

Obama on the Beach

Principles of Design - Making Drama

“We spend so much time rooting around at the back of the garage, that we fail to notice someone has painted the doors a different colour”

"When I put the pictures together, I knew what I was doing. It looked good. It looked better than what I had, and I said 'wow',"

Los Angeles Times

On The Internet: WWW.LATIMES.COM

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 2003

COPYRIGHT 2003/CCISF/92 PAGES 50¢ Designated Areas Higher



BRIAN WALSKI Los Angeles Times

WARNING: A British soldier manning the Azubayr Bridge orders fleeing Basra residents to hit the dirt as Iraqi forces open fire.

In Basra, Panic as a Tactic of War

The British face hostile fire and surging refugees at a bridge checkpoint. Hussein's forces try sneaking into city amid chaos.

By MARK MAGNIER
Times Staff Writer

front mud huts.

Within seconds, paramilitaries in pickups opened fire on the British forces manning the bridge checkpoint. From another direction, mortar shells rained down on the British, whose massive Challenger tanks returned fire.

Caught in the cross-fire, panicked refugees surged toward the British, who struggled to defend themselves, control the

also made clear some of the pitfalls U.S. forces would confront in Baghdad.

"In a way, we can't really do an awful lot," said Maj. Peter MacMullen with the 1st Battalion of Irish Guards, sitting on a curb as the firefight raged at the bridge on the edge of town. "The Iraqis work in groups of two or three, driving white vehicles and dressed in civilian clothes. They have no position, they're moving and use

Allies, Iraqis Clash in Streets of Three Cities

British commandos report killing several officers in Basra and plan to enter downtown soon. Three Marines die in a helicopter crash.

By DAVID ZUCCHINO
AND GEOFFREY MOHAN
Times Staff Writers

WITH U.S. FORCES IN IRAQ — U.S. and British troops flushed out paramilitary fighters street by street in three cities of central and southern Iraq on Sunday as warplanes hammered the Republican Guard surrounding Baghdad and American soldiers inched to within sight of Karbala, a gateway to the capital.

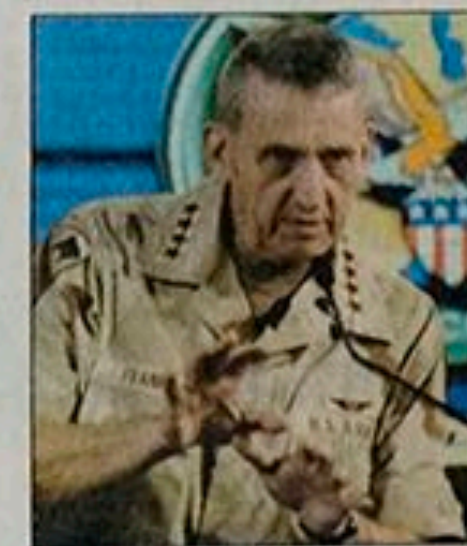
An American military helicopter crashed in the south, killing three Marines and injuring another, the Pentagon said. A military spokesman said the UH-1 Iroquois helicopter, known as a Huey, went down for undetermined reasons just after sunset near a military base and was not under hostile fire.

Elsewhere on the 11th day of the war, allied forces foiled an apparent suicide-bombing attempt near Najaf, about 90 miles south of Baghdad, and mounted urban firefights against paramilitary forces in Najaf and Nasiriyah, as well as in Basra. Iraq's

Sunday evening, the Arab satellite news station Al Jazeera said. There was no immediate confirmation of the report.

In the move toward Karbala, the 2nd Brigade of the Army's 3rd Infantry Division swept into the town of Hindiya, to the southeast, at dawn today and encountered Iraqi forces at a bridge over the Euphrates River. Armored troops drew sporadic fire from paramilitary and regular Iraqi forces.

[See War, Page A4]



TIM AUBREY Reuters

DEFENDING PLAN: Army Gen. Tommy Franks denies that political pressure played a role in the timing of the invasion.

U.S. Brass

Brian Walski was sacked from the LA Times after he admitted to compositing two photographs of conflict in Basra.

The two images both showed a soldier directing civilians but the second featured a man carrying a child in the background. They were composited so that the soldier appeared to be holding his hand out to stop the man.



