



Multiplicity of Themes in C.P. Snow's Novels

The Masters and Corridors of Power

تعدد الموضوعات في روايتي سنو

الأسبياد و أروقة السلطة

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Authorization

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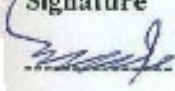
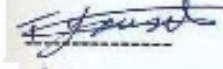

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Committee Decision

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Researcher

Dedication

I would like to dedicate this thesis to my father's soul, mother, wife, sisters, and brothers who have never failed to give me moral support.

Researcher

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Abstract

The current study examines the multiplicity of themes in *The Masters* and *Corridors of Power* written by the British novelist C.P.Snow. Although there are many themes under the lines of the two novels, the study concentrates on three themes exclusively because they illustrate Snow's ideas in his Rede lecture. The study also explains how Snow criticizes the modern world through his handling of the themes of power, science and morality. In addition to these themes, the study traces the controversy between Snow and other critics especially F.R.Levis concerning the role of scientists and science in the modern world.

The study shows where the power is located in any society and how it is used by the men of high position for their own purposes. It also shows why the scientists are better than the scholars in humanities according to Snow's point of view. Moreover, the study reveals the image of morality and lack morality of the scientists and those who aren't scientists that Snow has drawn in his two novels. The setting of *The Masters* is Cambridge university while *Corridors of Power* is set in the British parliament and their main characters are university professors. The general impression one gets out of these two novels is that they represent a genuine picture of the British academy and society in the years following the Second World War.

ملخص الدراسة

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى التعرف على المواضيع المختلفة في روايتي سي بي سنو "الأسياذ"، و"أروقة السلطة" بالرغم من تعدد الأفكار في الروايتين، فان الدراسة تركز على ثلاث أفكار من شأنها أن توضح أفكار سنو في محاضراته الشهيرة "رد" كما تبين الدراسة كيفية انتقاد سنو للمجتمع الحديث من خلال مواضيع القوة والعلم والأخلاق. بالإضافة إلى الأفكار الرئيسية فإن الدراسة تتبوع نقاط الخلاف بين سنو والنقاد الآخرين مثل ليفز بخصوص دور العلماء والعلم في العالم الحديث.

كما بينت الدراسة مكان القوة في أي مجتمع كان وكيفية استخدام هذه القوة من قبل الأشخاص في المناصب العليا من أجل أهدافهم الخاصة كما أن الدراسة بينت سبب أفضلية العلماء على المختصين بالمواد الإنسانية حسب وجهة نظر سنو. وعلاوة على ذلك فإن الدراسة قد بينت صورة العلماء و المختصين في المواد الإنسانية من حيث الأخلاق وعدمها التي رسمها سنو في روايته.

تدور أحداث رواية "الأسياذ" في جامعة كامبردج بينما تقع أحداث رواية "أروقة السلطة" في البرلمان البريطاني ومعظم شخصيات الروايتين هم أساتذة جامعيون والشعور العام الذي قد ينتاب الشخص من هاتين الروايتين هو صورة حقيقية للحياة الأكاديمية والمجتمع في بريطانيا خلال السنوات التي أعقبت الحرب العالمية الثانية.

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

The name of the British novelist Charles Percy Snow (1905-1980) is associated with science and empirical knowledge due to his interest in the field of pure science. He sought to make a kind of synthesis between science and humanities; he thought that science was more important than humanities because all life respects such as poverty, awareness, success or failure depend, in one way or another, on the extent people use and apply science.

C.P. Snow's famous novels *The Masters (1951)* and *Corridors of Power (1964)* can be considered as campus novels as they handle different topics related to science. They have attracted the attention of the public and have had an effect on the modern society. As a writer and scientist, his series of novels aroused a great critical controversy because of his new style in presenting social issues, especially his call for a wedding between science and arts.

Although, Snow wrote a series of novels called *Strangers and Brothers*, the researcher chose *The Masters* and *Corridors of Power* as they exemplify the objectives of the study. *The Masters* is considered the first British campus or academic novel in vogue nowadays in Britain and America. It is the story of a literary man's failure and a scientist's success in a mastership election at Cambridge College. Thus the issue of science and humanities engages the center of this novel. On the other hand, *Corridors of Power* takes place in parliament house as a political novel; it traces Snow's own point of view regarding the world of high-level politics. The novel is about the "back room" decisions and the use of power. It is a complete and sophisticated novel about the passion which lurks behind the veneer of civilization. It also explores with penetrating insight the tension between generations.

1.2. The Biography of C.P. Snow

Charles Percy Snow (1905 –1980) is a British novelist whose name is associated with science and art; he was born in Leicester which is famous for hosiery and shoes trade. He was the second of four boys in a lower middle class-family. His father was working in a shoe factory. So Snow's family was financially stable and his father had a faith in education as a principal means for enabling his children to raise above their working-class.

Snow was sent to Alderman Newton's Grammar School and because the school didn't have an area for art, he studied science and became one of the pioneers in this field in Leicester. He won a scholarship to the University of Leicester College where he achieved his B.Sc. in Chemistry and in 1928 he achieved his Master's degree in Physics from the same university. After that, he was awarded another scholarship to Cambridge University where he got his Ph.D in Physics and was elected as a fellow in Christ's College, Cambridge. While he was teaching at university, he turned to writing fiction and became interested in literature. In this regard, Cooper (1962) commented on Snow's experiences:

C.P. Snow is a novelist of unique experience. At period of history when the worlds of literature, and of science and technology, are sharply separated from each other, he has come to hold a key-position in both simultaneously. A novelist by vocation, he is scientific administrative and a man of affairs. (p.7)

Snow was a man of unique experience because he belonged to the age of James Joyce and Virginia Woolf but there was a great difference between him and those great novelists. He was a man who combined science and art at the same time. Through his scientific eyes, he filled his novels with what was scientific and what was artistic; he was the novelist who presented solutions to

the society problems not just judging them. He was the novelist who employed his experience in many different positions in the government as civil servant, minister and a councilor in the Royal British court. Therefore he was familiar with the ways decisions are taken in the back rooms, and how power was employed in certain situations.

Between 1930 and 1933 he wrote two novels, a detective novel *Death under the Sail* and *New Lives for Old*. However, Snow is better-known for his chain of novels entitled *Strangers and Brothers* which show his scientific background; because most of the novels were set in the universities and the characters were students and professors tackling issues related to the university. Snow was actually tracing social problems through the lens of science. In his book *The Novels of C.P. Snow* Moniyar (1991) stated that:

Snow is basically a novelist of society as he dedicates his novels to the exploration of social reality. He is not content with the depiction of superficial social realities, as are so many novelists of society, past and present. His approach to society is horizontal as well as vertical. He conceives of social reality as a process and thus concentrates more on the functional aspects of a social organization than on its structure. He is per-eminently a novelist of the social process

with a keen insight into group behaviour and dynamics of social power and social changes. (p.50)

It is clear here that Snow was a social reformer and scientist more than he was an artist who cared much for the perfection of his achievement. That was why he didn't care for the beauty of his language. This point also justifies why C.P. Snow was serious in some of his novels like *Corridors of Power* and *The Masters* as he was talking about social issues like morality and the use of power with its different forms. During his life Snow worked in many positions that have great imprint on his novels. During the Second World War, he joined the Ministry of Labour as civil servant.

In 1942, he became the director of the technical personnel of the Ministry of Labour in England. He was responsible for coordinating all the activities of the British scientists who were engaged in the war actions. Thus within six years of working in that position he became familiar with the inner circles of the government which he elaborated in his novel *Corridors of Power*. He also became the director of English Electric Company.

In 1950, Snow married the famous English novelist, Pamela Hansford Johnson. This lucky marriage led him to great successes in the literary world. In 1951, Snow wrote his great novel *The Masters* which was considered the first successful campus novel in his career as a writer. It was about the

election of a new master. Therefore, the action of the novel was set in the University of Cambridge and the characters were professors. In this novel Snow used his experience in Cambridge to talk about its self-enclosed academic politics. In 1952, after Snow had had his first son Philip, he published his famous novel *The New Man* (1954) which was about the most significant period in the human history when the atom bomb was invented. In 1956, he published another novel *Homecomings* which summarized Snow's experience as civil servant in different departments.

In 1957, Snow received knighthood because of his efforts for the sake of his country during the Second World War in the field of industry and civil service. Two years before his retirement from the government, he published his novel *The Conscience of the Rich* which was about the life of a Jewish family during the economic depression.

After tracing the biography of Snow, some scholars and critics considered Snow as an ideal new man who came from a middle class family. He was the spokesman of the technology, modernizations and the world of the educated men. He was the man who employed all of his experiences in the corridors of the government and in education in writing his novels. In his novels, he revealed the invisible world and how the decisions were taken behind the closed world.

According to the present research Snow is an example of great success in many aspects of life. Yet the researcher thinks that Snow was severe in his distinction between the world of scientists and the humanities because the humanities have a great significance in the world of literature, a point that Snow often tends to slight or downgrade.

1.3. Campus novels

After analyzing the biography of the British novelist Snow, the study concludes that there is a strong relation between Snow and the campus fiction because Snow spent most of his life teaching at the University of Cambridge and most of the actions were set in the university. The characters or the protagonists were either students or professors. But, before analyzing this new fiction and tracing its history, the researcher finds it is necessary to present some definitions of the campus novels from different dictionaries and references to point out its characteristics, main themes, main pioneers, history and development. Chris Baldic (1990) defines Campus novels in *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms* as follows:

Campus novel is a novel, usually comic or satirical, in which the action is set within enclosed world of university (or similar set of learning) and highlights the follies of academic life. Many novels

have presented nostalgic evocations of college days, but the campus novel in the usual modern sense dated from the 1950's: Mary McCarthy's *The Groves of Academe* (1952) and Kingsley Amis's *Lucky Jim* (1952) began significant tradition in modern fiction including John Barth's *Giles Goat-Boy* (1966), David Lodge's *Changing Places* (1975) and Robert Davis's *The Rebel Angels* (1982) (p. 30).

