제 8 주 반문화와 J. D. 샐린저

I. Anti-Culture and Counter Culture.
1. Anti-Culture: against any generation; describes the group (referred to as cults) that have no culture whatsoever and therefore latch on to what is.
1) J. M. Inger: sub-culture against the mainstream culture
2) hippies: drugs, sex, violence, zen Buddhism
‣ hippie subculture: originally a youth movement that arose in the United States during the mid-1960s, swiftly spreading to other countries around the world. The Hippie culture remains evident in 2011. The etymology of the term "hippie" is from hipster, and was initially used to describe beatniks who had moved into New York City's Greenwich Village, San Francisco's Haight-Ashbury district, and similar urban areas. Both the words "hip" and "hep" came from Black culture and denote awareness
2. Counter Culture: against the previous generation
3. Youth Culture:
4. Mass Society: society in the modern, industrial era. "guided by the structural-functional approach and drawing on the ideas of Tönnies, Durkheim, and Weber, understands modernity as the emergence of a mass society (Kornhauser, 1959; Nisbet, 1969; Berger, Berger, & Kellner, 1974; Pearson, 1993). A mass society is a society in which prosperity and bureaucracy have weakened traditional social ties."
II. 1950s and 1960s in the United States

1950: Senator Joseph McCarthy gains power, and McCarthyism (1950-1954) begins
1950: McCarran Internal Security Act
1950: The comic strip Peanuts, by Charles M. Schulz, is first published
1950: NBC airs Broadway Open House a late-night comedy, variety, talk show through 1951. Hosted by Morey Amsterdam and Jerry Lester and Dagmar, it serves as the prototype for the Tonight Show
1951: General Douglas MacArthur fired by President Truman for comments about using nuclear weapons on China
1951: The first live transcontinental television broadcast takes place in San Francisco, California from the Japanese Peace Treaty Conference. One month later, the situation comedy *I Love Lucy* premieres on CBS, sparking the rise of television in the American home and the Golden Age of Television.
1952: Immigration and Nationality Act 1953 - Dwight D. Eisenhower inaugurated as President
1953: Rosenbergs executed
1954: Joseph McCarthy discredited in Army-McCarthy hearings
1954: Brown v. Board of Education, a landmark decision of the Supreme Court, declares state laws establishing separate public schools for black and white students and denying black children equal educational opportunities unconstitutional
1954: NBC airs the The Tonight Show the first late-night talk show is originally hosted by Steve Allen

1955: Ray Kroc opens a McDonald's fast food restaurant and, after purchasing the franchise from its original owners, oversees its national (and later, worldwide) expansion
1955: Rosa Parks incites the Montgomery Bus Boycott
1955: Disneyland opens at Anaheim, California
1955: Rock and roll music enters the mainstream, with "Rock Around the Clock" by Bill Haley
1956: Interstate Highway Act, which would provide the construction of 41,000 miles (66,000 km) of the Interstate Highway System over a 20-year period
1957: Civil Rights Act of 1957, primarily a voting rights bill, becomes the first civil rights legislation enacted by Congress since Reconstruction
1957: Soviets launch Sputnik; "space race" begins
1957: Shippingport Atomic Power Station, the first commercial nuclear power plant in the U.S., goes into service
1959: Alaska and Hawaii become the 49th and 50th U.S. states; to date, they are the final two states admitted to the union.
1960: U-2 incident, wherein a CIA U-2 spy plane was shot down while flying a reconnaissance mission over Soviet Union airspace
1960: Greensboro sit-ins, sparked by four African American college students refusing to move from a segregated lunch counter, spurs similar actions and increases sentiment in the Civil Rights Movement.
1960: Civil Rights Act of 1960, establishing federal inspection of local voter registration polls and penalties for those attempting to obstruct someone's attempt to register to vote or actually vote
1961: John F. Kennedy becomes President
1961: Vietnam War officially begins with 900 military advisors landing in Saigon
1962: John Glenn orbits the Earth, becoming the first American to do so
1962: Cuban Missile Crisis, which becomes the closest nuclear confrontation (as of 2010) involving the U.S. and USSR
1963: March on Washington; Martin Luther King, Jr. "I have a dream" speech
1963: *The Feminine Mystique* by Betty Friedan published, sparking the women's liberation movement
1963: President Kennedy assassinated in Dallas; Lyndon Johnson becomes President.
1964: The Beatles arrive in the U.S., and subsequent appearances on The Ed Sullivan Show, mark the start of the British Invasion
1964: President Johnson proposes the Great Society, whose social reforms were aimed at the elimination of poverty and racial injustice. New major spending programs that addressed education, medical care, urban problems, and transportation were launched later in the 1960s.
1964: Civil Rights Act of 1964, outlawing major forms of discrimination against blacks and women, and ended racial segregation in the United States
1965: Immigration Act of 1965

