

## الاستبداد في روايتي ( تحت الأنظار الغربية )

### و (مزرعة الحيوان)

الدكتور: ابراهيم السماعيل

كلية: الآداب - جامعة: البعث

#### مستخلص

يحاول هذا البحث أن يلقي الضوء على كيف يرى كل من جوزيف كونراد و جورج أورويل المجتمع الروسي قبل الثورة الروسية الشيوعية (1917) و بعدها . يرسم كونراد صورة متشائمة للمجتمع الروسي و يتحدث عن القدر المأساوي للمواطن الروسي في ظل القيصرية الروسية التي تفرض سياسة العنف و القمع والاضطهاد. يعاني المواطن الروسي من اضطهاد الحكام و من ظلم الثوار الذين يحاولون قلب نظام الحكم في روسيا. و يتحدث جوزيف كونراد عن الفساد و النفاق و القتل الذي ساد المجتمع الروسي قبل الثورة الشيوعية (1917).

أما في (مزرعة الحيوان) فيتحدث جورج أورويل بشكل متشائم عن قدر الانسان الروسي في ظل الثورة الشيوعية و يصور أورويل روسيا على انها مزرعة حيوان و يصور الشعب الروسي كحيوانات. تقوم الحيوانات بثورة ضد صاحب المزرعة و تحكم الحيوانات انفسها بعد وضع دستور للمزرعة باسم الوصايا السبع. يتم تغيير الوصايا السبع و تعم الديكتاتورية و الفساد المزرعة.

يعتقد كل من كونراد و أورويل بأن المواطن الروسي يتعرض لاضطهاد الحكام و أن الحياة أصبحت مستحيلة في روسيا في ظل الديكتاتورية و الاستبداد.

كلمات مفتاحية: الاستبداد، الاضطهاد، قدر الانسان، العبودية، التشاؤم، المجتمع الروسي، مزرعة الحيوان.

## **Autocracy in *Under Western Eyes* and *Animal Farm***

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### Abstract

This paper explores Joseph Conrad's and George Orwell's pessimistic looks at the Russian society as expressed in their novels *Under Western Eyes*(1911) and *Animal Farm*(1945). Conrad's pen draws a gloomy and pessimistic picture of the tragic fate of the individual man under the Russian autocratic regime before the Russian Revolution(1917). Orwell, also, gives us in *Animal Farm* a pessimistic view about the future of humanity. He gives us a pessimistic picture of the fate of man under the Russian Communist regime after the Russian Revolution(1917). The characters, places, events, revolutions and names of historical personalities are allegorized. The characters are presented to us as animals.. These animals represent the Russian people-the rulers and the ruled. *Animal Farm* is a political satire on the Russian Revolution. Both Conrad and Orwell come to the conclusion that man is suppressed, harassed, imprisoned and even murdered if he opposes the regime whether it is Czarist or Communist. Man is subjected to suppression and enslavement by these regimes. The social conditions are very miserable and the people suffer from shortages of many things in Russia. Freedom is a dream and sciences are contaminated with the poison of autocracy.

Key words: autocracy, oppression, fate of man, slavery, pessimism, Russian society, Animal Farm.

## Autocracy in *Under Western Eyes* and *Animal Farm*

In this paper I will try to explore Joseph Conrad's and George Orwell's pessimistic looks at the Russian society and their attitudes towards the Russian autocracy as expressed clearly in their novels *Under Western Eyes* and *Animal Farm*. *Under Western Eyes* is a pessimistic picture of the Russian society. It tackles the sad fate of man under the Russian autocracy before the Russian Revolution. Man is subjected to oppression, suppression and enslavement by the Russian autocratic regime. He is suppressed, harassed, imprisoned and even murdered if he opposes the regime or raises any objection. An individual's dignity is not maintained, he is humiliated and many people disappear mysteriously without coming back. Conrad comes heavily upon the Russians, the rulers and the ruled. As he sees it, "The oppressors and the oppressed are all Russians together; and the world is brought once more face to face with the truth of the saying that the tiger cannot change his stripes nor the leopard his spots.(xxxii)

