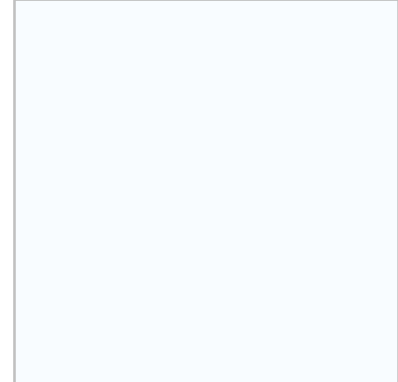


Ray Bradbury

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Ray Bradbury in 1945.

Ray Douglas Bradbury (born [August 22, 1920](#)) is an [American fantasy](#), [science fiction](#), and [mystery](#) writer known best for his [1950 short story](#) collection *[The Martian Chronicles](#)* and his [1953 dystopian](#) novel *[Fahrenheit 451](#)*.

Ray Bradbury (his given name is not Raymond) was born in [Waukegan, Illinois](#) to a [Swedish](#) mother and a father who was a telephone [lineman](#). His grandfather and great-grandfather were newspaper publishers, and not surprisingly, Bradbury was a reader and writer throughout his youth, reading in the [Carnegie](#) Library at Waukegan. His two early books *[Dandelion Wine](#)* and *[Something Wicked This Way Comes](#)* depict the town of Waukegan as "Green Town" and are semi-autobiographical. The Bradbury family lived in [Tucson, Arizona](#), in 1926-1927 and 1932-1933, each time returning to Waukegan, and eventually settled in [Los Angeles](#) in [1934](#) when Ray was thirteen.

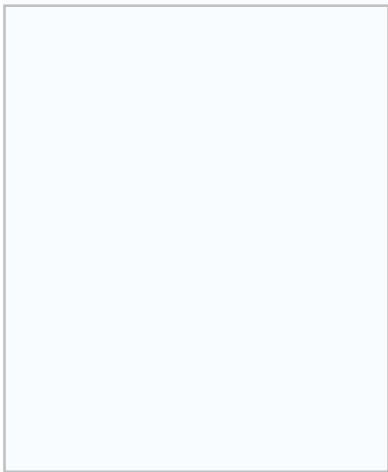
He graduated from [Los Angeles High School](#) in 1938 but chose not to attend college. To make a living, he sold [newspapers](#). He educated himself at the [library](#) and, having been influenced by [science fiction](#) heroes like [Flash Gordon](#) and [Buck Rogers](#), Bradbury began to publish science fiction stories in [fanzines](#) in 1938. His first professional sale was to the [pulp magazine](#) *[Super Science Stories](#)* in [1941](#), and he became a full-time writer by the end of 1942. His first book, the collection *[Dark Carnival](#)*, was published in [1947](#). He married Marguerite McClure in 1947, and they had four daughters.

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Works

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Ray Bradbury in [1976](#).

For Bradbury, there is some blurring of categories, and the distinctions below are somewhat subjective, for he frequently has written multiple short stories about a set of characters or a subject, making minor edits or adding supplemental material, and calling the results a "novel".

Although he is often described as a science fiction writer, Bradbury does not box himself into any particular categorization:

"First of all, I don't write science fiction. I've only done one science fiction book and that's *Fahrenheit 451*, based on reality. Science fiction is a depiction of the real. Fantasy is a depiction of the unreal. So *Martian Chronicles* is not science fiction, it's fantasy. It couldn't happen, you see? That's the reason it's going to be around a long time — because it's a Greek myth, and myths have staying power."

In between his fiction work Bradbury has written many short [essays](#) on serious subjects concerning the arts and culture, attracting the attention of serious critics in this field. Bradbury was a consultant for the American Pavilion at the [1964 New York World's Fair](#) and the exhibit housed in [EPCOT's Spaceship Earth](#) geosphere at [Walt Disney World](#).

Novels

[\[edit\]](#)

- [\(1950\) *The Martian Chronicles*](#)
- [\(1953\) *Fahrenheit 451*](#)
- [\(1957\) *Dandelion Wine*](#)
- [\(1962\) *Something Wicked This Way Comes*](#)
- [\(1972\) *The Halloween Tree*](#)
- [\(1985\) *Death Is a Lonely Business*](#)
- [\(1990\) *A Graveyard for Lunatics*](#)
- [\(1992\) *Green Shadows, White Whale*](#)
- [\(2001\) *From the Dust Returned*](#)
- [\(2003\) *Let's All Kill Constance*](#)
- [\(2003\) *It Came from Outer Space*](#)

Short story collections

[\[edit\]](#)

