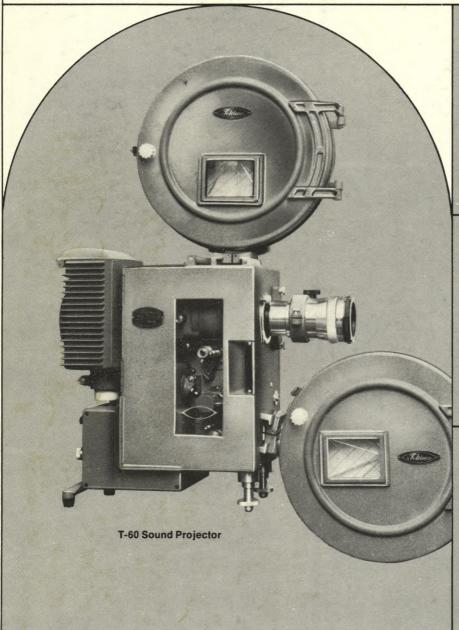
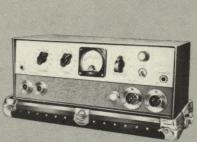


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# Cinematographer

International Journal of Motion Picture Photography and Production Techniques

JANUARY, 1971

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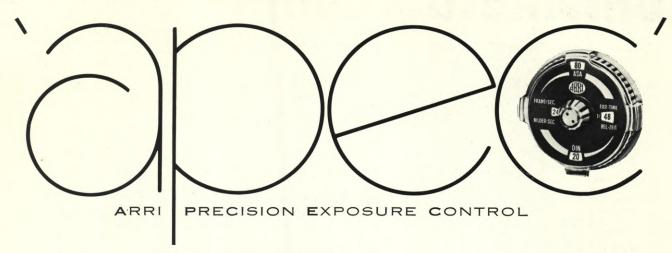
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ON THE COVER: Film strips from "Catalog, 1961" by John Whitney, whose feature article on Page 26 describes the animation mechanisms that were used to make that film. These mechanisms were the forerunners of the Slit-scan process used in "2001: A SPACE ODYSSEY". John Whitney is president of Motion Graphics, Inc. and is presently conducting research in computer graphics with graduate student seminars under the California Institute of Technology and IBM sponsorship.

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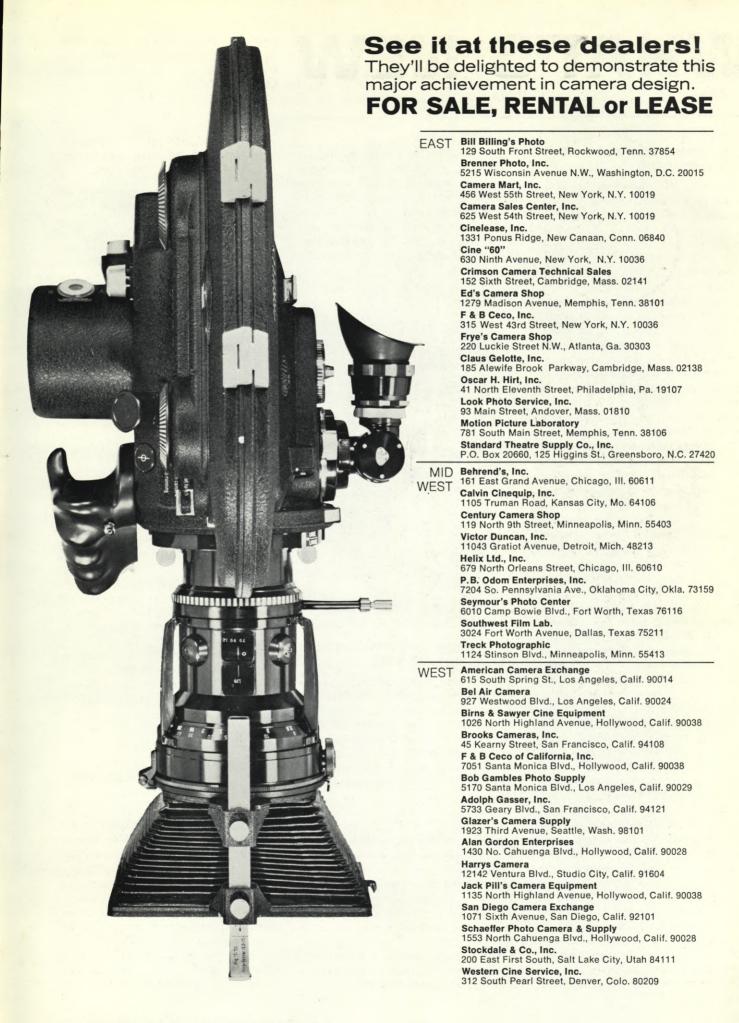
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Anybody who has ever struggled under the burden of a conventional tripod should recognize immediately the many useful capabilities of the Miida Step-On Tripod, as well as its advantages over previous camera supports. It offers monopod lightness and carrying convenience; it can be dangled from the user's wrist by its own wriststrap or slipped into the exterior straps built into many gadget bags. But unlike conventional monopods, which when in use sway side-to-side and fore-and-aft, the Miida's tripod feet hold the unit as steady as any light-weight tripod. The unit is so stable, in fact, that the user can walk away from his Miida tripod-mounted camera, whether Super-8, 35mm or 24, leaving it unattended without fear of its falling over; he can direct poses from up close, or actually get into his own shot, using the camera's self-timer, neither capability being possible with conventional monopods. Travelers, wildlife photographers, and any other cameraman working on location-as well as users of binoculars and small telescopes -will appreciate this unprecedented combination of lightness, compactness and stability. Even studio photographers can capitalize on the unit's unique qualities, because the camera becomes tripod-steady without sacrificing handheld mobility. The "three-legged Monopod" features a ball head, for instantaneous camera leveling on uneven terrain and can even double as a versatile mike stand.

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Further information may be obtained by writing to Marubeni-Iida (America), Inc., 200 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.



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For further information, write or phone Cine/Precision Engineering Co., 1038 No. Highland Avenue, Hollywood, California 90038. Tel. (213) 462-8787.

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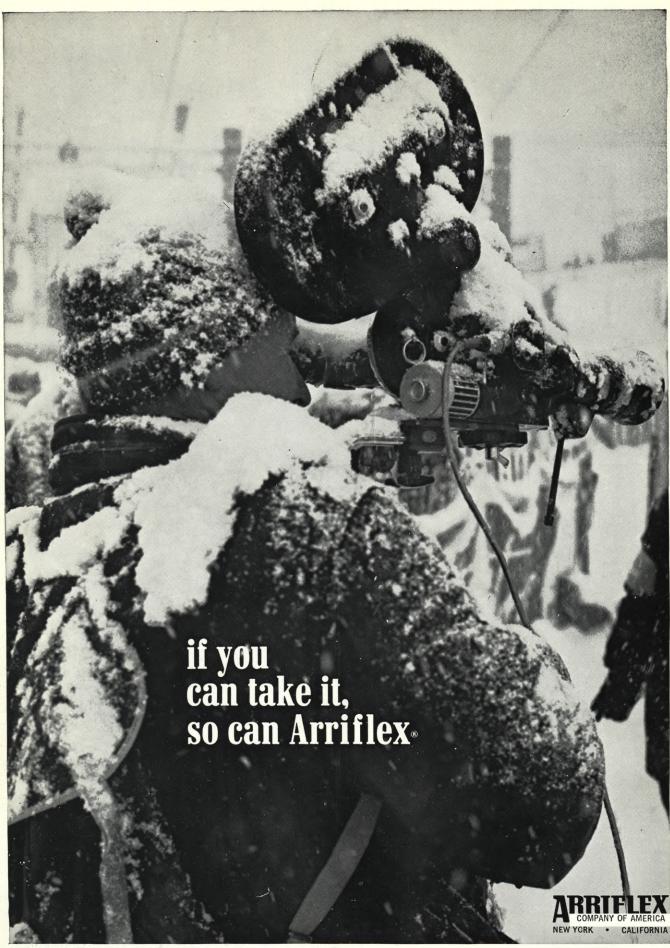
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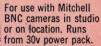


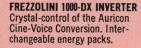
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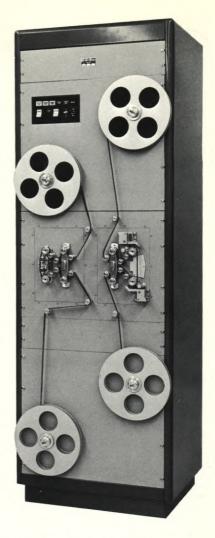
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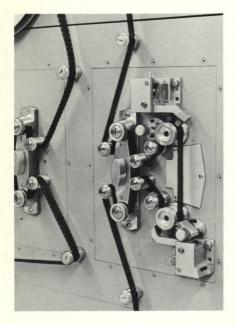
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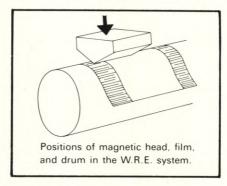
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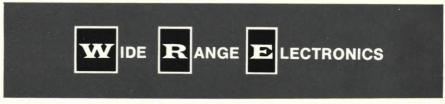


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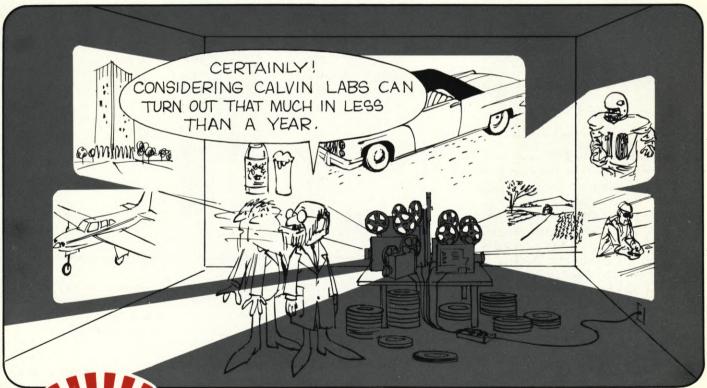
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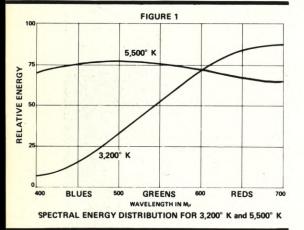
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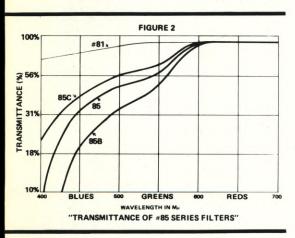
#### By ANTON WILSON

Proper color rendition can only be achieved if the color temperature of the light source matches that of the film stock. This prerequisite for good color is easily adhered to in the studio where the inherent color stability of tungsten halogen lamps can be fully utilized. Unfortunately, once outside the studio it is seldom that the cinematographer encounters a lighting condition that is perfectly matched to the film.

In some cases the studio condition



can be recreated with portable quartz lighting. However, in most cases the cameraman is forced to shoot with exotic mixtures of tungsten halogen, conventional tungsten, daylight, candle-light, etc. In addition, the cameraman who believes that he is automatically achieving proper color balance by using "daylight" film outdoors is grossly mistaken, for color temperatures during the



day can range anywhere from 4000°K to above 25,000°K depending upon prevailing conditions. Light balancing and conversion filters were designed to compensate for those deviations that invariably exist between the light source encountered and that for which the film is ideally designed.

The basic principle of light balancing filters may be most easily understood by taking a closer look at one of the more common conversion filters. Type

allow almost 100% of the red energy to pass through unscathed while absorbing 70 to 80% of the blue energy (in the case of the #85B). Notice that the shape of the #85 series transmittance curves are similar to the shape of the energy curve for 3200° K light.

The #80 series filters are bluish in tint and perform the exact opposite function. By absorbing reds and transmitting blues 3200°K light can be converted to daylight. This practice is not

#### FIGURE 3

Color	Filter Number	To obtain 5500°K from:	To obtain 3200°K from:
	82	5210°K	3100°K
	82A	4930	3000
BLUE	82B	4670	2900
	82C	4400	2800
	82C & 82	4220	2720
	82C & 82A	4050	2650
	81	5780	3300
	81A	6100	3400
YELLOW	81B	6450	3500
	81C	6800	3600
	81D	7150	3700
	81EF	7700	3850

**Light Balancing Filters** 

B films, such as 7252 and 7242 are balanced for 3200° K light. If these films are used outdoors without any filtration the results will have a definite blue cast. This is predictable when the two curves in FIGURE 1 are compared.

The 5500°K light has much stronger blues and less red than the 3200°K light for which the film was balanced. The #85B filter, which is normally used in this situation, is designed to transmit red energy while strongly absorbing in the blue region. Therefore, 5500°K light that passes through the filter will now possess a strong red content with weaker blues due to the absorption and thus closely resemble the color quality of 3200°K light. This is reflected in the 85 series transmittance curves of FIGURE 2 where it can be seen that these filters

as popular due to the inefficiency of the operation. From the curve in FIGURE 2 it can be seen that 3200°K light has most of its energy in the red region, with very little in the blue region.

Daylight has a fairly even energy distribution; its red and blue content are about equal. Therefore, to convert

Continued on Page 80

#### FIGURE 3A

Color	Filter Number	Conversion
	80A	3200 to 5500
BLUE	80B	3400 to 5500
	80C	3800 to 5500
	80D	4200 to 5500
ORANGE	85C	5500 to 3800
	85	5500 to 3400
	85B	5500 to 3200

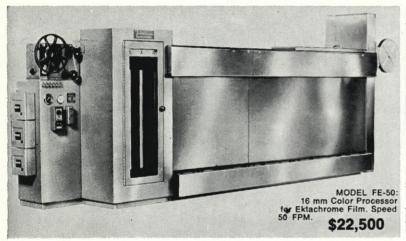
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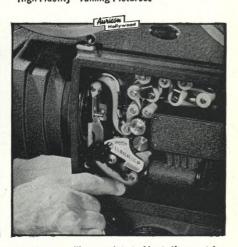


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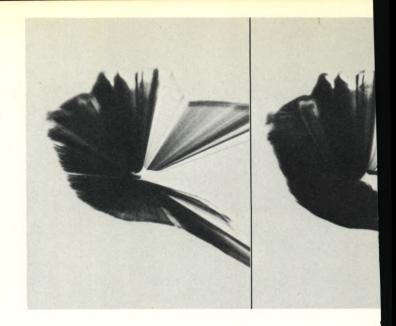
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#### John Whitney



#### Animation Mechanisms

The October, 1969 issue of American Cinematographer contained an article on filming the Star Gate sequences for "2001: A SPACE ODYSSEY", Reference was made to my animation mechanisms and I have been invited to describe these.

As early as 1957 I had begun to construct mechanical drawing machines, reasoning simply that since the motion picture phenomenon is a precise incremental stepping process, a drawing tool capable of incremental variation would be useful. It is important to explain that I was not motivated to create representational images with these machines but, instead, wanted to create abstract pattern in motion. Since 1940, I had found myself devoted to the concept of an abstract visual art of motion structured in time, having for some years reflected over and over again upon the extraordinary power of music to evoke the most explicit emotions directly by its simple patterned configurations of tones in time and motion. The tendencies of much art of this century toward abstraction and kinetics served to reinforce these views during many moments of serious doubts of the validity of my own concepts.

My first machine, 1957, was immediately put to use in an unexpected way when Saul Bass included a few short sequences, drawn upon hundreds of animation cells with the machine's stylus, for the title to

Alfred Hitchcock's film "VERTIGO". For one with such visions as mine centered in the fine arts, (an art so "fine", incidentally, as to be quite invisible), such applications as titles to a not very significant movie were scant reward.

Also, I soon saw the absurdity of a drawing machine producing countless animation cells which had to be photographed in turn onto motion picture film. So my next machine replaced the drawing stylus with a light which optically exposed the image sequences directly onto motion picture film by the simple dynamic process of holding the camera shutter open while the light itself completed one excursion for each frame.

There were plentiful absurdities in this procedure, it soon became clear since, in effect, I found I had labored long and hard only to produce hardly more than a mechanical equivalent of the cathode ray tube oscilloscope.

The mechanical motion which first moved the drawing pen over animation cells and, later, the light to and fro over the objective field of an ordinary animation stand assembly was merely a set of crank and lever arrangements similar to the ubiquitous child's circle pattern drawing toy or the more elaborate drawing or etching mill used in the bank-note printing industry.

By this time, however, I became aware of two areas of possibility, the coincidence of which had considerable effect upon the following developments.

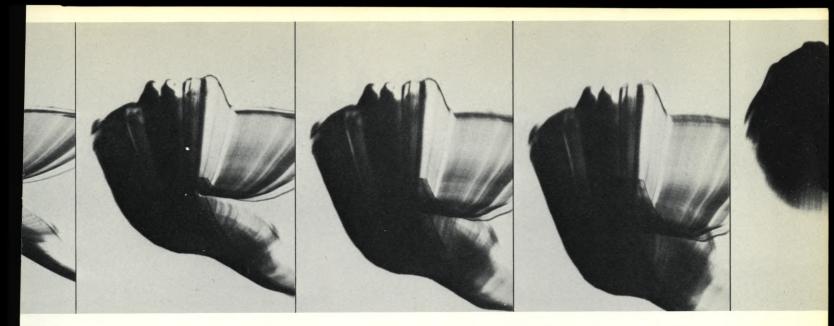
I began to comprehend how camera advance, art work, orbital and rotational

motion, and illumination, could all be knit into a comprehensive automated functioning system. Simultaneously I acquired, (not exactly overnight) a highly specialized skill in adapting the almost worthless mechanical junk excreted from army depots across the country as the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines unloaded materiel on the surplus market. Junk such as brand new thirty-thousand-dollar anti-aircraft specialized analog ballistic problemsolver computers dating back to World War II.

My next machine employed hardware from war surplus. Selsyn motors to interlock camera functions with artwork motions. Ball integraters to preset rate programming of some motions. And differential assemblies to control the incremental advance of the motions as each frame advanced.

Instead of a point source of light capable of drawing only lines, the camera was fixed above a light field about twelve inches wide. Artwork consisting usually of film negatives of typography or rudimentary abstract patterns (clear images on an overall black field) could be orbited, rotated or moved in a great variety of compound sine function excursions within the twelve-inch light field.

LAYOUT DESIGN BY STEPHEN NOWLIN



The camera above was motorized to advance one frame automatically at the instant of the completion of one cycle of the artwork motion. Driven through a clutch-brake and continuously running motor, camera advance was made as rapid as practical to minimize that blind segment of the artwork cycle required for pulldown for the next frame to be exposed. Thus, throughout the major portion of the artwork excursions the camera shutter would be in open position.

In order to clarify the simple principles involved here we may take as an example a sequence from my film "CATALOG"\*. A film negative having

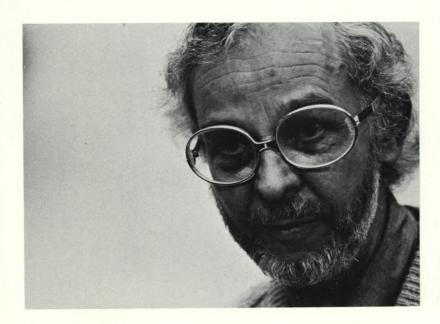
\*Byjina Flores, 1964, produced by John Whitney Jr., age 18. See Expanded Cinema, Gene Youngblood, E. P. Dutton, New York, 1970. "1961" (clear type face on a black field) is mounted on the artwork holder. This artwork is attached so that "1961" is located at dead center in the camera field when viewed through the rack-over viewfinder of the 35mm Mitchell camera (crank and lever mechanisms had been replaced by a more elaborate variable amplitude compound cam assembly by this time).

