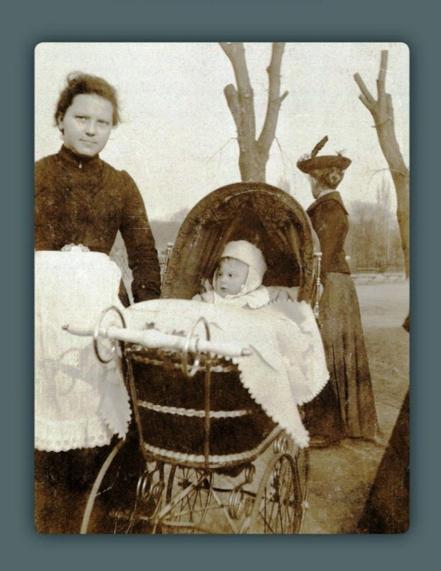
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ΥΠΗΡΕΤΡΙΕΣ ΚΑΙ ΥΠΗΡΕΤΕΣ

Ιστορικά υποκείμενα και καλλιτεχνικές αναπαραστάσεις στον ελληνόφωνο χώρο (19ος-21ος αιώνας)

Епімелеіа:

Παναγιώτα Μήνη Κωνσταντίνα Γεωργιάδη Ιουλία Πιπινιά Άννα Σταυρακοπούλου







Εισαγωγή	. 9
ΜΕΡΟΣ Α Ιστοοικές αποτυπώσεις και εργασιακή καθημερινότητα	
ΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΙΑ ΖΕΗ: Το υπηρετικό προσωπικό στον ευρωπαϊκό και ελληνικό χώρο των νεότερων χρόνων: ένα διστακτικό ιστοριογραφικό πεδίο	75 97
ΜΕΡΟΣ Β Οψεις της οικιακής εργασίας στη ζωγραφική και τη λογοτεχνία	
ΑΙΑ ΓΥΙΟΚΑ: Εικόνες δούλων και υπηρετών σε νεοελληνικά έργα ζωγραφικής του 19ου αιώνα: μία σπάνια θεματολογία ΔΗΜΗΤΡΗΣ ΠΟΛΥΧΡΟΝΑΚΗΣ: «Το κωμικό alter ego του κυρίου του»: επιβιώσεις του κωμικού υπηρέτη στη νουβέλα Ο πίθηκος Ξουθ (1848) του Ι. Πιτζιπίου	139 165
ΜΑΡΙΑ ΑΘΑΝΑΣΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ: Υπηρέτες στην ποίηση: η περίπτωση του Κ. Π. Καβάφη	183
στη μεταπολεμική πεζογραφία: σπίτι και έθνος σε περιόδους κρίσης	201







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ΜΕΡΟΣ Γ Το υπηρετικό προσωπικό στη δραματουργία και τη θεατρική πράξη	
ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΠΙΠΙΝΙΑ: Από τη Σμύονη ως τη Ζάκυνθο: δοαματικά είδη, ηθογοαφική παράδοση και υπηρετικό προσωπικό στις αρχές του 19ου αιώνα	223
του 1900 αιώνα	223
θέατρο: το παράδειγμα του Γρηγόριου Ξενόπουλου ΛΙΝΑ ΡΟΖΗ: Από την Αγγέλα (1957) στην Καθαρή πόλη (2016): απεικονίσεις των οικιακών εργαζομένων στο μεταπολεμικό ελ-	245
ληνικό θέατρο	263
ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΖΑ ΓΕΩΡΓΑΚΑΚΗ: Η οικιακή εργασία στη σύγχρονη κωμωδία: το έργο των Θανάση Παπαθανασίου και Μιχάλη	
Ρέππα	281
ΓΙΑΝΝΗΣ ΛΕΟΝΤΑΡΗΣ: Ιδεολογία και σωματικότητα: το δίπολο «αφεντικό-υπηρέτης» στην παράσταση Κύκλοι/Ιστορίες (2013)	299
ΑΝΝΑ ΣΤΑΥΡΑΚΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ: Υπηρέτες σε δύσκολους καιρούς: ανεβάσματα του Τέλους του παιχνιδιού του Μπέκετ στην Ελλά-	212
δα της κρίσης	313
MEPOΣ Δ	
Απειχονίσεις στον κινηματογράφο και την τηλεόραση	
ΠΑΝΑΓΙΩΤΑ ΜΗΝΗ: Ο δοόμος για την ποοεδοία στο «Σωματείο Ελληνίδων Υπηρετοιών»: μεταμορφώσεις της υπηρέτοιας στην	
ΠΑΝΑΓΙΩΤΗΣ ΔΕΝΔΡΑΜΗΣ: Ενάντια στα στερεότυπα: η απει-	331
κόνιση του υπηρετικού προσωπικού στο Προξενιό της Άννας (1972) και στους Τεμπέληδες της εύφορης κοιλάδας (1978)	351
ΑΥΔΙΑ ΠΑΠΑΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ: Η αξιοπρέπεια της οικιακής εργασίας: η ταινία Στο Σπίτι (Αθανάσιος Καρανικόλας, 2014) και οι	
πρόδοομοί της στον ελληνικό κινηματογράφο ΙΩΑΝΝΑ ΒΩΒΟΥ: Υπηρετικό προσωπικό και ελληνικές τηλεοπτι-	373
κές σειφές: «τα παιδιά ενός κατώτεφου θεού», ο «χοφός», η αφη- γηματική αντίστιξη και η απόσταση από τον φόλο	391
Abstracts	411
Οι συγγραφείς	423





