



**Auszeichnung für herausragende Bildgestaltung im Film
für
Paweł Edelman**



Verleihung des Marburger Kamerapreises 2014 im Rahmen der
16. Bild-Kunst Kameragespräche am 7. und 8. März 2014

Presseinformation

Marburger Kamerapreis 2014 für Paweł Edelman

Inhalt

Die vorliegende Pressemappe enthält Informationen rund um die Vergabe des Marburger Kamerapreises 2014 an den polnischen Kameramann Paweł Edelman.

Neben einer Presseinformation finden Sie die Begründung des Beirats ebenso wie Daten zu Leben und Werk Edelmans, Ausschnitte aus Interviews, Hintergrundinformationen zum Marburger Kamerapreis und den Bild-Kunst Kameragesprächen sowie Hinweise zu den in diesem Rahmen entstandenen Publikationen.

Diese und weitere Fotos des Preisträgers finden Sie auf der Presse-CD sowie auf der Homepage/ im Internet und/ oder auf Anfrage beim Pressebüro. Eine sehr große Setfoto-Auswahl mit Copyright-Angaben finden Sie z. Bsp. auch auf der Internetplattform für den polnischen Film *Filmpolski* unter: <http://www.filmpolski.pl/fp/index.php/143232>



© cameraguild.com



Mit Polanski am Set von *Oliver Twist*
© 2005 American Cinematographer



Am Set von *Katyn*, © 2007 Fabryka Obrazy

Kontakt

Für Presseanfragen sowie Akkreditierungswünsche für die Bild-Kunst Kameragespräche am 7./8. März 2014 wenden Sie sich bitte an:

Presse Marburger Kamerapreis 2014

Mediakontakt Laumer
Alexandra Klusmann

Tel.: 06421 / 69009-13
Fax: 06421 / 69009-29
Mobil: 0170 / 9354151
E-Mail: alexandra.klusmann@mediakontakt-laumer.de

Für weiterführende inhaltliche Fragen sowie Fragen zur Veranstaltung wenden Sie sich an:

Dr. Tina Kaiser
Organisationsleitung Marburger Kamerapreis

Tel.: 06421 / 28-24993
E-Mail: kamerapreis@uni-marburg.de

Weiterführende Informationen zum Marburger Kamerapreis finden Sie ebenfalls auf der neugestalteten Homepage des Marburger Kamerapreises:

www.marburger-kamerapreis.de

Begründung des Beirats

Mit Paweł Edelman wird im Jahr 2014 nicht nur ein herausragender polnischer Kameramann mit dem Marburger Kamerapreis ausgezeichnet, sondern einer der führenden europäischen Bildgestalter, der die zerklüftete Geschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts in beeindruckende Bilder übersetzt hat. Der Stammkameramann der beiden Großmeister des (nicht nur) polnischen Kinos, Roman Polanski und Andrzej Wajda, hat zahlreiche wichtige Stoffe des europäischen 20. Jahrhunderts, vom Warschauer Ghetto (*Der Pianist*, 2002, Roman Polanski, Oscar-Nominierung) über das *Massaker von Katyn* (2007, Andrzej Wajda) bis zur Solidarnosc-Bewegung auf der Danziger Werft (*Walesa*, 2013, Andrzej Wajda) in wirkmächtige Bilder gefasst. Doch auch in Hollywood hat er mehrere Filme gedreht, so die Biografie *Ray* (2004, Taylor Hackford), das Politdrama *All the King's Men* (2006, Steve Zaillian) und den Mindgame-Thriller *The Life before her Eyes* (2007, Vadim Perelman).

Edelman entstammt der traditionsreichen polnischen Filmschule von Łódź, die schon zahlreiche international bekannte Bildgestalter hervorgebracht hat. Was Edelmans Gesamtwerk auszeichnet, sind nicht nur die geschichtsträchtigen Sujets, sondern auch die Einfühlsamkeit, mit der sich seine Bildlichkeit den Geschichten und Stoffen annähert, ohne in eine rein illustrierende Funktion zu verfallen. Die Filme erzählen in kraftvollen, sich dennoch nie in den Vordergrund drängenden Bildern von der konfliktreichen Geschichte Europas, von den Höhepunkten und Tiefpunkten, den Wendemarken und Gipfelpunkten des 20. Jahrhunderts. In Roman Polanskis *Der Pianist* zeigt die Kamera in nüchterner und fast schon bescheidender Weise ohne große Ablenkung die Schrecken des Warschauer Ghettos und der deutschen Besetzung Polens. Die Bildgestaltung stellt sich ganz in den Dienst der erzählten und der realen Geschichte, um mit ausgebleichten Farben – hergestellt mit einem damals neuartigen und wenig erprobten Digital Intermediate-Verfahren – einen fast schon transparent zu nennenden Stil zu erzeugen, der sich wohltuend vom Bombast anderer Historienfilme abhebt.

Bereits 1994 hat Edelman in einem Gespräch darauf hingewiesen, dass er zwei Impulse in seiner Kameraarbeit zu vereinen suche – das Aufwändige und Beeindruckende à la *Apocalypse Now* und das Kammerspielartige, Psychologische im Sinne Ingmar Bergmans. Gerade die großen historischen Stoffe ermöglichen die produktive Verbindung dieser beiden Linien, vielleicht am augenfälligsten in Andrzej Wajdas *Das Massaker von Katyn*. Der Film erzählt episodisch anhand einer Reihe von Figuren von Polens traumatischer Teilung im Zweiten Weltkrieg zwischen Hitlers Deutschland und Stalins Sowjetunion. Mit eingefügtem Originalmaterial wird die Brücke zwischen der historischen Dokumentation und der fiktionalen Erzählung geschlagen, die abschließende 20-minütige Darstellung des Massakers von Katyn zu Krzysztof Pendereckis kongenialer Musik gehört zu den am stärksten nachhallenden Sequenzen aus Edelmans Werk.

