

Blade Runner The Final Cut

Director: Ridley Scott ©/Production Companies: Blade Runner Partnership, Ladd Company In association with: Run Run Shaw Presented by: Warner Bros. Executive Producers: Brian Kelly, Hampton Fancher Producer: Michael Deeley Associate Producer: Ivor Powell Production Executive: Katherine Haber Executive in Charge of Production: C.O. Erickson Auditor: Dick Dubuque Production Controller: Steve Warner Production Co-ordinator: Vickie Alper Unit Production Manager: John W. Rogers Location Manager: Michael Neale 1st Assistant Directors: Newton Arnold, Peter Combera 2nd Assistant Directors: Don Hauer. Morris Chapnick, Richard Schroer Script Supervisor: Anna Maria Quintana Casting: Mike Fenton, Jane Feinberg Additional Casting: Marci Liroff Screenplay: Hampton Fancher, David Peoples Based on the novel Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep? by: Philip K. Dick Director of Photography: Jordan Cronenweth Additional Photography: Steven Poster, Brian Tufano Camera Operators: Robert Thomas, Albert Bettcher, Dick Colean 1st Assistant Cameramen: Mike Genne, Steve Smith 2nd Assistant Cameraman: George D. Greer Key Grip: Carey Griffith Best Boy Grip: Robert E. Winger Dolly Grip: Donald A. Schmitz Crab Dolly Grip: Douglas G. Willas Lighting Gaffer: Dick Hart Best Boy: Joseph W. Cardoza Jr Stills Photography: Stephen Vaughan Special Photographic Effects Supervisors: Douglas Trumbull, Richard Yuricich, David Drver Special Photographic Effects: Entertainment Effects Group (Director of Photography: Dave Stewart; Optical Photography Supervisor: Robert Hall; Cameramen: Don Baker, Rupert Benson, Glen Campbell, Charles Cowles, David Hardberger, Ronald Longo, Timothy McHugh, John Seay, Matte Artist: Matthew Yuricich; Additional Matte Artist: Rocco Gioffre; Matte Photography: Robert Bailey, Tama Takahashi, Don Jarel: Special Camera Technician: Alan Harding; Optical Line-up: Philip Barberio, Richard Ripple; Animation/Graphics: John Wash; Effects Illustrator: Tom Cranham; Special Projects Consultant: Wayne Smith; Miniature Technician: Bob Surlock: Chief Model Maker: Mark Stetson; Model Makers: Jerry Allen, Sean Casey, Paul Curley, Leslie Ekker, Thomas Field, Vance Frederick, William George, Kristopher Gregg, Robert Johnston, Michael McMillian, Thomas Phak, Christopher Ross, Robert Wilcox; Key Grip: Pat Van Auken; Gaffer: Gary Randall; Film Co-ordinator: Jack Hinkle; Cinetechnician: George Polkinghorne; Still Lab: Virgil Mirano; Electronic/Mechanical Design: Evans Wetmore; Electronic Engineering: Gregory L. McMurry: Computer Engineering: Richard Hollander; Special Engineering Consultants: Bud Elam, David Grafton; Production Office Manager: Joyce Goldberg; Visual Effects

Auditor: Diana Gold)

**Ridley Scott: Building Cinematic Worlds** 

## Blade Runner The Final Cut

The screening on Saturday 4 October will be introduced by director Ridley Scott

**SPOILER WARNING** The following notes give away some of the plot.

Philip K. Dick died three months before the US release of *Blade Runner*, the film based on his 1968 science-fiction novel *Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?* But what he had seen impressed him. He described the footage he was shown by director Ridley Scott as 'The greatest 20 minutes I ever experienced... a tremendously information-rich experience... like being transported to the ultimate city of the future.'

Fans of *Blade Runner* love the film for any number of reasons, from Vangelis' gleaming score, to the visual mishmash of neo-*noir*, Asian-American and future-past, to the joyous lunacy of Rutger Hauer as replicant leader Batty, the film's true hero, lost in rain. For those who have forgotten the story, the replicants are short-lived synthetic people, exploited and feared by the 'real' things; as with HAL in *2001: A Space Odyssey* (1968), they're far more human than the humans. But the reasons Dick gave – the sense of being swallowed up in a megacity conceived as a hybrid of New York and Hong Kong, where geishas loom from huge signboards and the *mise en scène* of chokingly congested street crowds can suddenly give way to empty interiors of rippling light – help explain the release of the new version.