According to dictionary meaning of campus novels, it is clear that Mary McCarthy was the first novelist who started this fiction in 1952 by writing *The Groves of Academe* (1952), Kingsley Amis, David Lodge and Robert Davis were some of the pioneers in this field. Gul in his lecture which was published in the *Criterion International Journal* (2012):

The Groves of Academe by Mary McCarthy is one of the first examples of campus novels which was written in 1952. However, for some C.P. Snow's *The Masters* (1951) is the first example of this sub-genre. Randall Jarrell's *Pictures from an Institution* (1954) gave a further thrust "to the new genre, though Vladimir Nabokov had already embarked upon *The Invitation* (1955) when it appeared. (P.2)

Through studying Gul's account of the main characteristics of campus novel and its famous pioneers it can be noticed that Snow was one of the pioneers in this field because his novel *The Masters* which was written in 1951 was set in an unidentified college in Cambridge University. The

characters in his novel are two groups of professors from the same university who are struggling to elect a new master for the college. However, *Corridors of Power* cannot be considered as a campus novel because the actions of the novel were set in the parliament not in a university although the characters are scientists.

Laza (2011) conducted a study about the language of the campus novels in his introduction. He gave some reasons behind the rise of this genre of fiction saying that Britain was facing problems after The Second World War which obliged the government to pass some reforms like The Education Act in 1944 or The National Health Service Act in 1946. Health service was free and education abolished fees in secondary schools and introduced scholarships in universities. These radical changes in the educational system in Great Britain encouraged the boys and girls of the poor class to join the universities in Britain. And this was the main reason behind the emergence of distinguished writers like Kingsley Aims and Snow who became famous in the world of literature. After leaving the university, the young students worked in many jobs. They became schoolmasters and journalists who moulded public opinion. A few will go into Parliament, become Cabinet Ministers and rule the country.

According to the biography of Snow, he got scholarship in Leicester and the University of Cambridge. Later, he became professor in Cambridge where he started his fiction writing. Then he was appointed in many positions in the government as minister until he was appointed a counselor to the queen in Britain. In the conclusion, the study asserted again that the changes which happened in Britain had a huge impact on the evolution of the campus novel, because they reflected the realities of British society. Another conclusion is that this literary genre comes to criticize the British higher education by providing first-hand experiences. The other academic novelists Kingsley Amis and Malcolm Bradbury used satire in order to highlight the most important aspects of the permissive society of the 1970s or the hypocrisy and snobbery of upper-class.

Showalter (2005) sees that the main reason behind the rise of this new genre of fiction is that most readers like to read about themselves and their own world so there is no doubt that Snow, who was professor at the University of Cambridge, was writing about his experience at the university.

Through the voice of Lewis Eliot, who is sometimes the main character and at other times merely an observer, Snow reveals his own closed world. Showalter added another reason for the popularity of this kind of fiction among the writers in the modern world saying that it is safe because of its

closed environment and its educational character. Moreover, the readers are those who are usually accustomed to the subject matter and a small minority of the population but it could be dangerous sometimes because it talks about the people outside in an indirect way especially the people of power in the real society. This type of fiction tries to emphasize the role of the academics in the real life. This feature is clear in Snow's novels who emphasized that the scientists are better than the humanists and the scientists should take the upper hand not only in the government but in every aspect of society. That angered many critics like F.R. Leavis who wrote many articles criticizing Snow's point of view.

Ramanathan (1978) sees that "the period of 50s also produced the funniest academic satirical novels of the century like Kingsley Amis' *Lucky Jim* which was set in a provincial redbrick university. The novel portrays professors as stuffy, ridiculous phoney, whose confidence is complacency and whose self-importance matched by their significance"(p.68). Sinha(1979) indicates that "this type of fiction was introduced as a reaction against the experiments in the world of English novels during 1950 – 60 such as: Virginia Woolf and James Joyce who were judging the society without understanding or without deep insight on the society condition". (p.5)

In order to sum up the notion of the campus novel, one can say that this type of fiction is a social document as Snow did in his chain of novels *Strangers and Brothes*. Moniyar (1991) states that:

Snow's other preoccupation in his fiction has been to study the process of social changes. He performs a fairly moderate role as social historian and traces the social and cultural changes in Britain from the 1920's to 1970's. His novels, especially, *George Passant*, *Time of Hope*, *The Conscience of the Rich*, *Homecomings* and *The Light and the Dark*, record the changing tenor of social and culture life, the change in social mores and modes, and the social economic and political conditions. (p.23)

Thus, the campus novels can be described as a mirror of life because they depict the social realities. They explore the realities of processes such as the politics and social changes.

1.4. The C.P.Snow and F.R.Leavis Controversy

Science has become an important fact in the modern world. It also has become a key and integral element of any society in the world. It has been the subject of many novels and authors in the twentieth century although many novelists and great writers were afraid of science in the pervious decades. Stoskopf (1967) assured that:

Science and the arts have been in opposition to one another. Over the years artists and humanists have seen science as a threat to their way of life and their cherished beliefs. At first, such poets as Donne were disturbed by science, while others like Milton, tried to ignore it. Then, for a while, writers of the era of Addison and Thomson attempted to reconcile the humanities to a Newtonian universe. The attempt was short lived, however, for when the Industrial Revolution burst upon society, artists like Blake and Keats once more began to fear and react against science.(p.1)

It is clear that most literary men ignored and feared science because they thought that science and scientists were the means of corruption. In fact, they changed the moral values and the basic philosophies of mankind, but this situation didn't continue for a long time because the radical educational changes after the Second World War which contributed to changing the image of the scientists novelists who assured that science is another way to understand life. They made a great contribution to the world of literature by tracing the social problems through the eyes of science. Since the 1950s there have been many campus novels whose authors were scientists and novelists like Snow who represented a unique case because he was a man of science and literature at the same time. He wrote many novels about academic issues

at the surface levels but through his scientific mood he was talking about social issues under the lines.

In 1959, Snow gave the annual Rede lecture at Cambridge University under the title 'The Two Cultures and the Scientific Revolution ' in which he divided not only the British society but also the western world into two cultures.

In 1959, C.P. Snow wrote an essay entitled *The Two Cultures and the Scientific Revolution* in which he split the intellectual world into two cultures. The first culture is scientific culture; the second culture, on the other hand, includes literary intellectuals and artists. Snow claimed that these two cultures spoke so disparate a language that communication between the two was virtually non-existent. He believed that the self-imposed barriers between science and art played a major role in society's inability to solve the world's problems. Reed (2011 .p.4)

According to Reed, the world culture means a shared set of attitudes, values, goals, and practices. Snow by dividing the intellectual world into parts is referring to the scientists such as biologists, geologists, chemists, physicists, etc. as one culture while the creative literary intellectuals novelists, poets, painters, and artists is the second culture with great gulf between both cultures. Another clear point can be concluded is that these two culture are

incapable to communicate and they don't like each other. Another clear difference given by Delany 1971:

Science is the means by which man learns what he can do, and therefore it explores the necessity of outer reality. Art, in the arguments of the advocates of the humanities and its spiritual background, is the means by which man learns what he wants, and therefore it expresses the essence of the human heart . (p.288)

The scientists believe that the novelists are away from society; they live in the world of illusion, they just care for the aesthetic aspects of their novels; These two groups have different interests, experiences and ways of expressing their ideas; the humanities depend on sense and on their emotions to depict the society rather than on their mind. In fact there are other significant points that can be concluded in addition to dividing the society into two cultures in the Rede lecture. In this lecture, Snow considers the humanities as a barrier in front of progress and the technological developments. In his lecture Snow shows how the scientists are important if we want society to develop. This distinction between the humanities and the sciences made many critics like F.R. Leavis launch an attack on the *Two Cultures* lecture and on Snow himself. In his "Richmond Lecture" of 1962, (Leavis1963) Leavis claimed

that it was “ridiculous to credit him [Snow] with any capacity for serious thinking about the problems on which he offers to advise the world...”. (p.4)

Leavis indicates that Snow knows nothing about history of civilization and the history of the Industrial Revolution. He described Snow as a man who doesn't know what he is saying and what he means. He describes Snow as a vulgar technocrat who affects to speak from science, with the authority of science, and for science, but without any justification. For example Snow indicated that the scientist's argument is more strict and operated than that of the humanists. Leavis noticed that Snow's conceptual level was extremely low and denied him as the spokesperson of science. When Snow indicated that the future is in the scientist bones, Leavis attacked him saying Snow's works in literature are antiquate in their style and themes, he was a technocrat with the past in his bones. The Marxist critic Eagleton (2005) sheds some light on the dispute between Snow and Leavis. In fact he sides with Snow

Snow's “two cultures” analysis of 1950s Britain was only a small part of his essay, and most of it was placed in the past. Much was a *history of the place of science in British life*. Although Leavis noted Snow's ignorance of history, and the journalist Henry Fairlie his ignorance of the history of science, 34 of the extraordinary nature of Snow's account needs spelling out. For, as in his account of the “two cultures”, many readers take Snow to have put his

finger on something important, even if only crudely. Yet Snow was portentously wrong on the history of British science as on so much else, and yet worth analyzing because of the ubiquity of similar arguments. Snow's history of British science and technology is exemplary of *anti-histories* of British science and technology. (p.8)

It is clear that the controversy between Leavis and Snow is personal because all the ideas which Leavis attacked are Snow's point of view about the science and its role in society and history of science. The problem that cannot be solved here is that Snow and Leavis are strict adherents to their cultural intellectual stands. Each one of them thinks he is right in his argument and choices. Hence the impossibility of bringing them together in some common points.

Leavis said that snow concentrated in his lecture on the industrial revolution and the role of scientists in that revolution who created a society of electronic and atomic energy which are disliked by the rationalists and they didn't contribute in it. Leavis assured the academic had no place in that revolution and he asked Snow why other countries are doing better than us like America which is more developed than Britain in the field of technology.

1.5. Evaluation

Out of the various arguments raised in this chapter about Snow the writer, thinker and man as well as the type of fiction he wrote and the topics he raised, one can conclude that Snow is not an ordinary writer. In his fiction as well as his lecture he succeeded in stirring much controversy and arguments about the necessity of bringing together the two lines of thought in life i.e literature and science. His attempts to proliferate and disseminate scientific ideas in an environment that upholds literature and humanities often meet a great extent of discontent, misunderstanding and at times depreciation.

