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**THE SHAWSHANK REDEMPTION: THE NOVELLA
AND THE MOVIE ADAPTATION**

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Prohlašuji, že jsem práci zpracoval(a) samostatně a použil(a) jen uvedených pramenů a literatury.

Plzeň, duben 2013

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1 INTRODUCTION

This bachelor thesis deals with the novella *Rita Hayworth and the Shawshank Redemption* by Stephen King, published in 1982 as a part of the collection of short stories entitled *Different seasons*. Based on this short novella, the movie *The Shawshank Redemption* directed by Frank Darabont was created. As the online movie database suggests, this movie is considered to be the best movie ever made. The aim of this bachelor thesis is to examine the way how the novella was transformed into such a successful movie and to which extent some changes were made.

1.2 Goals and approach

First of all, this bachelor thesis is divided in two main parts – the theoretical and the practical part. The theoretical part deals with the theory of writing a screenplay based on a story already published. As the main base for this part, the book *How to adapt anything into a screenplay* by Richard Krevolin will be used. The theoretical part also deals with the way how movies are made. Here, the e-book *Film making: learn the Basics to Become a Film Maker* by Wolfgang Lee and also the publication *Production notebook* by Rajko will be used.

For it was Stephen King who created a base for the story, the next part is dedicated to him. In this part, the biography of Stephen King is given, also the movies which were already made based on his stories are mentioned. Next, in order to understand future references, the story will be introduced as well as its inspiration.

The next part is dedicated to Frank Darabont. His biography is also included and movies which this director has already made are mentioned. Next, some facts about the origins of this movie are described; why has

Frank Darabont decided to create the movie and how he gained the rights. This part also deals with the way how Frank Darabont wrote the screenplay according to the theory at the beginning of this thesis.

The next part deals with the facts about the process of making the movie *The Shawshank Redemption*. The buildings and surroundings which Frank Darabont has chosen for his movie are explored, as well as the music he put in the movie in order to create the required atmosphere.

Next, the differences that can be observed between the original novella and the movie adaptation will be identified and described. For this final part, the original text by Stephen King and the screenplay by Frank Darabont will be used.

At the end of this bachelor thesis, the facts about reactions to this movie from audience will be given as well as reactions from critics and also from Stephen King himself. To discover and evaluate the reactions from the audience, an original questionnaire for this thesis was established. In addition, some references to this movie and some interesting facts about it will be also mentioned.

2 MOVIE ADAPTATIONS

Movie adaptation is a movie based on an already existing written material which is transferred to the screen as an audiovisual medium. This part concerns itself with the process of writing a screenplay and with the process of creating a movie adaptation.

2.1 How to get rights

Before adapting anything into a screenplay, the screenwriter needs to gain the rights to the original story he wants to adapt. S/he manages to gain the rights by the means of a letter to the author of the original

source. If the author agrees, it is also necessary to make an agreement. The screenwriter then usually has to pay a given amount of money for the rights. [1]

Naturally, the process is different when the screenwriter writes his own story. To protect his screenplay, s/he needs to get copyright. He manages to do that by sending a letter to Copyright Office. [2]

2.2 How to write a screenplay

When adapting anything into a screenplay, a screenwriter draws inspiration from the source text. However, it is still possible to change some parts or characters. It is important that once s/he gets the rights, s/he can do whatever he wants with the story. In fact, s/he can make the story even better and adapt it according to his or her own ideas. [3]

Once a screenwriter has decided to adapt something into a movie, s/he has to focus on what his story really about. In his book *How to adapt anything into a screenplay*, Richard Krevolin recommends to choose one word that describes the main idea and the theme of the whole story. Every part of the story then also depends on this word. [5] Next, it is important to determine the plot (or storyline), that means the structure of the whole story. The screenwriter should think up a logline which is basically the story reduced and described in one sentence. The logline is very important because it can be used by future promotion of the movie and therefore helps to gain the attention of potential audience. The logline should be short and catchy. [6]

At the beginning of every screenplay, it is good to focus on the characters first. The main character and also the others should be introduced to the audience one by one and not too quickly. Together with the main character, the main goal should be introduced. It is better when the main goal introduces a part of everyone's daily life, for instance

money or love. The viewer is then able to identify himself with the main character and his desires. [7]

Screenwriting is a process which can be done with three different approaches: narrative, non-linear and documentary. The non-linear approach is not very usual; the scenes are not following each other in chronological order therefore they can confuse the audience. Next, the main task of the documentary approach is to inform the audience about the facts. [4] In case of the narrative approach, which is the most common approach in the movies, the story is narrated in chronological order. The whole story should be narrated in an amusing way. The dialogues between the characters should not be too long, the story must be developed and it needs action. Every action then starts another action. It is an advantage as well if the screenwriter knows how s/he wants to end his story before actually writing it. [8]

In addition, the whole screenplay should not be too long; screenplays are usually 100-120 pages long. One page should be an equivalent to one minute in the movie. The screenwriters also usually add some scenes which are not in the original text. On the other hand, when their screenplay is finished, they eventually decide to leave some of the scenes out because they do not work on the screen. [9]

Specific for screenplays is the 'slug line' as well. "It is a header appearing in a script before each scene or shot detailing the location, date, and time that the following action is intended to occur in." [10] There are used specific abbreviations and notes in the slug line. For example, abbreviations INT and EXT stand for interior and exterior. There is also usually used abbreviation V.O. which stands for 'voice-over'. Another note used in this slug line can be for instance 'fade-to-black' (see the glossary in Appendix 2).

2.2.1 The 'Big Seven' approach

In his book *How to adapt anything into a screenplay*, Richard Krevolin describes a phenomenon called 'The Big Seven'. It is a set of main points a screenwriter should follow when he is writing a screenplay because they help the screenwriter to better define particular points of the story. The steps are following:

Main character

It is important to determine who the main character is (i.e. the protagonist). According to Richard Krevolin, it is best to have only one main character who appears at the beginning as well as at the end of the story for it is his own story. The viewer should be able to identify himself with the main character and with all he is going through. [10]

The desire of the main character

It has to be stated at the beginning of the whole story what is the goal of the main character. These desires can slightly change over the story, but one main goal still remains. In fact, this goal creates the topic of the story, in movie terminology called 'the plot'. The desires should be the same as in the ordinary life for they are familiar to the audience. These goals are mostly love, money, fame etc. [11]

Obstacles

In order to bring more action into the story, there are always some bad characters who make the main character's life more difficult. These characters are called antagonists as well. In fact, it is even better to have only one such character in the whole story. He prevents the main character from achieving his goals. However, the antagonists should be slowly disappearing during the story. [12]

Achieving the goal

Together with the goal itself, it is necessary to introduce the way how the main character achieves what he wants and what is he willing to do for it. The way how he manages to achieve his goal has to be unexpected and surprising for the audience. Every part of the story then makes sense at the end. [13]

Ending

The turning point here is whether the screenwriter decides to end the story optimistic or pessimistic. This of course depends on what genre the movie is intended to be or what is the story about. [14]

Way of telling the story

This step concerns itself with whether the story has a narrator or not. The narrator could be present in the story or he can speak through so called „voice-over“ narration. The voice-over narration is used always when the character who speaks is not present or visible at the moment or in the whole story. Then is also important to determine whether the story will be narrated chronologically or otherwise. [15]

Changes of the characters

In order to make the story more acceptable for the audience, the characters actually should change during the story. The change should develop gradually and should arise from the actions and events. [16]

2.3 How to make a movie

A movie is an audiovisual medium. It offers to the audience different points and angles of view. The whole movie-making process consist of three various steps: Preproduction, production and postproduction. [17]

2.3.1 Preproduction

First comes the preproduction phase. This phase contains everything that involves casting the actors and setting up crew or searching for proper equipment and selecting locations. As a matter of fact, it is basically a preparation of the movie.