In *Animal Farm* , Orwell gives us a pessimistic picture of the Russian society after the Russian Revolution(1917). As he states, nothing has changed . The Russian Czar has been replaced by a new autocrat. The animals, by getting rid of Mr. Jones the owner of the farm and ruling themselves, promise themselves of democracy, comradeship, prosperity and good life. But what happens is that they move from one slavery to another. One dictator goes and another comes. They are humiliated more than before and the ideals of their rebellion are shelved and forgotten. They see no way to their escape from the tentacles of the Russian Octopus. Orwell explains his purpose of writing *Animal Farm* as follows:"...for the past ten years I have been convinced that the destruction of the Soviet

myth was essential if we wanted a revival of the socialist movement"( quoted by Bernard Crick, p.450).

Joseph Conrad is anti-revolutionary. He hates all revolutions in the world because, as he thinks, revolution brings in its wake destruction and victimization. He comes heavily upon the Russian Revolution and other revolutions because he is convinced that revolution does not bring any change in society. On the other hand, George Orwell is not anti-revolutionary or anti-socialist. As Singh sees it, "He was never against revolutions, be it a French revolution for that matter. What he opposed tooth and nail was the betrayal of the revolution and the revolutionary tyranny working in the name of revolutionary ideals"(p.98).

Although Conrad claims that he has tried to be impartial in writing about Russia, his thought is still full of Russian racism. The Russian Revolution, in his opinion, does not lead to democracy. As he envisages, the Russian land cannot be a fertile land for breeding a true revolution. The Russian land is desolate and , it is sterile. Nothing good can grow out of it. The Russian Revolution will bring a senseless tyranny and a political chaos. In his famous essay "Autocracy and War", he comes heavily upon Russia. He writes:

In whatever form of upheaval autocratic Russia is to find her end,it can never be a revolution fruitful of moral consequences to mankind. It cannot be anything else but a rising of slaves. It is a tragic circumstance that the only thing one can wish to that people who had never seen face to face either law, order,justice, right, truth about itself or the rest of the world; who had known nothing outside the capricious will of its irresponsible masters, is that it should find in the approaching hour of wisdom of Lycurgus or a Solon for their service, but at

least the force of energy and desperation in some as yet unknown Spartacus.(p.102).

In *Under Western Eyes*, Conrad's pen unfailingly draws a pessimistic picture of the mad fate of the individual under the Czarist autocratic Russian regime. He sees Russia as the country of the devil. As he puts it in *Under Western Eyes*,

In Russia , the land of spectral ideas and disembodied aspirations, many brave minds have turned at last from this vain and endless conflict to the one great historical fact of the land. They turned to autocracy for the peace of their patriotic conscience as a weary believer, touched by grace, turns to the faith of his fathers for the blessing of spiritual rest(p.34)

Conrad gives us a picture of the cruelties inflicted on the Russian people , whether they are revolutionaries or autocrats. As he sees it, "Everything was not for the best. Despotism bureaucracy...abuses...corruption... and so on. Capable men were wanted"(p.35). The Russian society is a society where freedom is a dream, and where moral corruption is deeply rooted in society. In the Russian society human rights are violated and cast to the winds, and there is a total absence of justice, pity, love tenderness and fidelity. All these ideals are changed into hate and fear in the hearts of the Russians. The Russian people are not allowed to practice their religious beliefs because the Czarists, who insist that Russia is their own land, see as Keith Carbine argues that,"religious belief is great because it can be cynically exploited for purposes of control , surveillance, repression, and terror"(p.125).

As a Pole, Conrad has been affected by the Russian autocracy. He hates all the Russians. In *Under Western Eyes* ,

he gives us a pessimistic report about the revolutionaries against the autocratic regime. Conrad sees that the revolutionaries and the autocrats come from the same basket. He understands the revolutionaries as "the apes of a sinister jungle"(p.xxxii). Conrad views the Russian revolutionaries as being unable to bring about any social change. He denounces revolution because it is led by absolutism. The leaders of revolution are fanatic and narrow-minded. Conrad condemns the autocrats and the revolutionaries, the rulers and the ruled. The revolution puts man's dignity at stake, man is degraded and subjected by the oppressors in Russia.