1.6 Statement of the problem

Snow is a physicist who spent his life as a teacher at many universities; besides, he wrote a series of novels that tackle academic issues at the surface level but through his modern style and multiple topics, one can conclude that science is another way to know the world as he sees it. Inevitably, this stirs the discontent of many critics and scholars against the scientist -novelist who has blurred the lines between what is scientific and what is artistic. The present study aims to explore this unusual phenomenon in English literature and contextualize it within its wider framework of campus fiction.

1.7 Objectives of the study

The current study aims to investigate the following points:

- 1- Emphasizing the major themes in his fiction, especially, *The Masters* and *Corridors of Power*.
- 2- Studying the dilemma between Snow and his contemporaries as far as his themes are concerned.
- 3- Depicting the image of academics as reflected in *The Masters* and *Corridors of Power*.
- 4- Shedding light on the technical aspects of his fiction.

1.8 Study Questions

1. What are the major topics that Snow talks about in *The Masters* and *Corridors of Power*?
2. In what way is Snow different from other novelists?
3. What is the image of the academic fellows in *The Masters* and *Corridors of Power*?
4. What are the technical aspects of his fiction?

1.9 Significance of the study

The importance of this study lies in showing Snow's presentation of the world of science and academy and how he created novels that deal with serious issues related to modern man's position in the community. *The Masters* is the most popular of Snow's novels; it is his most successful academic novel as well. There are memorable and fascinating characters that the reader cannot easily forget. It is a novel of politics and its influence is not only in the government institutions but also in the academic world as a whole. The scientist defeats the humanist in the election. This situation reflects the author's view that science should take the upper hand in all fields of life if the society is keen to develop. This point is controversial and will be discussed in detail. To the best of the researcher's knowledge, very few studies have been conducted about this writer and his fictional world. Thus the present study may fill the gap in the academic field.

1.10 Limitations and limits of the study

Time of the study will be limited to the time of the two novels *The Masters* and *Corridors of Power*.

Place of the study will be limited to the place of the two novels (Cambridge campus and Parliament).

Results of the study are limited to the two novels in particular and therefore cannot be generalized to cover all Snow's novels.

1.11 Definition of terms

1- ***Multiplicity***: It refers to the variety of themes that Snow deals with in his two novels *The Masters and Corridors of Power*.

2- ***The Masters***: is a novel written by Snow in 1950. It deals with the internal politics of a Cambridge college as it prepares to elect a new master, throughout the struggle going on between the representative of humanities and the scientists. It shows the importance of the scientist not only in the government but also in our daily life.

3-***Corridors of Power***: is a novel written by Snow in 1964 in which he talks about how decisions are taken in the back rooms and how power is employed in the modern society to achieve our targets.

1.12 Methods and procedures

The method to be used in this study is the analytical and descriptive approach in which the researcher will trace some of the main topics in *The Masters* and *Corridors of Power*. The exploration will be carried out by analyzing the themes of the two novels throughout the view of some writers who were against or with the campus novel and science fiction.

1.13 Sample of the study

The sample of the study will be two novels written by Snow. The two novels will be explored thematically and technically in order to verify the main postulate of this research.

1.14 Method of the study

The researcher will analyze the selected novels focusing on the multiplicity of themes in the two novels, the style of the author and the source conflict between Snow and F.R Leavis about the role of science in life and society.

1.15 Procedures of the study

- 1- Reading the biography of Snow.
- 2- Tracing the origin and development of the campus novel.
- 3- Reading previous studies related to the main topics of the two novels.
- 4- Reading F.R Leavis's ideas concerning science novelists.
- 5- Analyzing the themes and the technical aspects of the two novels.
- 6- Discussing the findings.
- 7- Concluding and recommendations.
- 8- Writing references according to APA style.

Chapter Two

Review of related literature

2.1 Overview

This section is divided into two parts: theoretical review of literature and empirical studies which tackle the campus novels and C.P. Snow as one of the pioneers in this field.

2.2 Review of Theoretical Literature of the Campus Novel and its Definition

David Shusterman (1957) comments on Snow's *The Masters*, saying that it was the best novel ever written by Snow because it possess the unities of time, place and characters to a greater degree than any of the others. (P.8) The story took place in Cambridge College in 1937, and the characters are from the same college, they are struggling to elect a new master instead of the old one. *The Masters* is the best example about the struggle for power in the narrow and limited environment of the college.

William Cooper (1962) analyzes *The Masters* indicating that it is the story of group of men who were engaged during the year 1937 in electing a new master. The novel is about men's love of power and their equivocal needs to indulge in it. He indicates that *The Masters* is the most comfortable novel in Snow's *Strangers and Brothers* sequence. The singleness and the familiarity of themes give the reader something easy to catch on to. It is a traditional novel because the framework of events encompasses the unities of time and place. (p.p30 – 53)

Frederick R. Karl (1963) comments on Snow's *Strangers and Brothers* series, saying that Snow was concerned with moral conscience of England in the years after the Second World War and the inner workings of traditional institutions. In his two novels *The Masters* and *Corridors of Power* Snow shows the characters are usually involved in conflict when personal ambition or social issues are at stake. He clarifies how the university members like scientists, academics and administrators make decisions in life.(p.p 40.60)

Suguna (1978) elaborates on the characterization of Snow; he reports that the fourteen serious novels which have been written by Snow could be divided into three groups: first, there are novels in which a single character dominates the action and is explored in a great detail. Such heroes are

exemplified in the characters of George Passan in *Strangers and Brothers*, Charles March in *The Conscience of The Rich* and Lewis Eliot in *Time of Hope*. Second, there are the novels in which there is indeed a central major character but in these novels the heroes are images or representations of the novelist himself; they are the voice of the Snow himself. Such heroes are Martin Eliot in *The New Men* and Roger Quaif in *Corridors of Power* and Lewis Eliot in *Last Thing*. Third, there are the novels which have no readily identifiable major character but instead they are peopled by a large number of men such as *The Masters*, *The Affairs*, *The Malcontents* and *In their Wisdom*.(p.p 23-45)

One of the comprehensive definitions of the campus novel provided by Baldick (1990) who summarized the thematic and technical aspects of this types of fiction is "Campus novel is a novel, usually comic or satirical, in which the action is set within the enclosed world of university (or similar set of learning)and highlights the follies of academic life (p.30). Many novels have presented nostalgic evocations of college days, but the campus novel in the usual modern sense dated from the 1950s.This clear definition shows one of the most distinguishing features of this type of fiction which usually takes place in a college or university and the hero is always one of the cadmic staff.

Such novels are primarily concerned with the lives of university professors and students and what goes on in such places.

Moniyar (1991) believes that Snow is the scientist civil servant and is considered one of the campus novelists.(p.23) Although he was born in the 20th century, technically he belongs to the old generation of nineteenth century novelists like Charles Dickens, George Eliot, Jane Austen and John Galsworthy. He shares with these writers some common features related to characterization, place, time, and treatment of events and situations. Snow is famous for his dynamic personality , his fictional style and attitudes. He is the follower of realism in his fiction. He reacted against experimentalism of the modernists; his novels provide access to his vast experience of different social worlds: political, educational, scientific, professional and industrial worlds. Through his novels, he explored certain truths of life through different scenes and situations.

Kirkpatrick (1991) indicates that Snow, the author of *Strangers and Brothers*, began his career as a scientist; later he gave up his literary efforts to serve in the British government. In his series of novels *Strangers and Brothers* which was narrated in the first person by Lewis Eliot, he concentrated on the themes of power; especially in his novel *The Masters* which is set in an

unidentified Cambridge College. *Corridors of Power*, set in parliament, is a political novel written by Snow in which he talks about how the decisions are formed in the back room.(p.p30-42)

The definition of the campus novel in *Routledge History of Literature Encyclopaedia* points out that campus fiction tackles multiple topics such as education, politics, love, money, success, failure and religion in a modern style. Snow is one of the pioneers in the field of campus fiction who deals with multiple topics in his two novels *Corridors of Power* and *the Masters*.

Carter and Mcrae (2001) give a wide definition for campus novel in *The Routledge History of Literature in English*. In Britain, the academic as novelist tends towards comedy and satire in presenting these worlds. The setting is often a university or college; the characters are often academics or writers. The problems, however, remain the standard concerns of love and money, religion (especially in Lodge, who is arguably the most significant Catholic novelist of his generation), and success or failure. Where, in earlier writing, success was seen in social terms, here the scope is often reduced to academic success, with the result that there is a profoundly comic questioning of the whole ethos of success, failure, career, and private life, extending well beyond the English university system. Carter and Mcrae (2001) also indicated

that Both writers (David Lodge and Malcolm Bradbury) use their experience of travel and other cultures to examine the “ ambivalence of the attitudes of the newly educated mass readership which has benefited from the worldwide expansion in education and social awareness. Both are also highly aware literary critics, particularly strong on Modernism and modern critical theory”. (p.513)

Felsberger(2008) conducted a study to compare between three novels from three different continents: David Lodges: *Changing Places – A Tale of Two Campuses*, Randall Jarrell’s *Pictures from an Institution – A Comedy* and Nicholas Mhlongo’s *Dog Eat Dog*. The main characters of these novels are either professors, or, in case of *Dog Eat Dog* the characters are students. The method of the study and the analysis is established in two different levels.

1- A historical and cultural analysis of the development of the campus novel. These historical and cultural factors influence the development of this genre, the literary differences within one genre and the differences between African campus novel and the English one.

2- Analyzing the concept of culture, identity and ethnicity. How does one look at cultural peculiarities of another culture and is there a possibility to integrate oneself into a new cultural background?

