SCREEN ARTISTS: ALFRED HITCHCOCK [J-Term, 2019]
FILM 3310

DR. RICK WORLAND
Daily, Jan. 9-16; 9:00am-Noon; and 1:00-4:00pm.

Hours: No regular office hours for J-term; email or see me after class.
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Required Texts: Donald Spoto: The Art of Alfred Hitchcock (1992 ed.)

COURSE DESCRIPTION: This course surveys the work of one of the most distinctive filmmakers in the history of the medium, British-born director Alfred Hitchcock (1899-1980). Dubbed “The Master of Suspense”, Hitchcock worked with many top Hollywood stars to produce some of the most commercially successful and best-remembered films of his time. In the mid 1950s television made him a familiar icon through the droll, on-camera introductions he provided for Alfred Hitchcock Presents, the mystery anthology program that bore his name. Yet Hitchcock enjoys the rare distinction of being regarded simultaneously as a popular entertainer as well as one of the cinema’s most significant individual artists.

There are three objectives of this course: First, to acquaint you with some of the most engaging movies of a master filmmaker; secondly to give you some concepts for critical analysis and technical language that you can apply to other directors and movies; and third to put the first two together in such a way that you will gain increased insight into the rich, complex, and even dangerous qualities of what one critic termed in an apt and funny phrase “Hitchcock’s perverse narratives”.

Learning Objectives under the University Curriculum 2012 and 2016 revision:

UC 2012: Pillars/Creativity and Aesthetics Level 1:
1. Students will be able to identify methods, techniques, or languages of a particular art form, creative endeavor or craft(s) and explain how those inform the creation, performance or analysis of creative work.
2. Students will be able to demonstrate an understanding of concepts fundamental to the creative impulse through analysis, performance, or creation.

UC 2016: Breadth/Creativity and Aesthetics:
1. Students will identify and/or employ methods, techniques, or languages of a particular art form and describe how these inform the creation, performance or analysis of that form.
2. Students will demonstrate an understanding of concepts fundamental to creativity through explanation and analysis.

COURSE REQUIREMENTS: There will be a MID-TERM (80 pts.) and a FINAL EXAM (100 pts.) Each will consist of objective and essay questions based on the readings, lectures, and films screened in class. Before each exam I will give you a study guide listing pertinent terms, concepts, etc. that will be covered. You will also write a short paper (about 3-4 pages) due the first day of class, discussing your responses to Hitchcock’s early British films The Man Who Knew Too Much (1934) and Sabotage (1936). (20 pts.) A longer analysis paper of about 5 pages on a Hitchcock film of your choice. (50 pts.) Class participation and attendance is worth 20 pts. The assignment for the papers is included on the last page of this syllabus. Each paper will be marked down one letter grade for each day it is late. Your grade will be calculated as a percentage of 270 total points. You are strongly urged to stay current with the reading and attend class regularly.

**MAKE-UP EXAMS: Make-ups for the mid-term and final will be arranged for medical emergencies only. A verifiable letter from a doctor will be required for non-penalty make-ups. Under certain circumstances a make-up will be given for non-medical reasons. The results of such an exam will be marked down one letter grade. “Early” exams cannot be given for any reason.**
Disability Accommodations: Students needing academic accommodations for a disability must first register with Disability Accommodations & Success Strategies (DASS). Students can call 214-768-1470 or visit http://www.smu.edu/Provost/ALEC/DASS to begin the process. Once registered, students should then schedule an appointment with the professor as early in the semester as possible, present a DASS Accommodation Letter, and make appropriate arrangements. Please note that accommodations are not retroactive and require advance notice to implement.

