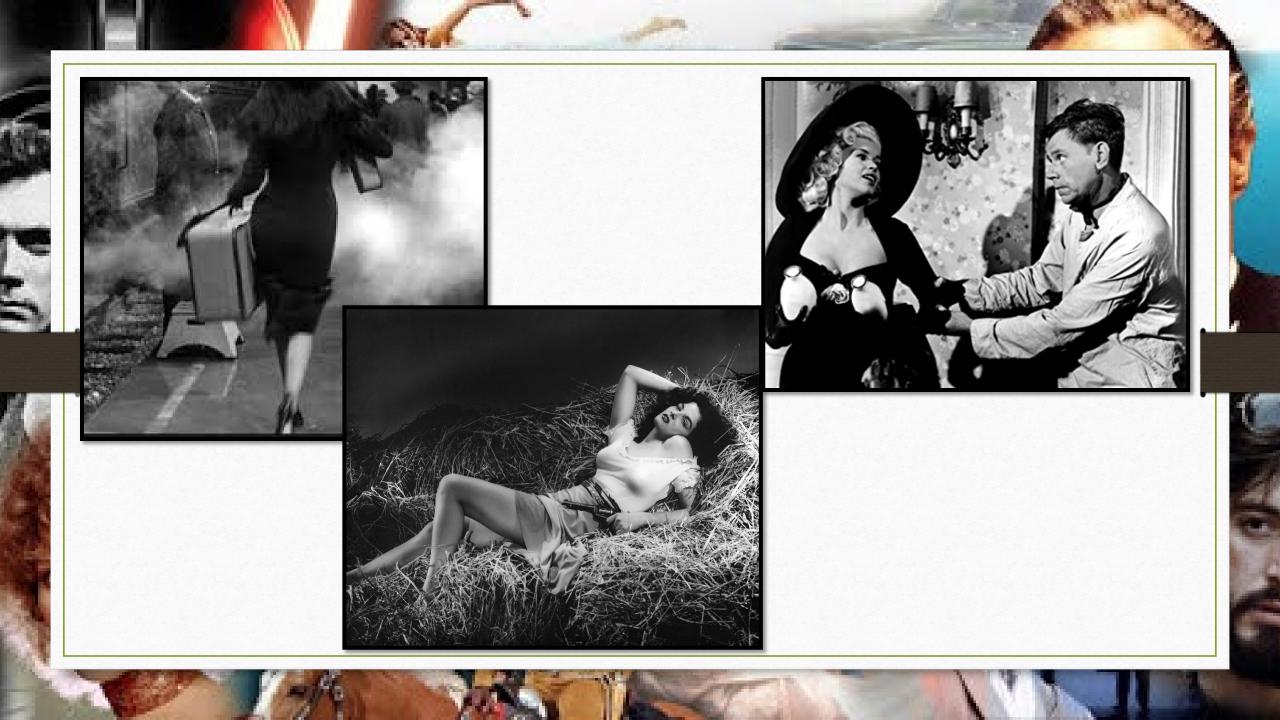


Labeling and Regulating Film Content

- Motion Picture Production Code (also known as the Hays Code) was established in 1930 as a set of industry guidelines for self-regulation
- Adopted by the studios, and enforced beginning in 1934
- The Code policed every aspect of film production – from scripts through finished cuts

• If a film did not have Code approval, it could not be shown in theaters

THIS PICTURE APPROVED BY THE PRODUCTION CODE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MOTION PICTURE PRODUCERS & DISTRIBUTORS OF AMERICA.



