Chapter 1: Introduction and Review of Literature

Problem

"Power and Panchsheel: A Comparative Study of the Prose Works of Jawaharlal and Winston Churchill"

Abstract

The present work explores the literary works of Jawaharlal Nehru and Winston Churchill. Both were persons of profound historical significance and prolific prose writers of the twentieth century. They, not only wrote history but made history. Alike in being writers, leaders, statesman, Nehru and Churchill are hardly less alike in origins of their attitude, vision and motivation. The study expounds that history is transparent not because it makes the past comprehensive but, instead, it reveals pattern of exploitation and domination. The study explains how Winston Churchill's attitude to India is an apparatus of power while Nehru preserved the tradition of Panchsheel in his political agenda making India the voice of the oppressed and the marginalised, proving the truth that history without a philosophy of history is a mere chronicle.

Introduction

The present work studies literary works of Winston Churchill and Jawaharlal Nehru. Churchill was undoubtedly one of the greatest public figures of the 20th century. Jawaharlal Nehru was one of Asia's most notable and important public figures in the 20th century. Both, Churchill and Nehru were persons of profound historical significance. Both contemporaries were leaders, statesman, Prime Ministers and writers whose versatility was astonishing. Each featured in his works not only his nation's past and contemporary life but also predications of the future toward which their eyes were directed. The mingling of their private and public life gives a distinctive flavour to their writing. In both of them, the writing has the rhetorician element, extraordinary vigour, verve and resource; striking in phrase and at the same time persuasive. They set ideas to rhetoric as musician set theirs to music. Both have made their indelible mark on the story of our times, both by oratory and leadership kept the nations united and single-minded when crisis was heaped on crisis. The
point of study is not to compare and prove their similarity but to bring out the difference, their unique quality as reflected in their writing with reference to their attitude. As both were heroes of contemporary history. They not only wrote history but made history. Hence the present work focuses on their philosophy and vision in treating history. The study analyses the attitude, vision and guiding force in their writing rather historical facts and datas.

Objectives

The overall objectives of the study were as follows:

* To evaluate prose works of Jawaharlal Nehru and Winston Churchill as literary work.
* To study the spirit and circumstances of the first half of the twentieth century as reflected in their writing.
* To assess the style and art content of their work.
* To study the chief factors in the construction of their history writing.
* To interpret the attitude, vision and motivation at their writing.
* To inquire Churchill as colonizer and Nehru as colonized role.
* To reveal the image and personality of both the writers as reflected in their writing.
* To investigate their writing as Post-colonial discourse.

Terminology

* Colonial discourse - Colonial discourse is an appratus of power that depends on the recognition and disavowal of racial / cultural / historical differences.
* Colonialism - Foreign rule imposed upon a people.
* Power - Authoritativeness.
* Racism - Prejudice discrimination or antagonism directed against someone of a different race based on the belief that one's own race is superior.
* Imperialism - Domination of one country's political, economic or cultural life by another.
* Panchsheel – Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
  – Mutual non-aggression
– Mutual non-interference in domastic affairs.
– Equality and mutual benefit.
– Peaceful coexistence.

* Orientalism - The habit for dealing with questions, objects, qualities and regions deemed oriental, which is considered to have acquired essentialist stereotypes to characterize 'the other'.

* The stereotype - Totalized fixity of image.
* The other - Western writing about the orient depict as an irrational, weak feminised, contrasted with the strong, rational masculine west.

* Cosmopolitanism - Cosmopolitanism is the ideology that all human ethnic groups belong to a single community based on a shared morality.

* Ideological communitairanism - Ideological communitairanism is characterized as a radical centrist ideology that is sometimes marked by leftism on economic issues and moralism or conservatism on social issues.

**Research Questions**

* What is the importance of the study?
* How the study will add more information, knowledge or understanding of the proposed problem?
* What are the unique characteristics of both the writers?
* What contemporary situation do they represent?
* What role do they play with reference to the Post-colonial discourse?
* What is their motivative force?
* What is their attitude and vision?
* What world view do they present?
* In what way the study helps to rethink with a fresh outlook?
* How colonial past is invoked to teach a lesson about the present and what cultural antithesis is found in their writing?
* How do both of them treat history?

**Methodology**

The criteria adopted by the researcher is Edward Said's theory of Orientalism. Edward Said's evaluation and critique of the set of beliefs known as Orientalism forms an important
background for Post-colonial studies. His work highlights the inaccuracies of a wide variety of assumptions as it questions various paradigms of thought which are accepted on individual, academic and political level.