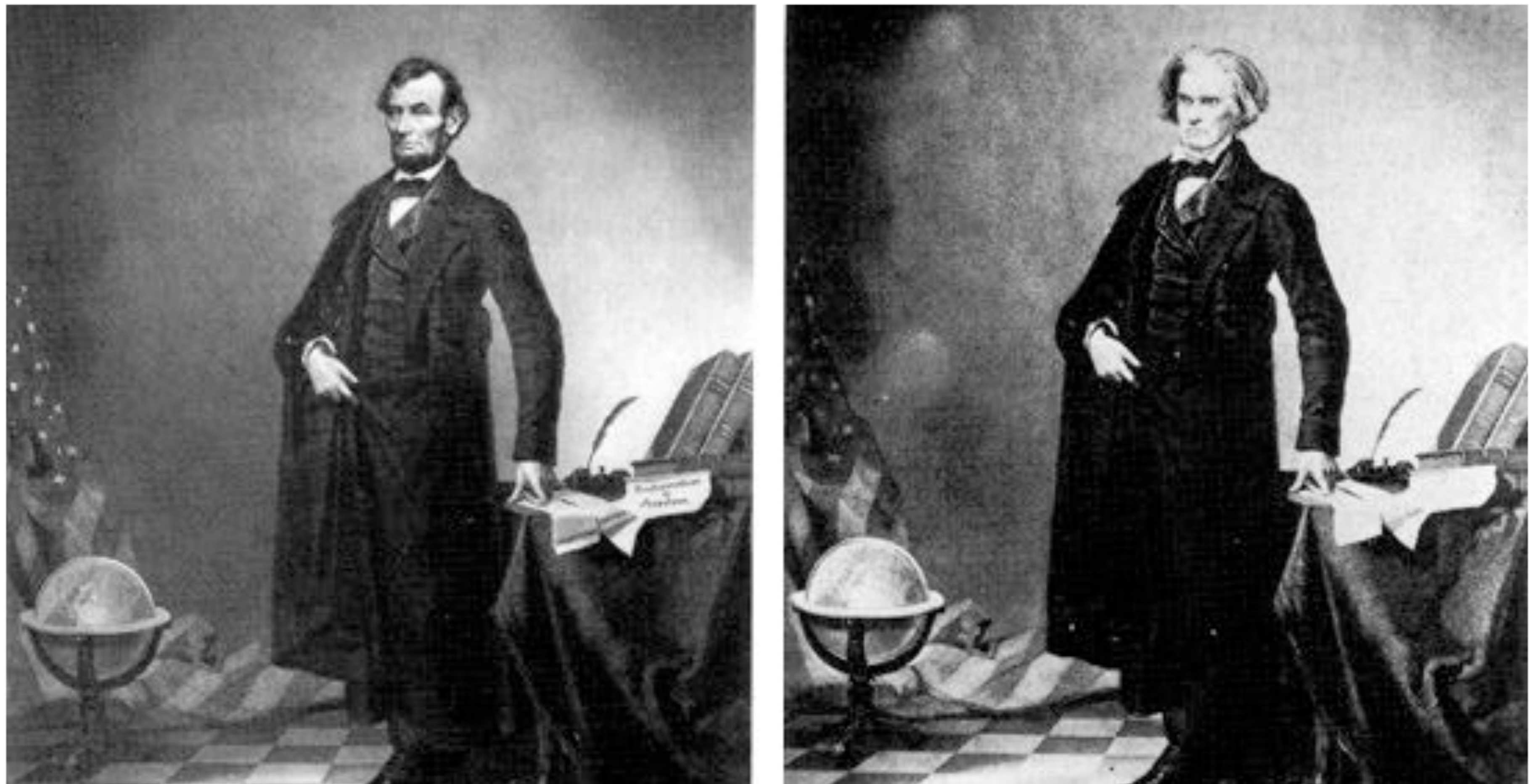
The Economist ran a front cover picture of US President Barack Obama looking alone and thoughtful with an oil rig in the background and the headline "Obama vs BP". This was an ideal metaphor for a political troubled President.

In fact he was on a beach talking to two other people who had been airbrushed out. Deputy editor Emma Duncan said the changes were made because she "wanted the reader to focus on Obama".

