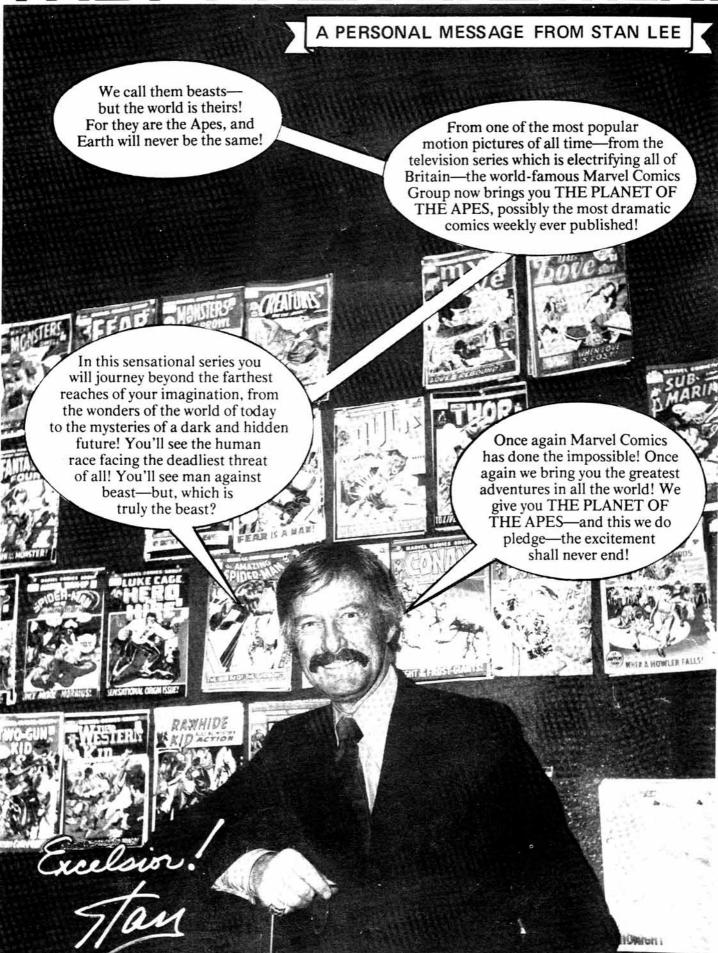
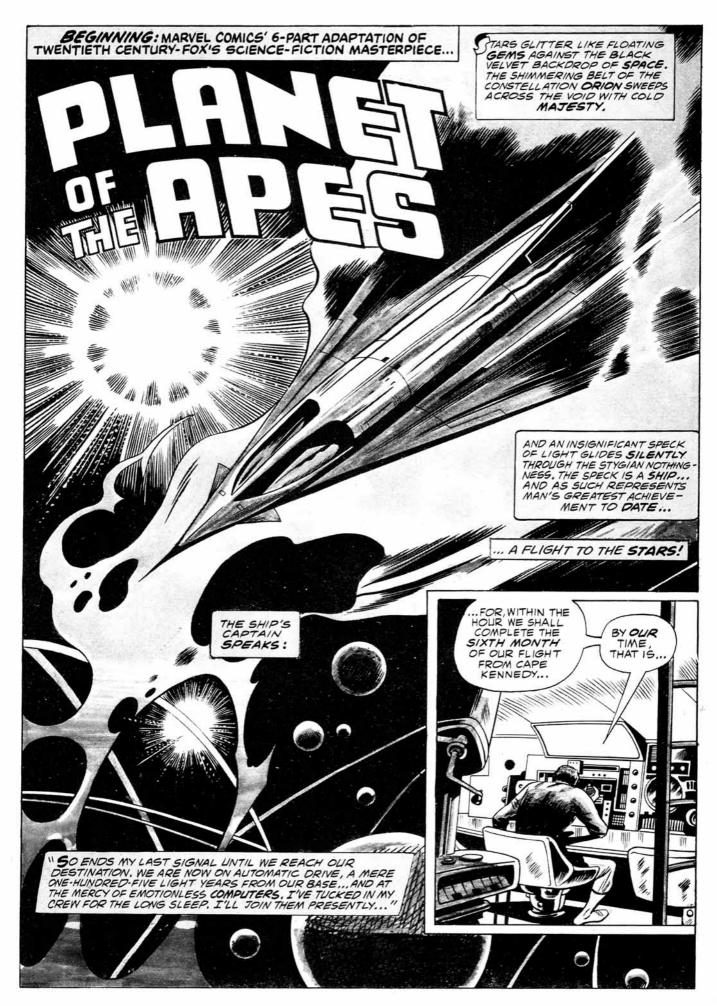
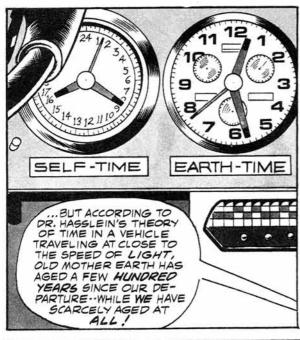


