450 ФЕГTIBA^ KINHMATOГРAФOY ӨEโ $\Sigma A \wedge O N I K H \Sigma ~-~ N E O I ~ O P I Z O N T E \Sigma ~$ 45th THESSALONIKI INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL - NEW HORIZONS

Peter creenaway Masterclass

Eג入nvıкń \& Aүү入ıкń દ́кסoon • Greek \& English version

## Пítep Гкрıvayouદ́ı－MASTERCLASS


甲avatıкoí бıvє甲í入．














 $\mu a ı \varepsilon \delta \omega ́$ үıa va oas пapouoıáб $\omega$ то пஸ́s $\lambda \varepsilon ı т о u \rho ү \varepsilon i ́ . ~$





 $\mu \varepsilon \rho ı v n ́ ~ ү \varepsilon v ı a ́ ~ \varepsilon i ́ v a ı ~ \varepsilon \xi a ı \rho \varepsilon т ı к a ́ ~ к ı v n т ı к n ́ . ~ A u t n ́ ~ \varepsilon i ́ v a ı ~ n ~ ह ́ v v o ı a ~ t o u ~ v a ~ т а \xi ı \delta \varepsilon u ́ \varepsilon ı s, ~ v a ~ \mu \varepsilon т а к ı v \varepsilon i ́ s ~ т a ~ u п a ́ \rho-~$















 vıкá, aпó то apxદтuпıкó бтоıxधío unعúӨuvo үıa autńv, поu عívaı то oupávio.
 тачорıко́ үıa va عпıбદíłદı tıs ס
 tns ıбторías $\varepsilon \kappa \varepsilon i ́ v n s ~ t n s ~ п \varepsilon \rho ı o ́ \delta o u, ~ ı \delta \omega \mu \varepsilon ́ v n s ~ \mu \varepsilon ́ \sigma a ~ a п o ́ ~ i n ~ z \omega n ́ ~ t o u ~ T u l s e ~ L u p e r, ~ o ~ o п о i ́ o s ~ ү \varepsilon v v n ́ \theta n-~$ кє то 1911 (пદ́рбı, то 2003, Өa ńтаv 92 عтஸ́v, ápa $\mu п о \rho \varepsilon i ́ ~ v a ~ z \varepsilon ı ~ к a ı ~ а к о ́ \mu a) ~ к а ı ~ о ~ о п о i ́ о s ~ п \varepsilon \rho ı \delta ı a-~$







 $\varepsilon т \omega ́ v ~ п \varepsilon \rho ı к \lambda \varepsilon i ́ o u v ~ t n v ~ ı \delta \varepsilon ́ a ~ t o u ~ o u p a v i ́ o u ~ \omega s ~ \mu \varepsilon ́ т \rho о ~ а п о т \rho \varepsilon п т ı к о ́ . ~ Ө a ~ n ́ \theta \varepsilon \lambda a ~ v a ~ к a ́ v \omega ~ \mu ı a ~ п \rho о \sigma \omega п ı-~$




 in бuүкєкрıцદ́vn єпохи́. Autoí oı каı роí тоu $\mu \varepsilon ү a ́ \lambda o u ~ \varphi o ́ ß o u ~ \mu п о \rho \varepsilon i ́ ~ v a ~ \varphi a i ́ v o v t a ı ~ п a \rho a ́ \xi \varepsilon v o ı, ~ o ́ t a v ~$





 портрє́то. $\sum \cup \mu п \lambda n \rho \omega ́ v \omega$ a $\mu \varepsilon ́ \sigma \omega s ~ п \omega s ~ o ~ к u ́ \rho ı o s ~ L u p e r ~ \varepsilon ́ x \varepsilon ı ~ п о \lambda u ́ ~ п \varepsilon \rho ı \sigma \sigma o ́ t \varepsilon \rho \varepsilon s ~ п \varepsilon \rho ı п \varepsilon ́ т \varepsilon ו \varepsilon s, ~ \varepsilon ו \delta ı к a ́ ~$ $\varepsilon \rho \omega т ı к n ́ s ~ \varphi u ́ \sigma n s, ~ a п o ́ ~ o ́, т ı ~ \varepsilon ү \omega ́ ~ Ө a ~ n ́ Ө \varepsilon \lambda a ~ п о т \varepsilon ́ ~ v a ~ \varepsilon ́ x \omega ~ a п о к т n ́ \sigma \varepsilon ı . ~ M п о \rho \varepsilon i ́ ~ к а v \varepsilon i ́ s ~ v a ~ п \varepsilon ı ~ п \omega s ~ a u t n ́ ~ \varepsilon i ́-~$
 tns к $\lambda$ абıкńs $\lambda о ү о т \varepsilon x v i ́ a s ~ t o u ~ \delta u t ı к о и ́ ~ к o ́ \sigma \mu о u, ~ \varepsilon ́ v t o v a ~ a \lambda \lambda a ү \mu \varepsilon ́ v n s . ~$

 фт $\omega$ хо́тато а甲пүпиатıкó $\mu \varepsilon ́ \sigma o . ~ A v ~ Ө \varepsilon s ~ v a ~ ү \rho a ́ \psi \varepsilon ı s ~ ı \sigma т о \rho i ́ \varepsilon s, ~ ү i ́ v \varepsilon ~ o u ү ү \rho a \varphi \varepsilon ́ a s . ~ A u t o ́ ~ Ө a ~ \varepsilon i ́ v a ı ~ o i ́ y o u-~$






 каı $\mu \varepsilon$ то $\varepsilon \mu п о ́ \delta ı о ~ т \omega v ~ \delta ı а \varphi о \rho \varepsilon т ı к \omega ́ v ~ ү \lambda \omega \sigma \sigma ı к \omega ́ v ~ ı \delta ı \omega \mu a ́ t \omega v . ~ M a Ө a i ́ v о u \mu \varepsilon ~ т о ~ a \lambda \varphi a ́ ß n т о, ~ п \varepsilon \rho v a ́ \mu \varepsilon ~$















 поu $ß \lambda \varepsilon ́ п \varepsilon т \varepsilon ~ \mu ı a ~ t a ı v i ́ a ~ \mu \varepsilon ү a ́ \lambda o u ~ \mu n ́ к о u s . ~ T o ~ \sigma \omega ́ \mu a ~ \delta u \sigma к о \lambda \varepsilon u ́ \varepsilon т a ı ~ v a ~ к a ́ v \varepsilon ı ~ к a ́ т ı ~ т \varepsilon ́ т о ı o, ~ о п о ́ т \varepsilon ~ \varepsilon ́ x o u-~$
 $\Pi \omega \mathrm{s}$ то á $\lambda \lambda$ о đúүx ı $\delta \varepsilon ́ \varepsilon s$ tns $\delta ı$ ıб



 va ouvexío $\varepsilon ı$ va uná そavá кaı そavá.





 Өn otıוs $20 \Delta \varepsilon \kappa \varepsilon \mu ß$ рíou tou 1895 каı $\mu \varepsilon ́ x \rho ı ~ т о ~ 1910 ~ o ́ \lambda о ı ~ т о v ~ ү v \omega ́ \rho ı z a v, ~ \varepsilon v \omega ́ ~ о ı ~ п \varepsilon \rho ı \sigma \sigma o ́ t \varepsilon \rho \varepsilon s ~ к о ı v o ́-~$






 $\delta ı a \varphi о \rho \varepsilon ́ s ~ a v a ́ \mu \varepsilon \sigma a ~ o \varepsilon ~ a ́ \lambda \lambda a ~ \mu \varepsilon ́ \sigma a . ~ О п о ́ т \varepsilon ~ i ́ \sigma \omega s ~ \delta \varepsilon v ~ Ө a ~ \varepsilon ́ п \rho \varepsilon п \varepsilon ~ к a v ~ v a ~ \mu a s ~ \varepsilon к п \lambda n ́ \sigma б \varepsilon ı ~ o ́ т ı ~ т о ~ т о ́ \sigma о ~ o n-~$


