

**Apocalyptic Dystopian Views in George Orwell's *1984*
and Aldus Huxley's *Brave New World***

الرؤية الكارثية الفوضوية في روايتي: عالم جديد وشجاع ل الدوس هكسلي
و 1984 ل. جورج اورويل

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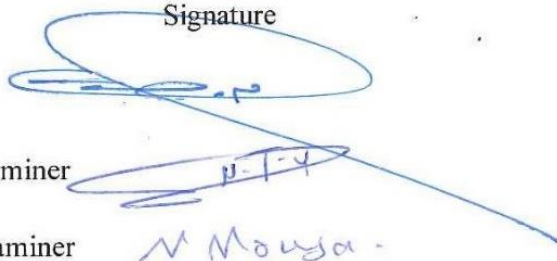
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The Researcher

Dedication

I dedicate my achievement to my hero, May his soul rest in peace, My Dad and to my mother who fought the world for us and has all the effort for where i stand now, To my beloved sister for her standing by me all the times and baring all my stress moods through the journey, and to the man of my life and his unconditional love and support my husband and my best friend.

The Researcher

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**Apocalyptic Dystopian Views in George Orwell's 1984 and Aldous
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Abstract

This thesis examines two well-known novels of the last century: the first one is *1984*, written by George Orwell, the other is Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World*. This study aims to examine these two authors' approach in the two novels with regard to the apocalyptic vision by posing the following question: how far true are the events narrated in the two novels, and far true will they be?

In addition, this study explores the authors' perspectives towards totalitarian system and the three-pillars of society structure namely: community, identity, and stability. This thesis examines, also, several new terms associated with totalitarian regime that is why readers will find that Orwell's *1984* presents some terminologies used by some regimes in the twentieth century. Orwell uses such terms as a warning signals to readers to get them alerted to the danger of using them nowadays by some states especially in third world countries which, some believe, have become plagued by totalitarianism. Orwell does not spare rich countries the blame. He implicitly states that rich countries do support such governments. In Huxley's *Brave New World*, states take control of people through keeping them busy and busily entertained, or becoming baby hatchers, or by destruction of family and family values and more than that spreading the evil of drugs. To facilitate the domination of society Huxley presents it as divided into a five class - structure consisting of: alpha, beta, delta, epsilon, and gamma. Furthermore, *Brave New World* can

answer the questions about the possibility of building up a utopian society as a substitute for the dystopian one.

Adopting the assumed dehumanization concept of the fundamental technique of the Marxist school of criticism, paved the way to examine the *Brave New World's* main idea of the loss of family bonds, love and relationship as well as the loss of human qualities and morals. Privacy no longer exists for everything is being monitored. Furthermore, this study attempts to show the technological edge and semi prophetic notes it foretells and how it becomes an integrated part of humans nowadays, and to explore how media is wrongly used by rulers to provide false representations to help elucidate the dystopian and utopian states this research makes use of the fictional work of sir Thomas More on *Utopia*; and examines its influence on these two novels. The study also includes real life cases of contemporary communities that seem influenced by utopian approach to life.

Keywords: *1984, Brave New World, Totalitarianism, Dehumanization, Dystopia, Utopia, Apocalyptic.*

Chapter One

Introduction

1.0. Introduction

This thesis attempts an analytical and comparative approach to two important novels that attracted both authors and readers attention since the middle of the previous century. *1984* has been considered as one of the most creative novels in the last century. The novel got its uniqueness through the distinguished symbolism used to represent an age of dictatorship and at the same time, this novel represents the majority of people views of the rule of that time. The new fictional terminology used these days can be traced back to the novel itself.

The political conditions the author George Orwell lived obliged him to use a new authoring style that will help him express his deep detestation of the ruling class and the same time reserve his life. The author of *1984* concentrated on using symbolic idioms more than pushing tremendous number of characters in his novel. While the author of the other novel *Brave New World* utilizes his imagination to move to a new world controlled by science, invention and new creation. The author of this novel replaced most natural events by ones controlled by machine and hi – tech science. At that time, the introduced ideas were strange and considered out of normal, but nowadays the same ideas receive more attention due to the development of science.

Aldous Huxley, the author of *Brave New World*, used his imagination to draw an image of a new world depending on creations that will replace the human and make him concentrate on consequences of creations more than the concentration on the development of plot and characters. The two novels used different styles and characters, however, they present common theme and major ideas on humanity being dehumanized. *1984* addresses this attitude because of the totalitarian state the author lives in, while the other novel tends to adopt the same attitude because

of the new inventions that have been made to replace man and play his role in life. In both novels this attitude drew a new image of the human. *1984* reached this state because of the extremely obedient people, while the second novel reached that level because of the machine that has marginalized man's role in life and reduced it to a mere decorative one. Both totalitarian systems, the images of which conveyed in both novels, hold the same grip and control over people even if the methods are different, a policy that is described as not far from dystopia which is the other face of utopia. Both novels used apocalyptic dystopian views as a result in different ways. This thesis will discuss these views, compare them, and the causes and differences lead to these views.

1.1. Statement of the Problem

This research aims to discuss the apocalyptic views in both novels along with the presentation of both the utopian and dystopian communities' side by side with their effect on society and people living in such communities. In addition, this dissertation tries to display the images of totalitarian regimes seen as set to put the clock back and turn people's search for utopia to a dream hitting only everlasting dystopia. This process is accomplished by virtue of power and authority exerted over the masses with devastating and even dehumanizing effects. Furthermore, the study describes the totalitarian practices as seen and felt in many parts of today's world in which dehumanizing practices are in common with real cases from our own world. Thus, the problem of the study lies in apocalyptic dystopian views of the studied novels.

1.2. Questions of the Study

In order to clarify the problem of the study, the researcher attempts answering the following questions:

- How the dystopian and utopian terms, which dates back to Plato's virtuous city and Sir Thomas More's *Utopia*, have been introduced in the two novels?
- What is the image of the totalitarianism system as seen in *1984* and *Brave New World*?
- To what extent do the two novels embody the dehumanization practices?
- Can technology, privacy, surveillance and loss of human bonds in both novels be considered fictional representations of futurist realities?

1.3. Objectives of the study

This study attempts achieving the following objectives:

1. Explore the concepts of 'Utopian and Dystopian', and their manifestation in both novels.
2. Select different real cases that show the apocalyptic vision of both novels.
3. Analyze images of what is seen in the totalitarianism system.
4. Discover dehumanization aspects as practiced through the novels.

1.4. Significance of the study

Carpathians discussed these two novels deeply. They raised the relation between these novels with life and community. Also, they reflected the views introduced in these novels with the modern life. This thesis reintroduced these novels differently to shed more light to English literature students and teachers about apocalyptic dystopian views in these novels. The current dissertation introduced the apocalyptic messages in fiction.

1.5. Limitations of the Study

The limitation of this study is attributed to:

- **Topic:** the study limited to the apocalyptic dystopian views in the selected novels *Brave New World* and *1984*.

- **People:** the characters of the Orwell's and Huxley's novels.
- **Time:** time duration from the novels' publishing date until their influence at present.

1.6. Definition of terms

Apocalyptic: By going back to the root of the term, apocalypse is a term that came from the Greek word apocalypses. Which means 'uncovering' or 'revelation'. It denotes the ideas and concepts that are so characteristic of this kind of literature (Morris, 1973, p 105).

Totalitarianism: Form of governance experienced by political authority practicing absolute and centralized control over citizens and different social aspects of life, dictators suppress, political and cultural oppositions or any entity party or individual who stand against them in ruling the state even if they rule the state in a ruthless way (American Heritage Dictionary, 2016).

Dehumanization: This term refers to any behavior or belief that underestimates full humanity condition. Such behavior or belief takes many forms including others' objectification or any denial of any characters of humanity (McFaul et al., 2010).

Dystopia: Dystopia refers to a chaotic world stricken by conflicting and irreconcilable ideologies or parties. The problems that plague our world are often even more extreme in dystopias (American Heritage Dictionary, 2016).

Utopia: Utopia is term derived from the Greek roots "ou" (not) and topos (place), which means "no place" or "nowhere" (American Heritage Dictionary, 2016). Also, the "Republic" from Plato's virtuous and ideal city that laid in that era and lived in a pure system, in order to maintain a strict and perfect place.

Chapter Two

Theoretical Frame Work

2.0. Literature review:

Reviewed literature shows that both novels are magnificent for attracting great attention among scholars and critics alike. Therefore, the two novels have enriched literature with new techniques.

Orwell has brought a factious story while Huxley made a journey in time and into the future.

Malcolm (1984) aims to explore the methods of totalitarian control as portrayed in George Orwell's dystopian projection of the future of politics in the world in his famous novel *1984*. Malcolm states the similarities between the futuristic prediction and the global politics that Orwell has described and depicted in his novel. Eventually, Malcolm adds that, Orwell provides a pessimistic observance on the outlook of civilization, which borders on the lines of the darkness, the view that he demonstrated in his fantasy novel *1984* would end up a reality.

Rorty (1993) described the significance and relations of the three primary values presented in the novel *1984*; that are: the values of truth, freedom and individuality. Dictators, then and in present, deprive people of all such values.

Scherer (1995) described *1984* as an immediate horror piece of work. In contrast, Huxley's *Brave New World* shows how dictators use different means to control masses, namely, the horror of technology and its consequences in destroying human's dignity and values. What caused differences between the two novels reflects the literary imagination of the authors that are the expression of their own moral and intellectual resentment.

In her study on *Brave New World*, Gelhaus (1998) states that in order to have a utopian and stable society two things must be achieved. The first concerns is with the loose of individuality, while the other one concerned with the lose of mothers' nature. By engineering these conditions

successfully, a world by which people may live happily but at a great cost. The novel foretells the future on earth with a pessimistic account on the shape of a scientifically planned community focusing on the planet's dryness and human emptiness through the destruction of traditional family, family bond and values. The stability of social life discussed as a result of the stability of individuality and cannot be achieved through creating people of the same thing and look.

