



# PHOTOJOURNALISM

PICTURING THE WORLD

# COURSE OUTLINE

## FIRST SESSION:

1. WHAT IS PHOTOJOURNALISM?
2. A BRIEF HISTORY OF PHOTOJOURNALISM.

## SECOND SESSION:

1. DISCUSSION OF CLASSIC IMAGES.
2. DISCUSSION OF PJ CONTEST IMAGES.

# BEFORE PHOTOGRAPHY



# BEFORE PHOTOGRAPHY



# BEFORE PHOTOGRAPHY

## POLICE THE ILLUSTRATED NEWS

LAW COURTS AND WEEKLY RECORD.

No. 1,195.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1887.

Price One Penny.



A WOODEN-LEGGED COW.



BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.



FATAL FALLOVER IN EMBANKMENT  
BIRKENHEAD



# WHAT IS PHOTOJOURNALISM?

“Photojournalism shows us things that we would not ordinarily see; it takes us to places where we would not normally go; it explains the enormously complicated warp and wool of the world. No locale is too distant, no conditions are too arduous to deter the photojournalist.” The Editors, Time-Life Books: Photojournalism.

# WHAT IS PHOTOJOURNALISM?

EXPLAINING EVENTS BY TELLING STORIES  
THROUGH ONE OR MORE PHOTOGRAPHS.  
A FORM OF DOCUMENTARY PHOTOGRAPHY.

# WHAT IS PHOTOJOURNALISM?

PSA says, PJ entries

“are images with informative content  
and emotional impact,  
reflecting the human presence in our world.”

# WHAT IS PHOTOJOURNALISM?

PSA continues:

“The journalistic (story telling) value of the image should receive priority over pictorial quality.”

# A BRIEF HISTORY OF PHOTOJOURNALISM

The oldest known photograph is currently housed at the University of Texas in Austin.

It was made in 1827 in France by Nicephore Niepce. He called it a *Heliograph*. It is an 8-hour exposure of the view from a window on a pewter plate coated with bitumen.



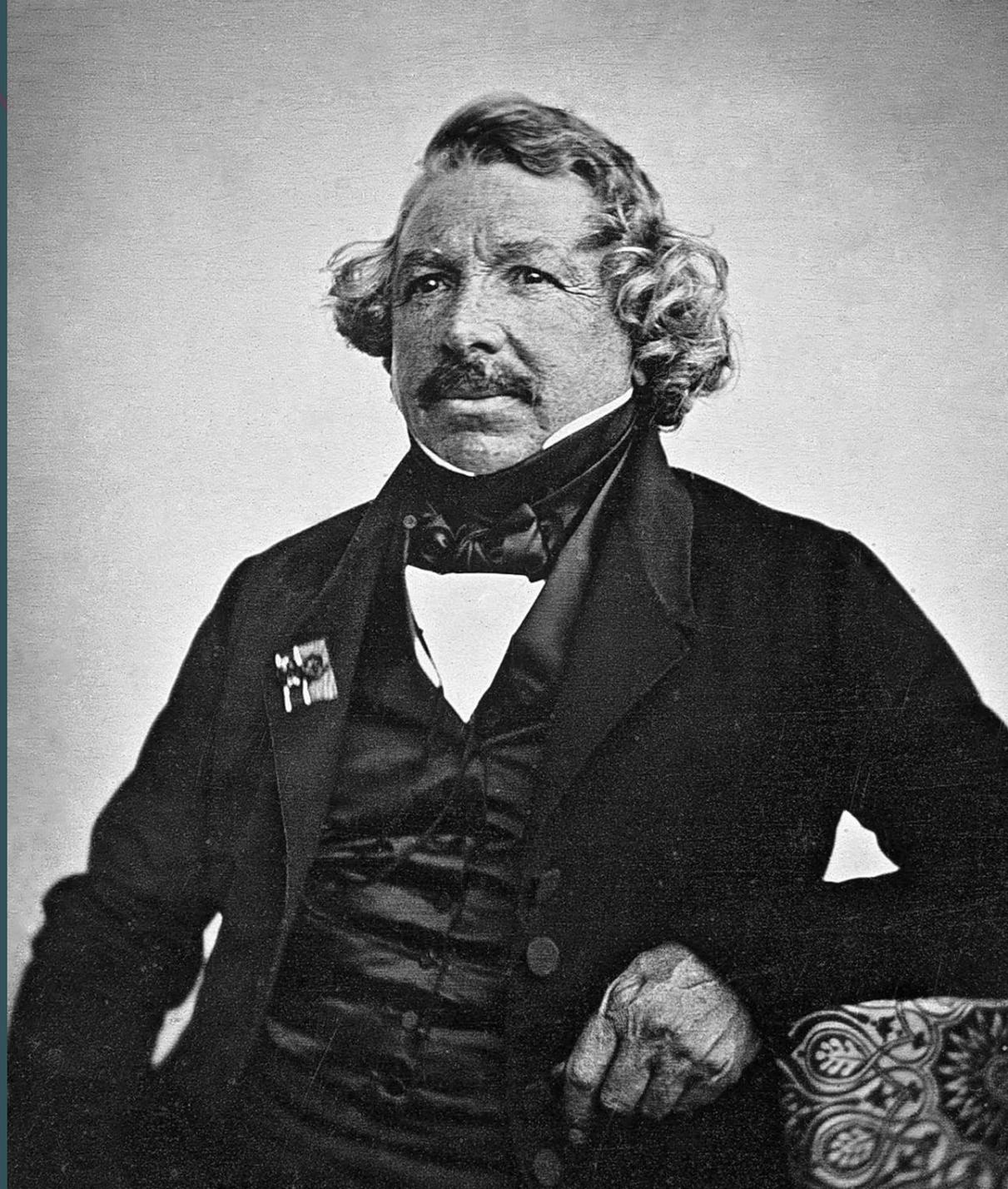
Joseph Nicéphore Niépce, *View from the Window at Le Gras* (retouched), 1826.  
Heliograph, Gernsheim Collection, Harry Ransom Center, Texas.

# A BRIEF HISTORY OF PHOTOJOURNALISM

Around the same time, also in France, Louis Daguerre, a painter, was working on a similar process.

Daguerre and Niepce formed a partnership in 1829 but Niepce died four years later, and Daguerre continued his work alone.

By 1837, Daguerre had produced highly successful images.



This still life, made in 1837, is the oldest known surviving Daguerreotype.

This image of a Paris street was made in 1838 and helped popularize the Daguerreotype in the United States.



# A BRIEF HISTORY OF PHOTOJOURNALISM

## DAGUERRE'S PROCESS:

1. 6 1/2 x 8 1/2 in. silver coated copper plate.
2. Expose to Iodine vapors to form silver iodide.
3. Use camera to expose plate. Silver reduced by light.
4. Expose plate to mercury vapor to fix reduced silver.
5. Wash plate in strong saline solution.
6. Dry.

# A BRIEF HISTORY OF PHOTOJOURNALISM

In England, Henry Fox Talbot was working with paper and light-sensitive silver salts to make the first “negatives” .

In 1839, Sir John F. W. Herschel first used sodium thiosulfate (“hypo”) to fix exposures. He also coined the terms *photography, positive, and negative*.