**Significance of the Study**

The study will serve the purpose to understand the trends of 20th century through the two outstanding leaders - Jawaharlal Nehru and Winston Churchill. It will be useful to know how both of them translated their vision into objective reality. The study convinces how the prose work of a nation reveals its philosophy and vision. The study shows how colonialism is demystified and decolonized the politics of representation. The study fulfills the search of a new discourse for a new relationship between India's real identity and her worldview.

**Delimitation**

* The study focuses on relevant part of prose works by the proposed writers, selected speeches and autobiography.
* The study covers brief life sketch, public life, political life, and personal charm of both the writers to support literary interpretation.
* The study discusses the attitude motive and vision and do not go by datas and events in history.
* The study is descriptive and analytical.
* The study brings out attitude rather 'literary criticism'.

**Plan of the Work**

This research is divided into six chapters.

Chapter I : Introduction & Review of Literature

This chapter is divided into two Sections. The first section presents an overview of the study. After establishing the need for studying the problem selected, it presents the details of the objectives, hypotheses, terminology, methodology, the procedure adopted including the design of the project, the tools used, the criteria of evaluation, analysis and interpretation. The chapter discusses the significance of the study and the scheme of cauterization.

The second section surveys art of history writing in detail
The section also reviews relevant parts of Churchill's writings. It follows by Nehru's works. The section surveys critical reviews of the works of Jawaharlal Nehru and Winston Churchill by the outstanding critics respectively. This chapter serves as sound background to start research.

Chapter II : The Concept and the Critical Tools

Chapter II explains the theory of Orientalism by Edward Said on which the interpretation and assessment of the present problem is based. The study is based on post-colonial theories developed by Edward Said, Homi Bhabha, Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak, Frantz Fanon and Dipesh Chakravorty. Post Colonial theory helps to enquire for the voices of the Subaltern people who had been silenced by the dominant ideology of the colonial powers. Now post colonialism permits the subaltern peoples' reply to the colonial legacy of the Mother Country by writing back to the centre. Both Nehru and Churchill's works have been studied in terms of this concept. The chapter briefly explains the use of critical concept, terminology, tools and method employed in the process.

Chapter III : The Two Titans and Their Turbulent Times

This chapter attempts to assess the magnificence of both the writers – Jawaharlal Nehru and Winston Churchill in multifacet aspects. The sequence follows as :

Section 1 Brief Life Sketch of both the giants
Section 2 The time and circumstances of their career as leaders and writers
Section 3 Critical Appreciation of Nehru and Churchill as a –
  a) Versatile Personality
  b) leader and statesman
  c) visionary

Section 1 :

This section sketches brief biography of both the writers – Jawaharlal Nehru and Winston Churchill. Both men made nation's history, both shaped the destiny of their people, both were mythical heroes who belong to legend as much as reality. Both of them were giant leaders, excellent statesman, men of action and master of words. The mingling of their private and public life gives a distinctive flavour. Both of them had indeed remarkable
political rise. In both of them, the writing has the rhetorician’s element. Nehru's life sketch shows him as a generous and gracious human being who summed up in himself the resurgence of the Third World as well as the humanism which transcends dogmas. He was one of the pioneers of modern India.

Churchill is considered the most influential figure in 20th century British, imperial and world history. He has been the subject of numerous studies and biographies. Sir Winston Leonard Spencer – Churchill born on 30th November 1874, was predominantly Conservative British Politician and statesman known for his leadership during the Second World War. He is widely regarded as one of the greatest wartime leaders of the century and served as Prime Minister of Britain twice (1940-45 and 1951-55). A noted statesman and orator, he was also an officer in the British Army, a historian, a writer and an artist.

After drawing brief life sketches of both the writers, the researcher has investigated the time and circumstances of their career.

Section 2:

Section 2 describes the turbulent period in which both these leaders grew, developed, led and succeeded. The researcher convinces that certain days in the history of the world have marked the opening of a new epoch and certain people took it to themselves to turn them. Both have written history, the record of world-changing events, not by armchair authors but by men upon whose shoulders rested the destiny of their countries. This section places them in the midst of the first half of the twentieth century.

