

LIVES IN ACTING

John Scales Avery

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INTRODUCTION

Human history as cultural history

We need to reform our teaching of history so that the emphasis will be placed on the gradual growth of human culture and knowledge, a growth to which all nations and ethnic groups have contributed. In fact, the millennia-long accumulation of knowledge and culture is a much more important part of human history than the wars and power struggles of rulers and national governments.

Against nationalism

Today, in an era of all-destroying nuclear weapons, instantaneous global communication and worldwide economic interdependence, nationalism has become a dangerous anachronism. History, as it is taught today, is centered on the country where it is being taught. Our own country is the most important. Our own country is always in the right, according to nationalist historians. Patriotic soldiers and generals are exalted. It is sweet and noble to die for one's country. But today, war has become prohibitively dangerous. Unless we rid the world of nuclear weapons, the end of human civilization and much of the biosphere is just around the corner.

Cultural history can be seen as an antidote for nationalism. It allows us to take a wider view of the world, where cooperation is more important than conflict, and where the contributions of all nations, cultures and ethnic groups are recognized.

Other books on cultural history

This book is part of a series on cultural history. Here is a list of the other books in the series that have, until now, been completed:

- Lives of Some Great Film Directors
- Lives of Some Great Dramatists
- Lives in the Ancient World
- Lives in the Middle Ages
- Lives in the Renaissance
- Lives in the 17th Century

- Lives in the 18th Century
- Lives in the 19th Century
- Lives in the 20th century
- Lives in Biology
- Lives of Some Great Novelists
- Lives in Mathematics
- Lives in Exploration
- Lives in Education
- Lives in Poetry
- Lives in Painting
- Lives in Engineering
- Lives in Astronomy
- Lives in Chemistry
- Lives in Medicine
- Lives in Ecology
- Lives in Physics
- Lives in Economics
- Lives in the Peace Movement

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Chapter 1

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Chaplin's early life

Charlie Chaplin was born in London in 1889. Both of his parents were vaudeville stage performers. But when Chaplin was a young boy, his father deserted the family. His mother struggled to support her children, but the family experienced extreme poverty and hardship. When Charlie Chaplin was 14, his mother became insane, and was committed to a mental institution.

Charlie Chaplin began to appear on the stage at a very early age. He was so successful that by the time he was 19, he was an established actor. He signed a contract with the Fred Karno company, which took him to the United States.

In the United States

While Charlie Chaplin was on tour in the United States, he was scouted by the Keystone studios. He appeared in many short silent films, and soon developed his Tramp character, which won him a large fan base. Finally he became so popular that he was given his own studio United Artists, to develop and distribute his films.

The most famous man in the world

By 1918, Charlie Chaplin had become one of the most widely known people in the world. He continued to develop his craft, and produced the great films for which he is famous. Chaplin resisted introducing sound in his films, but finally used it in *The Great Dictator*. No one has had a greater influence on the development of cinema as an art form.

Accused of Communism, Chaplin was not allowed to return to the United States after a trip abroad. He settled in Switzerland with his wife, Oona, and his large family. He was knighted by the British government, and became Sir Charles Spencer Chaplin, KBE - an almost incredible rags-to-riches story.



Figure 1.1: *A Dog's Life* (1918). It was around this time that Chaplin began to conceive the Tramp as a sad clown.



Figure 1.2: *The Kid* (1921), with Jackie Coogan, combined comedy with drama and was Chaplin's first film to exceed an hour.



Figure 1.3: The Tramp resorts to eating his boot in *The Gold Rush* (1925).

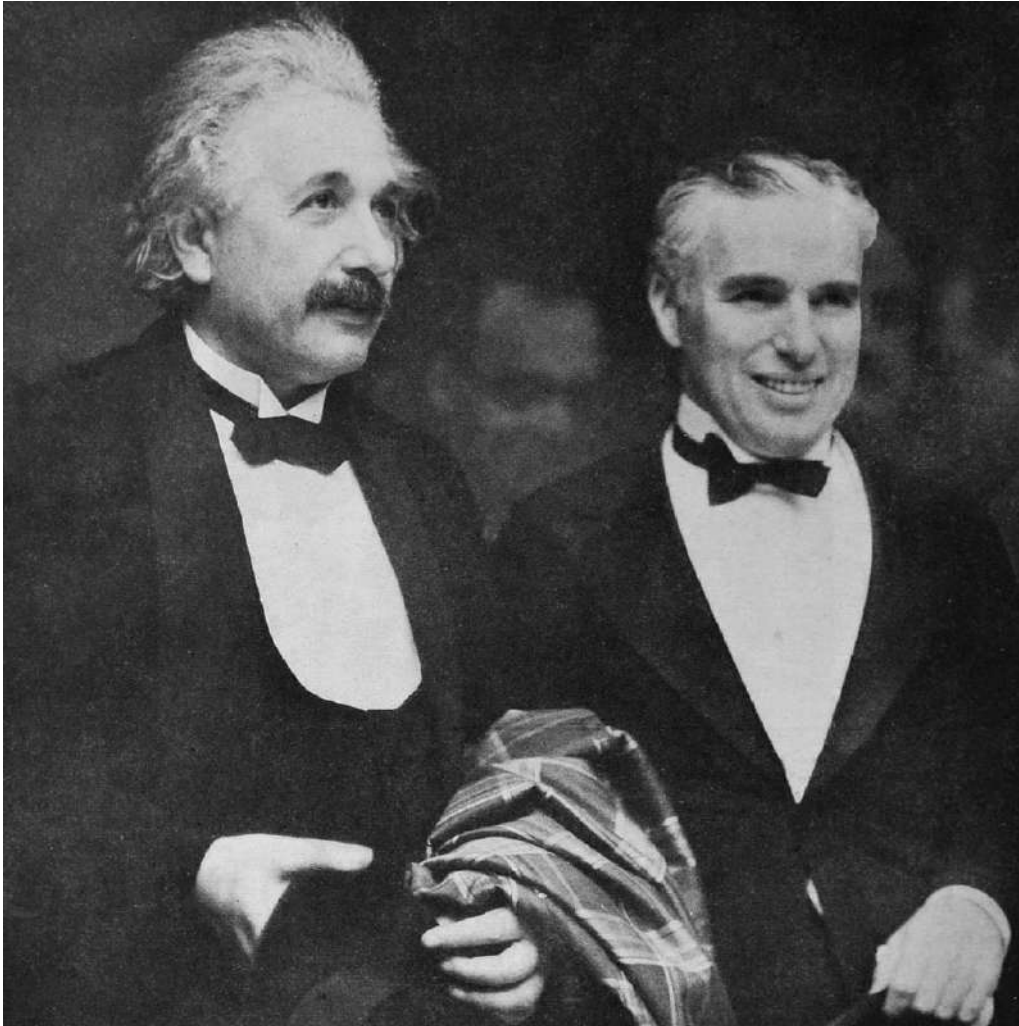


Figure 1.4: Charlie Chaplin with Albert Einstein at the premiere of *City Lights*.



Figure 1.5: The Tramp meets the Blind Flower Girl and falls in love in *City Lights*.



Figure 1.6: Chaplin with his fourth and last wife, Oona, and six of their children in 1961. She was the daughter of the Nobel laureate dramatist, Eugene O'Neill. The marriage was a very happy one.

1.1 The Gold Rush (1925)

In Charlie Chaplin's silent film *The Gold Rush*, the little tramp character, played by Chaplin, becomes a gold prospector in Alaska. In his Prospector role, Chaplin seeks shelter from a blizzard in a cabin which is also occupied by Big Jim and by the criminal, Black Larsen. The blizzard lasts so long that the three become mad with hunger, and are reduced to cooking and eating the Prospector's shoe. Big Jim becomes delirious and imagines the Prospector to be an enormous chicken, which he tries to eat. The three draw lots to see who shall go out to look for food. Black Larsen loses. and the Prospector is left in the cabin with Big Jim. A bear enters the cabin and is killed, thus finally providing food.

Later, Big Jim, who has discovered a huge gold deposit, is knocked out by Black Larsen. Black Larsen is later killed by an avalanche, while Big Jim has lost his memory from Black Larsen's blow. He remembers that his gold find was near to a cabin, and he recruits the Prospector's help in finding the cabin. When they find it together, Big Jim shares his wealth with the Prospector (Charlie Chaplin's tramp figure). The film also has a love story, involving a dance hall girl called Georgia, with whom the Prospector falls in love.

The Gold Rush was both a commercial and critical success and Charlie Chaplin said that it was the film by which he wanted to be remembered.

1.2 City Lights (1931)

Charlie Chaplin's film, *City Lights*, was made in 1931, four years after the end of the silent era. Nevertheless, Chaplin defiantly chose to produce it as a silent film. However, he composed the background music for *City Lights*, and this was synchronized with the action of the film. The plot concerns a romance between Chaplin's Tramp character (played, of course, by himself) and a blind flower girl. A subplot concerns the Tramp and a millionaire whom the Tramp saves from suicide. The millionaire is kind and generous to the Tramp, but unfriendly when sober.

With money from the millionaire, the Tramp helps the flower girl to undergo an operation, and her sight is restored. At first she does not recognize the Tramp, but when she touches his hand, and feels his features she recognizes him, and love prevails.

City Lights was both a financial and critical success, and it is considered to be one of Chaplin's best films.

1.3 The Great Dictator (1940)

In his 1940 film, **The Great Dictator**, Charlie Chaplin satirizes Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini. In the film they become "Adenoid Hynkel" and "Benzino Napolini". The plot concerns a Jewish barber and his girlfriend Hannah. The barber looks somewhat like the great dictator, Adenoid Hynkel, and at the end of the film, he has to give a speech to an enormous crowd, who believe him to be Hynkel. The speech is also broadcast on the radio,

In the barber's speech, Charlie Chaplin suddenly abandons satire and speaks to us directly with his own voice, his own idealism. Here is the speech:

Hynkel: I'm sorry, but I don't want to be an Emperor - that's not my business. I don't want to rule or conquer anyone. I should like to help everyone, if possible - Jew, gentile, black man, white. We all want to help one another; human beings are like that. We want to live by each other's happiness, not by each other's misery. We don't want to hate and despise one another. In this world there's room for everyone and the good earth is rich and can provide for everyone.

The way of life can be free and beautiful.

But we have lost the way.

Greed has poisoned men's souls, has barricaded the world with hate, has goose-stepped us into misery and bloodshed. We have developed speed but we have shut ourselves in. Machinery that gives abundance has left us in want. Our knowledge has made us cynical, our cleverness hard and unkind. We think too much and feel too little. More than machinery, we need humanity. More than cleverness, we need kindness and gentleness. Without these qualities, life will be violent and all will be lost.

The aeroplane and the radio have brought us closer together. The very nature of these inventions cries out for the goodness in men, cries out for universal brotherhood for the unity of us all. Even now my voice is reaching millions throughout the world, millions of

despairing men, women, and little children, victims of a system that makes men torture and imprison innocent people.

To those who can hear me I say, "Do not despair." The misery that is now upon us is but the passing of greed, the bitterness of men who fear the way of human progress. The hate of men will pass and dictators die; and the power they took from the people will return to the people and so long as men die, liberty will never perish.

Soldiers: Don't give yourselves to brutes, men who despise you, enslave you, who regiment your lives, tell you what to do, what to think and what to feel; who drill you, diet you, treat you like cattle, use you as cannon fodder. Don't give yourselves to these unnatural men, machine men, with machine minds and machine hearts! You are not machines! You are not cattle! You are men! You have the love of humanity in your hearts. You don't hate; only the unloved hate, the unloved and the unnatural.

Soldiers: Don't fight for slavery! Fight for liberty! In the seventeenth chapter of Saint Luke it is written, "the kingdom of God is within man" - not one man, nor a group of men, but in all men, in you, you the people have the power, the power to create machines, the power to create happiness. You the people have the power to make this life free and beautiful, to make this life a wonderful adventure.

Then, in the name of democracy, let us use that power! Let us all unite!! Let us fight for a new world, a decent world that will give men a chance to work, that will give you the future and old age a security. By the promise of these things, brutes have risen to power, but they lie! They do not fulfill their promise; they never will. Dictators free themselves, but they enslave the people!! Now, let us fight to fulfill that promise!! Let us fight to free the world, to do away with national barriers, to do away with greed, with hate and intolerance. Let us fight for a world of reason, a world where science and progress will lead to all men's happiness.

Soldiers: In the name of democracy, let us all unite!!!

Hannah, can you hear me? Wherever you are, look up, Hannah. The clouds are lifting. The sun is breaking through. We are coming out of the darkness into the light. We are coming into a new world, a kindlier world, where men will rise above their hate, their greed and brutality.

Look up, Hannah. The soul of man has been given wings, and at last he is beginning to fly. He is flying into the rainbow - into the light of hope, into the future, the glorious future that belongs to you, to me, and to all of us.

Look up, Hannah. Look up!



Figure 1.7: **Look up, Hannah!**

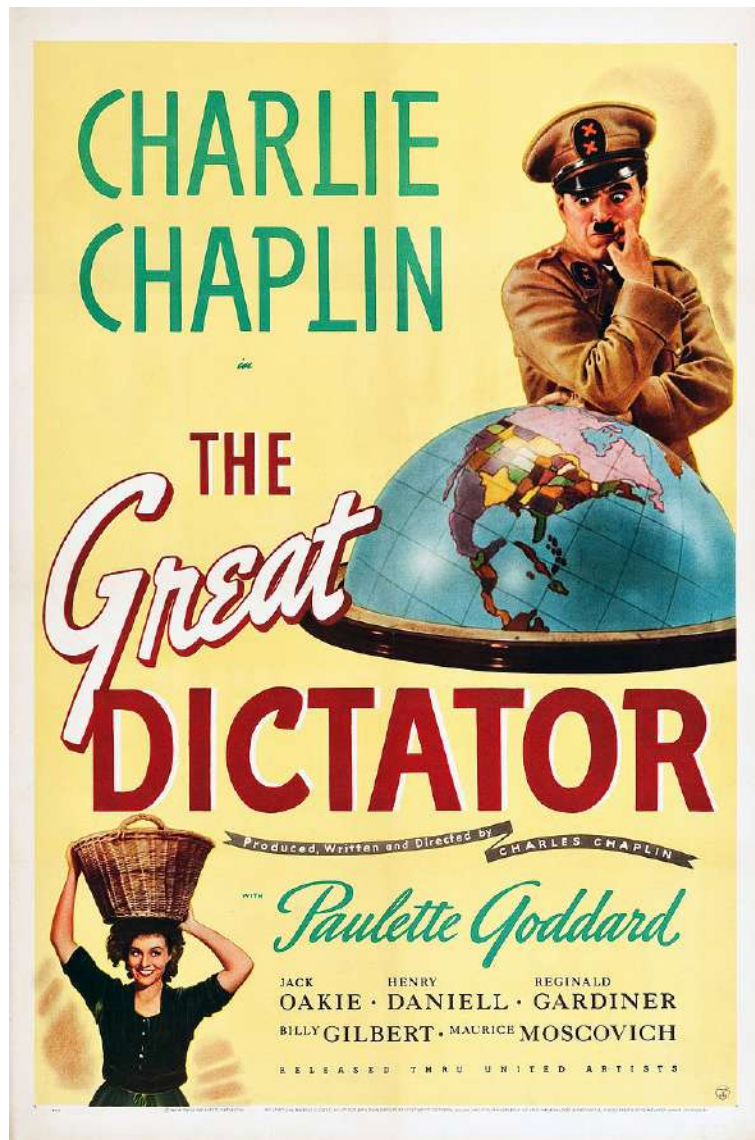


Figure 1.8: Poster for the American theatrical release of Charlie Chaplin's 1940 film *The Great Dictator*.



Figure 1.9: Chaplin as Adenoid Hynkel



Figure 1.10: Chaplin as Adenoid Hynkel (right) with Jack Oakie as Benzino Napaloni (left).



Figure 1.11: Chaplin (as the barber) absentmindedly tries to shave Goddard (as Hannah).