Doch auch Gegenwartsstoffe setzt Edelman innovativ und aufregend in eine eigene Bildsprache um. In *The Ghost Writer* (2010, Roman Polanski) nutzt er die ultramodernen und gläsernen Schauplätze, insbesondere die Strandvilla an der US-Ostküste (tatsächlich wurden die Szenen auf Sylt und Usedom gedreht), um die hermetische Geschlossenheit von Räumen, aber auch plötzliche Öffnungen und Durchblicke zu akzentuieren. Die moralische Leere der Politik, aber auch die Kontrolle und Gefangenheit des naiven und namenlosen Ghostwriters findet dabei eine adäquate Bildlichkeit in den immer wieder überraschend dezentrierten und gekippten Kompositionen. Auch wenn das schicke Cobble-Hill-Apartment, in dem sich die Handlung von *Carnage* (2012, *Gott des Gemetzes*, Roman Polanski) entfaltet, und die wenigen Außenaufnahmen des Brooklyn Bridge Park in einem Studio in Paris beziehungsweise als Rückprojektion entstanden sind, so zweifelt man nie an der wahrheitsgetreuen Darstellung des Milieus. In dieser Adaption des Theaterstücks von Yasmine Reza unterstreicht die Kamera den skeptischen, ja distanzierten Blick des Regisseurs Polanski auf diesen Mikrokosmos bürgerlichen Lebens, unter dessen dünner Oberfläche sich aggressive Impulse und unbeherrschbare Neigungen verbergen.

Auch bei seinen Arbeiten in Hollywood findet Edelman individuelle und kreative Lösungen, die den Besonderheiten der jeweiligen Stoffe angemessen sind. Immer wieder vermag er sich dabei von der konventionalisierten Bildsprache freizumachen, die Zeitsprünge in Hollywood kennzeichnet. Das Biopic *Ray* (2004, Taylor Hackford) schildert das Leben des Musikers Ray Charles anhand eines zunehmend unruhiger werdenden Stils, als sich der Musiker von seinen Wurzeln im ländlichen Florida entfernt und den Drogen verfällt, während die Rückblenden in die Zeit vor seine Erblindung durch saturierte und volle Farben gekennzeichnet werden. Und *The Life before her Eyes* (2007, Vadim Perelman) nutzt eine breite Palette der zur Verfügung stehenden Effekte – Freeze Frame, Zeitlupe, ungewöhnliche Kamerawinkel – in der visuellen Umsetzung einer dramatischen Geschichte um einen Amoklauf, die in mehreren Zeitebenen entfaltet wird.

Paweł Edelman ordnet die Technik der künstlerischen Gesamtvision des Films unter, akzentuiert dabei allerdings immer die Visualität und Bildlichkeit des Mediums. Jeder Film findet dabei zu individuellen Lösungen, die der Geschichte angemessen sind und mit der Vorstellung der Regie und der Schauspielleistung der Darsteller korrespondiert.

Kurzbiografie

Paweł Edelman wurde am 26. Juni 1958 in Łódź geboren. Er ist ein polnischer Kameramann. Edelman studierte in seiner Heimatstadt Filmwissenschaft und wechselte dann zur renommierten Filmhochschule Łódź, wo er 1988 seine Ausbildung als Kameramann abschloss. Nach dem Studienabschluss arbeitete er kurzzeitig als Dozent für Filmgeschichte an seiner Heimatuniversität Łódź und unterrichtete Kamera am Fachbereich Radio und Fernsehen der Universität Silesia in Katowice.

Sein Debüt als verantwortlicher Kameramann gab er 1989 mit dem Spielfilm *Gluchy telefon* (*Gestörte Verbindung*) von Piotr Mikucki. In den darauffolgenden Jahren prägte er den neuen polnischen Film mit einer Vielzahl an Filmen unter der Regie von Władysław Pasikowski, darunter *Kroll* (1991), *Slodko Gorzki* (*Bitter-Süß*) (1996), *Psy* (*Hunde*) (1992), etc. Bereits 1999 listete ihn die *Variety* als einen der zehn vielversprechendsten jungen Kameramänner weltweit. 1999 begann ebenfalls die Zusammenarbeit mit Andrzej Wajda mit der Verfilmung des polnischen Nationalepos *Pan Tadeusz*. Dieser Film brachte ihm nicht nur internationale Anerkennung ein, sondern machte auch eine Vielzahl von Filmemachern auf ihn aufmerksam, darunter Roman Polanski. Es folgte 2002 die gemeinsame Zusammenarbeit für den Erfolgsfilm *Der Pianist*, der für Edelman den internationalen Durchbruch bedeutete. Neben einer Oscar-Nominierung und der Aufmerksamkeit Hollywoods wurde Edelman 2003 mit einer Vielzahl an internationalen Auszeichnungen geehrt (César, Europäischer Filmpreis, BAFTA Award Nomination, etc.) für seine Kinematografie.