1965: Malcolm X an African-American Muslim minister, public speaker, and human rights activist is assassinated in Harlem, New York
1965: Watts Riot in the Watts neighborhood of Los Angeles, lasts six days and is the first of several major urban riots due to racial issues.
1966: The three major American television networks—NBC, CBS and ABC — have full color lineups in their prime-time schedules.
1967: The "Summer of Love" embodies the growing counterculture, with the Monterey Pop Festival and Scott McKenzie's "San Francisco (Be Sure to Wear Flowers in Your Hair)" among the highlights.
1968: Martin Luther King Jr. and presidential candidate Robert F. Kennedy assassinated two months apart
1968: Shirley Chisholm becomes first black woman elected to U.S. Congress
1969: Neil Armstrong walks on the Moon
1969: The Woodstock Festival in White Lake, New York becomes an enormously successful musical and cultural gathering; a milestone for the baby-boom generation
1969: *Sesame Street* premieres on National Educational Television.

III. Chronology of J. D. Salinger

1919: January 1, Jerome David Salinger born in Manhattan. Snd last child of a Scotch-Irish mother named Miriam Jillich Salinger and a Jewish father named Sol Salinger.
1932: Salinger attends McBurney School
(Salinger's parents enroll him in Manhattan's exclusive McBurney School for ninth and tenth grades. He begins his writing career as a reporter for the school newspaper.)
1934: Transfer to Valley Forge Military Academy
(At age fifteen, Salinger transfers from McBurney to Valley Forge Military Academy in Wayne, Pennsylvania. He later uses the school as the model for Pencey Prep, Holden Caulfield's alma mater in *The Catcher in the Rye*.)
1936: Freshman year at NYU
(Salinger enters New York University as a freshman.)
1937: Salinger drops out of NYU
(Salinger drops out of NYU in the spring of his freshman year. In the fall he moves to Vienna, Austria, to study the meatpacking business.)
1938: January, WWII Looms in Europe
(With war looming in Europe, Salinger leaves Vienna and returns to the United States. A month later, on March 12, the Nazis take over Austria.)
1939: Writing courses at Columbia University
(Salinger enrolls in a writing course at Columbia University that is taught by Whit Burnett, the editor of *Story* magazine. Burnett encourages the young writer's career, and becomes a friend and mentor.)
1940: February, "The Young Folks"
(Salinger publishes his piece of fiction, "The Young Folks," in *Story* magazine.)
1941, November, "Slight Rebellion Off Madison"

(After several rejections, The New Yorker finally accepts one of Salinger's stories. "Slight Rebellion Off Madison," the first Salinger story to feature Holden Caulfield, does not appear in the magazine until five years later.)
1942: Salinger gets drafted
(Salinger is drafted into the U.S. Army, where he has a distinguished military career as an interrogator. Among other accomplishments, he takes part in the Battle of the Bulge and, later, the liberation of the concentration camps. He also forges a friendship with war correspondent Ernest Hemingway. Salinger continues his writing career during the war, carting his typewriter around in his Jeep. His experiences in the war leave a deep impression on him.)
1944: June 6, D-Day
(On D-Day, Salinger lands on Utah Beach to participate in the invasion of Normandy, France.)
1945: Salinger marries Sylvia
(Salinger marries a German woman named Sylvia (her last name and other personal details are not known). They live together only eight months, and the marriage officially ends in 1947.)
1948: "A Perfect Day for Bananafish"
(After rejecting Salinger dozens of times, The New Yorker jumps on his story "A Perfect Day for Bananafish," the first to feature a character from the fictional Glass family. He signs a contract with the magazine, promising to let them have first crack at publishing any of his future stories.)
1949: "Uncle Wiggily in Connecticut" heads to film
(My Foolish Heart, a film adaptation of Salinger's story "Uncle Wiggily in Connecticut," premieres. The movie is torn apart by critics. Salinger is so dissatisfied with the filmmakers' interpretation of his work that he never authorizes another film version of his work.)
1951: July 16, *The Catcher in the Rye*
(Published by Little, Brown and Company. The novel's success offers Salinger instant fame, just when he decides he doesn't want it. He begins to retreat from public life.)
1952: interest in religion
(After practicing Buddhism for several years, Salinger becomes deeply interested in the texts of Advaita Vedanta Hinduism. His interest in religion spans his adult life, and he also dabbles in Christian Science and Dianetics, the precursor to Scientology.)
1953: *Nine Stories*
(A book of short stories about the Glass family, is published. In the same year, Salinger moves from New York City to Cornish, New Hampshire, the small town where he still lives.)
1955: February 17, Salinger marries Claire Douglas
(Marries Claire Douglas, a student at Radcliffe College (which was the sister school of all-male Harvard). As a wedding present, he gives her a copy of a story about the character Franny Glass, who is based on his new wife.)
1955: December 10, The couple's daughter Margaret is born.
1960: February 13, Matt Salinger born
(The couple's son Matt is born.)