All of Charlie Chaplin's films

1. Making a Living (1914)
2. Kid Auto Races at Venice (1914)
3. Mabel's Strange Predicament (1914)
4. A Thief Catcher (1914)
5. Between Showers (1914)
6. A Film Johnnie (1914)
7. Tango Tangles (1914)
8. His Favorite Pastime (1914)
9. Cruel, Cruel Love (1914)
10. The Star Boarder (1914)
11. Mabel at the Wheel (1914)
12. Twenty Minutes of Love (1914)
13. Caught in a Cabaret (1914)
14. Caught in the Rain (1914)
15. A Busy Day (1914)
16. The Fatal Mallet (1914)
17. Her Friend the Bandit (1914)
18. The Knockout (1914)
19. Mabel's Busy Day (1914)
20. Mabel's Married Life (1914)
21. Laughing Gas (1914)
22. The Property Man (1914)
23. The Face on the Barroom Floor (1914)
24. Recreation (1914)
25. The Masquerader (1914)
26. His New Profession (1914)
27. The Rounders (1914)
28. The New Janitor (1914)
29. Those Love Pangs (1914)
30. Dough and Dynamite (1914)
31. Gentlemen of Nerve (1914)
32. His Musical Career (1914)
33. His Trysting Place (1914)
34. Getting Acquainted (1914)
35. His Prehistoric Past (1914)
36. Tillie's Punctured Romance (1914)
37. His New Job (1915)
38. A Night Out (1915)
39. The Champion (1915)

40. In the Park (1915)
41. A Jitney Elopement (1915)
42. The Tramp (1915)
43. By the Sea (1915)
44. Work (1915)
45. A Woman (1915)
46. The Bank (1915)
47. Shanghaied (1915)
48. A Night in the Show (1915)
49. A Burlesque on Carmen (1915)
50. Police (1916)
51. The Floorwalker (1916)
52. The Floorwalker (1916)
53. The Fireman (1916)
54. The Vagabond (1916)
55. One A.M. (1916)
56. The Count (1916)
57. The Pawnshop (1916)
58. Behind the Screen (1916)
59. The Rink (1916)
60. Easy Street (1917)
61. The Cure (1917)
62. The Immigrant (1917)
63. The Adventurer (1917)
64. A Dog's Life (1918)
65. A Dog's Life (1918)
66. Shoulder Arms (1918)
67. Triple Trouble (1918)
68. Sunnyside (1919)
69. A Day's Pleasure (1919)
70. The Kid (1921)
71. The Idle Class (1921)
72. Pay Day (1922)
73. The Pilgrim (1923)
74. A Woman of Paris (1923)
75. The Gold Rush (1925)
76. The Circus (1928)
77. City Lights (1931)
78. Modern Times (1936)
79. The Great Dictator (1940)
80. Monsieur Verdoux (1947)
81. A King in New York (1957)
82. A Countess from Hong Kong (1967)

Suggestions for further reading

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Chapter 2

LAURENCE OLIVIER

2.1 Olivier's family and early life

Laurence Olivier (1907-1989) was born in Dorking, Surrey, England. Olivier's father was a clergyman, with no acting connections, but nevertheless he wanted his son to become an actor.

In 1916, at the age of 9, Laurence Olivier entered the choir school of All Saints in London. In a school production of Julius Caesar in 1917, the ten-year-old Olivier's performance as Brutus impressed an audience that included Ellen Terry, who wrote in her diary, "The small boy who played Brutus is already a great actor."

In 1924, Olivier began studying at the Royal Central School of Speech Training and Dramatic Art in London. After graduating two years later, he joined the Birmingham Repertory Company, where he was given the chance to play a wide range of important roles.

2.2 Film career

In 1930, in order to earn some extra money, which he needed because of his marriage to Jill Esmond, Olivier began to appear in films, and in 1931 he moved to Hollywood, having accepted a contract with RKO. RKO loaned him to Fox, where he starred in *The Yellow Ticket* (1931). However, Olivier felt disillusioned with Hollywood, and he returned to London, where he continued to appear in many films.

2.3 Awards and honors

Along with Ralph Richardson and John Gielgud, Laurence Olivier was one of the three male actors who dominated British theatre in the mid-20th century.

Olivier was knighted in 1964. granted a life peerage in 1970 and the Order of Merit in 1981. He won two Academy Awards for best Actor from thirteen nominations, four

Honorary awards, three BAFTA Film Awards, three Golden Globe Awards, three Evening Standard Theatre Awards, and five Emmy Awards.

In 1949 Olivier was made Commander of the Order of the Dannebrog by the Danish government; the French appointed him Officier, Legion of Honour, in 1953; the Italian government created him Grande Ufficiale, Order of Merit of the Italian Republic, in 1953; and in 1971 he was granted the Order of Yugoslav Flag with Golden Wreath. In addition, he was given honorary doctorates by Tufts, Oxford and Edinburgh.

2.4 All of Laurence Olivier's films

- 1930 Too Many Crooks
- 1930 The Temporary Widow
- 1931 Friends and Lovers
- 1931 The Yellow Ticket
- 1931 Potiphar's Wife
- 1932 Westward Passage
- 1933 Perfect Understanding
- 1933 No Funny Business
- 1935 Moscow Nights
- 1936 As You Like It
- 1936 Conquest of the Air
- 1937 Fire Over England
- 1938 The Divorce of Lady X
- 1939 Q Planes
- 1939 Wuthering Heights
- 1940 21 Days
- 1940 Rebecca
- 1940 Pride and Prejudice
- 1941 That Hamilton Woman
- 1941 49th Parallel
- 1941 Words for Battle
- 1943 The Volunteer
- 1943 Malta G.C.
- 1943 The Demi-Paradise
- 1944 This Happy Breed
- 1944 Henry V
- 1944 Hamlet
- 1950 Father's Little Dividend
- 1951 The Magic Box
- 1952 Carrie
- 1953 The Beggar's Opera
- 1955 Richard III

- 1957 The Prince and the Showgirl
- 1959 The Devil's Disciple
- 1960 The Entertainer
- 1960 Spartacus
- 1962 Term of Trial
- 1963 Uncle Vanya
- 1965 Bunny Lake Is Missing
- 1965 Othello
- 1966 Khartoum
- 1968 Romeo and Juliet
- 1968 The Shoes of the Fisherman
- 1969 Oh! What a Lovely War
- 1969 Dance of Death
- 1969 Battle of Britain
- 1970 Three Sisters
- 1971 Nicholas and Alexandra
- 1972 Lady Caroline Lamb
- 1972 Sleuth
- 1974 The Rehearsal
- 1976 Marathon Man
- 1976 The Seven-Per-Cent Solution
- 1977 A Bridge Too Far
- 1978 The Betsy
- 1978 The Boys from Brazil
- 1979 A Little Romance
- 1979 Dracula
- 1980 The Jazz Singer
- 1981 Inchon
- 1981 Clash of the Titans
- 1983 The Jigsaw Man
- 1984 The Bounty
- 1985 Wild Geese II
- 1989 War Requiem



Figure 2.1: Olivier, with Merle Oberon in the 1939 film *Wuthering Heights*.



Figure 2.2: Olivier with Joan Fontaine in the 1940 film *Rebecca*.

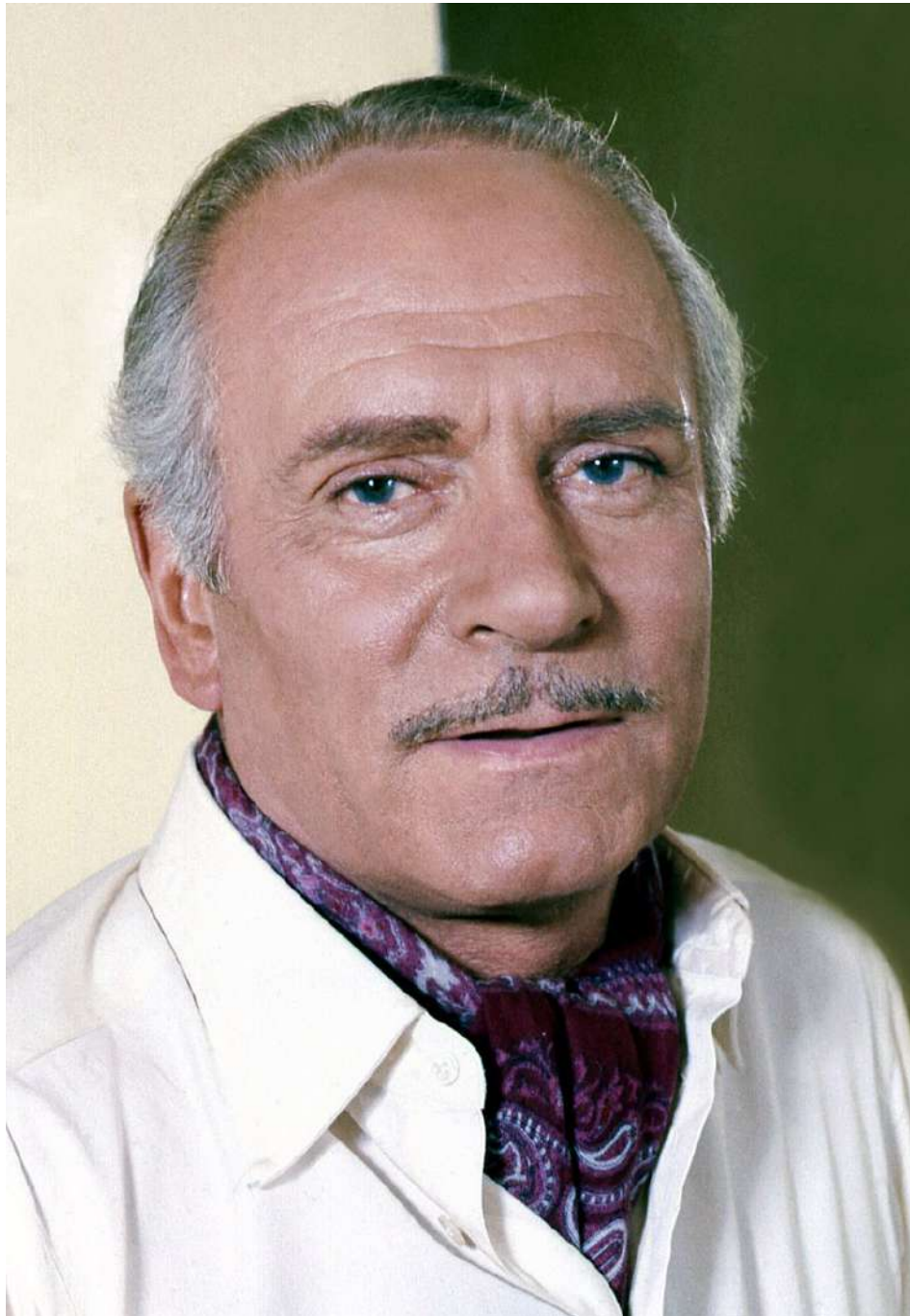


Figure 2.3: Lord Laurence Olivier, a Life Peer. Interestingly, his uncle, Sydney Olivier, 1st Baron Olivier (1859-1943), who served as Governor of Jamaica and Secretary of State for India, was also a Peer.

Chapter 3

RALPH RICHARDSON

3.1 Richardson's early life

Sir Ralph David Richardson (1902-1983) was born in Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, England. His father had been senior art master at Cheltenham Ladies' College. and his mother was also an artist. As a teenager. Ralph Richardson began studying for a career as an artist, but he decided that his skills were not great enough to allow him to pursue this vocation. At this point, he saw the performance of Sir Frank Benson in *Hamlet*. This so impressed Richardson that he decided to make acting his career.

3.2 Theatrical and film career

Ralph Richardson's grandmother left him 500 pounds, in those days a very large amount of money. He paid a local theatrical manager to take him as a member of his company and to teach him the craft of an actor. Richardson's successful theatrical career included periods during which he played many Shakespearian roles at the Old Vic, and even became a director of the company.

While continuing his theatrical work, Richardson began acting in films. He achieved international fame, and won many acting awards. In 1947 he was knighted for his contributions to British cinema.

3.3 All of Sir Ralph Richardson's films

- 1931 Dreyfus
- 1933 The Ghoul
- 1933 Friday the Thirteenth
- 1934 The Return of Bulldog Drummond
- 1934 Java Head
- 1934 Thunder in the Air

- 1934 The King of Paris
- 1935 Bulldog Jack
- 1936 Things to Come
- 1936 The Man Who Could Work Miracles
- 1937 Thunder in the City
- 1938 The Divorce of Lady X
- 1938 South Riding
- 1938 The Citadel
- 1939 The Lion Has Wings
- 1939 Q Planes
- 1939 The Four Feathers
- 1939 On the Night of the Fire
- 1943 The Silver Fleet
- 1946 School for Secrets
- 1948 Anna Karenina
- 1948 The Fallen Idol
- 1949 The Heiress
- 1951 Outcast of the Islands
- 1952 Home at Seven
- 1952 The Sound Barrier
- 1952 The Holly and the Ivy
- 1955 Richard III
- 1956 The Passionate Stranger
- 1956 Smiley
- 1959 Our Man in Havana
- 1960 Oscar Wilde
- 1960 Exodus
- 1962 Long Day's Journey into Night
- 1962 The 300 Spartans
- 1964 Woman of Straw
- 1965 Chimes at Midnight
- 1965 Doctor Zhivago
- 1966 The Wrong Box
- 1966 Khartoum
- 1969 Midas Run
- 1969 Oh! What a Lovely War
- 1969 Battle of Britain
- 1969 The Bed Sitting Room
- 1969 The Looking Glass War
- 1969 David Copperfield
- 1971 Whoever Slew Auntie Roo?
- 1972 Eagle in a Cage
- 1972 Lady Caroline Lamb

- 1972 Tales from the Crypt
- 1972 Adventures in Wonderland
- 1973 A Doll's House
- 1973 O Lucky Man!
- 1975 Rollerball
- 1977 The Man in the Iron Mask
- 1977 Jesus of Nazareth
- 1978 Watership Down
- 1981 Dragonslayer
- 1981 Time Bandits
- 1983 Wagner
- 1983 Invitation to the Wedding
- 1984 Give My Regards to Broad Street
- 1984 Greystoke: The Legend of Tarzan, Lord of the Apes



Figure 3.1: Richardson in 1949.

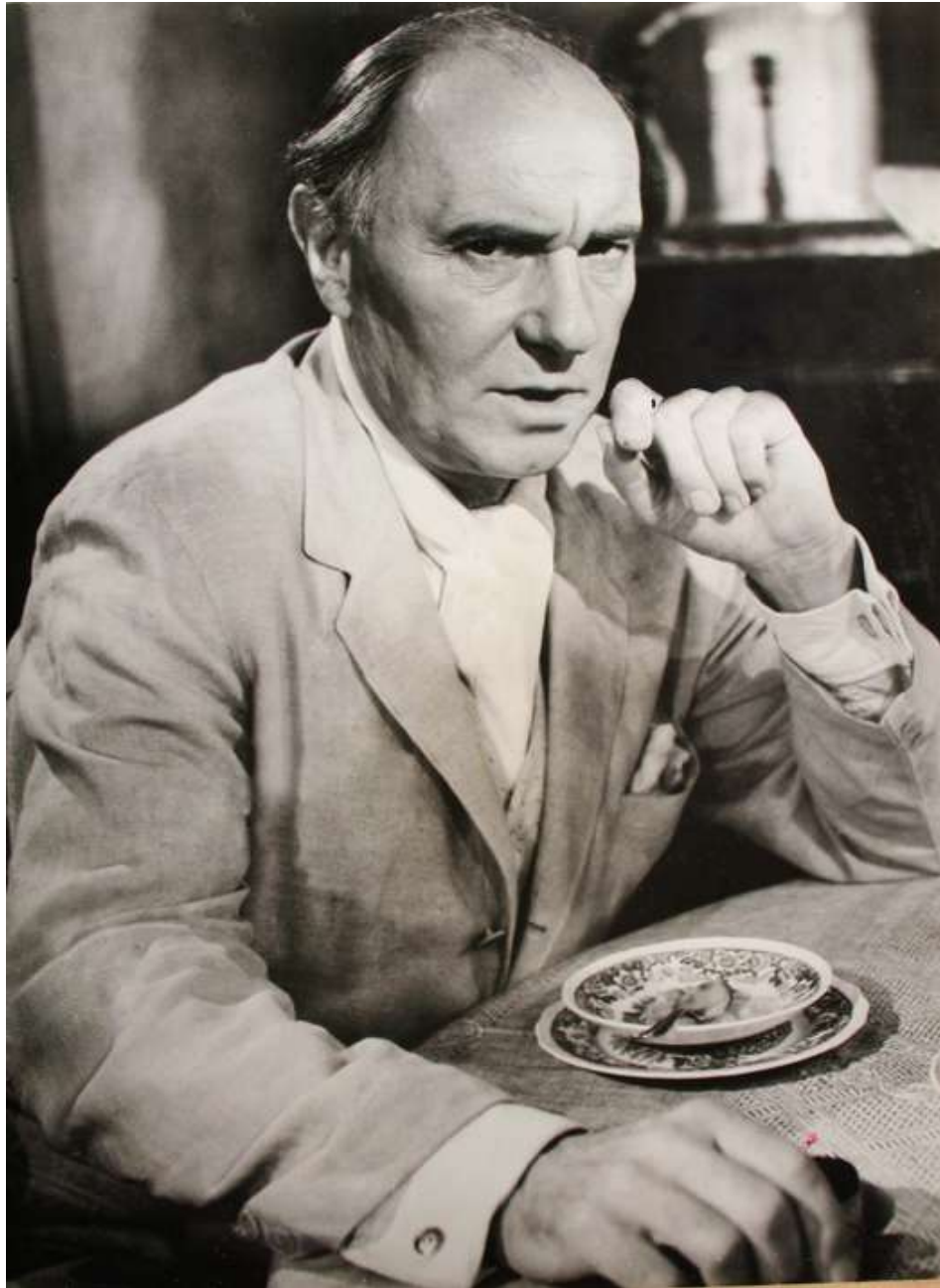


Figure 3.2: Richardson in the 1962 film, *Long Day's Journey into Night*.