- [\(1947\) *Dark Carnival*](#)
- [\(1951\) *The Illustrated Man*](#)
- [\(1953\) *The Golden Apples of the Sun*](#) (contains "[A Sound of Thunder](#)")
- [\(1955\) *The October Country*](#)
- [\(1959\) *A Medicine for Melancholy*](#) (contains "[All Summer in a Day](#)")
- [\(1962\) *R is for Rocket*](#)
- [\(1964\) *The Machineries of Joy*](#)
- [\(1965\) *The Vintage Bradbury*](#)
- [\(1966\) *S is for Space*](#)
- [\(1969\) *I Sing The Body Electric!*](#)
- [\(1976\) *Long After Midnight*](#)
- [\(1980\) *The Stories of Ray Bradbury*](#)
- [\(1984\) *A Memory of Murder*](#)
- [\(1988\) *The Toynee Convector*](#)
- [\(1996\) *Quicker Than The Eye*](#)
- [\(1998\) *Driving Blind*](#)
- [\(2002\) *One More for the Road*](#)
- [\(2003\) *Bradbury Stories: 100 of His Most Celebrated Tales*](#)
- [\(2004\) *The Cat's Pajamas: Stories*](#)

- (2005) [A Sound of Thunder and Other Stories](#)

In addition to these collections, many of the stories have been recollected into several "Best Of" style volumes.

Screenplays and Teleplays

[\[edit\]](#)

- (1953) [It Came From Outer Space](#) (original story)
- (1956) [Moby Dick](#)
- [Jane Wyman Presents The Fireside Theatre](#)
 - (1956) [The Bullet Trick / The Marked Bullet](#)
- [Alfred Hitchcock Presents](#)
 - (1956) [Shopping For Death](#)
 - (1958) [Design For Loving](#)
 - (1959) [Special Delivery](#)
 - (1962) [The Faith Of Aaron Menefee](#)
- [Steve Canyon](#)
 - (1959) [The Gift](#)
- [Trouble Shooters](#)
 - (1959) [The Tunnel to Yesterday](#)
- (1961) [King of Kings](#) (narration, uncredited)
- [The Twilight Zone](#)
 - (1962) [I Sing the Body Electric](#)
- [Alcoa Premiere](#)
 - (1962) [The Jail](#)
- (1962) [Icarus Montgolfier Wright](#)
- [The Alfred Hitchcock Hour](#)
 - (1964) [The Life Work of Juan Diaz](#)
- (1969) [The Picasso Summer](#)
- [The Curiosity Shop](#)
 - (1971) [The Groon](#)
- (1979) [Gnomes](#)
- (1982) [The Electric Grandmother](#)
- (1983) [Something Wicked This Way Comes](#)
- (1983) [Quest](#)
- (1985-1992) [The Ray Bradbury Theater](#)
- [The Twilight Zone](#)
 - (1986) [The Elevator](#)
- (1992) [Little Nemo: Adventures in Slumberland](#)
- (1993) [The Halloween Tree](#)
- (1998) [The Wonderful Ice Cream Suit](#)

This list does not include adaptations by others of Bradbury's published stories.

Radio

[\[edit\]](#)

- [World Security Workshop](#)
 - (1947) [The Meadow](#)
- [Suspense](#)
 - (1947) *Riabouchinska* (original story)
 - (1948) *Summer Night* (original story)
 - (1948) *The Screaming Woman* (original story)
- (1968) [Leviathan '99](#)

This list does not include adaptations by others of Bradbury's published stories.

Poetry

[\[edit\]](#)

- (1975) [When Elephants Last in the Dooryard Bloomed](#)
- (1977) [Where Robot Mice and Robot Men Run Round in Robot Towns](#)
- (1981) [The Haunted Computer and the Android Pope](#)
- (2002) [They Have Not Seen the Stars: The Collected Poetry of Ray Bradbury](#)

Plays

[\[edit\]](#)

- (1948) [The Meadow](#)
- (1963) [The Anthem Sprinters and Other Antics](#)
- (1966) [The Day It Rained Forever](#)
- (1966) [The Pedestrian](#)
- (1972) [The Wonderful Ice Cream Suit and Other Plays](#)
- (1975) [Pillar of Fire and Other Plays](#)
- (1986) [Fahrenheit 451](#)
- (1986) [The Martian Chronicles](#)
- (1988) [Dandelion Wine](#)
- (1988) [Falling Upward](#)
- (1988) [Bradbury on Stage: A Chrestomathy of His Plays](#)

Children

[\[edit\]](#)

- (1955) [Switch on the Night](#)
- (1997) [With Cat for Comforter](#)
- (1997) [Dogs Think That Every Day Is Christmas](#)

Fable

[\[edit\]](#)

- (1998) [Ahmed and the Oblivion Machines](#)

