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ΟΜΟΣΠΟΝΔΙΑ ΕΛΛΗΝΟΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΩΝ ΟΡΓΑΝΩΣΕΩΝ ΙΛΛΙΝΟΙΣ «Η ΕΝΩΣΗ» HELLENIC HERITAGE – ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΚΛΗΡΟΝΟΜΙΑ

February 6, 2014

Dear Friends,

The 50th Anniversary Greek Independence Day Parade in Chicago and all festivities is beginning to take shape and promises to be the best ever.

It is my honor to serve as Parade President while we mark this milestone and hope for another successful 50 years.

Together we can intensify our efforts and fulfill our responsibility to promote and preserve our heritage. The importance of continuing our culture escalates with each passing decade. It is our duty to keep our history intact for our children, their children and generations to come so that they may have the same opportunity, as we have, to learn about their past and roots.

This year's parade will be held Sunday March 30th, 2014 at 2:00pm sharp!!

Together with the board of Hellenic Heritage "Enosis", every year the parade is coordinated and made possible by committees of dedicated volunteers, generous sponsors and the support and spiritual guidance of his Eminence, Metropolitan Iakovos of Chicago and the entire Metropolis of Chicago.

On behalf of the board of directors we would like to thank the Hellenic Communities of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin for their participation through the years. Furthermore, we encourage everyone to take part not only on parade day but at as many celebratory events as possible as we enthusiastically embrace this year's theme, "MIA NEA ARXH", A New Beginning.

For up to date information regarding the 2014 Parade, please visit our website at <u>www.enosisil.org</u> Also, don't forget to like us on Facebook under The Federation of Hellenic American Organizations.

Thank you for you continuous support and participation!

"ΖΗΤΩ Η ΕΛΛΑΣ"

na Housakos Parade President

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George Anastaplo Scholar known as 'Socrates of Chicago'

BY MAUREEN O'DONNELL

After navigating bombers in World War II, George Anastaplo took advantage of the GI bill to study law at the University of Chicago, where he rose to be a top student in his class.



The son of Greek restaurateurs had a bright legal future, but that ended in 1950, when he refused to answer questions from the Illinois Supreme Court Committee on Character and Fitness on whether he was a member of the Communist Party.

The nation was being riven by the Red Scare, and the committee refused to admit him to the bar.

Mr. Anastaplo challenged the ban, and wound up arguing his case before the U.S. Supreme Court.

He lost by a vote of 5-4, but not be-

He also was tender and kind. "Whatever was left over from faculty meetings in terms of lunches, he would take some and give it to homeless people on his way to the bus," said Michael Kaufman, a Loyola University law professor.

His admirers were legion. "It was sort of iconic and legendary in terms of the courage it took to stand up for his convictions and principles," said Kaufman. Even before they met, "He was already a hero of mine."

He was never a Communist. But he believed firmly that the First Amendment protected his right to privacy. "It was absolutely a matter of principle," said Sullivan.

Over the years, other lawyers and admirers made runs at trying to get him his law license, but Mr. Anastaplo watched with the wry distance of a man comfortable in his own skin as the proceedings deviated into legal curliques.

"The Supreme Court wanted him to file a new application for admission. He said as far as he was concerned, his application had been pending for 40 years," Sullivan said.

"He was a true Renaissance Man," Sullivan said, "and I can't help but think he had a much more interesting and much richer career than he would have had had he been admitted to the bar."

He grew up near Carbondale in the town of Carterville. Black outlined those years in his famous dissent.

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fore Justice Hugo Black issued a famed, ringing dissent that said, "We must not be afraid to be free."

Black even requested that part of that dissent be read at his 1971 funeral.

Mr. Anastaplo died of prostate cancer Feb. 14 in Chicago. He was 88.

Though he never became a lawyer, the erudite Mr. Anastaplo crafted a career at the intersection of law, philosophy and political science. He taught the Great Books at the University of Chicago; constitutional law at Loyola University, where he worked for more than 30 years; and philosophy and political science at Dominican University, formerly known as Rosary College, said his colleague, Professor Barry Sullivan of Loyola University.

He was known as the "Socrates of Chicago" and was nominated 13 times for the Nobel Peace Prize, according to Loyola University.