Figure 3.3: John Gielgud (left) as Joseph Surface, and Richardson as Sir Peter Teazle, *The School for Scandal*, 1962.

Chapter 4

JOHN Gielgud

4.1 Family background

Sir Arthur John Gielgud (1904-2000) was born in South Kensington, London. On his father's side, he was of Lithuanian and Polish descent. His ancestors had owned estates in Lithuania, but these were confiscated because they had taken part in an unsuccessful revolt against Russian rule. On his mother's side, John Gielgud was a fourth-generation member of the famous Terry acting dynasty.

After studying at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art he worked in repertory theatre and in the West End before establishing himself at the Old Vic in Shakespearian roles.

4.2 Theatrical career and films

Together with Ralph Richardson and Laurence Olivier, Gielgud was one of the three male actors who dominated the British stage for much of the 20th century. At first, although he appeared in films, he did not have much respect for the medium. Later, when he was about sixty years old, he began to take film work more seriously.

4.3 Awards and honors

Gielgud's state honors were Knight Bachelor (1953), Legion of Honor (France, 1960), Companion of Honor (1977), and Order of Merit (UK, 1996). He was awarded honorary degrees by St Andrews, Oxford and Brandeis universities.

Gielgud is one of the few people who have won all four major annual American entertainment awards, these being an Oscar (for *Arthur*, 1981); an Emmy, (for *Summer's Lease*, 1991); a Grammy (for *Ages of Man*, 1979); and Tony Awards (for *The Importance of Being Earnest*, 1948; *Ages of Man*, 1959; *Big Fish*, *Little Fish*, 1961)

4.4 All of John Gielgud's films

- 1924 Who Is the Man?
- 1929 The Clue of the New Pin
- 1932 Insult
- 1933 The Good Companions
- 1936 Secret Agent
- 1941 The Prime Minister
- 1941 An Airman's Letter to His Mother
- 1944 Unfinished Journey
- 1953 Julius Caesar
- 1954 Romeo and Juliet
- 1955 Richard III
- 1956 Around the World in 80 Days
- 1957 Saint Joan
- 1957 The Barretts of Wimpole Street
- 1964 Becket
- 1964 Hamlet
- 1965 The Loved One
- 1965 Chimes at Midnight
- 1967 Assignment to Kill
- 1967 Revolution D'Octobre
- 1968 The Shoes of the Fisherman
- 1968 Sebastian
- 1968 The Charge of the Light Brigade
- 1969 Oh! What a Lovely War
- 1970 Julius Caesar
- 1972 Eagle in a Cage
- 1973 Lost Horizon
- 1974 11 Harrowhouse
- 1974 Murder on the Orient Express
- 1974 Gold
- 1975 Galileo
- 1976 Aces High
- 1976 Caesar and Cleopatra
- 1976 Joseph Andrews
- 1977 A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man
- 1977 Providence
- 1978 Richard II
- 1978 Les Misérables
- 1978 Murder by Decree
- 1979 Caligula
- 1979 The Human Factor

- 1980 The Orchestra Conductor
- 1980 The Elephant Man
- 1980 Sphinx
- 1980 The Formula
- 1981 Lion of the Desert
- 1981 Arthur
- 1981 Priest of Love
- 1981 Chariots of Fire
- 1982 Gandhi
- 1982 Buddenbrook
- 1983 Scandalous
- 1983 The Wicked Lady
- 1983 The Scarlet and the Black
- 1983 Invitation to the Wedding
- 1983 Wagner
- 1984 The Shooting Party
- 1985 Romance on the Orient Express
- 1985 Leave All Fair
- 1985 The Canterville Ghost
- 1985 The Whistle Blower
- 1986 Barbablú, Barbablú
- 1988 Appointment with Death
- 1988 Arthur 2: On the Rocks
- 1989 Getting it Right
- 1991 Prospero's Books
- 1992 Shining Through
- 1992 Swan Song
- 1992 The Power of One
- 1995 First Knight
- 1995 Haunted
- 1996 The Portrait of a Lady
- 1996 The Leopard Son
- 1996 Hamlet
- 1996 Shine
- 1998 Elizabeth
- 1998 Quest for Camelot
- 1999 Sergei Rachmaninov: Memories
- 2000 Catastrophe



Figure 4.1: Gielgud in a publicity photograph for *Secret Agent* (1936).



Figure 4.2: Gielgud and Dolly Haas in *Crime and Punishment*, Broadway, 1947.



Figure 4.3: *Much Ado About Nothing*: Gielgud as Benedict and Margaret Leighton as Beatrice, 1959.



Figure 4.4: Gielgud in 1973, by Allan Warren.



Figure 4.5: John Gielgud was a fourth-generation member of the famous Terry theatrical dynasty. Top: Kate Terry and Gordon Craig; center: Ellen Terry; Below: John Gielgud and Phyllis Neilson-Terry.

Chapter 5

ANTHONY HOPKINS

5.1 Hopkins' early life

Sir Philip Anthony Hopkins was born in 1937 in Port Talbot, Glamorgan, Wales. At the age of 15 he met Richard Burton, and the experience inspired him to become an actor. Hopkins studied at the Royal Welsh College of Music & Drama, graduating in 1957. After that, he studied at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in London. While he was there, he caught the attention of Lawrence Olivier, who, in 1965, invited him to join the Royal National Theatre. While there, Hopkins played many classical Shakespearian roles, such as *King Lear*, *Coriolanus*, *Macbeth*, and *Antony and Cleopatra*.

5.2 Work in films

Hopkins preferred working in films to theatrical work, since he disliked having to repeat the same lines again and again, night after night. Therefore he eagerly embraced the opportunity to appear in films. He was lucky enough to obtain an important role as Richard the Lionhearted in *The Lion in Winter* (1968).

5.3 Honors and awards

Hopkins has received many accolades throughout his career, including two Academy Awards, four BAFTA Awards, two Primetime Emmy Awards and a Olivier Award. He has also received the Cecil B. DeMille Award in 2005 and the BAFTA Fellowship for lifetime achievement in 2008. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II for his services to drama in 1993.

5.4 All of Anthony Hopkins' films

- 1967 The White Bus
- 1968 The Lion in Winter

- 1969 Hamlet
- 1970 The Looking Glass War
- 1971 When Eight Bells Toll
- 1972 Young Winston
- 1973 A Doll's House
- 1974 The Girl from Petrovka
- 1974 Juggernaut
- 1977 A Bridge Too Far
- 1977 Audrey Rose
- 1978 Magic
- 1978 International Velvet
- 1980 The Elephant Man
- 1980 A Change of Seasons
- 1984 The Bounty
- 1985 The Good Father
- 1987 84 Charing Cross Road
- 1988 The Dawning
- 1989 A Chorus of Disapproval
- 1990 Desperate Hours
- 1990 Dylan Thomas: Return Journey
- 1991 The Silence of the Lambs
- 1992 Freejack
- 1992 Howards End
- 1992 Bram Stoker's Dracula
- 1992 Chaplin
- 1993 The Trial
- 1993 The Innocent
- 1993 The Remains of the Day
- 1993 Shadowlands
- 1994 The Road to Wellville
- 1994 Legends of the Fall
- 1995 Nixon
- 1996 August
- 1996 Surviving Picasso
- 1997 The Edge
- 1997 Amistad
- 1998 The Mask of Zorro
- 1998 Meet Joe Black
- 1999 Instinct
- 1999 Siegfried & Roy: The Magic Box
- 1999 Titus
- 2000 Mission: Impossible 2
- 2000 How the Grinch Stole Christmas

- 2001 Hannibal
- 2001 Hearts in Atlantis
- 2002 Bad Company
- 2002 Red Drago
- 2003 The Human Stain
- 2004 Alexander
- 2005 Proof
- 2005 The World's Fastest India
- 2006 Bobby
- 2006 All the King's Men
- 2007 Shortcut to Happiness
- 2007 Slipstream
- 2007 Fracture
- 2007 Beowulf
- 2008 Where I Stand: The Hank Greenspun Story
- 2008 Immutable Dream of Snow Lion
- 2009 The City of Your Final Destination
- 2010 The Wolfman
- 2010 The Third Rule
- 2010 You Will Meet a Tall Dark Stranger
- 2011 The Rite
- 2011 Thor
- 2011 360
- 2012 Hitchcock
- 2013 Red 2
- 2013 Thor: The Dark World
- 2014 Noah
- 2015 Kidnapping Freddy Heineken
- 2015 Solace
- 2015 Blackway
- 2016 Misconduct
- 2016 Collide
- 2017 Thor: Ragnarok
- 2019 The Two Popes
- 2019 Now Is Everything
- 2020 The Father
- 2020 Elyse
- 2021 The Virtuoso
- 2021 Where Are You
- 2021 Zero Contact
- 2022 Armageddon Time
- 2022 The Son



Figure 5.1: Isabella Rossellini and Hopkins in Berlin to shoot scenes for *The Innocent* (1993).



Figure 5.2: Film poster for *The Remains of the Day*, showing Anthony Hopkins and Emma Thompson.

Chapter 6

MAGGIE SMITH

6.1 Maggie Smith's family and early life

Margaret Natalie Smith was born in Ilford, Essex, England, in 1934. She is now 88 years old. Her father was a public-health pathologist, working for Oxford University. Maggie Smith studied at the Oxford High School until age sixteen, when she left to study acting at the Oxford Playhouse. When she was 17 years old, Maggie Smith played the role of Viola in the Oxford Playhouse production of *Twelfth Night*, under the auspices of the Oxford University Dramatic Society. She continued to act in many productions at the Oxford Playhouse.

6.2 Work in theatre, films and television

Maggie Smith began working in theatre at the Oxford Playhouse. She made her debut on Broadway in 1956, at the age of 22. She then worked for England's National Theatre Company and the Royal Shakespeare Company, establishing herself as one of England's leading actresses. In 1969, she won an Academy Award for her performance in *The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie*. Maggie Smith is also especially remembered for her role as Violet Crawley, Dowager Countess of Grantham, on Julian Fellowes's period series *Downton Abbey* (2010-2015), and for her performances in the *Harry Potter* series.

6.3 Awards and honors

Maggie Smith is one of the few performers to achieve the Triple Crown of Acting, having received highest achievement for film, television and theatre, winning two Academy Awards, a Tony Award and four Primetime Emmy Awards. She was made a Dame by Queen Elizabeth II in 1990, and a Companion of Honour in 2014 for services to Drama.

6.4 All of Maggie Smith's films

- 1956 Child in the House
- 1958 Nowhere to Go
- 1962 Go to Blazes
- 1963 The V.I.P.s
- 1964 The Pumpkin Eater
- 1965 Young Cassidy
- 1965 Othello
- 1967 The Honey Pot
- 1968 Hot Millions
- 1969 The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie
- 1969 Oh! What a Lovely War
- 1972 Travels with My Aunt
- 1973 Love and Pain and the Whole Damn Thing
- 1976 Murder by Death
- 1978 Death on the Nile
- 1978 California Suite
- 1981 Quartet
- 1981 Clash of the Titans
- 1982 Evil Under the Sun
- 1982 The Missionary
- 1983 Better Late Than Never
- 1984 Lily in Love
- 1984 A Private Function
- 1985 A Room with a View
- 1987 The Lonely Passion of Judith Hearne
- 1990 Romeo.Juliet
- 1991 Hook
- 1992 Sister Act
- 1993 The Secret Garden
- 1993 Sister Act 2: Back in the Habit
- 1995 Richard III
- 1996 The First Wives Club
- 1997 Washington Square
- 1999 Curtain Call
- 1999 Tea with Mussolini
- 1999 The Last September
- 2001 Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone
- 2001 Gosford Park
- 2002 Divine Secrets of the Ya-Ya Sisterhood
- 2002 Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets
- 2004 Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban

- 2004 Ladies in Lavender
- 2005 Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire
- 2005 Keeping Mum
- 2007 Becoming Jane
- 2007 Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix
- 2009 Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince
- 2009 From Time to Time
- 2010 Nanny McPhee and the Big Bang
- 2011 Gnomeo & Juliet
- 2011 Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows - Part 2
- 2012 The Best Exotic Marigold Hotel
- 2012 Quartet
- 2014 My Old Lady
- 2015 The Second Best Exotic Marigold Hotel
- 2015 The Lady in the Van
- 2018 Sherlock Gnomes
- 2018 Nothing Like a Dame
- 2021 A Boy Called Christmas Downton Abbey
- 2022 Downton Abbey: A New Era



Figure 6.1: Dame Margaret “Maggie” Smith, CH, DBE is an English film, stage and television actress who made her stage debut in 1952. She has had an extensive, varied career in stage, film and television spanning over sixty years. Smith has appeared in over 50 films and is one of the UK’s most recognizable actresses.



Figure 6.2: **Dame Maggie Smith.**



Figure 6.3: Maggie Smith is a British actress best known for her Academy Award-winning performance in *The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie*, as well as her role in the *Harry Potter* series and *Downton Abbey*.

Chapter 7

KATHERINE HEPBURN

7.1 Family and education

Katherine Hepburn (1907-2003) was born into a wealthy, progressive family in Hartford, Connecticut. Her mother was the famous feminist activist Katharine Martha Houghton Hepburn, who was a leader of the woman's suffrage movement, as well as a co-founder of the Planned Parenthood Association. Her father, Thomas Norval Hepburn, belonged to a wealthy family that for many generations had owned the Corning Glass Corporation. He was a physician, specializing in urology, but was also dedicated to social reform. Katherine Hepburn's parents encouraged their children to think independently, to embrace athleticism, and to shun conformism.

7.2 Struggles with acting, and finally, success

Katherine Hepburn attended Bryn Mawr College, at first to please her mother, who had also studied there, but soon she found it a rewarding experience. While at Bryn Mawr, she began to act, and favorable reviews inspired her to think of a theatrical career. After graduation, she obtained roles both in Broadway plays and summer touring productions; but she was frequently hired, only to be fired again either because of botched performances or because other actors didn't like her. Finally she achieved great success with her performance in the leading role of *The Warrior's Husband* (1932), based on a Greek fable. After that, her acting career was a string of successes.

7.3 A record four Academy Awards

During her career as an actress, Katherine Hepburn won four Academy Awards for Best Actress, more than any other person. They were for *Morning Glory*, (1934), *Guess Who's Coming to Dinner*, (1968), *The Lion in Winter*, (1969) and *On Golden Pond*, (1982).

7.4 All of Katherine Hepburn's films

- 1932 A Bill of Divorcement
- 1933 Christopher Strong
- 1933 Morning Glory
- 1933 Morning Glory
- 1934 Spitfire
- 1934 The Little Minister
- 1935 Break of Hearts
- 1935 Alice Adams
- 1935 Sylvia Scarlett
- 1936 Mary of Scotland
- 1936 A Woman Rebels
- 1937 Quality Street
- 1937 Stage Door
- 1938 Bringing Up Baby
- 1938 Holiday
- 1940 The Philadelphia Story
- 1942 Woman of the Year
- 1942 Keeper of the Flame
- 1943 Stage Door Canteen
- 1944 Dragon Seed
- 1945 Without Love
- 1946 Undercurrent
- 1947 The Sea of Grass
- 1947 Song of Love
- 1948 State of the Union
- 1949 Adam's Rib
- 1951 The African Queen
- 1952 Pat and Mike
- 1952 Pat and Mike
- 1956 The Rainmaker
- 1956 The Iron Petticoat
- 1957 Desk Set
- 1959 Suddenly, Last Summer
- 1962 Long Day's Journey into Night
- 1967 Guess Who's Coming to Dinner
- 1968 The Lion in Winter
- 1969 The Madwoman of Chaillot
- 1971 The Trojan Women
- 1973 A Delicate Balance
- 1978 Olly Olly Oxen Free
- 1981 On Golden Pond
- 1994 Love Affair



Figure 7.1: As Jo March in *Little Women* (1933), which was one of the most popular movies of its day.