Britain in the First Half of the twentieth century:

During the 20th century, Britain underwent a major transformation. A country in which a law-abiding individual would hardly notice the existence of the state had become one in which, from the cradle to the grave, no one could avoid it. An empire controlling the destiny of one quarter of the human race, having no allies because she needed none, had become an offshore island with an ambiguous relationship towards the continent. Churchill provided unprecedent guidance and brought laurels to his country in such crises.
India in the First Half of the twentieth century :

The First World War formed a watershed in modern Indian development. It provoked a revolution in the Indian consciousness which in turn found expression in the ascendancy of Mahatma Gandhi. The India to which Nehru returned from England in 1912 was essentially unchanged. The British were still undisputed masters of the sub-continent. Imperialism, Colonialism, and mental slavery had strong grip for one and half century. But then came Gandhi. Gandhi arrived upon the Indian Political Scene when the nationalist movement was devoid of imaginative thought or leadership. He created a new mood and provided a way out of the impasse. The Mahatma's personal influence at that time changed Nehru's life which profoundly shaped his future as a man and a statesman. His future was, then, clearly charted, a life of politics in the quest for national freedom. The Indians were diverse and divided, economically squeezed, cut off from their cultural roots, poverty illiteracy, superstition, and host of problems were there to disturb the newly born nation. The researcher has surveyed the period in detail to assess Nehru's responsibility as the first Prime Minister of India.

This chapter justifies both the writers' contribution in light of the situation and circumstances in which they had to work.

Section 3 :

The third section has three subsections describing both the writers as leaders, versatile personality and visionaries as reflected in their major writing consists of history. Nehru, as Prime Minister for the first formative years after independence, had a definite impact on the politics and society of India. In India, the 1940s and 1950s were the Age of Nehru. Churchill led his country in the most challenging crises. He faced and fought the greatest military and ideological power of his time.
Chapter IV: The Eagle and the Dove: Churchill and Nehru as Writer

This chapter is divided into two sections. Section 1 assesses Nehru and Churchill as writer and historian. As historians, Nehru and Churchill were poles apart. Nehru and Churchill were strikingly different personalities and they differed notably in their attitude toward history writing. The researcher has seriously explored this avenue. As prose writers, both Churchill and Nehru charmed readers but with different approach and attitude. The stress and turmoil of their political career provided the sure base on which they could set up the edifice of their literary workmanship. This section justifies them as an outstanding prose writer.

The second section serves as the pivot of the entire research. It critically interrogates the attitude and vision of Churchill and Nehru - the colonizer and the colonized as revealed in their writing. Sharing many common things, these two stalwart strongly differ in their vision and attitude. The researcher has refrained from comparing the two, but sincere and impartial analyses of each one's attitude has been dealt with. The analyses is based on Edward Said's theory of Orientalism and Homi Bhabha's concept of 'the other'. Post-colonialism is one of the most concerned and rapidly expanding field of literary and cultural theory at the turn of the century. It helped the researcher to rethink question of identity, social agency and national affiliation. The researcher has thoughtfully examined the elements that motivated Churchill and Nehru to write what they have written on and about India which reveals their respective attitude. This attitude in turn explains their motivation.

Chapter V: The Power and Panchsheel: Summation

The final chapter offers summary and essence of the entire study and fulfills the objectives set in the initial process. The chapter sincerely tries to answer all the questions that were raised by the researcher as part of the procedure. Required explanations, references and relevant quotes are cited to support the findings. The conclusion of the study contributes fresh outlook to view Nehru and Churchill as writers so far their attitude and
vision concerned. It clearly establishes Churchill as colonizer, imperialist and racist while it shows how Nehru and Churchill the same routed in the philosophy in the Panchsheel. The study also includes the list of primary and secondary sources on both the writers as also relevant bibliography.

Note: Throughout the study Jawaharlal Nehru has been referred to as Nehru and Winston Churchill as Churchill.

Review of Literature 2

Book: Churchill and Hitler in Victory and Defeat
Author: John Strawson

No two men were more unlike than Churchill and Hitler. Both led their nations in war. Major – General John Strawson served in the 4th Hussars – Winston Churchill's regiment during the Second World War in the Middle East and Italy and afterwards in Germany and Malaya. He has written a number of military books. As a military historian, his observation is shap and factual. In his opinion Churchill became Prime Minister to inspire and lead the nation in its 'finest hour' war brought about by the machinations of Hitler, so that Churchill's story cannot adequately be told without also dwelling on that of Hitler.

Strawson finds that inspite of there being an inbalance in their two careers, it seemed possible to examine their lives together, for each of them affected the other so profoundly. Strawson observes the different attitudes of these two leaders reflecting their characters and their principles. He finds Churchill honourable, warm-hearted, emotional, Witty, overflowing with life and all its pleasures. Hitler was ignoble, cold-hearted calculating, vindictive and narrow. He straight forwardly narrates how war was a natural state of things for Hitler, he made war for war's sake. If Churchill had not become Prime Minister, Hitler might have prevailed in imposing his evil tyranny on Europe. Strawson describes the great duel between them and in the end, determining Europe's fate.

