

sometimes a great notion novel

Sometimes a Great Notion novel: An In-Depth Exploration of Ken Kesey's Masterpiece

Introduction

When discussing American literature that captures the rugged spirit of the Pacific Northwest and the complexities of human relationships, Ken Kesey's *Sometimes a Great Notion* stands out as a seminal work. This novel, published in 1964, is renowned for its gritty realism, multifaceted characters, and profound themes. It explores themes of independence, family loyalty, individualism, and the clash between personal freedom and societal expectations. As one of the most significant novels of the 20th century, *Sometimes a Great Notion* offers readers a compelling narrative that continues to resonate decades after its publication.

Overview of the Novel

Sometimes a Great Notion is set in the Oregon coastal town of Seaside and revolves around the Stampers, a stubborn and fiercely independent family of loggers. The novel's central conflict arises when the family refuses to accept outside help to keep their logging operation afloat during a financial crisis, embodying their relentless pursuit of self-reliance. The story intricately weaves together multiple perspectives, revealing the internal struggles, ambitions, and flaws of each family member.

Ken Kesey's writing style in this novel is notable for its vivid descriptions, intense dialogue, and a narrative structure that shifts perspectives, immersing the reader into the minds of different characters. This approach creates a layered storytelling experience, emphasizing the multifaceted nature of human morality and motivation.

Themes Explored in the Novel

Independence and Self-Reliance

- The Stampers' refusal to accept outside help symbolizes the American ideal of rugged individualism.
- The family's pride often leads to conflict, illustrating the tension between independence and dependence.
- The novel questions whether complete self-reliance is sustainable or desirable.

Family Loyalty and Conflict

- The complex relationships among family members highlight loyalty, rivalry, and betrayal.
- The novel examines how familial bonds are tested under pressure and adversity.
- Interpersonal conflicts serve as a mirror to broader societal tensions.

Nature vs. Nurture

- The setting in the Pacific Northwest underscores humanity's relationship with nature.
- The characters' interactions with the natural environment reflect themes of control and surrender.
- The novel explores how environment shapes identity and destiny.

Individualism vs. Society

- The Stamper family's defiance against societal norms illustrates the tension between personal freedom and social expectations.
- The novel portrays characters who challenge authority and conventional morality.

Historical Context and Significance

Published during the rise of the counterculture movement in the 1960s, *Sometimes a Great Notion* captures the zeitgeist of rebellion and nonconformity. Kesey, known for his association with the Beat Generation and later as a pioneer of the psychedelic movement, infused his novel with themes of resistance and questioning authority.

The novel also reflects the socio-economic realities of the Pacific Northwest's logging industry during the mid-20th century, portraying the struggles of working-class families and the environmental impact of logging practices. Its unflinching portrayal of tough, gritty characters and their moral dilemmas marked a departure from more sanitized American narratives of the time.

Critical Reception and Legacy

When it was published, *Sometimes a Great Notion* received mixed reviews but has since gained recognition as a classic of American literature. Critics praised Kesey's complex characters, vivid prose, and exploration of American individualism. Its narrative structure, shifting perspectives, and thematic depth have influenced numerous writers and filmmakers.

The novel's legacy extends beyond literature, inspiring adaptations in other media:

- **Film Adaptation:** The 1971 film *Sometimes a Great Notion*, directed by Paul Newman, brought the story to a wider audience. Although the film received mixed reviews, it remains a notable adaptation that captures the novel's rugged spirit.
- **Cultural Impact:** The novel has inspired discussions about environmental conservation, family dynamics, and the American ethos of independence.

Key Characters in the Novel

Hank Stamper

- The patriarch of the Stamper family, fiercely protective, and embodying the rugged individualist spirit.
- Acts as the head of the logging operation and is deeply committed to his family and land.

Leland Stamper

- Hank's younger brother, more introspective and conflicted.
- Struggles with the family's values and his own desires for personal freedom.

Viv Stamper

- Hank's wife, who is both supportive and fiercely protective of her family.
- Represents the balancing force between independence and family unity.

Elsie Stamper

- Hank and Viv's daughter, who seeks her own path amidst familial expectations.
- Her character explores themes of gender roles and personal identity.

