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Starship troopers book characters

This Research Guide consists of approximately 53 pages of chapter summary, quotes, character analysis, topics, and more - all you need is to sharpen your knowledge about Starship Troopers. This section contains 3,406 words (about 9 pages by 400 words per page) The narrator of Starship Troopers, Juan Rico, is a full-time native of the Philippines. His father rejects the idea of spending two years of his life on the service rather than quickly climbing into the family business to change him. Accompanying his school friend, Carl, to the Federal Building for Carl's 18th birthday, Rico surprises himself by attracting, hoping to become a spaceship pilot, despite poor grades in mathematics. He is placed instead in the Mobile Infantry (MI) on the recommendation of his high school teacher, and quickly takes to the mi army background. Basic training is brutal and arbitrary, but produces the kind of warrior one wants to fight side by side. Rico almost several times resigns, but goes beyond the psychological hump. He is assigned to Company K, Third Regiment, First Division MI - Willy's Wild Cats - aboard forge Valley, early ... (More) This section contains 3,406 words (about 9 pages by 400 words per page) Copyright Starship Troopers from BookRags. c) 2020 BookRags, Inc. All rights reserved. This article is about the novel. For the 1997 film, watch Starship Troopers. For other purposes, see the sci-fi novel Starship Troopers First edition of coverAuthorRobert A. HeinleinCountryUnited StatesLanguageEnglishGenreMilitary science fictionPhilosophical novel. P. Putnam's SonsPublication DateNovember 5, 1959'4'Media typePrint (hardback) Pages263 (paperback edition)OCLC2797649 Starship Troopers is a military-fantasy novel by American writer Robert Heinlein. Written a few weeks later in response to the suspension of the U.S. nuclear test, this story was first published as a two-episode series in the journal Fantasy and Science Fiction as a Starship Soldier and published as the book Sons of G.P. Putnama in December 1959. History takes place in a future society ruled by a human interstellar government dominated by a military elite called the Terranova Federation. The first-person narration follows Juan Johnny Rico through his military service in the mobile infantry. Rico progresses from recruit to officer against the backdrop of interstellar war between humans and alien species known as the Arachnids or Mistakes. Interspersed with the main plot are cool scenes in which Rico and others discuss philosophical and moral issues, including aspects of suffrage, civic virtue, juvenile delinquency and war; these discussions were described as expressing Heinlein's own political views. Starship Troopers have been identified with tradition in American science fiction, and draws parallels between conflict between people and mistakes, and the Cold War. Starship led a series of Heinlein's youth novels to the end. It has become one of his bestsellers and is considered his most widely known work. He won the Hugo Award for Best Novel in 1960 and received praise from reviewers for his scenes of training and combat and visualization of future military. It also became extremely controversial because of the political views he seemed to support. Reviewers were highly critical of the military's intentional glorification of the book, which was described as propaganda and likened to recruitment. The ideology of militarism and the fact that only military veterans had a voice in the fictional society of the novel led to what is often called fascist. Others disagree, arguing that Heinlein is only exploring the idea of restricting the right to vote by a certain group of people. Heinlein's gender image was also in question, while reviewers said the terms used to describe aliens were akin to racial epithets. Despite the controversy, Starship Troopers had a great influence both inside and outside of science fiction. Ken McLeod said that the political thread in science fiction can be described as a dialogue with Heinlein. Science fiction critic Darko Suvin wrote that Starship Troopers is the generic text of American sci-fi militarism and that it has shaped the debate about the military's role in society over the years. The novel is credited with popularizing the idea of powered armor, which has since become a recurring feature in sci-fi books and films, as well as the object of scientific research. Heinlein's portrayal of the futuristic military was also influential. Later sci-fi books, such as Joe Haldeman's anti-war novel Forever War in 1974, were described as a reaction to Starship Troopers. The story has been adapted several times, including in the 1997 film version directed by Paul Verhoeven, which sought to satirize what the director saw as the fascist aspects of the novel. Writing and publishing the cover of Fantasia and Science Fiction magazine (November 1959), illustrating Robert Heinlein's Starship Soldier, was one of the best-selling science fiction authors of the 1940s and 1950s, along with Isaac Asimov and Arthur Clarke; they were known as the big three that dominated American science fiction. Unlike others, Heinlein firmly supported cold-war anti-communist sentiments in his writing. Heinlein in the U.S. Navy for five years after graduating from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1929. His experience in the army had a profound influence on his fiction. At one point between 1958 and 1959, Heinlein put aside a novel that would become Stranger in a Strange Land, and wrote Starship Troopers. His motivation stemmed in part from his anger at