THEY WALK LIKE MEN!



























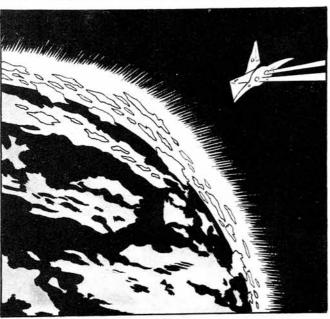


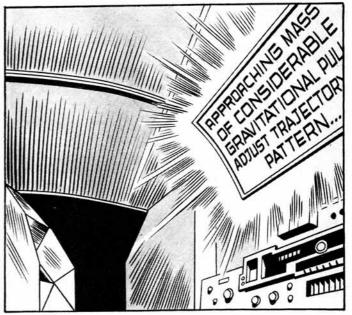




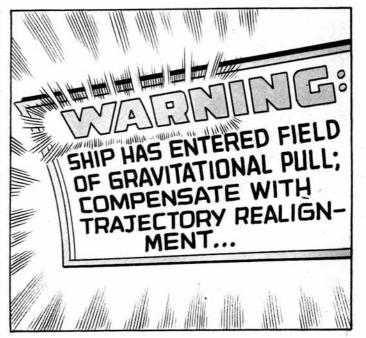




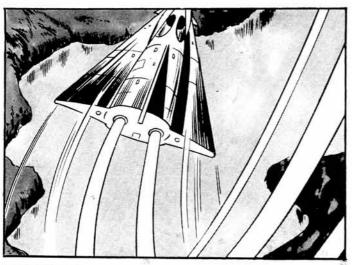








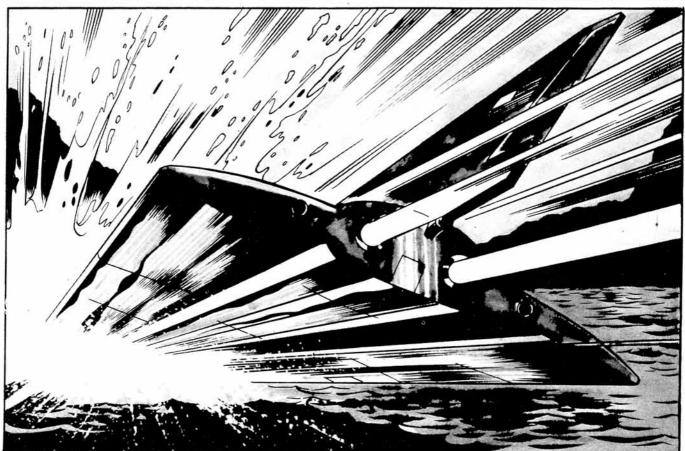


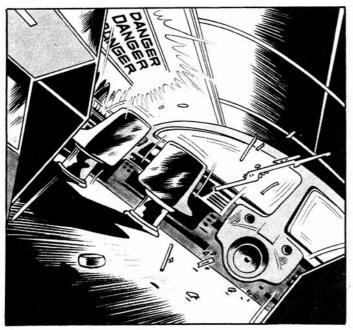


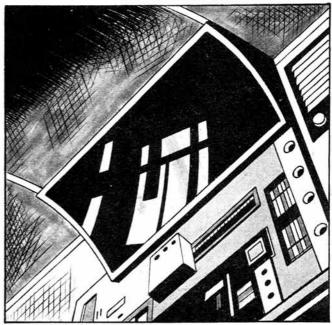


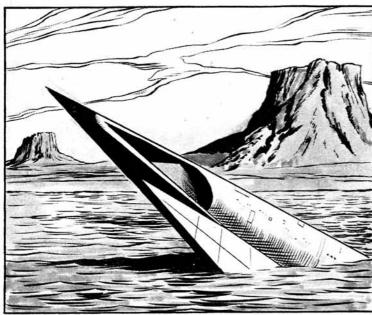












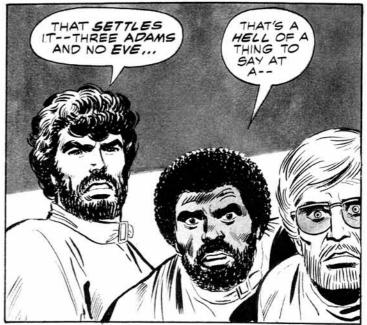










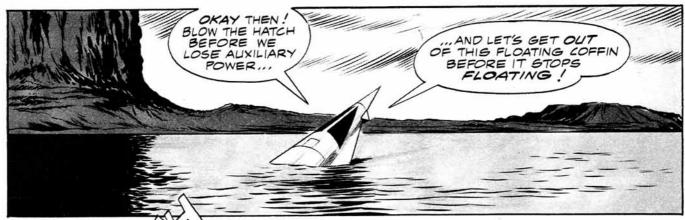










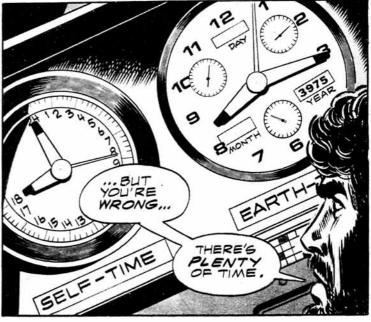








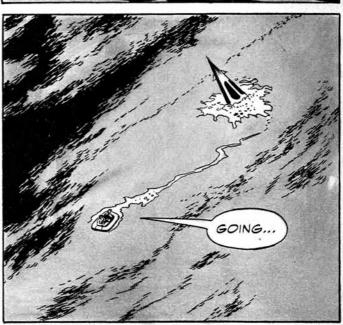






























OF THE APES

by ED LAWRENCE

When it was first announced that Twentieth Century-Fox was going to film PLANET OF THE APES, there was a great deal of curiosity about how the studio would handle the make-ups. How could a topnotch team of actors, and hundreds of extras, be transformed into Chimps, Gorillas and Orangutans? Inside the Fox studios it was more worry than curiosity; for, from the beginning of the project, it was realized that on the success of the make-ups would hang the success of the film.

