

PHOTO 135: INTRO TO PHOTOJOURNALISM: READING ASSIGNMENTS

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Assignment Photography: Chapter 1 Test Review Questions

(Some questions require you to mark several correct answers for credit on the question)

- 1) If you do not have a scanner radio, list three other ways to find out about breaking spot news.
 - a) all news radio
 - b) websites for news organizations
 - c) personal contacts
- 2) List three ways to find out about a planned news event.
 - a) newspaper
 - b) PR, press offices
 - c) magazines,, newsletters, websites specialized by specific groups.
- 3) Often photographers and reporters work together. What do writers need that differs from what photographers need when working on a personality profile?
Writer needs time alone to chat, photographer needs action, inter-action to show what subject actually does.
- 4) What are the considerations a photographer has when making arrangements for the time and place to take photos of a subject?
Light, time of day, location, what they are doing, with who, where that will best illustrate story
- 5) In general, what are the advantages of a self generated assignment over one that comes from the city desk.
more time for research
allow photographer to pick more exciting events which have better photo ops
better coordination with writer
more choice for good light - time of day
event planning
- 6) What are the reasons to take an overall picture of an event?
 - a) allows viewers to orient themselves to a scene
 - b) defines the relative position of everyone (participants)
- 7) Explain what is meant by
 - a) "Big Game Hunter" use a long lens and stalk subject

b) "Hit and Run" shoot subject without them noticing you or knowing their photo was taken

c) "Out in the open" introduce yourself then hang around long enough for them to forget you're there

8) What is the 5'7" syndrome and why should you avoid it?

Shooting everything straight on from standing position - it's boring.

9) How do shooting styles of professionals and amateurs differ?

Professionals shoot many frames of virtually the same subject, but from different angles and making small changes. Amateurs take more random and different images not trying to perfect a particular subject.

10) To assure visual variety what lens do you use for and what is the significance of: overall shots

wide to normal lens - helps view orient to event/scend

medium shots normal to telephoto - tells the story

close up shots long telephoto or macro - adds drama by isolating and emphasizing one element of story

10) Using what approach did Tom Gralish use when he was assigned to photograph the homeless?

a) Environmental Portrait

b) Documentary

c) Illustration

e) Photo story

11) Describe the shooting styles of

A) Ernst Haas begin shooting before the action begins

B) Henri Cartier-Bresson decisive moment with in a well designed composition

C) Robert Capa be there to get the essence of the event - less interested in the beauty of the shot

Spot News: Chapter 2 Test Review Questions

1) 4) Why should you be careful with flash at crime scenes?

Anger cops - escalate incident - make you or cops easier targets - danger

2) On what basis should you determine the news value of a crime report?

a) Amount of violence

b) Amount of money involved

c) Prominence of people involved

also... humorous or unusual aspects

3) Beyond just the burning building, explain special aspects to photograph when covering a fire.

a) Overall shots to set the scene - take when you arrive - and from a high vantage point if available.

b) Human side - including victims, firefighters and onlookers (perceptions)

c) summary photo showing extent of change (this can be done the next day)

4) What are the difficulties in covering a night fire?

Lighting - using flash?

5) What equipment do news photographers that specialize in spot carry?

6) List and explain 6 things you should record (photograph) when covering an accident.

Human tragedy, make a record of scene/event, find symbolism, try to photograph the cause if possible, find and photograph impact of event, follow up afterwards for any conclusion.

7) What is a "Listener"?

Listens to police/fire scanners then goes out to find photos when they think important enough.

8) List some suggestions given by the book about getting along with police.

Be confident - know your bounds - talk to them before shooting - get a feel for mood - stay out of the way - don't be a nuisance.

9) Sometimes the biggest obstacle in getting spot news is _____?

Getting there - and getting there in time for photos

10) What should you have with you - always to help with the problem from question 9?"

good map and/or gps system

11) According to the book the 3 most important pieces of non-photo equipment needed by spot news photographers are?

Scanner radio, cell phone, good map or gps system.

12) What is special about the last frame?

Save it, you may need it if you find a dramatic event before leaving - and you don't want to be out of film or memory cards.

General News: Chapter 3 Test Review Questions

1) Explain why covering a meeting is more difficult for photographers than writers.

They all look pretty much the same

2) What are some of the elements to look for when covering a meeting? Why do they help tell the visual story?

a) face and hands reveal emotion

b) expressions, facial features (wrinkled brow, smile, scowl)

c) get photos of speakers with props if they are using any

3) Discuss how lighting and camera/lens technique can help when covering a meeting.

