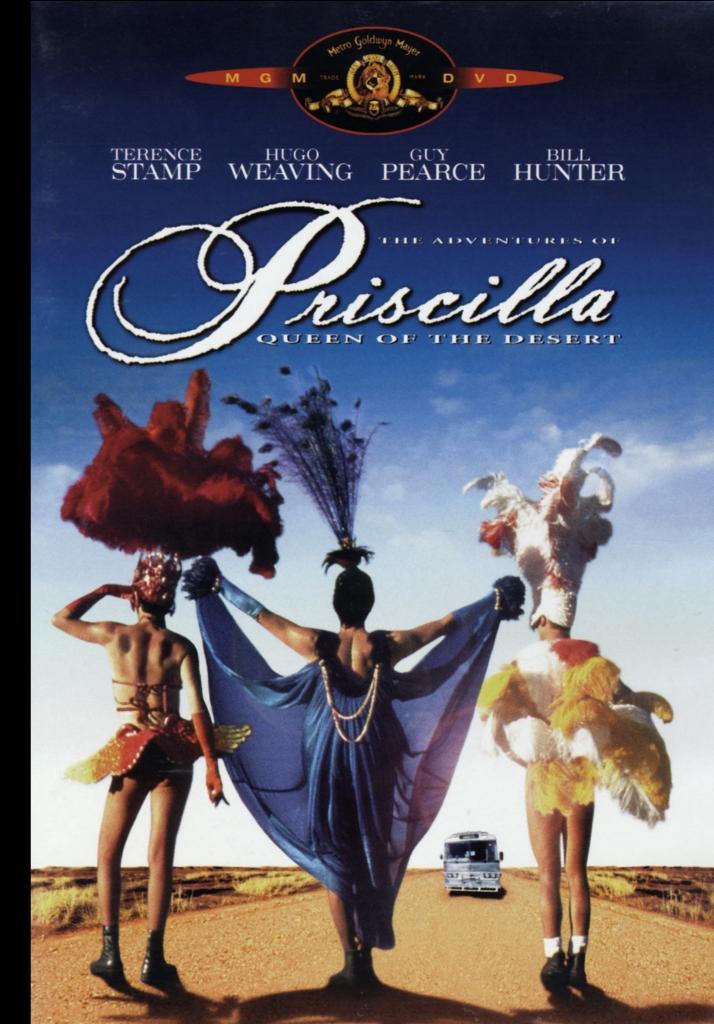
MEDIA STUDY

THE ADVENTURES
OF PRISCILLA,
QUEEN OF THE
DESERT
STEPHAN ELLIOTT, (AUSTRALIA, 1994)



PLOT

- 'Tick', a professional drag queen, persuades his friends
 Adam another drag queen and transsexual
 Bernadette to join him on a journey across the Australian
 Outback from Sydney to Alice Springs in order to put on
 a performance. However, it soon becomes clear that
 Tick has another reason for making this journey...
- Priscilla was lauded on release for bringing "everyday"
 LGBT issues to the public's attention. It was one of the
 first "mainstream" films to exclusively feature gay lead
 characters.

FILM DETAILS

DIRECTOR/WRITER:

Stephan Elliott

CAST:

- Hugo Weaving ('Tick')
- Guy Pearce (Adam)
- Terence Stamp (Bernadette)
- Bill Hunter (Bob)
- Sarah Chadwick (Marion)
- Mark Holmes (Benjamin)



FILM DETAILS

AWARDS:

- 1 Oscar (Best Costume Design)
- 2 Golden Globe nominations (Best Comedy/ Musical; Best Actor)
- 7 BAFTA nominations (2 wins)
- 9 Australian Film Institute nominations (2 wins)

MUSICAL:

Sydney, West End, New Zealand, Broadway...



STUDYING THE FILM



SOCIETY

To understand the importance of "Priscilla" within a society context, you need to understand:

- the public's perceptions of homosexuality in the years before and after "Priscilla";
- the impact of the media's representations of homosexuality.