The first attempts at an Ape make-up were primitive when compared to the final successful efforts. The designers are unknown, and the make-ups themselves were never seen by the public.

The initial tries were practiced on Edward G. Robinson who was the first to test for the role of Dr. Zaius. His entire face was covered with putty. His brow-ridges were built-up, and a broad, simple nose designed over his own. Bushy eyebrows, sideburns and hair were added. The lips, completely covered, gave the mouth an eerie, nonhuman look. The ears were false, slipped on top of the man's own ears. They were made to be exaggerated in length and thickness. The result of all this was not suggestive of an Ape ... but of a caricature of a human being's face. The first Hollywood Ape looked more like an accident

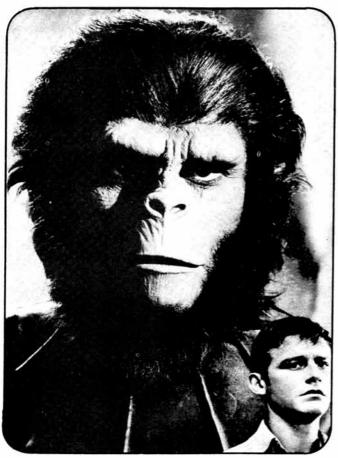


victim, or a freak. It was certainly not what the studio was aiming for. Facial mobility and the ability to create a character with the performer's appearance were simply not there.

