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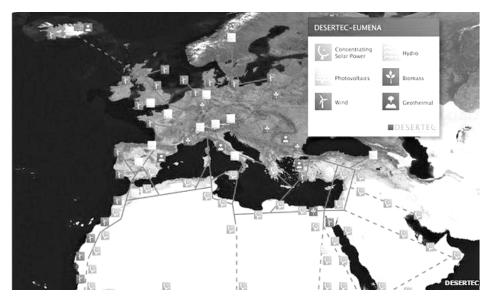
Solar storm as desert plan to power Europe falters

Desertec's ambitious plan Desertec had ambitious plans to deliver electricity from renewable sources to Europe via undersea

An ambitious plan to provide 15% of

Desertec initiative is too reliant on public subsidies.

"The governments get cold feet for one reason, Desertec needs too much support in tax money - all the public



Europe's power needs from solar plants in North Africa has run into trouble. The Desertec initiative hoped to deliver electricity from a network of renewable energy sources to Europe via cables under the sea.

But in recent weeks, two big industrial backers have pulled out. And the Spanish government has baulked at signing an agreement to build solar power plants in Morocco.

<u>Desertec</u> was set up in 2009 with a projected budget of 400bn euros to tap the enormous potential of solar and other renewables in North Africa. The hope was that by 2050, around 125 gigawatts of electric power could be generated. This would meet all the local needs and also allow huge amounts of power to be exported to Europe via high-voltage direct current cables under the Mediterranean sea.

But three years later, the project has little to show for its efforts. Two large industrial partners, Siemens and Bosch, have decided they will no longer be part of the initiative.

According to Dr Daniel Ayuk Mbi Egbe, a professor at the University of Linz in Austria and an expert on African solar resources, this is not good news.

Siemens and Bosch are very big companies, if they don't want to support this initiative it is going to be difficult for Desertec.

It seems some governments share this reluctance to go forward. One of the first concrete steps that Desertec announced was a plan to build three solar power plants in Morocco. A declaration of intent was due to be signed recently by a group of countries including Spain and Italy. But the Spanish government demurred, citing difficulties in finding the subsidies the project would need.

Hans-Josef Fell is a Green party MP in the German parliament who has sponsored renewable energy legislation. He's sometimes referred to as the father of the feedin tariff that has helped wind and solar power succeed in Germany. He thinks the budgets are over borrowed - and tax money is not easily available," Mr Fell said.

Desertec says that these are small problems and will not detract from the overall success of the project. But others are not so sure. Prof Peter Droege is the head of Eurosolar, the European association for renewable energy. "I think it is struggling to find a reason to continue - It is clear it's lost its original purpose, it is looking for a new direction," he commented. "One of the main attractions of renewable is to become energy independent," he said. "If you have tied yourself to another external source you have to pay for, you are missing the entire point of the renewable energy transition we are in."

There have been worries that the unstable political situation in North Africa is also causing concerns for investors and for governments. But according to Daniel Ayuk Mbi Egbe, the problem is more fundamental. "The fathers of Desertec say their aim was to exploit North African energy for the European market," he says, "but what about Africa itself?" He added: "When you go to many African countries there are constant electricity cuts - if you want to help then you need to think not just about exporting to Europe but about supplying Africa as well."

One positive element for the project is that there have been suggestions that China might be willing to invest so that it can get access to technology. It is interested in learning how to use high-voltage direct current cables such as those proposed for bringing power across the Mediterranean.

Green MP Hans-Josef Fell says they could be just what Desertec needs.

"China's money could help, China wants the know how. Yes perhaps China could save the project, they are very potent,".

Split generation



Greece's so-called Polytechnic generation — people who participated in the uprising against the military junta in the early 1970s and who belonged, politically speaking, to the Left — has been the subject of extensive analysis and debate. However, the Polytechnic generation is not represented by one group, but many.

Apart from those killed during the events, hundreds of people were brutally tortured and suffered without advertising the fact. Coming from all walks of life, these people don't like to talk about their ordeals. These are the people who make you think that Greece could have been a very different country had they played a more prominent role after 1974. Men of them have gone on to become fine teachers, doctors, architects and scientists, working here and abroad. Many are avid champions of human rights, enemies of racism and critics of corruption. They hurt more than anyone else at the chaos that has taken over Greek universities, feeling that their suffering was in vain.