The art, "1961", so positioned in center field, can be articulated by the cam system which, for the moment, is set at "O" amplitude. The light field below the artwork is turned on, then the entire system is turned on. Art Work "1961" sits there throughout several complete "O" amplitude cycles while the camera advances at the completion of each cycle, exposing on each frame the image "1961", immobile at dead center field. Now the amplitude controls, through

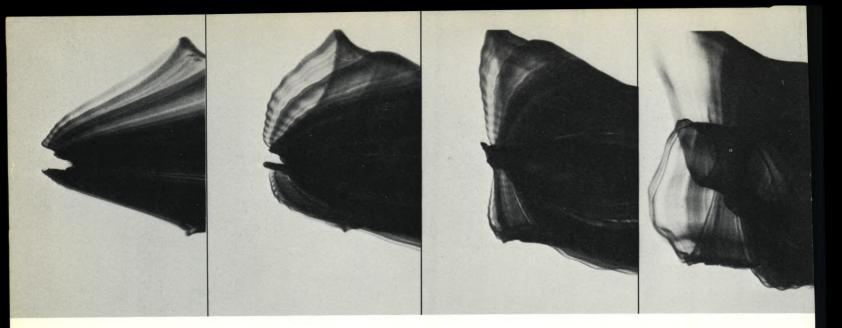
differential gears, begin a minute orbiting which moves the art on an orbit with an increasing radius whose center is still camera field center. The simple image, "1961" now begins to be transformed into a progressively less readable pattern. The pattern that is produced, moving as it does, smoothly, and expanding outwardly, will continue to hold visual interest if only as a simple attractive abstract pattern. (see illustration, FIGURE 1)

If, instead of a continuously operating filament-type light source, a strobe light is used, the continuous pattern on the film can be broken into individual distinct overlaying images such as those illustrated. (FIGURE 2)

I have selected both of these simple actions to suggest some of the possibilities of which the machine is capable. My







film "CATALOG" (see cover illustration) is a more diverse demonstration of the versatility of the machine. This film, used as a sample reel, was to be very productive of commercial assignments in the following years. The titles to the Chrysler, Bob Hope Television Show and portions of To the Moon and Beyond of the New York World's Fair, Alcoa commercials and titles to the Dinah Shore Show were typical. Of all the productions of this period, however, the one film which will probably endure was produced with my second version of this machine and made by my brother James. The film I refer to is titled "LAPIS". It has received many awards and continues to be a very popular film.

The following is a description of the effects seen throughout "LAPIS". Most of the patterns are center-oriented, con-

stantly moving dots of color which continuously reform into new concentric arrays. They were achieved by a strobed rotary action of the artwork which combined an orbit, whose diameter was constantly changing, with drifting rotation. The artwork consisted usually of nothing more than a simple random dot pattern which was hand-drawn.

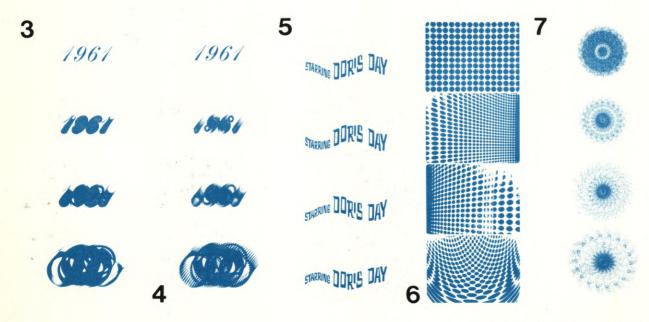
My brother and I were much intrigued by the results achieved by these simple random dot inputs. It was astonishing to discover the variety of orderly patterns generated by as random a source as these dot patterns. The original artwork contains no hint of the patterns that were produced. (FIGURE 3)

The above descriptions, however, still represent but the simplest of countless transformations that can be achieved

with essentially the same mechanical system. For example, the shape of the orbital motion can be varied into backand-forth motion on any angular axis with the X and Y controls of the compound cam assembly. A straight backand-forth motion along a line at right angles to a line of type for example produces an effect such as that illustrated. (FIGURE 4)

Countless further variations can be produced by altering cycle phasing relative to camera advance or exposing only some fraction of each cycle or by changing the timing of the illumination, its frequency and/or its on-and-off duration.

These possibilities are greatly expanded by inclusion in this fully integrated system of a servo-motorized zoom lens. The zoom cycle is phased and operated





Selected frames from a new film by John Whitney, Jr., "TERMINAL SELF", sponsored by Universal Education and Visual Arts.

through all or part of its full magnification range in cycles that coincide with the various excursion cycles of the artwork. The illustration (FIGURE 5) is from a commercial for a milk product made in 1964 and was generated from artwork consisting of a careful handrendering of a single droplet of milk. In this case the orbit of the artwork began with the zoom lens at about mid-point of its magnification range. Then the zoom was operated through progressively greater magnification amplitudes per cycle as the elliptical orbits of the artwork were modified. The drawing was strobed nine times per cycle, producing a ring of nine orbiting spheres.

Finally, since my earliest casual interest with motion picture photography had been in a college astronomy department, I was familiar with various applications of optical slit-scanning connected with solar spectroscopy. It was, therefore, logical to apply these principles to my motion picture system. The titles for MGM's "GLASS BOT-TOM BOAT", and many other commercial assignments, were done with a slit attached to one element of the compound cam assembly. The typography was attached to the other cam. The slit was set to move one full excursion across the full width of the type, while the type moved north and south one or more times per half-cycle of the slit. The return phase of the slit-scan cycle was accomplished while the camera shutter remained advanced, one half cycle, in closed position. Since

there was a preset differential drift of the north and south movement of the typography the lettering on the screen appeared to undulate smoothly as if in water, (FIGURE 6)

The combination of this slit-scan technique with zoom produces very pronounced spatial motion in depth. This is specifically the slit-scan effect used to produce the Star Gate sequence of "SPACE ODYSSEY". My son's film, "BYJINA FLORES"\* was produced by this slit-scan zoom combination. The artwork consisted merely of a standard Benday process overall dot pattern with a slit-scan and zoom cycle in differentially drifting interlock. (FIGURE 7)

The existing machine is grossly overdesigned. As a prototype, many experimental sub assemblies have been installed and removed or permanently established over the recent years. In fact, like some machine tools, each new film assignment involves some hardware assembly or knock-down. The machine practically fills the room into which it was built. The machine was featured on a CBS 21st Century Television segment in 1968. Two overhead wood beams, 4" x 12", span the room and carry the camera on a transverse dolly hanger assembly whose movement is free and independent of the artwork manipulating mechanism and illumination table below. This camera hanger assembly permits 360° continuous rotation of the camera, and back-and-forth straight-line travel over about twenty-four inches. The assembly connects all the camera's electrical leads; selsyn, film advance, zoom functions and phase shift through slip ring contacts to permit the continuous around-and-around camera rotation. These camera motions, of course, can be phased and synchronized precisely with the artwork motions below.

The artwork table below can be rotated 360° as a total unit, but cannot be operated continuously around because of its electrical connections. Since some of the cam functions have been covered already I will skip any further description except to say that at present the machine possesses four complete cam assemblies, any one of which can be set up to manipulate artwork or scanning slits or color filter patterns, etc. These units can be compounded in various ways to produce sum and difference effects.

It is somewhat idle information to count components but as an index of the complexity to which this kind of design system can be extended, the following statistics are suggestive:

- 17 Bodine Motors
- 8 Selsyns
- 9 differential gear units
- 5 Ball integrators

This present machine is now serving to test out a vastly simplified and rationalized system operated by servo drives and controls which, with a designed interface, will permit direct digital computer control. The new machine will be marketed under a patent granted in 1963 and others in development.

Continued overleaf

<sup>\*</sup>Catalog—7 min., and other films by the Whitney family are available from the Museum of Modern Art, New York or Pyramid Films, Box 1048, Santa Monica, California 90406.



(RIGHT) a recent photo of the analog cam machine. The overhead camera hanger is rotating and, therefore, appears blurred in this photograph.



A refinement of the slit-scan process involving compound rotation.









UNIVERSAL EDUCATION AND VISUAL ARTS

In conclusion, may I be permitted a comment from a very specialized point of view:

My optimisms are more secure today than in 1940 regarding the arrival of altogether new forms of art for television and the newer home library cassette systems. I foresee new forms of abstract design and typography, which will bring unfamiliar delights of music for the eye to enjoy and a language of information that would mean the ascendancy of a new way with words, images and ideas.

Any casual viewer of television throughout the year 1970 may have noted that graphics, especially typography, have found a new dynamics that is quite happily suited to the television medium. For example, three major networks, in 1970, sponsored promotional interludes that anyone with an eye for design could respond to with unreserved pleasure. Yet, television in the United States, which is sometimes a thing of national pride, is, also, far too frequently, a matter of national disgrace. Aside from bad taste, bad design, establishmentarianism and commercial imprudence, the problems of television still have much to do with a medium that seeks to find its own "right way to fly". Traditions, especially from the theatre, are still a dead weight against flying new video ideas. My work has always been with new kinds of "flying machines".

Now...

the first lavalier microphone without 'lavalier sound': the MD 214

by SENNHEISER



Among the many reasons for using lavalier microphones are their constant distance from the performer (less need to 'ride gain') and unobtrusiveness. However, ordinary lavalier microphones have 'lavalier sound,' a muffled, noisy quality that makes them unsuitable for commercial use.

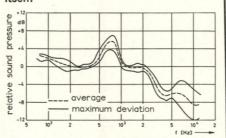
#### What causes 'lavalier sound'?

1. Directional sound radiation: The mouth radiates sound, especially higher frequencies, in a beam-like pattern, resulting in lower off-axis sound pressures at lower frequencies. Since lavalier microphones are always significantly off-axis, a loss of 'presence' results.



2. The vibrating chest: Extensive research has shown that the chest acts as a radiator in the region of 600-800 Hz, with peak energy radiated around 700 Hz (surprisingly, this figure varies little between the sexes). When ordinary lavalier microphones are placed in position they pick up this energy, imparting a boomy quality to speech and singing alike.

3. Noise problems: Three kinds of noise plague the ordinary lavalier microphone: mechanical noise conducted along the microphone cable, noise from friction generated when the microphone rubs against clothing, and airborne noise, such as cloth rubbing against itself.

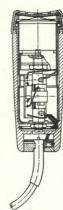


#### How the MD 214 eliminates these problems:

Contoured response restores lost 'presence': Sennheiser engineers conducted extensive tests, comparing the response of a microphone placed in the lavalier position with an identical one placed on axis. Using a number of subjects, they were able to plot an average curve of difference. By judicious construction of the transducer assembly, the MD 214's response was tailored to a 'mirror-image' of the difference curve. The result: unusually flat response in the audio range.

Filtering prevents boominess: A specially-engineered filter, unique with Sennheiser, attenuates frequencies in a narrow region around 700 Hz, eliminating the hollow, muffled quality produced by pickup of chest vibrations.

Shock-isolation cuts noise: The MD 214 is built to eliminate noise from the inside out. The transducing assembly is housed in a 'case-within-a-case;' a separate assembly which is pneumatically damped and slides in a permanently-lubricated plastic gasket. This unit, which serves as a noise baffle, is in turn surrounded by a thick cast housing, which has rounded corners to reduce friction, while preventing the microphone from rolling side-to-side. The microphone cable has a flexible internal strain relief, which prevents mechanical noise from reaching the transducer via the cable.



The result of these engineering innovations is a microphone specially-created to meet the stringent pickup requirements of the film and broadcast industries. For technical data on the MD 214 or any other dynamic or condenser microphones in the Sennheiser line, please call or write:





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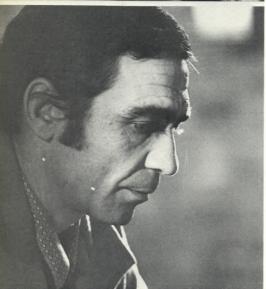
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#### ON LOCATION WITH "CARNAL KNOWLEDGE"

Reporting from the set of the new Mike Nichols film—a complete change of pace from "CATCH-22"

By HERB A. LIGHTMAN

#### Vancouver, British Columbia

For me the excursion to this gemlike Canadian city constitutes a twofold pleasure. It is, first of all, an opportunity to observe fellow director Mike Nichols in the process of applying his own special magic to film. Secondly, it constitutes a reunion with my good friend, Director of Photography Giuseppe Rotunno, ASC, whom I haven't seen since I visited him on the set at Cinecitta in Rome during the filming of Stanley Kramer's "SECRET OF SANTA VITTORIA".

The project under way here in Vancouver is the shooting of Mike Nichols' new picture, "CARNAL KNOWL-EDGE", an Icarus Production from a script by Jules Feiffer for Avco-Embassy release. I am especially flattered by the invitation to come on board during shooting because the sets have been rigorously closed to the press from the onset of production-and still are. However, since I am rightly considered to be a fellow film technician rather than a journalist, I receive a warm welcome from Mike Nichols-plus carte blanche to take whatever technical photographs may be necessary to augment the excellent production shots being made by unit still photographer Toby Rankin.

Seeing Rotunno again and watching

(LEFT) Famed Italian Director of Photography Giuseppe Rotunno, ASC, captured candidly in a spectrum of moods on the set of Mike Nichols' "CARNAL KNOWLEDGE".

him work is a special pleasure. Called "Peppino" by friends and crew, he is a true artist of the camera and a wonderfully warm human being, as well. Unlike the other Romans I know, who are effervescently emotional (just like in the movies), Peppino is very quiet, almost shy, but a real tiger behind the camera. Fresh from having photographed the flamboyant "FELLINI SATYRICON"



Academy Award-winning Production Designer Richard Sylbert, making his fourth film with Director Nichols, strives for total simplicity in set design.

(ABOUT THE DIRECTOR OF PHOTOGRAPHY: GIUSEPPE ROTUNNO, ASC, started his career as a still photographer. During World War II, he saw military service in Greece, finished the War as a German prisoner manning heavy machinery in a steel town in the Ruhr. His opposite number in this round-the-clock slavery—a fifteen-year-old Russian boy.

Giuseppe Rotunno returned to the Italian film industry as a camera assistant, and later operator, working with Rossellini, De Sica, Visconti and the like.

He finally got his chance as a Director of Photography on Visconti's "WHITE NIGHT" when the incumbent, G.R. Aldo, died suddenly and tragically in mid-schedule. Assistant directors on that production were two eager young men named Franco Zeffirelli and Franco Rossi.

For "CARNAL KNOWLEDGE" Rotunno flew in his usual three-man camera team from Rome, eight-year collaborator Giuseppe Maccari (operator), assistant cameraman Giampiero Servo and gaffer Rudolfo Bramucci.

Between feature films he returns, when possible, to documentaries to try out new techniques.

70 per cent of his films have received Industry Awards.
His many credits include: "THE BIBLE", "ANZIO", "CANDY", "ON THE BEACH", "THE SECRET OF SANTA VITTORIA", "BREAD, LOVE AND DREAMS", "THE SUNFLOWER", "YESTERDAY, TODAY AND TOMORROW", "ROCCO AND HIS BROTHERS", "BOCCAC-CIO 70", "THE LEOPARD", and "FELLINI SATYRICON".)







(LEFT) Camera Operator Giuseppe Maccari (dressed for the Riviera), Cinematographer Rotunno and Director Mike Nichols hold a production discussion on location in Vancouver, B.C. (CENTER) Setting up to shoot a sequence in an actual location interior. (RIGHT) Rotunno takes an exposure reading on stand-in on the set of the Panorama Studios in Vancouver.

and De Sica's "SUNFLOWER", it is a distinct change of pace for him to be called upon to shoot Mike Nichols' "little picture".

"CARNAL KNOWLEDGE" is *little* compared to Nichols' previous effort, "CATCH-22", which surged across the screen in spectacular sweep to the tune of twenty million dollars or so.

To all appearances, "CARNAL KNOWLEDGE" is being shot as if it were a low-budget film—a minimal crew (just the people who are needed, minus the usual mass of hangers-on), very simple sets (and only a very few of those to augment the actual locations) and basically just four people in the cast. Of course, when one considers that the four people are Candice Bergen, Jack Nicholson, Ann-Margret and Art Garfunkel, this does change the economics a bit.

The crew is oddly assorted, but working together in the closest harmony. Rotunno, his operator, assistant cameraman and gaffer are from Italy, of course. Other key technicians hail from Hollywood, and the rest are local people. There is a free and easy atmosphere on the sound stage, with everyone taking their cue from Mike Nichols' hang-loose attitude.

#### **Keeping It Simple**

Just now the company is shooting interiors at the Panorama Studios, a small but very well-equipped facility high on a hill in the countrylike suburbs of Vancouver. There are two small stages crammed to the walls with sets that include dormitory rooms of the Amherst/Smith type, circa 1946—plus a

typical college town beer tavern interior. The sets are almost Spartan in their simplicity.

This austere approach to design is explained to me by Production Designer Richard Sylbert, who has worked on all three of Nichols' previous films, winning an Academy Award in Art Direction for "WHO'S AFRAID OF VIRGINIA WOOLF?". His other credits include such impressive films as "GRAND

PRIX", "ROSEMARY'S BABY", "THE ILLUSTRATED MAN" and "APRIL FOOLS".

"We're trying to keep the picture very simple in the visual area," he tells me. "Since there are really only four actors in it, other than extras, you might compare it to 'chamber music'. For this reason, we decided to stick to a few simple textures and simple colors. This is faithfully in key with the time



Since nature did not oblige on schedule with actual snow, a special machine is brought in to chop ice blocks into man-made snowflakes and blow them into realistic drifts about college exterior location in Vancouver. Texture of this type of snow is considered more authentic than ground gypsum which was formerly used for such purposes.

(LEFT) An interior swimming pool is commandeered as the locale of a collegiate sequence featuring Art Garfunkel and Jack Nicholson. (CENTER) Panavision Silent Reflex camera above and Arriflex camera below are set up at poolside, as Rotunno, Assistant Cameraman Giampiero Servo and Operator Maccari line up the scene. (RIGHT) Panavision camera on crab dolly is wheeled into a sparse studio set representing a dormitory room of the 1940's.













(LEFT) Gaffer Rudolfo Bramucci hangs amber filter in front of a Nooklite affixed to a beam of the tavern set ceiling. (CENTER) Two Panavision Reflex cameras are set to shoot two simultaneous angles of the action. (RIGHT) College tavern set in the process of being lit with amber light exclusively, a bold technique in which rendition of flesh tones becomes critical.

and place—eastern college life as it was more than 20 years ago. Such places were built of plaster, wood and brick, usually done in tan or brown or cream tones. There's no furniture in any set that isn't absolutely necessary and, so far, there is nothing on the walls in any scene. The amazing thing is that not

only don't you miss these trimmings, but the austerity gives the picture a sort of 'unity of reduction'. Each film should have its own unity, and this film in particular. It's really under total control.

"Peppino Rotunno understands this kind of thing very well. He understands that one has to get from bare wall surfaces as much as one usually gets from a lot of other things. You've got to work the walls and windows, because that's all there is-only what is absolutely necessary. A scene in a dormitory room will have one chair and two beds-that's all. There may be a few small props that belong to people but, basically, the decor is stripped down entirely. The reason is that this is not the type of picture in which you use things to make statements about the way people live-at least in the conventional sense. You're not saying: This is what I know about them. You're taking everything away, so that if a lamp is there, that lamp represents the entire period."

I remark that such simplicity is really quite difficult to utilize if one wants to put across certain subtleties and *nuances* and undercurrents of relationship.

"That's very true," says Sylbert. "In 'THE GRADUATE', for example, it was very easy to make a visual comment about the people and the way they lived. The same thing applied to 'VIR-GINIA WOOLF', which was a picture about intellect and the things that intellect collects. This picture is entirely different, and really much more difficult. Instead of adding things, you walk into a set and begin by subtracting. It's fascinating to view the rushes and see how clean everything is, the clarity of it.

After one has done a picture like 'VIR-GINIA WOOLF', it's fun to reduce things to the bare minimum."

I observe that it's necessary to have a highly talented cameraman in order to get the most out of such a challenge. Otherwise, the result could be pedestrian, to say the least.

"You're quite right," says Sylbert, with only the trace of a shudder, "but Rotunno has been doing a really wonderful job. He has a great sense of light and what it can do on surfaces. After all, the only thing that's finally there for the light to hit is the texture—and that texture has to be developed by light. Otherwise, you can't see it. Since this picture takes place about 60% at night, the sources are also very important.

I ask him how much actual collaboration was necessary with Rotunno in order to arrive at the unified visual result.

"We've tried to work together with as much preparation as possible," he tells me. "As soon as Peppino arrived from Italy we held a series of meetings. We examined sketches that I had made and discussed the overall principle of the picture. Once we all understood what we were going for, we could begin to discuss specifics. These talks were very fruitful because, since we are working up here in Canada, we had to bring everything with us.

"It's very important for a designer to talk in depth with the cameraman, because a skilled cameraman makes an enormous contribution to the film. What Peppino is doing may look very simple but, in its own way, it is very difficult to do. He lights sets with complete ceilings and struggles with the





(TOP:) Front facade of the Panorama Studios in Vancouver, B.C. (BOTTOM) One of the two Panorama sound stages used for shooting "CARNAL KNOWLEDGE" interiors.

(LEFT) The camera crew and Art Director Sylbert discuss approaches to shooting in a dormitory set. (CENTER) Camera Operator "Beppe" Maccari enjoys a joke between set-ups. (RIGHT) Assistant Cameraman Servo readies the Panavision camera in preparation for filming a shot of Candice Bergen, seen at piano in the background.







surface of a wall that has absolutely nothing on it but fine texture and gets it to work in place of something very elaborate.

