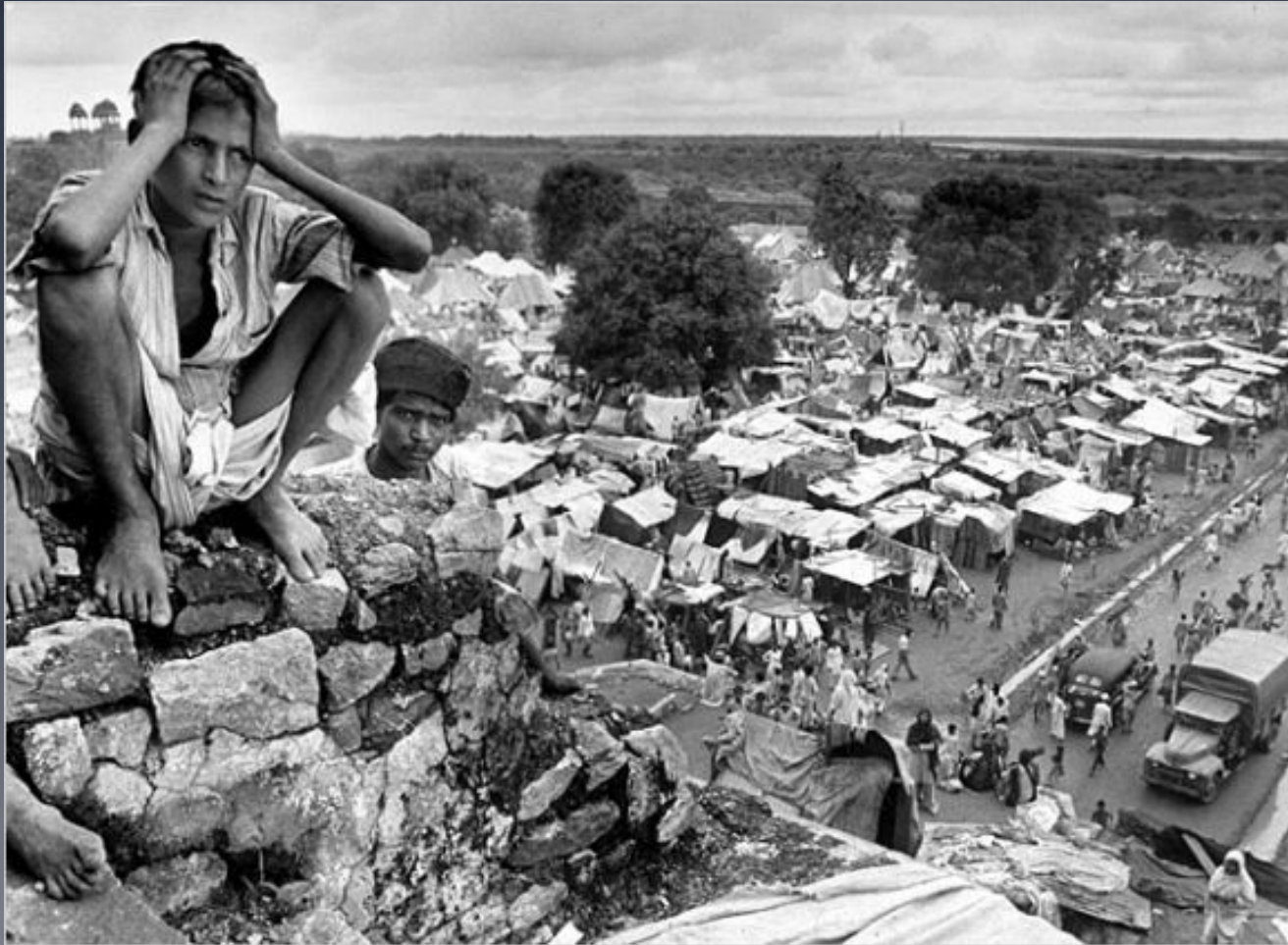


PHOTOJOURNALISM

Words & Pictures

Margaret Bourke-White



Gordon Parks



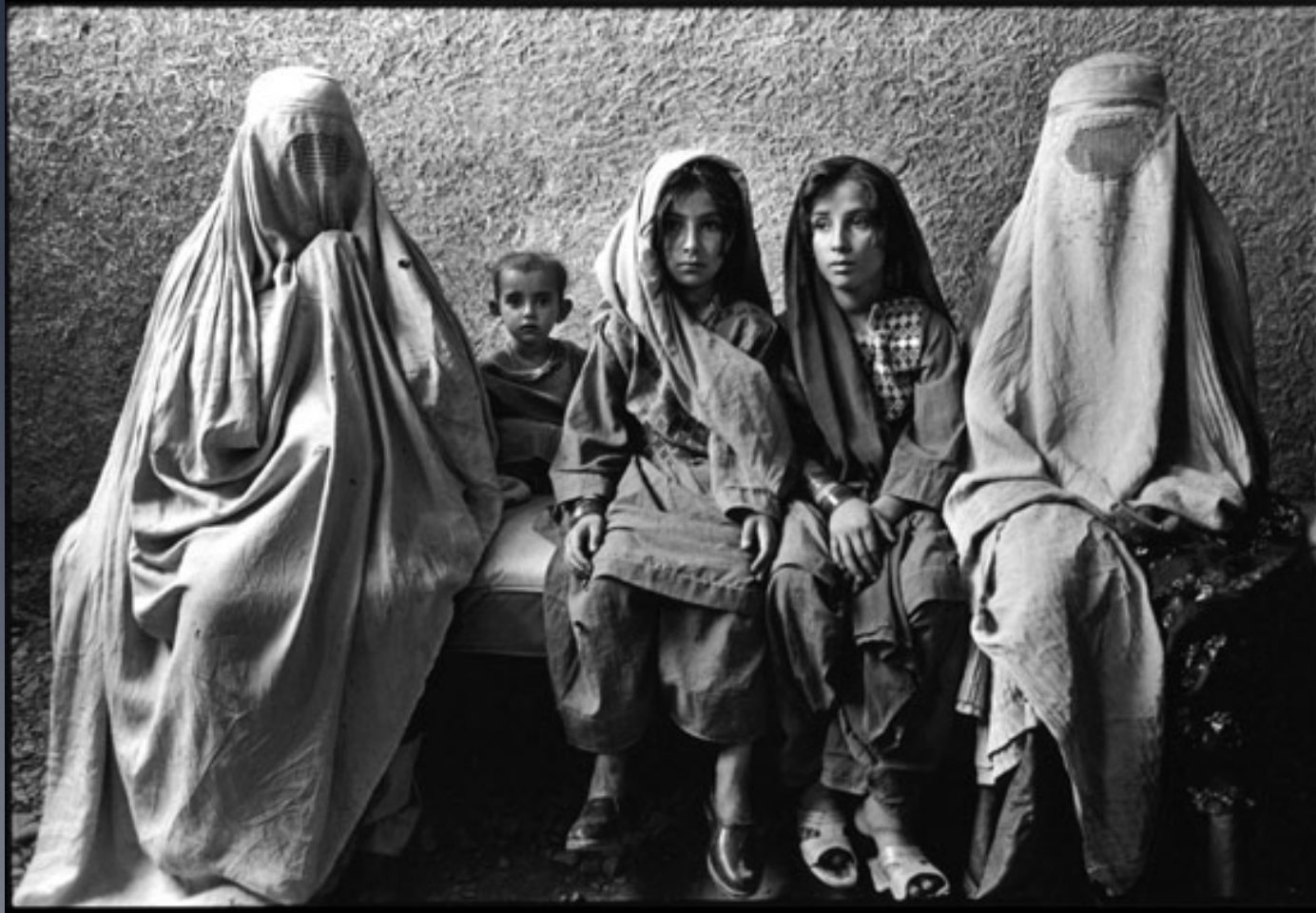
W. Eugene Smith



Angela Pancrazio



Marissa Roth



Kirk McKoy



Sebastiao Salgado



Carrie Mae Weems



Douglas Kirkland



Luis Sinco



Annie Leibovitz



Lucy Nicholson



ETHICS

- In photojournalism the most important rule is to keep it real. That means whatever you shoot for publication cannot be altered by:
 - Photoshopping people, places or items in or out of your photo.
 - Nor should you edit photos to suit your premise. For example, if the story is about a peaceful protest march and your publication is running only one shot, don't use a shot of a bystander with a Confederate flag tattooed on his chest. That's not a true representation of the event. Now if you have the opportunity to do a photo essay, by all means include that shot with a caption indicating that this was a guy at the event.
 - Who is fair game?
 - Obviously we live in a celeb-obsessed country and pictures of Brad Pitt picking his nose are worth much more than the cop helping to deliver a baby on the 405. But in reality, you really have to use your common sense here.
 - Shooting a body in an open casket is often taboo, but that depends on your outlet and the composition of the shot. No one really wants to see a close-up of a corpse, but you can get a pretty cool angled shot with a wide angle lens. In a situation like that, it's more important to capture the reaction of people viewing the body. The same goes for a murder scene. You never want to publish a photo of a bloody body full on, but you can compose it so that you capture the essence of the scene.