Selecting the right actors for the movie is a difficult process. Usually, the actors attend an audition in order to show their performance. The actors should acquire the same material and show their skills in equal conditions in order to better evaluate their performance. The actors are also required to bring their CV's or resumes – the director should take these materials into consideration when selecting the actor. It can also happen, that the director already has experience with some actors and he wants them to take part in his other movies. [18]

When searching for proper locations for the movie, the director should be focusing on several aspects. It is important that the location is big enough and has proper sound conditions. The location should not be far from other movie locations. Next significant factor is if there is a parking space available and also, naturally, the electricity. Most importantly, the location should be in compliance with the conditions stated in the screenplay. [19] It is also possible that the director decides to create the scenes in the studio.

Storyboard

Creating a storyboard also belongs to the preproduction phase. Once the screenplay is finished, the screenwriter can take another step to become a director of his own movie. For every screenplay there should be a storyboard prepared, which is a drawn concept with notes which visualizes the screenplay. The storyboard is usually done for the more

difficult scenes. It shows the director whether the scenes work together or not. "Script visualization is the process of breaking down and translating each scene from the script into individual shots that are filmed and later joined in continuity. Making a storyboard will help you define the movement of the camera and actors during each shot." [20] This storyboard generally consists of three frames for every scene. The pictures in it resemble the comic book illustration. The director can draw the storyboard himself but he can also hire a professional artist to do that. The second is the more common method. The process involves discussion about the scenes with the artist who listens and draws. [21]

Once the storyboard is ready, it should be transformed into a video storyboard. It is basically a preparation for the final moviemaking process and includes physical illustration of each scene. Based on this preparation, the moviemaker can decide whether the scenes work the way he planned, or if there are some changes necessary. [22]

2.3.2 Production

The production phase naturally deals with the movie-making process. It is useful for the director to prepare a list involving what happened each day of shooting. The production phase starts on the day the movie shooting is started. Every director should take notes about what happened each day of shooting. When shooting the movie, several commands are used in order to quick communicate with the actors. [23]

First of all, there is a need for costumes and make-up. Another important factor is the work with the camera. Usually, the camera angles are already determined in the notes in the screenplay as well as in the storyboard. Each scene requires another camera angle or movements. Three basic camera angles are the following: Wide shot, mid-shot and close-up. The wide shot can be even intensified to very wide shot or

extreme wide shot. The close-up can be intensified to medium close-up or extreme close-up. Besides, camera angles such as cutaway, cut-in are used as well. Very important type of shot is point of view shot. In the movies, the camera angles and movements are really important for they create different perspectives and make the movie more attractive.

2.3.3 Postproduction

Postproduction is a very important phase in the movie making process. In this phase, the movie is edited and the music and various sound effects are added to the movie.

The postproduction phase deals with editing, cutting and arranging scenes. During this phase, all scenes are put together and gradually build the final movie. The music and sound effects are added to create the desired atmosphere, some unwanted and disturbing sounds and noises are removed. Music is a very important feature of the whole movie. It helps to create the atmosphere together with other background sounds. "It would be a very bland movie if there were no sound effects or soundtrack in the film." [24] The audio-visual experience is naturally different from the experience that can be gained from reading the book. When the audience hears the music in the background, the overall experience becomes more intensive. To this also contributes the fact that the movies use various types of camera angles, camera movements and types of shots, which makes every movie exceptional.

The promotion of the movie also plays a significant role. Once the movie is finished and published, it should be also promoted via posters to attract as many people as possible. Because of the cost during the moviemaking process, the main goal is to gain higher profit. The crew should also promote the movie by the means of movie posters, trailers as

well as copies of the movie. Then, it is recommended to attend some movie festival to introduce the movie for the first time. [25]

3 STEPHEN KING'S WORK IN ADAPTATIONS

3.1 Short biography

Stephen King was born in 1947, in Portland, Maine. He attended the grammar school in Durham and also the Falls High School in Lisbon from which he graduated in 1966. When he attended the University of Maine, he started to be interested in writing. He wrote for the school newspaper *The Maine Campus*. He graduated in 1970 with B.A. in English and was qualified to teach on high school level. In 1971, he married Tabitha Spruce who he met at the University of Maine. They live together to this day and have three children.

At first, Stephen King could not find a job as a teacher, therefore he began to sell short stories in men's magazines. In 1971, however, he started to teach at Hampden Academy. Nevertheless, he also continued to write short stories and novels. His first successful novel was *Carrie* which he published in 1974. The novel *Carrie* was published by a lucky coincidence. While writing the novel, Stephen King came to the conclusion that it is of inferior quality. He threw it away but his wife Tabitha has found it and persuaded Stephen King to finish it. Then Stephen King moved to Colorado, where he wrote his famous novel *The Shining*. However, in 1975 he returned to Maine.

Stephen King is a famous writer of science fiction and horror stories. He is also called 'Master of Horror'. His books have been translated into 33 different languages and published in over 35 different countries. There are over 300 million copies of his novels in publication. His well-known novels are *The Mist*, *Misery*, *The Dead Zone* or *Needful things*.

Stephen King has written several novels under his pen name Richard Bachman, for instance *The Long Walk*, *The Running Man* or *Blaze*. In these novels often appears a reference to Stephen King. The fans and supporters of Stephen King are usually able to recognize him.

3.2 Well-known adaptations

A big role play the movie adaptations based on Stephen King's novels. Because of many of the movie adaptations, Stephen King's books gained awareness by public. He himself also often appears in these adaptations. However, most of King's novels are too long to be transformed into a movie. The creators are then forced to make a TV series instead. The most known TV series are for example *Kingdom Hospital* or *The Stand*.

Since Stephen King published his first novel *Carrie* in 1974, moviemakers started to be interested in his work. This horror story about a young girl with telekinetic powers was made into a movie by director Brian De Palma in 1976.

Another movie based on King's novel, *The Shining* (1980), was directed by Stanley Kubrick. This novel tells a story about a family which moves into a haunted hotel. In this movie excels famous actor Jack Nicholson. This movie adaptation was considered the best adaptation yet. However, Stephen King did not like this movie; he criticised Kubrick for completely changing the end. In fact, Kubrick had the right to change the end according to his own ideas since he already had bought the rights.

In 1986, another of King's work was adapted into a movie by director Rob Rainer. It was *Stand by me*, a story about four young boys who went to search for a dead body. This movie is based on King's novel *The Body*, a story from the collection *Four seasons*. This movie was very successful and after it, Rob Rainer established a production company the Castle Rock Entertainment. Beside *The Shawshank Redemption*, this company

adapted several another King's stories, for instance *Misery*, *Green Mile* or *Heart in Atlantis*.