Razumov, the hero of the novel, loses his ordered life after being approached for help by Haldin after having "a successful attempt on the life of Mr. de P....., the president of the notorious Repressive Commission of some years ago, the Minister of State invested with extraordinary powers"(P.7) As a result, all the ambitions of life will come to nothing . He cannot get rid of this situation. He becomes a victim of both the Czarist tyranny and the revolutionary brutality and faces a psychological conflict for the betrayal.

The novel analyzes the suffering of Razumov who has denounced Haldin to the police and his consequent isolation. Haldin sees himself as a revolutionist committed to history. He does not see himself to be a terrorist. As Gurko puts it, "Haldin kills the innocent as well as the guilty when he throws his bomb, then deliberately draws Razumov into his dangerous affairs for no better reason than to save his own skin"(p.192).

It is clearly stated by Conrad in the novel that the assassination in Russia is "still more characteristic of the moral corruption of an oppressed society where the noblest aspirations of humanity, the desire of freedom, an ardent patriotism , the love of justice, the sense of pity and even the fidelity of simple minds are prostituted to the lusts of

despotism"(p.7). It is observed that the assassination of a prominent statesman has become" characteristic of modern Russia"(p.7). Haldin does not consider the murder of Mr. de P-----as a mere act of assassination. He considers it a "war, war"(p.22). His declaration "The modern civilization is false, but a new revelation shall come out of Russia," (p.22) is typical of the pre-Marxist Russian radicals.

Razumov does not like to suffer for a crime he rejects. He dreams horrible dreams which show that he is restless. He is sentenced to despair by the discovery that his watch has stopped, symbolizing an end to his normal life. He receives an envelope ordering him to present himself at the General Secretariat. The narrator gives us a description of Razumov:

He stared in dreary astonishment at the absurdity of his position. He thought with a sort of dry, unemotional melancholy; three years of good work gone, the course of forty more perhaps jeopardized-turned from hope to terror, because events started by human folly link themselves into a sequence which no sagacity can foresee and no courage can break through. Fatality enters your room while your landlady's back is turned...(p.83). He goes to meet general T-----, he is full of terror to a degree that "His legs were of no use for a considerable time...But why? For what conceivable reason? To what end? ...he was saying to himself that general T----- was perfectly capable of shutting him up in the fortress for an indefinite time"(p.85).

Razumov feels threatened, he is restless and his life is not safe, he is surrounded by the Czarist autocracy and the nihilist revolutionaries at the same time.

The narrator tells us that "The true Razumov had his being in the willed, in the determined future-in that future

menaced by the lawlessness of autocracy-for autocracy knows no law and the lawlessness of revolution"(p.77). Razumov feels that a thief or a brute like Ziemianitch finds protection in the law he is breaking, but he himself does not find it. Razumov says to himself:"A common thief...finds more guarantees in the law he is breaking, and even a brute like Ziemianitch has his consolation"(p.78).

The sinister Councillor Mikulin is the personification of Razumov's destructive horror. When Razumov speaks to him, he suffers a nightmare vision. He sees a pale figure with a terrific force in the darkness. The narrator describes Razumov:

He reproached himself for feeling troubled. Personally he ought to have felt reassured. There was an obvious advantage in this conspiracy of mistaken judgement taking him for what he was not. But was it not strange?...his solitary and laborious existence had been destroyed-the only thing he could call his own on this earth(p.82).