Eleftheria Zei

"Domestic Workers in Early Modern Europe and Greece: A Hesitant Historiographical Field"

The chapter offers an overview of the contemporary European and Greek historiographical research on the subject of domestic work and workers in the early modern period (16th-18th centuries). Although the history of domestic work before the 19th century has drawn relatively little attention, since the middle of the 20th century other research fields in Europe and Greece, including the history of the family, the history of women, and the history of work, have addressed questions related to male and –mainly– female domestic service during the early modern era, thus generating novel reflections on this subject. Nevertheless, the development of a specific research field –within Greek studies– on early modern domestic work and workers is considered necessary; such a field would not only shed new light on the history of domestic service, but it would also provide new and insightful knowledge regarding Greek modernity within the Ottoman and Mediterranean historical and cultural framework.

Kostas Ioannidis

"Servants in Texts and Photographs in Greece (Late 19th-First Decade of the 20th Century): Obscurity, Visibility and their Preconditions"

The essay focuses on a series of photos of male and female servants from the ELIA/MIET Photographic Archive taken in the 19th and early 20th





century. They are mostly drawn from the Nikolaos Makkas Archive. Nikolaos Makkas, an officer of the Royal Navy, was a rather prolific amateur photographer for most of his life. His wife Eleni Makka (born Zlatanou) was also active as a photographer of family snapshots. The Makkas family album is the only known family album in Greece of that era, which contains a significant number of photos where servants (mostly female) appear. The album is also of special importance because it contains material that was shot by members of the family (Nikolaos and Eleni) and not by professional photographers. This fact can, in a way, explain the unusual frequency of the servants' presence in the album and the rather relaxed character of their posing. Based on the visual and textual material from the Makkas Family Archive, the essay argues that it was Eleni Makkas who either took many of these snapshots herself or inspired her husband to follow a similar practice, pushing thus a bit the limits of the socially acceptable. In this respect, it is finally suggested that to pursue servants' visibility, the research on the topic needs to turn its lenses to the parts of the house frequented by women.

Violetta Hionidou

"Female Servants in 19th and 20th Century Greece: Patterns of Work and Working Relationships"

Public perceptions of female living-in servants in the late 19th and early 20th century Greece have been shaped by literature, cinema, and theater but also by middle-class expectations of women. Working class reality was different: domestic service offered young impoverished women the opportunity to earn money, create their own dowry, move to an urban environment, learn new ways, and ultimately shaped their future. Married and widowed women would also work as living-in servants, wet-nurses, and nannies. In addition to these issues, this chapter also investigates the employers' view of their servants, revealing a paternalistic stance from the upper class but pity from the middle class. Moreover, the chapter outlines the significant presence of part-time, occasional domestic help at least since the 1930s, a highly flexible employment that suited poor married and widowed women. It is this flexibility and informality of this kind of employment that makes it impossible to capture its presence in the statistics.





Zizi Salimpa

"From Servant to Housewife: The Spreading of the Material Culture of the Bourgeoisie to the Urban Working Classes (19th-20th Centuries)"

The newcomer female peasant who moved to the city to work as a servant had to become familiar with the rhythm, the environment, and the habits of her patrons who belonged to the middle and upper bourgeoisie. The servants received a salary, commensurable to their working time, as well as a supplementary compensation of benefits in kind. The concepts of a salary (deposited on a regular basis or after the completion of her duties, usually to the National Bank of Greece) and of savings were unknown to the former peasant. The peasant had abandoned the hard rural life. At the house where she worked, heating, furniture, and utensils made daily life easier. One of the main obligations of her employer was the "provision of clothing and footwear." The uncouth woolen or cotton peasant clothing that had previously protected her against the cold was replaced by elegant clothing – a commodity displaying consumerist behavior, as soon as the servant took off the uniform and exited the family household. The servant also adopted the rules of urban hygiene and cleanliness. She acquired the necessary skills for the observance of the dining rituals and the ministration of the family members and their visitors. She developed the appropriate skill set for the satisfaction of the dietary habits related to the household economy, the variety of nutrients, the refinement of cooking, the alternation and the distinction of different tastes. And when the servant resigned from her work obligations in order to be a housewife, she became the channel that spread the material culture of the bourgeoisie to the working classes of the Greek city.

