THE NATIONAL HERALD PRESENTS
ITS SPECIAL EDITION DEDICATED TO

28η ΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΟΥ
1940

OCTOBER 27, 2018
The National Herald
www.thenationalherald.com
By Eleni Sakellis

The commemoration of Oxi Day is as significant today as it was during World War II, and perhaps even more so now, when we see the continuing oppression and persecution of people around the world.

At one time the nations of Europe fell under the heel of Axis oppression, so expected Greece, a relatively small nation, to stand up and answer the demand for Greece’s surrender and gave the one-word answer: Oxi, and in a matter of hours, the Axis forces descended on Greece.

Expecting an easy victory, they underestimated the Greeks and were pushed back.

News of Greece’s victory against the fascist Italian forces in the mountains of northern Greece, published quickly via radio and soon covered the front pages of newspapers around the globe. The victory was not just for the people of the Hellenic Republic but also for Hellenes of the diaspora, postally those in the United States, and for the entire world.

Greece gave hope to all the nations that had fallen under Axis oppression, forcing Hitler to change strategies, delaying the invasion of Russia (then-Soviet Union), and essentially turning the tide of the war.

“The valiant effort by the Greeks inspired the now famous quote from Winston Churchill, ‘Here, we will not say that heroes fight like Greeks.’”

Greek-American children grew up learning about the meaning of Oxi in Greek school with the annual celebration, the songs and the plays, and especially the poems we memorized and practiced over and over.

The story was a profound one and made us proud of our heritage, but the fact that more people, outside of the Greek community, do not know about Oxi Day is a shame. Thankfully, there are individuals and organizations trying to solve this problem.

The Washington Oxi Day Foundation hosts a series of events each year to honor the Greatest Generation and commemorate Oxi Day and all those who fight for freedom and democracy around the world. As noted on the foundation’s website, “Oxi Day is the day for democracy, for freedom, for the Hellenic Republic but also for Hellenes of the diaspora, and honors today those whose fight for freedom and democracy around the world.”

The Washington Oxi Day Foundation is dedicated to informing American policymakers and the public about the profound role Greece played in bringing about the outcome of World War II and celebrating modern day heroes who exhibit the same courage as the Greeks did in continuing to fight for freedom and democracy around the world.

The Washington Oxi Day Foundation is dedicated to informing American policymakers and the public about the profound role Greece played in bringing about the outcome of World War II and celebrating modern day heroes who exhibit the same courage as the Greeks did in continuing to fight for freedom and democracy around the world.

The Washington Oxi Day Foundation is dedicated to informing American policymakers and the public about the profound role Greece played in bringing about the outcome of World War II and celebrating modern day heroes who exhibit the same courage as the Greeks did in continuing to fight for freedom and democracy around the world.

The Washington Oxi Day Foundation is dedicated to informing American policymakers and the public about the profound role Greece played in bringing about the outcome of World War II and celebrating modern day heroes who exhibit the same courage as the Greeks did in continuing to fight for freedom and democracy around the world.
We proudly celebrate "OXI DAY"
ΖΗΤΩ Η 28η ΟΚΤΩΒΡΙΟΥ 1940

Whether you’re showing an office in Midtown Manhattan or renovating a Brooklyn brownstone, with United Metro Energy, you and your clients can easily enjoy the benefits of clean, green biofuel: near-zero emissions, ultra-high efficiency, and tax credits of up to 20 cents on the gallon. Plus, you’ll give tenants the peace of mind that comes from 24/7 service backed by 70+ years’ experience. We also perform licensed boiler inspections and fuel conversions. For all this and more, call 1-888-BIO-HEAT.

NOW, GET A QUOTE FROM THE LARGEST SUPPLIER OF HEATING OIL IN NYC.
CALL 1-888-BIO-HEAT
(246-4328)

Call: 1-888-BIO-HEAT
UnitedMetroEnergy.com
BIOFUEL • HEATING OIL • NATURAL GAS • INSTALLATIONS • MAINTENANCE

The largest supplier of heating oil and motor fuels in the NYC Metropolitan Area.
The village elders advised all inhabitants to stay indoors, except for the younger boys, who were assembled in the town square and around the village house to organize the small groups of men, my father included, who were walking in front of my house, dressed in the military uniform, leading Mussolini’s army and Albanian irregulars who had asked the Italian high command for the honor to cross the Greek borders.

On the night of October 27, a forearm battle commenced in the Muhaxheri-Frisee front near where two units decided to leave the correspondence zone by the Greek forces against the Albanian invasion, kept us awake at night and beloved for the day of our freedom. Those nights when small groups of men, my father included, would cross over the Greek-Frissian front line to encounter and speak to Greek civilians about how to inform all the villagers of the invaders, and these were other nights to escape from the small Chams and Albanian irregulars who had formed special units, with the sole purpose of pillaging and terrorizing the Greek minority, and remove them and destroy the village of Konispoli. Dark clouds of war were gathering, and they marked the lives of those who were born for 50 years.

For over 50 years I have kept the memories of Epirus. Though adults made valiant efforts to keep children from fear, four was walking in front of my house, dressed in the military uniform, leading Mussolini’s army and Albanian irregulars who had asked the Italian high command for the honor to cross the Greek borders.

Greek troops in Konitsa (e.g. Document No. 122, June 29, 1939) reveal the purpose of these units: they were designed to operate outside the paramilitary framework of the Greek army, to operate outside the paramilitary framework of the Greek army, to assemble in the town square and instruct the children. Hilarion Dossas, a philology professor of Zosimea Gymnasium, composed a song about him and his family, which version of his heroic death is correct. Major Karalis died defending Greece. And if by Chance I Fall in Battle. Major Karalis, son of Dimitrios, born in 1896, did not keep his promise to my family.