U.S. President Dwight Eisenhower's decision to suspend U.S. nuclear tests and Soviet tests shortly thereafter. Writing in his 1980 volume, Heinlein said that the publication of a newspaper advertisement posted by the National Committee on Luge Nuclear Policy on April 5, 1958, calling for a unilateral suspension of nuclear weapons testing by the United States, had aroused his desire to write Starship Troopers. Heinlein and his wife Virginia created the Patrick Henry League in an attempt to build support for the U.S. nuclear test program. Heinlein said he used the novel to clarify his military and political views. Like many of Heinlein's books, Starship Troopers was completed in a matter of weeks. It was originally written as a juvenile novel for New York publishing house Scribner; Heinlein has previously had success in this format, writing several such novels published by Scribner. The manuscript was rejected, prompting Heinlein to completely cut ties with the publisher and resume writing books on adult topics. Scholars have suggested that Scribner's refusal was based on ideological objections to the content of the novel, in particular its handling of the military conflict. In October and November 1959, Fantasy and Science Fiction magazine first published Starship Troopers as a two-episode series called Starship Soldier. Putnam's senior editor, Peter Israel, purchased the manuscript and approved the changes that made it more market-oriented for adults. Asked whether this was aimed at children or adults, he said at a sales conference Let's Give readers to decide who loves it. The novel was eventually published by G's sons. Putnama. The installation is set to be approximately 700 years from our day, the 20th Human Society in Starship Troopers is ruled by the Terrans Federation, a form of world government dominated by the military elite. Society is portrayed as a rich, and futuristic technology, shown to coexist with the educational methods of the 20th century. The rights of a full citizen to vote and hold public office are not guaranteed everywhere, but must be earned through the Federal Service. Those who do not perform this service, which usually takes the form of military service, retain the right to freedom of speech and assembly, but cannot vote or hold public office. People of all ages 18 years old is allowed to enter the service. Those who leave before the end of the service do not receive Vote. Important public posts are reserved for veterans of the federal service. This structure arose specifically after the collapse of Western democracies of the 20th century, partly because of the inability to control juvenile crime and crime, especially in North America, and the wars between the United States, Britain and Russia against Chinese hegemony. Two extraterrestrial civilizations are also depicted. Pseudo-Arachnids or Mistakes are shown as communal creatures originating from the planet Clandat. They have several castes; workers, warriors, brains and queens, like ants and termites. Warriors are the only ones who fight and are unable to surrender in battle. It also implies that bugs are technologically advanced by possessing technologies such as spaceships. Skinney is depicted less communal than the Arachnids, but more so than humans. The events of the novel take place during the interstellar war between the Terran Federation and the Arachnids. At the beginning of history, the Earth was not at war, but war was declared by the time Rico completed his preparation. Skinney was originally allies of Pseudo-Arachnids, but switched to being allies of the people in the middle of the novel. Faster than light travel exists in this future: spacecraft operate under the Cherenkov disk, and can travel Salt to Capella, forty-six light-years away. StarShips is narrated by the main character Juan Johnny Rico, a member of the Mobile Infantry. It's one of Heinlein's few novels that punctuates his typical linear narrative structure with a series of memoirs. These memories are often a course in Rico's history and moral philosophy at school, where the teacher discusses the history of the structure of his society. Rico is portrayed as a man of Filipino descent, although there have been disagreements on the subject among fans. He is from a wealthy family whose members have never served in the army. Rico's pedigree is not depicted as a consequence; the society in which he lived seemed to have renounced racial and gender prejudice. The novel's plot begins with Rico aboard the corvette transport roger Young (named after Medal of Honor recipient Roger Wilton Young), serving in a platoon known as Racak in the Roughnecks. The platoon is conducting a raid against the planetary colony, pleasing Skinney. The raid is relatively brief: the platoon lands on the planet, destroys its targets and retreats, suffering two losses. One of them, Dizzy Flores, dies, returning to orbit. The narration then erupts back into Rico's graduation from high school. Rico and his best friend Carl are considering joining the Federal Service after graduation; Rico is hesitant, partly because of his father to the military. Rico makes a decision after discovering that his classmate Carmen Ibanez also intends to enlist. Rick's choice is poorly received by his parents, and he leaves with a sense of alienation. He is assigned to the mobile infantry, and moves to Arthur Curry's camp (named after Arthur Curry, who rose through the ranks of a general in World War I) on the Canadian prairie for his training under The Direction of Sgt. Charles Winter. Rico receives combat training of all types, including imitation of combat in armored suits. The rookie's associate is a military