Iordanis Psimmenos

"The Female Migrant Domestic Worker during the Crisis"

After spending some thirty years in domestic paid services in Greece, the female migrant worker returns fast where it all begun, namely, in a condition of life as a living-in worker and/or in separation from family and social networks of social protection. This chapter traces the paths and processes of her downward job mobility and social change in family and household life due to the Greek crisis. Based upon the data of two recent





research studies, the main argument of the chapter is that recession is dissolving and degrading domestic workers' past work achievements and social hierarchies whilst at the same time it is erecting old and new barriers for her social prospects in the country.

Lia Yoka

"The Representation of Slaves and Servants in 19th-Century Modern Greek Painting: A Rare Subject Matter"

Several studies confirm the absence of any definitive data for the number and the working conditions of servants in 19th-century Greece. What's more, artistic and rhetorical conventions in Western art have superimposed multiple layers of metaphor in the iconography of the servant, including the representation of the slave, installing powerful regimes of mediation and silencing. In modern Greek painting, the representation of slaves and servants is strikingly rare, even though it is very common in realist European art. Certain late 19th-century paintings examined here, by Nikolaos Gyzis (Munich), Theodoros Rallis (Paris), and Nicephoros Lytras (Athens), all well-known painters belonging to the canon of modern Greek painting, seem to betray the artists' conscious aversion to this subject matter, or in any case their reluctance to depict relations of social exploitation in general, unless these are invested with the patriotic overtones of orientalism.

Dimitris Polychronakis

"The Comical Alter Ego of his Master': Residual Traits of the Comic Servant in Iakovos Pitzipios's *The Ape Xuth* (1848)"

Within the tradition of comic gender stereotyping, the servant functions as either the alter ego or the mirror image of his master. Since antiquity, the idea prevailing in literature is that the masters of an era become the servants at a later time and vice versa. This view implies that the masters are descendants of servants and that the servants are descendants of masters, and as a result the one is the reflection of the other. Hence the servant is a source of self-knowledge for his master, reminding him that no power or authority lasts forever. This chapter explores the nature of this relationship





by focusing on the satirical novel *The Ape Xuth* (1848) by Iakovos Pitzipios. In this novel, Pitzipios satirizes this relationship both from the perspective of his contemporary Greeks, who mimicked the Europeans and behaved as their servants, and from the point of view of the Europeans, who imitated the Ancient Greeks. Moving along these two axes, Pitzipios aims at depicting a world in which everybody is imitating somebody else and the so-called masters become the servants of their servants.

Maria Athanasopoulou

"Servants in Poetry: The Case of C. P. Cavafy"

This chapter examines the use of the word "υπηρέτης" [servant] in the canonical poems of C. P. Cavafy (1863-1933). It suggests that Cavafy, through his studied use of "υπηρέτης," is conversant with some of the historical uses of the word he came across in the 19th century $\Lambda \varepsilon \xi \iota \varkappa \acute{o} \nu \tau \eta \varsigma$ Ελληνικής Γλώσσης [Dictionary of the Greek Language] of Vyzantios, of which he was known to be a reader. It also considers the possibility of a biographical ancestry to his use of the word, given the plentiful references in his diaries to the Arab and Greek servants of the Cavafy household, before its bankruptcy. Through a close reading of the relevant poems, this article argues that Cavafy nearly turned the word "servant" into a political term, possibly drawing on sources such as his favorite historian of the Roman Empire, Edward Gibbon, who used the word in order to refer to the client states of the Roman East, or the Gospels, which launch the notion of Christ as "servant" of his people. In any case, Cavafy's positive evaluation of the servant-as-hero redresses the negative connotations that the word had received in the context of 19th-century bourgeois fears of the domestic worker (the female especially) as usurper of the master's/ mistress's place in society and the family.

Katerina Blavaki

"Embodiments of the Female Domestic Worker in Post-World War II Greek Literature: Home and Nation in Periods of Crisis"

The chapter examines representations of the mother-domestic worker as main literary character in the oeuvres of Renos Apostolidis, Maro Dou-





ka and Rea Galanaki over a fifty-year timespan, from 1966 to the "dirty 1989" financial and political scandal of the *Metapolitefsi*, and the 2012 anti-austerity protests in post-memoranda Athens. Deriving from the contingent value of women's productive and reproductive capital as heightened in the merging of the mother and the domestic worker characters, the chapter argues that the representations use the bodily, emotional, and ethical economies associated with the house-caring practice so as to offer alternative, class and gender-conscious (re)appropriations of canonized patriarchal notions of spaces such as the fatherland, the nation, the metropolis, and the home. Thus, in these dystopic narratives, which describe the threats posed to modern subjectivity in times of crisis, familial bonds emerge as both reflections and agents capable of reproducing and/or deterring the widespread violence and oppression characterizing contemporary Greek public spheres.