Councillor Mikulin tells Razumov that he has personally supervised the search of his rooms. He tells Razumov that he is "greatly impressed by a sort of political confession of faith. A very remarkable document"(p.99). Razumov protests because the affair "is becoming too comical altogether(p.99). He decides to leave, just to retire, but Mikulin asks him coldly "where to?"(p.99). It has been observed that Mikulin's query changes Razumov's utter hopelessness, he is forced to become a spy in Geneva. Mikulin blackmails Razumov by threatening him with imprisonment for keeping Haldin in his house. Guerard feels that Razumov becomes a police spy "having



found no other answer to Councillor Mikulin's sinister question "where to?"(p.234).

Razumov is sent on a dangerous mission to Geneva as a spy on some of the Russian Revolutionaries living there. It is dangerous because Razumov has to claim himself as a revolutionary and to live among them. Natalia, the sister of the assassinator Haldin, is living among them with her mother. Now Razumov is face to face with Natalia and her mother. The day Razumov writes the first report, he hates himself and hates the life he lives. As Rieselbach puts it, "Razumov himself is tormented by the idea that he is being watched and that the falsehoods he utters are not believed "(p.99). Razumov has no social relations, and isolation is killing him. He speaks frankly to Natalia:"Do you know why I came to you? It is simply because there is no one anywhere in the whole great world I could go to. Do you understand what I say? No one to go to. Do you understand what I say? No one to go to"(p.345). At the end of the novel, through his love for Natalia, Razumov arrives at the consciousness and makes his confession. The revolutionaries beat him badly and fling him in the street to be run over by a car. He becomes deaf and crippled. Tekla takes care of him.

It is to the credit of Joseph Conrad that he envisages that the Russian Revolution is led by absolutism. As he predicts, the revolution, whether it is populist or Bolshevik, cannot satisfy the individual. It victimizes him and makes him bite the dust. Absolutism leads its believers to believe in the Holy mission of Russia to lead the world. It is observed that absolutism characterizes the Russian Revolution and the Russian autocracy.

In *Under Western Eyes*, Conrad presents the Russian autocrats as absolutists. Mr. de P---- has been assassinated by Haldin for his brutality in butchering the people. As the

narrator describes him:"he served the monarchy by imprisoning, exiling and sending to the gallows men and women, young and old, with an equable, unwearied industry. In his mystic acceptance of the principle of autocracy, he was bent on extirpating from the land every vestige of anything that resembled freedom in public institutions; and in his ruthless persecution of the rising generation he seemed to aim at the destruction of the very hope of liberty itself"(p.7). Mr. de P-----is one of the autocrats who has inspired a lot of hate and who murdered the people. He declared in a famous state paper that "the thought of liberty has never existed in the Act of the Creator. From the multitude of men's council nothing could come but revolt and disorder; and revolt and disorder in a world created of obedience and stability is sin. It was Reason not Authority which expressed the Divine Intention. God was the autocrat of the universe "(P.8). Conrad condemns the Russian autocrats for their notorious role in victimizing the Russian citizen. He hates Russia, autocracy, socialism and Caesarism . As he predicts, socialism" must inevitably end in Caesarism...these things must be. It is a fatality"(quoted in Jean Aubry, p.84).

General T----- is another autocrat and absolutist. He hates the revolutionaries and tries to destroy them because they believe in liberty. He is a merciless absolutist. The general says to Razumov: "I detest rebels of any kind. They shall be destroyed...I detest rebels of any kind. They shall be destroyed...I detest these rebels. These subversive minds ! These intellectual debauches"(pp.51-52). Conrad describes him as "the embodied power of autocracy"(p.84),

Similarly, at the other extreme is Victor Haldin who has an absolute vision of the Russian soul and its great future. His mystical philosophy bears the stamp of absolutism. He tells Razumov : " The modern civilization is false, but a new revelation shall come out of Russia"(p.22).

It is observed that the situation is getting very bad in Russia. Mrs. Haldin tells the narrator about the political situation in Russia where "all knowledge was tainted with falsehood. Not chemistry and all that, but education generally, '...The government corrupted the teaching for its own purpose"(p.110). It is difficult for the intellectuals to live in Russia and to get a new job. In Russia, the individual is humiliated and suppressed . People disappear mysteriously.

