

<b>Title</b>	A Clockwork Orange
<b>Director</b>	Stanley Kubrick
<b>Date</b>	1971
<b>Area</b>	Moral Philosophy
<b>Theme</b>	Deontological ethics
<b>Plot Summary</b>	The film's anti-hero Alex is subjected to aversion therapy to cure him of his violent tendencies. He is thus transformed into a 'good' person, who cannot do any wrong without feeling ill. But arguably he is not really morally good in this state, not a moral agent at all. These 'good' acts are not the result of self-determination but of the influence of external forces. This is the view of the prison chaplain who complains that the conditioned Alex may have ceased to be a wrongdoer, but he has also ceased to be a 'creature capable of moral choice', a moral agent. For Kant also, if I am subject to external influences, I cannot be said to be acting morally. To be moral is to obey principles we as rational beings formulate for ourselves i.e. to give shape to our own existence, rather than being determined by external influences.
<b>Key Scenes</b>	
<b>Relevant Text</b>	