Heute arbeitet Edelman sowohl an internationalen wie auch polnischen Produktionen, vor allem immer wieder mit den ihn prägenden Regisseuren Wajda und Polanski. Große und aufwändige Produktionen wie *Oliver Twist* (Polanski), *All the King's Men* (Steven Zaillian), *Das Massaker von Katyn* (Wajda), *Der Ghostwriter* und *Der Gott des Gemetzels* (Polanski), *Ray* (Taylor Hackford) zählen dazu. Auf den Filmfestspielen von Venedig feierte *Walesa* unter der Regie von Andrzej Wajda seine Kinopremiere.

Filmografie

Als Kameramann / Spielfilme:

1989 Gluchy telefon (Gestörte Verbindung)

R: Piotr Mikucki

1991 Kroll

R: Władysław Pasikowski

1992 Listopad (November)

R: Łukasz Karwowski

1992 Psy (Hunde)

R: Władysław Pasikowski

1993 Taranthriller

R: Miroslaw Dembinski

1994 Psy II (Hunde II)

R: Władysław Pasikowski

1994 Nastazja

R: Andrzej Wajda

1995 L'aube à l'envers (short)

R: Sophie Marceau

1995 The Poison Tasters

R: Ulrik Theer

1996 Słodko Gorzki (Bitter-Süß)

R: Władysław Pasikowski

1997 Historie milosne (Liebesgeschichten)

R: Jerzy Stuhr

1997 Szczęśliwego Nowego Jorku (Glückliches New York)

R: Janusz Zaorski

1997 Kroniki domowe (Häusliche Chronik)

R: Leszek Wosiewicz

1998 Demony wojny wg Goi (Die Schrecken des Krieges nach Goya)

R: Władysław Pasikowski

1999 Pan Tadeusz

R: Andrzej Wajda

1999 Operacja Samum (Operation Samum)

R: Władysław Pasikowski

2000 Prawo ojca (Fathers Right)

R: Marek Kondrat

2000 Duże zwierze (Das große Tier)

R: Jerzy Stuhr

2001 Reich

R: Władysław Pasikowski

2001 Boze skrawki (Verlorene Kinder des Krieges)

R: Yurek Bogayevicz

2002 The Pianist (Der Pianist)

R: Roman Polański

2002 Zemsta (Die Rache)

R: Andrzej Wajda

2004 Ray

R: Taylor Hackford

2005 Oliver Twist

R: Roman Polański

2006 All the King's Men (Das Spiel der Macht)

R: Steven Zaillian

2007 The Life Before Her Eyes (Das Leben vor meinen Augen)

R: Vadim Perelman

2007 Katyń (Das Massaker von Katyn)

R: Andrzej Wajda

2009 Tatarak (Der Kalmus)

R: Andrzej Wajda

2009 The New Tenants (short)

R: Joachim Back

2009 New York, I love you (segment)

R: Brett Ratner

2010 The Ghost Writer (Der Ghostwriter)

R: Roman Polański

2011 Carnage (Der Gott des Gemetzels)

R: Roman Polański

2012 Pokłosie (Nachlese)

R: Wladyslaw Pasikowski

2013 La Vénus à la fourrure (Venus im Pelz)

R: Roman Polanski

2013 Walesa. Człowiek z nadziei (Walesa)

R: Andrzej Wajda

TV

2004 Hamlet

R: Lukasz Barczyk

Dokumentation

1998 Ilinix

R: A. Kraszewski

2009 Krec! Jak kochasz, to krec!

R: Andrzej Wajda

2011 Roman Polanski: A Film Memoir

R: Laurent Bouzereau

Spielfilme/ als Kameraassistent

1988 The Star Wormwood

R: Henryk Kluba, K: Jarosław Szoda

1989 Lava

R: Tadeusz Konwicki, K: Piotr Sobociński

1989 The Ball at the Koluszki Junction

R: Filip Bajon, K: Piotr Sobociński

1990 Escape from the "Liberty" Cinema

R: Wojciech Marczewski, K: Jerzy Zieliński, Krzysztof Ptak

Preise und Auszeichnungen

- 2011** **Prize for a lifetime, European Federation of Cinematographers IMAGO**
- 2008** **The Eagle**, Polish Film Award for Best Cinematography für *Katyn*
- 2007/08** **Złota Kaczka (The Golden Duck Award)**, movie magazine Film, in the Best Cinematography category
- 2005** **Hollywood Film Festival Award** - Cinematographer of the Year
- 2004** **ASC Awards Nomination** for Best Cinematography für *Ray*
- 2003** **Oscar Nomination** for Best Cinematography für *The Pianist*
- BAFTA Awards Nomination** for Best Cinematography für *The Pianist*
- ASC Awards Nomination** for Best Cinematography für *The Pianist*
- The Eagle**, Polish Film Award for Best Cinematography für *The Pianist*
- César**, French Academy of Film Art and Technology Award for Best Cinematography für *The Pianist*
- 2002** **European Movie Award** for Best Cinematography für *The Pianist*
- 2000** **The Eagle**, Polish Film Award for Best Cinematography für *Pan Tadeusz: The Last Foray in Lithuania*
- 1999** **Daily Variety Award „10 Cinematographers to Watch“**
- 1997** **Award for Best Cinematography**, Polish Film Festival Gdynia für *The Home Chronicles*
- Bronze Frog**, Camerimage - International Film Festival of the Art of Cinematography für *The Home Chronicles*
- 1991** **Award for Best Cinematography**, Polish Film Festival Gdynia für *Kroll*
- 1988** **The Andrzej Munk Award for Best Début of the Year for cinematography**
 für KWK Wujek

