

Naomi Alderman's Novel *the Power* Under the Shade of Althusser's Hypotheses.



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ABSTRACT: The Power by Naomi Alderman prompts readers to actively confront the prevailing patriarchal power systems that currently exist. The story takes place in a world that is mostly recognizable to us, with the exception of the emergence of "the power" - a unique capacity possessed by women to produce an electric charge. This ability is made possible by the presence of a little organ known as a skein. Throughout the narrative, the female characters derive their authority from several ideological frameworks: Eve from religious beliefs, Margot from the United States government and "the military-industrial complex", "Roxy" from the realm of criminal organization, and "Tatiana" from an established dictatorship. Since the main characters strive to enhance the world according to their own judgement, they amass greater influence not from their personal abilities, but from the governing system that suppresses them, which they eventually come to control. This research employs Marxism framework of "dialectical materialism" and the ideological apparatus of Althusser (repressive and ideological state apparatus) to examine the relationship between wealth and gender, as well as the author's philosophy on the repressive ideologies and the prevailing "patriarchal power structure". The story challenges the notion of a gendered oppressive system, despite seeing women engaging in the same violence that they themselves endure from men in contemporary society.

KEYWORDS: Ideology, Repressive State Apparatuses, Ideological State Apparatuses, Marxism, The Power Novel, Oppressive Authority

INTRODUCTION

In Alderman's novel, *The Power*, five thousand years period is excluded, during which our society is annihilated, erased from memory, and thereafter reconstructed as a matriarchy. The book encourages readers to actively analyze the current male power structures. The story takes place in a world that is mostly familiar to us, with the exception of a new development dubbed "the power". This power allows the females to produce an electric charge based on the presence of an extra organ named a 'skein'. Throughout the progression of the narrative, the women derive their ability from distinct ideological frameworks: 'Eve' draws her power from the religious tradition., while 'Margot' draws it from military-industrial intricate and the United States, 'Roxy' draws it from the sphere of criminal organization, and 'Tatiana' from a prior regime. since the characters strive to develop the world according to their own understanding, they acquire more authority not through their followers, but by assuming control over the tyrannical governmental apparatus (RSAs) they end up leading. Alderman states, "The ability to cause harm is a form of prosperity" (Alderman, 2019). The research employs both the Marxist dialectic theory of materialism and Althusser's theory about ideology to evaluate the correlation between wealth and gender, as well as the author's perspective of oppressive ideology and the current power of the state. Every character follows a parallel trajectory of desiring to establish a female-dominated utopia, but ultimately succumbs to corrupt or ruin. Alderman has faced attacks for her portrayal of a society that is predominantly female that, contrary to its purported purpose of condemning patriarchy, mirrors it in structure and function. The thesis contends that although women in the novel resort to the same kind of violence that they themselves suffer nowadays, the work refutes any gender-based repressive order.

The novel unclearly designates "men or male institutions" being a principal catalyst for contemporary societal issues, a prerequisite outlined by Sally Gearhart to achieve a Feminist ideal. More precisely, it recognizes the structural dominance of males nowadays as a crucial element that contributes to present-day society issues. Alderman contends that while women wield substantial influence, this authority also results in their ethical decline and contributes to noteworthy societal issues. She does not distinguish between the inherent proneness to manipulation of males and females, but rather the inherent proneness to corruption of individuals in positions of power. When women in positions of power challenge the masculine structure of power, the main characters get the society closer to a one that values women, but eventually regress until the original system is totally reversed into an equally unjust

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and gender-biased patriarchy. Through her participation in this activity, she unavoidably questions and assesses our current patriarchal society.

This recent published work has received little scholarly attention; however, a thorough and insightful research has been released by Alyson Miller. It puts out some clear and separate points of the concepts that Naomi has focused on. The initial analysis is that the novel reveals the full depth of repressive gender relations by inverting power dynamics. When analyzing the work from a Marxist perspective, a clear and cohesive conclusion emerges: the growth of female dominance depicts women who tend to overturn their restrictive gender-based society rather than simply improve it (Miller 399, 2020).

