

The Serbian Orthodox-School Community of "St Archdeacon Stephen"- Rooty Hill, Sydney invites the Greek and Serbian community as well as everyone to the

"17th annual Greek-Serbian Orthodox & Cultural Friendship Day"



on **Sunday 26 September 2010**

at the "St Archdeacon Stephen" Serbian Orthodox Church
259 Hyatts rd (cnr Woodstock ave), ROOTY HILL (near Blacktown)

PROGRAMME

- 9.00am-11.30am Church Service-Christian Orthodox Doxology and Liturgy
- 12.00pm-1.00pm Lunch in the large Church Hall with wide variety of traditional foods and cold drinks at very reasonable prices
- From 1.00pm Music & Cultural Programme with Serbian and Greek community dancing groups demonstrating traditional and modern dances from Serbian areas: Serbia, Vojvodina, Sanjak, Kosovo

- and from Greek areas: Crete, Macedonia, Aegean, Thrace, Peloponnese and Cyprus.
 - Modern Dance music for everyone
 - Entry \$15 * Big raffle prizes
- EVERYONE IS WELCOME TO THIS MEMORABLE DAY HELD ANNUALLY!!**

For more information, please contact the co-organisers:
Ms Ljubica Ridley 0401 753883 (business hours)
Mr Dimitrios Kametopoulos 0414 714807 (after 5.00pm daily & all weekend)

Gene studies zero in on breast, ovarian cancer risk

Scientists find DNA region that acts like 'volume control' for deadly disease

LONDON — Scientists have found a region of DNA that can increase or decrease the high chance of breast cancer linked to a particular gene variant — a finding that could help doctors keep a closer eye on women most at risk.

The findings were published in Nature Genetics journal on Sunday along with two other separate studies linking this same region and four others to ovarian cancer. The studies found that if a woman with a BRCA1 fault also carries a "risk version" of a DNA region known as 19p13, her breast cancer risk may be even higher still.

Area works like 'volume control'

"We've found a DNA region that acts like a volume control — to turn up or down the risk of developing breast cancer from faults in the BRCA1 gene," said **Antonis Antoniou** of Cambridge University, who led the work on the first study.

"Our discovery is the first step in a much larger study to identify genetic factors that modify breast cancer risk in women carrying BRCA1 mutations, and ultimately could help us assess the risk for each woman and monitor for the disease."

Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women, with more than a million new cases diagnosed worldwide each year.

In a separate study, the same 19p13 region was also shown to increase the risk, to a lesser degree, of ovarian cancer in women who are not carriers of a BRCA1 fault.

"This is important because it suggests that women who carry certain versions of this DNA stretch could benefit from closer monitoring for both breast and ovarian cancers," said Simon Gayther at University College London, who led that study.

A third study conducted by scientists from Europe, the United States, Canada and Australia found four other separate genetic regions also associated with ovarian cancer risk in the general population.

Results might help early detection

Ovarian cancer is the fifth most common cancer among women in developed countries. An estimated 230,000 women worldwide are diagnosed it each year and it kills around 130,000 each year.

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Vasiliki Kostoula, a Greek breast cancer patient, prepares for a radiological medical examination in an Athens hospital.

nosed until after the cancer has spread, because its symptoms are hard to detect, and nearly 70 percent of those with advanced disease die within five years.

"These latest findings raise the possibility that in the future, women...who are at the greatest risk of developing ovarian cancer because they carry these newly discovered DNA variants can be identified and given closer surveillance to look for early signs of ovarian cancer when it is most treatable," said Andrew Berchuck, a professor of gynaecologic oncology at Duke University Medical Center, who worked on the study.

"It also suggests that preventive approaches could be targeted toward these women."

By KATE KELLAND - Reuters

Greek color at the celebration for the 200 years of Oktoberfest in Munich

With great pomp the 200th Jubilee of Oktoberfest was celebrated on Saturday in Munich. Oktoberfest is the world's largest folk festival, known as the "Beer Festival". This year the festival had a Greek color too. For first time in the history of the festival, the Greek Female Lyceum of Munich participated at the musical and dance celebration at the start of the event, together with the Bavarians.

The history of the festival counts 200 years, starting on October 12, 1810, when the heir of the royal throne of Bavaria, Ludwig, celebrated his marriage to Princess Teresa (Teresia). As Louis was an admirer of the classical antiquity, he offered his people to hold a five days competition after his wedding, in the model of the Olympic Games. Indeed, on October 17, 1810, the first official games in honor of the royal couple were held, followed by a plentiful supply of beer. The Bavarians liked the celebration so much that the king promised to celebrate this popular festival every year, in October.

This was the beginning of Oktoberfest, which has ever since been held every year and lasts two weeks. Followed by a rich entertainment program with Bavarian music and dancing, games for kids and adults and with the consumption of 6 million and 600,000 million of beer and roasted chicken, Bavarians and visitors from around the world celebrate this huge festival; Japan, America, Australia, Canada and from many European cities with the Italians coming first, every year.

In 1832, the start of Oktoberfest was postponed for one week in order people of Munich to accommodate a Greek delegation which arrived in Munich following the Otto's coronation as King of Greece. This postponement was the only one in history of Oktoberfest and demonstrated the Bavarian society's philhellenic climate.

On this occasion, the Vicar Bavarian Protopresbyter Malamousis Apostolos wrote the first mayor of Munich, Christian Ude and offered to give a Greek color to this year's celebration of the 200th Jubilee of Oktoberfest, presenting the dance group of the Greek female lyceum of Munich.

The mayor accepted the proposal and the official opening of the dancing celebrations was followed by the Greek Lyceum's dance which left an excellent impression to the Bavarians, properly presented as far as the dancing and the wonderful customs from various places of Greece were concerned.

The Protopresbyter Apostolos Malamousis invited Mr. Ude and dragged along the kalamatianos, applauded by the thousands of Bavarians present at the celebration. Among the 80 city councilors of the city of Munich was a Greek city councilor, Mr. kostantinos Gianakakos. The Greek dances were followed later by Bavarian dance groups.

"Congratulations to the Greek Female Lyceum of Munich, to the dancers, the chairman Katharina Fthenakis, secretary Helen Voulgaris-Pop, to the Takos pair of instructors and to all Board members for their excellent presentation of dances and the wonderful promotion of Greece" former St. Malamousis said.