Themes of Morality and Human Nature

Sometimes a Great Notion delves into the moral ambiguities faced by its characters. The Stamper family's refusal to accept outside aid can be seen as admirable independence but also as stubbornness and pride. The novel challenges readers to consider:

- Whether morality is absolute or situational.
- The cost of individualism on personal relationships and community.
- How human nature encompasses both selfishness and altruism.

Literary Style and Narrative Techniques

Ken Kesey's narrative approach in Sometimes a Great Notion is characterized by:

- Multiple Perspectives: The story is told through various characters' points of view, offering a comprehensive understanding of the family dynamics.
- Vivid Descriptions: Rich descriptions of the Oregon landscape and the logging industry create a visceral reading experience.
- Nonlinear Timeline: The narrative occasionally shifts in time, reflecting the complexity of memory and perception.
- Dialogue-Driven Scenes: Authentic dialogue captures regional dialects and character personalities.

Why Read Sometimes a Great Notion?

For readers interested in American literature that explores complex characters and challenging themes, Sometimes a Great Notion offers numerous insights:

- It provides a window into the Pacific Northwest's culture and environment.
- It prompts reflection on the nature of independence, family, and morality.
- Its literary craftsmanship serves as a model for narrative structure and character development.

Where to Find the Novel

Sometimes a Great Notion is widely available in bookstores, libraries, and online platforms. It is often included in collections of American classics and is a recommended read for those studying 20th-century American literature.

Conclusion

In sum, Sometimes a Great Notion is more than just a novel; it is a profound exploration of American identity, family loyalty, and the human condition. Ken Kesey masterfully portrays characters caught between independence and community, nature and civilization. Its enduring relevance speaks to the universal themes that resonate with readers across generations. Whether you're a fan of literary fiction, interested in American history, or seeking a story that examines the depths of human resilience and flaw, Sometimes a Great Notion remains a compelling and essential read.

Additional Resources and Recommendations

- For further understanding, consider reading biographies of Ken Kesey and analyses of his works.
- Watch the 1971 film adaptation for a visual interpretation of the novel.
- Explore other works set in the Pacific Northwest to appreciate regional influences on literature.

Keywords: Sometimes a Great Notion novel, Ken Kesey, American literature, Pacific Northwest, family loyalty, independence, novel analysis, literary themes, narrative techniques

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main theme of 'Sometimes a Great Notion'?

The novel explores themes of family loyalty, individualism, and the conflict between personal freedom and societal expectations.

Who is the author of 'Sometimes a Great Notion'?

The novel was written by Ken Kesey.

When was 'Sometimes a Great Notion' published?

It was published in 1964.

What is the setting of 'Sometimes a Great Notion'?

The story is set in the Pacific Northwest, primarily in Oregon and the surrounding areas.

Is 'Sometimes a Great Notion' related to any of Ken Kesey's other works?

While it is not directly connected, it shares thematic elements with Kesey's other writings, especially his focus on countercultural issues and complex characters.

Has 'Sometimes a Great Notion' been adapted into a film or TV series?

As of now, there has been no major film or television adaptation of the novel.

What is the significance of the title 'Sometimes a Great Notion'?

The title reflects the novel's exploration of moments of clarity and moral significance in the characters' lives, emphasizing that greatness or importance can be fleeting.

How does 'Sometimes a Great Notion' compare to other American regional novels?

It is considered a classic example of regional literature, vividly capturing the culture, landscape, and dialect of the Pacific Northwest.

Why is 'Sometimes a Great Notion' considered a significant work in American literature?

Because of its complex characters, innovative narrative style, and its deep exploration of American individualism and community, making it a pivotal novel of its time.

Additional Resources

Sometimes a Great Notion: An In-Depth Review of Ken Kesey's Literary Masterpiece

Introduction to Sometimes a Great Notion

Published in 1964, *Sometimes a Great Notion* stands as one of Ken Kesey's most ambitious and compelling novels. Often regarded as a quintessential American epic, the book explores themes of individualism, family loyalty, rebellion, and the rugged spirit of the Pacific Northwest. Kesey, better known for his later work *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, demonstrates here a mastery of narrative complexity and character development that cements this novel as a significant piece of American literature.