MARXISM AND THE POWER

Unsurprisingly, *The Power* clearly fits the Marxist theoretical critique subject. The primary female characters exhibit a wide range of differences in terms of age, country, and socioeconomic situation, yet they generally adhere to a comparable character progression. 'Mother Eve' draws her power from the religious tradition, while 'Margot' draws it from military-industrial intricate and the United States, 'Roxy' draws it from the sphere of criminal organization, and 'Tatiana' from a prior regime. The sources represent a distinct, formerly male-dominated system of tyranny. They acquire followers and progressively ascend the hierarchy of their respective power structure. Their professed goal is to improve the conditions for women, but in reality, they make less effort to deconstruct the patriarchal system, opting instead to replace the male leaders themselves. As individuals achieve mastery over the systems of control they are involved in, achieving this purpose becomes more manageable. This simplicity necessitates moral relinquishment and strategies of regulation formerly employed towards women. By applying Marxist concepts such as 'false consciousness', 'dialectical materialism', and Althusser's apparatus, Miller's essay explores how each character in the story tries to manipulate their institution to gain the most influence. This analysis supports the author's assertion that the given power, for both men and women, tend to behave similarly in terms of morality (Alderman, 2019b).

Dialectical materialism, a notion in Marxist critique, posits that the politics and the events in history arise based on the clash between the forces in society and may be seen as a sequence of inconsistencies for instance between the supposition and converse and their resolutions such as their composition. In the novel, politics and events unfold swiftly and have profound ramifications for the whole species of human beings. At a high level, the theory is the well-known 'patriarchy', that gives rise to the opposite, or anti-thesis, as a shape of 'matriarchal' authority triggered by instant power called "skein". Nevertheless, due to the perpetual nature of this phenomenon, this theory asserts that society will never attain a state of tranquilly without encountering discord. The longevity of patriarchy is limited, as it has been the prevailing societal structure for an extended period of time. When examining the "political capital" that is employed through the characters, the idea would validate that the violence and resistance of the females and their endeavor of maintaining control via force are an unavoidable consequence of the symbolic emasculation of the male authorities under a tyrannical regime. Abigail Nussbaum points out that it is not unexpected for women, who are experiencing significant authority in large numbers probably for the first time in human history, to be equally susceptible to corruption as males have been in the past (Miller, 2020, p.419). An analysis from a Marxist perspective will provide a coherent explanation for the unavoidable downfall of what once seemed to be a progression towards a perfect society for women. An overview of *The Power's* historical events demonstrates a recurring pattern of 'thesis' and 'antithesis' and 'synthesis', wherein the conflict of genders intensify till the final synthesis is reached. This synthesis completely overturns the original paradigm, resulting in the establishment of a matriarchy that is the same if not more repressive and more gendered than the initial world.

Naomi Alderman promptly creates a pattern of increasing aggression as a response to male mistreatment. In the period preceding the events of the novel, the circumstances were identical to the present, commencing with the existing state of affairs. The theme encompasses the depiction of severe acts of violence perpetrated against women and girls. Alderman highlights the brutality of male-dominance in the initial sections through the character of 'Roxy', who witnesses her mother's death at home, and Allie, who endures frequent sexual assault from her foster father. In this context, Alderman presents the contrasting concept to the issue of violence against women, which is the capacity of girls to produce electrical power. This paradox is swiftly overcome. The outcome: both females eliminate their assailants and flee from the scene.

This newly acquired ability, limited to their gender and previously inaccessible, rapidly strengthens the connections among women of all generations. The power, which is inherently a valuable asset, remained concealed on the internet for several months. The adolescent girls were aware of the significance of their emotions as their skeins expanded. On the internet, they disseminated films and advice on how to manipulate the power. Upon the revelation of the power, it is found that the girls have the ability to activate it in older women. It doesn't take much time for "unusual behaviors" to emerge globally, such as boys adopting the attire of ladies in order to appear more dominant. Girls adopting male attire in order to subvert traditional power dynamics or to deceive others, akin to the metaphor of a wolf disguised as a sheep (Alderman, 2019, p.77). These movements indicate a range of reactions to this disclosure. Similar to how a professional woman may choose to wear a pantsuit to project a sense of authority in the workplace, boys are aware that their appearance plays a significant role in the level of influence they may exert. Elderly men, who are suddenly feeling endangered by the other gender's physical strength, respond in manners that are not entirely innocuous.