He has entertaining style even in presentation of stark facts. He rightly quotes Sir Isaiah Berlin.

"the way in which Churchill spoke to the British people in the summer of 1940 was such that "they conceived a new idea of themselves...they went forwarded into battle transformed by his words... He created a heroic mood... so hypnotic was the force of his words, so strong his faith, that by the sheer intensity of his
eloquence he bound his spell upon them..."
(Mr. Churchill in 1940 Isaih Berlin)

Further Strawson says:

"What had brought Churchill to the leadership of his country was the person and purposes of Adolf Hitler. It was he who, in Main Kampf had called for one last decisive battle with France. He may then have been speaking as an adventurer, but it was his very gift of oratory, combined with uncanny political acumen, infinite reserves of resolution, nerves of steel, an indomitable will and sheer preservance that has brought him to power in the first place. His eloquence was such that he cast a spell on his audiences, perhaps no military leader before or since has ever done." (P.2)

The book presents two opposite forces working in the same direction but with different angel.

Book: Churchill : The Power of Words
Author : Ed. Martin Gilbert
(Selected, edited and introduced)

Sir Martin Gilbert, one of Britain's leading historians, is the author of more than eighty books, including six volumes of the Churchill Biography and eleven volumes of Churchill documents. He is the official biographer of Churchill. In this volume, Gilbert presents churchill's remarkable life recounted through his writings and speeches. The researcher has relied upon this selection as in this book Gilbert has skilfully selected 200 extracts from Churchill’s entire oeuvre of books, articles and speeches that reflect his life story, career and philosophy. They range from intimate memoires of his childhood and schooldays to his countribution to more than fifty years of debates on social policy and on war, and his efforts after 1945 to see the world a better place. In them the researcher has seen how he used words for different purposes; to argue for moral and political causes of action in the social, national and international spheres. The collection tells the story of Churchill's own life, struggles, setbacks and achievements. The book describes the main adventures of his life and the crises of his career but also those passages that express the essence of Churchill's thoughts and personality. The book provided the researcher an invaluable insight into Churchill's character and how he made his mark on Britain and the World Stage. Gilbert quotes :
"President John F. Kennedy, in making Winston Churchill an Honorary Citizen of the United States in April 1963, said of him: 'He mobilised the English language and send it into battle.'
(Ibid. P.vii)

Further he praises his ability to use language, he says:

"Churchill used words for different purposes: to argue for moral and political causes, to advocate courses of action in the social, national and international spheres, and to tell the story of his own life and that of Britain and its place in the world....Churchill was an accomplished story-teller. He loved the ebb and flow of narrative.
(Ibid. P.viii)

Book: The Last Lion : Winston Spencer Churchill : Vision of Glory, 1874-1932
Author: William Manchester
Publication: Little Brown 1988
ISBN: 0316545031

William Manchester, a professor of history Emeritus at Wesleyan University, has marvellously written the story of the birth of a statesman who came forward to inspire his nation in its darkest hour. The Last Lion : Visions of Glory, (1874-1932 is a three volume biography of Winston Spencer Churchill. It is more than a just biography. Rather than write a narrative story of Churchill's life, Manchester has chosen instead to give us a rich tapestry of Churchill's life as it was woven.

Many biographers are simply idolizers of their subjects; this is not so with Manchester. He reserves no harsh judgements just as he reserve no due praise. In attempt of capturing the essence of Churchill, Manchester has written some of the best material about World War I and the appeasement crisis. The book covers 58 years of the life of the twentieth century's greatest statesman. With wit and candour, Manchester chronicles Churchill from his earliest days as the neglected and troublesome first child of Lord Randolph Churchill and his American-born wife Jennie to his entry into the political "wilderness" over home rule in India in 1932. Manchester's portrait of his subject is balanced and objective. Here, we see Churchill at his finest: a courageous army officer; and later a gifted member of Parliament who become one of the youngest cabinet ministers in British history. We also
see him at his worst: a cabinet minister with appalling political judgement at times, quick to muddle in other minister's affair while neglecting his own, and with an uncanny ability to alienate not only his political foes, but almost all his allies as well.

In addition to a wonderfully written chronology of Churchill's life, Manchester provides an overview of the times in which Churchill lived. The researcher was benefitted by the author's account of victorian England - its culture, its mores and its view of itself in the world. The book is written with obviously meticulous scholarship, insightful analysis and crisp, sparkling prose. Manchester has strung together the words that truly capture the place Churchill created in world history.