SOCIETY: BACKGROUND

PERCEPTIONS AND REPRESENTATIONS OF HOMOSEXUALITY FROM 1980S TO THE PRESENT

PRE-1980s

- Homosexuality was illegal in the UK until 1967.
- Gay men and women lived secret lives, or completely repressed their sexuality.
- Regarded as "freaks"; shunned by society.
- Musicians first to pace the way for LGBT in the mainstream:
 - David Bowie; Freddie Mercury; Liberace
- The gay community was underrepresented in film and TV... if it was represented at all.

1980s

- The **LGBT** community became more openly active.
- Gays now featured in films, but as gross stereotypes;
 often made other characters uncomfortable.
- cf: Police Academy (Hugh Wilson, USA, 1984)
 http://bit.ly/blueoysterbar
- Some "arthouse" films featured more realistic lifestyle
- My Beautiful Laundrette (Stephen Frears, UK, 1985)

BLUE OYSTER BAR SCENE: POLICE ACADEM•Y (Hugh Wilson, USA, 1984)



AIDS Epidemic

- First cases reported in 1981.
- Widespread public fear and ignorance.
 http://bit.ly/bullquarry
- Public didn't really know how it was transmitted.
- Known as "Gay Cancer".
- People distinguished between good and bad AIDS.
- Was deadly in those days.

AIDS: BULL QUARRY P.I.F.* (UK, 1986)

1990s

- Philadelphia (Jonathan Demme, USA, 1993)
- Groundbreaking Oscar winner.
- Forced sympathetic view of gays and AIDS victims.
- Key casting of Tom Hanks.
 http://bit.ly/philadelphiatrailer
- Made characters speak their prejudices aloud.
- Equated homophobia with racism.
- Opened floodgates; Hollywood started to address the world's homophobia.



PHILADELPHIA (Jonathan Demme, USA, 1993) (TRAILER)



1990s

- Post-Priscilla, more films featuring "regular" gay characters in lead roles.
- Seen as "brave" for straight actor to take on gay role.
- The Birdcage (Mike Nicholls, USA, 1996) http://bit.ly/1KO51D6
- Jeffrey (Christopher Ashley, USA, 1995)

Gay romantic comedy.

The Object of My Affection (Nicholas Hytner, USA, 1998)

Gays are shown as valuable part of modern family unit.

Will and Grace (TV) (USA, 1998-2006)

Single gay lifestyle; welcomed into home every week.

2000s

- Homosexuality is still illegal in 70 out of 195 countries.
- Far greater number of mainstream representations of LGBT lifestyles.
- Problems faced are more universal.
- Kissing Jessica Stein (Charles Herman-Wurmfeld, USA, 2001)
- Brokeback Mountain (Ang Lee, USA, 2005)
- Gays an accepted part of family unit, including children.
- **Modern Family** (2009-)
- The Kids are Alright (Lisa Cholodenko, USA, 2010)
 http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bdDSqgZ87fM
- Previous attitudes now almost historical.
- Dallas Buyers Club (Jean-Marc Vallee, 2013)

HAVE ATTITUDES REALLY CHANGED?

Yes

- Fewer stereotypes.
- Greater number of highprofile LGBTs.
- Shows like "The New Normal" produced.
- More open dialogue about LGBT issues.

No

- Still plenty of stereotyping.
- Some actors still afraid to come out as gay (can hurt career).
- Productions exclusively about gay relationships still seen as art-house, not mainstream.
- Actors still "brave" to take on gay role.

"He's enormously talented... best talent American Idol has had... but I think he killed his career because now the conversation is not about his talent but about his sexual preference. You're forcing people to deal with issues they may not be interested in. Life is unfair, and the masses don't all live in L.A. They live in Wisconsin and Nebraska, and you're on crack if you think the same rules apply there."

PRISCILLA AND SOCIETY

- Think again about the attitudes towards homosexuality in the 90s, as well as before and after.
- In what ways does "Priscilla" reflect the more backward-thinking attitudes of the 80s?
- In what ways does "Priscilla" point the way forward to a more modern, accepting way of thinking?
- Think about key events and characters.

PRISCILLA AND SOCIETY

- The media has the power to change society's perceptions of something, for example, a group of people or an issue.
- Thinking about **key events** and **characters**, how has Stephan Elliott attempted to change the society's perceptions of homosexuality in "Priscilla"?
- How might casting have had an impact on this?

