

70106/8

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TANZANIA SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

PHOTOGRAPHY COURSE: Tutor: Eli Weinberg.

Introductory Lectures:

- A. The Scope of the Course. (The course is designed to qualify the student as news photographer and photographic processor.)

Students will be divided into groups of six to eight, for the purposes of practical demonstrations. Lectures will be delivered for the full class, unless specified otherwise (laboratory, etc.)

- 1) A number of lectures will be given on Theory of Photo-Journalism.
- 2) The Camera (Construction and major principles).
- 3) Camera Accessories I.
- 4) Camera Accessories II.
- 5) Shutters and Apertures.
- 6) Depth of Field & Scales.
- 7) Camera Handling.
- 8) Films (Types and Characteristics).
- 9) Principles of Photographic Chemistry.
- 10) Exposure and Development.
- 11) Preparing experimental films.
- 12) Processing of films.
- 13) Practical Assignments.
- 14) The negative and its characteristics.
- 15) Producing the Positive I.
- 16) Producing the Positive II.
- 17) The Enlarger.
- 18) Printing I.
- 19) Printing II.
- 20) Printing III.
- 21) Printing IV.
- 22) Discussion on results of 18 - 21
- 23) Discussion (Continued).
- 24) Assignments.
- 25) Basic Printing Techniques.
- 26) Advanced Printing Techniques.
- 27) More Printing Techniques.
- 28) Visits to Newspapers.
- 29) Photographic Aesthetics.
- 30) Assignments
- 31) Photography with artificial light I.
- 32) Photography with artificial light II.
- 33) Flash Photography.
- 34) Portraiture.
- 35) Architectural Photography.
- 36) Advertising Photography.
- 37) Spotting & Retouching.
- 38) Finishing of prints.
- 39) Evaluations of Assignments.

An exhibition of students' work is to be prepared, to be judged by a panel of judges (news editor, picture editor, artists ???). The exhibition is to be open to the public.

B. HOW TO STUDY.

- 1) The aim of your study is to acquire knowledge and skill. Some students think that their aim is to pass exams, so that they often repeat parrot like what the lecturer said without really understanding anything.
- 2) As far as possible students will be supplied with notes of the lectures, but these are only aid to indicate the direction of the study.
- 3) To get maximum use of the lecture notes, these should be supplemented with extensive reading of photographic books, etc. Use can be made of the School Library, which we hope to build up, possibly also the Reference Section of the Central Library and other sources.
- 4) Any problems or difficulties which may arise in your individual studies should be referred to your instructor, who will be only glad to help. (if he can!)
- 5) Keep full notes of your reading. Making notes will help to fix the subject in your memory and will also be helpful for reference.
- 6) Make sure that you really understand what you read or what the lecturer is saying. If you understand then the exams will take care of themselves. If you don't understand then no amount of mechanical memorising will help you.

C. THE FUNCTION OF THE PHOTO-JOURNALIST.

1. The Photo Journalist in a socialist society has many functions to perform, for example:
 - a) to record events, to illustrate news;
 - b) to convey ideas;
 - c) to educate, to widen the horizons of the people;
 - d) to insure people with the ideal of socialist society;
 - e) to activise people in their own interests and in the interests of society as a whole;
 - f) to organise people so that their actions advance the objectives of the whole society;
 - g) to help shape the destiny of your country and your people.
2. The difference between a photo-journalist and other journalists is not only in the use of their different tools - pen or camera.

3. There is also a difference of approach. An article may have to consist of one thousand words to convey an idea, but one picture (if it is good!) will equal a thousand words.
 4. The journalist uses verbal imagery, the photographer uses actual images.
 5. A good photo-journalist must have a thorough understanding of the problems of his society, of its ideals and programmes, its past, present and future. But he must also be a good and efficient technician.
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