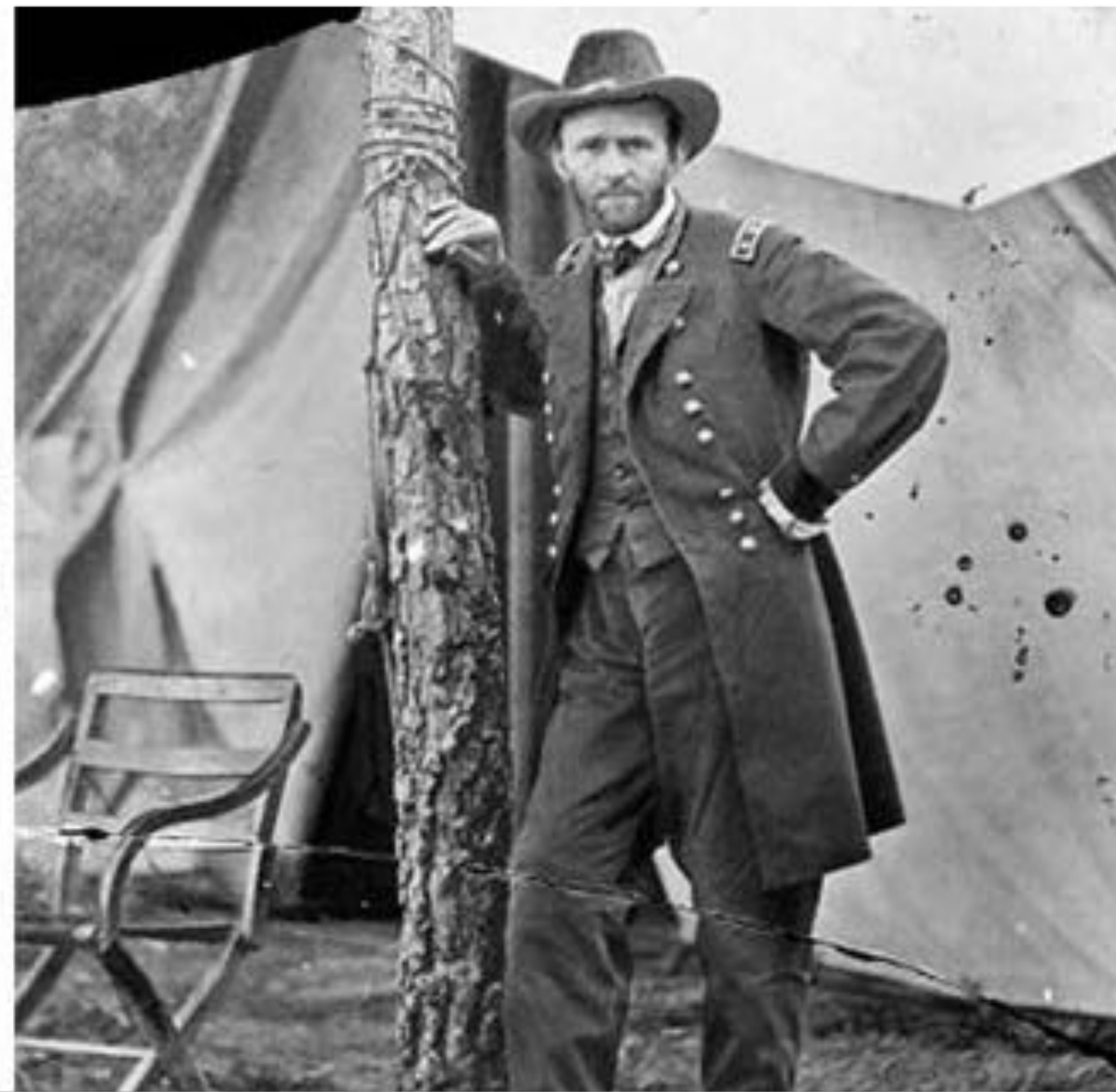


“Semiotics gets us behind the image but can we trust what we see in this Post -Truth era.”

John Hill



Faked Iconic | This lithographic portrait of U.S. President Abraham Lincoln is a composite of Lincoln's head and the Southern politician John Calhoun's body.



Faked General Grant | Some very nice detective work by researchers at the Library of Congress revealed that this print is a composite of three separate prints: (1) the head in this photo is taken from a portrait of Grant; (2) the horse and body are those of Major General Alexander M. McCook; and (3) the background is of Confederate prisoners captured at the battle of Fisher's Hill, VA.

