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Okay, Very good. Yeah, yourself, and get started. Okay? awesome. Well, thank you all so much.

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I'm really excited to get to talk to you all today.

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My name is Journee Cotton i'm a PHD.

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Candidate at the University of Exeter so let's get going today.

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I'm going to be using the framework of environmental bioethics to think about the figure of the alien in Cs. Lewis's cosmic trilogy Cs loose lived through numerous

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significant historic events. He lived through both of the world wars, the Spanish flu pandemic, and even the space race.

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He also belonged to a tradition of Science Fiction writers.

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Gathering insides from people you read like HD.

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Wells, and he took part in the initial theological discussion, discussing elements pertaining to alien life.

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He discusses this in short length and his seminal publication, and with the time dabbling with exo theology.

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But more relevant to our discussion, perhaps, is a discussion he had with Jr.

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Tolkien in 1,936.

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Well before the space race. He and Tolkien were talking about the sorts of books that they wished were being written so that they could breathe and enjoy them, and this conversation led to a coin toss to determine who would ride about time

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travel and space travel. so go fake here, Lewis Scott, space travel. And thus the cosmic trilogy emerged.

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Within Lewis is treatment of space travel. He focused deeply on encounters with the figure of the alien.

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Lewis's Consideration of alien life was centered on the philosophical and ethical dilemmas that arose due to space travel.

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Sorry i'm tap that slide up so he was thinking about the ethical dilemmas that might arise due to space, travel, especially concerning this potential of contact with alien life

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And Martin Lbar's seminal work the world is not made to last forever.

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The bioethics of cs levara serves the definition of borough ethics, some framing it as a study of the ethical questions posed by the application of man's knowledge to his own body and or

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the ethical questions posed by our relationship to other organisms.

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However, I would like to offer that. I think, during my research, the subfield of environmental Baa. fixes an even more appropriate framework to consider this text.

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Environmental bioethics, seeks tintrigate, ecology, biology, human values and medicine and social structures that simultaneously promote the welfare of all living beings and the environment.

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Lucy's cosmic trilogy operators, unique perspectives on space travel that are not centric to the earth, or in human.

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Rather it notes man's destructive attitudes towards progress, and the potential harms man may enact when other sentient beings and environments, without a proper ethical framework in place the cosmic trilogy

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frames Progress quite in line with warden's critical theory of darkcology in a parade text in the front of dark ecology, Morden includes a quote: that Echoes Lewis's

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sentiments on progress that's Woven throughout the cosmic trinity on this quote, says: Progress means humanity emerges from its spellbound state, no longer under the spell of progress as well itself, nature by becoming aware of its

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own indigenusness to nature, and by halting the mastery over nature through which nature continues its mastery.

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We're in continues to sorry but there's This dark side to a desire to stay with the dying world.

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It's a hippie aesthetic of wife over death, or a Goth assertion of the contingent and necessarily queer idea that we want to stay with the dying world throughout the trilogy loose

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presents progress as a driving force of ecological and biotic destruction, and this paper seeks to introduce reading bodies at this intersection of the other daily and and environmental bioethics as a

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frameworks. Because of this shared consideration of fraud.

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Bodies that brings forth at the cool dilemmas, and you can see this as well.

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Highlight in examples throughout the cosmic trilogy narrative lose uniquely re centers the discussion of the figure of the alien by resituating it.

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This figure of the alien as belonging often more to the humans rather than to the other beings.

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So I will focus on this paper on Western and Divine, who are presented most often as the most truly alien figures. further and more in the cosmic trilogy.

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The body appears to often be symbiotically related to environment, Unnatural air quotes evil bodies exists and polluted degenerated environments, whilst the reverse also holds true so now i'd like to

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consider your thinking about the human as alien As mentioned, this human alien relationship is dealt with in really interesting ways throughout the text.

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The text asserts the text actually appears to assert some anthropocentric values during ransom's, first descriptions and interactions with the Martians, or as voice calls them.

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Malochondrians ransom, describes the being Sorens as having faces that took a good deal of getting used to.

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It was too long to solve on 2 colorless and it was much more unpleasantly like a human face than any in humans creature. Space ought to be.

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It's eyes, like those of all very large creatures seem too small for it.

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But it was more or less than horrible and this this quote from the tax, highlights, ransom's initial reactions of of really horror, of this seeming non-human alien.

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However, throughout the narrative Ransom learns more and more about these Martians, and he comes to recognize what the text refers to as their status of Hanu or sentient beings, so rather than alien they become more and

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more human, and he realized, says Chris, perception was incorrect.

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As a narrative unfolds, this idea of humanity is redefined to be akin to sentient beings who abide by reason and cooperate in communities that are defined by ethical relationships to

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each other in the environment. So I suggest that really the text is enacting in the quote good characters.