 $\mu a ́ ~ к a ı ~ u п n ́ \rho x a v ~ п о \lambda \lambda о i ́ ~ a ́ v Ө \rho \omega п о ı ~ п о u ~ \delta n \mu ı o u p y o u ́ \sigma a v ~ \varepsilon ́ v a ~ \mu \varepsilon ү व ́ \lambda о ~ a \rho ı Ө \mu o ́ ~ \delta ı a \varphi о \rho \varepsilon т ı к \omega ́ v ~ \mu \varepsilon т а \xi u ́ ~$






 тns $\delta ı a \delta \rho a \sigma т ı к о ́ t n т а s ~ к а ı ~ т \omega V ~ п о \lambda u \mu \varepsilon ́ \sigma \omega V, ~ ү ı a t i ́ ~ \varepsilon ́ т \sigma ı ~ о ~ Ө \varepsilon a т n ́ s ~ \varepsilon ́ x \varepsilon ı ~ т о ~ \delta ı к а i ́ \omega \mu a ~ t n s ~ \varepsilon п ı \lambda о ү и ́ s . ~ T o ~ к о ו-~$ vó đuvapпázetaı aкó $\mu$ a aпó tov кıvnцатоүрá甲о, tov опоío $\mu п о \rho о и ́ \mu \varepsilon ~ v a ~ п \varepsilon \rho ı ү \rho a ́ \psi о u \mu \varepsilon ~ \omega s ~ т \varepsilon ́-~$








 $\mu п о \rho \varepsilon i ́ s ~ v a ~ \mu ı \lambda a ́ s ~ ү ı a ~ т о ~ B o u ß o ́ ~ \sigma ı v \varepsilon \mu a ́ ~ \omega s ~ \varepsilon i ́ \delta o s ~ u n o ́ ~ \varepsilon \xi a \varphi a ́ v i o n, ~ o ~ k ı v n \mu a t o ү \rho a ́ \varphi o s ~ t o u ~ n ́ x o u ~ Ө a ~$ $\mu п о \rho о и ́ \sigma \varepsilon ~ v a ~ a к о \lambda о u Ө n ́ \sigma \varepsilon ı ~ t o v ~ i ́ \delta ı о ~ \delta \rho o ́ \mu o . ~ E i ́ v a ı ~ \varepsilon п i ́ \sigma n s ~ \varepsilon u ́ к о \lambda o ~ v a ~ \varphi a v t a \sigma t \varepsilon i ́ ~ к a v \varepsilon i ́ s ~ п \omega s ~ o ́ \lambda \varepsilon s ~ o ı ~ v \varepsilon ́-~$







 $20^{\circ 0}$ aıю́va ótı n ıס́́a tns ouvexoús, દuӨúypa



 ouxízs каı прáそદıs, autó тaı $\rho ı ́ z z ı ~ a п o ́ \lambda u t a ~ o t a ~ п a \rho a п a ́ v \omega . ~$










 vદ́a oúүx












 on («A Zed and Two Noughts »), єпn $\rho \varepsilon a \sigma \mu \varepsilon ́ v o s ~ к а т а ́ ~ к а ́ п о ı о ~ т о о ́ п о ~ a п o ́ ~ т n ~ z \omega ү \rho а ч ı к и ́ ~ т о u ~ 20 º u ~ a ı-~$

 đعıs tnv a甲ńүnon- үıatí o кıvn $\mu a t o ү \rho a ́ \varphi o s ~ \varepsilon i ́ v a ı ~ \mu \varepsilon ́ \sigma o ~ x \rho о v ı к o ́ ~ к а ı ~ x \rho \varepsilon ı a ́ z \varepsilon т a ı ~ п о \lambda u ́ ~ к а \lambda n ́ ~ o \rho ү a ́ v \omega-~$





























 үv $\omega \sigma$ т $\omega$ v $\mu a s$ п $\rho a ү \mu a ́ t \omega v, ~ ү ı a ~ v a ~ \delta \varepsilon i ́ \xi \omega ~ t ı s ~ \varepsilon \xi a ı \rho \varepsilon т ı к \varepsilon ́ s ~ \sigma u ү к ı v n ́ \sigma \varepsilon ı s ~ t n s ~ \varphi a ı v o \mu \varepsilon v o \lambda o ү i ́ a s ~ t o u ~ к o ́-~$ б $\mu$ ои каı тns проопá $\theta \varepsilon ı a ́ s ~ \mu a s ~ v a ~ т о v ~ к а т а \lambda a ́ ß о u \mu \varepsilon . ~ Т о ~ п р \omega ́ т о ~ п а р a ́ \delta \varepsilon ı ү \mu а ~ a u т о и ́ ~ n ́ т а v ~ о ~ A \delta ́ a ́ \mu, ~$
 тои ótı та пра́ү $\mu$ ата $\mu п о \rho о u ́ v ~ v a ~ o u z n t n Ө o u ́ v . ~$


 $x \omega \rho a ́ ~ \mu \varepsilon ́ \sigma a ~ \sigma \varepsilon ~ \sigma u v n Ө ı \sigma \mu \varepsilon ́ v \varepsilon s ~ \sigma u v Ө n ́ к \varepsilon s ~ \delta ı a v o \mu n ́ s ~ к a ı ~ \mu a ́ \rho к \varepsilon т ı v ү к . ~ А \lambda \lambda a ́ ~ v o \mu i ́ z \omega ~ п \omega s ~ a u t o ́ ~ \varepsilon i ́ v a ı ~ a v a-~$





 vo каı тuп $\omega \mu \varepsilon ́ v o ~ \sigma \varepsilon ~ \varphi ı \lambda \mu$ Kodak. H Kodak $\delta n ́ \lambda \omega \sigma \varepsilon ~ п \omega s ~ \sigma \varepsilon ~ \varepsilon ́ \xi ı ~ x \rho o ́ v ı a ~ Ө a ~ \sigma т a \mu a т n ́ \sigma \varepsilon ı ~ t n v ~ п a \rho a ү \omega-~$




 $\varepsilon v \omega ́ ~ т \omega ́ \rho a ~ \mu п о \rho о u ́ \mu \varepsilon ~ ү ı a ~ п \rho \omega ́ t n ~ \varphi o \rho a ́ ~ v a ~ \varepsilon ́ x o u \mu \varepsilon ~ a п о \lambda u ́ t \omega s ~ đ т а Ө \varepsilon \rho \varepsilon ́ s ~ \varepsilon ו к o ́ v \varepsilon s . ~ H ~ к i ́ v n o n ~ т \omega v ~ 24 ~ к а-~$






 кaı va тnv $\varepsilon п \varepsilon \xi \varepsilon \rho ү a z o ́ \mu a \sigma т \varepsilon ~ \mu \varepsilon ~ т \rho о ́ п о ~ a ́ \mu \varepsilon \sigma о . ~ M o u ~ \varphi a i ́ v \varepsilon т a ı ~ п о \lambda u ́ ~ п \varepsilon \rho i ́ \varepsilon \rho ү о ~ п \omega s ~ т o ́ \sigma о ~ п о \lambda \lambda \varepsilon ́ s ~ \mu \varepsilon-~$










甲ń $\varphi ı \lambda \mu$ ，Өa x x $\varepsilon ı a z o ́ \mu o u v ~ 25 ~ \mu п о \mu п i ́ v \varepsilon s ~ a п o ́ ~ B a \rho u ́ ~ \sigma \varepsilon \lambda ı \lambda o ́ ı v t ~ к ı ~ \varepsilon ́ v a ~ п о \lambda u ́ ~ \delta u v a t o ́ ~ a ́ v t \rho a ~ v a ~ t ı s ~ k o u-~$




 катап入пктıки́，widescreen оптıки́ поוо́тпта，tnv опоía $\mu п о \rho \varepsilon i ́ s ~ v a ~ т \varepsilon \sigma т a ́ \rho \varepsilon ı s ~ \sigma \varepsilon ~ о Ө o ́ v \varepsilon s ~ \mu \varepsilon ~ 80 ~ \mu \varepsilon ́ т \rho a ~$





