a Loluw

## 




آنرهآ مار كوويكى ، بازيگر زتش هتابِل ＂وودیىآلن＂－يس از نمايش فيلم＂بدل＂اثر ار
 روبرو شد ، بهتماشاگران حاضر درسان درالنسينما دياموند معرفى شد و بهشدت مورد تشويققرار ترفت．


 ترفتند ． ＂ شر كت كرده وبهسئوالاتخبر نتار انوتماشاتر انهاسخ دادناند．
 ．پانزده روز گنشته است．
．．．بجاى جسلى عاى عالى امروز دز سينماى آتالنتيك ساعت سا 19 بجاى＂ 19 رزى＂ هنوز رز دسترس جشنو ازه قرار نگرفته－فيلم
 جشنوازه كارلووىوارى ، نمايش دادمميشود．

كينهجو و كمیانى رانتَ米


 استوقرازاست مذاكراتى درباره نحوه توزيع جهانى فيلم از طريق كمثانى＂آرتور زانگانی＂）بين （ززيندست＂）و نمايندهكمیانى نامبرده صورت كيرد．


بر نامه گَفتَغو هاى جمعى ．．

تماشاگر ان علاقمند هم مىتو انند

حر اين برنامه شركت كنند．

برنامه كفتگو هاى جمعى باهنرمندانفيلم هائى كه در جشنواره بنمايش درمى آيد، بهقرار زير است ：
＂米
 يكشنبه چا آذر－ساعت 11 －مركز جشن جنواره．

米 كار گــردان فيلم＂ملكوت＂و هنرمندان فيلم ＂بهروز وثوقى ، عزتالشا النظامى ، زاله سام
 جشنو اره ．

米
تماشاگران علاقمند به شركت دراينجلسات مىتوانند ييش از شروع گَفتگَوها براى وراي ورود به مر كز جشنواره با خانم（ آريانا فرشاده مسئول بر．
aloisw
نشريه روزانه
لنجمين جشنو اره جهانى فيلم تهران
" شهاره عا "

دبيرشوراینويسندكان ：جمال اميد دبيرقست انگليسى ：ناهيد بيات

هديرفنى ：درخشنده زعيمى
دستيار دبيرشوراىنويسندكان ：جمشيد ارميان
طراحى صفحات زيرنظر ：مرتضى مميز
 انور شهربابكى ، منو حهر دهقان هايخانه وزارت فرهنك وهنر ت•६१६₹ تلفـ





كردند．
دن
 ！ سئو ال بزر كَ دز اين اظظهارنظر ها اينبون



 يكديغر را متمثاعد سازند （ابهير نديبي）＂مسئول سينماى آزاد كفت： ○




 سينما ، برخافل سير طبيعى قوس نرولى را


 مخالف با فيلم（شطرنجباد）بود، مورد خطاب قراز هيداه．

مطالب موردن نظر خود را بيان كند و نراين كز
موفق هم بود．
 در اين آخرين شبهاى جشنوا اره وقتى فكرمىكنم．
 دلم ميڭيرد جون باز ما خا خواهيم ماند و فيلمهاى
 روز سال اين جشنواره مى مبودو آنوقتاينا التهاب و شوزو عاقاقهم باما ميمائد．
米


 هميثه الظهارنظرانما متنفاوت بود－اما اكثريت
 و آوردنش به سينما جرأتميخواهاهل اين علاقمندان همريخنان با علاقمندى فيلم




كتا



 فيلم（بدل）موفقتر بود وتماثاثا انرآنرابيثتر از ساير فيلمها هنير فتنتد سينما ديامو ند ختى در آخرين سشأس خون
 وكوش دارن ه ها نمايشدميادهمهجنان ممالواز تماشا كا بود．

نمايش طنز آلود و كان نالغ و خـن خون آن از


زا مبهوت ساختند
（




> اهيهائر كرده بود.

米 روز جمهه سالن كنفرانس هطبوعاتى
جشنوالره نيز يك روز ماتهب و هير حرارتىرايشت سركّناشت
مراين روز ابتدا „ „آلبرتو لاتواداها به－
 بايد ازاتةام آن بترسييم كفت－حرفهايش بدل





فيلمسازان و خبرناران ان آمهـه بودند． ＂خسرو هريتاش＂، ،（1 نصرت كريمى＂،

 مزجبهه مقابل ثشت ميز مصاحبه قرار كرفتند و ور همانطور يكه ييشبينى ميشهاينمساحبهمطبوعاتى

 بافت و سرانجام طرفين ماجرا بـنتيجهىواحسىى

از نكات جالب اينكه دز تشام اين مهت
 مو الظهارنظرى نيـريكرد．
 ربراى متقاعه ساختن مخالفينفيلمشبالاخرْرحرف خون را زد و كفت كه براي فهميين فيلم من شـا بايد قرآن و آثار مولانا و شاهناهمر اخوانده

》 آربى آوانسيان « هاراحتوعبمىمينمود
و بيشتر حرفهاى املالىي را تائئدوتنسيرميكرد． كامران شيردل هم جانب اهالانيراداشت


##  <br> استنلـلى كوبويك

sos

## 




 ("برتقال كوكى" و "بارى ليندون" شهرت دار دارد ، دراين

 عادى ومعنوى بشردرقرنآ يُنده ابراز ميدا ميدارد ـ ا ازآنجائىى





يك هتخصص مطالع ووارد : قابل توجه است

;جامع بوده ودراين رهتَّنر (״كوبريك") درباره وضع

 علمى صحبت كرد0 45 ما فقطط آن قسمت از كَفتَّوى اورا




است" (مفهوم فيلم همان خود فيلمر - سينماست) من ميخواستمر دريافتى فوقالعاده ذهنى را فيلمك كنمر كه مثل

 سل منوعى بين تصور ايجاد يك اثر و و دركا و و دريافت شنونله ، اثر را خنثى و عقيمز كردن . شما آزادين كم
 ميخواهيد بكنيد ، اين تصور و تفكر خـي خود دليل برآن است كه فيلم در جنب بيننلاه در يك يك سطح عمقى موفق
 براى فيلم دراختيار بيننده بكنارم و و اورا مكلف كنما

 در ايجاد تفاهم با عده زيادى از افرادى است كه حاضر


 پييام متافيزيكى "ماوراء طبيعى)،فيلمم"(اسفرفضائى (++5")

چيست ؟

استتلى كوبريك : پيام فيلم را نمىتوانمر باكلمات اتمات

 كفتار است . من سعى كردم ياك اثر (اعينى)" ايجادكنمٌ ،
 عاطفى وفلسفى مستقيماً درضميرلايشعر نفون میانى و با جابجاكردن آن جمله (مكلوهانان) (وسيله بيان ، خود ييام است) ، بايد بكويم : (پييام، وسيله بيان

زَجمهه : پرويز دواتّى









 مى گردد . حتى يكى ازمنتقدين ، فيلم (اسفر فضائــى


 واقعىتر ومؤثرثر از هرطرح قبر فـلى سينمانُى است

 طولانى با شرح جزئيات كامل كه انما نما يشگر رشـد هوش آدمى است و دز آن مرحله تخته سنا




 دورافتاده تماس گرفته و مسافران ران را در دنيائى





 ميرود. مسئله اينست كه اخيراً تخته سنگك سياه


 ديده بوديم.
















 در يك آپارتمان مجال


 دزفضا معلق است. كره زمهين در زير إو قراز
 نهائى در ماوراء بينهايت سرانجامى يافته است.

بالاخره انسان درنقطها د درفضاى بيكران به آخرين ماجراى بزر كى خود سست خواهد يافت . او بزودى موفق ميشود كه سفر نهائى خود را براى كثف مجهولات آغاز كند. آنهبه درآنبا خواهِا يافت، تمور او را را از زمان ،
 الاسیىاش زا كه برای ساز كارى و بقاى خود.

 ـشكالتز خواهد ساخت. دكر كونى دربشر هجان بسرعت وبطوز كامل انجام خواهدكركة كـ كه از از وى موجون جليدى بوجود خو اهد آورد.


 („كوبرياك، دز اتتخاب سوزه فيلمهايش با شهامت بططرف هونوعهاى تازه و جـبوزنانها

 انتالستان آمد و نسخه سينمائى كتاب يْرفروش
 با فيلم (دكتر استرنجلاوه) به موضوع فوقاليالـاد.

 عهوماً با ازيا در آمنن يرسونارُ تحت فثار شديد، جنائى، عاطفى و يا سياسى همراه است. يُرسوناثر
 روبرو شنن با لـطها نهائى حقيقت قرازميكيرد. دالستان فيلم جهار قـمـت باره : 1-1 حيوانى) r - r سفرى تحقيقاتى بهكره ماه مر هايان
قرن ييستويكم .
r
§ - ـ ستاره مشترى و ماوراء بينهايت و

نبودند درباره تقدير بشر، نقش او در كائنات ورابطهاش






 بدهيد تفسيرخاص خودتانر! از فلسفه فيلم بيان كنيد؟

 "الئوناردو " زبرآن نو شتهبود : (اينخخانم لبخنل خفيفى بهلب دارد جون دندانهايش كرم خران خورده است.") و يا


 خود او ميكرد. من نمى خواهمر اين بلا بسر فيلم (اسفر


## تصور خدا درعصر فضا


را يك اثر فوقالعاده مذهبيى ميدانند، موافقيد؟
 درقلب فيلم هست ولى نهتصور رمرسوم وآنترويو مور فيك




 اين موجودات بى جسم ، تقدير ما را دا در اختيار دارند
 يا منفى اين كار معلوم نيست. شما جـا جداً عقيده داريد


 باشَم؟ صرف تفكردرباره امكان وجودآنها سرسامآورست
 كه تمام صغاتى كه در طى تاريخ بهخ اندا نسبت دادهايم مىتوان جزو خصوصيات موجودات بيولوزيكى دانست



 درابتدا مايه وجود او بود بدور است .


