

The Totalitarian Regime and the Dangers of Science: An Analysis of George Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four*

By

N'Télam OULAM

Assistant Professor in the Department of Anglophone Studies

University of Kara, Togo.

(+228) 91 62 44 17

masteroulam@yahoo.com

Abstract

Totalitarianism is a form of government or a political system that prohibits all opposition parties, outlaws individual and group opposition to the state and exercises a total control over public and private life. *Nineteen Eighty-Four* is a depiction of a totalitarian regime in which scientific devices have been used by political autocrats to worsen the situation for many characters, especially Winston Smith and Julia whose privacy has been totally annihilated. Using both Technocriticism and Psychoanalysis as literary theories, the article analyses the different forces that have worked out against Winston Smith and Julia in *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, leading to their downfall. The article contends that, autocrats, especially politicians, must revisit the way they use or implement techno-scientific devices on humans to avoid censorship and restore privacy for a livable society.

Keywords: Totalitarian regime, dangers of Science, analysis, *Nineteen Eighty-Four*.

Résumé

Le totalitarisme est une forme de gouvernement ou un système politique qui interdit tous les partis d'opposition, proscrit toute opposition individuelle ou collective à l'État et exerce un contrôle quasi total sur la vie publique et privée. L'œuvre *Nineteen Eighty-Four* dépeint un régime totalitaire dans lequel les autocrates politiques font usage des dispositifs scientifiques pour rendre la situation difficile à bon nombre de personnages, en particulier, Winston Smith et Julia dont la vie privée a été totalement anéantie. À travers l'approche technocritique et psychanalytique, l'article analyse les différentes forces qui ont joué contre Winston Smith et Julia dans l'œuvre *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, et qui ont conduit à leur chute. L'article préconise que les autocrates, en particulier les politiciens, doivent revoir la manière dont ils implémentent ou font usage des dispositifs technoscientifiques sur les humains afin d'éviter la censure et de restaurer la vie privée pour rendre la société vivable.

Mots-clés: Régime totalitaire, dangers de la science, analyse, *Nineteen Eighty-Four*.

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1. Introduction

A totalitarian regime denotes a “system of government in which there is only one political party that has complete power and control over people” (Hornby, 2010: 1578). It is characterized by “a single party [which] retains the monopoly of political activity”; [and is] “armed with an ideology on which it confers absolute authority and which becomes the state’s official truth” (Chalaby, 2010: 70). For A. Todd, totalitarian dictatorships are “committed to a radical ideology and programme of political, economic and social change” (Todd, 1902: 12). Besides, totalitarian government, “like all tyrannies, certainly could not exist without destroying the public realm of life, that is, without destroying, by isolating men [and] their political capacities” (Arendt, 1951: 475).

For P. R. Josephson, when one thinks about science in totalitarian regimes, “horrible images of doctors undertaking concentration camp experiments on unwilling prisoners come to mind” (Josephson, 2005: 9). It can, therefore, be agreed with Greenwald’s assertion that the totalitarian political system is disturbingly characterized by “thought control and [the use of] propaganda devices” (Greenwald, 1980: 603). So, totalitarianism can be defined in the context of this article as a form of government where the state has complete control over every part of public and private life through the use of scientific devices. The totalitarian regime is the one that prohibits all opposition parties. This political system also outlaws individual and group opposition to the state. In a totalitarian regime, not only is an extremely high degree of regulation exercised over public life but there is a complete control of private life as well.

As a matter of fact, the citizens of the fictitious State called Oceania, Winston Smith and Julia among others, are depicted to live in a totalitarian world where political power is held by Big Brother. This autocrat, who employs all-encompassing campaigns in which propaganda is broadcast by the state-controlled mass media, exercises a complete control over citizens. This political regime is regarded as the most extreme and complete form of authoritarianism. As a result, the application of scientific methods by politicians in *Nineteen Eighty-Four* has worsened the situation for many characters, especially Winston Smith and Julia whose privacy has totally been thwarted. With a politico-scientific censorship the proles and many other citizens are reduced to animals with neither dignity nor privacy. This fact of remote-controlling Oceanians’ lives through the use of scientific methods needs to be questioned.

2. Statement of the Problem

The purpose of this article is to show how the use of scientific methods has negatively impacted the lives of Winston Smith and Julia in *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. Does privacy still exist in this highly totalitarian and technological Oceania state? Are Winston Smith and Julia victims of Science or rather of political manipulations? The article answers these questions by analysing the different forces that have worked out against Winston Smith and Julia in *Nineteen Eighty-Four* leading to their downfall.