tribunal, beaten and dismissed for hitting a training instructor who was also the commander of his company. Gene W. Dubois, who taught Rico's history and moral philosophy at the school, sends Rico a letter saying that he is a veteran of the mobile infantry. The letter helps Rico stay motivated enough not to resign. Rico himself is given five lashes for launching a missile during an exercise in armored suits and simulated nuclear weapons without checking to see if there were any friendly matches in the blast zone, which would have resulted in the death of his colleagues. Another recruit who killed a girl after deserting an army was hanged by his battalion after being arrested by civilian police. After all, after further training at another camp near Vancouver, The Rico graduates with 187 others, from 2009, who began training in this regiment. The war of errors has changed from minor incidents to full-scale warfare during Rico's training. The attack in Arachnida, which destroys the city of Buenos Aires, warns the civilian population of the situation; Rico's mother was killed in the attack. Rico participates in the Battle of Clendata, an attack on the home world of Arachnids, which turns into a catastrophic defeat for the Terran Federation. The ship Rico, the Valley of the Forge, is destroyed, and its unit is destroyed; he re-appointed Roughnecks aboard Roger Young, led by Lieutenant Rasczak and Sergeant Jalal. The unit conducts several raids, and Rico is appointed By Corporal Jalal, after Rasczak was killed in action. One of his comrades in roughnecks invites Rico to go to an officer's school and try to become an officer. Rico will eventually see Jalal, and believes that Jalal already had the paperwork ready. Rico enters the School of Candidates for a second year, including additional courses on history and moral philosophy. On the way from Roughnecks to school, Rico meets his father, who also enlisted both the corporal and the two reconciled. He also visited at the school Of Carmen, now warrant officer and officer of the ship's pilot in the Navy, and the two discuss their friend Carl, who was killed at the beginning of the war. Rico has been appointed interim third lieutenant for his latest test: Units. Under the tutelage of his company commander, Captain Blackstone, and with the help of his platoon sergeant, his drill instructor in The Boot Camp, Sergeant Winter, who was reassigned from the Camprie, Rico commands a platoon during Operation Royalty, a raid to capture members of the Arachnids and queens' brains. Rico returns to the faculty of officers to finish school. The novel ends with him being a second lieutenant, commanding his old platoon in Roger Young, with his father as a platoon sergeant. The platoon has been renamed Rico Roughnecks, and is about to take part in the attack on Clandata. Robert Heinlein's main themes, pictured here in 1976, have been written by commentators that Starship Troopers are not driven by their plot, although it contains scenes of military combat. Instead, much of the novel is devoted to discussion of ideas. In particular, the discussion of political views is a recurring feature of what the scholar Jeffrey Cass described as an ideologically intensive book. A 1997 review by Salon was classified as a philosophical novel. Critics have debated the extent to which the novel promotes Heinlein's own political views. Some argue that the novel retains a sense of irony that allows readers to draw their own conclusions; others argue that Heinlein preaches throughout the book, and that his goal is to present Heinlein's militaristic philosophy. The militarism of Starship Troopers has been identified as part of a tradition in American science fiction that suggests that violent conflict and the militarization of society are inevitable and necessary. Although the mobile infantry unit to which Rico is appointed is regarded by the characters in history as a low position, the novel itself assumes that it is the heart of the army and the most honorable unit in it. In a commentary written in 1980, Heinlein agreed that Starship glorifies the military... Specifically, the P.B.I., the Poor Bloody Infantry, the mud leg that places his fragile body between his beloved home and the desolation of war - but rarely appreciated ... It has the hardest work of all and must be accomplished. The story is based on the social Darwinist idea of society as a struggle for survival based on military force. This suggests that some conflicts must be resolved by force: one of the lessons that Rico has repeatedly taught is that violence can be an effective way of resolving conflicts. These proposals stem in part from Heinlein's view that in the 1950s the U.S. government was too conciliatory in its dealings with communist China and the Soviet Union. Heinlein draws an analogy between human society in a novel that is over-important but must be vigilant against imperialist The Arachnid, and the American society of the 1950s. years. the Arachnids were the equivalent of Heinlein for the Communists. The areas used to support this include the communal nature of Arachnids, making them capable of a much higher degree of coordination than humans. The mistake of society was once explicitly described as communist, and was also portrayed as communist by nature; this was read as implying that those with different political ideology are similar to foreign beings. The associated motives of alien invasion, patriotism, and personal sacrifice during the war are present, as are other aspects of American popular culture of the 1950s. The concept of the border includes a social-Darwinian argument for the constant struggle for