Through the theoretical approach Felsberger elaborated on the concept of the campus novels or academic novels saying that this new genre is "a small but recognizable as subgenre of contemporary fiction and has a small body of criticism devoted to it. The campus novel has developed differently, depending on the cultural background of the corresponding country"(P.75). This means that the campus novel has different definitions

Felsberger indicated also that the American campus novel developed in the 19th century, and it deals with the life of the professors and students at universities. He added that this new fiction emerged as a result of the social changes and the industrial growth which destabilized the cultural influence of privileged institutions of higher learning. Here there is a kind of similarity between the British campus novels and the American ones concerning the reasons of developing campus novels but Felsberger adds another significant reason for the development of the American campus novels is that the academic professors like to write their personal academic experience. But the research doesn't find that this reason a different one because there were campus novelists in Britain who wrote campus novels that talk about their experience at university like Snow, he was a professor at Cambridge university employed his personal experience in his novels especially *The*

Masters which revolved around the election of new master for one of the colleges at Cambridge university. In spite of this controversy the researcher sees that the definition of Showalter in his book *Faculty Towers: The Academic Novel and its Discontents* is wider and it could be as an umbrella for all the types of Campus novels in general regardless their history or place. Showalter indicates that (2005):

The best academic novels experiment and play with the genre of fiction itself, comment on contemporary issues, satirize professorial stereotypes and educational trends, and convey the pain of intellectuals called upon to measure themselves against each other and against their internalized expectations of brilliance. (p. 5)

Mohelníková (2009) shows that the campus novelists in Britain emphasized the role of the teachers rather than the role of the students. In Britain, sarcastic literature is represented by the campus novel, which became popular during the postwar decades. This genre is also called "university novels" or "academic novels" and has taken university as its main topic. He adds that the campus novel emerged after Second World War and is situated into real or fictional university surroundings and it is comic in its features. The concepts "academic novel" and "campus novel" are the same, the difference is that the American origin of the word "campus". The main characters of these

novels are students rather than teachers and their setting is Oxford or Cambridge University. These works were popular before the war and were campus novels. The campus novel originated in 1940s at American universities. The first campus novel is *Groves of Academe* written by Mary McCarthy. It was published in 1952 in The United States. Successors of *Groves of Academe* were Randall Jarrell's *Pictures from an Institution* and Vladimir Nabokov's *The Pnin*.

Tomoiaga (2010) conducted a study to demonstrate that the picaresque is a cultural and *literary invariant* of the British fiction (like the gothic, the adventure, and the satirical story). In order to do that, he had to start with the beginning, that is, with a diachronic study of theoretical approaches to genres, and to determine the place of genres in today's literary thinking.(p.63) He added that most of elements of the picaresque are used by authors belonging to the "Angry Generation" or the Movement, and by campus novels which is his main concern. In order to achieve his target, he analyzed many novels that used the picaresque elements (p.70). One of them is the campus-novels, with its special situations created by their rogue-academics, who travel to and from conferences and symposia, in a permanent pursuit of academic positions, represented by David Lodge's, Malcolm Bradbury's and Tom Sharpe's

novels, with a special attention focused on Bradbury's *Doctor Criminal*. The most important thing in the study is that it gives some characteristics of the campus novels. The study indicated that the picaresque stories of the academia (the campus novels) accompanied in a sort of literary and philosophical changes of the past decades; thus, they started off during the Angry Generation, made their mark during the 70s. The study assured that one of the most outstanding characteristics of campus novels is that they are mostly satires that use humour and postmodern satirical techniques, in the best picaresque tradition.

Brain (2011) gives another definition for the campus novel in which he points out its main features:

Campus fiction often is used today to describe imaginative literature set in British universities, the term's origins are America. Thus its growing presence against the native descriptor 'university novels' signifies changes over time within British academic life and in novelists' response to these changes. (p.54)

According to this *Encyclopedia*, campus novels have the following features: first, conservative comedy is the dominant mode, second some institutions are massively overrepresented related to staff and student numbers. Therefore, most of the novels which were written between 1945 and

1988 were set into two universities, Oxford and Cambridge, third, most novels were written by English graduates, and many authors taught in university English departments, most of them were associated with the humanities.

2.3 Empirical literature

Many researchers have tackled Snow's fiction. They have explored the different dimensions and features of Snow's writing and its position in the mode of fiction.

Stoskopf (1967) elaborated on Snow's point of view about the importance of science in the modern world and how the scientists are morally superior to the traditionalists and better qualified to govern than others because the scientists are interested in the social condition of mankind while the traditionalists are interested in the individual conditions. Stoskopf gave the reason why Snow believes that the scientists have the future in their bones because of the moral superiority, truthfulness, honesty and the weight of their moral responsibility to the world.

Snow's ideas about the importance of the scientists in the modern world are presented in his two series of novels *Strangers and Brothers* ; especially *The Masters* and *Corridors of Power*. He suggests that the scientists must be given a more active part in the British government. Stoskopf states that Snow

in one of his lectures talked about the importance of having scientists in the government. In this view, politicians and civil servants make decisions about things which they don't have sufficient scientific training to understand.

According to Snow, this problem can be solved by either getting more scientists in the government or by training the politicians in science. This point of view angered many critics such as F.R. Leavis, Moody and E. Prior who didn't agree saying this step would be unwise because decisions aren't scientific and the scientists don't agree on solutions.

In order to clarify the objectives of the study, Stoskopf analyzed six novels written by Snow. *The Masters and Corridors of Power* are also analyzed in this study and he concluded that the scientists are important especially for the government and the future and the scientists are superior morally.

Britt (2003) conducted a study about the academic novels, their history and their background. Moreover, he pointed out their literary characteristics and their different topics. He indicated that academic novels are characterized by a variety of features. Satire and scrutiny of the established order are often seen as part and parcel of the life and experience of the author, who is usually associated with or was associated with academics. Distribution and allocation

of power are also common themes. Power flows throughout the college campus and is manifested in many ways. For example, professors hold power over their students, though sometimes it is the students who hold the power.(p34) Lack of power is also a feature of academic novels. What happens when power is taken away? What are the results when two people on different levels of the power conflict? What occurs when an individual feels powerless?

After analyzing some campus novels, the researcher concluded that this genre is an important vehicle for commentary on the many absurdities of contemporary society. It is also an important vehicle because it is not only accessible to both academics and non academics; but also because these novels are enjoyable to read due to the use of humor, sarcasm, and irony within the text.

Žampachová (2006) conducted a study to show the interrelation between literature and society. He said that the method of his study was that of literary historians and focused on the social context in particular.(p.50) This is because he thinks historical context contributes to the shaping of a literary work, therefore knowledge of social and historical background is vital for the better understanding of a text. In order to prove his objectives, he analyzed

and illustrated the reflections of society in the campus novels *Lucky Jim* (1954) by Kingsley Amis, *The History Man* (1975) by Malcolm Bradbury, and *Nice Work* (1988) by David Lodge.

The study asserted that Britain faced many social problems after the Second World War and the great empire began to lose its power. By 1964 most of the colonies became independent so that the British empire became more concerned with its own problems and the post-war Labour government was forced to introduce some social reforms such as The Education Act in 1944, The National Insurance and The National Health Service Acts (both in 1946), and the Housing Acts and Rent Control Acts of 1946.

The researcher supports Žampachová's point of view concerning the reform Acts which resulted in the emergence of great writers. Snow is the best example; because he was from a middle class working family, he got many scholarships at Cambridge University where he became one of the members of the academic staff and he wrote many famous campus novels.

Reed (2011) conducted a study to show the importance of scientists and using science in teaching literature at universities. So through analyzing some novels written by Snow, he concluded some views about scientific novels. First, scientific progress is a necessity for a civilization that wants to

survive and develop. Second, the two worlds of art and science are not truly separate, but, they are integral parts. When brought together, they create a complete picture of human existence. Both science and art dissect life but they do it in different ways. When the two cultures are reunited, they can create something beautiful, like the electron cloud model, a complete mapping of the human brain. Another important conclusion in his study is that science and art can cooperate to create a more well-rounded society that can pose solutions to current world problems and make it better existence for all.(p.p2-60)

Bite (2012) wrote an article about the campus novels to show the main features of this type. He argued with reference to some novels that campus novel is a novel whose actions take place in a campus university and the main characters are graduate or undergraduate students, professors, administrators and / or other academic workers. He asserted that Snow's *The Masters* (1951), Randle Jarrll's *Pictures from an Institution* (1954) Valadimir Nabakove's *The Pnin* (1955) are the first examples of this sub-genre and all of their action takes place in pastoral campus setting where social and political sides can be seen in the interaction of characters. Bite emphasized that the main character is always a teacher of humanities, English literature, history or sociology who has a conflict with the head of department or, more recently, often has some

kind of disagreement with his students. He concluded after tracing the development of the campus fiction in Britain saying that the academic novelist tends towards comedy, the setting university or college, the main characters are academics or writers; the main topic of the fiction is about money, love, success, and failure.(p.p12-70)

Wang (2012) in his article which was written to show the importance of science fiction in the modern society, concluded after analyzing some lectures given by Snow in Cambridge university that the most powerful revolutionary force in the modern world is science. Science is more important than humanities. So all these ideas are reflected in Snow's two novels *The Masters and Corridors of Power*.(P.P 3-54)

Out of this survey of studies written about Snow and his fictional world, it is obvious that Stoskopf's work is close to the present study. Therefore there will be some references to that work due its relevance and importance.

Chapter three

Analyzing the themes of Power, science, and Morality

3-1 Overview:

In the aftermath of World War II, significant changes blew through the ashes of the disintegrating British Empire. The accelerated pace of social change required British society to be re-defined in the same way the postwar landscape had to be reconstructed. History, culture and literature, were all challenged and made huge impact on the life of authors and writers.

In the modern technological society when the world of literature and the world of science and technology are sharply separated from each other, and as a result sometimes of losing even the desire to communicate, Snow has come to hold a key position in both simultaneously. He is a novelist with deep experience of several distinct worlds:- that of the scientist, that of governments, that of the universities, and that of the artist and student of humanity. A novelist by vocation, he is also a scientific administrator and a man of affairs. By the activities of his practical life and through the message implicit in his novels, Snow devotes himself to the task of bridging the gap

between the two cultures. This is one of the activities in which he is coming to influence current thoughts about the nature and future of our culture (Sinha, 1979. P.P11-22).

The present chapter gives a comparative and thematic analysis of the chosen works by Snow, *The Masters* and the *Corridors of Power*. The objective is to explore the different manifestations of the themes of power, morality, and science and their effects on the sociological, political and cultural situation in the British society.

3.2 Spotlights on the Novels:

Few literary phrases have had as enduring an afterlife as “the two cultures,” series, specially both novels *The Masters* and *Corridors of Power* which are coined by Snow to describe what he saw as a dangerous schism between science and literary life (Dryden, 1979) .(p.25)

In this regard Snow’s own version of this call for action, is that he sought to focus on many aspects such as morality and the effect of science on British people. Through “The Two Cultures” Snow asserts the moral distinctiveness of scientists, but ends with a plea for enlisting science to halt the spread of Communism ; a concern that was hardly limited to those with a scientific habit of mind.