To conduct my analysis, the Technocritical and the Psychoanalytical approaches have been used as the methodological approaches. Technocriticism is used to analyse the dangers

of science while Psychoanalysis examines the psychological aspects of both autocrats and their victims. Technocriticism studies technological changes and helps go through science-fiction to make readers think and discover “possible futures, and ponder their consequences” (Easton & Dial, 2010, xviii). It also helps denounce dehumanizing eugenic practices (Black, 2012) and show how negligence undermines the search for truth (Ritchie, 2020). Technocriticism also helps show how authoritarian political regimes use scientific devices to control and deprive citizens of their rights and freedom (Berenson, 2021). For G. José Maria (2003: 1), it is a “set of ideas” which focus on the different problems engendered by the users of science and prescribes ethical values. G. Jessica calls for a “livable environment” (2010: 1) as scientists have the moral responsibility for whatever they “design or execute” (Rocci, 2009: 2). As it becomes impossible to do without science today (Terlizzese, 2020: 12), the use of Technocriticism in this article helps analyse and understand the mechanisms that govern scientific transformations and changes in society, especially their monstrosity reminding any user of science to work for citizens’ liberation rather than their enslavement.

The Psychoanalytic Criticism is used to explain “human actions” (Bressler, 1994: 179). Therefore, it is important to apply psychoanalysis to a text to “uncover its real meaning” (Bressler, 1994: 179). For R. Kuhns (1983: 115), the object itself must be “the focus of attention” in a psychoanalytical interpretation of art. As a result, its use is to help dive into the “conscious and the unconscious levels” (Ehrenzweig, 2006: 86) of political autocrats and into that of Winston and Julia to get the “hidden or absent” meaning that cannot be perceived by an ordinary reader.

The article is divided into three sections. The first section analyses the different symbolic representations of totalitarianism in Oceania and their negative impact on Winston Smith and Julia. The second section discusses the scientific devices that have empowered the totalitarian regime and used to destroy Winston’s and Julia’s dignity as well as their privacy. The last section analyses the faults and shortcomings of Winston and Julia which have helped O’Brien precipitate their brainwashing process leading to the downfall.

3. The Political Embodiments of Totalitarianism in *Nineteen Eighty-Four*

Nineteen Eighty-Four can be analysed as a warning of the dangers of totalitarian government. It portrays a fictitious Oceanian state in which government monitors and controls every aspect of human life to the extent that even having a disloyal thought is against the law. As the story unfolds, rebellious characters like Winston Smith and Julia set out from others to challenge the limits of the Party’s power, only to discover that its ability to control and enslave its subjects is beyond individual conceptualisation. The Party uses a number of techniques to control its citizens which include: psychological and physical manipulations, the control of information and history and the use of language to control the mind.

The Party bombards its subjects with a propaganda which is designed to overwhelm the mind’s capacity for independent thought. The giant telescreen in every citizen’s room blasts a constant stream of this propaganda designed to make the failures and shortcomings of the Party appear to be triumphant successes. The telescreens also monitor citizens’ behaviour. Citizens are continuously reminded wherever they are, by the omnipresent signs reading “BIG BROTHER IS WATCHING YOU” (Orwell, 1949: 3), that the authorities are scrutinizing them. The Party is always present to undermine family structure by inducting children into an organization called the Junior Spies, which brainwashes and encourages them to spy on their parents and report any instance of disloyalty to the Party. The Party also forces individuals to suppress their sexual desires, treating sex as merely a procreative duty whose end is the creation of new Party members. The Party then channels people’s frustration

and emotion into intense, ferocious displays of hatred against the Party's political enemies, many of whom, have been expressly invented by the Party for this purpose.

In addition to manipulating their minds, the Party also controls the bodies of its subjects. It constantly watches for any sign of disloyalty, to the point that, a person's own nervous system becomes his greatest enemy. The Party forces its members to undergo mass morning exercises called the Physical Jerks, and then to work long days at government agencies, keeping people in a general state of exhaustion. Anyone who happens to defy the Party is punished using a systematic and brutal torture.

The Party controls every source of information, managing and rewriting the content of all newspapers and histories for its own ends. The Party does not allow individuals to keep records of their past, such as photographs or documents. As a result, memories become fuzzy and unreliable, and citizens become perfectly willing to believe whatever the Party tells them. By controlling the present, the Party is able to manipulate the past and by controlling the past, the Party can justify all of its actions in the present. The language "Newspeak" is designed for this purpose, that is, to allow the Party to control how its citizens think and talk.