Ioulia Pipinia

"From Smyrna to Zante: Dramatic Genres, *Couleur Locale*, and Domestic Servants in Early 19th-Century Plays"

In European theater, the 18th century marks a significant shift in the representation of the servant as a dramatic character: its role becomes prominent while it appears to embody differentiated experiences and personal aspirations. In the Greek-speaking theater of the 19th century a similar development can be traced as part of the gradual urbanization and social transformation of the emerging nation-state. The chapter focuses on three early 19th-century plays [The Miser, an adaptation of Molière's L'Avare by Konstantinos Oikonomos (Smyrna, 1816), Elisabeth Moutzan-Martinengou's The Miser (Zante, 1823-4) and Antonios Matesis's *The Basil* (Zante, 1829-30)] in order to discuss the ways domestics are depicted. More specifically, it is argued that in these texts, servants and maids operate within the frameworks of behavior defined by the masters of the house and increasingly reproduce a middle-class way of conduct, adopting and reinforcing patriarchal morality. At the same time, servants, especially in comedy, participate in the quest of a national identity, exemplifying primarily the diversity and locality in language and culture that characterized populations in Greek-speaking regions.





Konstantina Georgiadi

"Cross-Class Love Affairs in Modern Greek Theater: The Case of Gregorios Xenopoulos"

Gregorios Xenopoulos is one of the most famous and prolific playwrights of early 20th-century Greek theater, a key figure of the Greek "bourgeois drama" (astiko drama) and high comedy of manners. Xenopoulos's theatrical types and characters depict vividly the social and historical reality of Athens and the Ionian island of Zakynthos, where the plots take place. Young domestic maids represent a distinct group of theatrical characters in his plays; they become romantically or sexually involved with their male masters (married or unmarried) in their workplace: the middle-class or upper-class bourgeois household. This chapter offers a close examination of these relationships in Xenopoulos's plays, with a special emphasis on three of them (*Temptation*, *Hail Bride* and *Adoptive Father*), which chronicle the social, class, and gender history of the time.

Lina Rozi

"From Angela (1957) to Clean City (2016): Representations of the Domestic Workers in Post-World War II Greek Theater"

The present study explores the theatrical representation of the *routes* female house servants have followed on the changing social map of Athens, from the early post-war years until the recent period of the financial crisis. In discussing these stories, our focus does not lie on examining their historical accuracy and discussing to which extent playwrights and directors recreate an exact copy of the working conditions and life experiences of house servants. Rather, the plays discussed are considered in the light of the particular dramatic or theatrical means that playwrights and theater artists use and of the ideological intentions underlying their choice of the particular subject matter. In discussing house servants as theatrical characters, we explore whether these characters serve as the means to illustrate the playwright's dramatic pattern or ideological views, or, on the contrary, whether they are portrayed as subjects attempting to articulate their own perspective. The first part of the chapter presents an overview of the major trends in the representation of women house servants in







the history of post-war Greek theater, whereas the second discusses in detail *Angela*, a play written in 1957 by Giorgos Sevastikoglou, and *Clean City*, a documentary theater performance directed by Anestis Azas and Prodromos Tsinikoris in 2016. Coming from entirely different historical moments, both theater pieces focus on house servants and allow us to explore in detail the power relations that define gender, identity and physical experiences for the servants.

Konstantza Georgakaki

"Domestic Work in Contemporary Theater Comedy: The Plays of Thanasis Papathanasiou and Michalis Reppas"

The character of the maid is quite indispensable in the Greek theatrical comedy of the 1950s and 1960s; working class girls, young and poorly educated, or women from the provinces are all looking for a better life in the big city. They work in rich Athenian households, but don't get to play a significant part in the story. Contemporary Greek playwrights have adjusted the housemaids to the economic and social parameters of contemporary Greek society. In the plays by Thanasis Papathanasiou and Michalis Reppas, female migrant domestic workers come from the Balkan countries and the former USSR. From Bulgarian Veska (in *Rum Babas*) to Russian Larissa (*Skirt Blouse*) and Albanian Klabeta (*In-laws from Tirana*), they are all actively present in the everyday life of the family and they claim the share they deserve in action. Sometimes, a social osmosis on stage seems feasible.

