Anglistentag 1997 Giessen
Proceedings
edited by
Raimund Borgmeier
Herbert Grabes
Andreas H. Jucker

Die Deutsche Bibliothek - CIP-Einheitsaufnahme

Anglistentag:
Proceedings of the conference of the German Association of University Teachers of English.
Trier: WVT Wissenschaftlicher Verlag Trier
Früher Schriftenreihe. - Bis Vol. 17 (1996) im Verl. Niemeyer, Tübingen
Vol. 19. Anglistentag <1997, Giessen>:
Anglistentag <1997, Giessen>:
Proceedings / Anglistentag 1997 Giessen / ed. by Raimund Borgmeier ... -
Trier: WVT Wissenschaftlicher Verlag Trier, 1998
(Proceedings of the conference of the German Association of University Teachers of English ; Vol. 19)
ISBN 3-88476-309-1

Umschlaggestaltung: Brigitta Düsseldorf

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ISBN 3-88476-309-1

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Gedruckt auf säurefreiem und alterungsbeständigem Papier

Printed in Germany

WVT Wissenschaftlicher Verlag Trier
Postfach 4005, 54230 Trier
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I wish to present two books, both about the same event which took place in Guyana on 18 November 1978, when Jim Jones, an American sect leader who had founded a community in the Guyanese interior, forced about a thousand of his adherents, including 276 children, to drink a sweetened cyanide soup. Those who refused to drink the lethal potion were shot on the spot. Shiva Naipaul’s journalistic account of the Jonestown tragedy in *Black and White* (1980) presents it as very much in keeping with the atmosphere prevailing in Guyana and therefore not surprising, though it must be pointed out that similar events have taken place in the United States, Canada, Japan, Switzerland and France, where the police, though informed of what was likely to happen, did nothing to prevent the sects’ activities.

Fred D’Aguiar, a poet and novelist of Guyanese origin, has written a poetic sequence called *Bill of Rights* (1998) in which an anonymous narrator writes from Jonestown to a Rasta friend in Brixton. He seems to be one of the underprivileged for whom Jim Jones claimed he was creating his utopian community. He first describes the neophytes’ enthusiasm and their dedication to Jones, then the slow degradation of the settlement and the way in which Jones himself changes from being a charismatic leader to a dictatorial, cruel tyrant. The massacre and its immediate aftermath are briefly but poignantly recorded early in the narrative:

*Men, women and children queue before a pot More like a vat and drink or else are shot,  Their cries that could raise the dead, raise hair And a thousand flutes in a death air,*  
*A thousand flutes piled on top Each other, like so many grains of rice.*

[*...*]

*A thousand flutes for bullets*  
*A thousand souls for flutes*  
*A thousand bullets for souls*  

[*...*]  
*Silence except for the baying of the blood*  
*Silence above the wind in the trees*  
*Silence as the river breaches its banks*
Silence of us like fish in a tank
Silence in the lengthening plait of vines
Silence [...] (15-16)

After the tragedy, the narrator, one of the rare survivors, is completely stunned, spiritually numb, and goes to live in America, rejecting any kind of commitment, though he is haunted by the ghosts of Jonestown:

When I walk, it's over a thousand
Dead; so I stand on the spot
Staring at one place
Whose pattern, I pray, will not
Scramble into a town full of dead. (124)

In the novel Jonestown (1996) by Wilson Harris (also from Guyana) the event is part of a larger historical context, evoking other holocausts in this century and analysing the motivations that lead to such massacres. It is also seen as a late manifestation of the extinction of peoples and settlements in Amerindian Central and South America (mainly the Maya) and even as analogous to the fate of Atlantis.

The narrative begins on the day of the massacre when the narrator, Francisco Bone (asking himself "why did I survive?"), witnesses Jonah (Jim) Jones making sure a woman he has shot is really killed, then being killed in turn by Bone's friend (in a sense his double), Deacon, who avenges the victims. As young men, Bone and Deacon had gone to San Francisco thanks to a scholarship; this is where they met Jones and were fascinated by him. After the tragedy, Bone, suffering from partial annesia, travels for seven years in the country before reaching New Amsterdam, and it is from there in 1985 that he starts with Mr Mageye (his former teacher, now Virgilian guide) his imaginative, 're-visionary' journey into his and Deacon's past.