Lange (1999) argues that George Orwell has created a realistic model of society, which is comparable to other organizations and social systems whether it is based on totalitarian states or other utopias. It is believed that Orwell's inspiration of the creation of the character "Big Brother" is Stalin who was the secretary general of the Party in the Soviet Union as he wiped out previous members of the Party including friends such as Trotsky so that he solely can be able to achieve his own aims.

Jura (2001) claims that the novel *Brave New World* has an inside track as Huxley had written the book in 1931 and then George Orwell had developed those concepts in 1948 with his novel *1984*. Orwell relied on the historic precedence and his intelligent projection as Huxley focused on the specifics. To quote Orwell on Huxley: "... the anonymous directing brains who coordinate the whole effort from somewhere deep inside the Ministry of Truth where the whole process of composing a novel, from the general directive issued by the Planning Committee down to the final touch-up by the Rewrite Squad occurred." (Amazon Books 2005)

Jeffries (2013) conducted a study regarding Orwell's writing about the twentieth century as a period where human equality, has become possible. In the meantime, the practices that were once abandoned a long time ago such as imprisonment without a trial, considering prisoners of wars as slaves, executions of the public, torturing for extraction of information, using hostages, and

deportation of an entire population have become common again and are accepted by those who have considered themselves progressive and enlightened.

Hussain (2014) stated that the novels' authors are of the few anti-utopian novels in the 20th century. As for the term anti-utopia. The aim of anti-Utopian novels is to improve society. The anti-utopian novels generally present the image of a very hideous society. The novel *1984* is not a prediction of how a man would lose his human attributes but more of a futuristic version of the world to mankind.

Finally, an important note worth mentioning is that, among the aforementioned sample of previous studies there is one study that is conducted by none-western researcher, namely, Hussein (2014), this means that the two novels are under studied in our part of the world. This reflects the significance of this study and the great extent of its contribution to the existed literature.

Chapter Three

Methods and Procedures

3.0. Introduction

This chapter introduces three sections: Methods of the study, procedures, and the two novels, which are the topic of the study. Moreover, this chapter is considered a road map that shows how analysis of the novels will be conducted along with other related details.

3.1. Methods of the Study

This study uses the analytical methods, in order to address and criticize the novels of George Orwell, and Aldous Huxley so as to find out the significance of their novels in introducing the apocalyptic dystopian views. The sociological criticism style was used, which concentrates on the social analysis and compared the novels social views with the modern one's side by side with showing the apocalyptic dystopian situation through the analysis.

To achieve this goal, the study uses the content analysis technique for the objective systematic and qualitative description of the material in question Apocalyptic dystopian views in both novels.

In order to conduct a content analysis procedure, the novels will be analyzed and summarized into manageable, easy to understand paragraphs to achieve the objectives of the study

Analysis conducted looks into the danger of totalitarianism that is implementing fear as a means to control society as it is explained in *1984*. Thus, a close textual concentration on the dystopian society has been revealed. Likewise, *Brave New World* novel which investigates implied dehumanization and its reflection present dystopian atmosphere.

The results of the analysis used to make inferences about the apocalyptic message within the novels that the novelists have intended to convey.

In addition, a comparative analysis will be conducted between the two novels in order to reveal similarities and differences between both novels.

3.2. Procedures of the Study

This section consists of the following steps:

1. Reading closely the biography of George Orwell and Aldous Huxley and the factors that influenced their work.
2. Exploring previous studies that are related and critical to the topic "Apocalyptic Dystopian Views."
3. Giving summaries and theory analysis of the two novels.
4. Conduct a critical comparison and contrast between the two novels.
5. Discussing the findings and implications, providing recommendation and conclusion.

Chapter Four

George Orwell's *1984*

4.0. Introduction

This chapter consists of several sections discussing several topics relevant to George Orwell's life and career, his literary works in general and the Apocalyptic Dystopian views in his novel *1948*, in particular. Furthermore, this chapter contains numerous critical views on his contradicting perspectives, mainly by this researcher, as is explained in the end of the chapter and in the recommendation section in particular, and apocalyptic dystopia futuristic views in *1984* as predicted in the novel. Also, this chapter discusses the famous Orwell's conspiracy theory and Orwellian phenomenon which have significant influence on societies of the present world.

4.1. About the Novelist

George Orwell

The original name of the author is Eric Arthur Blair. Orwell was born in India on June 25th, 1903 in India and died in England on 21st January 1950. He worked in several jobs: novelist, essayist, journalist and critic. His writings reflect topic of anti-fascism, literary of democratic socialism, and news and criticism. The most popular works of Orwell's are: *Animal Farm* (1945) and *1984* (UCL Orwell Archives, 2009).

Through his works Orwell expresses the social injustice coupled with his rejection for totalitarianism and support of democratic socialism (Orwell, 2004).

According to numerous critics' *1984* is an attractive classic novel that brings readers into a dystopian society where oppressed citizens feel and taste dictatorship while living by its harsh conditions and hearing constantly phrases that Orwell has invented in order to give clear

description of dictators such as: “Big brother” ‘who, as he always continues is watching you.’” (Orwell 2018). This phrase consists of two horrifying parts, relevant to totalitarian states. The first part is related to a ruthless dictator who uses all means to control people. Second” telescreens”, which are devices and control equipment that are constantly watching people wherever they go and whatever they do or even in their own homes and bedrooms. This is accompanied by the awful dehumanization that totalitarian government inflicts on those who do not agree with them to end up with “the worst thing in the world,” (Orwell, 2018, p 283).

By reviewing, the major events in his life one can notice that Orwell’s writings varied from literary criticism to poetry and fiction and his work as polemical journalism. The author’s fame started since the publication of his novel *Animal Farm* (1945) and continued after his novel *1984* (1949). In addition, he wrote non-fiction works which were presented in *The Road to Wigan Pier* (1937), and *Homage to Catalonia* (1938) that reflects his experiences in the Spanish Civil War, and his deep experience to issue essays in different fields including politics, culture, language and literature.

Orwell has become an international celebrity after predominant institutions and critics started to recognize him as a competent writer. In 2008, *The Times* ranked him in the second position for the first 50 greatest writers in Britain since 1940 (The Times, 2005, January, 5).

The writings of Orwell's continued influencing political and popular culture. The term "Orwellian" which is used to indicate the totalitarian or authoritarian social practices became linguistic idioms used regularly, as well as many other terms (Orwell" 2009). Moreover, Orwell through his travelling and writing used his experience to produce more literatures such as the *Road to Wigan Pier* (McCrum, the Observer, 10 May 2009) (Stock, 2011, p 124).

Orwell kept on writing to enrich existing literature. In late 1939, for example, he issued the first group of essays, *Inside the Whale*. He did not stop there, rather, continued writing for plays, films and books for *The Listener*, *Time and Tide* and *New Adelphi*. On 29 March 1940 his long association with *Tribune* began, thus, Orwell kept a wartime diary. (Connolly, 1973). According to Howe (1969), Orwell was the best essayist since Hazlitt, and perhaps since Dr. Johnson."

His novel *1984* was compared always with *Brave New World*. The reason for this comparison was that both novels present powerful dystopian warnings for the future, in which the machine is going to control the social life.

Orwell was honored twice with the *Prometheus Award* for his contributions to dystopian literature" for *1984*, and for *Animal Farm*.

4.2. Summary of the novel

Reviewed relevant literature point out that *1984* was George Orwell's alarming forecast about the future through its dystopian vision of a government that does not permit any practices against it. The time these thoughts were released is considered very critical at that period and the successive ones (Bowker, 2011). The main concern of Orwell in his novel is to raise and highlight the dystopian behavior through the totalitarian rule more than concentration on characters. The characters of the novel included Winston Smith who moved from man's work for government but yet he hates it; Julia, who works for the government and hates it; O'Brien; "Big Brother"/Emmanuel Goldstein, who rules the government.

The setting of *1984* is a dystopian and a fantasy world that is far from our life style and it is the other face of Utopia. Totalitarian government utilizes all possible evil means to discourage free thinking by playing on words and distorting historical facts in order to deceive people and to achieve its wicked goals. For example, such government has reduced the word "bad," to a lesser

pejorative connotation by replacing it with the "less-harsh not good." The author point out that government can control its citizens through the words and altered history. (Simon 2011)

The protagonist Winston Smith works in the so-called Records Department of the Ministry of Truth. His duties to this totalitarian government lie in changing the facts through rewriting reports and news and altering records of the past.

However, Winston has become aware of the ruling dictatorship embodied in the party's ruthlessness, and for the first time, he develops critical thoughts against them by buying a book, to use as a diary. Buying a book or writing a diary by commoners is a crime and a very rare happening those days. The ruling dictator forbids individual expression, and having a diary is a crime, punishable by death, (Muggeridge, 2008).

Reading the novel closely along with critics' comments show that the main ideas of the novel are the following: exploiting labors efforts and then consuming their products, a process facilitated by wars that are supposed to help recreate a better world with better living standards. War highlight social classifications, lower, middle and upper, both social and economic, intensified at the end of hostilities with no real chance of abridging gaps between classes. War plays a major role that guarantees current permanence order. In other words, and as Orwell puts it "War is Peace"

The following are some quotations in this context: "Richness does not pass down from fathers to sons through inheritance, rather, it is kept within the ruling group." That is why poor father cannot leave much to their children except, perhaps, a good deal of challenges ahead.

"Because masses do not think they are given freedom of thought. But, because a party member thinks that they are the only ones who have the right to think" while leaving people reliable and dependent so that they cannot even have the chance for the slightest freedom of expression, an objective guaranteed by an elaborate mental training (Simon, 2011). Such quotations reflect the

wicked nature of dictators, especially when they come up with very tough doctrines, and demand the masses to obey and live with these doctrines. Some of these: “the image that the party gives of the future is that of a boot stamping on a human face forever (Taylor, 2003). Totalitarians can enforce their ideology and ruthless commands only by force and oppression.

