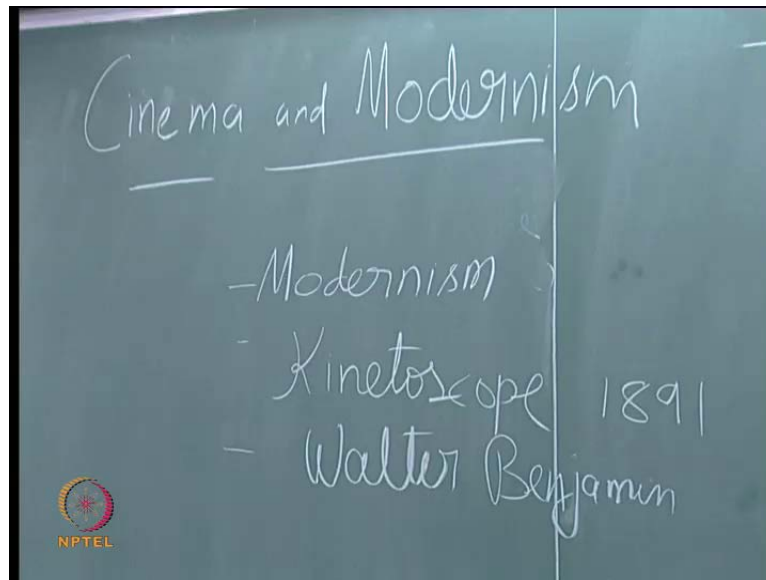


**Introduction to Film Studies**  
**Prof. Aysha**  
**Department of Humanities and Social Science**  
**Indian Institute of Technology, Madras**

**Lecture No. # 13**

Good morning, cinema and modernism is our topic for today's lecture and we are going to deal with

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What is modernism very briefly, and the factors that led to its growth. We are going to look at some of the major inventions and inventors of this period, particularly with reference to cinema. And theoretically we should know what Walter Benjamin's ideas are as contained in the work of art in the age of mechanical reproduction. We will be talking about that in this is the essay in which he talks extensively about visual arts particularly cinema.

So, what is modernism? Modernism has a movement. So, it is a movement that came into prominence after the first World War before that we had the Victorian period and modernism in arts is a break with Victorian (( )) the mentality and morality and rejects at least aspires to reject the nineteenth-century optimism and often presumes are deeply

pessimistic picture of a culture in transition. So, at some level modernism was a response to the ordered stable and inherently meaningful world view of the nineteenth century that is the Victorian period.

So, it often interrogates, the meaning of anything you know stable meaning of the world of the world view or the world around us. So, the idea was that the world view which was in prevalence till then was not enough to comprehend the inner key. The kayos of the twentieth century and a in literature of you have tears aliate, and his the West land famous poem which almost is considered as one of the most important prominent text of this period also as responds cantors so these are the literary background this is the literary background of modernism.

Now cinema, originated in its very interesting that it go in sided with the period that is usually refer to as the modernist period. World around as was changing too many new things happening ideas, inventions and then we came across, i mean you witness the birth of cinema. So, Thomas Alva Edison I do not think anyone here needs any introduction to Thomas Alva Edison and he pet tinted in his invention of the kindness to scope in 1891. But the before that we also heard cinema in its various forms so cinema as we know it today traces its origin to the 1890s when Peniourkid, Kinetiscope were enriched.