Figure 7.2: Studio publicity photo of Katherine Hepburn.



Figure 7.3: As Tracy Lord in *The Philadelphia Story*, with James Stuart.



Figure 7.4: The majority of films Hepburn did in this period were with Spencer Tracy. She later said the partnership did much to advance her career, as he was the more popular star at the time. Seen here in *Adam's Rib* (1949). A love affair between Hepburn and Tracy started in 1941, and continued until his death in 1967.



Figure 7.5: Hepburn often worked abroad in the 1950s, beginning with *The African Queen* with co-star Humphrey Bogart.

Chapter 8

JACK NICHOLSON

8.1 Early life and career

Jack Nicholson was born in 1937, in Neptune City, New Jersey, and he is now 85 years old. His mother was a showgirl named June Nicholson, who was 17 years old at the time of his birth. Her parents agreed to raise him in their own household, and to pass him off as June's brother, rather than her child. Jack Nicholson only found out about this deception much later in his life.

As a young man, Jack Nicholson went to California, where he decided to pursue an acting career. His first job as a working actor was on May 5, 1955 (on the film *Tales of Wells Fargo*). He was then 18 years old.

8.2 Two breakthrough films

Nicholson starred in two films which brought him international fame: *Easy Rider* (1969), and *Five Easy Pieces* (1970). After these two films, he was in great demand as an actor, and usually given starring roles.

8.3 Nicholson's Academy Awards and nominations

During his acting career, Jack Nicholson was nominated for 12 Academy Awards, the most for any male actor. Of these, he won three: Best Actor for *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* (1975) and *As Good as It Gets* (1997) and for Best Supporting Actor for *Terms of Endearment* (1983). He was Oscar-nominated for *Easy Rider* (1969), *Five Easy Pieces* (1970), *The Last Detail* (1974), *Chinatown* (1974), *Reds* (1981), *Prizzi's Honor* (1986), *Ironweed* (1987), *A Few Good Men* (1992), *As Good as It Gets* (1997), and *About Schmidt* (2002).

8.4 All of Jack Nicholson's films

- 1958 The Cry Baby Killer
- 1960 Too Soon to Love
- 1960 The Wild Ride
- 1960 The Little Shop of Horrors
- 1960 Studs Lonigan
- 1962 The Broken Land
- 1963 The Raven
- 1963 The Terror
- 1963 Thunder Island
- 1964 Flight to Fury
- 1964 Back Door to Hell
- 1964 Ensign Pulver
- 1966 The Shooting
- 1966 Ride in the Whirlwind
- 1967 The St. Valentine's Day Massacre
- 1967 Hells Angels on Wheels
- 1967 The Trip
- 1968 Psych-Out
- 1968 Head
- 1969 Easy Rider
- 1970 On a Clear Day You Can See Forever
- 1970 The Rebel Rousers
- 1970 Five Easy Pieces
- 1971 Carnal Knowledge
- 1971 Drive, He Said
- 1972 The King of Marvin Gardens
- 1973 The Last Detail
- 1974 Chinatown
- 1975 Tommy
- 1975 The Passenger
- 1975 The Fortune
- 1975 One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest
- 1976 The Missouri Breaks
- 1976 The Last Tycoon
- 1978 Goin' South
- 1980 The Shining
- 1981 The Postman Always Rings Twice
- 1981 Reds
- 1982 The Border
- 1983 Terms of Endearment
- 1985 Prizzi's Honor

- 1987 The Witches of Eastwick
- 1987 Broadcast News
- 1987 Ironweed
- 1989 Batman
- 1990 The Two Jakes
- 1992 Man Trouble
- 1992 A Few Good Men
- 1992 Hoffa
- 1994 Wolf
- 1995 The Crossing Guard
- 1996 Blood and Wine
- 1996 Mars Attacks!
- 1996 The Evening Star
- 1997 As Good as It Gets
- 2001 The Pledge
- 2002 About Schmidt
- 2003 Anger Management
- 2003 Something's Gotta Give
- 2006 The Departed
- 2007 The Bucket List
- 2010 How Do You Know

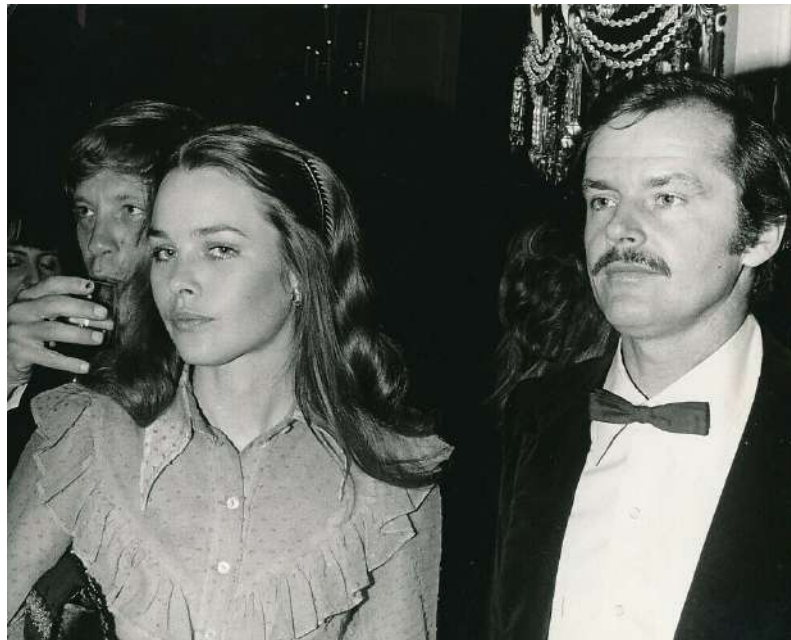


Figure 8.1: Nicholson with Michelle Phillips at the 1971 Golden Globes.



Figure 8.2: **Nicholson in 1976.**



Figure 8.3: Jack Nicholson in *The Shining*.



Figure 8.4: Jack Nicholson in 2001.

Chapter 9

MERYL STREEP

9.1 Family and education

Meryl Streep was born in 1949 in Summit, New Jersey. Her father was a pharmaceutical executive and her mother, an artist. While in high school, she acted in a number of plays, and showed great acting ability. Later, Meryl Streep graduated from Vassar College with a BA *magnum cum laude*, and entered Yale University's School of Dramatic Arts, graduating with a Master of Fine Arts degree in 1975.

9.2 A brilliant actress

Meryl Streep has been called “the best actress of her generation”. Her versatility is remarkable, as well as her unique ability to replicate many different accents. For her role as Karen Blixen in *Out of Africa*, she listened to recordings of Blixen's voice until she was able to imitate it exactly. The same was true for her role as Margaret Thatcher in *The Iron Lady*.

9.3 Meryl Streep's honors and awards

Meryl Streep has won a total of 204 acting awards out of 407 nominations. She holds the record for Academy Award nominations at twenty-one, seventeen for Best Actress, and four for Best Supporting Actress. From these nominations, she won three: for *Kramer vs. Kramer*, *Sophie's Choice* and *The Iron Lady*. She is also the most nominated actress or actor for the Golden Globe Awards.

9.4 All of Meryl Streep's films

- 1977 *Julia*
- 1978 *The Deer Hunter*

- 1979 Manhattan
- 1979 The Seduction of Joe Tynan
- 1979 Kramer vs. Kramer
- 1981 The French Lieutenant's Woman
- 1982 Still of the Night
- 1982 Sophie's Choice
- 1983 Silkwood
- 1984 Falling in Love
- 1985 Plenty
- 1985 Out of Africa
- 1986 Heartburn
- 1987 Ironweed
- 1988 Evil Angels
- 1989 She-Devil
- 1990 Postcards from the Edge
- 1991 Defending Your Life
- 1991 Age 7 in America
- 1992 Death Becomes Her
- 1993 The House of the Spirits
- 1994 The River Wild
- 1995 The Living Sea
- 1995 The Bridges of Madison County
- 1996 Before and After
- 1996 Marvin's Room
- 1998 Dancing at Lughnasa
- 1998 One True Thing
- 1999 Music of the Heart
- 1999 Ginevra's Story
- 2002 Adaptation.
- 2002 The Hours
- 2003 Stuck on You
- 2004 The Manchurian Candidate
- 2004 Lemony Snicket's A Series of Unfortunate Events
- 2005 Prime
- 2005 Stolen Childhoods
- 2006 A Prairie Home Companion
- 2006 The Music of Regret
- 2006 Hurricane on the Bayou
- 2006 The Devil Wears Prada
- 2006 The Ant Bully
- 2007 Dark Matter
- 2007 Evening
- 2007 Rendition

- 2007 Lions for Lambs
- 2008 Mamma Mia!
- 2008 Doubt
- 2009 Julie & Julia
- 2009 Fantastic Mr. Fox
- 2009 It's Complicated
- 2010 Higglety Pigglety Pop! or There Must Be More to Life
- 2011 The Iron Lady
- 2012 To the Arctic 3D
- 2012 Hope Springs
- 2013 Wings of Life
- 2013 A Fierce Green Fire
- 2013 Out of Print
- 2013 August: Osage County
- 2014 The Giver
- 2014 The Homesman
- 2014 Into the Woods
- 2015 Ricki and the Flash
- 2015 Suffragette
- 2015 Shout Gladi Gladi
- 2016 Florence Foster Jenkins
- 2017 We Rise
- 2017 Little Door Gods
- 2017 The Post
- 2018 Mamma Mia! Here We Go Again
- 2018 This Changes Everything
- 2018 Mary Poppins Returns
- 2019 Laundromat
- 2019 Little Women
- 2020 Here We Are: Notes for Living on Planet Earth
- 2020 The Prom
- 2020 Let Them All Talk
- 2021 Don't Look Up
- 2022 Sell/Buy/Date



Figure 9.1: Streep as a senior in high school, 1966.



Figure 9.2: Streep in 1977.



Figure 9.3: Streep receiving an honorary degree from Harvard University in 2010.



Figure 9.4: Streep receiving the Presidential Medal of Freedom from Barack Obama in 2014.

Chapter 10

HUMPHREY BOGART

10.1 Family and early life

Humphrey Bogart (1899-1957) was born in New York city into a well educated and wealthy family. His mother was an illustrator and art editor who earned 50,000 dollars a year, in those days an enormous sum, while his father was a cardiopulmonary surgeon, the son of a wealthy heiress.

10.2 Thrown out of Andover

Humphrey Bogart's parents wanted him to study at Yale, and they gave him an elite education, but Bogart was a sullen and poor student. When sent to study at the elite preparatory school, Phillips Academy at Andover Massachusetts, he failed most of his courses and was forced to leave. There are various conflicting stories about his departure. According to one story, he was expelled for throwing the Headmaster into Rabbit Pond. In any case, his parents' ambition for him to study at Yale was doomed. Bogart then joined the U.S. Navy, in which he served during and a little after World War I.

10.3 Bogart's acting career

Broadway

Returning home after leaving the Navy, Bogart renewed his friendship with Bill Brady Jr., and obtained an office job with Bill's father's New World Films. In 1921, Bogart appeared in several plays by Bill's sister Alice. This was the beginning of his acting career. Between 1922 and 1935, he appeared in at least 17 Broadway productions.

Hollywood

Bogart's breakthrough Hollywood films were *High Sierra* (1941) and *The Maltese Falcon* (1941). Bogart is particularly remembered for his roles opposite Ingrid Bergman in *Casablanca* (1942), and opposite Katherine Hepburn in *The African Queen* (1951), a performance which won him a Best Actor Academy Award.

10.4 All of Humphrey Bogart's films

- 1930 A Devil with Women
- 1930 Up the River
- 1931 Bad Sister
- 1931 A Holy Terror
- 1931 Body and Soul
- 1931 Women of All Nations
- 1932 Big City Blues
- 1932 Three on a Match
- 1932 Love Affair
- 1934 Midnight
- 1936 The Petrified Forest
- 1936 Bullets or Ballots
- 1936 Two Against the World
- 1936 China Clipper
- 1936 Isle of Fury
- 1937 Black Legion
- 1937 The Great O'Malley
- 1937 Marked Woman
- 1937 San Quentin
- 1937 Kid Galahad
- 1937 Dead End
- 1937 Stand-In
- 1938 Swing Your Lady
- 1938 Crime School
- 1938 Men Are Such Fools
- 1938 Racket Busters
- 1938 The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse
- 1938 Angels with Dirty Faces
- 1939 King of the Underworld
- 1939 The Oklahoma Kid
- 1939 You Can't Get Away with Murder
- 1939 Dark Victory
- 1939 The Roaring Twenties
- 1939 The Return of Doctor X

- 1939 Invisible Stripes
- 1940 They Drive by Night
- 1940 Virginia City
- 1940 It All Came True
- 1940 Brother Orchid
- 1940 High Sierra
- 1941 High Sierra
- 1941 The Wagons Roll at Night
- 1941 The Maltese Falcon
- 1942 All Through the Night
- 1942 The Big Shot
- 1942 Across the Pacific
- 1942 Casablanca
- 1943 Action in the North Atlantic
- 1943 Sahara
- 1943 Thank Your Lucky Stars
- 1944 Passage to Marseille
- 1944 To Have and Have Not
- 1945 Conflict
- 1946 The Big Sleep
- 1947 Dead Reckoning
- 1947 The Two Mrs. Carrolls
- 1947 Dark Passage
- 1948 Always Together
- 1948 Treasure of the Sierra Madre
- 1948 Key Largo
- 1949 Knock on Any Door
- 1949 Tokyo Joe
- 1950 Chain Lightning
- 1950 In a Lonely Place
- 1951 The Enforcer
- 1951 Sirocco
- 1951 The African Queen
- 1952 Deadline - U.S.A.
- 1953 Battle Circus
- 1953 Beat the Devil
- 1954 The Caine Mutiny
- 1954 Sabrina
- 1954 Barefoot Contessa
- 1955 We're No Angels
- 1955 The Left Hand of God
- 1955 The Desperate Hours
- 1956 The Harder They Fall



Figure 10.1: Bogart in 1940.



Figure 10.2: With Ingrid Bergman in *Casablanca* (1942).



Figure 10.3: Photo of Lauren Bacall and Humphrey Bogart from the film *Dark Passage*, (1947). It was one of the films that they made together as husband and wife.



Figure 10.4: With Katharine Hepburn in *The African Queen* (1951). Humphrey Bogart won a Best Actor Academy Award for his performance in the film. In 1999, the American film Institute named Bogart as the greatest male star of classical American cinema.

Chapter 11

AUDREY HEPBURN

11.1 Born into a Dutch noble family

Audrey Hepburn (1929-1993) is remembered both as an actress and as a humanitarian. She was born into a Dutch noble family. Her mother was Baroness Ella van Heemstra, and her maternal grandfather was Baron Aarnoud van Heemstra, Governor-General of Suriname.

11.2 Suffering during World War II

At the start of World War II, Audrey Hepburn's mother moved her family from England, back to Holland, in the hope that Holland's neutrality would be respected, and that the family would be spared from the dangers of the war. As it turned out, however, this was a disastrous move. Holland was invaded by the Nazis, and in 1944, because of a German food blockade, Audrey Hepburn's family nearly starved to death. Weakened by malnutrition, Audrey Hepburn became gravely ill. Luckily a British friend of the family sent 1,000 cigarettes, which her mother was able to sell on the black market to buy penicillin, and thus Audrey Hepburn's life was saved.

11.3 Film career and stardom

After World War II had ended, Audrey Hepburn took ballet lessons in Amsterdam. However, when she was told that because of her weakened physical condition, she could never hope to become a prima ballerina, she decided to concentrate on a film career. After performing in many minor film roles, her breakthrough finally came when she starred in *Roman Holiday* (1953). From that point onwards, she was given starring roles, finally becoming a Hollywood legend.

11.4 All of Audrey Hepburn's films

- 1948 Dutch in Seven Lessons
- 1951 One Wild Oat
- 1951 Laughter in Paradise
- 1951 The Lavender Hill Mob, Young Wives' Tale
- 1952 Secret People, Monte Carlo Baby
- 1953 Roman Holiday
- 1954 Sabrina
- 1956 War and Peace
- 1957 Funny Face, Love in the Afternoon
- 1959 Green Mansions, The Nun's Story
- 1960 The Unforgiven
- 1961 Breakfast at Tiffany's, Children's Hour
- 1963 Charade
- 1964 Paris When It Sizzles, My Fair Lady
- 1966 How to Steal a Million
- 1967 Two for the Road, Wait Until Dark
- 1976 Robin and Marian
- 1979 Bloodline
- 1981 They All Laughed
- 1989 Always



Figure 11.1: Hepburn in a screen test for *Roman Holiday* (1953).



Figure 11.2: Hepburn with co-star William Holden in the film *Sabrina* (1954).



