

Clockwork Orange Anthony Burgess

A British poet teaching in New York suffers his share of the city’s violence.

Takes the reader, with laughter, to the heart of the Cold War as Paul Hussey, an antique dealer from Sussex, tries to wheel and deal in Leningrad.

What is the attraction of violence? What is the relationship between real and imagined violence? What should be the state’s response to both? These questions are raised by Stanley Kubrick’s A Clockwork Orange (1971). The film is a graphically violent, sexually explicit, wickedly funny, visually stunning and deeply ambiguous adaptation of Anthony Burgess’s 1962 novel. A Clockwork Orange became one of the biggest hits of the early 1970s and was widely acclaimed as a masterpiece.

At the same time, it was the target of extraordinary critical attacks, which condemned its apparent message about human nature and its presumed negative impact on young cinemagoers. Drawing on new research in the Stanley Kubrick Archive, Peter Krämer’s study explores the production, marketing and reception as well as the themes and style of A Clockwork Orange against the backdrop of Kubrick’s previous work and wider developments in British and American cinema, culture and society from the 1950s to the early 1970s. ‘This is a remarkable and highly unusual book. Krämer turns aside from the endlessly repeated queries about whether a film like A Clockwork Orange might ‘cause people to go out and rape’, and asks instead: how does this film participate in that very debate? What philosophy of human nature drove Kubrick to construct the film? Krämer takes us into the film’s detailed construction, so we can judge its contribution for ourselves.’ Martin Barker, Aberystwyth University Peter Krämer is a Senior Lecturer in Film Studies at the University of East Anglia, UK. He is the author of 2001: A Space Odyssey in the BFI Film Classics series (2010) and The New Hollywood: From Bonnie and Clyde to Star Wars (2005).

Enderby is a poet, social critic and Catholic. He may be found hiding in the lavatory where much of his best work is composed, or perhaps in Rome, brainwashed into respectability by a glamorous wife, aftershave and the dolce vita. Whether he is pursuing revenge and inspiration in Morocco, expounding on his notorious sex film on a TV chat show, or writing a hit musical based on the life and work of Shakespeare, Enderby emerges triumphant.

Roman

Filth

In the English Language

Restored Edition

Shakespeare

Fully restored edition of Anthony Burgess’ original text of A Clockwork Orange, with a glossary of the teen slang ‘Nadsat’, explanatory notes, pages from the original typescript, interviews, articles and reviews Edited by Andrew Biswell With a Foreword by Martin Amis ‘It is a horrorshow story …’ Fifteen-year-old Alex likes lashings of ultraviolence. He and his gang of friends rob, kill and rape their way through a nightmarish future, until the State puts a stop to his riotous excesses. But what will his re-education mean? A dystopian horror, a black comedy, an exploration of choice, A Clockwork Orange is also a work of exuberant invention which created a new language for its characters. This critical edition restores the text of the novel as Anthony Burgess originally wrote it, and includes a glossary of the teen slang ‘Nadsat’, explanatory notes, pages from the original typescript, interviews, articles and reviews, shedding light on the enduring fascination of the novel’s ‘sweet and juicy criminality’. Anthony Burgess was born in Manchester in 1917 and educated at Xavierian College and Manchester University. He spent six years in the British Army before becoming a schoolmaster and colonial education officer in Malaya and Brunei. After the success of his Malayan Trilogy, he became a full-time writer in 1959. His books have been published all over the world, and they include The Complete Enderby, Nothing Like the Sun, Napoleon Symphony, Tremor of Intent, Earthly Powers and A Dead Man in Deptford. Anthony Burgess died in London in 1993. Andrew Biswell is the Professor of Modern Literature at Manchester Metropolitan University and the Director of the International Anthony Burgess Foundation. His publications include a biography, The Real Life of Anthony Burgess, which won the Portico Prize in 2006. He is currently editing the letters and short stories of Anthony Burgess.