CATEGORIES

PURPOSE

- What do you think were Stephan Elliott's purposes in making "Priscilla"?
- Which do you think was the main purpose? Why?

TONE

- What is the tone of "Priscilla"? How could you identify this?
- Does the tone vary at all? When? How?

GENRE

- What are the traditional genres "Priscilla" fits in to?
- How do you know? What are the conventions of those genres?

CATEGORIES

- A new genre that Priscilla could fit into is New Queer Cinema.
- These films challenge and subvert cultural assumptions about identity, gender, class, family and society.
- Plot/theme conventions of this genre are:
 - human identity/sexuality is constructed by society and so fluid and changeable;
 - sexuality is something chaotic, which alienates dominant heterosexuality and so is brutally repressed;
 - explicit and unapologetic depictions of same-sex sexual activity;
 - same-sex relationships that reconfigure traditional ideas about family and marriage;
 - examples of the diversity of humanity;
 - the AIDS crisis and the social stigma experienced by the gay community.
- In what ways does or doesn't Priscilla fit into this genre?

CATEGORIES

- Another **genre** that *Priscilla* fits into is that of the **road movie**.
- Road Movies generally consist of the **themes** of development of journey, purpose and character.
- Plot/theme conventions of this genre are:
 - Characters often change depending on events that occur along the way;
 - most take a personal 'emotional 'journey themselves;
 - Character change is usually shown through dialogue, interaction with other characters and/or costuming;
 - The over-all purpose of the trip can/may change or become less important;
 - In road movies, the characters themselves tend to be social 'outcasts', with something to either change or accept;
 - The technical codes or camera shots used in this genre help to either:
 - emphasise the idea of mobility/make the viewer feel part of the journey, or,
 - show the passing of time or length of the trip (P-O-V shots/Montages can show this)
 - Panoramic open shots of the vehicle on the road is in contrast to the empty landscape show the vehicle is a confined space whereas the landscape is free and open;
 - Mid-shots of characters within the vehicle also help the Character feel part of the journey and emphasise traveling in a confined space;
 - Shots of signs used to establish new locations/travelling;
 - Meet interesting people who affect the main characters.
- In what ways does or doesn't Priscilla fit into this genre?

LANGUAGE

- How does Stephan Elliott use mise-en-scene to create an impression (and representation) of the characters?
- Look closely at the mise-en-scene of:
 - the club in Sydney
 - the bus
 - the bar in Broken Hill (Shirley)
 - Bob's home
 - Coober Pedy (the video store, the restaurant, the "boy's club")
 - the desert
- Remember to look for as many little details (or lack thereof) as possible, from props to colours to costume to sets.

REPRESENTATION AND SOCIETY

- REMEMBER: what was the filmmakers' purpose in making "Priscilla" in terms of society?
- Consider the characters overall in "Priscilla".
- Can they be grouped at all in terms of the film's purpose/a society context?



REPRESENTATION - "TICK"

- Who is being represented? How? What codes are used?
- Does this representation present a particular group in a negative way?
- What judgements do we make?
- Does this representation change our views? How?
- Is this character a stereotype at all? Features of the

stereotype?

REPRESENTATION - "ADAM"

- Who is being represented? How? What codes are used?
- Does this representation present a particular group in a negative way?
- What judgements do we make?
- Does this representation change our views? How?
- Is this character a stereotype at all? Features of the

stereotype?



REPRESENTATION - "BOB"

- Who is being represented? How? What codes are used?
- Does this representation present a particular group in a negative way?
- What judgements do we make?
- Does this representation change our views? How?
- Is this character a stereotype at all? Features of the

stereotype?



REPRESENTATION AND SOCIETY

- Consider the characters of:
 - Benji
 - Marion
 - Alan (the aboriginal)
 - Shirley in Broken Hill (from the bar)
 - Frank in Coober Pedy (who attacks Adam)
- Who/what is being represented? How?
- Consider them briefly in terms of the rest of the deeper thinking questions.

REPRESENTATION: SUMMING UP

- Choose one character from "Priscilla".
- Choose two or three signs from your mind maps.
- Write about 100 words, explaining how that representation has been created by those signs/codes.
 - 1. Outline who/what the character is representing.
 - 2. **Describe** the sign/code.
 - 3. Explain **how** that sign/code creates the representation.

