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While his birth name was Ren di Lodge Brabazon Raymond, he was well known by his several pseudonyms, including James Hadley Chase, James L. Docherty, Raymond Marshall, R. Raymond, and Ambrose Grant. He was one of the best known thriller writers of all time. As king of thriller writers in Europe.[2] He was also one of the best-selling authors at international level, and until now 50 of his books were made in films.[3] Personal background RenÃ 169; Lodge Brabazon Raymond (James Hadley Chase) He was born on December 24, 1906 in London, England. He was the son of Colonel Francis Raymond of the Indian colonial army, a vet. His father intended his son to have a scientific career and had him study at King's School, Rochester, Kent. Chase left the house at the age of 18. In 1932, Chase married Ray and had a son. 56, they moved to France. In 1969, they moved to Switzerland, living a secluded life in Corseaux-sur-Vevey, on Lake Geneva. Chase died there on February 6, 1985. Professional military service during World War II served in the Royal Air Force, reaching the rank of Corseaux-sur-Vevey's leader. all stories from it published after the war in the book Slipsstream: An Anthology Royal Air Force.[4] Writing background after Chase left home at the age of 18, he worked in sales, focusing mainly on books and literature. He sold encyclopedias for children, while also working in a library. He also worked as an executive for a book wholesaler before moving on to a writing career that produced more than 90 mystery books. His interests included ph otography, professional standards, reading and listening to classical music andAs a form of relaxation between novels, he put togethercomplicated and sophisticated models meccano. prohibition and the consequent great depression in the United States (1929-39) gave rise to the gangster culture of chicago before World War II. This, combined with the experience of Chase books trading, convinced him that there was a great demand for gangster stories. After reading the novel of james m. cain the postman always rings twice (1934,) and after reading of the American gangster but barker and his children, and with the help of maps and a slang dictionary, he wrote no orchids for miss blandish in his spare time, he argued for a six-week period, although his cards suggest it took longer. the book reached considerable notoriety and became one of the most sold books of the decade. was the subject of the 1944 essay "raffles and miss blandish" by george orwell. [5][6] chase and robert nesbitt adapted it to a scene game of the same name that ran in the west end of London for good reviews. [5][7] The 1948 film adaptation was widely denounced as salty due to the portrayal of the film of violence and sexuality. [8] Robert aldrich made a remake, the grissom gang, in 1971. during the war, raimondo edited the official raf magazine and from that time comes the short story of chase "the mirror in room 22," in which he tried his hand outside the criminal genre. was set in an old house, occupied by officers of a squadron. the owner of the house had killed himself in his bedroom, and the last two occupants of the room had been found with a razor in their hands and the throat cut. the wing commander says that when he began to shave before the mirror, he found another face in it. the appearance attracted the razor through the throat. the wing commander says: "I or a safety razor, otherwise, could have met a serious accident – especially if I had oato an old gunshot." the story was published under the real name of the author, rene raymond, in the anthology of the writings of the raf slipstream in 1946. during World War II, Chase became friendly with merrill panitt (later editor of TV guides), which provided him with an American slang dictionary, detailed maps and reference books of the American underground world. this gave the background for its first books with American settings, a number of which were based on real events occurring there. Chase has never lived in the United States, even though he made two short visits, one in miami and the other on a journey to the mexicon. Chase was subject to several court cases during his career. In 1942, his novel Miss Callaghan comes to grief (1941), a lurid account of the white slave trade, was banned by the British authorities after the author and the jarrold publishers were declaredto have caused the publication of an obscene book. Everyone was fined a hundred. In the case of the court, Chase was supported by literary figures such as H. E. Bates and John Betjeman. Later, the author of the Anglo-American crime Raymond Chandler successfully claimed that Chase had raised a section of his work at Blonde's Blonde's (published 1945) forcing Chase to make excuses in the Bookseller. At the end of World War II, eleven Chase titles were published and decided to adopt a different approach. All his books until today had been compared to each other, and he wanted to move from the scene of the American gangster to the underground world of London which had exploded after the end of German hostilities. He wrote More Deadly Than the Male under a new pseudonym, Ambrose Grant, and was published in 1947 by Eyre and SpotSystwood, Graham Greene's