Natalia Haldin, the sister of Victor Haldin, is one of the revolutionaries . She looks for political liberty and individual freedom. She tells the Professor of languages : "I would take liberty from any hand as a hungry man would snatch a piece of bread"(p.135).

In *Under Western Eyes*, Conrad seems to write about the oppressors, the organisers of oppression and the man that suffers. The aristocrats and some of the revolutionaries organize oppression of the people. General T---, Mikulin, Prince K---- and Mr.de P--- are the organisers of tyranny and oppression in Russia. On the other hand, Razumov is the man who suffers. He is oppressed by the autocrats and later on punished by the revolutionaries. Tekla is another person who suffers under the leadership of the revolutionaries and under the rule of the autocrats. Mrs. Haldin suffers the loss of her son Haldin in Russia. He has been executed for assassinating a tyrant. The people in Russia suffer badly under the Czarist autocrats.

In *Animal Farm* , George Orwell presents the Russian society as an Animal Farm where different types of animals live. As Jeffrey Meyers states "Orwell fused his artistic and

political purpose so well that the animals are completely convincing on the literal level. His precise portrayal of the beast is based on his practical experience as a farmer at Wallington..." (Myers,131). The animals in the novel are the Russian people. The story is allegorized. Animal Farm is Russia, Napoleon is Stalin, Snowball is Trotsky, Squealer is a symbol of the Propaganda Machinery which every dictator employs to justify his actions. Major symbolises Karl Marx or Lenin or both of them. The human beings in the novel are the capitalists. The pigs are the Bolshevists. The Rebellion against Mr. Jones symbolises The Russian Revolution(1917). The Seven Commandments represent the Communist Manifesto (1848). Boxer represents the Proletariat., Napoleon's dogs represent Stalin's secret police. The Great Purge Trials are symbolised as the confessions in *Animal Farm*.

The animals, who live on Manor Farm under the control of Mr. Jones, the owner of the Farm, feel oppressed and wronged by him . They are not justified because they work hard but they are given a very little amount of food . Their milk, eggs, wool, meat and dung are taken from them. The young animals are sold or butchered. Mothers are deprived of their own children. Old Major summons all the animals to a secret meeting in order to tell them about his dream and to pass a wisdom to them about his life and their lives. Since he is experienced and old , they all listen to his exhortation. He voices the miserable situation on Manor Farm by saying:

'Now , comrades, what is the nature of this life of ours? Let us face it, our lives are miserable, laborious and short . We are born, we are given just so much food as will keep the breath in our bodies, and those of us who are capable of it are forced to work to the last atom of our strength; and the very instant

that our usefulness has come to an end we are slaughtered with hideous cruelty...The life of an animal is misery and slavery : that is the plain truth.'( P.3).

Here Old Major voices the miserable life and the miserable situation in Russia before (1917) under the Czar. He incites the animals to rebel against Mr. Jones and to get rid of him. It is a Rebellion against Man in general. He says:

'Why then do we continue in this miserable condition? Because nearly the whole of the produce of our labour is stolen from us by human beings .There, comrades is the answer to all our problems. It is summed up in a single word-Man. Man is the only real enemy we have. Remove Man from the scene, and the root cause of hunger and overwork is abolished forever '(p.4).

It is observed that the produce of the animals is stolen by the leader and this is what happens in Russia. The production of the people is stolen by the corrupt rulers. The people live a miserable life; they are enslaved, oppressed and even murdered.

Old Major dies and the Rebellion against Mr. Jones takes place. The animals rule themselves. Napoleon and Snowball are helped by Squealer to lead the Farm. They formulate the Seven Commandments from the teachings of Old Major. The Seven Commandments will be the law which will rule Animal Farm. The pigs learn writing and they change the name of Manor Farm into Animal Farm. The animals are now happy. They promise themselves of prosperity, comradeship, freedom, liberty, democracy and equality, but soon they discover that

their dream of paradise has come to nothing. Napoleon himself violates the seven commandments and betrays the Rebellion.