The Party is the first embodiment of totalitarianism in *Nineteen Eighty-Four* and O'Brien stands as the very representation of Big Brother – the hidden aspect of the system and the Party. It maintains its power through various symbols such as O'Brien, the Thought Police, spies of all kinds, language, unending wars as well scientific and natural devices like electric power and rats.

The Thought Police are the ever-present, though often invisible, antagonists of Winston and Julia. Throughout the novel, the Thought Police are a constant concern, but not an active presence in Winston's life. Virtually all of Winston's decisions are made with concern for how the Thought Police might respond if they found out, but this never turns into an actual confrontation. However, by their very presence the Thought Police work to prevent Winston from achieving his goal of personal autonomy and freedom of thought. In the end of the book the Thought Police are successful, as Winston never reaches his goal. Nearly everyone Winston interacts with is either serving the Thought Police directly or is sympathetic to their cause. Winston's neighbours, their children, and his co-workers all represent potential informants. The characters who are sympathetic to Winston and Julia's situation, like O'Brien and Mr. Charrington, turn out to be actual members of the Thought Police who are working against Winston's interests. Because every character besides Julia acts to thwart Winston's goal, the antagonist can be considered to be everyone in the novel other than the two main characters.

While the Party's primary tool for manipulating the populace is the control of history, they also control independence and identity. For example, the basic traits of establishing one's identity are unavailable to Winston and the other citizens of Oceania. Winston does not know how old he is. He does not know whether he is married or not. He does not know whether his mother is alive or dead. None of his childhood memories are reliable, because he has no photos or documents to help him sort real memories from imagined ones. Instead of being unique individuals with specific, identifying details, every member of the Outer Party is identical. All Party members wear the same clothing, smoke the same brand of cigarettes, drink the same brand of gin, and so forth. As such, forming a sense of individual identity is not only psychologically challenging, but logistically difficult.

Scientific inventions have given ways to the Brotherhood to put in place concessions for its different organisms that defend its existence and perpetuation. The Ministry of Peace concerns itself with war, the Ministry of Truth is in charge of lies, the Ministry of Love deals with torture and the Ministry of Plenty with starvation. The Ministry of Truth for

instance is located in a house which contains thousand rooms above ground level with ramifications below. And there are also other buildings of that kind in London. The Ministry of Truth also known as Minitrue is in charge of delivering information and the propaganda of the Party's projects and realisations. It also educates the population and entertains them too. Above all Minitrue concerns basically with the propaganda and promotion of Big Brother and his "excellent Leadership." The Ministry of Peace is in charge of war against the enemies. The Ministry of Love concerns itself with law and order. It is the equivalent of justice. It is where the enemies of the power – people who are suspected of conspiracy and opposition are tortured. The Ministry of Plenty is the institution that assures economic affairs. These four governmental institutions are respectively known in the new vocabulary created by the Brotherhood as Minitrue, Minipax, Miniluv and Miniplenty and described as follows:

The Ministry of Truth, which concerned itself with news, entertainment, education, and the fine arts. The Ministry of Peace, is concerned itself with war. The Ministry of Love, maintains law and order. And the Ministry of Plenty is in charge of economic affairs. Their names, in Newspeak: Minitrue, Minipax, Miniluv, and Miniplenty (Orwell, 1949: 7).

What emerges from the analysis is that science has fostered the anti-democratic political party in the novel. There would be no progress in Oceania if the Party continues degrading the lives of several people. Some of the practical inventions that have facilitated communication are at the same time used by politicians to "bomb" (Orwell, 1949: 12) citizens. The industrial productions are particularly kept for the proles. The Party members are prohibited to make use of what is destined to the masses as it can be read from the following statement:

Here were produced rubbishy newspapers containing almost nothing except sport, crime and astrology, sensational five-cent novelettes, films oozing with sex, and sentimental songs which were composed entirely by mechanical means on a special kind of kaleidoscope known as a versificator. There was even a whole sub-section – Pornosec, it was called in Newspeak engaged in producing the lowest kind of pornography, which was sent out in sealed packets and which no Party member, other than those who worked on it, was permitted to look at (Orwell, 1949: 55).