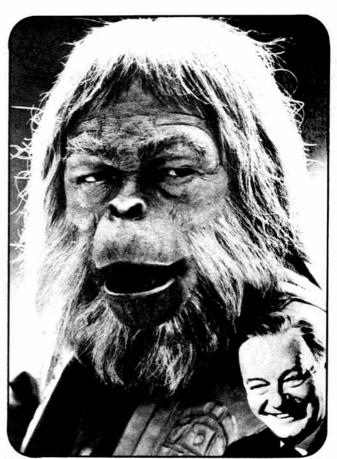
About this time, John Chambers entered the picture with a set of bizarre but ideal references. During World War II he had been the designer and builder of artificial limbs. His work had made it a necessity for him to learn literally everything there was to know about human anatomy, and he was already providing his great ability as a make-up man. The ideal choice for the job!

Chambers immediately began experimenting along lines that had been previously used by Jack Dawn, when Dawn created the characters for the film THE WIZARD OF OZ. To turn Bert Lahr into the "Cowardly Lion" demanded that Lahr would still have complete use of his face for comedy effects, while the entire shape of his head was altered and exaggerated. Dawn solved the problem by designing a single appliance that fitted over Lahr's brow-ridge, nose and cheeks. It enabled Dawn to insert freckles, whiskers, lion-like jowels and a cat-like nose ... all with one appliance!

Chambers probably saw a similar, simian challenge in forming Zaius and his PLANET OF THE APES. Instead of whiskers there would be hair, and in place of a cat-like nose would be the broad, flaring nostrils of an ape. And he would have great advantages over Dawn's work, for in those days latex products had just come into use. Chambers, however, had done work in manufacturing artificial hands using rubber and plastic to imitate flesh.



RODDY McDOWELL. Who starred as CORNELIUS in PLANET OF THE APES and ESCAPE FROM THE PLANET OF THE APES.



MAURICE EVANS. Shakespearian actor of no-little-fame, starring in PLANET OF THE APES, as the cultured, powerful DR. ZAIUS.

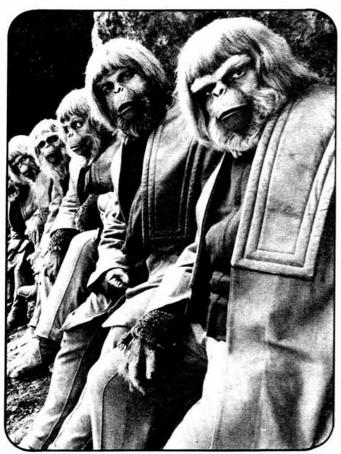
Chamber's earliest efforts began with a series of lifemasks. For some reason it was felt that Oriental features would best fill Chamber's requirements, and so the first actors he fitted were Orientals. Over a life-mask, Chambers began to design, in clay, a single appliance much like that used by Jack Dawn. Chamber's appliance did not extend over the actor's cheeks: it was more like a "T"-shaped affair. The brow-ridges covered the actor's own eyebrows, making the front of his head seem to slope outwards. The nose was also covered, and over this part of his face a curving surface was built-up. It continued to the base of his upper lip. Wrinkles were added over the newly-shaped mouth, which ended in a narrow, featureless lip that curved slightly downward and ended a little past the end of the actor's actual lip. A small nose, ending in large nostrils, was then added. The nostrils ended about, halfway up the performer's nose-bone. Above the artificial nostrils was added a thin, short nasal bridge.

Another, smaller appliance was designed to change the shape of the actor's lower lip and chin.

Over the clay-sculptured appliances, thin coats of plaster were carefully brushed on. The plaster was gradually built-up in thickness until, after the whole thing had dried, it was pulled off the clay. Chambers now had a mold of the appliance.

Into the mold was poured some of Chamber's own formula. Soft and porous like sponge rubber, yet firm like plastic when dried and baked. The full mold was placed into an oven. When fully baked, the appliance and mold were removed from the oven, and the hardened formula carefully peeled free of the mold. It was then trimmed of excess materials, and sanded down when necessary.

Then the real fun began for the actor. Summoned to



The Orangutans. Leaders of the Ape scientific hierarchy and guardians of the Sacred Scrolls.

the make-up room one morning at 5:00 A.M. (to allow the time for a detailed session with John Chambers magic make-up tools), he sat in a barbershop-type chair as Chambers fitted the appliance over his face. A perfect fit, thanks to expert craftsmanship!