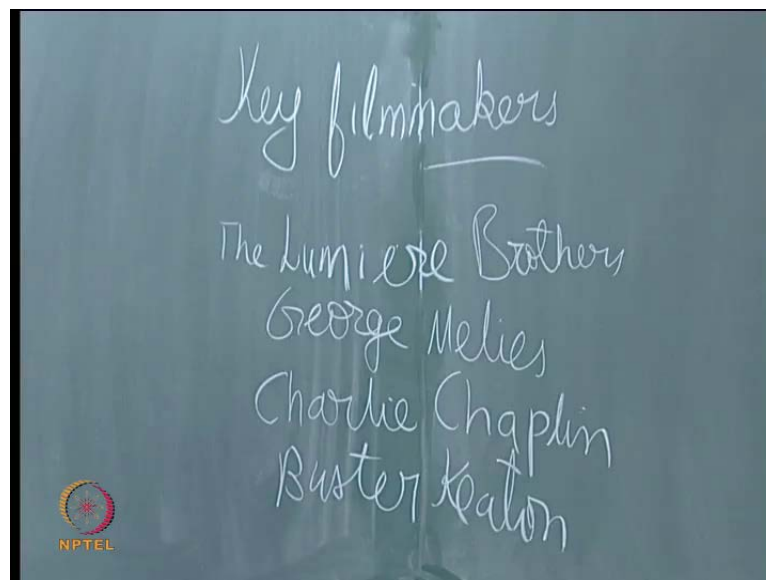
Can anyone tell me what are these things,? Peniorkid, Kinetiscopes, as cinema is started you know we are talking about Lumiere, we are talking about George Melier people who begin making cinema oh what he is what is Peniorkid? Kinetiscope no tell me what is a peniorkid? penny penny penny coin, you drop a coin and watch something you know their would be that kind of an instrument you get it. Right so, the and the projection is the so called projector. Projectionist he would rotate a handle and he would be able to see through some kind of lens some many pictures just scrolling on. Is it so, perhaps you know? May be beginnings of Nickelodium we will be understand it today.

So, Walter Benjamin theorizes the growth of cinema the world of art in the age of mechanical reproduction, are you familiar with the word? Perhaps you should between that for your theoretical readings. So, we are going talk about that soon that remains me that you are going to start your discussion of key concepts. Rangith please make a list and mail it to all of us. Already some people have responded around 27. Yes remaining

are requested to send your references to rangith, So, Walter Benjamin observes that the camera was a sergeants scalpel which led bear the optical unconscious. So, camera never lies, camera never cheats.

We have a on camera right now, and if you are sucking your thumb it will show that you are sucking your thumb, if you are smiling, if you are unhappy and if you are happy, I can see many happy faces right now. It will be captured you cannot fake emotions that is what we (( )) so camera is a scalpel which leads bear the optical unconscious. Camera never lies, is almost again to our sergeants scalpel. The pioneers of cinema the way we understand cinema of course, many of us wouldn't be familiar with these names, but we have been talking about and as a students of cinema you should know these names.

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The Lumiere brothers, Thomas Edison, George meliere. Who are they? They are the pioneers.

Ya what did he do?

I we will talk about him, what did he do? He was also one of this early film makers along with the Lumiere brothers, but more eccentric, more experimentalist. (( )) Are you aware of him? Good birth of a nation, we will be talking about it Lingon, after all Lingon is the hottest movie of our season. So, he adult with American civil war. it is a silent movie, assassination of Lingon in that film. I think you parts of it are available on the YouTube.

Adwin s Potter and then film makers who were also actors Charlie Chaplin and Buster Keaton. So, and then of course, from Denmark we had someone called Kalth Hearder Dreyer who is our very important modernist and we should know something about him as well.

So, just to recap we have been talking about the Lumieres of a Quaiterwalls. So, Agust and Louie. They were the brothers. Brothers Lumiere and Edisons Kinetoscope was a thread. So, Louie worked on a machine and invented something called the cinematographs so you get your terms cinematography from this, which were a camera and a projector in one. We have already discussed while we were talking about realism, workers leaving the Lumiere factory which was made in 1895 and the arrival of a train at a station and we are told here if you read bits of cinema history which is a very interesting area that when a live audience really watched, a train arriving at a station that movie.

