




**Still Photography
BA(JMC) UNIT 4**

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**Topic 1:
Photo Journalism: Definition and Concept,
Role and Importance**

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What is Photojournalism?

- Photojournalism is a form of a collection, a presentation of images in news for the general public. Images create news all on their own. It is about capturing the human experience and making your own art; not just capturing the creations of others
- Photojournalism is a particular form of journalism (collecting, editing and presenting of news material for publication or broadcast) that creates images in order to tell a news story. It is now generally understood to refer only to still images, and in some cases to video used in broadcast journalism. Photojournalism is distinguished from other close branches of photography (like documentary photography, street photography or celebrity photography) by the quality of timeliness, objectivity and narrative.
- If a photographer is asked to photograph a protest rally for a political cause supported by the photographer. The photographer wants the protesters to look as complimentary as possible. At the scene, there are 10 protesters out of an expected 500. The photographer has two technical choices: use a wide-angle lens to show how few protesters are present or use a telephoto lens to focus on an individual who carries a sign. With such a technique, the size of the protest group in the photograph will be ambiguous.

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What is Photojournalism?

- Photojournalism is the process of story telling using the medium of photography as your main story telling device. While a journalist will use their pen and paper to tell stories, a photojournalist will use their camera to capture the visual representation of a story.
- Most of us are familiar with the old adage "a picture is worth a thousand words". Well this is the theory behind photojournalism. News publications are willing to pay top dollar to those photojournalists who can capture the most dramatic images on film or their CCD chip.
- Robert Capa is a great example of a photojournalist. He photographed many wars and had the motto "If your pictures aren't good enough you're not close enough". Unfortunately this motto lead to his death as he was fatally injured in the Indochina War.
- His work, along with many other photojournalists have educated millions of people on various social injustices that happen around the world. If you are interested in becoming a photojournalist then you might want to consider enrolling in our photography school.
- We will teach you all of the important concepts behind photographic composition and both technical and artistic considerations.

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Photojournalism

- **Difference Between Photography and Photojournalism**
 - Photography- Which image get used and how images are constructed
 - Photojournalism- Adhere to ethics, images of a story, reporting the images to public
- **Photojournalism as a profession**
 - Cliff Edom (1976), one of the most well respected photojournalism educators in the United States, credited Frank Mott, dean of the Journalism School at the University of Missouri, with inventing the term, photojournalism. In 1942, Mott helped establish a separate academic sequence for photojournalism instruction. For the first time, photojournalism was considered "as important to the field of communication" as its word equivalent.
- **History**
 - The beginnings of photojournalism occurred in the middle of the 18th century
 - Possible by printing and photography inventions that occurred between 1880 and 1897.
 - Carol Szathmari, Romanian Photographer (1812-1887) is known to be the first photojournalist. He captured pictures in the Crimean War (between Russia and Turkey, 1853 to 1856).
 - First photo print - First halftone photo printed in the Daily Graphic (New York) March 4, 1880. Entitled "A Scene in ShantyTown"
 - Golden Age (1930 to 1950) - Huge readerships and reputations largely on use of photography
 - ✓ Picture Post (London)
 - ✓ Life (USA)
 - ✓ Paris Match (Paris)
 - ✓ The Daily Mirror (London)
 - ✓ The Daily Graphic (N.Y)

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Photojournalism

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Photojournalist

- A journalist tells stories. A photographer takes pictures of nouns (people, places and things). A photojournalist takes the best of both and locks it into the most powerful medium available-frozen images. Photojournalism basically captures the verb. But if we compare them with the journalist they have to face lots of problems.
- A photojournalist can send ripples across the world with the publication of an iconic photograph, an agent for social change
- Photojournalists use photography for another purpose: to tell a story.
 - The approach is similar to that of journalists.
 - A reporter tells a story using words based on accepted news values.
 - A photojournalist does the same thing, based on a universal language, pictures.

