

the story of temple drake

The story of Temple Drake is a compelling narrative rooted in American literature, depicting themes of innocence, corruption, and redemption. This story, crafted by renowned author William Faulkner, explores the complex journey of a young woman navigating the treacherous waters of societal expectations and moral dilemmas in the early 20th century South. Through vivid characters and intense plot development, Faulkner offers a profound commentary on the loss of innocence and the possibility of salvation amidst chaos.

Introduction to Temple Drake

Who is Temple Drake?

Temple Drake is a fictional character created by William Faulkner, appearing prominently in his novel *Sanctuary*, published in 1931. She is depicted as a beautiful, privileged young woman from a wealthy Southern family, embodying the innocence of youth and the social standing of the Southern aristocracy.

Historical and Cultural Context

- Set in the American South during the early 20th century.
- Reflects societal attitudes towards gender roles, morality, and social hierarchy.
- The novel *Sanctuary* was controversial for its gritty portrayal of violence and moral decay.

The Plot of the Story of Temple Drake

Overview of the Narrative

The story traces Temple Drake's tragic descent from innocence to moral ambiguity, and ultimately, her struggle for redemption. It begins with her initial innocence and privileged life, but circumstances lead her into a world of crime, violence, and exploitation.

Major Plot Points

1. **Introduction to Temple's World:** A depiction of her life as a wealthy college girl and her relationships.

2. **The Encounter with the Criminals:** Temple is kidnapped by a gang involved in illegal activities.
3. **The Violent Ordeal:** She experiences trauma and violence, challenging her perceptions of morality.
4. **Rescue and Aftermath:** Her rescue leads to societal scandal and personal reflection.
5. **Redemption or Further Decline?:** The story ends ambiguously, leaving readers to interpret her fate.

Character Analysis

Temple Drake

- Represents innocence lost amidst corruption.
- Embodies the struggle between morality and survival.
- Her character's evolution highlights societal critique.

Supporting Characters

- **Gowan Stevens:** A young man who embodies integrity and moral clarity.
- **Horace Benbow:** A lawyer representing societal authority and moral judgment.
- **The Gang:** Criminals who symbolize chaos and moral decay.

The Themes of the Story of Temple Drake

Innocence and Corruption

- The loss of innocence as a central motif.
- The corrupting influence of society and criminal elements.

Morality and Morality's Fragility

- The tension between societal expectations and individual choices.
- The difficulty of maintaining morality under duress.

Gender and Power

- The vulnerability of women in a patriarchal society.
- The exploration of female agency and victimization.

Good versus Evil

- The blurred lines between right and wrong.
- The possibility of redemption even after moral compromise.

Literary Significance

Faulkner's Narrative Style

- Use of vivid imagery and intense psychological insight.
- Nonlinear storytelling that emphasizes emotional impact.

Impact on American Literature

- Sanctuary and the story of Temple Drake are considered pivotal in exploring controversial themes.
- Inspired subsequent writers to confront difficult social issues.

Adaptations and Cultural Impact

Film and Theater Adaptations

- The novel was adapted into films, notably the 1932 version titled *The Story of Temple Drake*.
- These adaptations helped bring the story's themes to wider audiences.

Influence on Popular Culture

- The character and story have been referenced in various media, symbolizing themes of innocence lost.
- Sparked debates on morality, gender roles, and societal hypocrisy.

Modern Interpretations and Lessons

Relevance Today

- The story's exploration of vulnerability and societal judgment remains pertinent.
- Highlights the importance of understanding the social forces that shape moral choices.

Lessons from Temple Drake's Story

- The dangers of superficial innocence and societal privilege.
- The importance of resilience and moral integrity in the face of adversity.
- Recognizing the complexity of human morality and the potential for redemption.

Conclusion

The story of Temple Drake is a powerful narrative that delves into the darker aspects of human nature and societal influence. Through her journey from innocence to experience, Faulkner examines the fragility of morality, the destructive forces of corruption, and the possibility of redemption. Her story continues to resonate, serving as a cautionary tale and a reflection on the societal pressures that shape individual lives. Whether viewed through a literary lens or as a cultural commentary, Temple Drake's story remains a significant chapter in American literary history, offering insights into human vulnerability and resilience.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main plot of 'The Story of Temple Drake'?

'The Story of Temple Drake' follows the troubled life of a young woman from a privileged background who becomes entangled in crime and moral dilemmas after a series of tragic events in a small Southern town.

Who is the author of 'The Story of Temple Drake'?

