

Author:  
Antonis Balasopoulos

Title:  
“Pigs in Heaven? Utopia, Animality and Plato’s *Hūopolis*”.

Bibliographical info:  
In *The Epistemology of Utopia: Rhetoric, Theory and Imagination*. Ed. Jorge Bastos da Silva. Newcastle upon Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2013. 8-27.

Keywords:  
Plato, Philosophy, Utopia, Animals

Author:  
Antonis Balasopoulos

Title:  
“On Desertification and the Creative Powers of Language: Cormac McCarthy’s *The Road*.”

Bibliographical info:  
*Dystopia(n) Matters: On the Page, On Screen, On Stage*, ed. Fátima Vieira. Newcastle upon Tyne: Cambridge Scholars Press (June 2013). 58-63.

Keywords:  
McCarthy, Dystopia, Apocalypse, Genre Theory

Author:  
Antonis Balasopoulos

Title:  
“Celestial Cities and Rationalist Utopias”.

Bibliographical info:  
*The Cambridge Companion to the City in Literature*. Ed. Kevin McNamara. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014. 17-30.

Keywords:

Utopia, Plato, St Augustine, Al Fārābī, More, Andræ, Campanella, More, Philosophy, Architecture, Urbanism

Author:

Antonis Balasopoulos

Title:

“The Negation of Negation: On *Demand the Impossible* and the Question of Critical Utopia”

Bibliographical info:

In Tom Moylan, *Demand the Impossible: Science Fiction and the Utopian Imagination*, revised edition, Oxford: Peter Lang, 2014. 263-269.

Keywords:

Moylan, Critical Utopia, Genre Theory

Author:

Antonis Balasopoulos

Title:

“Factories, Utopias, Decoration and Upholstery: On Utopia, Modernism and Everyday Life”

Bibliographical info:

*Utopian Studies* 25.2 (2014): 268-298.

Keywords:

Modernism, Utopia, Everyday Life, Literary History and Theory, Heidegger, Lefebvre, Blanchot, Joyce, Proust, Morris

Abstract:

This essay explores the ways in which the notion of “everyday life” helps us stage a theoretically productive encounter between modernism/modernity and utopia within the context of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century literary history. Taking Virginia Woolf’s critique of Edwardian writers as its starting point, it examines the hidden historical dimensions of the very idea of the everyday, its connection to modernity and, at the same time, to boredom as a specific symptom of that modernity. To illustrate the implications of this theoretical framework for

literary study, I turn to two of the most emblematic texts of modernist and utopian aesthetics: James Joyce's *Ulysses* and William Morris's *News from Nowhere*. Whereas in Joyce, technical and formal experimentation becomes a means of capturing daily life (including utopian daydreaming) in terms of an oscillation between capitalist commodification and the restlessness of bored distraction, Morris grasps everyday life as both steeped in boredom and removed from the suffering and restlessness associated with it. Thus, utopia reverses the modernist logic of innovation, making "novelty" not a formal dimension of the literary text but one that pertains to its projected, anticipated content: life beyond the determinations of capitalist modernity.

Author:

Antonis Balasopoulos and Vasso Yannakopoulou

Title:

"'Suspīcor enim eam gentem a graecis originem duxisse': Translating *Utopia* in Greek"

Bibliographical info:

*Utopian Studies* 27:2 (2016): 308-322.

Abstract:

Although More's *Utopia* is a work for which classical Greek language and literature are central, it was not until 1970 that the work was translated into Greek. During the sixteenth century, Greek scholars bypassed the fundamental texts of Renaissance humanism, clinging instead to the classical Greek past. In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, Greek intellectuals also ignored *Utopia*, partly because the nature of their Westernizing agenda did not attract them to a work embedded within the tradition of Catholic Latinate cosmopolitanism. By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, when the term utopia entered Greek intellectual life, "scientific socialism" had also made its first appearance in Greek political culture, possibly preempting the desire to translate a work that would now appear to constitute the source of an already obsolete canon of "utopian socialism." Tellingly, the textual life of More's *Utopia* in Greek began during the military junta. Its first translation arguably deploys it as a text charged by the desire for egalitarian democracy while at the same time privileging its satirical and playful aspects, partially in order to avoid state censorship. Though there are important differences regarding the framing of More's text by the four extant translations in modern Greek, the overall tendency seems to be to receive *Utopia* as a fundamentally political text, a text capable of inspiring thought, and perhaps action, during dire and challenging times.

Keywords:

Utopia, More, Translation, Greek, Foreignization, Domestication

Auhtor:  
Antonis Balasopoulos

Title: “Utopian Studies in Greece Today: A Brief Survey”

Bibliographical info: *Utopian Studies*, 2016 27.3 (2016): 441-448.

Abstract:

In the first section, this essay offers a sketch of tendencies in the engagement with utopia and utopianism in contemporary Greece: after dwelling on Greek-language scholarly research and translation in the area of utopian studies, it makes reference to film, drama and performance art, architecture and urbanism, and cross-platform cultural initiatives. I conclude with two observations regarding the dominant character of the Greek reception of the utopian problematic in recent years: first, that it is highly political in nature and therefore oriented to concrete social and cultural interventions around the major issues the country has faced in recent years; secondly, that the increasing resonance of utopia is for these reasons largely unofficial in character, since European research funding is relatively lacking. This gives a strongly “grassroots” character to much of the activity using utopia as method and orientation. The second half of the survey draws on responses to the journal questionnaire to document the activity of one research initiative undertaken in Greece, “Utopia Project 2006-2010”, coordinated by Vassilis Vlastaras and Maria Glyka under the auspices of the Athens School of Fine Arts, and involving the collaborative work of international artists and academics over a period of five years.

Keywords:

Greece, Utopia, Reception

Author: Antonis Balasopoulos

Title: “Dark Light: *Utopia* and the Question of Surplus Population”

Bibliographical info:

*Utopian Studies* 27.3 (2016): 615-629.

Abstract:

This article addresses the question of the actuality of Sir Thomas More’s *Utopia* by arguing for the centrality within More’s text of the question of forcibly displaced and economically “surplused” populations. Drawing upon Gramsci, this article posits the fundamental role of a dialectic between population and traumatic disaster in More’s text and the genre at large. After engaging with the most direct sign of this dialectic in *Utopia*, this article posits three interpretative advantages to reading it as a “fiction of population”: Such a reading, first, allows for an understanding of the logical consistency of the relationship between Hythlodæus’s

critique of the Tudor penal system in the first book and the highly disciplinary character of the Utopian society envisioned in the second; second, helps us grasp the existence of a similar logical continuity between the denunciation of European geopolitical rapacity (book 1) and the advocacy of Utopian colonialism as rational and just (book 2); and finally, problematizes the interpretive binary that posits Utopia as either a progressive/emancipatory or a fundamentally conservative/repression-laden work. It concludes by returning to the paradoxical nature of *Utopia*'s actuality, dwelling on its proximity to and distance from our own historical moment's confrontation with the question of surplus lives.

Keywords:

More, Utopia, Marx, Foucault, Holstun, Surplus Population, Refugee Crisis, Disciplinarity, Colonialism, Political Economy, Literary Criticism

Author:  
Anna Bugajska

Title:  
“Pretty is Who Pretty Talks: Prettytalk in Scott Westerfeld’s *The Uglies* series”

Bibliographical info:  
*Filoteknos*, Wrocław, 2015. 59-70.

Keywords:  
Westerfeld, juvenile fiction, dystopia, slang

Abstract:  
The article discusses the patterns of “prettytalk” – a teenage slang invented by Scott Westerfeld as a device for the enhancement of the picture of critical utopia of “forever young” culture (Marcel Danesi). The speech and thought of the enhanced “pretty” people in his *Uglies* series relies upon and is conditioned by heavy affixation, conversion and clipping (“Spagbol” instead of “spaghetti bolognese”), as well as reduction to few basic words (e.g. “bogus,” “bubbly”). These linguistic processes are shown to limit the cognitive horizons of the characters, enforce harmony through euphemization, as well as uniformization and implicit relativism of the society that “amuses themselves to death” (Neal Postman), becoming an easy prey for a totalitarian regime.

Author:  
Anna Bugajska

Title:  
“Of Neverland and Young Adult Spaces in Contemporary Dystopias”

Bibliographical info:  
*The ESSE Messenger* 25-1, Summer 2016. 12-23.

Keywords:  
Shusterman, dystopia, Foucault, heterotopia, Neverland

Abstract:  
The article discusses the recurrent Neverland topos in selected young adult dystopias through the prism of Michel Foucault’s heterotopia theory. The chosen texts – Neal Shusterman’s *Unwind* Dystology (2007-14) and Nancy Farmer’s Matteo Alacrán series (2002; 2013) make explicit references to Barrie’s classic novel, thus validating the investigation into deeper relations between the Edwardian text and the contemporary dystopias of the southern American border. Following dystopianizing Neverland by McCaughrean’s *Peter Pan in Scarlet*, the authors exhaust the paradoxical nature of Neverland’s utopia, creating diversified, heterotopian spaces, which become the backdrop for the disquieting adventures of revised Lost Children.

Author:  
Anna Bugajska

Title:  
“Dystopian Multiculturalism in Matteo Alácran series”

Bibliographical info:  
Panecka, Ewa, Małgorzata Kowalcze (eds.). *Oblicza wielokulturowości*, Nowy Targ, 2016.  
13-26.

Keywords:  
dystopia, multiculturalism, Farmer, Latin America, clone

Abstract:  
The chapter looks into the varieties of multiculturalism in the context of Mexican-American border in Nancy Farmer’s Matteo Alácran series. Its borderline setting with its consequences (immigration problem), and other examples of liminality in their metonymic functions (e.g. being a clone: a condition between human and non-human as suspension between cultures), are the focus of the first part of the discussion. The second part addresses the multicultural makeup of the novels, with particular emphasis on the existence of “white privilege,” prevalent in today’s Anglophone fiction for young adults (Andre Garcia). In the final part the internal diversity of Latin American society as such, with its conflicted past and present, is brought to attention. It is shown how the author engages in a form of “indigenous utopianism” (L.T. Sargent), giving preference to white Hispanic culture over the paradisaical vision of the United States.

Author:  
Anna Bugajska

Title:  
“Dystopian Solutions to Immigration”

Bibliographical info:  
*Kultura i Polityka*, Kraków, 2016.

Keywords:  
dystopia, immigration, Mexican border, Farmer, clone

Abstract:  
Nancy Farmer in her Matteo Alacrán series utilizes the example of Mexican-American border, notorious for illegal immigration, to discuss broader issues, connected with the clash of cultures, the availability of workplaces, border safety, etc. She makes clear how hurtful are stereotypes about immigrants, who are presented as mentally retarded (“eejits”), disposable, inhuman and devoid of soul and own culture. The paper focuses on the solutions that are proposed in her dystopian cycle: the negative ones as well as the positive ones. Among the negative ones, we can enumerate: creating a buffer zone between countries, chipping immigrants for control, monitoring immigrant mobility within the buffer zone, separating immigrant families, etc. The positive ones include: encouraging the unification of immigrant

families, using specialized skills of immigrants for mutual enrichment, providing specialized education, providing cultural and religious freedom instead of artificial cultural hybrids.

Author:

Anna Bugajska

Title:

“Senescence in Young Adult Dystopias”

Bibliographical info:

*More After More, Essays Commemorating the Five-Hundredth Anniversary of Thomas More's Utopia*, K. Olkusz, M. Kłosiński, K.M. Maj eds. Facta Ficta Research Centre, Kraków, 2016. 266-279.

Keywords:

ageing, dystopia, biopolitics, Westerfeld, Farmer, medical humanities

Abstract:

With the increasing number of the elderly, most of the technological efforts are geared towards the removal of the physical and mental signs of ageing and towards the perpetuation of the qualities of youth. Juvenile dystopias address this issue, were it even by their functioning along the basic dichotomy: young vs. old. Senescence is frequently homologised with senility, disability and inefficiency of contemporary society as a whole. It also serves as a metonymic portrayal of crumbling down of the Western culture. The chapter looks into the problem of senescence in two bestselling and awarded dystopian cycles for young people: Westerfeld's *Uglies* (2005-07) and Farmer's Matteo Alacrán series (2002, 2013). It compares and contrasts the two dystopian visions to uncover inherent stereotyping of ageing, gerontophobic attitudes within the criticized social models, as well as reflects upon the possible solutions for the problem of the role of the elderly in the present-day society.