The novel’s second part is concerned with the development of Smith's love for Julia, for some time, they share and lived love through their own world. Winston’s punishments were shown in the third part. Finally, he changed to “Big Brother” love (Taylor, 2003)

Generally, the plot is very simple. It speaks about a rebel, a love affair, capture, torture, and finally capitulation. The novel's important characters are: Winston Julia, and O'Brien, there are no important characters; (Taylor, 2003). Finally, the novel introduces a picture of a totalitarian future.

4.3. Conspiracy Theory Analysis

The theory of Conspiracy and Orwellian in Orwell's *1984* are summarized as follow.

Many books have been written describing overtly and covertly organizations whose aim is to tyrannically control the entire states or even the planet, known as the conspiracy for world domination. In this regard, Parens (2005) points out that conspiracy theorists or scholars are people who try to bring relevant discussion out into the open (Parens, 2005).

When it comes to *1984* one can notice that it is an exposure of what Orwell describes in the troubling world, then the conspiracy writings were is recognizable from the pages existed during the writer lifetime. Different authors, theories, and books influenced Orwell. This appeared in his articles and essays in which he mentioned that his masterpiece, *1984*, was a result of his life experience and education he has. The knowledge included his writings explain his accurate horrific description of the world of Oceania. The writer believes that *1984* is considered cryptic message

revealing conspirators as well as their conspiracy evil for world domination (Parens, 2005). On the other hand, we see that a new term has started to be widely used most recently, namely, Orwellian. Orwell became a symbol of an era that was distinguished by exceptional injustice and social bondage that lead to a destructive of welfare of open society and freedom. Orwellian idiom used to represent the suffering of societies at any time where social injustice occur. Parens (2005) introduced more deep elaboration for the idiom through giving further meanings for Orwellian. The meanings given included the misinformation, loose of truth and the brutal practices by governments (Parens, 2005). Moreover, New York Times reported that this idiom is the most used adjective derived from a name.

In the present world this term has been used so extensively by Western media in particular, to a degree of abuse. Orwellian is believed that the implicit meaning represents the abuse practiced by governorates as well as the changing reality. For example, some critics believe that long or short speeches delivered by statement (in modern life) introduce false figures and unreal quantities which represent a brain washing that is similar to the practices of the “Big Brother” (Geoffrey, 2003).

4.4. Totalitarian system

“Alternating history “Orwell says, is that one of the totalitarian pillars which is seen magnificent was to affect thinking of people and ensure that they do not ask unnecessary questions (Animal Farm 1943/44). “Dystopian laws are often twisted so as to focus on protecting a state while restricting citizens, often even taking their civil rights” He added.

The novel, the subject of this thesis, was written in 1940s. At that time, the regime was representing typical dystopian totalitarian one. The events of the novel were written during the World War II

(George, 1968). Nowadays, the distribution of technology provides obstacles for a regime to practice similar totalitarian restrictions over people. Despite that we are not immune of facing totalitarian regimes (David, 1994).

The message the novel wants to get across suggests that it is hard to imagine living in a world with an all-powerful government, a possibility which seems hard to accept. The offered social and family ideas should be free from any sticking to one's identity and the ideals human beings are supposed to observe. Introduced knowledge and information by any totalitarian state are supposed to represent the rewritten history of the state that should be acceptable by all. In the novel, the history of the state was authorized by the ruling party and the public has been asked to believe and embrace it as a true version of history, a new social contract. The social structure of society in novel is divided into two classes, the receiving class, which is represented by society and should behave according to issued order and instruction, and the other party is the ruling one which uses power to control. This approach is affiliated with Marxism that is a

“The system of economic and political thought developed by Karl Marx, especially the doctrine that the state throughout history has been a device for the exploitation of the masses by a dominant class” ([//int.search.myway.com/search/GGmain.jhtml](http://int.search.myway.com/search/GGmain.jhtml)) In Marxist theory which monitors social perspectives through galvanizing it round two classes or parties, the Ruling totalitarian party or dictatorship, endeavors to maintain power by using or exercising all means which most of them are illegitimate. Some of these means are dependent on a qualified middle class so that bureaucracy and administration of the state could deal with Marxism that should be deployed to serve the state. In this context Elliott pointed out that, I do not believe a system like “Big Brother” could ever take hold in a world where people can't even agree on pizza toppings” (Elliott C: 1998) This type of comments instigate one to ask a viable question namely, do people agree to be ruled by dictators

while having no rights or personal liberties? Elliot answers this question by saying literally no because people do not agree even over simple matters such as a pizza topping. “let alone a singular vision for human civilization” If people do not agree over simple matters, thus, they will not agree to lose any part of their human dignity and civilization. Orwell continues by saying “I also don't believe any government is equipped to exercise the kind of control that “Big Brother” did in 1984” (Elliott C: 1998) People who are ruled by dictators will not accept such ruthless apolitical system because, according to Elliot, nowadays dictatorships will not have absolute control over people as it is explained in Orwell's novel *1984*. This indicates that Orwell is exaggerating in his describing the totalitarian rule of “big brother”.

The dystopian society of Orwell's of *1984* represents an oligarchy, where the ruling party does not allow formation of opposition or partners especially those with different ideology. As a result, dictators eliminate the fundamental characteristics of a democratic society. The human spirit can be crushed through the powerful machinery of big government possessing powerful mechanism of oppression set to deprive them of their freedom, privacy and individuality. Consequently, privacy is lost through the complete watch on individuals. Also, masses, in this case, experience a mixed approach of fear and revenge. These are to kill, to torture, to smash faces with heavy instruments. This cruel type of feelings caused the transformation of individuals against their will is like an electric current. Finally, people lose their freedom, in short human right have been seized by the government.

4.5. Dehumanization

Dehumanization and Oppression of Society in George Orwell's *1984*:

Orwell's novel *1984* is considered to be a somber portrait of human misery who are ruled by a

totalitarian political system. Such people suffer from losing their dignity as human beings because they are treated as slaves or mere animals not as human beings. They are subjected to dehumanization and oppression within a society infested with corruption and ruthless rule. *1984* novel demonstrates how a government manipulates all available means such as: spying on its citizens; watching everything they do and using all possible means such as media, changing history and language to degrade and oppress citizens. Technology facilitates the oppressing of Oceania people, causing downfall of individuality and human values. In general, internet and telescreen are tools for entertainment and knowledge, but in the novel they are used for monitoring peoples' lives (Faulkner, 2012).

Many things have been changed to give different meaning instead of their original one, "War refers to Peace. Freedom is identical to slavery. Ignorance has become equal to strength" (Enote.2010) As a result, the novel presents and reflects the negative picture for social life which is controlled by the government represented in the "Big Brother" that has its own version of justice, the one seen in George Orwell's *1984*

George Orwell's *1984* gives the concept of justice a great deal of importance. Justice for people is a sacred and valuable thing that inspires masses to look forward for a decent and active life. When justice is absent due to the presence of a totalitarian government as it is shown in George Orwell's *1984* the human race falls into a state of dystopia or anarchy, where, and in this context, life can be translated into calamities, destruction of people and their civilization, dignity and liberties are lost. As a result of these potential catastrophes, the purpose of Orwell novel was to warn people about the consequences if a totalitarian government ruling them. A totalitarian ruler is similar to a dictator who demands complete obedience.

4.6. Conclusion

As it is mentioned earlier, George Orwell wrote the dystopian oriented novel *1984* in 1949, but the events of novel are still relevant to today's humans, due to the prediction of the tools used to control people, as is the case in some countries nowadays. Most of the current regimes that use these methods are in third world countries in Asia, Africa, Middle East and Latin America and most possibly North America.

The so called “Big Brother” which has been quoted several times in this study changes records to promote the government's version of history. A contemporary example for this could be found with some western leaders who forge history to lay claim to Jerusalem al “Quds” as the capital of the Jews. This policy is supported by media and tycoon business men. The policies of statements and media of containment control and domination is not different from the nature of the government Orwell describes in his novel. They have the will and the power to start wars and exploit other people's resources. Secret police force “thought police” are still functional in a way or another. Anyone who dares speak out their concerns could be detained and punished especially people with dark complexion. Racism is still alive. One can easily give plenty of examples of contemporary “Big Brother”, secret police and military might that are used to destabilize, control and promote the so-called constructive policy, as the case in Middle Eastern states.

George Orwell's book *1984* is one of the dystopian classics depicting life under an all-controlling, all-knowing authoritarian regime.

One final thought worth mentioning is that, Orwell's *1984* is a biased novel as this researcher sees it. It promotes utopia for certain western countries and dismiss others as dystopian countries such as: former east Europeans where totalitarian communist regimes, guided by ideological dictates

from former USSR imposed a nightmarish system on land and people. Other dystopian images look conspicuous with the state of apartheid practiced in land from where its inhabitants were dislodged to suit a big lie; land without people for people without land. Orwell's novel gives implied examples of the yet to be Apartheid system in South Africa, and the so called Holocaust that enslaved humanity, freed only when Palestinians were driven out of their homes in an apparent fable attempt to relieve human conscience. However, Orwell never mentioned the real holocaust of the Palestinians who have been going through agony since 1911, a calamity that has been going on ever since the Ottomans sold the first piece of Palestine to the Zionists near Jafa to build Betha Takfa settlement on it. (Goodman 2015) With the unlimited and unconditional help and support by the British and the Americans, Zionists have been able to take over most of Palestine, establish their own state in 1948, the year when Orwell brought his novel into existence. As a result, Palestinians have become refugees in the four corners of the earth. Until today what is left of the Palestinian people face totalitarian and apartheid treatment by the Israelis, especially in Gaza while the utopia promoters are doing nothing to stop that ongoing calamity.

