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Australian Culture and Jasper Jones – Essay'Jasper Jones' by Craig Silvey is a semi-realistic representation of the social commentary and culture of Australian society in the 1960s. The distinct novel demonstrates the harsh climate of xenophobia, cultural stereotyping, and destructive racism that existed, as well as the fictional, patriarchal town of Corrigan. Against the social turmoil of the Vietnam War and the Aboriginal Rights Movement, Silvey explores themes of community, conformity, and discrimination, which remain true throughout, and are personified, by the multi-faceted characters of 'Jasper Jones'. 'The Australian Temperament' introduction by Peter Goldsworthy, and similarly Tony Birch's summary of Jasper Jones, accounts of the core ideas in the novel and Australian society both presently and in the past. The cultural elements and ideas in Jasper Jones are heavily influenced by the majority of Australians' opinion in the '60s, which are discussed heavily in Peter Goldsworthy's introduction. In Silvey's text, several accounts of racism are incorporated, such as Jeffery Lu and Jasper Jones. Jeffery Lu is an Australian-born Vietnamese boy and Charlie's only friend, who 'one-ups' his intellect, which, because of the Vietnam War, would've been extremely rare and controversial at the time. Jeffery is bullied and harassed at school constantly for being Vietnamese, and no matter how much he perseveres to fit in with the other children, the only time he is cheered on or admired is when he is covered with gear and clothing to the point of anonymity – on the cricket pitch. When playing sport, Jeffery feels like he belongs, but when he removes his helmet, he's bombarded with insults, threats, and physical bullying. Jasper shares this attribute of minority with Jeffery, being an Aboriginal-Australian. Jasper is the town's scapegoat – portrayed as "A thief, a thug, a liar, and a truant", and is horribly mistreated by almost everyone because of his falsely-rumoured reputation in Corrigan. His status in the town is so low that Jasper is actually used as an example to children of how they'd end up with poor attitude and aptitude, which Silvey excellently uses in order to demonstrate how extremely discriminatory some Australian communities were in the 1960s. Charlie is depicted physically as a typical Australian boy, although he is still an outcast, because of his intellect. Abnormally, he doesn't like to play sport as his schoolmates do, he instead reads books for entertainment, which is looked down upon by everyone because sport is the social capitol, not intellect.The major global-scale events that occur in Jasper Jones, such as the Vietnam War, mostly accurately co-inside with the actual dates. Silvey uses these events to perpetuate the realism of the fictional town of Corrigan, as it is based off his childhood town. They provide the narrative with an additional 'layer', for example, Silvey includes conscription – as the war is raging, three men from Corrigan are drafted into the army. The 1960s were also the era of Aboriginal rights activity, which included the Aboriginal Rights Movement of 1965. The co-incidence with the Vietnam War further explains why Jeffery Lu is bullied so extensively, as a Vietnamese-Australian would've been extremely rare in Australia, and he could've possibly been considered a spy, or was just despised for 'supporting' Australia's opposition in the war, when in fact he isn't actually on anyone's side. This theme is perpetuated further by the White Australia Policy which was still in place until 1965, and Silvey harnesses it to create depth for the characters Jasper and Jeffery, who are certainly not part of 'White Australia'. Craig Silvey utilizes dialogue of the characters, mainly Jasper, to indicate the lack of individual education for Aboriginal children, and the deficiency in intellect that comes from it. Jasper practices a form of 'Aboriginal-English' which consists of abbreviations, mispronunciations, and abridgements. For example, 'been' becomes "bin" (p181), and 'nothing' becomes "nuthin" (p190). Jasper views Charlie as a clever boy, much like Atticus Finch from 'The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn', and selects him to help because he thinks Charlie is quite "wise". Conversely, Charlie enjoys using complex words, but is denied by Warwick Trent – the school bully – which in turn hinders his education, and is further tormented by Warwick and others if he uses a complicated word in class. Silvey creates vast and descriptive imagery with an impressive use of metaphor, simile, and symbolism – such as "my head circling and cycling dizzily through too many avenues of thought" (p113). These techniques, as described in Tony Birch's summary, enhance his writing and the story itself because it draws the audience in, and provides additional material to create a scene in their minds. 'Jasper Jones' by Craig Silvey is a contextually-shaped novel that employs the use of several multi-faceted characters to carry out a narrative. The use of language techniques further emphasises the underlying tone of the novel, and creates a vast imagery for the audience's enjoyment. It marks a point in time when egalitarianism was not in place, and Australia was still filled with xenophobia and racism. Silvey brilliantly establishes and continues these themes throughout, consequently delivering a compelling narrative that almost all audiences can relate with and enjoy. Bibliography Jasper Jones by Craig Silvey Introduction (The Australian Temperament) by Peter Goldsworthy Jasper Jones – In Summary by Tony Birch© Max Cullen Feng 2016 Even though Charlie "fails" the test of masculinity by coughing after he inhales the cigarette, he becomes closer friends with Jasper in this scene. This suggests that Jasper doesn't want a masculine, macho friend—he simply wants a friend. We also see where Charlie gets the desire to be a man, as he idolizes masculine literary heroes in books by Kerouac and Twain. Even though Silvey shows that these idols are unrealistic and a little shallow (there's nothing especially satisfying or heroic about drinking whiskey), he continues to