survival, even at the expense of indigenous peoples or, in the case of the Starship Troopers, aliens. Heinlein suggests that without territorial expansion associated with the violent conquest of other races, people will be destroyed. Scientist Jamie King said heinlein does not address what the military government and the Federal Service will do in peacetime, and argues that Heinlein has created a society designed to constantly war and continue to expand its territory. The coming-of-age Starship Troopers has been named a bildungsroman or coming-of-age story for Rico as he matures through his stint in the infantry. His training, both in the boot camp and at the candidate's school for officer, involves learning the value of militarism, thus inviting the reader to learn it as well. This is especially true of those parts of his training that include indoctrination, such as the assertion by one of his instructors that the rule of military veterans is an ideal form of government, because only they understand how to put collective well-being above personality. The story traces Rico's transformation from a boy into a soldier, while exploring issues of identity and motivation, and traces his overall moral and social development, in a way that commentators have identified as similar to many stories about German soldiers in World War I. This typical narrative is that sloppy and unsuitable civilian being tapped into the form of tough officers whose training is calculated sadism but portrayed as fundamentally being on the right side. The letter Rico receives from Dubois, who is partly responsible for crossing the hump of Rico with his training, is shown as a turning point in his development. Scenes in the classroom, embedded in the story, serve to explain Rico's adventures and illuminate his reactions to the events around him. A notable example is Rico is forced to witness how a deserter from his unit kills a young girl; Rico is unsure of his own reaction until he recalls Dubois's lecture, in which the latter argues that moral meaning stems solely from the will to survive. The concept of the American border is also related to the topic of adulthood. The young heroes of Heinlein's novels achieve masculinity by encountering hostile wildlife in space; The coming of age in a military, alien context is a common theme in Heinlein's previous works as well. Rico's age was also described as related to his relationship with his father; The journey out through the novel also includes finding Rico's childhood and reuniting with his estranged parent. The moral decline of Starship Troopers also criticizes the American society of the 1950s, suggesting that this has led to young people being spoiled and undisciplined. These beliefs are expressed in lectures in the class of Dubois, a teacher of history and moral philosophy of Rico. Dubois praises flogging and other forms of corporal punishment as a means of combating juvenile crimes. It has been suggested that Heinlein endorsed this view, although the fact that Dubois also compares parenting to puppy training was used to claim that Heinlein used irony. History strongly advocates corporal punishment and the death penalty as a means of correcting juvenile delinquents, part of a trend in science fiction that treats technology and outer space in an innovative manner but is reactionary to human attitudes. As with Heinlein's other books, traditional schools are denigrated while on-the-spot learning is extolled: Rico is able to master what is required of military training without undue difficulty. Dubois also ridicules the idea of inalienable rights, such as life, freedom and the pursuit of happiness, arguing that people have only those rights for which they are willing to fight and die to protect. The novel appeals to the scientific authority to justify this position; Dubois has repeatedly stated that his argument is mathematically clear, statements that have led scholars to label the novel a tough science fiction, despite its social and political themes. The moral decline caused by this situation is portrayed as causing a global war between the United States, Great Britain and Russia against Chinese hegemony in 1987. Despite the alliance between the U.S. and Russia, the war was described as a demonstration of Heinlein's anti-communist beliefs, which saw warm hordes of Chinese as a great threat. The novel draws some comparisons between the Chinese and Arachnids, and suggests that the lessons of one war could be rooted to another. Admission to Heinlein's surprise, In 1960, paratroopers won the Hugo Award for Best Novel. It has been recognized as one of the most famous and influential works of science fiction. The novel is considered a major feature for the genre, being described in a 1960 review as one of the top ten genre books of 1959, in a 2009 review as a key sci-fi novel of the 1950s, and as the most famous example of military science fiction. It was also a personal mark for Heinlein; it was one of his bestsellers, and it's his most famous novel. The novel was described as marking Heinlein's transition from writing youth fiction to a more mature phase as an author. Reviewing a book with others written for children, Floyd K. Gale of Galaxy Science Fiction wrote in 1960 that Heinlein wrote a minor who isn't really. It's a new, bitter and frustrated Heinlein. Rating it 2.5 stars out of five for children, 4.5 stars for adults, and ? For civilians, he believes that the novel will be of exceptional interest to veterans with combat experience ... but the youth will find it melancholy and verbose. On the other hand, Michael Murcock described it as Heinlein's last direct science fiction before he