

**Multimedia Editing**  
**Fall 2012**  
**Exercise 19**



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**INSTRUCTIONS:** Write cutlines, headlines, kickers and summaries as directed for the photographs and stories below. **Remember:** Each cutline should have at least two sentences, with the time element and key information about the photo in the first sentence. Stay within restrictions given for each cutline. Cutlines are stories, too. Make them as complete as possible in the space allowed.

Delete **all** photos, stories, instructions and photographer's notes before printing.

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**1. ZEBRA MUSSELS.** Write a three-line cutline to accompany the two photos above. The information in the story is correct.

Employees at the Kaw Water Treatment Plant, 720 W. Third St., recently discovered zebra mussels <sup>at</sup> in the plant's ~~facilities~~. The mussels are harmless. The Kaw Water Treatment Plant supplies water for Lawrence and surrounding areas.

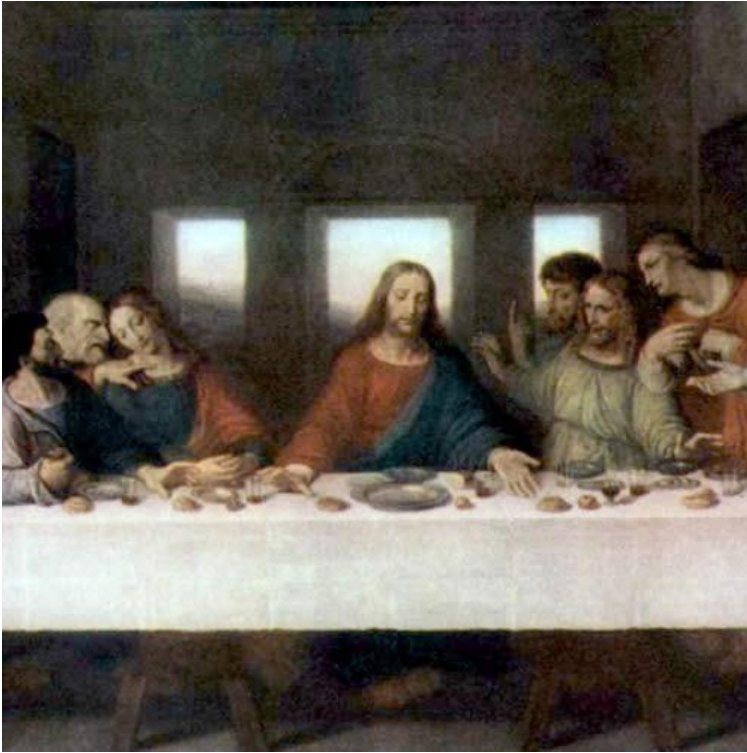
move specific

**2. EARTHWAY STUDIO.** Based on the press release below, write a kicker and cutline of up to 10 lines in the space below. Remember that this is all the information your readers will get.

**Student focuses on art outdoors**

Neil Goss, a fourth year textiles major from Pratt, Kan., built an outdoor art studio out of large branches in early October. He calls it "Earthway Studio." The studio is located in the wooded area in front of Lindley Hall and the Art and Design Building and across from the Chi Omega Fountain. It will be on display until December 15. Goss gathered the branches and buried them about 2 feet deep to form the stakes, or walls. He then wove hand-woven and naturally-dyed hemp strips and bound the branches together in a basket form. Goss said he plans to do his ceramic, dyeing and weaving work in the outdoor studio. Goss has scheduled performances to demonstrate how to make art from natural materials. "The Earth Run" is the name of his first performance. He will show how to gather natural materials for construction, dyeing and food. His second performance will show how together water from Potter Lake and demonstrate how it can be used for dye baths.

still needs to explain why he's doing this.



The Da Vinci painted the "Last Supper" in A.D. 1498. It displays small portions of food and wine. In more recent paintings of the "Last Supper" the portion sizes have grown. The Rastafarian influenced painting of the "Last Supper" has significantly more food.



