

Emotional glimpse into the complex world we live in through photography

The Museum of Cycladic Art recently made an important gesture to photojournalism as a genre. Journalist Sotiris Danezis, the creator of Mega Channel's television series "War Zone," has put on display still photographs he has taken in between filming in locations all over the world.

"Few people knew that I was holding a camera and I was shooting during the filming breaks," he said at a press conference held to present the exhibition, which is titled "A Complex World." Although this is the work of a non-professional photographer, the quality of some of the exhibits could be compared to the work of the renowned Magnum agency's photojournalists.

Danezis wanted to record the conditions that prevailed in each country. The display features 100 printed images from 25 countries. It is divided into five thematic sections: needs and



Journalist Sotiris Danezis's pictures from around the globe on show at the Museum of Cycladic Art

causes, conflicts and solutions, faith and extremism, winners and losers and, finally, the general section titled "A Complex World." All proceeds of the exhibition go to the Praksis NGO that arranges humanitarian and medical action programs.

The main difference between photojournalism and artistic photography is

that the former deals with images that capture actual events for news stories. Explanatory captions are necessary to place them in their historical and geographical context.

Exhibition curator Vangelis Ioakeimidis decided to separate the images from their captions. So, at the beginning of the exhibition he placed

photographs from all five sections without any captions while after seeing the images visitors can look up each photograph's details on 10 computers.

The exhibition is accompanied by the screening of images and excerpts from the documentary series. The organizers want to motivate visitors to ponder over all the atrocities that take place across the world. They also contrast the photographs with the fleeting images we see on television, so as to highlight photography's emotional gravity. Photographs still have the power to make audiences sensitive to understanding the world's "multifaceted truth."

CAPTIONS: Myanmar (right), in Southeast Asia, which is governed by a tough military dictatorship, is one of the countries that Danezis (left) covers in his exhibition.

Crucial Questions and Trials in Charged Atmosphere

The three prison guards, the external guard as well as the pilot of the helicopter will stand trial today in front of Piraeus Supreme Court. They are being accused of crime accessory on the escape of Vassilis Palaikostas and Alket Rizai yesterday from Korydallos prison. The government estimates that the two fugitives received help from inside prison and is now looking into the implementation of a series of measures for the improvement of the effectiveness in prisons. In total, eight Korydallos prison guards have been suspended from duties. The prosecutor has ordered controls to the bank accounts of suspects. Police officers have also received warrants issued by the prosecution offices to search the houses of suspects receiving bribes.

They Received Help from Inside Prison

Minister of Justice Nikos Dendias stated that the escape would not have been successful if the fugitives hadn't been received help from inside prison.

At the same time, a stricter legal framework for the smooth operation of prisons is being promoted that includes audit control to all penitentiary employees, abrogation of anonymity of mobile phone holders and employment of national security consultants. Minister of internal affairs Mr. Prokopis Pavlopoulos spoke to NET state TV station and supported the view that there is a black hole in the penitentiary institutions in Greece. All people held responsible for the escape will be punished exemplary.

Opposition party president Mr. Giorgos Papandreou said that the government is not only inefficient but slanders the country internationally affecting that way severely its economy and credibility in international markets.

Greek cuisine's rich history

It may surprise educated diners that despite our large Greek population, our knowledge of Greek cuisine remains somewhat limited.

Thankfully, in recent years the gap in culinary culture has been filled by popular institutions such as Greekalicious cooking school.

Maria Benardis formed the concept while on the Greek island of Mykonos: she wanted to educate people in Greek cooking beyond the traditional souvlaki and moussaka.

After working in the kitchen at the Neil Perry restaurant, XO, Benardis decided that it was finally time to share this concept with others, bust some of the myths of the cooking style and set up shop in Paddington, Greekalicious, Sydney's first exclusive Greek cooking school, was born.

The business now offers an introduction to traditional and modern Greek cookery, the secret ingredients, the stories, the culture and the history behind each dish. Classes offered include traditional Greek trademark dishes, cooking on the Skara - the Greek barbecue, and traditional Greek comfort food.

As Greekalicious has evolved, Benardis has even been able to



Each cooking class at Greekalicious costs \$130, or you can book three classes for \$360. Children's cooking classes are \$60 per child and corporate/private classes are also available. For more information visit www.greekalicious.com.au

DID YOU KNOW?

In Greece, prickly pears are known as frangosika (French figs) or pavlosika (Paul's figs). In Cyprus they are also known as papoutsosika (shoe figs). The botanical name for prickly pears is Opuntia polyachantha. It's derived from the Greek words polys (meaning "many") and acanthus (for "thorn" or



launch culinary tours back to the homeland. This May, Greekalicious lovers will travel back with the founder for a first-hand exploration of the culture and local ingredients, visiting popular locations such as Athens, Santorini, Kalamata and Chios.

"spine"). Opuntia is derived from the town Opus in Locris, a region of Ancient Greece. Prickly pears were initially planted in Greece as a means of protecting crops with the thorns of the plant.

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