# federico fellini 

ستنى و شايد هم ديواندوار و مبالغهاTميز - دريافت كندومنفكر مى كنم بهمهينعلت استكه فيلم با حنين موفقيت حيرتانتكيزى روبرو شـا




 أست \& يا نتيجه جستجو و توجه دائمى تو بهبازتاب كارت بروى مردم است؟؟ آيـا






 باشد- كاما لا غريزى است













 Pegoraro
 خصوصى براى رئيس يك شركت بزركى نما يش داديم. او باقدمهاى سريع رسيــ،


كفتاتيو از: توليد كنريش
ترجمه : ايرج انور
به عنوان تو ينده قصههاى خصوصى تو امتيازى دارى لمهروزبروز نادرتر

 نوع بيان هنر امروز استفاده مىكنى ولى مانى با اينحال ميتوانى مردم را تحت تاثيرقرار






 و اين دنيا همين دنياى ما است كه مثل اسل فيلم جناب و ومهرجنين هولناك اك است. بهنظر
 منظورم روشن است يا نه ؛ اين فيلم موفق شهه يايام بشر امروز را- اكر جهدرياكفرم

 جهر.ایى دمكرات و آزاديخواه ميسانـازد. • كشورى كهآندو



 بدا ننيا زداشت تابهاعتبار متزلزل جامعهاى آزاد و مترقى سروصورتى ببخششال.




 فستيوال برلين تقريبا بهصورت ميدانى براي تبليغات


 خالى نيست

## تمام مردأن رئيس جمهور

رنتى -

 كارل بر نشتا ين)
فيلمبردارى : تّموردون ويليس موسيقى : ديوي شاير ير
باز يگر ان : داستين هافمن - رابرت ردفوردهـ جيسون
روباردز - هال هالبرو هاك وا مارتين بالز ام ام
"تمام مردان رئيسجمهور"، با ترتيبدانن نما يشى كا بندو بست كاى سياسى يشت

دست انجام ميداد، نوك انكتشا نش رابهمهم ميسائيد . اوهم فيلمراقبولنكرد و و يبش


 سوردى را نكذاشتند 7 ميكفتند آدم نامطبوعى است ،











 وجود نداشته . دز آن زمان خيلى جوانت وانتر از حالابودم وآن فاجعه ، بمهن كمكا كرد.
 بعيرم و خا(صه برايم نتيجأ مثبت داشت.

















 نوشته باشل و روان و منظم باشد.

" "ولتَردها "
كاملا آفتاب سوخته بود و يك زك نجير طلا بكمتج داشت؛ شبيه فروشندهمالى اتومبيـل








 بداند برادرم ريكاردو Riccardo در فيلم سوارجه ماشينى بوه: آنكاه باصــانـای



 سالن هيئت تحريريه درحالى كه تلويزيون مراسين اسيبيروزى




 جلوى تصوير مراسم برشكوه و جلال ييروزیى نيكسوندر
 و دور ماشينتحريرها در زير هياهو اهوى تلويزيون محـونو

 روى يرده سينما تايبميشود. جملهما اتفا قاتبعدى اتاتاتاعزل نيكـون و انتخاب فورد بـمقام رياستجمهورى بنحــوى موجز اما با قيد ثاريخ شرح ميدهند.

هرويز صياد
 كوشيده است تابدكتاب دوميليونو سيصدوسياني هـــــنزار
 اين وفادارى بيش از الزام هنرى ضرورت سياسىداشتـــ

بازى

 محضن نزديك مى سازند. بااينحال براى فيلمى كها
 مى كند روشن نيست هجرا بايد موسيقىمتن (همجنانه متر نم

 سينما بطور اعم و سينماى آمريكا بطور اخص تكليفشرا با موسيقى متن هنوز روشن ونكرده است.

 نميتوان يادى تحسينآميز نداشت. ازاين زيباتر هركــز



## كفتگوهاى جمعیى



## 

اين جهت دست بكار شله ... - دقيقاً دراينمورد هیپ شخماً ضرورت طرح اين مسئله را حس مى انى وعتيله دارم قبل ازاينكه طبيعت از از اينهمه
 فكرى كرى . سينما دراين جهت ميتواند هشدار
 هستند. در حال حاضر مسايل مانى ، بورس دهاى اقتصلى - تأسيس شر كتها ها حنان مردم دنيا را بخود مشغول نموده كه كسى بفكر طبيعتنيست
 ما قبلا" "م دفاع از طبيعت را درفيلم ("جنايت عشق) "وئيجىى كومنحينى ديله بوديم و آيا مسئله ديترى نيست ؟ - دراين مورد خاص هر نـه شود بهتر است واين بنفع همه ماست . اما برا براى
 هميشه كليسا آنرا گناه دانسته و تحريم مى انى كند. من هميشه در هتابل اين فكا فكر كا كاليسا هةاومت كردهام و ميكوشم تا آنرا رد كنم . طرح مسايل جنسى نبايب از گنا رنا ونشمرده

مسايل اين بار براى
 ميشل . درحال حاضر اين وضعيت نيز تغيير نموده وسينماى ما سياسى شلده است - كه در كنار آن
 واينكه كن|مياك از آنها سرانجام پيروز آن انو اهند

شن ، نتيجلى آن هنوز معلوم نيست


مسموم كرن طبيعت است بشر امروزى بیى آنكه بدانن در شال الـا ازبين
 مواد نفتى آلوده ميشوند. هوارا بادو

 خواهد گرفت - كه انتقامى سخت وسنگين خواهل بود . -- درباره طبيعت و لزوم دلسوزىبر ایى آنديديم آيا اين تشابه فكرى دراين فيلمها تصادفى بوده يا اينكا متأثر از يك نوضت جهانى اين است كه در

جا آنجا 5 هياد داريم هيسج سينمائى

 ودراين زمينه كارهاى درخشانى هم ار أأه نماي هرا 1 مدتى است كا
 آلبرتو لاتو آدا - بعداز جنگک دن دوم جهانى جامعهى ما وضعيت خامى داشت و يك اك نوع تب
 بود . مردم در يك هيجان و غليان بخصوص
 نُورئاليستى نضّج گرفت و سينماى ما آئينهاى آى شل تا بتوانيم ازطريق آن خودمان وزيند گِيمان چس از چايان اين دوره و برطرف شدن

 اين وضعيت جليد ، مسايل جايدترى ورا را براى سينماى ما يشش آورد وديديم كه سينماى آنتو نيونى، ، مسا يل انسانى را بشكلى ديگرمطرح

شده - جهه در غير اين هورت نميتوا انست بهاين فستيوال راه يِيها كند . درايتاليا عكسالعمل منتقاليـيـن متفاوت بود - جمعى با آن موافق بودن الند و جمعى مخالٍ
 زير كانه ساخته شده و مى مبايد خالصترازاين

آفيشهاى فيلم ابتدا اين تصور را
 الست - اما وقتى فيلم را ديلم ، آنزا آر درست برعكس پيشداورىهايم يافتم چرا ها خنين آفيشى براى آن ساخته بوديد §

 چنیين آفيشهائى ساخته شود قبل ازاين من فيلمى ساختم بنام ر(قلبيك سگی" كه فروش رضايتآميزى نداشت وروى اين نظرتهيه كندند كان خيلى نتران سران افينابودند تا به سرنوشت آن فيلم دهار نشود . اما ما متأتسانه سرافينا فروش خيلى خوبى كرد وني ودر ايتا اليا بعد از فيلم راننله تاكسى تاكنون بيش از از ساير
 جلو ميروه . كتنتم متأسفانه هون هون من بهفيلم( قانب يك سگّه، علاقة بيشترى دارم جم مككن است راجع به فيلم (رقلب يك ستكه بيشتر بتُوئيد §
 و غير واقعى است وازيكاندانشمندن روسىمى گويد كه اعتقانى به انةالابندارن و و سعى مى كند دور از اجتماع اكتثشافات و تحقيقات خود
 آدمى قدزتمنل بسازد . او با بها رها كردن اين آدم مراجتماع، آرامش جامعهرا بهـم میزندوسرانجا انجام مجبور ميگردد كه دوباره آنرا بشكل اولش بر كرداند اين داستان مبين آنستكه آدمها در يك دور تسلسل قرار دارند و ومديشه برميگردند بهمان نتطه اولى كه شروع كرده بودند ج) مصاكحه مى كنند و فيلمهاى بازارى ميسازيازند ؟

كنيل و بعد آنهارا مورد قضاوت قرار دهيد
 شرايط خاص اجتماعى واكنش نشان ميدهند
 مقابل آن واكنشى مناسب با آن داشتيم . خود
 يك روسهى بود با عوامل بورزووازیى ويا فيلمى المى ساختم بنام ((ملارسه ابتدائى) كه دز آن آن از يك معلم مبرسه ميگفته . درآن زمان اين آن نوع مسايل براى ما مططر بود و حالا اين افكار براى ما يیش آمهه است
 جنكَ خواهل كفت كه كى راست ميكفت و كمى دروغ .... ما بجاى اينكه بفكر نجات طبيعت باشيم
دائم اسلحه ميسازيم و آنهارا انبار انبار مى كنيم ووتّط كافى است كدكبريتى زير اين انبار روشن شود وآنوقت تمام دنيا منفجر كريرد و و من دن دراين فيلم اشارْاى به اين عشيّيه دارم - اما آن آنرا در لابالى خنله وشوخى كَاشاشتهام و يا بهتر بكُويم تمام لحظات شيرين فيلم بهانهام است تاست تاحرفم
 واض玉 ابراز نميشود ومجبور بودم كه آنرا با با اشاره و كنايه بكويم هِه در غير اينصورت ممكن بود همان كسانى كه اساساهِه ميسازند جلوى نمايش فيلم را با بیيرند حس كرديمكه عكس العمل تماشاشران ان

قعر مان فيلم ("سرافينا)" حالتى بين

 ا- ايت اين شخص را از نظر روانى بما معرفى نعائيد


 ابعاد انسانــى مسايل آنرا تجزيهيه وتحليل كنيم ونر آن بدنبال واقعيتها باشيم آن در فيلم معدوميت با ديوانتى اشتباه ميشودو و مى بينيم كه قهر مان فيلم را بالتيمار ستان مىفرستند ... همبه اورا ديوانه ميدانند واگر هم اهراربورزن،

 تصوير (نصرتكريفى"فيلمساز بانامايرانىو(ايرجانور )،فيلمساز، بازيعر و مترجم ديده ميشوند.