Author: Anna Bugajska

Title:

“Transhumanizm w serii *Brzydcy* Scotta Westerfelda: “brzydki” czy “śliczny”?”

Bibliographical info:

*Creatio Fantastica*, Kraków, 2017. 45-55.

Keywords:

Westerfeld, transhumanism, enhancement, bioethics, medical humanities

Abstract:

Transhumanism has claimed a considerable space in the contemporary social space, which is visible e.g. in extensive research aimed at the elimination of debilitating diseases, combatting



the ageing processes, and the attempts at augmenting human skills and reflexes through the use of genetic engineering and newest technologies. The paper investigates the elements of transhumanist thought present in *The Uglies* cycle (2005-2007) by Scott Westerfeld. Although primarily critical of human enhancement, the author leaves space for doubt: the main heroine, Tally Youngblood, having become Special, with a modified body and a modified brain, never takes the cure for becoming “normal” again, although it backlashes on her ability to relate to others and to control her own behaviour. This example, and many others from the cycle, create an ambiguous picture of the place of “transhumans” in the society, provoking bioethical reflection along the lines of human nature argument.

Author:

Anna Bugajska

Title:

“Family, State, Fiction: “State is Family” Metaphor in Juvenile Fiction”

Bibliographical info:

*Kultura i Polityka*, Kraków, 2017.

Keywords:

dystopia, family, state, cognitive metaphor, Lakoff

Abstract:

Family is the smallest unit of any state. From the antiquity the parallel between these micro- and macrostructures has been commented upon by such thinkers as Aristotle, de Bonald, Hegel, etc., whether in terms of state policy towards family or in terms of family patterns influencing the makeup of the state and expressing the ruling political philosophy. The strong conceptual ties between the two structures were mapped out for the American context by George Lakoff in his essay “Metaphor, Morality and Politics” (1995), in which he discussed the models of the state as a Strict Father (Conservatives) and Nurturant Parent (Liberals). Within this theoretical framework I perform an analysis to uncover patterns existent in the current juvenile fiction (Collins, Lu, Shusterman).

Author:

Anna Bugajska

Title:

“Baudrillard’s Glaesisveillir: Norse Myth of the Third Order in *More Than This*”

Bibliographical info:

*Kultura i Polityka*, Kraków, 2017

Keywords:

Baudrillard, Norse myth, Ness, simulation, dystopia

Abstract:

The mythological heritage of the Old Norse culture has become fairly well-known thanks to fantasy convention but it is relatively rare to encounter Norse references in dystopian science-fiction. The novel *More Than This* (Patrick Ness, 2013), however, features mythological allusions, which incidentally aid the reflection upon the immersion in the virtual reality. In simulated reality Seth – the main character – develops a relationship with Gudmund, whose Scandinavian name is emphasized multiple times, and could be referred to the semi-divine Guðmundr, a supernatural king of the warrior's afterworld, Glæsisvellir. The “glittering planes” of the Norse mythology, suspended between the actual world and the world of the dead, in the contemporary context become the hyper-reality of the third-order simulations, described by Baudrillard: a system of signs without the original referents, wherein the notions of truth, authenticity and “reality” become obsolete.

Author:

Anna Bugajska

Title:

“Dystopian Space as Metaphor of Ageing”

Bibliographical info:

*Kultura i Polityka*, Kraków, 2017. (in print)

Keywords:

dystopia, ageing, space, young adult, metaphor

Abstract:

In the contemporary Western civilization ageing is perceived as a threat not only to an individual's well-being, but also to the well-being of whole societies, and is metaphorized as “an impending disaster”, which provokes ethical concerns as to the reactions to the crisis. In the article I examine some of popular juvenile dystopias with reference to the disaster metaphor, as expressive of the young/old tensions present in everyday discourses. I look into the post-apocalyptic landscapes which can be read as symbolic of the failing body, mind, but sometimes also as the spaces of exclusion and banishment for the old. The key categories considered are: desert, flood, buildings and nature. The analysis reveals the intensification of negative stereotypes concerning ageing, to the promotion of ideologies connected with youth culture and developing biotechnology.

1.

Author:

Lyman Tower Sargent, Gregory Claeys, Fátima Vieira, Bozóki András, Sükösd Miklós, Rempört Eglantina, Dmitry Halavach, Farkas Ákos, Czigányik Zsolt, Benczik Vera, Szűcs Zoltán

Editor: Zsolt Czigányik

Title:

*Utopian Horizons – Ideology, Politics, Literature*

Bibliographical info:

CEU Press, Budapest and New York, 2017

Keywords:

literature, politics, ideology, hermeneutics, Mannheim, totalitarianism, anarchism, Marxism, Orwell, Huxley

Abstract:

This book investigates the possibilities of cooperation between the humanities and the social sciences in the analysis of 20th century and contemporary utopian phenomena. The papers deal with major problems of interpreting utopias, the relationship of utopia and ideology, and the highly problematic issue as to whether utopia necessarily leads to dystopia. Besides reflecting the interdisciplinary nature of contemporary utopian investigations, the eleven essays effectively represent the constructive attitudes of utopian thought, a feature that not only defines late 20th- and 21st-century utopianism, but is one of the primary reasons behind the rising importance of the topic.

The volume's originality and value lies not only in the innovative theoretical approaches proposed, but also in the practical application of the concept of utopia to a variety of phenomena which have been neglected in the utopian studies paradigm, especially to the rarely discussed Central European texts and ideologies.

[http://www.ceupress.com/books/html/Utopian\\_Horizons.htm](http://www.ceupress.com/books/html/Utopian_Horizons.htm)

*Separate chapters (written by Zsolt Czigányik):*

“Introduction: Utopianism: Literary and Political” 1-16

“Negative Utopia in Central Europe: *Kazohinia* and the Dystopian Political Climate of the 1930s” 161-179

“Afterword” 239-248

2.

Author:

Zsolt Czigányik

Title:

A hiányzó fordítás: Anthony Burgess disztópiájáról [The wanting translation: on Anthony Burgess's dystopia] *in Hungarian*

Bibliographical info:

Szigetvári Péter (ed.) *70 snippets to mark Ádám Nádasy's 70th birthday*. Budapest: Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem Angol–Amerikai Intézet, 2017.

<http://seas3.elte.hu/nadasdy70/index.html>

(ISBN:978-963-284-850-1)

Keywords:

Anthony Burgess, The Wanting Seed, dystopia, overpopulation, Augustinian, Pelagian

Abstract:

*The Wanting Seed* by Anthony Burgess describes a dystopian future of an overpopulated England. Despite the book's relative unpopularity (it is difficult to get hold of a copy and few translations exist, none in Hungarian), this is one of Burgess's significant dystopias. The analysis focuses on the cyclical pattern of history that is expounded in detail in the first chapters of the book (Hungarian translation attached to the paper), whereas the rest of the narrative serves as an illustration to the recurrence of the Augustinian and Pelagian phases of history.

<http://seas3.elte.hu/nadasdy70/cziganyik.html>

3.

Author:

Zsolt Czigányik

Title:

“Utopia and Dystopia on the Screen”

Bibliographical info:

Jászay Dorottya, and Velich Andrea (eds.) *Film and Culture*. Budapest: Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem, 2016. pp. 30-43.

ISBN 978-963-284-757-3

<https://edit.elte.hu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10831/30209/FSA.Film%20and%20Culture.Angol-Amerikai%20Int%C3%A9zet.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y>

Keywords:

utopian film, dystopian film, cinema, Anthony Burgess, George Orwell, *A Clockwork Orange*, 1984, *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, *Equilibrium*

Abstract:

This chapter offers a framework for understanding the genre of dystopia in print and on the screen, and analyses several dystopian movies (focusing on adaptations of literary works such as *Nineteen Eighty-Four* and *A Clockwork Orange*, but not excluding original movies, such as *Equilibrium*). Special emphasis is laid on the recent interest in dystopian themes.

<https://edit.elte.hu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10831/30209/FSA.Film%20and%20Culture.Angol-Amerikai%20Int%C3%A9zet.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y>

4

Author:

Zsolt Czigányik

Title:

From the Bright Future of the Nation to the Dark Future of Mankind: Jókai and Karinthy in Hungarian Utopian Tradition.

Bibliographical info:

*AHEA Hungarian Cultural Studies*: e-journal of the American Hungarian Educators Association 8: 12 p. Paper 10.5195/ahca.2015.213. 12 p. (2015)

Keywords:

Utopia, dystopia, Jókai, Karinthy, intentionalism

Abstract:

After defining utopianism Czigányik gives a brief introduction to Hungarian utopian literature. While he discusses *Tariménes utazása* ['The Voyage of Tariménes'], written by György Bessenyei in 1804, the utopian scenes of Imre Madách's *Az ember tragédiája* ['The Tragedy of Man', 1862] and Frigyes Karinthy's short utopian piece, *Utazás Faremidoba* ['Voyage to Faremido', 1916], the bulk of the paper deals with Mór Jókai's monumental novel, *A jövő század regénye*, ['The Novel of the Century to Come', 1872]. Jókai, who had taken an active part in the 1848 uprising, depicts in this novel a future world of an imaginary twentieth century, where Hungary has primacy within the Habsburg empire (with the emperor king being Árpád Habsburg) and the invention of the airplane (by a Hungarian) brings lasting peace, stability and prosperity to the world. Besides introducing the Hungarian utopian tradition, the paper will reflect upon the role of individuals in imagined societies and how an agency-centered narrative overwrites the essentially structuralist view of history, that usually permeates utopias.

<https://ahca.pitt.edu/ojs/index.php/ahca/article/view/213>

Author:  
Massimo de Angelis

Title:

*Omnia Sunt Communia: On the Commons and the Transformation to Postcapitalism*

Bibliographical info:  
Zed Books, London, 2017

Keywords:

political theory; philosophy; the commons; common theory; political economy; anarchism; communism; capitalism; postcapitalism

Abstract:

In this weaving of radical political economy, *Omnia Sunt Communia* sets out the steps to postcapitalism. By conceptualising the commons not just as common goods but as a set of social systems, Massimo De Angelis shows their pervasive presence in everyday life, mapping out a strategy for total social transformation.

From the micro to the macro, De Angelis unveils the commons as fields of power relations – shared space, objects, subjects – that explode the limits of daily life under capitalism. He exposes attempts to co-opt the commons, through the use of code words such as 'participation' and 'governance', and reveals the potential for radical transformation rooted in the reproduction of our communities, of life, of work and of society as a whole.



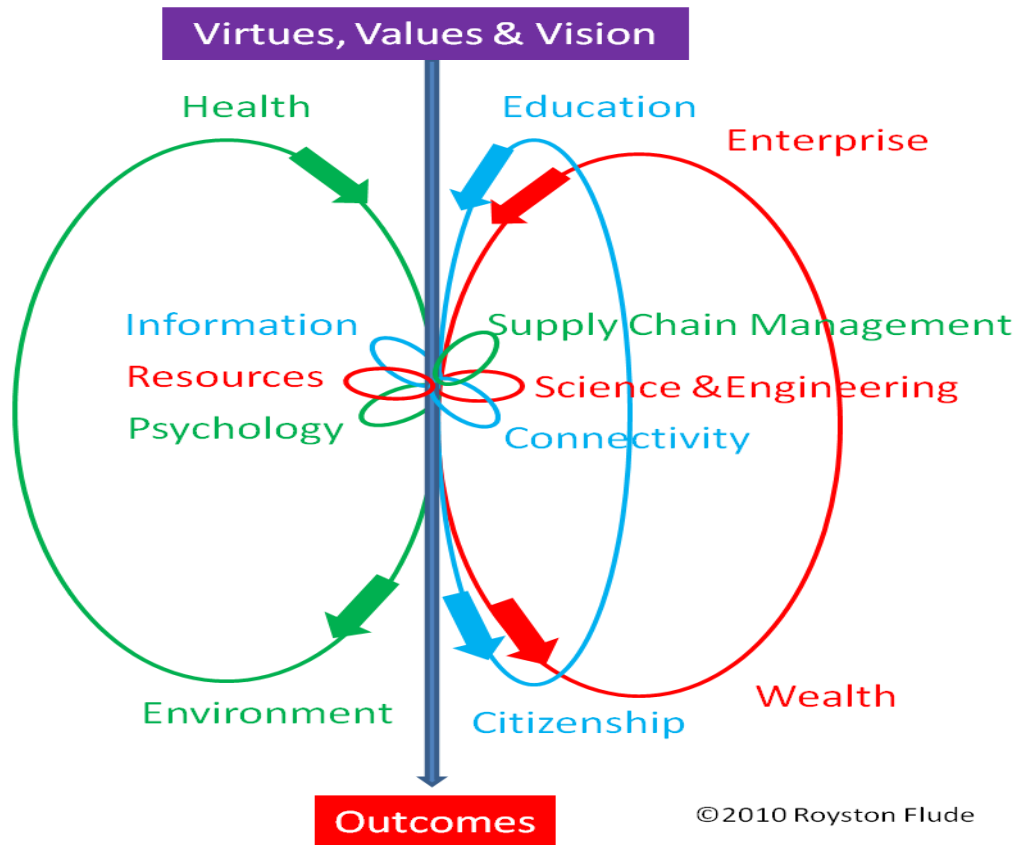
World Circle of the Consensus: Self-sustaining People, Organizations & Communities (CSPOC)

A not-for-profit NGO in consultative status with ECOSOC

## Self-sustainability

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### Special News:

- Nutrition
- SMART Learning
- Enabling Innovation & Creativity
- Holographic Investment
- Virtues & Values Change
- Holographic Community Centre
- Mentoring Russian Orphans
- LIFE Biscuit: Retail to Relief
- Educational % & Social Inclusion
- Social Entrepreneur Partnerships
- Leadership—Multi-intelligence
- Youth Engagement

## Delivering Self-sustaining Change

Health, Education and Enterprise inputs need to be integrated to deliver outcomes in Wealth, Citizenship and the Environment.