Religious Observance: Religiously observant students wishing to be absent on holidays that require missing class should notify their professors in writing at the beginning of the semester, and should discuss with them, in advance, acceptable ways of making up any work missed because of the absence. (See University Policy No. 1.9)

Excused Absences for University Extracurricular Activities: Students participating in an officially sanctioned, scheduled University extracurricular activity should be given the opportunity to make up class assignments or other graded assignments missed as a result of their participation. It is the responsibility of the student to make up arrangements with the instructor prior to any missed scheduled examination or other missed assignment for making up the work. (See 2018-2019 Undergraduate Catalogue)

**ACADEMIC DISHONESTY**: This course is operated in accordance with the SMU HONOR CODE, violations of which may be punished with a failing grade or expulsion from the university. Academic dishonesty may be defined as a student’s misrepresentation of his or her academic work or of the circumstances under which the work is done. This includes plagiarism in all papers, projects, take-home exams, or any other assignment in which the student represents work as being his or her own. Academic dishonesty also includes cheating on examinations, unauthorized access to test materials, and aiding another student to cheat or participate in an act of academic dishonesty. Failure to prevent cheating by another may be considered as participation in the dishonest act. See the 2018-2019 Undergraduate Catalogue for further details.

**COMPUTERS and cell phones must be put away during screenings. No exceptions.**

READING ASSIGNMENTS and SCREENING SCHEDULE. Please note that the list of films to be screened is tentative and subject to change due to any number of unforeseeable factors. Lectures are designed to both reinforce and supplement the assignments. (The first page numbers refer to Spoto; H&T is Hitchcock/Truffaut.)

**Before the term begins, students should watch this early Hitchcock films on their own: The Man Who Knew Too Much (1934) and Sabotage (1936) Students should be prepared to discuss the films; and turn in the short paper (3-4 pages) on the first day. (See last page of syllabus).**

Week 1) Mon. Jan. 7- Introduction to the Class. Hitchcock’s Influences.
Read: p. xi; chapt. 1, p. 2-15. H&T: p. 11-20; 71-73

AM: 1920s The Last Laugh (Germany, 1924) dir. F.W. Murnau.
The Lodger (Britain, 1927); Sabotage (Britain, 1936) [excerpts]

PM: Revenge” (AH Presents, CBS, 10/2/’55) [25]

PM: The 39 Steps (Britain, 1935)
Read: chapt. 4 and H&T, p. 94-103; 110-113.

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Read: Chapt. 13; H&T, p. 139-43.

AM: Suspicion (1941)

PM: Suspicion, cont.
Shadow of A Doubt (1943)
   Read: chapt. 15; H&T, p. 151-55.


PM: *Notorious* (1946)
   Read: chapt. 18; H&T, p. 167-73.

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   Read: chapt. 20; H&T, p. 179-84.

AM: *Rope* (1948)


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**Fri. Jan. 11-- (AM) MID-TERM EXAM.**


*Rear Window* (1954)
   Read: chapt. 26; H&T, p. 213-226.

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AM: *Strangers On A Train* (1951)

PM-- *Strangers On A Train*, cont.
   “Lamb To The Slaughter” (*AH Presents*, 4/13/’58) [25]

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**Tues. Jan. 15-- PAPER DUE TODAY. [AM session]

AM: *Vertigo* (1958)

PM: *Vertigo*, cont.

*Psycho* (1960) [109]

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   Read: chapt. 33; H&T, p. 259-83.


**PM: FINAL EXAM.**
PAPER ASSIGNMENTS.

**You must submit your papers through Canvas and give me a hard copy in class. If you experience any problems uploading your papers to Canvas, don’t call me—call the campus IT Help line at once: 214-768-HELP.**

**“The dog/computer/internet ate my homework” will never be an acceptable excuse. Papers not submitted to Canvas will be automatically reduced by one letter grade.**

**GRADING RUBRIC:** Each paper should be Double-spaced, with one-inch margins. Your writing will be evaluated on i) How well you state and introduce your THESIS or central point; ii) The clarity and organization of your subsequent argument with regard to specific examples and evidence cited from the film/TV show; and iii) The technical quality of your writing, paying attention to the mechanics of good writing: sentence structure, spelling, grammar, punctuation, etc. [See “Additional Stylistic Tips” below.]

