Undergraduate Distance Education Review Form
(Required for all courses taught by distance education for more than one-third of teaching contact hours.)

Existing and Special Topics Course

Course:__JRNL 223 Photojournalism_____

Instructor(s) of Record:_____Stanford G. Mukasa_____

Phone:__(724) 357 3097_____   Email: _Mukasa@iup.edu_____

Step One: Proposer

A. Provide a brief narrative rationale for each of the items, A1- A5 after the signature pages.

   1. How is/are the instructor(s) qualified in the distance education delivery method as well as the discipline?
   Instructor teaches two IUP distance education courses. Has five years of experience in distance education

   2. How will <u>each objective</u> in the course be met using distance education technologies?

Course objectives will be achieved through: (1) DVD or streamed lectures ;(2) lecture notes and assigned readings on Moodle, and, (3) a blog and a website will be created on the Journalism Department server for students to post their assignments.
At the end of the course students will;

   I.   **Identify a "good" photo and the elements that make a good photo;**
      Students will watch DVD/streamed lectures on how to identify good photos. They will also be assigned to review photos posted on the course LMS and the Internet, and be required to write an analysis of each photo in terms of its "photojournalistic worthiness."

   II.   **Possess the ability to use a digital camera and accessories to expose and create quality photographic prints;**
      Students will watch DVD/streamed lectures and assigned readings on digital cameras. They will be assigned to take photos in their communities and post them on the course LMS for grading.

   III.   **Possess the ability to prepare effective, descriptive, concise photo cutlines that adhere to AP style;**
      Part of the DVD lectures students will watch, as well as assigned readings, will focus on AP style in writing cutlines and descriptions. Students will also be referred to online resources on AP style.

   IV.   **Possess an understanding of basic photo editing strategies;**
      DVD/streamed lectures will give students practical demonstration of how to crop and scale as well as manipulate a photo using a variety of photo editing software. Students will be assigned to edit photos and submit both the original and edited copies on the course LMS.

   V.   **Demonstrate a comprehension of basic photojournalism principles;**
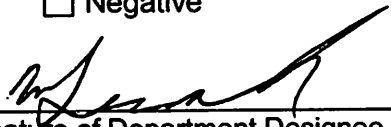
Step Two: **Departmental/Dean Approval**

      Recommendation: ☑ Positive (The objectives of this course can be met via distance education)

                ☐ Negative

_____   _____
Signature of Department Designee   Date

Endorsed: _____   _____
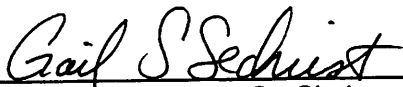   Signature of College Dean   Date

Forward form and supporting materials to Liberal Studies Office for consideration by the University-wide Undergraduate Curriculum Committee. Dual-level courses also require review by the University-wide Graduate Committee for graduate-level section.

Step Three: **University-wide Undergraduate Curriculum Committee Approval**

    Recommendation: ☑ Positive (The objectives of this course can be met via distance education)

                ☐ Negative

_____   _____
Signature of Committee Co-Chair   Date

Forward form and supporting materials to the Provost within 30 calendar days after received by committee.

Step Four: **Provost Approval**

☑ Approved as distance education course   ☐ Rejected as distance education course

_____   _____
Signature of Provost   Date

Forward form and supporting materials to Associate Provost.

JRNL 223 Photojournalism   (3c-01-3cr)
(distance education)
Prerequisite: junior/permission

I   **Catalog Description.**
        Introduction to still photography for the new media. Includes preparation of a portfolio
        and learning of specialized processing techniques for high-speed work.

II   **Course outcomes**
        At the end of the course students will;
        1. Identify a "good" photo and the elements that make a good photo;
        2. Possess the ability to use a digital camera and accessories to expose and create quality
            photographic prints;
        3. Possess the ability to prepare effective, descriptive, concise photo cutlines that adhere
            to AP style;
        4. Possess an understanding of basic photo editing strategies;
        5. Demonstrate a comprehension of basic photojournalism principles;
        6. Develop a general knowledge of the history of photojournalism and its role in society;
        7. Develop an understanding of the legal and ethical issues photojournalists often face;
        8. Gain confidence in your ability to take photographs in public situations.