GRANT - CIVIL WAR & WITH GENERALS

LC-USZ62-21992

PRESIDENT FILE



COPYRIGHT 1974
BY
LC HANDBY

GENERAL GRANT AT CITY POINT

Compos. to photo -

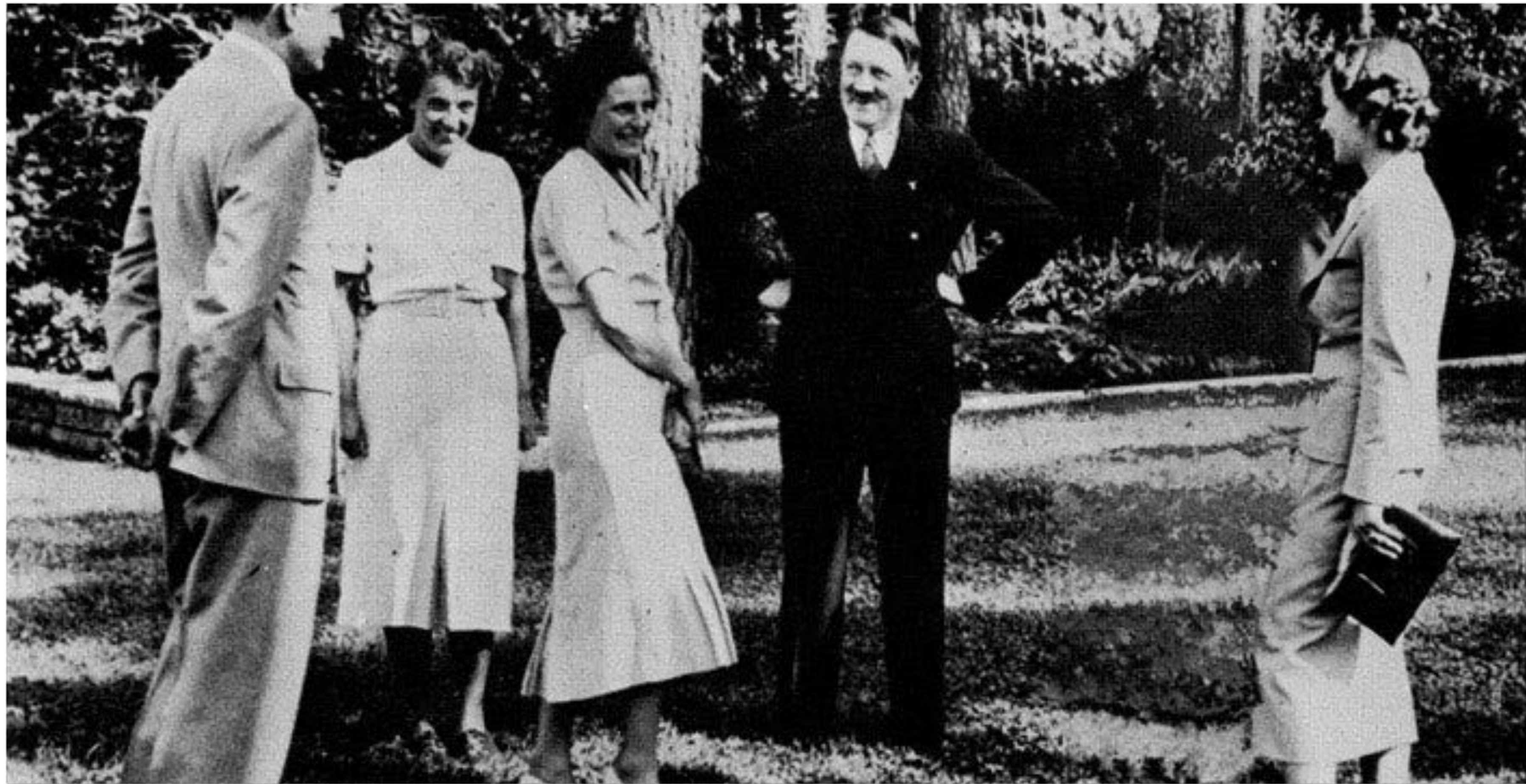


Faked Fairy | Two young cousins, Elsie Wright and Frances Griffiths, produced a series of photographs purportedly showing small winged fairies. These highly publicised photos created a sensation, and although some believed them to be fake, many believed them to be real. Many years later, the cousins admitted that, though the photographs were not manipulated, the fairies depicted were actually cardboard cut-outs posed in the scene.

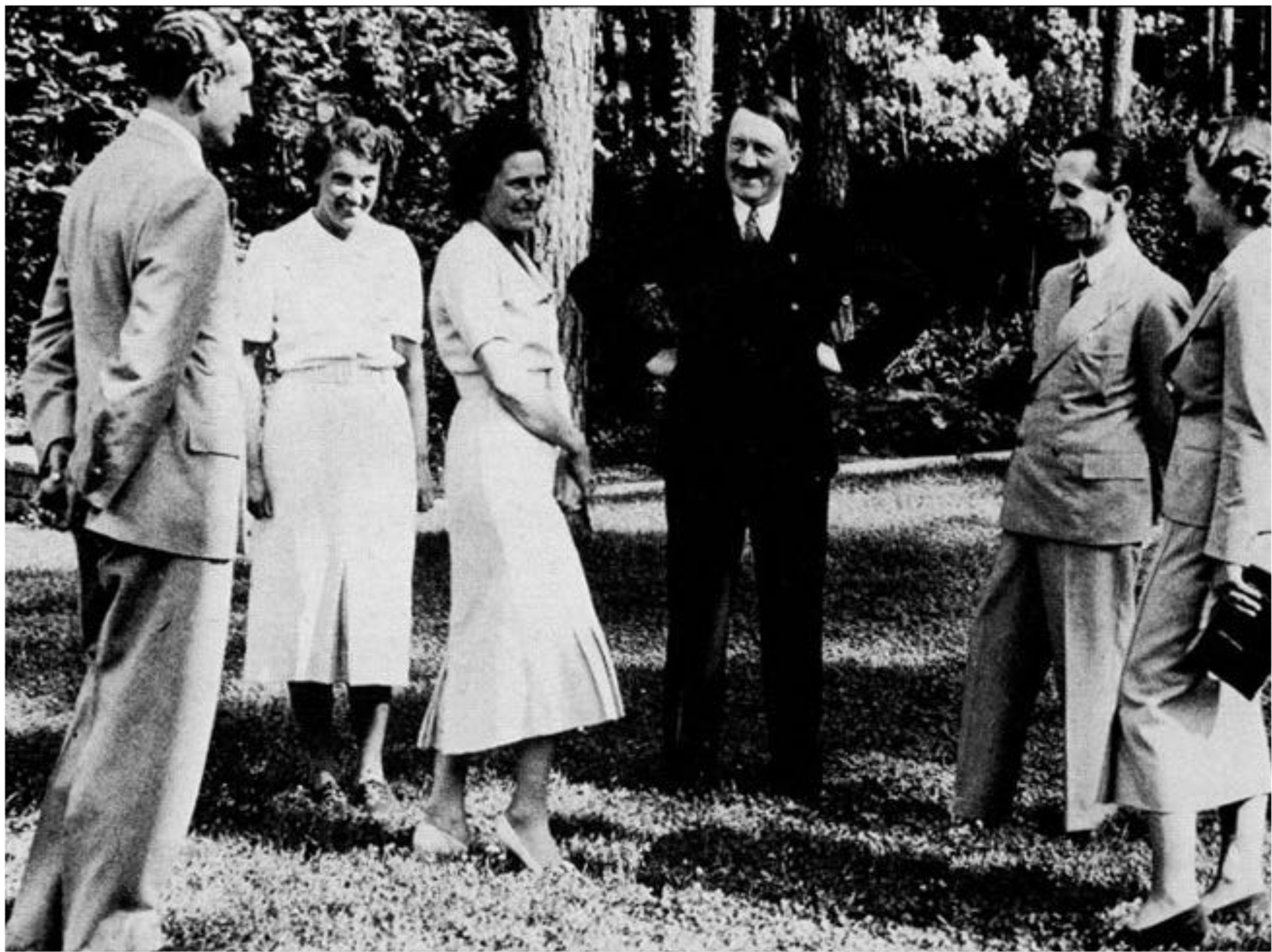


Faked Dictator | Stalin routinely air-brushed his enemies out of photographs. In this photograph a commissar was removed from the original photograph after falling out of favour with Stalin.





Faked Dictator | Stalin routinely air-brushed his enemies out of photographs. In this photograph a commissar was removed from the original photograph after falling out of favour with Stalin.



Spot the Difference

Why was this doctored?



Faked Russian | We can clearly see the watch on the right hand of a Russian soldier liberating the Reichstag.



Faked Russian | We can clearly see the watch has gone but why bother doing this?