turned to more serious works such as Stranger in a Strange Land. By 1980, twenty years after its release, Starship Troopers had been translated into eleven languages and was still actively marketed. Heinlein, however, complained that, despite this success, almost all of the mail he received about it was negative, and he only heard about it when someone wanted to chew me out. The novel is very controversial. Controversy surrounded his praise of the military and the endorsement of violence, to the extent that it is often called fascist, and its consequences that militarism is traditional than democracy. Heinlein's peers were among those arguing about the book; the comparison between the quote in Starship Troopers that a noble destiny that a man can withstand to place his own mortal body between his beloved home and the desolation of war and the antiwar poem Dulce et Decorum Est by Wilfred Owen began a two-year discussion in the Proceedings of the Twenty-First Century Institute for Research from 1959 to 1961, with James Blyche, Paul Anderson, Philip Jose Farmer, Anthony Bush, Anthony Bush, , Brian Aldiss, among those who discuss Starship troopers the quality of writing, philosophy and morality. Writing in Starship Troopers received various responses, with scenes of military training and combat receiving praise. In a 2009 retrospective, Joe Walton wrote that Starship Troopers had military SF done very well. She went on to claim that Heinlein was absolutely at the peak of his development when he wrote this in 1959. He had so much technical stylistic skill in craft writing science that he could tell the story back and in high heels and get away with it. Others called it highly readable and found the war scenes convincing. Heinlein's descriptions of the training and boot camp in the novel, based on his own experience in the army, were described as being shown with remarkable skill. In a 1960 review, the New York Herald Tribune praised brilliantly written passages describing infantry combat, and drew attention to a discussion of weapons and armor that other reviewers said demonstrated Heinlein's unadorned talent for invention. The scientist George Slusser described the book in 1986 as ultimately a compelling space-military epic, praising, among other things, the exactly imaginary weapons and tactics, while the 1979 science fiction encyclopedia called it the most slippery of Heinlein's youth. Criticism of the book's style has focused on its political aspects. Heinlein's discussions about his political beliefs were criticized as didactic, and the novel was derided for exposure that was inserted into large uncomfortable pieces. Author Ken McLeod's 2003 analysis of the political nature of Starship Troopers stated that it was a book where citizenship infodumps and accounts of brutal boot camp training far outweighed the subtle and stress-free combat scenes. The scholar and writer Brunner compared it to The Victorian Children's Book, while the Science Fiction Handbook, published in 2009, said the novel provided convincing images of a futuristic army and that it raised important questions, even for those who disagree with its political ideology. However, he stated that the story was as weak as the story of an alien encounter, as it did not explore alien society in detail, but presented the Arachnid as unnamed and faceless creatures who wanted to destroy humanity. Boucher, the founder of Fantasy and Science Fiction magazine, remarked in 1960 that Heinlein forgot to insert history. A 1979 summary stated that while Heinlein's vision may border on fascism, his tightly controlled narrative made his ideology lively attractive. Criticism of the militarism of Starship Troopers is generally seen to promote militarism, glorify war and the military. The scholar Bruce Franklin called it in 1980 a shock, drumming glorification of military service, and wrote that militarism and imperialism were a clear message of the book. The science fiction writer Dean McLaughlin called it a poster for the length of the book. In 1968, science fiction critic Alexei Panshin called Starship Troopers a militaristic polemic and compared it to a recruitment film, saying it aims to show the life of a typical soldier with a commentary soundtrack sincere Private Jones, who interprets what we see for us. Panshin said there was no sustainable human conflict in the book: All the soldiers we see are tough, smart, competent, clean, clean-shaven and noble. Panshin, a veteran of the armed forces in peacetime, argued that Heinlein had embellished the reality of military life, and that the conflict between the Terra Federation and Arachnid existed simply because the soldiers of the starships are not so glorious, sitting on their butts, polishing their weapons for the tenth time for the tenth time for lack of anything else. The literary scholar George Slusser, describing the novel as wrong and regressive, argued that calling its ideology militarism or imperialism was inadequate, as these descriptions offered an economic motive. Slusser instead says that Heinlein advocates the complete technological subjugation of nature, of which Arachnids are a symbol, and that this subjugation itself is portrayed as a sign of human progress. A 1997 review in Salon stated that the novel could almost be described as propaganda, and as a result it was appalling, especially in its belief that the camp should be an ingredient of any civilization. This was described as a very unusual utopian vision. Murcock said the lessons learned from Rico in the boot camp are inevitable and that the army is always right. Discussing the usefulness of the book in discussing the form of government in