From this statement, it is clear that all the actions of the Party are maintained thanks to scientific devices. Science has provided the Party with machines to eliminate the sex instinct. The authorities of Oceania have not expressed themselves clearly on the prohibition of sexual activities but in their propaganda, there is a part which is dedicated to the promotion of celibacy, even the "Junior Anti-Sex League" is established for this purpose: "The Party was trying to kill the sex instinct, or, if it could not be killed, then to distort it and dirty it" (Orwell, 1949: 84). This can also be read from the following quotation:

When you make love, you're using up energy; and afterwards you feel happy and don't give a damn for anything. They can't bear you to feel like that. They want you to be bursting with energy all the time. All this marching up and down and cheering and waving flags is simply sex gone sour. If you're happy inside yourself, why should you get excited about Big Brother and the Three-

Year Plans and the Two Minutes Hate and all the rest of their bloody rot? (Orwell, 1949: 167).

The implication is that in addition to Junior Anti-Sex League that combats genitalities among children, there is an aim to extend that to the adults. The final goal is to avoid overpopulation and loyalties among men and women, because, the Party could be unable to have a proper monitoring over them. The party is engaged in deleting sexual pleasure among partners. It also has the purpose of controlling the birth rates in order to avoid overpopulation. The sexual act is a rebellion and sexual desire is a thoughtcrime in Oceania. Some marriages are slightly encouraged for the basis of using the children as spies to denounce their own parents. As a result, each child is compelled to go through artificial insemination.

Language is another means which has contributed to the falsification of truth which changes radically the realities of the past in the history of the countries with respect to the will of the state holders. Printing machines, equipped studios are used to fake the photographs; the engineers and producers of telegrams and a special team of actors have deconstructed and reconstructed all the historical recorded videos and voices. Several books and periodicals are recalled and modified. Others are quietly destroyed. Any document and record of whatever kind that contains information against the Oceanian political elites are submitted either to destruction or to a reshape to suit Big Brother's ideology. Even the places of the country are given new names, the historical dates are also modified. The revolution, the party always mentioned, only existed verbally. Nobody knows almost literally anything of that Revolution and the years before that. Every single record is either modified or destroyed. History does no more exist, it has stopped. Anything that exists is always in the favour of the Party which is always right. All these are handled by the ministry of Truth and especially, the Record Department. These are some of the strategies implemented by the party to express itself to citizens and impose its ideology. In all of the Party's strategies of imposed governance, it is unquestionable that scientific progress is the main force that has made everything possible.

4. Scientific Methods that Empower Totalitarian Regime

Science, in the context of this article, can be considered as having knowledge which is "based on facts that can be proved by experiments" (Hornby, 2010: 1320). It has sparked off in the eighteenth-century with the Industrial Revolution and has reached its peak in the twentieth-century in England with more advanced technological discoveries. This scientific and technological revolution has been an issue of interest to many writers among whom Mary Shelley, Aldous Huxley and George Orwell. Although science has paved the way to new discoveries that have helped humans make incredible progress in society, these advances in Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* have rather empowered a few politicians to dominate and have a total control over other citizens. By means of telescreens and hidden microphones across the city, the Party is able to monitor its members almost all of the time. Additionally, the Party employs complicated mechanisms to exert large-scale control on economic production and sources of information, and fearsome machinery to inflict torture upon those it deems enemies. *Nineteen Eighty-Four* reveals that technology, which is generally perceived as working toward moral good, can also be harmful through the way and the goal for which it has been used.

The Party has established a week dedicated to the hate of the enemy. It is called The Hate Week. It is committed to organising all the staffs of the Ministries, military troops for parades, lectures for the citizens, cinemas, programmes on televisions, the country slogans,

photographs faked; all the mentioned are displayed to mark the Hate-week: “The preparations for Hate Week were in full swing, and the staffs of all the Ministries were working overtime. Processions, meetings, military parades, lectures, waxworks, displays, film shows, telescreen programmes all had to be organized” (Orwell, 1949: 186). Hate week is an event put in place by the Party to commemorate the enmity and hatred between Oceania and Eurasia which are said to be living on permanent war against between them. In Oceania one assists to constant rockets bombing. The aim is to maintain terror and fear and affect the mentality of citizens. It means that in fact it is a strategy issued by the power to subjugate its own population.