"He isn't doing all this because it's tough to do, but simply because it's right for this particular picture. The great thing about this film is the opportunity to eliminate all the things you've found easy to do for years, to keep pushing the surface cleaner and cleaner. The simple thing is very difficult to get right, but there's something about struggling with problems like this that makes the result very interesting."

#### College Is a Brown Paper Bag

I remark about the absence of color in the decor. All of the sets I see on the stages are done in the cream and tan and brown tones which Sylbert has mentioned.

"It's true that there is little color," he explains, "but it's not because of a conscious avoidance of color. It's a

tions are made to come alive in real terms on the screen. It becomes clear to me that Sylbert, for all his quiet and relaxed mien, is a very "together" sort of technician, one who leaves nothing to chance in achieving a desired cinematic effect.

"There is no excuse for a picture to be ugly, even if you are talking about ugliness," he tells me. "In my opinion, ugliness is the inability to control something. I also feel that there's no excuse for a screen image that isn't really well thought out. After all, that is what we are here for. But the only real security anybody has when it comes to these elements is the director. I began my work in film with Elia Kazan ('A FACE IN THE CROWD', 'SPLENDOR IN THE GRASS') and then did three or four pictures with Sidney Lumet in New York. This is my fourth picture with Mike Nichols.

"Over the years I have been concerned, first, with the material-and,



Cinematographer Rotunno checks the lighting on Miss Bergen prior to filming a scene. To him light is the basic element of cinematography, and worthy of the closest attention.





(LEFT) In the tavern set, Candice Bergen plays a light-hearted scene with co-star Jack Nicholson. (RIGHT) Director Nichols eats lunch with stars, Bergen, Garfunkel and Nicholson in commissary he had erected at the studio, consisting of three "mobile home" units joined together. Extensive menu equalled that of the finest restaurants. (BELOW RIGHT) Panavision camera on a boom is moved into position for high night-for-night exterior scene.

visual way of growing from collegewhich I always assumed was the color of a paper bag-to the 1970's. You see people differently in 1970 from the way they looked in 1946. There is a change in contrast. Back in college, under the tans and browns and brick colors, the edge was very soft. With time, life takes on a very hard edge. The mature man wearing a black velvet suit in a white room is, in every way, drastically different from the boy he was in college, with his khaki pants and khaki room and khaki bedspreads and khaki book covers. As the emotional pressures of the film's story increase, the contrastwhich was soft and delicate in the beginning-will harden up. This is the effect that Peppino will be striving for, also, as shooting progresses."

We speak, then of concepts of filmmaking and of how theories and abstracsecondly, with the quality of intelligence of the people involved. After all, it's just as hard to do a terrible film as it is to do a fine one. There's just as much work involved in putting up a terrible set as there is in doing a good one. The way to eliminate such concerns is to work with directors like Kazan and Nichols who, in themselves, guarantee against such things. They're not going to do a picture that's a waste of time. That's why I say that it's always the director that matters to me.

"There is also the matter of personal relationship and mutual respect—which is a big thing to me. After the four pictures that Mike and I have done together, there is a journalism that comes into it—a kind of shorthand. When you've lived with someone professionally for months on end (we were on

Continued on Page 86





## Crystamatic

## Computer Camera Control System

The Crystamatic performs three functions which are basic to mobile double system film making.

1. It eliminates the need for a sync cable by precise crystal control of the camera motor speed and by providing an equally precise 50 Hz or 60 Hz pilot-tone, at the tape recorder.

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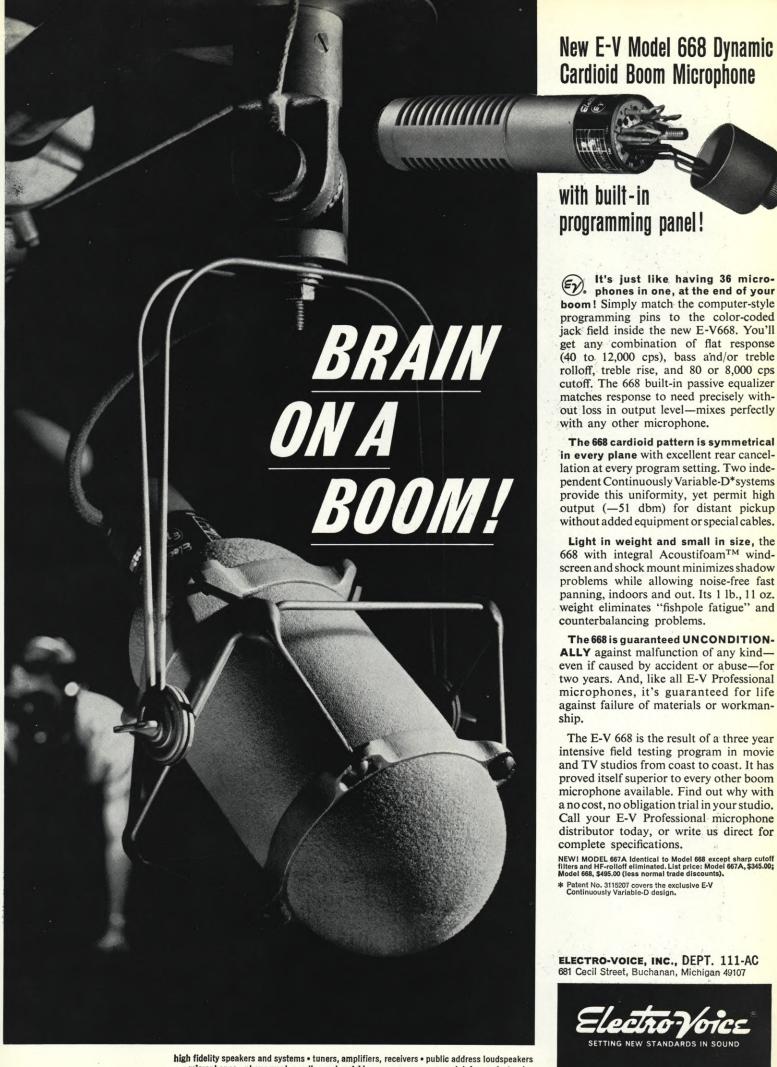
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# THE CRYSTAMATIC SYNC SYSTEM

A crystal-controlled method of severing the "umbilical cord" that has long bound the camera inseparably to the recorder

Crystal-controlled sync systems offer the cinematographer the ultimate in flexibility. The advantages include: No restricting sync cable or "umbilical cord," an unlimited combination of cameras and recorders, and no distance limitation between cameras and recorders. Despite these appealing attributes, however, there have been several factors associated with crystal-sync systems which have impeded their wide acceptance. Highest on the cameraman's list of grievances is the absence of a slating system. Not only is this an inconvenience, but it renders multiple-camera filming virtually impossible and thus negates one of the crystal's strongest virtues. The Crystamatic Computer Camera Control System has been developed to solve these problems and, in addition, to provide optimum flexibility and accuracy.

The Crystamatic, which is manufactured in England by Audio Engineering, Ltd., was initially designed for the European television film industry and tailored both electrically and physically for the Arriflex 16 BL. However the unique features of these units are equally applicable to all phases of double-system filming and to all types of professional cameras. It is for this reason that Anton/Bauer Inc., through exclusive arrangement with Audio Engineering, Ltd. has developed special versions of the Crystamatic specifically for the American cameraman. The Anton/Bauer units can be used with the Arriflex 16S, 16 M, 16 BL, Arriflex 35 IIC and Bolex H-16, and come in various configurations (vest, belt, custom-installed in camera, etc.) to offer the cameraman comfort and freedom of movement.

The Crystamatic is composed of two basic systems: a crystal motor control, and a radio slating device.

The radio slating system is the most unique aspect of the Crystamatic. It is composed of a computer circuit and radio transmitter at the camera and the "C.R. 1" unit at the Nagra. The C.R. 1 (FIGURE 5) which is included in the Crystamatic package price, consists of a radio receiver and a crystal (no additional crystal for the Nagra is necessary). The C.R. 1 is designed to slip into the pouch on the side of the Nagra III or in its own pouch on the Nagra IV.

The radio slating system functions as follows: when the camera is started, the start mark bulb in the camera is activated and a "beep" is transmitted via radio to the C.R. 1 unit where it is then recorded by the tape recorder. Thus the sync marks are identical to the Pilotone cable system. However, the first time the camera is started, an additional short flash and "beep" is recorded on the film and tape. This indicates scene or take #1. When the camera is turned off, the motor will continue running for an instant while the film and tape receive another short flash and "beep," again indicating scene #1. When the camera is turned on the second time, in addition to the start mark, there will be two short flashes and beeps, indicating scene two. As before, when the camera is turned off, the two flashes and beeps will be repeated. The Crystamatic will continue to automatically count and mark the scenes in this manner up to ten, after which it will begin at one again. The scene number is displayed to

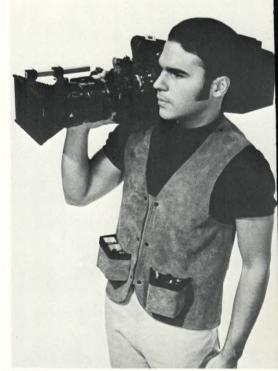
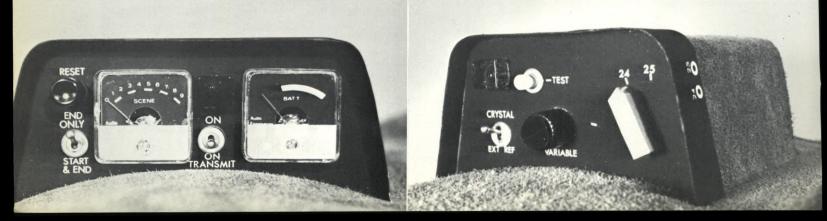


FIGURE 1—The Anton/Bauer Crystamatic vest, hand-made from top-grain leather, contains the Crystamatic electronics in two modules located at the front, batteries in rear.

the cameraman via a motor on the control dash (FIGURE 2). The cameraman can reset the scene counter at any time by pressing the reset button.

Some documentary cameramen may not wish to have the scene marks flashed at the beginning for fear of obliterating some vital action. In such a case, the switch in the lower left of FIGURE 2 can be put in the "end only" position which will place scene marks

(LEFT) FIGURE 2—The computer module contains the logic circuits that count the scenes and control the radio transmissions to the Nagra recorder. (RIGHT) FIGURE 3—The crystal-control module houses the crystal reference and the servo motor control circuit. Designed in England originally for use with the Arriflex 16 BL, the Crystamatic has since been adapted to work with four different Arriflex models, plus the Bolex H-16 camera.



only after the camera is shut off by the cameraman. (When used with an Arriflex, the edge marker can be used in lieu of the start marker, and thus all scene marks will appear only on the film edge, out of the picture area.)

When using multiple cameras, each camera is given a different pitch "beep" by adjusting the "varibleep" control on each transmitter. Thus, when transferring to full coat, each camera can be identified by the pitch of the start mark. Under multiple camera situations the "beeps" for both start mark and scene marks can not go in the sound track for obvious reasons. In such a case, the beeps can be recorded inaudibly on the Pilotone track. In this way the cameras and scenes can still be identified while maintaining an undisturbed soundtrack. By using a beep system of this type, start marks can be identified even if several cameras start at the same instant.

Each transmitter and receiver is equipped with three transmission channels which are selected by a switch. If, on location, it is discovered that another group is filming on a particular channel, or if interference is encountered on one of the channels, one of the remaining open channels can easily be selected. It should be made absolutely clear that

Ironically, a crystal unit of this degree of sophistication can sometimes offer the cameraman so much freedom that the vital rapport between cameraman and soundman may be jeopardized. To preclude this occurring, a miniature microphone has been included in the transmitter, complete with an automatic gain control. By depressing the transmit switch (FIGURE 2) the cameraman can talk to the soundman and thus maintain communication. Actually, if the tape recorder is running, the cameraman's remarks will be recorded, thus providing an aid to the editor. If the transmit switch is left on, a protective over-ride will shut it off automatically when the camera is running, thus preventing unwanted remarks from entering the sound track. If the inaudible slating system is employed, the cameraman's remarks can also be recorded inaudibly via the Pilotone head.

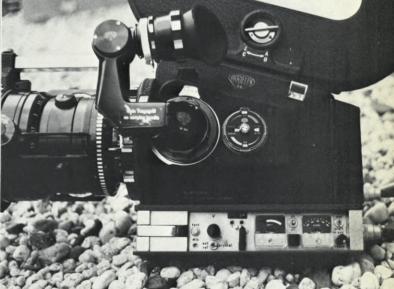
Finally, if a situation occurs where a soundman is not available or where sound is only desired when the camera is running, the Crystamatic can automatically turn the tape recorder on and off with the camera, via the radio system. In addition, the tape recorder will continue to run several seconds longer than the camera to allow the



FIGURE 4—The Crystamatic Sync System shown being used in conjunction with the Bolex H-16 camera. Crystamatic electronic modules, and batteries, in this case, are contained in top-grain leather belt from Anton/Bauer. On special order, Crystamatic and batteries can be custom-installed in the camera.

(LEFT) FIGURE 5—The C.R.1 unit contains the radio receiver and crystal reference for the tape recorder. It slips into the pouch on the side of the Nagra III, or in its own pouch on the Nagra IV. (RIGHT) FIGURE 6—Standard Crystamatic is bolted to the bottom of the Arriflex 16 BL camera by means of the tripod thread, resulting in a convenient configuration for shooting on a tripod.





speed synchronization between cameras and recorders is maintained by the crystal motor control circuit *not the radio transmitter*. Thus if for some reason the radio signal is lost, you may lose your start mark (which can be found later) but you can never go out of sync.

cameraman to cue his own takes if he so wishes.

Despite the apparent complexity of this radio system, its operation is virtually automatic. The latest solid state switching, integrated circuitry, and fully encapsulated modular design ensure optimum performance and reliability. The radio slating system establishes start marks, numbers the scenes and provides a communication link between cameraman and soundman, but it is the crystal motor control system that maintains the absolute speed accuracy between cameras and recorders. The crys-



(LEFT) Soundman Harold Lion stands by with shotgun microphone during shooting of rare exterior scene from Brotherhood of Electrical Workers film produced by Allied Motion Picture Center of Washington, D.C. (CENTER) On the outside shooting into the taxicab "studio", assistant John Lieb sets up a remotely controlled camera. (RIGHT) Phil Martin, director of the mobile epic, shown in front of the United States Capitol.

## **SOUND STAGE 627**

The challenge of filming a documentary on Washington, D.C. from inside a tiny "studio" on wheels—with hardly room enough for lights, camera and actor, let alone the cameraman

#### By GLENN JOHNSTON

I thought I'd heard of and worked on small stages, but #627 beats them all. Its inside dimensions are 6½' x 4½'. It is also self-propelled and is the only stage ever built by the Checker Cab Company. Specifically a 1961 Marathon Checker.

It all started back in February of 1970. The Allied Motion Picture Center of Washington, D.C. was assigned to produce a motion picture for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. They are an international labor union, but this picture was to be quite different from anything previously produced by organized labor. No axe-grinding, no recruiting, no propaganda. We were to make a picture about America—what it is like today and where it can go tomorrow. Quite an undertaking, but we were all eager to try.

Basically, the story involves a Washington D.C. cab driver and the great cross section of humanity he carries every day. Washington, with its government buildings and many memorials,

gives a natural boost to conversation about America and politics.

Our driver gets all kinds. Ultra conservatives, ultra liberals, silent majority, hippies—the works.

With all of this, the message of the picture is simple: Be involved. Do something if you don't like what's happening. Use the machinery that is there to be used. The writer, Bill Lundgren, did a beautiful job of putting this all together and creating characters we all know. I like Bill very much. But not always. He wanted this to happen in a cab. A real working cab running around in Washington traffic. No process shots, no blue backings, no post-syncing the track. Real.

Our first production meeting was between Pat Jones, the producer, Phil Martin, the director, and myself, the director of photography.

A few things became immediately apparent. We were going to have to find as big a cab as possible. It was going to have to be completely self-contained in

that the entire crew and cast would be in the cab at once. Phil had his set-ups in his head and decided that it would be to no advantage to push or tow the cab. It was also not possible to tow from either side with a camera truck. It would have been literally impossible to weave through some of the traffic we had in mind, and we didn't think the Metropolitan police escort would be too happy. We were right. They said they'd rather we wouldn't. And of course the cab could not be drilled into or have permanent mounts that would spoil its appearance for run-by shots. Why not two cabs you say? The budget answered and said, "One cab, boys. Figure it out the best you can."

So that was the assignment. A 28-minute 16mm color picture, 98% sync dialogue and 95% of it in a moving cab in traffic. Our choice, of course, was the largest cab possible which is the Checker with the jump seats. The Yellow Cab Co. of Washington had such a cab and put us in touch with its driver-owner. A

(LEFT) Eclair camera set on seat mount, with two Mole-Richardson Nooklites secured to the ceiling of the cab. Daylight correction gel has not yet been positioned. (CENTER) Eclair on seat mount and Nooklite set to film a profile closeup running shot of the driver. Though quarters were cramped, cameraman managed to ride along for this scene. (RIGHT) Electrician Ron Lamendola tapes up blue gel to correct color temperature of Nooklites.





(LEFT) This diminutive go-cart, towed along behind #627, accommodates a McCullough 2000-watt generator inside its "soundproof" housing. (CENTER) With very little room to emote, actor Stan Brandorff sits, nevertheless, poised to give his all for the take. (RIGHT) By simply turning the camera around on its ingenious door mount, a sturdy mobile platform was provided for the filming of some excellent travel shots.

fine gentleman by the name of Lee Mercy. Our first meeting with Lee and his cab included Phil Martin, director; Ron Lamendola, electrician; Mike Cassidy, grip, and myself. Phil laid out the following:

- 1. A 3-shot of passengers in the back seats from the front.
- 2. 2-shots from the front.
- 3. 1-shot from the front.
- 3-shots of driver and 2 front-seat passengers from the *outside* of the cab, so that all faces could be seen.
- 5. 2-shots like this.
- 6. Also 1-shots.
- 7. Same for driver's side.

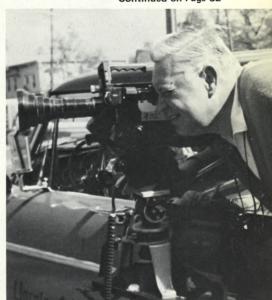
In other words, we had to be rigged to photograph any combination of passengers and driver from any angle.

One of my first considerations was the selection of the camera. We were dealing with sync sound, so it quickly boiled down to an Arriflex BL or an Eclair NPR. I have used them both many times and find them to be excellent. The low-profile design of the Eclair, however, seemed the most appropriate. We would be in a low overhead situation most of the time and I needed every inch I could get. Phil's director's finder indicated that we could get almost all camera angles with the conventional 12mm-120mm zoom lens, with the exception of three shots.

There, we would need a 9mm or 10mm wide-angle lens. Focus from the inside back of the front seat, where our camera would be mounted, to a character sitting in the back seat proved to be close to five feet, the minimum focus for the 12mm-120mm. Other scenes, such as a close-up of the driver from the front seat, proved closer than five feet but could be brought into focus by the addition of a 1/2 Proxar. A 3-shot from outside, of the driver and two passengers, indicated that the 9mm lens would be needed. Here, of course, focus was no problem since I anticipated at least T/4 to T/5.6 (how wrong I was).

At any rate, the camera problems seemed not serious. All that was left was how to mount the camera and light the interior. Mike and Ron went into action here and came up with designs for an interior and exterior mount that would be flexible, steady, and quickly demountable. As can be seen in the accompanying illustration, the inside mount is a glorified baby seat. Much stronger and beefier, but essentially two steel straps that fit over the back of the front seat and terminate in an adjustable mount for a Pro jr. hi-hat. There was additional bracing from the back of the seat to the rear floor. Of necessity and choice I was my own operator and with my weight in the seat (which is no laughing matter) it was extremely steady. The outside mount clipped onto the door between the window and door and was stabilized with a plate-glass suction cup device. The sheet steel of the door allowed a slight up and down motion but over a reasonably smooth street there was no problem.