Chapter Five

Aldous Huxley's Brave New World

This chapter consists of several sections that examine issues relevant to Huxley's *Brave New World*. The chapter starts with the background of the novel and continues accordingly.

5.0. Introduction.

Brave New World represents another dystopian and anti-utopian novel. It is a novel about ideas; while characters and plot are secondary. The novel has been valued as an ironic commentary on modern values in comparison with 1940s' values (Huxley, 1946).

In this novel there is a journey in time, six hundred years into the future showing a clear image of what the human scene would look like. Huxley briefs readers that “people of the world are part of a totalitarian state,” (Huxley, 1946) are oppressed are living in harsh conditions, deprived of their dignity as human beings and have no freedom to say or do a thing. Huxley’s drawn future state shows people subjected to non-conventional ways dictators use to oppress their subordinates who are treated like slaves. People are under watch and they are being spied on all the times. However, what is different is that people wholeheartedly welcome this policy of containment. In addition, totalitarian rulers take different and many various approaches in holding onto their citizen with firm grip. Dictators let the masses live differently. They let the people live the life they want, a type of life without war free from hatred, poverty, disease, and pain. Moreover, totalitarian government allows people to live while enjoying physical pleasure, leisure time, and material wealth and that is under one condition, that is to be submissive and not to deviate from blind obedience to controller. In order to keep such an efficiently running society which looks attractive only from the outside, controllers, who are in charge of policing the affairs of this type of

government, do their best to eliminate most forms of freedom and alter traditionally held human values while considering standardization and progress as valued above all else (Huxley 1946).

To further their cause of control, controllers, in such society use technology to keep masses as obedient as a herd of sheep. They employ the method of raising children together so that they can shape up their identity and future thinking.

As adults, people are satisfied to find their destination in one of the five social classes. The social classes ranged from intelligent Alphas in charge of running factories, to Epsilons, the mentally inferior are in charge of menial jobs. All people in all classes spend their free time in harmless, mind entertainment and sport activities. The image of such a society is reminiscent of “socialist countries” with Marxist ideology where the state “the means by which the ruling class forcibly maintains rule over the other classes is a dictatorship of the proletariat” (Lee, 2017), while “Under capitalism, the proletariat, the working class or “the people,” own only their capacity to work; they have the ability only to sell their own labor. According to Marx a class is defined by the relations of its members to the means of production (Lee, 2017).

Huxley was influenced by life in 1932 Britain. He was a great admirer of technology spearheaded by the car maker Henry Ford who in early 1900s introduced the Ford car T Bird model car, (Ford Archives 1900-2000)

By reviewing Henry Ford's bibliography one can notice that Ford was not a political leader, but he was showing totalitarian characteristics and the will to dominate others. His workers, their families and customers were included. He introduced strict moral standards. Wives were not admitted to work, employees were not allowed to drink in local bars, and families were to attend Sunday church service (Macron, 1992).

Science and technology combined together began to contribute greatly in industry and inventions progress that left significant effect on Huxley. The electricity changed the night-life and provided easier and comfortable living for upper classes. The scientific and mechanized life which had started to control the world became the Huxley's model in *Brave New World*. Different critics elaborated on this, e.g. one critic considered that as “an exercise in pessimistic prognostication, a terrifying Utopia.” (Huxley, 1946).

In 1958, Huxley wrote *Brave New World Revisited*, in which he discussed what he perceived as the threats to humanity that had developed since the publication of his novel in 1932. These threats were: “overpopulation, propaganda, scientific advancement, and his belief that man must not give up his freedom for the unthinking ease of a life organized by the power of a few over the masses.” (Huxley, 1958).

5.1. About the Novelist

Aldous Leonard Huxley is a very well established and prominent English writer. His fame rests on his literary production of novels and the wide-ranging of essays. He expanded his literary work to publish short stories, writing poetry, travel and writing film stories and scripts.

Huxley was born in 1894, in Surrey, England. In 1963, he won Nobel Prize for his work in physiology. He received attention through his published in short stories and poems. After becoming famous, he turned to novels starting with *Chrome Yellow* in 1921, then *Antic Hay* in 1923 and *Those Barren Leaves* in 1925, followed by *Point Counter Point* in 1928).

With regard to *Brave New World*, the readers can notice that ideas and themes dominate the style, structure, and characterization of his earlier novels (Huxley, 1998).

Brave New World (1932), has attracted critics' attention and the interest that brought him international fame. The novel was written just before the rise of two notorious dictators who brought death, destruction and horror to the world, namely: Adolf Hitler's dictatorship of Germany and Joseph Stalin's in Russia.

Other face of totalitarianism was introduced in *Brave New World* compared to Orwell's *1984*. It talks about totalitarian rulers or controllers in a different way. Huxley later remarked on this oversight and reconsidered the ideas and themes of *Brave New World* in a collection of essays called *Brave New World Revisited*. (1958). In addition, his writings of short stories and novels later on were popular and critically acclaimed. He died in 1963 in Los Angeles in California (Huxley, 1998).

Brave New World has satirical look for the future of totalitarian society, which has trends up to this moment outside the recognized world. Huxley refuses totalitarian world's values and prefers death to accept the ideas of the *Brave New World*, he believes some people are suffering from. In this case it is "Free Will" versus "Enslavement". Totalitarian governments maintain firm grip on people by rapidly containing anyone who feels upset for any reason. Ordinary man, in such a condition would quickly ingest a dose of the tranquilizer known as "soma" John the Savage, one of the novel's main characters believes that the price to be paid for harmony in this society is very great. This high price people pay is represented in various forms. People are enslaved, addicted to drugs, weakened and dehumanized, or in short people have been emptied from within. As a matter of fact, people became unable to handle their daily lives.

Controllers were able to deprive people of their humanity, therefore, they became like moving machines, lacking their freedom of choice and all liberties of free and ordinary people (Huxley, 1998).

5.2. Summary of the novel

According to the introduction of the novel, this novel is considered dystopian novel largely set in an imaginative futuristic state with genetically modified citizens trained to embrace artificial intelligence. The system in this futuristic state depends on social hierarchy. The novel anticipates a huge technology development in reproductive technology, psychological sleep-learning and classical conditioning of man.

Characters: Bernard Marx, Mustapha Mond, Lenina Crowne, John the Savage, Helmholtz Watson

5.3. Genres: Science Fiction, Utopian and dystopian fiction

This novel represents a great and very distinguished scientific fiction work. The first chapter show the method of the novel's writing style set and adopted to help the reader get into grip with this new approach to art. Huxley invented world motto so as to give a brief and concise definition of the novel's settings. This motto can be summarized in the following, "Community, Identity, and Stability." (Huxley 1998)

The World Controllers have invented a system in order to maintain stability in their society. They categorized society into five classes (Alphas, Betas, Gammas, Deltas, and Epsilons) that represent the power level of society, extent of wealth and intellect. The Alphas class represents the top with best jobs, while Epsilons, at the bottom, is allocated for grunt work.

People have been conditioned to accept their situation applying different processes represented in explosions, sleep teaching and electric shocks. The basic behavior in the novel shows that everyone

hates nature and loves sports. This approach is substantially promoted by ten people including Mustapha Mond and the Resident Controller for Western Europe, who plays vital role in the novel's events. Reader will get to know more about him later in the novel (Keith, 1980).

What influenced Huxley most in the writing of his novel was technology and science which were represented in the famous car factory, Ford, the maker and director of the company that bears his name, Henry Ford.

5.4. Class Struggle

The novel represents the world state that lacks class conflict and is based on: social inequality, greed and egoism. Such class conflict disrupts that society's socio-political-economic structure.

Paul-Michel Foucault 15 October 1926 – 25 June 1984, argues that ‘continuous regulatory and corrective mechanisms are essential for the dominant power structure and this is dependent on his theories that “primarily address the relationship between power and knowledge, and how they are used as a form of social control through societal institutions” (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michel_Foucault (1990), he continuous arguing that ‘Such a power has to qualify, measure, appraise, and hierarchize, rather than display itself in its murderous splendor; it does not have to draw the line that separates the enemies of the sovereign from his obedient subjects. As a result, the world state eliminates cultural, aesthetic and religious contemplative experiences, which, they believe, integrates materialist welfare.

Huxley (1959) was a disbeliever, he rejects Christianity as his religion, and instead he believed in Henty Ford more than anything else. Huxley argues for and believes in Karl Marx’ statement that religion, is “the opium of People” (Dostupné, 1959). In the *Brave New World* this situation was reversed. “Opium, or rather Soma was the people's religion” (p. 100). Religion, from the world state controllers' point of view, is sought by the inflicted or affected people who crawl on their

knees to find solace in the laps of religion where they can feel the love and blessings of God. But, in the World State, there is no need for the “individuals” to embrace religion or be dependent on God as they do not experience the phases of life.

The novel tells us that the World State legalizes sexual freedom as a precautionary act against any form of destructive emotional tension that threatens the stability of the community. *Brave New World* is, in Foucault's words, a ‘wholly secular culture, dominated by economics, supported by technology, and dedicated to the limits Freudian pleasure principle with its emphasis on libidinal appetite’ (Baker, 1982, p. 97) Foucault Paul-Michel is a French philosopher and a historian whose ideas extend to social theories that is why he is seen as literary critic. He uses the term ‘power/knowledge’ “ to signify that power is constituted through accepted forms of knowledge, scientific understanding and ‘truth” [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michel Foucault](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michel_Foucault) in short, believes that world state needs a new man, free from all moral restrictions so that they, men and women, would be a productive number not a living value.