Yannis Leontaris

"Ideology and Embodiment: The 'Master-Servant' Binary in the Performance of *Cycles/Stories* (2013)"

The theatrical universe of Joël Pommerat, one of the most prominent playwrights in France today, is full of notional stratagems, dilemmas, and ideological challenges. The psychic and bodily pain facing the mechanism of power is one of his favorite thematic motifs. More specifically, his play *Cycles/Stories* (2010) is an exhaustive anatomy of the mechanisms of imposition and submission, which from the Middle Ages onwards are included







in the 'master-servant' binary. This chapter delineates the compositional process of how the servants can be interpreted and dressed, in the context of the performance of *Cycles/Stories*, at the Onassis Cultural Center, Athens, April 2013. Given that the author of the chapter was also the director of the performance, the present study is a peculiar 'experiment', a meta-text with advantageous access to the sources: the esthetic references of the performance, the rehearsal method, the reaction of the critics to this endeavor, as well as the audiovisual material from the performance.

Anna Stavrakopoulou

"Servants in Difficult Times: Greek Stagings of Samuel Beckett's *Endgame* during the Financial Crisis (2010-2017)"

In Samuel Beckett's *Endgame* (*Fin de partie*, 1957), Clov, the servant, is the only character, in a total of four, who cannot sit. He holds the stage along with Hamm, the master, who is blind and unable to stand. This sexagenarian one-act play, emblematic of the Theater of the Absurd, seems to be resonating strongly with Greek theater artists, in the years of the Crisis (starting in 2009). Between 2010 and 2017 there have been four major stagings of the play in Athens and one in Thessaloniki (almost all got a rerun). This chapter examines how the Greek directors envision the play, with a special focus on the representation of Clov; the handling of Clov as the instigator of action, played either by male or female actors, epitomizes the directorial concept and sets the tone of the performances. Although we cannot say with certainty why contemporary Greek audiences delight in this dark comedy, we can hypothesize that it might reflect for them the broader European power distribution, which qualifies some nations as superior and masterly and others as inferior and subservient.

Panayiota Mini

"The Route to the Presidency of the 'Union of Greek Female Servants': Transformations of the Female Domestic Servant in Greek Comedic Film (1950s-1970s)"

This chapter examines the representation of the female domestic servant in Greek comedic films from the early 1950s to the early 1970s. Like oth-





er mainstream cultural products, Greek comedic films used the domestic worker as a means of protecting the dominant ideology. Yet, as tenets of this ideology shifted from the 1950s to the 1970s along with changes in the actual status of female domestic servants in Greece, so did the way in which they were depicted in fiction. In Greek film comedy, the female domestic worker evolved from a backward peasant girl, whose presence underlined the superiority of the bourgeois home, to a likeable and friendly one and from there to an assertive woman who embodies the governing ideology. The examination of this evolution sheds light on the ideological mechanisms of popular culture and traces their varied manifestations over twenty years.

Panagiotis Dendramis

"Against Stereotypes: The Depiction of Domestic Servants in *The Matchmaking of Anna* (1972) and *The Idlers of the Fertile Valley* (1978)"

Two of the most prominent directors of Greek cinema, Pantelis Voulgaris and Nikos Panayotopoulos, made their acclaimed films *To Proxenio tis Annas* (*The Matchmaking of Anna*, 1972) and *Oi Tembelides tis Eforis Koiladas* (*The Idlers of the Fertile Valley*, 1978) during the 1970s. Both works are now considered emblematic examples of New Greek Cinema, the movement that led Greek cinema to new thematic and aesthetic directions after the early 1970s. These two films share a distinctive common element: their female protagonist is a domestic servant. This chapter focuses on the different approach that Voulgaris and Panayotopoulos followed in depicting the figure of the young maid, beyond the stereotypical image that had been created by previous works in literature, theater, and especially cinema. At the same time, it discusses how these stereotypes reflected attitudes and values, deeply rooted within Greece's social and cultural context.

Lydia Papadimitriou

"The Dignity of Domestic Work: Athanasios Karanikolas's *At Home* (2014) and its Greek Cinematic Antecedents"

While many recent transformations in Greek society have been imprinted on cinematic representations, there are nonetheless notable exclusions:





with the exception of Athanasios Karanikolas's *At Home* (2014), domestic workers –a social group presently consisting of immigrant women– are largely absent from contemporary Greek films. The chapter first locates Karanikolas's film in the context of its few Greek cinematic antecedents and then offers a close narrative and stylistic analysis that identifies its thematic and stylistic distinctiveness. Through the subtle and internalized performance of Maria Kallimani in the role of Nadja, the ailing domestic worker from Georgia, and a stylized but emotionally suggestive *mise-enscène*, the film powerfully conveys the class exclusions experienced by the character and offers a quiet but powerful critique of social inequalities in contemporary Greece.