publisher at that time. Following Grant's new book, Greene praised him as critics who at the time had no idea Chase was the author. Contrary to what is said, the two authors did not know each other at the time, even though they later became friends for the rest of their lives, as Chase's documents and letters reveal. In the early 1960s, both men were involved in an investment scandal involving Tom Roe, which would lead to Greene's fiscal exile from the 1966s. In one of the chapters of The Wary Transgressor (1952) Chase gave a portrait of a British general fanatic who was raised by Hans Hellmut Kirst in his novel The Night of the Generals (which later became a film titled Peter O'Toole). Chase (who had nothing to do with the production of the film) threatened a lawsuit, and Kirst later recognized Chase's original idea in his book, as Columbia Pictures did, which included a credit that the plot of the film originated from Chase's original idea. The first cut of the film by Joseph Losey (1962) of the film version of Chase (1945), Eva was considered too long, at 155 minutes, and the producers, the Hakim brothers, insisted not only to be withdrawn from the Venice Festival, but to be severely cut. When the film was finally opened in Paris at 116 minutes, it was described as the most traumatic disaster of Losey's career.[9] The original book was a psychological study of a prostitute (Chase, with his wife's blessing, chose a "lady of the night" and offered you 1635 and a good lunch if you let him choose his brain). In America, the film was moved to Venice, with Stanley Baker as a Welsh writer obsessed with a deadly cold-hearted female, Eve (Jeanne Moreau). All his novels were so fast that the reader was forced to turn the pages in a relentless effort to reach the end of the book. The final page has often produced a totally unexpected plot that would inevitably have left even its hardest fans surprised. His early books contained a certa in amount of violence that corresponded to the era in which they were written, although this was considerably mitigated as plots more focused on circumstantial situations for the high degree of tension that was the hallmark of his writing. Sex has never been explicit and, although often mentioned, it has rarely happened. In several Chase stories, the protagonist trying to get rich committing a crime is insurance fraud or theft. theft. The scheme invariably fails and leads to a murder and finally to a cul-de-sac, in which the hero realizes that he never had the chance to stay out of trouble. Women are often beautiful, intelligent and insidious; They kill without hesitation if they have to cover up a crime. Its areas typically focus on dysfunctional families, and the final term echoes the title. In many of her novels, treacherous women play a significant role. The protagonist falls in love with one and prepares to kill someone on his order. Only when he killed, he realized the woman was manipulating him for her own ends. Chase's best market was France (more than thirty books were made in films) where all his ninety titles were published by 137; the Gallimard conditions in their S195 series; 169th grade. It was also very popular in other European markets, as well as in Africa and Asia. Following perestroika, Centrepolygraph in Russia has contracted to publish all its titles. However, his books did not take over the American market. Published Works This article lacks ISBN for the books listed in it. Please facilitate the search by listing the ISBN data. If the {Cite book}} or {citation} models are in use, you can add ISBNs automatically, or discuss this problem on the discussion page. (August 2020) Annual Title Central character(s) Adaptation film 1939 No orchids for Miss BlandishalSo The Villain and Virgin Dave FennerSlim GrisonMiss Blandish No Orchids for Miss Blandish (1948) 1940 The Dead Stay Dumb DillonRoxyMyra 1941 Twelve Chinks and a Womanalson Twelve Chinamen and a Womanalson The Doll's Bad News Dave FennerGlorie Leadler 1941 Miss Callaghan arrives at Grief Jay EllingerRaven M; 16fie z-vous filettes (1957) 1942 1944 Miss Shumway Waves a Wand Ross MillanMyra Shumway Une bionda comme (1962)Rough Magic (1995) 1945 Eve Clive ThurstonEve Eve (1962) Eva (2018) 1946 I'll Get You for This Cain I'll Get You for This (1951) 1947 Last Page (play) The Last Page (1952) 1948 The Flesh of the Orchid (novel) Carol BlandishThe Sullivan Brothers La Chair de l'orchiid195e (1975) 1949 You Never Know With Women Floyd Jackson 1949 You're Lonely When You're Dead Vic MalloyPaula BensingerJack Kerman 1950 Figura It Out for Yourselfanche The Marijuana Mob Vic MalloyPaula BensingerJack Kerman 1950 Lay Her On the LiliesASIN BG10RK Vic MalloyR8K Vic MalloyyPaula BensingerJack Kerman Die Katze Sack191919665; 160? [de] 1951 Strictly for Cash Johnny Farrar 1952 The Fast Buckanche The Soft Touch Verne BairdRico Ed Dallas 1952 Double Shuffle Steve Harmas 1953 I'll Bury My Dead Nick English 1953 This Way for a Shroud Paul ConardVito Ferrari 1954 Tiger by the Tail Ken and Lieutenant Harry Adams The Man in the Raincoat (1957) 1954Safe Safanche Dead Dead Ringer CheSladen 195You had ComiComiComiComiComiComiComiComiHarry Griffin 208; 158; 158; 158; 189; ; 208;2;Ñ 145; ;\20181818189; ñ 209; 209; Ñ 666666666666666666666666666666; ; ; ;;;