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Different Kind Of Photojournalism

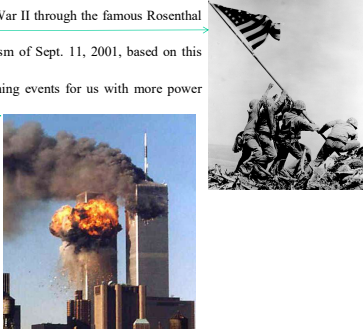
- Photojournalism is often linked to war photography, but that's not all
- War photography
- Illustration photography
- For agencies (AFP, Reuters...). Often only one at the end
- "Investigative reports"
- "Geo", "Nature" reports. Often landscapes, nice pictures to let you escape

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Events in photography

- For example, many people remember World War II through the famous Rosenthal photo of Iwo Jima.
- More recently, many people recall the terrorism of Sept. 11, 2001, based on this image.
- Such images become icons of our time, defining events for us with more power than the words.



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Photo Journalism

- **Category of Issues**
 - Hidden cameras,
 - Posed or re-enacted shots
 - Shockingly gruesome pictures
 - Sexually offensive images
 - Invasions of privacy
 - Whether to take a picture or help a subject in trouble etc
- **Tips for Photojournalism**
 - Try to avoid posed pictures
 - Try to capture emotion
 - Get faces; not backs
 - Identify the star of the picture
 - Get up close!
 - Let your picture tell a story
 - Use different angles
 - Avoid inanimate objects; focus on people
 - Don't crowd the picture
 - Action, good; blurry, bad!
 - Use the "Rule of Thirds"
 - Try different things

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Tips for capturing great photojournalism.

- **Whether you're a freelance journalist or a staff photographer, always have a camera on you.**
- You never know when news will happen, when an editor will send you out or when you'll have to spring into action. Be ready to cover events and happenings outside your comfort zone. Even if you normally cover community events, don't let that stop you from covering politics.
- For someone with editorial authority over images, any picture is better than none. High-quality photos are ideal, but publications can never know in advance what will resonate. "Just document it so that I know what you got into," says Marie. "No matter what your tech is, get in there. Get that photo taken. I don't care if it's a screenshot from a livestream, we need that documentation."
- **Stay organised.**
- Keep track of when you took your photos and label them accordingly. "Do everything by date," says Marie. "Do everything by year, by month, by day — everything. Metadata is also super important and make sure your photos aren't named something like 'screenshot.'" Adobe Photoshop Lightroom can be a great tool when it comes to organising and sorting through thousands of photos.
- Marie, like a lot of editors and directors who work with images, has specific rules for how submissions are formatted and named. Good photojournalists know the conventions that their publications and editors adhere to and follow them.

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Tips for capturing great photojournalism.

- **When that picture does run, it will be in a whole new context.**
- Your work will appear beside news stories or other content. "When a photographer decides which photos they're going to share, they're ultimately giving someone else editorial access to their images," says Marie. That includes publishing images alongside someone else's copy.
- Even with amazing photos, the real power of an image won't be apparent until it runs in an article or as a photo essay. "Being a photojournalist isn't about taking all the right photos," says Marie, "but being able to look back and find photos that create stories."
- **Know your limits and know your rights.**
- Photojournalists are not spies. Be respectful. "Always ask for permission, not for forgiveness. Access is so important for photojournalists," says Marie. She has had to deal with photographers who were kicked out of venues or situations they did not have permission to be in. "I think that's bad for photojournalism as a whole," she says. "If you can't have permission, stay at a safe distance and know your legal rights."
- Photojournalism is documentation and that's something you can do any time, even if it's your first time. No matter who you are or what type of gear you have, there's a world out there at the moment for you to observe, whether it's on a small town's rural roads or a city's bustling streets.