"I like a lot of the Castle Rock films, like *Stand By Me*, *The Shawshank Redemption*, and *The Green Mile*, because they see past the horror to the human beings. I'm a lot more interested in the people than the monsters." [26]

Most recently, Brian K. Vaughan works on TV series based on King's newest novel *Under the Dome*. It tells story about a small town in USA which is suddenly covered with invisible dome and therefore separated from the rest of the world. Besides this, director Kimberly Peirce works also on the post-production of King's first novel *Carrie*.

3.3 The Story

The narrator, Ellis 'Red' Redding, a prisoner in Shawshank State Penitentiary, tells the story about his friend he met prison, Andy Dufresne. Andy, a young banker, is convicted of murdering his wife and her lover. Although he swears he is innocent, the evidence speaks against him and since he has no alibis, he is sentenced to two life sentences, one for each victim. In the prison, he has to deal with several problems and obstacles, mostly with the 'sisters', the group of men who torment and abuse other prisoners, but also with the wardens.

Thanks to his knowledge and intelligence, Andy soon gains respect by the wardens by writing tax returns for them, especially for warden Norton. As a result of these events, Andy gets a permission to build a new library in the prison where he works as a librarian with old prisoner Brooks Hatlen. Brooks Hatlen soon gets his parole and since he is used to the life in prison, he cannot manage to live outside the Shawshank walls, therefore he commits suicide.

After some time, a new prisoner, Tommy, arrives to Shawshank prison. After he hears the story of Andy Dufresne, he talks about a man he met before. This man confesses to the murder of Andy's wife and her lover. Since Tommy has the irrefutable evidence of Andy's innocence, Andy's hope returns. But since Andy ensures a lot of money for warden Norton, he does not want to let Andy go, therefore he has Tommy transported to another prison. Soon, Andy escapes the Shawshank prison using his rock hammer which he uses to dig out a tunnel in the wall in his cell. After he escapes, he also reports Norton's illegal earnings. Andy then fulfils his dreams and leaves to Zihuatanejo. After some time, Red gets his parole and reunites with Andy.

"The intimate first-person narrative form; the well-defined characters; the implicit tension and terror of the prison setting all combine to make this one of King's most engaging and beloved tales." [27]

As a matter of fact, this novella is distinctive from other King's work mainly because of the fact that the story does not deal with supernatural or paranormal occurrence. Despite this fact, it belongs to the best Stephen King's stories. Another fact is that there are nearly no female roles in the movie. The movie based on this story is not a classic prison drama but rather an emotional story about friendship and mainly about hope.

3.3.1 Inspiration of Rita Hayworth and the Shawshank Redemption

It is clear that while writing this story, Stephen King drew inspiration from the events which happened in Alcatraz prison in June 1962. In this year, three prisoners escaped, using spoons to dig out a tunnel in the wall. However, the case of their escape still remains open. Some people assume that these three prisoners escaped to Central or South America. [28]

More importantly, there is clear connection of Brook Hatlen's story with one prisoner from Alcatraz. It was Robert Stroud, by many called 'Birdman'. He was an very well-known ornithologist and he enjoyed reading books as well. [29]

4 FRANK DARABONT'S SCREENPLAY

4.1 Short biography

Frank Arpad Darabont was born in 1959 in Montebeliard, France, the son of Hungarian refugees who had fled Budapest during the revolution in 1956 and had moved to USA. Frank graduated from Hollywood High School in 1977 and in 1980, he began his film career as a production assistant on horror movie called *Hell Night*. He spent the next six years working as a set dresser. During that time, he was struggling to be a screenwriter. In 1986, people finally started to acknowledge him and he had the chance to become a screenwriter. He has directed two films professionally during that time: a 1989 cable TV movie entitled *Buried Alive* and in 1994 *The Shawshank Redemption*.

Frank Darabont is the director of well-known TV series *Tales from the Crypt*. He is also known thanks to his famous movies *The Woman in the Room*, *Green Mile* or *The Mist*, all three based on Stephen King's work.

4.2 Origins of the adaptation

In the introduction to his original shooting script to *The Shawshank Redemption*, Frank Darabont remembers how he was a member of a book club back in high school. Every month, the members could select five books for only a dime. Once he got *The Shining*, a book with 'vaguely

omnious cover', by Stephen King. He briefly browsed through the pages and find out the book is quite interesting. [30]

After that, Darabont became quite a fan of King's work; he decided to make a request to make a short film based on the story *The woman in the room*. Because Stephen King always supported movie, he granted the request for one dollar deal, as he usually did when young filmmakers wanted to adapt his work. In 1983, Darabont sent to Stephen King a videotape with this film, as agreed previously, and King was surprised by how good this short film is. [31] "*The woman in the room* remains, twelve years later, on my short list of favorite film adaptations." [32]

Then in 1987, Darabont discovered *Rita Hayworth and the Shawshank Redemption*. As he remembers: "It was a story that captured my imagination and sent my heart soaring." [33] Because he had already a idea how to turn this story into a movie, he made another request to Stephen King. For their have been friends since the first adaptation, King granted the request and sold the rights for one dollar without any production mediators. He did not much believe in Darabont's success with this adaptation, but was also curious. In 1992, King received the screenplay and was surprised how long it is. However, he liked it, therefore he allowed Darabont to make the movie. [34]

4.3 Making the movie

4.3.1 Frank Darabont's screenplay according to Richard Krevolin's manual

For his screenplay of *The Shawshank Redemption*, Frank Darabont won the USC Scriptor award (shared with Stephen King), the PEN Center USA West Award, and the Humanitas Prize. He was also nominated for an academy Award, a Writers Guild Award, and a Golden Globe. Beside

this, he was also nominated as a Best Director by the Directors Guild of America.

The type of Darabont's screenplay is narrative. Red, the voice-over-narrator, tells us the story in the order things happened, i.e. chronological. Frank Darabont's screenplay is 118 pages long in opposite to the novella which is only over 90 pages long. The finished movie is over 142 minutes long.

In *The Shawshank Redemption*, the keyword which describes the main idea is hope. This word is mentioned several times in the movie as well as in the novella and creates the main essence of the story. In addition, Frank Darabont invented a subtitle 'Hope Springs Eternal' for the movie.

Main character

Here is a difference between the original text and the adaptation. Although the main character in the novella is Red who tells a story about Andy Dufferson, in the movie seems to be the main character Andy himself. Red is still the narrator, but he is only accompanying the audience through the whole story, giving some details about it or his own assumptions. In fact, Red is the 'supporting character' in this story. However, this story is actually about Andy Dufresne and his attempt to find his redemption. As Richard Krevolin himself advises, it is better to have only one protagonist.

The first point when the viewer can identify himself with the main character is already at the beginning of the movie in the scene where Andy is unjustly accused. However, there is no clearly stated whether he is innocent or not, but it is assumed he is.

Desire of the main character

To answer this question, it is important to focus on the very end of the story. Until the end, the audience does not actually know what Andy's

plan is. Of course, Andy is innocent and wants this to be proven. However, what Andy's desire after he leaves Shawshank is known. Near the end, he speaks about the island called Zihuatanejo where he wants to live once he is free. At this point, Andy is really close to leave Shawshank. The audience does not realize it yet, however. Although Richard Krevolin explains that is more common to make all goals clear at the beginning, in *The Shawshank Redemption*, Frank Darabont has decided to take another approach since the audience hear about Zihuatanejo at the end for the first time. And as Richard Krevolin admits: "[...] this is one of the elements that make Shawshank so unique." [35]

Obstacles

Nearly everything and everyone in the prison create an obstacle for Andy. In the original text, there are several different wardens. Frank Darabont took these wardens and transformed them into one person only, warden Norton. In this story, he is very religious man, almost fanatic but very cruel as well. [36] Once he found out that Andy is actually innocent, he got scared, since Andy sets up fake accounts for him. Tommy, the man who proves Andy did not commit the crime he is in Shawshank for, was then killed by Norton in the movie. In short, warden Norton is the main antagonist in the story.