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The endeavors to uphold order manifest as a fervent effort by men to perpetuate their dominance over women. At the beginning of the narrative, the male characters respond to an issue with implausible and irrational 'solutions'. Shortly after Margot's adversary, the former 'Governor Daniel Dandon', compares a female who has a power to "someone carrying a loaded firearm" (Alderman, 2019, p.69), he proposes that "they should eliminate those girls." Simply eliminate them. Located at the top part of the body" (Alderman, 2019, p.94). Despite men's persistent resistance, their diminishing political influence is no match for that of the females. The forces whom were armed are dispatched in a failed attempt to apprehend women. Proposed legislation, if enacted, would be unenforceable and aims to restrict a female's autonomy over her own body.

Prevailing ideals of the existing society are employed as a rationale to perpetuate an additional form of subjugation. Religion is employed to rationalize the dehumanization of women, while science is employed to rationalize the imposition of violent measures on the bodies of young women. For instance, in a widely-watched news discussion programme, a heated argument erupts between a scientist advocating for surgical investigation of the Electric Girls and a religious figure who views them as a sign of the impending apocalypse and insists that they should not be physically touched by humans (Alderman, 2019, p.20-21). Observe the utilization of scientists of a recently created phrase, maybe facilitating the proposal of surgical examinations (rather than autopsies) on non-culpable youngsters referred to as "Electric" females. Men's attempts to retain authority, let alone rationalize it, are futile. In a confrontation between women and a military force consisting of "men with brown skin, beards, battle fatigues, and black berets" armed with advanced weaponry and protective gear, the army is swiftly vanquished. Alderman used vivid imagery to depict the severity of the situation, implying that the destructive force of Kali, a Hindu goddess, was responsible for their downfall (Alderman, 2019, p.147). In this instance, the concept of God is substituted with a recently popularised appellation for a female being, signifying a transition towards a society where the feminine holds a position of dominance.

As men's attempts to maintain social dominance grow increasingly ineffective, the endeavor is forced into secrecy. An underground men's movement emerges on online forums and through email correspondence worldwide. UrbanDox is the pseudonym of an individual who acquires significant influence by exploiting the desperation of individuals seeking to reclaim their sense of superiority. As a result, UrbanDox becomes a renowned figure, ultimately playing a significant role in the global devastation caused by nuclear warfare. Alderman, who is knowledgeable about the phenomenon of toxic masculinity on the internet, stated that she has observed specific instances of harassment directed against individuals engaged in malicious activities. Some of these individuals collectively constitute the character known as UrbanDox. "I came to the realization that these individuals would not disappear," that is possibly the reason why UrbanDox is highly skilled at acquiring the ability in this novel. The culmination of the fight is the whole main characters, two of which are male, issuing simultaneous commands to "Do it", therefore initiating attacks that propel the planet into complete female supremacy. Here we present further evidence supporting Alderman's theory that all individuals are susceptible to corruption, and any imbalance of power based on gender would inevitably result in catastrophe.

ALTHUSSER'S HYPOTHESES OF IDEOLOGY

In Alderman's preliminary version, there was only one character through whose perspective the story was told. However, this character became convoluted and inconsistent, losing coherence and clarity. By dividing the story among four different viewpoint characters, the author effectively achieved her initial objective of highlighting the pointlessness of gender-based dominance. This approach allowed her to criticize the repressive beliefs of several societal factions, including religious, totalitarian dictatorship, and American ideas. The perspective characters oscillate between the roles of protagonist and antagonist by being placed in moral dilemmas, having chances to exploit their power for personal gain, and occasionally conflicting with one another. This facilitated the portrayal of the "antagonist" in the novel as not merely an individual or an authority or institution such as the religious group of 'Allie', however, rather than of the oppressive institutions that produced the power hierarchy.

The Power in *The Power* cannot be encapsulated by any singular message. Power and justice are not intrinsically linked. Undoubtedly, power motivates certain individuals to perceive themselves as exempt from legal constraints. Power enables certain individuals to mistreat others. Nussbaum contends that the novel primarily revolves with the desire to exert control and dominance, rather than merely power. The quote discusses the concept of social conditioning, which influences our perception of individuals engaged in certain behaviors. Instead of perceiving them as bullies and warlords, society tends to view them as leaders and visionaries. The inclination to exert control may be inherent. Social conditioning occurs as we internalize the cultural values of our environment during our upbringing. Regardless of one's belief in male superiority, it is essential to acknowledge that the power dynamics between genders cannot be fully understood without taking into account the influence of societal conditioning. (Miller, 2020, p.412)