The novel was written by William Faulkner, a renowned American author known for his complex narratives and Southern Gothic style.

What are the major themes explored in 'The Story of Temple Drake'?

Key themes include innocence and corruption, morality and sin, societal decay, gender roles, and the impact of violence on individuals and communities.

How does 'The Story of Temple Drake' reflect Southern society of its time?

The novel depicts the social hierarchies, racial tensions, and moral hypocrisies prevalent in the American South during the early 20th century, highlighting the contrast between outward respectability and underlying corruption.

Has 'The Story of Temple Drake' been adapted into other media?

Yes, the novel was adapted into a film in 1933 titled 'The Story of Temple Drake,' which is known for its controversial and provocative content for the era.

What controversies surround 'The Story of Temple Drake'?

The novel and its film adaptation have faced criticism for their depictions of violence, sexual assault, and moral ambiguity, which challenged the censorship standards of their time.

What is the significance of Temple Drake's character development in the story?

Temple Drake's character transformation from innocence to moral complexity serves as a commentary on societal corruption and the loss of innocence in a fallen world.

How does William Faulkner's writing style influence the story of Temple Drake?

Faulkner's intricate narrative techniques, including stream of consciousness and layered symbolism, deepen the exploration of themes and add complexity to Temple's character and the story's moral questions.

Why is 'The Story of Temple Drake' considered an important work in American literature?

Because it vividly captures the complexities of Southern society, challenges moral conventions, and exemplifies Faulkner's innovative storytelling, making it a significant and influential piece in American literary history.

Additional Resources

The Story of Temple Drake: An In-Depth Exploration of a Classic American Literary Character

Introduction to Temple Drake

The story of Temple Drake is a compelling narrative rooted in early 20th-century American literature. It is best known as a central figure in William Faulkner's novel *Sanctuary*, published in 1931. Temple Drake's character has become emblematic of themes such as innocence lost, societal decay, and the perilous allure of danger. Her story encapsulates a complex blend of Southern Gothic elements, moral ambiguity, and psychological depth that continues to resonate with readers and scholars alike.

Background and Context

Historical and Cultural Setting

- Time Period: Early 20th century, specifically during the Prohibition era and the Great Depression.
- Location: The American South, primarily Mississippi, embodying the region's social complexities and moral contradictions.
- Cultural Themes: The clash between traditional Southern values and the encroaching modernity, the influence of organized crime, and the undercurrents of racial and social tensions.

Literary Significance

- William Faulkner's *Sanctuary* is considered a controversial and provocative novel, notable for its unflinching portrayal of violence and moral decay.
- Temple Drake's character serves as a vehicle to explore the darker facets of Southern society and human nature.
- The novel challenged contemporary censorship and moral standards, leading to debates about literary freedom and societal morals.

The Character of Temple Drake

Initial Portrayal

- Temple Drake begins as a typical Southern belle—a young, privileged woman from a wealthy family, embodying innocence, beauty, and societal respectability.
- She is depicted as intelligent, charming, and somewhat naive about the dangers lurking beyond her sheltered life.

Evolution and Transformation

- Her journey from innocence to experience is central to the novel's narrative arc.
- The pivotal event occurs when she is abducted and subjected to traumatic circumstances by a group of criminals, including the notorious Boon Hogganbeck.
- Her captivity and subsequent trauma reveal her internal struggles, resilience, and the societal pressures placed upon her.

Symbolism of Her Character

- Temple represents the fragile veneer of Southern gentility and the perilous realities that threaten it.
- Her character is a commentary on the vulnerability of women in a patriarchal and morally complex society.
- Her transformation underscores themes of moral corruption, societal judgment, and personal agency.

Major Themes Explored Through Temple Drake's Story

Innocence and Corruption

- Temple's initial innocence is systematically eroded through her traumatic experiences.
- The novel contrasts her sheltered life with the brutal realities of crime, violence, and moral decay.
- Her downfall serves as a critique of the romanticized Southern ideals that mask underlying societal issues.

Morality and Moral Ambiguity

- The novel challenges clear-cut distinctions between good and evil.
- Temple's actions and reactions raise questions about guilt, victimization, and redemption.
- Faulkner explores the idea that societal norms often fail to protect the vulnerable, complicating moral judgments.

Gender and Power Dynamics

- Temple's victimization highlights the vulnerabilities faced by women, especially in a patriarchal society.
- Her experience reflects broader themes of powerlessness and societal control over female agency.
- The novel examines how gender roles influence perceptions of morality and culpability.