Science and technology provide the means for controlling the lives of the world state's citizens in *Brave New World*, one of their technological achievement is cloning which is “used to create many copies of human beings from the same fertilized egg” (Roundtable Press, 1990). As the researcher pointed out earlier, the people of *Brave New World* have left the natural way in raising a family through legal marriage between male and female and having children as fruit of this natural marriage, they, instead, relied on technology to do their parenting function: “The genetically similar eggs are placed in bottles,” They resort to produce children in a way similar to Ford's assembly line and mass production “where the growing embryos and fetuses are exposed to external stimulation and chemical alteration to condition them for their lives after being “decanted” or “hatched (Roundtable Press, 1990). This process of baby production en-mass consists of

treating the embryos through many synthetic processes in order to produce fertilized egg, embryos and then, babies. Children are not spared this hellish process. They are subjected to cruel conditioning. They are brought to be exposed to the flowers that represent the beauty that nature has. This process continues by giving electric shocks to children so that they can become averse to nature. In the next phase they get subjected to the crematorium. In this phase they are given the opportunity to play. Most horrific of all is association of death with pleasantness, a process done by giving children certain treats, hence there will be no objection to death when the time for passing away arrives.

Adults use “soma,” a tranquilizer, to deaden feelings of pain or passion. Frivolous gadgets and hi-tech entertainment provide distractions, preventing the childlike citizens from engaging in rich emotional and intellectual lives or from experiencing challenges that might lead to emotional and intellectual growth. Indeed, the Controller feels that technology's purpose is to make the distance between the feeling of desire and the gratification of that desire so short that citizens are continually content and not tempted to spend their time thinking and questioning. Since books are taboo and knowledge is restricted only to the powerful elite minority, the citizens are unaware that technology has been used to limit the scope of true life which would be totally wheeled into technology rendering man a slave to it. In fact, in writing this novel and its ideas, Huxley aims to make contemporary citizens question the ethics of using technology for social purposes and to realize the dangers of misusing technology by totalitarian governments. (Bostrom, 2003)

Finally, knowledge and ignorance to control citizens are used by the Controllers to make sure people are taught only what they need to know to function within society and no more. The view then is simple: knowledge is dangerous. Books are strictly forbidden and art and culture, which stimulate the intellect, emotions, and spirit, are reduced to pale imitations of the real thing.

Huxley adds that existing music is synthetic and characterized by absurd popular songs that celebrate the values of society while movies appeal to the lowest common denominator.

5.5. Critical Overview

As mentioned earlier when *Brave New World* was published in 1932 it brought Huxley international fame on both sides of the Atlantic. Huxley used humor and satire to point out the excesses and shallowness of contemporary culture. Today, *Brave New World*, is considered an archetypical dystopian novel portraying a seemingly utopian world (DeGrazia, 2000).

Brave New World is a nightmarish depiction of a society controlled by technology and artificial fertilization and an attack on man's trust in progress through science and mechanization. The ideology of the world state, as depicted, depends on mass production and consumption, eliminates religion, history and individuality to produce subjected bodies for the benefit of the state (Baker, 1990). *Brave New World: History, Science and Dystopia*. Boston: Thayne Publishers)

5.6. End of Utopia:

Critics discussed how Huxley faced a distinct challenge in developing unique and interesting characters in a world where uniformity is strictly enforced (Sexton, 1996).

Brave New World is anything but a traditional novel. In this sense, it is not a novel of characters but a relatively short satirical tale, a “fable,” much like Voltaire's *Candide*. One hardly demands fully developed and “round” characters of *Candide*, nor should one of *Brave New World*. (Nance, 1988)

“I think, that Huxley's vision is so extraordinarily powerful and compelling; because in the people he portrays we can still somehow recognize ourselves” (Peter, 1984).

When reading Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* or George Orwell's *1984* it is interesting to note that sometimes there is a resemblance to some ideas found in Plato's dialogue *The Republic* that can come to our mind. More specifically, there are resemblances between the model of society that is presented in *The Republic*, which Plato meant as a blueprint to create a perfect society, and fictional societies in *Brave New World* and *1984*. These resemblances are too significant to be merely coincidental (Popper, 1966)

During Plato's period, the classical one, “totalitarianism” as a term, politically or literarily had never existed. (Plato, 1959) This term came into being late in the twentieth century. Labeling Plato's “Republic” as totalitarian is an uncalculated jump into the air. However, because the term “totalitarian” refers basically to a state with unlimited power, and it is a fact that Plato created such a state in *The Republic*, the Greek philosopher's Republic is not but an image of a totalitarian entity. In *Brave New World*, a supposedly classless society, the social structure is completely different from Plato's. Considering the problem of social mobility, Huxley's World State fully adopts Plato's idea that horizontal social mobility is the worst evil for the stability of the state. But in addition, Huxley shows that, on the contrary, over-specialization can be bad for an individual. No social mobility, either vertical or horizontal, is possible in the World State (Plato, 1959).

In *Brave New World* itself, however, there are not as many common features with *The Republic* concerning ideology as well as in Orwell's *1984*. The reason for this is that in the non- totalitarian state, ideology is much less important than science, and the process of creation of an ideal citizen is not done through ideology and education as much as through psychological methods and biological predestination. In addition to this, it must be said that the ideology of the World State is

sharply different from ideologies of Aristocracy and Oceania. The main reason is the absence of the important aspect of the constant preparation for war, to which everything else is subjected. This aspect is crucially important in Orwell's works. Ideology is built on the basis of indulgence, rigidity and oppression not discipline. According to reviewed literature there are three important points of concurrence that should be elaborated on. First, is that people are brought up to look on any behavior, work of art, or anything which is in contradiction to their upbringing and state ideology as absurd and a subject of laughter. This agrees with Plato's suggestions regarding education. And indeed, we can find it in many places in *Brave New World* that people laugh at and ridicule all what goes against their upbringing and conditioning (Huxley, 198).

Censorship of art is the second. Just like in Plato's and Orwell's state, classical literature and art are substituted with new simple forms, which here serve to create a feeling of pure sensation. All art that could create undesirable feelings in an audience is abolished, in accordance with Plato's suggestions.

In *Brave New World*, these undesirable feelings are pain, sorrow, anger, hatred, jealousy, and so on (Huxley, 1998).

A contentious point between Plato and Huxley lies in the concept of justice. Huxley's novel sees justice in conditioning and tempering man to suit the design set by the state. The state policy is irrevocable. No matter what state's policy imposes, its own version of justice, i.e. that of the powerful and its counterpart of Plato's justice set the rules of "the interest of the stronger" as the Greek philosopher coins it. That is why, he, in his *Utopia* adds, "Why should one be just?" Justice does not seem serving people, power does.

5.8. Thomas More: *Utopia*

Sir Thomas More, was born in 1478, in London. More's *Utopia* was written in Latin, in two parts: "More's book imagines a complex, self-contained community set on an island, in which people share a common culture and way of life" (British Library, 2019).

Thomas More created an imaginative Utopia, in the year 1516, the first modern version of an ideal society, the name that would reoccur whenever and wherever the reference to a model city is used and needed (Muggeridge, 2008).

Thomas More contrived his *Utopia*, in the midst of wars, death, and destruction such as: the bloody conflict between the Catholic Church and the new Protestant groups that were sprouting up all over Europe.

"In utopia, everyone is happy forever, so its moral value is infinite". However, there is a price to be paid for that, namely, the lives of others. Pinker says: "How many people would it be permissible to sacrifice to attain that infinite good? A few million can seem like a pretty good bargain." (Muggeridge, 2008).

Reviewed relevant literature shows that Sir Thomas More set out three key principles of Utopian religion: "The soul of a person is immortal, God has designed the soul to be happy and God has appointed rewards for good and virtuous acts and punishments "Sir Thomas More describes the characteristics of people who live in the perfect city by saying that their souls live forever while God's intention is to make humans be happy. The almighty God gives the freedom of choice to humans either to do well and be rewarded by paradise or do badly and be punished in hell. He adds: "These principles shape the attitudes and behavior of Utopian citizens, who seek happiness in good and honest pleasures" According to these principles given to the citizens of the perfect city, they can do well and get rewarded as a result or else. In short they can be punished for ill

deeds. However, all have the tendency to do well and, thus, be rewarded. Another Utopian characteristic is “To be virtuous is to live according to nature and the dictates of reason.” (Thomas More, pub, 1885) Citizens of the perfect city have to be virtuous and only a compliance with laws of nature and logic can guarantee this objective. Utopians believe that reason: “Kindles in us a love for the Divine Majesty, keeps our minds cheerful, free from passion, and committed to the happiness of others as well as to our own pleasure and Inclines us to enter into society and seek the public good. The aforementioned quotation resembles a prayer and praises to the almighty God. They ask God to keep their hearts full of love to him and to keep them happy with pure minds away from sins, and to have the love of others in their hearts and be fruitful towards society and its inhabitants

RETRIEVED from: Sir Thomas More's *Utopia* Publisher: George Routledge & Sons, 1885)

More points out many of the problems that he sees in English society. One of the most striking examples of English social problems is the punishment of thieves. In his book *Utopia*, Thomas More examines a society that seems to be the ideal living situation for human beings. The main thesis of *Utopia* is his solution to many of the problems that are being faced in English society in the early 16th century (Paniotova, 2016).

5.8.1. Utopia/dystopia

As it is mentioned earlier Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* (1932) is a famous and widely known dystopia novel which shows and portrays a realm where human beings have been reduced from human to mere numbers and more than that to objects in high- tech labs. In short, man has lost his own humanity and has been rendered to an experimental entity fit for scientific research to

be conducted on him and highly sophisticated biotechnological means and socio scientific methods have made this degrading scope for human beings possible.

In *Brave New World*, soma stands for alienation, de-humanization and superficial mind-numbing pleasure. This image is reflected in many present-day ethical commentaries that fear the de-humanizing and the identity- and authenticity-corrupting effects of psychopharmacology the whole society of the World State revolves around economy and amusement. People work the whole day in Ford-like production processes and in the evenings, they go to the 'feelies', play electromagnetic golf or have recreational sex. (Bloom, Harold. Bloom's Guides: 2006) Huxley's novel depicts a futuristic image of a Ford – like assembly line where human beings have been subjected to the same process.