As a man of letters, scientist, adviser on this and that to people and organization, Snow acts as a go-between, and as an integrator of a divided society. That is what makes his voice, as a writer, seem one of the safest and most lucid of the present day (Bogard, 1989).(p.75)

In this section the researcher will shed some light on the background behind writing those novels, and the conditions that the writer underwent and forced him to write on the topics of morality, science, and Power.

3.2.1 *The Masters:*

The Masters is the best-known novel of the sequence. It is about the internal politics of a Cambridge college. It is the story of two conflicting groups who were about to elect a new master

The novel is set in 1937, with Hitler's growing threat as the backdrop. The two candidates are Crawford and Jago. The first is politically radical and prepared to make sure the college makes a stand against appeasing Hitler, but the narrator Eliot believes it will not be good at dealing with people. The second, Jago, would make a good master, but his wife is seen by some as a liability. Much of the interest of the novel lies in its analysis of the motives and political maneuvers of the people campaigning for their chosen

candidates. By implication the novel refers to the contesting struggle for power and supremacy.

The study will address the themes that are frequently mentioned in the novels and the justification behind addressing such notions and themes. Moreover, it will try to figure out the writing style that the author used to clarify his ideas.

3.2.2 Corridors of Power

Corridors of Power, set in Parliament, is a more traditionally political novel; it reflects Snow's own exposure to the world of high-level politics. It is an interesting study of "back room" policy and of the use of power. The novel traces the power struggle inside the corridors of government between the scientists and non-scientists politician. Moreover the novel is about Snow's ideas in his Rede lecture concerning the importance of having scientists in the government organization. It is like *The Masters* in that it reveals how the characters in the novel acted according to their motives and how they are careless about the question of morality in their policy.

Corridors of Power is an exciting novel which traces the attempt of Roger Quaife, a Conservative Minister of Defense in the late 1950s, to push a Bill through Parliament by which Britain would renounce its nuclear weapons.

Nothing like this happened at that time, so the story, for all its characteristic Snovian realism, has a conditional, “what-if?” quality, offering a sort of “alternative history”. It is the ninth novel in Snow’s “Strangers and Brothers” series, covering the years 1955-9 (Tredell, 2007).

3.3. *The Masters*

3.3.1 The Theme of power:

The theme of power has dominated many of the English literary works such as *Doctor Faustus*, *A passage to India* and *Lord of the flies*. However, *The Masters* is another example about using power in the closed societies in particular and in the real society in general. It is well known that there are two types of power in life, the first type of power is the power which is exercised on non-human while the second power is the power which is practiced on human beings to take decisions or force change. In this novel the researcher will trace the second type, he will analysis how power is used, where it is located and why it is used.

After tracing Snow's biography, it becomes clear that Snow was a professor at Cambridge university where the action of *The Masters* took place. Thus it is evident that Snow was familure with the internal system of the

university and his experiences in this university will shade a light on the action of the novel because the action of *The Masters* took place at the same university.

The Masters summarizes the story of two groups of university professors who are involved in the process of electing a new master. However, Snow through the actions of the novels is giving the reader an example about what he declared in his Rede lecture that there is a gap and power struggle between the advocates of humanities and the scientists concerning their role in the modern world. Thus the readers are in front of power struggle novel between two different cultures. Another important thing about the novel is that it isn't about a single man but it is the story of a group of fellows who are involved in the process of electing a new master.

When it was heard that master Vernon Royce is dying of an inoperable cancer, the characters were divided into two struggle groups to elect a new master for the college. There was a kind of interpersonal strategies followed by the conflicting groups to dominate each other. So the most important thing that Snow stresses in this novel is the time before the election day in which there is a power struggle between the rival groups. Jago, the literary man, and Crawford, the man of science are the main candidates for the position of

mastership; they are struggling and the rest of the fellows are gathered through the relation power, policy and ambitions to support one of the two candidates in the process of election. Among the thirteen fellows, the actions drew our attention towards three characters. Snow (2000)

'Sir Horace came up', said Chrystal and Brown did him well. There were only the three of us. I should have enjoyed just meeting him. When you think what that man's done- he controls the industry with turnover of £ 20,000,000 a year. It makes you think, Eliot, it makes you think. But there was more to it than meeting him. I won't make a secret of it. There's a chance of a benefaction. (p.28)

Two of these characters can be described as the heart of the novel. Brown and Chrystal who are mentioned in the above quotation are the core of the college. They manage and direct the collage affairs skillfully; they are excellent managers and know the rules of power and how they use its different forms as Snow described them "At many points they played the game only just within the rule. But they set themselves limits and didn't cross them" (p.90). It is clear that they are skillful characters, they use different types of pressure to set the professors in the position that achieves their ambitions. So

the election is like the chessboard for them. Yet the other characters also have a significant role in the novel and in the process of election. During the novel these two characters try to do their best to use their relation power and policy power with the rest of the fellows to attract them to elect Jago who represents the humanists pole in the novel in addition to the power of their relation, some characters are driven to one of the two candidates by their ambition power. Brown supported Jago just because of his ambition power because he was dreaming to be promoted into Jago's position. So the best way to achieve his desire is to support him. In addition to his motive power, Brown uses his manipulation, tactics, and policy power to form a group to support Jago. He began his battle by reading his colleagues' mind in order to practice the necessary power to draw them into Jago's side. He began his plan by mentioning the name of the two candidates in front of Nightingale saying "I suppose people are beginning to mention names. I've heard one or two names already. As he talked blandly on, he was watching Nightingale (p.44). Brown uses his policy power. He doesn't invite Nightingale directly. He just mentions the idea of electing without mentioning the names clearly because he wants to read Nightingale's mind concerning his favourite candidate. Brown discovered that Nightingale was ready to support Jago and he hates Crawford because as he said " His voice was bitter: "There's not been a day passed in the last three

years when he hasn't reminded me that he is a fellow of the Royal ,and that I am not." (p44). It seems that he is full of prejudice. He feels that Crawford is better than him, yet there is another power that drives Nightingale into Jago's side, it is his ambition to be promoted like Brown. Nightingale is the weakest fellow in Jago's group, his ambition to be a tutor put Jago in a moral test but at this point Jago felt humiliated because of Nightingale's demand and this makes him angry, his ambition to be a master puts him under the pressure of the ambitions of the other fellows.

At the end of the novel Nightingale changes his mind as a result of inner motives struggle in addition to his prejudices. Later he decided to be in Crawford's group and that is why he said to Brown

Do you think I'm going to vote for a man who's taking it granted that he has been elected and is behaving like the master before the present one died? And whose wife is putting on airs about already? Do you think I'm going to put up with a Master who's backed by people who are getting the college (p.31).

Nightingale is acting according his inner motive power, he envies Brown, and he doesn't like to see him promoted instead of him so that Nightingale lunches campaign against Jago and the fellows around him. He tries the power of relation and policy. He tries to attract Luke by telling him

that he will not be allowed to be in the college if he votes for Jago and it is well known that Luke depends on the old scientists. This trick by Nightingale makes Luke change his mind and votes for Crawford. So here the idea of ambition motive again appears and plays an important role in shaping the fellows' choices. After the discussion a group is formed to support Jago that consists of Brown, Eliot, Nightingale, Chrystal and Roy Calvert, but Brown is the most important one. Through his ability of maneuvering, Brown draws some fellow in Jago's group but he doesn't force any fellow to choose Jago. For example Chrystal who was at the beginning hesitant "Chrystal had been undecided, but patiently Brown drew him in" (Snow 1951, p.53). It seems that he is hesitant to choose Jago but with great patience and tactic, Brown draws him to his group.

It is clear that Brown depends on his relation power which is mixed with ambition, policy and calculation to attract the other fellows to choose Jago in the coming election. He was a politician by nature; since he was set on supporting Jago he could not help but do it with all craft he knew" (Snow 1951, p.53). Up to this point the reader has been looking at a struggle power battle mixed with inner psychological motives. All the characters act according to their motive power and also each one is looking for power for a

specific purpose. For example Brown wants the power that could enable him to move the people and put them in the places where he likes to see them in as if he were playing a chess game. Chrystal wants to be a dean in the closed college, he wants to be referred to as a man of power, he loves to be listened to and obeyed by the others, he prefers Jago because he wants to see his effect on Jago " Chrystal wanted to be no more than a dean, but he wanted the dean in this little empire of the college, to be a man of power "(p.61). Snow also indicates that even Jago acts under the pressure of his motive power because:

He longed for all the trappings, titles, ornaments, and show of power. He would love to hear himself called Master; he would love to begin a formal act at college meeting 'I, Paul Jago, Master of the college....' He wanted the grandeur of a lodge, he wanted to be styled among the head of houses. (p.62)

The other group which supports Crawford consists of Despired-Smith, Winslow, Getliffe and Pilbrow. Getliffe who is a scientist has a good relation with Eliot and they trust each other. Eliot tries to use the power of their relation to draw him into Jago's group yet they disagree in the process of election because Getliffe depends on his logical reason power and he thinks there must be specific standards for the master. The master must have scientific background, depends on his reason not on his emotion like the

professors of humanities and that is why he says " the Master of the college must be distinguished scholar"(p. 69). So Jago isn't a distinguished fellow, moreover he thinks that the scientists should be guided only by scientists not by humanists but for Eliot the human qualities of Jago are more important than the scientific sides of Crawford. Here Snow is describing the gulf between the two cultures which cannot be bridged. The representatives of humanists are represented by Eliot while the scientists polar is represented by Getliffe. The two characters talk about the election and about the two candidates in this process. Getliffe is like Brown. He also uses his policy power to draw Eliot into Crawford group, describing Crawford as a distinguished biologist while Jago is described as a ridiculous conservative. Thus it would be a great mistake to elect him but his efforts are useless because of Eliot's commitment to Jago.

Another attempt made by Getliffe and Winslow in the group of Crawford to attempt Eustace Pilbrow to choose Crawford. Brown trusts Pilbrow because he has been attracted by him into Jago's group. So the researcher thinks that Snow succeeds in creating tension, tracks, and maneuverings. That is why Magill comments on Snow's success saying:

One of the reasons of snow's success in dealing with the political behaviour is the breadth of his definition of politics as the power relation of men in an organized society. The definition includes party politics, political ideology, the economic and social force, the personal likes and dislikes that influence decisions, and the subtle art of politicking. Snow suggests that all these forces and pressure are complicated, that men, even at their most reasonable can be mercurial and unpredictable, and finally that political activity resists easy analysis. (p.68 - 94)

Snow shows in his novel that there are a lot of manipulators who know the rules of policy and relation power well. The art of manipulation depends on understanding the others' motives and ambitions, and this gives the manipulators in both groups deep insight to choose the power to attract each other to support one of the candidates. So the manipulators are pragmatic in their approaches and they also are cool here.