-

The 3 Basic Foundations

- Utilitarian—The overriding consideration is: the greatest good for the greatest number of people.
 - Absolutist—This has more to do with invasion of privacy. An absolutist generally adheres to a person's right to privacy.
 - The Golden Rule—Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.
-

Ethical Dos and Don'ts

- National Press Photographers Assoc. Code of Ethics
 - 1. Be accurate
 - 2. Resist manipulating images or subjects
 - 3. Provide context and avoid stereotyping
 - 4. Treat all subjects with respect and compassion when needed
 - 5. Do not stage photos
 - 6. Editing should maintain the integrity of the image
-

Do's and Don'ts

- 7. Do not pay sources or subjects
 - 8. Do not accept gifts or favors
-

WHERE & WHEN YOU CAN SHOOT

- Public Areas (Any time) include:
 - Streets
 - Sidewalks
 - Beaches
 - Parks
 - Zoos
 - Train stations
 - Bus stations

With restrictions:

Airports

-
- Public Schools (Anytime):
 - University campus

With restrictions:

Preschool

Grade School

High School

With permission:

Class in Session

-
- Public Areas With Restrictions
 - Police stations
 - Government bldgs.

Only With Permission:

Courtrooms

Prisons

Military bases

Legislative chambers

-
- Medical Facilities (Always need special permission)
 - Private Homes (If no one objects)
 - Restaurants, theatres, business offices, hotel lobbies (if no one objects)
 - Museums, shopping malls and stores (with permission)
-