JACK VALENTI

Former political figure
In 1966, becomes President of the Motion Picture
Association of America



- After some high-profile objections to film content shortly after he begins his tenure at the MPAA, Valenti determines that something has to be done to replace the ineffective Production Code
- Begins formulating plan for a new system
 sees the Production Code as a form of censorship, and wants to develop a new way of labeling film content

Movie Ratings System

Introduced on November 1, 1968

- G general audiences, all ages admitted
- M mature audiences, parental guidance suggested but all ages admitted
- R restricted, children under 16 not allowed without parent/guardian
- X no one under 18 admitted

But the ratings system does govern content indirectly -

- Main goal of ratings system was protecting children from unsuitable content
- Most newspapers refused to advertise X-rated films, and many theaters would not show them; and the X rating (the only one <u>not</u> copyrighted by the MPAA) is coopted by the porn industry
- But there is also a new concern about a film being perceived as too bland or childish
 - in 1969, 41% of all films were rated G
 - by 1977, only 13% were rated G

Some revisions to the 1968 ratings system

• Several late-60s/early-70s films that were originally rated X were later reclassified as R, to differentiate them from pornography –

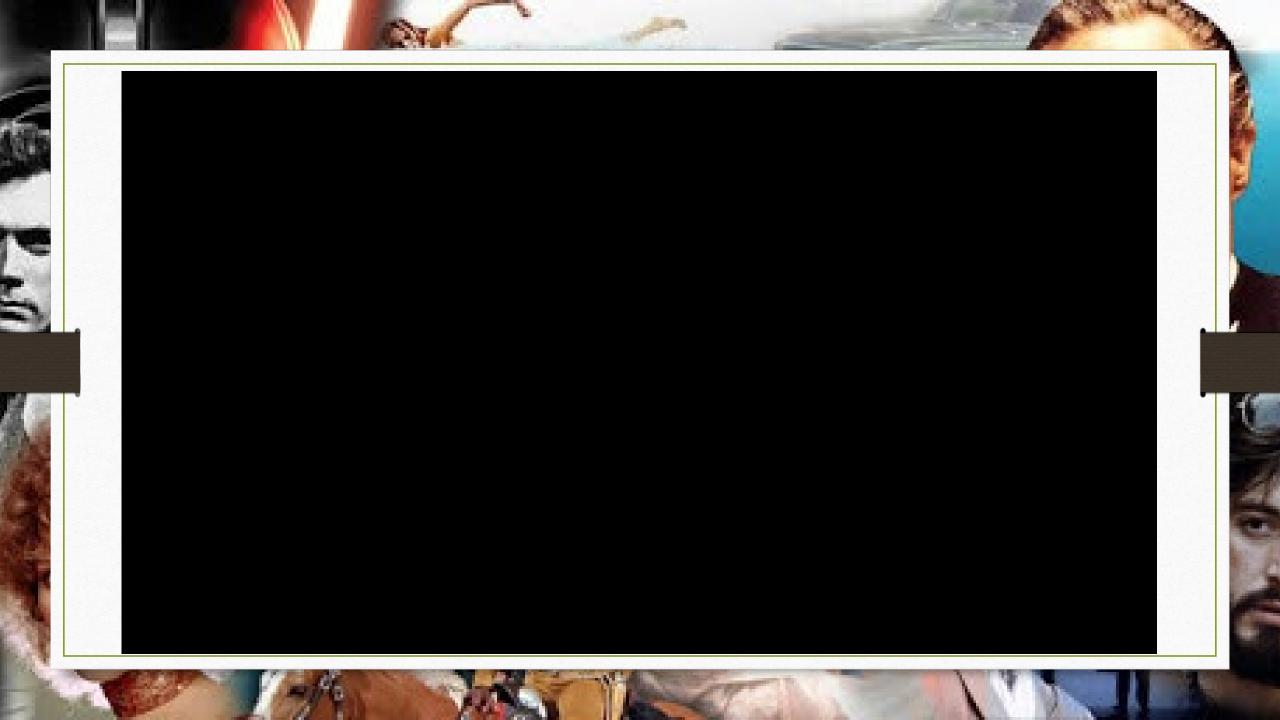
Midnight Cowboy, A Clockwork Orange, Last Tango in Paris. . .