Both Daguerre and Talbot quickly adopted the method.



Exposure times were still very long but the advantage of Talbot's method was that multiple copies could be made from a negative.





By the 1850's, the popularity of photography led to many innovations in the process and equipment.

Frederick Scott Archer introduced the "wet plate" technique.

# A BRIEF HISTORY OF PHOTOJOURNALISM

# A BRIEF HISTORY OF PHOTOJOURNALISM



The camera is the eye of history.

~ Mathew Brady







Neg. by T. H. O'Sullivan  
Fredensborg, 1863

1865 by A. Gardner



Alexander Gardner's famous photo of Confederate dead before the Dunker Church on the Antietam Battlefield in Sharpsburg, Md., 1862.

*Library of Congress*

# A BRIEF HISTORY OF PHOTOJOURNALISM

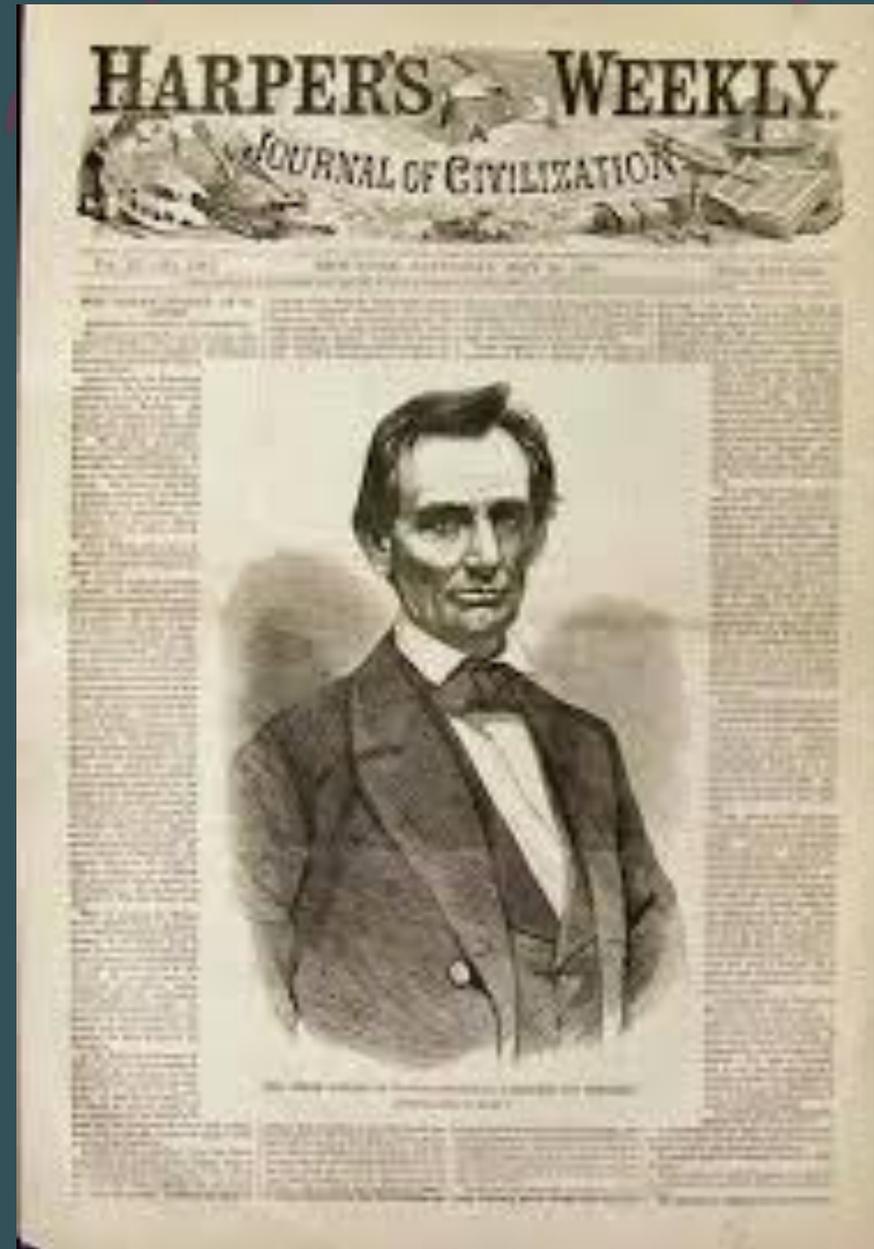
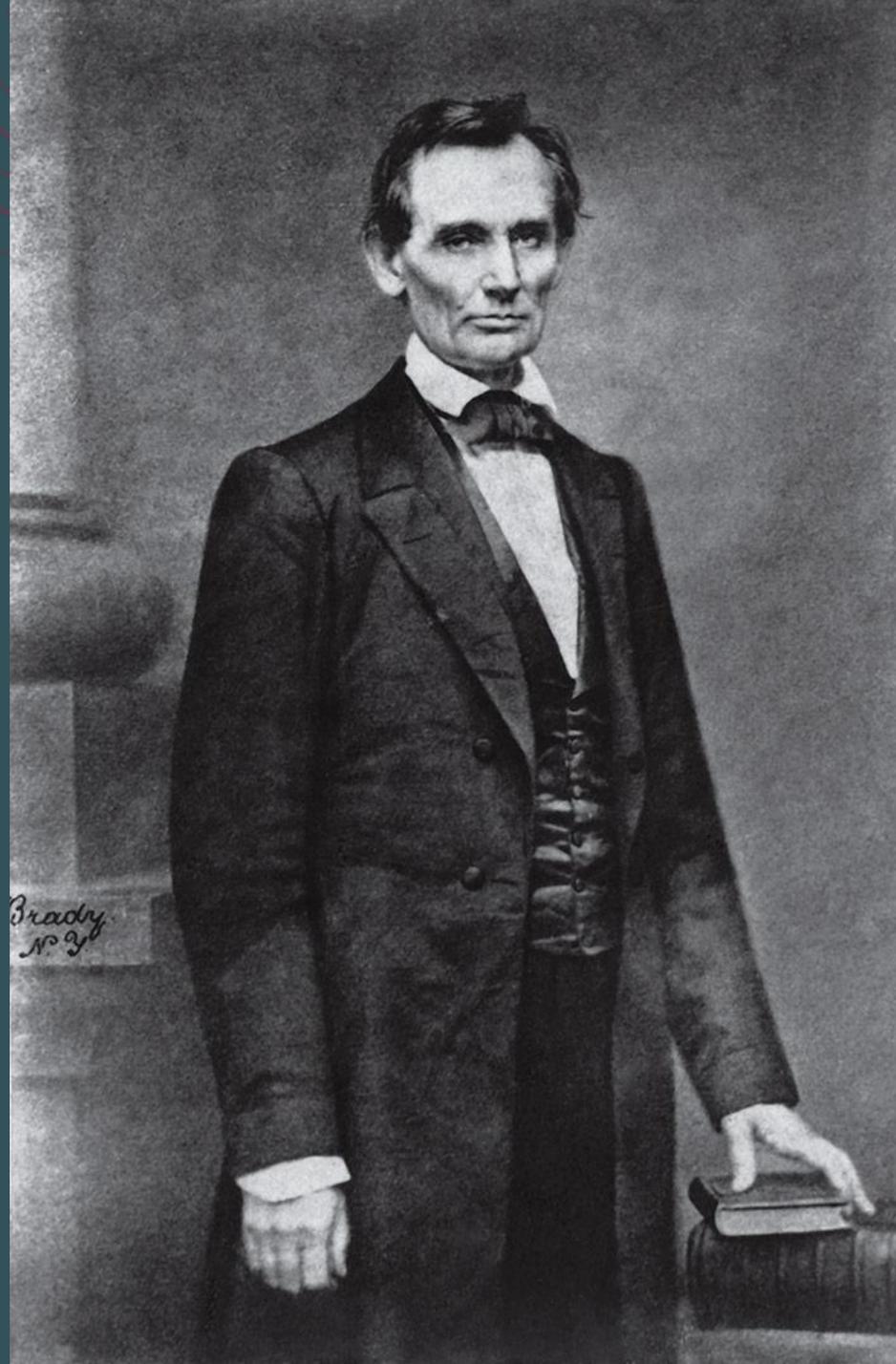