Figure 11.3: Audrey Hepburn in 1956.



Figure 11.4: Hepburn in *Charade* (1963).



Figure 11.5: Audrey Hepburn starred as Eliza Dolittle in *My Fair Lady* (1964). The film won eight Academy Awards, and was also an enormous commercial success. Audrey Hepburn devoted the last part of her life to humanitarian work in various parts of the world. She was a UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador from 1988 to 1993, and a tireless advocate for children's rights. Soon after becoming a UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador in 1988, she went on a mission to Ethiopia, where years of drought and civil strife had caused terrible famine.

Chapter 12

BETTE DAVIS

12.1 Family and early stage career

Bette Davis (1908-1989) was born in Lowell, Massachusetts. Her father was a law student, who later became a patent attorney. In 1926, Bette Davis, who was then 18, saw a production of Ibsen's play, *The Wild Duck*, with Blanche Yurka and Peg Entwistle. Davis later recalled, "The reason I wanted to go into theater was because of an actress named Peg Entwistle." Initially, Bette Davis' efforts to become an actress were not very successful, but in 1929, she was chosen to play the role in Ibsen's *The Wild Duck* which she had seen Peg Entwistle play. She went on to have a successful theatrical career, finally appearing on Broadway in 1929.

12.2 Hollywood

In 1930, Davis went to Hollywood to make a screen test for Universal Studios. She failed her first screen test, but was given a job acting as love interest in screen tests for men.

Davis was preparing to return to New York when actor George Arliss chose Davis for the lead female role in the Warner Bros. picture *The Man Who Played God* (1932), and for the rest of her life, Davis credited him with helping her achieve her "break" in Hollywood. She went on to become one of cinema's most successful and famous stars. Bette Davis won two Best Actress Academy Awards, one for *Dangerous* (1935) and the other for *Jezebel* (1938). She was nominated for the Best Actress Award for ten other films.

12.3 All of Bette Davis' films

- 1931 Bad Sister
- 1931 Seed
- 1931 Waterloo Bridge
- 1931 Way Back Home

- 1931 The Menace
- 1932 The Menace
- 1932 Hell's House
- 1932 The Man Who Played God
- 1932 So Big!
- 1932 The Rich Are Always with Us
- 1932 The Dark Horse
- 1932 The Cabin in the Cotton
- 1932 Three on a Match
- 1932 20,000 Years in Sing Sing
- 1933 Parachute Jumper
- 1933 The Working Man
- 1933 Ex-Lady
- 1933 Bureau of Missing Persons
- 1934 The Big Shakedown
- 1934 Fashions of 1934
- 1934 Jimmy the Gent
- 1934 Fog Over Frisco
- 1934 Of Human Bondage
- 1934 Housewife
- 1935 Bordertown
- 1935 The Girl from 10th Avenue
- 1935 Front Page Woman
- 1935 Special Agent
- 1935 Dangerous
- 1936 The Petrified Forest
- 1936 The Golden Arrow
- 1936 Satan Met a Lady
- 1937 Marked Woman
- 1937 Kid Galahad
- 1937 That Certain Woman
- 1937 It's Love I'm After
- 1938 Jezebel
- 1938 The Sisters
- 1939 Dark Victory
- 1939 Juarez
- 1939 The Old Maid
- 1939 The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex
- 1940 All This, and Heaven Too
- 1940 The Letter
- 1941 The Great Lie
- 1941 Shining Victory
- 1941 The Bride Came C.O.D.

- 1941 The Little Foxes
- 1942 The Man Who Came to Dinner
- 1942 In This Our Life
- 1942 Now, Voyager
- 1943 Watch on the Rhine
- 1943 Thank Your Lucky Stars
- 1943 Old Acquaintance
- 1944 Mr. Skeffington
- 1944 Hollywood Canteen
- 1945 The Corn Is Green
- 1946 A Stolen Life
- 1946 Deception
- 1948 Winter Meeting
- 1948 June Bride
- 1950 All About Eve
- 1951 Payment on Demand
- 1951 Another Man's Poison
- 1952 Phone Call from a Stranger
- 1952 The Star
- 1955 The Virgin Queen
- 1956 The Catered Affair
- 1956 Storm Center
- 1959 John Paul Jones
- 1959 The Scapegoat
- 1961 Pocketful of Miracles
- 1962 What Ever Happened to Baby Jane?
- 1963 The Empty Canvas
- 1964 Dead Ringer
- 1964 Where Love Has Gone
- 1964 Hush...Hush, Sweet Charlotte
- 1965 The Nanny
- 1968 The Anniversary
- 1970 Connecting Rooms
- 1971 Bunny O'Hare
- 1972 Madame Sin
- 1972 The Scientific Cardplayer
- 1976 Burnt Offerings
- 1978 Return from Witch Mountain
- 1978 Death on the Nile
- 1980 The Watcher in the Woods
- 1987 The Whales of August
- 1989 Wicked Stepmother



Figure 12.1: Bette Davis in 1935.



Figure 12.2: Davis in *Jezebel* (1938).



Figure 12.3: Davis with Errol Flynn in *The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex* (1939).



Figure 12.4: Davis with Paul Henreid in *Now, Voyager* (1942), one of her most iconic roles.

Chapter 13

CARY GRANT

13.1 Attracted to theatre at an early age

Archibald Alec Leach (1904-1986), who later changed his name to Cary Grant, was born in Bristol, England. He was attracted to the theatre at an early age when he visited the Bristol Hippodrome, and he began appearing on the stage.

13.2 Move to New York

When Cary Grant was 16, he went with the Pender Troupe on a tour of the United States. After a period of successful performances in New York, he decided to stay there, and he later applied for U.S. citizenship.

13.3 Career in Hollywood

Cary Grant moved to Hollywood in the early 1930s. He initially appeared in crime films and dramas such as *She Done Him Wrong* (1933) with Mae West, but later moved on to romantic comedies, such as *The Philadelphia Story* (1940) with Katherine Hepburn and James Stuart.

The American Film Institute named Cary Grant as the second greatest male star of Golden Age Hollywood cinema, after Humphrey Bogart.

13.4 All of Cary Grant's films

- 1932 This Is the Night
- 1932 Devil and the Deep
- 1932 Sinners in the Sun
- 1932 Merrily We Go to Hell
- 1932 Singapore Sue

- 1932 Blonde Venus
- 1932 Hot Saturday
- 1932 Madame Butterfly
- 1933 She Done Him Wrong
- 1933 The Woman Accused
- 1933 The Eagle and the Hawk
- 1933 Gambling Ship
- 1933 I'm No Angel
- 1933 Alice in Wonderland
- 1934 Thirty-Day Princess
- 1934 Born to Be Bad
- 1934 Kiss and Make-Up
- 1934 Ladies Should Listen
- 1935 Enter Madame
- 1935 Wings in the Dark
- 1935 The Last Outpost
- 1935 Sylvia Scarlett
- 1936 Big Brown Eyes
- 1936 Suzy
- 1936 The Amazing Quest of Ernest Bliss
- 1936 Wedding Present
- 1937 When You're in Love
- 1937 Topper
- 1937 The Toast of New York
- 1937 The Awful Truth
- 1938 Bringing Up Baby
- 1938 Holiday
- 1939 Gunga Din
- 1939 Only Angels Have Wings
- 1939 In Name Only
- 1940 His Girl Friday
- 1940 My Favorite Wife
- 1940 The Howards of Virginia
- 1940 The Philadelphia Story
- 1941 Penny Serenade
- 1941 Suspicion
- 1942 The Talk of the Town
- 1942 Once Upon a Honeymoon
- 1943 Mr. Lucky
- 1943 Destination Tokyo
- 1944 Once Upon a Time
- 1944 Arsenic and Old Lace
- 1944 None but the Lonely Heart

- 1946 Night and Day
- 1946 Notorious
- 1947 The Bachelor and the Bobby-Soxer
- 1947 The Bishop's Wife
- 1948 Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House
- 1948 Every Girl Should Be Married
- 1949 I Was a Male War Bride
- 1950 Crisis
- 1951 People Will Talk
- 1952 Room for One More
- 1952 Monkey Business
- 1953 Dream Wife
- 1955 To Catch a Thief
- 1957 An Affair to Remember
- 1957 Kiss Them for Me
- 1958 Indiscreet
- 1958 Houseboat
- 1959 North by Northwest
- 1959 Operation Petticoat
- 1960 The Grass Is Greener
- 1962 That Touch of Mink
- 1963 Charade
- 1964 Father Goose
- 1966 Walk, Don't Run



Figure 13.1: Grant and Mae West in *I'm No Angel* (1933).



Figure 13.2: Grant and Ingrid Bergman in *Notorious* (1946).



Figure 13.3: Grant in the crop duster chase in *North by Northwest* (1959).



Figure 13.4: Grant and Audrey Hepburn in *Charade* (1963).

Chapter 14

MARLON BRANDO

14.1 Family and early life

Marlon Brando (1924-2004) was born in Omaha, Nebraska. His father was a pesticide and chemical fertilizer manufacturer. His mother was an actress and theatre administrator, who had helped Henry Fonda to start his career. Unfortunately, she suffered from alcoholism. Brando's childhood was an unhappy one, because his father often told him that he could do nothing right, and that he would never amount to anything. Also, his mother's alcoholism contributed to the unhappiness of his childhood.

14.2 Marlon Brando's acting career

Marlon Brando's sister, Jocelyn, became an actress like her mother. She went to study at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts in New York City. Brando decided to follow his sister to New York, to follow an acting career. He avidly studied acting with Stella Adler, from whom he learned the techniques of the Stanislavsky system. One of Brando's first successes was playing Stanley Kowalski in *A Streetcar Named Desire*, first as a play and later as a film (1951).

14.3 Awards and honors

During his acting career, Marlon Brando won 2 Best Actor Academy Awards. His two Academy Award wins were for *On The Waterfront*, (1954) and *The Godfather*, (1972). He was also nominated for the Best Actor Academy Award for *A Streetcar Named Desire* (1951), *Viva Zapata!* (1952), *Julius Caesar* (1953), *Sayonara* (1957) and *Last Tango in Paris* (1973).

Marlon Brando is considered to be one of the most influential actors of the 20th Century.

14.4 All of Marlon Brando's films

- 1950 The Men
- 1951 A Streetcar Named Desire
- 1952 Viva Zapata!
- 1953 Julius Caesar
- 1953 The Wild One
- 1954 On the Waterfront
- 1954 Désiré
- 1955 Guys and Dolls
- 1956 The Teahouse of the August Moon
- 1957 Sayonara
- 1958 The Young Lions
- 1960 The Fugitive Kind
- 1961 One-Eyed Jacks
- 1962 Mutiny on the Bounty
- 1963 The Ugly American
- 1964 Bedtime Story
- 1965 Morituri
- 1966 The Chase
- 1966 The Appaloosa
- 1967 A Countess from Hong Kong
- 1967 Reflections in a Golden Eye
- 1968 Candy
- 1969 The Night of the Following Day
- 1969 Burn!
- 1971 The Nightcomers
- 1972 The Godfather
- 1972 Last Tango in Paris
- 1976 The Missouri Breaks
- 1978 Superman
- 1978 Raoni
- 1979 Apocalypse Now
- 1980 The Formula
- 1989 A Dry White Season
- 1990 The Freshman
- 1992 Christopher Columbus: The Discovery
- 1995 Don Juan DeMarco
- 1996 The Island of Dr. Moreau
- 1997 The Brave
- 2001 The Score

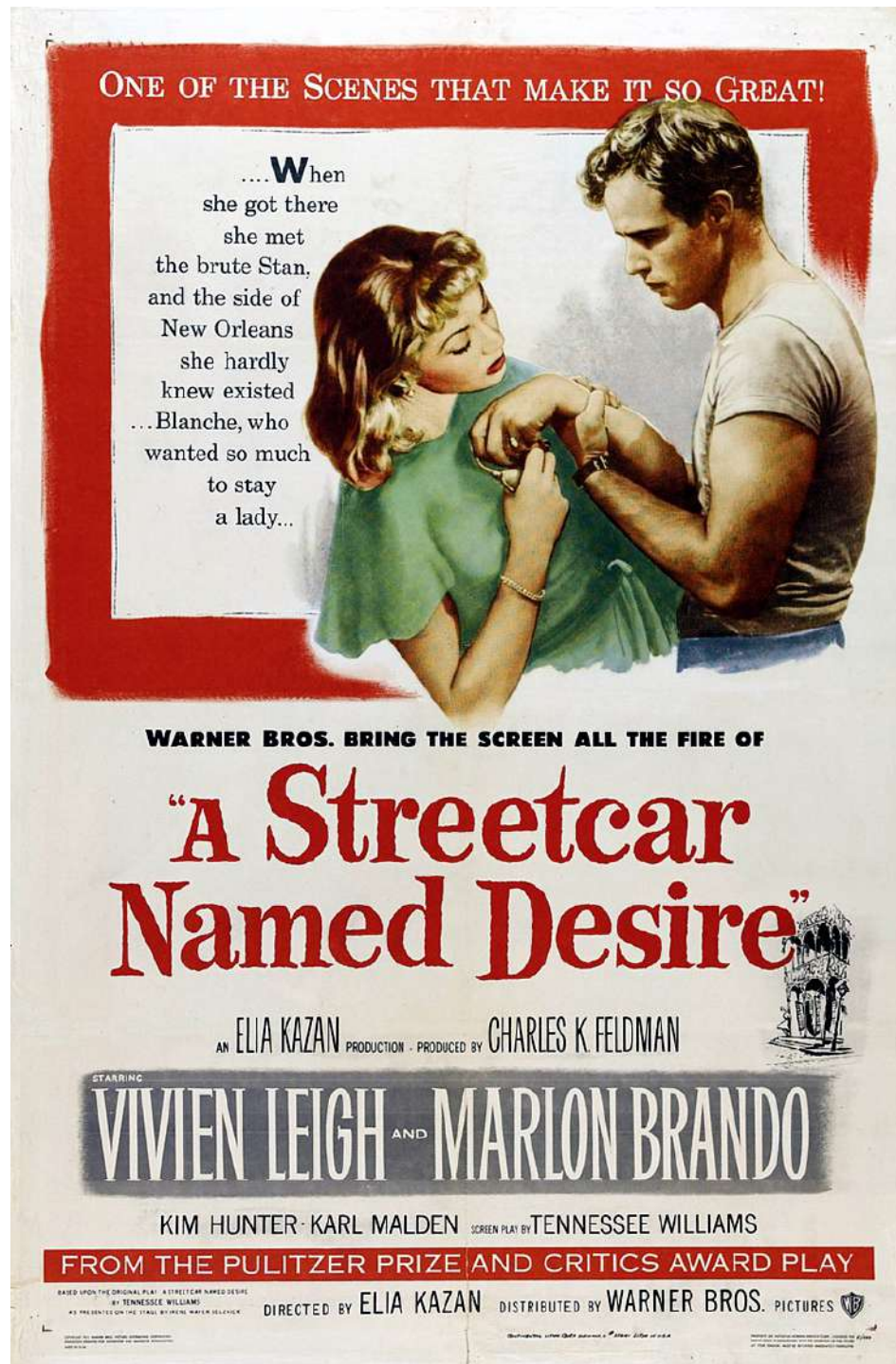
Figure 14.1: *Streetcar Named Desire* poster.



Figure 14.2: Eva Marie Saint and Brando in *On the Waterfront* (1954).



Figure 14.3: Marlon Brando in a publicity photo for the film *One-Eyed Jacks* (1961).



Figure 14.4: Brando with the Finnish First Lady, Sylvi Kekkonen, in 1967.

Chapter 15

JAMES STEWART

15.1 Family and education

James Stewart (1908-1997) was born in Indiana, Pennsylvania. His father was a businessman, and his mother was a pianist. Stewart attended Princeton University, as was the tradition for men in his family. When he graduated in 1932, he was awarded a scholarship to study architecture (because of his thesis on airport design). However, he chose instead to join a theatrical troop performing plays during the summer on Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Among the other members of the troop were Henry Fonda and Margaret Sullivan, who became Stewart's close friends.

15.2 Work on stage and in films

At the end of the summer season on Cape Cod, Stewart moved to New York with his friend Henry Fonda, and began acting on Broadway. In 1935, the talent scout Bill Grady, who had been tracking Stewart's career since seeing him perform in Princeton, arranged for Stewart to sign a seven-year contract with MGM. After Stewart had performed in a number of small roles that failed to gain him attention, his friend Margaret Sullivan asked for him to be cast opposite her as the leading man in *Next Time We Love* (1936). In reviewing the film, The New York Times called him "a welcome addition to the roster of Hollywood's leading men."