4) On the campaign trail, what is the cliché picture? How can you get revealing images?

Hand shaking etc. move away from the crowd of other photographers look for new things - point your camera towards spectators and behind the scenes.

5) In addition to photographing the meeting of the school board about over crowded classes, what are some other options for taking pictures for this assignment? *Go photograph some classes to confirm or deny politicians claims*

6) What was Alex Burrow's advise to photographers regarding covering a planned event?

Come early, stay late

7) What is a "photo op" ?

A photo set up by pr people. A non-event specifically set up for photographers. Pr stuff.

8) List and explain four ways that photographers remain unobtrusive when photographing in a room.

A) *don't talk, watch*

B) *avoid eye contact - look away if they look at you (in the book it says check your watch.*

C) *don't use flash*

D) *be quiet*

9) What are some of the problems you might face when photographing a street fair?

Hard to isolate subjects from very busy backgrounds.

10) The real secret to covering press conferences, according to the book is?

Searching out the reason for the event and photograph that.

11) What makes the image of veterans on page 56 more interesting, different and a stronger photograph?

Juxtaposition of the wounded vet with the strong vets -

Covering the Issues: Chapter 4 Test Review Questions

1) Give 2 examples of photos that helped right social wrongs.

Jacob Riis and slums, Lewis Hine and child labor, Charles Moore and civil rights, photos of Viet Nam war.

2) Explain the term, "Backgrounding the News."

Explaining the cause of a news story

3) What 3 ingredients do you need for an in-depth coverage photo story?

An important issue, Time to pursue it, A way to display the final work

4) According to the author informative feature photography requires extensive research. Name 3 ways to do this

Pick an area of specialization, make contacts with experts, Become familiar with the issues and new trends on the subject.

5) Photographer Carol Guzy's makes outstanding and intimate photographs of people in difficult and dangerous situations. What qualities does she possess (practice) that help her.

Staying open, a childlike-wonder, trying to see for the first time. Empathy.

Patience, Tenacity, stays longer, goes extra mile, shoot "off" the main event, shoot the fringe, looks for "little" pictures - moments of tenderness.

Features: Chapter 5 Test Review Questions

(Some questions require you to mark several correct answers for credit on the question)

1) How soon must you run a feature picture after it has been shot.

a) Immediately

b) Within a day

c) Within a week

d) Elapsed time is generally not critical

2) Which of these characteristics apply to feature pictures

a) Subject is famous

b) Slice of life

c) The event is of large magnitude

d) Old story in a new way

e) Common place

3) Explain and give your own example of "slice of life"

universally understood language, common place everyday life with an ironic twist, new or different slant. Old story in a new way.

4) Explain and give your own example of featurizing the news

things going on around the main news events with broader appeal then just news - extends time/depth.

5) List three subjects for features suggested by the St. Petersburg Times staff photographer.

Kids

Animals

Nuns wearing habits

6) The opening photo of the chapter pp 84 showing a dog barking and children holding their ears is a feature because:

Slice of life, universal, records common place in new, humorous way.

7) Habituation is...

a) Always photographing people in their natural habitat

b) Making a habit of shooting high-key pictures

c) Habitually taking good feature pictures

d) Accepting as commonplace unique aspects of places seen daily

e) Seeing unusual pictures in ordinary circumstances

8) Define a feature picture.

Commonplace, everyday life from a unique vantage point, with new and/or different slant. Old story in a new way. Dessert.

9) Give an example that uses incongruity and tell how it can play a part in recognizing a feature?

Ironic twist, can provoke chuckle/laugh, example tall person with very short person, stern nun walking past smooching couple.

10) What is the difference between a feature picture and a news picture?

Timeliness - agelessness

11) How can a PR person help you find a feature? Give an example from the book.

They know when/where events occur, ie SF Bridge image, cleaning pier 39 aquarium.

12) What is a photo driven column? How did they begin?

Section of paper with mostly photo and small text block.. started in 1975 by Charlie Nye.. gives photographer more latitude to discover things.

13) In your own words list 10 ways to find a feature.

See page 99

Portraits: Chapter 6 Test Review Questions

1) What is the difference between a photojournalistic portrait and a studio portrait? Location, props, how comfortable subject is (more in their own, familiar environment, less in studio), how much control photographer has over light etc.