Another section of the Polytechnic generation capitalized on its experiences to gain power and wealth in a calculated manner. For them, the Polytechnic uprising was an alibi that opened the doors of Greece's academic institutions even though they lacked the necessary qualifications and treated teaching as just another job in the public sector. A lot of them

were part of the big orgy of European subsidies, and continue to play a part in the system of corruption and dependency on state money. And if anyone dares criticize their questionable ethics, they invoke their past ordeals to deflect attention from their current behavior.

But there is also a third, distinct category of people who continue to cling to 1974. These are the ones constantly talk about those days, who refuse to update their world view and ideas. Dedicated to their goals, they live in cloistered microcosms. They see the fall of the junta and the restoration of democracy as a wasted opportunity for the rise of the Left to power.

You cannot really get upset at these people – at least they did not compromise their ideology for perks. They did what they could for the ideas of the Left – as they perceived it – to prevail in key domains of society. This generation, stuck in the past as it is, is still biding its time, as the generation that fell for the lure of money and power is cautiously weighing its interests.

However, Greece will never be reborn without a mature center-left and without the participation in it of the new, non-partisan and creative generation. These are the people who have to speak up and enter the fray of politics and public debate before it's too late.

ALLEXIS PAPACHELAS



Gaza death toll 'rises over 100'

Israeli air strikes have killed at least 100 Palestinians in Gaza in six days of violence, Hamas officials say, as militants continue rocket fire against Israel.

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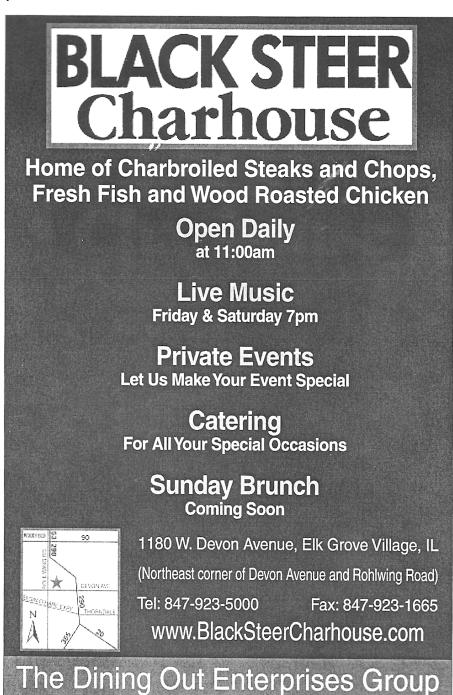
Koraes Elementary Cares!



On Friday November 16, 2012 Koraes Elementary School's Student council, affiliated with SS Constantine and Helen Greek Orthodox Church in Palos Hills, sponsored Crazy Tie Day. Students throughout the school donated two dollars to wear a crazy tie to school. Koraes student council collected \$460 for the IOCC (International Orthodox Christians Charities) Hurricane Sandy Relief fund. Pictured in photo first grade crazy tie day students.



Eating more chocolate improves a nation's chances of producing Nobel Prize winners - or at least that's what a recent study appears to suggest. But how much chocolate do Nobel laureates eat, and how could any such link be explained?



Evros operation effective but costly

Crackdown on illegal migrant influx to continue thanks to continued EU funding



A massive police crackdown along the Greek-Turkish border which has radically reduced an influx of undocumented immigrants in the country has been costly but will continue next year thanks to continued European Union subsidies, sources have told Kathimerini.

An intensification of border patrols in the northern region of Evros, which has long been favored by people smugglers as a route into Greece, has reduced inflows by 94 percent with the number of migrants intercepted at the border this

year down to 1,439 from 23,565 last

The operation is believed to have cost some 16 million euros following a decision by the EU's border monitoring agency, Frontex, to bolster its presence in Evros, according to sources at the Public Order Ministry, who said that government officials and EU representatives are in talks to approve another 10 to 12 million euros in subsidies for policing the border next year.