The novel clarifies that the world is stable now. The stability of the world is accomplished through people's happiness that comes from their dreams that get dwarfed and finally aborted.. They do not care for being in their old age. They are living with no fathers and mothers, they have no wives or children. Living free of these commitments makes them stronger. They are so conditioned that they practically can not help not to behave as they ought to .(Ch. 16, p. 200). (

There is a couple of elements that present their utopian side. They are: a highly reproductive, healthy, wealthy and stabile community. These are provided by the government who ensures planning and controlling everything that is in people's interest.

5. 9. Totalitarian System

The author of the *Brave New World*, Aldous Huxley lived in a social order in which he had been exposed to similar atmospheres that effects the communism, fascism, and capitalism. The ideological movement competed amongst themselves for the domination of the world.

Communism in Stalinist Russia believed in a “classless” society based on economic equality where money has no domination over ideology, and so was fascist Italy under Mussolini. In the society of *Brave New World*, which is set 600 years into the future, individuality is not condoned and the special motto “Community, Identity, Stability” frames the structure of the totalitarian government and the social bond between citizen and government.

Brave New World “community” is divided into five classes ranging from the Alphas, who are the most intellectually superior, and ending with the Epsilons who are the most intellectually inferior. “Identity” is portrayed in the “Conditioning Center,” where babies are not born. Man has nothing to do with the shaping of his identity. Man is nothing but a field for experiments and more or less, a number.

We read in the novel that there are no wastes in the New World. Everything is recycled and put to good use, even the dead. This belief was an idea embraced by Ford who created the T-model vehicle, which is also a major symbol in the *Brave New World*. In this world, people replace the sign of the cross with the “T” logo. *Brave New World's* political system is similar to communism the leaders of which attempt to try control everyone and above all, control ways of thinking.

Brave New World portrays the perfect society, where citizens of *Utopia* do not experience depression. They enjoy free life and a life free from any socioeconomic problems. In such a life style drugs, sex, and mind games control their world and solve any problems that may arise, such as overpopulation, raising a family and other problems that cause tension. The usage of such tactics causes a loss of individuality, and family bond and values.

In his novel the *Brave New World*, author Aldous Huxley predicts a future, like no other, where truth is trumped by happiness. The people in the World State are ignorant of the truth because they do not need it and do not waste time pursuing it. For them, truth is happiness. This ignorance leads

them to believe that a tablet called “soma” is used “to calm your anger, to reconcile you to your enemies, to make you patient” (Huxley 213). Through drugs and conditioning, the government has kept the World State uninformed of the truth. In short people's being is controlled by the government.

5.9.1. *Brave New World* Government

In the novel *Brave New World*, the government has chosen to preserve the interest of state and this dystopia is the result of mankind choosing the wrong faction in the conflict of interest. Those in control in *Brave New World* have misguided the nation's populace into dystopia... (Huxley, 1958). Aldous Huxley once said “Technological progress has merely provided us with more efficient means for going backwards”. Advancement, improvement and the wrong use of technology have affected the world in a really negative way. Technology first started to improve people's life and it had become more advanced during the WWI and WWII. However, it is believed that technology caused the most destructive wars in human history.

5.9.2 Totalitarianism in *Brave New World*

Many people have sought to evaluate the vulnerabilities of man under totalitarianism. This practice coined into totalitarianism was first developed in 1920 by the Italian fascists, and in particular Benito Mussolini who ruled Italy for more than twenty years. “Totalitarianism embossed the minds of those who lived under it. This system was conceptualized mainly to highlight the similarities between Nazi Germany and another fascist” (Huxley, 1998).

Imagine a world where all of your fantasies can become reality. Imagine a world without violence or hatred. In such a world only youth, beauty, and sex can exist. Imagine a world of perfect

“stability” where “everyone belongs to everyone else” and no one is unhappy or left out. This sounds like the perfect world, but in reality, it is not. Looks can be deceptive as proven in *Brave New World*. In his novel, Huxley introduces us to a society that strives to satisfy everyone's wants and needs (Huxley, 1998).

In sum, Huxley's *Brave New World* is a fictitious story about a future utopian society where people are mass-produced in laboratories and consequently have no emotions in this world where drugs and promiscuous sex are greatly encouraged. People are given labels according to their pre-natal intelligence assignment. In this world different classes have specific roles within society and nobody is unhappy with their place.

5.9.3. Allusions in *Brave New World*

As it is mentioned earlier, in *Brave New World*, Huxley makes Ford the center-point for why the new society was created. Old ones were un-happy and inefficient. Replacing God with Ford, *Brave New World*, showcases how Ford's ideas could have been implemented. (Huxley, 1998)

In the novel we are introduced to a world where an all-powerful government dictates the occupation, intelligence, morals, and values of an individual. The government, known as the World State, controls the entire process of the human from life to death. This society is based almost solely on consumer foundation, where making money is the sole goal of the government.

5.10. Dehumanization

The society portrayed in *Brave New World* as living in a world without mothers and fathers is found in a place full of faceless human clones, society that has an alarming effect of

dehumanization. Huxley gives reasons to have such society by saying “this occurs through the absence of spirituality and family the obsession with physical pleasure, and the misuse of technology”.(EduCheer Research Paper, 2019). Huxley is describing some of the means that dictators use in controlling masses such as instigating people to live without a religion or spiritual values. This is accompanied by the diminishing of family values and bonds. People under such dictatorship replaced such values for explicit pleasure and heavy reliance on technology. No wonder then to have people zooming away from religion by getting indulged in illegal sex practices and resorting to test tube babies. “In this world, each person is raised in a test tube rather than a mother's womb” (EduCheer Research Paper, 2019)

The matter does not stop here, rather, Babies are denied breast feeding. The government takes custody of the baby and raises him the way it desires. And the government controls every stage of their development, from embryo to maturity” (EduCheer Research Paper, 2019) In addition, the reader of Huxley's novel understands that the totalitarian government owns everything even human beings. These things make the society in *Brave New World* so different from ours.

The novel addresses the importance of family values and the family structure as an integral part of our society. A new way to be born and raised has done away with the family and brought in a dehumanizing strict class structure and psychological messages to replace it. Feelings have become obsolete. It is this lack of family that helps keep the different classes as needed by the government. They are conditioned to think and act only as a member of their class, rather than as an individual (DeGrazia, D 2005).

Things that create problems in society's class structure, such as the desire of parents to want something better for their children, or people striving for something better for them, have been

eliminated with the family. Through factories that produce children, drugs that evoke pleasure, and conditioning that replaces families, technology becomes a dehumanizing force. (Elliott, 2003).

5.11. Conclusion *Brave New World*

Finally, in order to clarify the dehumanization in the novel one should read closely the following quotes from *Brave New World*. Quotes like the following tell the entire story of *Brave New World*: “most men and women will grow up to love their servitude and will never dream of revolution.” (Goodreads, 2019) and they no longer work for themselves, and “the original rights are restricted; one no longer have full rights of one's property” (Goodreads, 2019)

Chapter Six

Results and Conclusion

6.0. The Influence of Plato's *Republic* on Huxley's and Orwell's Dystopias

George Orwell adamantly opposed Plato's Republic and criticizes Plato's society, (Kolkey, 2017)

"Plato's vision of an ideal society is startlingly classist, as one elite class would be in total control of the entire population." Kolkey says.

Plato's time period was mostly philosophical, while Orwell's time was mainly practical. Orwell had a historical background, and he could easily learn from the mistakes of the past. Plato did have that luxury. (Kolkey, 2017) in summation, "Orwell criticized Plato's ideal society because it was exceedingly classist and hopelessly idealistic". (Kolkey, 2017)

Huxley's writing almost two decades before Orwell, foresaw a world that included space travel; private helicopters; genetically engineered test tube babies; enhanced birth control; an immensely popular drug that appears to combine the best features of Valium and Ecstasy; hormone-laced chewing gum that seems to work the way Viagra does; a full sensory entertainment system that outdoes; and maybe even breast implants. Plato never thought of things like these (Kolkey, 2017).

6.1. *1984* vs. *New Brave World*

November (1999) conducts a comparative analysis between the two novels as follows: the political system of *1984* is an exaggerated version of anti-capitalistic, Stalinist -era Communism. People would be much more comfortable in Huxley's world, "which is based on rampant consumerism

and where hordes of genetically modified losers happily tend to the needs of the winners” (Richard November 1999).

Huxley wrote that he “really did not think all that torture and jack booting was necessary to subdue a population, and that he believed his own book offered a better solution. All one needs to do, he said, is to teach people to love their servitude.” (Richard November 1999). The totalitarian rulers in Huxley's novel do this not by oppressing their citizens but by giving them exactly what they want, which are basically: sex, drugs and rock 'n' roll - and lulling them into complacency. "They don't mourn their lost liberty.” (Richard November 1999).

In “Amusing Ourselves to Death,” the American media critic Neil Postman in fact argued that Huxley's novel was far more relevant than Orwell's when it came to the United States, where the dominant mode of control over people was through entertainment, distraction, and superficial pleasure rather than through overt modes of policing and strict control over food supplies, at least when it came to managing the middle classes. All of these are followed by "America comes first". This approach shows us that "Big Brother" is active while relying on reality television, the internet and social media.

Brave New World can still seem strikingly relevant in its depiction of the relentless pursuit of pleasure as a means for government to tighten its grip on the people, as is the case in Orwell's dystopia, but as simply irrelevant, Huxley marked out amusement and superficiality as the "buttons that control behavior” (Kolkey, 2017).