Types of Cameras

- There are many types of cameras and depending on your light and composition, even the low-end models can take a pretty decent shot.
 - You have your point-and-shoot. This is usually an inexpensive digital camera made for people who have minimal skills or who just want something to that will take fairly good vacation shots. The cool thing about these cameras is that they are light and compact. The downside is that you really can't manipulate them manually in terms of exposure and you can't change the lens.
 - There are however, point-and-shoots that do have manual settings but they cost a lot more money.
-

Point-and-Shoot



Prosumer

- These are DSLR cameras aimed at the hybrid photographer. That's someone whose skill level exceeds the point-and-shoot, but doesn't really have the funds to invest in more expensive equipment. These cameras would include your Canon Rebels, your Nikon d3300, 5300 series or the Panasonic Lumix, which is the most superior choice in this category. Most of these cameras do feature full manual override or at least shutter or aperture priority.
 - Manufacturers typically offer kit lens packages with these cameras that retail from \$399-\$800.
-

Lumix



Professional Cameras

- Typically there are two levels of pro cameras.
 - The biggest difference One has less bells and whistles and costs less. The important thing to remember is that it is never about the body, it's about the glass. For the most part you won't even need a 50 megapixel body that will cost twice as much as a 24 megapixel body.
 - Always invest more in your lenses.
-