2) List five ways to put someone at ease and explain when you use each one.

Talk with them

Eye contact

Body language - watch them while setting up

Work long enough that they'll forget you (bore them)

Let them speak to someone else to distract them

3) How does light help to tell a story?

Determines mood/drama

4) Explain the roll of environmental details in taking a portrait

Shows relationship of subject to his world. Reveals life style of subject, background details support story and supply information about him/her.

5) Describe the style of Annie Leibovitz

builds, creates, rather than takes portrait. Looks to find out psychologically who the person is, not what they look like. More of an illustration than a portrait.

Whoopie Goldberg, Bette Midler.

6) Name one way to help discover some of the clues to the "inner person"?

body language, hands

Sports: Chapter 7 Test Review Questions

1) How does the issue of timeliness affect sports photography?

No one is interested in week old game scores or photos.

2) How can you summarize a game in one photo?

Joy of winning, agony of defeat - emotion - or definitive game point/touchdown etc.

3) Besides action on the field, what else might you photograph at a sports event?

Sidelines, coaches, locker room if you can

4) What role do captions play with sports pictures?

Some expressions don't tell you if they are happy or sad.. get the WWWWW & H to explain what viewers see - tears for example can be happy or sad

5) What is a sports feature and how does it differ from a sports news picture?

Funny sideline stuff outside the actual game, including atmosphere. These are more impressions and spirit of the game than just the game.

6) How can photographers keep track of what happened, when during the game?

Photograph the score board regularly during the game.

7) What are the factors that determine the minimum shutter speed you will need to stop action?

Speed, direction and distance of action

8) What is panning and when might you use the technique?

Slow shutter speed following the subject - shows motion instead of stopping action. Can give a feeling of speed.

9) What is, and when should you use zone focus?

Focusing for a specific area in advance - works well if you know action will take place at a specific place - like goal lines.

10) What are some of the problems with auto focus?

Framing what you want to be in the center. Some are slow

11) What are the advantages and disadvantages of zoom lenses when shooting sports?

You can get close up shots even when you can't get close, hard to hand hold and get in focus, very shallow d.o.f

12) Explain how to use "anticipation" when shooting a baseball game.
Press the shutter right before action - for example before batter hits ball - just split second before.

13) How does reaction time play a part in sport photography?
If you saw it you miss it - you must recognize that it's important, decide if to take the photo, send brain message to finger, press shutter, and then there's camera lag - slow reactions take even longer.

14) What is the bread and butter or impact shot in basketball?
Leaping up for shot at basket.

Photo Stories: Chapter 8 Test Review Questions

1) How long does it take to shoot a picture story?
Several minutes to many years.

2) Before the 1950's began, what conceptual device did photographers use to shoot a picture story.
Followed a specific script

3) Who shot the first modern photo story and what was the subject?
W. Eugene Smith - country doctor

4) Where do picture story ideas come from?
Photographers experience, talking with people, formal assignments, trends, books, magazines, newspapers and movies. Wall Street Journal excellent for trend ideas.

5) How can you test your theme for a photo story?
Write a clear, specific headline. If all your photos fit it's too broad of a headline.

6) List three types of people stories?
Well known, Little known and interesting, Little known and representative (of trend)

7) What is meant by visual consistency?
The whole is stronger than the individual images

8) List three ways to maintain visual consistency.
People, objects, mood, theme, perspective, camera techniques

9) Define narrative story telling.

Same as in book or movie - beginning, middle, end - complication and resolution

10) Why use a narrative story format?

Pg 155 - makes people care more

11) Define how the photo essay differs from the narrative photo story.

Strong point of view not a story

12) How does a photo story differ from a collection of images.

Stories have a theme or central point.

13) While shooting the Mississippi Delta region for a book titled, Delta Time, Ken light didn't want to be mistaken for a tourist. How did he accomplish this?

Used more professional looking camera.

Assignment Photography: Chapter 9 Illustrations

1) What has caused the rise in photo illustrations in magazines and newspapers?

Change in emphasis from news to analyzing and interpreting of difficult to visualize, abstract subjects like economics.

2) List and describe three types of photo illustrations.

A Product - Photographer tries to accurately and attractively record an object. IE. Onions

B Editorial or Issue Concept - Fantasy and concept. IE aging lady's face old on one side young on the other.

C docudrama - appears to be real, imitates reality, but fools public. Don't do this one. Latchkey kid.