By Roger Fenton - Photo found in the stock of the Library of the University ELTE, Budapest, in 2007., Public Domain,  
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=2280073>









# A BRIEF HISTORY OF PHOTOJOURNALISM

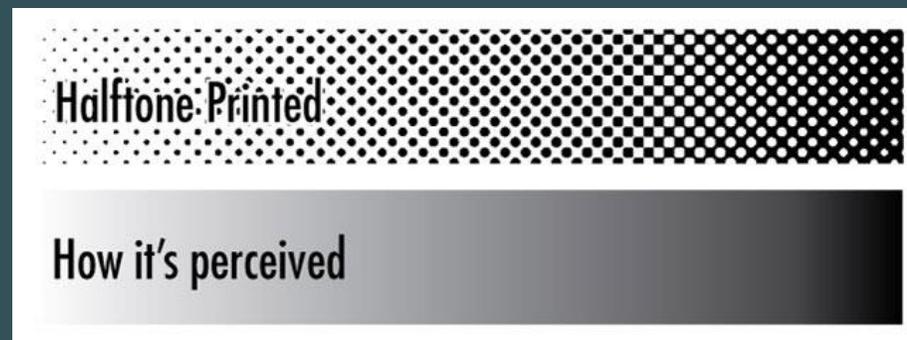
BETWEEN 1850 AND THE EARLY 1900'S, PHOTOGRAPHERS DOCUMENTED EVENTS AND PEOPLE FOR PUBLICATIONS THAT USED THE PHOTOS TO MAKE ENGRAVINGS.

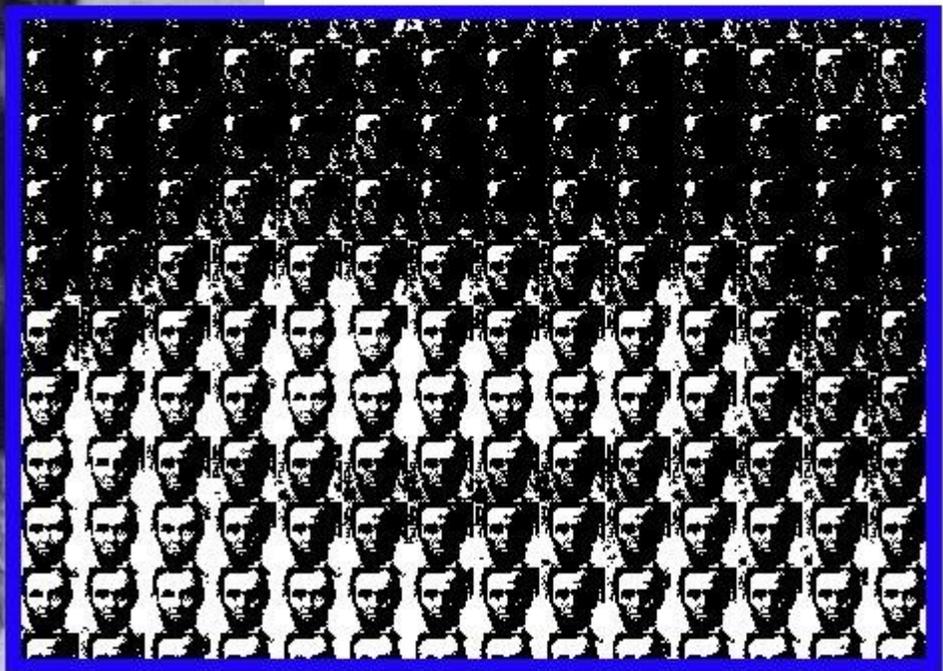
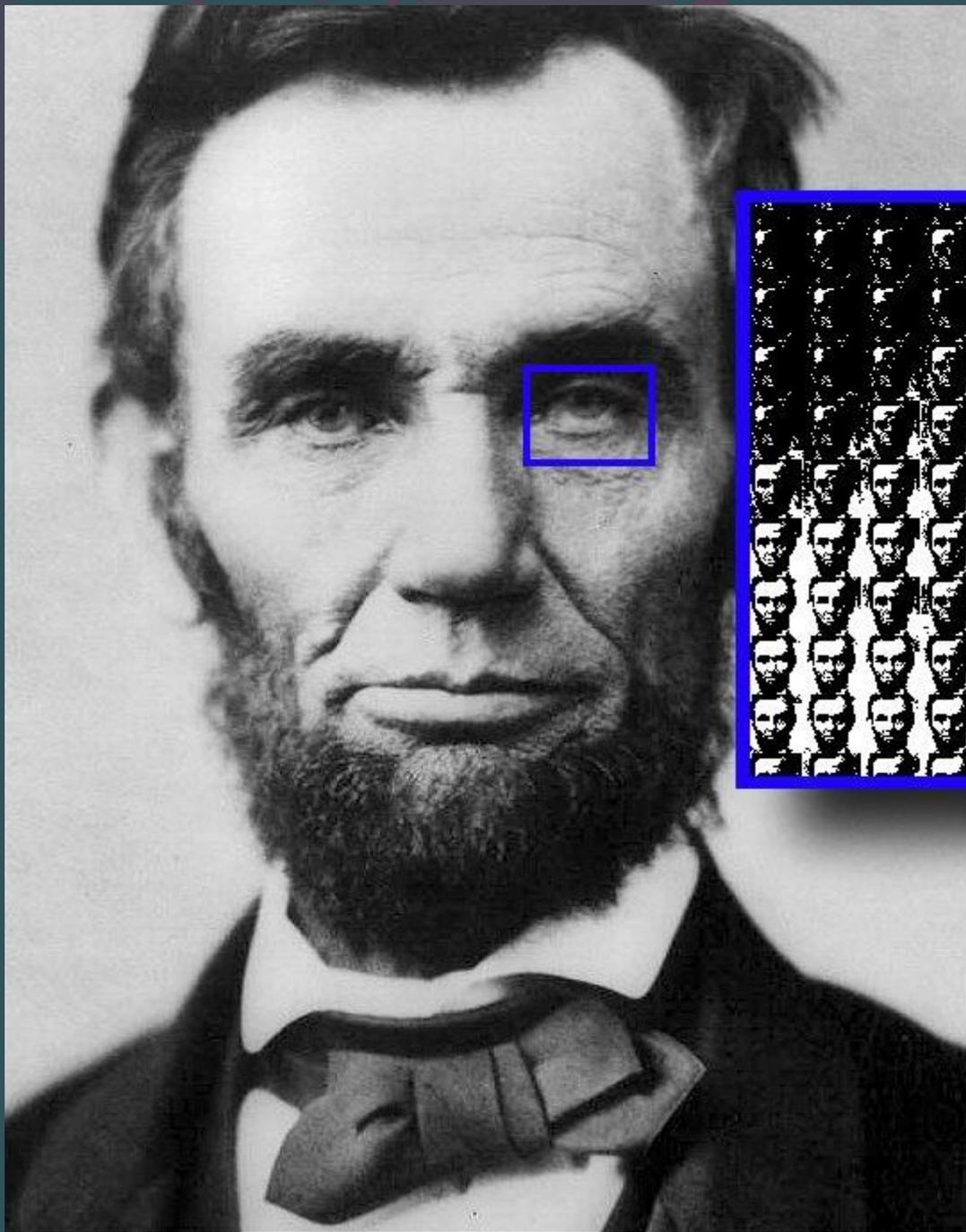
JOSEPH PULITZER BOUGHT THE *NEW YORK WORLD* IN 1883 AND WITHIN 3 YEARS MADE IT THE MOST PROFITABLE NEWSPAPER EVER.