The ministry is also expected to press for additional funding to cover the cost of creating new temporary migrant detention centers in Attica, Corinth, Drama and elsewhere.

The number of guards patrolling the Greek-Turkish border is expected to be reduced from 1,881 to 1,000 in coming weeks, partly due to the expected completion of a 12.5-killometer barbed-wire border fence but also due to the sharp drop in illegal arrivals through the Evros border crossing.

The fine science of breaking the law, the democratic way

By Paschos Mandravelis

Even breaking the law sometimes requires a special touch, but during the years of the Left's ideological hegemony, it was honed down to a science.

The recipe is simple: a group of people – usually representing specific interests – denounces a law that has been ratified in Parliament as being "unenforceable" and then simply refuses to abide by it.

In that rare event that the authorities do try to enforce legislation that aims to



punish the offenders, leftist politicians will most likely whinge that the government is trying to "criminalize the struggle of the people" – meaning the struggle of a specific interest group.

If that group happens to enjoy media access it will most probably come up with a few elaborate articles regarding the constitutionality of the law that impinges upon its rights, call for "political disobedience" and finally invoke Article 120 of the Constitution, which entrusts its protection "against anyone that tries to breach it by force" to the patriotic sentiment of the Greek people.

To be sure, Greek constitutional lawmakers have factored in the possibility of a military coup, but in a country where concepts often lose their meaning, the voting of laws by a majority is easily denounced by some as a "coup" and every state decision is readily interpreted as "violence" – particularly in cases where certain groups lose their privileges.

The samescenario was played out recently by the country's intellectual elite: university rectors. In a bid to rescue the clientelist system that installed them in power, they named themselves – together with that small group of students with political affiliations whose job it is to manipulate their peers into acting and voting in a particular way – the "academic community." After that, they did everything in their power to sabotage elections for governing councils at the country's universities. In the process, they turned a blind eye to the bullying suffered by

professors who dared to take part in the vote.

When the vote eventually did take place, electronically and without the threat of raids, the high turnout rate (between 75 and 95 percent) exposed the skeptics who then began to question the very procedure. Once they made sufficient fools of themselves, their ideological stewards spoke out against what they labelled "techno-fascism."

At the University of the Aegean a small group of politically-affiliated students (apparently the same people who recently covered university walls with intimidating posters against professors) broke down the door protecting the university's computer equipment and, after threatening the staff, shut down the server

As a result, the university was left without Internet and telephone access (that would perhaps make a more accurate definition of techno-fascism). And yet, if we are to believe officials of the SYRIZA party on the island of Lesvos "the cancellation of elections for the administrative councils of the University of the Aegean shows that the law cannot be implemented when it runs into the universal reaction of the academic community."

But how can these veterans of the post-dictatorship era, better known here as the "metapolitefsi," be so certain about the "universal reaction of the academic community" when the voter turnout was between 75 and 95 percent?

The biggest problem for SYRIZA is not the idiotic comments occasionally uttered by party officials. These can only challenged by means of democratic dialogue. The more fundamental problem is the dictatorial tactics with which it chooses to impose the will of a minority upon the majority. And if anyone were to point out that fascism is not defined by party colors but by the violation of popular will, they would be immediately denounced as "fascist." They would then accused of equating right-wing with left-wing violence or, worse, of whitewashing the farright Golden Dawn party, whose deputies find that they have the right and authority to check the personal information of immigrant vendors, while at the same time members of SYRIZA are busy democratically inspecting those of police offic-

Mock Presidential Election in the Hellenic American Academy On Tuesday, November 6th, the Hellenic American Academy's Socrates Day School

On Tuesday, November 6th, the Hellenic American Academy's Socrates Day School held a mock presidential election which emphasized the importance of democracy and the role of the informed citizen.



Students in grades seven and eight diligently studied the candidates for two weeks as part of the Social Studies curriculum. Teams were created (Team Romney and Team Obama) each with their own dedicated staff and our classrooms were transformed into "campaign headquarters" as students pored over information regarding the candidates. Under the careful direction of their teacher, Mrs. Mary Giannetos, students wrote speeches, created Powerpoint presentations, and produced original video ads representing their respective candidate's views and beliefs on a variety of issues including: health care, education, immigration, taxes, foreign policy and the economy.