Book: Churchill the Writer: His Life as a Man of Letters
Author: Keith Alldritt
Publication: London: Hutchinson, 1992

Churchill's strong statemenship and leadership have eclipsed the shelf full of books he wrote - which most biographers treat simply as a lucrative diversion from politics. Aldritt is a professor of English at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver who has written critical studies of Orwell, Lawrence and modernism. The present book is a literary life of Churchill, written to recount "the career of a professional writer which lasted some sixty years and which predated and facilitated his other career in politics. Aldritt claims that "the two careers stand in a creative, didectical relationship with each other." He provides an assessment of Churchill's books from The Story of the Malkand Field Force to A History of English-speaking Peoples, beginning with Churchill's literary debt to his father and ending with his letter to Bernard Baruch in 1957 announcing that he had "retired from literature" (161).

Though Alldritt judges Churchill's prose to be "of an outstanding literary quality which belongs unquestionably in the canon of English literature in this century," he considers Churchill's work uneven. He finds fault with what he calls "Churchillese, a grand but pretentious language made up of ringing phrases and sentences that at times have little relationship with the known realities of experience" (viii). Some of these failings were due to Churchill's reliance on what he called "the syndicate" of assistants who helped to put these books together.
But Aldritt praises the works that appeared before the 1940s for their "prose marked by wit, subtle human insights, pace, drama and a poetic richness and allusiveness" (viii). He calls his second book, The River War "a classic of historical writing" (22). While acknowledging the "very obvious limitations" of the novel Savrola, which Churchill himself disparaged, Alldritt points out the complicated character of the eponymous hero of the book, "who concerns the author far, far more" than the other characters (27-28), and the philosophical ruminations that most critics have ignored.

One of the merits of Alldritt's book is his steady eye on Churchill's reading, beginning with his self education in India; as also on Churchill's enthusiasm for earlier writers from Gibbon to Defoe, who served as models for his prose:

Alldritt's account is more illuminating for his perspective contracts between Churchill's treatment of war and the emerging fashion of the twentieth century. While critics have often remarked on Churchill's old-fashioned foundness for war, Alldritt hardly finds in his writing an uncritical celebration of it.

He draws our attention to Churchill's regrets at the disappearance of nobility from modern mechanized warfare. Among the works that followed Churchill's precocious early years as a writer, Alldritt admires the great biographies of Lord Randolph Churchill and of Malborough, and he praises the early volumes of The World Crisis. Yet he avers that Churchill's excellence as a writer "is often best seen in the smaller, more modest prose forms, in his essays and character portraits" (161).

Alldritt peppers his book with telling observations. No doubt Alldritt's considerable talents as a prose writer have burnished by so much reading of Churchill. Overall the researcher found this book highly impressive and useful.

Book: A History of Modern Britain : 1714 to the Present
Author: Ellis Wasson
Publisher: Hoboken N : Wiley Blackwell

Wasson's A History of Modern Britain is an attempt to stuff a great deal of information—mainly very traditional political and economic history. The researcher found the book rather tough to read as based on established historiographical reference. Points are divided in several sections. Each section stands as either a gross on a very complex historiographical argument or as a vehicle in which to stuff as many facts as possible. Faithful service to
coverage is maintained at the cost of broader or deeper sense of what is going on. It reduces modern Britain to a running dual register of changes in ministeries and in historiographical mood. This use of sections create a serious analytical and rhetorical imbalance between those devoted to politics and economics subjects that lend themselves to sequential fact-giving and those of devoted to ideas and representations which do not. Wasson has also dealt with women, class, sexuality, race and empire in pithy manner. The researcher felt that sweeping judgements without having to give a proper sense of the weight of competing claims. "However", he writes: "after accounting for human fraility, blind spots and dubious characters, the English landed elite governed the nation in a liberal and open spirit. This was not a product of genetic superiority or moral ascendancy. It derived from historical experience." (p.113)

He summarizes:

"A United Kingdom is a mixture of foresighted leadership, homogenizing culture based on a shared language and expanded print media, joints efforts in war against a common enemy, and burgeoning commerce knitted at least three of the four nations together." (117).

Book: No Turning Back : The Peacetime Revolution of Post-war Britain
Author: Addition, Paul
Publisher: Oxford–UK Oxford University Press, 2010

Paul Addition taught history at the University of Edinburgh for nearly thirty years and directed its centre for Second World War studies for another decade. He is best known for Churchill, the Unexpected Hero (Oxford Univ Press, 2003).