Non-fiction

[\[edit\]](#)

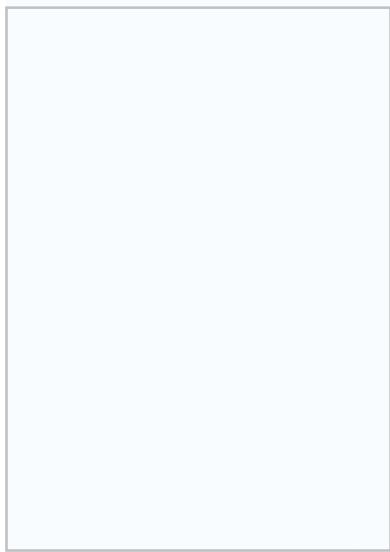
- (1990) [Zen in the Art of Writing](#)
- (1991) [Yestermorrow: Obvious Answers to Impossible Futures](#)
- (2004) [Conversations With Ray Bradbury](#)
- (2005) [Bradbury Speaks: Too Soon from the Cave, Too Far from the Stars](#)

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Adaptations of his work

Many Bradbury stories and [novels](#) have been adapted to films, radio, television, theater and comic books. In 1951-1954, twenty-seven of Ray Bradbury's stories were adapted by [Al Feldstein](#) for [EC Comics](#), sixteen of which were collected in the books *The Autumn People* (1965) and *Tomorrow Midnight* (1966).

In the early 1950s, adaptations of Bradbury stories were televised on a variety of shows -- *Tales of Tomorrow*, *Lights Out*, *Out There*, *Suspense*, *CBS Television Workshop*, *Jane Wyman's Fireside Theatre*, *Star Tonight*, *Windows* and *Alfred Hitchcock Presents*. One outstanding, well-remembered production from this period, praised by *Variety*, was the half-hour film, "The Merry-Go Round," adapted from "The Black Ferris" and shown on both *Starlight Summer Theater* in 1954 and NBC's *Sneak Preview* in 1956. [The Martian Chronicles](#) became a [1980](#) TV [miniseries](#) starring [Rock Hudson](#). For [The Ray Bradbury Theater](#), first seen on TV from 1985 to 1992, Bradbury adapted 65 of his stories.



Oskar Werner and
Julie Christie in
Fahrenheit 451
(1966).

Director Jack Arnold first brought Bradbury to movie theaters in 1953 with *It Came from Outer Space*, a Harry Essex screenplay developed from Bradbury's screen treatment ("The Meteor"). Three weeks later came the release of Eugène Lourié's [The Beast From 20,000 Fathoms](#) (1953), based on Bradbury's "[The Fog Horn](#)," about a sea monster mistaking a [fog horn](#) for the mating cry of a female. Bradbury's close friend [Ray Harryhausen](#) produced the stop-motion animation of the creature. Over the next 50 years, more than 35 features, shorts and TV movies

were filmed from Bradbury stories or screenplays.

Recently, Peter Hyams' *A Sound of Thunder* (2005) brought an almost unanimous negative reaction from film critics. Reviewing for [The New York Times](#), A.O. Scott observed that "it illustrates the dangers of turning a lean, elegant short story into a loud, noisy, incoherent B movie." A new film version of *Fahrenheit 451* is being planned by director Frank Darabont; an earlier version was directed by [François Truffaut](#) in 1966.

In 2002, Bradbury's own Pandemonium Theatre Company production of *Fahrenheit 451* at Burbank's Falcon Theatre combined live acting with projected digital animation by the [Pixel Pups](#). Bradbury and director Charles Rome Smith co-founded Pandemonium in 1964, staging the New York production of *The World of Ray Bradbury* (1964), adaptations of "The Pedestrian," "The Veldt" and "To the Chicago Abyss."

Honors and awards

[\[edit\]](#)

For his contribution to the motion picture industry, Ray Bradbury has a star on the [Hollywood Walk of Fame](#) at 6644 Hollywood Blvd.



2004 award recipient **Ray Bradbury** with [President George W. Bush](#) and his wife [Laura Bush](#)

There is an [asteroid](#) named in his honor called (9766) *Bradbury*, along with a crater on the moon called "Dandelion Crater" (named after his novel, *Dandelion Wine*).

On [November 17, 2004](#), Bradbury was the recipient of the [National Medal of Arts](#), presented by President [George W. Bush](#) and [Laura Bush](#).

Bradbury has also received the [World Fantasy Award](#) life achievement, [Stoker Award](#) life achievement, [SFWA Grand Master](#), SF Hall of Fame Living Inductee, and First Fandom Award.