the classroom, Alan Myers said that its portrayal of the military was shamelessly earth-chauvinistic. According to science fiction scholar Darko Suvin, Starship Troopers was an insubordinate but powerful black-and-white payen to fight life and an example of agitprop in favor of military values. Other writers defended Heinlein. George Price argued that Heinlein implied, first, that war is something experienced, does not use, and secondly, that the war is so unpleasant, so deserted that it must be kept away from its home at all costs. Poole Anderson also defended some of the novel's positions, arguing that Heinlein recognized the problem as selective and non-selective franchise, and his proposed solution deserves discussion. Complaints have been filed against Heinlein for his lack of conscription in the StarShip. When he wrote the novel, the military project was still in effect in the US Allegations of Fascism Society within the book was frequently described as fascist. According to the 2009 Science Fiction Handbook, he gave Heinlein a reputation as a fanatical nazi warmonger. The scientist Jeffrey Cass called the production of the book inexorably gloomy fascism. He stated that the novel made an analogy between his military conflict and the U.S. post-World War II, and that he justified American imperialism in name of the fight against another form of imperialism. Jasper Goss called him a crypto-fascist. Suvin compares Heinlein's assumption that all wars arise from pressure on the population with the Nazi concept of Lebensrauum or living space for high society, which was used to justify territorial expansion. Some reviewers suggested that Heinlein was simply discussing the merits of a selective and non-selective franchise. Heinlein made a similar statement, two decades after the publication of Starship Troopers, in his expanded universe and went on to claim that 95 percent of veterans were not members of the military but members of the civil service. Heinlein's own description was disputed, even among the book's defenders. Heinlein scholar James Gifford argued that a number of quotes in the novel suggest that the characters in the book suggest that the Federal Service is largely military. For example, when Rico tells his father that he is interested in federal service, his father immediately explains his belief that federal service is a bad idea because there is no war, indicating

that he sees the Federal Service as military in nature. Gifford argues that while heinlein's intention may have been that the federal service would be 95 percent non-military, due to the actual contents of the book, Heinlein was wrong on the matter. The apartment is so. Dennis Showalter, writing in 1975, defended Starship Troopers, saying that the society depicted in it did not contain many elements of fascism. He argues that the novel does not include the direct opposition to Bolshevism and liberalism that one would expect in a fascist society. Others responded that Showalter's argument was based on a literal reading of the novel, and that the story in many ways glorified militarism. Ken McLeod argues that the book does not actually promote fascism, because anyone who is able to understand the oath of the Federal Service can enlist and thus gain political power. McLeod argues that Heinlein's books are consistently liberal, but cover a spectrum from democratic to elitist forms of liberalism, at the last end of the spectrum are the Starship Troopers. It was argued that Heinlein's militarism was more libertarian than fascist, and that this trend was also present in other popular heinlein books of the time, such as Alien in a Foreign Country (1961) and The Moon Is the Harsh Mistress (1966). This period of Heinlein's writing received more critical attention than any other, although he continued to write in the 1980s. its leaders are shown as well and wisely, and the population as free and prosperous. In 1987, Slusser wrote that Starship depicts a world that is hell. but nevertheless celebrates the ideology of its fictional society. It is believed that the rulers are the best in history because they understand that human nature must fight for power by force. The assumption of utopia is not explored in detail, as the lives of those outside the army are not shown in detail. The novel suggests that the militaristic philosophy, supported by many characters, has mathematical support, although reviewers noted that Heinlein has no reason to do so. Writers such as Robert A. W. Lowndes, Farmer and Michael Murcock criticized the novel for a hypothetical utopia, in the sense that while Heinlein's ideas sound plausible, they were never put to the test. Murcock wrote an essay called Starship Stormtroopers in which he attacked Heinlein and other writers for similar utopian fiction. Lowndes accused Heinlein of using straw man's arguments by opposing inventive half-truths with brilliant half-truths. Lowndes also argued that the Terran Federation can never be as idealistic as Heinlein portrays, because he never properly addressed him, whether or not, at least as comprehensive a measure of civil protection against official injustice as it is today. Farmer agreed, arguing that the world ruled by veterans will be as unmanageable, bribery and insane as people who have never come close to the smell of blood and gut. Race and gender authors and commentators have said that the way extraterrestrial beings are portrayed in Starship Troopers has racist aspects, claiming that the nicknames Mistakes and Skinnies have racial overtones. John Brunner compared them to what they called Koreans. Slusser argued that the term Mistakes was an offensive and biologically