These 'vectors of change' are facilitated by Supply Chain Management, Science & Engineering, Connectivity, Infor-

mation, Resources and Psychology to deliver longitudinal self-sustainability.

This multi-variant approach considers how Physical (PQ), Emotional (EQ), Mental (IQ) and Spiritual (SQ) intelligences interrelate in the enabling

of self-sustaining longitudinal outcomes.

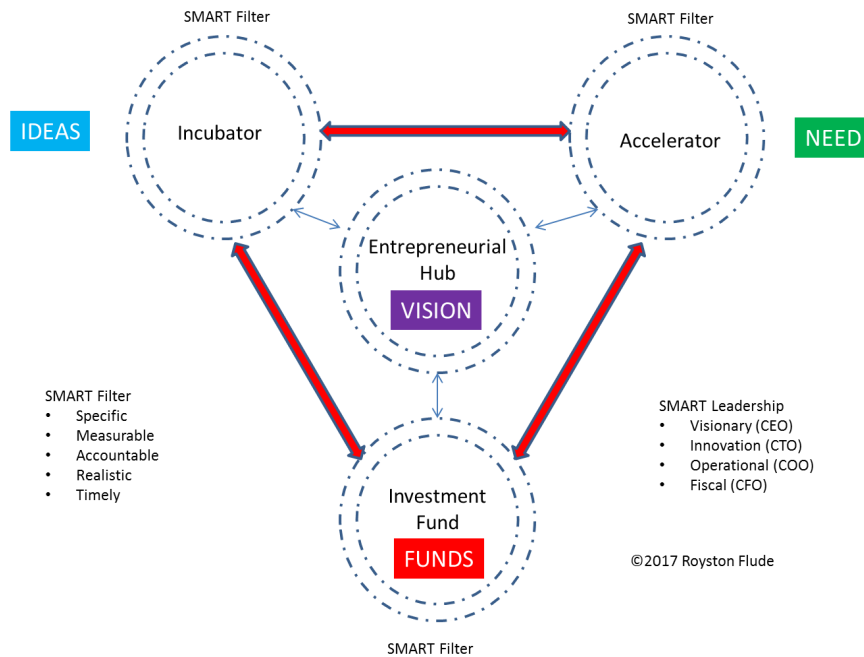
CSPOC is working with 'Partnering Organisations' to deliver demonstration projects that combine a top-down and bottom-up approach to give evidenced based outcomes.





# Wealth: Holographic Investment

Wealth process requires introducing new ideas and innovation to the marketplace to satisfy needs. Investment is normally required to facilitate innovation and commercial products and need access to financial resources. Ideas need to be incubated so that only the best are considered for investment. Market needs must be recognised and ideas accelerated to deliver commercially viable outcomes. Investment in a 'fund of funds' provides arbitrage to ensure investor confidence linked together with an entrepreneurial hub

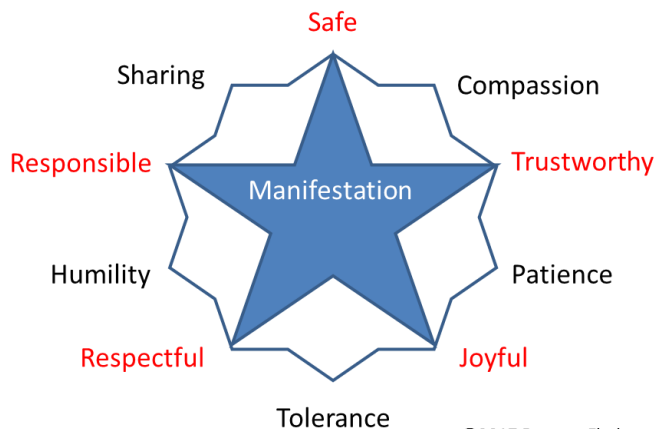


# Citizenship: Virtues & Values driven Change

Citizenship may be regarded as the process by which an individual respects their own moral compass and that of the community as a whole. They are both the 'wave' and the 'ocean' CSPOC research has concluded that there are five primary virtues which operate like the DNA of civilization and five primary values like RNA that define

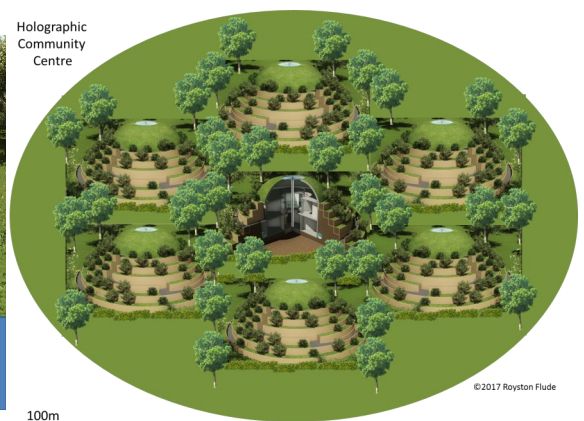
how will is manifested in our behaviours (shown in red). Citizenship is the creation of a 'dream reality' that is moderated by tangible and intangible laws to provide the optimal outcomes for both the individual and the community as part of a Nash Equilibrium.

All for One and One for All

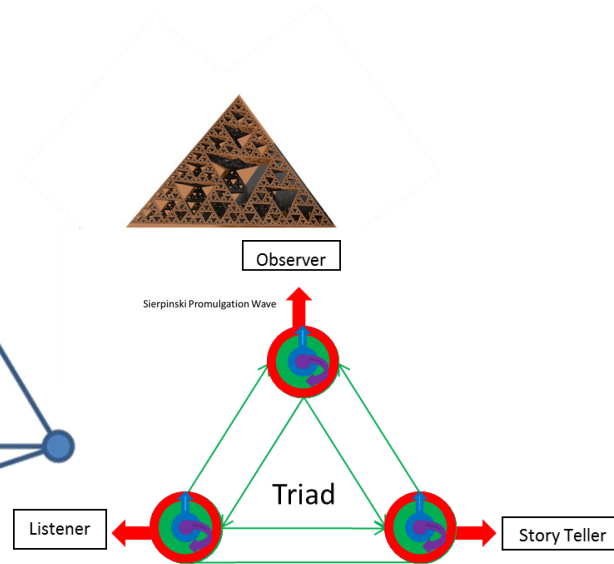
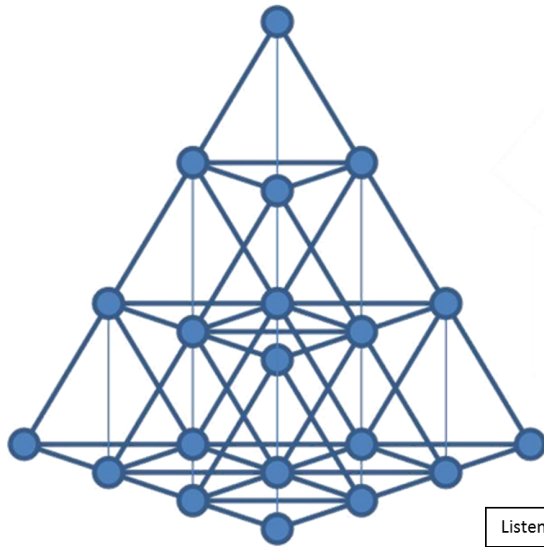


# Environment: Holographic Community Centres

CSPOC is developing SMART Buildings to be part of a Holographic Community Centre (HCC) that are a 24x7 School, Health Hub and Enterprise Zone. Around these HCCs will be established multiple occupancy homes that are intergenerational and provide self-sustaining communities free from fear.



## Mentoring Russian Orphans



For many years Ahmad Tea have been supporting orphan-ages throughout the world. In many countries, particularly Russia, orphans leave institutions and foster families with nowhere to go and often become victims to crime, substance abuse and human trafficking. CPOC have developed a programme for volunteer Mentors to help facilitate this transition and enable self-worth and self-determination. The approach forms the Mentor Volunteers into triads that engage with triads of orphans. A promulgation wave changes communities

## LIFE Biscuit– Retail to Relief



CSPOC in partnership with Kambly have developed the Life Biscuit, which provides total nutrition and can be used as a sole food source for up to 100 days. As a first meal of the days it lifts attention span, which is particularly important for students, high intensity workers (pilots, drivers etc.) and the elderly.

The Life biscuit has now undergone extensive testing and a Retail product called a FINE Meal, selling a CHF 8, will subsidise the provision of food to those that are less fortunate. The QR code on the packaging enables registration with subsequent purchased being registered and amalgamated in a Life Box

with water filter and global tracking. This Robin Hood approach that uses 4th Generation CMS architecture to give the retail purchaser total transparency and choice of destination for their donated packet. Weight management trials have also shown outstanding efficacy

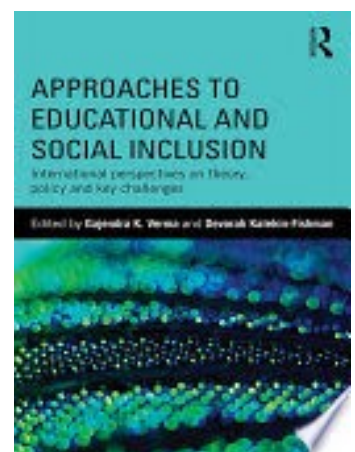
## Educational & Social Inclusion

The global challenge of Educational and Social Inclusion was first addressed at a conference of global leaders in the field in Patna, Bihar, India. Our Board Member Emeritus Professor Gajendra Verma has been developing the various presentations into a book

titled Approaches to Educational And Social Inclusion that was published by Routledge in 2016.

Dr Flude provided the chapter on Inclusive Learning: The Challenge of Special Needs. Dr Flude presented at a Conference at Stirling University

on Dyslexia and it may be also be regarded as a gift with many dyslexic 'high achievers'. Ongoing research in the field is now indicating that it may be possible to reverse the affects of dyslexia and potentially ADHD, enabling the estimated 10-15% of the population to have better lives



# Social Entrepreneur Partnerships

CSPOC operates a pure funding policy with over CHF 2.8 million being raising in donations that are fully assigned to projects.

This does create challenges in the development of new projects and initiatives that required seed-corn capital.

Whilst administrative costs are maintained as low a possible, the development of new projects and initiatives will require an increase in costs.