They were started. They were scared. They started running around if that is train with come charging towards them on them. So, that was the effect of cinema something like a people had never seen before. So, Lumieres also noted for introducing the first ever special effect. So, before met metrics you had the Lumieres. Oh no, introduce the first ever special effect in cinema in it was called the demolition of a wall and if you go to the YouTube you will find it over there. In which reverse motion was use to rebuild a wall. You understand reverse motion, in cinema often its then to create a comic effect.

Everything going backward so that is what they did for the first time in 1895 which was ah counterfeit for those this we are talking were George Melier. He was a conjuror, a magician, a cartoonist and inventor. So, truly multi facet talent and he started using trick photography and develop devices, such as super imposition and stop motion. What can anyone give me example of a super imposition? I can always show you a clipping, but what you understand by super imposition, no one into photography here? You take a different background and new impose perhaps overlap it but, overlap is has multi layers to it.

Super imposition is just you take an image and you impose it to on something, i will give you some nil common, yes

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Perhaps so that is a more sophisticated use. But i will give you a very cruddy use of super imposition many time, without going to the Tajmahal studios use the image of Tajmahal. And then you get me what i am trying to say you have somebody comes in you do not have to really go to Eiffel tower or to Paris. It is there in the studio and just stand in front of it. So, is like the majors already there and you are super imposed on. So, more clever we have doing it , so there was certain film makers who were extremely adapt with super imposition. But George Melier was the first to introduce it and he adapted Jules Verne's *Lavoyajdallal lun* or a trip to the moon.

So, Jules Verne the famous science fiction writer around the world in 80 days and we have also seen the wonderful adaptation with Jacky Chan and Steve Fung watch the movie. But Joeswan will turn in his griever so that is another fixed moment but someone had that their like Jacky Chan a lot so it is a treat for his fans. So, trip to the moon was an important movie by George Melier and you watch if it is available i think on the net and the does all sorts of things there, it smiles, it weeps and its is changes colors so use of trick photography those dids.

It is almost like later on it was build upped as grieves, but it stop motion was the first term use for it, later on people like the newly the new way film makers like through far etcetera go there the perfect kid art. Detherbruf griffil father of cinema, a cinema have several fathers and Detherbruf griffil was perhaps the father of a film narrator, because see the trip a trip to the moon and workers leaving the lumiere building factory as they were like sorts not even shots. A clip 30 seconds or one minute businesses, but here we are talking about the man who developed a narrative. We are soon going to do classic narrative, classic Hollywood cinema, and classic Indian cinema.

It is the way stories would be told, so that he was the pioneer here. He was the student of Edwin Esporter, and Edwin Esporter had made a movie called the great train robbery in 1903 which had does definite story lines. So, remember earlier there was no story, you are just shooting something which is a happening, a train arriving, moon it is there the workers leaving a factory. Yes, fine but it is not if they are not telling a story, they are just capturing certain scenes from day to day life, you know man on a where man with the movie camera that is another experiment. But before all that the great train robbery was one of the first known film to use the story line. Anyone are familiar with this the great train robbery ?

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Not exactly, I am talking about 1903 and the first movie which is the running length of which is 10 to 15 minutes, a doubted but perhaps. So, there is a train robbery there is actually a train there are actually robbers and is that you know bang, bang shoot, shoot kind of a film, where robbers come and shoot, around and rob a train and after that they are chased by the Sheriff and the people and their captured and some on them are gun down its that is the story. But it is a story and it was a huge hit, a massive hit have been seeing all these things on screen and Natron Graffittmiljy his most famous work birth of a nation that was 1915. So, look at the rapid developments 1891 you are making, 1895 you have making a movie like workers leaving the factory and within 10 years of it you are making something which had a definite story line and after that, a full length feature film birth of a nation. Birth of a nation said during the Civil War and its out rigidly resist.