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RULES

- Artistic/compositions rules
- Tell the truth, don't modify your pictures
- Don't invent information in your caption
- If there is an ambiguity in your picture, undo it in the caption
- Talk to the person you shoot, quote him in the caption
- Do not put two times the same subject/picure in the same report
- Prepare your work : at least, think about some of the pictures you need for your report. If you have time, start going at the place you'll do your report without camera, to speak with people in a more comfortable way
- But after all, rules are sometimes here to be forget, originality can make a report good

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Photojournalism

- Photojournalism in India**
 - Photography came to India in the 1840's
 - By 1869 all the Presidencies of the States of Bombay and Madras had sponsored photographers for snapping Indian views in the field
 - Homai Vyarawalla – First women Photojournalist
- India's Photojournalists**
 - Manobina Roy
 - Indira Dey
 - Kulwant Roy
 - Kishor Parekh
 - Altaf Qadri
 - Priyam Dhar
- Professional Organizations**
 - The Danish Union of Press Photographers 1912
 - Pressfotografernas Klubb, Sweden (1930)
 - The National Press Photographers Association (NPPA) 1946
- Awards in Photojournalism**
 - Pulitzer Prizes, 1968
 - World Press Photo
 - Best of Photojournalism
 - Pictures of the year
 - The press photographers' Year

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Topic 2:

Photo Stories, Photo Features and Photo Essays

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Photo Essay

“...words and pictures can work together to communicate more powerfully than either alone.”

—William Albert Allard

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Photo Essay

- **What is a Photo Essay?**
 - Uses photography and journalism to tell a story.
 - The photos must work together to convey the message, theme, and emotions of the essay.
 - The photographs should tell the story, while the text provides supporting information.
- **What is the Purpose Photo Essay?**
 - Communicate Information
 - Persuade the Audience
- **Types of Photographic Essays**
 - Narrative: tells a sequential story
 - Can be structured in several ways:
 - ✓ - Chronologically
 - ✓ - Highlights
 - Thematic: focuses on a central theme
 - Can be structured in several ways:
 - ✓ - Theme that links each photo
 - ✓ - Series of photos that feature different subjects, yet the shot is replicated

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Photo Essay

Elements of a Photo Essay

- **An Overarching Theme (What the essay is about)**
 - Poverty
 - A Hike in the Swiss Alps
 - The People of Lowell, Massachusetts
- **A Clear, Powerful Story (The specific message of the essay)**
 - Children living in poverty have difficulty in school
 - One person's challenging experience hiking in the Swiss Alps.
 - People in Lowell are diverse and friendly.
- **A Variety of Photographs**
- **Textual Information (Titles, captions, descriptive text)**

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Types of Photos in Photo Essay

- Each essay should include a Lead/Hook, and a Clincher/Closing, and a mix of the other kinds of photographs.
 - Lead/Hook
 - Establishing Shot
 - Medium Shot
 - Portrait
 - Detail
 - Action/Interaction Shot
 - Signature Shot
 - Clincher/Closing

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Types of Photos in Photo Essay

Fight like a girl: the female boxers of the Democratic Republic of the Congo
Hugh Kinsella Cunningham (2017)




Marcella Sakobi, 22

Lead/Hook: The first photo of the essay. Must be powerful enough to draw in the viewer.

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Types of Photos in Photo Essay



Establishing Shot: Shows environment. Does not have to include the subject. Provides context for the story.

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Types of Photos in Photo Essay



Safi Nadege Lukambo, 21

Medium Shot: Shows the subject in their environment.

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Types of Photos in Photo Essay



Miki Ndaya, 26

Portrait: Focuses on the subject.

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Types of Photos in Photo Essay



Detail: Draws focus to an important detail of the story. Usually an extremely close shot.

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Types of Photos in Photo Essay



Action/Interaction Shot: Shows the subject involved in the action, or interacting with others.

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Types of Photos in Photo Essay



Signature Shot: Encapsulates the essay's overarching theme.

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Types of Photos in Photo Essay



Clincher/Closing: Last photo in the essay. Should encapsulate the story/theme.