**We are seeking Partners** who share our vision and are willing to sponsor our endeavours

- Bronze – CHF 10,000 per annum
- Silver – CHF 25,000 per annum
- Gold – CHF 100,000 per annum
- Platinum – CHF 250,000 per annum

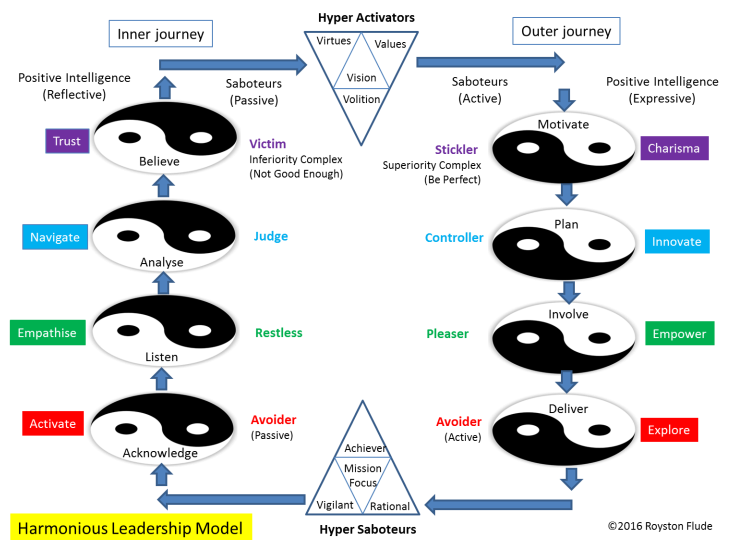
Our motivation has always been to put something back focused on tangible benefits that enable rather than disable with **the focus on women as the trans-generational change agents**. We are hoping to televise our approach in the form of documentaries and personal vignettes that will reach a global audience.



## Leadership A Multi-Intelligence Perspective

CSPOC, drawing on the experience of Dr Royston Flude, has developed an alternative leadership model that engages physical, emotional, mental and spiritual intelligences as part of an Inner and Outer Journey that is anchored by vision, virtues, values and volition.

It considers each of the intelligences as having a positive or shadow aspect that require balance. Change is a balance between positive psychology and the silent saboteurs.



## CSPOC: Youth Engagement

CSPOC recognises that our Youth is the determinate of the future.

The Millennials would appear to have a different perspective in their vision of the future with balance being obtained through Safety, Harmony and a Utopian dream.

CSPOC have engaged with

the Rotary Club Genève International in their Youth Engagement programme to establish Rotaract (18-30) and Interact (12-18) clubs.

Establishing high Self-Worth is the key determinant for successful outcomes with Mentors providing the 'guiding interface'.



*Listen to our children calling from the future and change now*

# CSPOC

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[www.c-spoc.org](http://www.c-spoc.org)

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## *Helping you to help yourself*

CSPOC is a United Nations accredited, not-for-profit NGO that is a conduit for ideas and resources to understand better how to build self-sustaining people, organizations and communities. It draws on the talents of like minded individuals, organizations and communities to implement change at both strategic and grass-roots levels.

*'Give a person a 'fish' and you feed them for a day.*

*Give a person a 'fishing rod' and you feed them for a lifetime.*

*Give a person 'relationships' and you create the possibility of working together with other people to share ideas and actions for the common good.*

*Give a person a 'community' and you have the inspiration to transcend generations'.*

*Dr Royston Flude, President, CSPOC*

[royston@cmdc-spoc.org](mailto:royston@cmdc-spoc.org)



**Visit of President Xi  
United Nation Geneva**



## **China the Sleeping Dragon**

傅儒德

future as it tackles environmental pollution and socio-economic change.

The challenge for One China is the integration of a multi-system model. We already have one China two systems with the Integration of Hong Kong. So I wonder whether it might be possible to see one China four systems with the integration of Tibet and Taiwan as Regional Autonomous Zones (RAZ).

Whatever the political inclusion approach, China already is a dominant force for change and a people who are intelligent, hardworking and passionate about the future.

Dr Flude was invited to join part of the Chinese Delegation to dinner with, Marielle de Dardel, the wife of the Swiss Ambassador to Beijing.

China represents a significant force for good in the world and with the new leadership that believes in Harmonious Living the is great hope for a more peaceful world.

China has already succeeded in lifting more than half a billion people out of poverty and is a great hope for the

Author:

Royston Flude

Title:

*Self Sustainability: People Dimension*

Bibliographical info:

Howdomado Publishing, Manchester, UK, 2013

Keywords:

Self-Sustainability, Socio-Economic Models, Change Management Perspective, Socio-Economic Force Field Model, Meaning, Negative Trajectory (Helplessness), Positive Trajectory (Optimism), Relationships, Well-Being, Interventions to Improve Self-Esteem and Consequently Well-Being

Abstract:

Many books have been published on sustainability, but few endeavour to develop a holistic conceptual framework of Self-sustainability.

Dr Flude has struggled through most of his life with dyslexia and a need to learn and understand the workings of Nature and by so doing make a difference and be of service above self. It has not been an easy process with many setbacks, crisis of confidence and at times uncertainly as to whether to go on.

The rich consequences of this uncertain journey towards enlightenment has been the discovery of many disciplines and the realisation that they are all connected and interrelated in what we call our conscious reality. Yet there was always something beyond the manifestation of our material world that fascinated the author's passion for discovery and innovation.

He draws on a rich family tradition of philosophical and scientific enquiry that has yielded anchors of compassion, patience, tolerance, humility and sharing as core virtues for living. His passion for self-sustaining solutions has now focused on Health, Education and Enterprise for which he has discovered the most powerful aspect, which is the People Dimension.

This philosophical view is crystallised in an adaptation of the very old Chinese proverb. "Give a person a 'fish' and you feed them for a day. Give a person 'relationships' and you create the possibility of working together with other people to share ideas and actions for the common good. Give a person a 'fishing rod & fishing skills' and you feed them for a lifetime. Give a person a 'community' and you have the inspiration to transcend generations".

Author:

Irina Golovacheva,

Title:

"Huxley, Blok and Berdyaev: Observations on the Nature of the Russian Revolution,"

Bibliographical info:

*Aldous Huxley Annual*. 2014. Vol.14. (2015): 125-135.

Key words:

Aldous Huxley, Alexander Blok, Nicholai Berdyaev

Abstract:

In 1920, Aldous Huxley reviewed the freshly published translation of Alexander Blok's famous poem *The Twelve* for 'the Athenaeum'. In spite of his disapproval, Huxley borrowed from Blok his messianic vision of the Revolution. Huxley's insight into the very essence of *The Twelve* gives another proof of his prophetic talent: he anticipated Nikolai Berdyaev's ideas about the Russian Revolution and the Bolshevik Utopia. It was not by chance that Huxley borrowed Berdyaev's words about utopias to use as the epigraph for *Brave New World*.

Author:

Richard Howells

Title:

*A Critical Theory of Creativity: Utopia, Aesthetics, Atheism and Design*

Bibliographical info:

London and New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2015. ISBN: 978-1-1374-4616-9. Paperback edition 2017. ISBN: 978-1-349-68579-0.

Keywords:

Utopia, Creativity, Critical Theory, Bloch, Atheism, Design

Abstract:

*A Critical Theory of Creativity* argues that a Utopian drive is aesthetically encoded within the language of form. Combining multidisciplinary theory with case studies ranging from planned communities to the relationship between Navajo theology and design, this book demonstrates how humankind is striving to fashion a better world from the raw materials we inherit. Building upon the work of Ernst Bloch, Howells sees the 'fall' as a liberation and Prometheus as a hero. He takes religion seriously as a cultural narrative, but replaces divine creation with human creativity. Coupled with this liberation from Eden comes a very human obligation that cannot be delegated to God, to nature or to market forces. *A Critical Theory of Creativity's* intellectual compass ranges from Roger Fry to Philip Pullman and Slavoj Žižek, returning always to an empowering, human-centred universe. As Bloch declared in *The Spirit of Utopia*, 'Life has been put into our hands.'

Author:

Richard Howells

Title:

"The Aesthetics of Utopia: Creation, Creativity and a Critical Theory of Design"

Bibliographical info:

in *Thesis Eleven*, Vol. 123(1), 2014, pp 41-61. ISSN: 0725-5138, DOI: 10.1177/0725513614543414.

Keywords:

Utopia, aesthetics, Bloch, Navajo, creativity, critical theory

Abstract:

The argument in this article is grounded in Ernst Bloch's critical theory of Utopian thought, especially that visions of a better world to come are encoded in the arts and popular culture. It is pursued via a confluence of theory and case study of the interrelationship between Navajo culture, theology and design as articulated both in the practice of weaving and in the theology of the Navajo creation myth. Yet it is an argument that at the same time goes beyond Bloch and the Navajo: It is contended that not only do the arts more broadly serve as representations of possible Utopias, but that creativity and design are also Utopian processes in themselves. The article concludes that Utopia is therefore something that we cannot delegate either to nature or to the supernatural, because as Bloch declares in *The Spirit*



of Utopia: 'Life has been put into our hands.'

Author:

Michael Jackson and Damian Grace

Title:

EDinner in Utopia: Why did Plato Propose <sup>3</sup>Amazing and Frightening<sup>2</sup>  
Meals in Common,<sup>1</sup>

Bibliographical info:

Spaces of Utopia (Lisbon), Series 2 (2014) 3: 9-26.

<http://ler.letras.up.pt/site/default.aspx?qry=id05id174id2689&sum=sim>

USSN 1646-4729

Keywords:

Plato, meals in common, sysstia, communism

Abstract:

Why did Plato make dining in public the central institution in his *The Laws*? Why are meals in common one of the few continuities from his *The Republic* to *The Laws*? Why does Aristotle accept this institution from Plato, though he rejects so much else. In this article we adduce the many purposes such meals can serve, noting that they are often features of utopian theory and practice.

Author:  
Ruth Kinna

Title:  
“Utopianism and Prefiguration”

Bibliographical info:  
The Political Uses of Utopia: New Marxist, Anarchist and Radical Democratic Perspectives  
ed. S.D. Chrostowska and James D. Ingram, Columbia University Press, 2016.

Keywords:  
Anarchism, Prefiguration, Utopianism

Abstract:  
The essay shows how blueprint utopianism (associated with the mid-nineteenth-century utopian socialists) serves as a foil for contemporary anarchism. It also touches on Abensour’s well-known framing of “utopia as desire” in order to illustrate the dovetailing of antiutopian utopianism with some recent conceptions of anarchist utopianism. By examining debates about the interrelationship of these two concepts and, in particular, the continuities and discontinuities in the history of anarchist thought, it is possible to capture the spectrum of utopian political practice that prefiguration describes, extending from a utopian commitment to a sociological framing of alternatives to a dystopian embrace of a psychology of desiring.

Author:  
Ruth Kinna

Title:  
“Anarchism, Protest and utopia”

Bibliographical info:  
Philosophers for Change 21 June 2012  
<https://philosophersforchange.org/2012/06/21/anarchism-protest-and-utopianism/>

Keywords:  
Anarchism, Occupy, Protest

Abstract:  
This article discusses the relationship of Occupy and anarchism. It argues that Occupy adopted principles that were anarchistic but that the manner of their adoption differed from those pioneered by anarchists like Kropotkin and the historical anarchist groups with which he was associated. Illustrating the overlaps and divergences is complicated by the diversity and internal plurality of the movements in hand. To avoid benchmarking one movement with another, ideas from both are set within frameworks of utopianism and protest. My claim is that, notwithstanding the risks that association with anarchism involves, contemporary movements might still have something to gain from an engagement with this older set of anarchist ideas. I look first at utopianism and then at protest.

Author:  
Ruth Kinna

Title:  
“Practising (for) Utopia”

Bibliographical info:  
Philosophers for Change 1 April 2014  
<https://philosophersforchange.org/2014/04/01/practising-for-utopia/>

Keywords:  
Anarchism, Nowtopia, Utopianism

Abstract:  
This essay highlights the constructive, utopian possibilities that spring from a sense of political compromise and argues that this distinctive type of utopian practice lends itself particularly well to anarchism. To show the distinctiveness of the approach in anarchist thought, the paper examines two other models of utopianism: one called realist and the other experiential. The argument is that, while all these conceptions of anarchist utopianism are valuable, the experiments that stem from compromise not only have the potential to inspire activists but also challenge non-anarchists to consider the costs of their everyday, apparently mundane decisions.

Author:

Robert Owen. (Ed.) Jose Ramon Alvarez Layna.

Title:

*Robert Owen. Textos del socialista utópico*

Bibliographical info: CSIC - Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Madrid, 2015. ISBN: 9788400099565.

Keywords:

Christianity, modernity, industrialism, Robert Owen, utopian socialism.