 Өa סıa入uӨzí，a入入á ótav $\mu ı \lambda a ́ \mu \varepsilon ~ ү ı а ~ \psi n \varphi ı a к n ́ ~ т \varepsilon x v o \lambda о ү i ́ a, ~ n ~ п о ı o ́ t n t a ~ t \omega v ~ t a ı v ı \omega ́ v ~ п о u ~ \varphi т ı a ́ x v o v t a ı ~$
 ठıápкєıa z $\omega$ и́s кaı n ı $\delta \varepsilon ́ a ~ п \omega s ~ n ~ \varepsilon ı к o ́ v a ~ \delta \varepsilon v ~ Ө a ~ \delta ı a ß \rho \omega Ө \varepsilon i ́ ~ \varepsilon i ́ v a ı ~ п о \lambda u ́ ~ \varepsilon v Ө a \rho \rho u v т ı к n ́ ~ к а ı ~ ı к а v o п о ı n-~$



 $\mu a v$ тіко́ aпо́ tnv taıvía－autó $\mu п о \rho \varepsilon i ́ ~ v a ~ o a s ~ a к о u ́ ү \varepsilon т а ı ~ ß \lambda a ́ \sigma \varphi п и о, ~ a \lambda \lambda a ́ ~ \varepsilon i ́ v a ı ~ ү \varepsilon ү о v o ́ s ~ п \omega s ~ т о ~ \sigma ı-~$







 vaı то кúpıo $\mu \varepsilon ́ \sigma o ~ t n s ~ o п т ı к n ́ s ~ \varepsilon п ı к о ı v \omega v i ́ a s ~ к a ı ~ Ө a ~ n ́ \theta \varepsilon \lambda a ~ ү ı a ~ a u t o ́ ~ n ~ t a ı v i ́ a ~ v a ~ ı \delta \omega Ө \varepsilon i ́ ~ \sigma a v ~ \mu ı a ~ \sigma \varepsilon ı-~$




 ракобтń દ́ктn, бтn $\mu \varepsilon ́ \sigma n ~ a к \rho ı B \omega ́ s ~ т о u ~ п \rho о і ̈ o ́ v т о s, ~ п \varepsilon \rho ı \varepsilon ́ x \varepsilon ı ~ 92 ~ x \rho u \sigma \varepsilon ́ s ~ \rho a ́ ß \delta o u s, ~ к \lambda \varepsilon \mu \mu \varepsilon ́ v \varepsilon s ~ a n o ́ ~ т a ~$



 $\mu ı \lambda a ́ \mu \varepsilon$ үıa 8.648 пıӨavés $\varepsilon \kappa \delta n \lambda \omega ́ \sigma \varepsilon ı s ~ t \omega v ~ ı \sigma т о \rho ı \omega ́ v ~ a u t \omega ́ v . ~ М \varepsilon т a ́ ~ a n o ́ ~ 10 ~ x \rho o ́ v i a ~ a v a \mu o v n ́ s ~ ү ı a ~ т a ~$




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Е入пíz $\omega$ va oas $\psi u x a ү \omega ү \omega ́ ~ п \varepsilon \rho ı ү \rho a ́ \varphi o v t a s ~ t i s ~ \varphi ı \lambda о \delta о \xi i ́ \varepsilon s ~ \mu a s, ~ a \lambda \lambda a ́, ~ \varepsilon к т o ́ s ~ a n o ́ ~ т o ~ v a ~ o a s ~ \delta \varepsilon i ́ \xi \omega ~ t n v ~$

 бтıs 12 louvíou ó入n n taıvía Өa проß n $Ө \varepsilon i ́ ~ t n v ~ i ́ \delta ı a ~ \sigma т ı ү \mu n ́ ~ o \varepsilon ~ 20 ~ \mu \varepsilon ү a ́ \lambda \varepsilon s ~ п o ́ \lambda \varepsilon ı s, ~ o ́ n \omega s ~ n ~ N \varepsilon ́ a ~ Y o ́ \rho-~$




 $\mu п \rho ı к: ~ a v ~ \theta \varepsilon ́ \lambda \omega ~ v a ~ т о ~ \delta \omega ~ \mu \varepsilon ~ т о v ~ т \rho о ́ п о ~ п о и ~ \delta п и ı о и р ү и ́ \theta n к \varepsilon, ~ \varepsilon ́ v a ı ~ a \delta u ́ v a t o . ~ А к о ́ ~ \mu a ~ к ı ~ a v ~ n ~ a ү a п n-~$






 үpáqou.


 практіки́ єрүабía тоu va $\mu \varepsilon т а р \varepsilon ́ \rho \varepsilon ı s ~ t ı s ~ \varepsilon \mu п \varepsilon ı \rho i ́ \varepsilon s ~ t o u ~ к о ́ \sigma \mu о и ~ đ \varepsilon ~ a u т o ́ ~ т о ~ \mu \varepsilon ́ \sigma о ~ к а ı ~ т о ~ п \omega ́ s ~ v a ~ x \rho n-~$

























 vغ́o, autó поu $\delta \varepsilon v \mu п о \rho о и ́ \mu \varepsilon ~ v a ~ к а т а v o n ́ \sigma о u \mu \varepsilon ~ a \mu \varepsilon ́ \sigma \omega s . ~ П ı \sigma \tau \varepsilon u ́ \omega ~ п \omega s ~ \theta a ~ \sigma u \mu \varphi \omega v n ́ \sigma \varepsilon ז \varepsilon ~ \mu a z i ́ ~ \mu о u ~ o ́ t ı ~$













 Мпо入závo» кaı $\varepsilon \lambda п i ́ z \omega ~ v a ~ \sigma a s ~ \delta \varepsilon i ́ \xi \varepsilon ı ~ i n ~ ү \lambda \omega ́ \sigma \sigma a ~ п о u ~ x \rho n \sigma ı \mu о п о ı о u ́ \mu \varepsilon ~ к a ı ~ n ~ o п о i ́ a ~ \varepsilon ́ x \varepsilon ı ~ v a ~ к a ́ v \varepsilon ı ~ \mu \varepsilon ~$

 Bסous. $\Delta \varepsilon v \mu п о \rho o u ́ \mu \varepsilon ~ \varphi u \sigma ı к a ́ ~ v a ~ x \omega \rho \varepsilon ́ \sigma o u \mu \varepsilon ~ o ́ \lambda \varepsilon s ~ t ı s ~ п \lambda n \rho о ч о \rho i ́ \varepsilon s ~ \sigma \varepsilon ~ 120 ~ \lambda \varepsilon п т a ́, ~ a \lambda \lambda a ́ ~ Ө a ~ x \rho n \sigma ı-~$ $\mu о п о ı n ́ \sigma о и \mu \varepsilon ~ т о ~ H D V ~ ү ı а ~ \mu ı a ~ \varepsilon v \delta ı a \varphi \varepsilon ́ \rho o u \sigma a ~ п а \rho о и \sigma i ́ a \sigma n ~ к а ı ~ Ө a ~ u п a ́ \rho х \varepsilon ı ~ \sigma \varepsilon ı \rho a ́ ~ a п о ́ ~ D V D, ~ т о ~ к а Ө \varepsilon ́-~$

 DVD, то опоío vo $\mu i ́ z \omega ~ п \omega s ~ Ө a ~ \varepsilon ́ п \rho \varepsilon п \varepsilon ~ v a ~ \varepsilon i ́ v a ı ~ \delta \omega \rho \varepsilon a ́ v ~ \mu \varepsilon ~ т о ~ \varepsilon ı \sigma ı т n ́ \rho ı о ~ т о u ~ \sigma ı v \varepsilon \mu a ́, ~ a \lambda \lambda a ́ ~ о ı ~ п а р а ү \omega-~$






 Өouv каı tov Tulse Luper. Үпѓр $\mu \varepsilon т \rho n ~ \varphi ı \lambda о \delta о \xi i ́ a ~ i ́ \sigma \omega s, ~ a \lambda \lambda a ́ ~ そ \varepsilon к i ́ v n \sigma \varepsilon ~ п о \lambda u ́ ~ т а п \varepsilon ı v a ́ . ~$