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Title, Captions, and Text

- Used to give the viewer backstory or information that can't be seen in the photographs.
 - Subject name(s)
 - Location name(s)
 - Date(s)
 - Backstory (what happened prior to the photographs) More information about the subject(s), activity, or location.
 - Quotes
- 8-10 photographs that either convey a narrative, or are connected thematically
- The final essay should be in the form of a Google Slides slideshow (9-11 slides), complete with titles and captions for each photograph.
- There should be a title slide at the start of the slideshow stating the title of the photo essay, your name, and the date

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**Topic 3:
Photo Appreciation**

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Photo Appreciation

- Photography is a form of art that allows us to capture and appreciate the beauty of the world around us. It is a powerful medium that has the ability to evoke emotions, tell stories, and convey messages through visual imagery. Here are some aspects of photography that contribute to its appreciation:
- Composition:** Composition refers to the arrangement of elements within a photograph. It involves the positioning of subjects, lines, shapes, colors, and other visual elements to create a balanced and visually pleasing image. A well-composed photograph can draw the viewer's attention and create a sense of harmony.
- Lighting:** Lighting plays a crucial role in photography. It can set the mood, highlight specific details, and create depth and dimension. Photographers use various techniques to manipulate and control lighting, such as natural light, artificial light sources, and the use of shadows and highlights. The interplay of light and shadow can add drama and enhance the overall impact of a photograph.
- Perspective:** Perspective refers to the angle or point of view from which a photograph is taken. It can significantly influence the way a subject is portrayed and the story it tells. Different perspectives, such as a bird's-eye view, a close-up, or a wide-angle shot, can provide unique visual experiences and offer fresh insights into familiar subjects.
- Subject Matter:** The subject matter of a photograph can range from landscapes and nature to portraits, street scenes, still life, or abstract concepts. The choice of subject matter often reflects the photographer's personal interests, creative vision, and the story they want to convey. Capturing ordinary objects or moments in a compelling way can transform the mundane into something extraordinary.

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Photo Appreciation

- Emotion and storytelling:** Photography has the power to elicit emotions and tell stories. A photograph can freeze a moment in time, capturing raw emotions, expressions, or significant events. It can also document social issues, cultural practices, and historical moments, serving as a visual record for future generations. A thoughtfully composed photograph can communicate narratives and provoke contemplation and reflection. Technical skills: Photography requires a mastery of technical skills, such as understanding camera settings, exposure, focus, and post-processing techniques. A skilled photographer knows how to use these tools to achieve their creative vision and bring out the best in their photographs.
- Personal Interpretation:** Every viewer brings their own perspective and interpretation to a photograph. The appreciation of photography is subjective, and different people may resonate with different images based on their own experiences, preferences, and emotional responses.

In conclusion, photography is a powerful art form that allows us to appreciate the world around us through visual storytelling, composition, lighting, and personal interpretation. It captures fleeting moments, conveys emotions, and preserves memories, making it a versatile medium that continues to inspire and captivate audiences.

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Photo Appreciation

- Appreciating a photograph is a subjective experience, and different individuals may have varying preferences and criteria. However, there are several common parameters that can be used to evaluate and appreciate a photograph. Here are some key aspects to consider:**
- Visual Impact:** Visual impact refers to the initial impression a photograph makes on the viewer. It involves factors such as composition, color, contrast, and overall aesthetic appeal. A visually impactful photograph catches the viewer's attention and creates an immediate emotional or intellectual response.
- Composition:** Composition refers to how the elements within a photograph are arranged and organized. Strong composition involves creating a balanced and visually pleasing image through the use of techniques such as the rule of thirds, leading lines, symmetry, or framing. A well-composed photograph guides the viewer's eye and creates a sense of harmony.
- Lighting:** Lighting plays a crucial role in photography. Consider the use of light, whether natural or artificial, and how it affects the overall mood and atmosphere of the photograph. Well-handled lighting can add depth, create interesting shadows, or highlight specific details, enhancing the overall impact of the image.

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Photo Appreciation

- Subject Matter:** The subject matter of a photograph can significantly contribute to its appreciation. It can range from landscapes, portraits, still life, to abstract concepts. Evaluate how the subject matter is portrayed and whether it engages the viewer's interest, tells a story, or evokes emotions.
- Technical Excellence:** Technical excellence refers to the photographer's proficiency in using their equipment and mastering photographic techniques. Consider factors such as focus, exposure, sharpness, depth of field, and post-processing skills. A technically well-executed photograph demonstrates the photographer's skill and attention to detail.
- Emotional Resonance:** Evaluate the emotional impact of the photograph. Does it evoke a particular mood or atmosphere? Does it elicit an emotional response or provoke thought and introspection? A photograph that can connect with the viewer on an emotional level often leaves a lasting impression.
- Originality and Creativity:** Originality and creativity are essential elements in photography appreciation. Look for photographs that offer a fresh perspective, unique interpretation, or innovative approach. Photographers who push the boundaries and experiment with new ideas often create images that stand out and leave a lasting impression.