1961: August, *Franny and Zooey*
(The book consists of two long stories, one about Franny Glass (based on Salinger's wife, Claire) and the other about her sister Zooey.)
1963: Salinger publishes *Raise High the Roof Beam, Carpenters and Seymour: Introduction.*
(A book of two novellas, the last book he publishes.)
1965: June 19, "Hapworth 16, 1924"
(Salinger's short story "Hapworth 16, 1924" appears in *The New Yorker*. The story remains his last published work.)
1967: October 3, divorce
(Salinger and Claire Douglas divorce after twelve years of marriage, finalizing a long separation.)
1972: love affair with Joyce Maynard
(Salinger reads an essay in *The New York Times Magazine* by a Yale University freshman named Joyce Maynard. Impressed, he begins a correspondence with her and the two begin a love affair. At the time of their relationship, Maynard is 18 years old and Salinger is 53.)
1986: Salinger blocks a biography
(After learning that critic Ian Hamilton is preparing to write a biography about him, Salinger sues Hamilton to block the book's publication. The biography, In Search of J.D. Salinger, eventually appears in 1988.)
1988: Salinger marries Colleen O'Neill
(Salinger marries his third and current wife, Colleen O'Neill, who is forty years his junior.)
1998: Joyce Maynard tells all
(Joyce Maynard auctions off letters Salinger wrote to her during their courtship. In the same year, she publishes her memoir *At Home in the World*, which contains detailed descriptions of her relationship with the extremely private writer.)
2000: Margaret writes a memoir
(Salinger's daughter Margaret publishes a memoir of growing up with the writer. The book, *Dream Catcher*, is sharply critical of Salinger, who cut off contact with his daughter when he learned she was writing the book. After its publication, Salinger's son Matt refutes his sister's account of their childhood.)
2009: May, death of J. D. Salinger
(At the age of 91, Salinger passes away in New Hampshire. The world mourns the loss of one of its most talented, and reclusive, voices.)
IV. The Catcher in the Rye
1. title: "Comin' Through the Rye," by Robert Burns
‣ 번안곡 <들놀이>; 일본에는 1888 년 발표된《메이지 창가》에 실려 <고향의 하늘>, 일본의 신호등에 설치된 음향 신호기의 멜로디.
‣ <들놀이>

너와 내가 밀밭에서 서로 만나서
키스를 한대도 누가 아나요
우리들이 밀밭에서 나온다 해서
웃으라면 웃으라지 집으로 간다네
(나아가자 동무들아 어깨를 걸고

시내 건너 재를 넘어 들과 산으로
산들산들 가을 바람 시원하구나
랄라랄라 씩씩하게 발맞춰 가자)

‣ "호밀밭으로 걸어오는 누군가를 만나기 시작하면" –> "호밀밭으로 걸어오는 누군가를 붙잡기 시작하면" (주인공의 장래 희망)

2. Major Characters: Holden Caulfield, Phoebe, D.B., Jane
3. genre: bildunsroman (Huckleberry Finn)
4. confessional fiction: "정말로 이 이야기를 곡 듣고 싶다면, 무엇보다도 내가 어디서 태어났고, 내 거지 같은 어린 시절이 어떠했으며, 또 내가 태어나기 전 우리 부모님이 무엇을 하셨는지 따위를 알고 싶을 겁니다."
5. language, style: slang, colloquialism
6. major themes:

1) critiques of American way of life: materialism, myth of success, American dream
2) phoniness vs. honesty: lack of meaningful communication
가족 (형, 부모), 종교, 교육, 문화, 예술
허위, 가식 –> 인간 불신 –> 의사소통의 부재 (벙어리 행세, 양지 바른 곳)
3) appearance vs. reality
4) individual vs. society: Washington Irving, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Herman Melville, Henry David Thoreau, Mark Twain, Ernest Hemingway, William Faulkner