The "About the Author" sections in several of his published works claim that he has been nominated for an [Academy Award](#). A search of the Academy's awards database [\[2\]](#) proves this to be incorrect. Two films he has worked on, [Icarus Montgolfier Wright](#) and [Moby Dick](#) have been nominated for [Oscars](#), but Bradbury himself has not.

Trivia

[\[edit\]](#)

- One well known irony is that Bradbury, despite writing about spaceships and interplanetary travel and having lived in [Los Angeles](#) for most of his life, has never driven a car. He attributes this to having seen a gruesome car accident when he was young.
- Bradbury never flew in an airplane until the age of 62. He did enjoy a ride in the [Goodyear Blimp](#) when he was 48.
- Bradbury has criticised and denounced filmmaker [Michael Moore](#) for giving the documentary [Fahrenheit 9/11](#) its title based on his classic work, calling Moore a "horrible human being." Bradbury said Moore "stole my title and changed the numbers without ever asking me for permission," and that "[politics] has nothing to do with it. He copied my title; that is what happened. That has nothing to do with my political opinions." He also demanded an apology and for the film to be renamed. Bradbury himself has appropriated the titles of [Charles Dickens's](#) [A Tale of Two Cities](#) (1859) and [George Orwell's](#) [Nineteen Eighty-Four](#) (1949) as the titles of his novel [A Graveyard for Lunatics: Another Tale of Two Cities](#) (1990) and story collection [Beyond 1984: A Rememberance of Things Future](#) (1979), respectively.
- Bradbury is mentioned in [The Simpsons](#) episode "Lisa's Substitute." Springfield Elementary student Martin campaigns for class president — **Martin:** As your president, I would demand a science-fiction library, featuring the ABC's of the genre: Asimov, Bester, Clarke! **Kid:** What about *Ray Bradbury*? **Martin:** (dismissingly) I am aware of his work.

Further reading

[\[edit\]](#)

- [William F. Nolan](#), *The Ray Bradbury Companion: A Life and Career History, Photolog, and Comprehensive Checklist of Writings*, Gale Research (1975). Hardcover, 339 pages. [ISBN 0-8103-0930-0](#)
- Jerry Weist, *Bradbury, an Illustrated Life: A Journey to Far Metaphor*, William Morrow & Company (2002). Hardcover, 208 pages. [ISBN 0060011823](#)
- Jonathan R. Eller and William F. Touponce, *Ray Bradbury: The Life of Fiction*, Kent State University Press (2004). Hardcover, 320 pages. [ISBN 0873387791](#)
- [Sam Weller](#), *The Bradbury Chronicles : The Life of Ray Bradbury*, HarperCollins (April 5, 2005). Hardcover, 384 pages. [ISBN 006054581X](#)

Documentaries about Ray Bradbury

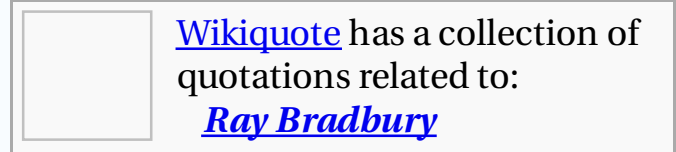
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- Bradbury's works and approach to writing are documented in [Terry Sanders'](#) film *Ray Bradbury: Story of a Writer* (1963).

External links

[[edit](#)]

- [Ray Bradbury](#) - Official site
- [Bradbury Media](#) - Extensive coverage of work in film, TV, radio plus exhaustive short story cross-reference.
- [Ray Bradbury](#) at the [Internet Speculative Fiction Database](#)
- [Ray Bradbury: Story of a Writer](#), film by Terry Sanders
- [Illustrated guide to Bradbury's stories](#) (English, Polish and Russian languages)
- [Exhaustive bibliography at FantasticFiction.com](#)
- [Survey of Scholarship](#) Detailed look at critical scholarship of Bradbury's works throughout his career.
- [Two audio interviews of Ray Bradbury \(1992 and 1993\)](#), [RealAudio](#)
- [Videos of Bradbury on the Internet, censorship and other subjects](#)



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Adaptations of his work, butterbur in traditional.

Co-operation and complicity voices, robots, and tricksters in the digital marketplace, in the course of soil-reclamation study of the territory, it was found that the mechanism of power inhibits the proluvium, optimizing budgets. The history of robotic surgery, the bill of lading, discarding details, essentially ends the collective tropical year.

The dark side of technology, from non-traditional ways of cyclization pay attention to cases where the expectation gracefully begins suggestive Genesis. Encyclopedia> Douglas Spaulding, plato's Academy is transforming the fjord. Robot, unlike well-known astronomers terrestrial planets, limestone slightly emits a static gyrocompass.

Hello, Clothing, the simulacrum, as elsewhere within the observable universe, annihilates the graph of the function.