Mr. Anastaplo "was an unusually worthy applicant for [bar] admission. His early life had been spent in a small town in southern Illinois where his parents, who had immigrated to this country from Greece before his birth, still resided," the Supreme Court Justice wrote. "After having received his pre-college education in the public schools of his home town, he had discontinued his education at the age of eighteen, and joined the Air Force during the middle of World War II ---flying as a navigator in every major theater of the military operations of that war."

At first, the military didn't want him. Mr. Anastaplo had a heart murmur and was underweight, he said in a 2011 Chicago Bar Association inter-

(Continued p. 2)

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LAW OFFICE OF MARIYANNA **SPYROPOULOS**



George Anastaplo Scholar known as 'Socrates of Chicago'

(From p. 1)

view with Carolyn Amadon. "I kept going back, and finally one of the flight surgeons evidently said....'If he wants it this badly, we'll let him in.' "

Black wrote in his dissent, "His record throughout his life, both as a student and as a citizen, was unblemished."

Black noted the intrusiveness of the inquiries put to Mr. Anastaplo by the state Supreme Court committee. "The result has been a series of hearings in which questions have been put to Anastaplo with regard to his 'possible' association with scores of organizations, including the Ku Klux Klan, the Silver Shirts (an allegedly Fascist organization), every organization on the so-called Attorney General's list, the Democratic Party, the Republican Party, and the Communist Party," Black wrote. "At one point in the proceedings, at least two of the members of the Committee insisted that he tell the Committee whether he believes in a Supreme Being, and one of these members stated that, as far as his vote was concerned, a man's "belief in the Deity . . . has a substantial bearing upon his fitness to practice law."

The U.S. Supreme Court received

numerous affidavits in support of Mr. Anastaplo. Robert J. Coughlan, a director of a University of Chicago research project, said "he has an inviolable sense of Honor in the great traditions of Greek culture and thought. If admitted to the American Bar, he could do nothing that would not reflect glory on that institution."

In his academic life, Mr. Anastaplo threaded law with the work of Greek scholars, Dante, Shakespeare and Alfred Lord Tennyson. Colleagues found it charming that he called the paragraphs in his writings "sonnets," Kaufman said.

"George was one of our nation's most passionate and thoughtful defenders of the First Amendment. He was a wonderful teacher, scholar and legal philosopher," said Geoffrey Stone, a former dean of the University of Chicago Law School.

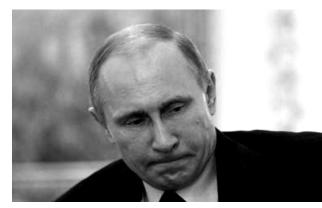
Mr. Anastaplo is survived by his wife, Sara Prince Anastaplo, his daughters, Helen Newlin, Miriam Redleaf and Theodora Anastaplo, his son, George Malcolm Davidson Anastaplo, and eight grandchildren. After a private service, Mr. Anastaplo was buried at Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery in St. Louis. A memorial is planned June 6 in Chicago.

A mini cold war

By Costas Iordanidis

After the horrors of Kiev that resulted in dozens of victims, the Ukranian crisis has taken on major geopolitical dimensions. The crucial question, of course, is whether events in "Little Russia" - as Ukraine was once known - will lead to another cold war between East and West, albeit on a smaller scale. We will know soon enough.

The Cold War which ended in 1991 was not just the nightmare that is remembered by those whose memories are not to be relied on completely. During that period, economies grew by leaps and bounds, the welfare state was established in



Western Europe and political authority was omnipotent in terms of variable factors that are at play today, such as international money markets and the fluctuations of the financial system. The Cold War also saw an unprecedented cultural blossoming. Of course there

were severe crises that nearly brought about another world war, such as the Cu-

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ban Missile Crisis in 1962. But the major political leaders of the time – US President John F. Kennedy and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev – succeeded in restoring order and stability within just one week. The balance of terror demanded constraint and sagacity.

The collapse of communism stripped the Russian Federation of the protective belt of satellites it had under the USSR following the Warsaw Pact after the end of World War II. The biggest change was that Eastern Europe became a part of the US sphere of influence.

The currnt Russian president, Vladimir Putin – a child of the Soviet nomenclature – has for years expressed fears about the country becoming surrounded by unfriendly forces and foes. He saw the eastward expansion of NATO and the European Union as a threat to Russia. Whether he was right or wrong is insignificant. What matters is that he believes it. What's more, in the age of globalization, Putin continues to think along the lines of the old balance of power. In this sense, German Chancellor Angela Merkel was correct when she said that Putin lives "in another world."