No Turning Back is a thematic social history structured around political chronologies. The role of the state and activities of governments are prominent. The text is divided into three parts, "The Aftermatch of War 1945-57", "The Quest for Modernity 1957-74" and Transformations 1974-97". Part I depicts a Britain Caught between reformist and nostalgic impulse in the first decade after World War II. The war produced the welfare state and mixed economy of a "People's Peace". According to Addison, yet "the people, for the most part, had been moral and cultural conservatives (130). In contrast to those "crosscurrents", Britain drifted into the "rapids" in 1960s and 1970s. Here, Addison's "revo-
"Solutions" become more apparent – in particular, his emphasis on liberalism in its social and economic matters.

In part 2 and 3 he details the advance of "permissiveness" and accompanying moral panics as well as the trend toward a multiracial and multicultural society. The researcher can view the nation after victory.

Book: **Masks of Conquest: Literary Study and British Rule in India**
Author: Gauri Vishwanathan
Publisher: 1989

Since the making of modern India, particularly Jawaharlal Nehru's mindset was deeply influenced by British Rule, the researcher found it necessary to study the impact of British rule in India, especially the ideological content of British literary education.

Among the several broad areas of emphases in this book the first and perhaps the most important is that the history of English and that of Indian developments in the same areas are related but at the same time quite separate.

The book is about the institutions, practice, and ideology of English studies introduced in India under British colonial rule. The work draws upon the illuminating insight of Antonio Gramsci, writing on the relations of culture and power, that cultural domination works by consent and can (and often does) precede conquest by force.

This book sets out to demonstrate in part that the discipline of English came into its own in an age of colonialism, as well as to argue that no serious account of its growth and development can afford to ignore the imperial mission of educating and civilizing colonial subjects in the literature and thought of England, a mission that in the long run served to strengthen Western Cultural hegemony in enormously complex ways.

As early as the 1820s, when classical curriculum of English literature still reigned supreme in England despite the strenuous efforts of some concerned critics to loosen its hold, English as the study of culture and not simply the study of language had already found a secure place in the British Indian Curriculum. The circumstances of its ascendancy are what this book is immediately concerned with, though it also seeks simultaneously to draw attention to the subsequent institutionalization and ideological content of the discipline in England as it developed in the colonial context.

The researcher found it quite useful to understand how the adaptation of the content of English literary education helped the administrative and political imperatives of British
rule and in what ways these imperatives in turn charged the content with a radically altered
significance and how it enabled the humanistic ideals of enlightenment to coexist with
education for social and political control. The book helped the researcher to understand the
impact of adaptation of English literary education which finally resulted in Indian Renais-
sance.

Book: **Never Give In! (The Best of Winston Churchill's Speeches)**
Author : Selected by his grandson Winston S Churchill
Publisher : Hyperion, New York, 2003

The editor, Winston S Churchill, grandson of the former British Prime Minister Sir
Winston Churchill is an author, journalist and former war correspondent who served in the
House of Commons as a Member of the British Parliament from 1970 to 1977. The editor
has masterfully selected and edited not only the speeches that electrified and inspired the
Free World but his earlier, less well known as well.

**Never Give In!** is the definitive collection of Churchill's greatest and most memo-
rable speeches. Churchill was the most eloquent and expressive statesman of his time. It
was as an orator that Churchill became most completely alive, and it was through his ora-
tory that his world made their greatest and most enduring impact. Language was his most
powerful weapon. The comprehensive collection of Churchill's speeches fills eight vol-
umes. The researcher found here a selection in a single volume. The volume includes al-
most all of Churchill's best known speeches. Spanning his more than sixty years of active
political life. The researcher is benefitted by this selection setting them in the context of
the long span of his roller-coaster career, with its deep troughs and dazzling peaks.

This work leads the reader through Churchill's early career, from his election to
Parliament at the age of 26, through his defection in 1940 from the conservative to the
Liberal Party and his meteoric rise to the front ranks of politics, his wilderness years' and
his wartime years as Prime Minister, in terms of moral courage and dogged determination.
One can quote Churchill's Address to the House of Commons (18 June 1940) in what has
come to be known as the 'Finest Hour' Speech where he famously declared,

"...Let us therefore brace ourselves to our duties and so bear ourselves that, if the
British Empire and its Commonwealth last for a thousand years, men will still say 'this was
their finest hour!' Similar famous speeches ...
"... blood, toil, tears and sweat ..."
"... never in the field of human conflict ...
"... We shall fight on the beaches ...
"... some chicken – some neck! ...

It is an exciting and stirring book that reflects the greatness of one of the most outstanding figures of our time.