A Clockwork Orange *Authoritative Text, Backgrounds and Contexts* *Criticism* *W Norton & Company Incorporated*

‘The title of journalist is probably very noble, but I lay no real claim to it. I am, I think, a novelist and a musical composer manqué: I make no other pretensions …’ Anthony Burgess Despite his modest claims, Anthony Burgess was an enormously prolific journalist. During his life he published two substantial collections of journalism, Urgent Copy (1968) and Homage to Quert Yuip (1986); a posthumous collection of occasional essays, One Man’s Chorus, was published in 1998. These collections are now out of print, and Burgess’s journalism, a key part of his prodigious output, has fallen into neglect. The Ink Trade is a brilliant new selection of his reviews and articles, some savage, some crucial in establishing new writers, new tastes and trends. Between 1959 and his death in 1993 Burgess contributed to newspapers and periodicals around the world: he was provocative, informative, entertaining, extravagant, and always readable. Editor Will Carr presents a wealth of unpublished and uncollected material.

Alex ist Anführer einer Londoner Jugendbande und begeisterter Beethoven-Fan. Seine Gang lebt in einem trostlosen Vorort und benutzt eine eigenwillige Sprache, einen von russischen Brocken durchsetzten Slang. Ihr Leben dreht sich um Schlägereien mit anderen Gangs, Raubüberfälle und Vergewaltigungen. Alex’ Eltern kriegen ihn nicht in den Griff, denn er hat keinerlei Respekt vor ihnen. Aber auch Alex’ Freunde sind mit ihrem Anführer nicht mehr zufrieden. Bei einem ihrer Raubzüge lassen sie ihn im Stich und die Polizei nimmt ihn fest. Wegen Mordes wird er zu einer langjährigen Haftstrafe verurteilt, bekommt aber eine letzte Chance: Ein neuartiges Experiment soll ihn zu einem guten Bürger umerziehen. Der große Roman von Anthony Burgess über Gut und Böse, über Freiheit und Zwang in neuer Übersetzung der ursprünglichen Fassung. Mit ergänzenden Texten zu Buch, Film und Theaterstück.

Literature Suppressed on Sexual Grounds

Napoleon Symphony: A Novel in Four Movements

The Complete Enderby

We Live in Water

1985

Kenneth Toomey is an eminent novelist of dubious talent: Don Carlo Campanati is a man of God, a shrewd manipulator who rises through the Vatican to become the architect of church revolution and a candidate for sainthood. These two men are linked not only by family ties but by a common understanding of mankind’s frailties. In this epic masterpiece, Anthony Burgess plumbs the depths of the essence of power and the lengths men will go for it.

Literature Suppressed on Sexual Grounds. Revised Edition examines the issues underlying the suppression of more than 100 works deemed sexually obscene. The entries new to this edition include America by Jon Stewart. Sex by Madonna. The Buffalo Tree by Adam Rapp, and many more. Also included are updates to entries such as Forever by Judy Blume, and more in characteristically daring style. Anthony Burgess combines two responses to Orwell’s 1984 in one book. The first is a sharp analysis: through dialogues, parodies and essays, Burgess sheds new light on what he called ‘an apocalyptic codex of our worst fears’, creating a critique that is literature in its own right. Part two is Burgess’ own dystopic vision, written in 1978. He skewers both the present and the future, describing a state where industrial disputes and social unrest compete with overwhelming surveillance, security concerns and the dominance of the the twentieth century’s most talented, imaginative and prescient writers. Several decades later, Burgess’ most singular work still stands.

A Study Guide for Anthony Burgess’s ‘A Clockwork Orange,’ excerpted from Gale’s acclaimed Novels for Students.This concise study guide includes plot summary; character analysis; author biography; study questions; historical context; suggestions for further reading; and much more. For any literature project, trust Novels for Students for all of your research needs.

Based on the Novel by Anthony Burgess

A Clockwork Orange by Anthony Burgess (Book Analysis)

Earthly Powers

The Ink Trade

A Clockwork Orange, Nadsat, List of Cultural References to a Clockwork Orange, Alex, Earthly Powers, The Wanti

Anthony Burgess’ A Clockwork Orange has become a cult classic among fans of dystopian fiction. The 1962 novel, which utilizes extreme violence as a method of questioning free will, received mixed reviews upon publication, with some critics praising the book and others condemning it. This informative volume explores the life and work of Anthony Burgess, focusing on themes of human nature, violence, and freedom of choice through the lens of A Clockwork Orange. Contemporary issues including gang violence and violence against women are also discussed.