An integral part of the process required students to study our country's voting laws, the electoral college and the political party system in the United States. Students also learned how to run a campaign, how to create political biographies and how to use Windows Movie Maker. The process culminated as the campaign teams presented their work to the entire student body, faculty and staff of the Day School and a mock election was held.



The Hellenic American Academy buzzed with excitement. One by one students in grades kindergarten through eighth grade entered the voting booth and filled out their ballots. The faculty followed, placing their ballots in the ballot box while inspirational music played in the background.

Votes were counted the old fashioned way (by hand!) as onlookers stood like pillars to ensure there was no miscount and the winner was announced. It was a sight our Founding Fathers undoubtedly would have admired

Regardless of the outcome, both teams were winners. The entire school community was united as we celebrated our right, and privilege, to participate in the democratic process. Our "campaign teams" succeeded in educating their classmates and teachers, heightening our sense of community and instilling in everyone an overwhelming sense of pride and victory through their electoral participation. Well done, Hellenic American Academy seventh and eighth graders. That's what we call: Rocking the Vote!

Δ

Looking for more affordable entertainment?

So what are you up to this evening? Catching a movie, going to the theater or maybe a classical music concert?

There is plenty of choice when it comes to recreation and entertainment in the

The Elli and Trianon cinemas are also working on competitive pricing, with general admission set at 6 euros. At the Gazarte venue in downtown Gazi, general admission costs 4.50 euros on Mon-



Greek capital, as the Athenian nightlife scene seems to be thumbing its nose at the current climate of defeatism and pessimism. With the exception of performances by popular Greek singers, the country's cultural market has proved particularly resilient and, above all, capable of adapting to the ongoing situation.

While some argue that the prices of mass consumption products remain high, going out, on the other hand, is gradually becoming less expensive.

To be fair, to a large extent, price adjustments follow the reality of the market. For example, early on in Greece's economic crisis, many price-cutting initiatives were observed at local cinemas. In early 2011 the price of movie tickets at multiplexes decreased by as much as 30 percent, before settling later in the same year at 10 percent off the original prices.

The growing financial woes prompted the sector's three major players, Ster, Odeon and Village, to act swiftly. Led by Ster, the other two followed suit in substantially reducing prices, with general admission reaching 6.50 euros at Ster Cinemas, 7 euros at Village Cinemas and 7.50 euros at Odeon venues. Competition also led independent cinema owners to make similar adjustments. These days, for instance, the cheapest admission ticket on any given day is 5 euros, at the Titania (managed by film distributor New Star) on Panepistimiou Street.

days and Tuesdays. As a general rule, the majority of movie theaters (whether independent or multiplex) apply special rates on what are usually quieter evenings, mostly on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

Things are slightly more complicated at theaters. Generally speaking, ticket prices range between 18 and 20 euros. At the same time, however, a number of theaters are applying a consistently lower pricing policy: At the Neos Cosmos Theater, for instance, prices do not exceed 15 euros. It's a different story at the Pallas, though, where ticket prices for musical productions such as "Chicago" range from 15 to 50 euros. Tickets at the Greek National Opera, the Onassis Cultural Center, the Athens Concert Hall and the Badminton Theater also have a wide range in price. Tickets for the National Opera's production of "Manon Lescaut," for example, started at 20 euros.

λόγια.

Prices for children's plays currently stand at around 10 euros, though certain theaters charge higher prices for adults who accompany young theatergoers.

While tickets for classical music concerts start at 10 euros, contemporary music fans would do well to keep an eye out for free-of-charge gigs, as well as concerts where the admission price also includes a drink.

By Dimitris Rigopoulos



After almost 12 hours of talks, stretching into Wednesday morning, eurozone finance ministers were unable to agree with International Monetary Fund managing director Christine Lagarde on a formula to reduce Greek debt and agreed to meet again on Monday to try to resolve the issue.

In a statement issued on Wednesday morning, the Eurogroup acknowledged the steps taken by Greece to meet its program targets but said it would have to debate further what action to take next. "The Eurogroup noted with satisfaction that all prior actions required ahead of this meeting.

