



RESPECT WORKS!

DOS AND DON'TS FOR WORK EXPERIENCE STUDENTS

Episode Four – Respect Privacy

Starring

Alice (Fashionable coffee drinker)

Francesco (work experience student)

Michael (I Viaggi di Tels life-coach)

As a class, watch the video 'Respect Privacy' with Francesco, Alice and Michael.

Comprehension Questions:

1) What does Francesco think about Alice's bag?

2) Why did Francesco want to take a foto of the bag?

3) What did Francesco **not** do, that he should have?

4) What does Michael think Alice's reaction might be, if Francesco followed his advice?

5) What does Michael say people will think about Francesco if he doesn't follow his advice?

STREET PHOTOGRAPHY ETIQUETTE

by Sarah Wilkerson @clickinmoms.com

¹Venturing out onto the streets with your camera can be an intimidating prospect, and many photographers aren't quite sure what their rights and responsibilities are when engaging in street photography.

Let's take a look at some general standards for street photography in the United States.

1. Use common sense.

Just taking a photograph of a person or their property without their permission is not illegal: it only becomes a problem if you intend to use the image in a commercial way. But if you're shooting from a public street into someone's bedroom or bathroom window, you may be ²crossing an ethical and even legal line.

If someone ³waves you off when you try to photograph them, you may be well within your legal rights to take the shot, but ask yourself if it's worth the verbal or even physical ⁴altercation that it may cause. Confrontation aside, I'd always advise being respectful and considerate towards your subjects, and if they express that they'd rather not be photographed, I'd suggest simply ⁵moving on.

2. Your rights as a photographer are broadest in public places.

For the most part, that means that as long as your ⁶shooting position is on public ground, you can photograph whatever you wish; this includes subjects situated on private property but within public view, such as a couple sitting on a restaurant patio that you can view from the street. Similarly, contrary to popular belief, you do not need to obtain parental or guardian consent to photograph children on, or visible from, public property.

3. Concerned parties have the right to approach you and inquire about your activity.

If confronted, be calm, respectful, and prepared to explain yourself. Confidently and honestly explain to those who ask about your activity that you are a professional photographer, a photographer taking part in a photo walk, or a photography student completing an assignment. Any one of these explanations is very likely to ⁷defuse the situation.

If you are advised that your activity (or use of equipment) is prohibited, ⁸feel free to respectfully ask for clarification. ⁹Broadly speaking, law enforcement officials may detain only if they have reasonable suspicion of criminal activity ¹⁰afoot. Neither private citizens nor law enforcement officials have the authority to require that you delete your photographs or relinquish your equipment (including film or memory cards) except when acting in accordance with a court order or in conducting of an arrest.

Happy Shooting!!

Disclaimer: This article does not constitute legal advice, nor does it establish an attorney-client relationship. The information contained herein is no substitute for legal advice from an attorney licensed in your state and may or may not be applicable to your specific situation. You are strongly encouraged to consult with local counsel to discuss your individual circumstances.

Can you give simple definitions for terms 1-10 in the text above?

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| 1) _____ | 6) _____ |
| 2) _____ | 7) _____ |
| 3) _____ | 8) _____ |
| 4) _____ | 9) _____ |
| 5) _____ | 10) _____ |