દvסıa甲દ́













 $\lambda$ икó, nخıкı$\omega \mu \varepsilon ́ v o, ~ v \varepsilon a \rho o ́ . . . T о ~ \varphi a ı v o ́ \mu \varepsilon v o ~ т о u ~ ү \rho a ́ \mu \mu a t o s ~ \varepsilon i ́ v a ı ~ a ́ \rho \rho п к т а ~ \sigma u v \delta \varepsilon \delta \varepsilon \mu \varepsilon ́ v o ~ \mu \varepsilon ~ т о ~ Ө \varepsilon ́ \mu a . ~ П a-~$

















 парá $\lambda \lambda n \lambda$ а đтn đкnvń каı то коıvó $́ п \rho \varepsilon п \varepsilon ~ v a ~ т а ~ \sigma u v Ө \varepsilon ́ \sigma \varepsilon ı ~ \mu \varepsilon т а \xi u ́ ~ т о u s . ~ M \varepsilon ~ t n v ~ a n o \delta o ́ \mu n o n ~ t o u ~ к a ́-~$


























H т тлєutaía tupavvía, ío $\omega s$ хєı




 $\mu \varepsilon ́ \lambda \lambda o v ~ v a ~ \varepsilon i ́ v a ı ~ o ́ \lambda o s ~ \mu ı a ~ т \varepsilon \rho a ́ \sigma т ı a ~ B ı o \mu n x a v i ́ a ~ k ı v o u \mu \varepsilon ́ v o u ~ o x \varepsilon \delta ́ ́ o u . ~ М п о \rho \varepsilon i ́ ~ v a ~ \mu n ~ x \rho n \sigma ı \mu о п о ı-~$


 To દ́xоu
 то $\mu \mathrm{n} \delta \varepsilon ́ v$. Өa ńӨع $\lambda a$ va $\delta ı a \delta \omega ́ \sigma \omega$ tıs $\delta u v a t o ́ t n t \varepsilon s ~ t o u ~ k ı v n \mu a t o ү \rho a ́ \varphi o u, ~ ү ı a t i ́ ~ \varepsilon i ́ v a ı ~ \mu ı a ~ ү \lambda \omega ́ \sigma \sigma a ~ \mu \varepsilon ~$






 $\mu i ́ z \omega ~ п \omega s ~ u п a ́ \rho х \varepsilon ı ~ a ́ \lambda \lambda n ~ t a ı v i ́ a ~ ү ı a ~ т n v ~ к а \lambda \lambda ı ү \rho а 甲 i ́ a ~ \varepsilon к т o ́ s ~ a п o ́ ~ т о ~ « P i l l o w ~ B o o k » . ~ ' E x o u \mu \varepsilon ~ i n ~ \delta u v a-~$


 ра то 1963.

## 



 кó үıa $\varepsilon \mu a ́ s ~ \varepsilon i ́ v a ı ~ v a ~ u \varphi i ́ \sigma т а т а ı ~ \mu о \rho \varphi n ́ ~ к a ı ~ o u \sigma i ́ a, ~ a \lambda \lambda a ́ ~ v a ~ u п a ́ \rho x \varepsilon ı ~ \varepsilon п i ́ \sigma n s ~ \varepsilon ́ v a ~ п a ı x v i ́ \delta ı, ~ п а \rho a ́ \delta \varepsilon ı ү-~$






 aкрıßம́s $\sigma \varepsilon$ autá поu aкоú $\varepsilon$ : $\mu$ пороú $\mu \varepsilon$ va $\mu ı \lambda a ́ \mu \varepsilon ~ ү ı a ~ \mu ı a ~ \sigma u v \varepsilon x n ́ ~ \rho o n ́ ~ ı \delta \varepsilon \omega ́ v . ~ H ~ \varepsilon п ı \lambda о ү n ́ ~ т о u ́ ~ v a ~$

 $\varepsilon ı к o ́ v a s ~ к a ı ~ п \omega s ~ n ~ \mu \varepsilon т a ́ \varphi p a \sigma n ~ Ө a ~ n ́ t a v ~ \varepsilon ́ v a s ~ \sigma u \mu ß ı B a \sigma \mu o ́ s . ~ ' E x o u \mu \varepsilon ~ 14 ~ п a ı x v i ́ \delta ı a ~ п о u ~ п a i ́ z o v t a ı, ~ \mu ı a ~$


## Peter Greenaway - MASTERCLASS

Thank you and good morning. I understand it's really early for you and I am amazed at the long days, at the fact that the Festival starts so early and finishes so late, which suggests to me that you must be very, very keen cineastes.
Well, thank you very much for the introduction, it was very generous and certainly I would like to talk about this huge new production called the "Tulse Luper Suitcases". Don't worry too much about the "Tulse Luper" of the title, but please worry about the suitcases. Let me just try to give you a general introduction to what aims and ambitions were involved and then I am going to show you three examples; what you have already seen on the screen when you came in is something that we are working on and it will end up as an interactive DVD, but it is essentially a collage of feature films and it has three manifestations, it will be a book, a DVD and we certainly hope to get it out in the cinema. I would also like to show you a section of the actual film called "Episode 14", in order to demonstrate some of the attempts to make, I suppose, an image situation that is very relevant to 2004 in terms of technology, but is also based upon all the things you know about cinema. Involved is a Microsoft invention, which is called the "Weblar"; they used us as a guinea pig for it and it is a way to visit the film in your own time frame -that is to say like an interactive trailer- so you can search with your mouse, stop at any part of the film that you want to and examine sections. It's still in the means of production, but I want you to know that I am not here to make a demonstration of how it works.
Ok, well, so what is the phenomenon, the situation with the "Tulse Luper Suitcases"? It really is a film about 92 suitcases. I think the suitcase is a very useful, contemporary symbol to indicate a civilization on the move. They tell me that the average American citizen certainly doesn't live or work where he or she was born; if you think about the huge movements of people in Eastern Europe, in Africa in the last 15 years, or the fact that 25.000 young people arrive every evening in Beijing and Shanghai, with a suitcase and plans to stay, we understand that today's generation is extremely mobile. So this is the notion of traveling, moving with your possessions in a suitcase - and I don't necessarily mean that it should contain only a pair of shoes and a clean toothbrush, but it should be a depository of all sorts of things that are very important to you; in a sense, your cultural baggage, your social baggage, your ambitions, your Barbie dolls, your dinky toys, your grandma's love letters: collections of phenomena that are relative to you as a person, so the situation is being created to posit your imagination, your sense of memory and reality in the known world. The image then of a suitcase...you may remember Kubrick's "2001" -I am going to make a grandiose comparison herethe proposition there was that every now and again some phenomenon form outer space would arrive on the Earth's surface and dramatically affect civilization. Well, I don't want to put Kubrick's
megaliths in the same situation as these humble suitcases, but there is a certain sort of comparison, because every time a new suitcase is introduced into this project, there is a slight shift of perspective. With the new information there is a way that the characters begin to react differently; the development of Tulse Luper as a character -not only personally, but as a metaphor for activity in the $21^{\text {st }}$ century- also undergoes a certain shift. There are 92 suitcases and the number 92 of course is very important, because it is the atomic number of uranium. I think that future historians might regard the $20^{\text {th }}$ century as being the century of uranium; so much of its history, its political and social thought -certainly its last 60 years- are predicated by the notion of the bomb, nuclear fission and, ideally, the archetypal element that is responsible for that, which is uranium. So we have, in a sense, also tried to make a film that talks about, describes and uses the metaphor of uranium to indicate the activities of the last 60 years of the $20^{\text {th }}$ century. You could say that the whole concept of the suitcase is an idiosyncratic, very personalized, subjective view of the history of that period seen through the life of Tulse Luper, who was born in 1911 -last year of 2003, he would have been 92, so possibly the man is still alive- and is wondering the world in a very large geographical and historical scope. So the history begins in 1911 and finishes essentially in 1989 and those two years could somehow retrace the concept of uranium. Uranium was discovered in the West -if you could discover uranium- in Utah, USA, where it was first mined; and 1989 of course is a very significant date: it is the coming down of the Berlin Wall. So in a sense this represents the first chapter of the power, the reality and the metaphor associated with the element uranium. Of course there is a post1989 phenomenon, Pakistan is still shaking the nuclear fist of India and vice versa and we've known that the disastrous events of the last five years have a notion of uranium as the deterrent. I ought to interject here a personal note: today's young people, if they are politically active, if they are anxious about the conditions of civilization and the world, they tend to be much more focused on notions of globalization and the pollution of the planet. My generation -I came of age same time as the Beatles' Magical Mystery Tour, I was 21 in 1963- would have been focused on global anxieties very much in association with notions of the bomb, the beginnings of the Vietnam war, etc. So most of my own social and political background would be created by these particular times. These were times of a great anxiety, historically now maybe rather curious in a particular period when the world has moved on so much; so these are, in a way, great examinations of a personal subjectivity, related to my political and social background. But, again, under the circumstances, I think that everything is associated with this phenomenon: the first time that the world could auto-destruct is obviously very, very significant. So, the story is a consideration of the last 60 years of the $20^{\text {th }}$ century and it has -as, I suppose, all artworks of every description- a very strong autobiographical characteristic; in some ways Tulse Luper is a personal, fictional portrait. But I rush very quickly to suggest that Mr. Tulse Luper has far more adventures, both in terms of world history and also even sensual matters, which are far, far greater than ever I have wished to experience. In a sense, this is a fictional manifestation of an autobiographical situation, but as classically as in the literature of the Western world, it is highly fictionalized.