Faked Labour | Due to the highly-politicised nature of this image many people were quick to question its legitimacy. “It's in the papers...it must be true! Cos technology can't enable anyone to airbrush or photo shop things like seat tickets yet,” wrote a commenter on the New Statesman’s own Facebook page, with another noting that Virgin took two weeks to release the images.

It is true that in today's post-truth society we should question photographs that we see online, particularly those that arguably have an agenda?

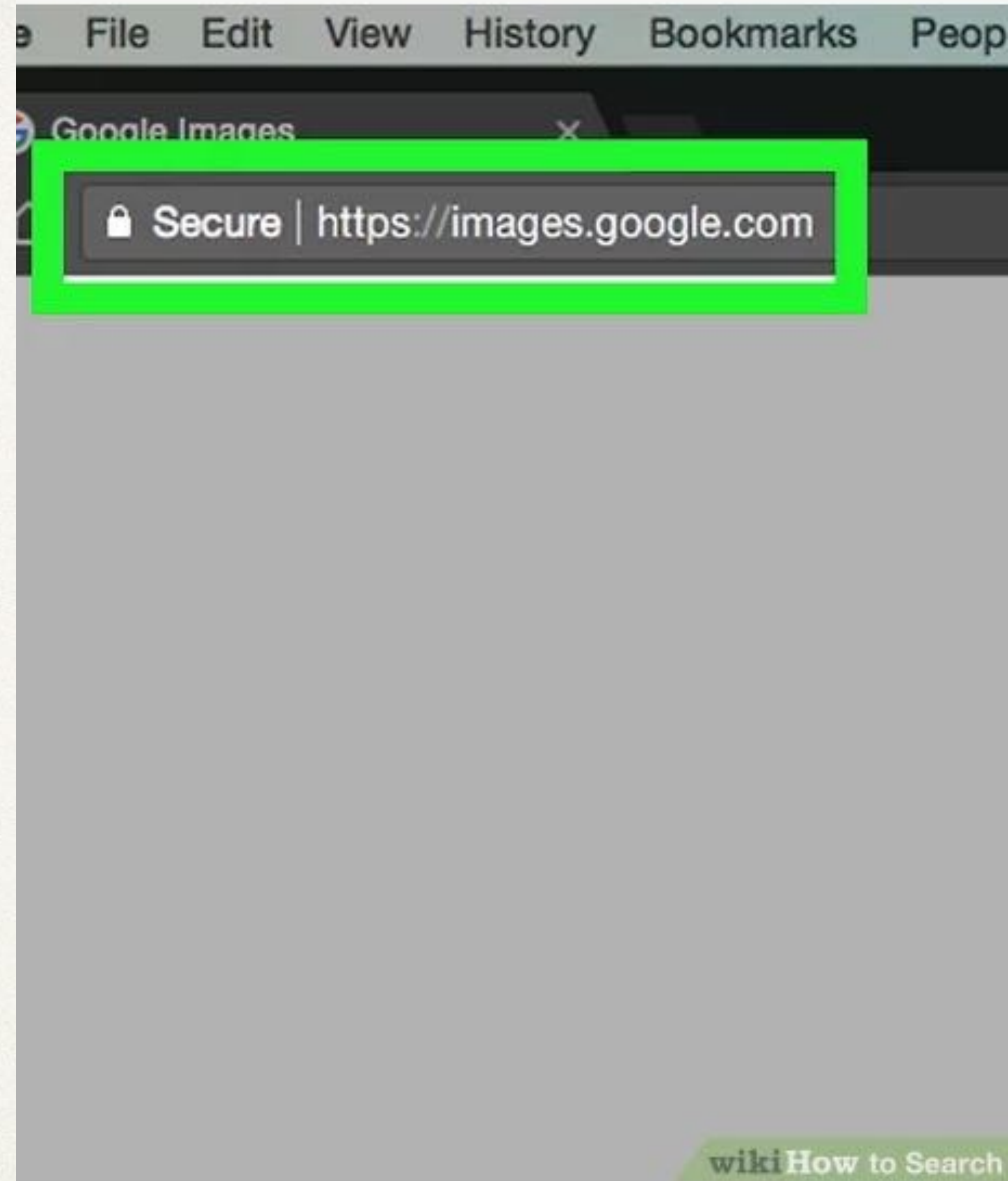
Many people find it easy to Photoshop an image but you don't have to create a fake image to be complicit in the damage they cause. After Hurricane Sandy in 2012, researchers found that 86 per cent of tweets spreading fake images were retweets, not original tweets.

Before an image is shared online, it may be useful to analyse its legitimacy.