After returning from a trip to Brunei, Anthony Burgess, initially believing he has only a year to live, begins to write - novels, film scripts, television series, articles. It is the life of a man desperate to earn a living through the written word. He finds at first that writing brings little success, and later that success, and the obligations it brings, interfere with his writing - especially of fiction. There were vast Hollywood projects destined never to be made, novels the critics snarled at, journalism that scandalised the morally scrupulous. There is the éclat of A Clockwork Orange (and the consequent calls for Burgess to comment on violent atrocities), the huge success - after a long barren period - of Earthly Powers. There is a terrifying first marriage, his description of which is both painful and funny. His second marriage - and the discovery that he has a four-year-old son - changes his life dramatically, and he and Liana escape to the Mediterranean, for an increasingly European life. With this marriage comes the triumphant rebirth of sex, creative energy and travel - to America, to Australia and all over Europe.

Anthony Burgess has attracted acclaim and notoriety in roughly equal measure. He is known to a wider audience as the author of A Clockwork Orange. Burgess was a man for whom chaos and creativity, fact and fiction, existed in a complex and unique balance. This biography talks about this professional writer.

Among Shakespeare’s many biographers none brings to his subject more passion and feeling for the creative act than Anthony Burgess. He breathes life into Shakespeare the man and invigorates his times. His portrait of the age builds upon an almost personal tenderness for Shakespeare and his contemporaries (especially Ben Jonson), and on a profound sense of literary and theatrical history. Anthony Burgess’s well-known delight in language infuses his own writing about Shakespeare’s works. And in the verve of his biography he conveys the energy of the Elizabethan age.

Tremor of Intent

Papers and Music from the Anthony Burgess Centre’s International Symposium "The Avatars of ‘A Clockwork Orange,’ " December 7-8, 2001

On Going to Bed

A Clockwork Orange

Behind the Scenes

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Commentary (novels not included). Pages: 37. Chapters: A Clockwork Orange, Nadsat, List of cultural references to A Clockwork Orange, Alex, Earthly Powers, The Wanting Seed, 1985, The Clockwork Testament, or Enderby’s End, Ludovico technique, inside Mr. Enderby, The Long Day Wanes, The Enemy in the Blanket, Time for a Tiger,

Korova Milk Bar, One Hand Clapping, The Doctor is Sick, Man of Nazareth, The Right to an Answer, The Kingdom of the Wicked, Beard’s Roman Women, Vinyl, Enderby Outside, Abba Abba, Beds in the East, Byrne: A Novel, A Dead Man in Deptford, Tremor of Intent: An Eschatological Spy Novel, Napoleon Symphony, Mozart and the Wolf Gang, M/F, The Worm and the Ring, The End of the World News: An Entertainment, Honey for the Bears, Any Old Iron, The Eve of St.

Venus, Nothing Like the Sun: A Story of Shakespeare’s Love Life, The Pianoplayers, A Vision of Battlements, Enderby’s Dark Lady, or No End to Enderby. Excerpt: A Clockwork Orange is a 1971 British darkly satirical science fiction film adaptation of Anthony Burgess’s 1962 novel of the same name. This cinematic adaptation was produced, directed, and written by Stanley Kubrick. It features disturbing, violent images, to facilitate social commentary about psychiatry, youth gangs, and other contemporary social, political, and economic subjects in a dystopian, future Britain. Alex (Malcolm McDowell), the main character is a charismatic, psychopathic delinquent whose pleasures are classical music (especially Beethoven), rape, and so-called ‘ultra-violence’. He leads a small gang of thugs (Pete, Georgie, and Dim), whom he calls his droogs (from the Russian, “friend,” “buddy”). The film tells the horrific crime spree of his gang, his capture, and attempted rehabilitation via a controversial psychological conditioning technique. Alex narrates most of the film in Nadsat, a

In this nightmare vision of a not-too-distant future, fifteen-year-old Alex and his three friends rob, rape, torture and murder - for fun. Alex is jailed for his vicious crimes and the State undertakes to reform him - but how and at what cost?