Interviewausschnitte

Über Kameraarbeit allgemein

"I'm glad I'm a cameraman, because I can fulfil the contradictory yearnings inside me. On the one hand, I'd like to shoot great pictures, with helicopters and napalm – an 'Apocalypse Now', but on the other, I long to make a small-scale film, a psychological drama, a Bergman". (Kino, 4/1994)

"You have to have a good eye, and you have to think quickly to find the right tools. There's a different tool each time, and you have to make it work. How else to describe it, I don't really know." (American Cinematographer 12/04)

"I made Jerzy Stuhr's 'The Big Animal' on black-and-white film. It looks like a documentary shot in a small town. On the other hand, there's 'Pan Tadeusz', a huge, colourful film, vibrant with life... That's what's so great, the possibility to move between styles". (Film, 11/2000)

"Sometimes it's easier to just move the camera from A to B position than to try to pack two cameras in the same space and light it. To shoot with wide lenses and long lenses [for close-ups] at the same time is tough." (American Cinematographer 12/04)

"...as I'm getting older I believe that the script gives all the answers: you just take the script and feel script and smell it...that's how I think of it. The script dictates the solutions." (Filmuforia, 3/13)

"When I'm reading the script for the first time, I try to get a feeling: I'd say I literally smell it – for example no sun, only clouds, black and white, handheld, it's the basic imagery that comes out from the lines in the script. And as soon as I've caught it I start the film and I'm not doing the film until I've captured the feel or style of the script because otherwise i don't know what to do." (Filmuforia, 3/13)

"A good cameraman is someone who builds the story together with the director. Cinematography, even the most wonderful, made only for its own sake, is a disaster. Images have to serve the film". (Rzeczpospolita, 12/ 2002)

"My point of view is that the images shouldn't be beautiful per se. The images have to capture the film, they have to serve the film and it's not a sacrifice it's just understanding my work. I don't think beautiful pics are the best picture, the pics have to serve the general idea and style: handsome or not." (Filmuforia, 3/13)

"In designing a lighting approach for an era lit by candles, fireplaces and gaslights, Edelman started with his penchant for realism: "Maybe it's a question of taste, or maybe it's my old-PRESSEINFORMATION - MARBURGER KAMERAPREIS UND BILD-KUNST KAMERAGESPRÄCHE 2014: PAWEŁ EDELMAN

fashioned feeling about photography, but I feel that you should try to render what your eyes see in real life," he remarks. His desire to motivate the light from fireplaces and candles ruled out lighting from above the set. "There was no way to hang lights because there was no reason for light to come from above." (American Cinematographer 9/05)

"Throughout the production (*Oliver Twist*), the crew was able to watch 35mm film dailies, a rare luxury today. Edelman muses that screening his work on film probably enabled him to be more adventurous with underexposure. "It's a risky business to count on your meter as you expose for the shadows that are almost black. Maybe I was braver because we had film dailies. If you see a real result every day on the screen, you start to believe in the positive, in the lab and in your meter." (American Cinematographer 9/05)

"My feeling is that organizing the space and light in front of the camera is the most important work I can do. Choosing the camera position is, of course, extremely important, but most important are the light and atmosphere of the scene. I sometimes find operating the camera very enjoyable, but when I'm making a project where I don't have much time, it isn't easy to sit at the camera, because you have to be in two or three places at the same time, physically and mentally, in order to think about the next shot in addition to the one you're shooting."
(American Cinematographer 12/04)

"...it's interesting to be involved as early as possible, to know the main subject and the themes to be a part of the whole machinery of the movie-making process, which makes you (as a DoP) more involved and in the centre of the process." (Filmuforia, 3/13)

"The hardest thing is coming up with a key to the cinematography – a key that will help bring out the essence of the script, the essence of the story, but will not overwhelm it. Difficulties start at the level of awareness, thinking, creative activity". (Film, 9/1997)

"I think means cannot be tied to a person. They have to be tied to a film. Otherwise you're making the same film over and over again. Meanwhile, the point is to make good films with different people, on different themes". (Film & TV. Kamera, 3/2002)

"I used to think that the great cameramen had their own style of lighting, but the older I get, the better I see that it is themes and scripts that require their own special light". (Film, 11/2000)

Über Polen, Europa und die USA

"Definitely there's a huge difference between making films in Europe and making them in America. Making films in America you become part of the 'film industry', making films in Europe is working with friends, and my friend directors. And this is a totally different type of activity. In the US, you're part of the big machinery, in Europe you're working in a creative

process with your friends. And that's always going to be more fun, working with friends.”
(Filmuforia, 3/13)

“Obviously there's a huge tradition of classical cinema in Poland and this is Wajda and friends. I was lucky to meet Andrzej and have been with him on many films and he is one of the directors who's thinking more about the visual side and how the movie will look but I can't say that this tradition is existing in every single section in Poland. It's sad but it's gone. I think that the story has to be visible, that's the most important thing. I wouldn't like to be remembered as a guy who did good pictures on bad films, I would rather be remembered for good films with bad pictures and I'm being serious (laughs). I'm not fighting for something that's mine, I'm fighting for the characters, I'm fighting for the scenes, that's why the composition is good because of something, because of the accent you should put on somebody or some element that should be there and very visible in the film.” (Filmuforia, 3/13)