The edges of the make-up appliance were carefully thinned-down until, at the very end, they were only paper-thin. The face of the performer was covered with a protective cream. Then spirit-gum, an adhesive, was smeared on the underside of the T-shaped make-up, and it was glued onto the actor's face. While it dried Chambers was hard at work smoothing down the ends of the appliance so that it blended perfectly into the actor's own face. The same was done to the chin-piece. After it dried, Chambers anxiously asked the actor if he could move his mouth. Slowly at first, so as not to undo the delicate joints. The actor found that he could articulate perfectly, and get any expression just by exaggerating his facial movements. When a mirror was held up to his face, he couldn't believe it ... the whole shape of his human features gone. He was becoming a Chimpanzee!

Chambers then covered the actor's face with grease-paint, to get the skin and make-up the same color. The creases were painted with shadowy highlights. Circles were added under the eyes to make them seem more deepset, and the thin lips were painted. Crepe hair, threaded into a fine gauze base a few hairs at a time, was carefully trimmed into sideburns. Rubber ears were added, and hair covered the sides of the face. A rubber skin-cap covered the actor's hair, and over this a long wig was glued into place. One of Chambers' assistants carefully trimmed and combed the wig into place, to blend with the side-pieces. Make-up was applied to hide the gauze at the sides of the

wig and other hair. Final contrasting shades of greasepaint were carefully applied,

Throughout this entire, lengthy procedure, the actor kept rehearsing every expression he could think of, to insure that nothing would be made too tight to let him work his features.

A mirror was held up to the actor's face, and he knew that Chambers' design was a complete success. He could not recognize himself. A Chimpanzee's face stared back at him!

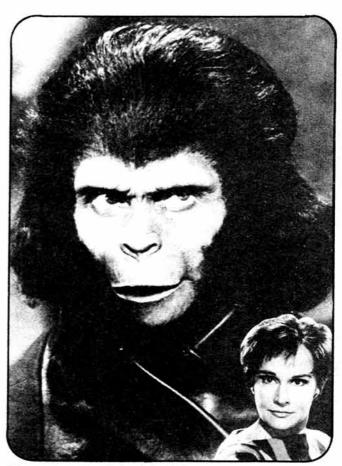
This entire make-up session had been filmed, and the footage was carefully edited into a featurette. Chambers' own explanations, with the actor's occasional comments, made up the soundtrack. When the 10-minute film was shown to studio officers, it was very well received. Chambers was given the go-ahead, and Fox knew they had licked their biggest problem.

Of course, this was only the beginning of the work for John Chambers and his huge staff of assistants.

This entire procedure had to be repeated every time another cast-member was signed. Life-masks were made first, the appliances sculpted over them, and the molds made. During the actual filming, new appliances would have to be made for each day's shooting, so the molds were carefully guarded in locked cabinets.

There were also changes in the make-ups along the way, and additional chores to be done.

First to go was the single-appliance principle. The final working designs called for separate pieces. Left and right brows, nose and upper mouth, chin and lower mouth, each ear ... all of these were made into separate molds and



ZIRA. (KIM HUNTER). Wife of Cornelius and one of the more rebellious members of the chimpanzee scientific community.

filed in the actor's special make-up bin. Wigs were patterned and trimmed in advance to save time that would be precious during the day-to-day production schedule.

As production went further along, desings were finalized for Chimps (including Roddy MacDowell and Kim Hunter, Orangutans (especially for Maurice Evans and James Whitmore, and Gorillas (the biggest stuntmen they could find).

Of all the make-ups, the most mobile were the ones made for Kim Hunter. Because a great deal of the film's impact would rest upon how human she could make her features appear through her make-up, the thinnest possible pieces were molded for her face. A great deal of additional labor went into blending the pieces extra-smoothly into her own features, and even the grease-paint coloring used on her were much more intricate and multi-layered. In her specially-made appliances, Miss Hunter smiled, frowned, articulated words ... and kissed star *Charlton Heston*.