Abstract:

This is the first edition in Spanish language of the main texts that Robert Owen (1771-1858) published in his lifetime. Besides, it makes it possible for the reader to study modern Western history from the privileged standpoint that Owen is.

This edition is also a relevant work on translation that takes into consideration aspects between language, history and philosophical traditions.

In addition, the book makes it possible for us to go through the historical stages that Robert Owen received to model his language and his thought. Then, we must add that these selected works do show a first Owen was closer to the British enlightened tradition. Later, this same volume offers texts from a more romantic American stage of Robert Owen. Finally, we can also find here texts that were published by the Welsh author after 1830 and that do provide information about two more owenite stages that had to do with religion and politics and with rationality and spirituality.

Author:

Jose Ramon Alvarez Layna.

Title:

*Robert Owen, socialista utópico*

Bibliographical info: McGraw-Hill Interamericana de España, Madrid, 2015.

ISBN: 9788448610036.

Keywords:

Christianity, modernity, industrialism, Robert Owen, utopian socialism.

Abstract:

This is the first relevant work on the British thinker Robert Owen (1771-1858) in Spanish language. The book, studies Owen and his times paying attention to historical or philosophical traditions and to the intellectual evolution of Owen in particular, too.

Besides, it is a work that makes it possible for the reader to study modern Western history from the privileged standpoint that Robert Owen is.

Finally, we must state that this book makes it possible for us to go through the historical stages that made it possible for Owen to model his language and his thought. Consequently, we can still add that this is a biography on Robert Owen that explains well how this Welsh author emerged between the Enlightenment and the Romantic periods to become such an essential man for Western modern history after 1830.

Author:  
David Leach

Title:  
*Chasing Utopia: The Future of the Kibbutz in a Divided Israel*

Bibliographical info:  
ECW Press, Toronto, Fall 2016

Keywords:  
kibbutz, Israel, Palestine, communal movement, Zionism, utopia, eco-village, privatization

Abstract: *Chasing Utopia: The Future of the Kibbutz in a Divided Israel* draws readers into the quest for answers to the defining political conflict of our era. Author David Leach revisits his raucous memories of life as a kibbutz volunteer and returns to meet a new generation of Jewish and Arab citizens struggling to forge a better future together. Crisscrossing the nation, Leach chronicles the controversial decline of Israel's kibbutz movement and witnesses a renaissance of the original vision for a peaceable utopia in unexpected corners of the Promised Land. *Chasing Utopia* is an entertaining and enlightening portrait of a divided nation where hope persists against the odds.

Author:

Etta Madden

Title:

Cross-Cultural Exchanges: Thomas More, Thanksgiving and Utopian Visions of Italian Foodways

Bibliographical info:

Proceedings of Convegno Internazionale Ricostruire l'Utopia: Cinquecento anni dopo l'"Utopia" di Thomas More, Arcavata di Rende, November 2016. Editor Diana Thermes. Forthcoming, Bonania UP, 2018.

Keywords:

Thomas More, William Bradford, Thanksgiving, food, Italy, Barbara Kingsolver, Louise DeSalvo, J. C. Hallman

Abstract:

American Thanksgiving provides a foundation for considering utopian aspects of food practices in the midst of growing concerns about dystopian aspects of food production and consumption—prompted especially by poverty and environmental crises. William Bradford's history, *Of Plymouth Plantation*, reflects several concerns of Thomas More's *Utopia*: growing greed and consumption, including land consumption by livestock, private ownership of property, and increased division of community due to self-interest. Most important, though, is the concept of cross-cultural exchange. After noting these, the essay advances temporally to three American literary works of the last decade: Barbara Kingsolver's *Animal, Vegetable, Miracle*, Louise DeSalvo's *Crazy in the Kitchen*, and J. C. Hallman's *In Utopia*. These idealize contemporary Italian food practices as utopian, based on the use of local products, an emphasis on commensality, and concern for aesthetics. These prompt consideration of More's relevance today, especially with regard to utopian and dystopian cross-cultural travels and exchange.

Author:

Etta Madden

Title:

"Anne Hampton Brewster's *St. Martin's Summer* and Utopian Literary Discourses."

Bibliographical info:

*Utopian Studies* 28.2 (2017), 305-26.

Keywords:

Anne Hampton Brewster, heterotopia, feminist utopias, critical utopias, Robert Dale Owen

Abstract:



Employing theoretical lenses of Jennifer Wagner-Lawlor and Tom Moylan, and Michel Foucault's notion of heterotopias, this article analyzes Anne Hampton Brewster's revision of her travel notebook based on a European Grand Tour to compose the novel *St. Martin's Summer* (1866). Contributing to discussions of utopian literary discourses, it asserts that Brewster's dialectical movement between journal and novel enabled her to envision possible futures and to launch herself from a life of entrapment in the US to become a newspaper correspondent in Rome in 1868, where she wrote for two decades. The novel's focus on a community of women and a final chapter on shipboard reverberate with "floating island" imagery and contest traditional notions of marriage and travels home. Other "heterotopian" scenes, comments on marriage, dream visions transporting characters through time and space, their political engagement and isolation (including a fictional Robert Dale Owen's), and a self-reflexive preface invite this analysis.

Author:

Etta Madden

Title:

"Eating Ideally: Production, Consumption, Commensality, and Cleanup."

Bibliographical info:

*Utopian Studies* 26.1 (2015): 2-18.

Keywords:

foodways, food studies, Gastronomica, Barbara Kingsolver, Michael Pollan

Abstract:

The astronomical growth in food studies during the last decade as well as technological advances in communication, food production, and studies of climate change have contributed to increased diversity in the strands of interest in foodways as they intersect with utopian studies. In particular, social media, "virtual" utopias, non-western utopias, a proliferation of young adult utopian/dystopian literature, and publish-on-demand literature have changed food practices and the literary world. This introductory essay to a special issue on utopian foodways acknowledges specific details of some of these changes and intersections, explains the origin of the issue in a 2013 workshop at the University of Kansas, and provides an overview of the chronological and geographical expanse of the essays included as well as their themes. The essay concludes with a call for "speculative" futures in research, writing, and teaching about utopian food practices.

Author:

Etta Madden

Title:

"Damanhur: Sustaining Changes in an Intentional Community."

Bibliographical info:

*Spiritual and Visionary Communities: Out to Save the World*. Ed. Timothy Miller. Farnham, UK: Ashgate Publishing, 2013. 15-28.

Keywords:

Damanhur, ecovillage, community, spirituality, sustainability

Abstract:

The Federation of Damanhur, in Italy's Piedmont region, continues to exist almost forty years after its founding because it has been sustained by constant change. This case study examines websites and publications and draws from interviews by "insiders" and "outsiders" to illustrate how the intentional community has continued to adapt, responding to points of communal crisis with creativity and growth. It provides a brief history and overview of the Federation's most significant moments of change—such as revelation of the underground Temples of Humankind. Then it turns to the recent transition to sustainability and ecotourism, including participation in the Global Ecovillage Network (GEN), and the establishment of "centers" outside of the Piedmont and Italy, which contribute to global interest in Damanhur.

Author:

Etta Madden, lead editor, with Lyman Tower Sargent and Timothy Miller

Title:

Utopia and Food

Bibliographical info:

*Utopian Studies*. 26.1 (2015)

Keywords:

Cockaigne, Charles Fourier, Paleo Diet, cooperative, Margaret Atwood, Ruth Ozeki

Abstract:

This special issue emerged from a 2013 workshop at the University of Kansas and an international call for papers thereafter. The eight essays included after the introduction range chronologically and geographically from studies of seventeenth-century American through Nineteenth-century France, to American locales of the twentieth century. Some essays consider imagined settings in fictional literature by Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Margaret Atwood, and Ruth Ozeki, and one examines imagined communities created through diet books in the present. Thematically, they include analyses of images of abundance and lack in the past, "real" practices in the past and present, and imagined eating in the future. Five reviews of recently published food studies conclude the issue.

Author:

Etta Madden

Title:

Review of Sundeen, Mark. *The Unsettlers: In Search of the Good Life in Today's America*. New York: Riverhead Books, 2016.

Bibliographical info:

*Communal Societies* 37.1 (2017): 117-20.

Keywords:

American utopias, sustainability, alternative lifestyles, anarchists

Abstract:

This review explores Mark Sundeen's book of "immersive journalism," which considers the tradition of Americans seeking meaningful lifestyles alternative to the mainstream. Against this backdrop, three contemporary couples experiment with paths they hope will provide a sustainable future for the earth's inhabitants. Sundeen's study centers upon Sarah and Ethan of the Possibility Alliance in rural La Plata, Missouri; Olivia and Greg of Brother Nature Produce in urban Detroit; and Luci and Steve, founders of organic Lifeline Farms in Montana's Bitterroot Valley, near Missoula. Free of footnotes, bibliography and photos, the narrative moves quickly. Sundeen's voice, often humorous, intertwines references to pilgrims, Shakers, Transcendentalists, Scott and Helen Nearing's Bennington, Vermont, simplicity movement of the Depression years, and Stephen Gaskin's 1970s founding of the Farm. The book also refers to international communities, such as Mas de la Griffé, Ramounat, and the Ark in France.

Author:  
Kalina Maleska

Title:  
“500 Years since Thomas More’s *Utopia*: Transformation of Utopian Ideas”

Bibliographical info:  
*Blesok* (journal) No. 110, October-November 2016

Keywords:  
More, Utopia, development of utopian genre, Orwell, Le Guin, Ishiguro

Abstract:  
If liberal democracy is considered to be the achieved end point in the efforts for creating a perfect society – which is based on F. Fukuyama’s thesis about the end of history – then, as a logical consequence, the utopian visions, whether in philosophy or in literature, would end. Through a brief historical overview of the utopian genre, this essay attempts to show that this is not the case, and that there is still a lot of space for transformations and improvement of the human societies in the world and in the literary works. Thus, the essay traces the literary journeys, since More’s *Utopia*, to various imaginary locations on the Earth in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, as well as journeys through time, more typical for the 19<sup>th</sup> century and on, all the way to recent visions, which, although largely transformed in comparison to earlier utopias, still have the essential utopian features.

Author:

Lucas Margarit (editor).

Title:

*Utopías inglesas del siglo XVIII. Construcciones imaginarias del estado moderno: selección de textos y comentarios críticos.*

Bibliographical info:

Buenos Aires: Editores Argentinos, 2016.

Keywords:

Translations, Utopian Literature, XVIIIth century, England.

Abstract:

Estos volúmenes contienen traducciones y estudios introductorios de: *The Consolidator: or, Memoirs of Sundry Transactions from the World in the Moon* (1705), de Daniel Defoe; dos utopías anónimas que llevan por título *The Island of Content: or a New Paradise Discovered* (1709) y *A Description of New Athens in Terra Australis Incognita* (1720); *A Voyage to Cacklogallinia with a Description of the Religion, Policy, Customs and Manners of that Country* (1727), relato atribuido a un supuesto "Capitán Samuel Brunt"; algunos fragmentos de *The Capacity and Extent of the Human Understanding; Exemplified in the Extraordinary Case of Authomathes* (1745), de John Kirkby; la comunidad ideal descrita por James Burgh en *An Account of the First Settlement, Laws, Form of Government, and Police, of the Cessares, A People of South America* (1764); *A Supplement to the History of Robinson Crusoe* (1781), del mencionado Spence; el particular tratado de William Hodgson *The Commonwealth of Reason* (1795); y el opúsculo *An Account of the Giants Lately Discovered* (1798), de Horatio Walpole

Author:

Lucas Margarit (editor).

Title:

Textos utópicos del siglo XVII. Dos volúmenes: (1) Utopías y organización social (2) Viajes a la Luna, utopías selenitas y legado científico.

Bibliographical info:

Buenos Aires: Oficina de Publicaciones de la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras de la Universidad de Buenos Aires, 2013.

Keywords:

Translations, Utopian Literature, XVIIth century, England.