III   **Detailed course outline**
        Week 1 - 2
        A. **Introduction to photojournalism.**
            1. Will address the question : What is photojournalism?
            2. Elements of photojournalism : objectivity, fairness, professionalism, ethics
            3. Rights and responsibilities of photojournalists

        B. **Identifying and Selecting events and scenes for photojournalism coverage**
            1. Using journalistic newsworthiness as criterion for identifying events for
                photojournalism
            2. Using human interest as criterion for identifying events for photojournalism
            3. Using artistic, aesthetic and cultural factors as criteria for identifying events
                for photojournalism

        C. **Introduction to Flickr and other on-line sites**
            Flickr is a free online website and facility for editing and publishing photos and
            videos. Other social media like YouTube, Facebook, blogs, will be used. Students
            will also submit their assignments and pictures through the course LMS, or the
            website that will be established for the course. Students will also learn how to use
            the Sendit.com a free online software.

        D. **Introduction to digital cameras**
            Basic elements of digital photography

Survey of photojournalism images
Will review newsworthiness, or interesting aspects, of images from local media.

Test 1. Will be based on lectures from DVDs and reading assignments.
Photojournalism assignments: Use the community bulletin assignment above, and others, to shoot photos of events and scenes. Make sure the pictures you shoot fall within the assignment categories and numbers below. Use different angles and focus so that each picture is distinctly different from the other . Get or research information about each event or scene photographed. Write no more than a two- paragraph caption for each picture. Pictures with people must include (1) names, or occupations, or gender or residential location of people in the pictures (2) more information about the event or scene. For example, explain what the people in the picture were doing and why. To get some of the information you need for your captions, you should approach the people. Make sure you introduce yourself as a student in the photojournalism course before asking questions.

Assignment 1
a. **Dramatic angles.** Shoot pictures of people or scenes around your community from unusual angles. You might shoot down from the top of a stair. Or, shoot up lying on your back. Or, shoot someone framed by something else. Or, really close in on something. Or, shoot a seldom-seen view of something. Use your creativity, and at least one of your photos must have people in them. *5 pictures*

b. **Meeting folks.** Shoot pictures of people doing things on campus, preferably outside, but in well-lit buildings (window light recommended) if it's too cold. Take candid (unposed) pictures of people. Focus is on action and movement. *5 pictures*

Assignment 2

Architecture and history. Shoot pictures of buildings with unique architecture, or of historical significance. In your written description give information about the architecture's origin and its community impact, or give a brief historical account (about two paragraphs) of the building. Make sure you quote architectural experts and historians.

Include people in at least half your photos. *5 pictures*

Assignment 3
Human interest. Shoot pictures of the victims of disasters, natural or social tragedies, e.g. homeless or poor people. Or people who live in sub standard houses (shacks). Be ethical. Be sensitive. *5 pictures*

Instructional materials. DVD lectures 4, 5 and 6

course website. Students will also be able to use other on-line resources such as Sendit.com, Flickr, YouTube, Facebook, and blogs.

3. Tests
Students will take two online tests

V   Evaluation methods

Assignment	Percentage of final grade
2 tests	30
Photojournalism portfolio	70
Total	100

Grade weights
A = 90 percent and above	B = 80 – 89 percent	C = 70 – 79 percent
D = 60 – 69 percent	F = Below 60 percent	

VI   Recommended textbook and supplementary readings

Kobre, Kenneth, 2008. *Photojournalism*. Sixth Edition: The Professionals' Approach Publisher: Focal Press.

Langton, Loop, (2008). *Photojournalism and Today's News: Creating Visual Reality.* Publisher: Wiley-Blackwell .

Brian Horton , Brian, (2006). *Associated Press Guide to Photojournalism* (*Associated Press Handbooks*).   Publisher: McGraw-Hill

Americanphotojournalist.com

White, Theodore (1960). *The Making of the President.* Publisher: Atheneum Publishers .

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VII   Bibliography

New York: McGraw Hill Text.

Lacayo, Richard. (1999) *Eyewitness: 150 Years of Photojournalism.*
New York: Time, Incorporated Home Entertainment.

Michel, Ulli, ed. (2000) *The Art of Seeing:The Best of Reuters Photography.*
New York: Pearson Education.

Parrish, Fred S. (2001) *Photojournalism, An Introduction.*Belmont, CA:
Wadsworth/Thomson Leaning

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Digital Age*.
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Photojournalism

Part 1. What is photojournalism?

