

1: Best Parliamentary Speeches, by Subhash C. Kashyap

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Visit Website The Magna Carta The first English Parliament was convened in 1215, with the creation and signing of the Magna Carta, which established the rights of barons wealthy landowners to serve as consultants to the king on governmental matters in his Great Council. As in the early Witan, these barons were not elected, but rather selected and appointed by the king. In 1265, Parliament evolved to include nobles and bishops as well as two representatives from each of the counties and towns in England and, since 1284, Wales. This became the model for the composition of all future Parliaments. During this time, too, Parliament began to take on more authority within the English government. In 1295, for example, it passed a statute decreeing that Parliament must approve all taxation. And, in 1399, after years of internal struggle for power between the monarchy and Parliament, the legislative body voted to depose King Richard II, enabling Henry IV to assume the throne. By this time, citizens were given the power to vote to elect their representatives—the burgesses—to the House of Commons. Wentworth, a Puritan, later clashed with Elizabeth I over issues related to religious freedom during his time as an M.P. It is this persecution that led the Puritans to leave England for the New World in the 17th century, helping to settle the colonies that became the United States. English Civil War For much of the 17th century, the United Kingdom experienced a great deal of change and political turmoil. Arguably, the one constant was Parliament. From 1642 to 1660, the country was mired in a drawn-out Civil War and, for a time, military leader Oliver Cromwell assumed power under the title Lord Protector. The ruling monarch at the time, Charles I, was executed in 1649. Cromwell is best known for conquering Scotland and Ireland and bringing them, unwillingly, under the dominion of the United Kingdom. Still, those two nations had their own Parliaments, made up of Cromwell supporters. Parliament continued to retain some power during this period of change. Four years later, though, Cromwell disbanded the Rump Parliament and created the Nominated Assembly, a de facto legislature. Cromwell died in 1658 and was replaced by his son Richard. New Parliamentary elections were held. However, religion was a major issue dividing English government and society. After years of political in-fighting, Parliament deposed James II in 1688, and his eldest daughter Mary and her husband William Prince of Orange ascended to the throne. During their brief rule, Parliament was once again elevated to having law-making powers. In fact, when Mary and William died in 1702 and 1704, respectively, the legislature established new protocols for succession, and named George of Hanover king. Parliament in Recent History Over course of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, Parliament, and its powers, evolved—just as the United Kingdom itself did. Scotland formally became a part of the United Kingdom in 1706, and thus sent representatives to the Parliament at Westminster. By the late 18th century, Ireland was also part of the United Kingdom the six counties in the north of the island—known collectively as Ulster—remain part of the U.K. The Reform Act of 1832 gave women the right to vote, and the first woman was elected to the body that same year. However, Countess Constance Markievicz of Ireland was a member of Sinn Féin, the political party seeking independence for the island nation, and thus refused to serve. Meanwhile, the Parliament Acts of 1911 and 1949 established greater powers for the House of Commons, which has elected members, compared to the House of Lords, which has 90 members appointed via peerage a system of titles for noblemen. However, the House of Lords does play a role in government accountability, through its questioning of cabinet ministers and the formation of special committees to address important matters of state. Today, all legislation must be approved by the House of Commons in order for it to become law. And in a system somewhat different from that of the United States, government ministers including the Prime Minister must regularly answer questions in the House of Commons. Sources The Birth of English Parliament. A brief history of the UK Parliament.

2: Former Senator the Hon Helen Coonan – Parliament of Australia

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3: Books and Authors, Famous Books, Writers, Indian Authors - Books and Authors, Books, Authors

