

I'm not robot!

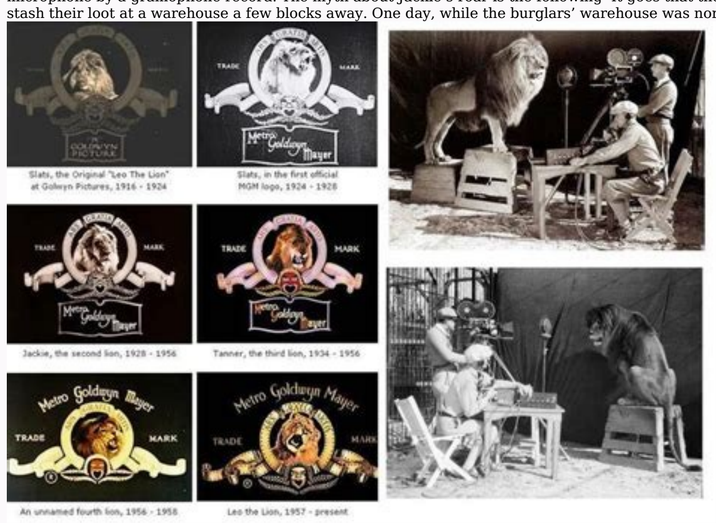
Mgm lion story

Leo the lion mgm story. Was the mgm lion real.
Mgm lion true story. Mgm lion facts.

Jackie, the second MGM "Leo the Lion," was recorded in 1928. Wikimedia Commons Leo the Lion has been the most regular star of MGM Pictures since it was founded on this day in 1924, and his roar is probably the sound most commonly associated with the studio. It’s one of the noises most reminiscent of the Golden Age of Hollywood, when Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer (generally known as MGM) was one of the biggest studios around. What better symbol than a lion? But the first MGM lion was actually named Slats, not Leo, and he didn’t roar once in the “bumper”–the technical term for the little clip that’s like a moving logo for each studio involved with a film. With the sang froid that befits movie royalty, Slats just looked around. That’s because Slats made his first appearance pre-sound. He was born at the Dublin Zoo and had previously appeared in the Goldwyn Pictures Corporation bumper, writes Matt Soniak for Mental Floss: ”Designer Howard Dietz chose the lion as a mascot as a tribute to his alma mater Columbia University and its athletic team, The Lions,” he writes. Volney Phifer, who was MGM’s choice animal wrangler, trained Slats. “The two became close, and when Slats died in 1936, Phifer had the body sent to his farm and buried it there, marking the grave with a granite slab and a pine tree to ‘hold down the lion’s spirit,’” Soniak writes. After Slats came Jackie, who Phifer also trained. Jackie’s roar, which appeared on movies between MGM’s first sound feature in 1928 (White Shadows in the South Seas) and 1956, was captured via gramophone.
Jackie was also the first lion to appear in Technicolor, opening The Wizard of Oz. Several other lions have appeared in the MGM logo, according to Soniak: Tanner and George, followed by Leo, who has appeared in MGM’s logo from 1957 to today.
In the 1980s, MGM trademarked the familiar lion’s roar, although that “sound mark” is now expired. As Soniak notes, the MGM logo has received its share of official and unofficial spoofs, from the Marx brothers appear in the lion’s place to Mary Tyler Moore Enterprises adaptations featuring a kitten and even a tipsy lion at the start of Strange Brew. All these remixes are in line with the Latin motto that surrounds each Leo’s face in the logo: “Ars Gratia Artis” means “Art for Art’s Sake.” Get the latest stories in your inbox every weekday. Recommended Videos The MGM iconic trademark- the roaring lion appears at the beginning on every MGM Movie. We’ve seen him roar countless times but how was one of the world’s most renowned animated logo, the legendary Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer lion intro recorded? And does any of the legends circulating around the recording prove to be true? The well-known symbol of the MGM movies, the roaring lion was originally planned to be silent, but during filming a pair of burglars – Boris Regina and Karl Malinovsky – incidentally walked in on set. The lion started roaring and attacked the burglars – one of them died of his injuries in the hospital, the other was hit in mid-escape by a police car that just arrived at the crime scene … the lion killed his trainer and the two assistants of his the next day… the recording was supervised by Alfred Hitchcock himself” – these are only a few often-quoted trivia related to the most well-known animated logo. But which of these actually happened and which are a pure hoax?