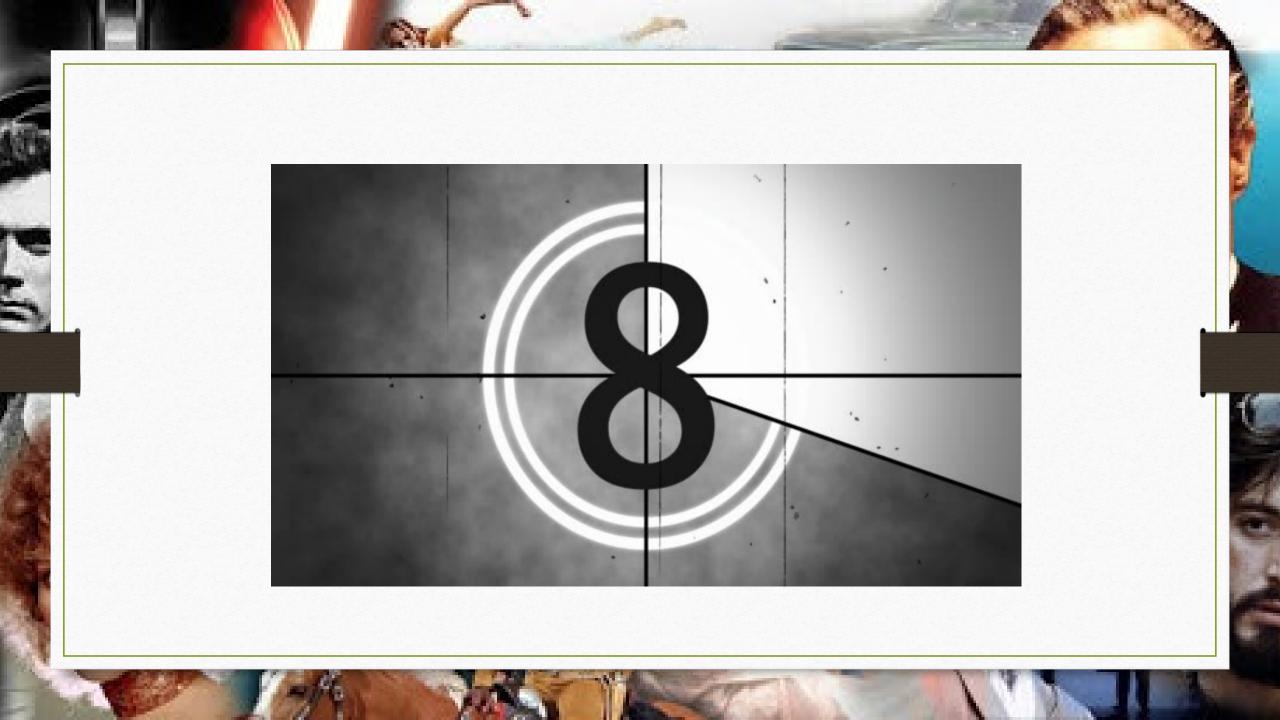
- 1970 -
 - R and X age limits raised from 16 to 17
 - M changed to GP, and then quickly changed again to PG ("parental guidance," not "general public")
- 1984 PG-13 added
- 1990 X is replaced by NC-17

Another major development in the early 1970s that influenced the types of films that were made –