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Some proto environmental bioethical frameworks that play.

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Moreover, this figure of the alien is identified in other humans who comes to Mars as we've previously discussed Western and divine, and particularly they're used to just opposed in the text the alien due to their

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own ethical end, quite inhumane actions and I think it's quite significantly impacted by their ablest abuse.

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Hum! I find it interesting that Lois Lewis appears to refrain disability.

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Away from a medical model, which situates disability in terms of individual impairments to be corrected or cured towards a more social model, where one is disabled because of the body's interaction with the social and physical environment

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rather than because of individual pathology or lack. So this social model of disability considers factors that are innately important, such as the environment which affects all beings.

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It's gonna make example of the social model is just the fact that humans cannot survive underwater.

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And if that was where we chose to try to live. we would have to have some sort of intervention, or we would be unable to survive up.

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That's quite a dramatic example, but it's the the course of the logic.

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And I think Western and divines ableless views can be found.

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Quite significantly in the beginning of the novel they're attempting to abduct a young man.

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Harry, who has some sort of impairment that affects speech, and they intend to use him like a lab animal for their experiment.

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It's troubling because they expressed perceive him as in human

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They described him as a preparation due to his disability They perceive Harry's worth as dependent on his intellectual capabilities, which they feel render him incapable of serving humanity.

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Thus he is selected as an ideal subject. as they believe in a civilized quotes community, he would be automatically handed over to the State laboratory for experimental purposes.

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The tanks narrative tone, and the main character ransom acts, reacts quite friendly with disgust towards these ableless perspectives.

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That value live singularly on account of ability. Their perspective, western and divine, on disability and value, appears to be systemic throughout their treatment of all bodies.

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They encountered. They're very willing to dehumanize and Miss Street bodies.

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They identify as other alien to them, although their initial premise excuse their unethical actions, is that it is to the service of the preservation of humanity.

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But by the close of the text is quite clear that there're willing to kill any and just anyone others that they identify even as humans.

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And I think this is quite, and echo foreshadow, perhaps of Morden's idea of this dark ecology, that in order to survive you hold on to death in a sense, anyhow, in an essay by

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Lewis religion and rocketry he presents quite clearly

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His perspective on the potential repercussions of failing and ethical encounters between beings and the universal environments.

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Lewis states. We know that our race, we know what our race does to strangers.

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Man destroys or enslaves every species he can.

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Civilized man murders and slaves, cheats and corrupt, savage man, even inanimate nature.

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He turns into dust balls and slag heaps.

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There are individuals who don't but they're not the sort who are likely to be our pioneers in space.

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Our Ambassador to the New Worlds will probably be the needy and greedy adventure or the ruthless technical expert.

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They will do as their kind has always done. I therefore fear the practical, not the theoretical problems which will arise if we ever meet rational pre trees which are not human against them.

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We shall, if we can, commit all the times we have already committed against creatures certainly human, but differing from us, and features and pig meditation.

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And the starry heavens will become an object to which good man can look up only to have feelings of Sorry I knew it in no ways.

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Intolerable guilt agonized pity and bringing shame.

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Lewis recognizes that humans have committed atrocities against other humans, and often using rhetoric to undermine the humanity of other human victims.

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Here I identify the same problematic ablist racist behaviors that I suggest are often rooted in

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A lot to think about the environment and bioethical frameworks.

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Louis recognizes a cycle, maybe a loop that is much like what morning calls a weird loop.

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More deposits that ecological awareness is a loop, because human interference has a loop form, because ecological and bioethical systems are loops.

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The loop form of beings mean. We live in a universe of finitude and fragility.

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A psychological loops. There are positive feedback loops that escalate the potency of the system in which they are operating, such as antibiotics, spaces, bacteria farmers versus soil creating

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the dust ball in the midwestern United States in the 1930 S.

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Such loops are common in human command and control approaches to environmental management, and they result in damage to ecosystems.

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Some of them are unintended. Consider the decimation of the bees in the second decade of the 20 first century, brought on by the use of pesticides, that drastically curtailed pollination and then Lewis

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both outline this cyclic loop, like idea of man braces the environment.

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Man versus man. They all are vicious cycles that have in continue to wreak ecological embiotic destruction.

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The violence that western and divine commit is not limited to the bodies of beings, but they even attack the body of Mars or Melochondria.

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Western and divine attempt to wreak habit and destruction all throughout Mars, due to colonial endeavors, which is contrasted by the symbiotic nature of the Hanu of Mitochondria They

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regardless of any other form of life on the planet, and tend to strip the planet of the natural resources for their personal capitalistic king.