# A BRIEF HISTORY OF PHOTOJOURNALISM

AT THE END OF THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY, CAMERAS BECAME MORE PORTABLE, ROLL FILM WAS DEVELOPED, AND FLASH POWDER WAS INVENTED.

THE "HALFTONE" PROCESS (THE USE OF SMALL DOTS) ALLOWED THE PUBLICATION OF ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPHS.





# A BRIEF HISTORY OF PHOTOJOURNALISM

Jacob Riis, a Danish immigrant, illuminated the plight of New York's poor. Published his photos in 1890, "*How the Other Half Lives*".

Riis' believed "that every man's experience ought to be worth something to the community from which he drew it, no matter what that experience may be, so long as it was gleaned along the line of some decent, honest work".



"All the News That's  
Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Cloudy Wednesday; Thursday prob-  
ably fair; moderate north winds.  
For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,807.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1912.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York, (Elsewhere,  
Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS.

## ONLY 400 TITANIC SURVIVORS NAMED BY CARPATHIA; WIRELESS SEARCH OF THE SEAS FOR FURTHER NEWS

President Taft Early  
Wired for News of  
Major Butt.

VINCENT ASTOR'S GRIEF

Son of John Jacob Offers a  
Fortune for Word of  
His Father.

WIDENER WORRIES OVER SON

Mrs. B. Guggenheim Blames  
Company for Shortage  
of Lifeboats.

MRS. CORNELL PROBABLY SAFE

But Magistrate Was First Told  
Her Name Was Not in  
List of Saved.

NO RESCUES BY ALLAN LINERS

Vice President Franklin Admits He  
Held Back News Because It  
Was Discouraging.

From early dawn yesterday until early  
this morning the local offices of the  
White Star Line in Bowling Green were  
besieged by relatives and friends of per-  
sons known to have been on the ill-fated  
Titanic. It was an orderly but pathetic  
crowd of men and women, and there was  
not a moment when a tear-stained face  
was not scanning anxiously the printed  
lists of known survivors that were posted  
on the bulletin boards.

Besides the hundreds who called the  
White Star Line received hundreds of  
telegrams from all parts of the United



Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. George D. Widener, Dorothy Gibson, Mrs. Henry B. Harris, Mrs. W. E. Carter, Mrs. Jacques Patrelle, Mrs. J. W. Cardesa, Lady Duff Gordon, Col. Hays, Mrs. Mrs. H. E. Stengel

Some Who Were Saved when the Titanic Went Down

Carpathia Not Expected  
Until Thursday Night  
with Survivors.

NOT IN WIRELESS TOUCH

Vain Attempts All Day to Reach  
Her for Details of the  
Disaster.

TITANIC OFFICERS ABOARD

Four of Them Picked Up from  
Boats with Second Marconi  
Operator.

SCOUT CRUISERS SENT OUT

Ordered by President Taft to  
Get Into Touch with the  
Rescue Ship.

HOW TO MEET SURVIVORS

Arrangements Made to Avoid Confu-  
sion When Relatives Go  
to the Pier.

Special to The New York Times.  
CAPE RACE, N. F., April 16.—At  
2:15 A. M., New York time, to-day, the  
Olympic finished sending to the Mar-  
coni station here the list of Titanic sur-  
vivors on board the Carpathia. It was  
presumed that this was not a complete  
list, but evidently it was all the Car-  
pathia had given the Olympic up to  
that time, as the station was in com-  
munication with the latter for about  
an hour afterward, and the Olympic  
did not offer further names of survi-  
vors.

IT TOOK UNTIL  
AROUND 1912  
BEFORE HALFTONE  
PHOTOS WERE TO  
BECOME THE  
PRIMARY FORM OF  
ILLUSTRATING  
PUBLICATIONS  
BECAUSE THE  
PAPERS WERE  
HEAVILY INVESTED  
IN THE ENGRAVING  
PROCESS.

# Lewis Hine



# WORLD WAR I



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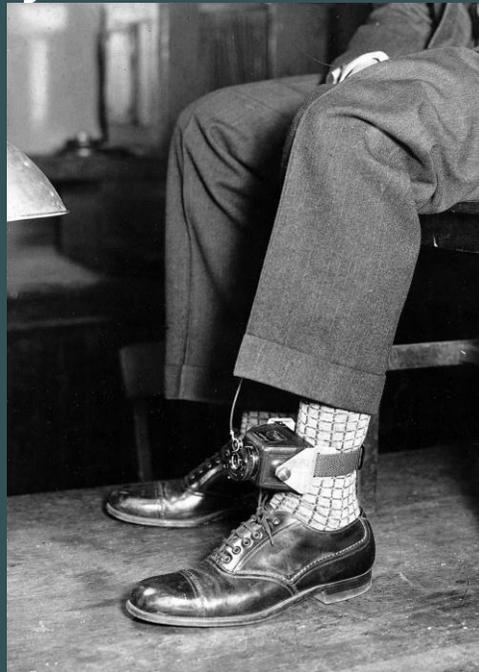
© Australian War Memorial

P08450.001



# THE 1920'S

The birth of photo-based "Tabloids" such as the Illustrated Daily News and the Evening Graphic.



# DEAD!

Story on page 3



(Copyright: 1928: by Pacific and Atlantic photos)

**RUTH SNYDER'S DEATH PICTURED!**—This is perhaps the most remarkable exclusive picture in the history of criminology. It shows the actual scene in the Sing Sing death house as the lethal current surged through Ruth Snyder's body at 11:06 last night. Her helmeted head is stiffened in death, her face masked and an electrode strapped to her bare right leg. The autopsy table on which her body was removed is beside her. Judd Gray, mumbling a prayer, followed her down the narrow corridor at 11:14. "Father, forgive them, for they don't know what they are doing?" were Ruth's last words. The picture is the first Sing Sing execution picture and the first of a woman's electrocution. Story p. 3; other pics. p. 28 and back page.

