

PRECIS EXERCISE 3

Q.2: Make a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title.

"I was a firm believer in democracy, whereas he (D.H. Lawrence) had developed the whole philosophy of Fascism before the politicians had thought of it. "I don't believe", he wrote, "in democratic control. I think the working man is fit to elect governors or overseers for his immediate circumstances, but for no more. You must utterly revise the electorate. The working man shall elect superiors for the things that concern him immediately, nor more. From the other classes, as they rise, shall be elected the higher governors. The thing must culminate in one real head, as every organic thing must— no foolish republics with no foolish presidents, but an elected king, something like Julius Caesar." He, of course, in his imagination, supposed that when a dictatorship was established, he would be the Julius Caesar. This was the part of the dream-like quality of all his thinking. He never let himself bump into reality. He would go into long tirades about how one must proclaim "the truth" to the multitude, and he seemed to have no doubt that multitude would listen. Would he put his political philosophy into a book? No in our corrupt society the written word is always a lie. Would he go in Hyde Park and proclaim "the Truth" from a soap box? No: that would be far too dangerous (odd streaks of prudence emerged in him from time to time). Well, I said, what would you do? At this point he would change the subject.

Gradually I discovered that he had no real wish to make the world better, but only to indulge in eloquent Soliloquy about how bad it was. If anybody heard the soliloquies so much the better, but they were designed at most to produce a little faithful band of disciples who could sit in the deserts of New Mexico and feel holy. All this was conveyed to me in the language of a Fascist dictator as what I must preach, the "must" having thirteen under linings."

(CSS 1978)

Fascism and Its Superficial Manifesto

Philosophers of fascism believed in a hierarchical system of electing the king. The working class elect their immediate supervisor and the higher classes elect their seniors. The process ends with the election of one king. This king would then be a perfect ruler. However, their idealistic thinking was against the reality. Moreover, they argued about how the truth must be conveyed to the public, but they never acted on their preachings. They had no desire to improve the conditions of the world. Instead, their motives were to highlight the shortcomings of the world and to create a group of followers with a similar mindset.

Original words: ~ 322

Precis words: ~ 104