 تماشاگران ايرانى حتى به جزئيات و حر كات هورت هـــم توجه داشتنتل و عكسا العمل نشان ميدادند - اما درايتاليا نيز اين اين فيلم مورد توجه قرار گرفت باستثناى رم - ختون تماشا
 ايتا ليا را درك كنـند عكسالعمل منتقدين فيلم چگتـونه
-اين فيلم فتّط درايتاليا نمـايش داده


اورا بهتيمارستان مىفرستند درحاليكه اگردروغ
 مصحن آخر فيلم كا هر يرند ميشوند آيا يك مفهوم سمبليك دارد وميتواند


طبيعت بر تملن شهرى باشد \&
 فشار وازد نسازيم و با بارهاى تشثيلى كار آنرا مشكل نكنيم

 دوباره رها میى منند البته ميتوان به اين پايان معانى سمبليك هم تزريق نمود . فرذاً بگوئيم كنششتن از ميدان ان مر كزى ميلان ، ميتو اند درواقع نوعى تظاهر اتر ات
 ودر خيابانها براه مىافتنتل . بيينيد دانشمهندان


 رسيد كه بشر در زيربار اين مشكلات خرد
 معنوم خواهلد ساخت و ما تا وایسين لحظات

استفاده از بازيگَر زن را درفيلم بلهِه نحو



المو ويليامز - اوول بكويم كم اين مسابقه كاهى

 را با خود ببرند. فيلم من الين مسابابقه وآدمهاى درم درمتن


 اينجيز دوز از باورى نيست ميتوان كَفت 5 شما يك مستند تقريباً داستانى ساختهايد
المو ويليامز - بله ، جهون نخواستهام يك هستيند
خشكُ وخالى ازاحساس بسازم . حتى درحني الين مسابقهى
 ثازه چهه اشكالى ثارت كه مقشالرى خشونت فيلم باوجون عثق تلطيف شود؟ سوزان هوارد ـ ـمن نراين فيلم تزئين كننده فيلم نيستم. آدمى هستم حقيقى ولى دلى معموله مثل ديگران 5 دراين مسابقه شر كت ميكنند . تنها حضور من يك يك خط


 اين زن را من كه بازيكرم بازى كردهام.


صحنههاى مسابقه را بازسازى نمورمايد؟





 مارجو توردنر - موتور سواران حرفهايى بسياري


 ورزش ساخته ميشود.
المو ويليامز - هما اكنون با مشكالتى مواجـه
 مخالفت ميكنلد. جون ورزششكاران آزادندكه از از كلوولای
 زيان ميرسد. قرانراست جانه مخصوصى برايى اينورزش
ساخته شود.
:) آقاى ويليامز فكـر نميكنيد بيرهبردارى
كامل تجارى شما ، خيانت بلسينما محسوب شود؟ المو ويليامز - كار تهيا تاريه فيلم درسينما بهاعتقاد
من ، يكنوع سرمايهذازازى مرهنر است. نميتوان منان منكر


 كرفتهام كه يك فيلم ورزشى بسازم كه تجارتم است. شايت درآينده يك فيلم هنرى خالص تهيه كنيهي. در سينما نميتوان يك مسير مشخص را را دنبال نمود. من
 وقايعش در ايران وان وافغانستان ميكنزرد. با يك حسا حابرسى ساده، خرج فيلم تهيه حتمأ از اين رقم بيشتر خواهو اهد شد . هس ايلم اين اجازه را بمن بلهين كه كامى بهتجارت فيلم بينديشم!

 است و اخيرأ (هموتورسوارانه) را عرضه كــرانـرده است
 كوردنر" و "(سوزان هاوارده" - در كفتكوئى شركت كرد واين شرح اين كفتاكوست
 روى گّولاى است . با توجه بهاينكه اين ورزش در آمريكا و ارويا با استقبال فراوان روبرو ميشود آيا فيلم شما بيشتر لانسهكردن اين ورزش انـ است يا
 سينمائى ارائه كنيد؟
 ميشود يكوروزش تازه هاگرفته است است كه عايرغم سالها الها






 فشارسختى بهجكر و كليه اعضاء داخلى بـلىن وارد ميشون.

بسيارى ايجاد ميكند. همانطور كه ديگرانفيلم ميسازند.

الموويليامز

تيـيهكننله فيلم

## 》 زورباى يونانى <و » موتور سواران "

بيهر اه هنر مندان

فيلم(موتورسواران)،
در يك كغتتَوى جمعى . .


منهم: هنين مايهاي ورا طرف توجه مردم قرار دادم وآنرا
 يول بيشترى بدست آورم. فيلم هيجانانكيزىيت كه
 حتىالامكان پرداختن بها اين وزذش از (سينما)" و جنبهاى آن دور نباشد. البته نبايد انتظار داشته باثيد كه فيلم ، يك فيلم سينماى تمويرى ناب باشد. ولى من بيشتر مد نظرم إزناى خوايست آننائيست كه هنگام مسابقه غذايثان را به مهل بركزارارى مـابابقه ميبرند تا از تماثا عقب نماندند. راحتانان كنم من اين فيلم را مرفاً بخاطرتجارت سانتهام!
آر فيلم ، موتورى ويزه اين ورزش معرفى
ميشود آيا فيلمشها صرفا تبليغ براى اينورزش ايم وموتور مخصوصآن نيست؟ يعنىشما بطور رامل سينما را ناديده كرفهايد ؟
المو ويليامز - هرموتورى ميتواند دراينمسابقه
شركت كند. البته آن موتور مخْهوص هم معرفيمىيشون. اكر ياكتان باشد من كتتم كه قصل داشثتهام يك فيلم


- كتتگو هاى جمعى . .



# BusterKeaton باستر كيتون، انسانى باجهر رهاى سنگى ．．． 

ترجمه ：：پرويز شفا

نوشتّه ：زان پاتريك لوبل







 اختيار طا بكدارد．


 ساخت تهيديدكياك تصويرى در فيلمهايث باثـد（و فتط

 （

##  <br> Iflo

عاشقانه بددور از آسودكى و آسايشى توأم با تنبلى باشد،


 حرارت و التهاب بوسهاش را افزون ران اريند． بنا براين، بوسه صرفآ نثا نها انى از حالــت ظا نيست ، بلكه حاكى ازززير كى،ظرافت و قدر اند تارت تطبيقداده
 و كارهالى نمايا نش كه بوسه نمايشكر مظاهر آناست، باسيشتر



لب هالى دختر باشد









 متقابل مى كند． نكتئه سوم درمورد اين تمهيدكميك تصويريا




 بيان و ابراز میشو．

## 米米米

اكر مطالعه（ارارزشهالیى خاصى كه در آثار سينمايىى




 در واقع بدعنوان مثال（بيتفاوتيلى اخالاقى، كيتون، „وحشت او از دنياى مكانيزه شده＂، يندار خـا




 مى شود－هستند نه نا يايه و اساس اس برای اين اينعمل．

 ارزشى براى كيتوناستوتا تاندازها

 از معناى آن Tكاهكند．

## ＂）！＂




 كرفتـه میشود، كفتها يميم．










 كيتون بهموقعيت قبلى خود برمى كردد و ا آمادهُ بــوسيـيدن

 بياستشويى ترك مي كينند．كيتون با ديدن اين وضع اين ناجور ،




 دز ابنجا باين روش اجراي اين اينتمهيدكمياكتصويرى



 كيتون خلور مى كند ورن نتيجهبامبامفهوم اصلى تمهيدكياك

تصوبيرى جور درمىآيد．
هر تمهيد كميك تصويرى معريكولى ديكرى دراكراكه در



 تصويرى كيتون مى خندند ليكن خندا






 اين تمهيدكميك تصويرى در ابتداى امر ثابـيست

 جنبهاى ورزشى نيز همراه داشته باشد؛ موقعى كه عهـل
 نويسندهـفثاز ：هزئير داريوش


فيلمبردار（قسمتهاى فيلمبردارىشده）：فريّون ریيور
 \％
（＊اتوس خيال＂）يا（فانوس خيالى＂）هرأغى بودهك هبروى فانوس آن


米米米


 موجون میريردازن． קس از آن با توسعه سالنهالى نمايشنرايران، تهيه فيلمهايى سينمائى آغاز



 شكوفائى ميرسل و شهرتى جهانى مى يابد．


## 4 5 j29en 

 انتَلستان ：با با مر گَ كشتن كارگّردان ：رابرت رتورز تريه كنّناه ：：رىاستار كو فيلمناكه ：：نيل سيمون فيلمبردار ：ديوريد．ام．والث آهنگاساز ：：ديو گروسين بازيگران ：آيلينبرنان، ترومن كايوته، جيمز كو كو، ييتر فالك


نانسىواكر، استل وينووود．




 كار آ 5









ساءت نيمشش اعلام میثون و و ．．．

(سينما دياموند - جشنواره جشنوارمها - ساءت سا(1)


| آلن جى | 5 |
| :---: | :---: |
| والتر كوبلنز |  |
| ويليام | فيلم1040 |
| كوردون ويليس | فيلمبردار |
| ديويد شاير | موسيقى متن | بازيگران : داستين هافْن ، رابر ت ردفورد ، جك واردن ، مارتين بالزام ، جيسون روباردز

 جشنواره كار لوىوارى




 وتا به امروز كسى از هويت او الظلاع ندارد











 هوهتر !ز حنظ شرافت است.


