Muslims have left Bosnia. When the Serbs occupy an area, they demand from each family to sign a statement of subordination and to surrender any arms that may have. If the men refuse, they are transferred to concentration camps. There they are forced to sign a document stating that they relinquish their rights to their property, and then

they are transferred out of the country. Even those who sign loyalty and subordination lose their jobs, and their homes are bombed and burnt. Often the Serbs force the Muslims to sign that they request their transfer abroad. These are the means of achieving "ethnic cleansing". The Serbs claim that they are also the victims of "ethnic cleansing". About 50% of the 100,000 Serbs who were living in Zagreb were forced out of the city, while in Bosnia the Croatian paramilitary groups kicked the Serbs out of Koopres and Dervent. Belgrade claims that the war has produced 400,000 Serb refugees. The Bosnian government claims that the Serbs set up at least 105 concentration camps from which at least 260,000 people have passed, from whom 17,000 died. The Serbs deny these claims and counterclaim that the Muslims and Croats operate 40 concentration camps where 6,000 people have died. Muslim refugees that passed from the camps have told stories of executions in random, beatings to death, torture and starvation. According to the UN at least 2,400,000 people have been forced to leave their homes. It is estimated that Croatia has given asylum to 600,000 refugees. About half a million people have left former Yugoslavia, and about half of them have gone to Germany.

From Croatia and Bosnia the war may be spread to Kosovo, Voivodina and Skopje. Voivodina is a mixture of minorities with a large Hungarian minority of 350,000. Kosovo is the birthplace of Serbia. Today 90% of its population are Albanians, 1,800,000 people. During the centuries of the Ottoman empire the Muslim Albanians moved to Kosovo while the Christian Serbs were pushed north. Tito had given autonomy to Kosovo. This was a great insult to the Serbs. Milosevic dissolved the parliament of Kosovo, imposed a curfew, and fired many Albanians from their jobs. Up to now the Albanians of Kosovo have not revolted. This may be the calm before the storm.

Skopje is also a mixture of ethnic groups. From its population of about 2,000,000 the majority are Slavs, while

430,000 Albanians form a strong minority. In 1944, Tito established in the area the so called "republic of Macedonia". To eliminate the history and culture of other peoples living in the area, he labelled all of them "Macedonians", and the history was properly manipulated and revised to establish the notion of a "Macedonian" nation. The myth was fabricated that the Ancient Macedonians were not Greeks. After the Slavs arrived in the area in the 6th-7th centuries A.D., they intermarried with the indigenous Macedonians. This produced the Slavo-Macedonians. It is claimed that this new product was of a fundamentally Slavic nature and the heir of the ancient Macedonia. If the war is spread to Kosovo and Skopje, it is very likely that its vortex will pull in Albania, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey, while fighting in Voivodina is likely to involve Hungary.

The European Community has tried and is still trying to bring an end to the war in former Yugoslavia. Initially it tried to persuade Slovenia and Croatia to remain in Yugoslavia. This gave the pretext to the Federal Army of Yugoslavia to intervene. When a committee of the Community concluded that Croatia should not be recognized as an independent state, because the rights of the Serbian minority were not adequately safeguarded, the Community under the pressure of Germany recognized Croatia. The same committee judged that Skopje should be recognized with the name "Macedonia", forcing Greece to demand from the Community to reject the committee's proposal. The European Community also failed to take proper consideration of the fact that there were 700,000 Serbs living in Croatia and 1,400,000 in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The United States of America, has considered the war in the Balkans of secondary importance to the American interests. However, lately the American government has taken a more active position. The Vatican has overtly favored the Catholic Slovenes and Croats, to the degree that the Orthodox patriarch of Serbia has accused Vatican to be responsible for the war. The Orthodox Church

of Serbia for a long time supported the policies of Milocevic. By the end of last January however, the Church removed its support, and called the people not to participate in the elections for the renewal of the parliament.

To stop the war in Yugoslavia it is estimated that an outside army of 80,000 to 800,000 troops may be needed. This makes such an intervention very unlikely. On the other hand the conflict has

the potential to spread in the Balkans as the war of 1914, which involved all of Europe.

From the Riches of our Cultural Heritage

ΙΘΑΚΗ

Σα βρεις στον πηγαίμο για την Ιθάκη,
να ευχέσαι να ναι μακρύς ο δρόμος,
γεμάτος περιπέτειες, γεμάτος γνώσεις.
Τους Λαιστρυγόνες και τους Κυκλωπας,
τον θυμωμένο Ποσειδωνα μη φοβάσαι,
τέτοια στον δρόμο σου ποτε σου δεν θα βρεις,
αν μιν η σκεψίς σου υψηλή, αν εκλεκτή
συγκινησίς το πνεύμα και το σώμα σου αγγίζει.
Τους Λαιστρυγόνες και τους Κυκλωπας,
τον αγρώ Ποσειδωνα δεν θα συναντήσεις,
αν δεν τους κουβαίνεις μες στην ψυχή σου,
αν η ψυχή σου δεν τους στηνει εμπρός σου.