Suitable only for persons of strong constitution. Contains: Drug use Perversion Murder Corruption Sexism Racism Law Enforcement And a tapeworm

Nightmare vision of the future, where the criminals take over after dark. "A brilliant novel ... a savage satire on the distortions of the single and collective minds." --New York Times

Ninety-nine Novels

Gale Researcher Guide for: A Clockwork Orange: Anthony Burgess's Black Comedy (1962) and Stanley Kubrick's Violent Grotesque (1971)

Anthony Burgess (English Edition)

Honey for the Bears

A Study Guide for Anthony Burgess’s A Clockwork Orange

A vicious fifteen-year-old “droog” is the central character of this 1963 classic, whose stark terror was captured in Stanley Kubrick’s magnificent film of the same title. In Anthony Burgess’s nightmare vision of the future, where criminals take over after dark, the story is told by the central character, Alex, who talks in a brutal invented slang that brilliantly renders his and his friends’ social pathology. A Clockwork Orange is a frightening fable about good and evil, and the meaning of human freedom. When the state undertakes to reform Alex-to “redeem” him—the novel asks, “At what cost?” This edition includes the controversial last chapter not published in the first edition and Burgess’s introduction “A Clockwork Orange Resucked.”

Anthony Burgess draws on his love of music and history in this novel he called “elephantine fun” to write. A grand and affectionate tragicomic symphony to Napoleon Bonaparte that teases and reweaves Napoleon’s life into a pattern borrowed—in liberty, equality, and fraternity—from Beethoven’s Third “Eroica” Symphony, in this rich, exciting, bawdy, and funny novel Anthony Burgess has pulled out all the stops for a virtuoso performance that is literary, historical, and musical.

John Anthony Burgess Wilson (1917-93) was an industrious writer. He published over fifty books, thousands of essays and numerous drafts and fragments survive. He predicted many of the struggles and challenges of his own and the following century. His most famous book is A Clockwork Orange (1962), later adapted into a controversial film by Stanley Kubrick. The linguistic innovations of that novel, the strict formal devices used to contain them, and its range of themes are all to be found too in Burgess’s poetry, an area of his work where he was at once most free and most experimental. It is his least exposed and most complex and eloquent area of achievement, now revealed at last in all its richness. His flair for words, formal discipline, experimentalism, and fondness for variousness mark every page.

Cast size: large.

The 100 Best Novels

Novels by Anthony Burgess

The clockwork testament

Authoritative Text, Backgrounds and Contexts Criticism

Collected Poems

A brilliantly funny spy novel, this morality tale of a Secret Service gone mad features sex, gluttony, violence, and treachery. From the author of the ground-breaking A Clockwork Orange. Denis Hillier is an aging British agent based in Yugoslavia. His old school friend Roper has defected to the USSR to become one of the evil empire’s great scientific minds. Hillier must bring Roper back to England or risk losing his fat retirement bonus. As thoughtful as it is funny, this morality tale of a Secret Service gone mad features sex, gluttony, violence, treachery, and religion. Anthony Burgess’s cast of astonishing characters includes Roper’s German prostitute wife: Miss Devi and her Tamil love treatise; and the large Mr. Theodorescu, international secret monger and lascivious gourmand. A rare combination of the deadly serious and the absurd, the lofty and the lusty, Tremor of Intent will hold you in its thrall.