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They do not even treat their fellow humans ethically as I've discussed previously Western and divine's treatment of the biotic is contrasted by the ethical frameworks of the Malicon and you who retain balance

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through the symbiotic space they inhabited, which is quite contrasted by a portion of devastated landscape in their higher regions of their earth, where

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Some unethical beings once lived, who now no longer exist.

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They have gone extinct, and so has the landscape in many ways.

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So that's the text presents bodies as incarnate evidences of beings functioning or existing biethically or unbiasededly in the environment.

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So moving on to Prolandria it's a great opportunity to think about the invasion of the human as alien to another land.

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Again in Perlandria weston's body is possessed, and he attempts to harm the ethical relationships and the ecological balance of Venus.

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Prolandria Prolandra depicts a world untainted by unethical actions of any kinds, and there are sentient beings much like humans who dwell there.

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It is a new planet. it's environmentally unharmed. And again, Lewis researchers, this idea of the alien as belonging to the humans from Earth In this story the risk associated to the figure of the a land is often most

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attached to Western, and this seems to be because Weston is attempting to learn the Green Lady into object divine the world and its creatures.

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He's the one that kills animals just to use their feathers for elaborate and us and unnecessary garments.

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Western also is presented as a fair alien being that invades the world to orchestrate it, and or the inhabitants destruction which unfolds in the conclusion and strikingly when weston becomes

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possessed It's due to his acceptance of an ethical practices, and the ideologies that he had been toying with on Mars that dehumanize and quote some all around him, and from thence fourth it's quite

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interesting because the text calls him the unman, so he loses all connection to humanity and becomes even more alien.

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And I think that this suggests that ethics are innately tied to what it means to be human.

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Ultimately the unmanned campaign is a cancebiotic, and it culminates in the destruction of even his own body.

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The novel closes with the sentient to pains of Venus.

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All of its features in the environment, coming to one in a harmonic and symbiotic balance with each other, due to a mutuality of respect and value.

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And ethics. They maintain interactions that promote the welfare of Paul.

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This text seems to place the aliens as more human again, and the in ethical human as Alan

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So finally. I wanna think about that hideous strength.

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And again lowest resetuates the alien as something that we encounter even at home.

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So the alien is often us, I would say in this book, and so in this final book, that his strength

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It appears to engage with the conversation of so many things like transhumanism, transhumanism, posthumanism, experimental ethics, so on

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When that notes that, like through brave new world exposes, this desire of humanism to transcend embodiment, and it's ambivalent about that desire and gestures towards transhumanism within its dystopia

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brave new World. This novel critiques the tenant of humanism that views human beings as essentially minds tethered to unimportant bodies.

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And I think something quite interesting is that we could just insert that hideous strength in this quote.

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But that hideous strength thinks about this desire to to transcend embodiment.

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I won't rewrite the whole thing but it's just an interesting overlap there.

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So in this text it's divine who's engaged with a secret plot, with this organization called in Ice, and it turns out to be a plot against all bodies, including the alien human animal and earth and it.

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wants to cleanse the world of all organic matter, which essentially turns all organisms into the alien.

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But of course lose restructures. this, and causes in the end for an ice to be revealed as the truest alien.

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Nice appears to accept this ideology, that the mind is more important than the body, and attempts to alienate the body.

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Arguing that organic life has produced a mind.

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It has done its work, and after that we want no more of it.

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We do not want the world any longer for it over with organic life, like what you call the blue mold, all sprouting and budding and breeding and decaying.

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We must get rid of it little by little, of course, slowly, we learned how we learn to make our pains live with less and less body, learn to build our bodies directly with chemicals.

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No longer have to step them full of dead brutes and weeds.

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Learn how to reproduce ourselves without calculation. The Nices, the Nice utilizes logics concerning the destruct.

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These logics, and in an attempt to destroy any of the woods surrounding them, especially the wood connected to the college.



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At the beginning of the novel and it's through the destruction of the environment that they use to start the slippery slope towards the Vivis section of animals.

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The weaponization of experimentation on humans by using criminals first, which leads to attempts in the end to remove all bodies from all humans.

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Their campaign is, in short, attempting to cleanse the world of all biotic living, including animals, and naturally it resituates the body as alien from the mind, and tries to use the environment.

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2 3 enforce separation. So in conclusion done, it suggests that loses writings, can tie, conceptualize the cosmos according to moral geographies, Implicating space.

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Exploration is a morally questionable act, and offers a warning against the militarization of outer space.

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The cosmic trilogy appears to conceptualize frames and frameworks of the figures of the alien.

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Not just as it being that is not from earth, but also pertaining to their moral outlook on the transverse soul of the galaxy.

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So, in short, this paper is arguing that, using the framework of environmental bioethics, it allows an intersection to examine figures like the alien in the cosmic trilogy to draw further insights about

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the ethical frameworks that lose makes you so. Thank you so much.

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Here am I we're excited