The animals go to the hayfield to begin the harvest, and when they come back they see that the milk has disappeared. Later on, the mystery of the disappearance of the milk is cleared up. The milk is mixed into the pigs' mash, and the apples are now kept for the use of the pigs. It is stated in the Seventh Commandments that "All animals are equal", (p.15) but as it seems the pigs are more equal than others. They are more privileged than others since they are cleverer than others.

The Rebellion goes on but Animal Farm does not improve. Mr. Jones brings his men and tries to take the Farm back. The animals defeat them under the leadership of Snowball with the help of Boxer who fights bravely. The Battle is called the Battle of the Cowshed. A military decoration "Animal Hero, First Class" (p.28) is conferred on Snowball and Boxer. When Snowball is dismissed from the Farm, the whole truth about this Battle is changed. Squealer denies that Snowball has been the leader of the Battle and states that Napoleon has led the animals to victory. More than that, they accuse him of fighting on the side of Jones and of conspiring with him. This shows us the sad fate of truth under the Russian dictatorship. When Stalin dismissed Trotsky, he used to attribute to him anything went wrong in Russia. This is symbolized in *Animal Farm* as follows:

Whenever anything went wrong it became usual to attribute it to Snowball. If a window was broken or a drain was blocked up, someone was certain to say that Snowball had come in the night and done it, and when the sky of the store-shed was lost the whole farm was convinced that Snowball had thrown it down the well. (p.52).

Under dictatorship the truth is completely changed or lost. Napoleon tries to write a new history. John Atkins grapples with the matter when he says:

It was hardly possible to keep up with Snowball's activities by now. He was everywhere- creeping into the farm by night stealing corn, upsetting milk-pails, breaking eggs, actually milking the cows during their sleep... It was then discovered that Snowball had actually sold himself to Frederick of Pinchfield Farm, who was plotting to attack them and take away their land (Atkins,226).

Boxer who fights bravely in the Battle of the Cowshed is sold to the knacker when he gets old. Boxer is a symbol of the Proletariat and his tragic fate shows us the tragic fate of the Proletariat under the Russian dictatorship. He works hard and becomes a devoted follower of Napoleon. He adopts two mottoes: "I will work harder"(p.37) and "Napoleon is always right"(p.37). He builds the windmill and does his best to build Animal Farm . This horse meets a tragic death, when Napoleon, forgetting all Boxer's loyalty and hard work, sells him to a slaughter-house. Boxer symbolises the hardworking Russian. Proletariat under Stalin. Napoleon claims to have sent him to the hospital at Willingdon and that he died in spite of receiving a good care. Squealer claims that he has been present during Boxer's last hours. He says to the animals:

'It was the most affecting sight I have ever seen!' said Squealer, lifting his trotter and wiping away a tear. I was at his bedside at the very last. And at the end, almost too weak to speak, he whispered in my ear that his sole

sorrow was to have passed on before the windmill was finished.' (p. 83).

This shows us the cunning of Squealer who tells a lot of lies and who can "turn black into white."(p.,9). It also shows us the sad fate of truth under the Russian dictatorship.

Napoleon , who becomes the leader of Animal Farm , turns soon into a dictator . He dismisses his vice Snowball after a conflict upon building a windmill . Napoleon opposes building the windmill just to create a conflict and to get a pretext to dismiss Snowball from the Farm . By dismissing Snowball from the Farm , Napoleon becomes the sole dictator on Animal Farm .

As the only dictator on Animal Farm , Napoleon abolishes the Sunday – morning Meetings because as he thinks that they are wasting time . By abolishing the Sunday Meetings, he brings democracy to an end and replaces it with dictatorship . The narrator states :

Napoleon , with the dogs following him , now mounted onto the raised portion of the floor where Major had previously stood to deliver his speech . He announced that from now on the Sunday-morning Meetings would come to an end . They were unnecessary , he said , and wasted time . In future all questions relating to the working of the farm would be settled by a special committee of pigs , presided over by himself (p.36).