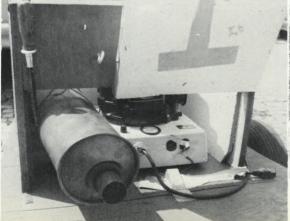
We had two ways to go on lighting:
(1) Gel all the windows with 85 Gel and
Continued on Page 82



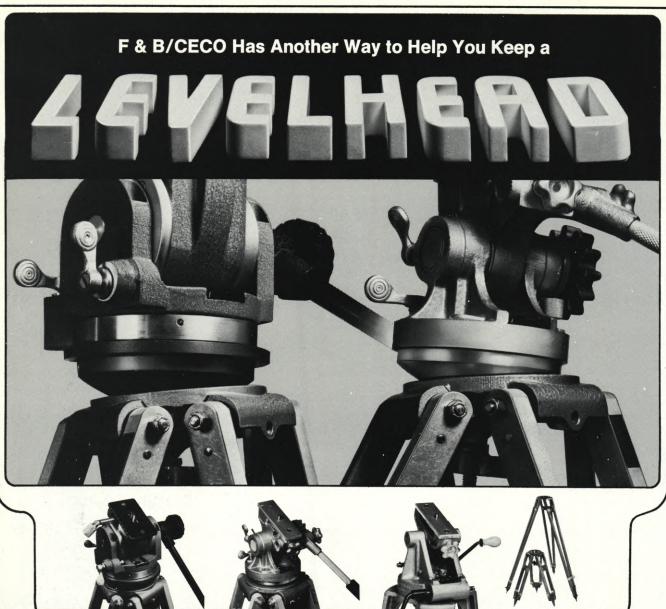
From inside the cab, the author lines up the Eclair for a point-of-view shot. For him, this assignment required not only skill and ingenuity, but a sense of humor, as well.

(LEFT) Intricate hitch arrangement joining generator cart to taxicab involved a rubber link to eliminate sound conduction. (CENTER) Looking like some form of "secret weapon", the exhaust muffler of the generator protrudes from its mobile housing. (RIGHT) Marathon Checker cab #627, the smallest mobile studio in the world, shown proudly parked outside the U.S. Capitol.









Meet the Whole Family of F & B/CECO Pro-Jr. Tripods

Introducing two members of the 1970 family of Pro-Jr. Tripods. On the top left, our fluid drive now with instant leveling swivel bowl. On the right, our friction drive with instant leveling swivel bowl. Both help you keep a level head no matter what conditions you encounter — rocky road, rice paddy or just an uneven floor. The swivel bowl instantly levels the head, eliminates tripod leg adjustments. It's part of F & B/Ceco's great design to make your work easier.

Shown left to right.

**Pro-Jr. Fluid Drive Head** Features camera balancing screw, accessible camera mounting knob, adjustable panhandle, T-spirit level. W/Flat base, \$395; w/swivel bowl, \$450.

**Pro-Jr. Friction Drive Head** Accessible knob for mounting, tension control knobs, T-spirit level, adjustable panhandle, 2 positions for attaching handles. W/Flat base, \$150; w/swivel bowl, \$200.

**Pro-Jr. Geared Drive Head** Pan and tilt action controlled by metal crank handles which snap on either side. With ¼ x 20 or % x 16 camera tie-down screw and standard Pro-Jr. flat base, \$350.

Pro-Jr. Adjustable Tripod Legs Constructed of hard maple with aluminum and steel hardware. "V" groove design gives almost twice the gripping surface. Standard or baby legs w/flat base, \$110; w/swivel bowl, \$125. (When head and legs are ordered together, deduct \$10.)

Full line of accessories include metal tripods, collapsible triangles, portable dollies, carrying cases.

For information, write Dept. AC1-1

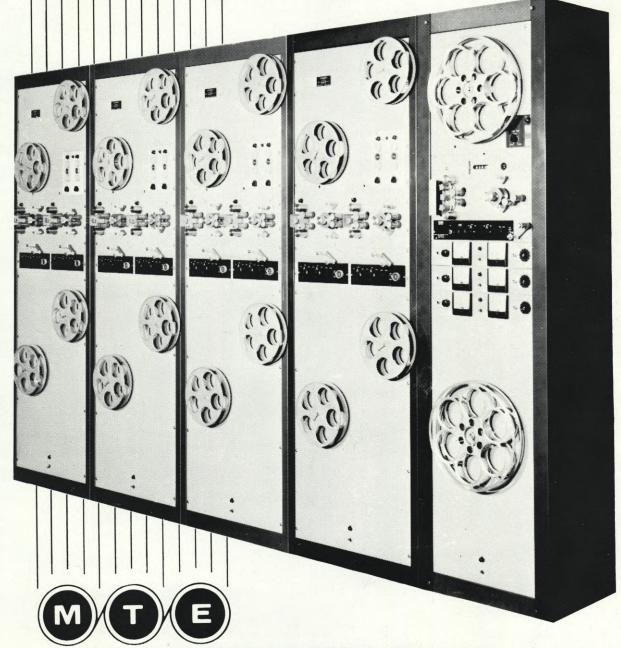
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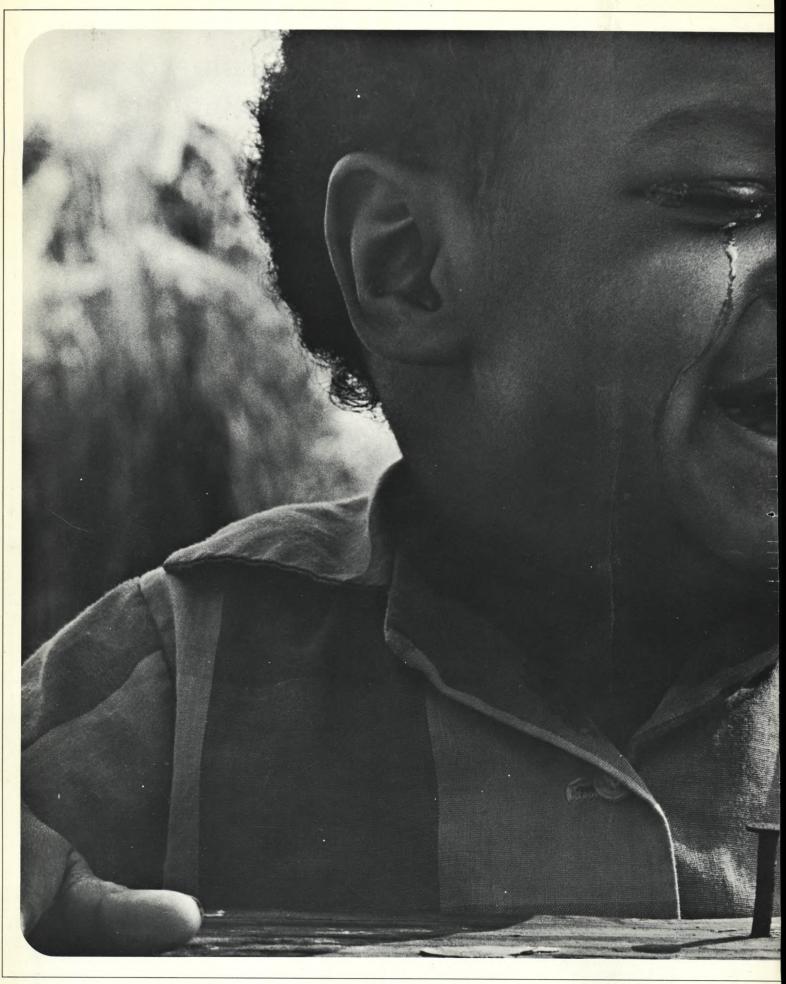


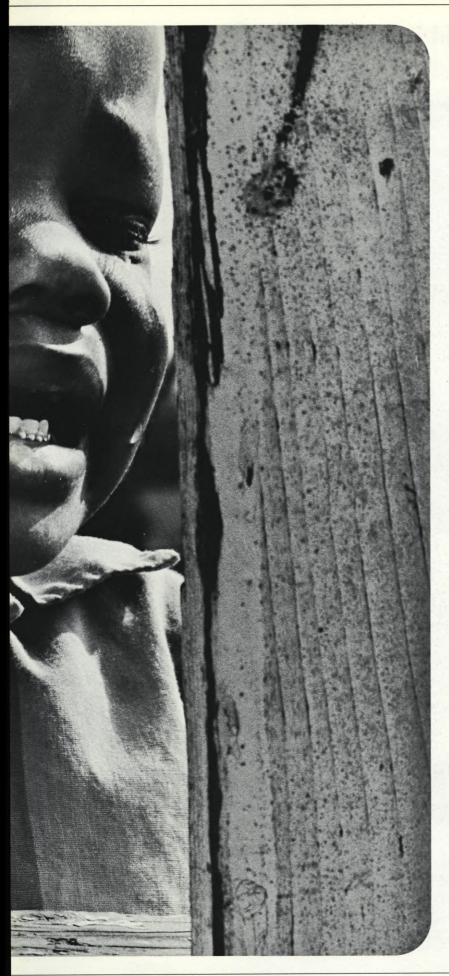
- System Engineering
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### How long will the action wait while you change magazines?

A minute? Ten seconds? It depends, of course; but ten seconds is all you'll lose while changing the NPR's magazine. That's including five seconds for checking the gate. And that's two or three minutes less than you lose with every other silent running camera on the market.

Snap off the old magazine, inspect the aperture, snap on the new magazine. That's all. You don't need to touch the film. The film is threaded and the loop is formed inside the magazine when you load it, before shooting starts. The rear pressure-plate is on the magazine; the aperture is on the camera body. When you snap off the magazine, there's the aperture, right before your eyes. Couldn't be easier to clean.

With unscripted action that won't wait, you can leave the tape recorder running when you run out of film, and cover the lost five seconds with a cutaway later. The NPR's built-in clapper and sync pulse will automatically re-establish sync. In the studio with a script, the five-second magazine change can prevent everyone on set going off to make a phone call when they hear the dread cry: "Reload." With the NPR, it's just another take. Immediately.

The NPR's rotating two-lens turret, its precise reflex viewing, light weight, registration-pin movement, balanced shoulder-resting, and, of course, its blimp-free silence — they all make
life easier, too. May we send

you our NPR brochure?

# eclair



Wherever you go, whatever the shooting situation, CINE 60's exclusive Power Belt gives you the power you need to run every professional camera on the market. Plus the all-important mobility to go where the action is (how do you think recent skiing and motorcycle movies were made?).

The Power Belt is as convenient to use as it is foolproof. Available in voltages from 6 to 30V, this handsome, easy-to-wear unit features high capacity, rechargeable nickel-cadmium cells. With its built-in charging unit, the Power Belt is ready to go. And wherever you go, you'll find its sealed, trouble-free design means day-in, day-out reliability. In the event of a short circuit, a built-in automatic overload switch disconnects the batteries, resetting when normal conditions are restored.

Why put up with awkward battery cases and long cables? Or bulky boxes that tug your shoulder and keep you off-balance? Especially when you can have the CINE 60 Power Belt—now the standard power supply worldwide.

For increased maneuverability, an accessory 6-foot coiled power cable (11" retracted) is available for use with Arriflex and other cameras.

CINE 60 has a number of other exclusive time- and money-saving products for the professional filmmaker, including:

The Vacu-Platform suction-actuated platform which can be posi-

tively fastened to any smooth surface (car tops, floors, etc.) without

marring. Especially useful for low-angle work, it mates with standard tripod heads.

The Single Universal Shoulder Pod the "unipod" is a lightweight shoulder mount that accepts all cameras. Easily removable between takes, it keeps the camera in the ideal shooting position

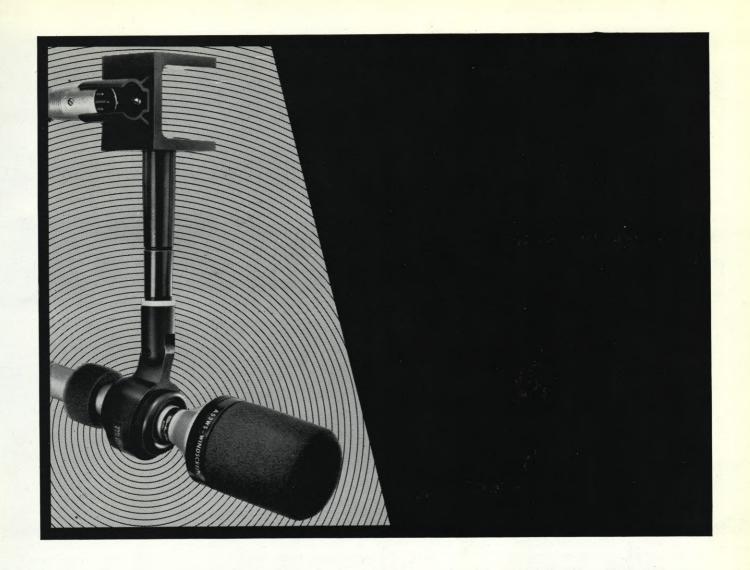
while offering the maneuverability of single-shoulder construction. Used with the CINE 60 Uni-Eclair Mount, this is the only practical pod for the Eclair NPR-16.

For details on these and any of the other products in our line, please call or write:

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## Boom Boon.



We've taken our most versatile, best-performing unidirectional studio microphone, the Shure SM53, and made it even more versatile by developing a complete boom accessory system that equips the SM53 for every conceivable boom and "fish-pole" application! Shure design engineers started with a major breakthrough in design: a small, lightweight, extremely effective isolation mount. They developed a super-flexible isolation cable, a pair of highly-efficient front-and-rear windscreens, and a 20" boom extension pipe. Finally, they developed a complete boom assembly that combines unusually small size with superb control and noise isolation. Result: an accessory lineup that makes every Shure SM53 studio microphone a complete microphone system! Write: Shure Brothers Inc., 222 Hartrey Avenue, Evanston, Illinois 60204.



# RA

11 th ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE INFORMATION FILM

PRODUCERS OF AMERICA, INC.



The NEWPORTER INN, site of IFPA's 11th Annual National Conference

The 11th Annual National Conference of IFPA (Information Film Producers of America, Inc.), held recently at the Newporter Inn, Newport Beach, California, was climaxed by a formal banquet at which the prestigious CINDY awards were presented to producers of the outstanding commercial, industrial and government informational films for the year.

Based upon the rather ambiguous

theme: "The 1970's, Challenge or Change?" (couldn't there possibly be both?) the Conference was opened by keynote speaker James Gibson, Director of the National Audio Visual Center, who spoke on the subject, "The Challenge to Filmmakers".

The second half of the opening day of the Conference was devoted to "The Moving Media: Electrons and Emulsions" and zeroed in on such subjects as

"Educational Films", "Cable Television" and "Television Film Recording". A Panel Discussion followed, with Dr. Al Hibbs of the Jet Propulsion Laboratories as Moderator.

The theme of the second morning of the Conference was "Responsibility and Ethics", with Robert Hecker serving as Chairman of the session. There followed several addresses of a soul-searching nature in which the point was made and re-made that the film and television industries have certain ethical obligations to society and the community at large. All of which is certainly true-but one wonders whether it really required three hours and five different speakers to get that single point across. The most prominent speaker in this particular session was Bruce Herschensohn, USIA Director of Motion Pictures and Television, whose paper was entitled "Our Conscience".

The afternoon session was oriented about the theme: Multi-media & Multi-screen Values" and the session was highlighted by a very lucid and interesting paper on the subject, "Why it Works", delivered by Gary Standard, Director-Film Media Division of Communication Consultants.

By way of illustrating his topic, Standard then fired up a complex array of automated slide and film projectors to present a stunning mixed-media commercial subject produced by his organization for the Lange Co., manufacturers of ski boots and skis.

The Monte Carlo Room of the Newporter Inn, Newport Beach, California, serves as an exhibition hall for a comprehensive display of the latest motion picture equipment, provided by leading manufacturers and rental houses.



On the morning of the final day of the 11th Annual IFPA National Conference, the session theme was "The State of the Art", with John Mahon as Chairman.

Especially noteworthy at this session was a paper titled "Optical Effects", presented by Frank Van der Veer and illustrated by some striking examples on film, produced by his company.

"Electronic Photographic Effects", presented by Jack Mauck of Technicolor's Vidtronics Division, was sub--titled "Video Tape to Film". He reported the latest refinements in the Vidtronics tape-to-film process (having to do, mainly, with a considerably increased number of lines to the scan) and described how his company is now providing full videotape camera crew services for the shooting of material exclusively for television (mainly commercials) which would later be transferred to film. His presentation was illustrated by a reel of film clips from the most recent Vidtronics product.

The afternoon session, winding up the formal seminar aspect of the Conference, was designated on the program as "The New Wave" and was chaired by AMERICAN CINEMATOGRAPHER Editor Herb Lightman. He jokingly stated that the session designation sounded to him like the title of a surfing movie—or else a reference to the neocreative phase indulged in a dozen or so years ago by certain French directors—now more "old hat" than new anything.

In any event, he preferred to re-title the session as "New Directions in Filmmaking", and introduced as his guest panelists, Haskell Wexler, ASC, (Academy Award-winning cinematographer for "WHO'S AFRAID OF VIRGINIA WOOLF?", Director of Photography on "AMERICA, AMERICA", "THE



The "New Wave" (or "New Directions in Film-making") session of the Conference. Panelists on the dias are (left to right) Haskell Wexler, ASC, Donald Fox, Justin Purchin, Chairman Herb A. Lightman, Richard Moore and Joan Keller Stern. The panel, including top professionals of the feature film industry, plus young film-makers new to the medium, ranged over a wide spectrum of opinion.

THOMAS CROWN AFFAIR" and "IN THE HEAT OF THE NIGHT": writerproducer-director-cinematographer of "MEDIUM COOL"); Richard Moore (Director of Photography on "WILD IN THE STREETS", "WINNING", "THE RIEVERS", "MYRA BRECKIN-RIDGE", "WUSA" and "SOMETIMES A GREAT NOTION"); Joan Keller Stern (Academy Award-winning short subject producer of "THE MAGIC MACHINES"); Donald Fox (creator of the experimental film, "OMEGA", which won the Silver Phoenix Award at the Atlanta Film Festival) and Justin Purchin, head of educational films for Hanna-Barbera.

During the course of the program that followed, "OMEGA", "THE MAGIC MACHINES" and a portion of a

Hanna-Barbera anti-drug film were shown. Lightman introduced the guests, asking each to give his appraisal of new directions in film-making, after which the panel was thrown open to questions from the audience.

Following are selected excerpts from the session:

STERN—What film means to me and a lot of people like me who are just starting to make films is that it is a medium set up to communicate ideas—ideas about social change and people and understanding. It is an incredible medium by means of which to communicate in a non-didactic way where people are at. You can let people know things about other people without Continued on Page 89

(LEFT) The Palmer Room of the Newporter Inn was the site of many of the more important seminars conducted during the three days of the Conference. (CENTER) A bevy of attractive PSA stewardesses, retained to help in presenting the "CINDY" Awards, poses prettily outside the Newporter Inn's Monte Carlo Room, scene of the annual formal Awards Banquet. (RIGHT) Luncheons in the Inn's Carousel room were highlighted by papers presented by additional speakers.



## 1970 "CINDY" AWARDS

#### FIRST AND SECOND PLACE IFPA AWARD WINNERS

#### **PUBLIC RELATIONS FILMS:**

#### First Places (Gold)

(Gov.) "Somebody's Got to be Kidding" Los Angeles County Motion Picture Unit, L.A., Calif.

(Comm.) "We Used to Call it Printing" Peckham Productions, New York City

(Inst.) "All the Difference"
Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York

#### Second Places (Silver)

(Comm.) "Micro"

Owen Murphy Productions, New York City

(Inst.) "This Blooming World" Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester

(Gov.) "A Place of Refuge"

Dept. of Travel and Industry, Province of British Columbia,

Canada, Victoria, B.C.

#### TRAINING FILMS:

#### First Places (Gold)

(Comm.) "Inertial Navigation"
Milner-Fenwick Productions, Baltimore, Maryland (for Aerospace Audio Visual Service, Norton AFB, San Bernardino, Calif.)

(Inst.) "A Life on the Line"
Aetna Life and Casualty Co., Hartford, Conn.

(Gov.) "Right Hand of the Court"

Los Angeles County Motion Picture Unit, L.A., Calif.

#### Second Places (Silver)

(Comm.) "Medical Facts for Pilots"
Tecfilms Company, Boston, Ma.

(Inst.) "Hold Up"
Wells Fargo Bank Training Dept., San Francisco, Calif.

(Gov.) "Landing Illusions—Short Landings" Aerospace AV Service, Norton, AFB, Calif.

#### EMPLOYEE RELATIONS/INDOCTRINATION & ORI-ENTATION FILMS:

#### First Places (GOLD)

(Comm.) "What's It All About, Harry?"
Parthenon Films, Los Angeles

(Inst.) "Our Aching Backs"
The Sandia Corporation, Albuquerque, New Mexico

(Gov.) "The Air Force Now #5"
Aerospace Audio Visual Service, Norton AFB, Calif.

#### Second Places (Silver)

(Comm.) "Reflections of the Company" J.J. Hennessy Productions, Los Angeles, Calif.

(Inst.) "A Giant Leap for Mankind"
TRW Systems Group, Redondo Beach, California

(Gov.) "The SAMSO Story"
Aerospace Audio Visual Service, Norton AFB, Calif.