3) Define a docudrama. Explain how do you avoid an illustration that looks like a docudrama?

A photo illustrating reality that is not, but appears to be, real. These mislead viewers and threaten to undermine the credibility of the organization using them. Make sure your illustrations do not look real at all.. keep them fantastic, unrealo.

4) When you produce a photo illustration should you

a) Start with the headline and then think of the image?

- b) Start with the image and then think of a headline?
- 5) What is a visual metaphor? Give an example.
Using one image to replace a concept. Hourglass for passing of time.
- 6) List and explain 3 ways mentioned in *The book of Graphic Problem-Solving* to find words to help you come up with a photo illustration title.
- a) identify facts - all you can think of
 - b) try different phrases, proverbs, traditional sayings and wisdom, double entendres
 - c) play with words
- 7) List and explain two reasons why photo illustrations don't always work.
Weak photos - unclear or dull headlines - words and photo don't work together
- 8) What two things should you keep in mind for the most workable illustration ideas.
Practicality - simplicity
- 89 You're on a very tight budget, where might you be able to find props for your illustration?
Thrift shop, antique stores (you can borrow not buy sometimes), prop departments of local high schools and colleges.
- 10) According to the author, name 5 practical and ethical guidelines for creating illustrations.
Eliminate docudramas
Create only abstractions
Clearly label as illustrations
Never run on news pages
If you can't do it right, don't do it.

Editing: Chapter 10 Test Review Questions

- 1) What did Bruce Bauman mean by the expression "service station" in relation to the photo department.
Photo dept. should not just service writers by illustrating stories. They should find stories - for example, don't shoot a press conference on overcrowding in schools - shoot photos of classrooms
- 2) Are most photo editors ex-photographers?
No, some of the best editors have never been photographers.
- 3) Based on the Continuing Study of Newspaper Reading, which categories of pictures generate the LEAST interest?
- a) Family b) sports c) fine arts d) fires c) disasters

4) Who is more picture minded?

a) men b) women

5) According to researcher Sheree Josephson who followed readers' eye movements, how long does a person, look at a photo in newspaper, magazine, web?

Less than $\frac{3}{4}$'s of a second

6) Surprisingly one skill not necessary to be an outstanding photo editors is?

Ability to take pictures

7) Should photographers edit their own work? Explain reasons in favor of and against self-editing.

Yes - they were there and really know what happened.

No - they are too emotionally involved and may be swayed by other circumstances.

8) Can professional photo editors predict reader preferences better than the general public?

a) yes b) no

9) List the picture Hierarchy (4 areas) recommended by Joe Elbert of the Washington Post and explain each

Informational, Graphic, Emotional, Intimate

10) You are the photo editor for the sports page - what can you do to generate more reader interest in the sports photos?

Run them in color

11) How can newspapers avoid showing bias and stereotyping in their photos?

Include more variety like professional women, gays, women in sports etc.

12) Name 3 reasons to run a b&w photo instead of a color photo.

B&W adds dignity and seriousness, seen less often so they stand out, sense of age and historical distance, easier to shoot in low light, changes the mood to signal documentary, color can be distracting (carol guzy's baby between two women), can add authority,

13) List 3 reasons that cropping an a picture might improve it

Get rid of unimportant information

Simple photos are stronger & the simpler background the more attention the photo will get

Bright areas not important to meaning are distracting

Eliminate irritating details

14) List 2 dangers in cropping a picture that might hurt the image

Change the meaning by leaving something important out

Change the mood

15) Approximately what percentage of readers look at a two column picture? What does the percentage become for a four column picture?

55% 70%

16)) Increasing the size of an image in a newspaper has been proven to increase reader interest, with at least one exception. What is that exception?

Sex

17) Printing large photos with articles has proven to increase reader understanding of the accompanying article. Explain.

The larger image induced readers to finish the story

Law: Chapter 13 Test Review Questions

1) Can a photographer take pictures in someone's home without their permission?

They can take limited or public view (no super telephoto lenses) but can't go inside unless it's ok with the owner. If the owner says stop taking photos, they must.

2) Describe the circumstances of the Dietemann (herbalist) case and its outcome.

Life staffers posed as patients, secretly took photos in his house. He sued, won - individuals do have privacy rights in their own homes.

3) How does the Ron Galella and Jackie Onassis case affect a photojournalist's right to shoot in public?

Allows them a lot of rights. Despite harassment the court allowed Galella to take photos in public places, only restricting how close he could get to Ms. Onassis.