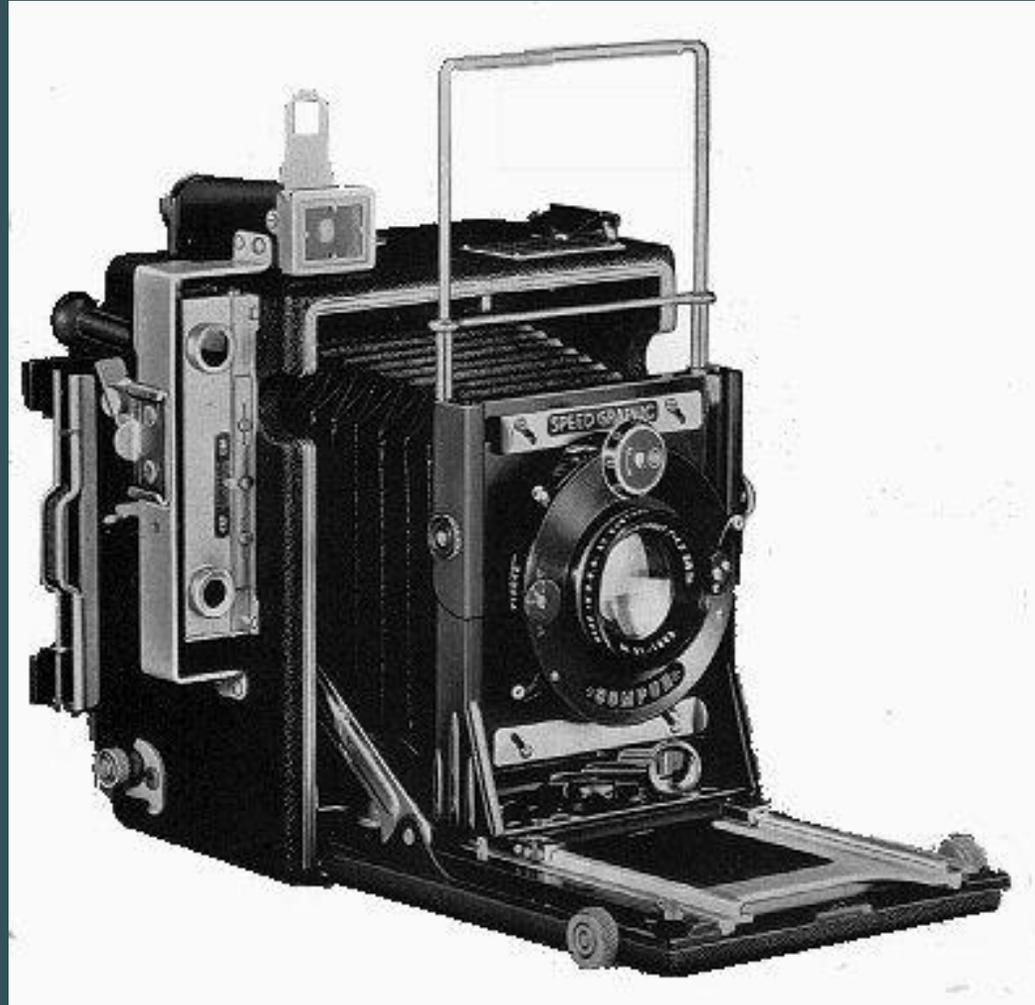
# A BRIEF HISTORY OF PHOTOJOURNALISM

In the 1930's, newspaper and magazine editors really took control over the stories that their publications covered and how they were depicted.

The photo essay was born during this period which spurred on the creation of *LIFE* (1936), and other magazines devoted to the utilization of photographs to tell their stories.

# PREDOMINATE CAMERAS OF THE 1930s AND 1940s

**SPEED GRAPHIC**

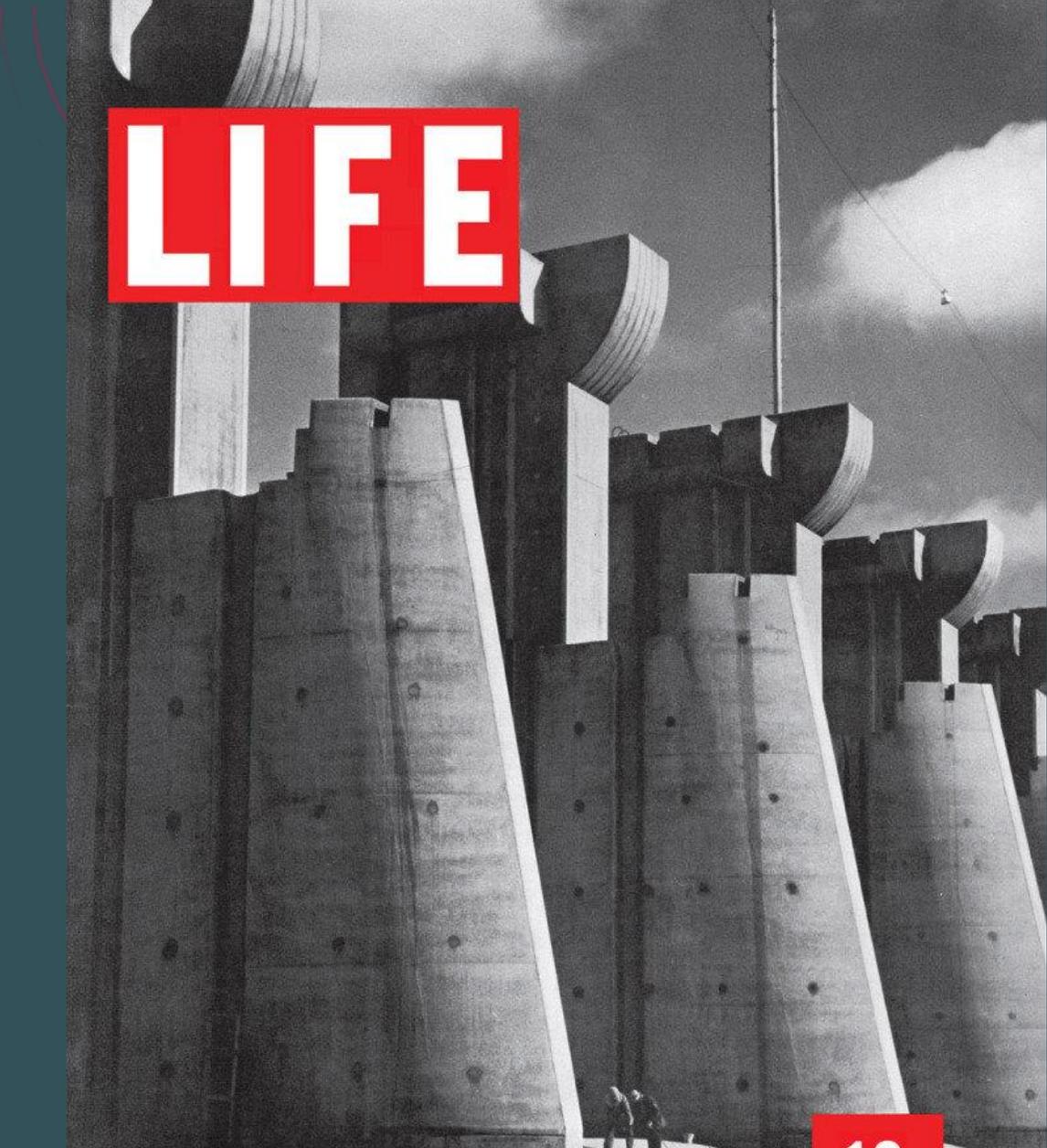


# PREDOMINATE CAMERAS OF THE 1930s AND 1940s

## LEICA

The Leica I (LEItz CAmera = LEICA) was introduced around 1925. It was a fixed lens 35 mm camera. The Leica II, which followed, was range finder camera with interchangeable lenses. Leica cameras became the primary camera of the "photojournalist".