Background and Context

Historical and Cultural Setting

Set primarily in Oregon's coastal logging community, the novel captures the raw, gritty essence of rural America in the mid-20th century. The Pacific Northwest during this period was characterized by:

- A booming logging industry
- Isolated communities with strong local traditions
- A rugged, independent ethos among residents
- Tensions between tradition and modernity

Kesey's portrayal is deeply rooted in this environment, immersing readers in the harsh realities of manual labor, economic struggles, and the complex social fabric of the region.

Author's Perspective and Influences

Ken Kesey drew inspiration from his own experiences in Oregon, as well as from the broader cultural currents of the 1960s. His background as a writer, countercultural figure, and participant in the psychedelic movement informs the novel's exploration of individual freedom and societal constraints. The novel also bears influences from classic American literature, reminiscent of Twain's regional storytelling and Faulkner's complex family dynamics.

Plot Overview and Narrative Style

Central Plot and Themes

At its core, *Sometimes a Great Notion* revolves around the Stamper family, a fiercely independent logging family led by Henry Stamper. The novel's main plot centers on:

- Henry Stamper's refusal to shut down his logging operation despite a strike, embodying stubborn individualism
- The family's internal tensions and conflicts, especially between Henry and his son, Leland
- The community's reactions to the Stampers' defiance
- The tragic consequences that unfold from the family's relentless pursuit of independence

The overarching themes include:

- The conflict between individualism and societal expectations
- Family loyalty and betrayal
- The destructive nature of stubbornness
- The tension between progress and tradition

Narrative Techniques and Style

Kesey employs a complex, multi-layered narrative approach characterized by:

- Multiple Perspectives: The novel shifts between various characters' points of view, providing a multifaceted understanding of events and relationships.
- Nonlinear Timeline: The story weaves through different periods, gradually revealing the history and motivations behind characters' actions.
- Rich, Regional Language: Kesey's use of dialect and colloquialisms immerses readers in the Pacific Northwest setting.

- Vivid Descriptions: The novel's language captures the natural environment, from forests and rivers to the weather and landscape.
- Philosophical Underpinnings: Interwoven reflections on freedom, destiny, and human nature deepen the narrative's complexity.

Main Characters and Character Analysis

Henry Stamper

- Patriarch of the Stamper family, embodying stubborn resilience
- An unyielding man who refuses to compromise, even when it costs him dearly
- Represents the archetype of the rugged individualist, resistant to societal pressures

Leland Stamper

- Henry's son, torn between loyalty to his father and the moral dilemmas of their actions
- Struggles with the burden of family legacy and his own desires
- Embodies the internal conflict between independence and community responsibility

Viv Stamper

- Henry's wife, whose pragmatic attitude contrasts with her husband's stubbornness
- Acts as a stabilizing force within the family
- Represents the voice of reason and social cohesion

The Community and Other Key Characters

- The townspeople, who are both supportive and resentful of the Stamper family's defiance
- Leland's siblings, each representing different aspects of the family's legacy
- External characters who highlight themes of conformity versus rebellion

Thematic Deep Dive

Individualism and Rebellion

Sometimes a Great Notion is fundamentally a meditation on the American spirit of independence. The Stammers' refusal to cease logging during a strike symbolizes a broader resistance to authority and societal expectations. Kesey explores:

- The nobility and peril of defiance
- How stubbornness can lead to tragedy
- The tension between personal freedom and social responsibility

Family and Loyalty

The novel examines the complexities of family bonds, especially when loyalty conflicts with moral or societal norms. Kesey delves into:

- The sacrifices made for family honor
- The destructive potential of unwavering loyalty
- The generational divide within the Stamper family

Nature and Environment

Set amidst the Pacific Northwest's wilderness, the novel underscores the relationship between humans and nature. Themes include:

- The beauty and brutality of the natural landscape
- The impact of industrialization on the environment
- Humanity's struggle to coexist with nature's power

Morality and Human Nature

Kesey raises questions about morality, justice, and human instincts through his characters' actions and choices. The novel prompts readers to consider:

- The moral ambiguity of rebellion
- The limits of individual freedom
- The capacity for both cruelty and compassion within humans

Literary Significance and Critical Reception

Innovative Narrative and Style

Sometimes a Great Notion is praised for its intricate narrative structure and vivid regional voice. Kesey's experimental approach, blending multiple perspectives and nonlinear storytelling, was innovative for its time and influenced subsequent American literature.