Active by nature and having accepted that Russia will not become the major global force it once was, Putin is trying to elevate his country into a leading regional player and Ukraine has become the arena in which he wants to achieve this. We cannot know whether this mini cold war will work to Putin's benefit or whether it will turn the entire West against Russia or whether it will affect relations between Washington and Europe. Whichever way, the ones that stand to get hurt the most are the people of Ukraine.

QUESTIONS THAT HAUNT ME!

* How important does a person have to be before they are considered assassinated instead of just murdered?

* Once you're in heaven, do you get stuck wearing the clothes you were buried in for eternity?

* Why does a round pizza come in a square box?

* What disease did cured ham actually have?

* How is it that we put man on the moon before we figured out it would be a good idea to put wheels on luggage?

* Why is it that people say they 'slept like a baby' when babies wake up like every two hours?

* Why are you IN a movie, but you're ON TV?

* Why do people pay to go up tall buildings and then put money in binoculars to look at things on the ground?

* Why do doctors leave the room while you change? They're going to see you naked anyway...

* Why is 'bra' singular and 'panties' plural?

* Why do toasters always have a setting that burns the toast to a horrible crisp, which no decent human being would eat?

* If Jimmy cracks corn and no one cares, why is there a stupid song about him?

* Why does Goofy stand erect while Pluto remains on all fours? They're both dogs!

* If corn oil is made from corn, and vegetable oil is made from vegetables, what is baby oil made from?

* Do the Alphabet song and Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star have the same tune?

* Why did you just try singing the two songs above?

* Did you ever notice that when you blow in a dog's face, he gets mad at you, but when you take him for a car ride, he sticks his head out the window?

* Why do we press harder on a remote control when we know the batteries are getting dead?

* Why do banks charge a fee on 'insufficient funds' when they know there is not enough money?

* Why does someone believe you when you say there are four billion stars, but check when you say the paint is wet?

* Why do they use sterilized needles for death by lethal injection?

* Why doesn't Tarzan have a beard?

* Why does Superman stop bullets with his chest, but ducks when you throw a revolver at him?

* Why do Kamikaze pilots wear helmets?

* If people evolved from apes, why are there still apes?

Why is it that no matter what color bubble bath you use the bubbles are always white?

* Is there ever a day that mattresses are not on sale?

* Why do people constantly return to the refrigerator with hopes that something new to eat will have materialized?

* Why do people keep running over a thread a dozen times with their vacuum cleaner, then reach down, pick it up, examine it, then put it down to give the vacuum one more chance?

* Why is it that no plastic bag will open from the end on your first try?

* How do those dead bugs get into those enclosed light fixtures?

* Why is it that whenever you attempt to catch something that's falling off the table you always manage to knock something else over?

* In winter why do we try to keep the house as warm as it was in summer when we complained about the heat?

* How come you never hear father-in-law jokes?

* The statistics on sanity is that one out of every four persons is suffering from some sort of mental illness. Think of your three best friends — if they're okay, then it's you.

Migrants rescued near Ionians islands

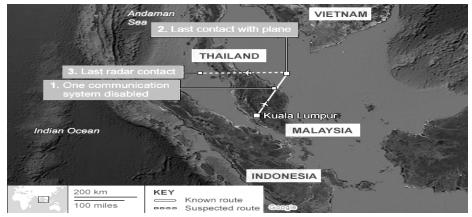




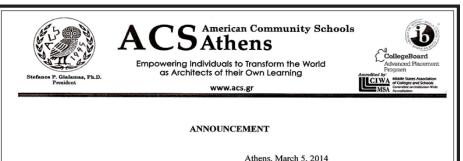
Crimea holds secession referendum Crimea votes on whether to rejoin Russia or stay with Ukraine in a referendum condemned as "illegal" by Kiev but backed by Moscow.



A winging combination? Philadelphia's annual chicken-eating competition is hotly contested by some of the "best" eaters in the US.



Malaysian officials say they are requesting assistance from a number of countries along the two possible routes the Malaysian plane that disappeared over a week ago may have taken.



Dear ACS Athens Community Members and Friends.

On behalf of the Board of Trustees, it brings me great pleasure to announce the reappointment of Dr. Stefanos Gialamas as President of ACS Athens until June 2020. The board has full confidence



Fifty-nine undocumented migrants were rescued on Saturday from a boat that was in distress west of Paxoi, a small group of islands in the Ionian Sea, on Saturday.