15.3 A person with high moral standards

Americans like to think of James Stewart as a person with high moral standards. His film roles, for example in *Mr. Smith Goes to Washington*, support this image. In fact, compared with many other Hollywood stars, James Stewart behaved extremely decently.

15.4 All of James Stewart's films

- 1934 Art Trouble
- 1935 The Murder Man
- 1936 1936 Next Time We Love
- 1936 Rose Marie
- 1936 Wife vs. Secretary
- 1936 Small Town Girl
- 1936 Speed
- 1936 The Gorgeous Hussy
- 1936 Born to Dance
- 1936 After the Thin Man
- 1937 Seventh Heaven
- 1937 The Last Gangster
- 1937 Navy Blue and Gold
- 1938 Of Human Hearts
- 1938 Vivacious Lady
- 1938 The Shopworn Angel
- 1938 You Can't Take It with You
- 1939 Made for Each Other
- 1939 The Ice Follies of 1939
- 1939 It's a Wonderful World
- 1939 Mr. Smith Goes to Washington
- 1939 Destry Rides Again
- 1940 The Shop Around the Corner
- 1940 The Mortal Storm
- 1940 No Time for Comedy
- 1940 The Philadelphia Story
- 1941 Come Live with Me
- 1941 Pot o' Gold
- 1941 Ziegfeld Girl
- 1946 It's a Wonderful Life
- 1947 Magic Town
- 1948 Call Northside 777
- 1948 On Our Merry Way
- 1948 Rope
- 1948 You Gotta Stay Happy
- 1949 The Stratton Story
- 1949 Malaya
- 1950 1950 Winchester '73
- 1950 Broken Arrow
- 1950 Harvey
- 1950 The Jackpot

- 1951 No Highway in the Sky
- 1952 The Greatest Show on Earth
- 1952 Bend of the River
- 1952 Carbine Williams
- 1953 The Naked Spur
- 1953 Thunder Bay
- 1954 The Glenn Miller Story
- 1954 The Far Country
- 1954 Rear Window
- 1955 The Man from Laramie
- 1955 Strategic Air Command
- 1956 The Man Who Knew Too Much
- 1957 The Spirit of St. Louis
- 1957 Night Passage
- 1958 Vertigo
- 1958 Bell, Book and Candle
- 1959 Anatomy of a Murder
- 1959 The FBI Story
- 1960 The Mountain Road
- 1961 Two Rode Together
- 1962 The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance
- 1962 Mr. Hobbs Takes a Vacation
- 1962 How the West Was Won
- 1963 Take Her, She's Mine
- 1964 Cheyenne Autumn
- 1965 Dear Brigitte
- 1965 The Flight of the Phoenix
- 1965 Shenandoah
- 1966 The Rare Breed
- 1968 Firecreek
- 1968 Bandolero!
- 1970 The Cheyenne Social Club
- 1971 Fools' Parade
- 1976 The Shootist
- 1977 Airport '77
- 1978 The Big Sleep
- 1978 The Magic of Lassie
- 1980 The Green Horizon
- 1991 An American Tail: Fievel Goes West



Figure 15.1: Stewart and Jean Arthur in Frank Capra's *You Can't Take It With You* (1938).



Figure 15.2: Stewart, Donna Reed and Karolyn Grimes in *It's a Wonderful Life* (1946).



Figure 15.3: Stewart with co-star Grace Kelly in *Rear Window* (1954), which allowed him to explore new depths of his screen persona.



Figure 15.4: Brigadier General James Stewart, circa 1968. Stewart served in the U.S. Army Air Force.

Chapter 16

INGRID BERGMAN

16.1 Family and early life

Ingrid Bergman (1915-1982) was born in Stockholm, Sweden. Her father was a Swedish photographer, while her mother was German. Ingrid Bergman decided at an early age that she wanted to be an actress. She obtained a scholarship to Sweden's Royal Dramatic Theatre School, where Greta Garbo had studied earlier. However, after only one year, she left the school to work full-time acting in films.

16.2 Films in Sweden

In 1932, at the age of 17, she appeared in the film *International Match*, 1932. This was followed by *The Count of the Old Town*, 1935, *Swedenhielms*, 1935, *Ocean Breakers*, 1935, *Walpurgis Night*, 1935, *On the Sunny Side*, 1936, *Intermezzo*, 1936, *Dollar*, 1938 *A Woman's Face*, 1938 and *Only One Night*, 1939.

16.3 A Hollywood star

A fresh new face, extraordinary talent

Called to Hollywood to make an English language version of *Intermezzo*, Ingrid Bergman became an overnight sensation because of her unusual acting ability, and because her natural beauty and sweetness contrasted with the plucked eyebrows and mannerisms of other Hollywood stars of the time. Americans embraced her as 'the ideal of American womanhood'. In 1942, she starred in *Casablanca*, together with Humphrey Bogart.

The Rossellini scandal

Ingrid Bergman admired Roberto Rossellini's films, and she wrote to him, asking him to cast her in one of his films. He gave her a starring role in the film *Stromboli*. During the

filming, she and Rossellini began an affair which resulted in her pregnancy. She was still married to her Swedish husband, Dr. Petter Lindström. The outrage in America was enormous. She had been idolized as an ideal of beauty and purity, and Americans felt betrayed. Because of the scandal, Bergman remained in Europe for a number of years, making several more films with Rossellini. She also starred in a French film directed by Jean Renoir, *Elena et les Hommes*, 1956.

Return to America after years in exile

In 1956, Ingrid Bergman starred in the film *Anastasia*. Buddy Adler, the Executive Producer of the film, wanted her to star in it, even though he knew he was taking a risk. She was still a controversial figure. As it turned out, the film was a hit, and it earned Ingrid Bergman her second Academy Award for Best Actress. (She won the first for *Gaslight* and also an Academy Award for Best Supporting Actress for *The Orient Express*).

At the Academy Award Ceremony in 1959, Ingrid Bergman was the presenter for the Best Picture Awards. She was given a standing ovation when introduced. She is remembered today as one of the greatest actresses of all time.

16.4 All of Ingrid Bergman's films

- International Match 1932
- The Count of the Old Town 1935
- Swedenhielms 1935
- Ocean Breakers 1935
- Walpurgis Night 1935
- On the Sunny Side 1936
- Intermezzo 1936
- Dollar 1938
- The Four Companions 1938
- A Woman's Face 1938
- Only One Night 1939
- Intermezzo: A Love Story 1939
- June Night 1940
- Adam Had Four Sons 1941
- Rage in Heaven 1941
- Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde 1941
- Casablanca 1942
- For Whom the Bell Tolls 1943
- Swedes in America 1943
- Gaslight 1944
- Spellbound 1945
- Saratoga Trunk 1945

- The Bells of St. Mary's 1945
- The American Creed 1946
- Notorious 1946
- Arch of Triumph 1948
- Joan of Arc 1948
- Under Capricorn 1949
- Stromboli 1950
- Europa 51 1952
- We, the Women 1953
- Journey to Italy 1954
- Fear 1954
- Joan of Arc at the Stake 1954
- Elena and Her Men 1956
- Anastasia 1956
- Indiscreet 1958
- The Inn of the Sixth Happiness 1958
- Goodbye Again 1961
- Auguste / Kolka, My Friend 1961
- The Visit 1964
- The Yellow Rolls-Royce 1965
- Stimulantia 1967
- Cactus Flower 1969
- Henri Langlois 1970
- A Walk in the Spring Rain 1970
- From the Mixed-Up Files of Mrs. Basil E. Frankweiler 1973
- Murder on the Orient Express 1974
- A Matter of Time 1976
- Autumn Sonata 1978



Figure 16.1: **Ingrid Bergman** at around the age of 16.



Figure 16.2: Bergman with Gösta Ekman in *Intermezzo* (1936).



Figure 16.3: Bogart and Bergman as lovers in *Casablanca* (1942).



Figure 16.4: Bergman as Sister Benedict in *The Bells of St. Mary's* (1945).

Chapter 17

ORSON WELLES

Orson Wells' childhood

George Orson Wells was born in 1915 in Kenosha, Wisconsin into an affluent family. However, after the family had moved to Chicago, his father, who had made a fortune from an invention, became an alcoholic and stopped working. Orson Wells' parents separated, and his mother, who was a pianist, supported herself and Orson by playing at the Chicago Art Institute. In 1925, when Wells was ten years old, his mother died of hepatitis. In 1930, his father also died, from heart and kidney failure. A friend of the family named Maurice Bernstein became his guardian.

An impresario at 22!

After his father's death, the teenaged Orson traveled to Europe, using a small portion of his inheritance. While on a walking and painting tour through Ireland, he walked into Dublin's Gate Theatre and claimed to be a Broadway star. Although the theatre managers didn't believe him, they gave him an audition, and were so impressed by his performance that they hired him as an actor. This was the start of his theatrical career. Returning to the United States, Wells produced a version of Shakespeare's play, *Julius Caesar*, which broke all performance records. He also produced a version of Shakespeare's *Macbeth* with an entirely black cast of characters.

One of the greatest actors and directors

Orson Wells' film *Citizen Kane* in which, as well as directing, he also starred in the title role, is very often ranked as the greatest film ever made. Wells himself is considered to be one of the greatest and most influential directors who ever lived.



Figure 17.1: At age 22 Welles was Broadway's youngest impresario - producing, directing and starring in an adaptation of *Julius Caesar* that broke all performance records for the play (1938).



Figure 17.2: Welles at the press conference after *The War of the Worlds* broadcast (October 31, 1938). The radio broadcast, narrated by Wells, was based on H.G. Wells science fiction novel. Many listeners panicked, believing that Planet Earth was really being invaded by extra-terrestrials. Wells instantly became famous, or perhaps notorious.



Figure 17.3: *Citizen Kane* (1941).



Figure 17.4: The Magnificent Ambersons (1942).

17.1 Citizen Kane (1941)

The film *Citizen Kane* was co-written and directed by Orson Wells, and it also starred Wells in the title role. It is a semi-biographical film based on the lives of several media barons, especially William Randolph Hearst. The film is considered to be one of the greatest ever made. It stood at number 1 in the British Film Institute's Sight and Sound decennial poll of critics for 50 consecutive years.

17.2 The Magnificent Ambersons (1942)

Orson Wells' film *The Magnificent Ambersons* tells the story of the declining fortunes of a wealthy middle western family, who gradually lose their wealth because of changes in society. The film stars Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello, Anne Baxter, Tim Holt, Agnes Moorehead and Ray Collins, with Welles providing the narration. Unfortunately, Wells lost control of the editing to RKO Studios, and large portions of Wells' film were removed and destroyed, and the ending changed.

All of Orson Wells' films

1. Citizen Kane (1941)
2. The Magnificent Ambersons (1942)
3. Journey into Fear (1943)
4. The Stranger (1946)
5. The Lady from Shanghai (1947)
6. Macbeth (1948)
7. Othello (1951)
8. Mr. Arkadin (1955)
9. Touch of Evil (1958)
10. The Trial (1962)
11. Chimes at Midnight (1965)
12. The Immortal Story (1968)
13. F for Fake (1973)
14. Filming Othello (1978)
15. Don Quixote (1992)
16. The Other Side of the Wind (2018)

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Chapter 18

SPENCER TRACY

18.1 Early life and education

Spencer Tracy (1900-1967) was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. His mother was from a wealthy, Presbyterian, Midwestern family, while his father was of Irish Catholic descent. Spencer Tracy was raised as a Catholic and at the age of nine he was placed in the care of Dominican Order nuns. He had been a difficult and hyperactive child, and his parents hoped that the nuns would be able to improve his behavior.

In 1921, Tracy became a student at Ripon College in Wisconsin, and while there he made his theatrical debut as the lead in a college play called *The Truth*. He became obsessed with acting to the extent that he talked about little else. In 1922, Tracy left Ripon, and began classes at the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, from which he graduated in 1923.

18.2 Career in theatre and films

After graduating from AADA, Tracy began working for various repertory companies, but failed to make an impact. He considered leaving the theatre and returning to a more stable way of life. However, in 1930 he played the lead in a drama called *The Last Mile*. When the play opened on Broadway, Tracy's performance was met by a standing ovation that lasted 14 curtain calls.

Tracy's success attracted the attention of Hollywood, and John Ford cast him in a leading role, together with Humphrey Bogart, in the film *Up the River* (1930). He continued to work in films, with increasing success and finally established himself as one of Hollywood's greatest actors.

18.3 All of Spencer Tracy's films

- 1930 Taxi Talks

- 1930 The Hard Guy
- 1930 Up the River
- 1931 Quick Millions
- 1931 Six Cylinder Love
- 1931 Goldie
- 1932 She Wanted a Millionaire
- 1932 Sky Devils
- 1932 Disorderly Conduct
- 1932 Young America
- 1932 Society Girl
- 1932 The Painted Woman
- 1932 Me and My Gal
- 1932 20,000 Years in Sing Sing
- 1933 Face in the Sky
- 1933 Shanghai Madness
- 1933 The Power and the Glory
- 1933 The Mad Game
- 1933 Man's Castle
- 1934 The Show-Off
- 1934 Looking for Trouble
- 1934 Bottoms Up
- 1934 Now I'll Tell
- 1934 Marie Galante
- 1935 It's a Small World
- 1935 The Murder Man
- 1935 Dante's Inferno
- 1935 Whipsaw
- 1936 Riffraff
- 1936 Fury
- 1936 San Francisco
- 1936 Libeled Lady
- 1937 They Gave Him a Gun
- 1937 Captains Courageous
- 1937 Big City
- 1937 Mannequin
- 1938 Test Pilot
- 1938 Boys Town
- 1938 Another Romance of Celluloid
- 1938 Screen Snapshots Series 17, No. 9
- 1938 Hollywood Goes to Town
- 1939 Stanley and Livingstone
- 1939 For Auld Lang Syne
- 1939 Hollywood Hobbies

- 1940 I Take This Woman
- 1940 Young Tom Edison
- 1940 Northwest Passage
- 1940 Edison, the Man
- 1940 Boom Town
- 1940 Northward, Ho!
- 1941 Men of Boys Town
- 1941 Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde
- 1942 Woman of the Year
- 1942 Tortilla Flat
- 1942 Keeper of the Flame
- 1942 Ring of Steel
- 1943 His New World
- 1943 A Guy Named Joe
- 1944 The Seventh Cross
- 1944 Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo
- 1945 Without Love
- 1947 The Sea of Grass
- 1947 Cass Timberlane
- 1948 State of the Union
- 1949 Edward, My Son
- 1949 Adam's Rib
- 1949 Malaya
- 1949 Some of the Best
- 1950 Father of the Bride
- 1951 The People Against O'Hara
- 1951 For Defense for Freedom for Humanity
- 1952 Pat and Mike
- 1952 Plymouth Adventure
- 1953 The Actress
- 1954 Broken Lance
- 1955 Bad Day at Black Rock
- 1956 The Mountain
- 1957 Desk Set
- 1958 The Old Man and the Sea
- 1958 The Last Hurrah
- 1960 Inherit the Wind
- 1961 The Devil at 4 O'Clock
- 1961 Judgment at Nuremberg
- 1962 How the West Was Won
- 1963 It's a Mad, Mad, Mad, Mad World
- 1967 Guess Who's Coming to Dinner



Figure 18.1: Tracy in Fritz Lang's *Fury* (1936), his first major hit.



Figure 18.2: Tracy's romantic relationship with his frequent co-star Katharine Hepburn lasted from 1941 until his death. They made nine films together.



Figure 18.3: Tracy and Elizabeth Taylor in a promotional image for *Father of the Bride* (1950). The comedic role of Stanley Banks was one of Tracy's nine Oscar-nominated performances. He won two Best Actor Academy Awards, and numerous other honors for his work.



Figure 18.4: *Inherit the Wind* (1960), the first of four films Tracy made with Stanley Kramer, depicted the Scopes “Monkey Trial” of 1925.

Chapter 19

ALEC GUINNESS

19.1 Early theatrical career

Alec Guinness (1914-2000) studied acting at the Fay Compton Studio of Dramatic Art. In 1936, at the age of 22, he played the role of Osric in John Gielgud's successful production of *Hamlet*. During the same year, he signed a contract with the Old Vic. where he was cast in a series of classic roles. Guinness continued playing Shakespearean roles throughout his career.

19.2 World War II

During World War II, Guinness served in the Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve. He commanded a Landing Craft Infantry at the Allied invasion of Sicily, and later ferried supplies and agents to the Yugoslav partisans in the eastern Mediterranean theatre.

19.3 Transition from theatre to films

After World War II, Alec Guinness famously played nine different roles in the film *Kind Hearts and Coronets* (1949). His success in films made him Britain's number one box office attraction, and he won numerous BAFTA Best Actor awards. He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II in the 1959 New Year Honours. In 1957, Alec Guinness received a Best Actor Academy Award for his performance in *The Bridge on the River Kwai* 1957, he also received an Academy Honorary Award for lifetime achievement.