In early December the Italian-Albanian forces collapsed, the Chams drifted back into the mountains, and my family and I were left there for another day of collaboration. The Greek army passed into our village and a tall officer, Major Karalis, made the upper floor of our house his battle headquarters. My mother never left me: Nicola, my hero had the same first name as my father, Athanasios. The last of the village of Muhaxheri, a migrant from Greece, was an emeritus professor of international affairs and political theory at Harvard University. The young man’s name was Athanasios Karalis. He had been born in 1939, in the year of the second world war. Dr. Stavrou was a founder and editor of the Southwestern Mediterranean Quarterly. He was later honored in 2011. His works were published in 2013. The space was originally published in The National Herald on Dec-30, 2009.
The Order of AHEPA,

Supreme President George E. Loucas,

the Supreme Lodge, and all elected officers,

remember the heroes of October 28, 1940

American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association,

preserving Hellenism since 1922.

Often duplicated, Never imitated, Join today ahepa.org!

AHEPA Headquarters 1909 Q St., NW, Suite 500
Washington, DC 20009 • Phone: 202.232.6300 • Fax 202.232.2140
against Greece, 12 years before the outbreak of the Second World War. Indeed, Mussolini sowed the seeds of conflict by attempting to blackmail Greece into a political and military role in the Balkan region. The Italian leader’s actions revealed his underlying agenda of aggression.

The first aggression in 20th century history perpetrated by a fascist, revived Roman Empire was committed in 1923, ten months after coming to power in Rome, Mussolini led a retaliatory invasion of Poland. In August, 1939, he invaded Poland on the pretext of minor border incidents which were primarily short-term phenomena of his policy during the Italian campaign, culminating in an aggressive, preemptive attack on a German adversary against German aggression. The Polish government in the period was largely conciliatory toward Italy. The Polish government was, in the large way, reconciled to the idea of conciliatory cooperation between the two nations.

Furthermore, the Greek government was aware of the risk of war and prepared for the First Allied survey of the war, well ahead of the German invasion. Mussolini’s forces attacked Greece unprepared and without the coordinated strategy and the experienced forces of Mussolini’s army in Greece. Mussolini’s forces attacked Greece unprepared and without the coordinated strategy and the experienced forces of Mussolini’s army in Greece.

The Italian invasion of Greece in October 1940 marked the beginning of the end for Mussolini’s fascist regime. The Italian military was completely outmatched by the Greek army, which was vastly superior in terms of equipment and manpower. The Italian military was completely outmatched by the Greek army, which was vastly superior in terms of equipment and manpower.

The Greek army’s victory against Italy was a major turning point in the war and a significant victory for the Allied powers. The Greek victory against Italy was a major turning point in the war and a significant victory for the Allied powers.

The Italian invasion of Greece in October 1940 marked the beginning of the end for Mussolini’s fascist regime. The Italian military was completely outmatched by the Greek army, which was vastly superior in terms of equipment and manpower. The Italian military was completely outmatched by the Greek army, which was vastly superior in terms of equipment and manpower.

The Greek army’s victory against Italy was a major turning point in the war and a significant victory for the Allied powers. The Greek victory against Italy was a major turning point in the war and a significant victory for the Allied powers.

The Italian invasion of Greece in October 1940 marked the beginning of the end for Mussolini’s fascist regime. The Italian military was completely outmatched by the Greek army, which was vastly superior in terms of equipment and manpower. The Italian military was completely outmatched by the Greek army, which was vastly superior in terms of equipment and manpower.

The Greek army’s victory against Italy was a major turning point in the war and a significant victory for the Allied powers. The Greek victory against Italy was a major turning point in the war and a significant victory for the Allied powers.

The Italian invasion of Greece in October 1940 marked the beginning of the end for Mussolini’s fascist regime. The Italian military was completely outmatched by the Greek army, which was vastly superior in terms of equipment and manpower. The Italian military was completely outmatched by the Greek army, which was vastly superior in terms of equipment and manpower.

The Greek army’s victory against Italy was a major turning point in the war and a significant victory for the Allied powers. The Greek victory against Italy was a major turning point in the war and a significant victory for the Allied powers.

The Italian invasion of Greece in October 1940 marked the beginning of the end for Mussolini’s fascist regime. The Italian military was completely outmatched by the Greek army, which was vastly superior in terms of equipment and manpower. The Italian military was completely outmatched by the Greek army, which was vastly superior in terms of equipment and manpower.

The Greek army’s victory against Italy was a major turning point in the war and a significant victory for the Allied powers. The Greek victory against Italy was a major turning point in the war and a significant victory for the Allied powers.
Fallen Greek Soldiers of WWII Reinterred in Albanian Military Cemetery

**TNS Staff**

**G I R C E H R A D A **

The remains of 573 Greek soldiers who fell during the Greek-Italian War of 1940-1941 and died in Albania were reburied at the military cemetery of Durrës on October 12. The burial is part of a bilateral agreement calling for the repatriation of human remains, identification, and reburial of remains at the request of the Albanian government.

The names of the fallen soldiers are engraved on a cenotaph commemorating the dead, the military and officers who died in Albania, the names of the fallen soldiers in the Corinthian column at the memorial cemetery, and the details of the soldiers who died in Albania.

Material from the ASA-MPA was used in this report.

A ceremony took place in Vouliarati, Albania, near the Greek border where about 120 aliens are buried.
On the 28th of October 1940 Greece was given a deadline of three hours to decide on war or peace but even if a three day or three week or three year were given, the response would have been the same. The Greeks taught dignity throughout the centuries. When the entire world had lost all hope, the Greek people dared to question the invincibility of the German monster raising against it the proud spirit of freedom.

Franklin D Roosevelt, US President 1933 - 1945