Vミ نيوزيلند :
كار کردانان: جانكينت؟ ، آرتور اوهرارد ، پپلماندر ، سم بيلزبرى تهيهكنناه : ديويد اته. فولر
 موسيقىمتن : مالكولم اسميت رنگى . $\%$ ميليمترى . 1+ دقيقه







 آلمان "جمهورى فدرال" : السر ار خدايان

 فيلمناهد : : مانفرد بارتل فيلمبردار : برندالماستز، ارنست وايلس هوسيقيمتن: هيتر توماس





 اثبات نظر يهاث كشض ومعرفى كرده ، بهنما يش كنذارده مىشوِد.



## 50 YEARS OF FILM MAKING IN IRAN

Golestan had set up his own wellequipped studio, with a lucrative industrial production. A photographer and short story writer, he made a feature, 'Mudbrick and Mirror', in 1965, a subtly satirical film. This was followed by 'The Treasure' in 1973, and later on by one of his finest films, a fifty-minute documentary 'The Wind, the Wave, the Rock.'

In the meantime, following the semiserious line begun by Mohseni, another popular theme was broached by Siamak Yassemi's 'The Treasure of Qarun', which became the model of the stock situation of poor boy meets and falls in love with rich girl. Yassemi had already pioneered Iran's first colour feature in 1952, the 16 mm 'Gerdab'. The first cinemascope came six tary 'The Wind, the Wave, the Rock.'

The different Hollywood-style popular genres were taking hold. In the police-crime-thriller line, a prominent name was 'Arman', the stage name of Arma'is Huspian, who turned from acting to directing in 1952 to produce the melodramatic 'The Sea Bride'.

Melodrama was the principal province, however, of another Armenian, Samuel Khachikian, who made his name with 'The Midnight Cry', then went on to direct one of Iran's finest films in point of technique, 'Farewell, Tehran', putting two current film idols on the map, Puri Bana'i and Behruz Vosuqi in the early 60s. From the run-of-the-mill commercial point of view, Iran's film industry had properly come of age.


Puri Bana'i

The career of actress Bana'i is practically a history of the contemporary cinema, since she first appeared in 'The Fugitive Bride', as the first serious actress in the popular vein. By the time 'Farewell, Tehran' was made, her name was already a point of attraction in the emerging starbilling system. She was featured in another landmark soon after, Ghaffari's 'Zanburak', in which her versatility was tested in the opposite end of the spectrum, when she played a comic minstrel performer.

After a series of films for the trade, Ms. Bana'i went on in 1969 to join Vosuqi once again in an important film, which marked the turning point in potential for quality in the Iranian commercial cinema - a film called 'Qeisar', directed by Massud Kimia'i, a brilliant young director with a penchant for the neo-realistic aesthetic combined with a shrewd sense of the box office.

Kimia'i had tried and failed earlier with a purely 'recherche' film, 'Come, Stranger', so now he had hit on a new angle which was a variation on the good-
hearted roughneck theme, but with a dose of blood and guts to spice the brew. Consistent with its pursuit of the Hollywood fashion, the Iranian popular cinema had opened the doors to realistic violence.

But the film which officially heralded the New Wave was Dariush Mehrju'is 'The Cow', which, in 1970, got both an enthusiastic reception from Iranian audiences and awards from festivals abroad.

The Iranian cinema now had a bid at holding its head high, at last, although the totality of 'Haji Aqa' of those years had still to be reached, with that combination of the technical mastery of 'Farewell, Tehran' with the profundity of the 'cinema de recherche' which Mehrju'i had set in motion.

Separate articles in Cinema 5 Bulletin this year have analysed the various new film makers in depth. It remains to be said only that a specifically 'Iranian' style has yet to be developed. Attempts have been made in exploring horizontally into the village life and traditions of the land, as well as vertically into Persian art forms and philosophical points of view in the past, many of which are still validly subscribed to in the present. But the link between the Western-originated medium of film to the richness of Iranian tradition has still to be effectively forged. The compassionate 'super-realism' of a Parviz Kimiavi (Stone Garden, 1976) or this year's TIFF presentation, 'Chess of Wind' in terms of stylistic format, may be directions in which the Iranian future may take.

Iranian film makers of the New Wave themselves are painfully aware that their 'Iranian-ness' has no future, unless it has a past to express, as well.

## TO ADMIT THERE IS A PROBLEM, IS THE FIRST STEP

The Asian films at this year's festival were as always full of useful social comment on the ill effects of Western culture in societies of long and deep traditional heritages.

In some cases such as Home From the Sea, a slow-moving Japanese film, the social comment was direct and obvious. The tale of how a man with a wooden rockhauling boat has to finally sell out to a grim future as a factory worker in a town shows that some Japanese think they have got into a mess with their rapid adoption of Western ways.

The Japanese film, the Korean teenage flick, the Indonesian and Malaysian
entries shown in the Oriental Horizon, showed that the countries involved are well aware of all aspects of contemporary film techniques. But technique alone is not sufficient when over-acting and plain old-fashioned corn over-ride everything else.

An example of a really good film dealing with Asia, 'Max Havelaar,' shows what can be done in the way of social comment without being slapstick.

The deep problems faced by teenagers in modern society were brought to the viewers' attention in a very strong way in the Asian films, but it seems that while pointing out difficulties which result in
copying the worst of the West, they seem to sell out to Westernization by glorifying the teeny bopper cult as something that is here to stay.

A really positive answer to the dilemma such as a return to traditional roots and a reverse in direction, which is gaining momentum in so-called 'developed' nations, is never suggested in the films.

Yet to admit there is a problem is the first step. Maybe future film makers of East and West will hint at a solution to the many ugly situations which they so gleefully thrust upon cinema-goers.

Altogether, these houses received some 9 million spectators annually, with a good 450 films distributed around the country, of which 85 per cent came from the United States and the remainder from England, Egypt, France, Italy, India and the Soviet Union.

The first cine-club, the Kanun-e Melli Film, flourished from December 1949 to July 1951, projecting cinema classics, organising the first film festivals in Iran (English cinema in 1950 and French in '51) and publishing the first history of Iranian cinema in 1951. Serious film criticism was getting underway with the talents of a writer who signed himself 'Mobarak'.

By the end of 1953, however, the first blush of enthusiasm had waned. Government taxation, in addition, had leaped from 10 to 40 per cent of the profit, forcing many of the studios to close their doors. Pars-Film, nevertheless, held on secure in its front position.

By November of 1954, the Iranian commercial film industry, now 7 years of age, had produced 49 films. It could count among its milestones 'Velgard' (The Tramp, 1953), directed by Mohsen Ra'isFiruz, introducing the first male film idol, Nasser Malek-Moti'i, and 'Amir Arsalan the Roman' (1954), directed by Shahpur Yassemi.

The success of 'Amir Arsalan' led to new experiments in fantasy, with a considerable technical improvement appearing in 'Banquet in Hell' in 1955. Directed by Mushfeq Soruri, the film is more influenced by Hollywood cliches of heaven and hell than by Persian tradition, although certain images are comic versions of the Islamic convention.

Iranian cinema, however, was a dispairing phenomenon for the critical audience, unable to achieve that combination of both content quality and technical excellence of its earliest years. Dominated by commercial interests, it was plunged into the syndrome of melodramas, thrillers and vulgar comedies, letting the box office determine a taste based on the lowest common denominator. The term, 'film-e farsi' (literally, 'Persian cinema'), became an unfortunate pejorative.

The first glimmerings of a more serious trend were, nevertheless, beginning to appear, due to the return of certain French-educated and intellectually-inclined film makers. In 1955, a festival of Iranian films was held, providing an op-


## 'Banquet in Hell' influenced by Hollywood

portunity for the critics to open a broadside of attacks on the industry's dominance by mediocrity. In 1957, Hushang Kavusi, a graduate of Paris's IDHEC, made his first film, 'Ten Days Before the Execution', which was in itself the vehicle of a scathing comment on the cinema of the day.

The following year, Farrokh Ghaffari made Iran's first serious feature, the realistic 'The South of Town'. An archivist by training in France, he developed his sequences on a script by Jalal Moqaddam, who himself became a director of documentaries and popular features. The realism was unfortunately too strong for the censor, so the film was barred from release.