Part 2. Elements of Photojournalism

Part 3. Ethical issues in photojournalism

Part 4. Writing cutlines

Part 1: What is photojournalism?

journalism that presents a story primarily through the use of pictures

Photojournalism involves the collecting, editing, and presenting of news material for publication or broadcast) that creates images in order to tell a news story. ...

ART in photojournalism

- refers to pictures,
- charts,
- maps and
- infographics.

ART helps draw readers ' attention.

- Is important in giving a visual dimension to a story.
- Research shows people are three times more likely to look at art than a story.

In photojournalism, thinking visually means coming up with artistic ideas for a news story.

Pictures make a paper look good, aesthetically appealing to the eye.

Pictures have a sudden impact on reader.

Seeing is believing. . A story's credibility sometimes rests on a picture.

Words can be distorted. Pictures don't (usually) lie.

- They show the reader an unbiased chronology of events.

Developing a photojournalistic eye means being able to recognize an event that lends itself to a good photo.

Part 2. Elements of photojournalism

A good photo captures an event in a clear and dynamic way.

Examples of photojournalistic pictures.

- an accident, a fire, disaster victims, war, a hurricane leveling buildings, a demonstration, a meeting, a speaker, sports, a party

Characteristics of a good photo.

Should have strong central focus, a clean, clear center of interest..a close up, an interesting angle, taken from above, or below, etc.

Should have a sense of drama and action..moving objects have greater impact than still objects.

Must have a perspective, a scale, e.g. scoring a basket ball ..
picture must be full and **narrow**..

multiple car collision.. picture must be **wide**

soaring eagle, flyover..picture must have height

Must have a cutline.. a description of the picture.

- Never assume readers know what's in the picture.

Must look natural..

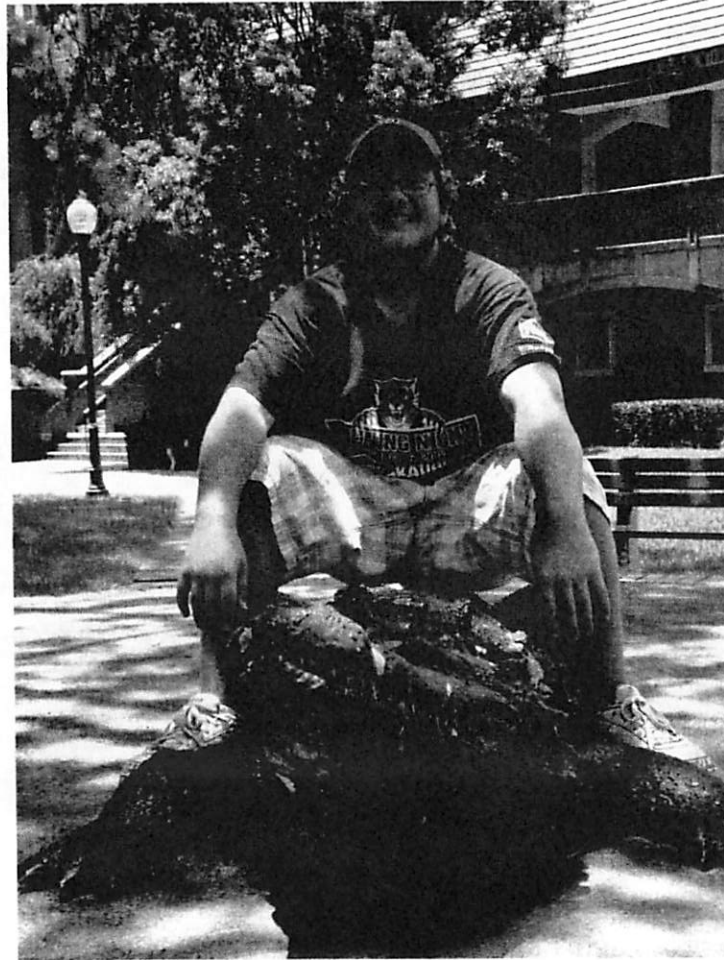capture people in their natural activity, running, crying, playing, struggling, dancing

AVOID posed pictures "Firing squad" pictures or yearbook photos -- people lining up and facing camera

Avoid Grips and Grins..award ceremonies of people shaking hands and smiling at camera.

Tips

- 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

Try to avoid posed pictures

Try to capture emotion