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Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science, Ed. It was a Gayathri Japam day in the month of Adi of the year Nandana. On that day and at that time, South Indian Brahmins recite Manthram to Gayathri to redeem them from the sins committed by them thus far. His Janmanakshatra was Danishta and Lagna Kanya. He was the first child of his parents and the first grandchild of the grandparents both paternal and maternal. He was a landlord holding a medium-sized property of wet land, growing paddy, the principal food crop of the Cauvery delta. He was a learned and cultured man, used to giving Ramayana Pravachanam to small audiences was influential and was held in high esteem by the people of the neighbourhood and by visiting officials. Seethalakshmi, mother of Ranganathan, was a simple and very pious lady. The parents had three sons and a daughter – one of the sons died in its early age and the daughter was born a posthumous child. Ramamrita Ayyar died on 13 January rather suddenly after a bout of illness at the age of 30, when Ranganathan was only six years old. She was very devoted to Ranganathan and an able house keeper. But she died in an accident on 13 November at the Parthasarathy Koil Tank, Triplicane, Madras where she had gone for a bath. The couple had no children. Ranganathan married again in to Sarada in December ; she was also devoted to Ranganathan and helped him to work ceaselessly for the cause of the library profession. She even persuaded him to donate large sums of money for the Chair of Library Science in Madras University and to the Endowment. She died at the age of 78 years on 30 July in Bangalore. Ranganathan was blessed with only one son, Shri R. Yogeswar, born in He is an Engineer by profession and is an international consultant on machine tool design and development. He has two sons and a daughter. All of them are living in Luxembourg. Ranganathan had a simple taste for food. He would not unnecessarily waste money and energy. He was sympathetic to good people; encouraged intelligent students and guided them towards better goal and achievements. After this, Ranganathan was admitted to a school in Shiyali, and was handed to the care of Subba Ayyar, a brother of his maternal grandfather and a primary school teacher. During his school days, Ranganathan came under the influence of two of his teachers who shaped his mind -R. Antharama Ayyar and Thiruvengkatachariar, the Sanskrit teacher. Depth of scholarship and essence of life were ingrained in Ranganathan which kept in good stead in his later life to make decisions at crucial junctures. Ranganathan attended the S. Ranganathan passed the examination in First Class, inspite of sickness like anaemia, piles, and stammering. In his high school career he came under the influence of P. Subramanya Ayyar, a scholar on Sri Aurobindo. Ranganathan joined the junior intermediate class at the Madras Christian College in March Even in those days, there were paucity of college seats. Ranganathan was picked up for his excellent marks in all the subjects and the principal. Skinner spotted him in a crowd of students and admitted him into the course. In June, same year, he joined the M. Ross as his teacher. Being a favourite student of Prof. Ross, Ranganathan had an excellent Guru-Shishya relationship. More than class room discussions, corridor and staircase discussions were taken recourse to. Ranganathan ingrained this trait into his own discipline lateron. During his college days, Ranganathan cultivated intimacy with his teachers, Professors Moffat and J. Manickam of Physics, Prof. Sabhesan of Botany, Prof. Chinnathambi Pillai and L. Ross remained his favourite Guru throughout his life. He was a follower of the individual method of teaching putting discussion method into active use. The classes used to be lively, learning - active, and teaching - purposive. Ranganathan earned an epithet born teacher. He would interpose his teaching with many anecdotes and examples from life which would keep his students engaged and attentive. Each hour of his class used to be punctuated by applauses. He also adopted the technique of assigning students with new topics, to gather data from books, and learning from discussions among themselves and amidst teachers. He organised several seminars and colloquia for students. He continued the same methods with greater vigour while teaching Library Science to students. Ranganathan was also active in extracurricular activities. He roused public awareness by lectures. He introduced some uniformity and standardization in compiling the question papers for various examinations. He obtained pension facilities for