For some of you, who might have seen some of my cinema before, you will know that I am very suspicious of notions of narrative in the cinema; cinema is a very poor narrative medium. I think that if you want to write stories, be an author, be a novelist, that's far more successful; 99 percent of all films are forms of illustrating texts. One of my big anxieties is that we have a text-based cinema; we do not have an image-based cinema and it is always my ambition because I was trained as a painter, to feel that cinema should pass down its values, its circumstances, its grammar, its syntax by images, not by text. But after 107 years of cinema, alas, that is not true. You can often see the director following the text and, if you are very lucky, making images as an afterthought. There is no reason to be surprised by this of course, as we are all incredibly sophisticated to handle text, even with all the language barriers, because we are intensively trained in how to use it. We learn the alphabet, we spend our childhood and adolescence putting the words together and, as adults, we never cease to increase our ability to communicate through text. In comparison to that, who goes to art school, to architecture school, to design school? You can see, you can imagine the education we have in terms of learning and handling text and transpose that to a notion of a visual
because we claim to be professionals of not only manufacturing the images, but also perceiving them. The curiosity of that is that most of the world is visually illiterate. I do feel deeply concerned with the unsatisfactory cinema that we have developed in the last 107 years. I will continue with the words of gloom and say that essentially cinema is finished, it's used up and I will give you a date: the $31^{\text {st }}$ of September, 1983 marks the death of cinema. That is the day when the zapper, the remote control, was introduced into the living rooms of the world. Suddenly we have a phenomenon called "interactivity", a question of choice. And you know and I know that this sense of interactivity cannot happen in places like this. This is a strange notion of a dark space... what the hell are you all doing sitting in this dark space? You are not nocturnal animals, you are all looking in one direction when the world is all around you and you are all obliged to sit still for two hours when you are watching a feature film. The body is very reluctant to sit still for this long, so we have developed this extraordinary game to make it perform exactly that. I suppose the other contemporary syndrome that is also very much isolated is the idea of multimedia. Probably since the 1980s, the notions of interactivity and multimedia have moved gradually into the forward of our civilization. There are all sorts of cultural anxieties and you must have witnessed them, in a sense that theaters are becoming galleries and galleries are becoming theaters and the connections and the boundaries are being completely broken down: positively or negatively, according to how you want to look at it, but certainly the digital revolution has created big capabilities and responsibilities. My opinion is that we if we want to continue the phenomenon of cinema, the medium needs to constantly, constantly be reinvented.

There used to be a phenomenon called "silent cinema". I believe that's a complete misconception, because cinema was never silent. It is a journalistic idea to separate the notion of the beginnings of optical sound and its predecessors, but where has that silent cinema gone? Who actually looks at silent cinema anymore? It virtually created a phenomenon in every country of the world -there is only one phenomenon that has traveled quicker and that has to be the web. Cinema was invented on the $20^{\text {th }}$ of December 1895 and by 1910 everyone in the world had some access to it, while most of the communities of the world were actually making it. Perhaps this quickness has also been disadvantageous, because the ability of every group around the planet to create their own sense of cinema was going to be very, very limited. When a cultural community develops immediately, too quickly instead of in a long, long period of evolution, then the notions and the language are not so diversified: if not, Japanese cinema would be completely diverse from Hollywood and we could hope that the cinema of eastern Europe would be completely different from that of Australia, but basically these differences are extremely minimal, especially if you think about cultural differences in the other media. So it's no surprise that maybe the notion of the selfinduced, culturally significant phenomenon of cinema is always going to be very limited.

When I first started making movies, started thinking about the cinema around the 1960s, that was contemporary with the Nouvelle Vague, the middle period of the Italian cinema and there were vast numbers of people making a vast number of different films. I don't have to underline the fact that now there is basically one single culture of cinema all over the world, predominantly coming out of California, out of Hollywood; Hollywood films are now made even in Beijing, in Shanghai, everywhere...This has to do with a number of reasons that we will not discuss in length, but we must be aware of the statistics: the figures coming out of Hollywood are suggesting that 75 percent of people see all their feature films on television, 20 percent of people buy the DVDs and 5 percent of people actually see films in cinemas, so the notion of going out to see a film on the big screen obviously has eroded dramatically over the last 15 years. I think also the other phenomenon, related to interactivity and the multimedia, is the spectator's choice. Audiences are still fascinated by the cinema, which we could describe as an artifact predominantly about sound and sight -in the human psyche that has always been a part of out interests, you Greeks many thousand years ago found your particular way of doing it and you can see how it's progressed in the western cultural sense through activities like opera, which is now of course obsolete and, in contemporary terms, this desire for music and image could be transposed to a phenomenon like MTV. What I am trying to say here -and I am coming back to the history of silent cinema- is that this huge activity, with its own
language, its own audience and its own sophistication, has virtually disappeared. Who watches silent films now? One or two archivists, people who need to do so for academic reasons and out of sheer enjoyment those of us who are still fascinated by Buster Keaton or Charlie Chaplin. But just think of that phenomenon, which swept the world and had so much power and now is essentially gone. And if you can talk about silent cinema as a disappearing phenomenon, you can imagine the notions of sound cinema could very easily go in the same direction. I think that it is also easy to imagine that all new technologies -and I am fairly convinced that technology influences the medium deeply-could probably last about three generations. If you take the technology of fresco painting or tempera painting in modern Europe, for example, they last about three centuries; to cinema, I would apply the same considerations. The phenomenon is concerned with three generations: the first invents the medium, the second consolidates it and the third throws it away. And if you play this game with cinema, let's suggest that Eisenstein creates the language; somebody in Europe like Fellini consolidates it (or Orson Welles in America) and along comes the third generation, someone's grandson, who virtually throws it away. We can easily suggest that someone like Goddard is a $20^{\text {th }}$ century indication of a notion of the continuous narrative of cinema being disrupted, fragmented and deconstructed and essentially discarded. But are there three generations, which could last from, let's say, 70 years each in the cinema? There is the very positive notion that the search for the examination of new forms always creates a new technology. And if you take 1983 as the symbolic beginnings of a new, post-cinema technology, based essentially on tape, with tele-visual concerns and activities, that tends very much to fit the bill.