In *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, the endless war is a powerful symbol that enables the ruling class to remain in power while the lower classes remain powerless. War forces the population to be more and more productive, but all those products are destroyed by the war, so the people never benefit from their work. The ruling class gains power while the lower classes never benefit from their labour and can be branded as unpatriotic if they try to resist exploitation. Further, a state of constant war keeps the population fearful and eager to give up their freedoms for security. As Kohn argues, in the totalitarian philosophy, “war is the normal and welcome concomitant of all life, the supreme manifestation of vitality and virtue, an unalterable and dominating part of the whole system” (Kohn, 1940: 241). So, it normal for the Party to work out this strategy of fictitious and endless wars to confuse the Proles. Meaningless victories can be claimed by the Party from time to time in order to stir up patriotism and encourage citizens that their hard lives are having a positive effect on the war effort.

The Party also uses the character of Emmanuel Goldstein as the enemy of the Party who is the subject of the daily Two Minutes Hate ritual as well. According to the Party, Goldstein was once a leader in the Party until he led a counterrevolution and disappeared before he could be executed. He is also supposedly the leader of the Brotherhood. However, like Big Brother, Goldstein is likely a fabrication designed to be the object of people's hate and outrage.

Besides, the photographs of Jones, Aaronson, and Rutherford are important symbols representing tangible evidence that the Party intentionally uses to frighten its people. The three of them are reported to have committed treason and are, therefore, executed. These photos prove to Winston that his beliefs about the Party's duplicity are not just his own, but an actual reflect of objective reality which, in turn, can be manipulated at the Ministry of Love. The manipulation comes in as O'Brien tells Winston that the photo has never existed, and that Winston's memory of it is only the delusion of a diseased mind.

The psychological set requested to be installed in the minds of the masses is successful as results of the discoveries of science in psychoanalysis. In Ministry of Love, scientific inventions are to torture the members of the opposition. As Winston said, in that Ministry, the officials utilize torture, certain drugs, delicate instruments that register the nervous reactions to deconstruct their opposing psychology first and then, reconstruct them with a new mind set which adheres to the principles of Brotherhood. There is no doubt that these instruments are products of science which also can help read the inner mind of an individual.

The core purpose of modern warfare is to make use of the products of Industrial Revolution, without improving the wealth fare and live conditions of the masses. It is noticed that the authoritarian political parties use war to waste goods and the products from human labour. During the wars, the Party destroys all the necessities of the masses. Anything that could contribute to their welfare is reduced to ashes through bombings. Scientific progress

and serves more the class of leaders by providing them with luxury while reducing the liberty of the proles. The Party's objectives are to conquer its citizens totally and destroy the notions related to Freedom of thought or democracy. These inhuman actions through the use of machines are expressed as follows:

In so far as scientific research still continues, is its subject matter. The scientist of today is either a mixture of psychologist and inquisitor, studying with real ordinary minuteness the meaning of facial expressions, gestures, and tones of voice, and testing the truth-producing effects of drugs, shock therapy, hypnosis, and physical torture; or he is chemist, physicist, or biologist concerned only with such branches of his special subject as are relevant to the taking of life. In the vast laboratories of the Ministry of Peace, and in the experimental stations hidden in the Brazilian forests, or in the Australian desert, or on lost islands of the Antarctic, the teams of experts are indefatigably at work. Some are concerned simply with planning the logistics of future wars; others devise larger and larger rocket bombs, more and more powerful explosives, and more and more impenetrable armour-plating; others search for new and deadlier gases, or for soluble poisons capable of being produced in such quantities as to destroy the vegetation of whole continents, or for breeds of disease germs immunized against all possible antibodies; others strive to produce a vehicle that shall bore its way under the soil like a submarine under the water, or an aeroplane as independent of its base as a sailing-ship; others explore even remoter possibilities such as focusing the sun's rays through lenses suspended thousands of kilometres away in space, or producing artificial earthquakes and tidal waves by tapping the heat at the earth's centre (Orwell, 1949: 244- 245).

With the inventions of some machines, private life does no more exist. The printing machines, radios, televisions have contributed to shape the view and the opinion of the masses. The development of television and radio has made possible a simultaneous reception and transmission of information. As a consequence, private life is threatened. The citizens Winston Smith and Julia who disobey the Party, are sent to "Miniluv" where they undergo the body pains in the specific "Room 101". This room is well-equipped for politicians bearing opposing ideologies.

With scientific progress, communication and advertisement have been improved in the sense that, the public has a quick access to information on live. Television for instance, is well placed for persuasive advertisements and propaganda. The printing machine has given birth to the development of writings, books and the expansion of knowledge all over the world as "Books were written by machinery" (Orwell, 1949: 244). The Party members live luxuriously, they have private motor-cars or helicopters, their clothes are of a better texture, they also enjoy a better quality of food and drinks: "Nevertheless, the few luxuries that he does enjoy his large, well-appointed flat, the better texture of his clothes, the better quality of his food and drink and tobacco, his two or three servants, his private motor-car or helicopter" (Orwell, 1949: 242).