**Book:**  *Biography: Winston Churchill*  
**Author:** James C. Humes  
**Publisher:** AE & DK Pub. 2003  
**Television**  
**ISBN 0-7894-9318-7**

This book is a biography series from A&E Television Networks, featuring lively, perceptive writing by some of today’s top authors. The Biography Series brings the insightful, accessible approach of the Emmy-Award Winning Television series to the printed page, giving a whole new way to explore Churchill’s mind. The book describes how Churchill's performance as Prime Minister of a beleaguered Britain from 1940 to 1945 – five years in which he, perhaps more than any other individual, saved Western Civilization from destruction. James Humes knew Churchill personally, he brilliantly captures the extraordinary life of this complex and often troubled leader. The book portrays him with series of rich photographs and quotes minor details like his love for alcohol saying –

"I have taken more out of alcohol
than it has taken out of me."

It also shows how ardent monorchist he was. Every page has thrilling documentation with action pose. "We shall never surrender! And if they do land, we'll beat the bastards with the butt ends of broken beer bottles, which is bloody all we've got." A Labour Member of Parliament, Josiah Wedgwood wrote "that was worth 1,000 guns and the speeches of 1000 years." Harold Nicolson, an English essayist and man of letters was another Parliamentarian who wrote that they were "the most magnificent words" ever uttered in the English Language.

Humes' presentation is eye-catching and lively.
Percival Spear was born in Bath, Somerset, in 1901 and educated at Monkton Comve School and at St Catharine's College, Cambridge where he read history. He came to India in 1924 and for sixteen years was on the staff of St. Stephen's College, Delhi. Here he taught European and English history and developed interest in study of Indian history. Percival spear died in 1952.

The present book covers the period from the coming of the Mughals to the post-Nehru era and the researcher found it quite useful. The reason is twofold, one : changes in the Indian Scene requiring a re-interpretation of the facts and changes in the attitudes of historians about the essential elements of Indian history. The special feature of this volume is that the writer is not Anglo-centric in his attitude. Like Sir Jadunath Sarkar Surendranath Sen, Dr.Radkakumud Mukerji and Prof.Nilakanta Sastri. He restores India to Indian history. Spear states :

"Too exclusive an attention to economic, social or administrative history can be as sterile and misleading as too much concentration on politics."

Accordingly, Spear presents them as parts of a single consistent theme. He has endeavoured to weave the various strands of compartmentalized history into the single texture of the development of Indian society. He depicts the turn of the sixteenth century a divided and uncertain society, impoverished in the north, embattled and brilliant in the South. He takes special note of new education policy" came an injection of new ideas into the idealogical life-blood of Indian society".

He also draws the gradual transformation of Indian society, as it prepared antibodies against some forms of the Western virus and how modified itself under the influence of other forms, providing the inner meaning of Modern Indian History under the influence of Gandhi and the reign of Nehru.
This book is a collection of papers seeking to probe the character of the twin phenomena of colonialism and nationalism in modern India. The essays provide a whole set of new and different aspects. The essays relate to a variety of themes: the colonial structure in India, the basic strategy of the nationalist leadership, and the efforts evolve alternative anti-imperialist strategies.

Dr. Bipan Chandra is Professor of Modern Indian History in Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and is one of the most prominent writer of the school of Indian Marxist historians.

The essays in this book try to probe some aspects of the twin phenomena of colonialism and nationalism. The questions raised here are significant and the approach indicated is fruitful.

To understand the mind of Indian leaders and in particular Nehru, the book proved fruitful. The book helps to understand how colonialism was treated as an effort at Modernization which failed because of the weight of the past and traditional beliefs. However, India did undergo a fundamental transformation during the colonial period. The first essay 'Colonialism and Modernization' makes a plea for the study of colonialism as a distinct structure and of the process of the evolution of this structure through its different stages. The first and the fourth essay 'Elements of Continuity and Change in the Early Nationalist Activity' are found useful.

Ramchandra Guha, author of the Internationally acclaimed India After Gandhi profiles nineteen Indians whose ideas had a defining impact on the formation and evolution of India. The list includes Rommohan Roy, Syed Ahmed Khan, Jotirao Phule, B.G.Tilak, Tarabai Shinde, Gandhi, Tagor, Jinha, Ambedkar, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, Nehru, Golvalkar, Lohia, Jayprakash Narayan, C. Rajagopalachari, Verrier Elwin and Hamid Dalwai. These
makers of Modern India did not speak in one voice: their perspectives are sometimes complementary, at other times contradictory.