So that brings us to the 1970s. The last people to make a reinvention of cinema are the German directors of that era, such as Wenders, early Schlöndorff, Herzog, and certainly Fassbinder. And I will argue that these are the last people who radically changed the notion of what we mean by "ideas of cinema". After the death of Fassbinder there really has not been any radical reinvention in terms of cinema as cinema; there has been in terms of picture making, but that is relative to different sorts of activities, which generally do not happen in a place like this [the film theatre]. The 1970s of course also see the beginnings of universal television, so already with the collapse of the old media there is a start of all sorts of new possibilities. I think that the film considered as the first cinematic masterpiece is Eisenstein's "Strike", which he made as a very young man in 1921. So it took 26 years, from 1895 to 1921, to create the first masterpiece of cinema, the first consolidation, the first real and autonomous synthesis of the particular language. If you agree with me that the new contemporary revolution of the visual language happened in 1983, well, 26 years have not yet passed. So this is where I now lower my voice, because I do not want to be accused of extraordinary arrogance and I am offering you the "Tulse Luper Suitcases" as the first masterpiece of the new technology. I hope theater audiences will not moan to a claim such as that, but I do think we really do now need, after having played and talked and philosophized about the possibilities of a digital revolution, to make a phenomenon that synthesizes all these possibilities. You must be aware of all the activity all over the world, which is associated with a way to honorably legitimize the new means of production as an aesthetic tool, as a performance for a subject in vision. I am sure you can list as well as I can all those little experiments, the activities of filmmakers such as Bill Viola, the "Blair Witch Project", Mike Figgis' split screens, activities cropping up in different sets of circumstances, outside places like this. But I think there is a demand, a need to somehow consolidate it and put it all in one place. Again, watchers of my films will recognize that I am very keen on classification, on finding new ways and systems to examine the phenomenology of the world. Because I am dubious of notions of narrative in the cinema, I often turn to other forms of organization, such as colorcoding, alphabetic taxonomy, in a sense turning into $20^{\text {th }}$ century painting, to find non-narrative ways in order to create structures that put the information together.

I don't know if you have seen "The Cook, the Thief, his Wife and her Lover", which is very much based upon color-coding, or a film like "Drowning by Numbers" that already indicates in the title a numerical count and "A Zed and Two Noughts", which is based on an alphabetical structure. I think it is also very important, since cinema is a temporal medium and needs to organize its
structures. Here we have indeed chosen this great, significant atomic number of 92 , certainly to play games -certainly I have no objection to notions of using numerical assistance-, but also because the significance of the atomic table in a deeply changing world remains constant, it is a phenomenon that is consistent. So my hand is made exactly with the same elements, even if this hand should appear 10.000 light years away. This is a gratification that to some of you might feel scientific, abstract and cold, but it is important that there is a universal system that helps unite every phenomenon that can be conceived.

In a sense of a microcosm rather than a macrocosm, I am interested in the way that some people try to put all the world's information in one place. We can talk -and indeed the film does- about examples of that. In a minute I would like to show you something relative to maybe the first consolidating system in terms of literature in the western world, which must be the original Arabic version of "1000 and One Nights", translated into European languages for the first time in the year 1600, about which people argue that this is the beginning of a post-Greco-Roman concern for narrative. Bocacio, Petrarch, Shakespeare, Milton, Joyce used as central the narrative trace and paradigms of the tales of "1000 and One Nights", starting a consolidation of all the world's tropes in terms of narrative put together in one place. And if you want to find an almost contemporary concern for that, you need to move to something like James Joyce's "Finnegan's Wake", again an attempt to bring all the different ways by which you can explain dramatic activity in terms of narrative in one single place. It is significant to think about the Joyce book because it indicates a demand for this consolidation so heightened, that he had to invent a new language. That is a true example of a new technology coming of age and as the new technologies are now mature, there is indeed a demand for their synthesis. Between the translations of "1000 and One Nights" and "Finnegan's Wake", there is a whole series of people like Dante; he suggested that he wanted to create a work that would "unite the angels in their helms with the stones on the road", an extraordinary ambition and if you have studied the "Divine Comedy" you will see that he went a long way to find that particular synthesis. There are other famous encyclopedists, such as Diderot or someone like the Samuel Johnson, who wrote the first English dictionary or also in terms of science: people like Leneas, who organized in taxonomies the fauna and the flora of the world and Einstein, who tried to create a universal theory of physics in order to understand the universe. These attempts, whether literary or scientific, try to create the universal encyclopedia, to put everything together in one place. I suppose in a self-mocking way, I have used these ideas in many films in the last 15 years, I essentially make catalog movies and I am only a quark. I only simply shuffle cards, make connections and rearrangements of what people are familiar with, in order to demonstrate the extraordinary excitements of the phenomenology of the world and to show our attempts to understand it. The first parallel of that was Adam, the notion that he was allowed by God to name everything, listing, but also bringing into consciousness things that can be discussed. Ok, these are grand ideas, but I would like to posit you in where this very large production, this manifestation comes from. We have been thinking about this film for the last 10 years. As you can imagine it takes a long time to get the financing; it is a very uncomfortable animal, because it doesn't fit into normal distribution patterns and the difficulty to manifest it in all these systems is a problem. But I think that this is very much part of the manifesto, the concerns that I wanted to make relevant to this project; because it is a manifesto, I want to discuss what is cinema, where it is going, how it can be reinvented, what the new relationship is between audiences and the phenomenon that happens in this parallel world on the screen behind my head, how can I make it work in a future generation. And I want to be able to legitimize all the new technologies, as I suppose the prime concern is that none of this film is made on celluloid.

70 percent of all the films that are made are manufactured and processed on Kodak celluloid stock. Kodak has said that they will not be producing any more celluloid in six years' time, so already that phenomenon and that technology -of the famous dictum that "cinema is truth 24 frames per second"-, 35 mm and 16 mm , all that will go very, very soon. The majority of images on our TV sets are of course made on tape and you might be aware of the extraordinary new technology called High Definition Television (HDTV), which produces the most extraordinary images. Celluloid
cinema has an unsteady picture, every film you have ever seen flutters, is on the move; now, for the first time, we can have absolutely rock-steady pictures. The motion of 24 fps is a very lazy, cheap, economic way to create cinema, because that'd the least number of pictures than can pass in one second in order to minimize the cost of silver nitrate and of manufacturing celluloid. What we should have is a cinema of 60 fps . Actually some people have recently tried to predicate this, to make it and, sensationally, they have chosen as an example people on roller coasters and fair grounds. When we viewed this material in 60 fps , a large part of the audience fled because it was simply too real, too graphic, too concerned with the actual real experiences. I now feel that with the characteristics of an HDTV tape we can move towards the notions of a cinema based on 60 fps . So, there's the ability to shoot extraordinary images and to process them in a way that is very hands-on and in control. A notion, which always struck me as very curious, is that for the last 20 years probably, most of the major films that have been manufactured -for reasons of continuity or various interests and also because of cinematic snobbism- have been mastered on 35 mm , but have been kept in the fridge while they are being converted to tape for the editing; and then, painfully, at the end of that process these tapes will be turned back into celluloid again. So you can see there is an inevitable sense of deterioration; why not cut out this rather absurd situation, manufacture on tape, edit on tape and project on tape? It was suggested back in 1998 that most cinemas in the world should have HDTV apparatuses, but it is something that has not happened. There are certain cinemas in Japan and strangely some in Italy and it is gradually happening; but here, for example, we had to bring in this special equipment to show this. I am convinced that when people understand how extraordinary this new medium is, they will cease to use celluloid, and convert our cinemas quite rapidly; it is a significant investment, but they would soon recoup it. I originally showed this 7.5 -hour film in Chicago and Montreal; for them to be in 35 mm , we would need 25 reels of heavy celluloid and a very strong man to lift four or five of them at a time. Instead, I flew 3.000 miles from Holland to America carrying a 7 -hour film in my hand luggage. So now he have the ability to reduce size -not exactly to tapes the size of VHS, you can imagine what a revolution that would be for cinema, these have almost become throw-away items; even more exciting for me, we don't have focus problems, no scratches on the film, no hairs in the gate, you can even take the tape at home and view it like you would a VHS in your home apparatus. And again, it is producing this extraordinary, widescreen, magnificent quality: you can throw it on screens of very large auditoria, screens that are maybe 80 meters wide and still the resolution holds up. So you can see why I am a champion for this particular new phenomenon; it does not decay, it does not break down, it continues and will continue forever and ever.