Unlock the more straightforward side of A Clockwork Orange with this concise and insightful summary and analysis! This engaging summary presents an analysis of A Clockwork Orange by Anthony Burgess, which follows the teenager Alex as he and his ‘droogs’ rampage through their city committing acts of extreme violence, which they enjoy and for which they feel no remorse. When Alex is captured and convicted of murder following a brutal attack on an elderly woman, he is given the option to undergo a new experimental psychological technique which will aim to instil a deep aversion to violence in him. Through Alex’s story, A Clockwork Orange explores themes including free will and the duality of good and evil. As well as its vivid descriptions of violence, the novella is notable for its use of Nadsat, a Russian-influenced argot invented by Burgess (who was also a linguist). Find out everything you need to know about A Clockwork Orange in a fraction of the time! This in-depth and informative reading guide brings you:
• A complete plot summary
• Character studies
• Key themes and symbols
• Questions for further reflection
Why choose BrightSummaries.com? Available in print and digital format, our publications are designed to accompany you on your reading journey. The clear and concise style makes for easy understanding, providing the perfect opportunity to improve your literary knowledge in no time. See the very best of literature in a whole new light with BrightSummaries.com!

From Jess Walter, the bestselling author of Beautiful Ruins, comes We Live in Water - a darkly funny, utterly compelling collection of stories about the American family. We Live in Water brings to vivid life a world of lost fathers and redemptive con men, of personal struggles and diminished dreams, a world marked by the vry wit and generosity of spirit that has made Jess Walter one of America’s most talked-about writers. In ‘Thief’, a blue-collar worker turns unlikely detective to find out which of his kids is stealing from the family vacation fund. In ‘We Live in Water’, a lawyer returns to a corrupt North Idaho town to find the father who disappeared thirty years earlier. In ‘Anything Helps’, a homeless man has to ‘go to cardboard’ to raise enough money to buy his

son the new Harry Potter book. In ‘Virgo’, a local newspaper editor tries to get back at his superstitious ex-girlfriend by screwing with her horoscope. The final story transforms slyly from a portrait of Walter’s hometown into a moving contemplation of our times. ‘A ridiculously talented writer’ The New York Times ‘One of my favourite young American writers’ Nick Hornby ‘Darkly funny,

sneakily sad, these stories are very, very good’ Publisher’s Weekly ‘A witty and sobering snapshot of recession-era America’ Kirkus

Everybody loves a list but this is a list of major ambition: namely, to select the best 100 novels in the English language, published from the late 17th century to the present day. This list has been built up week by week in The Observer since September 2013, and selected by writer and Observer editor Robert McCrum. With a short critique on each book, this is a real delight for literary lovers.

The Best in English Since 1939 : a Personal Choice

The Real Life of Anthony Burgess

Violence in Anthony Burgess’ Clockwork Orange

Selected Journalism 1961-1993

Hundreds of photos from the movie as they appeared show the incredible world of Alex and his droogs - a world of violence and terror.

Gale Researcher Guide for: A Clockwork Orange: Anthony Burgess’s Black Comedy (1962) and Stanley Kubrick’s Violent Grotesque (1971) is selected from Gale’s academic platform Gale Researcher. These study guides provide peer-reviewed articles that allow students early success in finding scholarly materials and to gain the confidence and vocabulary needed to pursue deeper research.

Anthony Burgess’s stage play of his infamous cult novel and film of the same name. Alex and his vicious teenage gang revel in horrific violence, mugging and gang rape. Alex also revels in the music of Beethoven. The Gang communicates in a language which is as complicated as their actions. When a drug-fuelled night of fun ends in murder, Alex is finally busted and banged up. He is given a choice – be brainwashed into good citizenship and set free, or

face a lifetime inside. Anthony Burgess’s play with music, based on his own provocative 1962 novella of the same name, was first published in 1987. A Clockwork Orangewas made into a film classic by Stanley Kubrick in 1971 and was dramatized by the RSC in 1990.

"A brilliant novel . . . a savage satire on the distortions of the single and collective minds." --New York Times "Anthony Burgess has written what looks like a nasty little shocker, but is really that rare thing in English letters: a philosophical novel." -Time

Detailed Summary, Analysis and Reading Guide

Stanley Kubrick’s ‘A Clockwork Orange’

You’ve Had Your Time

Analysis of the Main Themes in Anthony Burgess’s Novel A Clockwork Orange

Clockwork Orange