“We have in Poland since the Second World War, two major film directors: one is Roman Polanski and the other is Andrzej Wajda and I've had the luck and the fortune to work with both of them and they're both completely different, I must say but they are both great Masters: Andrzej is more intuitive and all about the visual side of the film, and his vision because before he was a painter, may be that's why. Roman is an actor so he knows how to connect with and direct the actors in a very precise way and is very connected to the acting and re-hearsing process. And there is a difference because Andrzej is trying to solve political and social problems but Roman is more interested in telling stories that interest him. But they are both wonderful filmmakers coming from different perspectives.” (Filmuforia, 3/13)

Über digitales Kino

“In Edelman's opinion, the DI process still lacks some of the quality of traditional photochemistry. “I've used the DI process on the last four movies I've shot, and although I understand how great it is to have this tool in our hands, I also believe we're losing a lot,” he says. “The quality of the image still isn't as good as that from the original negative. We're losing some sharpness and definition. The ideal situation would be to have the possibility of a DI with the same quality and definition as the film image. Perhaps higher resolution will make this possible.” Looking forward to his next project, he adds, “I've done 20 movies without a DI without any problems, and I will probably do my next movie in Poland without it.”” (American Cinematographer 9/05)

“Digital is different, I must admit. Looking through the eyepiece used to be the best way to see the filming process but the digital cameras don't have good eyepieces so you have to look at the shooting process and see the scene is on the monitor which is different, so you don't operate the camera from the eyepiece anymore. The monitor shows you details, colours, contrast etc so it's best to look at that.” (Filmuforia, 3/13)

"When the filmmakers began planning *Oliver Twist*, they discussed shooting in anamorphic 2.40:1, according to Edelman. Despite his own love for the format, however, the cinematographer felt that Super 35mm was a better choice. "There are so many scenes with low light levels, usually with candlelight as the only source, so my intuition was to go with Super 35mm," says Edelman. "I think we made the right choice." Choosing spherical lenses also increased the depth of field, heightening the filmmakers' dynamic framing. For Edelman, the chief disadvantage of Super 35mm was the increased grain; he notes that the 2K resolution that is standard in digital intermediates (DIs) is a little small for anamorphic release. "It would be great to have 4K," he says. (American Cinematographer 9/05)

Über *The Pianist*

"We were briefly talking about the style of the film and the only thing was said was that it should be as natural and as documentary (in style) as possible and everyday when I went on set I kept in mind that it should be as simple as possible. Because if I can make it like that it will be believable." (Filmuforia, 3/13)

"Roman's way of working is always the same. We don't know too much about the scenes before we meet with the actors. Every morning there's a meeting with the DoP, the directors and the actors, we start from scratch with the actors reading the script and he's (Roman) placing them in the room, in that case. They rehearse the scene over and over again and then after the rehearsals, when everybody knows what they're doing, we look at the scene created by them and we discuss how to film it. We don't know what will happen later 'til after the rehearsals and I just love that type of work because everything goes naturally from the script and from the actors." (Filmuforia, 3/13)

Über Lódz

"Well I was born in Lódz (Poland), this is the famous city where the film school was founded and all the time when I was a young boy I was remembering that very special place in the city where all the great directors were learning how to make beautiful films so from the very first moment I was thinking about movies. And then, and this was by accident, my brother gave me a camera and I didn't think about making stills or even movies at that time, let alone cinematography, but it was such a great pleasure that I decided to go to the film school (which was then funded by the Government) and it all started like that. If you've even seen *The Promised Land* by Wajda, it was filmed in the city of Lodz. It was industrial, full of red brick, dull buildings but the only place that was shining was the film school and that's why everybody wanted to go there." (Filmuforia, 3/13)

"Well Lódz was a very special film school. Right from the beginning, we started making a black and white film on 35mm and all the films during my training there were only made on

35mm which was very rare because all the other schools during my training were using 16mm, a smaller camera, so that was the first difference about Lodz. The second was that we had a professional crew; we had gaffers, camera assistants and grips, so from the first year we had to co-operate with those people which was a great training because later on when we started working on professional productions we already had some tricks and knew how to handle the crew, which is one of the most important elements if you're going to be a good DoP, so we had some great teachers and we made some fantastic friends. So just after film school I started to shoot features with my colleague directors, which was fantastic." (Filmuforia, 3/13)

Über Ray

"Instead of presenting flashbacks in black-and-white, sepia or some other muted style, Edelman says, "we decided to use very saturated color in scenes set before Ray lost his sight. His memories of those years are depicted as full of color and light, sunny and beautiful; it was our goal to make those sequences really vibrant. We were trying to do something that was logical, but also different from what other filmmakers had done [to represent flashbacks]." (American Cinematographer 12/04)

"In the early years of Charles' career, smooth dolly and crane shots are emphasized. Later, Edelman says, "We started to use handheld cameras, more cuts in the scenes, harder light and colored light. It reflects Ray's growing success, but also his personal problems with drugs." Notes Hackford, "When his mother was alive, Ray was very secure, so we decided the camerawork would be rooted and steady in the flashbacks. But once Ray gets on that bus, the camera never really stops moving." (American Cinematographer 12/04)

"The production's Arri camera package included two Arricam Studios and one Arricam Lite, all of which were often employed simultaneously. "We were using two or three cameras all the time — the camera operators called it 'three-camera hell,'" says Edelman. "During the concert scenes, we used five to seven cameras, including Steadicam. Taylor wanted to have more angles, more coverage, more material. After we finished the movie, I asked him if he thinks it's better to have three pictures that don't look perfect instead of one that looks great, and he said he would prefer to have three and have more material in the editing room. And of course, I have to respect that philosophy." (American Cinematographer 12/04)