4) What is meant by commercial use of a person's image?

Using someone's image to sell a product.

5) Can photographers take pictures in hospitals without the patient's permission?

What do photographers need in order to take patients photos?

No - Signed photo release.

6) Name 3 publicly owned places that have restrictions on photography.

a/p, schools, govt buildings including courtrooms

7) What is Canon 35, how long did it last and why did the court write it?

1937 restriction/ban on all photography in courtrooms. Lasted till late 1970's, was written after Lindbergh trial antics & bad behavior of photographers and video cameramen.

8) Name 3 circumstances that can cause a photo to libel a person

If photo subjects individual to ridicule, contempt or hatred.

9) Photos normally aren't cause for libel unless used with _____?

Words.

10) Press credentials do not provide special access under the law - what good are they?

They give the person carrying them more of a reason to be there.

11) If you are a freelancer, who owns the copyright when you shoot a picture?

When you sell it to a publication? When you work for a publication as a full time employee?

You do. You still do. They do.

12) Must you register your images for the copyright to be valid? Explain.

No. Copyright is valid on creation.

13) When and how do you copyright a photograph?

When anyone illegally uses it - paperwork online through Washington dc copyright office.

14) The best defense against libel is _____?

The truth.

15) According to the authors you must turn over your proof sheets of a crime scene if asked by authorities or you could be held in contempt of court. Name one way the book suggests you could avoid becoming an *investigative arm of the police*.

Destroy all negatives/images except the ones you use.

Ethics: Chapter 14 Test Review Questions

1) You have photographed the body of a child who has just drowned in a local pond. In the picture, you can see the dead child and the weeping parents. Should you publish this picture? Use the three principles of ethical decision making to show how you might come to different conclusions depending on the principle you followed.

a) Utilitarian Yes, publish. The greatest good for the greatest number of people will be served by publishing. Society may be helped if people are informed of, more aware of and more careful of children around water, causing fewer children to drown.

b) Absolutist No, don't publish. Individuals have certain rights, among them privacy. These rights are absolute regardless of the benefit to society, and publishing this photo will hurt the family members causing additional, undue grief.

c) Golden Rule Maybe, This rule says do unto others - so yes, publish if this is what you

would prefer if you were the family, but no, don't publish if you wouldn't want the images published if you were in their position.

2) Several studies (Wilcox, 1961; Brinks, 1987) have tried to measure ethics among photojournalists. What is the evidence from their research that ethics relating to manipulation of photos has changed over the last 25 years?

Recreating picture situations that were acceptable to every pro in the 1960's were not so accepted in the 80's.

3) Explain the Parade magazine July 20, 1986, incident. What was the difference in the photos on the cover? What was the difference in how they were taken. Any problem here?

Set-up models to look like child prostitutes. How can reader tell/trust photos. Also belief in truth of photos drops.

4) Who is Norm Zeisloft and what is the lesson to be learned from his experience?

17 yr. veteran photographer for St. Petersburg Times who wrote on fans feet and someone saw him and took his picture. He was fired for it.

5) What is the "rule of thumb" suggested by Elisabeth Biondi for making decisions about manipulating shooting situations?

If you would feel uncomfortable revealing to the reader what methods were used don't manipulate.

6) Why take pictures at tragic events? Why run them? Explain the rationale.

Photos provide information needed by a democratic society. Photos give issues a face, transform abstract issues into personal events. Family may even benefit.

7) List four ways to reduce the possibly upsetting impact of a photographer's presence at funerals.

Make arrangements in advance, dress soberly, arrive early, no motordrives or strobes.

8) Explain what is meant by the "continuum of control." Explain how and where our class assignment categories (feature, news, portrait, illustration) fit into this continuum.

This speaks of the photographer's involvement and shifting values in photography from none or a pure observer to completely involved and arranging, posing or constructing the entire image. Sports and news require no involvement by the photographer, no setting up, posing or changing anything. Portraits move down the continuum, allowing some involvement by the photographer - where to stand, what to hold etc. Illustrations are the opposite end from sports and require total control and involvement by the photographer. Continuum changes with time. What was acceptable in another time may or may not still be acceptable.

9) Who is Janet Cooke, what was her problem in regard to the child drug addict and what repercussions came from her experience?