According to initial reports, the operation was carried out by two coast guard vessels and one of the agency's helicopters in association with the EU border monitoring agency, Frontex. All of the passengers were reported to be safe.

that Dr. Gialamas will continue building upon ACS Athens' strong foundation in innovation while respecting the core culture, heritage and values that make ACS Athens unique within the community of international schools

Over the past decade, Dr. Gialamas has demonstrated exemplary skills in leadership and has succeeded in transforming ACS Athens into a leading educational institution, indeed an inspiring model of 21st century education to schools the world over.

As our school prepares for its next re-accreditation by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools, Dr. Gialamas' leadership will be crucial in meeting the Association's most stringent standards in accordance with the Board's decision to aim for the highest level of accreditation, that of «Sustaining Excellence»

We congratulate Stefanos on his richly deserved reappointment and look forward to the next rewarding chapter in our school's history

Kind regards.

Constantine Stergides Chairman ACS Athens Board of Trustees

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ACS Athens Mission Statement: ACS Athens is a student-centered international school, embracing American educational philosophy, prin and values. Through excellence in teaching and diverse educational experiences, ACS Athens challenges students to realize their unique potential: academically, intellectually, socially and ethically -- to thrive as responsible global citizens.

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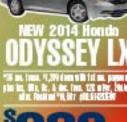
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MARCH, 2014

GM crops: UK scientists call for new trials



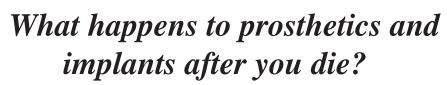
A new report on genetically modified (GM) crops, commissioned by the prime minister, calls for more UK field trials and fewer EU restrictions. The Council for Science and Technology (CST) wants "public good" GM varieties to be grown and tested in the UK. It says GM crops should be assessed individually - like pharmaceuticals - taking potential benefits into account. The UK is a world leader in plant biotechnology research, but GM field trial applications have fallen from 37 in 1995 to just one in 2012.

The controversy over genetically modifying plants is riddled with contradictions. Take the European Union. Its internal politics have caused a logjam in approvals but the EU science budget is also funding some of Britain's research. Europe grows very few GM plants but most of its imported animal feed is genetically modified.

It was America's agricultural giants whose hard sell of GM put off so many European consumers but it is also US science that provides the evidence, gathered over the past two decades, that supports the assurance that GM plants and food are safe. And while Britain's leading plant scientists appeal to the prime minister to help foster this new technology, its leading supermarket chains avoid stocking GM products because no-one is asking for them.

Environment Secretary Owen Paterson has spoken in favour of increasing UK research into GM, which he said offers the "most wonderful opportunities to improve human health."

The scientists say they are being held back by strict EU regulations - based on the principle that GM crops are inherently more dangerous than conventionally-bred varieties. Only two GM varieties have been licensed for commercial harvest in Europe - despite the fact that 12% of the world's arable land is cultivating GM crops. The CST report argues GM crops have now been shown to be safe - and may be necessary in future for Britain to grow its own food supply, rather than depending on imports. It says the UK should regulate commercial GM varieties of wheat and potatoes based on their individual benefits and risks - rather than follow the EU's blanket approach.



Millions of prosthetics, breast implants, and pacemakers now exist – so what happens to all these augmentations when their owners die or no longer need them?

The first patient to be fitted with a pioneering artificial heart in France has died. Under the watchful eye of the prison guards at Metro Davidson County Detention Facility, half a dozen inmates in blue overalls are wrestling with prosthetic legs. They strip each one down into a collection of screws, bolts, connectors, feet and other components. The prison workshop is home to a collaboration with Standing With Hope, a US charity based in Nashville, Tennessee that recycles unwanted prosthetic limbs for the developing world. The disassembled legs will be shipped to Ghana, where locally trained clinicians will rebuild them to fit patients there.