Marx elucidates the dynamic relationship of the dominant and laboring classes by employing the geographical equivalent of the infrastructure situation, often known as the economic base, and superstructure. Infrastructure encompasses the resources, methods, and relationships involved in production, serving as the fundamental basis of civilization. The superstructure, which encompasses both the ideologies of the state and culture, is positioned hierarchically on the infrastructure and is dependent on it for its proper functioning. The economic foundation of a society encompasses the labor force and the specialized expertise necessary to carry out tasks, including training and knowledge. It also comprises the essential resources, equipment, and machinery needed to

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sustain the functioning of society. The novel "The Power" depicts a profound transformation of the societal foundation as a result of women gaining a new and irreversible source of authority. Mastery of the power necessitates diligent training for efficient control; however, it is spontaneously bestowed upon nearly each woman with a specific age group. The 'economic base' encompasses the dynamic interplay of the laborers and proprietors.

Since the characters acquire specific abilities, they disregard the task of elevating the foundation from their subjugated position. Instead, they aim to exert maximum control over it. Some individuals, if fortunate, effortlessly acquire this mastery. Tatiana enjoys the support of a group of women in her takeover of the Moldovan Presidency, which has given her authority over the military, substantial investments from the deposed Saudi Arabian king, and access to remaining Soviet munitions. Roxy's father grants her increased control over all aspects of a drug monopoly, including product, henchmen, and throughout the entirety of the production and distribution chain, because to her exceptional talents. Allie, upon adopting the persona of Mother Eve, effortlessly executes "miraculous" acts, such as seizing control of a convent and amassing a devoted group of followers. Following its rapid spread on the internet, an overwhelming influx of donations is received, surpassing her capacity to manage them. Margot's constituents symbolically confer their authority upon her by voting for her, which ultimately results in her resounding triumph. This occurs after Margot's amazing performance in a live debate, which she won. From that point forward, she is consistently prepared and ready for the subsequent and more prestigious position. Tunde acquires actual "followers" through the use of the internet. However, after the internet is confiscated from him, he becomes stuck and must flee to avoid capture. The new followers of these women are afforded the same degree of protection and privilege as women are while they are under the leadership of their leaders. Naomi Alderman demonstrates the simplicity of influencing the general public when provided with the means that provide benefits to individuals.

Culture and philosophy are both components of a society's uppermost layer of organization, which is generated from 'means of production' and the laborers. It refers to the power that Nussbaum previously mentioned, which reshapes society and our way of life to ensure the ongoing creation of infrastructure. Put simply, preserving the existing state of affairs. To acquire power in the most orderly manner, one should refrain from disrupting societal functions and instead assume positions of authority with few alterations. This approach should be maintained until their authority is unquestionable. The objective is to achieve a complete takeover of the systems of oppression, rather than attempting to modify them.

Althusser extends Marx's concept of false consciousness by introducing 'repressive state apparatus' notion 'RSA', that enables the upper class to exert control over the working class. An RSA refers to many entities such as the state, police force, judiciary and similar organizations. The primary purpose of RSA is to act, when deemed necessary, in support of the governing elite, frequently employing forceful methods. Throughout the novel, we observe the ruling class exerting control over the oppressed class at various moments, as they hold power over the RSA. As previously said, characters employ distinct RSA methods to suppress, manipulate, coerce, and dominate not just the male population, but also females that provide the force of labor (Leitch, 2001).

Althusser's argument asserts that wages serve as a means to guarantee labor power. In a society where power dynamics have shifted, the protagonists motivate their followers not through monetary compensation, but by offering the prospect of a broader and more equitable society that prioritizes the well-being of women. The ladies of Bessapara attain liberation from the abhorrent practice of sexual enslavement. Roxy grants an outlet to 'glitter', a substance that amplifies the potency of a females' yarn. The details of her compensation are not mentioned. Mother Eve provides a place of refuge and a connection with a novel deity who prioritizes women over males. Margot provides training and subsequent enhancement of physical prowess to the females who enroll in her 'North Star camps'; her supporters for her actions that promote power and enable access.

