Brave New World: The Perfect World? Essay, Research Paper

Brave New World: The Perfect World?

Aldous Huxley’s Brave New World presents a portrait of a society which

is superficially a perfect world. At first inspection, it seems perfect in many

ways: it is carefree, problem free and depression free. All aspects of the

population are controlled: number, social class, and intellectual ability are

all carefully regulated. Even history is controlled and rewritten to meet the

needs of the party. Stability must be maintained at all costs.

In the new world which Huxley creates, if there is even a hint of anger,

the wonder drug Soma is prescribed to remedy the problem. A colleague, noticing

your depression, would chime in with the chant, “one cubic centimetre of soma

cures ten gloomy.” This slogan is taught to everyone, from the youngest to the

oldest. Unhappiness, intellectual curiosity, disagreement, suffering – none of

these feelings is allowed in the world which Huxley creates. At the first sign

of unhappiness, Soma is prescribed. Emotions of all types are strictly

controlled to provide stability and predictability within the population.

Another of the panaceas for social ills is the belief that everyone

would enjoy his or her work because he or she was “made” or trained for it when

young. Consequently, from birth, everyone in Brave New World is slotted to

belong to a specific social and intellectual strata. In conjunction with this

idea, all births are completely planned and monitored. There are different

classes of people with different intelligence and different “career plans.” The

social order was divided into the most highly educated, the Alpha+, and then in

descending intelligence, the following divisions: Alpha, Beta, Beta -, Gamma,

Delta, and Epsilon, which is the last group comprised of those citizens of the

lowest intelligence who are necessary to perform society’s most menial jobs.

Another of the problems with the society which Huxley depicts is that

the people do not have individuality. They are all conditioned by subliminal

messages and artificial stimuli to respond the same way. Although all people are

meant to respond identically without thinking, a few are made ‘imperfectly’ and,

as a result, do have personalities. These people violate the principles of

technology and artificial personalities and consequently have to be sent away so

as not to “contaminate” others. To maintain order in Brave New World, the

Resident Controller must have complete authority over more than just the

present; he must also have influence over the past. In order to be able to

achieve this, he must be able to rewrite history. This gives rise to one of the

most famous quotation from Brave New World, “All history is bunk.” The ability

to rewrite or “edit” history is not so far distant from our current

technological society. A simple stroke of the computer keyboard can make a

global change in information disseminated on a network or to thousands of

electronic bulletin board subscribers. Being able to distinguish the true from

the false is becoming increasingly difficult. Brave New World focuses constantly

on the question of whether technology requires a sacrifice of human

individuality. In this novel the reader is keenly aware of the dangers that

homogeneity poses to the quality of life. People may enjoy life with

technological advances, but if they are required to forfeit individual

personalities or interpretations about life, Huxley makes us see that life will

become meaningless.

In comparison to 1984, Brave New World makes the technology less obvious

to the members of the society themselves. The characters in Brave New World

participate willingly in their manipulation by the government. They happily

take the wonder drug Soma, “the wonder drug.” In contrast, in 1984 the people

seem to sense they are being controlled by Big Brother, but here the domination

is imposed on them by the government.