Comparison with Other American Classics

The novel is often compared to works by William Faulkner and Steinbeck for its regional focus and exploration of human struggles. It stands out for its:

- Epic scope
- Deep psychological insight
- Rich environmental descriptions

Critical Reception

Initially receiving mixed reviews, the novel has since gained recognition as a literary masterpiece. Critics have lauded its:

- Complex characterization
- Thematic depth
- Narrative daring

Some critics, however, have pointed out its dense prose and challenging structure as barriers for casual readers.

Adaptations and Cultural Impact

Film and Other Media

Despite its literary prominence, Sometimes a Great Notion has not been widely adapted into film, though a notable 1971 movie directed by Paul Newman attempted to capture its essence. The novel's influence extends into various cultural spheres, inspiring:

- Literary discussions
- Regional storytelling traditions
- The portrayal of rugged individualism in American culture

Legacy in Literature and Popular Culture

The novel's themes resonate with ongoing conversations about environmental conservation, individual rights, and community cohesion. Its depiction of the Pacific Northwest has contributed to the regional identity and has been referenced in various works exploring similar themes.

Conclusion: Is Sometimes a Great Notion Worth Reading?

Absolutely. Ken Kesey's *Sometimes a Great Notion* is a monumental work that challenges and rewards its readers through its complex characters, layered storytelling, and profound themes. It offers an unflinching look at the rugged American spirit, the intricacies of family loyalty, and the eternal struggle between independence and societal bonds. For those interested in regional literature, psychological depth, and narrative innovation, this novel is an essential read that continues to resonate decades after its publication.

Final Thoughts

Sometimes a Great Notion stands as a testament to the resilience and complexity of human nature. Its vivid language, compelling characters, and thematic richness make it a cornerstone of American regional literature. Whether you approach it as a story of a family's defiance or as a philosophical inquiry into the nature of freedom, Kesey's novel invites reflection and discussion long after the last page is turned. It remains a powerful, challenging, and ultimately rewarding piece of literature that cements Ken Kesey's place among the great American writers.

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sometimes a great notion novel: *Sometimes a Great Notion* Ken Kesey, 2006-08-29 The magnificent second novel from the legendary author of *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* Following the astonishing success of his first novel, *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest*, Ken Kesey wrote what Charles Bowden calls one of the few essential books written by an American in the last half century. This wild-spirited tale tells of a bitter strike that rages through a small lumber town along the Oregon coast. Bucking that strike out of sheer cussedness are the Stammers. Out of the Stamper family's rivalries and betrayals Ken Kesey has crafted a novel with the mythic impact of Greek tragedy. For more than seventy years, Penguin has been the leading publisher of classic literature in the English-speaking world. With more than 1,700 titles, Penguin Classics represents a global bookshelf of the best works throughout history and across genres and disciplines. Readers trust the series to provide authoritative texts enhanced by introductions and notes by distinguished scholars

and contemporary authors, as well as up-to-date translations by award-winning translators.

sometimes a great notion novel: Sometimes a Great Notion Ken Kesey, 1973

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sometimes a great notion novel: Out of Context Michaela Bronstein, 2018-04-03 How do novels travel through time? How might they endure in a changing world and reach the readers of an unknowable future? Modernist writers were eager to think of their books as reaching audiences they could not yet imagine. In recent years however, scholars of modernism have focused on pinning them down: putting these books in their context and these authors in their place. By looking to the future, scholars fear that looking to the future will make literature disengaged, irresponsible, or apolitical; the worry is that literature cannot escape its own moment without also evading the hard truths of history. *Out of Context* suggests an alternative to this scholarship, proposing that literature travels through time not by transcending history, but by adapting to historical change. The chapters