'The ideological state apparatuses' abbreviated as ISA emerges from a 'repressive state apparatus' RSA. The repressive oversees the subjugation of the dominant social group, frequently masked by attributes of "emancipation" or "deliverance". The RSA additionally elucidates and delineates the more abstract ISA. As an illustration, the women residing in the highlands of Bessapara are not explicitly advised to engage in aggressive sexual practices with men. However, they are allowed and possibly even encouraged by the newly implemented governmental system. It pertains to the establishment of social order and is not an official component of any governmental organization. The ISA disseminates perspectives on societal changes to strengthen the control exerted by the ruling class. In the universe of *The Power*, this process is complicated by the persistent disempowerment of the ruling class of men in comparison to women. There are multiple instances of RSA. The characters in the narrative conspire to distribute power and exert influence. The novel highlights the interdependence between individuals in positions of power within our societal hierarchy and the gender-based advantages enjoyed by men.

As characters swiftly take over the RSA, the ISA descends into disorder, resulting in the emergence of movements like the one spearheaded by UrbanDox. This explains a significant portion of the devastation witnessed in the final sections of *The Power*, and clarifies why the subjugated group of males exhibits more intense anger and violence compared to any contemporary women's collective. Contemporary women experience oppression. Undoubtedly, it is widely known that there would be a discernible disparity in the conduct of the subjugated social group had they occupied the position of power for the entirety of human civilization.

DISCUSSION OF ADDERMAN'S CHARACTERS

The unfolding events in Moldova, thereafter known as Bessapara, demonstrate the vulnerability of authority at its pinnacle. President Viktor Moskalev fails to fully comprehend the significant and profound shift in power that has taken place. He dismisses the gravity of the mass extermination of sex traffickers, stating that "the situation will return to normal within a few days." When questioned about the possibility of conducting a bombing operation within his own nation, he displays unwavering assurance in his RSA (national security apparatus) to resolve matters, even if it entails significant loss of life among his own citizens: "if it becomes necessary, that is the course of action that must be taken." The difficulty will subside during a span of one to two weeks" (Alderman, 2019, p. 105). The arrogance he displays stems from his covert backing of the ousted King of Saudi Arabia, that provides the president with financial resources as well as equipment. Interestingly, both 'Margot' and 'Tatiana' will thereafter engage in discussions regarding comparable political agreements.

Tatiana assumes dictatorial power in Moldova following the unexpected and unexplained death of her husband Viktor while he was sleeping. Tatiana, without any dissent, appoints his successor by the nation's highest court. Undoubtedly, democratic elections will be held in due course. However, it is crucial to priorities maintaining order at the present moment so as not to disturb the RSA. When the power is activated, the individuals who have been subjected to widespread sex trafficking in Moldova take revenge against their perpetrators. She establishes a novel sovereign state called Bessapara, as she becomes increasingly wary of the people around her and the emergence of the Saudi Arabian insurgent military. If this behavior resembles that of an authoritarian leader, it is not surprising that Alderman pondered the characteristics of a "female version of Putin" while developing this character (La Ferla, 2018). Her diminishing political influence is causing her to become mentally unstable. Upon learning about the formation of a rebel army led by King Awadi-Atif of Saudi Arabia to challenge her authority, she develops a sense of paranoia and becomes eager to initiate offensive military actions. Tatiana's political maneuvering and quest for power ultimately lead to her downfall, resembling a tragic fate reminiscent of Shakespearean tragedies, as Mother Eve decides she is no longer a valuable pawn. Concerned about Tatiana interfering with her intentions, Eve employs her ability to manipulate Tatiana's musculature, compelling to take her own life.

Margot Cleary initially assumes the role of a mayor who is compelled to manage the situation resulting from the sudden appearance of a new source of power. Although she may give the impression of working hard to support young ladies, her dedication to upholding order is understated yet evident from the first. As global events unfold, Margot finds solace in her belief that her efforts to maintain normalcy and ensure people's safety, as well as their engagement in work and leisure activities, are significant. She is currently placing a high priority on safeguarding the economy and businesses in RSA. She deliberately disregards the inescapable fact that the world has undergone a fundamental and lasting transformation. However, her main focus is on safeguarding the existing state of affairs.

The situation takes a drastic turn towards tyranny when Margot believes that she has ruined her campaign by delivering a shocking blow to the candidate she is running against in the election, only to be unexpectedly rewarded instead. "As it transpires, the voters provided false information..." They expressed admiration for diligence, dedication, and ethical bravery. According to them, the candidate's rival lost their support as soon as they abandoned rational discussion and composed leadership. However, as they entered the voting booths in large numbers, ranging from hundreds to tens of thousands, they had the belief that she possessed considerable strength. "She would demonstrate to them" (Alderman, 2019, p. 169). From that moment on, she is exclusively fixated on advancing her own political interests, even neglecting the safety of her own daughter when it is inconvenient to priorities differently.