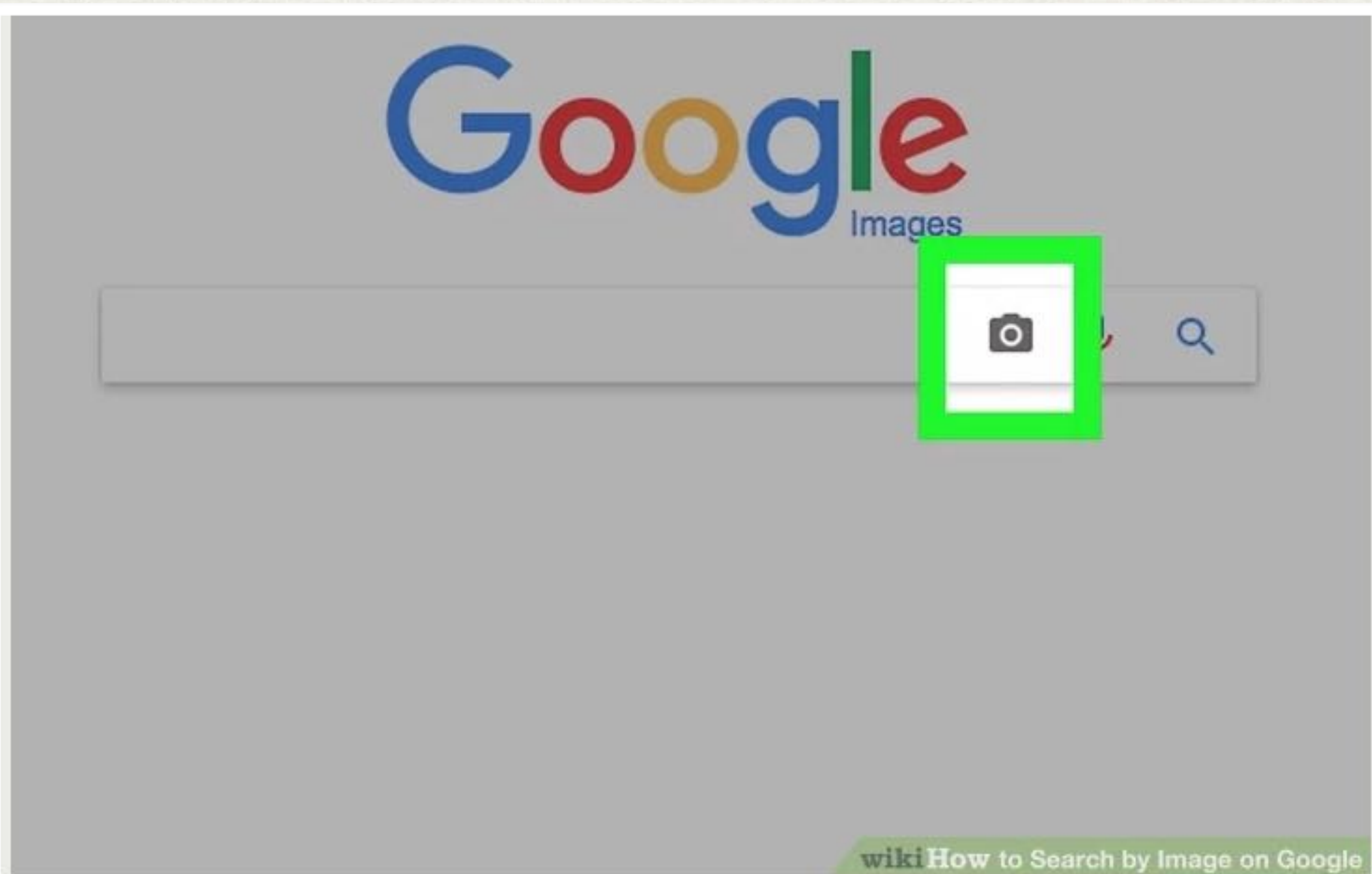
Detective or Viewer ?

One of the first and most useful things you can do is to perform a reverse image search, using a service like Google Images or TinEye. You may want to use both, because they sometimes provide different results.