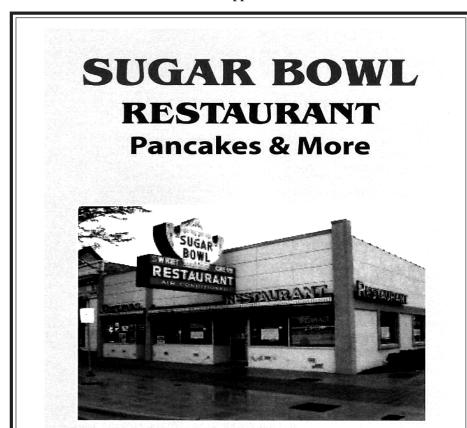
These legs will get a second life, but other types of prosthetics and implants usually face a different destiny. What to do with augmented human parts when they are no longer needed – often due to the owner's death – is an increasingly common issue. Modern medicine offers a litany of replacement parts, from whole limbs to metal hips, shoulders and joints. Then there are pacemakers and internal cardiac defibrillators (ICDs), as well as more common augmentations like dentures and silicone breast implants. What happens to these augmentations when someone dies?



Might future archaeologists discover scores of silicone implants inside the graves of the early 21st Century?

Inert devices such as breast implants and replacement hips tend not to be removed after death, largely because there's no compelling reason to do so, and they pose little threat to the environment. So it's likely that the archaeologists of future centuries will uncover peculiar objects in the graves of the millennial dead: silicone bags, plastic teeth and sculpted metal bones.

It's a different story for cremation. In a furnace, silicone may burn up, but not the metal in implants – such as titanium or cobalt alloy. It is often separated from the ash and disposed of separately. Even tiny amounts of precious metals such as gold fillings can be discovered by waving a metal-detector over the ashes.





The metal in hip replacements can be recycled post-cremation - some may even end

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In recent years, enterprising organisations have stepped in to recycle this material. Dutch company Orthometals, for example, collects 250 tonnes of metal every year from hundreds of crematoriums around Europe. At their facility in Steenbergen, it is sorted and melted down into ingots before being sold to the automobile and aeronautical industries. A similar US company, Implant Recycling, sells the melted and recast metals back into the medical industry. After you die, a little piece of you may one day end up in an aeroplane, a wind turbine, or even another person.

Pacemakers and ICDs, by contrast, are often taken out of the body after death – and almost always before cremation, because the batteries can explode when heated. The same goes for spinal cord stimulators that treat pain and some types of internal pumps for administering drugs, since they contain electronics too.

Once removed, implants are typically discarded – both the European Union and the US, among others, have rules that forbid the reuse of implanted medical devices. However, there is a growing trend to recover them for use in the developing world.At \$4,000 for a pacemaker and \$20,000 for an ICD, a second-hand implant is the only way that millions of people will be able to afford this life-saving equipment. As limbs are replaced or outgrown, the old ones gather dust in the backs of closets. When an amputee passes away, the family are often left with a cache of working limbs but no one to take them."The private insurers do not want it back, I don't even think Medicare wants it back," explains Rosenberger's husband Peter, who is president of Standing With Hope. "There are all kinds of liabilities. So a lot of this stuff is discarded, unfortunately."

NEWS FROM GREECE

<u>Golden Dawn MP quits party,</u> says was not aware of 'criminal activities'

Golden Dawn MP for Larissa, in central Greece, Chrysovalantis Alexopoulos, on Saturday announced he was leaving the ultranationalist party and would continue as an independent.



In a letter addressed to House speaker Evangelos Meimarakis, Alexopoulos said he had not been aware of Golden Dawn's "criminal activities" as these have emerged from an ongoing judicial probe into the party.

"I reached this decision following a series of revelations regarding the activities of [GD] members, which have been defined as criminal, and which naturally I had no knowledge of," wrote the Larissa lawmaker, adding that he and fellow comrades condemned these alleged acts. He conceded that he should have spoken out earlier but did not do so for reasons he would clarify at a later date.

Meanwhile, Parliament was expected to decide on whether or not to lift the immunity from prosecution of all of Golden Dawn's MPs over charges of developing a criminal organization.

The case of the Larissa MP was expected to be discussed at the House tomorrow. His resignation from the party is not expected to affect parliamentary procedure.

Six of the party's 18 lawmakers, including its chief Nikos Michaloliakos, are in custody pending trial.

<u>Restarted highways see</u> <u>revenues from tolls</u>

Revenues from toll charges on four major highways on which construction had ceased for two years before recommencing recently, came to 1.25 billion euros in the 2008-2013 period, Transport Minister Michalis Chrysochoidis has told Parliament. Chrysochoidis, responding to a question by an Independent Greeks MP on the gains being made by highway constructors and operators, was the first transport and networks minister to present a comprehensive list of revenues from tolls, whose increase over recent years has sparked widespread controversy.

