Doc. 3

















TKL 5/2/05 9:09

3:05-CV-00555 FIVE NAVY SEALS V. ASSOCIATED PRESS

30

DECL.

1. I am the Southern California Photo Editor for The Associated Press ("AP"), and I submit this declaration in support of defendants' motion to dismiss and to strike the Complaint. I have personal knowledge of the facts contained herein and if called to testify regarding these facts, could do so competently.

200

26

27

12

19

22

25

28

- 2. I have worked as a photo editor at AP since I completed my B.A. degree in Communications from the University of Pennsylvania in 1995. I earned my M.A. in photography from New York University in 2000 while working at AP. I initially worked as a photo editor at AP's New York headquarters, working at various times on the National Desk, in the New York City bureau, and on the National Sports Desk. I moved to Los Angeles in early 2001 to become the Deputy Photo Editor for Southern California, and was appointed Photo Editor for Southern California in September 2004. As Deputy Photo Editor for Southern California, I supervised Paul Harrington, who was one of the bureau's night photo editors until mid-2004.
- 3. As Photo Editor for Southern California, I was contacted by AP reporter Seth Hettena last fall concerning photos showing Navy SEALs and Iraqi prisoners that he had found displayed on an Internet website. Mr. Hettena initially sent to me by email an Internet link (the URL address) where the photos were posted. By simply clicking on that link in the email, I was taken directly to a page of photographs.
- 4. No password was required before the photographs were displayed to me, nor was there any notice that I observed on the website indicating that the photos were not intended to be viewed by the public. To the contrary, any photo could be downloaded simply by "right-clicking" and saving, and the website offered to provide copies of photos by mail for a fee.
- 5. I visited the site on more than one occasion and was never asked for a password, nor was my access ever restricted in any way. In viewing the photographs, on several occasions I did not use the direct URL provided by Mr. Hettena to access the website. Instead, I simply went to the smugmug.com home page, and was quickly able to find the folders with the photos of the Iraqi prisoners by typing in a single search term, such as the word "camp" or "Baghdad."
- 6. The photos were freely available for viewing, downloading and purchase by anyone with access to the Internet.
- 7. The decision to publish examples of the photos that were posted on the Internet violated no AP policy. Unlike the situation where AP might seek a family's permission to run a family photo of a serviceman who had been killed or wounded, the existence of the photos of Iraqi

28

prisoners in the custody of SEALs, on the Internet, was itself news, particularly after the Navy announced an investigation into the photographs.

- 8. AP's policy against manipulating or altering news photos is annexed as Exhibit A. This policy was last updated on January 18, 2001, but its principles have remained essentially the same for as long as I have been a photo editor at AP: "The content of a photograph will NEVER be changed or manipulated in any way."
- 9. This policy is distributed to all AP reporters and photographers. It is posted on AP's internal website and it is an exhibit to AP's collective bargaining agreements. Violating the policy can be grounds for discharge.
- 10. The hallmark of the AP photo policy is fidelity to the truth. This policy against altering news photos is central to AP's mission, and it is essential to maintaining AP's credibility and reputation as a reliable source of the news.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct, and this declaration was executed in Los Angeles, California on April 27, 2005.

Tracy Gitnick

AP's Policy on electronic handling of photos

page last updated 01/18/01 00:24

To the AP Photo Staff:

The following statement of our policy on electronic handling of photos was issued in 1990, the infancy of highspeed photo transmission and digital picture handling. It is as valid today as it was then.

Electronic imaging raised new questions abut what is ethical in the process of editing photographs. The question may have been new, but the answers all come from old values.

Simply put, The Associated Press does not alter photographs. Our pictures must always tell the truth.

The computer has become a highly sophisticated photo editing tool. It has taken us out of a chemical darkroom where subtle printing techniques, such as burning and dodging, have long been accepted as journalistically sound. Today these terms are replaced by "image manipulation" and "enhancement". In a time when such broad terms could be misconstrued, we need to set limits and restate some basic tenets.

The content of a photograph will NEVER be changed or manipulated in any way.

Only the established norms of standard photo printing methods such as burning, dodging, toning and cropping are acceptable. Retouching is limited to removal of normal scratches and dust spots.

Serious consideration must always be given in correcting color to ensure honest reproduction of the original. Cases of abnormal color or tonality will be clearly stated in the caption. Color adjustment should always be minimal.

In any instance where a question arises about such issues, consult a senior editor immediately.

The integrity of the AP's photo report is our highest priority. Nothing takes precedence over its credibility.

Thank you, Vin Alabiso This page was last updated Sunday, August 01, 2004 02:01:57