It is a completely biased in favor of the white people. People who own slaves and the blacks are not played by to my understanding they are not played by black actors, but white people with faces painted black. So, it will give a very unnatural, very annoying look to the film, but it was a huge hit, because it was giving the people what they wanted to see and blacks are represented you know the evil blacks. The binaries are very clear that the evil black verses the good white. The white are moral, hard working, honest the blacks are rappers, killers, robbers. So, that is the way it was represented and that one point the movie also latently support the notorious group q clucks clan. You can look up these groups.

And the film was one of the first known block buster's. I smash hit and of course, assassination of Abraham lincon and the movie was also remembered for this very realistic depiction of the assassination of the Lincon. So, the movie although a huge our hugely successful film, it was panned by critics for the resist over tones and as if to our tone for this in later on griffit male a movie called intolerance. Intolerance is all about you need advocates resell integration. Any commands, any observations here. All these we are still talking about silent cinema. Which was the first talkie? Good the jazz singer, which came much later and if you have watched the sound of music. I am so sorry singing in the rain.

How many of watch singing in the rain? oh not two, too many you had to watch singing in the rain. Note it down, will it be available here it is. If it is please do watch singing in the rain directed by Stanley Donnal with Gen Chilin and it tells you all about what happen to cinema with the advent of talking pictures talkies. So, after the World war the Cretiov Vershil was signed in June 1919 and these were the major events that were taking place and how these they affected influence the development of technology and cinema in particular. So, the collapse of Wall Street in 1929 Hitler coming to power as chancellor of Germany in 1933 and a president Roosevelt launched a very populist new deal as a response to the economic depression in America.

So, because of such major social political apparels there was a new social political order, which resulted in new artistic modes offering radical perspectives on the prevailing conditions. So, it just does not appear in a vacuum there has to be certain kind of social political condition which leads to certain kind of a cinema or art. Art is always grounded in the way social political conditions exist. I mean we talk about post liberalization today. Do you think post liberalization and next stick to cinema is not going to political or economic order now. But there is something called post liberalization 90s onwards.

Do you sense achieved in cinema? Do you see sense in some where cinema is a responding to it? How our own cinema? How is it? How is it responding? I mean it post liberalization is not felt in Europe, it is not felt somewhere in the United States perhaps. Globalization yes, impact of globalization multi culturalism yes, thematically, technically do you feel post liberalization impacting a cinema.

((Languages)).

Themes let us talk about themes

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Give me one key feature of liberalization? What did liberalization due to us?

Commercialization.

Exactly commercialization. Do you feel see before liberalization cinema was the values it projected at least on a screen were like is good to be middle class; it is very satisfying to be to remain where you are? You need not have those upwardly mobile, social

economic aspirations. If you watch post liberalization cinema. You feel the thematically it has been liberated from those confinements do not you feel. So, I mean while lucky you are is a very good example, lower middle class boy trying to break away with the shun gay for example. Is a response to posses of liberalization you have one part of India one India which does not recognized that another India, exist that is what shun gay is all about.

(( though then each hour.))

Yes why cannot a teacher own a car? So, this is what we assess social aspirations of the that has become an integral theme of our cinema. Of course, thematically also we have change am i am look at Devein. And it is also very interesting that we are not looking at that kind of cinema, which is more and more grounded in Indian society. Indian they talk about Indian cities and Indian towns and life in the metro, even some other film which is certainly small towns Ishkiya Abisheak. (( )) Certainly we are, but very ,very modern it is in its scheme so cinema always related to society.

Now Chaltheaderdrear was ah he started his carrier with leaves from settles book, which is a work inspired by D W Griffix intolerance. He is from Denmark and his monumental work is the passion of Johnafart 1928 a phenomenal work of course, none of you need any introduction to who Johnafart was you know who she was. But it was the way the story was dolt with and drayed was one of the first without all these fancy labels he was, the first one who made his actors go through some kind of a training for acting so he would make them rehearse and rehearse and rehearse to such an extent that they would be exhausted and then he would capture them on camera.