Ioanna Vovou

"The Figure of the Servant in Greek TV Series:

'The Children of a Lesser God', the 'Chorus', the Narrative Counterpoint, and the Distance from the Role"

The aim of this chapter is to discuss the conceptual tools that allow us to think of a typology of servants as fictional characters in Greek TV series of the past four decades. Stereotypical representation, twisting, and/or parody of this professional category function as ideological markers of a socio-cultural context in which the series operate. Thus, the analysis of fictional representation of servants in TV series aspires to add to the picture of how popular culture is in dialogue with social perceptions and values, confirming the role that television has given to itself, that to express and handle the collective sentiment.





ΟΙ ΣΥΓΓΡΑΦΕΙΣ

Η Μαφία Αθανασοπούλου είναι Αναπληφώτοια Καθηγήτοια Νεοελληνικής Λογοτεχνίας και Θεωφίας της Λογοτεχνίας στο Τμήμα Θεάτφου του ΑΠΘ. Έχει δημοσιεύσει τις μελέτες: Θεόδωφος Ντόφφος: Στου γλυτωμού το χάζι, 2005· Το ελληνικό σονέτο (1895-1936): Μια μελέτη ποιητικής, 2011· και Κ. Π. Καβάφης, Τα θεατφικά ποιήματα, 2014. Είναι τακτική συνεφγάτης της επιθεώφησης βιβλίου The Books' Journal.

Η Ιωάννα Βώβου είναι Επίπουρη Καθηγήτρια στο Τμήμα Επιποινωνίας, Μέσων και Πολιτισμού του Παντείου Πανεπιστημίου και μέλος του Κέντρου Έρευνας για την Εικόνα και τον Λόγο των Μέσων (CEISME/CIM) του Πανεπιστημίου Paris III–Sorbonne Nouvelle. Το επιστημονιπό έργο της επιπεντρώνεται στην ανάλυση των τηλεοπτικών προγραμμάτων και στις σχέσεις των μέσων με ποινωνιπές πραγματιπότητες.

Η Κωνστάντζα Γεωργακάκη είναι Αναπληρώτοια Καθηγήτοια του Τμήματος Θεατοικών Σπουδών του ΕΚΠΑ. Το εκπαιδευτικό και εφευνητικό της έργο, οι επιστημονικές ανακοινώσεις και οι δημοσιεύσεις της επικεντρώνονται στο ελληνικό θέατρο του 19ου και του 20ού αιώνα, στην υποδοχή ξένων θιάσων από το ελληνικό κοινό καθώς και στις σχέσεις θεάτρου και πολιτικής.

Η Κωνσταντίνα Γεωργιάδη είναι Κύρια Ερευνήτρια Θεατρολογίας στο Ινστιτούτο Μεσογειακών Σπουδών (ΙΜΣ) του Ιδρύματος Τεχνολογίας και Έρευνας και διδάσκουσα στο διιδρυματικό μεταπτυχιακό πρόγραμμα στις Θεατρικές και Κινηματογραφικές Σπουδές του ΙΜΣ και του Τμήματος Φιλολογίας του Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης. Οι δημοσιεύσεις της επικεντρώνονται στην ιστορία του νεοελληνικού θεάτρου του 19ου και του 20ού αιώνα. Έχει επιμεληθεί και συν-επιμεληθεί τέσσερις τόμους.





Η **Λία Γυιόκα** είναι Αναπληρώτοια Καθηγήτοια Ιστορίας της Τέχνης και του Πολιτισμού στο Τμήμα Αρχιτεκτόνων του ΑΠΘ. Είναι συνεκδότοια του διεθνούς επιστημονικού περιοδικού σημειωτικής *Punctum*, ενώ γράφει και μεταφράζει για τις Εκδόσεις των Ξένων.

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Ο Παναγιώτης Δενδοαμής είναι κάτοχος μεταπτυχιακού και διδακτορικού διπλώματος στις κινηματογραφικές σπουδές του Τμήματος Φιλολογίας του Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης, με αντικείμενο διδακτορικής διατριβής την κινηματογραφική εκπαίδευση στην Ελλάδα. Είναι πτυχιούχος του Τμήματος Ψυχολογίας του ΕΚΠΑ και έχει ολοκληρώσει σπουδές σκηνοθεσίας κινηματογράφου στη Σχολή Σταυράκου. Διδάσκει ιστορία παγκόσμιου και ελληνικού κινηματογράφου στη Σχολή Σταυράκου.