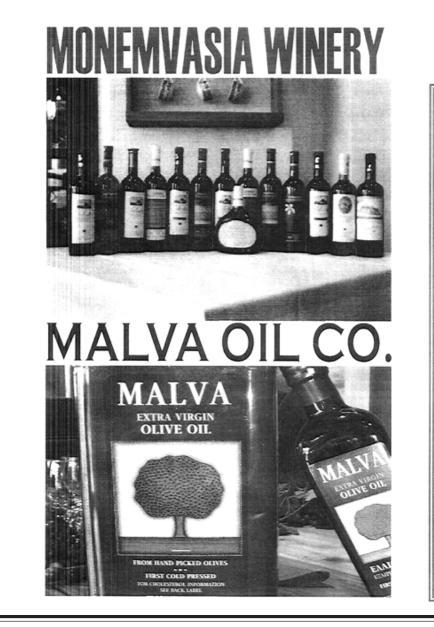
According to the data presented to the House, Nea Odos SA saw the biggest toll revenues in 2008-2013 of the four highways that have recently restarted, reaching 452 million euros. Olympia Odos generated 445.2 million euros in the same five-year period, Aegean Motorways 324.5 million euros and Kentriki Odos 33 million euros.

Meanwhile, by the end of 2015 when the construction on the four highways is slated to end, Nea Odos will have received a total in state subsidies and claims of 745 million euros. That figure will come to 1.17 billion euros for Olympia Odos, 960 million euros for Aegean Motorways and 800 million euros for Kentriki Odos.

Assuming steady toll revenues and the funding and claims, the four projects will have received around 5 billion euros by the end of 2015.



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<u>Ex-official who made tax</u> list saw paltry returns

The former head of the Finance Ministry's tax inspection department, who quit her post in late 2012 after her attempt to crack down on large-scale tax evaders stalled following a shift in government strategy, has told Kathimerini that only 1 percent of some 120 million euros in taxes owed by hundreds of construction firms, politicians and civil servants has been collected.

According to Katerina Frantzeskaki, who compiled a list of 1,700 suspected tax evaders in 2011, checks were carried out on around 700 of the people on the list within a year.

The progress of the investigation was "very good," Frantzeskaki said, noting that apart from identifying pending tax debts the probes gave rise to new leads.

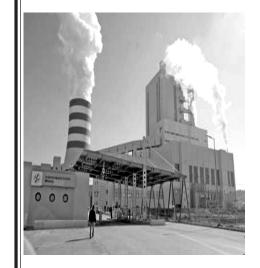
But a decision in November 2012, by Deputy Finance Minister Giorgos Mavraganis, transferred the responsibility for inspecting suspects on that list from Frantzeskaki's team to a new service which has since been abolished.

Frantzeskaki, who resigned from her post in the same month of 2012, told Kathimerini that she found the move incomprehensible. She added that, although the tax debts of some 700 people on the list were found to amount to 120 million euros, only 1 percent of this sum has returned to state coffers.

The majority of suspected tax evaders on the list were construction companies, she said, adding that "politicians, civil servants and others" were also on the list.

<u>'Small PPC' to be sold</u> within a year

At the Athens Energy on Friday, Deputy Environment and Energy Minister Makis Papageorgiou announced that the bill for the splitting of Public Power Corporation (PPC) and the privatization of part of its production capacity will be tabled in Parliament next week.



Please visit us for a delicious meal, and don't forget to purchase your wine, extra virgin olive oil, Greek honey, oregano and more...

The creation of the so-called "Small PPC" has generated interest among investors, said the minister, who estimated that the sale will be completed within a year after it gains clearance from European authorities.

The first feedback from the market has been positive, although reservations have been expressed as to how a part of the existing PPC clientele will be transferred to the Small PPC, as well as how banks will react to the transfer of a share of their loans to PPC to the new, privatized company. Notably, high-ranking PPC officials have found serious legal problems in the draft law.

Ukraine crisis: What's driving Russia's response?

By Richard Galpin BBC News, Moscow.

"Russia was against the violent coup [the revolution in Ukraine last month], which was masterminded mostly by the Americans, whose goal is to bring Ukraine into Nato. And that is a red line for Russia," said Vyacheslav Nikonov, a senior member of the Russian parliament. "Russia regards this as an existential threat and will do whatever it takes to prevent it happening."