REPRESENTATION: EXAMPLE

1: Outline who/what the character is representing.

The character of Elle represents very feminine women.

2: Describe the sign/code.

 The codes of Elle's costume show this, as she is dressed in a tight pink skirt and jacket and has long blonde hair.

3: Explain how that sign/code creates the representation.

• The colour pink has connotations of feminitity and "girliness" – like a Barbie doll – and the fact that her skirt and jacket are both quite revealing, connoting sexual attractiveness, making her appealing to the male characters. Long hair is seen as more feminine and attractive, and its blonde colour has connotations of beaches and fun, again suggesting Elle is attractive to men and therefore more feminine.

NARRATIVE

- "Priscilla" can be said to follow a journey narrative.
- These films follow a character on a physical and metaphorical journey.
- What other films can you think of which follow a journey narrative?

Lord of the Rings
Into the Wild

Stand By Me

Boys on the Side

Planes, Trains and Automobiles

The Wizard of Oz

NARRATIVE CONVENTIONS

The **conventions** of a **journey narrative** are:

- Protagonist is seen as dissatisfied with their life;
- Protagonist is spurred into going on a long journey, often unwillingly, and in order to do some "noble" deed;
- Others met along the way either help or hinder the protagonist;
- The protagonist will learn from these others and/or impart their own wisdom;
- Once at the destination, the protagonist must confront someone and/or something, often seeking redemption;
- Protagonist returns home a wiser, more satisfied person.

NARRATIVE: THE JOURNEY FILM

- 1. Does a journey film follow any of the three narrative structures? Explain using that structure.
- 2. Does "Priscilla" fit into that structure? Are there any ways it does not fit?
- 3. Look at the usual narrative **conventions** of a journey film. Does "Priscilla":
 - A. use any of these conventions?
 - B. **subvert** them at all?

AUDIENCE

- The target audience is considered by the filmmakers, principally the producers, and influences the decisions made in terms of production.
 - You can identify the target audience from **textual features** such as **language**, **genre**, **content**, **style** and **tone**.
- The actual audience is who actually watches the finished production.
 This will vary depending on individual, social and cultural backgrounds, and so the reactions to the same text will differ due to these factors.
 - Backgrounds include: individual character; experience; taste; education; textual knowledge; ethnicity; age; gender; nationality; local identity; class...

AUDIENCE

- Who do you think the main target audience for "Priscilla" is? How can you tell?
- "Priscilla" was a bigger hit than anticipated. Considering backgrounds, what kind of people do you think made up the actual audience? Why do you think this audience responded to this film?
- What was your response to the film? What elements of your background do you think influenced your response?
- All answers need to be as detailed as possible.

INSTITUTION

- There are several different institutions that can be explored.
- You are going to focus on:
 - casting
 - production
 - distribution (and marketing)
- Remember that here you are assessing the outside controls that have an important influence on production, usually based on profit-making.

INSTITUTION: CASTING

- 1. Whose name(s) was *Priscilla* **sold on**? Why? What reputations did they have?
- 2. What reputations do the **different actors** have? What were they known for at the time? What impact would this have had on the film?
- 3. What impact would *Priscilla* have had on these actors' careers and reputations?
- 4. Why are no **big names** in the cast? What kind of impact would this casting have on the film?
- 5. What would have been the advantages and disadvantages of casting big name stars?

INSTITUTION: PRODUCTION

- "Priscilla" was produced by Al Clark and Michael Hamlyn.
- Research their producer credits and assess their influence when it comes to producing a film.
- What challenging decisions/difficulties might they have had in terms of producing "Priscilla"?