The researcher fully exploited the profiles of Gandhi and Nehru. In the section titled 'Debating Democracy' Nehru's life and work is described in the essay "The Multiple Agendas of Jawaharlal Nehru", various topics have been analytically treated. Topics like the 'Treatment of minorities', on 'Planning and Economic Policy', 'Asia Redux', 'India in the World', 'The Conflicts with China', 'The Rights of Women', Nehru was quite sensitive and the writer has included detailed notes, excerpts and Parliamentary debate to reflect his attitude and opinion. As Prime Minister for the first, formative years after Independence, Nehru had a defining impact on the politics and society. Guha has justified Nehru's major concern to modernize India in the way he had long dreamed of change the status of women and outcastes; Industrialization; Socialism, Planning and Parliamentary Democracy. He also puts Nehru in his setting in time and space. Guha's balanced judgement helped the researcher to view Nehru's personality.

The Researcher was guided by Guha's balanced judgement.

Book: The Idea of Colonialism
Author: Robert Strausz Hupe and Harry W. Hazard
Publisher: Atlantic Books (Stevens & Sons Ltd.) London; 1958

This book was planned and executed by the Associates of the Foreign Policy Research Institute, University of Pennsylvania. It is a collective undertaking based upon a series of discussions devoted to the problem of colonialism as a whole.

The book explains how a colonial relationship is created when one nation establishes and maintains political domination over a geographically external Political Unit inherited by people of any race and at any stage of cultural development. It is terminated whenever the subject people becomes fully self-governing as an autonomous state. The issue of anticolonialism has also been described in detail. The book provides well-studies perspective in problems of colonialism and agrees that every nation is entitled to immediate self-determination. It also depicts dilemmas of empire, especially the British and French experience. Chapter 9 "Indian attitude toward Colonialism by Norman D. Palmer analytically discusses "the colonial mind" – the conscious or unconscious assumption of superiority by the British, French and other Western Peoples. It also points out the second type of colonial mind - that is the slave - mentality which has survived and reflects in the form of economic and intellectual control by a small but
alien community within the nation and it appears in many guises. Ironically Palmer also notes how there is little or no anti-colonial tradition in Indian history. Anti-colonialism in most of its present aspect was a development of the British period and was not strongly manifest until the early part of the Twentieth Century. Palmer states:

"On all specific colonial issues, as on the problem of colonialism in general, Indians think not only in terms of political domination but also in terms of other forms of superiority - inferiority relationship between nations and peoples. Not all of them recognize, as does Nehru, that "imperialism, as it exists today, is hardly what it was in the past, .... there are other imperialism that are growing." (P.297)

The Researcher learnt that these other insidious imperialism was in forms of economic and cultural imperialism. He also takes note of non-alignment policy and why India is sensitive on the issue of colonialism.

Book: Edward Said (Routledge Critical Thinkers Series)
Author: Bill Ashcroff, Pal Ahluwalia
Publisher: Routledge

The Routledge text on Edward Said by Bill Ashcroff and Pal Ahluwalia is part of a series put out by the Routledge Press, designed under the general editorial direction of Robert Eaglestone (Royal Holloway, University of London) to explore the most recent and exciting ideas in intellectual development during the past century. The Routledge plans to include 21 volumes in all. Figures such as Martin Heidegger, Jacques Derriala, Friedrich Nietzsche, Paul Ricoeur, Sigmund Freud and other influential thinkers in critical thoughts are highlighted in this series.

Ashcroft and Ahluwalia's text includes background information on Said and his significance. The key ideas and sources, and Said's continuing impact on other thinkers. As the Series Preface indicates, no critical thinker arises in a vacuum, so the writers have included the context, influences and broader cultural environment as a part of the study.

The writers strongly establish the significance of Said's study how his thought and intellectual influence has extended far beyond to almost every academic field, particularly in the areas of philosophy, politics, sociology and theology. The writers rightly claim
that Said's influence will continue to be significant for a number of reasons.

Ashcroft and Ahluwalia's text is well organized. In the first chapter, a brief biographical sketch of Said is presented. Each chapter has the side-bar boxes inserted at various points. The chapter on Said's development of Orientalism was very useful to the researcher to understand Said's development on culture and imperialism. The book is designed so that each chapter can be a stand-alone essay, peripherally related to each other.

The series requires the identification of key ideas. Ashcroft and Ahluwalia develops five key areas: worldliness in texts; worldliness in critics, orientalism, culture as imperialism and Said's views on Palestine issues which can be read independently.

The concluding chapter highlights some key areas of development in relation to other thinkers, as well as points of possible exploration for the reader. The book does speak of Said's growing influence beyond the narrow confines of a particular academic discipline - Said's ideas extends out into the whole range of intellectual development. As intellectual endeavours of every sort depend upon language, understanding, and interpretation. The book guides us to comprehend all these. The book also show how Said's cultural location and his activism greatly influenced his theories and methodologies.

In short, Ashcroft and Ahluwalia provide a straightforward outline of Said's work.