#### **TECHNICAL FILMS:**

#### First Places (Gold)

(Comm.) "The People Saver"
Sandler Institutional Films, Los Angeles

(Inst.) "Nuclear Fingerprinting of Ancient Pottery"

Lawrence Radiation Lab., University of California, Livermore,

(LEFT) Tom Frandsen, aided by comely assistant, presents the "Cindy" Awards at banquet of the Information Film Producers of America. (CENTER) Posh formal affair was held in the main ballroom of the Newporter Inn, Newport Beach, California. (RIGHT) Famed documentary producer David Wolper addresses the audience, emphasizing the importance of information films in the world of today.







(Gov.) "The Long Haul"
Aerospace Audio Visual Service, Norton AFB, Calif.

#### Second Places (Silver)

(Comm.) "Flight Without Wings"

J.J. Hennessy Productions, Los Angeles, Calif.

(Inst.) "Space for Power"
TRW Systems Group, Redondo Beach, Cal.

(Gov.) "The Sky Net System"
Aerospace Audio Visual Service, Norton AFB, Calif.

#### SALES & ADVERTISING FILMS:

#### First Place (Gold)

(Comm.) "Ski Racer" Summit Films, Denver, Colorado

(Inst.) "Simulation—High Green to Learning"
McDonnell-Douglas Corporation, Santa Monica, Calif.

#### Second Place (Silver)

(Comm.) "Chrysler-Plymouth Coming Through to You" Petersen Productions, Los Angeles, Cal.

(Inst.) "Beats Reading the Annual Report"
TRW Systems Group, Redondo Beach, California

#### **ENRICHMENT FILMS:**

#### First Place (Gold)

(Comm.) "Kutlwanong—A Place of Hearing" Association-Sterling Films, New York

#### Second Place (Silver)

(Comm.) "Molokai—USA"
Carm-Larr Productions, Los Angeles

(Inst.) "The Mississippi River Festival" Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, Illinois

(Gov.) "You Got to Think About It" Naval Photographic Center, Washington, D.C.

#### **ACADEMIC INSTRUCTION FILMS:**

#### First Places (Gold)

(Comm.) "New Students—New Friends" Sandler Institutional Films, New York

(Inst.) "The Color Computer" Edutronics Systems International, Los Angeles, Cal.



The "Cindy" Award, in its newly designed form, is a handsome plaque. Shown as a sample is gold plaque presented in Sales and Advertising category to Summit Films, Inc. for "SKI RACER".

(Gov.) "The Quiet War" Aerospace Audio Visual Service, Norton AFB, Calif.

#### Second Places (Silver)

(Comm.) "Group Psychotherapy: The Dynamics of Change"
Julian Films, Hollywood, Calif.

(Inst.) "Gateway to Tomorrow"
Orange County Media Center, Orlando, Florida

#### **VIDEO TAPE PRESENTATIONS**

#### First Place (Gold)

(Inst.) "Picturephone—A Demonstration"
Bell Telephone Laboratories, Murray Hill, New Jersey

#### SPECIAL CATEGORY FILMS

#### First Place (Gold)

(Inst.) "Quick Rise" Alan Gordon Enterprises, Hollywood, Calif.

(Comm.) "Like It Is" Pat Sims Productions, Dallas, Texas

(Gov.) "Volunteer Story"
Los Angeles County Motion Picture Unit, Los Angeles, Calif.

#### Second Place (Silver)

(Comm.) "Outward Bound" Summit Films, Denver Colo.

(Gov.) "Kites to Capsules"
Federal Aviation Administration, Washington, D.C.

(Inst.) "Westinghouse Apollo Television"
Westinghouse Defense and Space Center, Audio visual Dept.,
Baltimore, Maryland

## MAKE THIS TRANSITIONER

Though a little bit on the "Rube Goldberg" side, this do-it-yourself transitioner makes possible effects that would otherwise have to be made in the lab

By F.C. MOULTRIE

There are times when some forms of camera-produced scene-transitional effects are required, without resorting to laboratory services. Although some cameras are fitted with continuously-variable shutters, this is not common.

Whether one is a movie hobbyist or a semi-professional, the judicious use of transitional devices may contribute greatly in giving one's films a certain 'polish.'

Although the device we are about to describe can be constructed from any materials you may wish to use, we decided upon "wood-plus-metal" construction, since we had such materials on hand in our workshop.

Choosing the simplest "iris" we could make,—which is incidentally one of the most "modern" in its effect,—namely, a centrally located "diamond" shape, opening or closing down at will, we set to work without delay.

We used good quality 1/4" plywood as our front and base-boards. The frontboard must be cut to suit the camera one uses. For this reason it is not possible to give precise dimensions. The board should be cut in a length which will extend from base of camera to about 3%" above the top of the camera lens-barrel. (Some cameras may require mounting the board horizontally, in order to avoid obscuring the viewfinder, which, on our Bolex H16, is located to one side of the taking-lens.) The unit can easily be made with adjustments for setting further in or out, to accommodate for shorter or longer lens barrels.

In order to assist the reader to "get the picture", we will describe our own hastily-constructed unit, leaving it to other constructors to make their own innovations, dimensions or improvements. The first task is to measure carefully and mark off the place on the front board where the lens-barrel aperture is to be located, then to bore through the board—preferably with an adjustable bit—an aperture just about a couple of thousandths *larger* than the lens-barrel.

This is done in order that the lensbarrel may slide in and out smoothly, without binding when lens is being focused.

The front-board should be as WIDE as possible, to allow space for the actuating mechanism, and at least 3/8" allowed if possible from the "narrow" margin of the board to the edge of lens aperture. The next task is to firmly glue (if wood is used), two strips of good grade wood, smooth and square and about 6" long, on each side of aperture, clearing the latter by about 1/16" each side. The strips, (which can be planed off later) should be about ¼" cross-section. (SEE FIGURE 1) The strips must be ABSOLUTELY PARALLEL.

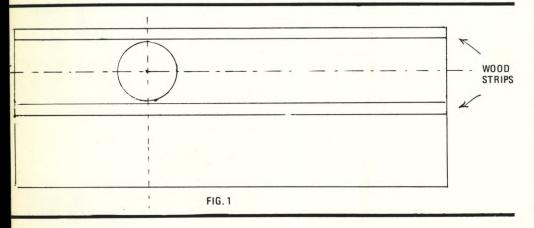
We now come to the stage where utmost precision is required and this is the only point at which one must exercise all the skill he can muster. First one must find or obtain some very thin sheet metal (preferably NOT aluminum, since this cannot be successfully or easily soldered). It may be brass,

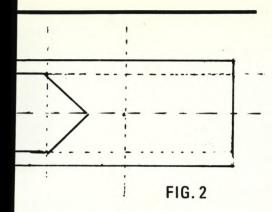
bronze, or tinned or galvanized iron. (We used the latter.) It should be as thin as possible consistent with reasonable stiffness. Cut TWO pieces about 3" long and of a width to fit the channel formed by the wood-strips. It is IMPERATIVE that the plates are cut ABSOLUTELY accurately, with parallel edges and it is also essential that they slide to and fro in the channel without binding, yet not loose enough to rock. When this is satisfactorily accomplished, mark off each plate with 2 lines, parallel to upper and lower edges, and exactly the same width from edges as the distance from the inner borders of the wood channels to EDGE of lens aperture.

One will now have reached one of the most tricky operations in the project. Carefully scribe a line, centrally located between the two above-mentioned lines (on both plates), and parallel with them.

It is advisable to check that the lines on both plates match up with each other. If so, one may proceed. The OUTER lines must now be provided with marks set in 34" from the leading edges. From these marks it is necessary now to mark off a distance exactly that of the width between the upper and lower scribed lines. Mark 45-deg. lines from center line, one upward and one downward, ending exactly at the 34" marks (on each plate). (FIGURE 2) Carefully remove all cutting burrs with a fine file, and carefully chamfer off all sharp corners, slightly rounding them, then check the two plates in position in the channel, to verify that the apex of each "V" meets precisely when brought together and that, when drawn fully apart, (i.e. when the sloping edges of the "V's" are just clear, each side of the lens aperture), the 34" tines on upper and lower leading edges of each plate are still slightly overlapping each other; also that their lower, or inner edges, remain clear of the lens opening. If this is all satisfactory, temporarily remove the plates and replace them with card and/ or paper packing, to equal the thickness of both plates combined, plus an additional (approx.) 4-thousandths inch.

Now, with a sharp plane, adjusted for





#### PEARANCE OF EACH ATE WHEN CUT

extremely shallow cut, plane down the two wood strips till they are level with the packing. If the wood strip down the narrow edge of board is overlapping, it may be trimmed level with the boardedge at this time also. Next, cut two strips of the same metal sheet, to run the length of the board, and of a width to extend from the outer edges of each wood strip to a point just clear of the aperture. Again from the same metal, form about six angle brackets. One set is bent to pass around board to opposite (lens) side on the 'narrow' edge, and the others as simple "\_\[ \sigma" angles. These can be spaced at convenient points and screwed down with fine wood-screws. When in place, their upper sections are soldered to the long strips to form a closed channel for the plates to slide. If the plates now bind, the brackets and strips may be cautiously raised with a knife-blade till free sliding is restored.

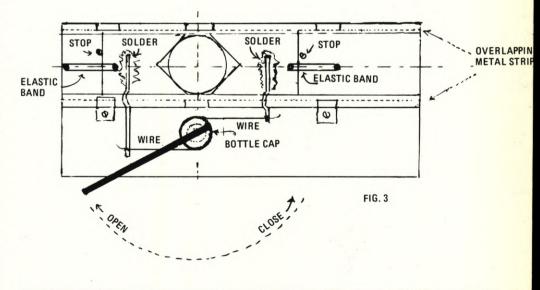
Pull both plates apart till the angle sides of each "V" are about 1/64" clear of the lens aperture, and drive in a small wood-screw at each end to act as limiting stops. Drive in one more screw into the board at each end, about 21/2" from the outer edges of the plates, and solder a shortened piece of nail, head down, in line with these, near the edges of the plates. Place an elastic band (or suitable small spring) in position to keep the plates fully apart as their normal position, and of sufficient strength to bring them apart when brought together and gently released. The next operation is to solder on two LEGS (of coat hanger wire), bent to bridge over the strips, and reaching down toward the wide section of the board. (SEE FIGURE 3). They should be soldered firmly, one on each plate, extending upward to a little beyond the center point, and the lower ends of indeterminate length, to be adjusted according to other dimensional details. They must be "humped" to pass over the strips, brackets, etc. then brought reasonably low above the board, and should be spaced not less than 4½" apart when in the open position; also the spacing should be equidistant from the vertical center line when in "closed" position.

We now require something to use as a small, actuating cylinder or "drum". We used a small bottle cap, the screw-on variety, for want of anything better. After filling in the screw indentations with solder and smoothing off the circumference to a reasonably circular contour, we drilled a hole in dead center and reamed same till it was a snug fit over a #6-32 machine screw. Drilling another hole in the board at dead center, low enough for the bottle-cap to clear the adjacent wood strip by about 1/8", we mounted the bottle cap, head down, on the board, placing a washer under the screw-head and another over the screw where it projected through opposite side of board, securing same with two locking nuts.

The project is now approaching completion. One must now locate some pieces of fine, flexible wire. We used 28-gauge Nichrome resistance wire, because we happened to have some on hand, but any fine, tough but flexible wire would suit. Possibly bronze or brass picture hanging wire might suit, though it must have no appreciable stiffness.

Cut two 4" lengths of the wire and solder the end of one piece to the top of the 'drum' extending to the RIGHT and the other piece to the bottom of same, extending to the LEFT. Make sure plates are fully extended to the OPEN position. See that both wires are STRAIGHT. Now solder the upper wire

to the RIGHT slider-leg, and the other to the LEFT leg. Before cutting off surplus ends of wire, check that the apex of each plate "V" meet in dead center of the lens-aperture. If one plate draws too far ahead of the other so that there is an off-center close-off, unsolder the wire from the leg of the off-center plate and resolder the wire with that plate drawn forward, or set back a little, to make the necessary correction. Once set, it is seldom any more trouble. The entire unit-particularly the surfaces of the sliding V-plates-should be coated with matte black paint or lacquer, and the slides should have this done just prior to soldering on the actuating wires, then allowed to dry thoroughly before finally putting in place. Nothing much remains to be done except to place a very narrow collar of black felt around the lens barrel, to fit snugly, attached to board around periphery of lens aperture on camera-side of board with rubber cement. This is to prevent stray light leakage. Similarly, several other places might benefit from little black felt baffles. On outer side, two metal channels may be soldered to provide means of slipping in a square of filter-gelatine when required. Finally, a slender metal actuating lever may be soldered across the open face of the drum, so placed as to describe an even arc when diamond masking is opened and closed. When all is working smoothly and is easily under control, we may attend to the final stages of mounting in correct position, making provision for fast attachment and removal and for in-and-out settings for various lens barrel lengths. If you tackle this project, you will find it will have been worthwhile. Good Luck!





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# THE PHOTOGRAPHY OF I WALK THE LINE

### PART II

Conclusion of an "eye-witness" article on the location and studio filming of director John Frankenheimer's latest feature production

#### By RICHARD PATTERSON

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is the conclusion of a two-part feature article begun in the November, 1970 issue of AMERICAN CINEMATOGRAPHER. It represents the observations of the author made by him while he was serving an American Film Institute internship with Director John Frankenheimer during production of "I WALK THE LINE" on location, as well as in the studio.)

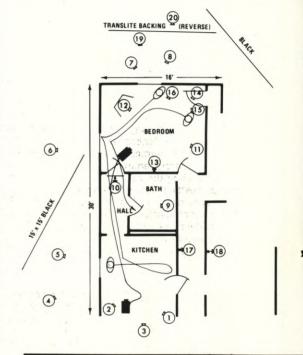
Perhaps the most interesting studio lighting set-up created during production of "I WALK THE LINE" was that required for the only scene that takes place inside the apartment of the deputy, Hunnicutt (FIGURE 1). This scene was filmed in one continuous shot, although the beginning of it was to be intercut with a scene taking place outside the apartment.

Hunnicutt is looking out the kitchen window as his wife calls to him from the

bedroom where she is sitting in bed watching television. He crosses the kitchen to turn out the light, returns to the window, and then walks through the hall to the bedroom, where he looks out both windows. After he is in the bedroom, his wife gets off the bed, turns off the television, and exits past the camera towards the bathroom where she delivers her final off-camera line. The scene was shot with a 50mm lens following Hunnicutt as he moved around the apartment.

The key light in the kitchen with the lights on was an open-eye Junior (1) which provided 100 foot-candles of illumination on Hunnicutt as he walked around the kitchen. This Junior and an open-eye Baby (2) were both connected to a cue box which was wired to the switch on the wall of the set. Once the

Starting point on the sound stage for a complicated follow shot, utilizing a hand-held Arriflex. The camera followed the actor from this kitchen through the hallway to the bedroom of the small apartment (see diagram, FIGURE 1). For protection, the scene was also shot with the camera mounted on a ColorTran dolly, but the director preferred the hand-held shot after viewing dailies.





- Open eye Junior on cue box wired to practical wall switch
- 2) Open eye Baby on cue box wired to practical wall switch
- 3) 750W cone with double silk
- 4) Open eye Senior with 1/25 (moonlight)
- 5) Open eve Baby
- 6) Open eye Senior with 1/25
- 7) Open eye Junior with 25 & Y-1 (streetlight)
- 8) Open eye Baby from below
- 9) Baby
- 10) Midget with double scrim bounced off white card
- 11) Baby with double silk
- 12) 150W Photoflood on dimmer with 25 and plain in TV cabinet
- 13) Midget bounced off wall
- 14) Open eye Baby with silk and double scrim
- 15) Baby
- 16) Inky with snoot
- 17) Baby with diffusion bounced off wall
- 18) Baby with diffusion bounced off wall
- 250W Gimmick with plain, 25, and Y-1 (street lamp)
- 20) Baby with snoot through window in backing







(LEFT) A complicated location set-up in which the extension arm of the Chapman "Titan" crane made possible a close shot of the driver of a car about to sink beneath the water. (RIGHT) A strung-out crew films a moving close shot of Gregory Peck. Director of Photography David Walsh operates camera mounted on shoulder brace, while assistant follows focus and supporting actor plays off-camera dialogue to Peck. A grip braces Walsh as he moves backwards, and gaffer Joe Smith walks a Baby spot with Macbeth filter for fill light.

lights were out in the kitchen, there was only a 40-foot-candle key of bluish light coming through the window from an open-eye Senior (4) with a ½25 filter. Low-level fill light for the kitchen came from a 750-watt cone (3) with a double silk, and an open-eye Baby outside the window provided an additional effect.

As Hunnicutt walked through the hall, he was lit only by 75 foot-candles coming from a Baby in the bathroom (9) with minimal fill for the hallway from a Midget with a double scrim (10) bounced off a white card. There was nothing about the scene that required the bathroom light to be on as he walked through the hall; but there was also no reason why it could *not* have been on, and it obviously contributed an interesting effect to the scene.

There were no lights on in the

Three of the four cameras involved in set-up for special effects scene which would be difficult to re-stage. Panavision Reflex camera is on the crane, with Arriflexes set up on platform and opposite shore.

bedroom except for the television set. so that the source for lighting was taken to be the moon or a street light outside the apartment. The key coming through the bedroom windows was set at 40 foot-candles. An open-eye Senior (6) with a 1/25 filter provided moonlight through one window, and an open-eye Junior (7) with a combination of a full 25 and a Y-1 filter was used to simulate the bluish green light from a street light outside the other window. Fill light for the room was provided by a "midget" (13) bounced off the wall and two Babies (11 and 14) with silks. The light for the television set was a 150-watt Photoflood (12) on a dimmer with a 25 filter and plain diffusion. Since the screen was not seen in the shot, a light inside the television cabinet could be used to create the effect of light from the screen.

Two blacks and a translite backing were used outside the windows. Because the backing which had to be used was one originally made for use in a day scene, it was reversed and used without any light except a Baby with a snoot (20) which shone through a window in a building in the backing. In addition a street lamp visible to the camera was simulated by using a 250-watt "Gimmick" light (19) with plain diffusion and a Y-1 filter around it. The rest of the lighting in the set was for smaller lighting effects (8, 14, 16) or for minimal fill on background walls (17, 18). The level of fill light on the set was probably as low as five foot-candles in some places. The film was exposed at F/2.8 and developed normally.

Another interesting night scene was shot night for night on location and included almost a full city block in the background (FIGURE 2). The action consisted simply of the moonshiner's daughter crossing the street and entering the courthouse where the sheriff was working late. The set-up illustrated, one of two angles for the scene, involved a wide shot with a 50mm lens from the

corner opposite the courthouse. The five Seniors inside the courthouse were filtered with ½MT2 filters to give the light from the windows a warmer color than the moonlight or the light from the street lamps outside. The actual street lamp in front of the courthouse was disconnected, since it was not included in the shot, and the color temperature of its light was incompatible with the light for which the film was being exposed.

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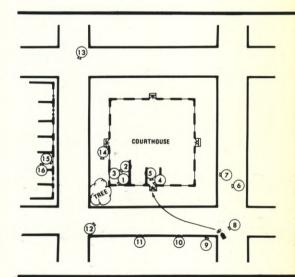
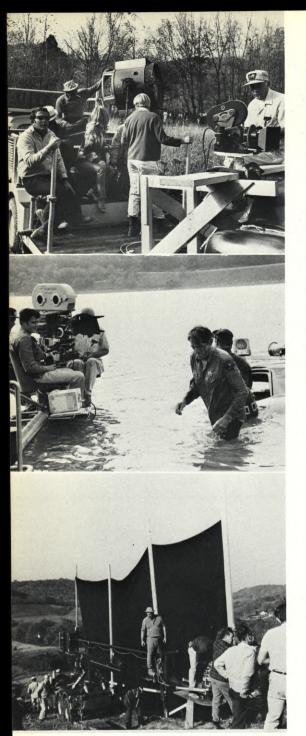


FIGURE 2—Scene 64: Exterior Courthouse Night for Night 50mm Lens at f/2.5

- 1) Open eye Senior with ½MT2
- 2) Open eye Senior with ½MT2
- 3) Open eye Senior with ½MT2
- 4) Open eye Senior with ½MT2
- 5) Open eye Senior with ½MT2
- 6) Arc on crane with full 54
- 7) Arc with full 54
- 8) 10K with 25TD from high angle
- 9) 10K with full MT2 and scrim
- 10) 10K with full MT2
- 11) 10K with 1/254
- 12) Open eye 10K up onto side of courthouse
- Arc with full 54 onto store fronts in background
- 14) 9-lite with spun glass onto tree
- 15) Junior with full MT2 inside store onto wall
- Junior with full MT2 inside store through window



(TOP LEFT) Camera car, with arc light, prepares to tow a pickup truck that has an Arriflex mounted in front of its hood. (CENTER) A dripping wet Gregory Peck "walks action" through the water in rehearsal before Panavision camera. (BOTTOM) Arm of the Chapman crane is used to support a large black Dubatine scrim for shading hillside to match lighting of scene shot previously on overcast day.