private school teachers through his writings in papers and association journals. He augmented the finances of the Indian Mathematical Society. He was a popular figure in the mathematical circles and was regarded as an efficient organiser of meetings. Our right is only to do the work falling to our share, never to the fruits of our work. Flirt not with fruits. It was natural for Ranganathan - who was a lively teacher and had thrilling intellectual experiences with students and faculties of the Presidency College - not to opt for the post of librarian, even though it carried a handsome salary. Ranganathan quite often narrated to us that he never wished to be a librarian. He said that Providence had made him one, for which he never regretted in his later life. In spite of his diffidence and lack of interest, his colleagues and supervisors - being keen on using his innate abilities - saw to his appointment as the Librarian of the Madras University in 1924. He took charge of the University Library at 4. But Ranganathan was back within a week at Presidency College to plead with the Principal, I have come with a specific request. No human being, except the staff. How different from the life in the college. Duncan, had to pacify him by saying: If you feel bored even after you return from England, I shall certainly take you. I shall see that your place in the college is not permanently filled up till you come back from your travel and training abroad. A librarian looks back. *Herald of Library Science*. Ranganathan left for England in September and returned in July, after 9 months of study-cum-observation tour. In England, Ranganathan came in close contact with W. Under his guidance, Ranganathan visited a large number of libraries. He witnessed how the libraries there had become community reading centres. He also found how the libraries rendered service to various strata of the society: This made a lasting impression on his mind; it considerably changed his outlook and he discovered a social mission in his mind; thus he discovered a social mission for the library profession and for himself. The impact of these experiences was expressively stated in by Sir P. Sivaswamy Aiyar, one of the enlightened statesmen of Madras Presidency at that time: He has brought to his task extensive knowledge of literature on the subject of libraries, personal acquaintance with methods of management of libraries in Britain, trained analytical intellect and a fervid but enlightened enthusiasm for the library movement. He has been the pioneer of the library movement in the Madras Presidency and has been carrying on an energetic propaganda to spread it. He knows how to rouse and sustain the interest of the reader. *Five laws of Library Science*. He began to reorganise the University Library. His first concern was to attract more readers to the library and provide facilities for them. He charged the library with a mission of self-education for every one. He used mass media to make the library hub of activity. The University Library soon acquired a niche in the world of the enlightened public of Madras. The Government of Madras took a keen interest in this and offered a handsome annual grant on a statutory basis. Within the library, Ranganathan initiated behind the scene work in several aspects of ab initio. Active reference service began to blossom. He introduced open shelved system and provided open access. This gave impetus for readers to come quite often. The atmosphere throbbed with human activity and intellectual atmosphere.

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This was probably because Churchill did not see himself as a natural speaker, but rather one who worked hard to hone his craft. So he did, and he did it well. His speeches are powerful and had a major impact on world affairs when they were spoken. I can answer in one word: Victory at all costsâ€”Victory in spite of all terrorâ€”Victory, however long and hard the road may be, for without victory there is no survival. He said he would tell them what told his new ministers: The Liberties of Britain January 10, But once we touch reality, once we touch their interests and privileges - [kicks his platform] Out! In it, he told his Brummie audience that: The Few August 20, ; The House of Commons The great air battle which has been in progress over this Island for the last few weeks has recently attained a high intensity. On August 15, , the battle of Britain reached a crisis point. All the resources of Fighter Command in the South were used. Churchill gave a stirring tribute to the RAF fighter pilots who were fighting in air above Britain. The United States of Europe September 19, , University of Zurich If at first all the States of Europe are not willing or able to join the Union, we must nevertheless proceed to assemble and combine those who will and those who can. We shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air Though there was national euphoria and relief at the unexpected deliverance at Dunkirk, the peril facing Britain was now universally perceived. But Churchill told the world that Britain would stand firm: We shall defend our Island, whatever the cost may be; we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender Never Despair March 1, ; House of Commons The hydrogen bomb has made an astounding incursion into the structure of our lives and thoughts. Churchill, wary of nuclear weaponry, set out to warn the House of their destructive power. He even flirts with the idea of disarmament, but rules it out owing to the international context of the Cold War. He paints a grim picture of the effects of the Hydrogen bomb, but then abruptly changes tone. The Churchillian optimism shines through in his conclusion: Meanwhile, never flinch, never weary, never despair. Congress In the days to come the British and American peoples will for their own safety and for the good of all walk together side by side in majesty, injustice and in peace. This was such a major speech because it helped convince the US government to focus on the European theatre of war thus helping Britain, rather than focusing on the pacific theatre. Churchill highlighted the common culture and language and his own American lineage by saying: Furthermore it defined the parameters of the Cold War. Together, Britain and the US adopted a deep opposition to Communism and, as a result, it virtually shaped the rest of the rest of the 20th century. France had just capitulated and Churchill had to explain the dire situation while remaining positive and willing to confront the Nazis. What General Weygand called the Battle of France is over. I expect that the Battle of Britain is about to begin Hitler knows that he will have to break us in this Island or lose the war. If we can stand up to him, all Europe may be free and the life of the world may move forward into broad, sunlit uplands. But if we fail, then the whole world, including the United States, including all that we have known and cared for, will sink into the abyss of a new Dark Age made more sinister, and perhaps more protracted, by the lights of perverted science. Churchill had been speaking on trade unions in the House for a better part of an hour, when he suddenly lost his train of thought. He stalled for time, but could not finish his speech. He thanked the House for listening to him and sat down and put his head in his hands. He had been in the habit of totally memorising his speeches. But from this point forward, Churchill decided to forge a system of speech writing that employed copious notes and several revisions.