A more compromising line of endeavour was underway, however, in the efforts of a long-time legitimate theatre actor and director, Majid Mohseni, who launched a new trend of semi-serious themes by evoking the Iranian urban custom of the good-hearted ruffian, a kind of neighbourhood Robin Hood. His film, 'The Good-Hearted Lout', appeared in 1957, establishing the diamond-in-the-rough as a counterfoil to the wealthy playboy in the hearts and minds of the popular audience.

The missed opportunity of drawing upon the inspirational figures of tradition - such as Imam Ali and the saints of Islam or Rostam and the heroes of ancient Iranian legend - experienced its final confirmation in the prevalence of the John Wayne mass-appeal character, while the traditional genres of dramatic story-telling of the epic Shahnameh, the passion theatre of the 't'azieh' and the comic 'ru-howzi' were passed by as sources of inspiration for the developing medium of film for a
popular audience. These themes remained to be exploited purely by the later seriously experimentive film makers.

It was not until 1963 that a 'film de recherche' was actually released to the public, when Ghaffari presented his new effort, 'The Night of the Hunchback', a contemporary adaptation of a story from the 1001 Nights. The genius of the film was its portrayal of different social strata, linked by the tragicomic theme of a traditional tale. A decade later, Ghaffari returned to tradition in another way, in 'Zanburak' (The Marching Canon) (1973), by adapting techniques from ruhowzi', the Iranian 'commedia dell'arte', to a comic story as a costumed period piece.

Another serious endeavour produced in 1963 was Fereidun Rahnema's short documentary 'Siavosh at Persepolis'. An experimental study in a concept of time met little success in its own country but was enthusiastically received by connoisseurs abroad. Like 'Hunchback', which was presented at a number of festivals in Europe, Rahnema's film was regarded as an 'art film' rather than as commercial fare.

The same year, still a third important work emerged, one which has been ranked as a leading documentary in worldwide terms, the combined effort of the leading poetess of the day and the most successful maker of industrial films, Forugh Farrokhzad, who died in an automobile accident three years later, worked together with Ebrahim Golestan, to produce 'The House is Black', the compassionate portrayal of a. leper colony, photographed with a brilliance both artistic and technical.

## BORN OF A WESTERN AND INDIAN MOTHER, IRANIAN CINEMA IS STILL DEVELOPING ITS CHARACTER

An Iranian sociologist has said that the Iranian cinema was born of a Western father and an Indian mother and is still in the process of developing its character (Dr. Ali Asadi, "An Analysis of Communications in Iran", Paris, 1972).

The first talkie in the Persian language, 'The Lor Girl', was shot in Bombay and used a folkloric and nostalgic setting as the popularly acceptable convention to put the first exposed woman's face on screen. It used the expatriate base as a means of getting round the Islamic clerical restrictions in Iran, only freshly experimenting with the new dispensation decreed by Reza Shah the Great unveiling women in public.

The film enjoyed a raving success with the Iranian public, which was receptive to its simplicity and lack of pretension as did several other films made by the same person Abdol Hossein Sepanta.

The success of these productions might have laid the foundations for a truly Iranian film industry, both planted on its native soil and treating of traditional themes, had it not been according to Sepanta himself, "for fear of local competition coming either from India or Iran itself, the American distributors, through their intermediaries in Tehran, blocking the success of these films and effectively preventing the rise of any national production."

Thus, any attempts at developing a native Iranian sound-film industry were stillborn in 1935 and had to await the end of World War II, when a new cinematic innovator arrived on the scene.

Esma'il Kushan, born in 1914 and appearing in the festival's retrospective film, 'The Magic Lantern', earned a doctorate in economics at the University of Istanbul, then traveled to Europe in 1943, first to Berlin and then to Vienna, where he found himself dubbing films in Persian, a job which led to an interest in film making and further work as an assistant cameraman for a year and a half.

Towards the end of the war he went to Istanbul, where he secured the aid of a resident Iranian businessman in purchasing a French film called 'The Fugitive Girl', which he dubbed in Persian and thus launched the first such effort of its kind. Still isolated in Turkey because of the wartime closing of the borders, he went on to do a second effort, dubbing the Spanish film, 'La Gitanella'. When the war was over he brought these two films to Iran, where in his words, "they enjoyed a tremendous success. People had not as yet seen a foreign film with players such as Daniel Darieux and Louis Jourdan speaking Persian. That was when I thought of making Iranian films."

With a group of young friends in bu-


Esma'il Kushan
siness, he set up the Mitra-Film studios, travelling to Egypt to purchase equipment, because Europe was still restricted. As early as 1946, this energetic team had achieved the not inconsiderable task of setting up a full studio.

Letting no grass grow under their feet, they plunged straightaway into their first production, 'The Storm of Life', which was released in 1947. The director, Mohammad Ali Daryabegi, was a man of the theatre who had studied the field in Berlin in the early '30s. The film's technique left much to be desired, but it at least represented a point of departure for a commercially successful Iranian cinema.

With the burning of the Mitra-Film studios in 1947, Kushan created a new organisation on his own, which he called Pars-Film and which continues to function today, involved at the present moment in a German co-production. In 1948, Kushan produced and directed 'The Prisoner of the Amir' and 'Spring Varieties'. Two years later he released 'The Ashamed One' (Sharmsar), launching the popular singer Delkash as Iranian filmdom's first star. It ran an all-time Iranian record of 192 days at the Rex Cinema in Tehran.
'Sharmsar', however, had a negative effect, as well, by establishing the precedent of vulgar formulas as an easy route to money-making production and distribution. Stories built around the stodk characters of a peasant girl, a bad guy and a virtuous hero, leading to a dramatic trial ending in the gallows, after a dose of rough-stuff, became the fodder for a rash of newly-founded boom-or-bust film companies. By the following year, some 35 companies were in action, producing a total of 37 films.

If production was booming, the outlets were not lagging either. By the spring of 1950, according to a UNESCO statistic, there were as many as 80 moviehouses throughout Iran with an estimated 65,000 seats. Twenty of these halls were openair, operating only in the summertime.

## THE SILENTS

## Harry Langdon

Fairbanks used a similar kind of musical approach to the structure of his films. If all arts strive to approach the condition of music, it is obvious that silent film must do so in a very specific if paradoxical way. Furthermore the films were not actually meant to be seen in silence but accompanied by music (improvised or scored) which would etch out, as it were, the purely musical structure of the film itself. What a pity not to have heard the composed score for Fairbanks' "Black Pirate" for example, one of the earliest colour silents I've seen. What marvellous and evocative colours, too, like pale watercolour washes. In its original form the film must have been an astonishing experience.

I have said elsewhere that the gag, as developed by Keaton and Chaplin and the stunt as developed by Fairbanks, are two sides of the same coin. I now see to what extent the entire approach of the clowns is the mirror image of that of the heroes. They were in a way necessary foils for each other - the chaos of the one needed the order of the other, and vice versa.

It is interesting to note that Fairbanks helped Keaton get started by recommending him for "The Saphead", and that he and Chaplin were close friends. Fairbanks himself was no mean comedian either, as he proved in his mind-blowing short "The Mystery of the Leaping Fish", a take-off on Sherlock Holmes' cocaine habit!

But the relationship between clown and hero was more than that of friendship. It was a pure complement, a yinyang balance that gave the silents as a whole their rich texture, their special universe. If Keaton was the Taoist, Fairbanks was the Confucian. (I would like to amend my original statement in my first article on Keaton by saying that the picture I now have is of Confucius and Lao Tzu attending a double feature of Keaton and Fairbanks - and enjoying both.)

Originally I planned to write a separ-
ate article called "Traditional Social and Religious Doctrine in the Works of Douglas Fairbanks", but then decided it would tie in better with an analysis of the clowns as well. In "The Mark of Zorro", "Robin Hood" and "The Black Pirate", Fairbanks plays an aristocrat who believes in the nobility of his "blood" (this is explicitly stated in "Zorro") but who fights for justice against a corrupt authority. Only in "Thief of Baghdad" is he a spiritual aristocrat alone, rather than by blood - but this in fact ties in very well with the "spiritual democracy" of Islam which Fairbanks was somehow able to intuit.

In all his films he makes loyalty a supreme virtue. In "Robin Hood" he swears by "God, King Richard... and Her" (faith, nobility and love). In "Three Musketeers" his loyalty is to monarchy and honour. In "Black Pirate" to revenge. Chivalry, courage, faith in God, (but not always in clerics - unless they're Franciscan friars, as in "Zorro" or "Robin Hood") these are the qualities which guarantee authenticity in the universe Fairbanks inhabits.

But besides these abstractions, there is the almost Zen-like ability of the hero to fight and love in a state of apatheia; he is a man who has faced death, and who therefore now sees life as an uninterrupted flow of spontaneity in which he is prepared for anything because he has freed himself from thought in its negative aspects. His style of swordplay proves this: while his enemies strain, thinking of ways to get inside his magic guard, he laughs unconcerned, without strain or fear, ready eventually to use his enemy's own strength against him, to let him defeat himself through his own evil.

The world of myth is not a logical place. It is not "cool". It is not "campy". In it there are clowns and heroes, archetypes, not "realistic" characters. By denying the archetypes and attempting to portray people "as they really are", modern art denies its audience the opportunity for transcendence. Myth describes every-

thing without too much moral judgement, from the depths of hell to the heights of ecstasy. It is full of the taste and smell of real substances, even of blood - but it also contains the taste of another-worldly wine or ambrosia which "realism" cannot explain.

