

SEMANA INTERNACIONAL DE CINE DE AUTOR

BENALMADENA - COSTA DEL SOL - ESPAÑA

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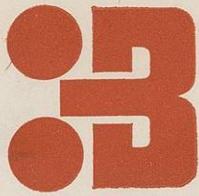
"THE NIGHTCOMERS"

ESCRIBE EL DIRECTOR DE LA PELICULA MICHAEL WINNER

~~a diversa interpretación~~ "The Nightcomers" es una historia tan simple que ~~síempre~~ ^{da la luya} es distinto a un ~~espectador~~ y a otro. Yo creo que ~~dice~~ una cosa, que hemos nacido ~~incidentes~~ y que nos divertimos por lo que vemos.

En el ~~pequeño~~ mundo de Bly House ~~los~~ ^{dos} niños que observan a los adultos. Los padres de los niños han muerto. La nueva libertad, el cambio de circunstancias embrolla los caracteres de los niños y de los adultos. Hasta los límites de los viejos muros la vida que llevan se convierte en ~~su~~ mundo. No es, naturalmente, el mundo real o un microcosmos. Es un mundo emocional de temores y cariños. Y cada carácter interpreta mal al otro. A pesar de que se trata de un mundo cerrado y pequeño, la búsqueda del otro, el deseo de encontrar abrigo entre la gente desaparece por distintas interpretaciones y diferentes esperanzas.

Queda en dos niños confundidos, la tarea de interpretar lo que ven, recoger palabras que no entienden de todo. Nosotros miramos alrededor a los mismos sitios y vemos diferentes cosas. Nada es real porque todo es resultado de nuestra interpretación. Cada persona puede estar segura de su verdad pero es la suya sola y de nadie más. Los niños abren sus ojos ante los viejos y solo ven confusión. "The Nightcomers" es sobre un hombre imposibilitado de cumplir sus sueños, sobre una mujer tratando de escapar de sus temores, sobre dos niños que tratan de aprender y de ayudar.



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~ y ②

?QUIEN ES MICHAEL WINNER?

Tiene 35 años, ~~y ha dirigido~~ 12 películas en los últimos nueve años. Ha dirigido a actores como Burt Lancaster, Robert Ryan, Orson Welles o Jack Palance. Michael Winner se graduó en economía en la Universidad de Cambridge, pero ~~a Michael~~ le interesaba ^{mucho} el cine. ~~Fundó~~ Editó un periódico en la Universidad y fue crítico de cine de varios diarios británicos. Empezó su carrera como autor de guiones y también como ayudante de director y montador. Hizo algunos cortometrajes. En 1962 rodó un ~~corto~~ musical "pop", "Play it Cool". Su película siguiente fue "The System" con Oliver Reed, ("The Jokers", XXXXX "I'll Never Forget What's his Name", "Hannibal Brooks" y "The Games". Sus películas más recientes son "Lawman" y "Chato's Land". Siempre le ha interesado a Winner investigar nuevos caminos. No ~~le gusta~~ rodar en estudios y siempre ~~ha colgado sus películas~~ en escenarios naturales. Ha ~~ayudado~~ en sus carreras a jóvenes actores y guionistas. Sigue de cerca todas las fases de sus películas incluida la del montaje, monta él mismo sus películas.

A parte del cine le interesan las ~~antiguedades~~ antigüedades y colecciona pintura moderna.

MARLON BRANDO en El mormón en la ciudad de Nueva York, Marlon Brando interpreta



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ESCRIBE EL DIRECTOR DE LA PELICULA:

MICHAEL WINNER

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¿ QUIEN ES MICHAEL WINNER ?

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Después, "The Jokers", "I'll never forget what's his name" y "Chato's Land".

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Cabaret



R: Bob Fosse; S: Tratto dalla commedia musicale «Cabaret» di John Van Druten e dai racconti di Christopher Isherwood; SC: Jay Allen; D: Fred Ebb; F: Geoffrey Unsworth, B.S.C.; M: John Kander; MN: David Bretherton; SF: Jurgen Kiebach; C: Charlotte

specchi del locale si riflettono immagini di spettatori con la divisa nazista.

Fleming; P: Feuer & Martin Production; DS: Dear International; A: Liza Minnelli, Michael York, Helmut Griem, Joel Grey, Fritz Weppler; U.S.A.