3. **PORTION SIZES AT THE LAST SUPPER.** Based on an article in the International Journal of Obesity (see next page), create three elements:

1. Write a brief blog-style story for the Web. It should not be more than two paragraphs and should contain at least two links to relevant material. Refer to the two photographs above.
2. Write a headline to fit in the box below. (You may increase or decrease the headline size by 2 points. It is now 24 points, so it may increase to 26 points or decrease to 22 points.)
3. Write a cutline that refers to both pictures.

**Picture info:**

The top picture is part of Da Vinci's "Last Supper." The bottom picture is a modern version from this site:

[http://homepage.ntlworld.com/davebulow/wow/key\\_ideas\\_-\\_the\\_nazirite\\_vow.htm](http://homepage.ntlworld.com/davebulow/wow/key_ideas_-_the_nazirite_vow.htm)

## Portion sizes increase in Last Supper

Put your story here in no more than two paragraphs. Make it interesting and accurate.

A study suggests increase of food in paintings replicating De Vinci's "Last Supper" is a result of increasing obesity rates. The study was done by B. Wansink and C. S. Wansink at Cornell University and Virginia Wesleyan College.

De Vinci's "Last Supper" showed very little food on the table and one empty, silver plate. In the Rastafarian painting of the "Last Supper," the plates are large and hold an abundant amount of food. The Wansinks found specific measurement differences among bread size, plate size and overall portion size.

Not a result of.  
This needs more depth.

# The largest Last Supper: depictions of food portions and plate size increased over the millennium

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Public health concerns increasingly focus on the downsides of food abundance, portion size and obesity. While this focus is recent, a trend toward increasing portion size may have been more gradual. If art imitates life and if food resources have become generally more available over the past millennium, we might expect the size of the food portions depicted in paintings to increase over time.

Perhaps the most commonly painted meal has been that of Jesus Christ's Last Supper.<sup>1</sup> According to the Synoptic gospels (Matthew, Mark and Luke) in the New Testament, the dinner took place during a Passover evening (Matthew 26:20) in 'a large room upstairs, already furnished' (Mark 14:15; Luke 22:12). Although lamb would have normally been served during a Seder, the three accounts of the event make no mention of food other than bread and wine.<sup>2,3</sup> Indeed, what has not been analyzed is how the depiction of food has changed with time.

The prior millennium (1000–2000 AD/CE) witnessed dramatic increases in the production, availability, safety, abundance and affordability of food. Perhaps these changes would be reflected in how food has been depicted in this commonly understood, but uniquely interpreted, meal. This research investigates one link between food portion-size depictions throughout history. It compares the size of the food and plates that have been progressively depicted in the paintings of the Last Supper over the last millennium.

Based on selection criteria from the book, the Last Supper (2000), 52 of the best known depictions of the Last Supper<sup>4</sup> over the last millennium (1000–2000 AD/CE) were analyzed for content and coded to determine changes over time.<sup>5</sup> The sizes of the loaves of bread, main dishes and plates were assessed.<sup>6</sup> To account for the varying dimensions of the paintings, the average sizes of these items were indexed based on the average size of the heads depicted in the paintings. This was aided by the use of a CAD–CAM program that allowed the items to be scanned, rotated and calculated, regardless of their

original orientation in the painting. An index of 2.0 for the bread would indicate that the average width of the bread was twice the width of the average disciple's head.

The calculation of relevant ratios of size was confirmed by two independent coders who were blinded to the purpose of the study. Analyses were conducted using SPSS for Mac (version 12.0, SPSS, Chicago, IL, USA), with  $P > 0.05$  being considered as significant.

The main dishes<sup>5,7</sup> depicted in the paintings contained included fish or eel (18%), lamb (14%) and pork (7%); the remaining paintings had no discernable main dish (46%). [Table 1](#) illustrates the positive relation between year and the 'main dish by head' ratio, 'bread by head' ratio, and 'plate by head' ratio.