The silent world of the clowns and heroes is not, of course, that of pure myth in all its power. In the first place, one must question to what degree of consciousness the film makers themselves were dealing with this archetypal material. In the second place their achievement was of necessity compromised by the "set and setting" of the work. Hollywood is not and never was a place for pure expression, for real art.

It was however at one time a place where a few film makers approached the condition of pure expression, of real art, of the world of myth. That was the time of Langdon and Keaton, Chaplin and Fairbanks - the time of the silents.

## THE SILENTS

# OOLIGL-A5 FAIRBANK5 

In the Arbuckle-Keaton shorts such as "Butcher Boy" and "Coney Island" made before 1920 - we witness the demolition of the Cartesian universe, and a prophecy of the return to older more intuitive and even mystical thought-systems that the West is now undergoing. Again, let me make it quite clear, I do not credit Keaton with any philosophical motivations. In fact if he had had such intentions, he could not have done what he did. But in the pursuit of the gag, Buster and Fatty simply abolished the relationship between cogito and sum; with a punch in the nose they knocked ergo on its ear. There is absolutely no rational reason for the molasses and flour fight that erupts in the shop in "Butcher Boy". It emerges from some mysterious crack in the structure of reality. It proclaims itself a dream, and yet it suggests that the world of the audience is no less a dream. (A theme carried to the extreme in Keaton's "Sherlock Jr").

Keaton, I think, was a more rational man than Arbuckle. When he attained
his first success, in "The Saphead", and was able to make films on his own, he began with a series of two-reelers which are much more precise and better constructed than Fatty's. Each of them has a certain theme - the farm in "Scarecrow", the jail in "Convict 13 " and so on - which he sticks with through the whole film. The totally illogical dreamlike quality of Fatty's films, where the scene shifts with only the barest pretence at reason simply because - we assume - Arbuckle has thought up a new series of gags, now gives way to a slightly more stable universe.

However, Keaton was also quite simply a greater comedian than Fatty Arbuckle, and for the most part his shorts are more effective. If I had to pick a favourite, I might incline towards "The Bellboy", where Fatty and Buster have equally important roles, and where unity of place (the hotel and environs) is more or less successfully preserved. But as a body of work, I would be inclined to say that the two-reelers done by Keaton alone have no rival in the whole period - not


DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS IN 'THE THIEF OF BAGHDAD'
even from Chaplin.
The feature-length silent comedy presented certain difficulties to Keaton and Chaplin and Langdon, who had been used to the form of the short where points could be made quickly and elegantly, without the need for much framing within plot or plausible setting. Not all the features work as unified structures. When Langdon, for example, had a strong director, as in "The Strong Man" (Frank Capra), he could produce a sustained quite lengthy performance to equal anything of Keaton or Chaplin. The film is orchestrated, planned well - it leads up to a climax, the battle in the saloon, with inexorable (but of course dreamlike) logic, and the sentimental aspect, without which no feature of the period was complete, is handled well and honestly.

On his own however, Langdon could not handle the form. Shorts like "Fiddle Sticks" allowed him to shine, but his selfdirected feature "Three's A Crowd" fails through lack of unity, despite brilliant portions (especially the first reel, before the sentimental aspect is introduced).

Keaton and Chaplin survived because they managed to master the new form, to find ways to structure a film around a plot which was capable in itself of holding the audience's interest, but at the same time allowed for a balanced measure of pure slapstick. Obviously the hour-long film simply could not keep up the hilarious pace of the two-reelers. The trick was to find the balance.

These films can almost be scored like symphonies. They begin by setting up the plot. Keaton then appears, usually with a pratfall or a gag (the bicycle in "Our Hospitality" for example). The love interest begins the second movement. The plot is then developed in scenes which alternate with slapstick at a relatively leisurely pace. The film builds up to its climax, which is usually a chase or a battle. Perhaps the most beautiful and sustained example of the climax occurs in "Seven Chances", where it occupies almost half the film. Buster is chased by a crowd of thousands of women dressed as brides - an amazing image!

## Buster Keaton

## DON'T PEOPLE ENJOY ENJOYING THEMSELVES?

If anyone wanted to find me for sure during these hectic two weeks they could have been pretty certain that at 1 pm I would be sitting in the middle row at Ci nema Polidor waiting for Buster Keaton to appear. The Keaton retrospective was for me the most important event of the Festival, and I'm amazed at how few people seemed to share this opinion. The theatre hasn't been full once, and was usually more than half empty - while anything made this year, preferably full of sex and violence, drew lines stretching around the block, ready to wait in cold and rain. Someone offered me a ticket to "Taxi Driver" for 1500 rials!

Is it because people don't enjoy enjoying themselves? Do they feel they've wasted their time if they've been doing nothing but laughing for two hours? Certainly no one could claim that Keaton's style of humour has gone out of style, for the Polidor was usually full of laughter, if not of people - and the laughter often had an amazed quality about it, as if many of the audience had never seen anything quite like Buster before.

When I say that the Keaton show was important for me (and by the way, thank you Raymond Rohauer), I mean first of all that I enjoyed it. Enjoyment is for me one index of significance - not the only one to be sure, though I certainly do not automatically assume that something which makes me feel bad must of necessity be significant. Bergman films make me feel bad - "enjoyment" would not be the first descriptive term to pop to mind - but they are significant. "Taxi Driver" made me feel bad, and I'm beginning to think it really isn't significant at all, except perhaps as a symptom.

One may not of course always enjoy what is right and good - one may enjoy

by Peter L. Wilson

committing crimes or watching television. Thus enjoyment is not the only measuring stick of an experience. What else has Keaton got to offer?

On one level, this question can be answered by explaining what the silent movies in general, or rather at their best, had to offer. I have already touched on a number of points in other articles for this bulletin, but to recapitulate briefly: the silents, and early films in general even up to the 40 's and 50 's, possessed a certain kind of innocence, not to subject matter or art but of consciousness. That is, despite a supposedly more rigorous censorship, the silents found adequate ways to deal with "adult" themes, to achieve an erotic quality which is often more exciting than today's bare but chilly displays of fleshly alienation à la Night Porter.

Artistically there have been no advances over, say, Eisenstein or Dreyer and maybe today's film makers with all their millions of dollars of budget are actually failing to match the brilliant technique of the early masters.

Innocence of consciousness on the outer plane means simply that the Hollywood films of the silent era were made in a "universe" that assumed the continuing validity of such things as true love, courage, chivalry, social order, the significance of history and so on. These concepts might have been mocked by a Keaton or Chaplin, but they were still assumed - indeed, one cannot parody something one does not take seriously on some level. And in fact, true love of the most innocent kind is usually Buster's or Charlie's motivating force. These clowns are characters who show up the ridiculous qualities of human society
by the very fact of their innocence.
On a more inward plane, innocence of consciousness means that one is not constantly double-thinking oneself as an artist. There is no radical split between perception and artistic act. There is no attempt to justify the movement of creation by backtracking into references to other people's art; no self-distancing through cynicism or "camp".

Reaching this more inward level takes us back to the earliest and purest of all films: the two-reel shorts. Here we are, quite close, dangerously close to that primordial chaos, the well-spring of imagery spoken of by the Taoist sage, Chuang Tzu. I'm certain the Taoists would have understood and immensely liked Keaton and Fatty Arbuckle, Chaplin and Langdon but probably only in the two-reelers. Here they would have found themselves in a world very like the one they themselves inhabited on their shamanistic flights into the heavens of the archetypes. The famous Chinese novel 'Monkey', though it deals with Buddhist themes, shares this quality with Taoism in its more anarchic manifestations, and with the early Arbuc-kle-Keaton shorts: anyone who walks in the door, be it a cop or a judge or a pretty girl or your wife or Buddha himself, gets a pie in the face. No particular reason... just "SPHLOOK!"

I do not think I misjudge the truly cosmic quality of these short films; but being in themselves largely unconscious of this other worldly content in their work, I would hesitate to call Keaton and Arbuckle "sages". Where the inspiration came from, how they were able to get so far into that other world and still remain ordinary and even not-very-attractive Hollywood craftsmen - that is a great mystery.

## INDEPENDENT TURKISH PRODUCERS HAVE A HARD TIME

Film distributor Mahmud Saracher remembers the year when Turkey entered The Bride at the Tehran Film Festival. "It was a good film for Turkey but since it dealt with local problems it was not so successful as an international film," he says.
"We didn't enter a film this year," he adds. "We sent one but it was not chosen for the competition so instead we presented two films in the film bazaar.
"We have no government film organisation in Turkey," he continues, "so independent producers have a hard time scraping money together to make films.

This situation is not very conducive to art film production since the box office has to be very seriously considered in order to cover costs."

Saracher explains that it hasn't affected the mass production of films. Each year we do a minimum of 150 , up to 250 some years. Among these are co-productions with countries like Italy and sometimes Iran."

Saracher left the film festival early to attend the International Pop Music Festival in Istanbul which lasts till December 8th when the Istanbul International

Film Festival begins.
"We don't know what type of films we will be making next year in Turkey, it partly depends on the fads and style set by the big film countries. When a hit film comes out, other countries adapt the story to their own framework."
"Presently there is a law in preparation," he says, "which will result in government aid to our film industry and greatly improve the cinematographic situation. Then let's see what we can come up with for future Tehran festivals."