I gave a speech in Venice in front of an architectural audience and you probably know the architect Enzo Piano; he challenged me. He said, "Mr. Greenaway, whatever you do in cinema, my buildings will always outlast your films". Not true. Not true at all. His buildings will corrupt in 2000 years, the steel will rust, the concrete will fall down, but in terms of a digital revolution, the quality of the films made in this way will outlast the potentiality of something that is physical in the world. This longevity is very, very encouraging. Of course HDTV is going to be superseded and there are already models being made to make HDTV look like a VHS production. But that notion of this digital revolution, in which the image will not corrupt, is deeply satisfying.
I imagine you want to know more about specifics. We have a brand product, which is not just cinema; you remember, for example, when you would watch a film and then to buy the T-shirt. Well, now the T-shirt is more important than the film. Although you many find this a blasphemy, we are using the cinema to advertise the websites and the DVDs. The amount of the people that will watch my film here in the cinema is very small in comparison to the ones who will see it on DVD. These characteristics are already opening up the possibilities of interactivity and multimedia. So, this product that is currently in cinemas but we hope to expand it, is not only a product of cinema, it is also a major website and smaller others, it will be a series of television programs, 92 DVDs and also, since I still very much enjoy the old technology called "the book", a library. At least this is presenting the notion of being able to communicate with the phenomena across a wide range of activities, again ascribed as multimedia. But, more than that -because I

I would like that this work is viewed as a series of installations, exhibitions, dramatic representations that are relative to the notions of live art. You see, this is a very ambitious project; I cannot possibly manage to do this on my own. We have about 500 people all over the world, manufacturing the DVDs, building up all the information.

We have 92 suitcases and in every suitcase there are 92 ideas, objects or phenomena. If I open suitcase 46 , which is right in the middle of the product, it contains 92 gold bars, collected by members of the Third Reich between 1930 and 1945; each bar represents something stolen from the victims of the Reich, largely Jews. What we intend to do is to retrace every gold bar to where it was taken from; maybe one was made out of the gold stolen from Anna Frank's family in Amsterdam, another may be taken from rich Russian Jewish bankers...these 92 scenarios are sufficient to make 92 feature films and that's only in suitcase 46 . There are 91 suitcases, so in a sense there are as many as 8.648 potential large-scale manifestations, which could be relative to the situation. We had to wait 10 years to find money and we have been laying the initial webline, basic backbone of the whole project for the past two years. This is where the real excitement begins, as we've laid down the cinematic basic line with the presentation of the film and now are manufacturing DVDs, getting into the uses of the web and the huge interconnectivities that need to happen.

## [CONTINUING AFTER THE SCREENING]

What I am doing now is hopefully entertaining you, describing our ambitions, but apart from showing you the film, I would also like to talk about it. We launch the whole project officially in June next year and there are all sorts of experiments and interesting side issues; for example on June 12 the whole film will be beamed down from a satellite to 20 cities and New York, San Francisco, London will all see the film exactly at the same time. This is an idea of a future cinema. There won't be any need to proliferate tapes or films, the origin will be probably kept in a Japanese bank at Tokyo and it will be beamed to a TV set, which will become more and more interactive, you will choose any film, any phenomenon you like, in your own time frame. I had not realized until quite recently that cinema has made itself inaccessible. I mentioned Kubrick's "2001" before; if I want to see that film, anywhere in the world, in the way it was made, it is impossible to do that. Even if your favorite film is "Casablanca" or even "Titanic", how do you see that film in the way that it was originally manufactured? Cinema resolution is so bad that, in the purest sense, it's almost inaccessible. It is far easier for me to see an obscure painting by Caravaggio in a small Umbrian town than to see my favorite movie. I have to slightly change this argument now, because all cinema is gradually and thankfully being put in some form of tele-visual, DVD phenomenon. Generations of people are beginning to re-understand and be really excited by a history of cinema.

Those concerns are very much relative to this manifesto-project, this grand opus that tries to put everything together. I have talked about general ambitions, I have talked about the historical and geographical scope and what I want to do now is talk more about -something which is of much interest to me- the notions of cinema aesthetics, about the actual business of making a transference of the world's experiences into this particular medium: the notion of time-frame interjection, of the language that has been used in the past 107 years and of how to make it relevant to present concerns and interests. I would argue that most of the cinema you've seen is really illustrated in $19^{\text {th }}$ century stories; but in a curious way, cinema has never really understood James Joyce, it hasn't really come to grips with the tropes of something like Borges. I think this has to do with a certain laziness in cinema, which is related to a dependence upon the other media. You know that Bazin, famous French theorist, suggested that cinema essentially was made out of theatre, literature and painting; alas, I think there is precious little painting in evidence in cinema, but there is an awful lot of theatre and an awful lot of literature. This brings me back to the other notion of the cinema of the last 107 years as illustrated text and some recorded theatre. Let me make another provocation. Ingmar Bergman, for example, a great man of the theatre, not necessarily a very good filmmaker: most of his notions of cinema are ideas in a sense of recorded theatre. Whether your name is Goddard or Scorsese, you cannot go to film producer or a studio
with three paintings and scribbles in a notebook and say "give me the money". There is a demand for a text and, if that text is already existent, even better. The big cinema phenomenon of the last five years, "Lord of the Rings" and "Harry Potter", is an example of illustrated books lazily adapted in a curious way, related to all sorts of interests tied into making cinema out of a literary product. This is an extreme example and of course we need to look at the other side. Say you are an underfunded Greek film director; you would still have to write a script for visually illiterate producers to make a development of and get back to you. Again, I think that cinema should exist by passing down its images, it should be a visual and not a literary medium. Having said that of course, I will mention what John Page famously says: "If you introduce more than 20 percent of novelty into any artwork, watch out. You will lose 80 percent of your audience". If you take painting, most of the world has just caught up with post-impressionism and is even difficult to jump over to the phenomenon of cubism. So there necessarily has to be an an educative phenomenon here, I hope without patronizing or condescending, because that is an appalling way to treat the relationships between an artefact an audience. But in time there does need to be a process of education, a knowledge of reality, so that we do not reject the new, what we cannot immediately begin to understand. I believe you will agree with me that the works of cultural significance that you have been excited about are the ones that manifest themselves when you as well have to do some work, instead of simply sitting in a cinema, letting it all sweep over you in some sensory performance, instead of actually engaging with your cultural baggage: that ultimately makes for a more worthwhile experience. Brecht once said, talking of course about the theatre and not the cinema, that most audiences go to the theatre and leave their brains with the hat-check girl. We have been exposed to the emotionally incontinent Hollywood-based cinema for too long, but it is the rationality, the cerebral notion of the audience doing the work, the engagement, that will ultimately make the work more significant.

I have been talking too long now, I think the dialogue and responding perhaps to my provocations will be far more interesting. I will show you three examples and I hope you will see where my theorizing comes into practice; I have tried to box them together, because Derida said that "an image always speaks about words", although I am not sure how extraordinary that is, since a word is itself an image. The graphic presentation that you saw on the screen is the next manifestation of what we are working on and it takes Tulse Luper's activity to Bolzano, in Northern Italy, where he is imprisoned in a cafe, in a sense because Luper is a professional prisoner. It is a work in progress called the "Bolzano Gold" and it will hopefully show you the kind of language we are beginning to use. It has very much to do with collage and collections and then it will be processed on Final Cut Pro and Avid, along with the insertion of live action in real time. The basic project will be to make one 120 min feature film. There are enough clues in what you have seen to understand that this will be very much about suitcase 46, the one with the 92 gold bars. Of course, there is no way I can squeeze all that information into 120 min , but we will certainly use the notions of big screens and the quality of HDTV to make this an exciting presentation, but there will also be the series of DVDs, which will in fact contain every single story. The film will be a synopsis, an introduction to the whole phenomenon, discussing about 20 stories; to appreciate all the others there is a necessity to become associated with the DVD, which I think should be given away free when you buy a ticket, but I am not sure my producers would agree with me. All this is very much in the air, because it is very easy to premiere a film -that's why festivals exist- but it is very difficult to have a "premiere" for a DVD or, indeed, a website. So you need to use the public relations phenomenon of the cinema in a way that makes it possible to advertise the whole product; advertising has bad connotations, but I want people to see this project, so I need to find every lead to the audience. One of our publicists said that everybody in the world has heard of Harry Potter, they now ought to find out about Tulse Luper. Grand and cheeky ambition, but it started rather humbly.
I will show you another part of the film, I could talk about it for hours but I would not wish to bore you endlessly. I think there are various reasons why the efficacy of cinema has become redundant, so that most films you see are formulaic, genre-based and wholly predictable: within 10 minutes of looking at them, you know what will happen, you understand the tropes and you make
references to other films you've seen. The notion of cinema as a raw and vitalizing excitement has lost its panache and its ability to surprise, to force new ways of examining the ideas of world. I think that maybe the particular characteristics of the cinema have done this, the four tyrannies: the tyranny of the text, of the frame, of the actor and that of the camera. We already talked about the tyranny of the text, which has given us a non image-based cinema and about notions of visual illiteracy. If I feel that text is the enemy in cinema, I need to understand what the enemy is doing; and if it itches, scratch it, so indeed I put a lot of text on the screen, in order to demonstrate the "chicken and egg" phenomenon, what is doing what. The notions of course produce themselves interesting activities and let me mention some of them. If you know the language of the film and also know the language of the subtitles, you will know there is an interphase between the two, not simply because sometimes the subtitles are sloppily made, but also because two languages are operating, something to drink and something to eat; and those sorts of differences can be played in a subjective way that can be very interesting.