Abstract:

Esta publicación tiene su origen en el proyecto de investigación Proyecto UBACyT, Configuraciones utópicas en la Inglaterra de los siglos XVI y XVII de la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras de la Universidad de Buenos Aires. La idea inicial fue no sólo debatir acerca del contexto y de las teorías sobre el género utopía, sino también realizar una serie de traducciones de textos inéditos en español, las cuales presentamos en estos dos volúmenes bajo el título Utopías Inglesas del siglo XVII. Estos volúmenes contienen traducciones y estudios introductorios de: *The Purple Island* [1633] de Phineas Fletcher, *The Man in the Moone. Or A Discourse of a Voyage thither* [1638] de Francis Godwin, *The Discovery of a New World* [1638] John Wilkins, *A Description of the Famous Kingdome of Macaria* [1641] de Samuel Hartlib, *Novae Solimae* [1648] de Samuel Gott, *The Isle of the Pines* [1668] de Henry Neville,

Author: González, Martín P.

Title:

“Futuros pasados y olvidados. Aportes para una prehistoria del futuro utópico en la modernidad (Inglaterra, 1733-1769)”

Bibliographical info:

Eadem Ultraque Europa. Revista anual de historia cultural e intelectual, año 13, n° 18, agosto de 2017, pp. 61-111. ISSN 1885-7221. Universidad de San Martín, Argentina.

Keywords:

Utopian literature; Future; XVIIIth century; Great Britain.

Abstract:

A solid and almost immutable historiographical consensus exists concerning the classification of *L'an2440*, published in 1771 by Louis- Sébastien Mercier, as the first literary utopia situated in the future. My proposal in this article is to analyze four utopias edited in England between 1733 and 1769 which were also situated in the future, but, oddly, have been relegated by most researchers. I hope not only to discover new sources to think about the problematic process by which the future appears as a topic in literature, but also to question some of the current interpretations on the subject. I believe that the construction of these utopian futures should be conceptualized as a part of a series of strategies and narrative frames used by writers of utopias to locate their narratives in complex and uncertain contexts.

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Author:

González, Martín P.

Title:

“No sólo caballos. Canarios, gallináceos y serpientes en la literatura utópica británica del siglo XVIII”

Bibliographical info:

Bibliotheca Augustiniana, vol. VIII, Tomo 2, 2017, ISSN 2469-0341. Buenos Aires, Argentina. Disponible en versión digital en: <https://www.bibcisao.com/bibliotheca>.

Keywords:

Animals, utopian literature, England, XVIIIth century.

Abstract:

In this article I propose to investigate the link between animals and utopia. Specifically, in the uses that were made of animals in the utopian British literature of the eighteenth century, by analyzing the influence that the famous travel of Captain Lemuel Gulliver to the country of the houyhnhnms seems to have had in other utopian texts of the period. Thus, I hope to point out how, by reflecting on the nature of animals - and men - some utopian writers criticized and satirized English society of its time.

Author:  
Martin Villa

Title:  
*Sharing Economy and Utopia*

Bibliographical info:  
Kindle, 8.12.2017

Keywords:  
Sharing Economy, Collaborative Consumption, Techno-Libertarianism, Transparency

Abstract:  
PhD thesis in philosophy, defended in September 2017. The book commences by briefly outlining the history of utopia and utopian studies, then explores the utopian elements of the works of various schools of philosophy. Equipped with these notions the dots between the Utopia and the prevalent modern Californian Silicon Valley Creed and Start-up culture are connected, with special emphasis on the spatiality of utopia, power and power-structures, the notion of transparency and its wielding as a means of power and subjugation, private property and real-estate, historical and modern commons, the issue of trust, reputation, insurance and liability, and finally the temporal aspects of Utopia. After finding a working definition of Sharing Economy the initial main research question itself was examined: "What utopian blueprints, motifs, and impulses can be found latent in the contemporary concept of the Sharing Economy?" Then commercial and "true" Sharing Economy sites, the utopian blueprints of "Singularity" and "Zero marginal-cost society" are discussed. Excurses concerning innovation vs. regulation, Taxation, block-chain, lobbyism and power structures complete the analysis. The thesis concludes by stating the potential and shortcomings of Sharing Economy, and with giving a personal assessment of historical and future utopian approaches and the merits of utopian blueprinting.



Author:  
Andrew Milner

Title:  
*Locating Science Fiction*

Bibliographical info:  
Liverpool University Press, Liverpool, 2012  
Liverpool Scholarship Online, Liverpool University Press, Liverpool, 20 June 2013.

Keywords:  
Science fiction \* utopia \* dystopia \* sociology

Abstract:  
*Locating Science Fiction* effects a series of vital shifts in the way SF theory and criticism conceptualise their subject, away from prescriptively abstract dialectics of cognition and estrangement, towards an empirically grounded understanding of a messy amalgam of texts, practices and artefacts. Inspired by Raymond Williams's cultural materialism, Pierre Bourdieu's sociology of culture and Franco Moretti's application of world systems theory to literary studies, *Locating Science Fiction* draws on the disciplinary competences of Comparative Literature, Cultural Studies, Critical Theory and Sociology to produce a powerfully original and persuasive argument. Includes chapters on 'Science Fiction, Utopia and Fantasy' and 'Science Fiction and Dystopia'.

Author:  
Andrew Milner

Title:  
'Need it All End in Tears? The Problem of Ending in Four Classic Dystopias'

Bibliographical info:  
In M.K. Booker (ed.) *Critical Insights: Dystopia*, Salem Press, Ipswich, Mass., 2012.

Keywords:  
Science fiction \* critical dystopia \* anti-utopia \* fallible dystopia

Abstract:  
Academic science fiction studies has tended to stress the close affinity between science fiction and the much older genre of utopia. This paper explores the various ways in which the contrapuntal endings of dystopian fictions can be used to open up their apparently closed worlds. It argues that the most famous examples of twentieth century European dystopian science fiction, Yevgeny Zamyatin's *Mbl*, Karel Čapek's *R.U.R.*, Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* and George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, are not the 'anti-utopias' they are commonly represented as, but rather 'critical' or 'fallible' dystopias.

Author:  
Andrew Milner

Title:  
'*On the Beach* and *The Sea and Summer*: Two Paradigmatic Australian Dystopias?'

Bibliographical info:  
In Artur Blaim and Ludmilla Gruszevska Blaim (eds) *Spectres of Utopia: Theory, Practice, Conventions*, Peter Lang, Frankfurt am Main, 2012.

Keywords:  
Dystopia \* Shute \* Turner \* Australia

Abstract:  
In literary studies, the canonical artwork is conventionally understood as paradigmatic, the non-canonical work - of popular fiction, for example - as mere case-study. This paper will take the two most famous examples of Australian dystopian science fiction, Nevil Shute's *On the Beach* (1957) and George Turner's *The Sea and Summer* (1987), and ask whether either or both might be considered in some sense paradigmatic, despite their apparently non-canonical status. *On The Beach* has been continuously in print since first publication, has been adapted for cinema (1959), television (2000) and radio (2008), and translated into most European languages (in 1978 Shute was the most translated of all Australian authors). In short, it was a popular success. *The Sea and Summer*, by contrast, has long been out of print and has inspired no subsequent adaptations. It did, however, win the 1988 Commonwealth Writers' Prize and the 1988 British Arthur C. Clarke Award and was also shortlisted for the 1988 American Nebula Award. In short, it was a (temporary) critical success. The paper will argue for a sociological understanding of the culturally paradigmatic, which will be loosely based on Pierre Bourdieu's account of the genesis and structure of the literary and cultural field.

Author:  
Andrew Milner

Title:  
'Tom Moylan's *Demand the Impossible*'

Bibliographical info:  
In Tom Moylan, *Demand the Impossible: Science Fiction and the Utopian Imagination*, Ralahine Utopian Classic, ed. Raffaella Baccolini, Peter Lang, Bern, 2014.

Keywords:  
Moylan \* Critical Utopia \* Science Fiction

Abstract:  
A roundtable contribution to a celebration of the republication of Moylan's utopian classic.

Author:  
Andrew Milner

Title:  
'Utopia as Hörspiel: Technology and Cultural Form'

Bibliographical info:  
In Pere Gallardo and Elizabeth Russell (eds) *Yesterday's Tomorrows: On Utopia and Dystopia*,  
Cambridge Scholars Publishing, Newcastle upon Tyne, 2014.

Keywords:  
Science fiction \* radio \* utopia

Abstract:  
My subtitle is borrowed from Raymond Williams's groundbreaking study *Television: Technology and Cultural Form*, one of the foundational texts for contemporary television studies. An interesting feature of this work is Williams's insistence on treating television as radio with pictures rather than cinema in the lounge room. So his focus rests uncharacteristically on the commonality as drama between popular theatre and the cinema, and that as broadcasting between radio and television. Drawing on this insight, the essay will develop a cultural materialist analysis of three science fiction radio plays, one non-utopian, Orson Welles's *The War of the Worlds*, and two arguably utopian, Friedrich Dürrenmatt's *Das Unternehmen der Wega* and Paul Cornell's BBC dramatisation of Iain M. Banks's *The State of the Art*. Germanophone radio plays and their successor forms in compact disk, podcast, etc., are known in their own countries as Hörspiele, that is, literally, hearing-plays. The term has no direct equivalent in English, so is used here to indicate the whole range of actual and possible audio-dramatic forms.

Author:  
Andrew Milner

Title:  
'The Sea and Eternal Summer: An Australian Apocalypse'

Bibliographical info:  
In Gerry Canavan and Kim Stanley Robinson (eds) *Green Planets: Ecology and Science Fiction*,  
Wesleyan University Press, Middletown, 2014.

Keywords:  
Australia \* climate change \* dystopia

Abstract:  
At the time of his death in 1997, George Turner was in effect the elder statesman of Australian science fiction. He was also one of the first science fiction writers to devote serious attention to the politics of climate change. In 1985 he published a short story, "The Fittest," which began to explore the fictional possibilities of the effects of global warming. He quickly expanded this story into a full-length novel, which was published in 1987 as *The Sea and Summer* in Britain and *Drowning Towers* in the United States. Like Nevil Shute's *On the Beach*, *The Sea and Summer* is set mainly in Melbourne, a vividly described, particular place, terrifyingly transformed into the utterly unfamiliar. Turner's core narrative describes a world of mass

unemployment and social polarisation, in which rising sea levels have inundated the Bayside suburbs: the poor "Swill" live in high-rise tower blocks, the lower floors of which are progressively submerged; the wealthier "Sweet" in suburbia on higher ground. Initially, the novel prompted a very favourable critical response: in 1988 it won both the Commonwealth Writers' Prize and the Arthur C. Clarke Award for the best science fiction novel published in Britain (the previous year's had gone to Margaret Atwood for *The Handmaid's Tale*). Yet *The Sea and Summer* has been out of print for over a decade and, unlike *On the Beach*, has never been adapted for film, television or radio. This chapter argues that Turner's novel is long overdue for a positive critical re-evaluation.

Author:

Andrew Milner

Title:

'The Asymmetries of Dystopia'

Bibliographical info:

In *La Torre di Babele: Rivista di letteratura e linguistica*, Università degli studi, Parma, No. 10 2014.

Keywords:

Dystopia \* anti-utopia \* critical dystopia

Abstract:

This paper argues that there is an unwarranted prejudice against dystopia and identifies an asymmetry between the status of dystopia in politics, philosophy and the intentional community, where it is almost non-existent, and in literary and other fiction, where it is common. It deconstructs the binary between anti-utopia and critical dystopia, arguing that literary dystopias of any lasting value or influence are almost invariably the latter, even if utopian studies often mistakenly describes them as the former. The case is made with reference to four major dystopias. It concludes that the politico-social asymmetry tells us something important about the asymmetry between dystopian and anti-utopian fictions: that in literature, as in life, it is extremely difficult to desire dystopia consciously. The most effective anti-utopias are therefore normally not dystopian fictions, but, rather, straightforwardly panglossian affirmations that we already live in the best of all possible worlds.

Authors:

Andrew Milner, J.R. Burgmann, Rjurik Davidson and Susan Cousin

Title:

'Ice, Fire and Flood: Science Fiction and the Anthropocene'

Bibliographical info:

In *Thesis Eleven*, Sage Publications, London, Thousand Oaks and New Delhi, No. 131, 2015.