Scientific research has made many discoveries and inventions that are in conflict with natural phenomena. Man has gone beyond nature by discovering the laws that govern it. Researches in different fields like Astronomy and oceanography have endowed man with the

capacity to perform wonderful tasks. Man's curiosity and inquisitiveness have granted him the power to dominate and even command nature. As O'Brien puts it:

When we navigate the ocean, or when we predict an eclipse, we often find it convenient to assume that the earth goes round the sun and that the stars are millions upon millions of kilometres away. But what of it? Do you suppose it is beyond us to produce a dual system of astronomy? The stars can be near or distant, according as we need them. Do you suppose our mathematicians are unequal to that? (Orwell, 1949: 335).

From the above statement shows the extent to which artificial creativeness has the capacity manipulate natural elements. Most of the natural elements are under the mastery of scientists who have the possibility to foresee natural phenomena which could occur in time with the most accurate precisions. The scientific discoveries provide more wealth to humanity, consequently, health conditions of individuals improved and the fabulous statistics continue to pour out of the telescreen:

As compared with last year there was more food, more clothes, more houses, more furniture, more cooking-pots, more fuel, more ships, more helicopters, more books, more babies, more of everything except disease, crime, and insanity. Year by year and minute by minute, everybody and everything was whizzing rapidly upwards (Orwell, 1949: 75).

Even though they are false, these are the statistics which are frequently broadcast on telescreens to fool Oceanians. Science is not the only tool that has empowered totalitarianism in *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, Winston Smith and Julia have also contributed through their various faults and shortcomings to their own downfall.

5. The Faults and Shortcomings of Winston Smith and Julia

As a protagonist, Winston is not particularly skilled, charismatic, or powerful. He is, however, different from those around him because of his philosophical and intellectual perspective. His defining characteristic throughout the story is his growing resistance to the Party. His goal is to resist surrendering his interior life to the Party and maintain a sense of personal autonomy. What makes Winston unusual as a protagonist is that he recognizes, by his own admission, that his goals are doomed to failure from the start. His hope is not to transform society, or to overthrow the government, but rather to simply resist in whatever ways that he can for as long as he can without being caught. He is successful in his goal for a portion of the novel, but the punishment for his decisions is extremely brutal, and in the end, he succumbs to the Party's manipulations and loses his sense of identity.

Winston begins the novel as a thought-criminal, which is what the Party calls people who have thoughts independent of Party ideology. Winston takes minor steps that would be punishable by the Thought Police, such as keeping a diary and believing that the Party lies to the populace about the events of history. As the story progresses, Winston's acts of rebellion become more overt and serious, first with his forbidden sexual relationship with Julia, and second with his vow to O'Brien that he will actively and violently support the destruction of the Party. Book One shows the establishment of Winston as an individual and his place within the world. Book Two chronicles his escalation into more serious forms of resistance. Book Three tells the story of the price Winston pays for his resistance when the Thought

Police torture him and break not just his spirit, but his very sense of self. At the end of the novel Winston no longer behaves like a thought-criminal, but like a devoted, loving follower of the Party.

The diary is the first thing that Winston purchases from Mr. Charrington's shop, and part of its appeal to Winston is that it is something from another time. Even a pen is not allowed by the Party and one can understand why Winston sees the diary as being beautiful for the sake of beauty. He writes in the diary to get his thoughts out in the only way he can without immediately being caught by the Thought Police although they do eventually find it. For these reasons, keeping a diary is Winston's own private way of rebelling against the Party.

While Winston holds a philosophical position that rejects the Party as unjust and inhumane, Julia simply does not like all the rules and finds ways to break them when she can safely do so. As a result, even though Winston more strongly believes in the need to destroy the Party, Julia actually does more day-to-day to break the rules. Her ability to gather contraband in a way that Winston cannot, reflects this difference between their rebellions. Julia has lots of contact with other people who do not obey the rules of the Party. She has had many secret lovers, and presumably some of these people supply her with contraband. Julia specifically mentions waiters and servants who work for the Inner Party and have access to contraband not usually available to the Outer Party.