Moving from the areas and notions of typography to handwritten script, such as calligraphy -I don't know if you've seen my film the "Pillow Book", which is very much about those ideas-, again the excitements gets richer and richer. A particular association is Gutenberg's revolution in the 1490s, which created the notion of all of us having the opportunity to be literate; although in the beginning it was modest, you have seen what has happened in these 600 years. In the early 1830s the typewriter was invented, so again the notion of personalized typography and control of print became a phenomenon that we all use today. The side effects are extraordinary. Who in the audience would have known what Helvetica is a few years ago? Now we all know they are fonts and we are all benefiting from a revolution that has been very empowering. The downside is that all signs of the symbols, the hieroglyphs and semiotics of the world are being created very physically; and the relationship between the brain and the imagination, the hand, the arm, the pen and the paper suffers, there is a severance between the brain and the text. I will give you an example. In an old-fashioned, pre-monastic sense in Western Europe and certainly in the East, the letter " r " can be made relevant to the meanings that you associate it with, according to how you make it: it can be strong, soft, masculine, feminine, old, young...so the phenomenon of the letter itself is tied to its subject matter. In western organization of course that becomes increasingly impossible, although new software is bringing the types of the letter " $r$ " back, that notion of text as image.

The next tyranny has to do with the frame, this notion of the parallelogram; why is it that for the last 600 years we've looked at all our plastic arts through a frame? Painting is essential to this obviously, since most paintings are based on a rectangle; in the same way functions the book or the proscenium arch of the theatre. And cinema copied theatre, as TV did cinema. Do we need that frame, why is it there, why is it necessary, where does it come from? It is a manmade thing that does not exist in nature and it can certainly be unmade. With the potential now to explore cinema with an infinite 360 degree notion of a given space, virtual reality, the post-Disney phenomenon of the world, the frame can become redundant as a space. How do we relate that in terms of modern technology? My particular, local attempt to answer that is the fragmentation of the frame; there was a long history of this, but because of the technical difficulties it soon came to an end. We had to wait until very modern times to be able to pick that up again and to introduce the notion of non-singularity; one of my great disappointments with the cinema has always been that it presents a singularity of events, one idea following the other. This is a characteristic of classical literature, of course and one of the reasons why cinema has not caught up with James Joyce or Borges; it is certainly not in the tradition of theatre, such as the ancient Greek, where multiple events can be simultaneously contained on the stage for you, the audience, to synthesize. With the breakdown of the frame, we adopt a cubist perception; cubism, with its respected history, can help me give you on the screen the past, the present and the future at the same time or a wide-angle shot and a close up simultaneously. I can handle the image in a way so that the subject and the form become completely relevant. A simple example, almost childish: if I want to show you a moving snake, I would need a narrow, horizontal rectangle, but if I wanted to show you a giraffe I would need a tall, vertical one. Now I have the capacity to move images,
interconnect them, I can bring the snake into the space of the giraffe; with film that would be impossible or simply too expensive. So cinema has been confined into the straitjacket of the frame and it needs to get rid of it in order to gain more freedom.

Third tyranny, the one of the actor. I think that cinema is not a playground for Sharon Stone to play in. We see the actor as an important personality, a virtuoso and we turn the spotlights towards him; this harms the rest of his or her collaborators. Of course there is a big public relations mechanism of cinema, which allows us to see the actors much more outside the screen than actually on it, but cinema is something different than that. Unfortunately, we don't use actors as much as we could. How do I define an actor? A man or woman who has been trained in the art of pretending not to be seen by others...this theatrical notion of the invisible wall that the actor has to break. I am suggesting, however, that these unique abilities of the virtuoso do not relate only to him, but also the perception of the frame; I am trying to open the space for the actor inside and out of the grammar of the thespian art. The essence is in the process. You know how it happens: we do many takes and then choose some in the process of editing. It is important to see all the variations, but cinema tells you that the audience can and should not see all of them. I am not saying that we should use every bad take, but I would like for the spectator to see the process. I allow the actor to perform the part in different ways -dramatic, comedic- in order to show the amalgam of the ideas. Lets say we have a protagonist played by Robert Redford or Laurence Olivier; is there a whole way to comprehend the hero through the performance? I think we should stop paying attention to these attitudes.

The final tyranny, perhaps the worst of all, is that of the camera. We have to get rid of it, even if this sounds like a paradox. I will tell you what Picasso said: "I do not paint what I see, I see what I paint", while Eisenstein, who can be compared to Beethoven or Shakespeare, said that Walt Disney is the greatest filmmaker of all, because he starts from zero, as the camera is only a machine that records the world. We have to start from zero. If you are hesitant, look at the world of animation and its evolution, as well as the great importance of postproduction in it. if cinema continues in the way that I want it to, away from the movie theatre, maybe in the future of cinema will be a huge industry of animation. We may not use actors anymore; if you have recently watched Japanese cinema influenced by virtual reality, you will know that the notion of a flesh-and-blood actor disappears. We are talking about a virtual non-reality, which can be the most exciting phenomenon in the world; we already have it in our minds, but we need to use them, we cannot allow our eyes to be lazy, we have to rethink cinema and of our gaze from zero. I would like to spread the inherent possibilities of cinema, because it is a language with a huge vocabulary and most films use only a fraction of it. These are theoretical viewpoints of the human species, which makes products in order to reproduce its own reality -as has done painting for so long-, which is really a useless, an absurd idea. The least we aim to do in this project is to show many different ways, to create a parallel, realistic universe, using diagrams, animations, night-vision cameras and other technologies that have not been previously used in cinema.

All films talk about the same things and rarely introduce something new; but I don't think that there is another film apart from "Pillow Book" that deals with calligraphy. We have a possibility and a desire to adopt new dimensions, to use a non-cinematic vocabulary in the world of cinema and in this way make it more exciting. I will now show you a part of "Episode 14 ", where Tulse Luper is captive on a bridge in 1963.

## [CONTINUING AFTER THE SCREENING]

In the last ten years of cinema there is a genre of films -think of John Le Carre- that deal with the relationships between the East and the West with a vocabulary of the spy world, containing exchanges of spies, transference of identities and symbols. The important thing is to include form and substance, but also to create a play situation, of which an example here [in my film] is the
there is always a hypertext behind those, which plays with the notions of the queen, the king, the different societies on the chessboard. There is a reference to a famous chess game; the suitcase itself has 92 board games that also deal with power and the exchange of power and are presented through a breakdown of the frame. The idea of multiplicity of performance is here, we have animation, the subtitles do not correspond exactly to what we see; we can talk about a continuous succession of ideas. The choice to include dialogue in Russian can be alienating, but it was conscious, as we felt that in this case the communication should transport us to the idea of the text and the image; a translation is only a compromise. We have 14 games being played, a continuous narration of stories from scene to scene...so you can see that we are using certain things in order to go further than the boundaries of the cinematic language.