of this book each pair a modernist author with a later reader. In each case, this future reader is also a novelist--someone who reads with an eye to form and craft, and who puts what they see to new use in their own novels. James Baldwin adapts Henry James's modes of characterization; Ngugi wa Thiong'o repurposes Joseph Conrad's nonchronological narratives; and Ken Kesey builds on William Faulkner's use of multiple perspectives. Reading the modernists through these authors' eyes offers a different perspective on them. Literary forms, in this history, do not have intrinsic political meanings; they have a multitude of political uses. Rather than see modernist literary form, in all its fragmentation and complexity, as a source of disruption and doubt, these later authors use modernist forms to distill doubts into conviction. The experiments of modernist fiction stand revealed as tools not of political critique but of political commitment.

sometimes a great notion novel: *Garcia: An American Life* Blair Jackson, 2000-08-01 He was there when Dylan went electric, when a generation danced naked at Woodstock, and when Ken Kesey started experimenting with acid. Jerry Garcia was one of the most gifted musicians of all time, and he was a member of one of the most worshiped rock 'n' roll bands in history. Now, Blair Jackson, who covered the Grateful Dead for twenty-five years, gives us an unparalleled portrait of Garcia--the musical genius, the brilliant songwriter, and ultimately, the tortured soul plagued by his own addiction. With more than forty photographs, many of them previously unpublished, *Garcia: An American Life* is the ultimate tribute to the man who, Bob Dylan said, had no equal.

sometimes a great notion novel: *The Global Remapping of American Literature* Paul Giles, 2018-06-12 This book charts how the cartographies of American literature as an institutional category have varied radically across different times and places. Arguing that American literature was consolidated as a distinctively nationalist entity only in the wake of the U.S. Civil War, Paul Giles identifies this formation as extending until the beginning of the Reagan presidency in 1981. He contrasts this with the more amorphous boundaries of American culture in the eighteenth century, and with ways in which conditions of globalization at the turn of the twenty-first century have reconfigured the parameters of the subject. In light of these fluctuating conceptions of space, Giles suggests new ways of understanding the shifting territory of American literary history. ranging from Cotton Mather to David Foster Wallace, and from Henry Wadsworth Longfellow to Zora Neale Hurston. Giles considers why European medievalism and Native American prehistory were crucial to classic nineteenth-century authors such as Emerson, Hawthorne, and Melville. He discusses how twentieth-century technological innovations, such as air travel, affected representations of the national domain in the texts of F. Scott Fitzgerald and Gertrude Stein. And he analyzes how regional projections of the South and the Pacific Northwest helped to shape the work of writers such as William Gilmore Simms, José Martí, Elizabeth Bishop, and William Gibson. Bringing together literary analysis, political history, and cultural geography, *The Global Remapping of American Literature* reorients the subject for the transnational era.

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sometimes a great notion novel: *Skeleton Key* David Shenk, Steve Silberman, 2015-06-23 NOW AN EBOOK FOR THE FIRST TIME For fifty years and more than two thousand shows, the Grateful Dead have been earning the deadication of more than a million fans. Along the way, Deadheads have built an original and authentic American subculture, with vivid jargon and rich love, and its own legends, myths, and spirituality. *Skeleton Key: A Dictionary for Deadheads* is the first

map of what Jerry Garcia calls the Grateful Dead outback, as seen through the eyes of the faithful, friends, and family, including Bill Walton, Elvis Costello, Tipper Gore, Al Franken, Bob Bralove, Dick Latvala, Blair Jackson, David Gans, Bruce Hornsby, Rob Wasserman, and Robert Hunter. Skeleton Key puts you on the Merry Pranksters' bus behind the real Cowboy Neal, uncovers the origins of Cherry Garcia, follows the dancing bear on its trip from psychedelic artifact to trademarked icon, and unlocks the Dead's own tape vault. Informative reading for the new fan or the most grizzled tourhead, Skeleton Key shines throughout with Deadheads' own stories, wit, insiders' knowledge, sincere appreciation of the music of the band beyond description, and the diverse and soulful culture it inspires.