Να ευχέσαι να ναι μακρύς ο δρόμος.
Πολλά τα καλοκαιρινά πρωιά να είναι
που με τι ευχαριστησι, με τι χαρά
θα μπαινείς σε λιμένας πρωτωειδωμένους
να σταματήσεις σ' εμπορεία Φοινικικά,
και τες καλές πραγματείες ν' αποκτήσεις,
σεντεφεία και κοραλλία, κεχριμπάρια κ' εβενούς
και ήδονικά μυρωδικά κάθε λογής,
όσο μπορείς πιο αθόνα ήδονικά μυρωδικά
σε πολείς Αιγυπτιακές πολλές να πας,
να μαθείς και να μάθεις απ' τους σπουδασμένους.

Πάντα στον νου σου να έχεις την Ιθάκη.
Το φθάσιμον εκεί είν' ο προορισμός σου.
Αλλά μη βιάζεις το ταξείδι διόλου.
Καλλιτέρα χρόνια πολλά να διαρκεσει
και γέρος πια ν' αράξεις στο νησί,
πλουσιός με όσα κερδίσεις στον δρόμο,
μη προσδοκώντας πλούτη να σε δώσει η Ιθάκη.

ΘΕΡΜΟΠΥΛΕΣ

Τιμή σ' εκείνους όπου στην ζωή των
ωρίσαν και φυλαγούν Θερμοπύλες.
Πότε απο χρεός μη κινούντες
δικαίοι κ' ίσοι σ' όλες των τες πράξεις,
αλλά με λύπη κιόλας κ' ευσπλαχνία
γενναίοι οσακίς είναι πλουσιοί, κι όταν
είναι πτωχοί, παλ' εις μικρόν γενναίοι,
παλι συντρέχοντες όσο μπορούνε
παντοτε την αλήθεια ομιλούντες,
πλην χωρίς μίσος για τους ψευδομένους.
Και περισσότερη τιμή τους πρέπει
όταν προβλέπουν (και πολλοί προβλέπουν)
πως ο Εφιάλτης θα φανεί στο τέλος,
κ' οι Μήδοι επί τελούς θα διαβούνε.

Three Poems of Constantine Cavafis

Waiting for the Barbarians

What are we waiting for, gathered in the market-place?
The barbarians are to arrive today.
Why so little activity in the Senate?
Why do the Senators sit there without legislating?

Because the barbarians will arrive today.
Why should the Senators bother with laws now?
The barbarians, when they come, will do the law-making.

Why has our emperor risen so early,
and why does he sit at the largest gate of the city
on the throne, in state, wearing the crown?

Because the barbarians will arrive today.
And the emperor is waiting to receive
their leader. He has even prepared
a parchment for him. There
he has given him many titles and names.

Why did our two consuls and our praetors go out
today in the scarlet, the embroidered, togas?
Why did they wear bracelets with so many amethysts,
and rings with brilliant sparkling emeralds?
Why today do they carry precious staves
splendidly inlaid with silver and gold?

Because the barbarians will arrive today;
and such things dazzle barbarians.

And why don't the worthy orators come as always
to make their speeches, say what they have to say?

Because the barbarians will arrive today;
and they are bored by eloquence and public speaking.

What does this sudden uneasiness mean,
and this confusion? (How grave the faces have become!)
Why are the streets and squares rapidly emptying,
and why is everyone going back home so lost in thought?

Because it is night and the barbarians have not come.
And some men have arrived from the frontiers
and they say that there are no barbarians any longer.

And now, what will become of us without barbarians?
Those people were a kind of solution.

(Translation by Edmund Keely and Philip Sherrard)

Computer ArtWork . Layout & Publishing Χρήστος Αλευρίτης

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να ευχেসαι ναναι μακρυς ο δρομος,
γεματος περιπετεις, γεματος γνωσεις.
Τους Λαιστρυγονας και τους Κυκλωπας,
τον θυμωμενο Ποσειδωνα μη φοβασαι,
τετοια στον δρομο σου ποτε σου δεν θα βρεις,
αν μεν η σκεψις σου υψηλη, αν εκλεκτη
συγκινησις το πνευμα και το σωμα σου αγγιζει.
Τους Λαιστρυγονας και τους Κυκλωπας,
τον αγριω Ποσειδωνα δεν θα συναντησεις,
αν δεν τους κουβαινεις μες στην ψυχη σου,
αν η ψυχη σου δεν τους στηνει εμπρος σου.

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Αλλα μη βιαζεις το ταξειδι διολου.
Καλλιτερα χρονια πολλα να διαρκεσει
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πλην χωρις μισος για τους ψευδομενους.
Και περισσοτερη τιμη τους πρεπει
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