Southern Gothic Elements

- The story's dark atmosphere, grotesque characters, and themes of decay are hallmarks of Southern Gothic literature.
- The rural setting, with its dilapidated structures and moral rot, enhances the sense of dread and moral ambiguity.
- The depiction of violence and societal corruption underscores the decaying moral fabric of the Old South.

Plot Overview

Introduction and Setting the Stage

- Temple Drake, daughter of a wealthy Southern family, is introduced as a symbol of innocence and privilege.
- She is engaged to a young man, Stephen, embodying societal expectations.

The Abduction and Trauma

- During a night out, Temple is kidnapped by a criminal gang led by the ruthless Judge Druse.

- She is held captive in a dilapidated house, subjected to psychological and physical violence.
- Her abduction is a brutal breach of her societal image and personal safety.

Aftermath and Moral Crisis

- Temple's rescue does not restore her innocence; instead, it plunges her into a moral and psychological crisis.
- She is haunted by her trauma, and her relationships with her family and fiancé become strained.
- Her behavior becomes increasingly ambiguous, oscillating between defiance and despair.

Resolution and Reflection

- The novel concludes with Temple's uncertain future, emphasizing the lingering effects of her experiences.
- Faulkner leaves her character open to interpretation, emphasizing the themes of moral ambiguity and societal judgment.

Critical Reception and Legacy

Controversy and Censorship

- Sanctuary faced significant backlash upon publication due to its explicit content and dark themes.
- The novel was banned in several regions, sparking debates about morality in literature.
- Despite or because of its controversy, the story of Temple Drake remains a significant literary work.

Literary Impact and Interpretations

- Critics view Temple's story as a stark critique of Southern society's hypocrisies.
- Some interpret her character as a tragic figure—a victim of societal and personal forces beyond her control.
- Others see her as a symbol of resilience and the complex nature of human morality.

Adaptations and Cultural Influence

- The story has inspired various adaptations, including films, stage productions, and scholarly analyses.
- Notably, the 1933 film *The Story of Temple Drake* attempted to depict her story but faced censorship challenges.
- Her character continues to be referenced in discussions of gender, morality, and Southern Gothic themes.

Modern Perspectives and Relevance

Feminist Readings

- Feminist critics examine Temple as a victim of societal oppression and gender roles.
- Discussions focus on her agency, victimization, and the societal structures that perpetuate violence against women.

Psychological Interpretations

- Psychologists analyze her trauma and psychological resilience.
- Her story is seen as a representation of the impact of violence on mental health and identity.

Contemporary Cultural Reflections

- The themes of innocence, corruption, and societal decay remain relevant today.
- The story prompts ongoing conversations about morality, gender dynamics, and societal responsibility.

Conclusion

The story of Temple Drake is a powerful and enduring narrative that encapsulates the complexities of human morality, societal decay, and gender dynamics within the Southern Gothic tradition. Her character's journey from innocence to trauma and ambiguity offers profound insights into the darker aspects of

American society and human nature. Faulkner's *Sanctuary* and the character of Temple Drake continue to evoke critical discussion, scholarly analysis, and cultural reflection, cementing her story as a pivotal element of American literary history.

Her tale serves as a stark reminder of the fragile veneer of societal respectability and the lurking darkness beneath it. Whether viewed as a tragic victim, a symbol of societal critique, or a complex individual navigating moral ambiguity, Temple Drake's story remains a compelling and relevant exploration of the human condition.

[The Story Of Temple Drake](#)

the story of temple drake: *The Story of Temple Drake* Paramount Pictures Corporation, 1933

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the story of temple drake: *Heritage Signature Vintage Movie Poster Auction #636*, 2006
Vente d'affiches de cinéma les 12 et 13 juillet 2006 à Dallas, Texas, USA.

the story of temple drake: *The Story of Temple Drake* Oliver Hart Palmer Garrett, 1933

the story of temple drake: *Fade In, Crossroads* Robert Jackson, 2017-05-23 *Fade In, Crossroads* is a history of the relations between black and white southerners and films from the silent era to midcentury. It illustrates how the rise and fall of the American film industry coincided with that of the South's most important modern product and export: Jim Crow segregation.