As in Harris's earlier novels, this is not a linear journey. Rather, events arise out of Bone's unconscious into his consciousness as he writes a "dream-book" and re-interprets these events. The temporal scheme is therefore extremely fluid and actually inspired by the Maya conception of time, in which past, present and future merge and the past can be re-examined from the vantage point of the future:

*My Dream-book was a net of associations of 'pasts' and 'presents' and 'futures' in which one could trace an immense and subtle transference of Masks such as I had glimpsed in the Nether World, in Limbo Land [...] Its ramifications could never be absolutely seized but it brought into play a wholly different epic fiction from conventional European fiction, an epic net which embraced Europe as well - an epic net conversant with the European Conquest of the ancient Americas but antecedent to European models. (186, italics in the text)*

As this self-reflexive passage shows, Bone's book (whose title, Imagination Dead Imagine, he borrows from Beckett) is also about the nature of fiction, which at some stage he calls "self-judgemental, self-confessional." Indeed, its major theme is his gradual recognition of his (and every man's) responsibility for "the holocaust that afflicts us all in a variety of overt or masked forms everywhere" (126). He acknowledges that, like Deacon, his motivation for adhering to Jones's ideology was an unconscious desire for revenge, the source of violence and repeated wars. The characters also act out impulses embodied in archetypal figures: the predator (of whom Jones is only one version); the Furies, avenging goddesses who can nevertheless turn into saving virgins. But the saviour-child (the opposite of the authoritarian saviour people long for) is seen at the end to be inseparable from the predator archetype. However, the characters' ambivalence is an obvious manifestation of the trickster archetype - originally the African spider god Anansi, then the beaten-down slave who escapes oppression by his cleverness, yet who can also evince a growing appetite for power. The "tricksters of spirit" (151) which Bone encounters in his quest are both victims and potential tyrants, shadowy figures in his inner self who confront him with a perpetually falling yet redeemable humanity.

But through his power of metamorphosis the trickster also impersonates Harris's own art, which dismantles all frames and closures and weaves its metaphorical narratives through protean 'convertible' imagery. For Harris, both life and art are an endless "unfinished genesis of the imagination." Jonestown, a symbiotic Old World/ New World epic, in a setting that extends from the Guyanese heartland to the cosmos, is another impressive step in that creative process.
The Domesday Book - compiled in 1085-6 - is one of the few historical records whose name is familiar to most people in this country. It is our earliest public record, the foundation document of the national archives and a legal document that is still valid as evidence of title to land. According to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, the decision was taken at William's Christmas court in Gloucester in 1085, and his men were sent: 'all over England into every shire [to] find out how many hides there were in the shire, what land and cattle the king had himself in the shire, what dues he ought to have in twelve months from the shire. Also he had a record made of how much land his archbishops had, his bishops and his abbots and his earls, and what or how much everyone who was in England had.

Caribbean literature is the literature of the various territories of the Caribbean region. Literature in English from the former British West Indies may be referred to as Anglo-Caribbean or, in historical contexts, as West Indian literature. Most of these territories have become independent nations since the 1960s, though some retain colonial ties to the United Kingdom. They share, apart from the English language, a number of political, cultural, and social ties which make it useful to consider their [en] Caribbean Literature ; Wilson Harris ; Jonestown ; Fred D'Aguiar ; Bill of Rights. Research centres : CEREP (Centre d'Enseignement et de Recherche en Etudes Postcoloniales). Target : Researchers ; Students. Permalink : http://hdl.handle.net/2268/200964. File(s) associated to this reference. To those who travel there today, the West Indies are unspoiled paradise islands. Yet that image Backyard bird photography : how to attract birds to your home and create beautiful photographs. 163 Pages-2014-6.5 MB-8,967 Downloads-New! Fans of bird watching will rejoice with Backyard Bird Photography, a guide for learning how to set Bird by bird: some instructions on writing and life. 159 Pages-1995-768 KB-8,363 Downloads-New! could hardly do better than Marcus, the ruler of the Roman Empire for almost two decades and The reigning emperor, Ha Load more similar PDF files. PDF Drive investigated dozens of problems and listed the biggest global issues facing the world today. Let's Change The World Together. Pdfdrive:hope Give books away. Get books you want. -- 1980 to 1989 inclusive. SELECT * FROM nobel WHERE subject = 'Literature'. AND yr BETWEEN 1980 AND 1989. -- 6. Show all details of the presidential winners: ('Theodore Roosevelt', -- 'Woodrow Wilson', 'Jed Bartlet', 'Jimmy Carter'). SELECT * FROM nobel. WHERE winner IN ('Theodore Roosevelt', 'Woodrow Wilson', 'Jed Bartlet', 'Jimmy Carter'). -- 7. Show the winners with first name John. SELECT winner FROM nobel. WHERE winner LIKE 'John%'. -- 8. In which years was the Physics prize awarded but no Chemistry prize. -- (WARNING - this question is way too hard for this level, you will need to u