sometimes a great notion novel: *The Pacific Northwest* Raymond D. Gastil, Barnett Singer, 2010-04-23 The Pacific Northwest--for the purposes of this book mostly Oregon and Washington--has sometimes been seen as lacking significant cultural history. Home to idyllic environmental wonders, the region has been plagued by the notion that the best and brightest often left in search of greater things, that the mainstream world was thousands of miles away--or at least as far south as California. This book describes the Pacific Northwest's search for a regional identity from the first Indian-European contacts through the late twentieth century, identifying those individuals and groups who at least struggled to give meaning to the Northwest experience. It places particular emphasis on writers and other celebrated individuals in the arts, detailing how their lives and works both reflected the region and also enhanced its sense of self.

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sometimes a great notion novel: *Twentieth-Century and Contemporary American Literature in Context* Linda De Roche, 2021-06-04 This four-volume reference work surveys American literature from the early 20th century to the present day, featuring a diverse range of American works and authors and an expansive selection of primary source materials. Bringing useful and engaging material into the classroom, this four-volume set covers more than a century of American literary history—from 1900 to the present. *Twentieth-Century and Contemporary American Literature in Context* profiles authors and their works and provides overviews of literary movements and genres through which readers will understand the historical, cultural, and political contexts that have shaped American writing. *Twentieth-Century and Contemporary American Literature in Context* provides wide coverage of authors, works, genres, and movements that are emblematic of the diversity of modern America. Not only are major literary movements represented, such as the Beats, but this work also highlights the emergence and development of modern Native American literature, African American literature, and other representative groups that showcase the diversity of American letters. A rich selection of primary documents and background material provides indispensable information for student research.

sometimes a great notion novel: Multiculturalism and the Mouse Douglas Brode, 2009-01-27

In his latest iconoclastic work, Douglas Brode—the only academic author/scholar who dares to defend Disney entertainment—argues that Uncle Walt's output of films, television shows, theme parks, and spin-off items promoted diversity decades before such a concept gained popular currency in the 1990s. Fully understood, It's a Small World—one of the most popular attractions at the Disney theme parks—encapsulates Disney's prophetic vision of an appealingly varied world, each race respecting the uniqueness of all the others while simultaneously celebrating a common human core. In this pioneering volume, Brode makes a compelling case that Disney's consistently positive presentation of difference—whether it be race, gender, sexual orientation, ideology, or spirituality—provided the key paradigm for an eventual emergence of multiculturalism in our society. Using examples from dozens of films and TV programs, Brode demonstrates that Disney entertainment has consistently portrayed Native Americans, African Americans, women, gays, individual acceptance of one's sexual orientation, and alternatives to Judeo-Christian religious values in a highly positive light. Assuming a contrarian stance, Brode refutes the overwhelming body of serious criticism that dismisses Disney entertainment as racist and sexist. Instead, he reveals through close textual analysis how Disney introduced audiences to such politically correct principles as mainstream feminism. In so doing, Brode challenges the popular perception of Disney fare as a bland diet of programming that people around the world either uncritically deem acceptable for their children or angrily revile as reactionary pabulum for the masses. Providing a long overdue and thoroughly detailed alternative, Brode makes a highly convincing argument that with an unwavering commitment to racial diversity and sexual difference, coupled with a vast global popularity, Disney entertainment enabled those successive generations of impressionable youth who experienced it to create today's aura of multiculturalism and our politically correct value system.

sometimes a great notion novel: Bestsellers: Popular Fiction Since 1900 Clive Bloom, 2022-01-03 This book charts the publishing industry and bestselling fiction from 1900, featuring a comprehensive list of all bestselling fiction titles in the UK. This third edition includes a new introduction which features additional information on current trends in reading including the rise of Black, Asian and LGBTQIA+ publishing; the continuing importance of certain genres and up to date trends in publishing, bookselling, library borrowing and literacy. There are sections on writing for children, on the importance of audiobooks and book clubs, self-published bestsellers as well as many new entries to the present day including bestselling authors such as David Walliams, Peter James, George R R Martin and far less well known authors whose books sell in their thousands. This is the essential guide to best-selling books, authors, genres, publishing and bookselling since 1900, providing a unique insight into more than a century of entertainment, and opening a window into the reading habits and social life of the British from the death of Queen Victoria to the Coronavirus Pandemic.