"There was, however, one unique technical consideration when it came to lighting: the sunglasses Charles always wore. "Jamie played all of Ray's mannerisms, which included moving his head around a lot, and that translated into two mirrors on a face swinging all over the place," explains Bauman. "The key was to find an angle for the light sources that wouldn't reflect off the sunglasses, and toplight was the answer," says Edelman. "Toplight also works

well in multiple-camera situations, so Ray features a lot of toplight. There were no other choices; we had to make it work." (American Cinematographer 12/04)

"Source light from windows also played a role in several sequences. "In one scene, Ray is playing the piano at the back of his house, and he's strung out on drugs," says Bauman. "He's just lit through a window, and Pawel achieved separation of foreground and background by playing with silhouettes and reflective surfaces." Edelman is strongly committed to naturalistic lighting, but as Ray progresses, it purposefully takes on a more "artificial" look. "You must understand what the main source of light is in a scene, and you have to try to create a natural look with that main source," says Edelman. "It's very simple." (American Cinematographer 12/04)

Über die Zusammenarbeit mit Roman Polanski

"Edelman recalls that Polanski's initial brief for Oliver Twist was just that: brief. "At our first meeting, Roman told us he wanted to make this movie in a totally different way than The Pianist. He wanted the film to be 'bigger than life.' This applied to sets, costumes, makeup, lighting, lenses, everything. The idea was to exaggerate a world shown from a boy's perspective." Polanski adds, "My battle cry was 'Make it Dickensian.' Oliver Twist has two elements that are very important in Dickens: first is the humor, that kind of irony and sarcasm, and second are those exaggerated descriptions of his, which make the story so enjoyable to read. Each character is described in the utmost detail, and they're extremely colorful." (American Cinematographer 9/05)

"Although Edelman did some prelighting on the sets, he confesses that "it didn't usually help much, because we had to know precisely where the camera, the candles, the other light sources and the actors were going to be. So we only really knew how to approach the lighting after we saw the rehearsal. The typical shooting day went as follows: in the morning, we rehearsed for 60-90 minutes, then I did the lighting for 90 minutes while the makeup artists were working on the actors, and then we achieved the first master shot before lunch." (American Cinematographer 9/05)

"Polanski's pictures are distinguished by the use of very few wide focal lengths. Edelman recalls that The Pianist was principally shot with two lenses, 27mm and 32mm, and he notes that Oliver Twist was shot with a 21mm and a 27mm. Lens choices "happen on the set," says the cinematographer. "Roman has been shooting his movies with one or two lenses all his life. He likes wide lenses because he likes to see the characters integrated with the space." The director adds, "A wide-angle lens gives you more depth of field, which is important when things that happen in the background have to be sharp, so that counts also. Of course, there is also more sensation of movement with a wide angle because you see more of the perspective change — the things on the sides of the frame move more than the things in

front." (American Cinematographer 9/05)

"Edelman expresses considerable admiration for Polanski's staging: "He has the great, very rare talent of seeing what is really important in the scene. He always knows where to put the camera and the actors to achieve the most natural and organic effect. He would rather simplify a scene than complicate it, and he does this by choosing the essential elements." (American Cinematographer 9/05)

"There's no way of cheating that light," notes Edelman. "It's such a magical time. We were lucky that Roman was willing to wait for the right moment, and that we could afford to come back the next day to continue the same scene if we had to." The film features a few exteriors that were shot in the countryside around Prague. "I don't remember any big difficulties there, just the immense relief of being able to shoot outside the studio after four long months!" Edelman says wryly. (American Cinematographer 9/05)

"On night interiors, Polanski's choice of wide-angle lenses left little room for lighting in tight spaces, dictating small instruments. "Using wide lenses on small sets, we didn't have enough space for large sources," says Edelman. "Sometimes we could lose one wall, but not always. When you have a lot of small units, you have to choreograph them with the actors and the camera moves, so our lights had to be compact, and we had to be able to move them quickly. It was a kind of ballet of lanterns and boxes. (American Cinematographer 9/05)

"Oliver Twist is distinguished by the range of gray values that Edelman packs into the dimness of a London street, a foggy square or a dingy interior. The cinematographer's mastery of these underexposed nuances gives the images a unique richness. He explains, "At all times, I was trying to keep a little bit of exposure everywhere, sometimes three or four stops under key in the corners and backgrounds, just to keep them on the negative. This gets tricky because you can very quickly lose the background, or sometimes the foreground is brighter than you thought, maybe because the lanterns are closer to the actors than you thought they would be. I was just trying to balance foreground and background in such a way as to have both on the negative." (American Cinematographer 9/05)

"A wonderful example of Edelman's exposure approach is a scene in which Oliver is forced to help stage a robbery at his benefactor's home. Edelman plays the night interior with a wash of cyan across variations of dark grays that play on the toe of the curve, but without any solid blacks. "This scene was in my imagination from the very beginning," says the cinematographer. "I wanted the light to be very soft. It's very dark, but you see all the details, and you don't know where the light source is. We built a soft source above the set at a very low level, 3½ to 4 stops under key, and added a single bright ray of light on the wall. That ray and the ambient darkness build the contrast together and make the scene believable. That is my ambition, to build those kinds of images that always have some information in the blacks, in darkness. In real life, you can see almost everything at night, so I try to create the mood of night by lighting just about everything, but at a very low level, and I try to find a good balance between foreground and background." (American Cinematographer 9/05)