In un cabaret mentre si avvicina l'avvento delle croci uncinate, il presentatore Joel Gray canta e danza. Sally Bowles canta Mein Herr mentre fra il pubblico uno studente inglese, di nome Brian, la segue molto interessato. I due si conoscono, però lei non sa effettivamente se a lui piacciono le donne. Intanto un giovane barone, Max, ha cominciato a fare la corte a Sally. Una sera vanno in giro per Berlino tutti e tre. Ma il barone rivela strane tendenze. Qualche giorno dopo sarà Brian a confessare di avere avuto un rapporto con Max. Quindi si precipita sulla strada e va incontro a dei giovani nazisti che vendono materiale di propaganda: vuole provocarli per togliersi di dosso il disgusto e l'umiliazione dell'avventura con Max. Sally sta per avere un bambino ma decide di abortire. Così il tentativo di Brian di riconquistare la ragazza non riesce. Se ne torna a Londra, mentre Sally riprende a cantare al cabaret. Tra gli specchi del locale si riflettono immagini di



R: Michael Winner; S: Michael Hastings (liberamente ispirato al capolavoro di Henry James «Il giro della vita»); M: Jerry Fielding; P: Avco Embassy; DS: Euro Intern. Film; A: Marlon Brando, Stephanie Beau-

cham, Thora Hird, Harry Andrews; Col. Technicolor; U.S.A.

Sono i primi anni del secolo.

Due bambini, Miles e Flora, attraversano il giardino della loro grande casa gotica come se cercassero di raggiungere Peter Quint, che è appena sparito dietro un boschetto. Peter Quint — il giardiniere — ha l'incarico di comunicare ai bambini la morte dei genitori a seguito di un incidente stradale in India. Né la governante né l'istitutrice hanno il coraggio di farlo. Per i bambini Peter Quint è un uomo affascinante e cominciano a vedere il mondo e tutto il loro ambiente nel contesto di Peter Quint. Guardandolo imparano tante cose strane. Hanno una fede implicita in lui e credono anche che tutto ciò che egli dica o faccia sia verità. Quando non capiscono completamente le sue parole, le interpretano; e quest'interpretazione diventa la loro verità. Peter Quint e l'istitutrice Miss Jessel sono amanti. Ma è un amore piuttosto singolare. Quint ama secondo la sua capacità di amare; mescolando il tormento con la segretezza. Ma nel racconto Quint e la Jessel sono già morti: sono i loro spettri che perseguitano i bambini.

Il tuo vizio è una stanza chiusa e solo io ne ho le chiavi

R: Sergio Martino; P: Lea Film; Ds: Titianus; A: Edwige Fenech, Anita Strindberg, Luigi Pistilli, Ivan Rassimov, Franco Nebbia; Italia; 1972; Col. Eastmancolor.

Oliver Ruevigny, un commediografo, si è ritirato con la moglie, ancora bella e desiderabile, in una villa della Cornovaglia. Il rapporto fra i due è un po' quello tra la bella e la bestia, con giochi erotici molto immaginosi. Un giorno arriva Mercy, una splendida hippy figlia di una cugina di Oliver. Mercy è piena di vita: la ragazza diventa l'amante di entrambi, all'insaputa uno dell'altra.

Presi dal loro rapporto omosessuale due donne uccidono Oliver e lo murano in casa. Solo un gatto ha visto tutto, mentre entrambe perdono il controllo delle loro azioni. Alla casa però c'è qualcuno. È il Coronier della Contessa, amico di Oliver. È lì perché due giorni prima gli era stato



denunciato il ferimento di un gatto. Cerca per tutta la casa il gatto, anche in cantina. Ma non si trova. Solo un miagolio che proviene da dentro un muro fa sospettare qualcosa. Spicconando, la polizia ritrova il gatto, vivo e inferocito, aggredito ai capelli di Oliver, morto e ritto

THE NIGHTCOMERS

Il pirata dell'aria

R: John Guillermin; S: David Harper; SC: Stanley R. Greenberg; F: Harry Stradling Jr.; MN: Robert Swink; SF: Ed Carfagno; C: Jack Bear; P: Walter Seltzer; DS: Metro Goldwyn Mayer; A: Charlton Heston, Yvette Mimieux, James Brolin, Claude Akins; U.S.A.; Col. Panavision-Metrocolor.

A bordo di un aereo civile si trova un dirottatore: gli ordini sono di atterrare in un luogo diverso dall'itinerario. Al momento dell'atterraggio forzato, si intravedono degli uomini dell'FBI. Ordina di rifornire di carburante l'aereo e di partire per Mosca senza scalo. La torre di controllo avverte che i russi non garantiscono il permesso per i loro confini e minacciano di abbatterlo. Ma il dirottatore è irremovibile: appena l'aereo entra nell'area russa quattro aerei da combattimento si avvicinano al jet. Dopo l'atterraggio il dirottatore si identifica come un sergente dell'esercito americano, mettendosi a disposizio-



viene circondato da poliziotti, civili e franchi tiratori, tutti armati. I passeggeri vengono fatti scendere. Il dirottatore giunto vicino a un ufficiale russo disinnescata una

recording contract and, to his delighted astonishment, actually makes a modest breakthrough. It also includes brief interviews with record producers, country music fans, and such performers as Sonny James, Bill Anderson, Loretta Lynn and Roy Acuff. After a typical concert at the Grand Ole Opry, in which Charley Pride and Johnny Cash top the bill, the film ends with Herbie Howell singing one of his own songs, "Down in Nashville, Tennessee", in what looks like a hotel room.