## Lloyd Miller

HUMBERZ0

## PREFERS TO SEE

## FILM THAN TALK

## TO FILM MAKERS

Jaime Humberto is one director, at least, who doesn't have to be overly concerned with the salability of the films. "My producers don't care absolutely about profits," said the Mexican film maker, who arrived in Tehran Tuesday for the screening of "Passion According to Bernice."

Yet Humberto tries to make serious films that at the same time will appeal to larger audiences. "I would like for a lot of people to see my films. I never make films that only a few people will see."

Humberto is in Tehran for the first time, along with Pedro Armandariz and Martha Navarro, who co-starred in "Bernice." This is the first international film festival that he has attended; he came, he said, to see films, talk to other film makers, and learn about the Iranian audience.


Which aspect of the festival is the most important for him? "I prefer to see the films than to talk with the film makers," he laughed.

Mexico produces 40 to 50 feature films a year, and while most are commercially oriented, it would be hard to draw the line between serious films and those designed for profit, he explained.

The Mexican film industry is more developed than that of many Latin American countries which produce important political films. Argentina, he explained produces films of several varieties, while film makers in Cuba and Venezuela, which do not release many films, tend to concentrate on pnlitical matters. Film makers in some of the Latin American countries
have difficulty in securing funds, and even audiences, for the more serious political films.

Humberto has just completed another feature, the third with his current producers, which will be in a lighter vein than "Bernice." This one, his fourth feature, will be a children's adventure, for which he has written the original story, as he did for "Bernice."

For those who may be wondering about the unstated conclusions of "Bernice," she murdered her godmother for liberty, not for the inheritance. "She burned the documents and left her car," Humberto noted. And from her action at the end of the film, we can conclude that she did, indeed, murder her first husband.

## LATTUADA'S

## ‘OH SERAFINA!

## - A STATEMENT

## ABOUT HARMONY

## IN NATURE

Six months of training sparrows and finches may not be the normal approach to film making, but this is what has made veteran Italian director Alberto Lattuada's latest release a most unusual item, indeed. The film, 'Oh Serafina!' participates in this year's competition programme and represents a break with Lattuada's characteristic style in a number of respects.
"To begin with," says the genial director, known for his brooding loner heroes and heroines, "this film has a happy ending. With the ecology crisis we're having, I felt it was important to depart from my customary framework and make a statement about harmony in nature."

Thus, in constrast with Alfred Hitchcock's 'The Birds' which showed common birds as destructive forces, Lattuada's film portrays the positive side of aviary life. His human protagonists even converse with the birds, like Saint Francis of Assisi in the Middle Ages, whose hometown Lattuada even visited to film a famous fresco illustrating the incident when the divine gift of communication was bestowed on the saint.

The birds were trained as nestlings, to become confident with the actors. "They


Alberto Lattuada and "Oh Serafina" star Angelica Ippolito in Tehran.
learned to stay on the bodies of the people working with them, who kept them and fed them," says the proud director, who is known for his role in launching many of Italy's great names in cinema, including Federico Fellini and Anna Magnani.
"The point of making 'Oh Serafina," was to help restore people's confidence in nature, which has been violated so much in recent years. I wanted to show the goodness of nature, which industry has done so much to destroy. Communication with the birds was the ideal symbolic way of showing the kind of communion with nature which we must recapture."

Born in Milan in November 1914, Lattuada made his first film, 'The Idealist', just before World War II, but he had to stop production during the hostilities, in which time he served with the resistance effort. "I escaped the Nazi invasion," he recalls, "and had to remain hidden for a year." It was during this period that he met his wife, actress Carla di Poggio, to whom he was married in Rome just as the war was ending. They have two boys aged 16 and 20.

The energetic Lattuada was not to be kept idle when the war was over and he was free to get back into production. His classic, 'The Bandi', came out just a year
later, starring Magnani, and was presented at the first Cannes Festival. An architect by training and journal-publisher by previous profession, Lattuada was firmly on the road to a distinguished film career, which would lead to the thirty-odd films he has to his name at the present time.
In 1950, he invited a talented young scriptwriter to co-direct with him, a chap by the name of Federico Fellini. The film was 'Luci del Varieta' and starred Fellini's wife, Giulietta Masina. The film, in his words, "portrayed amateurs who wanted to be great in acting but ended up being nothing. It was a story of the post-war world with its illusions, a story about people and their dreams."
The prolific dịector completed another film just before 'Oh Serafina,' entitled 'The Heart of a Dog', which he showed at the Paris Festival a few days before coming to Tehran and which he is taking to Istanbul on 8 December to Turkey's first international film festival.
If, as he says, "my characters always remain alone in the end," their genial author with his happy family and warmhearted spirit of working with others, is hardly likely to experience a similar fate.

## FESTIVAL ROUNDUP

The case is clear in the Belgian film, 'God Wills It So', however, where the interesting camerawork serves to portray an endless scene of depravation, in which medieval crusaders rape, torture and plunder innocent villagers of their homeland. The scapegoat of all this savagery is inescapably the Holy Church, according to director Luc Monheim, who finds an excuse to wallow in a self-indulgent morass of crudery and blasphemy. Here the view is incontestably "theory one", with the evil in man lying in his atavistic nature.
In sharp contrast is the unusual Hungarian film, Marta Meszaros's 'Nine Months', in which sinuous pans combine with tight close-ups to portray a woman whose go-it-alone dignity, through the vagaries of the male species up to the cinema verite of her actual giving birth to her baby out of wedlock by choice, provides the impactful communication of human dignity which is filmdom's special forte. Powerfully 'theory two".
"Theory one" triumphs in the tooth-and-claw documentaries, which were abundant this year, both feature-length in the Eyes and Ears programme and short subjects in the competition.
In this macabre feast of death, is their no rebirth? Cousteau, close to the world's greatest documentarian, comments in his latest film: "We went in quest of the unknown but discovered what our ancestors once knew: the harmony and unity on our planet." Is there no return to the lost paradise, in the current rage for going back to nature?

As the Festival of Festivals feature, Kurosawa's Soviet production 'Dersu Uzala' points out in an intense man-innature portrait, urban man has no hope of coping on his own, with his crutchweakened faculties.
The leading question left by the provocative collection of films this year at the Fifth TIFF is: Can these faculties lead to a higher mastery - beyond nature and the man-made technological environment? Can the heart be once more regarded as "the temple of the soul"? Kubrick's '2001 Space Odyssey', in the festival's American Centennial programme and message-delivering film 'Barry Lyndon', attempted to probe that domain.

## $\square$ FILM GUIDE

## SUNDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1976

(Short films in brackets)

## DIAMOND CINEMA: Festival of Festivals

10 am : Seven Beauties
1 pm : All the President's. Men
Flight of the Winged Ibex
4 pm : Murder by Death (Prague of a Jugendstil)
7 pm : Magic Lantern (The Circle)
Cinema Has Eyes and Ears
10 pm : Mysteries of the Gods

PARAMOUNT CINEMA: Flight of the Winged Ibex
$10 \mathrm{am} \& 7 \mathrm{pm}$ : The Divine One (Donna Clara)
$1 \& 10 \mathrm{pm}$ : And Agnes Chooses to Die (Trio)

Cinema Has Eyes and Ears
4 pm : The Challenge: A Tribute to Modern Art

## atlantic Cinema: Cinema Has Eyes and Ears

10 am : Savage World (The Building of the Trans-Iranian Railway)

## Festival of Festivals

1 \& 7 pm: Aces High
$4 \& 10 \mathrm{pm}$ : The Long Vacations of 36

## EMPIRE CINEMA: America: A Self-Portrait

$10 \mathrm{am} \& 1 \mathrm{pm}: \quad 2001$, A Space Odyssey

Federico Fellini: The World of a Magician
4, 7 \& 10 pm: Amarcord; About Fellini's Casanova

## POLIDOR CINEMA: Sentimental Faces

10 am 1 \& 4 pm: Out West; The Electric House; Steamboat Bill Jr.

## Douglas Fairbanks Sr.: Dream-Factory Idol

7 \& 10 pm: Reaching for the Moon; Mr. Robinson Crusoe

## CINEMONDE CINEMA: Oriental Horizon

10 am 1 \& 4 pm : Games 74 (Harvest from Ponds)

## Our Magic Lantern

7 pm: The Oriental Boy; The Rook; The Stranger and the Fog $10 \mathrm{pm}:$ Wooden Pistols; Mad, Mad, Mad World; The Custodian

# IS THERE NO RETURN TO THE LOST PARADISE IN THE CURRENT RAGE FOR GOING BACK TO NATURE? 

cinema verite, which either exploits heady action photography or puts the viewer candidly on a scene from which he can experience vicariously a situation which can enlarge his perspective.

Amongst the more successful you are there' documentaries in the Cinema Has Eyes and Ears programme were Hungary's 'Photography', more for its fine camerawork than for achieving its subject aim; France's 'Voyage to the End of the World', another Cousteau masterpiece, taking the viewer under Antarctic icecaps to fabulous deep-sea landscapes and into the diamond heart of icebergs with disaster lurking behind sparking crystalline facets; and finally, USA's 'The Incredible Machine', which carries the spectator into the recesses of his own body, travelling through the veins and arteries and observing like a Lilliputian in the belly of a Gulliver, the giant fluctuations of heart valves, ear drums and lung tracts.