Because Johnafart however pretty she must have been in a real life but, while we are in jail in your starving in your persecuted. You cannot remain beautiful and glamour's in a commercial movie you are see would but not in the kind of movie, movie Driear male. So, Johnafart and you can while she is subjected to inquisitions where the clerics. So, Driear is an important master, we will be talking about his cinema during this during across and then next move on to another major pioneer of modernism and cinema.

The comic masters so first we will talk about Charlie Chaplin, does not need much of an introduction and he is credited with slept stick style. You know that he was he was born in England. He migrated to the United States at some point but he was a British national



and of course, so why was he why did his movies touched so many people why his combination unique combination of slept stick comedy style and sentimentalism. So, if you watch the kid for example, one of the most sentimental films.

The champ and Chaplin would in playing the underdog Gold rush is another important movie in 1925 where he become a gold prospector and in the movie some of the memorable scenes are there a Staving Chaplin boils and then eats his own boot with relish. And is consider one of the great hill that was the high point of his career, city lights is another a trim with its blend of melodrama and physical comedy and he is the little tram here, who is moved and that was his image right. The tram a little tram you know the bowler hat the walking stick the coat so we were talking about semiotics.

So, even today if someone an actor who wears a bowler hat and a little mustache you know Charlie Chaplin. So, semiotics that worked there so he made himself easily identifiable with the public, because it was the age of the depression and he would always play the underdog in search of love and in search of you know an underdog with a golden heart. In Hindi cinema Raj Kapoor perfected the image underdog orphan always in need of receiving and giving love. The first movie which speech that is talking picture was in 1927 the jazz singer but Chaplin was convinced that speech would ruin the beauty of cinema, he did not believe in sound and soon we will be doing sound and sound tracks also in this cause and then you will understand how important sound.

But at that point Chaplin believe the cinema is and out and out visual medium, give the people as many images and visuals as possible without sound interfering in it. So, of course, sound was also then in a very crude were perhaps he was in to convinced about it. Some of his films were presented as a comedy romance in pantomime with little sound effect and usually he would give the music himself.

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We did not have any problem using his natures of music in order to create that kind of an emotional impact. He had a problem with dialogue, as such music he they would use because you cannot get away without using music right. You have to and how were the how did they use music in those pictures.

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Augusta no, but what was the purpose that is very important you know to understand it was like a background music, the way something that today we call the background music. So, how did they use it to set the mode, to set the tone of there, to tell people that see this is the situation we have used that emotional he only want you to drop tear, shed tears. At this point we are we are going to give you that sad violin music and then we will have that nice tap music which is suppose to make you feel good about yourself. So, the music would tell you what to feel but, then sound has come so music has background music has come a long way and know we deliberately use silences to create an impact.

But then that is all because of the sophistication of sound and sound track that is another area to explore. So, modern times where which is an entailment of crass capitalism and industrialization is another important Chaplin movie. And where he set a raises assembly line production? You know the fondest tendencies and there is a scene. Where you feel that simple worker has become? Yes a part of the machines around him here, you remember that scene where he has. Yes, this is what i was talking about the point where after hours of hotly weather little tram gets a lunch break where he said with a bowl of soup which in to the rhythm of the machine.

Chaplin pantomimes his way to this film and definitely it is a movie which is full of warm for the workers of the working millions and if you remember Chaplin was black listed from Hollywood. Do you know the background? There was something called mechartie period, what happened during mechartie period? People were labeled as traitors anti American because of a so called communist tendencies so several film makers suffered Allalakhasan. For example,

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At that Allalakhasan and Allalakhasan therefore, was black listed by everyone, he try to save himself but great director let us not take away anything for the political ideologies aside allalkhasan was the greatest film director in my opinion, never i mean the body of worth is amazing. splengoure in grass east of Eden street car named desire,

(( ))

which was a response to achieve a c house on American activities. So, Chaplin was also blacklisted during the Hollywood mechartie the blacklisting of its so called communist.