the story of temple drake: *Reconstructing Violence* Deborah E. Barker, 2015-11-11 In this bold study of cinematic depictions of violence in the south, Deborah E. Barker explores the ongoing legacy of the "southern rape complex" in American film. Taking as her starting point D. W. Griffith's infamous *Birth of a Nation*, Barker demonstrates how the tropes and imagery of the southern rape complex continue to assert themselves across a multitude of genres, time periods, and stylistic modes. Drawing from Gilles Deleuze's work on cinema, Barker examines plot, dialogue, and camera technique as she considers several films: *The Story of Temple Drake* (1933), *Sanctuary* (1958), *Touch of Evil* (1958), *To Kill a Mockingbird* (1962), and *Cape Fear* (1962). Placing this body of analysis in the context of the historical periods when these films appeared and the literary sources on which they are based, Barker reveals the protean power of cinematic racialized violence amid the shifting cultural and political landscapes of the South and the nation as a whole. By focusing on familiar literary and cinematic texts—each produced or set during moments of national crisis such as the Great Depression or the civil rights movement—Barker's *Reconstructing Violence* offers fresh insights into the anxiety that has underpinned sexual and racial violence in cinematic representations of the South.

the story of temple drake: *Miriam Hopkins* Allan R. Ellenberger, 2018-01-12 Miriam Hopkins (1902-1972) first captured moviegoers' attention in daring precode films such as *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* (1931), *The Story of Temple Drake* (1933), and Ernst Lubitsch's *Trouble in Paradise* (1932). Though she enjoyed popular and critical acclaim in her long career—receiving an Academy Award nomination for *Becky Sharp* (1935) and a Golden Globe nomination for *The Heiress* (1949)—she is most often remembered for being one of the most difficult actresses of Hollywood's golden age. Whether she was fighting with studio moguls over her roles or feuding with her avowed archrival, Bette Davis, her reputation for temperamental behavior is legendary. In the first comprehensive biography of this colorful performer, Allan R. Ellenberger illuminates Hopkins's fascinating life and legacy. Her freewheeling film career was exceptional in studio-era Hollywood,

and she managed to establish herself as a top star at Paramount, RKO, Goldwyn, and Warner Bros. Over the course of five decades, Hopkins appeared in thirty-six films, forty stage plays, and countless radio programs. Later, she emerged as a pioneer of TV drama. Ellenberger also explores Hopkins's private life, including her relationships with such intellectuals as Theodore Dreiser, Dorothy Parker, Gertrude Stein, and Tennessee Williams. Although she was never blacklisted for her suspected Communist leanings, her association with these freethinkers and her involvement with certain political organizations led the FBI to keep a file on her for nearly forty years. This skillful biography treats readers to the intriguing stories and controversies surrounding Hopkins and her career, but also looks beyond her Hollywood persona to explore the star as an uncompromising artist. The result is an entertaining portrait of a brilliant yet underappreciated performer.

the story of temple drake: Faulkner and Whiteness Jay Watson, 2011-05-11 William Faulkner wrote during a tumultuous period in southern racial consciousness, between the years of the enactment of Jim Crow and the beginnings of the civil rights movement in the South. Throughout the writer's career, racial paradigms were in flux, and these shifting notions are reflected in Faulkner's prose. Faulkner's fiction contains frequent questions about the ways in which white Americans view themselves with regard to race along with challenges to the racial codes and standards of the region, and complex portrayals of the interactions between blacks and whites. Throughout his work, Faulkner contests white identity—its performance by whites and those passing for white, its role in shaping the South, and its assumption of normative identity in opposition to non-white "Others." This is true even in novels without a strong visible African American presence, such as *As I Lay Dying*, *The Hamlet*, *The Town*, and *The Mansion*. *Faulkner and Whiteness* explores the ways in which Faulkner's fiction addresses and destabilizes the concept of whiteness in American culture. Collectively, the essays argue that whiteness, as part of the Nobel Laureate's consistent querying of racial dynamics, is a central element. This anthology places Faulkner's oeuvre—and scholarly views of it—in the contexts of its contemporary literature and academic trends exploring race and texts.

the story of temple drake: *Defining Cinema* Michael Slowik, 2024 *Defining Cinema: Rouben Mamoulian and Hollywood Film Style, 1929-1957* takes a holistic look at Mamoulian's oeuvre by examining both his stage and his screen work, and also brings together insights from his correspondence, his theories on film, and analysis of the films themselves. It presents a filmmaker whose work was innovative and exciting, who pushed hard on cinema's potential as an artform, and who in many ways helped move cinema towards the kind of entertainment that it remains today.

