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The tale is almost certainly untrue, as Harlow died in , before MGM had even purchased the rights to the story. The documentary *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz: The Making of a Movie Classic* states that Mervyn LeRoy was under pressure to cast Temple, then the most popular child star, but at an unofficial audition, MGM musical mainstay Roger Edens listened to her sing and felt that an actress with a different style was needed; a 50th anniversary documentary for the film suggested that Temple, then years-old, was slightly too young for the part. Actress Deanna Durbin , who was under contract to Universal Studios , was also considered for the part of Dorothy. Durbin, at the time, far exceeded Garland in film experience and fan base and both had co-starred in a two-reeler titled *Every Sunday*. Meinhardt Raabe , who played the coroner, revealed in the documentary *The Making of the Wizard of Oz* that the MGM costume and wardrobe department, under the direction of designer Adrian , had to design over costumes for the Munchkin sequences. They then had to photograph and catalog each Munchkin in his or her costume so that they could correctly apply the same costume and makeup each day of production. Gale Sondergaard was originally cast as the Wicked Witch. She turned down the role and was replaced on October 10, , just three days before filming started, by MGM contract player Margaret Hamilton. According to Aljean Harmetz, the "gone-to-seed" coat worn by Morgan as the wizard was selected from a rack of coats purchased from a second-hand shop. But Baum biographer Michael Patrick Hearn says the Baum family denies ever seeing the coat or knowing of the story; Hamilton considered it a concocted studio rumor. Ebsen replaced by Haley[edit] According to most sources, ten days into the shoot, Ebsen suffered a reaction to the aluminum powder makeup he wore. He was hospitalized in critical condition, and subsequently was forced to leave the project; in a later interview included on the DVD release of *The Wizard of Oz* , he recalled the studio heads appreciated the seriousness of his illness only after seeing him in the hospital. Filming halted while a replacement for him was found. His replacement, Jack Haley , simply assumed he had been fired. This meant that all the scenes Garland and Hamilton had already completed had to be discarded and reshot. The makeup used for Haley was quietly changed to an aluminum paste, with a layer of clown white greasepaint underneath to protect his skin; although it did not have the same dire effect on Haley, he did at one point suffer an eye infection from it. At first thought to be lost for over seven decades, a recording of this original version was rediscovered in Production on the bulk of the Technicolor sequences was a long and exhausting process that ran for over six months, from October to March Most of the cast worked six days a week and had to arrive as early as 4: All of the Oz sequences were filmed in three-strip Technicolor. The first take ran well but in the second take the flames did not go out in time. The flames set fire to her green, copper-based face paint, causing third-degree burns on her hands and face. She spent three months healing before returning to work. In later years, when the film became firmly established as a classic, Vidor chose not to take public credit for his contribution until after the death of his friend Fleming in Post-production[edit] Principal photography concluded with the Kansas sequences on March 16, ; nonetheless, reshoots and pick-up shots were filmed throughout April and May and into June, under the direction of producer LeRoy. Arnold Gillespie had to perfect the various special effects that the film required, including many of the rear projection shots. The MGM art department also had to create the various matte paintings for the background of many of the scenes. One significant innovation planned for the film was the use of stencil printing for the transition to Technicolor. Each frame was to be hand-tinted to maintain the sepia tone; however, because this was too expensive and labor-intensive, it was abandoned and MGM used a simpler and less expensive variation of the process. This also meant that the reshoots provided the first proper shot of Munchkinland; if one looks carefully, the brief cut to Dorothy looking around outside the house bisects a single long shot, from the inside of the doorway to the pan-around that finally ends in a reverse-angle as the ruins of the house are seen behind Dorothy as she comes to a stop at the foot of the small bridge. Test screenings of the film began on June 5, LeRoy and Fleming knew that at least 15 minutes needed to be