Another villains in this story are the so called 'sisters'. A group of prisoners who abuse and torment another prisoners. After his arriving to Shawshank, Andy becomes their main target, but not for long.

Achieving the goal

By the means of a flashback which Frank Darabont uses in the scene where Andy escapes, every step Andy did is presented to the audience. He created a long tunnel through the wall in his cell, which he covered with a big poster of famous actress. Then the movie takes the audience back and shows all the details that the audience did not see before. At

this point, everything fits together. After Andy escaped, he revealed all the frauds Warden Norton did.

Before the flashback, however, the audience believe that Andy is going to commit suicide – this assumption is supported by the fact that Andy requests a rope from Red. The surprising element arises during the flashback when the previous unseen details are presented. This could also be one reason, why the scene with Andy's escape is so popular (see the questionnaire in Appendix 1).

Ending

Thanks to the hope Andy had, he managed to escape from the Shawshank prison eventually. "What *Shawshank* is saying is that you can achieve anything if you hold onto hope." [37] At the end of the story, Andy and Red again reunite which brings satisfaction to the audience; it is what they expected because of the unjust accusation in the beginning.

Way of telling the story

Frank Darabont used Red for the voice-over narration. The voice of Morgan Freeman is ubiquitous and guides the audience through the movie. "The purpose of narration is not to tell you what's happening on the screen, but to add to that which we already know and see." [38] The voice-over narration by Morgan Freeman was recorded in the pre-production phase and it took only 14 minutes. The records were then played during the shooting of the movie.

As a matter of fact, the use of voice-narration in *The Shawshank Redemption* is a feature which reflects Red's narration in the novella.

Changes of the characters

At the beginning of the story, Andy Dufresne did not show any emotion. Despite the fact that he was unjustly accused, he is calm all the way to the point Tommy is killed, because Tommy had the evidence of Andy's

innocence. This incident is the last thing Andy could bear and his relation with warden Norton sharpens. As Andy himself says in the story: "The funny thing is on the outside I was an honest man, straight as an arrow, I had to come to prison to learn how to be a crook." [39]

A change can be also observed by the character of Red. Before he becomes a very good friend with Andy, he tries to get his parole but is always rejected. At the end of the story when Andy has found his way out of the prison, Red does not care if he is released anymore.

Another very important change can be observed by Brooks Hatlen. He spent over 50 years in the prison and after he gets his parole, he can not get used to the life outside the Shawshank walls.

4.3.2 Beginning of the filming

The director Frank Darabont started to shoot the movie in 1994 with a budget of 25 million dollars. The production of the movie took three months. Frank Darabont cooperated with the production company *Castle Rock Entertainment* which already made a lot of King's novels into a movie. In fact, this company is named after a fictional city in Maine where many of Stephen King's stories take place.

Frank Darabont's preparation of the movie involves also the storyboard. To draw this storyboard, Frank Darabont hired the artist Peter von Sholly (see the example of Frank Darabont's storyboard in Appendix 3).

4.3.3 Movie locations

For the main building, Frank Darabont decided to use Ohio State Reformatory, also known as Mansfield Reformatory. It is an abandoned,

almost disintegrated jail in Mansfield, Ohio, which was built between 1886 and 1910 and closed in 1990. This building created the exteriors for the movie; however, it was in bad condition therefore some renovations were necessary. Most of the interiors were also devastated, therefore Darabont had to build them in the studio. Throughout the complex are photos that show what scene was shot at the place. [40] "There's the parole board room, the warden's office, the orientation room where the warden dresses down the new inmates, the cafeteria, solitary confinement, even the room that Brooks and Red rent after they're released from prison." [41] There also remains the pipe Andy crawled through.

The scene when Brooks gets his parole was also set in Mansfield. The actual house, where Brooks committed suicide, is Haunted Bissman Building. It is believed that this building is haunted by mysterious spirits and paranormal occurrences. However, the interior was again built in the Ohio State Reformatory. The writing 'Brooks was here' which Brooks carved in the wall still remains in the building. [42]

Nearly at the end of the story, Red decides to keep the promise he made to Andy. The field he visited is a private field near to Malabar Farm. There can be also seen the oak tree north of Pleasant Valley Road. Unfortunately, the oak tree was damaged during a storm in July 2011. It is a misfortune for many fans of the movie because they used to take pictures of the tree. It became a landmark. [43]

The scene where Red finally meets Andy after he gets his parole was shot on U.S. Virgin Islands in the Caribbean. However, at first, Frank Darabont intended to shoot it in the Pacific Ocean. [44]

An event called the Shawshank Reunion takes place in Mansfield. On the occasion of the Shawshank Reunion 20th Anniversary in 2013, the crew and the actors will reunite. All locations displayed in the movie will be visited, as well as museums and exhibitions. The event is dedicated mainly to the fans and is accessible even to the general public. [45]

4.3.4 Music and soundtrack

The official soundtrack for *The Shawshank Redemption* was created by music composer Thomas Newman. The most distinct songs in this soundtrack are for example *If I Didn't Care* by Jack Lawrence or *Lovesick Blue* by Cliff Friend and Irving Mills. Every song in the movie helps the viewer to concentrate more on the visual part.

In one scene, Andy locks himself in the warden's office and plays over the prison the well-known aria from opera *The Marriage of Figaro* by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

5 Differences between the original story and the movie adaptation

This chapter is concerned with the way how the movie differs from the book and shows to which extent were some changes made. In order to do compare these two works, the novella by Stephen King will be used as well as the screenplay and the movie by the director Frank Darabont.

At the first sight, it could seem that the adaptation stays very faithful to the original text. However, Frank Darabont did make some changes eventually to make the story more attractive for the audience. There are some significant differences even in selecting of the actors or in the characters generally; some of the characters in the movie adaptation differ from the characters in the novella in several aspects. Naturally, there are also some changes in the story. All of the changes will be introduced step by step.

5.1 Differences in the Characters

Andy Dufresne

At first, Frank Darabont offered Kevin Costner to play this main character. Kevin Costner agreed, but in that time he also participated in *Waterworld* and so he had to eventually refuse the offer (and regrets it still). Frank Darabont then offered the part to Tom Cruise, Charlie Sheen or Tom Hanks, but neither of them wanted or could make it. [46]

At the end, Tim Robbins was casted for this role. Although it is a very minor difference, Andy Dufresne is described as a short man in the novella. He is also supposed to wear glasses with golden rim. On the contrary, Andy Dufresne in the movie is quite a tall man and does not wear glasses. Also, Andy is the main character in the movie, instead of Red who his the main character in the novella.

Ellis 'Red' Redding

As mentioned before, Ellis 'Red' Redding is described as a middle-aged and redhaired Irish man in the book. The role of Red was offered to Robert Redford, Clint Eastwood or Harrison Ford, but Frank Darabont casted Morgan Freeman, an African American actor, mostly because of his majestic and famous deep voice since Red should narrate the whole story. [47]

When Andy first meets Red, he asks him why he got this nickname. Frank Darabont took a line from the original text, in which Red replies: "Maybe it's 'cause I'm Irish." [48] This sentence turned up to be almost the most humorous quote in the whole movie, as Frank Darabont himself admits. However, this quote could be confusing for someone who does not know the original story.