Consistent with expectations, the size of food depicted in these paintings increased with time. The date of the painting explained 27% of the variation in size of the main course ( $P=0.002$ ), 9% of the variation in size of the bread ( $P=0.04$ ), and 21% of the variation in size of the average plate at the table ( $P=0.04$ ). From its depiction circa 1000 AD/CE to the present, the ratio of this main course entree has generally increased by 69.2%. Similarly, the ratio of the size of bread has increased by 23.1% and that of the size of plate by 65.6%.

Results of a nonlinear regression of years to entrée size show a nonlinear increase in the size of entrées over the years. The year in which a painting was completed accounts for 27% of the variation in size of the entrée using a linear model. A nonlinear regression accounts for 41% of this variation because of the sharper increase in relative size from 1500 to 2000 AD.

The Last Supper is history's most famous dinner.<sup>8</sup> During the past millennium, in portrayal of this event, the relative sizes of the main dish ( $r=0.523$ ,  $P=40.002$ ), the bread ( $r=0.304$ ,  $P=0.040$ ), and the plate ( $r=0.46$ ,  $P=0.023$ ) have linearly increased.

Analyzing the sizes or types of foods in art and in the media can provide a creative investigation of other engaging questions that are either longitudinal or cross-cultural. Other depictions of food in art and media may parallel their salience in day-to-day activities.<sup>9</sup> If so, the depiction of how food is longitudinally represented and discussed in TV, films and social media could allow an opportunity for a deeper meta-analysis of key trends in our current culture.

Whereas half of the paintings of the Last Supper included food and plates, it is interesting to note that most paintings did not depict wine, which precluded its analysis. Notwithstanding its absence, its spirit remains: the contemporary discovery of increasing portion sizes and food availability may be little more than 1000-year-old wine in a new bottle.

## Citations

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*Photographer info: Nurse Letcia Franklin (left) gives Robert Alonzo (with rolled-up sleep, right) his swine flue shot as he grimaces at Law.-Douglass Co. Vaccination Clinic in Lawrence on Friday, March 26th. He was first in line. She's also in Nat. Guard. He's a construction worker.*

**4. H1N1 VACCINES.** Write a kicker and outline for this stand-alone photo. The photographer provided only the names of the people, but we have information from a previous story to draw from.

## Limited Flu Shots

Nurse Letcia Franklin gives Robert Alonzo a swine flu shot at Lawrence-Douglas County Vaccination Clinic on Friday, March 26th. The Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department announced a shortage in flu shots. People in the priority group should be vaccinated first, for example, pregnant women and the elderly.

### Previous story

As the Lawrence-Douglas County Health Department prepares for its first community flu vaccination clinic on Nov. 5, it reminds the public the supply will be limited — at first.

style .

The point is that shots are being offered how.

That's why it's important that only people who fall into the priority group get vaccinated first.

Kim Ens, a registered nurse and preparedness coordinator, said these people most likely would suffer complications if they got flu:

- Pregnant women.
- People between 6 months and 24 years. Children younger than 10 will need to get two shots at least four weeks apart.
- People who live with or care for children younger than 6 months. That's because these children are too young to get the vaccine. That priority group doesn't include extended family, Ens said, but does include parents and day-care providers.
- Health care and emergency services personnel. Ens strongly encourages only workers who are in direct contact with acutely ill people to get vaccinated first. "Eventually, we want all health care providers — even the people working in the cafeteria and housekeepers — to get the vaccine, but right now, we have limited vaccine."
- People age 25 through 64 who have health conditions associated with higher risk of medical complications from the flu, such as: lung cancer, asthma, hepatitis, cirrhosis, kidney disease, heart disease, leukemia, multiple sclerosis and diabetes. "It's hard to lump into categories because some people with MS are leading healthy lifestyles. ... There are very healthy diabetics who are very well maintained," she said.

She said if people have been hospitalized within the past year or see a health care provider often, they likely would fit into the priority group.

Ens said eventually, there will be enough vaccine for everyone who wants one and she encourages them to do so.

"Vaccination is the No. 1 way people can reduce their risk of getting the virus," she said.