Η Ελευθερία Ζέη σπούδασε στη Φιλοσοφική Σχολή του Πανεπιστημίου Αθηνών και ακολούθησε μεταπτυχιακές σπουδές ιστορίας στο Παρίσι (Σορβόννη). Διδάσκει νεότερη ελληνική και ευρωπαϊκή ιστορία στο Τμήμα Ιστορίας και Αρχαιολογίας του Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης και στο Atelier de Traduction Littéraire—Sciences Humaines του Γαλλικού Ινστιτούτου Αθηνών. Οι κυριότερες δημοσιεύσεις της αφορούν ζητήματα κοινωνικής ιστορίας των νεότερων χρόνων (17ος-19ος αιώνας), με έμφαση στον νησιωτικό χώρο του Αιγαίου και τη Μεσόγειο, καθώς και ζητήματα ελληνικής και ευρωπαϊκής ιστοριογραφίας.

Ο Κώστας Ιωαννίδης είναι Επίκουφος Καθηγητής στην ΑΣΚΤ. Έχει δημοσιεύσει τα βιβλία: Σύγχφονη ελληνική φωτογφαφία: ένας αιώνας σε τριάντα χρόνια (futura, 2008)· Μία «υπερόχως νόθος» τέχνη: ποιητικές της φωτογφαφίας. Τέλη 19ου-αρχές 20ού αιώνα (futura, 2019)· και (μαζί με την Εμμανουέλα Κάντζια) Τρεις εν πλω (ΜΙΕΤ, 2018). Την τελευταία τριετία μελετά το φωτογραφικό αρχειακό υλικό από τις Κεντρικές Φυλακές της Σμύρνης (1919-1922).

Ο Γιάννης Λεοντάρης είναι σκηνοθέτης και Αναπληρωτής Καθηγητής στο Τμήμα Θεατρικών Σπουδών του Πανεπιστημίου Πελοποννήσου. Αρθρα και επιστημονικές εργασίες του έχουν δημοσιευτεί σε επιστημονικά περιοδικά, πρακτικά συνεδρίων και συλλογικούς τόμους. Ως σκηνοθέτης εργάστηκε στον κινηματογράφο από το 1987 μέχρι το 2003 και στο θέατρο από το 2005 μέχρι σήμερα. Τη διετία 2016-2017 διετέλεσε πρόεδρος του Ελληνικού Κέντρου Κινηματογράφου.







Η Παναγιώτα Μήνη είναι Αναπληρώτρια Καθηγήτρια Ιστορίας Κινηματογράφου στο Τμήμα Φιλολογίας του Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης και Συνεργαζόμενο Μέλος ΔΕΠ του Ινστιτούτου Μεσογειακών Σπουδών (ITE). Οι δημοσιεύσεις της αφορούν τον ελληνικό κινηματογράφο, τον ρωσικό κινηματογράφο, ζητήματα αφήγησης και στιλ, σχέσεις κινηματογράφου-πραγματικότητας, τα σενάρια του Καζαντζάκη και κινηματογραφικές διασκευές. Το βιβλίο της για τον Τάκη Κανελλόπουλο κυκλοφορεί από τις εκδόσεις ΜΙΕΤ.

Η Κατερίνα Μπλαβάκη είναι κάτοχος διδακτορικού διπλώματος Νεοελληνικής Φιλολογίας (King's College London) και μεταδιδακτορική συνεργάτιδα του Ερευνητικού Εργαστηρίου για τα Λογοτεχνικά Είδη και την Ιστορία της Λογοτεχνίας του Τμήματος Φιλολογίας του Πανεπιστημίου Κρήτης. Εργάζεται στο Δίκτυο Πράξη του Ιδρύματος Τεχνολογίας και Έρευνας

Η Αυδία Παπαδημητοίου είναι Reader in Film Studies (Αναπληφώτοια Καθηγήτοια) στο Liverpool John Moores University. Οι δημοσιεύσεις της αφορούν κυρίως τον ελληνικό και βαλκανικό κινηματογράφο. Η μονογραφία της Το ελληνικό κινηματογραφικό μιούζικαλ έχει εκδοθεί στα αγγλικά (2006) και ελληνικά (2009). Είναι Principal Editor του Journal of Greek Media and Culture και επιμελήτοια των τόμων Greek Cinema: Texts, Histories, Identities (2011) και Contemporary Balkan Cinema: Transnational Exchanges and Global Circuits (2020).

Η Ιουλία Πιπινιά είναι Επίπουση Καθηγήτσια Θεατρολογίας-Ιστορίας Θεάτρου στο Τμήμα Θεάτρου του ΑΠΘ. Έχει διδάξει στο Πανεπιστήμιο Πατρών, στο Πανεπιστήμιο Κρήτης παι στο Ελληνιπό Ανοιπτό Πανεπιστήμιο. Τα ερευνητιπά της ενδιαφέροντα παι το επιστημονιπό έργο της αφορούν στο ευρωπαϊπό θέατρο του 19ου παι του 20ού αιώνα, με έμφαση σε ζητήματα φύλου, "λαϊπών" ειδών παι θεαμάτων παι θεατριπού ποινού.