inaccurate word that justified violence against alien beings, a trend that Slusser said the book shared with other commercially successful science fictions. Some of Heinlein's other works were also described as racist, though Franklin maintains that it wasn't just for Heinlein, and that he was less racist than the U.S. government at the time. Heinlein's early novel, The Sixth Column, was called a racist paean for the white resistance movement against the Asian horde, derived from a yellow danger. In 1978, Murcock wrote that Starship Troopers had set the template for Heinlein's more ambitious paternalistic, xenophobic stories. Robert Lowndes argues that the war between terrans and arachnids is not about striving for racial purity, but rather about expanding Heinlein's belief that man is a wild animal. According to this theory, if a man lacks a moral compass beyond the will to survive, and he encounters another species with a similar morality, it's only possible the result is war. The fact that all the pilots in the novel are women (as opposed to infantry, which is entirely male) has been cited as evidence of progressive gender politics in history, although the idea expressed by Rico that women are the motivation for men to fight in the army is a counter-example to this. The 1996 sci-fi encyclopedia stated that, like much of Heinlein's fiction, Starship Troopers was an example of male macho culture. The prosthetic soldiers in the novel, all of whom are male, have been described as an example of the hyper-masculinity caused by these men's proximity to technology. History portrays Arachnids as so alien that the only answer to them may be war. Feminist scholars described the reaction as conditionally masculine. Steffen Gantke described the mechanized costumes in the novel, which make the wearer look like a steel gorilla, as defining masculinity as something intensely physical, based on animal strength, instinct and aggression. He calls this form of masculinity the whole body, so to speak, and no brain. Thus, in reading Hantke, Starship Troopers expresses apprehension about how masculinity can be preserved in a high-tech environment. This fear is compounded by the motives of pregnancy and childbirth that Heinlein uses when describing how soldiers in suits are carried off spaceships manned by women. Although Rico says he finds women wonderful, he shows no desire for sexual activity; war seems to have subamized sex in this regard. A 1979 summary stated that, despite gestures towards women's equality, women in the story were still objects to be protected and fought against wars. The impact on the example of the action-driven armor, a concept popularized by the books by Starship Troopers Heinlein and Starship Troopers in particular, had a huge impact on political science fiction, to the extent that author Ken McLeod stated that the political thread in science fiction can be described as a dialogue with Heinlein, although many participants in this dialogue disagree with Heinline. Science fiction critic Darko Suvin argues that Starship Troopers is the generic text of American sci-fi militarism and that it has shaped the debate about the role of the military in society over the years. Like his political views, Heinlein's ideas about a futuristic army, depicted in the novel, were deeply influential among films, books and television shows in later years. Roger Beaumont suggested that Starships could someday be considered a guide to extraterrestrial warfare. Suvin calls Juan Rico an archetypal space soldier. Starship Troopers included concepts in military engineering that have since been widely in other works of art, and which sometimes sometimes in parallel with scientific research. The novel was cited as the source of the idea of feeding armor exoskeletons, which Heinlein describes in great detail. Such costumes became a staple of military science fiction. Franchises that have used this technology include Halo, Elysium, District 9, Iron Man, and Edge of Tomorrow. During the filming of the classic sci-fi film Aliens, director James Cameron demanded that the actors playing space Marines read Starship Troopers to understand their role, and cited it as an influence on cosmic fall, terms such as bug hunting and an exoskeleton. Starship troopers had a direct influence on many later sci-fi stories. John Stakesley's 1984 novel Armor, according to the author, was born out of frustration with the small number of real fights in Starship Troopers and because he wanted this aspect to develop further. The 1988 Series Gainax OVA Gunbuster has plot elements similar to Heinlein's novel, depicting humanity built against an alien military. Scientists have identified elements of Heinlein's influence in The Ender, Orson Scott Card as well. Hantke, in particular, compares the battle room in the game Ender to Heinlein prosthetic suits, stating that they both regulate but also strengthen human ateliers. Suvin offers parallels between the plots of the two novels, with human society in both stories in the war against insects as aliens, but states that the story of Ender Wiggin takes a very different direction, as Ender regrets his actions to fight mioxides and devotes his efforts to defending his former goals. In turn, Joe Heildeman's 1974 anti-war, Hugo and Nebula award-winning sci-fi novel Forever Wars is popularly considered a direct response to Starship troopers, and although Heldeman stated that this was actually the result of his personal experience in the Vietnam War, he admitted to being influenced by Starship Troopers. Heildeman said he disagreed with Starship Troopers because he glorifies the war, but added that it's a very well