Steve & Barry's: To Save or Not To Save?

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What is Saving Private Ryan?

Saving Private Ryan was a movie released in 1998 about a group of soldiers attempting to save a Private by the name of Ryan who went off course of a parachute drop in Normandy, France during the D-Day invasion on June 6, 1944 This movie stars many famous actors such as Tom Hanks and Vin Diesel.

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Minor characters.

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One minor character is Private Ryan. Ryan wasn't the only male in his family to join the war. His 2 other brothers joined too, but were unfortunately KIA.

Another is the SS soldier. But not just any SS soldier. This soldier killed many of the squad in the rescue for Ryan.

How does this movie relate to WW2?

In the beginning of the movie, the soldiers start out on Normandy on D-day. D-day was a very important day for the Allies in WW2. D-day was basically the turning point of the war. At this point, the U.S. was reaching closer to the end of the war by reaching Germany. Saving Private Ryan was also a real military operation. But in the real rescue, more than 300 people died to save Ryan.

Special effects.

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The vast majority of ILM's effects for RYAN can be described as 'war enhancement,' with ILM providing various effects that could not be accomplished on location during shooting. The wide shots of tanks, blimps, and soldiers populating Omaha beach are excellent, with ILM's usual flair for grand, expansive landscape shots. Other work in the film includes dozens of bullet hits, blood enhancement, and other pieces of battle action that would have been too dangerous to perform live, or too difficult to precisely choreograph.

Camera angles

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They used extreme close up and
close up to try and show the
character's emotions.
They also used long shoot and
medium shoot to show what is
going on around a place.

Color effects and lighting

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For color effects, In Saving Private Ryan, they use a Bleach Bypass to create that blue tint you see on the screen
Director Steven Spielberg and cinematographer Janusz Kaminski wanted to capture the terror, slaughter, and chaos of the invasion at Omaha Beach, D-Day, June 6, 1944. To accomplish this, technically, they used handheld cameras with lenses that had been modified by stripping out the black coating on the interior of the lens bodies. The interior surfaces of modern camera lenses are coated with a nonreflective matte finish to eliminate internal light reflection.

Film techniques

Kaminski had the protective coating stripped from the camera lenses, making them closer to those used in the '40s. "Without the protective coating, the light goes in and starts bouncing around, which makes it slightly more diffused and a bit softer without being out of focus," he explains. The cinematographer completed the overall effect by putting the negative through an additional process that extracted more of the color.

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Another camera technique they applied was using 90-degree shutters, or even 45-degree shutters for many of the battle sequences, as opposed to today's standard of 180-degree shutters. Kaminski clarifies, "In this way, we attained a certain view in the actors' movements and a certain crispness in the explosions, which makes them slightly more realistic."