Ο Δημήτοης Πολυχονάκης είναι Αναπληρωτής Καθηγητής Νεοελληνικής Φιλολογίας στο Πανεπιστήμιο Κρήτης. Έχει εκδώσει τα βιβλία Ο κριτικός ιδεαλισμός του Ιάκωβου Πολυλά (2002), Όψεις της ρομαντικής ειρωνείας (2007) και Πιερότοι ποιητές στην εποχή της παρακμής (2015), ενώ άρθρα του για τη νεοελληνική και ξένη φιλολογία έχουν δημοσιευθεί σε περιοδικά, συλλογικούς τόμους και πρακτικά συνεδρίων.





Η Λίνα Ρόζη είναι Επίκουρη Καθηγήτρια στο Τμήμα Θεατρικών Σπουδών του Πανεπιστημίου Πατρών. Τα διδακτικά και ερευνητικά της ενδιαφέροντα στρέφονται γύρω από τις σύγχρονες τάσεις της ευρωπαϊκής και ελληνικής δραματουργίας, τη θεωρία και την ερμηνεία του θεάτρου και του πολιτισμού του 20ού αιώνα και ειδικότερα τα μοντέλα ανάλυσης που προέρχονται από διαφορετικά πεδία της θεωρητικής κριτικής.

Η Ζιζή Σαλίμπα είναι κάτοχος διδακτορικού διπλώματος στην οικονομική και κοινωνική ιστορία από το πανεπιστήμιο Paris I-Pantheon-Sorbonne. Έχει διδάξει στο Πανεπιστήμιο της Πελοποννήσου, στο Ελληνικό Ανοικτό Πανεπιστήμιο και στο Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο. Μελέτες της έχουν δημοσιευτεί στα ελληνικά και στα γαλλικά. Έχει εργαστεί σε ποικίλες θέσεις στον ιδιωτικό τομέα. Από το 2013 έχει τον εκδοτικό οίκο Θίνες.

Η Άννα Σταυφακοπούλου είναι Αναπληφώτρια Καθηγήτρια Θεατρολογίας στο Τμήμα Θεάτρου του ΑΠΘ. Τα τρέχοντα ερευνητικά της ενδιαφέροντα περιλαμβάνουν την πρόσληψη του ευρωπαϊκού θεάτρου στην Ελλάδα (κυρίως Μολιέρο και Ίψεν). Έχει εκδώσει άρθρα και συλλογικούς τόμους στα ελληνικά και στα αγγλικά, καθώς και το Alexandrovodas the Unscrupulous by G.N. Soutsos, introduction and translation (Istanbul, Isis Press, 2012).

Η Βιολέττα Χιονίδου είναι Καθηγήτρια Σύγχρονης Ευρωπαϊκής Ιστορίας στο Newcastle University της Μεγάλης Βρετανίας. Οι μελέτες της εστιάζουν στην ιστορία της οικογένειας, της γεννητικότητας, της έκτρωσης και των λιμών. Η έρευνά της είναι διεπιστημονική και από το 1994 χρησιμοποιεί προφορική ιστορία. Πρόσφατα δημοσιεύτηκαν τα βιβλία της Η κατοχική πείνα μέσα από προφορικές μαρτυρίες. Η περίπτωση της Χίου, της Σύρου και της Μυκόνου (Αθήνα, Πατάκης, 2020) και Abortion and Contraception in Modern Greece, 1830-1967: Medicine, Sexuality and Popular Culture (London, Palgrave Macmillan, 2020).

Ο Ιορδάνης Ψημμένος είναι Καθηγητής Κοινωνιολογίας στο Πάντειο Πανεπιστήμιο. Σπούδασε Κοινωνιολογία και Κοινωνική Πολιτική στα πανεπιστήμια Newcastle (BA Hons) και Durham (PhD) της Μεγάλης Βρετανίας. Οι έρευνες και οι δημοσιεύσεις του αναλύουν την κοινωνική στρωμάτωση και την αναπαραγωγή του νέου εργατικού δυναμικού. Πρό-







ΟΙ ΣΥΓΓΡΑΦΕΙΣ 427

σφατες μελέτες του αφορούν στην κρίση και στις μετανάστριες οικιακές εργάτριες: Unveiling Domestic Work in Times of Crisis (Journal of Modern Greek Studies, 2017)· Μεταναστευτικό εργατικό δυναμικό (Παπαζήσης, 2020). Βρίσκεται στη διαδικασία ολοκλήρωσης δύο μονογραφιών για την κοινωνιολογική προσέγγιση της κρίσης και την κοινωνική στρωμάτωση του πλανόδιου εργατικού δυναμικού στην Ευρώπη (1980-2018).