Ms. Cooke was a journalist who won the Pulitzer for an article she wrote about a 6-year-old drug addict. She won a Pulitzer Prize for the article, but her story was made up - a

compilation of facts about many people. Because of this the Pulitzer was taken away from her. After the Janet Cooke incident journalists of all types, including photojournalists reevaluated rules for how news was covered with the result being stricter rules.

10) Explain the conflict between Good Samaritan and professional photojournalist. When does the conflict arise? Give an example from the book.

The conflict relates to the photographer's role. Is it to inform the public, record the news, but not change it, or is it to be a responsible citizen who should get involved and try to alter a tragic situation. This comes into affect in situations where the photographer could possibly affect the situation. Example: suicide - should photographers take the photo or try to prevent the person from killing himself?

11) Who was Budd Dwyer and why, despite strong emotional graphic photos did one study find 95% of editors surveyed did not use the photos on the front pages of their papers and another 66% did not use the most graphic?

Politician who killed himself at a press conference. Too graphic. People would look away rather than examining the issue more.

12) According to the author there is 1 clear tenet to guide photographer's behavior in tramatic situations. What is it?

Not inflict greater suffering than is necessary.

13) Who is Susan Sontag? What is her view of strong, graphic photos?

Critic and author of *On Photography*. She believes they no longer move the public but instead habituate us to horror.

14) The main difference between serious photojournalists and paparazzi is_____?

Intended purpose. Photojournalists hope to inform the public, paparazzi take photos to entertain and titillate.

15) Disturbing, graphic, emotional images can make a difference in our world. Explain how Stanley Forman's Pulitzer Prize winning image of the falling woman and child made a difference.

Contributed to fire safety laws being changed in Boston.

16) What was the issue involving OJ Simpson and Time versus Newsweek magazines?

Public could see them side by side, one the real photo and one an illustration making OJ darker and more menacing looking.

History: Chapter 15 Test Review Questions

1) Compare taking pictures for the Daily Graphic and taking pictures for today's newspaper or magazine

1877: view camera, ISO 24, mix chemical to develop, give to artist who creates

woodcarving, then printed black and white (no grays) several days after photo made.
Heavy, slow, taking a long time - and not seeing real photo

2) Explain what a halftone is and why photojournalists should care.

1880: Photos able to be printed directly onto newspaper with dots, no longer drawn from photo by artist. Only photo or words on a page - not both (yet).

3) What was the technical and social contribution of Jacob Riis?

Used camera for social change and reform: slums.

4) What did Lewis Hine accomplish with his camera?

Child labor laws instituted because of outrage over his images.

5) Why did the National Geographic start to run pictures?

They had empty pages to fill and coincidentally had received interesting photos.

They were also first with color, using hand colored b&ws.

6) What was the relationship between tabloids and photography?

$\frac{1}{2}$ size newspaper filled with pictures, mostly titillation - crime - sex scandals - filled with photos. Daily News started this and still in existence today.

7) What is a composograph?

A staged, fake photo made up of multiple images cut and pasted together - very misleading and no truth.

8) Where did Weegee get his name? What kinds of pictures did he take?

Ouija board. Crime scenes mostly - dead bodies, NYC tenements - later movie stars.

9) Name 3 problems resulting from using the first flash (powder).

Smokey, noisy, dangerous

10) What was Eric Solomon's contribution to photojournalism?

Father of the candid photo, coined the term photojournalism. Hid his camera in hat/books to capture personalities of people who shaped history. Camera was an observer not intruder. Died in Hitler's camps.

11) Describe the contribution of European magazines in developing the photo essay.

First time photos were put together to tell a story or essay - photos working as a whole - using different sizes and grouping images by theme. Before this photos were completely random in their layout.

12) What was Magnum? Who started it? What is unique about it?

Photo cooperative owned by the photographers. Started by Cartier-Bresson, Robert Capa and David Seymour (Chim). Photographers shared profit and owned the rights to their images for the first time.

13) What role did Henri Cartier-Bresson play in the development of photojournalism?

Decisive moment.

14) What were some of the important stories shot by W. Eugene Smith?

Midwife, Albert Schweitzer, war.

15) How did the government treat photojournalists during World War I and II?

Compare this to government treatment of photojournalists during the Vietnam War.

Censorship; Photographers could shoot where, what and when they wanted but all exposed film was censored. All photos of dead or badly wounded Americans into a secret Pentagon file known as the 'chamber of horrors'.

Korean War put photographers under a system of self-censorship. Vietnam showed more wounded and dead than any other.