"Oliver Twist was graded at Éclair Laboratories by colorist Yvan Lucas. "I was very lucky to work with Yvan," says Edelman. "He has a lot of experience, but he's still very fresh, very open, and always searching for new combinations of colors. The DI process on this film was a pure pleasure." Lucas adds, "My work was often just a matter of finding the correct value of density and color. There's an enormous amount of detail in Pawel's negative; he works underexposure perfectly and creates a very rich image. There are many different ambiances in the film. With so many nuances in the lighting, the set and the costumes, you get all the details of the colors, even with a fairly neutral grade." (American Cinematographer 9/05)

Andere Stimmen

"Visuals get the colors absolutely right, re-creating the slightly washed-out tonalities of the period without fetishizing them (ditto the art direction). D.p. Pawel Edelman ("The Pianist") captures the sweep while matching it with the contempo footage, allowing scenes of strikes and unrest to retain their sense of dangerous immediacy." (Jay Weissberg, Variety 9/13)

"Polanski says his camaraderie with Edelman "has little to do with nationality and a lot to do with character. Pawel is an extremely calm guy, which works very well with me because I sometimes get a bit hysterical. Pawel never loses his nerve; he's always calm, even in the worst adversity. We have great fun and much professional satisfaction working together." (Polanski, American Cinematographer 9/05)

Hintergrund

Warum ein Kamerapreis?

Der Film ist immer auch eine Kunst des Sehens, des Sichtbarmachens – der stilisierenden Durchdringung des vorgefundenen Materials. Dessen atmosphärische Gestaltung, seine Ausleuchtung und Komposition bestimmen in tiefgreifender Weise unsere Auffassung des einzelnen Filmes, die Art, wie wir das Gezeigte erleben, wie wir uns einbeziehen lassen oder auf Distanz gehen.

Ungeachtet dieser scheinbar trivialen Tatsache führt die Kameraarbeit nach wie vor ein Schattendasein, ist kaum etwas bekannt über die Arbeitsbedingungen und Leistungen der Bildgestalter. Es sind der Regisseur oder die Regisseurin, die Schauspielerinnen und Schauspieler, deren Namen sich mit den bewegten Bildern verknüpfen, und denen man primär das gestalterische Wirken zuspricht.

Der Marburger Kamerapreis, als Auszeichnung für herausragende Bildgestaltung im Film, möchte hier zu einer Verschiebung des Blickes, zu einer Veränderung der Wahrnehmungsweise filmischer Arbeit beitragen.

Wer wird mit dem Marburger Kamerapreis ausgezeichnet?

Der Preis wird für national und international herausragende Bildgestaltung im Film und im Fernsehen verliehen. Es kann das Gesamtwerk eines Kameramanns oder einer Kamerafrau gewürdigt werden, eine vorbildhafte und bahnbrechende Leistung bereits etablierter, aber auch die hervorstechende Arbeit noch unbekannter Bildgestalterinnen und Bildgestalter, die derart eine wichtige Bestätigung und Ermunterung erfahren. Die Auszeichnung kann für den Bereich des Spielfilms, aber auch für Dokumentar- oder Experimentalfilme verliehen werden.

Modalitäten der Verleihung

Der Marburger Kamerapreis wird von der Universitätsstadt Marburg in Zusammenarbeit mit der Philipps-Universität jährlich verliehen und ist mit 5000 € dotiert. Über die Verleihung des Marburger Kamerapreises entscheidet ein Beirat. Ihm gehören je ein/e Vertreter/in der Philipps-Universität, des Fachdienstes Kultur der Universitätsstadt Marburg, der Marburger Kinobetriebe, des BVK - Berufsverband Kinematografie sowie renommierte Filmkritiker/-innen an. Die Entscheidung des Beirats wird jeweils zu Beginn des Wintersemesters bekannt gegeben.

Der Marburger Kamerapreis wird im Rahmen der Bild-Kunst Kameragespräche verliehen, die jeweils im März (Freitag/Samstag) stattfinden und vom Institut für Medienwissenschaft der Philipps-Universität Marburg, dem Berufsverband Kinematografie und dem Kammer-Filmkunsttheater veranstaltet werden.

Die Bild-Kunst Kameragespräche

Was den Marburger Kamerapreis von anderen Auszeichnungen abhebt, ist nicht zuletzt seine Einbettung in die über zwei Tage hinweg stattfindenden Kameragespräche: Der Preisträger stellt sich der Diskussion mit Kollegen, Wissenschaftlern, Filmkritikern und nicht zuletzt mit dem Publikum. Unter dem Eindruck der in diesem Rahmen vorgeführten filmischen Arbeiten werden Fragen der Kameraästhetik, des Stils, der Produktionsumstände diskutiert, aber auch Einblicke in die Persönlichkeit der Preisträger vermittelt.

Zunächst als einmalige Tagung auf Initiative des Marburger Medienwissenschaftlers Prof. Dr. Karl Prümm über „Kamerastile im aktuellen Film“ geplant, offenbarte sich bereits 1997, bei den ersten von der Philipps-Universität, dem Berufsverband BVK und der Gesellschaft für Film- und Fernsehwissenschaft organisierten Gesprächen, das Potential dieser Thematik. Unverhofft groß war der öffentliche Zuspruch, die ursprünglich vorgesehenen Räumlichkeiten reichten nicht hin, um sämtliche interessierte Besucher aufzunehmen. Vor diesem Hintergrund entwickelte sich die Idee, die Kameragespräche dauerhaft zu etablieren.