6: Former Senator Sue West – Parliament of Australia

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PA What were the greatest parliamentary speeches of the past years? Churchill defiant in ? Nye Bevan championing his blueprint for the NHS? Most involve war and peace, economic crisis, basic liberties or divisive social issues. But there are also great issues which are now in cobwebs and less famous names forgotten. And what does the once-celebrated name ED Morel mean today? Morel became a pacifist, later a Labour MP, albeit too much of a troublemaker to achieve office under Ramsay MacDonald. I shall be back. Hansard asked 46 distinguished figures, mostly living peers and MPs, plus a few officials and observers, to choose their favourite from to Another of those deadly "personal statements" that litter the grey pages of Hansard. Mischievous and far-sighted, Clegg calls it. Not all the speeches are immediately obvious in the Hansard format; for anyone interested, Heath spoke at 4. Each contributor gets a page to explain their choice. All the speeches I mentioned above were picked, though the charm lies in the detail. So did Nigel Lawson, who was told that three was enough and asked to pick another. Tony Benn also selected a Bevan legend: It is a pretty good speech, but also the death knell of the Labour government. Lessons there still for both pragmatists and purists. And the late former Tory cabinet minister and Fleet Street editor William "Dear Bill" Deedes also selected a Bevan speech, this time closing a defence debate in February Here we catch the minister of labour, backbench scourge of Churchill during the second world war, boldly crossing swords on defence matters with the ex-and-future premier – the miner v the aristocrat – and warning against excessive rearmament, the issue over which he would shortly resign. Do not fear the Soviets too much when they produce 25m tons of steel a year and the west can manage m tons, he said. That is a pretty impressive basic argument which Bevan no softie on the Russians often used against cold war excesses. It is striking how well speeches in this volume stand up when they are rooted in firm principle, not transient fashion, and marry principle with practical politics. The trio of LG, Churchill and Bevan – one from each main party – were, by general consent, I think, the most important parliamentary orators of the century, their words and weight combined. But due recognition is given to others. That was how they saw it. Time sometimes changes perspectives on these events. He was speaking at 1. Barbara Castle , another powerful voice in a small frame another redhead too , is selected by Patricia Hewitt for her second reading speech on the equal pay bill in I was present on that occasion, as on many others in this engrossing volume. Its lack of a decent index is maddening, but I am unexpectedly fascinated by it – and by the choices made. What would I have made if asked? Probably one of the above, though it would have been better to have dug up a lost gem. David Blunkett selected the incisive contribution of Oswald Mosley – yes, that Sir Oswald – to the economic crisis in , before he went off the political rails. Lloyd George spoke next, followed by several ex-current-and future PMs. Those were the days! Dennis Skinner has picked one of his own speeches, a brilliant Friday morning filibuster designed to thwart opponents of stem cell research by talking for hours about a byelection writ. It was an important tactical manoeuvre at the time, now forgotten and probably banned by "modernisation" reforms , so we forgive him the egocentricity. There is melancholy as well as glory in these dusty digital pages, heroism and intrigue buried among the routine questions about sewage, country bypasses, colonies and war. The past, the issues and the orators, seems larger than the present. It need not be; it may not be again. But no one currently operating in the Commons makes the cut; none of them probably made the longlist either. Alas, the comparisons are not comforting. Weighty debates today are few. The Commons chamber is not what it was. Contents may be reproduced under click-use licence from the Office of Public Sector Information.

7: Full text of " Best Parliamentary Speeches"

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