Keywords:

Science fiction \* climate change \* distant reading \* cultural materialism

Abstract:

Despite the occasional upsurge of climate change scepticism amongst conservative politicians and journalists, there is a near-consensus amongst scientists that current levels of atmospheric greenhouse gas are sufficient to alter global weather patterns to possibly disastrous effect. Like the hole in the ozone layer as described by Bruno Latour, global warming is a 'hybrid' natural-social-discursive phenomenon. And science fiction (SF) seems to occupy a critical location within this nature/culture nexus. This paper takes as its subject matter what Daniel Bloom dubs 'cli-fi'. It seeks to describe how a genre defined in relation to science finds itself obliged to produce fictional responses to problems actually thrown up by contemporary scientific research. It argues against the view that 'catastrophic' SF is best understood as a variant of the kind of 'apocalyptic' fiction inspired by the Christian *Book of Revelation*, or *Apokalypsis*, on the grounds that this tends to downplay the historical novelty of SF as a genre defined primarily in relation to modern science and technology. And it examines the narrative strategies pursued in both print and audio-visual SF texts that deal with anthropogenic climate change.

Author:

Andrew Milner

Title:

'Resources for a Journey of Hope: Raymond Williams on Utopia and Science Fiction'

Bibliographical info:

In *Cultural Sociology*, Sage Publications, London, Thousand Oaks and New Delhi, Vol. 10, No. 4, 2016.

Keywords:

Raymond Williams \* science fiction \* science fiction studies \* utopia, utopian \* dystopia, dystopian \* cultural materialism \* literature, sociology, sociology of literature

Abstract:

Raymond Williams had an enduring interest in science fiction, an interest attested to: first, by two articles specifically addressed to the genre, both of which were eventually published in the journal *Science Fiction Studies*; second, by a wide range of reference in more familiar texts, such as *Culture and Society*, *The Long Revolution*, *George Orwell* and *The Country and the City*; and third, by his two 'future novels', *The Volunteers* and *The Fight for Manod*, the first clearly science-fictional in character, the latter less so. This article will summarise this work, and will also explore how some of Williams's more general key theoretical concepts – especially structure of feeling and selective tradition – can be applied to the genre. Finally, it will argue that the 'sociological' turn, by which Williams sought to substitute description and explanation for judgement and canonisation as the central purposes of analysis, represents a more productive approach to science fiction studies than the kind of prescriptive criticism deployed by other avowedly 'neo-Marxist' works, such as Darko Suvin's *Metamorphoses of Science Fiction* and Fredric Jameson's *Archaeologies of the Future*.

Authors:

Andrew Milner and Verity Burgmann

Title:

'Utopia and Utopian Studies in Australia'

Bibliographical info:

In *Utopian Studies*, Penn State University Press, Pennsylvania, Vol. 27, No. 2, 2016.

Keywords:

Australia \* eutopia \* dystopia \* utopian studies

Abstract:

There are no independently Australian translations of Thomas More's *Utopia*. Nor is there any equivalent in Australia to the Society for Utopian Studies in North America or the Utopian Studies Society in Europe. Nor are there any extant formal research groups, or undergraduate or graduate courses in utopian studies. There are, however, distinctively Australian traditions of utopian writing, both eutopian and dystopian, and also a limited field of Australian utopian studies, essentially the work of individual scholars. The essay attempts a brief description of both.

Authors:

Andrew Milner and J.R. Burgmann

Title:

'Climate Fiction: A World-Systems Approach'

Bibliographical info:

In *Cultural Sociology*, Sage Publications, London, Thousand Oaks and New Delhi, hardcopy forthcoming.

Published online at <https://doi.org/10.1177/1749975517725670> on September 21 2017.

Keywords:

climate change \* climate fiction \* science fiction \* sociology of literature \* world-systems

Abstract:

Since the death of Pierre Bourdieu, the leading contemporary sociologist of literature has arguably been Franco Moretti. Moretti's distinctive contribution to the field has been his attempt to apply Immanuel Wallerstein's world-systems theory to literary studies. Although Wallerstein traces the origins of the modern world-system back to the 16th century, Moretti focuses on the much shorter period since the late 18th century. This is also the historical occasion for the initial emergence of modern science fiction (SF). Andrew Milner has previously sketched out an ambitious model of the 'global SF field', which identified an original Anglo-French core, supplemented by more recent American and Japanese cores; longstanding Russian, German, Polish and Czech semi-peripheries; and a periphery comprising essentially the rest of the world. This article attempts to apply that model to the analysis of contemporary eutopian and dystopian climate fiction.

Author:

Wojciech Nowicki

Title:

“Utopia and (non)violence in Ignacy Krasicki’s *The Adventures of Mr Nicholas Wisdom* (1776)”

Bibliographical info:

In *Studies in English Literature and Culture. Festschrift in Honour of Professor Grażyna Bystydzińska*, ed. A. Kędra-Kardela, A. Kędzierska, M. Pypeć (Lublin: Maria Curie Skłodowska University Press, 2017), 177-84.

Keywords:

Krasicki, utopia, Enlightenment, Rousseau, violence, didacticism

Abstract:

The paper examines the first Polish novel, *The Adventures of Mr Nicholas Wisdom* (*Mikołaja Doświadczyńskiego przypadki*, 1776) by Ignacy Krasicki (1735-1801). The utopian element features prominently in the second book of three, in the picture of a community located in the South Seas on the island of Nipu. Krasicki constructs the plot around the fortunes of a young Polish nobleman who is confronted with a happy people living in the state of nature whose laws strictly prohibit any kind of violence. The first contact of Nicholas with the Nipuans results in the confiscation of his knife, which is openly abhorred and then ceremoniously buried. Stigmatized as uncivilized, the hero discovers nevertheless that the insular benevolence can sometimes turn into mindless savagery. While wavering between utopia and dystopia, Krasicki was offering to the Polish readers a novel of education, clearly influenced by the popular philosophy of Jean-Jacques Rousseau.

**Author:** Ranen Omer-Sherman

**Title:** *Imagining the Kibbutz: Visions of Utopia in Literature and Film*

**Bibliographical info** (publisher, place and date of publishing): Penn State University Press, University Park, PA; 2015.

**Keywords:** Kibbutz, Israeli Literature, Zionism, Film, Hebrew Literature

**Abstract:** In *Imagining the Kibbutz*, Ranen Omer-Sherman explores the literary and cinematic representations of the socialist experiment that became history's most successfully sustained communal enterprise. Inspired in part by the kibbutz movement's recent commemoration of its centennial, this study responds to a significant gap in scholarship. Numerous sociological and economic studies have appeared, but no book-length study has ever addressed the tremendous range of critically imaginative portrayals of the kibbutz. This diachronic study addresses novels, short fiction, memoirs, and cinematic portrayals of the kibbutz by both kibbutz "insiders" (including those born and raised there, as well as those who joined the kibbutz as immigrants or migrants from the city) and "outsiders." For these artists, the kibbutz is a crucial microcosm for understanding Israeli values and identity. The central drama explored in their works is the monumental tension between the individual and the collective, between individual aspiration and ideological rigor, between self-sacrifice and self-fulfillment. Portraying kibbutz life honestly demands retaining at least two oppositional things in mind at once—the absolute necessity of euphoric dreaming and the mellowing inevitability of disillusionment. As such, these artists' imaginative witnessing of the fraught relation between the collective and the citizen-soldier is the story of Israel itself.



Author:

Aristidis G. Romanos

Title:

*Tlön: Journey to a Utopian Civilisation*

Bibliographical info:

Bloomington, IN: Author House, 2015. 75 pp. Paper, \$13.66, isbn 978-1504940986

Keywords:

Unapologetically utopian work; Tlön values: tolerance; social harmony through balance and justice; ideological pluralism; power polyarchy; consensually limited consumerism; wealth and profit abolished; motivation for labor and productivity the satisfaction of social and psychological needs; Utopia placed in remote past, but simultaneously in a possible future.

Abstract:

The book is about a utopian civilisation revealed in a manuscript written by Ladislas, fictitious 14th century Lithuanian explorer, who traveled in remote regions of the East and discovered ruins of its, hitherto unknown, existence. Ladislas described a philosophically idealistic society, whose ethics were harmonious co-existence, non-violence and tolerance. The plot was inspired from Jorge Luis Borges's story "Tlön, Uqbar, Orbis Tertius", where a secret society undertook to compile the encyclopedia of an imaginary civilisation.

The story contains entities about the language, philosophy, social values and history of the civilisation (named Tlön after Borges), and an extended chapter about its architecture and town building. The four Ages in the history of Tlön resemble our world's development stages, the third alluding to the Dystopia following an environmental crisis and the scenario of overcoming it. The richly illustrated fourth deals with the blossoming of architecture and town building during Tlön's Utopian Age.

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Author:

Ruzbeh Babae, Sue Yen Lee, Siamak Babae

Title:

“Ecocritical Survival through Psychological Defense Mechanisms in M.R. Carey’s *The Girl With All The Gifts*”

Keywords:

Survival, relationship, psychoanalysis, defense mechanisms, ecocriticism, dystopia.

Abstract

M.R. Carey’s *The Girl with All the Gifts* unveils a devastated Great Britain in which humans are beset by deadly monsters that threaten their very existence, making survival the story’s central issue. This study examines the profound relationship between Melanie, a cannibalistic hungry, and Helen Justineau, her human teacher, through a psychoanalytic lens. This study will demonstrate how psychological defense mechanisms underpin their dependency upon one another as they struggle to survive. Psychological defense mechanisms are employed by the unconscious mind to manipulate, deny, or distort reality to defend oneself against anxiety. In Carey’s novel, these psychological defense mechanisms create a mutual dependency between a human and a monster. This dependency ultimately transforms *The Girl with All the Gifts* into an optimistic example of ecocritical science fiction by allowing Miss Justineau and Melanie to survive through peaceful coexistence in world dominated by non-humans.

Bibliographical info:

*MOSF-Journal of Science Fiction*. 1(2) 2016: 47-55

Political Chaos: The Sense of Martial Danger  
in Kurt Vonnegut's *Cat's Cradle*

Thamer Amer Jubouri Al-Ogaili1  
University Putra Malaysia  
Ruzbeh Babae  
University Putra Malaysia

Abstract

This study focuses on the political chaos in Kurt Vonnegut's *Cat's Cradle* (1963). While the main scholarly studies focus on the postcolonial peculiarities of the novel, this study will focus on the post-nuclear characteristics and will render the novel's position distinctive within the discourse on political and social affairs. The study's significance is its emphasis on the role of human beings, which brings dangers and devastation to the human race. Though the study will allude to some apocalyptic visions regarding the existence of the human race, the study tries to offer profound understanding of how human weaponry used in the nuclear age might threaten the human health and future existence. During the sixties and seventies, the arms race was severely critiqued by contemporary literary works. Among these works is Vonnegut's *Cat's Cradle* which depicts the chaotic politics of the time. Hence, this study will solely accentuate the portrayal of political chaos and how it threatens human social stability and peaceful lives. Political threat causes harmful effects to humanity's health, mentality, and psyche which is exemplified in the novel's characters. The fictional characters embody the real human sufferings. Thus, there will be no discussion on specific political powers which compete with each other to gain martial success over the other. Instead, the study will focus on how the fictional characters suffer from the consequences of war and how they behave after them. The analysis of such feelings will be discussed by applying two concepts, namely, Slavoj Žižek's concept of power reductionism and Jean-François Lyotard's concept of critique of the existing order.

Keywords: chaos, existing order, politics, power reductionism

Al\_Ogaili, Thamer Amer Jubouri and Babae, Ruzbeh. "Political Chaos: The Sense Of Martial Danger in Kurt Vonnegut's *Cat's Cradle*. *Novitas Royal*. 10 (1) 2016:91-99

## Manifestation of Biopower in Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World*

Ruzbeh Babae, Wan Roselezam Wan, Shivani Sivagurunathan

University Putra Malaysia

The goal of a disciplinary society, according to Michel Foucault (1979), is to make citizens less individual, through mental and physical conditioning in order to turn people into compliance. The emergence of such disciplinary power as a gradual process in which the subjected body becomes manipulated to believe in the correctness of the functioning of the body. This notion of biopower (literally it means control over human bodies). This form of power is illustrated in Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* which depicts a dystopian future set in London where science progresses to perfection and controls humanity and banish individuality from the face of the world. In this study, Foucault's idea of biopower is used to comprehend the manipulation of human beings through the systematic control of their bodies, such as through genetic engineering, various forms of conditioning and a pre-determined route. In the novel, Huxley warns of dehumanization through a disciplinary system which turns people into compliant individuals both mentally and physically. Huxley also attempts to challenge his readers and asks them to consider whether technology should determine our social structure and cultural values.