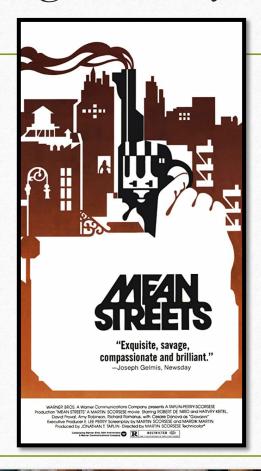


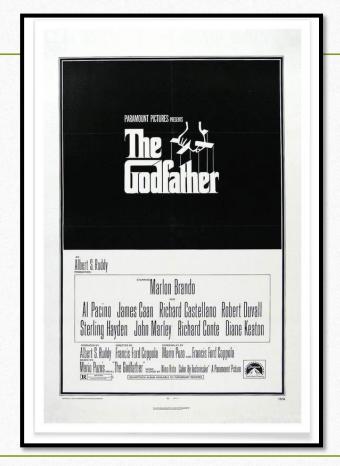


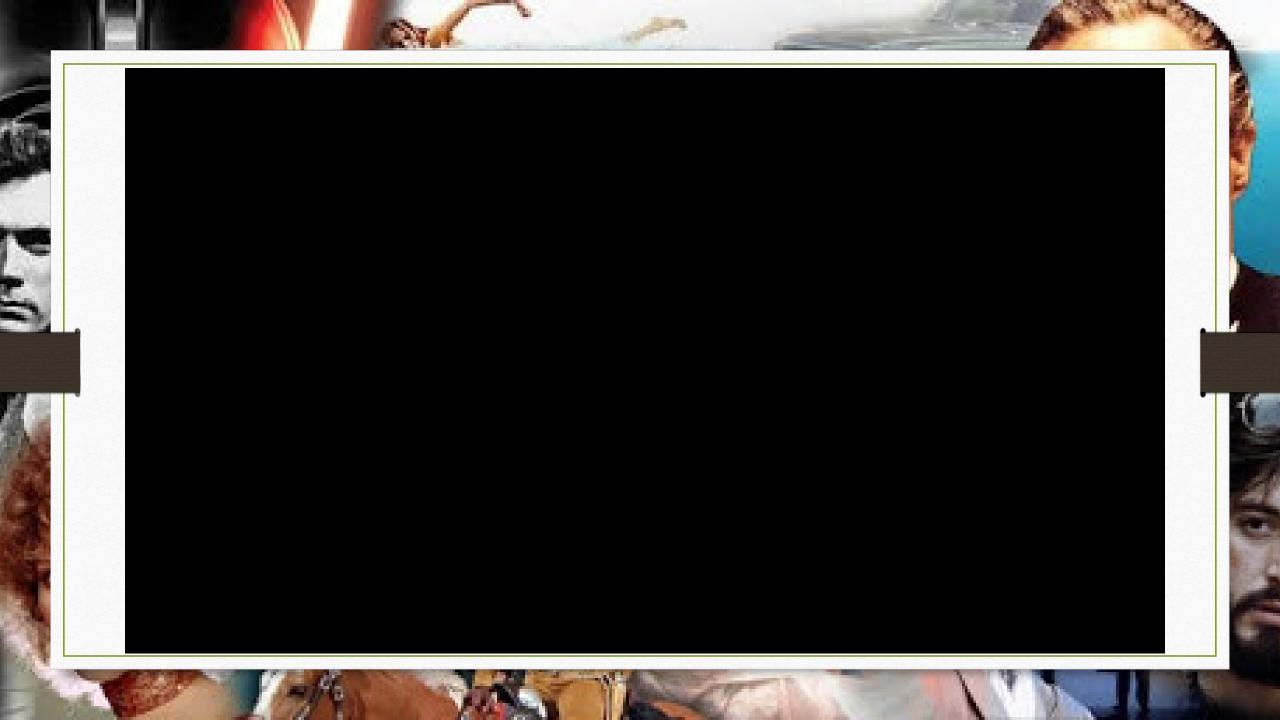


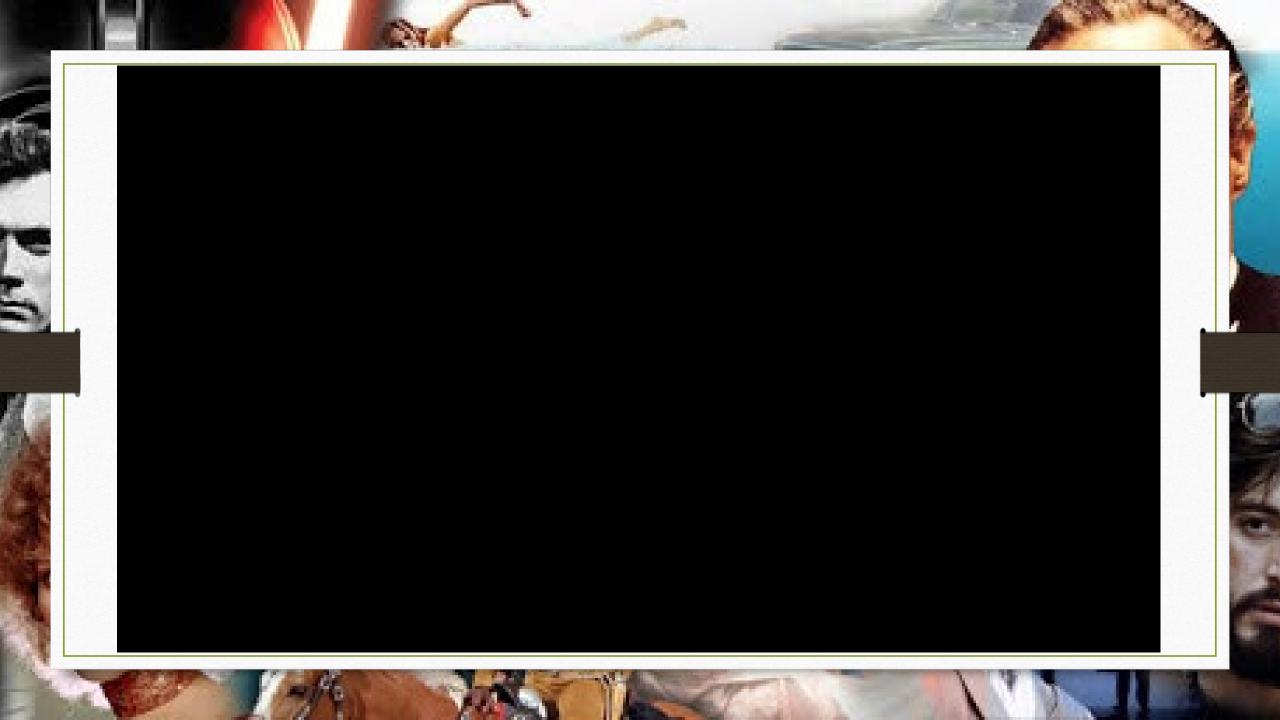


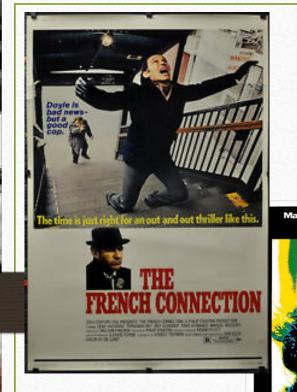
Paving the way for new stories and characters

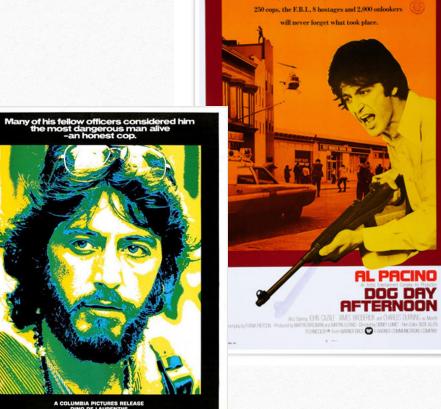












In August, 1972, Sonny Wortzik robbed a bank.



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Where do you go when the record is over.







On every street there's a nobody who dreams of being somebody. He's a lonely forgotten man desperate to prove that he's alive.

ADULT

MOVIES

ROBERT DENIRO
TAXI DRIVER

A BILL/PHILLIPS Production of a MARTIN SCORSESE Film

JODIE FOSTER | ALBERT BROOKS as Tom | HARVEY KEITEL

LEONARD HARRIS PETER BOYLE as Wizard

and CYBILL SHEPHERD as Betsy

Witness by PAUL SCHRADER Mans BERNARD HERRMANN Produced by MICHAEL PHILLIPS and JULIA PHILLIPS
Described by MARTIN SCORSESE
Productor Services by Describedly Bright

ALL-STAR, EPIC "DISASTER FILMS"

Earthquake

The Poseidon Adventure

The Towering Inferno

Airport

The Hindenburg

Two Minute Warning

Black Sunday

Rollercoaster

And many more. . .



Five Films