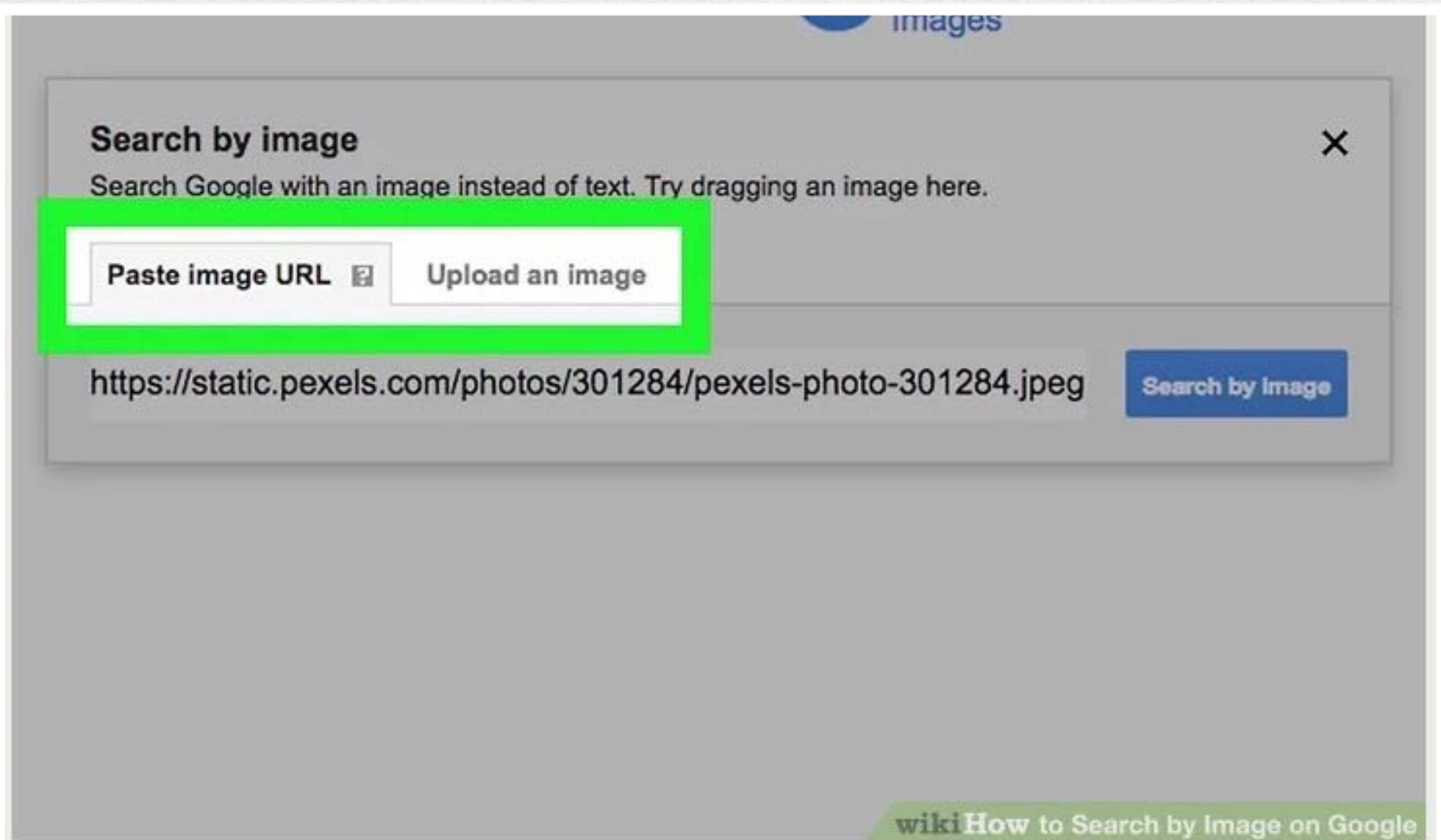
Google Search on Desktop



Google Images page. Go to <https://images.google.com/>.