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Lagarde says Greek program needs reality, not wishful thinking

An agreement among Greece's creditors on how to reduce its large debt pile should be «rooted in reality and not in wishful thinking,» the head of the International Monetary Fund said as she heads into a tense meeting with European leaders.

Athens has the support of Europe and is concerned about the IMF's commitment to the bailout.

Lagarde has previously said the IMF does not walk away from countries, but without a European deal on Greece's debt and financing she can-



Christine Lagarde, the IMF's managing director, canceled the last leg of her visit to Asia, skipping a Southeast Asian summit in Cambodia, to return to Brussels for a meeting on Tuesday of the Eurogroup on Greece.

As she left the Philippines, Lagarde told Reuters she would push for a permanent solution to Greece's debts to avoid prolonged uncertainty and further damage to the Greek economy.

To Lagarde, that means countries in the euro zone should send a strong signal they remain committed to Greece by agreeing to reduce the debt Athens owes them.

"I am always trying to be constructive but I am driven by two objectives," she said in an interview, «to build and approve a program for Greece that is solid, that is convincing today, that will be sustainable tomorrow, that is rooted in reality and not in wishful thinking.

"The second objective is to maintain the integrity, credibility and quality of advice that we are giving, not for the Fund itself, which obviously is a concern of mine, but to lend that to the Europeans because that is what they are interested in, " she said late on Saturday.

In an unusually public airing of disagreement that flared during a news conference in Brussels on November 13, Jean-Claude Juncker, who chairs the Eurogroup of finance ministers, said the target of reducing Greece's debt to 120 percent of gross domestic product by 2020 should be moved by two years to 2022.

Appearing surprised by Juncker's statement, Lagarde disagreed, insisting the target of 2020 should remain.

The stand-off threatens to further delay the next 31.5 billion euro tranche of Greece's bailout, pushing the country close to bankruptcy. Greece's successive bailouts have already suffered setbacks from elections and resistance to reforms.

"They might resent me ... but that is in their interest," Lagarde said of the European creditors. «The two objectives are critical for me, both of them."

Taking a hit on Greek debt is politically difficult for politicians like Angela Merkel, the German chancellor, facing an election in 2013.

Greece is heading into its sixth year of depression that has wiped a fifth off its economic output and sent unemployment to a record high -- one in four Greeks are out of work.

Bickering among its creditors could cause more economic damage for Greece if markets do not believe that

not take the matter to the IMF board of member countries for approval.

"(Markets) are not going to be convinced today that the solution holds in the medium term,» she said of Greece's debt problems. «And that is what we need to focus on."

One option is for euro zone countries to agree on cutting the interest rate on outstanding Greek debt --some have suggested reducing it to zero. Another option is combining interest rate reductions with prolonging the repayment period, a move that could calm markets since the bulk of the debt matures in 2021/2022.

"The sense I have ... is that the Europeans have taken the view that the zone has to stay a zone of 17 member states," Lagarde said of Europe's political commitment to Athens.

Bundesbank President Jens Weidmann, who is also a member of the European Central Bank's governing council, said on Friday that Greece levels were unsustainable but that it would have to earn a writedown by getting its budget into shape.

The IMF's role in the European debt crisis has forced it into new territory. It has operated alongside the European Union and European Central Bank as part of a «troika» of emergency lenders to Greece, Ireland and Portugal.

The row with Europe over how to deal with Greece's debt is a test for the credibility -- and independence -- of the IMF.

In Malaysia and the Philippines last week, where the IMF's prescriptive policies were blamed for exacerbating the 1997/1998 Asian financial crisis, Lagarde was confronted with questions about how tough she was prepared to be with Europe and the United States.

While acknowledging the IMF's mistakes in Asia, she said the Fund could use its surveillance to pressure countries to act.

"I am not just concerned about the perception of the Fund's credibility, I'm concerned about the real credibility of the Fund,» Lagarde said.

She said it was important that the IMF remained even-handed in its advice. «The real credibility is not for ourselves, not for the satisfaction of the egos of Mr So-and-So, or Mrs So-and-So, but for what goodwill we have to offer to the membership,» she said.

THE HELLENIC AMERICAN ACADEMY GOES PINK!