the story of temple drake: *Time* Briton Hadden, Henry Robinson Luce, 1933

the story of temple drake: *Pre-Code Hollywood* Thomas Doherty, 1999-08-27 *Pre-Code Hollywood* explores the fascinating period in American motion picture history from 1930 to 1934 when the commandments of the Production Code Administration were violated with impunity in a series of wildly unconventional films—a time when censorship was lax and Hollywood made the most of it. Though more unbridled, salacious, subversive, and just plain bizarre than what came afterwards, the films of the period do indeed have the look of Hollywood cinema—but the moral terrain is so off-kilter that they seem imported from a parallel universe. In a sense, Doherty avers, the films of pre-Code Hollywood are from another universe. They lay bare what Hollywood under the Production Code attempted to cover up and push offscreen: sexual liaisons unsanctified by the laws of God or man, marriage ridiculed and redefined, ethnic lines crossed and racial barriers ignored, economic injustice exposed and political corruption assumed, vice unpunished and virtue unrewarded—in sum, pretty much the raw stuff of American culture, unvarnished and unveiled. No other book has yet sought to interpret the films and film-related meanings of the pre-Code era—what defined the period, why it ended, and what its relationship was to the country as a whole during the darkest years of the Great Depression... and afterward.

the story of temple drake: *Faulkner and Film* Peter Lurie, Ann J. Abadie, 2014-09-18 Considering that he worked a stint as a screenwriter, it will come as little surprise that Faulkner has often been called the most cinematic of novelists. Faulkner's novels were produced in the same high

period as the films of classic Hollywood, a reason itself for considering his work alongside this dominant form. Beyond their era, though, Faulkner's novels—or the ways in which they ask readers to see as well as feel his world—have much in common with film. That Faulkner was aware of film and that his novels' own "thinking" betrays his profound sense of the medium and its effects broadens the contexts in which he can be considered. In a range of approaches, the contributors consider Faulkner's career as a scenarist and collaborator in Hollywood, the ways his screenplay work and the adaptations of his fiction informed his literary writing, and how Faulkner's craft anticipates, intersects with, or reflects upon changes in cultural history across the lifespan of cinema. Drawing on film history, critical theory, archival studies of Faulkner's screenplays and scholarship about his work in Hollywood, the nine essays show a keen awareness of literary modernism and its relation to film.

the story of temple drake: Faulkner and Women Doreen Fowler, 1986

the story of temple drake: The South Never Plays Itself Ben Beard, 2020-12-15 Since Birth of a Nation became the first Hollywood blockbuster in 1915, movies have struggled to reckon with the American South—as both a place and an idea, a reality and a romance, a lived experience and a bitter legacy. Nearly every major American filmmaker, actor, and screenwriter has worked on a film about the South, from *Gone with the Wind* to *12 Years a Slave*, from *Deliverance* to *Forrest Gump*. In *The South Never Plays Itself*, author and film critic Ben Beard explores the history of the Deep South on screen, beginning with silent cinema and ending in the streaming era, from President Wilson to President Trump, from musical to comedy to horror to crime to melodrama. Beard's idiosyncratic narrative—part cultural history, part film criticism, part memoir—journeys through genres and eras, issues and regions, smash blockbusters and microbudget indies to explore America's past and troubled present, seen through Hollywood's distorting lens. Opinionated, obsessive, sweeping, often combative, sometimes funny—a wild narrative tumble into culture both high and low—Beard attempts to answer the haunting question: what do movies know about the South that we don't?

the story of temple drake: Faulkner's Hollywood Novels Ben Robbins, 2024-08-12 Tracing the influence of Faulkner's screenwriting on his literary craft and depictions of women William Faulkner's time as a Hollywood screenwriter has often been dismissed as little more than an intriguing interlude in the career of one of America's greatest novelists. Consequently, it has not received the wide-ranging critical examination it deserves. In *Faulkner's Hollywood Novels*, Ben Robbins provides an overdue thematic analysis by systematically tracing a dialogue of influence between Faulkner's literary fiction and screenwriting over a period of two decades. Among numerous insights, Robbins's work sheds valuable new light on Faulkner's treatment of female characters, both in his novels and in the films to which he contributed. Drawing on extensive archival research, Robbins finds that Hollywood genre conventions and archetypes significantly influenced and reshaped Faulkner's craft after his involvement in the studio system. His work in the film industry also produced a deep exploration of the gendered dynamics of collaborative labor, genre formulae, and cultural hierarchies that materialized in both his Hollywood screenplays and his experimental fiction.

the story of temple drake: *Proceedings of the British Academy, Volume 131, 2004 Lectures*, 2005-12-22 The topical issues debated in this volume include the patenting of AIDS drugs, the future pensions crisis, Britain's universities, and Pan-Islam. There are studies of Shakespeare, Pope, Montaigne, Robert Graves, and William Faulkner. And there are lectures on the Inquisition, empires in history, and the journey towards spiritual fulfilment.