Many Americans today would quite possibly consider Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* as a utopia with its limitless drugs, guilt-free sex, perpetual entertainment and a genetically engineered society designed for maximum economic efficiency and social harmony. Thus, most free people today would view Orwell's *1984* as a dystopian nightmare, and shudder to contemplate the

terrifying existence under the iron fist of “Big Brother”; the ubiquitous figurehead of a perfectly totalitarian government (Lyon, 1994).

Like Huxley, Orwell also envisioned a future where government monitored and controlled every aspect of human life; yet the world is much more terrifying in *1984* (Richard 1999).

Surprisingly enough and in his novel *1948* Orwell shows astonishing identification between events narrated in his work and today's life. The wide and extensive use of ears-dropping devices in all aspects of life have in reality confiscated people's privacy. Telescreens play a double function. They target people's emotions by playing propaganda videos on one hand and transmitting any image recorded to a central command room to feed files and C.D.s controlled by the unseen party watchers. In this chilling atmosphere personal freedom and man's rights have to be confiscated and sacrificed at the *altar* of public interest. Man, in this respect has to surrender all his values and ethics and personality to the government apparatus. Man has to surrender his identity and being unquestionably to the brothers and the “Big Brother”. Control over people in this case would be total, firm and complete. The ruling clique would be in a position to control man and subjugate him to their ever-tightening grip on poor man.

Ministry of Truth also promoted war hysteria in order to unite the citizens of Oceania while broadcasting simple messages designed to discourage any self-determination or autonomous thought. For example, the deplorable 9/11 attack on World Trade Center in America was followed by many ongoing wars. 9/11 has in fact opened Pandora box. The American retaliation has led to more unnecessary tragic events and wars. Fighting terrorism plunged many countries into total chaos and anarchy and destruction. The war which is still going on against some third world countries could show identification with Orwell's slogans "who controls the past controls the future, who controls the present controls the past, war is peace, freedom is slavery and ignorance

is strength" (Lyon, David 1994). So close reading of *1984* shows exactly "Big Brother's" standard of truth: (Emmanuel Old stein, *1984*: part 2, chapter 9)

In other words, truth and moral values were unimportant for the citizens of *Brave New World*, although the methodologies varied, mind control was prevalent throughout both the fictional worlds of Huxley and Orwell. Social hierarchies were also present in both futuristic novels. As the Party slogan puts it: 'Proles and animals are free' (*1984*": part 1, chapter 7). Governments of both *Brave New World* and *1984* also filtered information and propoganda in accordance with the class ranking of their citizens.

Even though there is no actual organized religion described in either book, there were deities endorsed by the government, primarily for economic reasons, and complete with mandated rigorous orthodoxies. God of *Brave New World* was called "Ford", after Henry Ford, in celebration of his efficient assembly-line production of cars that was worshiped by both the overseers and citizenry of the world state.

In *1984*, "Big Brother" served as the almighty "beginning and end", creator, judge, grand architect and savior for the INGSOC party disciples. (Kolkey 2017)

In Huxley's vision of the future, the higher power of consumerism guided the people; complete with memorized short phrases designed to encourage the replacement of material items in lieu of repairing them; and, those wearing older clothes were shamed into purchasing new apparel: Ending is better than mending. The more stitches, the less riches (BNW, Chapter 3, p. 49)

Despite differences, both scenarios had similar approach to philosophical collectivism manifested into distorted and perverse destinies of speculative, future populations.

6.2. The Future is Now

Many may consider *Brave New World* as a utopian dream. However, in the context of individual autonomy and the pursuit of truth and in the course of the opportunity for personal self-actualization and the dilemma of ethical considerations involved and the governmental dispensation of immoral law, Huxley's vision of the future removes the lid off a veritable Pandora's Box of questions, like what is the future of humanity?. In reality, the civilized structure as delineated in *Brave New World* would greatly resembles what could be called a “prison of pleasure” or a “penitentiary of profligate practicality” (O'Brien, 1984)

Applying the same philosophical critique of 1984, and in similar fashion, Orwell's nation-state of Oceania would be considered as a dystopian “prison of fear”. In the end one does not establish a dictatorship in order to safeguard a revolution, but it looks like someone makes the revolution in order to establish the dictatorship. The object of persecution is persecution. The object of torture is torture. The object of power is power. (O'Brien, "1984": part 3, chapter 3)

Power structures in *Brave New World* and 1984 call for the abolishing of individual rights in order to achieve civilized stability. To the governments of both super-states, their citizens were considered as instrument to achieve results or specific goals namely, the continuation of power.

Corporations like Amazon, Google, Microsoft, Samsung and Apple have become the eyes and ears of some men of power who are always watching, and ever listening into every word.

Similarly, science in *Brave New World*, now rules supreme over ethics as medical professionals sell fetus organs to advance the cause of genetic research.

Time and history overlap in the writings of Huxley and Orwell to the very cliff, figuratively speaking' where mankind now stands. Propaganda daily spews immeasurable amounts of materials via the machinations of five corporations which control 90% of all mainstream media

channels. These companies stand by the war-party line and wheeled their great powers of disinformation to distort facts or even censor the failures of the politicians whom they favor, while, simultaneously, attacking their political enemies with lies and innuendo; even to the point of creating a phony election hacking narrative to satisfy their radioactive lust for war with nuclear powered enemies.

However, in *1984* and *Brave New World* there are similarities and differences. Both books depict a terrifying version of the future consisting of totalitarian governments, the dehumanization of the populace, extreme social conditioning from high, rigid, prescribed caste systems, and the obliteration of religions. Only one religion has the chance to survive in *Brave New World*, that is related to Fordism, the worship of "Ford" Moreover, in both stories, books are outlawed, individuality is suppressed, free thought is unacceptable, and a suffocating collectivism defined and controlled by the State is enforced.

The differences are striking too. For instance, Orwell depicts a future of government-enforced sterility. Sex is essentially outlawed and taboo, while Huxley, depicts a hyper-sexualized society in which sex has not been outlawed. Children's erotic games are encouraged, monogamy and marriage are unheard of, and promiscuity is a virtue. Sex is simply a mechanical diversion for the pleasure-seeking people, as it is mentioned earlier. In this respect, Huxley was certainly more prophetic than Orwell.

War is another difference between the two books. Orwell depicts the future as one of constant if largely imaginary war. War is always in the air as a means of keeping patriotic fervor at a fever pitch. Not so in Huxley's future. There is no war and there are no conflicts. Indeed, the masses are controlled by the euphoria-producing drug, soma. Another difference is Orwell's prolonged depiction of State-controlled historical rewriting. In *1984*, "Big Brother" is constantly rewriting

history and controlling it. In *Brave New World*, the story of the past is allowed to be what it is because the people have been conditioned to find it repulsive i.e., that people used to conceive literally of their mothers' not in laboratories and live in families and marry a single person, etc.

6.3. Nihilism

According to "nihilism" which is derived from the latin "nihli" values are meaningless and "baseless" (Wikipedia accessed on 11/12/2018) The people in Orwell's novel *1984* are forced to accept the dictatorship against their own will. By force and all oppressive tools, iron fist means that dictators applied such methods to control people and keep them as slaves.

In such circumstances people are normally deprived of personal liberties, freedom of expression, and every other means that eventually strip them from their humanity. Dictators employ technology to spy and monitor people's behavior. This technique leads to family being ruled by oppressive laws not by love nor by values. Family, which is the nucleus of society, is in real danger of being exposed to lasting loss of bonds.

Death of family, this concept could be seen as close to nihilism which considers that: "the belief that all values are baseless and that nothing can be known or communicated" (Pratt, 2019).

A clear example of such a philosophy is seen and traced in *1984*. The characters in both novels felt unsatisfied, a feeling clearly visible through the life they lead.

Both authors show that dictatorship devalues social bonds and humanity itself. Population is ruled by dictators through different means. People are living under inhumane conditions and in a way that makes them see that everything they have is worth nothing. Their lives, as a result, are meaningless. They are mere moving bodies; their function is to be able to pull their weight regardless of any values that an ordinary human would cherish. Descriptions like these fit the

nihilistic philosophy. By looking at the above-mentioned definition of nihilism we can see the exact fit between this philosophy and Huxley's novel. In such a community of nihilists, man has no real purposes nor does he have any true sense of existence which contradicts reality. Loyalties have been dwarfed to nothing except life in term of being for the sake of being. Such a person would find no difficulty in adopting to either societies of Huxley's or Orwell's.

6.4. The implications of the two novels nowadays.

Much of *1984* and *Brave New World* implied messages are relevant to “mind control”, “programming”, “dumbing down” - we have mind control, programming and dumbing down on-going pervasively right now! Physiological, biological, genetic dimensions seem also in play as fronts in what is referred to as “The War” against Humanity - vaccines, GMOs, chemo trailing with actual and potential arrays of nasty stuff, from heavy metals to bio weaponry to Nano particulates.

Professor Alfred McCoy's book *A Question of Torture* gives an amazing short summary of the torture protocols on “Democracy Now”. This tie in to the climax of *1984* by discussing the state-of-the-art of one of the top by-products of the global war agenda.

Similar evil activities in our present day where persistent and long-term conflicts like the Palestinians can be a good example. There have been many serious attempts to liquidate Palestinian question and the thorny issue of refugees, some western countries want to finish. This approach looks taking advantage of Huxley's sayings namely "Ending is better than mending. The more stitches, the less riches". (*BNW*, Chapter 3, p. 49)

In the west, Orwell's words are being echoed nowadays. "We are different from all the oligarchies of the past" (O'Brien, "1984": part 3, chapter 3) this approach looks totally racist. He continues "in

that we know what we are doing. All the others, even those who resembled us, were cowards and hypocrites.” this is an expression of domination, the policy that both novels warned of. He brings examples of the past. The German Nazis and the Russian Communists came very close to us in their methods, but they never had the courage to recognize their own motives. This sort of comparison helps people need to believe this approach because it reminds them of their military victory against Nazi's Germany and their economic and diplomacy that helped destroy the Communist Soviet Union. They pretended, perhaps they even believed, that they had seized power unwillingly and for a limited time, and that just around the corner there lay a paradise where human beings would be free and equal. We are not like that” (O'Brien,"1984" part 3, chapter 3). The communist plays on the concept of the game of power, another media means to monopolize and control public opinion. Media is needed as powerful tool in the battle to win public opinion that is language.