**LIFE**

# A BRIEF HISTORY OF PHOTOJOURNALISM

Cover photo by Margaret Bourk-White for her photo essay on the construction of the Fort Peck Dam in Montana.

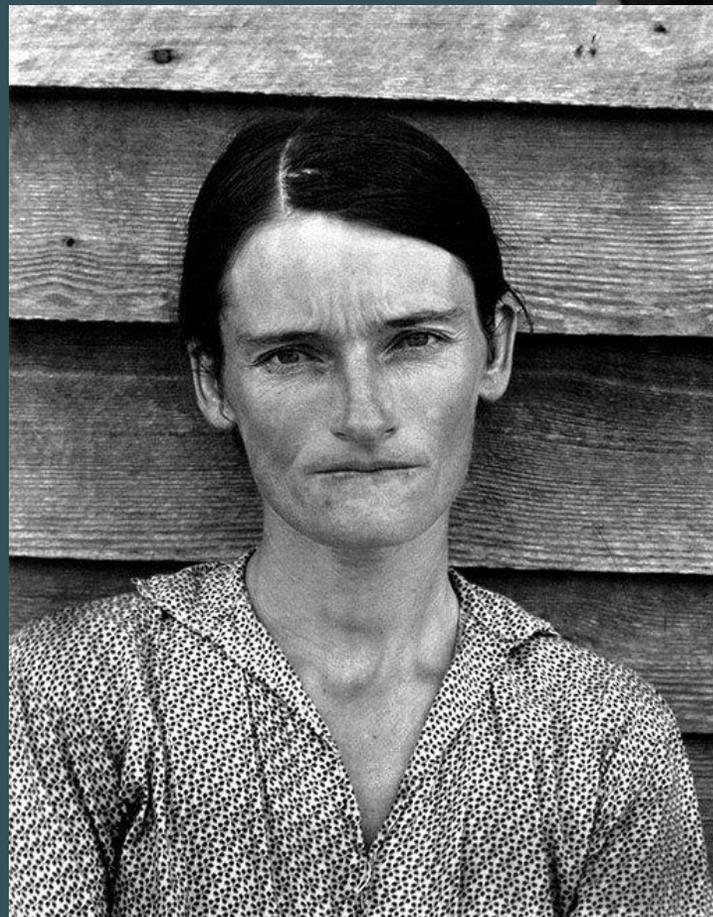
NOVEMBER 23, 1936 **10** CENTS

# A BRIEF HISTORY OF PHOTOJOURNALISM

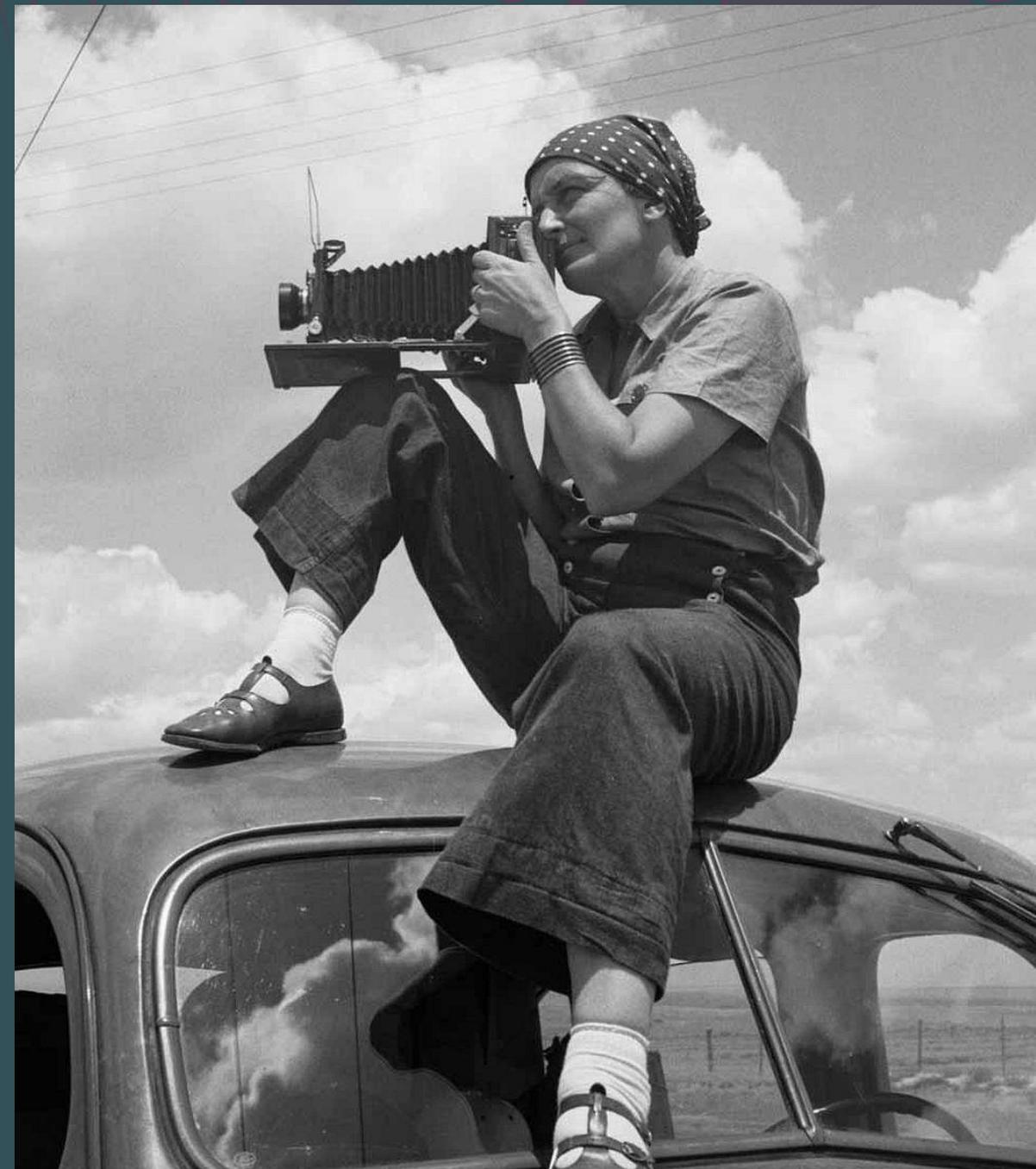
Some of the greatest magazine photographers got their starts in documentary photography during the Depression. They worked for the Farm Security Administration and were charged with producing photographic evidence of the plight of farmers.