Keywords: biopower, Foucault, bioengineering, individuality, dehumanization

Babae, Ruzbeh, Wan Roselezam, Wan and Sivagurunathan, Shivani. "Manifestation of Biopower in Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World*." *Advances in Natural and Applied Sciences*. 8.1. (2014): 489-497.

## Critical Review on the Idea of Dystopia

Ruzbeh Babae, Hardev Kaur A/P Jujar Singh, Zhang Zhicheng & Zhang Haiqing1  
University Putra Malaysia

### Abstract

The purpose of this review is firstly to show the formation of dystopia that finds its roots in utopia. Then, the foundation of dystopian fiction from the perspectives of such critics as Chad Walsh, Tom Moylan, Mark R. Hillegas, and Erika Gottlieb, among some others, is investigated. Finally, we briefly reveal the standing of Aldous Huxley, Kurt Vonnegut, and Don DeLillo, among many other dystopian writers, in depiction of dystopian societies. This study also attempts to explain how works of these three writers were revolutionary in their challenging of the new values that led to the degradation of human dignity.

Keywords: Dystopia, Utopia, Technology, Huxley, Vonnegut, DeLillo

Babae, Ruzbeh, Kaur, Hardev; Zhicheng, Zhang and Haiqing, Zhang. "Critical Review on the Idea of Dystopia." *Review of European Studies*. 7. 11(2015): 64-76

## Body Metamorphosis in Dystopian Cyber-Capital of Don DeLillo's *Cosmopolis*

Ruzbeh Babae, Wan Roselezam Wan

Faculty of Modern Languages and Communication, University Putra Malaysia

### Abstract

This study examines the metamorphosis of the body in cyberspace. From the late twentieth century to the early twentieth-first century, we have witnessed a remarkable development of new technologies that have affected our concept of being. The body has been metamorphosed into pattern and has lost its possession in order to gain immortality. Its function or meaning no longer depends on an interior truth or identity, but on the particular assemblages it forms with new technologies. In this study, we draw on the work of Hayles, Haraway, Deleuze and Guattari among some other scholars to explore what happens to the body when it is rethought as pattern in Don DeLillo's *Cosmopolis* (2003). In the present study, we argue on a departure from capital to cyber-capital with the idea of futurity. We also demonstrate the construction of a megalomaniac in the virtual realm and that how technology and cyber-capital have affected the human body.

Keywords: Pattern, Access, Paranoid Schizophrenia, Megalomania, Dystopia, Cyber-Capitalist

Babae, Ruzbeh & Wan Roselezam, Wan. "Body Metamorphosis In Dystopian Cyber-Capital of Don DeLillo's *Cosmopolis*." *Journal of Language and Literature*. 5. 2. (2014):108-116.

Author:  
Savas Kondaratos

Title:  
*Outopia kai Poleodomia (Utopia and Urban Planning)*

Bibliographical info:  
2v., MIET, Athens 2014. v1 ISBN 978 960 250 622 6 v2 ISBN 978 960 250 623 3

Keywords:  
Utopian thought; Millennial dreams and movements; Dystopias; Utopian communities; Ideal cities; Utopianism of the modern movement; Postmodernism; Non-plan.

Author:  
Lars Schmeink

Title:  
*Biopunk Dystopias: Genetic Engineering, Society, and Science Fiction*

Bibliographical info:  
Liverpool University Press, Liverpool, 2016

Keywords:  
Biopunk, Science Fiction, Posthumanism, Dystopia, Sociology

Abstract:  
„Biopunk Dystopias” contends that we find ourselves at a historical nexus, defined by the rise of biology as the driving force of scientific progress, a strongly grown mainstream attention given to genetic engineering in the wake of the Human Genome Project, the changing sociological view of a liquid modern society, and shifting discourses on the posthuman, including a critical posthumanism that decenters the privileged subject of humanism. The book argues that this nexus produces the cultural formation of “biopunk”, a subgenre evolved from the cyberpunk of the 1980s. The analysis deals with dystopian science fiction artifacts of different media from the year 2000 onwards that project a posthuman intervention into contemporary socio-political discourse based in liquid modernity in the cultural formation of biopunk. Biopunk makes use of current posthumanist conceptions in order to criticize contemporary reality as already dystopian, warning that a future will only get worse, and that society needs to reverse its path, or else destroy all life on this planet.

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Editors:  
Graham J. Murphy and Lars Schmeink

Title:  
*Cyberpunk and Visual Culture*

Bibliographical info:  
New York, Routledge, 2017

Keywords:  
Cyberpunk, Science Fiction, Visual Culture, Dystopia

Abstract:  
Cyberpunk science fiction emerged in a decade that saw an unprecedented ascendancy of visual and virtual media in popular culture. Within the expansive mediascape of the 1980s and 1990s, cyberpunk’s aesthetics took firm root, relying heavily on visual motifs for its near-future splendor saturated in media technologies, both real and fictitious, such as video games, music videos, computer-generated worlds, augmented realities, consensual hallucinations, data networks, and many other technologies. As today’s realities look increasingly like the futures forecast in science fiction, cyberpunk speaks to our contemporary moment and as a cultural formation dominates our 21st century techno-digital landscapes. The essays gathered here engage the social and cultural changes that define our cyberpunk moment(s) and address the visual language and aesthetic repertoire of cyberpunk – from cybernetic organisms to



light, energy, and data flows, from video screens to cityscapes, from the vibrant energy of today's video games to the visual hues of comic book panels, and more.

Author:

Shellie Melnick Michael

Title:

*How Cold an Arcadia Was This”: Transcendentalist Communes in The Blithedale Romance and "Transcendental Wild Oats*

Bibliographical info:

ProQuest Dissertations Publishing

Middle Tennessee State University; Murfreesboro, TN, USA

2016

Keywords:

literature; Alcott, Louisa May; *The Blithedale Romance*; Hawthorne, Nathaniel; “Transcendental Wild Oats”; Transcendentalism, Utopian studies

Abstract:

This dissertation examines Nathaniel Hawthorne’s *The Blithedale Romance* (1852) and Louisa May Alcott’s “Transcendental Wild Oats” (1873). Both are works of fiction set at Transcendentalist communities based on places at which each writer lived: Brook Farm and Fruitlands. To examine how these writers fictionalize attempts to live by Transcendentalist precept, this dissertation establishes and applies a framework for analyzing any texts about utopian communities, whether historical and fictional, or whether that fiction is speculative or real-world. The analytical framework involves sets of conflicts or dichotomies that utopian texts tend to confront. The recurring tensions explored here are those between thought and action, between the individual and society, and between men and women—three binaries that overlap with tensions within Transcendentalism. Applying this methodology puts these two texts into conversation with each other and with other works of fiction about real-world utopias.

Author:  
Mingwei Song

Title:  
*Young China: National Rejuvenation and the Bildungsroman, 1900-1959*

Bibliographical info:

Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2015  
<http://www.hup.harvard.edu/catalog.php?isbn=9780674088399>

Keywords:  
Youth, Nation, Utopia, Novel, and the Bildungsroman

Abstract:

The rise of youth is among the most dramatic stories of modern China. Since the last years of the Qing dynasty, youth has been made a new agent of history in Chinese intellectuals' visions of national rejuvenation through such tremendously popular notions as "young China" and "new youth." The characterization of a young protagonist with a developmental story has also shaped the modern Chinese novel. *Young China* takes youth as a central literary motif that was profoundly related to the ideas of nationhood and modernity in twentieth-century China. A synthesis of narrative theory and cultural history, it combines historical investigations of the origin and development of the modern Chinese youth discourse with close analyses of the novelistic construction of the Chinese *Bildungsroman*, which depicts the psychological growth of youth with a symbolic allusion to national rejuvenation. Negotiating between self and society, ideal and action, and form and reality, such a narrative manifests as well as complicates the various political and cultural symbolisms invested in youth through different periods of modern Chinese history. In this story of young China, the restless, elusive, and protean image of youth both perpetuates and problematizes the ideals of national rejuvenation.

Author:

Justyna Deszcz-Tryhubczak

Title:

“Utopia as Method in Children’s Literature Research”

Bibliographical info:

*Book 2.0, 7.2 (2017): 137-144.*

Keywords:

utopianism, children’s literature, Jack Zipes, Fredric Jameson, Ruth Levitas

Abstract:

This article discusses the significance of Jack Zipes’s contribution to the field of children’s studies in the context of utopianism, and outlines the influence of his work on scholars exploring utopian writing for children. It also proposes that Zipes’s research and his work with young readers, for example in the Neighborhood Bridges drama project, exemplifies the use of utopia as method, an approach proposed by Ruth Levitas as a critical tool to expose the deficiencies of the present and develop possible futures. The article also argues for extending the application of the utopian method to the study of children’s literature, in the form of participatory methodologies aimed at involving young readers as partners in the research process. It concludes with a plea for children’s literature scholars to look at Zipes’s work as paving the way for more publicly and politically engaged children’s literature scholarship.

Author:

Justyna Deszcz-Tryhubczak

Title:

*Yes to Solidarity/No to Oppression: Radical Fantasy Fiction and Its Young Readers*

Bibliographical info:

University of Wrocław Press, Wrocław, 2016

Keywords:

Radical Fantasy, utopianism, children's literature, reader response, autoethnography

Abstract:

*Radical Fantasy Fiction and Its Young Readers* addresses the emergence of Radical Fantasy fiction for young readers as one of the most important developments within utopian literature addressed to child audiences. Radical Fantasy fiction depicts intergenerational efforts reducing the seemingly endemic asymmetry of power between children and adults. It also offers representations of coalition-building and collective struggle against oppression—both across generations and across racial and economic stratifications. Contrary to most studies of utopian texts for children, *Yes to Solidarity/No to Oppression* argues for the necessity of interrogating the idea of children as ‘the future’ and proposes a reader response study in which young readers engage in a joint reflection on their own agency and the future in the context of Radical Fantasy texts they read. Finally, *Yes to Solidarity/No to Oppression* undertakes an autoethnographic analysis of the author's own experiences and reflections based on her interactions with young readers.

Author:

Twin Oaks Community members Editor: Valerie Renwick

Title:

Leaves of Twin Oaks E-Newsletter

Bibliographical info:

The Leaves of Twin Oaks is published online by Twin Oaks Community (Louisa, Virginia, USA) approximately 3 times a year.

Keywords:

intentional community, ecovillage, communal, commune, egalitarian, income-sharing, behaviourist, behaviourism, Skinner

Abstract:

The Leaves of Twin Oaks is the e-newsletter of Twin Oaks Community, an American intentional community/commune of 100 people that has been an experiment in utopian living since 1967. Founded on the principles of BF Skinner's behaviourism (Walden Two), currently Twin Oaks' primarily values include egalitarianism, income-sharing, feminism and sustainability.

The Leaves chronicles the life of our communal village. It includes the latest happenings, community social and cultural events, our joys and challenges, lightly spiced with some communal politics.

It has been an intermittent publication since the early days of the community, over 50 years ago. We discontinued printing a paper edition around 2010, and switched to our current electronic edition. Some archived issues are available on our website or by contacting us. [www.twinoaks.org](http://www.twinoaks.org) [twinoaks@ic.org](mailto:twinoaks@ic.org)

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Title:

“Prospects for Utopia in Space” [book chapter]

Bibliographical info:

*The Ethics of Space Exploration*. Springer International Publishing: Switzerland, 2016.

Keywords:

Bloch; Kant; Turner; utopia; frontierism; consolidationism

Abstract:

In this essay, I discuss three models of utopia — the teleological, discursive, and horizontal — and query how they might apply to the subject of founding a utopia in space. Of these, the horizontal model championed by Ernst Bloch proves to have the greatest potential for theoretical suitability, in that the limitlessness of outer space makes it an ideal object and outlet for the limitlessness of human desire. I employ Frederick Turner’s “Frontier Thesis” (1893) as an early example of horizontal utopian theory, and describe how ‘frontierism’ recommends an ongoing engagement with challenging environments in order to exercise, and thus preserve, human virtue. Contrarily, I warn of the dangers of ‘consolidationism’ – the acceptance of this planet as the sole desirable habitat for human life – and point out Immanuel Kant’s “To Perpetual Peace” (1795) as being the best, but still deeply flawed, exemplar of this philosophy. I end by supporting the frontierist claim that investigating the horizontal-utopian potential of outer space is key to spurring on cultural development on Earth.