This apparently 'final cut' of *Blade Runner* seems to be about maintaining its world's wraparound seductiveness, honouring the filmmakers' extraordinary efforts to render tiny details exotically alien, even while using the broad brushstrokes of *film noir*. From the opening shot of the fire-belching 'Hades' landscape, this is a reality one doesn't want punctured – which it tends to be when the replicants die. There's an incongruous blue sky when Batty's dove flies up to heaven during the film's climax, and an obvious stunt double when the replicant snake dancer Zhora perishes, swathed in neon-drenched plastic and shattered glass. Both shots are revised for this final cut, keeping the illusion's integrity better intact for old and new generations.

The idea of a 'final' cut was instigated when Warner Home Video suggested in 2000 that Scott supervise a 'definitive' version. The subsequent delay was apparently due to negotiations with the film's owners, Bud Yorkin and Jerry Perenchio, but in the event it meant the revision benefited from advancing techniques. One can only wonder what Dick would have thought had he been in the screening room with actress Joanna Cassidy, watching her character Zhora being digitally decapitated and her 'real' head attached for a stunt she never performed. Still stranger is the revision of an out-of-synch scene in which Harrison Ford's 'blade runner' Deckard (a replicant-hunting gumshoe) menaces an Egyptian artificial snake dealer. After failing to find a suitable ADR track, the restoration team employed the services of Ford's son Benjamin, who provided not just lipsynch but his actual lips, transposed over his father's face.

Andrew Osmond, Sight & Sound, January 2008

In purely aesthetic terms, *Blade Runner* remains one of the influential popculture creations of the modern age. It is certainly one of the most achingly beautiful, sumptuously art-directed films ever. The story takes place in a dystopian Los Angeles in 2019, a grungy industrial metropolis of deep shadows, low lights, constant rain and endless night. In the script, the location

Visual Displays: Dream Quest Images Esper Sequences: Filmfex Animation Services, Lodge/Cheesman Special Floor Effects Supervisor: Terry Frazee Special Effects Technicians: Steve Galich, Logan Frazee, William G. Curtis Supervising Editor: Terry Rawlings Editor: Marsha Nakashima Assistant Editor: William Zabala Production Designer: Lawrence G. Paull Visual Futurist: Syd Mead Art Director: David Snyder Set Designers: Tom Duffield, Bill Skinner. Greg Pickrell, Charles Breen, Louis Mann, David Klasson Set Decorators: Linda DeScenna, Tom Roysden, Leslie Frankheimer

Leadman: Michael Taylor

Production Illustrators: Sherman Labby, Mentor Huebner, Tom Southwell Property Master: Terry Lewis Supervisor Action Prop: Mike Fink Construction Co-ordinator: James F. Orendorf Painting Co-ordinator: James T. Woods Stand-by Painter: Buzz Lombardo Costume Designers: Charles Knode,

Michael Kaplan

Make-up Artist: Marvin G. Westmore Hairstylist: Shirley L. Padgett Titles: Intralink Film Graphic Design Music/Music Arranger/Performer/Producer: Vangelis

Sound Mixer: Bud Alper Pinewood Chief Dubbing Mixer:

Graham V. Hartstone

Twickenham Chief Dubbing Mixer: Gerry Humphries Stunt Co-ordinator: Gary Combs

Publicist: Saul Kahan

Cast:

Harrison Ford (Rick Deckard) Rutger Hauer (Roy Batty) Sean Young (Rachael) Edward James Olmos (Gaff) M. Emmet Walsh (Captain Bryant) Daryl Hannah (Pris)

William Sanderson (J.F. Sebastian)

Brion James (Leon) Joe Turkel (Dr Tyrell) Joanna Cassidy (Zhora) James Hong (Chew) Morgan Paull (Holden) Kevin Thompson (Bear) John Edward Allen (Kaiser) Hy Pyke (Taffey Lewis) Kimiro Hiroshige (Cambodian lady)