Running her a close second for make-up intricacy was Roddy MacDowell. There were problems with Maurice Evans' mouth movements, and most of his dialogue had to be "looped" (re-dubbed later in the studio, as the actor viewed film of himself to match the pace of his own words).

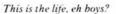
For the numerous extras in the film, most of whom would be seen only from great distances or while moving quickly, over-the-head masks were designed and mass-produced. Standardized heads of Gorillas, Chimps and Orangutans were designed and sculpted, and molds made from the sculptures. The heads were molded in layers from rigid materials. The actors could *not* change their expressions.

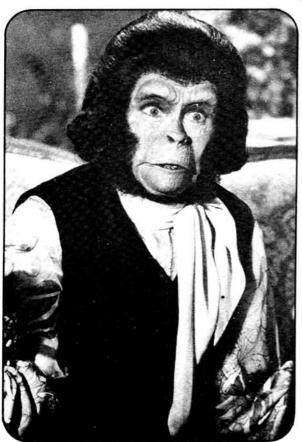
Holes were molded into the design of the masks, and through these openings were pulled large bundles of crepe hair. They were cemented to the masks from inside, and when each group of hairs was combed into place, the result was a finished wig. A flap was also incorporated at the backs of the masks. Strips of velcro (a plastic material that uses microscopic, interlocking loops to "stick to itself,") were used to close these flaps. When the actor was called for a scene, all he had to do was open the flap, don the mask, press the flap closed and walk to the set.

Sound easy? Well, there were some minor problems. For instance, the masks were hot! Because of the heavy hair and plastic they were usually removed between takes.

Of course the actors in the specially-designed make-ups could not remove their pieces; to do so would have meant another 3-hour session in the make-up chair. And the design of the appliances did not permit the actors to breathe through their noses. Because their mouths had to be opened continuously, small plastic strips of teeth were included in the upper and lower "lips" of their cunning disguises (the actor's own mouth appeared as small holes behind their large, oversized Ape-mouths). Food had to be eaten during the day through straws, and local catering services were puzzled when they were asked to supply gallons of fruit-juices for studio lunches. After lunch, Maurice Evans could usually be seen smoking a cigarette in a long holder, while wearing dark glasses and a wide-brimmed hat to shield him from the sun. Evans and other cast-members also took to walking from set to set with parasols to keep the sun from making their makeup run.

Despite all the problems, people ended up making a fine motion-picture, while finding time to have fun between-takes. And for John Chambers, walking in the middle of all this must have been an unforgettable experience. His skill had almost single-handedly created the main features of the PLANET OF THE APES.

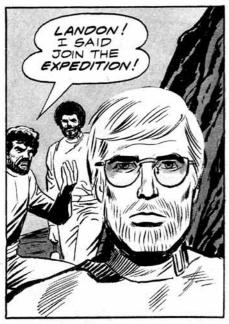


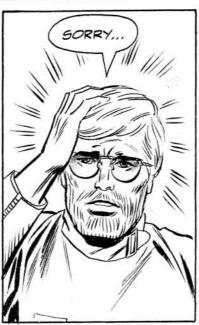








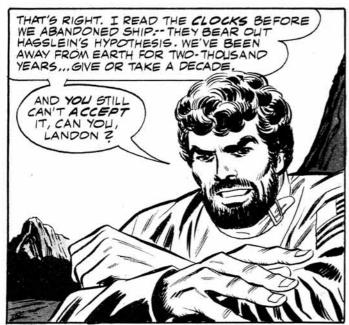














NOTHING'LL GROW HERE! THERE'S ONLY A TRACE OF HYDROCARBONS, AND MOST OF THE NITROGEN IS LOCKED INTO NITRATES.



OKAY, IF THERE'S NO LIFE HERE, WE'VE GOT JUGT SEVENTY-TWO HOURS TO FIND SOME ELSEWHERE.



































































































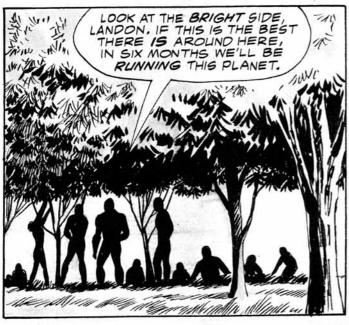






















































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