Initially, she gains prominence owing to her innovative approach of empowering the girls instead of seeking methods to suppress or penalize them. Subsequently, in the remaining sections of the novel, it is consistently portrayed as an unavoidable outcome that she will persistently advance in the realm of politics. In the chapter where she assumes her role as a senator for the first time, she contemplates how she may strategically present her daughter's military service as a compelling campaign platform for a potential presidential candidature. Her position as 'NorthStar-training camps' leader and 'five Senate committees' membership grant significant sway on an international scale, which gives rise to potential conflicts of interest. Alderman exhibits a gradual deterioration towards the type of corruption prevalent in present-day Washington, DC. In the novel's climax, Margot demonstrates her ultimate display of power by persuading the President to launch an assault on the newly established Republic of Women. This is done under the pretense of protecting the men who are being brutally killed in that region. The Alderman discloses her underlying intention, stating that there is a financial incentive in her contract if the number of women deployed by NorthStar globally exceeds 'fifty thousand' this year. The additional compensation will enable her to purchase an island. By the conclusion, she emerges as the most morally compromised among all the perspective characters. Driven only by a desire for power, she establishes a firm focused on weaponizing authority, captures numerous influential positions within Senate committees, and negotiates agreements with an unstable ruler, all with the aim of attaining power and financial gain.

Roxy, the child of Bernie Monke, a well-known person in the illegal drug business, experiences the most severe obstacle among the people we see from. Her predisposition towards violence and misuse of authority may account for her exceptional potential for personal growth. At the outset of the narrative, Roxy undergoes a savage assault as a section of her father's rivals

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forcefully infiltrates her residence with the aim of executing her mother. Bernie becomes impressed upon seeing the demise of one of the attackers, leading her to unintentionally supplant her two step-brothers as Bernie's esteemed second-in-command.

CONCLUSION

The novel concludes at 'Roxy's family (father and brother) had cheated her. Furthermore, she uncovers the revelation of her father who orchestrated the demise of her mom. Notwithstanding the circumstances, Roxy decides not to engage in patricide. Consistently, she has displayed leniency towards him.

Roxy distinguishes herself from Margot, Tatiana, and Eve by not exclusively depending on her physical appeal to acquire influence. Upon the widespread recognition of her great power, she realizes that inducing fear will discourage any prospective troublemakers. Roxy, with connections to the illicit underground and criminal syndicates, exploits her network to aid Mother Eve's emerging religious institution and sustain her father's narcotics reproduction operations. After losing the 'skein', she recognizes that the significant methods suggested by 'Eve' are useless and instead suggests a calmer strategy to go forward. Roxy proposes commencing Armageddon, to which Mother Eve concurs, asserting that it is the only viable course of action. "It is the only means to attain triumph" (Alderman, 2019, p. 352). This discovery surprises her greatly, but when she witnesses a clear and explicit sexual ceremony while fleeing with Tunde, something essential undergoes a significant transformation. In the concluding part, she encounters her father and explicitly articulates her intention to end his life. Upon reaching a mutual understanding, he responds, "I cannot afford to be forgiving, young lady," to which she retorts, "That is the repeated advice I receive." Indeed, I have gained wisdom via my personal encounters. "It required a substantial duration," (Alderman, 2019, p. 371).

Allie Montgomery-Taylor, sometimes referred to as Mother Eve, serves as a representative of the religious organization known as the RSA. She is a maltreated foster child who ultimately employs her deadly ability to harm her foster father. Soon later, she starts to perceive a voice that she identifies as her mother's. Compelled by her inner voice, she takes sanctuary at a convent, where she progressively establishes her authority within the domain of religion. She assumes the pseudonym 'Eve' and alters religious establishments by "reinterpreting the bible to eradicate the privileged authority of men... in a way that prioritizes female viewpoints" (Miller, 2020, p.410). In her book, *The Book of Eve*, Eve herself cautions that if the populace were to experience a transformation, the palace would be incapable of containing them. (Alderman, 2019, p.4). She ultimately accomplishes the destruction of the stronghold of male dominance. From the letters before and after, it is clear that 5000 years after Eve's participation in a nuclear disaster, the planet seems to have been fully rejuvenated. Presently, it seems that there has been a total

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