One last minor character is Sir Horace who is a business magnate. The college becomes prosperous because of the grants presented by the business magnates and these business men have a great influence on the college. Brown and Chrystal know well how to get the benefaction from the business magnates. Throughout the novel, Sir Horace appears as a character who wants

to get the benefits of his money power and his position in the college. He is always respected by all his colleagues. They respect him just because of his money grants. The fellows like Sir Horace very much because his grant means new buildings and more facilities. Here Snow describes the power of money that plays an important role because it enables sir Horace to draw the respect of all fellows who always wait for his decisions. Brown and Chrystal are Also so proud of their ability to fetch benefaction to the development of the college. They are very loyal to their college and they want it to be the best one in Britain; they wish "to see the college of their time –their college-leave its irremovable mark" Snow (p.19)

By the end of the novel Crawford wins the election, his success is a result of policy and ambitions power struggle between the fellows. Snow indicates through the action of the novel that power and ambitions are the ways of success in any society.

It is clear that through the action of the novel and the struggle between the professors Snow reveals his ideas and conceptions in the Rede lecture in which there is a great struggle and gulf between the scientists and the representatives of humanities. Through the action of the novel Snow gives a real image of any society and admits this when he says "the novelist's

emphasis isn't on the individuals but on the process of social power wielding in the closed academic group " (Ramanthana, 1978, p.70). So one can conclude that the theme of power in *The Masters* has a social dimension because what happens in this novel could happen in any election process in the society.

3.3.2 The Theme of science

In the years after the First World War people didn't believe in science but there was common image between people that science is destructive. Later especially in the period after the Second World War people began to believe that science is a means of development. Therefore, any country wants to be developed science must be its first priority. Snow is one of the writers who realized the importance of science and scientists in any society.

To argue as Snow does, that his novel *The Masters*, tries to illustrate literature's concern with technical and scientific development (science, engineering or technology) either to ignore it or reject it with horror and loathing simply with the facts. Particularly since the time of the Metaphysical Poets, through Emily Dickinson, Wells, Shaw, Kipling and Auden to Stoppard, scientific speculation, discoveries and the impacts of the application (or mis-application) of science have not only provided themes for poets, novelists and dramatists, but also provided a rich source of powerful imagery.

Hauptman (2001) addresses the idea in an extended anthology of poetry and excerpts from plays, essays and novels (a total of forty) dealing with science and technology. Yet Snow either ignores them or hasn't read them. Interestingly, Hauptman has discussed the treatment of technology in literature and, using railways as his example, notes:

According to Snow, the stream of-consciousness is an attempt to find a verbal equivalent for the nonverbal flux. The strategy of such an attempt is to adopt what looks like a naturalistic approach, write the verbal equivalent as though it were the flux itself, discard the reflective intelligence (which will dilute the naturalistic approach), and try to make the words suggest what scientists call a one-to-one correlation with the elements of the verbal flux.(p.14)

Snow's own fiction shows too little concern with individual words and concentrates more on the plot. Snow is one of the first post-experimental writers to reassert the value of the plot, makes his verbal texture subservient to the plot, and justify this shift of emphasis by actively opposing those experimental writers who had deemphasized the value of the plot in their works (Dryzek, 2005). (P.54)

To illustrate his scientific themes Snow makes his novel as a struggle between the scientists and the representatives of humanities as he divides them in his Rede lecture. Snow concentrates on science and scientists because he was a scientist and he himself is a teacher at Cambridge University. So he is familiar with the self-enclosed university society.

When it is known that Mr. Vernon Royce is going to die, two groups are formed to elect a new master instead of the old one. The first group represents the scientists and the second one represents the representatives of humanities. The professors have to choose a name among two candidates for the position of mastership: the first name is Jago who represents the humanities, he is a senior tutor of the College and an English scholar on the Writing of Puritan settlers in New England. The second name is Crawford. He is a distinguished biologist.

Brown, who is a manager in the college and is also in Jago's group, tries to attract a lot of professors to support Jago in the process of election, so he uses his maneuvering skill to draw them in Jago's side. He uses his policy tactics by mentioning the names of the two candidates in front of his colleagues to read their minds or to guess their favourable candidate in order to choose the best way to draw them in Jago's group. He mentions the name of Crawford to Nightingale who clearly prefers Jago, yet Nightingale has some

reservations because Jago isn't distinguished academically like Crawford. This is the first distinction between the two poles that Snow mentions in his Rede lecture in which he emphasized that the scientists are better than the representatives of humanities.

Snow studies in his novel the characters through their motives and ambitions especially the representatives of humanities. Through the novel, Brown supports Jago just because he wants to be promoted and takes Jago's position. Chrystal wants to be a dean so here Snow illustrates that the non-scientist are short sighted people, they act according to their self interests. On the other hand the group of Winslow, Pilleow, Francis Getliffe and Despard-Smith represents a different picture. Getliffe doesn't want to elect Jago although he has a good relation with Lewis Eliot who is one of Jago group members. Getliffe and Lewis trust each other and they are always on the same side in any matter but in the election process they disagree each other because Jago isn't a distinguished scholar according to Getliffe's point of view, and the college must be guided by the scientists.

Snow discusses that the scientists must be at the top of any organization. Although he tends to exaggerate in the question of science that there are many examples of fellows in the mastership positions are successful in the modern world, they have nothing to do with science. Indeed Trilling

argues that it is unfair to make a distinction between the scientists and the representatives of humanities:

This circumstance must have been often observed and often deplored. Perhaps nothing in our culture is so characteristic as the separateness of the various artistic and intellectual professions. As between, say, poets and painters. Or musicians and architects, there is very little discourse, and perhaps the same thing could be remarked of scientists of different interests, say biologists and physicists. *But* the isolation of literary men from scientists may well seem to be the most extreme of the separations, if only because it is the most significant. For a reason which Sir Charles entirely understands: the especially close though never clearly defined relation of these two professions with our social and political life. (P 461)

Moreover, the disagreement between Lewis Eliot and Getliffe represents the gulf between the two poles which cannot be bridged according to Snow's point of view. Lewis is interested in Jago's human qualities which are more important than his achievement while Getliffe is careless about the human aspects of Jago. The discussion between Lewis Eliot and Getliffe represents C.P.Snow's efforts to bridge the gap between the two cultures since Lewis represents the human culture while Getliffe represents the scientific

culture. Through the action of the novel most of the scientists seems dry, they believe only in facts and researches. They don't believe in imagination and feelings like the literary men. That is why Francis describes Jago as an absurd conservative and it is wrong to elect him. Lewis Eliot describes Crawford saying:

“Whom do you want?” I asked.

“The obvious man. Crawford.”

“He's conceited. He's shallow. He's a third-rate man.”

“He's a very good scientist. That's understating the case.”

I had never heard a contrary opinion. Some people said that

Crawford was one of the best biologists alive. (p. 59)

Although Lewis admits the truth that Crawford is a good scientist, yet he says that Crawford “He'd have no feeling. And no glow. And not a scrap of imagination”. (p. 59) Snow talks through Lewis who is considered Snow's voice, it is impossible to bridge the gulf between the scientists and the intellectuals and that is why Lewis chooses Jago in the process of election. It seems that there is a kind of prejudice and jealousy among the representatives of humanities and the scientists. This feeling is also clear when Lewis visits the old master who obviously hates the intellectuals because when he asks Lewis about the two candidates in the election Lewis answers him mentioning

Jago and Crawford. The old master says “Crawford. Scientist are too bumptious”.(p. 143)

3.3.3 The Theme of Morality

Snow's moral system has a social dimension. Before any election process in any society people always enjoy high standards of morality but on the day of election people ignore the question of morality. They forget their moral standards and begin to act according to their interests. Snow in his novel is drawing the moral and demoralization picture.

The characters in *The Masters* are put into such a conflict that their true motives and ideals must be brought to the surface and relationships are at their most volatile and active points. Moreover, when these characters face a huge conflict they break the rules of the moral system that Snow tries to address. These conflicts allow for the interactions to be easily observed and studied. Snow has experienced enough to give insight into the subjects and views he wishes to embody in his writing. He was born into a family of lower economic standing; he spent many years of his life in the universities and government corridors. This gives him the flexibility to understand the moral system that

governs not only the government in the British society but also men of the closed societies in general.

The characters in *The Masters* are divided into two poles. When they hear that the dean of the college is going to die, there is a struggle between the two cultures and each fellow acts to his motive and ambition. Thus it is clear that the struggle is based on lack of morality except some of the scientific fellows.

Through his characters Snow is giving a picture about what happens in any election process in the world in which people support a candidate according to their self interests. So the question of morality has no place in the election process except for few people and that is what happens in *The Masters* where most of the characters break the rules of morality especially the literary ones. Brown and Chrystal are the most active characters in the novel. They are loyal to each other. Snow gives a lot of details about these two characters, especially Brown and few details about the scientific characters. This imbalanced characterization is criticized by Zhe who indicates that (2012):

A basic weakness in *The Masters* is the great lack of attention that is paid to Jago's opponent, Crawford. In a book that gives abundant details to the minute nuances of behavior exhibited by the cast of academic characters,

we are surprised that so few are given to Crawford. He is just a colorless name, whom we heard about frequently, but see only very briefly, except in 3 or 4 chapters out of a novel that totals 46; indeed, he has less than 150 lines of dialogue, totaling about 4 pages in a large book of more than 350 pages. (pp. 81-82).