From its muddy and inconsistent colour quality all too evidently shot on 16 mm. and expanded to 35 mm., *The Nashville Sound* for most of the time resembles an expensive home movie into which the director is eager to cram as many snapshots as possible. There is no particular logic about the sequence of events, from which it might be guessed that they happen in chronological order just as the camera team encountered them: where editing is applied it is largely calamitous, a pale imitation of the *Laugh-In* technique. The sound quality, on the other hand, is surprisingly good, so that all the songs (mostly well-aired standards like "Great Speckled Bird", "Kaw Liga" and "You Win Again") come across at full value, even if one might ultimately wish they hadn't. The chief fault of the film, in fact, lies in its rather commonplace choice of numbers, performed in that trance-like fashion that seems an inescapable part of the Opry routine, with Tex Ritter ploughing yet again through the "High Noon" dirge and Roy Acuff waving an irrelevant yo-yo during "Wabash Cannonball". For all the film reveals of those extraordinarily influential singers, country music might as well have died on its feet thirty years ago; at least the balance is restored somewhat by two splendid songs from Loretta Lynn (whose lead guitarist delivers a quite memorable solo which the camera, of course, ignores), and by the Joplin-esque "Wait, Wait, Wait" from Tracy Nelson and her group Mother Earth. The ultimate insult comes when, after a mediocre performance of "Folsom Prison" by Johnny Cash, the film starts rolling the end credits over glimpses of people who have been inexplicably omitted, such as Tompall and the Glasers, Skeeter Davis and Hank Snow. The credits, by the way, list a considerable number of songs that are indistinguishable on the soundtrack, although they may well fit in by the film's wilder excesses of editing. Both Robert Elfstrom (who made the not inconsiderable Johnny Cash film *The Man, His World, His Music* at about the same time) and country music are capable of far greater things than *The Nashville Sound* would have us believe. It is doubtful after this, however, that anyone will care.

NIGHTCOMERS 5 PHILIP STRICK

Nightcomers, The

Great Britain, 1971

Director: Michael Winner

Cert—X. dist—Avco-Embassy. p.c—Scimitar. An Elliott Kastner-Jay Kanter-Alan Ladd Jnr. Production. p—Michael Winner. p. sup—Clifton Brandon. p. manager—James M. Crawford. asst. d—Michael Dryhurst. sc—Michael Hastings. Based on characters created by Henry James. ph—Robert Paynter. col—Technicolor. ed—Frederick Wilson. a.d—Herbert Westbrook. m/m.d—Jerry Fielding. sd—Chris Kent, Hugh Strain. l.p—Marlon Brando (*Peter Quint*), Stephanie Beacham (*Miss Jessel*), Thora Hird (*Mrs. Grose*), Harry Andrews (*Master of the House*), Verna Harvey (*Flora*), Christopher Ellis (*Miles*), Anna Palk (*New Governess*). 8,640 ft. 96 mins.

Bly House, England, at the turn of the century. When their parents die in an automobile accident in India, the two young children Miles and Flora are left by their absent guardian in the joint charge of Mrs. Grose, the housekeeper, Miss Jessel, their governess, and the gardener Peter Quint. The children are intrigued by the relationship developing between Quint and Miss Jessel, a sado-masochistic love affair in which Quint finds satisfaction in beating Miss Jessel and tying her helpless to her bed. The children decide to experiment themselves, and Mrs. Grose is appalled one day, on entering their room, to find Miles tying Flora up with a length of rope. Mrs. Grose questions Miss Jessel about the children's precocious games, but Miss Jessel, refusing to be brow-beaten by Mrs. Grose and now wearying of her relationship with Quint, announces that she has decided to leave Bly House. The children, anxious that she and Quint should not be parted, take the only action left that will keep them together. Pretending to Miss Jessel that Quint has requested a midnight assignation with her on an island in the centre of the lake, they secretly sabotage the rowing boat and leave the governess to drown. Quint discovers the body the next day and, returning dazed to the house, encounters Miles, who first confesses to the murder and then shoots Quint through the head with an arrow. Meanwhile, a young lady, lately interviewed by the children's guardian in London, arrives at Bly House to take up her new post as governess.