INSTITUTION: PRODUCTION

Production Companies

- PolyGram Filmed Entertainment (presents)
- Australian Film Finance Corporation (AFFC) (in association with)
- Latent Image Productions Pty. Ltd. (producer) (as Latent Image)
- Specific Films (producer)
- New South Wales Film & Television Office (produced with the assistance and financial participation of)

INSTITUTION: PRODUCTION

Distributors: Theatrical

Distributors: Video/DVD

Gramercy Pictures (I) (1994) (USA)

Columbia TriStar Home Video

Chapel Distribution (1997)

(2001) (UK)

(Australia)

MGM Home Entertainment (2007)

(USA)

Rank Film Distributors (1994) (UK)

MGM/UA Home Entertainment (2000) (USA)

Roadshow Film Distributors (1994) (Australia)

PolyGram Video (1997) (USA)

Roadshow Home Video (Australia)

INSTITUTION: DISTRIBUTION AND MARKETING

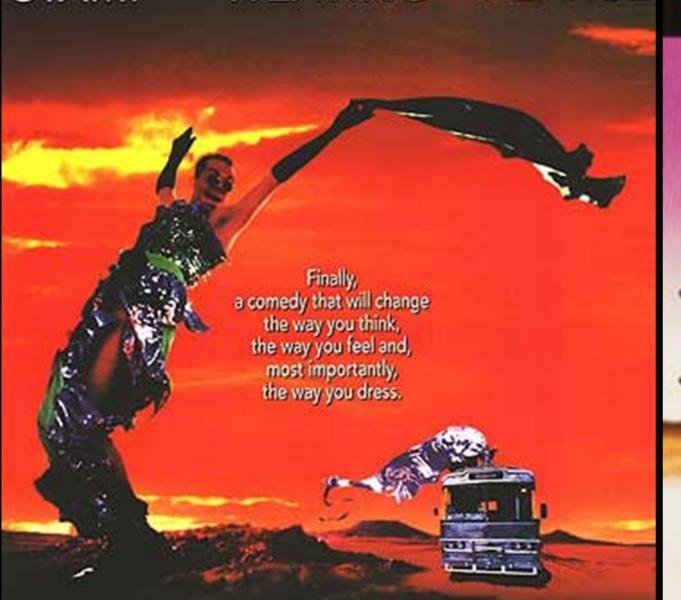
- Priscilla like many films had a number of distributors, all for different countries and forms.
- Research one of the companies, looking for information about its history and founders, and its biggest successes/failures.
- Look briefly at the marketing campaign for Priscilla and two other films distributed by the same company.
- Can you spot any similarities/differences between:
 - the **type/genre** of film?
 - the **marketing** (e.g. posters)?

PULLING KEY ASPECTS TOGETHER

- Look at the six posters for Priscilla on the next three slides.
 - Make notes about the language used on them.
 - Think about who is being represented and how.
 - Consider the film's purpose and its target audience.
 - Explore the challenges the distributors may have had regarding marketing.
- Try to pull these answers together into one long written discussion of the film posters.

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TERENCE STAMP HUGO WEAVING GUY PEARCE





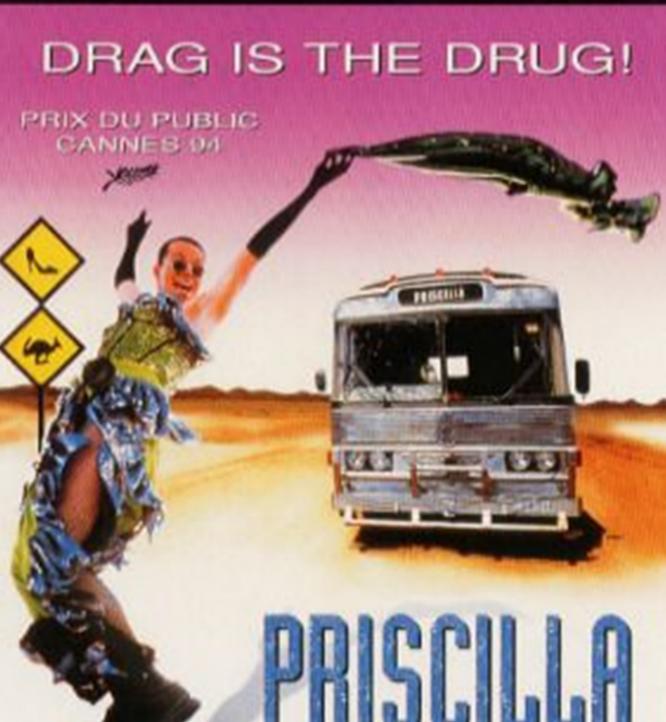
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POLYGRAM FILMED ENTERFERMENT DESCRIPTION THE RESTRICTANT FILM FROMES COMPORATION

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QUEEN OF THE DESERT



(Kingson)

\$10 mark \$ 50 person or mark \$40 mark \$100 mark \$100.