the story of temple drake: Fiction, Film, and Faulkner Gene D. Phillips, 1988 *Fiction, Film and Faulkner: The Art of Adaptation*

the story of temple drake: *Gangsters and G-Men on Screen* Gene D. Phillips, 2014-09-26 While the gangster film may have enjoyed its heyday in the 1930s and '40s, it has remained a movie staple for almost as long as cinema has existed. From the early films of Humphrey Bogart, James Cagney, and Edward G. Robinson to modern versions like *Bugsy*, *Public Enemies*, and *Gangster Squad*, such films capture the brutality of mobs and their leaders. In *Gangsters and G-Men on Screen: Crime*

Cinema Then and Now, Gene D. Phillips revisits some of the most popular and iconic representations of the genre. While this volume offers new perspectives on some established classics—usual suspects like *Little Caesar*, *Bonnie and Clyde*, and *The Godfather Part II*—Phillips also calls attention to some of the unheralded but no less worthy films and filmmakers that represent the genre. Expanding the viewer's notion of what constitutes a gangster film, Phillips offers such unusual choices as *You Only Live Once*, *Key Largo*, *The Lady from Shanghai*, and even the 1949 version of *The Great Gatsby*. Also included in this examination are more recent ventures, such as modern classics *The Grifters* and Martin Scorsese's *The Departed*. In his analyses, Phillips draws on a number of sources, including personal interviews with directors and other artists and technicians associated with the films he discusses. Of interest to film historians and scholars, *Gangsters and G-Men on Screen* will also appeal to anyone who wants to better understand the films that represent an important contribution to crime cinema.

the story of temple drake: *The Sexual Revolution in Modern American Literature I.*
Glicksberg, 2012-12-06 1. The Dialectic of the Sex-Motif in Literature Sex is a function of culture; in literature today it plays only a small though aggressively righteous part. Nature, long held in bondage, periodically breaks out in revolt, but its victory is never complete. In every society, primitive as well as modem, the sexual instinct is for good or evil always subject to some measure of regulation and restraint. In literature, where the battle between love and sex, spirit and flesh, is fought out in terms of symbolic action, the writers support their cause, for or against sexual freedom, with varying degrees of evangelical ardor and outspokenness. On this issue there is no unanimity for the simple reason that American culture is not unified in its beliefs concerning the nature of man. The central conflict between instinctual needs and the claims of the ideal, between physical desire and the inner check, between Dionysus and Christ, goes on all the time. Sublimation is the cultural process whereby sexual energy is deflected from its biological source and diverted into spiritually higher and socially more useful channels. But sublimation is for most men hard to achieve. As civilization grows more complex, the individual is exposed to a series of increasingly severe moral strains. Pitted against Nature while subject to its laws, he must hence forth be governed in his behavior by inner as well as outer controls.

the story of temple drake: *The Dame in the Kimono* Leonard J. Leff, Jerold L. Simmons, 2013-07-24 "This excellent, lively study examines the 'raucous debate' sparked by the Code over the morals and ideals of American movies." —Publishers Weekly The new edition of this seminal work takes the story of the Production Code and motion picture censorship into the present, including the creation of the PG-13 and NC-17 ratings in the 1990s. Starting in the early 1930s, the Production Code Director, Joe Breen, and his successor, Geoff Shurlock, understood that American motion pictures needed enough rope—enough sex, and violence, and tang—to lasso an audience, and not enough to strangle the industry. To explore the history and implementation of the Motion Picture Production Code, this book uses 11 movies: *Dead End*, *Gone With the Wind*, *The Outlaw*, *The Postman Always Rings Twice*, *The Bicycle Thief*, *Detective Story*, *A Streetcar Named Desire*, *The Moon Is Blue*, *The French Line*, *Lolita*, and *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* The authors combine a lively style with provocative insights and a wealth of anecdotes to show how the code helped shape American screen content for nearly 50 years. "A readable, intimate account of the rise to near-tyrannical power, and the fall to well-deserved ignominy, of the old Production Code Administration." —Atlantic Monthly "A valuable insight into our own innocence and naiveté." —The New York Times Book Review "The triumph of Leff and Simmons's fine work is that they have reminded us of how fatuous and inimical a code of conduct can be: how tempting it is as a theoretical answer, and how intrinsically flawed it is as a working solution." —The Times of London

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