Julia is attracted to Winston and even tells him that she loves him despite never having spoken to him before because she saw "something in [his] face" that told her "[he was] against *them*." Although Winston is ten to fifteen years older than Julia and is not described as being particularly physically attractive, Julia seems more drawn to his sense of rebellion than his physical attributes. By having a relationship that is not condoned by the Party with someone else who despises the Party, Julia is breaking the rules imposed by Oceania, which gives her more pleasure than anything else.

The beginning of Julia's relationship with Winston seems strange. At the very first interaction she ever has with him is enough to tell him that she loves him. Julia herself says "I'm good at spotting people who don't belong. As soon as I saw you, I knew you were against them." One reading of this statement is as a coded admission that she works with the Thought Police. Julia also says, "I bet that picture's got bugs behind it" when looking at a picture that does, in fact, have a telescreen hidden behind it. However, unlike O'Brien and Mr. Charrington, who are revealed to be spies, Julia is never identified as working with the Thought Police, so it seems unlikely that her character is supposed to be read as a super-secret agent.

In *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, Winston and O'Brien seem to share a psychic connection. Winston knows that he will meet O'Brien in the "place where there is no darkness" for a long period before he and O'Brien have ever even interacted. Further, when O'Brien talks to Winston in the Ministry of Love, O'Brien seems to be able to read Winston's mind, even when Winston does not speak. One can say that O'Brien and Winston seem so closely linked because they have both been brought up in a society where there is very little opportunity to have original thoughts. Winston knows what is going to happen to him because his fate is the inevitable outcome that has happened to thousands or millions of citizens before him, and O'Brien knows what Winston is thinking because he has encountered thousands of people who have had the same thoughts in these circumstances before. Winston's naivety to have mistaken O'Brien for a friend has led to his downfall and even that of Julia.

O'Brien pretends to be part of the Brotherhood because he knows that deceiving Winston and Julia means that the eventual process of controlling their minds will be all the

more powerful. O'Brien could have had them arrested when they came to his house and pledged allegiance to the Brotherhood but he understood that allowing them to believe that there is hope for destroying the Party. only to yank it away allows him to crush their spirits more easily. Even after they are arrested, as Winston hopefully waits in a cell in the Ministry of Love expecting that O'Brien would send him a razor blade.

The analysis of the narrative in *Nineteen Eighty-Four* enables the reader to experience Winston's and Julia's dehumanization which creates both tension and sympathy for the main characters. The novel's early exposition, prepares the reader to witness a world where normal rules do not apply: "It was a cold day in April, and clocks were striking thirteen." Through details such as the smell of the building and the electricity that has been rationed in preparation for Hate Week, we learn that the book takes place in a repressive society with few creature comforts. The initiating incident that sets the plot in motion occurs when Winston begins to write his subversive thoughts in his diary. He begins to think of himself as "already dead," suggesting he has abandoned the impulse for self-preservation, and his life has little value to him, making him ready to sacrifice it to a cause.

The conflict between Winston's essential humanity and the dehumanizing policies of the Party is developed when Winston's coworker, Julia, hands Winston a slip of paper. Winston has suspected Julia is following him, and views her with a mixture of desire and paranoia, so, he expects the paper to reveal a warning or a coded threat from a Party spy. Instead, it says, "I love you," and Winston and Julia begin their affair, setting Winston's personal desires on a collision course with Party ideology and raising the stakes of how far Winston will go to maintain his autonomy. Julia serves as a character foil to Winston, as Orwell compares and contrasts their political philosophies and their styles of resistance. For example, Winston believes that the Party must be resisted and overthrown, but Julia thinks that it is better to evade its authority while pretending to acquiesce to it. Winston, frustrated, tells her she is "only a rebel from the waist down," which she takes as a compliment.

When the police finally burst in on Winston and Julia and arrest them, the reader's understanding of many of the characters in the book has reversed and turned the tone from momentarily optimistic to despairing and dark. It is revealed that Mr. Charrington, who is thought to be a kind old man and potential ally, is rather a member of the Thought Police, and that the Party had likely been tracking Winston since he first purchased the diary. Winston and Julia are taken to the Ministry of Love, where prisoners are shown begging not to be sent to Room 101, creating suspense about what could possibly happen in it, before Winston is called up and discovers that O'Brien was a faithful member of the Party all along. Through psychological intimidation and physical torture, O'Brien breaks Winston's will until he cannot answer for certain whether two plus two makes four or five. He concedes that two and two might sometimes make five in certain philosophical or theoretical concepts. Then finally he gives in to accept that the answer to two plus two is whatever the Party says it is.