One reason behind this weakness is that Snow doesn't want the scientists to be criticized because they are more moral than the representatives of humanities. Although they differ sometimes, they have common standards, behaviors and common views, they have less weakness, "Some people said that Crawford was one of the best biologists alive" (p. 59). On the other hand he wants to show that the representatives of humanities follow their ambitions and desires as if he wanted to say that they are the disease of the modern world, they are so hypocritical. To illustrate this point, Brown was seen supporting Jago because he has an inner desire. If Jago is to be elected as a new master, the college would choose a new tutor in his place and he was dreaming to get Jago's position. So Brown isn't supporting Jago for specific qualities as his favourite candidate, it seems he is careless about the future of the college; what is important for him is Jago's position. Moreover, Brown follows many ways to attract the other fellows to support Jago in the process of election. One of the immoral ways he follows to make the professors

choose Jago in the election is by convincing the professors that choosing Jago as a master is good for the college but in fact he wants them to choose Jago just to get rid of him and take his position.

Nightingale is another fellow who supports Jago, although he knows that Jago isn't a distinguished fellow and Crawford is better than him but his inner desire makes him curb his morality, he is a man of prejudices. He has the same ambition of Brown, he wants to take Jago's position and later he asks Jago to give him a promise on this issue and this causes a great trouble for Jago because Nightingale doesn't deserve the position of tutor. Thus, Jago realizes that the way to be a master isn't easy. Later Nightingale defects into Crawford's group because he can't live with anxiety caused by the problem of tutorship; he is possessed by frustration and he starts attacking Jago.

Chrystal is another fellow in Jago's group. He prefers him just because he has an ambition. He wants to be promoted in the position of a dean as Snow suggests: "Chrystal wanted to be no more than Dean, but he wanted the Dean, in this little empire of the college, to be known as a man of power." (p61). As the process of election approaches Chrystal suggests that Jago and Crawford must vote for each other. If they don't, he suggests that the fellows should choose a third candidate. Later Brown asks him to give up this idea but he refuses and he begins to form a group to support a third candidate but the

most ironical thing Chrystal is that when he makes up his mind to support Crawford and vote for Crawford in the process of election. This strange behavior proves that Chrystal has no sense of morality and he isn't loyal to Jago. According to the rules of morality, one must be loyal to his friend because Snow isn't talking about ordinary characters. He is talking about university professors in the same field; they are well-educated characters so it isn't moral to take any decision that could affect one's friend in a situation like the process of election.

Jago acts also according to his ambitions as Snow (1956) mentioned:

Jago enjoyed the dramatic impact of power, like Chrystal: but he was seeking for other things beside. He was ambitious man, as neither Brown nor Chrystal. In any society, he would have longed for to be first; and he would have longed for it because everything that marked him out as different from the rest. He longed for all the trappings, titles, ornaments, and show of power. He would love to hear himself called Master; he would love to begin a formal act at college meeting 'I, Paul Jago, Master of the college....' He wanted the grandeur of a lodge, he wanted to be styled among the head of houses. He enjoyed the prospect of an entry in the college history—'Dr P. Jago, 41st Master'. For him, in every word that separated the Master from his fellows, in every ornament of lodge, in every act of formal dusty, there is a gleam of magic." (P.62)

It is obvious that Snow repeats his idea that the scientists have more morality than the representatives of humanities because the future is in their bones. So by looking at the motives of the representatives of humanities one can conclude that they only care about themselves; they aren't concerned about the college's progress, they believe only in their individual ambitions. They have no moral responsibility. Yet the study finds that Snow is so harsh in his point of view because not all the representatives of humanities have no morality. There are many non-scientific professors all over the world do their best for the benefits of their universities and societies.

On the other side Snow gives a different picture that represents the morality of the scientists as he describes them in his Rede lecture. When Lewis Eliot asks Getliffe about his favourite candidate he answers him that 'The Master of the college must be distinguished' (p.69). He doesn't want to choose one who gives a maximum amount of fun and according to his point of view, it is wrong to judge a person according to his humanistic features. Throughout the action of the novel, Snow has tried to present the morality picture of scientists. He asserts that the scientists are more superior to the literary men, so when the attempt is made to make Despiere-Smith supporting Jago, he refuses and remains firm. The researcher thinks

regardless the reason behind Despard–Smith's support for Crawford, all the scientists are so unified except Luke who is ready to vote for Jago.

Through his scientific eyes Snow is criticizing the moral system which operates the closed organization on the surface level but underneath he is criticizing the moral system of the modern society in which morality has no place. People in the modern society are exactly like the university professors. They support someone in any election just because of their self-interests, they don't care about the moral qualities of their candidate and this is the modern disease of the modern world that Snow is attacking in most of his novels. Moreover, the victory of scientists in the process of election represents Snow's solution to the problems of society which must be guided by scientists because according to his point of view the scientists have more moral responsibility towards the society and they are only the people who can lead the progress wheel in any society.

3.4: *Corridors of power*

3.4.1 The Theme of power:

Corridors of power (1964) is a novel of political power and it traces the theme of power in the British parliament and in the various government departments during the period from 1955 to 1959. This novel is a result of the personal experiences of Snow who has a deep insight into the government because he worked in many different positions in the government. So Snow is familiar with the world of power and its mechanism in the government. Snow in this novel is summarizing his deep insight in the process of making decisions in the government; he is concerned with the power that Roger used to influence the action. It also clarifies the different ways Roger followed to obtain the power and make the others support him to achieve his target.

As the title suggests this novel is about Westminster and Whitehall which are the seat of the government and they are the places where the men of politics, civil servants, ministers are seen regularly.

Again we are in front of power struggle between two populations. As in the case of *The Masters* the first group is Roger's population which consists of

Left wing scientists, journalists, civil servants, pacifists and disarmers. The second group consists of the politicians who are against Roger's plan.

The title of the novel is common in the British society. It refers to any government department and the people who control these departments. The theme of the novel is about getting power to achieve certain ambitions. The novel also traces the rising and falling of the conservative Roger Quaif who tries to do his best to make his country give up the independent nuclear deterrent in order to avoid the thermonuclear war.

In the novel *Corridors of Power* Snow describes a closed world of politics where only a few people are involved in taking political decisions, and of those few, even fewer have real power. "Snow's novel is set in Britain after the war; it is the closed world of representative government"(Canovan, 1974: p.64).

A topic that Snow had addressed in the theme of power in *Corridors of Power* is that country's policy on nuclear weapons, which can be illustrated by focusing on the fact that "gulf of mutual incomprehension" between scientists and "literary intellectuals," of course. But it soon turns out that there are also the "three menaces" of nuclear war, overpopulation, and the "gap" between rich and poor nations (Kimball, 1994, p.47)

To realize this theme of success and power over which his characters struggle, Snow wants to examine “how much of what we are is due to accidents of our class and time, and how much is due to something innate and unalterable within ourselves?” Because a man's capacity for success power is determined by these two factors, this intention of Snow is clearly evident in his novel *corridor of Power* (Moniyar, 1991, p.43).

In this novel, characters operate on a vast canvas, they are drawn from various walks of life. Snow studies the moral and political health of the society in which his characters remain embedded. His range varies from the provincial lower middle-class to cosmopolitan aristocracy. There are the worlds of government, university, and industry and the time period covers half a century. It is on this vast canvas that Snow's characters are determined, influenced and affected by their innate traits and by the moral and political health of the society from which they are drawn(Sinha, 1979, p.32).

Through the action of the novel seeking power is the central idea; Roger is dreaming of it; he tries his best to gain and keep it in any way. He realizes that to succeed on his decision he must gain the power. During the action of the novel Roger is promoted to the post of a junior minister under the cabinet minister Lord Gilby; he realizes that the first thing any politician

needs is power; so he realizes that he must do his best to gain the power because he cannot go ahead in his plan without it. Roger is a very ambitious character he is planning to reach the top of power. So he tries to do his best to discover where the power is located to achieve his decision. Through the novel Roger leaves no way to get the power to support his decision concerning the nuclear power. Sometimes he is making parties which are used to bribe the civil servants or a minister as he does with Lufkin who is a businessman, industrialist and contractor.

Another way Roger follows to gain the power and to push his decisions forward is forming a committee for his gaudiness in the nuclear armaments. This committee consists of Lewis Eliot as rapporteurs at any time or place, Francis Getliffe, Sir Laurence Astill, Eric Pearson are the scientific advisors to Roger's department. These departments are subordinate ones. Roger's department always prepares the report before going ahead in his defense policy. Here one can conclude that Snow is talking about the modern managerial society. In real modern society the ministers always support themselves with departments that have good experts to present help and power to the minister who in turn, makes his decisions upon their advices.

Moreover any minister in real society always looks for the support and the power of the industrialists who have great effect, especially the ministers. Another tactic Roger follows to gain the power and forces his decision is lobbying the enemies by keeping them away from each other; he uses the power of policy of divide and rule. It is clear that Roger faces some opponents who are against his plan. So when the government cabinet decides to discuss Roger's decision a sub-committee is formed. It consists of Collingwood as chairman, Roger, Cave and some other ministers. One of the ministers cautions if change is made in the British weapons policy, many specialists and workers will be without jobs. Moreover, many great firms will lose their interest and benefits. Roger's plan pushes the great firms to make great pressure on the government. Thus, one of the best ways to influence the firms is to make contract with one firm against the other.

It is obvious that Snow is trying to explain that power has a great role in the modern society and it is a means to push decisions in the corridors of the government. He asserts also that the world of organization is governed by power, nobody can go ahead without power, and lack of power means failure.

3.4.2 The Theme of science

During the war, Snow's technical background helped win him the important post of overseeing recruitment for Britain's scientific research (hence his acquaintance with "the corridors of power").

The non-scientists have a rooted impression that the scientists are shallowly optimistic, and unaware of man's condition. On the other hand, the scientists believe that the literary intellectuals are totally lacking in foresight, peculiarly unconcerned with their brother men, in a deep sense anti-intellectual, anxious to restrict both art and thought to the existential moment. And so on. Anyone with a mild talent for invective could produce plenty of this kind of subterranean back-chat. On each side there is some of it which is not entirely baseless. It is all destructive (Wallach, 1991,p.54).

Through a deep reading of *Corridors of power* one can conclude that Snow is referring to the importance of the scientists in the government and they should take the upper hand in every thing due to their objective and scientific spirit. They have deep sense that enables them recognize what is good and dangerous for their country "In fact, a noise for danger was the most useful single gift in the political in-fighting " (p 126).Therefore, from the very

beginning of the novel one can understand the role of scientists and the university professors in the novel.