sometimes a great notion novel: Classic Movie Fight Scenes Gene Freese, 2017-10-19 Both brawls and elaborate martial arts have kept movie audiences on the edges of their seats since cinema began. But the filming of fight scenes has changed significantly through the years—mainly for the safety of the combatants—from improvised scuffles in the Silent Era to exquisitely choreographed and edited sequences involving actors, stuntmen and technical experts. Camera angles prevented many a broken nose. Examining more than 300 films—from *The Spoilers* (1914) to *Road House* (1989)—the author provides behind-the-scenes details on memorable melees starring such iconic tough-guys as John Wayne, Randolph Scott, Robert Mitchum, Lee Marvin, Charles Bronson, Clint Eastwood, Bruce Lee, Chuck Norris and Jackie Chan.

sometimes a great notion novel: Radical History Review: Volume 59 Marjorie Murphy, 1994-10-27 This issue examines Latin American labour, and includes coverage of topics such as: the organization amongst San Marcos coffee workers during Guatemala's National Revolution 1944-1954; the myth of the history of Chile - the Araucanians; and the representation of class and populism in Sao Paulo.

sometimes a great notion novel: Changing Times Stephen Millward, 2012-12-01 1964 was

when the swinging sixties really began. Youth culture dominated the media and the spirit of optimism was ubiquitous. Yet there were also darker forces at work which proved to be equally significant for the future. Changing Times presents a clear and detailed picture of the many personalities, events and trends that made this year so remarkable. The escalation of the Vietnam War, elections in the USA and the UK, the struggle for civil rights and the imprisonment of Nelson Mandela are just some of the topics covered. Author Steve Millward makes the connections between music and politics and links them to the wider world of art, film, fashion, sport, science and technology. He also goes beyond the UK and America, covering developments in Africa and the Caribbean. Throughout the book, the focus remains upon the music – pop, rock, folk, soul, jazz, classical – which so consistently reached new heights of quality and innovation, the repercussions of which are still being felt today. Steve covers music recorded and released in 1964, as well as earlier recordings which had an impact that year. The most notable instance is The Beatles' 'I Want To Hold Your Hand', recorded in October '63, which spearheaded the band's breakthrough in the USA in 1964. Millward also celebrates the work of lesser-known but hugely influential figures such as Bert Berns, Eric Dolphy and Phil Ochs. The originality and insight contained in this book will appeal to intelligent readers of all ages and interests, in particular those with an interest in music history and politics. Steve draws inspiration from a number of authors, including Greil Marcus, Peter Guralnick, Susan Douglas, Alex Ross and Jonathon Green.

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Would I say "I can sometimes" or "I sometimes can" Sometimes I can spell complicated words without needing the spellchecker! A lot of the time, I'd say that the version you choose will depend on the word you want to emphasize

"Sometimes it does, sometimes it doesn't" - English Language You know, just saying "Sometimes it happens" already tells you that something happens sometimes and other times it doesn't. But, sometimes, I need to make very clear that

Where to put "sometimes" in a negative sentence? 0 They don't sometimes play tennis at a club on Sundays. They sometiems don't play tennis at a club on Sundays. So, which sentence is correct? Where should we put

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grammar - "Sometimes others" or "sometimes in others"? What's grammatically correct? Sometimes she used metaphors, others symbols and riddles. or Sometimes she used metaphors, in others symbols and riddles. What I'm trying

phrases - 'Sometime back' or 'Sometimes back'? - English 'Sometimes' refers to a number of instances, in which case you would need to refer to more than one call, but you wouldn't use 'sometimes back'. You have a typo and a missing

expressions - "Sometimes a * is just a *" meaning and history What kind of expression is it when someone says "Sometimes a horse is just a horse" or "Sometimes a cigar is just a cigar" (Which apparently Freud never actually said)?

Which is correct here: "*sometime* next month" vs. "*sometimes Sometimes, instead, means "occasionally, from time to time, now and then, etc. " If you try to replace it now, it won't make sense: I should finish this work sometimes/from time to time next

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