Walker Evans, Dorothea Lange, Ben Shahn, Arthur Rothstein, and many others.

# WALKER EVANS



# DOROTHEA LANGE



# BEN SHAHN



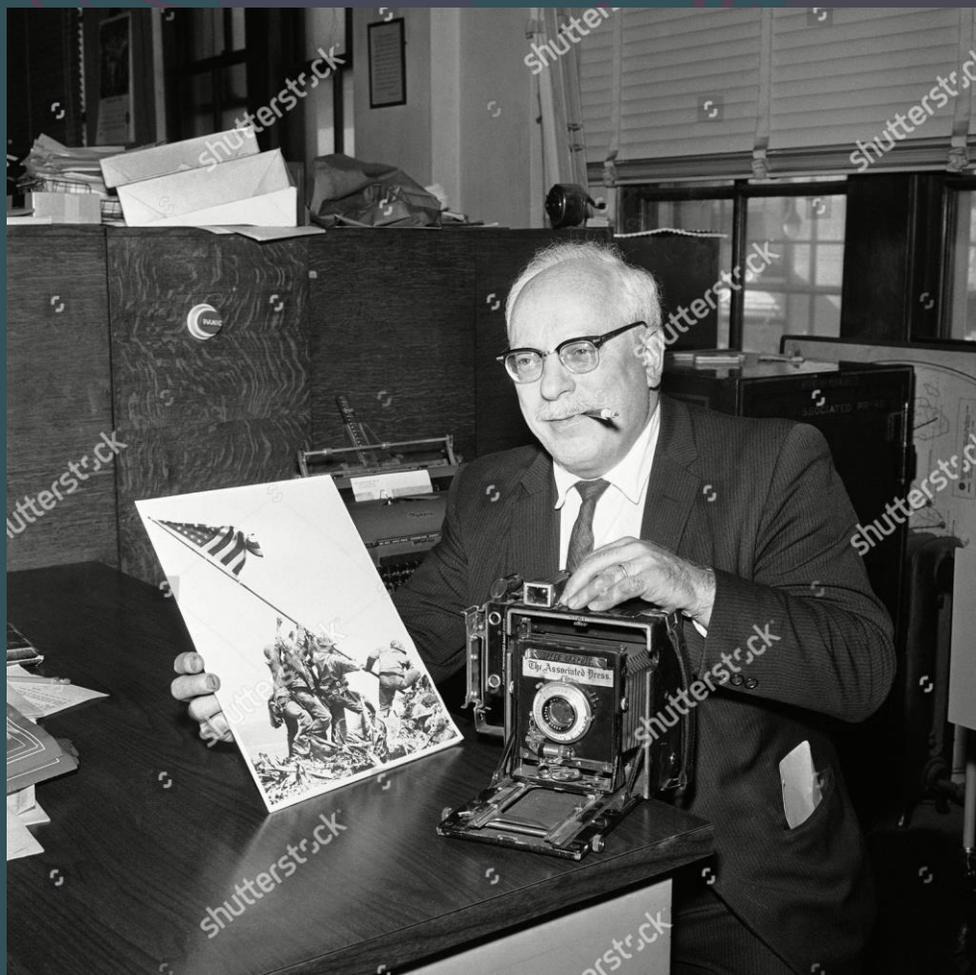
# ARTHUR ROTHSTEIN





Arthur "Weegee" Fellig





Joe Rosenthal



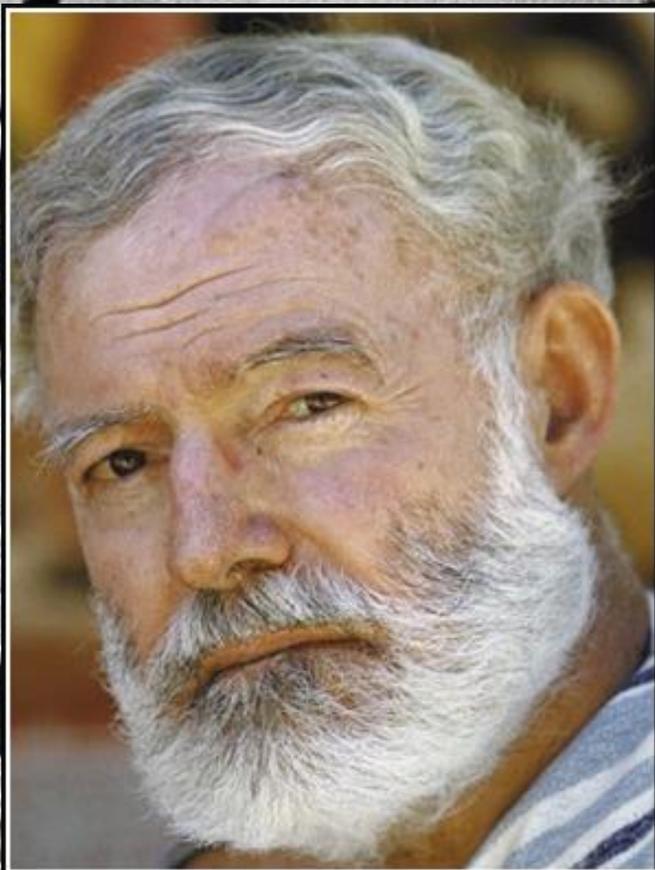


Robert Capa



© Robert Capa © 2001 by Cornell Capa / MAGNUM PHOTOS

If your pictures aren't  
good enough, you



[Robert] Capa: He was a good friend and a great and very brave photographer. It is bad luck for everybody that the percentages caught up with him. It is especially bad for Capa. (On Capa's death in Vietnam, May, 27, 1954)