deleted to get the film down to a manageable running time; the average film in ran for just about 90 minutes. The Witch Is Dead ", and a number of smaller dialogue sequences. This left the final, mostly serious portion of the film with no songs, only the dramatic underscoring. One song that was almost deleted was "Over the Rainbow". MGM had felt that it made the Kansas sequence too long, as well as being far over the heads of the target audience of children. The studio also thought that it was degrading for Garland to sing in a barnyard. LeRoy, uncredited associate producer Arthur Freed and director Fleming fought to keep it in, and they all eventually won. The song went on to win the Academy Award for Best Song of the Year, and came to be identified so strongly with Garland herself that she made it her theme song. After the preview in San Luis Obispo in early July, the film was officially released in August at its current minute running time. Special effects, makeup and costumes[edit] Arnold Gillespie was the special effects director for the film. The tornado scene was especially costly. Gillespie used muslin cloth to make the tornado flexible after a previous attempt with rubber failed. He hung the 35 feet of muslin to a steel gantry and connected the bottom to a rod. By moving the gantry and rod, he was able to create the illusion of a tornado moving across the stage. Hamilton was wearing her green makeup at the time, which was usually removed with acetone due to the toxicity of its copper content. Georgie Stoll was associate conductor and screen credit was given to George Bassman , Murray Cutter , Ken Darby and Paul Marquardt for orchestral and vocal arrangements as usual, Roger Edens was also heavily involved as an unbilled musical associate to Freed. Several of the recordings were completed while Ebsen was still with the cast. Therefore, while he had to be dropped from the cast due to illness from the aluminum powder makeup, his singing voice remained in the soundtrack as noted in the notes for the CD Deluxe Edition. Haley spoke with a distinct Boston accent , thus did not pronounce the r in wizard. By contrast, Ebsen was a Midwesterner , like Garland, and pronounced it. Deleted songs[edit] Lobby card with still of deleted musical number "Hail! The Witch is Dead! Due to time constraints, the song was cut from the final theatrical version. The film footage for the song has been lost, although silent home film footage of rehearsals for the number has survived. The sound recording for the song, however, is intact and was included in the two-CD Rhino Records deluxe edition of the film soundtrack, as well as on the VHS and DVD editions of the film. A reference to "The Jitterbug" remains in the film: This was a reprise of "Ding-Dong! The Wicked Witch is dead! Today, the film of this scene is also lost and only a few stills survive, along with a few seconds of footage used on several reissue trailers. The entire audio still exists and is included on the two-CD Rhino Record deluxe edition of the film soundtrack. The original soundtrack recording still exists, however, and was included as an extra in all home media releases from onwards. There was also some recognizable popular music, including: The above list is excerpted from the liner notes on the Rhino Records collection. The film opened nationwide on August 25, However, for all the risks and cost that MGM undertook to produce the film, it was considered at least more successful than anyone thought it would be. The film had been enormously successful as a book, and it had also been a major stage hit, but previous attempts to bring it to the screen had been dismal failures. Nor can they, without a few betraying jolts and split-screen overlappings, bring down from the sky the great soap bubble in which Glinda rides and roll it smoothly into place. Flinn predicted that the film was "likely to perform some record-breaking feats of box-office magic," noting, "Some of the scenic passages are so beautiful in design and composition as to stir audiences by their sheer unfoldment. The performances are good, and the incidental music is of considerable aid. Pictures of this caliber bring credit to the industry. Leo the Lion is privileged to herald this one with his deepest roarâ€”the one that comes from way downâ€”for seldom if indeed ever has the screen been so successful in its approach to fantasy and extravaganza through flesh-and-blood Some moviegoers felt that the year-old Garland was slightly too old to play the little girl who Baum originally intended his Dorothy to be. Russell Maloney of The New Yorker wrote that the film displayed "no trace of imagination, good taste, or ingenuity" and declared it "a stinkeroo," [57] while Otis Ferguson of The New Republic wrote, "It has dwarfs, music, Technicolor, freak characters, and Judy Garland.

Chapter 2 : Leigh Hotz: The Wizard of Fun - Magician Gilbert, AZ

THE WIZARD OF SUN CITY The Stragne True Story of Charles Hatfield, the Rainmaker Who Drowned a City's Dreams
GARRY JENKINS As the U.S. border pushed westward in the early s, farmers in the arid lands being opened sought relief from frequent droughts by enlisting rainmakers.