An attentive viewer could also notice Red's second name in each scene where Red is at the hearing when he requests his parole. As the

stamp 'REJECTED' hits the paper, there can be seen the name Red Boyd Redding which was made up by Frank Darabont.

Brooks Hatlen

In the novella, Brooks Hatlen was only mentioned several times and did not meet Andy. In the movie, however, Brooks is a librarian in Shawshank prison who owns a little pet crow named Jake. This bird also appears in King's story, it is a pigeon, however, and belongs to another prisoner.

Brooks Hatlen is an important character in the movie. Frank Darabont says that he decided to involve also his story in the movie because he symbolises the idea of institutionalisation of the prisoners. [49]

As Brooks gets his parole he finds out that he can't live outside the jail anymore; he is 'institutionalised'. "Although arguably dismissable as an incidental character, included and expanded to lend the authentic ballast to the drama, Brooks' heartbreaking fate outside the walls of Shawshank Prison in fact serves a greater purpose in the grand scheme of Darabont's tale [...]." [50] When Red is later released, it could resemble the story of Brooks Hatlen, but with different ending. For the role of Brooks Hatlen, James Whitmore was casted by Frank Darabont, because he is his favorite actor. [51]

In the questionnaire, the respondents were asked to name their favourite scene (see Appendix 1). The results of the questionnaire could help to demonstrate how essential is Brooks' story in the movie. 10% of people name the scene with Brooks Hatlen's parole as their favourite scene in the whole movie due to strong emotional effect.

Warden Norton

In the original story several different wardens appear, exactly three. George Dunahy, Greg Stammers and Edward Norton. Frank Darabont decided to reduce them and put only one of them in the story, namely Edward Norton who does not appear in the original text until the 60'.

Being a religious fanatic, Warden Norton and his evil actions represent the main obstacle that stands between Andy and his chance to leave Shawshank. Movie critic Mark Kermode believes that the character of Edward Norton is strongly related to the former president Richard Nixon and this character is also inspired by him. [52]

In the novella, other wardens as well as Norton gain money by selling drugs and pills to the prisoners. In the movie, however, Norton gains illegal incomes from his Inside-Out program. Later, Andy arranges tax returns for him.

Chief Guards

At the time Andy is in Shawshank, several chief guards appear in the book. For instance, it was Byron Hadley or Billy Hanlon. In the movie, however, only one chief guard appears, namely Byron Hadley.

5.2 Differences in the story

Time line

The story in the novella and in the movie is set in different time lines. The novella begins in 1947 and last much longer; for instance, Red assumes that Andy started to build the tunnel around 1967. Andy then escaped from the Shawshank prison in 1975.

The movie starts in 1946. However, the story in the movie ends in 1967. Red mentioned that it took 17 years for Andy to dig the tunnel. From this is clear that Andy had to start building the tunnel in 1949 since he escaped in 1966. However, the story officially ends when Andy and Red reunite in 1967.

According to movie critic Mark Kermode, Frank Darabont uses different years for telling the story, among others, in order to make the Norton's similarity to Richard Nixon clearer. In fact, Richard Nixon was

defeated in elections by John Kennedy in 1960. Then in 1963, John Kennedy was killed. This is also the year when warden Norton launches his Inside-Out program in the movie (in the novella, the Inside-Out program started around the year 1960). [53]

First night in the prison

The scene, where the obese prisoner whose name was not stated is beaten on the first night, has been added to the story by Frank Darabont. This does not appear in the novella. In the movie, however, it represents the brutality in prison. The morning after, Andy asks if anybody knows his name. In fact, the name was not mentioned even in the movie. Also in the credits, there is written only 'fat ass'. [54]

Rock hammer

A minor difference can be observed not long after the beginning. When Andy meets Red for the first time, he also requests a specific rock hammer. Andy uses two rock hammers to dig out the tunnel in the wall for his escape. In the book, he requests second rock hammer in 1967. In the movie, however, Andy uses only one hammer; it was not necessary to mention it twice.

Andy's poster request

Due to technical difficulties, Darabont has changed the movie which is played (both in the novella and the screenplay) when Andy asks Red about the poster of Rita Hayworth. The movie in the novella was *The Lost Weekend* by Billy Wilder and in this movie appear a famous actress Rita Hayworth. However, Paramount Pictures, the owner of the rights of *The Lost Weekend*, demanded a big amount of money for this movie to be played in *The Shawshank Redemption*. The producer Niki Marvin then decided to make a request to Columbia Pictures for another movie with Rita Hayworth. At the end, the movie played was *Gilda*. [55]

The sisters

For Andy, the sisters also represent a big problem. Nevertheless, after some time, they stop abusing Andy. In the movie, Andy arranges tax returns for Hadley who beats the boss of the sisters in return. This scene was intended to be in the movie and also drawn in the storyboard but Frank Darabont cut it out eventually (see Appendix 3).

Nevertheless, the boss of the sisters, Bogs, appears only once in the original story. He is a leader of one group of sisters in the prison. After some time, someone pays the guards to beat him. After this, this group of sisters stops abuse Andy, but there is another group of sisters who continue to torment him.

The Marriage of Figaro

The scene where Andy plays an aria from *The Marriage of Figaro* by W. A. Mozart over the prison was Darabont's invention. This scene does not appear in the book, though it is a powerful emotional moment in the movie. In this scene, Andy refuses to take orders from the guards; he locks himself in Norton's office and plays the mentioned aria over the prison. Even though this is a favorite scene of many people, Stephen King did not like it.

The reason why Frank Darabont added this scene to his movie is that he 'loves music', as he says himself. The idea of putting this scene in the movie occurred to him as he was listening *The Marriage of Figaro* while writing the screenplay. [56]

6% of the people who answered the questionnaire name this scene as their favourite in the whole movie.

Andy's Cellmate

It is also worth mentioning that in the novella, Andy has a native American cellmate called Normaden. Nevertheless, he does not share the cell with Andy for too long. When Red speaks with Normaden about Andy, he

complains that there is cold and draught in Andy's cell. This fact can serve as a clue that Andy is already building a tunnel in his wall. However, Normaden does not appear in the movie.

Tommy's evidence

Tommy Williams came to Shawshank prison with irrefutable evidence about Andy's innocence. In the book, Norton did not want Andy to leave Shawshank because of his illegal accounts, therefore he had Tommy transported to another jail with minimal security. In the movie, however, Norton again shows his cruel nature when he had Tommy killed by the guards.

The escape

In this part more than one difference could appear. When Andy finally finds his way out of Shawshank, in the movie, he leaves with warden Norton's shoes, his suit, and most importantly, with his money, in total with \$370,000. He creates a false identity with the name Randall Stevens (Peter Stevens in the screenplay as well as in the novella). In the book, the money belong to Andy; he created a false account before he went to the prisor in order to save his money.

As a matter of fact, in the novella it is mentioned that there were over 400 attempts to escape over the years, partly during Norton's Inside-Out program. In the movie, however, only Andy tries to escape. In the novella, there is also mentioned that there was Andy's rock hammer found next to the pipes through which Andy crawled. This implies that Andy used the rock hammer to break the pipes. In the movie, Andy used a rock he found.