Language is used as a means of control. Through the structuring of language, the party alters language so it is impossible to conceive of rebellious thoughts because there would be no words to express them. Falsification of information and the spreading of lies as facts are also prominent today. Both novels can be viewed as satires presenting extremes, with *Brave New World* presenting the ultimate utopia on one hand, and *1984* the ultimate totalitarian state on the other, as is the case in many parts in the world. Anti- Israeli occupation have always been labeled as terrorists. Critics point out that these novels were not written as prophecies, but as warnings. Nevertheless, they do both contain predictive elements.

In essence, there are a great many points of comparison between these two novels. They address many of the same issues: language, control, production, sex, and so forth, and simply treat them in quite different ways. Scholars find *Brave New World* more enjoyable to read, mostly because it is

not completely devoid of hope. *1984* is relentlessly determined to portray a world in which there is no hope. These novels were not written as prophecies, but as warnings.

In summary, the two works vary greatly, *Brave New World* is the Huxley's expression of fear that mankind will create a utopia by way of foregoing all that makes life worthwhile. Orwell's work rings sharply of the plight of secret police paranoia. Thus, Orwell expresses fear of those who ban books and more than that he expresses a fear of different dimension, namely there might be no books that they would ban simply because there would not be any reader or anyone interested in reading, and thus man would have no access to information and consequently man would be reduced to pacifism and more likely to egoism. Truth would be the main victim in this sense simply because there would be no access to it and eventually man would be driven to a state of confusion by becoming irrelevant to surrounding events. Orwell implicitly expresses fear that man would become a hostage to a captive culture which could be in the danger of becoming "a trivial culture" (Orwell *1984* 1982).

6.5. Recommendation

Some oppressed people and other nations need to deal with the "Big Brothers" of the world who might be a western leader or anyone who monopolizes power. Some countries have been classified as third world countries, others have been seeing us as renegade states, or blatantly terrorists. Media in "Big Brothers" countries accuse some religions like Islam of being the only source of terrorism in the world. That is why some Western regimes deliberately marginalized, insult and fight Arabs and Muslims with blatant racial or religious insults. In order to counter this unjustifiable onslaught on the "other", people need to resort to true civilization not false one against those who justify Machiavellian policy in the name of countering evil and combating and fighting

radicals. In reality they get people starved, decimated and whole countries demolished and they blame others so that they can escape blame on one hand and barricade themselves behind a false façade of human rights on the other.

It has been noticed that some Third World countries have been marginalized in the conveyed meaning in both novels. Religions have been reduced to hatcheries of illegal practices like terrorism. Unfortunately, some religions and due to irresponsible practices by some individuals, Muslims have been accused of being terrorists while, the many super states turn blind eye and deaf ears to utter calamities engulfing whole countries. In Africa, Asia and South America suffering of people has become a daily routine condoned and sanctioned under the pretext of countering terrorism.

6.6. Lessons Learned

There are several lessons that are learned from this study:

1- Uniqueness of the study and its contribution to the existing literature

During the writing of this thesis, the researcher found great difficulties in finding relevant previous studies conducted by scholars in this part of the world, unfortunately, and to the best knowledge of this researcher, studies in Arabic by Arab researchers about Orwell's and Huxley's novels *1984*, and *Brave New World*, respectively, are nowhere to be found in the region while English libraries are full of studies and researches about the same subject. This indicates that the two novels should be studied in the Arab world. Therefore, this study comes on time to fill in this gap in literature. Consequently, this study contributes effectively to the literature related to Orwell's *1984* and Huxley's *Brave New World*.

- 2- This study can qualify to be a launching pad for further studies which may be conducted by present and future students, and other interested people. Huxley's journey in time is worth considering. Race against time is on. Any loser may not be able to redeem any gap, time, and technology wise.
- 3- This study is an eye opener:

Some parts of the Arab world in general are not enjoying their best times where life, somewhere has become close to a nightmare than anything else. Reading Orwell's *1984* novel and its description of totalitarian state accompanied by new terms related to this totalitarian state obliges man to conclude that such description and terms are currently are applicable throughout the Middle East and many parts in the world.

6.7. Conclusion

The previous parts of this thesis offered the apocalyptic dystopian views in *1984* and *Brave New World*. The views explained through the different events of both novels introducing a comparison of what was and what is existed these days. The previous explanation of methods will make it smooth to reach different conclusions about these views and their relation to nowadays social and governance life.

In both, *Brave New World* and *1984*, there are common themes they addressed critical subjects like: government, social hierarchy, economics, love, sex, and power. Both novels portray propaganda approach to power, although in different ways, as a necessary tool of government to shape the collective minds of the citizen within each respective society and towards the specific

goals of the state. All faculties are needed to exert all pressure possible to bring about stability and continuity of control over masses.

1984 and *Brave New World*, can be seen as two of the most daring novels in the first half of the 20th century. They either fascinate or shock their intrigued readers. The method they show how information is controlled and the language they present a philosophical base for maintaining totalitarian regimes and philosophy could be traced in many countries nowadays.

A contemporaneous view into the two novels feeds into seeing them as a call on man to accept this kind of future if he keeps reluctant to try to regain his own basic rights. Orwell and Huxley do not look instigating man into violence.

Certainly, they are not calling on man to surrender to any force because life cannot afford surrender. For example, science led modification on man's life looks overwhelming but man needs not give up his human nature and life in favor of a ruler or science.

Time is the basic factor in the two novels. Man is in a race against time. Winning the race demands agility and perseverance and sticking to values. Losing the battle against time would render man a slave to those who can manipulate time for their own benefit. In other words, institutionalized authorities would make use of time to render man tailing behind as a follower by force or a lover for science and laws governing his own life.

In both novels science and laws propel the wheel of government to keep man subjugated to the march of time that is manipulated by formed authority as is the case in Orwell's novel, or a highly sophisticated one as is the case in Huxley's work.

Orwell's view into the future shows him as a remarkable man. Europe of his days was a continent giving rise to authoritarian regimes. Circumstances were ripe for the rise of dictators who, remarkably and oddly enough, enjoyed popular support. Orwell had a penetrating vision into

future. He wants people to look ahead of time and be careful as to what ruler they might be going for. Naturally not a democratic one, but rather, a dictator. Orwell floods his pages with feelings that carry warning signs to future generations from all kinds of dictatorships: economic, political, apartheid, military or financial or the ugliest one, nationalism. Such oppressive rules bring with them dehumanization, oppression, lack of freedoms and human rights abuse. In short, apocalyptic scenario is just around the corner.

Orwell articulated all of these in his two famous novels: *Animal Farm and 1984* and other writings as well.

There were several factors that influenced Orwell's writings: he was versed into the totalitarian regime in Russia, the country, which was living under the ruthless Leninism and Marxism thoughts and ideals. Despite remarkable progress in the Soviet Union, there has been , unfortunately, a big price to be paid.

Many people suffered from death, poverty, slavery like life conditions of some workers and farmers while officials were leading a luxurious life and holding the nation's wealth under their possession and control, depriving masses of self-rule and democracy. Orwell's novel shows the struggle for and the rise to power which is conducted through fear and intimidation.

His warnings from totalitarian regimes which disregard human rights and practice humiliation on their citizens can be seen vividly in contemporary political systems that in the name of guaranteeing good future for their citizens, they, governments, consider man to be a mere number fit for documents and laboratory tests as is the case in Huxley's novel. Politics, it has been argued veers off any interest of man. Orwell shows how killing is possible and justifiable. Science and power the two main values in the two novels, make man able to dominate, exploit and even have proxies. Science is a proxy and so is man.

Huxley's novel shows the philosophy of the power of science taking the form of an acceptable and even an embraced culture. But most notable in the two novelists is the issue of fear. In Huxley's novel philosophy of power is highly institutionalized making a pyramid of fear where each person is supposed to fear and equally feared. Orwell's novel shows the culture of fear as an irreversible process where it helps stabilize society. Dystopia thus, is a way of life set to prevent the establishment of any utopia, which is in reality a fable or a farfetched idea making dystopian society unable to look all in all negative. Man should observe some positive points. Detestable philosophy and culture that address man's mean desire or savagery as is the case in Orwell's novel helps enslave man and give way to totalitarianism and relative stability. Finally, according to Orwell there will be no utopia in our time.

On the other hand, Huxley in his novel *Brave New World* see that dictatorships nowadays are taking another route to control masses. Technology is the new and, as it looks, the ever-contemporaneous device. This approach mimics Ford, the well-known car maker.

Huxley was influenced by the famous car maker Henry Ford that made the T-Bird car and invented the assembly line to increase and accelerate the pace of car production. Huxley was influenced greatly by Ford and his car manufactured technology. For that, Huxley warned that nowadays societies will be taken under control by dictators through entertainments, easy life, drugs and loss of family ties. The question now is: do some people like dictatorships and savagery? This question could find a positive answer in the presence of many dystopian spots on earth.

This study through the analysis of apocalyptic dystopian views introduces a new image of human beings of *1984* and *Brave New World*. The study opens the door for new literary research that concentrates on a new vision. The thesis compared the totalitarian views in the novels with real ones which exist nowadays and introduced the differences between the characters of novels and

the human in real life. Nowadays, the researcher thinks that views shown in *Brave New World* and explained in this thesis can be changed into real part of reality to some extent at any time in the future as a result of the technological development the world has and will see and experience. The study also introduced real situations where the Orwell's views are applied in the modern life.

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