THE ADVENTURES OF

Priscilla QUEEN OF THE DESERT

Finally,
a comedy that will change
the way you think,
the way you feel,
and most importantly...
the way you dress,



WINNER

Audience Award "Most Popular Film"

CANNES FILM FESTIVAL • SAN FRANCISCO FILM FESTIVAL • SEATTLE FILM FESTIVAL

"ROARINGLY COMIC!"



"IT'S TIME TO REJOICE, FOR 'PRISCILLA' HAS ARRIVED!"

"ONE OF THE WILDEST MOVIES EVER MADE!"

"WONDERFULLY FUNNY"

"A FEEL-GOOD MOVIE OF THE YEAR."

THE BOSTON GLOBE

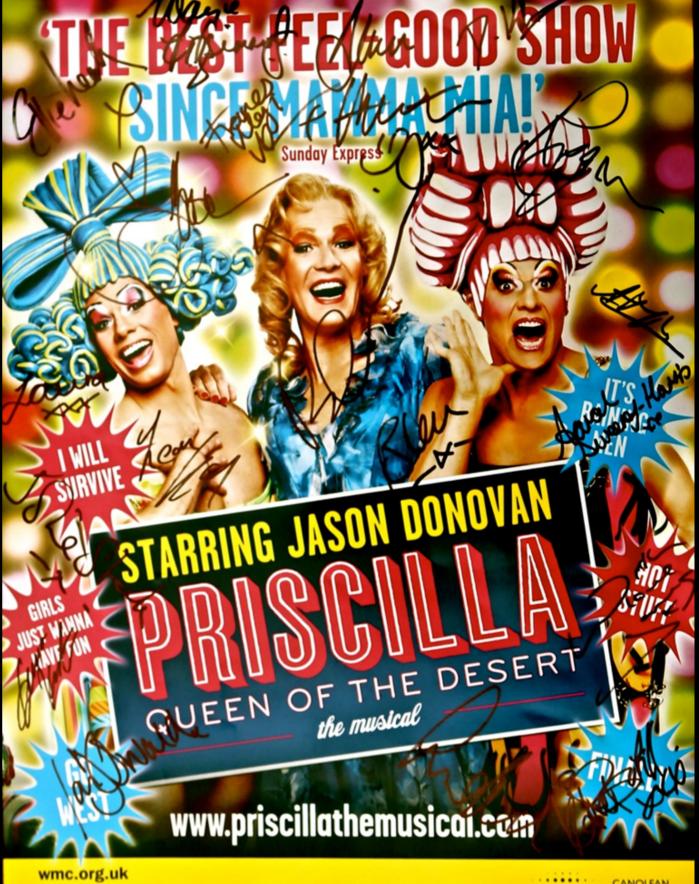


PolyGram Video





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FILM DETAILS

PRODUCERS:

- Al Clark
- Michael Hamlyn

PRODUCTION COMPANIES

- Polygram Filmed Entertainment (presents)
- Australian Film Finance Corporation (in association with)
- Latent Image (producer)
- Specific Films (producer)
- New South Wales Film & Television
 Office (produced with the assistance and financial participation of)

DISTRIBUTORS

- Gramercy Pictures (USA)
- Rank Film Distributors (UK)

DIRECTOR/WRITER:

Stephan Elliott

CAST:

- Hugo Weaving ('Tick')
- Guy Pearce (Adam)
- Terence Stamp (Bernadette)
- Bill Hunter (Bob)
- Sarah Chadwick (Marion)
- Mark Holmes (Benjamin)

LINKS

Guardian Article: http://www.theguardian.com/film/2013/oct/24/gay-cinema-straight-audience-movie

Guardian Article: http://www.theguardian.com/film/2014/jul/03/out-of-past-gay-cinema-nostalgia-lgbt

Guardian Article: http://www.theguardian.com/media/2010/sep/30/ one-five-uncomfortable-homosexuality

Stonewall: http://www.stonewall.org.uk/what_we_do/
research_and_policy/2875.asp

Video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qJyV85J1VhM