The scene, where Andy gets out of the tunnel and spreads his arms towards the sky, was also added to the movie. In King's novella, of course, this part is missing as well as another scenes after that. The reason for it is that Red could not know what happened after Andy

escaped. He only tells what he saw or what he heard and sometimes assumes what could have happened.

Another difference here is also in the way Norton finds the tunnel through which Andy escaped. In King's story, the tunnel is covered with poster of female singer Linda Ronstadt. Warden Norton finds the tunnel by tearing the poster off the wall. In Darabont's screenplay the hole in the wall is covered with the poster of actress Raquel Welch. Here finds Norton the tunnel by throwing a chess piece made out of stone to it and then he tears the poster off the wall.

In the novella, when Norton finds the tunnel, he sends a guard to explore it while Red is laughing. Frank Darabont says that he likes this part – it was also adapted into the screenplay. The scene was even filmed, however, Frank Darabont eventually decided that it does not belong into this movie. Nevertheless, he also admits: "My other regret is that you never got a chance to see the footage of Morgan laughing. My God, the man went on for over two minutes, tears roling down his face and barely able to breathe, leaving the viewer just as helpless. It was a wonderful performance." [57]

The scene revealing details about Andy's escape is the most favourite scene in the whole movie, as the questionnaire suggests.

Norton resigns

After Andy escapes, he also reports information about Norton's illegal earnings. In the novella, when police arrives in order to arrest Norton, he simply resigns and leaves the Shawshank prison after three months. In the movie adaptation, however, Norton can not bear the public humiliation and shoots himself in the head.

The end

The most distinct change can be observed by the end of the story. In the book, the story ends as Red is heading to Mexico with words: "I hope Andy is down there. I hope I can make it across the border. I hope to see my friend and shake his hand. I hope the Pacific is as blue as it has been in my dreams. I hope." [58] In the movie, however, the story ends when Red comes to the island Zihuatanejo where he finally meets Andy at the beach.

The producer Niki Marvin says that the whole movie is about hope therefore it is important to give the audience the optimistic ending they are looking for. At first, though, Frank Darabont has not intended to end the story this way. He added this optimistic ending scene on the beach eventually, but was still sceptic about it. Nevertheless, the audience loved this ending and many of them described it as their favorite scene, therefore Frank Darabont had decided to keep it in the movie. [59] However, some Stephen King's fans would still prefer the story to end as it does in the novella.

According to the results of the questionnaire, the end in the movie is more acceptable to many people. The overwhelming majority consider Frank Darabont's end to be better and more optimistic. In addition, 16% of people participating in the questionnaire chose the ending as their favourite scene in the whole movie.

5.3 Novella vs. Movie Adaptation

Whether the original text or the movie adaptation is better has always been a big question. It can not be completely determined since they both bring a different experience. However, each of them has also its own advantages. The original texts, of course, provide the reader with longer period of entertainment. They contain broader vocabulary and help to

support the reader's imagination; the reader pictures everything in his head. The movies, however, offer a picture and show everything to the audience. In addition, in movies music is used to support the cultural experience.

In case of *The Shawshank Redemption*, the survey shows exactly the same. About a half of people who have seen the movie as well as have read the book consider the novella to be better, mainly because it leaves space for reader's fantasy. However, the other half prefer the movie for it offers stronger emotional experience.

6 RELEASING THE MOVIE

6.1 First reactions

The movie was released on 23rd September 1994 for the first time. It was promoted by the means of a trailer as well as two posters. The poor promotion of the movie may be one reason why the movie was not successful at first.

The Shawshank Redemption made only 727 dollars after the premiere. The movie was a failure. During Oscar nomination, the movie was showed again. Afterwards, it made just another 10 million which was not enough to cover the costs. In the year it was broadcasted, this movie competed with another great movies such as *Pulp Fiction* or *Forest Gump* and it ended up without a single Oscar won. Stephen King assumes that the failure is mainly caused because of the name of the movie which does not say much about it and therefore does not capture the attention of potential viewers. Some people had even problems with pronunciation of the name. Stephen King admits that he does not like the name of his own novella either, however, he as well as the producers of the movie did not manage to think up a different name for it. [60]

6.2 Success

Nevertheless, then the distributors of this movie, Warner Brothers, decided to make 320 000 copies and send them to video rental shops and to the stores. [61] In 1995, this movie started to gain awareness of people across the USA, and it quickly became the most favourite movie of many people and was also voted on various online movie databases as the best movie of all time. In fact, *The Shawshank Redemption* became a phenomenon. The movie made over 28 billion dollar in USA and worldwide over 58 billion dollars after the distribution.

The Shawshank Redemption gained also mostly positive ratings by the critics. Roger Ebert and Gen Sisal, both movie critics, compare this movie to the *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, because of the topic. [59]

Stephen King, the author of the original text, lines up *The Shawshank Redemption* on ninth place among ten of his favourite movie adaptations, including also *The Green Mile* or *The Mist*. He even dedicated his book *Stephen King goes to the movies* to Frank Darabont.

The Shawshank Redemption was nominated for 7 Academy Awards in the following categories: Best Picture (Nicki Marvin, producer, also nominated for a Producers Guild Award), Best Actor (Morgan Freeman, also nominated for a Producers Guild Award and a Golden Globe), Best Screenplay Based on Material Previously Produced or Published (Frank Darabont, also nominated for a Writers Guild Award, a Golden Globe, and as Best Director by the Directors Guild of America), Best Cinematography (Roger Deakins, also nominated for and winner of the American Society of Cinematographers Award), Best Original Score (Thomas Newman, also nominated for a Grammy Award), Best Editing (Richard Francis-Bruce, also nominated for an American Cinema Editors Awards), and Best Sound (Robert J. Litt, Elliot Tyson, Michael Herbick, Willie Burton). Tim Robbins was nominated for a Screen Actors Guild Award as Best Actor.

The movie adaptation of *The Shawshank Redemption* gains more fans every day and today is there only few people who don't know this movie. It is the cooperation of two magnificent authors, Stephen King and Frank Darabont, what makes the story exceptional. The movie is by many people considered to be the best movie ever made despite the fact that it did not win any Oscar award.

6.3 Another interesting facts about the movie adaptation

At the beginning of the movie, there is a scene where Andy sits in his car and loads his gun with bullets. There is a detailed view on Andy's hand loading the gun. However, those hands belong not to Tim Robbins but to Frank Darabont himself; he shot this scene in postproduction. The same case involves also the scene where Andy spades his name into the wall in his cell. Frank Darabont wanted to be sure that the scene looks exactly how he intended to. [62]

In the scene where Andy meets Red, Red is throwing a baseball. This scene had to be shot multiple times because Morgan Freeman always forgot to throw the ball back. The shooting took all day and Morgan Freeman did not complain at all. However, later he admitted that his hand hurted a lot at the end of the day. [63]

In each scene where Red is at the hearing, a photo of him can be seen. Frank Darabont was asked multiple times whether Morgan Freeman actually was in prison at some point. In fact, the photo shows Morgan Freeman's son Alfonso who is also an actor. He appears one more time in the movie when the bus with 'fresh fish' arrives. [64]

A curious fact arises from the questionnaire. Some people tend to mix up *The Shawshank Redemption* with another adaptation based on Stephen King's novel, *The Green Mile*; in the questionnaire, 6% of them

named a scene from *The Green Mile* as their favourite. On the other hand, it might not be so surprising since they both take place in a prison.