The Nightcomers attempts to reconstruct the fictional events that lead up to the beginning of Henry James' *The Turn of the Screw* and form a macabre unwritten background to the tale. It's a compelling idea, but sadly inspiration stops at the film's conception. To the questions James left unanswered—how have the children been corrupted? how did Quint and Miss Jessel die?—Michael Hastings' screenplay provides depressingly crude and literal-minded answers, diminishing James by presenting Quint and Miss Jessel simply as a batty, sado-masochistic couple with a penchant for tying each other up and blacking one another's eyes. Sensationalism rather than subtlety is a permissible approach, but even here the film is undermined by its coyness. Hastings' original script apparently went further than the present version, featuring scenes of explicit lovemaking between the children. But if some of the blame lies in the film's (self-imposed?) censorship, nothing vindicates the clumsiness of what still remains. Though the contrast between Mrs. Grose's snobbish gentility and the increasing permissiveness of her household provide several nice comic moments, Hastings' pseudo-Jamesian dialogue goes through some very sticky patches ("You look at me as if it were a misdemeanour of some proportion") and Marlon Brando's Quint alternates eccentrically between brooding Method silences and stage-Irish buffoonery. The death-blow is finally dealt by Michael Winner's direction, with its over-insistent use of the zoom, its unerring eye for the wrong camera set-up and its chronic inability to build suspense through whole sequences. If the original script contained the germ of a good idea, it's well and truly lost in this vulgar and artless film.

NIGEL ANDREWS

Nobody Ordered Love

Great Britain, 1971

Director: Robert Hartford-Davis

Cert—X. dist—Miracle. p.c—World Arts Media/R.H.D./Daylight. sup. p—John Lightfoot. p—Robert Hartford-Davis. assoc. p—David Tringham, Robert Shearer. 2nd Unit d—Alan Pattillo, asst. d—David Tringham. sc—Robert Shearer. ph—Desmond Dickinson. In colour. 2nd Unit ph—Paul Wilson. ed—Alan Pattillo. a.d—Hayden Pearce. sp. effects—Roy Whybrow. m/m.d—Tony Osborne. songs—"Nobody Ordered Love" and "A Desert of My Mind" by Richard Kerr, Joan Maitland. sung by—Richard Kerr. sd. ed—David de Wilde. sd. rec—Peter Pardo. l.p—Ingrid Pitt (*Alice Allison*), Judy Hustable (*Caroline Johnson*), John Ronane (*Peter Medbury*), Tony Selby (*Peter Trimian*), Peter Arne (*Leo Richardstone*), Mark Eden (*Charles*), David Weston (*Jacques le Grand*), John Glyn-Jones (*Harry*), Janet Lynn (*Valerie*), David Lodge (*Sergeant*), Frank Jarvis (*Corporal*), Barry Meteyard (*Young Lieutenant*), Larry Taylor (*Camera Operator*), Heather-Barbour (*Janet*), Tricia Barnes (*Continuity Girl*), Lawrence Ayres (*Sound Recordist*), Mollie Peters (*Secretary*), Charles Houston (*Assistant Director*), Steve Preston (*Editor*), Carolyn Wilde (*Virginia*). 7,830 ft. 87 mins.

Alice Allison, a fading sex symbol with dramatic aspirations but little ability, is holding up the production of director Paul Medbury's searing war exposé *The Somme*. When he refuses to continue shooting unless Alice's part is re-cast, Paul's producer partner Peter Trimian tries to persuade their lecherous financier Leo Richardstone to let him sign an inexperienced but attractive drama school student Caroline Johnson. Richardstone, however, is adamant that the role be played by a 'name' and is reluctant to replace Alice. While Peter examines Alice's contract for a loophole which will enable him to sack her, Paul auditions Caroline and is so impressed by her talent and personality that he offers her the part on the spot, although admitting that the final decision will rest with Richardstone with whom she will be expected to go to bed. Unable to resist the opportunity for stardom, Caroline reluctantly agrees. Discovering that Alice is an ex-alcoholic, Peter seduces her, then tells her that he cares nothing for her and plies her with whisky before leaving to attend a studio party. On the set next morning Paul and Caroline find Alice lying dead from a self-inflicted stab wound. The film goes ahead, and despite Caroline's depression and disenchantment, is a considerable success. But at the preview Paul tells Peter that his affair with Alice has infringed the morality clause in his own contract, and that therefore he will not be included in the deal Paul is about to make with Richardstone for another film. Not to be outdone, Peter ensures that an 'accident' befalls the negative of *The Somme*.

In attempting to point up the ruthless chicanery and corruption of the film industry (something Hollywood has proved an undisputed master at exposing), *Nobody Ordered Love* goes completely off the rails. What seals its fate is the total lack of contrast between film and film-within-film. The dialogue seems to be equally abysmal in both, it becomes impossible to detect which actors are supposed to be bad and which aren't, and whether it is Paul Medbury striving for realism or Robert Hartford-Davis parodying himself (in

THE NIGHT COMES



EL ALCALDE DE BENALMADENA
MALAGA



The night comes



NIGHT COMERS



NIGHTCOMERS