I desperately wanted to be noticed. Considering himself undervalued, he locked Dr. Jane Andrews out of the system as they powered up a vortex chamber. Roberto went to investigate, Drs. Andrews and Karen Chapman followed, shortly by Frank. The vortex chamber began to crack, eventually breaking and sending them to another world named Oz. When given the chance to go home by the witch East, Frank declined. He began to demonstrate science to the tribal people, demonstrating the use of a battery to operate a light. However, he was unnerved by a woman who could use magic. The Wizard went to meet the witch West, inquiring as to whether the rip in the sky had been her doing, to which she said no. After the death of the cardinal witch East, the Wizard spoke to his people, ensuring that he would protect them from the Beast Forever, as he had done before, as well as magic. He soon met with Glinda and others, the former of whom had come to Emerald City in order to sing her sister to rest. She gave him Anna, to replace a member of his high council who had fallen pregnant. He requested that they take over the Prison of the Abject, but Glinda informed him that its magic was specific to East. He informed them that the ceremony would be open to the public, in order to remind them of the nature of witches. Seeing this as a sign, he listened to Elizabeth as she told him of when the Beast Forever would return. Following that, Anna assisted him. She let him know of her belief that Elizabeth was wrong, and acknowledged that the dead women were from Mistress West, as evidenced by their blackened fingers. In knowing this, the Wizard sought out West, angry that the return of magic had connections to her. Admitting innocence, she riled up Anna, whose mother she revealed had worked at the brothel. This upsetting Anna, the Wizard followed her outside. He revealed his true name, and acknowledged that their pasts could not define them. Later on, Anna concluded her findings to the Wizard, that the women had gained their magic from the Beast Forever, and also stated her belief that he no longer had control of his Giants, causing him to send her to be locked up. However, later finding that Anna had been correct in predicting snow despite it being sun season, [4] he took her out to put her to work. When they arrived, the alderman of the town, Jermiah, verbally attacked the Wizard, blaming him for the destruction of their town. Hearing an explosion and having lost sight of Anna, the Wizard and his guard ran into to a building, Anna injured and unconscious, with the magic of the town having disappeared. When she awoke, the Wizard expressed his fondness for her, but she reminded him of her chastity and dedication. She then suggested that he turn the alderman to his side in order to have the town on his side. Langwidere sought the expert advice that the Wizard had depended on, hearing conflicting reports from both Anna and Elizabeth and so mocking him. That night, the Wizard walked with August, asking him to name his price. After he asked for his deceased dog Randall back, he realized that the king had long since lost it, with his daughter ruling in his stead. A day later, the Wizard met with Anna, showing her a bullet found in Eamonn, asserting his ability to kill the Beast Forever. Hours later, the Wizard sat in his room, listening to music by Pink Floyd. He was interrupted by Dorothy Gale, who stopped the music, before he expressed his happiness at her returning home. They were interrupted by Eamonn, who sought to hurt Dorothy, but the Wizard placed her under his protection as his guest, before allowing her to see her friend Lucas. The former expressed her annoyance at him keeping Dorothy away from them, but he responded with more important problems, sending her away. He then asked Anna to replace her as the head of his high council. Soon after, the Wizard showed his new bullet to Princess Langwidere, suggesting she produce thousands of them in their fight against the Beast Forever, but she declined in lieu of an actual gun. He directed Eamonn to find Sylvie, a young witch who had been with Lucas. That night, the Wizard watched at the high council discussed matters. Dorothy soon returned, asking if he was in fact her father, but he told her of Roberto, her actual father. He then showed her a vortex chamber, which could take her home. Finding King August turned to stone, Dorothy offered to give him her gun in return for safe passage out of the city to return Sylvie to Glinda. The morning after, as Lady Ev was about to leave, she threatened to wage war on his city. In

return, he showed her the gun, using it on Anna as proof of its power. The Wizard sought out West, hoping to have her help locate the witch. She promised to help them, so long as the witch was released into her care, to which the Wizard gave his word. Gathering some of the girls in a room, West announced that none of them were witches. After a witch made herself known, causing an explosion, West helped to retrieve her. However, breaking his word, the Wizard brought in a cell on wheels. Due to this, West trapped the young girl in a pit, safe from the Wizard and the people of Emerald City. That night, having seemingly been betrayed, the Wizard chained his High Council to the bottom of the pit, pulling them in, forcing the young witch to exhaust her magic, nearly killing her. The following day, he released all of the children, apologizing to the public and announcing that witches themselves were the Beast Forever. He left behind Eamonn to watch over Emerald City in his absence. When they arrived in Ev, however, the soldiers pointed the guns on them, much to his surprise. It's obvious he lusted after Jane as he never sired an heir with a different woman over the 20 years he ruled Oz.

Chapter 3 : MADAME ALEXANDER WIZARD OF OZ I'M MELTING WICKED WITCH | eBay

The Wizard of Sun City: The Strange True Story of Charles Hatfield, the Rainmaker Who Drowned a City's Dreams - Kindle edition by Garry Jenkins. Download it once and read it on your Kindle device, PC, phones or tablets.

Chapter 4 : THE WIZARD OF SUN CITY by Garry Jenkins | Kirkus Reviews

The Wizard of Sun City has 29 ratings and 4 reviews. dejah_thoris said: An awesome little book on the life of Charles Hatfield, a rainmaker who may have.

Chapter 5 : Home - Sun City Huntley (private)

The wizard of Sun City: the strange true story of Charles Hatfield, the rainmaker who drowned a city's dreams. [Garry Jenkins] -- "The story of the West is in many ways the story of the quest for water - think Chinatown - and faced with widespread droughts in the late s, serious-minded men became convinced that artificial.

Chapter 6 : PHX Stages: reviews - THE WIZARD OF OZ - Valley Youth Theatre

Light social history about rainmaking in the arid American West. Anyone who's seen Degrees in the Shade is already familiar with the story of Charles calendrieldelascience.com the early 20th century, settlers west of the Mississippi were desperate for more water.

Chapter 7 : The Wizard of Oz (film) - Wikipedia

Within a month, the city suffered the worst floods in its history, with dozens of deaths and damages in excess of \$4 calendrieldelascience.com with firsthand research and the flair of a thriller, The Wizard of Sun City is a biography of a visionary scientist, a chronicle of a virtually unknown subculture, and ultimately the story of the tumultuous events.

Chapter 8 : "Wizard of Sun City": The man who made too much rain | The Seattle Times

The Wizard of Sun City: The Strange True Story of Charles Hatfield, the Rainmaker Who Drowned a City's Dreams Garry Jenkins, Author. Thunder's Mouth \$24 (p) ISBN