Nikon D300



Nikon D4



How To Work It

- DSLRS have several different modes of operation.
 - You can put it in “P” or program and the camera will set your ISO (film speed), shutter (the exposure time) or your aperture/F-Stop (the amount of light). This is not always the best option because cameras don’t always read the light accurately.
 - You can put it in “S” or shutter and it will automatically set your shutter speed. Usually, however, you have to adjust the ISO and aperture openings for it to work effectively.
 - In “A” mode you can select your lens opening and the camera will select the shutter speed depending on your ISO. The higher the ISO the more action you’ll be able to capture without blur.
-

Cheat Sheet

PHOTOGRAPHY CHEAT SHEET **pixtus**
www.pixtus.com

EXPOSURE

CANON **NIKON**

EVENLY EXPOSED
NO EXPOSURE COMPENSATION

OVER EXPOSED
POSITIVE EXPOSURE COMPENSATION

UNDER EXPOSED
NEGATIVE EXPOSURE COMPENSATION

APERTURE

• EXAMPLE SHOWN IS A LENS WITH A MAXIMUM F/4 APERTURE •

SHALLOW DEPTH OF FIELD **DEEP DEPTH OF FIELD**

← **ALLOWS MORE LIGHT IN
FASTER SHUTTER SPEED
IDEAL FOR PORTRAITS** **→ ALLOWS LESS LIGHT IN
SLOWER SHUTTER SPEED
IDEAL FOR LANDSCAPES**

SHUTTER

LONGER EXPOSURE **SHORTER EXPOSURE**

← **ALLOWS MORE LIGHT IN
MOTION IS BLURRED
TRIPOD REQUIRED** **→ ALLOWS LESS LIGHT IN
MOTION IS FROZEN
HANDHELD FRIENDLY**

ISO

← **LOW SENSITIVITY TO LIGHT
USE IN BRIGHT ENVIRONMENTS
HIGHER QUALITY - CLEAN IMAGE** **→ HIGH SENSITIVITY TO LIGHT
USE IN DIM ENVIRONMENTS
LOWER QUALITY - NOISY IMAGE**

FOR MORE FREE PHOTOGRAPHY INFORMATION AND TIPS VISIT PIXTUS.COM

About Last Night



Backstage



Backstage



Backstage



Backstage



What to Pack

- Always be prepared for surprises
 - Lenses: You're pretty much covered if you have a wide angle, a 24-80 zoom and an 80-200 zoom
 - If you're in a low-light situation and don't have 2.8 zoom lenses, invest in a 1.8 50 mm and use your feet as your zoom
 - Lens cleaner
 - Fresh batteries
 - Backup body if you have it
 - A compact point-and-shoot if all else fails.
 - Extra SD cards
 - Extra camera battery and battery charger
-

What To Remember

- Always remember to adjust your settings when you begin a shoot. Chances are the settings you used for your last shoot will not work with the new one.
 - Bracket your exposures to see what works best for the situation
 - Learn how to say no.
 - Avoid looking at every shot in the viewer because you'll likely miss a great shot.
 - When shooting events, concerts or sports, it's best to set your body to continuous.
 - Try to avoid having to fix things in post. Set it up so it looks good coming out of the box.
-

Difference Between A Snap Shot



And A Photograph



Editing

- One of the best and most simplistic editing programs is LightRoom. You can import your photos directly into it and make really quick fixes for exposure, saturation, curve, sharpening, clarity and cropping.
 - There's also PhotoShop, which is used mostly by graphic artists and fine art photographers to tweak photos. It's more complicated and generally not used by photojournalists on deadline.
 - Aperture is also pretty simplistic but it's a MAC program that is being phased out.
 - Iphoto gives you some preliminary options, but it's generally only used to tweak snap shots.
-

Portfolio

- Most important thing is to include everything that you think might sell and show your versatility.
 - Avoid sunsets
-