*The Man Who Knew Too Much* (1934) and *Sabotage* (1936): [20 pts.] This paper is due on the first day of the term. In this paper, present an overview of your initial responses to each of these films. In it, list and discuss at least three aspects of each film that you consider the most memorable, important, affective, and/or relevant to any other more recent films you have seen, if appropriate. Discuss one scene in some detail from each movie and consider how the filmmaker uses film style or technique to create the affect or narrative meaning of the selected scene. (3-4 pages).

*Sabotage* is available for streaming via the SMU Library System; just search for the title. *The Man Who Knew Too Much* is around in low-quality versions; but a Criterion Collection restoration is available on disc and through streaming. **Don’t confuse this with the 1956 color remake of the same title starring James Stewart and Doris Day.**

Longer Paper [50 pts.] **DO NOT choose a film that we screened in class.** There are about forty other Hitchcock films to draw on including the British work. Consult Spoto for the complete filmography. Feel free, however to refer in your analysis to other Hitchcock films we have seen if relevant. (5-6 pages).

The purpose of this assignment is to make a FORMAL ANALYSIS of at least two scenes or sequences from a Hitchcock film of your choice, and to relate these formal devices to larger THEMATIC concerns or meanings. A scene is generally defined as one that maintains the unity of space and time; e.g. when Guy and Bruno talk in the shadows outside Guy’s apartment. A sequence is identified by using various cinematic devices (cutting, dissolves, superimpositions, etc.) to bridge space and time artificially, chiefly through film editing; e.g., Guy trying to finish his tennis match cross-cut with Bruno’s attempts to retrieve the incriminating lighter from the drain. Identify short segments of a film that contain enough information for a relevant analysis. This is to suggest a pars pro toto idea; that is, a small part can often illuminate an entire film. However, don’t neglect the film as a whole. Discuss how the segments you have analyzed contribute in theme, etc. to the film overall. **Don’t spend much time summarizing the plot (a paragraph at most should cover it) but be sure to cite specific examples from the film to support your argument.**

SUGGESTED FORMAT: Introduction of film and statement of thesis; short description of the selected scene; main body: analysis of relevant visual issues [mise-en-scene, editing, shot composition, sound, etc.}; relation of style to themes in the film as a whole; conclusion.

*Also: If you write about the popular *North By Northwest*, I will be generally uninterested in papers that discuss “performance or theatricality” as themes; or any scenes set in cornfields.**

**THIS IS NOT A RESEARCH PAPER.** I neither want nor expect you to do additional reading on Hitchcock and report what others have said. I’m interested in your remarks on the film. If you must quote somebody keep it brief and cite the source with appropriate footnote form. Be advised again that I do not take kindly to plagiarism.

**Additional stylistic tips for writing your papers:**

It’s acceptable occasionally to say “I think”, etc. in a formal critique. However, this should be used sparingly.
Film and book titles should be *italicized*. Every time. **Do not** footnote dialog quotes from the movie.

Avoid this phrasing: “In the movie *The Wizard of Oz...*” We know it’s a movie.

Avoid tedious “here I go” statements that just waste space: e.g., “I have chosen to analyze for this assignment the film X”; or “I will now do this”, “I have just done that”, etc. Just get to it.

Avoid awkward uses of common words that have particular meanings in relation to film production and analysis, e.g.,

--“zooms in on” when you really mean “cuts to a close up” or simply “emphasizes”. The automatic variable focus lens (“zoom” lens) generally did not come into use in film production until the early 1960s, btw.

--“focuses on” when you really mean “emphasizes” or “concentrates our attention on”. Virtually every shot of every film “focuses on” something.

--a “dramatic change” when writing about...drama. You really mean “significant” or “sudden” change in the story development.

These simple things will improve the style of your analysis.