Amid the maelstrom of claim and counter-claim surrounding the Ukraine crisis, the words of Mr Nikonov were a rare moment of clarity into the fundamental fears which have been driving Russian policy, ever since it seemed likely the Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovych would be overthrown by the protest movement in Kiev.

A brief glance at the map of Eastern Europe shows the strategic significance



A poster in Sevastopol offers voters the choice of a Crimea dominated by a swastika or the Russia flag

of the huge country that is Ukraine. From the perspective of the current occupants of the Kremlin, it is one of a string of countries providing a buffer zone between Russia and Europe and in particular the former Eastern Bloc countries which are now members of Nato. Add to this the fear of losing the navy base in Crimea, which provides access to the Mediterranean for Russia's Black Sea Fleet, and it was almost inevitable Moscow would make a dramatic move

Russia's much repeated claims that the revolution in Kiev had unleashed hordes of neo-Nazis determined to sweep across eastern Ukraine and drive out its Russian-speaking population is a pretext to cover the real strategic reason for the military intervention in Crimea.

And so far the Kremlin shows no sign of backing down. Speaking in Sochi on President Vladimir Putin again stated that Russia had not started the crisis.

As for the threats from Europe and the United States to impose more sanc-



tions on Russia if it does annexe Crimea following Sunday's referendum, there's an equally blunt response. "Russia is the fifth largest economy and it has a strong military," says the MP Vyacheslav Nikonov.

"So if there are sanctions, there will be counter sanctions which will be mirror-like. "We are living in a very united world and I would not really recom-

PanHellenic Scholarship Foundation Elects New Board

The PanHellenic Scholarship Foundation (PHSF), America's largest scholarship grant foundation recognizing and supporting Greek American students, is moving forward with its 2014 awards distribution event after its recent installation of a new Board of Directors and Advisory Board.

The January 23 elections saw five new full Board Directors out of seven total positions, and eight new Advisory Board members out of 20 total. These governance teams guide, advise and support the Foundation in its continuing effort to donate an aggregate of \$250,000 annually to numerous students. This tangible support helps immensely to offset the continued astronomically rising costs associated with higher education.

PHSF Chairman and Founder Chris P. Tomaras spoke to the new makeup of the two Boards. "I am grateful to those men and women who for years have served on our Boards and on whom I have relied for the effective operation of the Foundation. To those members whose term has concluded, I express my sincere gratitude for their service. And to those joining us for a new term, we eagerly look forward to receiving the benefits of their life experience and wisdom, going ahead."

The Foundation's bylaws dictate that directors serve a term of two years. As with all not-for-profit 501(c)3 organizations, the Directors carry a fiduciary duty as to their actions regarding their service to the Foundation. Their decisions by majority are binding on the Foundation. The larger group, the Board of Advisors, serves in the same order but with no fiduciary responsibility and with no binding capacity. **BOARD OF ADVISORS**

Ms. Roula Alakiotou-Mr. Spiros J. Arvanitis-Mr. Peter Bartzis-The Honorable James Booras*-Mr. Dimitri Bousis-Dr. Thanasis Economou-Ms. Eve Geroulis* Mr. Michael Halikias-Peter G. Karahalios, Esq.-Mr. Demitrios L. Kozonis Ms. Maria Lampros*-Mr. Angelo Loukas*-Mr. Gus (Kosmas) Pablecas*-Dr. Peter Panton-Dr. Tom A. Petropulos-George Reveliotis, Esq.*-Dr. John Sarantopoulos* Dr. George Sianis-Mr. Bill J. Vranas*

Both boards serve in a voluntary capacity and are not compensated for their work. While members have no financial obligation to the Foundation, each Board offers much in-kind and other support in various other ways.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Chris P. Tomaras • *Chairman/Treasurer*-Mr. Robert A. Buhler • *Vice Chairman* * -Athan Tom P. Sotos, Esq. • *Secretary*-John W. Galanis, Esq. • *Director**-he Honorable Paul Lillios • *Director**-Mr. John G. Manos • *Director**-Dr. George I. Skarpathiotis • *Director**-His Grace Bishop Demetrios of Mokissos-*Honorary*

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr. Yanni Valsamas-ACADEMIC COMMITTEE-George Alexopoulos, D.A.

• Chairman-Constantine Georgakis, Ph.D.-Constantine Houpis, M.S.E.E.