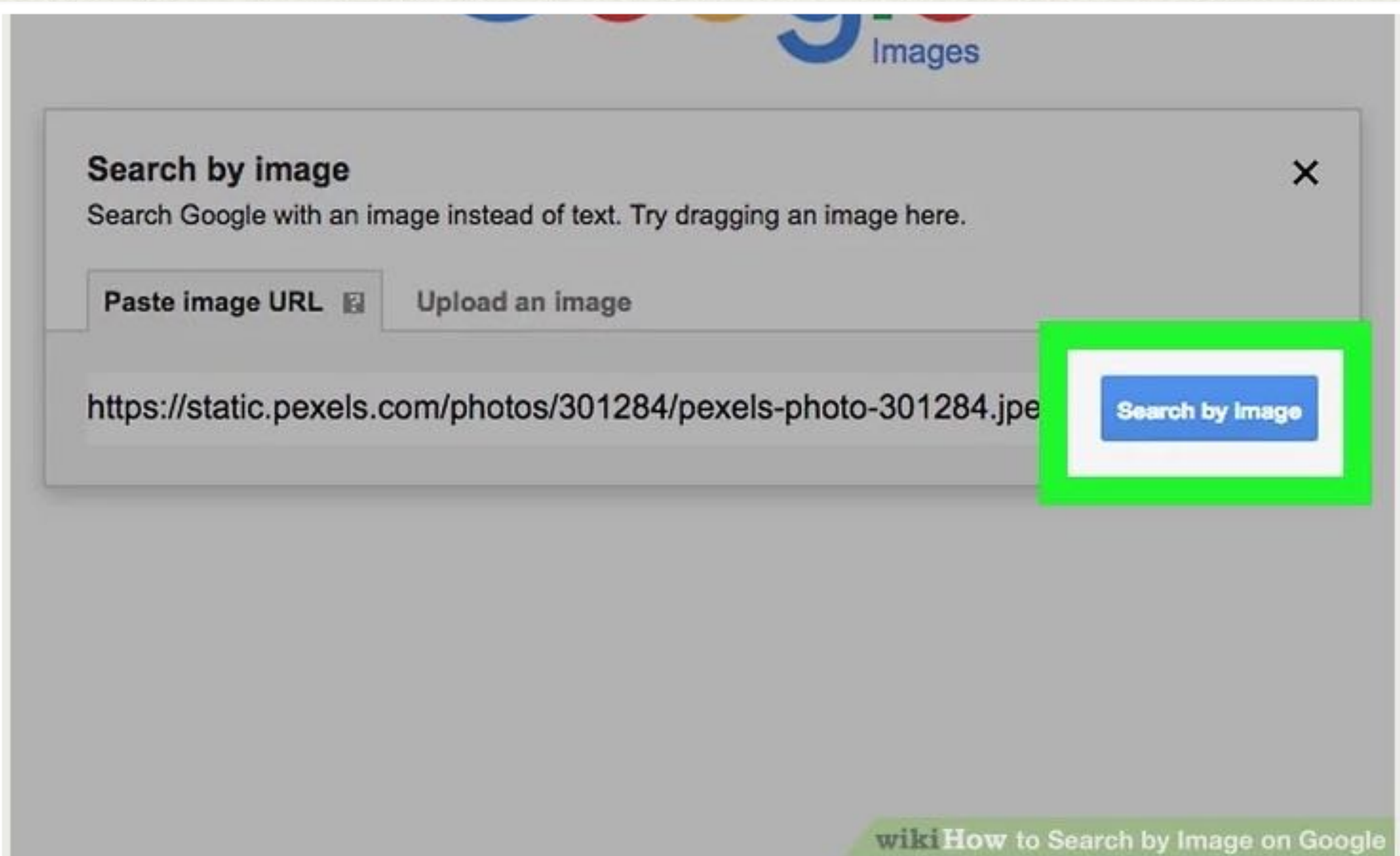


2 Click  . It's the camera icon on the right side of the search bar that's in the middle of the page.



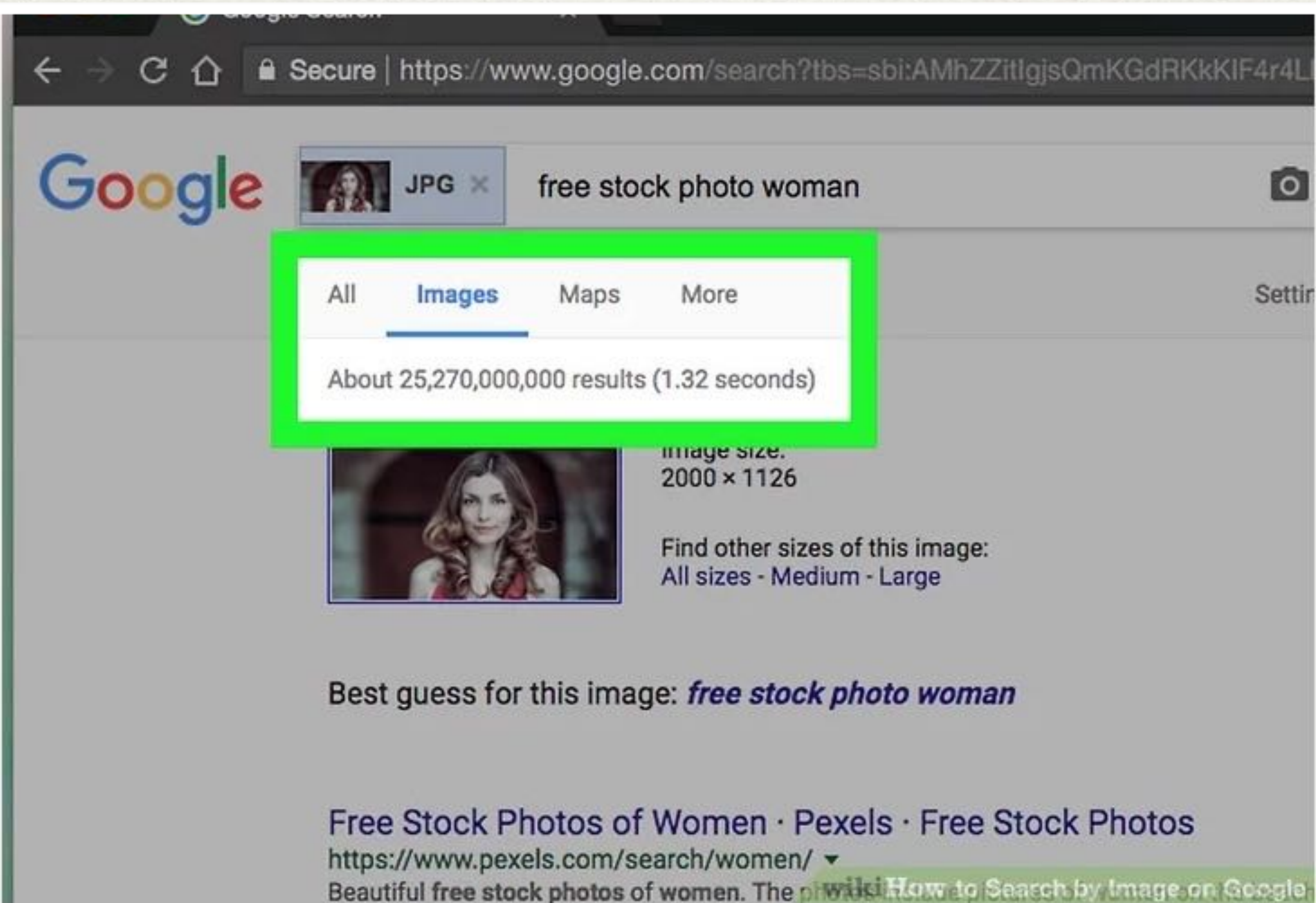
3 Select a photo upload option. Click one of the following tabs:

- **Paste image URL** - Click this tab if you copied the image's web address earlier. To copy an image's web address, open the image, click the address bar at the top of the window to select it, and press either **Ctrl**+**C** (Windows) or **⌘** **Command**+**C** (Mac).



4 Upload your photo. Depending on the photo upload option you selected, this step will vary:

- **Paste image URL** - Click the search bar, press **Ctrl** + **V** (Windows) or



5

Review the search results. If your photo exists elsewhere on the Internet, you will see different sizes and versions of the photo here; if not, Google will find images that

“If you find any matches, look for the earliest appearance. If the earlier version looks different than the version you have, then your version is probably modified. Even if the image doesn't appear modified, you may discover that the image is not what it claims to be. For example, it's not uncommon for an image to appear on social media claiming to be of a crowd in a recent protest, but reverse image searches then reveal that the image was actually taken in a completely different city years earlier.”

– Kevin Connor founder of Fourandsix

One of the most common ways websites and internet sleuths will claim to delegitimise an image is through error-level analysis (ELA). ELA shows the differing levels of compression throughout an image, in a way that ostensibly highlights where an image has been changed. For example, if I run this still of Harry Potter through fotoforensics.com, it will rightly highlight the differing compression levels on the image of my portrait.