thought out novel, and I think Heinlein was honest with him. The Forever War contains several parallels with Starship Troopers, including its setting. Commentators described it as a reaction to Heinlein's novel, a suggestion Heldeman denies; the two novels are very different in terms of their attitude to the military. Forever war does not portray war as a noble aspiration, with the parties clearly defined as good and evil; instead, the novel explores the inhuman effect of war, influenced by the real context of the world of the Vietnam War. According to author Spider Robinson, Heinlein approached Haldeman at a banquet said the book might be the best future war story I've ever read! Harry Harrison's 1965 novel Bill, Galactic Hero was also described as a reaction to Starship Troopers, while Gordon R. Dixon's novel Naked to the Stars was called an obvious return to Starship Troopers. The Ring of Swords, written by Eleanor Arnason in 1993, also depicts a war between two very aggressive species, one of which is humans. The story intentionally inverts several aspects of Starship Troopers; this story is told from the perspective of diplomats seeking to prevent war, not soldiers fighting it; and conflict is the result of the fact that these two species are extremely similar and not different from each other. The 1997 film adaptation of The Main Article: Starship Troopers (Film) Home Article: Starship Troopers (franchise) Rights to the film novel were licensed in the 1990s, a few years after Heinlein's death. The project was originally called Bug Hunt at Outpost Nine and was in production before the producers bought the rights to Starship Troopers. The film was directed by Paul Verhoeven (who found the book too boring to finish) and was released in 1997. Ed Neumeier's screenplay shared the names of the characters and some details of the plot. The film contained several elements that differed from the book, including the military, which are fully integrated in relation to sex. It had the stated intention to treat its material in an ironic or sarcastic manner, in order to undermine the political ideology of the novel. Mechanized costumes, which feature prominently in the novel, were absent from the film due to budget constraints. The film used fascist images around the world, including the image of Terran Federation personnel in uniforms strongly reminiscent of those worn by the SS, Nazi paramilitaries. Verhoeven stated in 1997 that the film's first scene - a mobile infantry commercial - was adapted for a shot from the stage in Leni Riefenstahl's Triumph (1935), particularly outdoors for the Reichsarbeitsdiens. Other references to Nazism include Albert Speer-style architecture and propaganda dialogue (Violence is supreme power!). According to Verhoeven, the references to Nazism reflect his own experience in the Nazi-occupied Netherlands during World War II. The film revived a debate about the nature of Terran society in Heinlein's world, and several critics accused Verhoeven of creating a fascist universe. Others, and Verhoeven himself, said the film was conceived as both an irony and a critique of fascism. The film was also described as a critique of the jingoism of U.S. foreign policy, the military-industrial complex and society in the film, which raises violence over He received several negative critical reviews, reviewers suggest that he was inexperienced and focused on the juvenile audience, although some scholars and critics also supported his description as satirical. The lack of powered armor technology drew criticism from fans. The success of the film's efforts to criticize the novel's ideology was challenged. Four sequels, Starship Troopers 2: Hero of the Federation (2004), Star Troopers 3: Marauder (2008), Starship Troopers: Invasion (2012) and StarShip: The Traitor of Mars (2017) were released as direct-to-DVD films, respectively. In December 2011, Neil H. Moritz, producer of films such as Fast and Furious and I Am a Legend, announced plans for a remake of the film, which he said would be more faithful to the source material. It was reported that in 2016 the film was written by Mark Swift and Damian Shannon. Commentators have suggested that the reboot will be as controversial as the original book. Other media outlets Dark Horse Comics, Mongoose Publishing and Markosia are licensed to produce starship Troopers, written by authors including Warren Ellis, Gordon Rennie and Tony Lee. From October to December 1988, Sunrise and Bandai Visual released a six-way Japanese original video animation called Uch'no Senshi with Kazutaka Miyatake's mobile infantry armor based on Starship Troopers. Avalon Hill published Robert Heinlein's 1976 film Starship Troopers, on a map and a standoff with a number of scripts written in the novel. In 1998, Mythic Entertainment released Starship Troopers: Battlespace. In addition to the film adaptation, an interactive game was developed on a website in which players fought each other in space combat, allowing players to take on the roles of Clandat or Federation. Starship Troopers: The Miniatures Game was released by Mongoose Publishing in 2005, a miniature war game that used material from a novel, film, and animated series. In 2012, Spectre Media released Starship Troopers: Invasion Mobile Infantry, a PC game. Notes to links : b c Shoales, Ian (November 13, 1997). Sick humor. Beauty. Archive from the original on May 14, 2009. Received on March 27, 2010. b c d e Macleod 2003, page 231. a b c d e f Hubble, Nick; Musuzanis, Aris (2013). A guide to science fiction. Norfolk, United Kingdom: Bloomsbury. page 47. ISBN 978-1-4725-3897-0. 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