Robert Okazaki (sushi master) Carolyn DeMirjian (saleslady) Charles Knapp, Leo Gorcey Jr, Thomas Hutchinson (bartenders)

Kelly Hine (show girl)

Sharon Hesky, Rose Mascari (barflies) Susan Rhee, Hiroko Kimuri (geishas) Kai Wong, Kit Wong (Chinese men) Hiro Okazaki, Steve Pope, Robert Reiter (policemen)

USA 1982© 117 mins 35mm (Sun 7 Sep)

Digital 4K (Thu 18 Sep; Mon 22 Sep) IMAX with Laser (Sat 6 Sep)

New 35mm print made with funding from the National Lottery

of the opening aerial panorama is listed as 'Hades', hinting that the lost souls in this story may already be dead and stranded in purgatory.

Ridley Scott sketched many of the film's design concepts himself with help from 'visual futurist' Syd Mead, production designer Lawrence G. Paull, art director David L. Snyder and special effects wizards Douglas Trumbull and Richard Yuricich. Working with old-school, pre-digital methods like miniature tabletop models and matte backdrop paintings, the Blade Runner team concocted a Betamax retro-futurism that is as much steampunk as cyberpunk.

Vintage Hollywood film noir is a heavy presence in Blade Runner, as much for its paranoid fatalism as its striking high-contrast style. Deckard's trench-coated, gruff, laconic detective is a clear modern-day twist on Humphrey Bogart or Robert Mitchum in their hard-bitten gumshoe prime. Indeed, actor-turnedscreenwriter Hampton Fancher wrote the script with Mitchum in mind. Of course, the role eventually went to Harrison Ford, but his world-weary performance still owes more to *The Maltese Falcon* than the Millennium Falcon.

Reaching back four decades into the past to help imagine a future four decades hence, the film's visual reference points include Edward Hopper's iconic 1942 painting Nighthawks, Miss Havisham's clutter-strewn bedroom in David Lean's classic Dickens adaptation Great Expectations, and Joan Crawford's vampish outfits in *Mildred Pierce*. The film's rousing score by Vangelis throbs with strident analogue electronica, but also lonely jazz saxophones and bluesy echoes from the past. Blade Runner is saturated in melancholy, overshadowed by death and peopled by ghosts. Visually and sonically, it is awash with hauntological whispers.

As a cultural catalyst, the influence of *Blade Runner* is hard to overstate. In cinema alone, it launched a flood of Philip K. Dick adaptations, from Total Recall to Minority Report to A Scanner Darkly. The grungy cyberpunk aesthetic and future-noir cityscapes of Brazil, Strange Days, City of Lost Children, The Fifth Element, Twelve Monkeys, The Element of Crime, Dark City, the Matrix trilogy and many more all owe a debt to Scott's sumptuous sci-fi symphony.

Dark love stories about human males falling for synthetic females have also become commonplace since Blade Runner, most recently Spike Jonze's Her and Alex Garland's Ex Machina. Garland also adapted Kazuo Ishiguro's novel Never Let Me Go for director Mark Romanek in 2010, a sombre near-future fable about human clones bred as organ donors who vainly fight for a few more years of life. More than any killer-robot blockbuster, these small cerebral films capture the yearning melancholy of Blade Runner, explicitly sympathising with their replicant heroes.

A belated sequel, Blade Runner 2049, was released in 2017, without Scott but with Ford. Spanish director Ion de Sosa made a minimalist version of Dick's original novel, titled Androids Dream (Sueñan los androides), Set in 2052, and shot among the high-rise apartment blocks of Benidorm, it consists of documentary-style vignettes of harmless replicants being brutally 'retired' in shops, restaurants and nightclub toilets by a steely human bounty hunter.

Blade Runner's influence on broader pop culture is also immense. It spawned numerous comic books and computer-game spin-offs, plus three sequel novels by K.W. Jeter, and has long been cited as an influence by cyberpunk author William Gibson. The Vangelis score also has its own separate cult following: Massive Attack have performed it live while Tricky, Dillinja and many others have sampled it. Band names borrowed from the film include The Tyrell Corporation, the Replicants and Basic Pleasure Model.

Stephen Dalton, bfi.org.uk