6.3.1 Religious content

The movie also attracted religious people. Although it is not evident in the original novella, in the movie the religious content is highlighted thanks to the visualization. The movie critic Mark Kermode discusses this in his book *The Shawshank Redemption*. He believes that the success of this movie was caused partly by this religious content, although it is negative in the movie. The spiritual reference is evident since the Bible appears frequently in the movie. Warden Norton often quotes some parts from the Bible as well. However, Frank Darabont denies that he would make the movie with such intention.

There are some scenes in the movie, however, where the viewer might not notice the religious reference. For instance, at the end of the story when Andy has crawled out of the tunnel and spread his arms to the heaven. This could remind the crucified figure of Jesus. [65]

6.3.2 References

That *The Shawshank Redemption* is indeed a very famous movie is reflected in the fact that it has been referred to in many other movies or TV series. For instance, the TV series *Family Guy* made one episode a parody of three movies based on Stephen King's work, including *The Shawshank Redemption*. As a matter of fact, it is mentioned there that the stories will be read from Stephen King's books, however, the parody clearly refers to the movie. In several another episodes of this series *The Shawshank Redemption* is mentioned as well as in other TV series.

The Shawshank Redemption was also remembered in some of other movie adaptations of Stephen King's novels, for instance in *Dolores Claiborne*.

7 CONCLUSION

The aim of this bachelor thesis was to discover how the original story was adapted in the movie and how the public accepted it. The next goal was to find the differences that can be observed between them.

This bachelor thesis was divided into two parts. In the theoretical part, the process of writing a screenplay and the main points that should be followed while writing a screenplay are described. These points are later reflected in the practical part where the screenplay by Frank Darabont is analysed. Next, there are introduced three main phases of each movie making process.

In the other part, Frank Darabont's screenplays as well as other facts about the origins of the movie were discussed. Next, the locations of this movie were described and so was the music soundtrack.

Further, the differences between the novella and the movie adaptation were examined. Each of them is introduced with a title that could describe the relevant scene. This analysis concerned itself with the differences between in the characters as well as with differences in the story. Such scenes which did not appear in the original text were also discussed as well as the parts that were eliminated from the story in the movie. With the help of a questionnaire, some scenes are evaluated.

Even though there are many more or less significant differences to find between the novella and the movie adaptation, the adaptation is agreed by many people to be very faithful to the original since it preserves the main essence of the story.

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10 ABSTRACT

The aim of this bachelor thesis is to examine how the novella *Rita Hayworth and The Shawshank Redemption* was adapted into the movie. The goal is also to find out to what extent were some changes made.

This bachelor thesis is divided into two parts. The theoretical part deals with the process of writing a screenplay based on an existent material and it also describes the process of making a movie. The practical part describes how the screenplay for *The Shawshank Redemption* was written, how the movie was made and which differences can be observed between this movie and the novella. With the help of a short questionnaire, which was conducted specifically for this bachelor thesis, some scenes are evaluated.

11 RESUMÉ

Cílem této bakalářské práce je zjistit, jak byla novela *Rita Hayworth a vykoupení z věznice Shawshank* převedena do filmové podoby. Dalším cílem bylo zjistit, do jaké míry byl pozměněn příběh.

Tato bakalářská práce je rozdělena do dvou částí. Teoretická část se zabývá procesem psaní filmových scénářů, které se inspirují již existujícími díly, a také popisuje proces vytváření filmů. Pratická část popisuje, jak byl vytvořen scénář pro film *Vykoupení z věznice Shawshank*, jak byl vytvořen film a jaké rozdíly můžeme zpozorovat mezi tímto filmem a novelou. S pomocí krátkého dotazníku, který byl vytvořen konkrétně pro účely této bakalářské práce, jsou vyhodnoceny některé ze scén.

12 APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - Questionnaire

Number of respondents: 56

1. Have you read the original story by Stephen King on which this movie was based?

76% of respondents have only seen the movie, remaining 24% have read the book as well.

2. In case you have seen the movie and also read the book, which one do you prefer? Give reasons for your answer.

46% of respondents consider the book to be better, mostly because it supports readers fantasy and because of the reason that the movie could seem lengthy sometimes. 38% of respondents prefer the movie because of more emotional experience, the music. Remaining 16% consider both of them to be equally good.

3. How did you discover this movie?

37% of respondents discovered the movie through online movie database CSFD.cz, 35% of respondents have seen the movie in TV. 22% of respondents have seen the movie based on recommendation from friends and only 6% discovered the movie thanks to the novella.

4. On a scale from 1 to 10, how would you rate this movie? (1 is worst, 10 is best)

The majority of respondents rate the movie with 10 points, remaining respondents rate the movie with 7-9 points.

5. Name your favourite scene from the movie.

The most favourite is the scene where Andy's escape is revealed, the second favourite is drinking beer on the roof and the end. Another mentioned scenes are: building of the library, Brooks and his parole, the scene with *The Marriage of Figaro* or "the one with the mouse" (a scene from *The Green Mile*).

6. *Is there something you did not like in the movie?*

The overwhelming majority of 80% did not name anything. Remaining 20% did not like some elements, for instance Morgan Freeman as Red (since he was red haired in the novella), the death of Brooks or Tommy, the sisters or the fact that the movie could be lengthy during some parts.

7. *The original story ends with Red considering to go to Mexico to meet Andy. Do you prefer this open ending or the one in the movie, where the two main characters reunite?*

The majority of 70% respondents prefer the movie ending, mainly because it is a 'happy end', is optimistic and brings satisfaction. Remaining 30% of respondents vote for the original ending in the novella, for it gives the reader reason to think and leaves more space for fantasy.

Appendix 2 – Glossary

Close-up

A camera angle where the actor's face fills the frame.

Cutaway

A shot away from the main action.

Cut-in

A view of some part of the subject in detail.

Exterior

Indicates that a scene occurs outdoors.

Extreme close-up

The subject is much larger than the frame; extreme close-up provides more detailed view.

Extreme wide shot

Usually at the beginning of a movie; a shot so wide that the subject can not be recognized.

Fade-to-black

A gradual transition from a normal image to complete blackness.

Interior

Indicates that a scene occurs indoors.

Mid-shot

The whole subject is shown in this shot.

Medium close-up

Midway shot between the mid-shot and the close-up.

Point of view shot

Shows the subjects view or perspective.

Very wide shot

The subject can barely be seen.