It is clear that Roger Quaife is trying to do his best to make England give up the independent nuclear deterrent. Thus, to take such step it is impossible do this without the role of scientists because the subject is scientific, so nobody can tackle such issues except the scientists who know the advantages and disadvantages of such weapons. Snow makes use of his ideas in the Rede lecture in which he indicates that the future of the country depends on the heads of the scientists. According to Snow's point of view the scientists should take the upper hand in every thing and they must be in the government if the country wants to develop. Snow states the following in this regard:

It is dangerous to have two cultures which can't or don't communicate. In a time when science is determining much of our destiny, that is whether we live or die, it is dangerous in the most practical terms. Scientists can give bad advice and decision-makers can't know whether it is good or bad. All this makes the political process more complex, and in some ways more dangerous... (P.98)

It is clear that Snow is talking about the importance of scientists in the government because we are in the world of technology which rules our live

.Although the scientists can take wrong decisions, the literary men must not play a role in the government.

Through the novel Roger depends so much on the scientists because the non- scientists are unaware of the country's future and this illustrates Snow's division between the scientists and the intellectuals. When Roger becomes a full minister he begins to calculate the power he needs to push his plan ahead. So the first thing he does is that he sets up a committee for his guidance about the nuclear armament. Most of the committee members are scientists like Walter luck, Sir Laurence Astill, Eric Pearson, and Francis Getliffe who are the scientific advisors and Roger is always looking for their advice and they are a part of his defense policy during the action of the novel.

Roger's dependence on scientists in his policy especially when he faces a great opposition in the parliament is evidence of his great faith in science. Lewis' attempt to seek scientific support to defeat Roger's opponents is also an indication about Snow's idea that if the government wants to solve the problems of the country it must have scientists in its corridors. This justifies why Snow says to the Life reporter (1916) "Civil servants are expert at short term solutions but scientists, by the very nature of their subject, have the future in their bones and that is why I want scientists in the government."

One can conclude that Snow is exaggerating the role of science and the scientists, since he minimizes the role of the non-scientists in the future of the country. There are many examples of non-scientists men who make their countries enjoy great future

3.4.3 The Theme of Morality

Snow has worked in many different positions in the government corridors. Therefore, It is expected that Snow summarizes his experience through the action of the novel and the action will not be away from what is happening in society especially the government. Snow is familiar with how decisions are taken in the back rooms.

Again in his novel *The Corridors of power* Snow draws the pictures of lack of morality in British society and governments because his themes have a social dimension. Snow (1966) says that:

he 'Roger' was keeping track of his enemies. Not that they were enemies yet, in any personal sense: so far he had fewer of them than most politician. The 'enemies' he watched were those who just because of what they wanted, or because of the force behind them, could not help trying to stop him. (p.98)

Snow summaries the policy that Roger will follow to attract not only his friends but also his enemies make England abandon the nuclear power. So his way to achieve his plan is full of obstacles.

During the action of the novel, Rogers tries to do his best to get the power to achieve his plan. He follows many ways and tactics to attract the men of power who can influence the government decisions to his side. He manipulates things and breaks the rules of morality inspite of the moral purpose behind his target. The first scene that reveals Roger's lack of morality in attracting the others to his side is when he holds a party to celebrate Lufkin's birthday. Infact his aim is to bribe him because Lufkin represents the power of industry:

Lord Lufkin could be bought by a dinner, even lavish dinner in, his honour. Lord Lufkin was financially capable of paying for his dinner, even lavish ones. Yet he too, who disliked being entertained, accepted the invitations. He was one of hardest and most austere, as I had known for years, having worked for him for long before. He would be about easy to bribe as Rose himself. (p.104)

Roger's love relation with Ellen Smith is another indicator of breaking the role of morality in the world of governments. At the beginning of the novel it is clear that Roger's wife Caro is so proud of her husband and she tries

many times to support her husband especially when the Suez crisis effected her husband's political career. By the end of the novel, it becomes clear that Roger has a secret love relation with Ellen Smith because after one of the parliament sessions has finished, Ellen Smith leaves for her flat and Roger follows her and he exchanges some pleasant time with her by taking her into his arms. So here Snow is introducing the picture of political men who have no faith in their private life and violate the rules of morality secretly. Moreover, Roger's love relation affects his public career and makes people distrust him.

A final event that indicates there is no morality in the world of policy and the government is that when Roger begins to fail in his plan, Roger's supporters start collapsing.

Morality relation has remained a point of vital critical debate since times immemorial. Despite the relative decline in religious and moral aspects of life in the twentieth century, this question has continued to inspire critical debate. But art and morality relationship is complex and oscillates between complete interdependence to dissociation of such a relation (Karim Et al, 2012).

Given all the facts in the pervious pages, it has become clear that Snow is successful in creating the social moral picture throughout this complex relation among the characters in the novels. It is full of details that could expose the lack of morality among the politicians, businessmen and the industrialists. Yet, the novel also has some characters who are faithful to Roger on whom he depends to support his policy. During the action of the novel the scientists are advisors. Roger always depends on their reports in his struggle to make Britain give up the nuclear power.

Again in his novel *The Corridors of power* Snow draws the pictures of lack of morality in our society and government because his themes have a social dimension:

He 'Roger' was keeping track of his enemies. Not that they were enemies yet, in any personal sense: so far he had fewer of them than most politician. The 'enemies' the enemies he watched were those who just because of what they wanted, or because of the force behind them, could not help trying to stop him. (p.98)

A final event that indicates there is no morality in the world of policy and the government is that when Roger began to fail in his plan, his supporters began collapsing.

3.5 Similarities between the two novels

After analyzing the two novels one could come up with the following main similarities between them. The two novels reveal the importance of scientists not only for the government but for any organization. The two novels depend on the idea of dichotomy: they show two groups struggling with each other. In *The Masters*, there are the representatives of humanities versus the scientists and in *The Corridors of Power* there are the scientific politicians against the non-scientific politicians. Throughout this division Snow shows the gulf and lack of communication between the two poles.

The two novels suggest the need for a reconciliation or synthesis between the two camps for having a better society. Concerning the idea of morality it was shown that the scientists have more moral commitment than the non-scientists or the representatives of humanities and the most important point of similarity in the two novels is power which is necessary to go ahead in any decision in the modern society and it is the only weapon for success.

In spite of these similarities between the two novels, they differ in some places. *The Masters* takes place in college and the story is about electing a new master for the college while *Corridors of power* takes place in the parliament and the story is about making Britain abandon the nuclear

armament. Most of the scientists in *The Masters* aren't so unified against the representatives of humanities. But all of the scientists in *Corridors of Power* are so unified against the non-scientist politicians. One last point about the two novels is that despite the over exaggeration of the role of the scientists in the modern world and reducing the role of the literary men in the development of the modern world, Snow criticizes the society in which the men of the higher positions in the government or in any organization are motivated by hypocrisy. Moreover such double- dealings can lead to the destruction of society. Snow is knight in criticizing society but there are reservations concerning Snow's prioritizing the scientists in his fiction. Also the two novels raise some questions about Snow's final image of university professors as simply selfish and hypocritic people. The final impression the two novels raise is that humanities isn't a reliable field of knowledge and its representatives are not always trustworthy. Yet, the study sees it is unfair to say that all the representatives of humanists aren't reliable because there are many humanists writers have great influence in the world.

Chapter Four

Conclusion and Recommendations

4.1 Overview:

In this chapter, the researcher attempts to answer the questions of the current study. In fact, conclusions are made after a thorough and detailed investigation of the two novels reviewed for the purposes of this study.

However, the concluding remarks are obtained depending on the resources of data that the researcher has managed to obtain. Hopefully, the conclusion will be in conformity with the whole study and logically derived.

4.2 Conclusion:

4.2.1 What are the major topics that Snow talks about in *The Masters* and *Corridors of Power*??

This question is discussed in detail in chapters Two and Three, where the topics that Snow has addressed in both of his novels *The Masters* and *Corridors of Power* are strikingly present.

Snow is one of those greatest novelists concerned a lot about humanities and science, and focused a lot on the idea that both of them are important and complete each other to achieve human development.

While analyzing the novels, it has become obvious that Snow is a writer whose name is always associated with science and empirical knowledge. This is very clear through his focus on topics such as poverty, cultural aspects, awareness, success or failure and he always gets that scope of thinking that considers all sciences essential for the development of human community.

4.2.2 In what way is Snow different from other novelists?

Snow is considered one of those novelists who are very special in addressing ideas and phenomena that the British society has faced. He talked about different aspects of the themes of power, morality, and science and their effects on the British society. His fiction is marked by an exceptional ability to make pure science play a vital role in cultural and social life.

Snow is very creative in choosing the topics to talk about, for instance in both novels *The Masters* and *Corridors of Power* he has addressed the cultural and political changes that happened in the British society. Moreover, he raised the theme of getting power to achieve certain ambitions in both novels. This in turn makes him special and different from other novelists.

4.2.3 What is the image of academic fellows in *The Masters and Corridors of Power*?

The academic fellow is divided into parts scientists and non-scientists fellows with great struggle and gulf between them.

Both novels present a harsh image about the academic fellows especially the representative of humanities .They are hypocartic and unreliable .They act according their motives, and they break the rules of morality to achieve their ambitions. On the other hand Snow presents a different image for the scientific fellow. They are reliable and so unified .They share common ideas and values. They have better morality than the non-scientific fellows. Because of the scientific technical nature of the modern world, the future of any country depends on their bones.

4.2.4 What are the technical aspects of his fiction?

It is throughout both novels that Snow is a typically traditional writer who avoids the experimental writing of the modernists and innovators. He is a writer who has specific mission; he wants to convince the reader in a very simple and smooth language. Thus his technique is direct and unsophisticated. This is in line with his understanding of the function of literature and art: it should be at the service of people and community.

4.3 Recommendations:

After emphasizing the major themes in Snow's fiction, especially, *The Masters* and *The Corridors of Power*, studying the dispute between Snow and his contemporaries as far as his themes are concerned, the researcher finds it is convenient to choose two novels to represent these topics.

However, this issue still needs further investigation. Therefore, the researcher finds it is proper to suggest the following:

1. To conduct other studies about the effect of these themes written by Snow, and highlighting their different dimensions and their writing styles.
2. To further select and study other works that have not received their due analysis.
3. The scope of the present study doesn't allow detailed analysis of the style present in his fiction. Therefore there is need for such attempt in the future.

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