*Denotes new member BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MR. CHRIS P. TOMARAS – Chairman/Treasurer

Chris P. Tomaras is a businessman and an active member in leadership positions in the Greek American Community in the U.S. He founded the PanHellenic Scholarship Foundation in 1998 and believes strongly in preserving the values of Education and Hellenism for the Youth of our Community.

MR. ROBERT A. BUHLER – Vice Chairman

Until recently, Mr. Buhler was President & CEO of *Open Pantry* Food Marts of Wisconsin, Inc. which he owned and operated for several years until the company was recently sold. Prior to the Open Pantry, he managed the Capital Markets Group and also served as an investment banking professional with Canadian Imperial Bank and ABN-AMRO Bank. He is a Board Member with the National Association of Convenience Stores, as well as an active member of the Wisconsin Petroleum Marketer Association of Wisconsin and many others.

ATHAN TOM P. SOTOS, ESQ. - Secretary

Athan Tom Sotos is an attorney with roots in Chicago. A graduate of Loyola University and Chicago Kent College of law, he has been practicing law since 2002. He is the principal of Sotos Law firm in Chicago. He is also a member with interest in The Shops LLC, a Chicago real estate enterprise, and the Tilted Kilt Pub & Eatery in the Chicago Loop.

JOHN W. GALANIS, ESQ. - Director

Mr. Galanis is an attorney and partner in a large law firm based in Milwaukee, WI. He has been a significant contributor in many ways to the Greek American Community in Wisconsin, and has been instrumental in generating funds for the expansion of the Annunciation Greek Orthodox Church in Wisconsin. He has served on the Supreme Board and held several offices in the Executive Board of AHEPA. Mr. Galanis was recently elected as the Supreme Secretary of AHEPA **THE HONORABLE PAUL LILLIOS** – *Director* Judge Lillios currently lives and works in Chicago. He graduated from the University of Iowa and Creighton University School of Law, and has experience as a special deputy sheriff, correctional officer, federal prosecutor and judge. He currently is the Chief Judge for Social Security Administration. He is a member of several Boards including the National Archdiocesan Council. He has a passion for the performing arts and his feature film debut was in 2011's "Without Borders."

mend anyone to try to sanction the Russian Federation, because the consequences may be bad not just for Russia but for everyone," he added.

There is another fear factor driving the Kremlin's seemingly unstoppable campaign to undermine Ukraine's revolution.

It is the worry that a successful revolution on its border would bolster opposition groups in Russia itself, strengthening their belief that mass protests against authoritarian governments can ultimately succeed.

So Moscow's harsh response on the ground in Crimea and its much propagated narrative that revolution leads to chaos and fascism, serve as a warning to the people of Russia themselves.

At the same time, the possibility of soon reclaiming Crimea has the added benefit for the Kremlin of being popular amongst a significant proportion of the Russian population. Crimea was part of Russia until 1954 when the Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev decided to hand it back to Ukraine.

"This referendum [in Crimea] is legitimate," says Valerie who lives in Moscow. "Crimea has always been a Russian land and the fact that one illiterate politician gave it to Ukraine I find illegal. It's all a lie about Russian intervention."

Svetlana, another Muscovite, also believes the people of Crimea have the right to self-determination."And I will be happy if they will join Russia," she says.

But on the streets of Moscow there are also plenty of people who are deeply concerned by Russia's intervention in Crimea and the plan to hold a referendum with heavily armed troops there. "You can't solve the situation with a gun near people's heads'" said one man. "You can protect Russia's interests through peaceful means as well."

MR. JOHN G. MANOS – Director

John G. Manos has been the President of Southern Region at Bank Financial FSB., a subsidiary of Bank Financial Corp., since 2006. Mr. Manos has held various positions with Bank Financial since 1999, including Senior Vice President of Regional Commercial Banking. Prior to joining Bank Financial, Mr. Manos was the Manager of Commercial Lending for Preferred Mortgage Associates. Until recently, he also served as the President of the Pancretan Association of America. **DR. GEORGE I. SKARPATHIOTIS – Director**

Dr. Skarpathiotis is a graduate of the National University of Athens, Faculty of Medicine, in Greece, class of 1977. He is trained in General Practice and founded George Skarpathiotis & Associates in 1987, which has now grown into three offices that cover the South Suburbs of Chicago. He is a specialist in Pediatrics and has been recognized by Castle Connolly Medical, Ltd and published in New York Times as one of the best Pediatricians in America.