And he was in exile he lived in exile for several years and then he never return to America for a very long time till the early 70s and who invited him back who work to get him back? Any guesses in the 70s who could have been instrumented in getting him back to America and he was given a lifetime achievement award for which we usually give to people like you know the calm down. We never recognized doing when you are at your peek now we are giving you a candy be satisfied with it so Chaplin and also. (( )) they were never awarded or rewarded or appreciated and it hurt them immensely of course.

But Chaplin was brought back for a short time from England and other parts of Europe and he was honor with life time academy award. My question is who can we hazard a guess? Who could have been a instrumental? Who were the group? What was the group? That could have been behind

(( omonsper i mean))

We are talking about the early 70s. people like (( )) people like cupola, people like war and beetle, people who pioneered rushed in counter culture movement and therefore, they felt that old world has to change and therefore, you cannot go on humiliating or neglecting the pioneers of cinema. So, Chaplin was brought back because of their affairs and their also made a documentary and honored them in his lifetime achievement. Very significantly his lifetime achievement award came in the same year as when the God father received its Oscars was a best film etcetera.

God father how many Oscars did it win?

Three.

Good, best cinematography, best picture and best actor for Brando and very acted up and refuse to take it refuse to accept it. That is another drama Buster Keaton. Any one knows who he was buster Keaton? Good, so Buster Keaton again a contemporary of Chap[lin] Chaplin started in film with a very renounce comedian Fattie Alberkle in 1917. I would like you to look up Fattie Alberkle not because he was fat, but there was a huge scandal surrounding him and i do not want to talk about that right now. So, i want you to understand what Hollywood machine he was all about, because there was a huge controversy about FattiebAalberkle who was the major star of the silent era comedian

and what he did and what does stood the lands to which the studios went took do your cover up job is it always happen media management.

So, Keaton was a genius as well as masters of film maker and his movies are known for the immaculate attention to details and this he always had her death pan expression on his face. You must watch the general, today many people rate him superior to Charlie Chaplin. He was lest laps tick and more new more philosophical. His films also illustrated a kind of stay censorial quality, but watch here the general, i think this is and of course, singing in the rain you must watch it. So, Keaton here is remembered for jettisoning slapstick and introducing a more settle comic style.

Who said that Ruin Atkinson is his favorite? Ruin Atkinson is more Keaton and less Chaplin more settle definitely more so real i mean he does not go around falling all over the place. Slipping on a banana peel so that is slapstick and he signature his style was the stoically brave who would brave all the arts and carry on to the struggles of life and some of his admirers include and they have paid homage to him in several ways on screen Louie Banal, Jockos Vidyallen very significantly Jackie Chan and Steven spealburk.

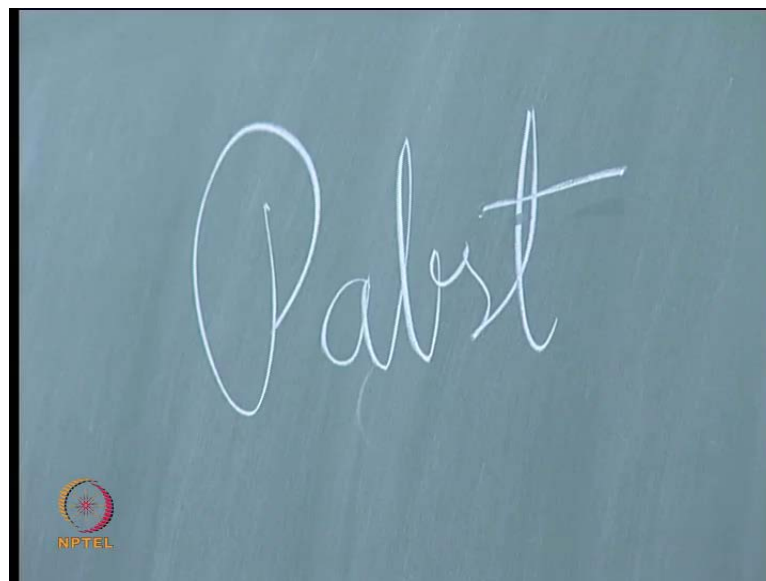
It may not reflect sealburk cinema, but he has profess to be a huge admirer of (( )) and he where often called the great stone face that was his acting style. So, the general was made in 1927 consider Keaton's greatest comedy said during the civil war. And what is the general? It is a train it is an engine name of it locomotive and Keaton character is in love with a locomotive and the girl anneavelli. it is very interesting, because said during the civil war and named like general reference too. Generaly and ideologically the film suppose the south and we find the Yankees steeling the locomotive and much of the comedies centered on Keaton search for the general. Any questions here? Any commands? At this point anything that you would like to talk about Keaton or Chaplin. So, what i would like you to do now?

