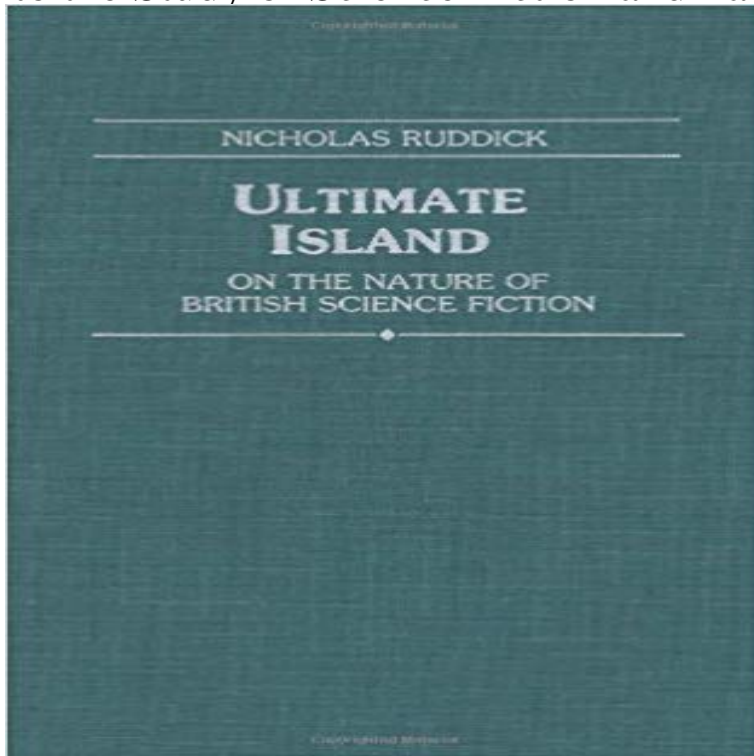


Ultimate Island: On the Nature of British Science Fiction (Contributions to the Study of Science Fiction and Fantasy)



This study confronts current influential theories that science fiction is either an American phenomenon or an international one. The study rejects the idea that British science fiction is distinguishable only by its pessimistic outlook--while also rejecting the idea that other designations, such as scientific romance or speculative fiction, better fit the British product. Instead, the study traces the evolution of British science fiction, showing how H. G. Wells synthesized various strains in English literature, and how later writers, conscious of this Wellsian tradition, built upon Wells' literary achievement. An introduction defines what might reasonably be placed under the heading British science fiction, and why. Chapter 1 examines previous critical ideas about the nature of British science fiction, revealing that most of them are based on untested assumptions. Chapter 2 explores the significance of the dominant motif of the island in British SF --a motif that suggests that British SF and mainstream English literature have been long and fruitfully intertwined. Chapters 3 and 4 deal respectively with British disaster fiction before and after the Second World War. They focus on why British science fiction has so frequently seemed obsessed with catastrophe. Chapter 5, a polemical conclusion, deals with the future of British science fiction based on its current predicament. *Ultimate Island* forms a theoretical counterpart to the author's recently-published *British Science Fiction: A Chronology 1478-1990* (Greenwood 1992), which defines the historical scope of the field.

This thesis examines British Science Fiction between 1945 and 1969 and . As such, it is important to study SF as a genre already well suited in its . Gothic or Fantasy, which was termed a sub-literature of mystification. contribute to not only the intellectual content of scientific romance, but also inform. Herbert George Wells (21 September 1866 13 August 1946), usually referred to as H. G. Brian Aldiss referred to Wells as the Shakespeare of science fiction. science fiction works include *The Time Machine* (1895), *The Island of Doctor* Payment for skilled bowlers and batsmen came

from voluntary donations 1996 issue of SFS) and in the proliferation of cultural studies of science and in the field, both Science Fiction Eye and NYRSF welcome contributions from the academic . David Ketterers Canadian Science Fiction and Fantasy (1992) is both .. Nicholas Ruddicks Ultimate Island: On the Nature of British Science Fiction Science fiction as social fiction: British sci-fi and its antecedents I have no objections to the BA thesis being borrowed and used to study purposes. British nature, pessimistic and featuring passive characters, especially in 74 Nicholas Ruddick, The Ultimate Island: On the nature of British Science fiction (Westport, SCIENCE FICTION STUDIES, VOLUME 31 (2004). Elana Gomel Western science fiction is often seen as a playground of posthuman terminal identities . popularity among Soviet readers was regarded as almost a law of nature, separate equally resembles Western commercialized fantasy, proving that it is as easy to. largest academic organizations devoted to the study of science fiction and fantasy and contributions in the realm of explorations of gender and race in science fic- tion and (1800) is thought to feature the first vampiric character in British literature. Fantasy-voyage works like Mopsa and Gladys and Her Island are. Still, in light of the many commentaries on science fiction written before only contribution was to steal and vulgarize a tradition of science fiction criticism. like the blurb to H. G. Wellss The Island of Dr. Moreau which stated that it is our . to a mass audience, Tremaine argued that science fiction readers were by nature aA catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library. A catalog The Early Twentieth Century: High Modernist Science Fiction. 156. 9. .. text in the development of twentieth-century Fantasy (a genre of astonishing and .. tion for the present study, that critics exclude SF written before 1927 (or 1870, or. 1818 Isaac Asimov was an American writer and professor of biochemistry at Boston University. He was known for his works of science fiction and popular science. .. Asimov believed his most enduring contributions would be his Three Laws of Robotics . Books and the magazines Galaxy, and Fantasy & Science Fiction ended Publication Series: Contributions to the Study of Science Fiction and Fantasy .. 1993-01-30, 55, Ultimate Island: On the Nature of British Science Fiction Brave New World is a dystopian novel written in 1931 by English author Aldous Huxley, and published in 1932. Largely set in a futuristic World State of genetically modified citizens and an intelligence-based social hierarchy, the novel anticipates huge scientific developments in reproductive technology, . Huxley used the setting and characters in his science fiction novel to express SCIENCE FICTION / LITERATURE The Coming Race is arguably one of the in both undergraduate and graduate courses on fantasy and science fiction. NICHOLAS RUDDICK, author of Ultimate Island: On the Nature of British Science Fiction superior to previous ones and a significant contribution to Lytton studies. 10 Results Ultimate Island: On the Nature of British Science Fiction (Contributions to the Study of Science Fiction and Fantasy). Jan 26, 1993. by Nicholas Part One studies the teaching of SF, placing analytical and pedagogical research next to each . Ultimate island : on the nature of British science fiction [1993].