On October 18th the Hellenic American Academy Day School went pink. Principals, teachers, children and parents donated to the Susan G. Komen for the Cure® for breast cancer and showed their support by wearing pink. Teachers educated children throughout the day about the importance of giving, and how their support no matter how small or big helps in the ongoing battle against breast cancer and the importance of research. They stressed the importance of maintaining health and but more importantly raised student awareness around this important cause. The Hellenic American Academy is dedicated to inspiring its students, faculty, and community to give to worthy causes. Congratulations to the students for raising hundreds of dollars in just one day for the cure.

Susan G. Komen for the Cure® is the global leader of the breast cancer move-

ment, having invested over a billion dollars since its inception in 1982. For more information on how you can give see www.komen.org.

Hellenic American Academy is the largest Greek-American educational institution in the Midwest, serving over 500 students. HAA is comprised of the nation's oldest Greek-American elementary school, Socrates Day School (which offers a dual-language preschool and K-8th education), a robust Greek Language Program (which includes a Saturday program, an Evening program and various conversation classes for youth and adults) as well as a dynamic Cultural Program (which includes a Greek-language drama department, bouzouki lessons and various performances celebrating our Hellenic heritage). HAA is located in Deerfield, Illinois. For more information, please call 847.317.1063.



NEWS FROM GREECE

Sitins continue amid rumors of more layoffs

Government sources on Monday refuted reports that the country's troika of foreign lenders had called for an additional 22,000 layoffs in the public sector next year even as municipal employees continued sitins at hundreds of city halls and municipal services across the country to protest their inclusion in a fast-track scheme to redundancy.

The demand for 22,000 layoffs next year is said to have been forwarded to the Finance Ministry by International Monetary Fund officials, a report denied by ministry officials. According to the unconfirmed reports, these layoffs would be in addition to the total of 80,000 civil service departures demanded by the troika through 2016. Sources told Kathimerini that the rumors could be a tactic by the IMF in the ongoing diplomatic standoff between the Fund and eurozone officials on the Greek issue.

Meanwhile the government was struggling to enforce the induction of 2,000 civil servants into a pre-redundancy scheme by the end of this year, as promised to the troika.

The deadline given by the Administrative Reform Ministry to municipalities to provide lists of employees to join the layoff scheme expired Monday with only 20 municipalities reported to have submitted the requested data. Ministry sources said that data would be drawn from a 2010 census of civil servants if local authority managers persisted with their intransigent stance.

Sitins continued at ministry buildings and city halls across the country, meanwhile, with municipal workers in Thessaloniki also occupying creches and Citizens' Advice Bureaus (KEP).

In Athens, workers occupied the Health, Agricultural Development and Merchant Marine ministries while similar action may continue on Tuesday.

Several mayors, including the capital's Giorgos Kaminis and Thessaloniki's Yiannis Boutaris, have been resisting the initiative by central government.

Coalition confers as SYRIZA ups ante

With the cohesion of the tripartite government still fragile following austerity votes in Parliament earlier this month, Prime Minister Antonis Samaras met his coalition partners on Monday for talks that reportedly focused on an anticipated reshuffle as well as on Greece's efforts to secure crucial foreign rescue loans.

The leaders agreed to the creation of a committee with officials from all parties to better coordinate the work of the coalition and discussed candidates for the reshuffle, which will not happen until after a decision on rescue aid.

Speaking to reporters after talks with Samaras, socialist PASOK chief Evangelos Venizelos said the country needed a "new start" and hit out at the opposition, remarking that "those who have invested in the death of the country will be sorely disappointed." The leader of Democratic Left Fotis Kouvelis stressed the need for a "viable economic and social program" to be put into place once aid has been secured.

The head of the main leftist opposition SYRIZA, Alexis Tsipras, whose party is leading in the polls, repeated calls for early elections and indicated that SYRIZA was open to cooperation with other parties. He also lashed out at the government for introducing two legislative acts – emergency legislation that does not require parliamentary approval – imposing stricter supervision on ministries and state bodies and the payment of privatization revenues directly into an escrow account. "The country is turning into

a debt colony," Tsipras said, describing the government as dangerous and Samaras as a "cheerleader" of German Chancellor Angela Merkel. Responding, government spokesman Simos Kedikoglou accused Tsipras of engaging in "obsolete party politics" and of trying to "bring the country to its knees" while the government tries to put it back on its feet.