The novel climaxes when Winston's free will, represented by his love for Julia, is directly challenged by the Party, and he must choose between Julia and Big Brother, between individuality and conformity. In Room 101, O'Brien demonstrates a medieval torture device, a cage full of rats to be strapped to the prisoner's face, playing on Winston's fear of rats. In a panic, Winston gives up Julia, begging O'Brien to torture her instead of him, breaking the promise, he swore never to break: "if they could make me stop loving you, that would be the real betrayal." In room 101, the Party succeeds in breaking Winston not just physically and mentally, but emotionally. In the battle between personal freedom and political repression, repression has won. In the end of the narrative, Winston is reintegrated back into society as a loyal and faithful Party member. He meets Julia again and realizes that they have betrayed

each other under torture, and he can no longer stand to be near her. In the novel's final chilling moments, Winston reflects on how foolish he had been. "He had won the battle over himself. He loved Big Brother."

The Party seeks to ensure that the only kind of loyalty possible is loyalty to the Party. The reader sees examples of virtually every kind of loyalty, from the most fundamental to the most trivial, being destroyed by the Party. Neighbours and co-workers inform on one another, and Mr. Parson's own child reports him to the Thought Police. Winston's half-remembered marriage to his wife fell apart with no sense of loyalty. Even the relationship between customer and merchant is perverted as Winston learns that the man who has sold him the very tools of his resistance and independence was a member of the Thought Police.

Winston's relationship with Julia is the ultimate loyalty that is tested by the events of the novel. Winston's most concrete hope for actual revolution against the Party lies with the social underclass of the city, called the proles. He observes that the proles already have far greater numbers than the Party and that the proles have the strength to carry out a revolution if they could ever organize themselves. The problem is that the proles have been subject to such serious poverty for so long that they are unable to see past the goal of survival. The very notion of trying to build a better world is too much for them to contemplate. All of these observations are set against the backdrop of the Party's own identity as the product of revolution.

6. Conclusion

The analysis has shown that totalitarianism is by itself a bad and dangerous political regime. Its implementation in *Nineteen Eighty-Four* is carried out by O'Brien. O'Brien embodies both Big Brother and the Party. He has used a number of techniques to control its citizens which include the psychological and physical manipulations, the use of scientific devices to control information and history and the use of language to control individuals' mind. As Big Brother does not exist physically, it is O'Brien, the very representation of the Party system, maintains his power through the use of various techniques represented by the Thought Police, spies of all kinds, language, the invented endless wars as well electric power and even rats. These strategies have really endowed the Party with absolute power to be successful in its control of citizens.

The analysis has also shown that, the use of scientific methods has boosted the Party's power and control. The implementation of scientific devices like the everwatchful telescreens have rather worsened the conditions for citizens especially Winston Smith and Julia who saw their freedom, dignity and privacy being violated. Science used to help improve living conditions but in *Nineteen Eighty-Four*, it has rather empowered the State control to the detriment of the average citizen. Autocrats have used science for their own ends, to strengthen their position and consolidate the Party. If it were not because of these scientific inventions, the Party alone would not be able to control and torture all its opponents.

The article concludes that both Winston Smith and Julia are responsible for their downfall. The two characters' faults and shortcomings are deliberately executed as a challenge to the Party which displays its ruthless treatments toward them. Winston and Julia have knowingly committed thoughtcrime and are punished accordingly for their rebellious ideology. Had they not made too many mistakes, the Party would have not tortured them. They are not victims of science but rather victims of political manipulations as it is politicians who use scientific devices to dismantle and dehumanize them.

7. Recommendations

The article advocates that the choice of one's political regime matters a lot to attain individuals' freedom of speech and thought. This is also an important factor which contributes to the well-being of every citizens. Besides, the article is a call for Autocrats, especially politicians, to revisit the way they implement techno-scientific devices on humans. The call is meant to avoid censorship and restore privacy for a livable society. Most of Winston's significant decisions can be interpreted as attempts to build a sense of identity. His decision to purchase a diary and begin recording his thoughts is an attempt to create memory and history.

It is the responsibility of the State to protect citizens rather than depriving them of their sense of dignity. His decision to purchase the paperweight is driven by a desire to have something of his own that represents a time before the Party. Winston's sexual relationship with Julia and their decision to rent an apartment where they can spend time together are natural but represent dangerous crimes in Oceania. When he decides to pursue a relationship with Julia, Winston asserts his independence and further establishes his identity as an individual who resists the Party's control. This resistance of the individual against the State reminds Winston and Julia of their moral obligation and duties toward their nation.

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