Squealer is sent to the animals to explain the new arrangements on Animal Farm . He says : " I trust that every animal here appreciates the sacrifice that Comrade Napoleon has made in taking this extra labour upon himself ... He would be only too



happy to let you make your decisions for yourselves . But sometimes you might make the wrong decisions , comrades , and then where should we be ?"(p.57) It is observed that Squealer sees the cancelling of the Sunday Meetings as a wise decision and that Napoleon will make a big sacrifice in taking the decision himself .

The animals suffer badly on the Farm . They suffer from shortage of food and other things . The narrator narrates :

Nevertheless as the summer wore on various unforeseen shortages began to make themselves felt. There was need of paraffin oil , nails , string , dog biscuits and iron for the horses ' shoes ; none of which could be produced on the farm . Later there would also be need for seeds and artificial manures , besides various tools and , finally , the machinery for the windmill (p.42).

John Atkins grapples with the matter when he says : " The food situation got worse . The corn ration was drastically reduced and the potato crop was frosted in the clamps , which had not been covered thickly enough . Stories about starvation on Animal Farm began to circulate among the burgeois human neighbours "(Atkins, 226). Napoleon decides to engage the farm in trade but " the animals were conscious of a vague uneasiness . Never to have any dealings with human beings , never to engage in trade , never to make use of money-had not these been among the earliest resolutions passed at that first triumphant Meetings after Jones was expelled ?"(p.43). Napoleon starts violating the Seven Commandments and betraying the Rebellion .

Napoleon goes ahead in violating the seven commandments and changing them to suit his own purposes and desires . Out of a sudden the pigs move into the house of Mr. Jones . They sleep in beds and live in the house because

this will suit the dignity of Napoleon . The animals remember that a resolution has been passed against sleeping in beds but the new commandment now reads : "No animal shall sleep in a bed *with sheets* " (p. 45). Squealer justifies the situation by declaring that " the rule was against sheets , which are a human invention " and not against beds because as Squealer sees it : A bed merely means a place to sleep in . A pile of straw in a stall is a bed properly regarded "(p.46). The pigs are given many privileges . They are allowed to " get up an hour later in the mornings than the other animals "(p.46) , the young pigs now receive a lot of care , they are warned not to play with other animals , they exercise in the garden and "it was laid down as a rule that when a pig and another animal meet on the path , the other animal must stand aside : and also that all pigs , of whatever degree , were to have the privilege of wearing green ribbons on their tails on Sundays "(p.76). It was also announced that " all barley would be reserved for the pigs .... And every pig was now receiving a ration of a pint of beer daily , with half a gallon for Napoleon himself , which was always reserved to him in the crown Derby soup tureen " (pp.76-77). The pigs continue violating the seven commandments , they drink whisky and Napoleon changes the fifth commandment by adding two words to it . It now reads : "No animal shall drink alcohol *to excess*" (p.73). The pigs wear clothes , Napoleon wears a hat and smokes tobacco . He himself follows human ways .

Napoleon changes the sixth commandment by adding two words to it . It now reads: " No animal shall kill any other animal

*without cause* " (p.61). Now he has a pretext to kill his opponents . In the confessions he forces his opponents to confess crimes they have not committed and then he orders killing them . In the Great Purge Trials in Russia , Stalin killed three millions of his opponents . This is symbolized in *Animal*

*Farm* as the confessions . The four pigs who " had protested when Napoleon abolished the Sunday Meeting " (p.56) were killed . After the pigs " The three hens who had been the ring leaders in the attempted rebellion over the eggs now came forward and stated that Snowball had appeared to them in a dream and incited them to disobey Napoleon ' s orders . They too were slaughtered " (p.56). Many other animals are killed for just opposing Napoleon or objecting to his decisions . The narrator describes the situation saying : "And so the tale of confessions and executions went on , until there was a pile of corpses lying before Napoleon ' s feet and the air was heavy with the smell of blood , which had been unknown there since the expulsion of Jones " (p.57).