Watch the general, because he obviously we cannot be screening all these movies here also its better these are black and white silent film so you watch them at your own convenience. So, watch the general, watch any major movie Starring Charlie Chaplin. I would recommend the gold rush, city lights, modern times. If possible try to watch some of buster Keaton's films also and if available try to watch drier, because karlthearded

drier his films are in French language but, i am sure something is available subtitles. So, johnafarc which is a difficult movie to watch.

It is a very difficult in the sense that it likes the so called entertainment value. Let me tell you right away and then also there very demanding films emotionally as well as intellectually. So, they do not give easy answers to easy questions they do demand a lot your attention even you are in a good mode watch this film. So, passion of johnafart that is one in another movie would be by Pabst

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That is German film maker William Pabst and his movie called Pandora's walks. Now while we are talking about all these people with a slap stick comedy, which is a growth of cinema right. So, especially in Hollywood. So, what our what is our take away now? What are the major development that you just observe inception of cinema and then at what level did i mean you stop the journey, can you just give me the list, how did it progressed which take a minute. And then we will talk about something else very quickly according to you what are the highlights you have whatever we have been talking about. Think of cinema and its growth in terms of technology and also in terms of themes and ideas as well as ideology then give me your responses.

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So, doubt in the highlight worker leaving a factory in a first visual effects in 1903 you have the first movie with the story line the great train robbery and from that you have they viewed the political ideology in a birth of nation. Good, so we have an ideology we have a narrative in between we also had the great train robbery which told a story may be five minutes or six minutes. But there was something a linear story we are talking about linearity in story telling the classic narrative which remained a major feature of storytelling for a very long time linearity till people like Dennis hopper perhaps easy riders we came and started interrogating the rules. And then we also look that how cinema can be a vehicle of propaganda ideology.

So, birth of nation and because he was a gentle man he could all he also made another movie called intolerance which is almost like an apology making a public apology for his sense of birth of nation. So, ideology so cinema therefore, what we are seeing that cinema it can be a very strong medium for propagation of ideas. Chaplin after all what was he doing there was an idea, there was an ideology of course, he wanted entertainment definitely films are very high as for as the entertainment potion for his concern. But there was a certain ideology the the underdog verses the capitals that is an underline theme retaking, rapid industrialization, insensitive industrialization and growth that was also critic and then buster Keaton more refined style of acting Dreier more refined style of acting.

So, breaking away from theatrical stagy melodramatic posturing. so that is the contribution of people like dreyer and Keaton so there was a growth in the first 20 years of its inception cinema witness rapid growth in terms of technique, in terms of themes, ideology as well as acting so that is the take away. So, we will continue tomorrow any commands.

(( studio culture and how the magic studio started ))

Absolutely, but all these films were a product of ya they were independent team met the luminous were a factory. So, they could make a movie but then later on with the growth of studios cinema became something else there is something we will be looking at when our subsequence thank you so much and see you tomorrow.