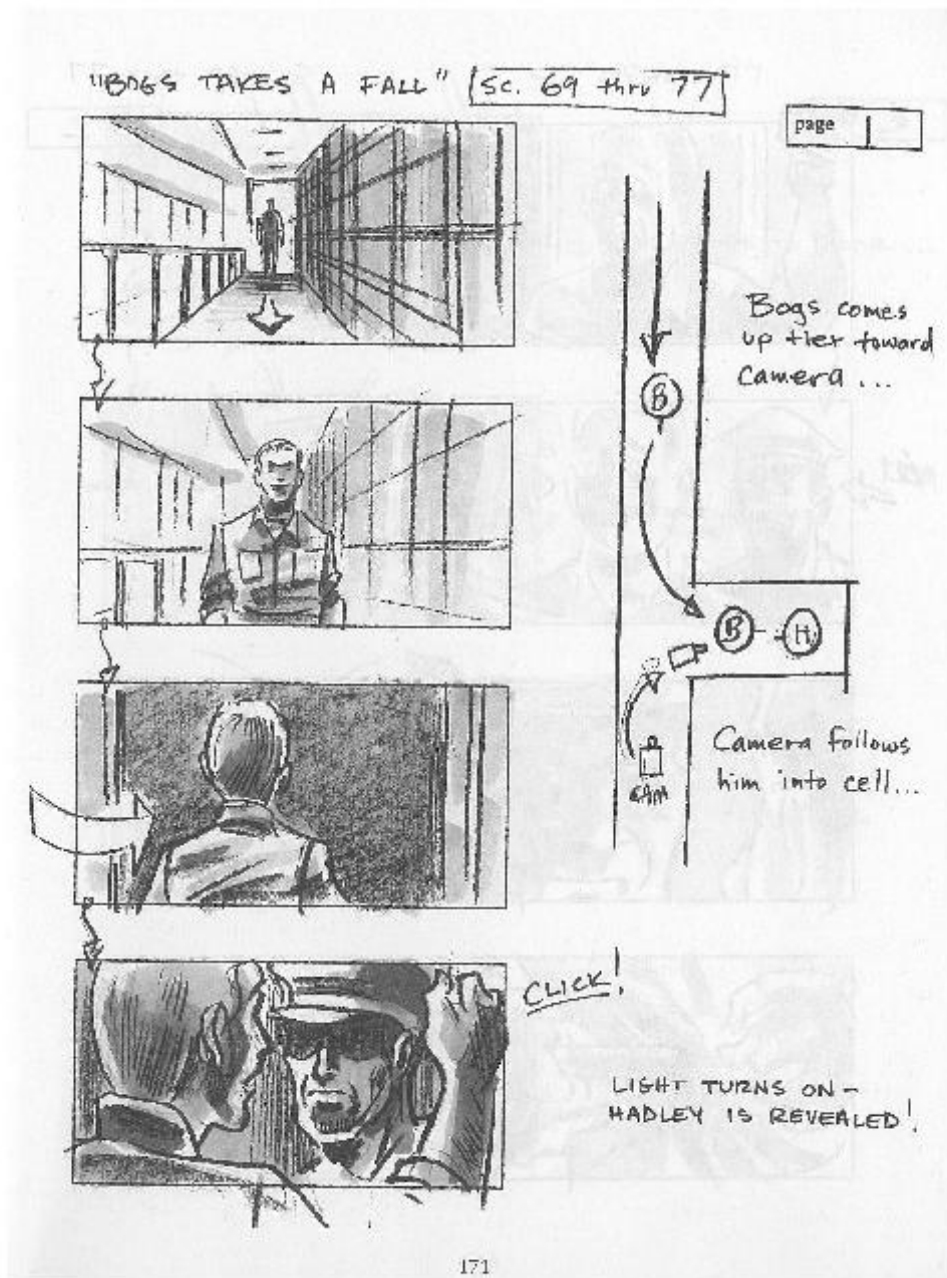
Voice-over

The speaker (= a narrator) can be heard but is not shown.

Wide shot

Subject is closer with more detail but frame still has the whole subject.

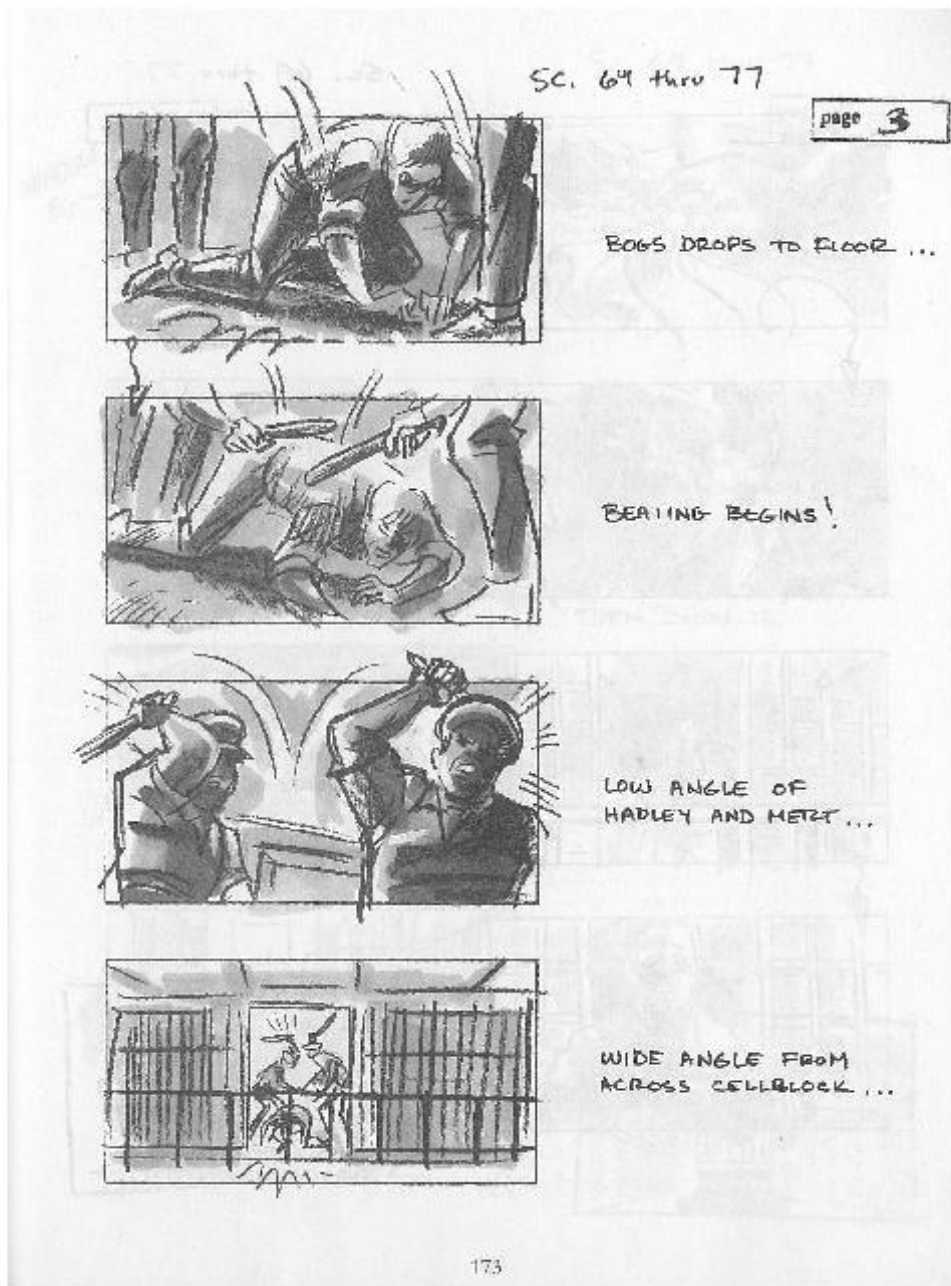
Appendix 3 – The Shawshank Redemption Storyboard



Picture 1 – Hadley beats Bogs I



Picture 2 – Hadley beats Bogs II



Picture 3 – Hadley beats Bogs III