Trial over German consul attack post-poned



The trial of three unionists accused of attacking the German consul in Thessaloniki last week was postponed by the northern city's misdemeanors court on Monday.

The trial of the three – two municipal workers and one teacher – was rescheduled for November 28 due to the nonappearance of three police witnesses.

Last Thursday, a group of about 250 protesters stormed a building where Greek and German local officials were meeting and pelted German Consul Wolfgang Hoelscher-Obermaier with coffee cups and water bottles.

On Monday hundreds of protesters, including several left-wing deputies, gathered outside the tribunal in support of their colleagues.

Impressive drop in current account deficit by September

Tourism revenues declined from 9.3 billion euros in Jan-Sept 2011 to 9 billion this year.

The decline in the current account deficit by 76.5 percent from January to September, compared with the same period in 2011 has been the most impressive element in the Greek economy this year, as it has come down from 14.7 billion euros to 3.4 billion, according official data by the Bank of Greece.

This means that the difference be-



tween exports and imports has shrunk from 7 percent of gross domestic product to just 1.7 percent, and it is certain it will beat the budget target for a 6.9 percent of GDP deficit. In fact September showed a surplus of 774.6 million euros, against a deficit of 1 billion euros in September 2011.

Credit Suisse notes that this development illustrates the deep recession on the one hand, but on the other shows that the streamlining program is being implemented and as far as strengthening the competitiveness of Greek economy is concerned, is bearing fruit, as Greek products are becoming ever more competitive.

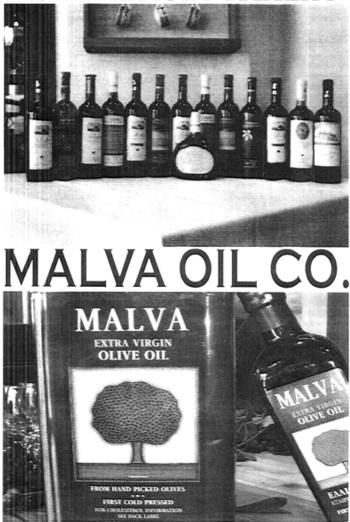
This decline in the deficit has been achieved despite the drop in tourism and shipping caused by the crisis. Tourism revenues came to 9 billion euros from 9.3 billion last year, and shipping intakes dropped to 10.1 billion from 10.5 billion.



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The 16 Smartest People on Earth: the smartest of all a Greek



Dr. Evangelos Katsioulis has an IQ of 198 Nationality: Greek. The smartest man in the world is a Greek psychiatrist who also holds degrees in philosophy, medical research technology and psychopharmacology. Katsioulis, 36, also enjoys painting, swimming and traveling.

IQ is a problematic measure of intelligence. Many have never been tested, while others have taken the test many times to improve their scores. Still, psychologists consider it the best measurement of intelli-

gence out there. So who has the highest score? The World Genius Directory, created by Dr. Jason Betts, is a fluid list of the world's top mind compiled from certified IQ tests sent in by listees. Betts says his site is the definitive ranking.

"Other [IQ] websites had existed, and some still do, but they are based and limited by local constraints, for example, written in Spanish, for Europeans only, only accept their friends' tests, and so on," Betts told us in an email. The directory "has no preferences nor bias, except test quality." The average score on an IQ test is 100. Most people fall within the 85 to 114 range. Any score over 140 is considered a high IQ. A score over 160 is considered a genius IQ.

Thousands at rallies for N17 uprising

Thousands marked the anniversary of a bloodily-suppressed student uprising against Greece's military dictatorship in 1973 on Saturday by joining demonstrations in a heavily-policed city center.



More than 20,000 people turned out for two separate marches — one organized by students and leftist organizations and the other by the Communist Party (KKE). Some 7,000 police officers remained on standby late into the evening after a day of tight security across the capital, which involved several key metro stations being closed and many central streets cordoned off.