The animals stagger under the yoke of slavery , dictatorship and misery . The narrator says that " life was hard . The winter was as cold as the last one had been , and food was even shorter . Once again all rations were reduced except those of the pigs and the dogs . The animals knew that life nowadays was harsh and bare , that they were often hungry and often cold , and that they were usually working when they were not asleep" (pp.74-75). Life on the farm became harder and " Rations reduced in December , were reduced again in February , and lanterns in the stalls were forbidden to save oil . But the pigs seemed comfortable enough , and in fact were putting on weight " (p.76).

Hypocrisy prevails over Animal Farm . The animals turn into hypocrites who compete in giving Napoleon "the credit for every successful achievement and every stroke of good fortune . You would often hear one hen remark to another ' Under the guidance of our leader , Comrade Napoleon , I have laid five eggs in six days ' ; or two cows , enjoying a drink at the pool , would exclaim , ' Thanks to the leadership of Comrade Napoleon , how excellent this water tastes !" (p. 62).

The animals start referring to Napoleon in formal style and " the pigs liked to invent for him such titles as Father of All Animals, Terror of Mankind , Protector of the Sheepfold , Duckling's Friends , and the like . In his speeches , Squealer would talk with the tears rolling down his cheeks of Napoleon's wisdom , the goodness of his heart , and the deep love he bore to all animals everywhere , even and especially the unhappy animals who still lived in ignorance and slavery on other farms "(p.62) .Napoleon becomes an increasingly merciless dictator . He violates the seven commandments and alters them to fit in with what he wishes to do . The seven commandments are altered into a single commandments : " All ANIMALS ARE Equal BUT SOME ANIMALS ARE MORE EQUAL THAN OTHERS" (p. 90) . Napoleon has betrayed the Rebellion . All the policies , decisions and actions of Napoleon are based on the policies , decisions and actions of Stalin .

In the novel , George Orwell gives us an expression of despair about the future of humanity , the novel is full of despair about the future of mankind . It presents the tragic condition of man under the Russian dictatorship . It is pessimistic about the fate of man under the Communist regime . Man is humiliated and enslaved . His dignity is not maintained . As Paras Mani Singh puts it , " the book illuminates the range of human experience from love to hate and from comedy to tragedy "(Singh, 96). The ideals of the Russian Revolution are perverted . Instead of bringing democracy , justice , prosperity , comradeship and happiness , the Russian Revolution brings vengeance and victimization . The animals are enslaved by Mr.Jones and after the Rebellion they end in a worse slavery than before .

To conclude it is safe to say that Orwell gives the reader a pessimistic picture of the Russian society in his novel *Animal Farm* . The Russians are badly enslaved and exploited by the leaders of the Rebellion (The Russian Revolution , 1917 ). Nothing has changed in Russia because the Russian people are not ready to change themselves . The individual suffers from the terror let loose in society . The Russian Revolution does not lead to democracy or freedom . Tyranny will remain clinging to Russia . Now-a-days Communism , as a political institution , has collapsed and the Russians started processing their democracy , but we cannot predict the final outcome . Had Orwell lived up to now , he should have told us not to be deceived by this change because the change of political institutions will not usher in a significant change . The evil is the human nature and this evil seems unchangeable .

Conrad and Orwell give the reader a pessimistic picture of the Russian society in their novels *Under Western Eyes and Animal Farm*. Conrad's pen unfailingly draws a gloomy picture of the Russian citizen who is crushed in the interplay of politics. The Russian citizen is enslaved and blackmailed by the Russian rulers and the Russian revolutionaries. In *Animal Farm*, Orwell ,also, draws a pessimistic picture of the Russian society. He shows us Russia as an Animal Farm and the Russian people are symbolized as animals. They are badly enslaved and exploited by the leaders of the Rebellion. Nothing has changed in Russia because the Russian people are not ready to change themselves. The individual suffers from the terror let loose in society. The Russian Revolution does not lead to democracy or freedom. Tyranny and autocracy will remain clinging to Russia.

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