First of all, as Mythbusters, we want to clarify: there wasn’t only one Marlboro Man in world history and certainly not one single lion who posed in front of the camera for long decades. In fact, “Leo” has not been one lion but seven, starting with “Slats” the Dublin-born lion who first hung his head, silently, in the midst of the logo from 1917 to 1928. Slats was not only trained by Volney Phifer but also buried on his estate after the lion died in 1936.There’s an old urban legend that says that the original MGM lion, presumably Slats, went a bit berserk when they were trying to get him to film the clip of the logo. Rumor had it that he killed his trainer and two other people on set after the filming was finished, but it’s absolutely not true. Jackie,” born in 1915, was the second MGM lion and the first celebrated roar. The roar was recorded separately and then married to a film of Jackie roaring, with Jackie’s head in a frame to give a black surround.
The final product was first used in MGM’s first sound production, White Shadows in the South Seas (1928).It is Jackie and his roar that is seen in sepia at the beginning of The Wizard of Oz (1939). As well as being MGM’s living logo, Jackie’s also appeared in over 100 films, including several Tarzan movies. The sound was provided to the studio microphone by a gramophone record. The myth about Jackie’s roar is the following It goes that the lion was originally meant to be standing proud and silent but roared when two burglars rushed into the warehouse. The burglars in question were Boris Regina and Karl Maninovsky. Supposedly, Regina and Maninovsky would regularly rob banks and stash their loot at a warehouse a few blocks away. One day, while the burglars’ warehouse was normally empty, MGM and their lion were recording there.



The lion roared at Regina and Maninovsky as they entered, after which MGM stopped recording. The lion then jumped off the platform and mauled Maninovsky, who died two days later. Regina ran out of the warehouse and got run over by a police car heading to the bank he had just robbed. This tale was nothing more than an amusing fabrication, one of a number of invented urban legends presented in video form on the JKCinema. Two further lions (Telly and Coffee) were employed during the Technicolor colouring experiments between 1927 and 1934, but according to the corporate notes, they do not qualify as official logo lions. This was followed by a 22-year old period of Tanner (1934-1956): he might have been the most sullen of all the lions, but his was the second longest period among them all. Vigdor’s post answers neither why he had to be substituted with George in 1956, nor why George served only for two years. (Although this is good ground for conspiracy theories because we couldn’t find anything else in the official source on the trainer attack case.) Finally came Leo, who – apart from a brief period between ‘66 and ‘68 – fills the logo since 1957 until the present day (during the two intermittent years MGM used a stylized logo, similarly to the one that can be seen in 2001: Space Odyssey). In cases different roars were played simultaneously, moreover, each lion had a longer and a shorter performance (three- or two-roar versions). As for Hitchcock’s so-called supervision: there really is a picture by Clarence Sinclair Bull dating to 1958, depicting the director at the scene. This, though, was more of a PR image shot for his only MGM movie North by Northwest. There’s another image of him having tea with the lion and yet another one with a car where he saves the animal from the studio. And for those of you in dire need of MGM and lion assaults: a lion jumped on an animal trainer in 2010 at the Las Vegas MGM Casino. Although the trainer survived the attack, not all trainers are this lucky:A BCNews talks about previous tragedies in greater detail. The classic lion trademark was created by Howard Dietz in 1916 for the Goldwyn Pictures Corporation.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer (MGM) was founded in 1924 when American business magnate Marcus Loew gained control of Metro Pictures, Goldwyn Pictures Corporation and Louis B. Mayer Pictures. Slats, appearing from 1917-1924, born in Dublin Zoo Ad executive Howard Dietz said he decided to use a lion as the company’s mascot as a tribute to his alma mater, Columbia University, whose athletic team nickname is The Lions. The first lion, called Slats, was used for the original Goldwyn Pictures design and for the first MGM version. He didn’t actually roar, preferring to people watch.
The lion gave an audible roar on July 31, 1928 for the debut of the movie White Shadows in the South Seas.
The roar was heard via a gramophone record because the movie was silent. Jackie, 1928-1956, the second lion to be used in the logo Jackie’s roar was recorded for use at the beginning of MGM talking movies. A sound stage was built around his cage to make the recording. In addition to appearing in the MGM logo, Jackie appeared in more than one hundred films (all black and white films from 1928-1956, including the Tarzan movies that starred Johnny Weissmuller).
Coffee was one of two lions that were used for two-strip Technicolor test logos on early MGM colour productions.
Coffee, 1932-1935 two-strip Technicolor MGM began producing full three-strip Technicolor films in 1934, and used Tanner for all Technicolor films from 1934-1956. Tanner, 1934-1956 full three-strip Technicolor films The sixth lion, officially named George, was introduced in 1956.
George, 1956-1957 Leo, the seventh lion, is MGM’s longest-lived, having appeared on most MGM films since 1957. He was also the youngest of all the lions at the time MGM filmed his roar (hence the smaller mane). Leo, 1957-present Hitchcock “directing” Leo in 1958, photo by Clarence Sinclair Bull In 1965, in attempt to update its image, MGM recruited Lippincott to create a more contemporary logo. The result was known as “The Stylized Lion,” and it appeared at the front of three films in the 1960s: Grand Prix (1966), 2001: A Space Odyssey (1968), and The Subject Was Roses (1968). The stylized lion, 1966-1968 Leo was reinstated afterwards, but a refined version of Lippincott’s mark is in use today for MGM Resorts International. More elsewhere: Leon the Lion, on Wikipedia The Lives of the Lions from MGM Credits For other logo histories, in the archives, here’s how the Coca-Cola logo came to be, and the story behind the NBA logo.