Earlier in the day, representatives of the main political parties visited the Na-

tional Technical University of Athens, known as the Polytechnic, to pay their respects to the 21 students who were killed in 1973 when army tanks rolled onto the grounds.

The only party leader to visit the university was Alexis Tsipras of the main leftist opposition SYRIZA.

"The message of the Polytechnic will never die," Tsipras said. "Because it reminds the new generation that the people only have one course toward victory: the course of resistance, of defiance, of rebellion against any kind of tyranny."

Conservative New Democracy said in a statement that "the message of the Polytechnic is more timely than ever; it is a message of solidarity for our people, for progress and betterment. It is in this direction that all political parties should strive," it added.

Socialist PASOK called on Greeks to continue their struggle despite the crisis "so we can emerge from the tunnel and make our country stand on its feet again," while Democratic Left called for "a tireless battle against fascism, racism and violence."

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NATIONAL HELLENIC MUSEUM HOSTS THEIR FIRST ANNUAL HOLIDAY SHOP & SIP

Special Appearance by Chicago TV & Radio Personality Jane Monzures

The National Hellenic Museum will host their first annual Holiday Shop & Sip event featuring one-of-kind gifts such as jewelry, handbags, and holiday pastries made by talented artisans, a wine reception and hors d'oeuvres. The National Hellenic Museum's Shop & Sip event is from 5 to 9 pm on Thursday, November 29, 2012 at the National Hellenic Museum located at 333 S. Halsted, Chicago, IL. The event is \$10 (free for Museum members) and includes: entrance to the Museum, wine and hors d'oeuvres. Chicago TV & Radio Personality Jane Monzures will be the guest artisan.



Guests will enjoy a relaxing evening of wine and appetizers while perusing beautifully displayed items from talented artisan like:

- * Annie Handbags handcrafted accessories made from exotic materials such as: crocodile, ostrich, and stingray and inspired by the history and mythology of Greece.
- * kos Designs offers handcrafted treasures designed with a variety of materials from gold to found objects.
- * JEM-Stone by Jane Monzures one-of-a kind garments made for a woman

who just has to be different.

- * In Spirit Creations jewelry designed to inspire, enlighten and uplift vou!
- * Pan-Hellenic Pastry Shop featuring delicious Greek pastries and desserts.
- * Paul's Jewelers works closely with customers to create high quality designs with a strong European influence.
- * Sophia Forero jewelry worn on the red carpet- actresses by Sarah Jessica Parker, Vivica Fox, Keiko Agena, Olympia Dukakis, and Nia Vardalos.
- * remier Designs Jewelry Inc. (Christina Kanatas) offers a line of more than 700 beautiful and affordable fashion jewelry items, with something to appeal to every customer's sense of style and budget.

On exhibition now at the National Hellenic Museum:

American Moments: The Legacy of Greek Immigration - traces the Greek journey across the Atlantic and the Greek immigrant path towards becoming American. While fiercely cultivating and preserving their rich heritage, Americans of Greek origin have enriched the American landscape and significantly contributed to the American society. This exhibition showcases these contributions, shedding new light on various chapters of American history, dating as far back as the American Civil War.

The Spirit of the Marathon: From Pheidippides to Today - explores the history, culture and impact of the Marathon. Pheidippides' heroic run is mostly legend. Yet, it has inspired a race run by hundreds of thousands of people each year. Introduced in Athens in 1896 as a final event of the first modern Olympics, the Marathon race is now a global fixture: the embodiment of inspiration, determination, and accomplishment. The Marathon race has served to inspire its participants and their followers to reach new heights, to support fellow runners, to bring attention to important issues, and aspire to a better world for humankind. Like the Olympic Games, which gave the race its start, the Marathon has become a unifying force. The exhibition is sponsored by the National Hellenic Society.

The Museum is located walking distance from the CTA Blue Line at UIC-Halsted and CTA Bus Route 8 Halsted and parking is available at privately The National Hellenic Museum, which opened December 2011, is located in a brand new 40,000-square-foot space. The three-story eco-friendly building is home to interactive exhibits, a children's education center, research library, oral history center, museum store, special events hall, and rooftop terrace. For more information, visit

http://www.nationalhellenicmuseum.org or call 312-655-1234.