Im Jahr 2000, anlässlich der zweiten Veranstaltung, widmete man sich erstmals ausschließlich der Arbeit eines einzelnen Bildgestalters, namentlich des im März 2002 verstorbenen Heinz Pehlke, der wie kein Zweiter die Schwarz/Weiß-Photographie im deutschen Film der fünfziger Jahre geprägt, sie zu einem letzten Aufblühen geführt hat. 2001 schließlich verknüpfte man die Gespräche mit der Verleihung des von der Universitätsstadt Marburg und der Philipps-Universität getragenen Marburger Kamerapreises. Für sein Lebenswerk ausgezeichnet wurde Raoul Coutard, der, zumal in seiner Zusammenarbeit mit Regisseuren der Nouvelle Vague, die Bildästhetik des modernen Kinos in entscheidender Weise geprägt hat. 2011 hat Prof. Dr. Malte Hagener als Nachfolger von Prof. Dr. Karl Prümm die inhaltliche Leitung von Kamerapreis und Kameragesprächen übernommen. Um die Organisationsleitung kümmert sich Dr. Tina Kaiser.

Bisherige Preisträger

2013 **Reinhold Vorschneider**

2012 **Agnès Godard**

2011 **Anthony Dod Mantle**

2010 **Jost Vacano**

2009 **Wolfgang Thaler**

2008 **Renato Berta**

2007 **Eduardo Serra**

2006 **Judith Kaufmann**

2005 **Walter Lassally**

2004 **Slawomir Idziak**

2003 **Robby Müller**

2002 **Frank Griebe**

2001 **Raoul Coutard**

Beirat

Dem Beirat des Marburger Kamerapreises gehören an:

Prof. Rolf Coulanges, Kameramann und Professor für Kamera an der Hochschule der Medien Stuttgart

Prof. Dr. Norbert Grob, Filmkritiker und Filmwissenschaftler an der Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz

Prof. Dr. Malte Hagener, Medienwissenschaftler an der Philipps-Universität Marburg, Organisator der Marburger Kameragespräche und des Marburger Kamerapreises

Hubert Hetsch, Kammer-Filmkunsttheater Marburg

Sabine Horst, Filmkritikerin und Redakteurin bei EPD-Film

Dr. Richard Laufner, Leiter des Fachdienstes Kultur der Universitätsstadt Marburg

Jun.-Prof. Dr. Fabienne Liptay, Juniorprofessorin für Filmgeschichte an der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Prof. Dr. Karl Prümm (em.), Medienwissenschaftler, Initiator der Marburger Kameragespräche und des Marburger Kamerapreises

Publikationen des Schüren Verlages zu den Marburger Kameragesprächen

Karl Prümm, Silke Bierhoff, Matthias Körnich (Hrsg.):

Kamerastile im aktuellen Film. Berichte und Analysen.

Marburg (Schüren Verlag) 1999, 176 S., broschiert, ISBN: 978-3-89472-311-8, 19,90 € / 36,- sFr (UVP), Download als pdf-Datei, ISBN: 978-3-89472-782, 12,50 €

Michael Neubauer, Karl Prümm, Alexandra Schwarz (Hrsg.):

Ungemütliche Bilder – die schwarz-weiss Fotographie des Kameramannes Heinz Pehlke.

Marburg (Schüren Verlag) 2002, 168 S., broschiert, ISBN: 978-3-89472-330-9, 14,80 € / 26,- sFr (UVP)

Karl Prümm, Michael Neubauer, Peter Riedel (Hrsg.):

Raoul Coutard. Kameramann der Moderne.

Marburg (Schüren Verlag) 2004, 210 S., broschiert, ISBN: 978-3-89472-355-2, 19,90 € / 36,- sFr (UVP)

Gunnar Bolsinger, Karl Prümm, Peter Riedel (Hrsg.):

Der Kameramann Frank Griebe. Das Auge Tom Tykwers.

Marburg (Schüren Verlag), 2005, 192 S., broschiert, 200 Abb., ISBN: 978-3-89472-388-0, 19,90 € 36,- sFr (UVP)

Michael Neubauer, Karl Prümm, Peter Riedel (Hrsg.):

Die lyrische Leinwand. Die Bildkunst des Kameramanns Robby Müller.

Marburg (Schüren Verlag), 2005, 200 S., broschiert, ISBN: 978-3-89472-404-7, 19,90 € / 33,80 sFr (UVP)

Andreas Kirchner, Michael Neubauer, Karl Prümm, Peter Riedel (Hrsg.):

Ein Architekt der Sinnlichkeit. Die Farbwelten des Kameramanns Slawomir Idziak.

Marburg (Schüren Verlag), 2007, 192 S., broschiert, ISBN: 978-3-89472-409-2, 19,90 € / 33,80 sFr (UVP)

Gunnar Bolsinger, Andreas Kirchner, Michael Neubauer, Karl Prümm (Hrsg.): Neue Bilder des Wirklichen. Der Kameramann Walter Lassally

Marburg (Schüren Verlag), 2012, 208 S., broschiert, zahlreiche, teils farbige Abbildungen ISBN: 978-3-89472-410-8, EUR 19,90 / 33,80 sFr (UVP)

Verlagswebsite: www.schueren-verlag.de