

How did Orson Welles get his start?

A. Orson Welles made a name for himself in Ireland by telling people he was a bigshot American director when in reality he was a star of the stage from the UK. Using his time in Ireland to polish up his resume upon returning to the states he feigned his fame and prestige to attain status as a director.

What similarities are there between Orson Welles and Jerry Weintraub?

A. Both Orson Welles and Jerry Weintraub massaged the truth and used their blatant confidence to get their start in Hollywood.

How was Jerry Weintraub hired at Warner Brothers?

A. Jerry Weintraub fenegled his way into an interview for a development executive job while waiting for an interview for the position of production assistant.

Aside from shaking hands confidently, what else can you do to convince people that you know what you're talking about?

A. Practice, stand and sit-up straight, communicate clearly and confidently making eye contact, only make promises you can follow through with, use people names in conversation, believe in yourself.

Write an essay about the producer's role in film production.

A producer is the most enigmatic role in film to most newcomers. If one takes the word producer for what we know it to be, the definition of a producer is the person responsible for financial and managerial aspects of a project. A producer may work alone on a very small scale production, these projects include short films and low budget independent shorts. On larger productions the roles of a single producer multiplies into a job of many producers all with varying titles. There is a chain of command to abide by depending on the caliber of the film, these include the Executive Producer, Co-executive Producer, Line Producer, Supervising Producer, Producer, Co-producer, Coordinating Producer, Consulting Producer, Associate Producer, Segment Producer, Field Producer, Edit Producer, Post Producer.

A Producer captains the project, they herald each sequence and will adjust according to the director's vision. He is involved in every single stage of the overall production process. An Executive Producer is hired by the producer to oversee tasks among the other producers, they are responsible for finances and other business aspects as well. A Line Producer is the HR of production, they may also facilitate casting, scout locations, each and every physical aspect of production is their responsibility from effects visual (Wardrobe, Set Building, Hair and Makeup),

to physical (Stunt, Transportation, Props, Travel accommodations). They are often credited as “Produced by”.

Supervising Producer aid in the creative process, generally active in the script rewrite. In addition they are somewhat of an assistant to the Executive Producer in that they keep the other Producers culpable. Co-producer is a member of a team of producers that perform all of the functions and roles that a single producer would have in a single given project. Coordinating producer or production coordinator has role of multiple producers all trying to achieve a shared result. Associate producer helps the producer during the production process, can sometimes be involved in coordinating others' jobs, such as creating peoples' schedules and hiring the main talent. Segment producer produces one or more single specific segment(s) of a multi-segment film or television production. Field Producer helps the producer by overseeing all of the production that takes place outside of the studio in specific locations for the film.

Depending on the script a project in pre production requires a producer to get the film rights to a person's life, and hire a scriptwriter for a fee (about 2% of budget), hire a script doctor for rewrites. They then have the final say in director, cast and staff. In Pre-Production a producer keeps the team on schedule and under budget. Communication is key among all producers during production as the Producer will usually be busy keeping up their company and beginning new ventures. During Post-Production, the producer has to ok music, final cuts and may even order alternative scenes and endings if there are negative screen tests. Finally the producer must secure distribution rights and market and sell the film.

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