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Photo Appreciation

- **Storytelling:** Consider the narrative or story the photograph conveys. Does it communicate a message, capture a moment, or document a significant event? Photographs that effectively tell a story or provide insights into a subject can be particularly compelling and appreciated.
- It's important to note that these parameters are not rigid rules but rather guidelines for evaluating and appreciating a photograph. Different photographs may excel in different areas, and personal preferences and interpretations will always play a role in individual appreciation.

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Topic 4: Photo Editing Tools and Morphing

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Photo Editing Tools and Morphing

- Photo editing tools are software applications that allow users to manipulate and enhance digital images. These tools provide a range of features and functionalities to edit, retouch, and modify photographs. Here are some commonly used photo editing tools:
- **Adobe Photoshop:** Adobe Photoshop is one of the most popular and powerful photo editing software available. It offers a wide range of tools and features for image manipulation, retouching, color correction, and creative effects. Photoshop is used by professionals and enthusiasts alike for its extensive capabilities.
- **Lightroom:** Adobe Lightroom is another widely used photo editing tool, primarily focused on organizing, editing, and enhancing photographs. It offers non-destructive editing features, advanced color grading options, and convenient organization and workflow management tools.
- **GIMP:** The GNU Image Manipulation Program (GIMP) is a free and open-source photo editing software. It provides a comprehensive set of tools for image retouching, editing, and creation. GIMP is an excellent alternative for those who prefer a free and customizable photo editing solution.

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Photo Editing Tools and Morphing

- Capture One:** Capture One is a professional-grade photo editing and raw image processing software. It offers advanced editing tools, precise color adjustments, and efficient workflow features. Capture One is popular among professional photographers and is known for its excellent handling of raw files.
- Affinity Photo:** Affinity Photo is a powerful and affordable photo editing software that provides a wide range of features for image retouching, compositing, and manipulation. It is known for its high-quality image processing capabilities and user-friendly interface.

Now, let's discuss morphing. Morphing is a technique used in photo editing and animation to seamlessly blend or transition between two or more images. It involves transforming one image into another by gradually distorting and reshaping the pixels of the initial image to match the target image. This creates a smooth transition or transformation effect.

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Photo Editing Tools and Morphing

- Morphing can be used creatively to create visual illusions, artistic effects, or to depict gradual changes over time. It is commonly used in digital art, special effects in movies, and animation. For example, morphing can be used to transform a human face into an animal or to create surreal and fantastical visual sequences. Morphing can be achieved through various software applications, including specialized morphing software or even certain photo editing tools that offer morphing features.
- These tools analyze the pixel data of the source and target images, calculate the transformations needed, and generate intermediary frames to create the morphing effect.
- It's important to note that while morphing can be a fun and creative technique, it also has ethical considerations. Misuse of morphing technology can lead to deceptive practices, such as creating manipulated or fake images that can spread misinformation or harm individuals. Thus, responsible and ethical use of morphing techniques is crucial in maintaining the integrity of visual media.

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Morphing in Photojournalism

- Morphing techniques are generally not used in photojournalism due to ethical considerations. Photojournalism aims to document and report real events, people, and situations as accurately as possible. The journalistic integrity of presenting factual information and capturing the truth is of utmost importance.
- Using morphing techniques in photojournalism would involve manipulating or altering images in a way that distorts reality. This goes against the ethical principles of truthfulness and accuracy in journalism. It can mislead viewers, undermine the credibility of the photographer and the news organization, and potentially contribute to the spread of misinformation.
- Photojournalists are expected to adhere to professional codes of ethics and maintain the highest standards of integrity. They strive to present authentic and unaltered images that reflect the reality of the events they document. Any form of image manipulation or morphing that alters the factual representation of a scene or misleads the audience is generally considered unethical in the field of photojournalism.
- However, it's important to note that photo editing tools may still be used in photojournalism for basic adjustments like cropping, exposure correction, or color balancing. These edits are typically done to enhance the visual clarity or quality of the image without altering the fundamental truth of the scene.