19.4 All of Sir Alec's films

- 1934 Evensong
- 1946 Great Expectations
- 1948 Oliver Twist

- 1949 Kind Hearts and Coronets
- 1949 A Run for Your Money
- 1950 Last Holiday
- 1950 The Mudlark
- 1951 The Lavender Hill Mob
- 1951 The Man in the White Suit
- 1953 The Square Mile
- 1953 The Captain's Paradise
- 1953 Malta Story
- 1954 Father Brown
- 1954 The Stratford Adventure
- 1955 Rowlandson's England
- 1955 To Paris with Love
- 1955 The Prisoner
- 1955 Baker's Dozen
- 1955 The Ladykillers
- 1956 The Swan
- 1957 The Bridge on the River Kwai
- 1957 Barnacle Bill
- 1958 The Horse's Mouth
- 1959 The Scapegoat
- 1959 The Wicked Scheme of Jebal Deeks
- 1959 Our Man in Havana
- 1960 Tunes of Glory
- 1961 A Majority of One
- 1962 H.M.S. Defiant
- 1962 Lawrence of Arabia
- 1964 The Fall of the Roman Empire
- 1965 Pasternak
- 1965 Situation Hopeless... But Not Serious
- 1965 Doctor Zhivago
- 1966 Hotel Paradiso
- 1966 The Quiller Memorandum
- 1967 The Comedians in Africa
- 1967 The Comedians
- 1969 Conversation at Night
- 1970 Twelfth Night
- 1970 Cromwell
- 1970 Scrooge
- 1972 Brother Sun, Sister Moon
- 1973 Hitler: The Last Ten Days
- 1974 The Gift of Friendship
- 1976 Caesar and Cleopatra

- 1976 Murder by Death
- 1977 Star Wars
- 1980 The Empire Strikes Back
- 1980 Raise the Titanic
- 1980 Little Lord Fauntleroy
- 1982 Smiley's People
- 1983 Lovesick
- 1983 Return of the Jedi
- 1984 A Passage to India
- 1984 Edwin
- 1987 Monsignor Quixote
- 1987 Little Dorrit
- 1988 A Handful of Dust
- 1991 Kafka
- 1992 Tales from Hollywood
- 1993 A Foreign Field
- 1994 Mute Witness
- 1996 Eskimo Day
- 2015 Star Wars: The Force Awakens
- 2019 Star Wars: The Rise of Skywalker



Figure 19.1: Guinness with Rita Tushingham in *Doctor Zhivago* (1965).



Figure 19.2: Drawing by Nicholas Volpe after Guinness won an Oscar in 1957 for his role in *The Bridge on the River Kwai*.



Figure 19.3: Sir Alec Guinness portrait.

Chapter 20

HENRY FONDA

20.1 Family and early life

Henry Fonda (1905-1982) was born in Grand Island, Nebraska. His father was a printer. As a boy, Henry Fonda worked part time in his father's print plant and imagined a possible career as a journalist. He attended the University of Minnesota, where he majored in journalism.

20.2 Stage and film career

When Henry Fonda was 20 years old, his mother's friend Dodie Brando (mother of Marlon Brando) recommended that he try out for a juvenile part in *You and I*. He was cast as Ricky in the play, and he became fascinated by the stage, learning everything from set construction to stage production. This was the beginning of his successful stage and film career. He went to Hollywood in 1935 to play the lead in *The Farmer Takes a Wife*, and went on to become one of cinema's greatest male stars.

20.3 Founder of an acting dynasty

With his second wife, Frances Seymour Brokaw, Henry Fonda became the founder of an acting dynasty that included Jane and Peter Fonda, Bridget Fonda and Troy Garity. Jane Fonda became especially famous, not only as an actress, but also for her opposition to the Vietnam War, her exercise videos, and her marriage to billionaire Ted Turner.

20.4 All of Henry Fonda's films

- 1935 The Farmer Takes a Wife
- 1935 Way Down East
- 1935 I Dream Too Much

- 1936 The Trail of the Lonesome Pine
- 1936 The Moon's Our Home
- 1936 Spendthrift
- 1937 Wings of the Morning
- 1937 You Only Live Once
- 1937 Slim
- 1937 That Certain Woman
- 1938 I Met My Love Again
- 1938 Jezebel
- 1938 Blockade
- 1938 Spawn of the North
- 1938 The Mad Miss Manton
- 1939 Jesse James
- 1939 Let Us Live
- 1939 The Story of Alexander Graham Bell
- 1939 Young Mr. Lincoln
- 1939 Drums Along the Mohawk
- 1940 The Grapes of Wrath
- 1940 Lillian Russell
- 1940 The Return of Frank James
- 1940 Chad Hanna
- 1941 Wild Geese Calling
- 1941 You Belong to Me
- 1942 The Male Animal
- 1942 Rings on Her Fingers
- 1942 The Magnificent Dope
- 1942 Tales of Manhattan
- 1942 The Big Street
- 1943 Immortal Sergeant
- 1943 The Ox-Bow Incident
- 1946 My Darling Clementine
- 1947 The Long Night
- 1947 The Fugitive
- 1947 Daisy Kenyon
- 1948 On Our Merry Way
- 1948 Fort Apache
- 1949 Jigsaw
- 1955 Mister Roberts
- 1956 War and Peace
- 1956 The Wrong Man
- 1957 12 Angry Men
- 1957 The Tin Star
- 1958 Stage Struck

- 1959 Warlock
- 1959 The Man Who Understood Women
- 1962 The Longest Day
- 1962 How the West Was Won
- 1963 Spencer's Mountain
- 1964 The Best Man
- 1964 Sex and the Single Girl
- 1964 Fail Safe
- 1965 The Rounders
- 1965 In Harm's Way
- 1965 The Dirty Game
- 1965 Battle of the Bulge
- 1966 A Big Hand for the Little Lady
- 1967 Welcome to Hard Times
- 1968 Firecreek
- 1968 Madigan
- 1968 Yours, Mine and Ours
- 1968 The Boston Strangler
- 1968 Once Upon a Time in the West
- 1970 Too Late the Hero
- 1970 Cheyenne Social Club
- 1970 There Was a Crooked Man...
- 1971 Sometimes a Great Notion
- 1973 Night Flight from Moscow Allan Davies
- 1973 Ash Wednesday
- 1973 My Name Is Nobody
- 1974 Last Days of Mussolini
- 1976 Midway
- 1977 Tentacles
- 1977 Rollercoaster
- 1977 The Great Smokey Roadblock
- 1978 The Greatest Battle
- 1978 Fedora
- 1978 The Swarm
- 1979 City on Fire
- 1979 Wanda Nevada
- 1979 Meteor
- 1981 On Golden Pond



Figure 20.1: Fonda in Navy uniform. He served in the U.S. Navy during World War II.



Figure 20.2: Henry Fonda as Tom Joad in *The Grapes of Wrath*, 1948.



Figure 20.3: Jane Fonda, Henry Fonda, and Peter Fonda in the 1950s.



Figure 20.4: Fonda won an Academy Award for his work with Katharine Hepburn in *On Golden Pond* (1981).

Chapter 21

PETER SELLERS

21.1 Sellers' family and early life

Peter Sellers (1925-1980) was born in Southsea, Portsmouth, England. His parents were both variety show entertainers. His mother was Jewish, and Peter Sellers thought of himself as Jewish. He made his first stage appearance when his mother brought him on stage as a two-week-old baby. Later, as a boy, he accompanied his parents on tour.

21.2 BBC radio debut

During World War II, Peter Sellers joined an organization that entertained British troops in Europe and the Far East. After the war, he began appearing in comic roles on BBC radio programs. For example he worked on *The Goon Show*, which continued until 1960.

21.3 Work in films

Peter Sellers began his film career during the 1950s. He usually played in comedies, but his versatility was very great, and he had more serious roles in Stanley Kubrick's films *Lolita* (1962) and *Dr. Strangelove* (1964), as well as *Being There* (1979). The Boulting brothers, with whom Sellers had made two films in the late 1950s, described Sellers as "the greatest comic genius this country has produced since Charles Chaplin".

21.4 All of Peter Sellers' films

- 1950 The Black Rose
- 1951 Penny Points to Paradise
- 1951 Let's Go Crazy
- 1951 Burlesque on Carmen
- 1952 Down Among the Z Men

- 1953 Our Girl Friday
- 1954 Orders Are Orders
- 1955 John and Julie
- 1955 The Ladykillers
- 1956 The Case of the Mukkinese Battle Horn
- 1956 The Man Who Never Was
- 1957 Insomnia Is Good for You
- 1957 The Smallest Show on Earth
- 1957 The Naked Truth
- 1957 Dearth of a Salesman
- 1958 Up the Creek
- 1958 tom thumb
- 1959 Carlton-Browne of the F.O.
- 1959 The Mouse That Roared
- 1959 I'm All Right Jack
- 1959 The Battle of the Sexes
- 1960 The Running Jumping & Standing Still Film
- 1960 Never Let Go
- 1960 The Millionairess
- 1960 Two-Way Stretch
- 1961 Mr. Topaze
- 1962 Only Two Can Play
- 1962 Waltz of the Toreadors
- 1962 The Road to Hong Kong
- 1962 Lolita
- 1962 The Dock Brief (aka Trial & Error)
- 1963 The Wrong Arm of the Law
- 1963 Heavens Above!
- 1963 The Pink Panther
- 1964 Dr. Strangelove or: How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb
- 1964 The World of Henry Orient
- 1964 A Shot in the Dark
- 1964 Carol for Another Christmas
- 1965 Birds, Bees and Storks
- 1965 What's New Pussycat?
- 1966 The Wrong Box
- 1966 After the Fox
- 1967 Casino Royale
- 1967 Woman Times Seven
- 1967 The Bobo
- 1968 I Love You, Alice B. Toklas
- 1969 The Magic Christian
- 1970 A Day at the Beach

- 1970 Hoffman
- 1970 Simon, Simon
- 1970 There's a Girl in My Soup
- 1972 Where Does It Hurt?
- 1972 Alice's Adventures in Wonderland
- 1973 Ghost in the Noonday Sun
- 1973 The Blockhouse
- 1973 The Optimists of Nine Elms
- 1974 Soft Beds, Hard Battles
- 1974 The Great McGonagall
- 1975 The Return of the Pink Panther
- 1976 Murder by Death
- 1976 The Pink Panther Strikes Again
- 1978 Kingdom of Gifts
- 1978 Revenge of the Pink Panther
- 1979 The Prisoner of Zenda
- 1979 Being There
- 1980 The Fiendish Plot of Dr. Fu Manchu



Figure 21.1: Peter Sellers (left) listens while Brigadier General Jack D. Ripper tells him about the Soviet conspiracy to steal his “precious bodily fluids”, in Stanley Kubrick’s nuclear black comedy, *Dr. Strangelove*



Figure 21.2: Peter Sellers as Dr. Strangelove. He has to restrain his black-gloved crippled hand, which keeps trying to give a Nazi salute.

/home/john/work/books/devdyn/sellers2.jpeg



Figure 21.3: General Buck Turgidson (George C. Scott) struggles with the Russian Ambassador. Peter Sellers (right) playing the US President, rebukes them for fighting in the War Room.



Figure 21.4: Major T. “King” Kong rides a nuclear bomb on its way down, where it will trigger the Soviet Doomsday Machine and ultimately destroy the world.

Chapter 22

DUSTIN HOFFMAN

22.1 Family and early life

Dustin Hoffman was born in 1937 into an Askenazi Jewish family. His parents came to the United States from Kyiv, Ukraine, which was then a part of the Russian Empire. Hoffman does not remember that his family celebrated or attended any religious ceremonies, and he only realized that he was Jewish when he was ten years old. When Dustin Hoffman told his family that he wanted to be an actor, an aunt said, “You can’t be an actor. You are not good-looking enough.”

22.2 Early acting career

Hoffman initially thought that that he might become a concert pianist, but finally realized that he was not sufficiently musical for such a career. He took an acting course at college, and “caught the acting bug”. For the next ten years, he struggled to find stage parts in New York, supplementing his small income from acting by odd jobs and teaching. He studied at the Actor’s Studio, and became a dedicated method actor. In 1966, Hoffman starred in the off-Broadway play *Eh?*, for which he received a Drama Desk Award.

22.3 Breakthrough with *The Graduate*

Dustin Hoffman was catapulted to instant fame and an Academy Award nomination by his performance as Benjamin Braddock in Mike Nichols’ 1967 film, *The Graduate*. He became an overnight sensation by breaking the mold of what a traditional Hollywood actor should be. As one critic noted, his performance “set him on the road to becoming one of our biggest stars and most respected actors.”

22.4 All of Dustin Hoffman's films

- 1967 The Tiger Makes Out, The Graduate
- 1968 Madigan's Millions
- 1969 Midnight Cowboy, John and Mary
- 1970 Little Big Man
- 1971 Who Is Harry Kellerman and Why Is He Saying Those Terrible Things About Me?, Straw Dogs
- 1972 Alfredo, Alfredo
- 1973 Papillon
- 1974 Lenny
- 1976 All the President's Men, Marathon Man
- 1978 Straight Time
- 1979 Agatha, Kramer vs. Kramer
- 1982 Tootsie
- 1987 Ishtar
- 1988 Rain Man
- 1989 Common Threads: Stories from the Quilt, Family Business
- 1990 Dick Tracy
- 1991 Billy Bathgate, Hook
- 1992 Hero
- 1995 Outbreak
- 1996 Sleepers, American Buffalo
- 1997 Mad City, Wag the Dog
- 1998 Sphere
- 1999 The Messenger: The Story of Joan of Arc
- 2002 Moonlight Mile
- 2003 Confidence, Runaway Jury
- 2004 Finding Neverland, I Heart Huckabees, Meet the Fockers, Lemony Snicket's A Series of Unfortunate Events
- 2005 Racing Stripes, The Lost City,
- 2006 Perfume: The Story of a Murderer, Stranger than Fiction
- 2007 Mr. Magorium's Wonder Emporium
- 2008 Kung Fu Panda, Secrets of the Furious Five, Last Chance Harvey, The Tale of Despereaux, Barney's Version
- 2010 Jews and Baseball: An American Love Story, Little Fockers
- 2011 Kung Fu Panda 2, Kung Fu Panda: Secrets of the Masters
- 2012 Quartet
- 2014 Chef, Boychoir, The Cobbler
- 2015 The Program
- 2016 Kung Fu Panda: Secrets of the Scroll, Kung Fu Panda 3
- 2017 The Meyerowitz Stories
- 2019 Into the Labyrinth
- 2022 As They Made Us, Sam & Kate

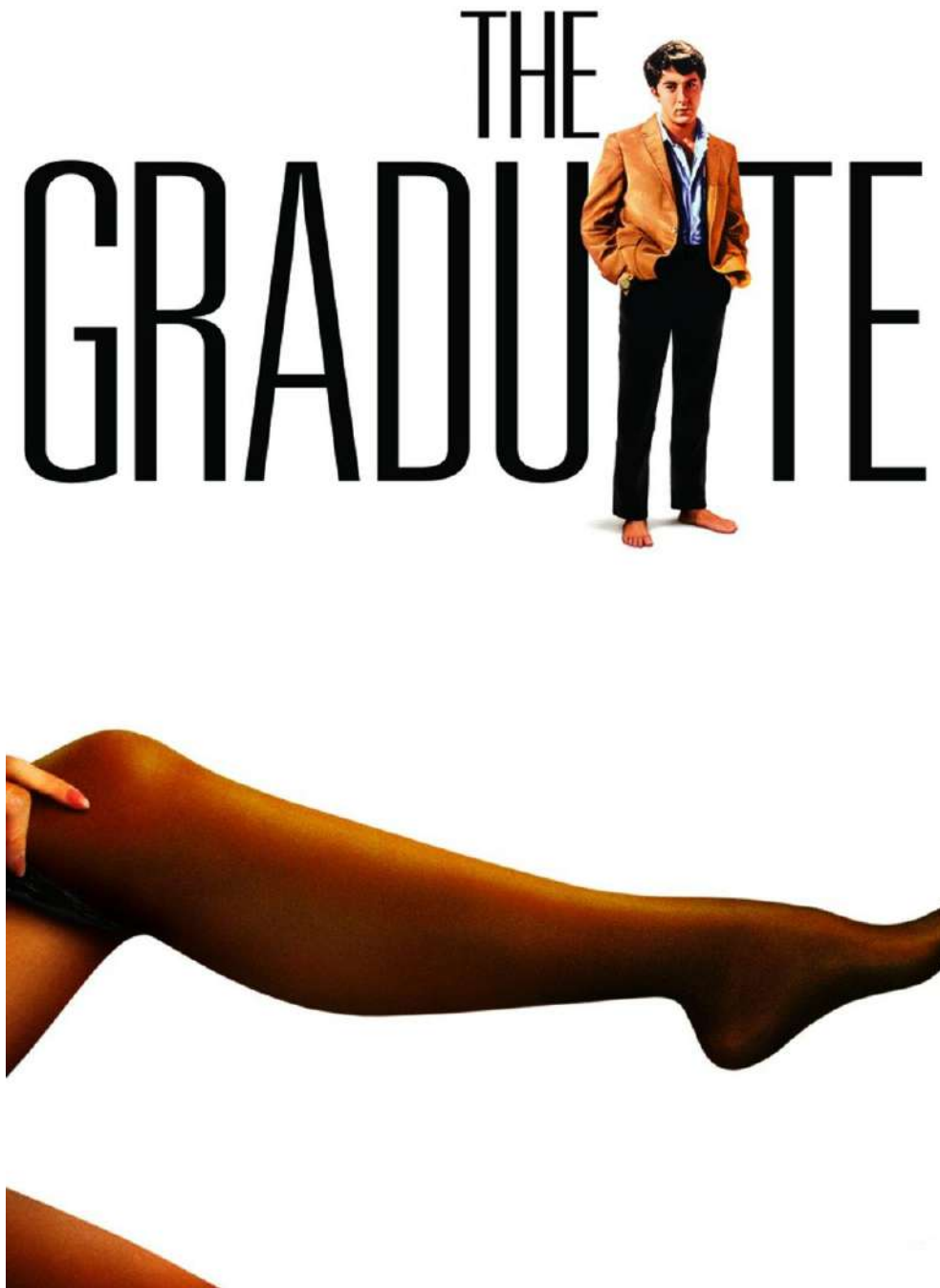


Figure 22.1: Mike Nichols' film, *The Graduate*, starred (then unknown) Dustin Hoffman together with Ann Bancroft.