A further point of note on the last film is its candid observation of a girl deaf from birth, being given an electronic attachment which allows her to hear sound for the first time. The effect of her natural, spontaneous reactions is more powerful than the most powerfully constructed drama, proving film's capacity for helping us, not only to get out of ourselves and into another 'self', but to come back to and confront
ourselves head on.
As this same film inadvertently demonstrated, the cinema also has the potential to take us beyond the dry rationality and mechanistic thinking of over-reaching scientific analysis. The narrative statement is made that "the heart is no longer the temple of the soul or the seat of intelligence", then happily belies this dry, intellectual and misconceived point by showing us what a miracle the heart really is. If a film like USA's 'Mysteries of the Gods' tries to push a contrived theory of beings from out of space creating the legends of our past, it equally disabuses the credulous viewer by the dramatic tangibility of its evidence, convincing us that there is a universal connection there, though not necessarily of the familiar three dimensions of the physical world.

The other kind of documentary effectiveness demonstrated in this year's TIFF was the power of action photography, epitomised in the UK documentary, 'White Rock' on the Austrian Winter Olympics. In an otherwise conventional sports film, with a rather corny presentation by actor James Coburn, the film vowed its spectators with prestidigitations of a Panavision camera mounted on skis and bobsleds, echoing the Cinerama spectacles of a couple of decades ago.

The action camera also came into play in the Canadian competition feature en-

try, 'Second Wind' by Don Shebib, a subscriber to the second of the dominant trends of this era of film making, namely that love transcendeth the demands of the collective. The love triumphs in an honest way in this rather artlessly appealing film, while the more stiff-neckedly 'cool' product from its neighbour south of the border, Alan Rudolf's 'Welcome to L.A.', lets pretension spoil its similar message, despite the fine acting of the likes of Viveca Lindfors, Geraldine Chaplin et al.
The action camera also effectively plays trompe-l'oeil tricks with a bomb-dropping toy helicopter in Mansur Mahdavi's Austrian product, 'Emergency Exit', where the love exists not between husband and wife but between hubby and his co-worker in a giant industrial combine. The elements are strikingly similar to the Canadian film, even to the hero's penchant for jogging as a pastime, except that the love is more secretive, in an appropriately reserved European way.

If the camera can effectively bring action dramatically to the audience, its own motion can motivate a sequence or a whole plot development, as the Hungarians, more than anyone, have proven.

Signal examples were provided by three films in the competition, one each from Belgium, Bulgaria and, quite properly, Hungary itself. The long sweeping and turning plan sequence which Miklos Jancso made popular has given a lyrical and fluent movement to Vulo Radev's 'Doomed Souls', in which even bloody battle and hospital scenes are given an unvarnished treatment which manages to be non-horrifying and even poetic.

The sweeping camera movement in the Bulgarian film was used to develop a dynamic view of humanity contrasting with the firm resolve of the main protagonist; a Jesuit priest, who is given an ambiguous characterisation, which can be read either from the "theory one" or the "theory two" point of view, depending on whether one sees his rigid devotion to duty as the maintaining force of a rigid, anti-human social system or as unwavering consistency of principle which could lead to a higher love and freedom.

## FESTIVAL ROUNDUP

## SAVAGERY - A STATE OF MAN

## OR A STATE OF NATURE

## by Terry Graham

The end of a romantic illusion often produces a cynical over-reaction. If the Romantic movement grew up in the nineteenth century as an opiate to the horrors of the Industrial Revolution, the art of today reflects the disillusionment of two world wars, dehumanizing technology and the inroads of environmental pollution. The films in the Fifth TIFF, representative of the current philosophical aesthetic approaches to man's existential lot, indicate two basic trends.
One current into which today's film maker is flowing is the pessimistic view of man as simply an exceptionally endowed denizen of the animal world, capable of realising his, full potential only through the force of law, state control or any means - carrot or stick - which provckes him into socially productive or collective action, the only activity which distinguishes him from the unremitting savagery of a state of nature which is nothing short of an amalgam of biting, gnawing and gnashing of voracious teeth.
In the more optimistic view, love and a special kind of dignity which is peculiar to human beings manages to transcend the violent atavistic impulses in man and nature, a force through which man is able to overcome the whims of the physical world and the monster of social collective, whether in the form of lynch mob or organised super-state.

The keynote film making the statement epitomising these concepts is the Festival of Festivals presentation, Milos Forman's 'One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest'. The prevalence of reason and system over the 'caprices' of human nature is symbolised in the confrontation between the appealing non-conformist MacMurphy, played by Jack Nicholson, and the staff of the mental hospital connected with a prison. A brilliant development mixing humor and pathos brings a martyrdom of electrode 'pacification' which leads to the regeneration of another character, significantly an American Indian inmate
who had played 'pacified' until the destruction of MacMurphy causes the life force of flow into him and trigger his will to escape to freedom, back to nature, back to his origins.
"Theory one", the mechanistic one, gives way to "theory two," the highest kind of individualism, an anarchy which is not political but social, a humanity which transcends society and suggests higher things.
One of the most powerful ways of suggesting this amongst the films of the festival was provided by an area where cinema is coming very much into its own - the paintedly visual reinforced by subtly applied music and effects, charting the way to developing cinema into a true 'seventh art'.
Kubrick's 'Barry Lyndon', an horsconcours presentation, is the example par excellence of this genre. The director has recaptured the spirit of an eighteenth century picaresque novel through light and colour 'painting' that evokes the works of the portrait and landscape painters of the era.
Kubrick was content to dazzle the eyes, magnificently albeit, as was Mauro Bolognini with 'The Inheritance'. But two other directors turned their sets built on antique architecture and garnished with period costumes, into the medium for visual suggestion that suggested not merely another dimension but a veritable counterpoint to the apparent reality of the spectator's first glance. Peter Weir's Australian contribution to the Festival of Festivals implied the mystery of another life - purely angelic or angelic seen diabolically to the distorted eye of the material. world - with his flowing dream frames, like mobile Manets, while Peter Del Monte's Italian entry to the competition, 'Irene, Irene', created a world of tension-filled stasis among its elegant villas and gardens, which intesified the story of a tragic love-dialogue between an aging man and his wife made the more remarkably powerful because the absent wife is

"Cuckoo's Nest" prevalence of reason and system over . . .
never brought into onscreen confrontation with the grieving husband whom she has left.
The claustrophobic atmosphere of repressive mores is also suggested in the miniature-like framing and rhythmic panning of the interior of a nineteenth-century Qajar-era mansion interior in Mohammad Reza Aslani's Iranian competition film, 'Chess of Wind', as is the fortress in Zurlinin's 'Desert of the Tartars' with its hint of violent off-screen action, although the character development and pacing of these two films failed to match up to the potential of their settings.
The use of imposing, rigidly columned and corridored structures was also used in the Netherlands competition film, Fons Rademarker's 'Max Havelaar', where effective contrast was made between the neo-classicism of the Dutch colonial regime in Indonesia and the ephemeral houses of the native villages, close to nature and the grass roots.
The helplessness of a Kafka-esque Mr. K , which was a feature of the protesting hero of 'Max', was ingeniously conveyed in the pseudo-documentary, 'All the President's Men' by America's Alan Pakula amongst the Festival of Festivals, where, equally, danger lurked behind the establishment doors on which the independent investigator knocked. The latter film, however, touched on another area in which cinema is coming into its own as a legitimate art in its own rights - the

## WINGED IBEX REACHING A LANDING POINT

The winged ibex is almost reaching landing point, but before it does this evening there are still meetings to be held and discussions to be continued-between festival guests and members of the press and the public.

The first press or public conference arranged for today is a 10 o'clock meeting with one of the stars of the American competition entry "The Front", charming Andrea Marcovicci.

The last conference of the Fifth TIFF is arranged for 12 noon today. It is for Iranian director Khosrow Haritash and the cast of his competition film "The Divine One". Members of the cast scheduled to take part in the press conference include Behrouz Vossughi, Jaleh Saam and Ezatollah Entezami.


Khosrow Haritash


Lots of people enjoyed themselves at the dinner party organised on Friday night by the National Film Producers' Association at the Czardash Restaurant in Tehran. Among them, the 1976 Berlin Festival's Best Actress Award winner, Jadwiga Baranska, whose film "Night and Days" has been featured in the Festival of Festivals section, and International Jury member Bert Haanstra (right).

Talented and interesting, Andrea Marcovicci of 'The Front' meets the press today.

## BUSHEHRI'S PARTIES - VERY ELEGANT AFFAIRS

Very elegant affairs - this is the way people describe the numerous cocktail, dinner and luncheon parties hosted during the Fifth Tehran International Film Festival by Dr. Mehdi Bushehri, Chairman of the Board of the Film Industry Development Company of Iran.

Throwing his very elegant parties at the Sa'adabad Palace, up in Tehran's Shemiran area, Dr. Bushehri has provided a large group of festival guests with the opportunity of viewing a little of the Tajrish part of Shemiran. That is not to speak of the opportunity to taste hospitality extended the way only Dr. Bushehri knows how.

The last one of the parties was a cocktail on Friday evening, attended by many international festival guests and local film
personalities.
Among the numerous guests adding colour to the beautiful setting was Iran's popular actress and pop singer Gougoush, and the festival's press conference lady, Aryana Farshad, who has been in charge of arranging meetings between guest celebrities and members of the press and public.

One international guest we spotted chatting with a member of the festival's organising committee, whom she had met back in London some 9 years ago, was talented actress Rita Tushingham. Enjoying the festival immensely, Miss Tushingham was among the numerous guests rushed off at the end of the cocktail to yet another party, organised this time by the National Film Producers' Association.

"Tush" and director Zarindast

# Vth TEHRAN <br> INTERNATIONAL FLLM FESTIVAL <br> $$
\text { November } 21 \text { _December 5,1976 }
$$ 