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 **Legal and Ethical issues in Photojournalism**

- **Copyright and Intellectual Property:** Photographs are protected by copyright, and photojournalists must respect the intellectual property rights of others. They should obtain appropriate permissions and licenses when necessary, especially when photographing copyrighted works or using images from other sources.
- **Safety and Well-being:** Photojournalists often work in dangerous or volatile situations. They must prioritize their safety and the safety of those they photograph. In certain situations, they may need to balance their responsibility to document events with the need to protect themselves and others from harm.
- **Objectivity and Bias:** Maintaining objectivity in photojournalism can be challenging. Photographers should strive to present a balanced and unbiased representation of events and individuals. Avoiding the manipulation of images or selective framing is crucial to preserve the integrity of photojournalism.
- **Cultural Sensitivity and Respect:** Photographers working in diverse cultural contexts need to be aware of and respect the cultural norms and sensitivities of the communities they document. They should avoid reinforcing stereotypes or misrepresenting cultural practices.

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 **Legal and Ethical issues in Photojournalism**

- **Legal Considerations:** Photojournalists must navigate various legal considerations, including defamation laws, right to privacy, and the restrictions imposed by government authorities. Familiarity with the laws and regulations pertaining to photography and journalism is essential to avoid legal conflicts.
- It's important for photojournalists to adhere to professional codes of ethics, such as those established by organizations like the National Press Photographers Association (NPPA) or the World Press Photo Foundation. These guidelines provide a framework for ethical behavior in photojournalism and can help navigate the complex legal and ethical challenges faced in the field.

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 **Legal and Ethical issues in Photojournalism**

- Here are some examples of legal and ethical issues in photojournalism in the context of India:
- **Accuracy and Truthfulness:** In 2012, a photojournalist from India published a series of photographs documenting the aftermath of devastating floods. It was later revealed that some of the images were not from the actual flood-affected area but were stock images from a different location. This raised concerns about the accuracy and truthfulness of the photojournalist's work.
- **Invasion of Privacy:** In 2014, a prominent Indian newspaper published a photograph of a rape survivor without blurring her face or obscuring her identity. This raised serious privacy concerns and violated the privacy rights of the survivor, potentially causing further harm and stigmatization.
- **Sensationalism and Exploitation:** Instances of sensationalism and exploitation can be seen in Indian photojournalism as well. For example, during natural disasters or communal riots, some photographers have been criticized for capturing graphic and distressing images purely for their shock value, rather than focusing on the human stories and the underlying issues.

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 **Legal and Ethical issues in Photojournalism**

- **Copyright and Intellectual Property:** In 2019, an Indian photojournalist found that his photographs were being used without his permission on various websites and social media platforms. This raised copyright infringement issues and highlighted the need for better protection of intellectual property in the digital age.
- **Safety and Well-being:** In conflict zones or during protests, photojournalists in India have faced risks to their safety. For instance, during the 2020 Delhi riots, several photojournalists were attacked or injured while documenting the events. This highlights the importance of balancing the responsibility to document with the need for personal safety.
- **Objectivity and Bias:** Instances of bias in Indian photojournalism have been observed, particularly in politically sensitive situations. Photographers need to be vigilant in presenting an unbiased representation of events and avoid selectively capturing images that may promote a specific narrative or agenda.
- **Cultural Sensitivity and Respect:** In documenting diverse cultural practices in India, photojournalists must ensure they respect the cultural sensitivities and traditions of the communities they photograph. Misrepresentation or stereotyping can perpetuate harmful biases and hinder intercultural understanding.

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- **Legal Considerations:** In India, defamation laws and restrictions on freedom of speech and expression can pose challenges to photojournalists. They must navigate these legal considerations to avoid legal conflicts and protect their rights to document and report on issues of public interest.

These examples illustrate the various legal and ethical issues that photojournalists in India, like in any other country, must navigate while capturing and disseminating news images.

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