The principal lighting on the girl and the street was the bluish light from the arcs (6 and 7) with full 54 filters, the 10K (11) with a 1/254 and the 10K (8) with a 25TD filter. The 10K lamps (9 and 10) with full MT2 filters provided the effect of light from store fronts off camera. Two 2K lamps (15 and 16) with MT2 filters were placed inside one store visible in the background, and an additional arc (13) with a full 54 was used to illuminate the store fronts along the street in the background. An open-eye 10K (12) was used to illuminate the side of the courthouse facing the camera. and a 9-lite was used to backlight a tree on the corner.

Two other day interior set-ups on location are also illustrated as an indication of lighting techniques employed on location. Most notable perhaps is the use of bounce lighting in scene 56 (FIGURE 3). Also in scene 56, ND.60 plastic or gelatin filters were placed over every door or window in the shot whereas in scene 112 (FIGURE 4), the cameraman would have liked to light for an exposure of F/4 but had to shoot wide open in order to have a sufficient difference in light levels between the interior and what was seen of the exterior. Scene 112 is also a good example of the way in which the art director, the cameraman, and the gaffer worked together to create some exceptionally interesting visuals for the film. The set, which was an abandoned mill

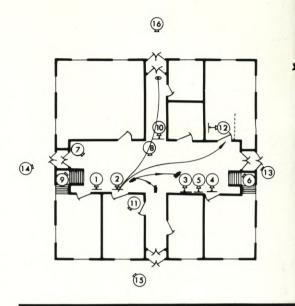


FIGURE 3—Scene 56: Interior Courthouse Lobby Day 50mm lens at f/4 with 85 correction filter

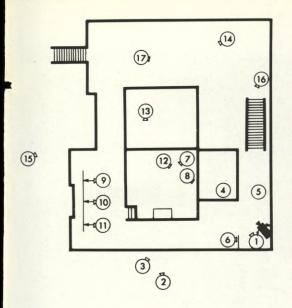
- 5-lite from ceiling bounced off white card on wall
- 2) 5-lite from ceiling bounced off white card on wall
- 3) 9-lite on stand bounced off white card on wall
- 4) 9-lite on stand bounced off white card on wall
- 5) Single fay on stand bounced off white card on wall
- 6) 5-lite (4 globes) with spun glass on stand
- 7) 5-lite with spun glass from ceiling 8) Single fay from ceiling
- 9) 5-lite with spun glass on stand
- 10) 5-lite from ceiling bounced off white card
- 11) Single fay with silk on stand
- 12) 9-lite on stand bounced off white card
- 13) 9-lite with spun glass through doors with ND.60 filters
- 14) Arc with Y-1 through door with ND.60 filters
- 15) Arc with Y-1 through unfiltered window
- Two 4'x4' Reflectors ND.60 filters on door

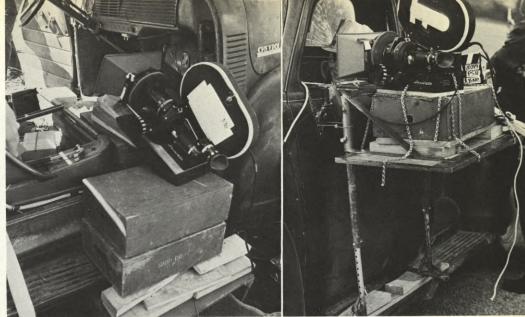
(LEFT) Flat on his back, Walsh hand-holds camera to get a low angle shot. He is flanked by the director and by the assistant following focus. (CENTER) The Panavision underwater camera mounted on a platform suspended from the end of a barge, is used to film a scene of a swimmer surfacing, and also to get a point-of-view shot in which the camera itself surfaced like the swimmer. (RIGHT) This suction mount for the Arriflex mounted on the hood of a car proved unstable because the metal of the hood was flexible. Suction mount for the quartz light worked acceptably because it was closer to the edge.











(LEFT) One of several instances in which the Arriflex was rigged to the outside of a vehicle in order to get an unusual angle. (RIGHT) Another use of special mounts for remote operation of the camera on a vehicle. The flat base of the camera facilitated such applications.

FIGURE 4—Scene 112: Interior Mill Day 40mm lens at f2.8 with 85 correction filter

- 1) Senior with Macbeth and 3 double scrims
- 2) Arc with Y-1
- 3) 9-lite
- 4) 2K Quartz with dichroic bounced off white card on ceiling
- 5) 2K Quartz with dichroic bounced off ceiling
- 6) Single fay bounced off white card
- 7) 1000W Quartz with dichroic
- 8) 1000W Quartz with dichroic
- 9) Single fay bounced off white card on ceiling
- Single fay bounced off white card on ceiling
- 11) Single fay bounced off white card on ceiling
- 12) Single fay from low angle
- 2K Quartz with dichroic and spun glass from below
- 14) 9-lite above roof
- 15) Arc with Y-1 onto tree above roof
- RFL-2 Photoflood with Macbeth for stairwell
- 17) 5-lite (2 globes) with silk fill for bottom of stairs

being used to house the still, was actually an abandoned pump house filmed on location in California.

The 800mm and 1000mm lenses were used quite frequently on location, often with light conditions that required shooting wide open (F/5.6 and F/6). Focusing became exceptionally critical and was often complicated by action which involved a subject running towards the camera or past a camera position which entailed shooting through foliage. Normally, during the staging or rehearsal, focusing marks would be established to enable the assistant to pull focus during the shot. The Panavision lenses, which are focused by means of a large knob on either side of the lens cradle, have a pointer rotating on a surface which can be marked with a grease pencil for various focus positions. In a situation where the action was relatively simple, the focus would be set by eye for several of the actor's key positions, and the assistant would pull focus according to marks he had made. When the shot called for an actor to be running straight towards the camera, numbered stakes were put in the ground at convenient intervals, and one camera assistant ran parallel to the actor calling out the numbers while another pulled the focus according to corresponding marks on the focusing knob. Occasionally the cues had to be relayed to him because the unblimped camera noise kept him from hearing the assistant who was, perhaps, 30 or 40 yards away.

When one set-up called for a sustained pan with the 800mm lens as the actor rowed a boat down a stream and out into the lake, there was no way of establishing accurate enough focusing marks to enable the assistant to pull the

Continued on Page 69

(LEFT) Attaching the camera to the hood of a highway patrol car for a running shot. (CENTER) In order to stabilize the camera on the suction mount, the mount was attached to a metal plate which was clamped to a board held down by rods hooked under the fenders. This was the camera mount for the shot in which the car was driven to the water's edge. (RIGHT) Frankenheimer and Walsh on the hood of the car, as Peck drives toward the water's edge. In occasional extreme situations such as this or in set-ups involving a hand-held camera, Walsh operated his own camera.









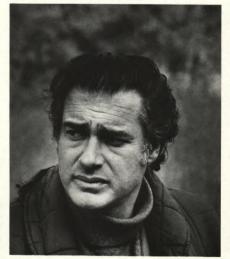
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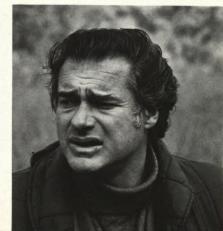
A collection of photographic studies made on location during the production of "I WALK THE LINE" by ANTHONY WOLFF

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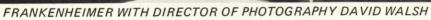


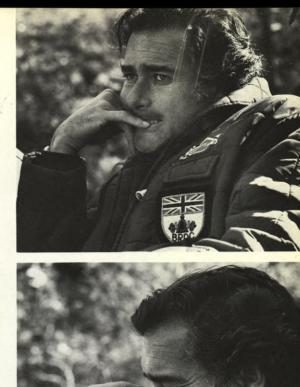
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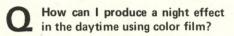
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This is the question we most frequently receive, and though the answer has been given many times, still the key to the question is to underexpose two stops. Additional techniques which assist the illusion are to photograph the scene in back-light, using lights or reflectors as fill lights on the players. When such are not available. use front cross-light. By all means avoid any white sky in the scene. You may use a 85N6 filter, but disregard its factor. The N6 (Neutral density-6 transmission) portion of this filter will reduce the light transmitted by two stops. Therefore, you judge the exposure as if you were using the normal #85 filter for a day exposure; the N6 portion cutting two stops will produce the underexposure necessary for a night effect.

It will further the illusion if you can include in the scene some light sourcesuch as lighted windows or street lamps. These must be boosted by using photoflood lamps-using tracing paper or Bon Ami on the glass of the windows to diffuse the light from the naked globes.

I would like my Main Title to appear over live action sceneshaving the text appear in white letters over the scene. What is the simplest method for doing this?

This is best accomplished by the process known as Bi-Pack printing in which the developed title film negative is placed in contact with the developed positive background scene. Both are printed together on duplicating negative film stock-by one pass through the printer. The same bi-pack idea may be employed directly in the camera by threading the negative title film in front of the negative color film stock. The backgound scene is then photographed -such as waves breaking on white sand. The actual fade-in and out footage frames having been measured from the title negative (with sufficient footage in front for threading), the camera is faded in and out at these same positons. In this last case, the text will appear in

black letters over the light background. It is best to photograph the titles on positive film for maximum contrast and clear film surrounding the lettering.

I read that professional cinematographers normally light their sets at a predetermined foot-candle level. Why is this, and what is the difference between foot-candles and candles-per-square-foot?

Motion picture sets are illuminated for a definite light level measured in foot-candles. The intensity of the light and the lens opening will vary with the speed of the film being used-and effect desired. The professional is only concerned with the incident light available-not with the reflective aspect of the players' clothing, backgrounds, etc., unless these are of a particularly light or dark tone-in which case exposure compensation may be required.

The term "foot-candle" is used in connection with the intensity of illumination at a given location. It is entirely dependent upon the intensity of the light source and its distance from the subject. Foot-candles are measured with an incident light meter.

The term, "candles-per-square-foot" is used in connection with the brightness of an illuminated surface. It is dependent upon the intensity of illumination on the surface and the inherent diffuse reflectance of the surface. Many reflected-light meters read in candlesper-square-foot.

I have to photograph a "Dow Board" in our local stock exchange. This is a black-light apparatusand is just barely visible. How might I obtain an insert shot of this board in color?

Use color negative-or equivalent 16mm high speed film and the fastest lens you can obtain. Request your laboratory to force develop your negative one stop. You may run your camera at 12 frames per second to obtain more exposure and also to speed up the action of the legend being spelled out on the board.

Continued on Page 77

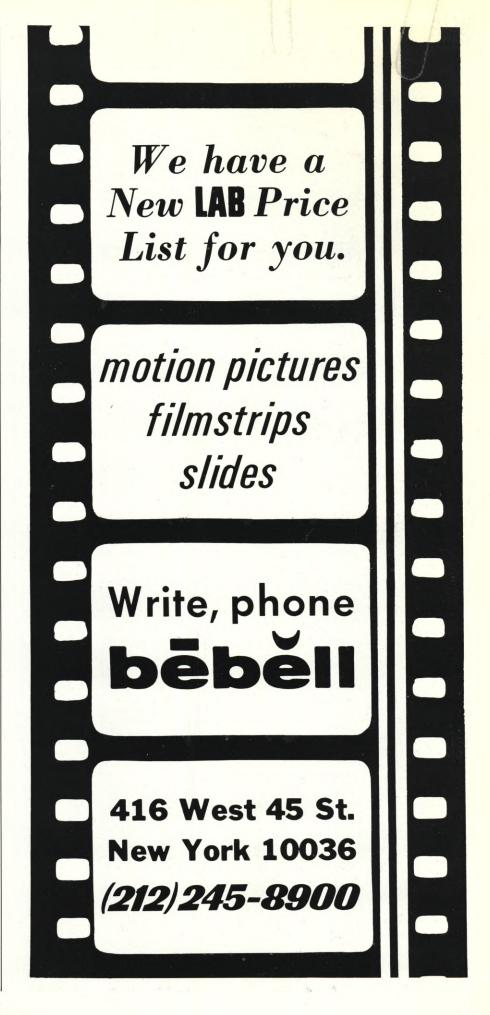
#### "I WALK THE LINE"

Continued from Page 65

focus. The shot was further complicated by having to shoot through varying amounts of foliage in the foreground which made it difficult, first of all, to find the subject as it came into range of the camera and virtually impossible to hold the focus since the boat and rower were constantly being obscured by the foliage. Fortunately the action was covered simultaneously with an equally effective dolly shot using a 50mm lens, and the editor was able to use the sharp portions of the takes with the 800mm lens in combination with the wider shot.

In any situation involving critical focus the operator preferred to work with a squeezed image in the reflex finder of the PSR. The finder is made so that the operator can switch from a squeezed to an unsqueezed image in the finder by simply turning a knob. The squeezed image, while it can sometimes be distracting on a pan, is more reliable for checking focus because it is a direct image from the mirrored shutter, while the unsqueezed image is an aerial image, and a discrepancy in the focus between the two images is not uncommon.

During the course of the shooting almost every conceivable type of camera support was used at least once. The only item included in the grip equipment which was not used on location was a wheelchair. A Titan crane traveled with the company everywhere it went on location, making feasible otherwise impossible camera angles and moves. It also occasionally proved convenient as a time-saver for conventional stationary set-ups, as well as being used to support a carbon arc or even a large black drape. A Nike crane was also used two or three times in the studio. The McAllister crab dolly was the basic dolly for both location and studio work, but considerable use was made of the Colortran dolly as well. An Elemack Spyder dolly was used once or twice on location where space did not permit the larger crab dolly to be employed, and a Fisher dolly was used a good bit in the studio because of the low angles possible with it. A Western dolly with a tripod on it was used once on location when the equipment had to be taken across a lake on a barge. For stationary cameras an hydraulic tripod with a gear head was used for the Panavision Silent Reflex camera, while Mitchell tripods with O'Conner 100 fluid heads were used for the Arriflexes. Extensive use was made of hi-hats and a variety of mounts were rigged on doors and hoods of cars. A hanging mount was even used three or



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four times for the Arriflex.

Undoubtedly the most unusual dolly used consisted of a hi-hat on a 2"x12" waxed board sliding across another waxed board placed across the rear of a pick-up truck. The shot began with a view through the rear window of the truck cab, and the camera moved to the side and panned around to follow an actor as he approached and passed the truck. There was not room enough for the Colortran dolly to move around in the back of the truck, and only by placing the camera on a hi-hat on a board could the proper view through the rear window be obtained. The boards were both waxed with candle wax, and after a little rehearsal the move was executed extremely smoothly by grips pulling and pushing the ends of the top board.

Extensive use was made of hand-held cameras throughout the shooting on location and for at least three set-ups in the studio. The Panavision lensed Arriflex (either supported by a shoulder brace which David Walsh had designed or simply hand-held with no additional support) was used not only as a means of obtaining an otherwise impossible angle, but also in numerous situations where the scene called for the kind of camera style which is possible only with a hand-held camera. The prime example of this is the fight scene at the climax of the picture in which the "master shots" were provided by two Arriflexes on shoulder braces. The director was interested in the kind of visual excitement he knew he could get by having a handheld camera virtually involved in the fight. Additional footage was provided by the PSR shooting from the crane with an 800mm lens and a third Arriflex on a tripod with the 50 to 500mm zoom, but the cameramen with the hand-held cameras were inevitably included from time to time in the footage provided by the stationary cameras.

Several scenes required shots inside a car and using a hand-held Arriflex braced on a 1"x6" board made it possible to get the shots on location rather than shooting with a mock-up and rear projection in the studio. The Panavision modifications for the Arriflex include a geared base which enabled the camera to rest firmly on a flat surface with the motor available as a handle for the cameraman's right hand. The base is light enough to be used on the camera even when the cameraman is holding it without any additional support, although it is a simple enough matter to replace the base with the standard Arriflex motor. For a close-up profile of the sheriff driving his car,

Walsh would simply sit in the front seat with the camera braced on a board placed across the dash and the back of the seat.

On two occasions an Arriflex on a shoulder brace was used for a sustained dolly shot. Both were medium shots of a character walking towards the camera with the cameraman walking backwards. In one case a path of 4'x8' plywood boards was laid across the field to insure steady footing. A grip would walk behind the cameraman bracing his back, an electrician would be carrying a lamp to provide fill lighting for the actor, and an assistant would accompany the cameraman to pull focus.

These shots both worked out quite well even though only very small pieces of them appeared in the final cut of the film; but there was another instance in which the hand-held camera proved to be inappropriate. For a scene in which the sheriff is snooping around the outside of an abandoned mill in search of the still, the crew began setting up for a dolly shot when it was decided that the effect of a hand-held camera might serve to heighten the mood of the scene. The dolly track was used as a path for the cameraman with the Arriflex with a 50mm lens on the shoulder brace.

When the shot was viewed in the dailies, it was obvious that it did not work. The uneven movement of the hand-held camera worked against the mood of the scene rather than with it. The primary reason seemed to be the fact that as the shot progressed it developed into a full-figure shot and there was no single dominant part of the composition moving in such a way as to serve as a kind of anchor for the wobbly movement of the camera. The movement of a hand-held camera can work very well in a shot which maintains a medium or close shot of someone walking because the camera movement relative to the head and shoulders of someone walking is considerably less noticeable than it is when the majority of the frame consists of stationary objects.

Noticeable camera movement of the sort obtained in a hand-held long or full-figure shot is appropriate only if the point is to convey a sense of the presence of the camera. In this particular instance the mood of the scene depended heavily on the feeling that the sheriff was quietly snooping around alone. The agitation and the sense of intrusion resulting from the hand-held camera were wrong. Fortunately there was no problem in reshooting the scene, and an extremely effective shot was obtained using a 100mm lens on a dolly.

Continued on Page 74

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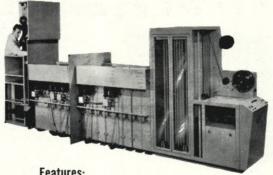
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#### CRYSTAMATIC SYNC SYSTEM

Continued from Page 43

tal-control circuit in the Crystamatic was designed with three basic goals in

- 1. Accuracy—the crystal frequency is 7.2 MHz, six times higher than conventional units, and is coupled to a temperature compensating circuit which will provide an accuracy of ±1/2 frame in 1,200 feet of film from below zero degrees to above 150° Fahrenheit.
- 2. Flexibility-In addition to running at 24 fps the cameraman filming abroad can instantly film crystal-sync at 25 fps with a flick of the speed selection switch (FIGURE 3). Turning this same switch to its extreme left position engages the variable speed circuit, and by turning the knob marked variable, the cameraman can dial any speed from eight fps to over 50 fps. Unlike a "wild" motor, this variable speed circuit is servo-controlled, and once a speed is selected, it will not drift. For added convenience an external reference circuit is provided. When the reference switch is in the "Ext. Ref." position, the crystal is disengaged and the camera control circuit will lock the camera speed to any reference signal that is fed to the unit. For example, if the 60Hz signal from a wall socket is fed to the external reference circuit, the camera has effectively a synchronous motor which will keep the camera in absolute sync with any and all other equipment with synchronous motors. The Pilotone frequency from a non-crystal-controlled camera can also be fed to the external reference circuit, in which case the crystal-controlled camera will slave to, and run in sync with, the non-crystal camera. Thus two-camera shooting can be done even if only one camera is controlled by a Crystamatic.

As a safety precaution, all Anton/ Bauer crystal motors have built-in governor circuits. If for any reason the electronics are damaged or lost, the camera can still shoot sync sound with just a battery and a sync cable. Lastly, the Crystamatic will operate from any 12-volt battery. The cameraman can use the batteries he now possesses and can even power from a car battery in a pinch. In summary, the cameraman has at his fingertips a 24 fps crystal motor, a 25 fps crystal motor, a variable speed motor, a synchronous motor, a slave motor, and a back-up governor motor.

