



ARCHIVE FEVER

In recent years, we have witnessed a real explosion of films that use archival material, both in documentary and feature films. Found footage, which is largely based on various types of archives, is nothing more than film recycling. Found footage uses works that already exist or fragments of them, authored by other people, which in turn leads to the creation of a new work. These new films are fully-fledged artistic works, often treated as a critical art trend. Artists that use this method often process, deform, quote works in isolation from the original context, and create works in their own right. In fact, the raw material which can be used is unlimited. These can be: film chronicles, documentaries, animated films, early silent films, commercials, TV programmes, photographs and many, many more.

It is worth remembering about the legal use of works, that is to say, the use which respects their authors. It is good to remember the two open resources which can be used legally:

Works in the public domain – that is, when the author's economic rights expire (usually 70 years after the author's death, when there are no heirs), such works pass into the public domain and become a common good. They are usually indicated like this:



Creative Commons – offers creators licenses that allow them to keep their rights and at the same time share their work with others. CC licenses operate on a "certain proprietary rights reserved" basis – the limits of permitted use are wider and clearer than those set out on with an "all rights reserved" basis.

They are usually indicated like this:



And take on different forms:



BY
Uznanie Autorstwa
Attribution



SA
Na Tych Samych Warunkach
Share Alike



ND
Bez Utworów Zależnych
No Derivatives



NC
Użycie Niekomercyjne
Non Commercial

You can read more about Creative Commons here:

https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Licencje_Creative_Commons

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Creative_Commons_license

EXERCISE

We have prepared for you a set of archival materials (Toolbox) that are available in the public domain or under CC licenses. The total duration of materials is approx. 30 minutes. From chosen works try to assemble short 1-2-3-minute film essays, which do not necessarily have cause and effect narratives, but which, through associations, create some meaning.

Let your film, based on archival works, deal with the aspect of **change** that we now experience in our daily life. Consider whether the word "change" has a positive or negative meaning for you. How would you present it? Through what combination of images? What emotions do you want to evoke in the viewers?

You can work in groups (2, maximum 3 people) or individually.

Step by step:

Step 1: Browse the available materials.

Step 2: Create a concept – what do you want to talk about? How?



Step 3: Selection – which materials will you use? In addition to those available for you in the prepared toolkit, we encourage you to search the Internet for other works. Remember about legal use! You can use e.g. <https://pixabay.com>, where you can find more contemporary works, which are often made available by authors under CC licenses. You can also use materials that you have shot.

Step 4: Editing – use simple editing programs. Check the ones we have mentioned in the document "Editing Tools" or the ones you already know and have access to. Think about some of the means of expression and stylistic devices you want to use. See whether the combinations you create evoke emotions and create meaning.

Step 5: Choose the background music. Remember to respect the copyright. You can use the music and sounds available on the Internet:

<https://www.tribeofnoise.com> (an account must be created)

<https://www.purple-planet.com>

<https://archive.org/details/audio>

<https://musopen.org> (an account must be created, classical music in the public domain)

<https://www.jamendo.com/start> (an account must be created)

<http://dig.ccmixer.org/>

<http://www.freesound.org/browse/tags/music/> (open music and diverse sounds)

Step 5: Make the end titles. Write down all other works you have used (if possible – title, first and last name or pseudonym of the author, also write down on what basis the work was made available to you, e.g. public domain, CC licenses). Choose the type of CC license used.

Have fun!