— Ernest Hemingway —

AZ QUOTES

# AFTER WWII





David Douglas Duncan

**LIFE**

DAVID DOUGLAS DUNCAN  
PHOTOGRAPHS THE MARINES

*Inside the Cone  
of Fire at* **Con  
Thien**



MRS CARL BLUM  
JAN 9 BUM E1207C90L95 13 62  
207 M ERIE ST  
SPG VALLEY IL 61362

OCTOBER 27 • 1967 • 35¢

# AND THEN CAME DIGITAL CAMERAS



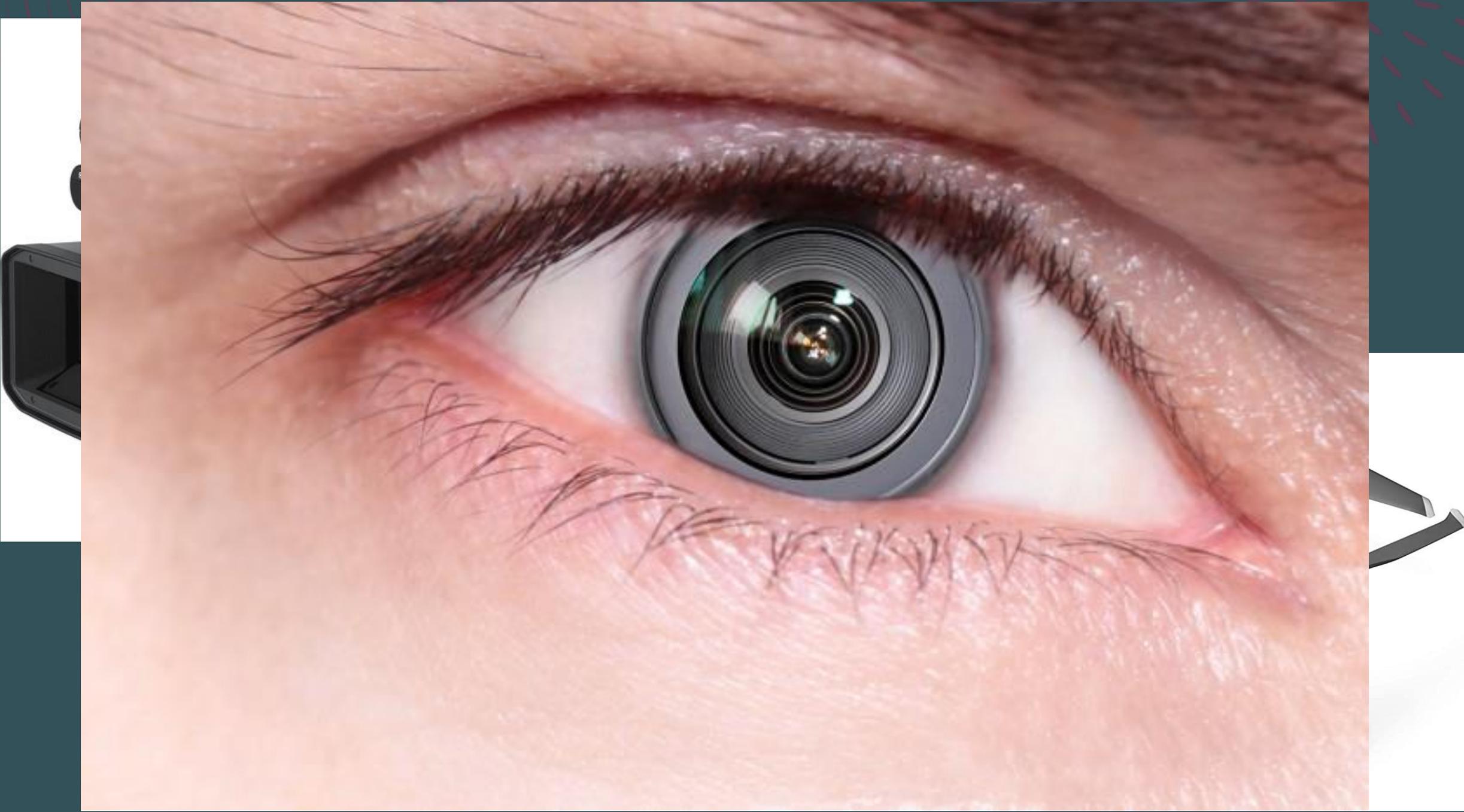
Developed at Kodak in 1975 by Steven Sasson, it weighted 8 lbs. and had a 0.01 MP sensor.



# THE FUTURE?



The first camera phone that could transmit an image (0.11 MP) made by Sharp in Nov. 2000



# REFERENCES

1. Life Library of Photography, 1971. By the Editors of Time-Life Books.
  1. Photojournalism
  2. The Great Themes
  3. Great Photographers
2. The History of Photography, 1982. Beaumont Newhall.
3. Seeing is Believing (Observations on the Mysteries of Photography, 2011. Errol Morris.
4. Capture the Moment: The Pulitzer Prize Photographs. 2001. Edited by Cyma Rubin and Eric Newton.

# SMILEY POOL



Houston Chronicle **SPECIAL REPORT** April 28, 1996

## Born to be Forgotten

IT'S BEEN SIX YEARS SINCE WE FIRST SAW THE PICTURES OF ROMANIA'S ABUSED AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN. THE WORLD RECOILED IN HORROR AND WONDERED FROM AFAR HOW THIS COULD HAPPEN. BUT WHAT'S HAPPENED SINCE? SIX YEARS ISN'T LONG IN THE HISTORY OF A NATION. BUT IT IS FOREVER IN THE LIFETIME OF A CHILD.



Daniel, an 11-year-old runaway, stands in the snow near the railway station in Bucharest while waiting for a group of volunteers to hand out packets of food. Daniel lives in a sewer with four other children.

ORPHANAGES, HOSPITALS AND THE STREETS REMAIN THE HOMES FOR MANY OF ROMANIA'S CHILDREN

**STORIES:**  
**RUTH SoRELLE**  
**PHOTOGRAPHY:**  
**SMILEY N. POOL**

**B**UCHAREST, Romania — Martin, Marian and Alexandra emerge from the subway station like tiny mice, dirty and gray with fatigue and dirt. Ays 8, 10 and 11, they are members of a growing population of homeless and abandoned children who populate the city's streets and sewers. There are among the poorest of the best children of Romania — whose plight first came to light approximately six years ago when the doors of orphanages and hospitals were first opened to Western scrutiny. Cristian, 6, is their brother in misery, although he is currently being treated in the relative comfort of the newly constructed AHS pavilion at Sufletina Hospital in central Bucharest. Abandoned since birth in an orphanage and considered "irreversible" because of his disease, he hangs his head against the side of a crib, writhing in the strange rhythms of unobtrusive noise. With only minimal attention and love in the institution where he lives, he neither speaks nor walks nor feeds himself. If 7-year-old Eric Christian could ever come his rage, he could tell the story about how he too became lost. Instead, he glares at the watery sun that peeks through dirty windows as he wipes his burning eyes. When he was 2 months old, he emerged from a hospital with AHS acquired from either a dirty needle or a questionable blood transfusion. He receives no antiviral drugs — a privilege reserved for only a few — and his 28-year-old mother, having died of breast cancer, sits in despair. Had this been six years ago, the world could point the finger at Nicolae Ceausescu. The infamous dictator was executed in 1989 shortly after a coup toppled the Romanian government as the Iron Curtain crumpled across Eastern Europe. The misery the children suffered then was the result of Ceausescu's rampant policies that placed more than 100,000 children in orphanages, decimated a once-modern medical system and raped the national economy. Many in Romanian orphanages, then and now, have parents, but those parents have not rendered them to state care — some because they are too poor to care for them and others because they just do not want the burden. Today, more than 100,000 children remain institutionalized. The nation is home to more than one-half of the children with AHS in Europe. Most acquired the disease from infusions of infected blood or dirty needles reused in hospitals during Ceausescu's quarter century of rule. Those inadequacies are being dealt with, but 200 children are believed to have acquired the disease in the past two years because of poor infection control in hospitals and clinics. More frightening, infected mothers are passing the human immunodeficiency virus to their newborn children, indicating that HIV is slowly infecting the most vulnerable population. Those trying to help the children say the government considers the problem minor — one that will be resolved when those children infected with the disease during the Ceausescu regime are dead.

See CHILDREN on Page 2.

THROUGH | THE | WHITE DOOR

Photography by Smiley Pool

# NEXT TIME

1. DISCUSSION OF CLASSIC IMAGES
2. DISCUSSION OF PJ CONTEST IMAGES



**QUESTIONS?**