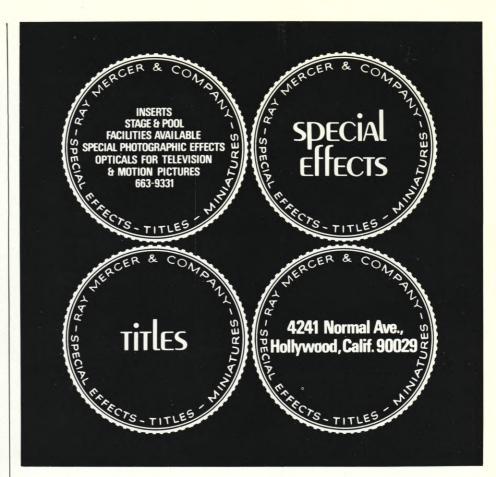
3. Dependability-The Crystamatic incorporates a most unique testing, adjusting, and warning circuit. If the camera speed should deviate from the

reference by as little as a hundredth of a frame, both a red warning light (upper left FIGURE 3) and a buzzer will activate. Should the camera jam, or the reference malfunction, or a cable come loose, the same warning will occur. This same light is also part of a simple testing circuit. A battery meter is included in the complement of indicators and constantly monitors the battery voltage. (For the most paranoid, a test cable is provided to cross reference the crystal in the camera with that in the tape recorder.) Thus with the above systems, the cameraman (and producer) can have peace of mind knowing that if a malfunction occurs, it will immediately be manifest before any time or film is wasted. The crystal-control section of the Crystamatic is available separately as a "Crystalock". It provides all the motor functions of the Crystamatic, and can be later converted to a Crystamatic by the addition of the radio slating system.

The Anton/Bauer Crystamatic vest and belt are hand-made from top grain leather and contain the Crystamatic electronics in two modules located at the front. Batteries, which are housed in the rear, can be chosen from a variety of NiCads and Silver Cells. All controls are visible to the cameraman (FIGURES 1 and 4). The vest has a cushioned saddle on the right shoulder to facilitate comfortable and steady shouldering of the camera. All wiring in the vest is internal with the exception of the camera power cable which plugs into the right module.

On special order, the Crystamatic and batteries can be custom-installed in the camera for added convenience. For example, when the Crystamatic is installed in the Anton/Bauer back-magazined 16 BL, the camera balances perfectly on the shoulder without any additional support. This makes a flexible self-contained unit without any sync or power cables hanging from the camera. However, for hand-held cameras, such as the Arriflex 16S, the vest or belt offers greatest flexibility. No modification is necessary to any of the cameras used with the Crystamatic or Crystalock. The cameras, however, must be used with Anton/Bauer crystal motors which attach to the camera in the normal fashion. The exception is a 16 BL equipped with the Arriflex universal motor which can plug right into the Crystamatic.

The whole point of the Anton/Bauer Crystamatics is to provide the cameraman with greater creative freedom by totally automating the syncing and slating process in a configuration that is light and comfortable.





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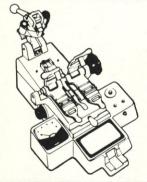
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#### "I WALK THE LINE"

Continued from Page 71

The camera creeps along slowly as the sheriff examines one locked door and then opens another in a full-figure shot. The long lens and the greens in the foreground give the viewer the feeling that he is almost spying on the sheriff rather than the feeling that the cameraman was obviously there with him, and the smooth move heightened the quiet, somewhat suspenseful mood of the scene.

In a similar case involving a dolly shot in which the camera follows a character as he walks around one room, through a hallway and into another room; it was thought that a walking shot might be more effective than a smoother dolly shot. Most of the shot was a medium shot of the character, and the dramatic content of the scene was somewhat agitated, so that the handheld shot did work out well; but alternate takes were done at the same time using the Colortran dolly as well.

The most difficult special effect required for the film came with a scene in which a character drives a car into a lake to commit suicide. The description in the script implied that the car would be driven off a bank and plunge into the water below, but the location chosen for the scene resulted in a completely different problem. It was decided to have the car drive into the lake at a place where a dirt road went right up to the edge of the water. This meant that instead of plunging into the water the car would simply drive in and keep driving until it was completely submerged. However right this was dramatically, it presented problems realistically because one can not count on being able to drive a car to the bottom of a lake. The motor would probably die, and the car might float temporarily.

The effect was accomplished by rigging a set-up to tow the car into the water by means of a cable around a pulley fastened to 10 tons of "dead man" on the bottom of the lake about 100 feet off shore. The cable was pulled by a winch on shore and covered with dirt so that it would not be visible in the shot. A second cable was attached to the rear of the car to pull it back out. To insure that the car would not float, the floorboards were removed from the car so that water could enter from below. The driver's door was modified so that it was hinged at the bottom rather than the side and fitted with a quick release latch to enable the stunt man to escape quickly once the car was completely submerged. The driver carried an air tank with him, and a scuba diver was ready to go in to assist him as soon as the cameras were cut.

The set-up was such that the car could be towed only from the water's edge, so that the drive up to the edge has to be staged in such a way that it would cut with shots of the car being towed. The towing was rehearsed with a dummy car with considerable discussion of the best speed for the car. At first it was felt that the car would have to be going fast when it hit the water but there was a limit to how fast it could be towed before it began to act as a hydroplane. If the car lifted off the bottom and began to float, the effect would obviously be spoiled. Similarly if it went into the water too slowly, the effect might be ridiculous. Fortunately the set-up was such that the car was towed off a ledge just off-shore so that after it got into the water it nosed sharply under.

The scene was shot in five set-ups using as many as four cameras on one of the set-ups. The drive to the water's edge was shot with three cameras providing various angles and then restaged with a camera mounted on the hood of the car to provide a close-up of the actor driving the car. The car being towed into and under the water with a stunt man at the wheel was covered by four cameras. In order to get a closer shot of the actor at the wheel as the water filled the car, the camera was held over the water with the extended crane arm, and a second cable was rigged to the rear of the car to make sure it stopped just before it went under. Finally the underwater camera was mounted in the car as it was towed under with the stunt man at the wheel.

The Panavision Underwater Camera was used for the opening sequence of the film in which the sheriff is swimming around the remains of his old house which was flooded when a dam was built. The shots of the sheriff surfacing with the dam in the background were done on location while the house was a set constructed in the underwater tank at the Columbia ranch.

The underwater camera was used for two of the set-ups on location. One was simply a water-level view of the lake and the dam with the sheriff surfacing in the foreground. The other was a subjective camera set-up in which the camera was to begin under water and lunge to the surface, "seeing" what the sheriff would see. Because of the bulk of the underwater housing this shot proved very difficult to get. The camera was first mounted on a platform which was big enough to support the operator and his

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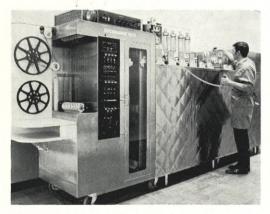
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assistant as well and which was rigged to a hoist on the front end of a barge. It was initially thought that the shot could be done within 600 feet of the shore in which case a winch on a truck could have been used to haul the platform up to the surface of the water. In order to get the proper angle on the dam, however, it was necessary to move further off shore; and six grips had to haul up the platform with the camera and two men on it by means of a rope over a single pulley. The resulting shot did not really yield the effect desired because it was impossible to haul the platform up fast enough. For a second set-up a cable was attached directly to the camera, and the operator swam free. This proved more successful because the camera could be hauled to the surface more quickly and was free to bob in the water at the surface the way a swimmer would. Even this shot, however, was not effective enough to use in the final cut.

The first attempt to shoot in the underwater tank was hampered by a malfunction in the water filtering system which caused the water to cloud up. The second time, however, the water was murky enough to be realistic, without being too murky to shoot. Lighting for the tank was provided by a total of 17 arc lamps including four 36's which most of the electricians had not seen in use for ten years. Light was poured in both from above the surface and through windows below the water level, enabling the cameraman to shoot at F/4.

The size of the set, which consisted of an L-shaped porch and facade for a two story house, presented a problem because it was difficult to get a wide enough angle with the 35mm lens to establish the set as a whole. The use of a convex mirror to provide a wider angle was considered, but finally it was decided to shoot the establishing shots with a 9.5mm spherical lens and then crop and squeeze the negative optically.

Once the editor decided which takes with the 9.5mm lens he was going to use and which portions of the frame he wanted to crop to get the proper aspect ratio, an interpositive was made which was then cropped and squeezed optically to produce a negative which would cut in with the Panavision footage. In going from a full aperture flat negative to a 2:35/1 squeezed negative, half the height of the frame is cropped. This can be taken from the top or the bottom or both, and it is possible for the printer to scan during a single take so that, for example, the bottom could be cropped on the start of a take and the top later on in the same take.

#### **QUESTIONS & ANSWERS**

Continued from Page 68

How can I produce the effect of smoking, boiling liquids for a kitchen scene?

Use liquid smoke (titanium tetrachloride) and light it with backlight. More readily obtainable is dry ice, which produces the effect of steam and the action of boiling water. Backlight makes all smoke and fog scenes more visible.

Where can I obtain aperture markings and aspect ratio data for the current wide screen systems?

The AMERICAN CINEMATOG-RAPHER MANUAL, published by the American Society of Cinematographers, contains complete data and dimensions for all wide-screen processes. It also has data on television cut-off for both 16mm and 35mm film apertures—plus much more related data too long and detailed to reproduce here.

#### NEW FUJICA PORTABLE HOME MOVIE VIEWER NEEDS NO SCREEN: OPERATES IN LIGHTED ROOM

A completely-new Fujica portable 8mm movie viewer, requiring no screen and designed for use even in a fully-lighted room, is now available according to Ehrenreich Photo-Optical Industries, Inc. (EPOI), U.S. marketer for the well-known Japanese brand.

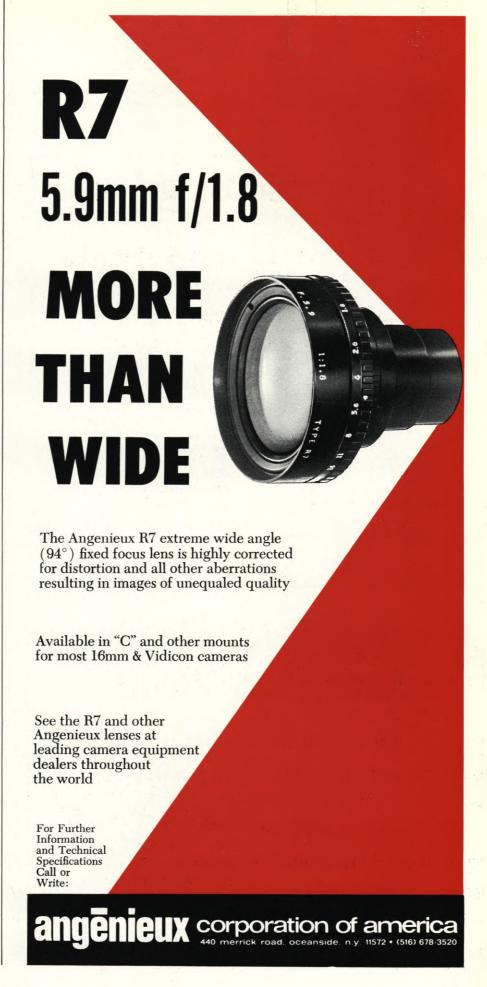
Called the Fujicavision F10, the viewer will show either Single-8 or Super-8 film. It is compact (approximately  $6\%'' \times 5\%'' \times 8\%''$ ); lightweight (4.2 lbs.); and has a  $3-1/8'' \times 4\%''$  screen.

Film loading is similar to threading a tape recorder and the Fujicavision F10 has push-button controls for forward operation and fast rewind. Film can also be stopped for still projection or can be advanced manually frame-by-frame. It has been developed for home entertainment, as well as educational, industrial training and home study use.

Suggested retail price of the Fujicavision F10 is \$69.95, including carrying handle and plastic cover.

Other Fujica movie equipment presently available in the U.S. includes a complete line of Single-8 cameras and projectors as well as color and blackand-white movie film.

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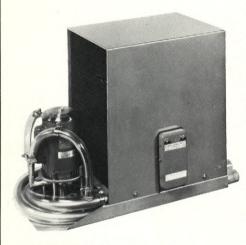
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### INDUSTRY

DOCUMENTARY ON THE ASC MUSEUM SOON TO BE AVAILABLE

"The Moving Picture Camera", a twenty-two minute 16mm color film about the ASC Museum, has recently been completed and will soon be made available as an educational service to schools, colleges, universities and related institutions by the American Society of Cinematographers, sponsors of the film. The picture was made under the supervision of the late Arthur C. Miller, ASC, the Museum's first curator and one of its early organizers.

The ASC Museum originated 15 years ago out of a sincere desire by members of the Society to preserve an important part of the moving picture's past and to provide rare pieces of equipment for study by today's film students, historians and film-makers. Most of the exhibits in the Museum were either contributed by ASC members or sources throughout the motion picture industry. The Museum is regarded as one of the finest of its kind anywhere in the world.

Arthur Miller believed that a short documentary film about the Museum and its collection of historic cameras could do a great deal to dispel the misconception prevalent among many contemporary film students and writers that the moving picture cameras of the past were crude and primitive machines. "They were actually very well made," Miller liked to explain. "All cameras used the same principle then as now. The image is transmitted through the lens to an aperture, behind which the film is exposed while the shutter is open. When it is closed, the film is moved down for the next exposure. It's just as simple as that no matter how it is dressed up."

"The Moving Picture Camera" is not a "nuts and bolts" type of film. It is, instead, a quick but thorough study of how the camera evolved from its beginnings to the present, using exhibits in the ASC Museum to tell the story. Many rare photographs from the ASC collection showing these cameras in actual use are shown throughout the film.

The film opens on the set of a large-scale Hollywood war film with behind-the-scenes shots that focus on the importance of the camera. Attention is quickly directed to the star of the

### **ACTIVITIES**

show—the moving picture camera—but from that point on, the audience is taken from the present into the past. All of the most important cameras of the silent era are featured.

A particular highlight of the film shows George Alfred Mitchell with an early model of the famous camera that bears his name. This sequence was filmed on the front lawn of the ASC clubhouse with Mitchell and Miller demonstrating the camera.

Inside the Museum Miller shows visitors an original Edison Kinetoscope using an early hand-tinted film, "Annabelle the Dancer", to illustrate how this early peep-show machine worked. "Annabelle" was filmed in the Black Maria, the first movie studio, located at the Edison Laboratory in West Orange, New Jersey.

An early Bell and Howell Standard camera—the first truly precision built moving picture camera—is examined rather closely. A number of still photographs are intercut showing the camera actually being used on the productions of artists like Charlie Chaplin, Erich Von Stroheim and others.

The Technicolor two-color camera is shown and its intricate mechanism demonstrated. This was the first really practical—and successful—color moving picture camera.

The versatile and unusual Akeley camera with its unique focal plane shutter and incomparable gyro tripod head is next seen. There are pictures of Carl Akeley, the explorer and naturalist who invented this camera, turning the crank on his personal machine. So, too, are scenes of the great documentary director-cameraman, Robert J. Flaherty, using the Akeley to film "Nanook of the North".

The French DeBrie Le Parvo is another important camera of the silent era as is the Eclair Gillon, also made in France by one of the world's oldest manufacturers of photographic equipment. This latter camera is the grand-daddy of today's popular Eclair NPR and CM-3 cameras.

Perhaps the most famous and popular of the great cameras was the Pathé Professional Model, favored by D.W. Griffith's great cameraman, Billy Bitzer. There is a long, nostalgic look at this camera. The one shown in the film was used by Mr. Miller in 1913 to film "The

Perils of Pauline", most famous of all movie serials.

England produced the sturdy and reliable Moy. This camera was easily adapted for filming in Kinemacolor, the first movie color process. The model demonstrated in the film belonged to the late John M. Nickolaus, a pioneer cameraman and one of the industry's top laboratory experts.

In conclusion, two very early and important cameras are demonstrated—the Demeney with its odd beater movement and the Lumiere Cinematographé. The Cinematographé was a combination camera-printer-projector. As such it both filmed and projected the first moving picture shown on a screen to the public. A clip from this initial Lumiere film has been cut into this picture.

"The Moving Picture Camera" was photographed entirely at the ASC clubhouse except for some of the documentary scenes made inside Hollywood

Continued on Page 85

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#### **CINEMA WORKSHOP**

Continued from Page 18

3200°K to daylight the filter must absorb most of the red energy, leaving only a small amount approximately equal to the original blue content, so that the light transmitted by the filter will have essentially even amounts of red and blue energy and thus resemble 5500°K light. Thus, by bringing the red energy down to the very low level of the blue, the #80 series filter absorbs most of the original energy (about 75%) and an aperture increase of about two stops is necessary to compensate for this loss of light.

The aforementioned #85 series (orange) and #80 series (bluish) are referred to as conversion filters and compensate for great differences in color quality. More subtle deviations in color temperature are handled by the #81 series (yellowish, absorbs excessive blue) and the #82 series (bluish, absorbs excessive red), which are called lightbalancing filters. The curve of an 81 filter is included in FIGURE 2 for comparison with the larger compensating factors of the #85 series. The charts in FIGURE 3 should prove helpful in calculating the proper filter for a given deviation from the standard color temperature conditions (3200°K type B and 5500°K "daylight").

A color temperature meter can prove a valuable tool in selecting the correct filter. However, the seasoned cameraman can usually obtain fairly consistent results by relying on his own experience and several basic facts. For example, conventional tungsten bulbs (100-watt household) have a color temperature of 2800° K to 2900° K and would thus give a warm or reddish tint to type B films (3200° K). By employing an #82B or #82C filter, fairly good results can be obtained.

Conversely, the daylight color temperatures most normally encountered are usually above the 5500°K for which Kodak "daylight" films are designed. Color temperatures on a sunny day with clear skies are usually around 6500°K in the summer months and about 6100°K in the winter. Totally overcast sky light is about 6800°K while light from a clear blue sky (shadows on a clear day) is 10,000°K to 15,000°K and as high, as 25,000°K during the summer months. It should be apparent that a set of #81 filters could be very helpful in these situations to remove the excessive blue. The proper filter for each of the above conditions is reflected in the chart of FIGURE 3.



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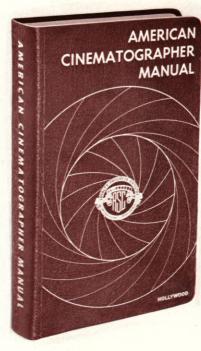
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I would recommend this MANUAL not only to fledgling directors, but to writers, producers, actors and anyone who contributes to the making of a film.

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#### **SOUND STAGE 627**

Continued from Page 45

the right neutral density to balance the outside light, or (2) Use Dichroic filters or Blue Gel over our light source and use neutral Gel only as a balancing factor.

If I'd had my choice, I think I would have gone with #1 but the director felt he might want to have doors or windows opened during a take. So it had to be #2.

Next question—light source. For some time I'd had the feeling that battery-powered Sun Guns were not going to hack it—especially since we were going to a filtered light source and an 85 camera filter. One battery Sun Gun with a dichroic filter would not cover three people. It would hardly cover two people. And even spotted down (while still staying out of range in a close-up), it would not give sufficient exposure. I had hoped for T/4 to T/5.6 originally, now I was ready to accept T/2.8—but an even and uniform T/2.8.

This meant only one thing: an A.C. power source and 120-volt lamps. Space, of course, was the problem. I could see it now. The actor-driver, me and the camera, the sound man and director lying on the floor, and the actors sitting in the seat trying to act. We had to have light, but it was going to have to be as small as possible. The Mole-Richardson Nooklite seemed to be the best answer. Small and compact. And it would accept the 650-watt 3200° K element. I could use two of them on a movable bracket (see cut) to give an even light across. Dichroics were not available, but color-correcting blue gel was, and gel filter-holders.

Next—power source. Obviously, we were going to have to carry or tow a generator of sufficient capacity to power the quartz elements. Mike and Ron came up with a Mccullough 2,000-watt gasoline generator. It would have to be baffled, of course, and an efficient muffler installed to hold the noise within limits. The rig worked well under test conditions and even our sound man allowed as how he could "live with it."

As you know, cameramen and soundmen are natural enemies. But in this case, I knew that my good friend and great soundman, Harold Lion, was going to need every break we could give him, what with the generator, traffic noise, heat, and just plain aggravation of lying on the floor clutching his shotgun mike. We didn't want his sanity to slip over the line so we gave him the final say-so on the generator noise. "Let's take it out and test it," he said. We did. It ran

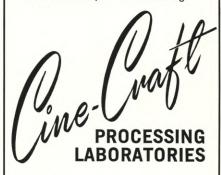
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fine except for a tooth-tingling vibration that seemed to be conducted from the trailer frame through the cab frame. Harold looked at me and said something that I couldn't make out. The problem was solved by the addition of a reinforced rubber link in the trailer hitch.

The great day arrived. The cab was in position, generator roaring in its box, camera ready, everything ready. Sound rolled-speed-beep-the cab rolled and Phil gave our actor his cue. It looked great through the camera until both gels buckled and popped out of their frames bathing us in 3200° K light. Then there was no light because the generator quit. What happened was the classic example of test condition versus actual conditions. We simply hadn't run either lights or generator long enough to build up the heat that caused the trouble. The Nooklite is a fine, versatile little light but was never designed to operate in the heat we encountered. We'd had the foresight to put two layers of asbestos between the lamps and the vinyl header. But with windows closed, high outside temperature, and a long rehearsal the heat was just too much. Same story for the generator.