Figure 22.2: Hoffman in 1968.



Figure 22.3: With Bette Midler on the Bette Midler TV special (1977).

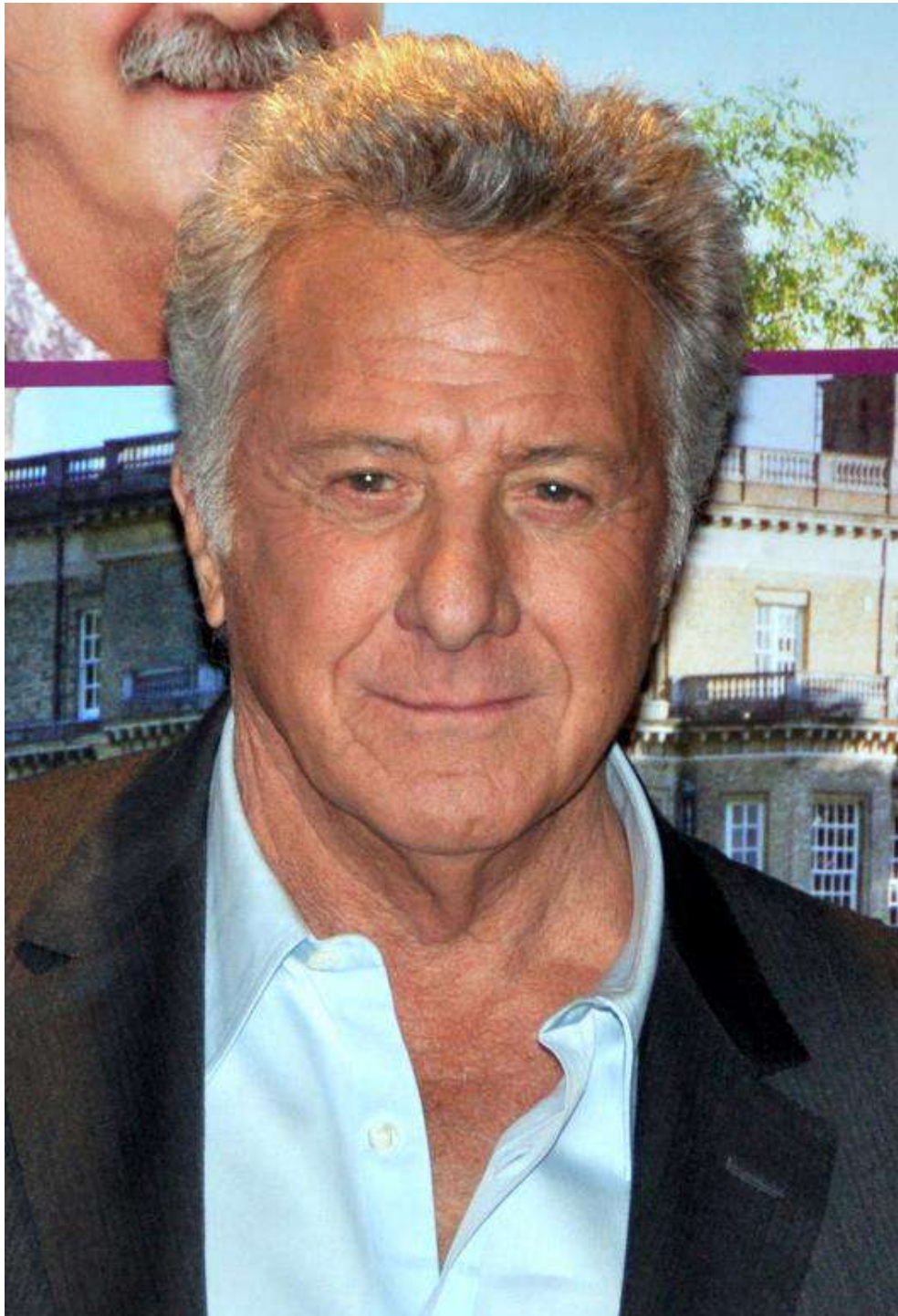


Figure 22.4: Dustin Hoffman in Paris France at the French premiere of *Quartet*.

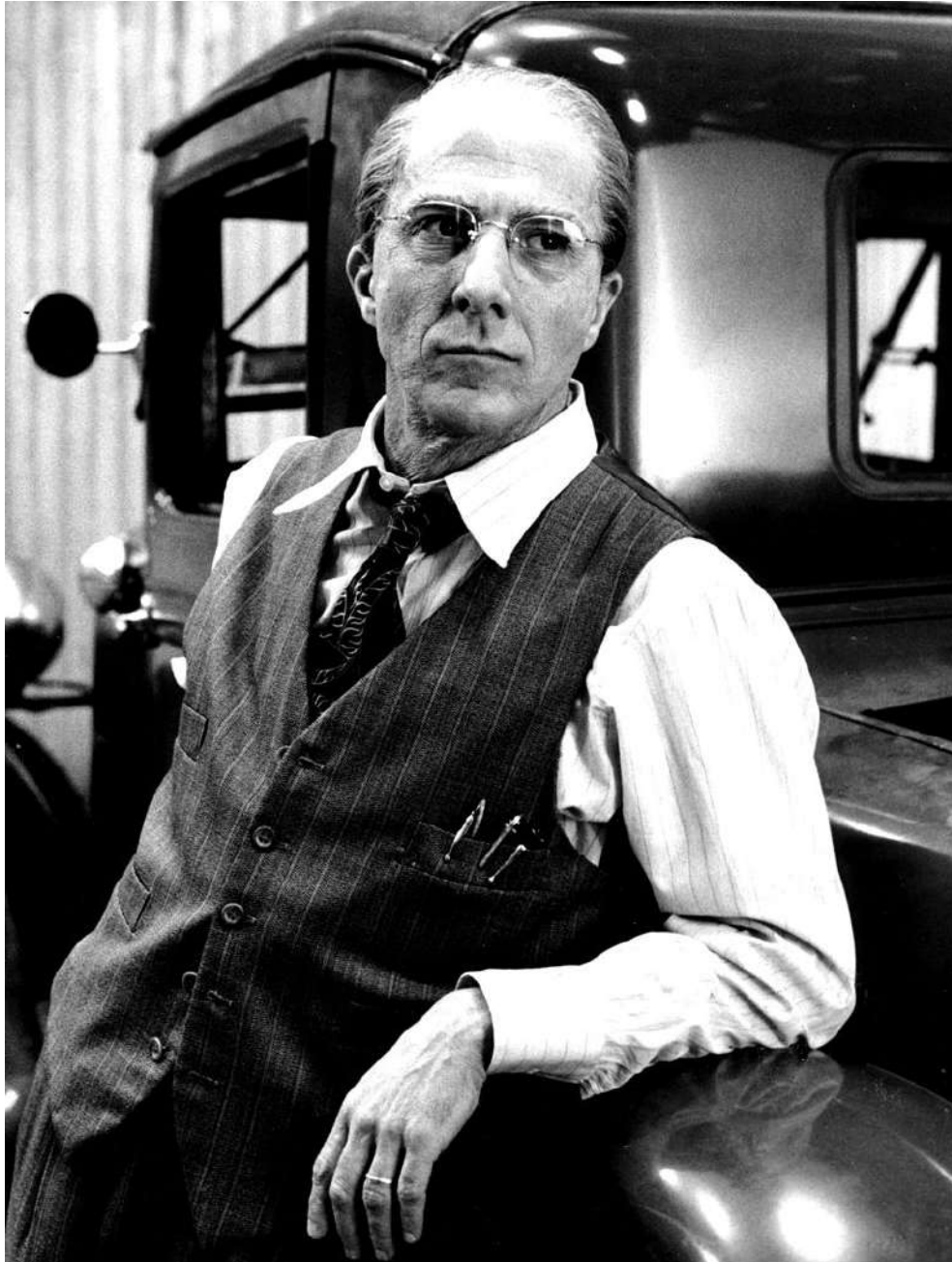


Figure 22.5: Hoffman in *Death of a Salesman* (1985).

Chapter 23

ELIZABETH TAYLOR

23.1 A child actress

Dame Elizabeth Taylor (1932-2011) was born in England to socially prominent American Parents. When her parents moved to Los Angeles in 1939, Elizabeth Taylor began a career as a child actress. Her first major role was in the 1944 film *National Velvet*.

23.2 Hollywood's highest-paid star

Elizabeth Taylor's first adult role was in the 1950 film *Father of the Bride*, which also starred Spencer Tracy. She became Hollywood's highest-paid star, and won two Academy Awards for Best Actress (for *Butterfield 8* and *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf*).

Elizabeth Taylor was the focus of intense media attention, and there was much to talk about. She married seven different men:

1. Conrad Hilton Jr., 1950-1951
2. Michael Wilding, 1952-1957
3. Mike Todd, 1957-1958
4. Eddie Fisher 1959-1964
5. Richard Burton 1964-1974, 1975-1976
6. John Warner 1976-1982
7. Larry Fortensky 1991-1996

Her last husband, Larry Fortensky, she met at the Betty Ford Center. By this time, her career was in decline, and she was at Betty Ford's because of alcoholism.



Figure 23.1: Mickey Rooney and Taylor in *National Velvet* (1944), her first major film role.



Figure 23.2: Publicity photograph, c. 1947.

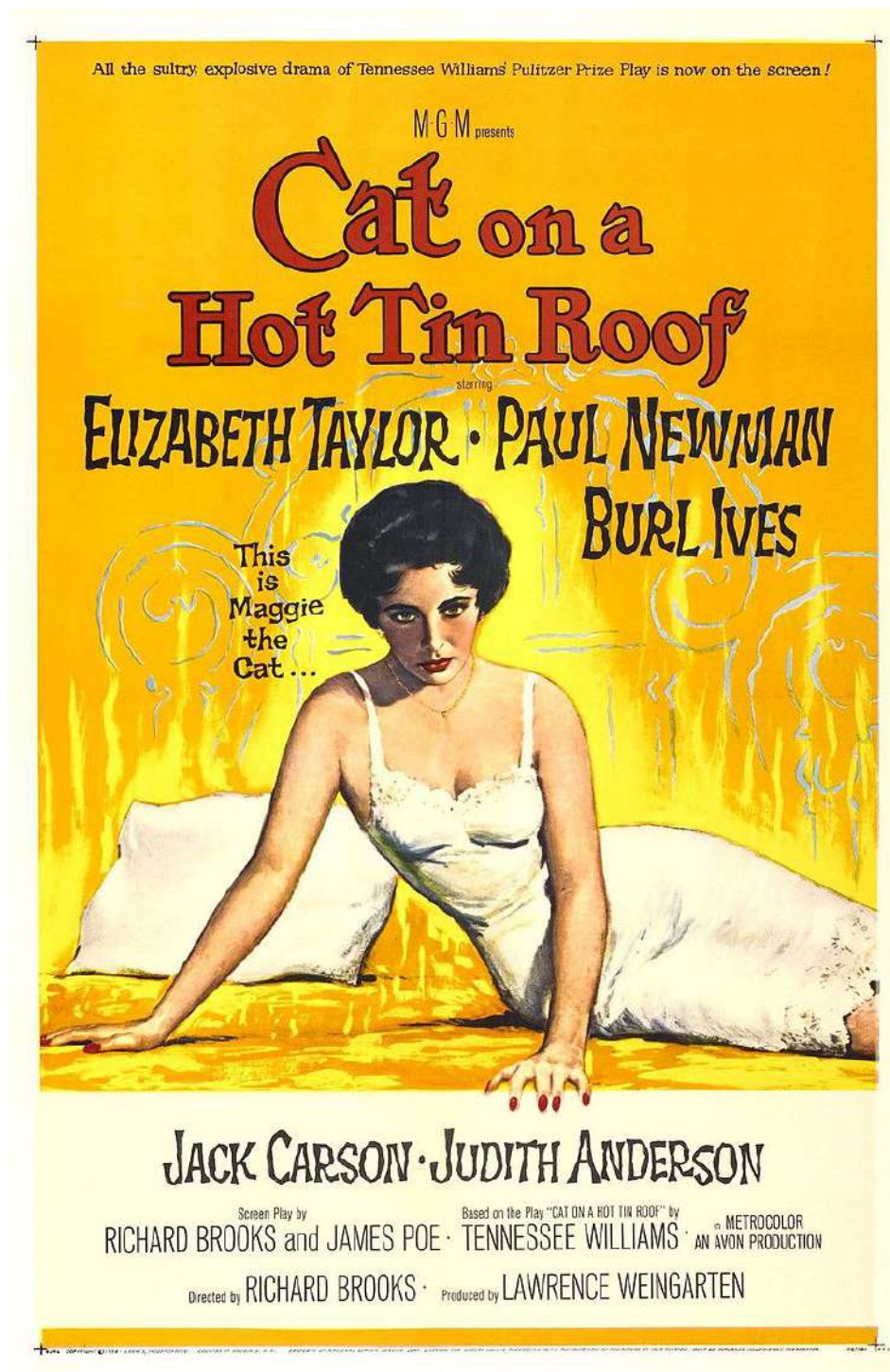


Figure 23.3: Promotional poster for *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof* (1958).



Figure 23.4: Elizabeth Taylor won an Academy Award for her role in Mike Nichols' film, *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf*.

23.3 All of Elizabeth Taylor's films

- 1942 There's One Born Every Minute
- 1943 Lassie Come Home, Jane Eyre
- 1944 The White Cliffs of Dover, National Velvet
- 1946 Courage of Lassie
- 1947 Life with Father, Cynthia
- 1948 A Date with Judy, Julia Misbehaves
- 1949 Little Women, Conspirator
- 1950 Father of the Bride, The Big Hangover
- 1951 A Place in the Sun, Quo Vadis, Callaway Went Thataway
- 1952 Love Is Better Than Ever, Ivanhoe
- 1953 The Girl Who Had Everything
- 1954 Rhapsody, Elephant Walk, Beau Brummell, The Last Time I Saw Paris
- 1956 Giant
- 1957 Raintree County
- 1958 Cat on a Hot Tin Roof
- 1959 Suddenly, Last Summer
- 1960 Scent of Mystery, Butterfield 8
- 1963 The Sandpiper
- 1966 Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?
- 1968 Reflections in a Golden Eye, Doctor Faustus, The Comedians, Boom!, Secret Ceremony
- 1969 Anne of the Thousand Days
- 1970 The Only Game in Town
- 1971 Under Milk Wood
- 1972 X,Y, and Zee, Hammersmith Is Out
- 1973 Night Watch, Ash Wednesday
- 1974 Identikit, That's Entertainment!
- 1976 The Blue Bird
- 1977 A Little Night Music
- 1979 Winter Kills
- 1980 The Mirror Crack'd
- 1988 Young Toscanini
- 1994 The Flintstones

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