The baffling and heavy muffler worked fine, but the heat built up caused it to fail. The solution was simple. Forget the gel frames for the Nooklite. Instead, we taped a long piece of gel to the header of the cab and let it drape down in front to allow proper ventilation. It looked terrible and I don't think MGM does it this way, but it worked. The same with the generator. By drilling additional vent holes in the side of the baffle and cracking open the top an inch, we were able to provide adequate cooling. It still had to run almost wide open, but it held to the steady 120-volts that we needed for correct color temperature.

The second take was a success from the camera standpoint and throughout the days that followed we refined the system to work relatively trouble-free. The blue gel we used is called "no color blue" in the Rosco gel sample book and does match a Macbeth almost exactly. It is very important to maintain full-rated voltage to the lamps you are using (3400° K) in order to achieve daylight color temperature (5500° K). Dichroics would have been much easier to use had they been available but I'm not sure they could have withstood the heat.

I mentioned earlier that I was hoping for T/4 to T/5.6 basic exposure. My assumption was that the exposure would be appreciably helped by outside ambient light. It was not. Driving by some of Washington's white marble





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buildings helped some, but overall very little difference was noted. I settled for a T/2.8—T/3.5 and was lucky to get that.

Shooting 3-shots of the front seat from the outside mount created some interesting problems. A Cooke 9mm lens turned out to be the best compromise. There was some fore-lengthening distortion, but not excessively so, I thought, and the coverage was just right. The Nooklites for this set-up were mounted outside the cab on stands clamped to a car top carrier. Since cooling was adequate here, we were able to use the gel frames the way they were intended. If you're wondering where I operated the camera from, I didn't. It was strictly a tied-off shot. Director and soundman were in the back seat, but I pressed the button and watched stage 627 disappear into the distance. Driven by an actor yet.

As it turned out, most of the days were full sun or bright thin overcast. This worked out to a basic outside exposure of T/10. It was never my intention to try to achieve an exact balance between inside and outside levels. In my opinion this distracts from the realism of the scene. In fact, it may look phony. In this, the director and producer were in full agreement. We wanted fully exposed interiors and slightly hot exteriors.

Since our basic outside exposure on a full sun day was T/10, we had to bring it down to approximately T/3.5—or ¾ to one stop over our basic T/2.8 interior exposure. We found that the cab windows had a neutral tint of their own in the amount of 30% or one stop. This brought it down to T/7. Not enough. We added sheets of 60% neutral density gel to reduce the exposure another two stops to approximately T/3.8. This was the balance we needed and was used for almost all scenes.

The picture is now cut and looks very good from both a technical and content standpoint. What would I do differently if I had it to do again? For one thing, a heavier generator. A 2,000-watt generator should run two 650-watt quartz lights with no sweat. But with the soundproof housing (which caused heat rise) and the heavy automotive muffler (which caused back pressure), it was barely adequate. Better cooling for the lights would be the next item, but I honestly don't know what more could be done.

#627 was a challenge. Fun some of the time. Misery the rest. My only hope is that someday I'll get to work on a really big stage.

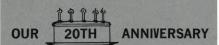
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#### **INDUSTRY ACTIVITIES**

Continued from Page 79

studios or on movie locations. Filming was done with Arriflex 16mm cameras on Ektachrome Type 7255 film. Lightweight, portable Mole-Richardson and ColorTran "quartz" units supplied all of the lighting.

"The Moving Picture Camera" is a labor of love. It was produced, written and photographed by George J. Mitchell. The narration is by Phil Tonken and the sound recording by Robert E. Lee. Harvey Weber edited the film which was processed by DeLuxe-General Film Laboratories. Some of the special optical printing was done by Technicolor. G.W. ("Bill") Sutphin of Alan Gordon Enterprises, Inc. lent valuable assistance. Technical assistance was provided by ASC Associate Members Kemp Niver, Neal Keehn and Don Malkames, ASC.

Details concerning the purchase of a print of this film may be obtained through the American Society of Cinematographers.

#### 13 TECHNICAL ACHIEVEMENTS CONSIDERED FOR ACADEMY AWARDS

Thirteen technical achievements of the past year have been selected for 43rd Annual Academy Awards consideration, it was announced today by Gordon E. Sawyer, Chairman of the Scientific or Technical Awards Committee of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.

Pursuant to Academy policy, the following list of achievements under consideration is announced to permit those with claims of prior art or with devices similar to those under consideration to so advise the Academy:

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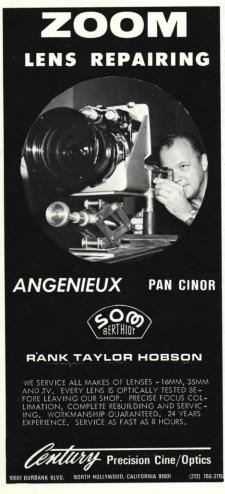
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#### "CARNAL KNOWLEDGE"

Continued from Page 37

'CATCH-22' together for a year and a half), you can set your mind at ease and say to yourself: 'This is the kind of man I not only like personally, but he will guarantee that I won't have to worry about making a bad picture.' With such confidence in a director I don't even have to read the script to find out whether I like the idea of the picture. I know I'm going to like it simply because he's doing it."

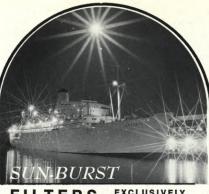
Though highly individualistic, Sylbert is heavily imbued with the true professional's awareness that effective film-making is very much a team effort. This comes out very clearly in his comments about rapport between the Production Designer and the Director of Photography.

"The rapport is very close and we talk all the time." he says. "You must keep in constant touch and help each other to get certain effects. Nothing matters except the picture itself and the final result requires that everyone stick together until it's on the film. It's not: 'I put up this beautiful room and he didn't shoot it right.' That's a lot of baloney, and there's no excuse for it. Rotunno feels the same way. If he's after a certain effect and I can help him get it, I'm only too happy to do so."

On the sound stage they are preparing to shoot a sequence in the tavern set. All of the practical fixtures are faced with amber glass, so Rotunno quite logically suggests that the set (and the actors) be illuminated exclusively with amber light. This is, from the technical standpoint, a very bold gesture and one that requires the utmost care in execution, lest the actors all end up looking as if they've got jaundice. However, Nichols likes the idea and soon the entire set takes on a golden glow.

The extremely low ceiling makes it, at best, a very difficult set to light. Rotunno's gaffer, Rudolfo Bramucci, solves the general illumination problem by hiding tiny Mole-Richardson Nooklites behind the beams.

Meanwhile, the Make-up Artist and the Hair Stylist are struggling to make Candice Bergen look plain-something like the girl-next-door-but it is obvious that they are fighting a losing battle. They remove almost all of her make-up, draw her hair back severely and (in a last desperate attempt to ugly her up) spray her classic features with artificial sweat. She's completely game, but nothing works. She still looks ravishingly beautiful.



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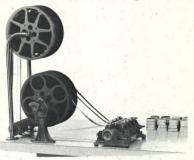


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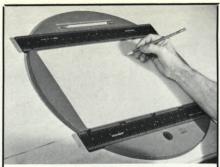
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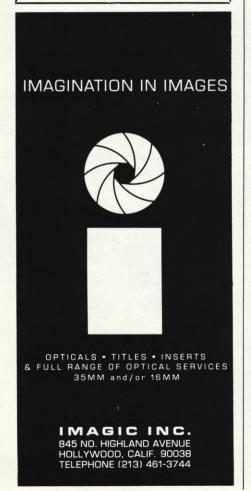
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In reference, apparently, to some private joke, Nichols keeps calling her "Bugs" and she responds with a most un-movie-starish good humor. Between set-ups Peppino introduces me to the lady, explaining that I am the editor of the A.S.C. journal. Innocently he asks her if she knows what "A.S.C." stands for

"Of course," she replies. "My father's a member of it."

And so he is. Famed comedian Edgar Bergen has been an Associate Member of the Society for many years. At a recent A.S.C. dinner meeting he convulsed the crowd by remarking: "My daughter, Candice, thinks I'm pretty square. She says that if I ever took LSD I'd probably see Lawrence Welk."

#### Very Close to the Truth

My first chance to talk to Rotunno about his work on this film comes when the company breaks for lunch during my first day on the set. Heretofore, I am told, the Panorama Studios had boasted no on-the-spot feeding facilities, which is rather unusual for a studio so isolated from restaurants and such-but Nichols, believing that a well-fed crew is a happy crew is an efficient crew, asked that a commissary be built behind the stages. It was fitted together from three "mobile home" type modules, equipped with the latest kitchen gadgetry, and serves a menu any gourmet restaurant might well be proud of.

While we are chomping on our pheasant-under-glass, I ask Peppino how this assignment with Nichols came about.

"Mike Nichols had somebody in charge contact me while he was in Rome and we had our first meeting," he explains. "Then he began to write to me about this picture. I was eager to work with him, because I had seen all three of his films and found that he remains very close to the truth, a very important thing. Then, six months ago, I flew to Los Angeles to talk with him. It could be only for a few hours, because I was on another job. It was then that he asked me to photograph this picture."

I ask him what he considers to be the special challenges of photographing "CARNAL KNOWLEDGE" and he replies: "The story takes place in three different time periods. It begins in 1946. Then there is another part that happens in 1961, and the final part develops in 1970. We are trying to make the three sections of the film look different, in order to show the passage of time. But we are also trying to keep everything very simple, which means that the differences must come from the way that we use the light."

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"We have been shooting inside many real buildings," he tells me. "We have shot sequences inside college buildings, dormitories, sorority houses, locker room, libraries—all kinds of places. In locations like this we use mostly small quartz lamps for lighting. We build on the stage only the rooms we cannot find in real buildings, but they are built in the same way, with low ceilings and everything—very real, very true."

I remark upon his daring in using amber light in the sequence I have just watched being filmed, and he comments: "It seemed real for that sequence and Mike Nichols liked the idea—so we did it. But I don't use colored light very much—only when it is really needed, like in 'FELLINI SATYRICON'."

I mention the fact that Leon Shamroy, ASC, (whom I know is something of an idol to Rotunno) is famous for his precise use of colored light.

Peppino's face becomes radiant at the mention of the name. "Ah, Leon," he says. "I will never forget Leon. He is truly in my heart. I worked with him as an assistant on 'PRINCE OF FOXES' in Italy. I was very young and he was very kind to me. I learned so many things from him about this job. He is a great cameraman—and a great man. I think that is even more important."

Like all professional cinematographers, Rotunno considers light to be the basic, plastic building material of the cinematic image, but he does not indulge in any high-flown theories about it.

"All you really have is three things: the key light, the fill light and the back light," he observes, "but you can do so much with those three, get so many different combinations—just like a kaleidoscope."

I mention to Peppino my conversation with Production Designer Richard Sylbert and he says: "I am working very closely with him. We talk together and help each other. We are always looking for the fastest way, but the best way, to do something, because now the costs on a picture are very important. You do not have time for experimenting. It takes so many people to make one movie. It is very easy for each person to go off on his own separate road, but if you work together you can create something beautiful, something that is very right for the picture. We are very happy in our work on this one, and I think it will show up on the film."

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#### IFPA CONFERENCE

Continued from Page 53

giving them a lecture. It's almost a miracle, the way you can do it. It's a poetic medium in which you can put images together and people can come out understanding things about other people. I love it. I'm just crazy about working in the medium and really thrilled that I have a chance to work in that way. I think it's wonderful and powerful and a medium which takes great warmth—unlike any other medium ever.

MOORE-It's interesting to me to observe how a person's life takes different directions. I've done a certain amount of work in the documentary field, similar to the work being done by many of the people here. Presently, and for some time now. I find myself in the feature film bag and it imposes certain limitations as to the amount of probing and experimentation that you can do. This is largely a financial consideration, because feature films must be aimed primarily at entertainment rather than teaching-the reason being, of course, that if a profit isn't shown, a person can't stay in the business long. I'm sure that there are a lot of people in the major studios who are finding that out to their chagrin at the moment.

In any case, as far as the feature film taking new directions is concerned, this has been rather slow in happening. I'm sure that Haskell Wexler will bear me out in this respect.

Recently there has been a good deal of pioneering in the technical sense, and one gets the feeling that we are finally getting off our backsides when it comes to the use of xenon arcs, micro-miniaturization, electronics, and so forth. I keep hoping that the manufacturers will bring out something new in the way of a truly silent 35mm hand-held camera. But as far as anything of revolutionary, earth-shaking significance is concerned, I really can't think what it might be.

It never fails to chagrin me when I go to work with a new director, that invariably his opening shot is: "Now, we've really got to think of some way to give this film a different look."

And you say: "Swell-what?"

Because, actually, there is relatively little that hasn't been done before—and a truly successful feature film, in terms of entertainment, is one that simply utilizes in a new and interesting manner the things that have been done many, many times before. I wish I had some panacea for the whole thing, but I honestly don't know of one. I find it

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particularly exciting to view the kind of films we've been seeing this afternoon-but when you're dealing with a major star, to shoot without any fill light or to try something really unique sounds great when you're talking about it. But then you go to dailies, and it's time to bail out and go back to something a little more conventional-because there's just too much investment and too much ego involved to go that other route.

FOX-I'm not going to say too much, but will just try to relate what film has meant in my own life. I've been making films since I was about 12 and I've really been fascinated by the medium all my life. I think that the really import ant "new direction" is the fact that younger people are able to express themselves in film. Years ago, this wasn't so. Maybe people would shoot home movies, just for fun, but now younger people are really getting deeply into the medium, and places like the AFI and UCLA are giving them a chance to get up in the world, to get into the limelight and find recognition for their

WEXLER-I've been very interested in what the others on the panel have expressed, and I sympathize particularly with some of the things that Dick Moore has said, but I would prefer, if I may, to make my comments in the form of answers to your questions.

QUESTION: In reference to "VIRGINIA WOOLF", which was a black and white film that had great impact, I'd like to ask Mr. Wexler if he sees any future for the black and white film-or if today everything has to be in color regardless?

WEXLER: I like black and white very much. I teel at home with it. I think it's a shame that it's gone. The reasons that it's gone-as you all know-are primarily economic and commercial. TV demands color, but I feel that there are certain films that would do very well in black and white, because I think black and white is just another tool to use in creating motion pictures. I don't think that it should disappear.

QUESTION: But why don't they make films that would lend themselves to a combination of black and white and color as the story progresses?

WEXLER: Some of the European filmmakers, particularly, have been using combinations of black and white and

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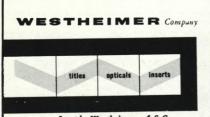
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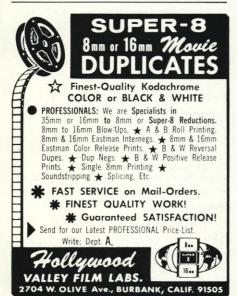
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color-though I suspect that it's done more for economic than aesthetic reasons. Many Directors of Photography are now told, when they shoot color films, that the color should be desaturated. The producers want the film to have a black and white look. In other words, there is a tendency to withdraw color from the color film. Almost in line with what Dick Moore was saying, they tell you: "We want a good, gutsy, contrasty film-but give us plenty of fill light so that we can see all of the actors' faces at all times." There is a great contradiction between what people say they want and what they are willing to accept-I'm speaking of people in the feature film industry.

**QUESTION:** But don't you think it takes greater skill in cinematography to shoot a black and white film than to photograph one in color?

WEXLER: I'd like Dick Moore to answer that, as well as myself-but I think you can make more, what might be called "mistakes", in color and get away with it than you can in black and white. For example, you can shoot a rather flatly lighted scene in color and have it look rather pleasing-but the same lighting would look terrible in black and white. This is, of course, because in black and white the separation of planes and objects has to be done by means of lighting-whereas color provides much of its own separation. Dick, do you have something to add on that?

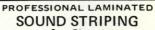
MOORE: As a man who has won an Academy Award for black and white photography, you flatter me by even getting me in on the conversation. I've done only one show in black and white, but I wholeheartedly agree that you can get away with murder in color, as long as you get an exposure—and even that isn't so tough anymore because of the speed of the new film stocks.

QUESTION: I'd like to address a question to the entire panel. We're entering an era in which a lot of young film-makers are breaking into the business. However, I feel that many of them are getting recognized too fast—before they've had sufficient experience, that is. They want to break the rules of film-making before they even know what the rules are. Are we entering a period in which technical standards are being discarded too fast, and can this be detrimental to the industry? In other words, is there something missing in the education of young film-makers when

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they are taught only the aesthetics, but not the technical basics of film technique?

LIGHTMAN: Alright, now-who's brave enough to start answering that one? Joan, why don't you lead off?

STERN: I understand what you're talking about and I sympathize with you, to a certain extent. For example, right now I find myself in the position of making films and discovering that there are a lot of things I don't know-just a vast amount of things, because I don't have years of experience and a lot of technical knowledge behind me. But I'm busily trying to learn the things I don't know. I think it's important to realize what you know and what you don't know, because then you can go to those who are authorities on the subject and

As for the young film-makers who are breaking the rules-I don't think it's always because they don't know them. Often it's because they're searching for new frontiers and want to communicate in new kinds of ways. There is a new approach to communication which has to do with juxtaposing images, rather than stringing sequential ideas together -and I don't know if that's all bad. I feel that, essentially, a film is a good film if it touches people. If it touches them and they understand it, they'll like it and the film will come out on top. The films which don't work will sink to the bottom. I think that goes for all films-both the "old" and the "new".

MOORE: Speaking from my platform in the "establishment"-which is where I've been most recently-I'd say: "Sure, break the rules! What rules? Who made them and who is to say that we have to stick with them?" The new methods of getting things across on film which Joan has just mentioned, such as putting things out of sequence, and so forth, are very valid-and I look with envy on the people who are involved in the making of films where the staggering financial considerations don't get in the way, because they have the opportunity to do this exploring-and I say GO! It's the only way.

WEXLER: I agree so much with what Joan has said—and I speak from my own experience. Who is to say what the rules are? You must ask yourself: Does it communicate? Does it put across the effect? Does this experiment work or doesn't it work? You have to try to make it work-and if it doesn't, it will be rejected. It's as simple as that.

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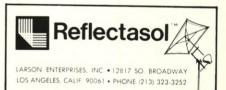
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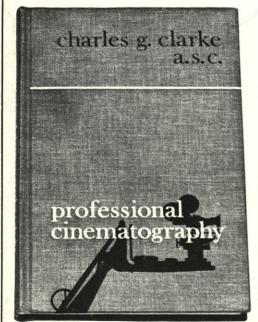
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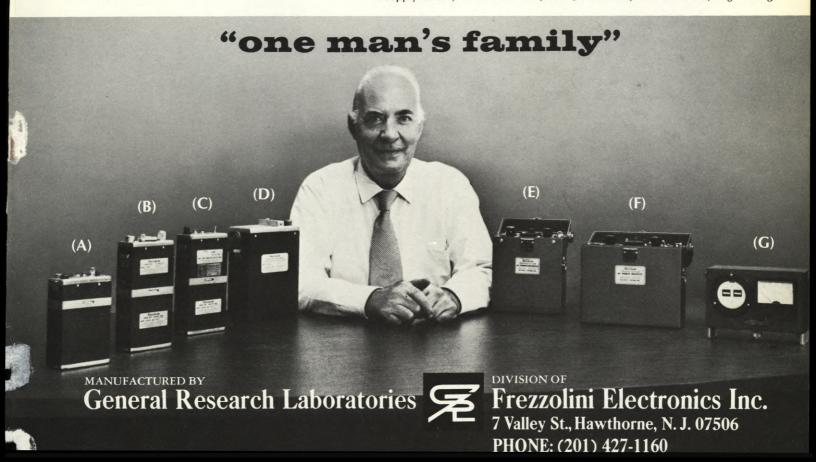
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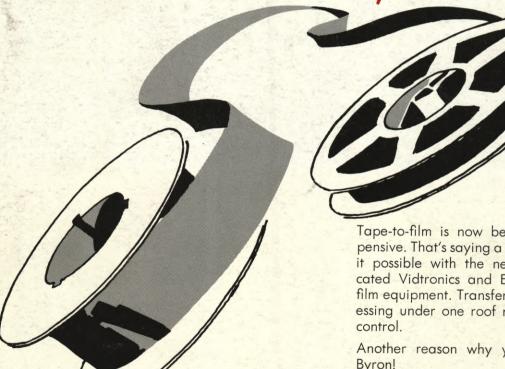
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