portray Jasper in romanticized terms, like someone out of a Kerouac novel. Thus, Jasper is still very much the "Robin Hood"-style lovable rogue, who steals and lies, but is nonetheless a good man. Justice in society is the ultimate destination for those who wish to uphold the truth; however, morality is contradicted by an individual's choice to be uninvolved when personal serenity is at stake. The novel Jasper Jones upholds this idea through the portrayal of silent bystanders as the driving force that powers the events of injustice that take place in Corrigan. Ultimately, this dilemma is revealed to the audience through the lens of Charlie Bucktin's experiences, which act as a catalyst in assisting him piece together the reality that achieving justice is not always a clear-cut matter. Breakdowns within relationships are spurred into being by the inability of individuals to acknowledge their personal liability and condemn others of their misdemeanors. As Charlie witnesses his mother's accumulating verbal abuse towards his father's misbehavior, he understands how his mother attempts to feed her dissatisfaction in life by criticizing those around her: "She called him a poor parent, a useless husband. She accused him of not caring for either me or her." However, since Charlie's father stays uninvolved in order to restore peace, he is allowing injustice to linger; in fact, he is ironically being scapegoated as the excuse for his wife's affair. As Charlie states, "I wanted him to take umbrage with her questioning of his heart and his loyalty. But he didn't." Although the peace of passiveness is eventually made most evident to the audience within the motif of Charlie's antipodean snowdome, Charlie also understands the safety of being a silent bystander. His experiences force him to regret opening his window to Jasper Jones: "I'd choose to forget. I'd sleep safe in my settled snowdome." Therefore, the Bucktin house can also be viewed as a microcosm of the Corrigan community, as the silent bystander sustains wrongdoings and allows the innocent to be accused for others' mistakes.Silvey adapts his ideas about truth and responsibility to the Wishart family; Pete Wishart's brutal abuse of Laura was facilitated by Eliza's and Mrs. Wishart's continuous suppression of the truth. The narrative demonstrates Laura's encounters through a metaphorical spectacle highlighting how quickly evil was propelled "Like a cork from a bottle. A train with no brakes." Here, the use of simile heightens the intensity of Eliza's recounting to Charlie of her inability to oppose the villainy under her own roof. In a uniquely Australian voice Silvey personifies the intense heat of the Australian climate "summer heat crept in" symbolizing nature growing in tension in parallel with the events within the Wishart family. Dissolution of relationships within the Wishart family thrived from the subduing of truth and the abrogation of responsibilities as parental guardians from both Mr. and Mrs. Wishart. The powerless and marginalized are often scapegoated for the mistakes of those higher up in societies hierarchy to uphold faultless public appearances. Society's animosity towards Jasper Jones is enunciated during Charlie's first encounter with him "They think I'm a bloody animal. They think I belong in a cage…" The image of Jasper as an animal represents the ironic label that impugns his sensitive and misunderstood nature and presents him as dangerous to society. The first person narrative within the novel positions Charlie as the narrator allowing us to recognize the duality of Jasper which may not be known by others. Subsequently these experiences are what fuels the novel and forces Jasper and Charlie to adapt methods contrary to the traditional to achieve justice. Jasper's character is inexorably linked to accumulated stereotypical labels "a Thief, a Liar, a Thug, a Truant" that allows the powerful figures such as Pete Wishart to demonstrate a destructive power of injustice and scapegoat Jasper Jones for his misdemeanor. This supports his attempts in masking his identity as an alcoholic, immoral, sexually violent man and uphold his authority as the Shire president. Capitalization of these titles demonstrate the dominance of the assumptions of the community and promotes Jasper's vulnerability to be scapegoated. However, during his encounter with Mad Jack Lionel Jasper is indirectly accused of the same mistake of judging by appearance without understanding reality, as he himself engage in scapegoating of the innocent. Represented through an imperative narrative voice tied together with aphorism, Silvey highlights the ability of the Corrigan citizens to disfigure the truth so extremely, despite their personal egregious practices, that it forces Jack Lionel to resort to an isolated life, "The story became truth…And Jack Lionel's portrait was smudged with ink and smeared in shit". Silvey alludes this image of Lionel to the character of "Boo Radley", a reclusive social outcast in "To Kill a Mockingbird". During Jaspers blindness of the truth he fails to understand the positive intentions of Lionel to reunite with his grandson. "Or maybe he knew…Maybe he knows about his place. Maybe it was him." The repetition of "Maybe" accentuates Jaspers uncertainty and lack of evidence in accusing Jack Lionel. Even though Jasper doesn't have an image he needs to support, he needs to accuse someone else to hide the possibility of his actions driving Laura to her death. Therefore by relieving oneself of mistakes by antagonizing the innocent we are able to eliminate possibilities of moral misadventure. Justice and truth are intertwined as the handling of truth by individuals are influenced by human experiences and the reinterpretation of it brings about justice or injustice. Peoples encounters within certain relationships shapes their view of the truth as only those willing to peel away the layers and explore it will truly understand reality. Charlie's intelligence and compelling attitude to discover the truth before judging places characters in their authentic form, which assists in piecing together the different events within Corrigan. As a result of this he and Jasper were able to discover the ultimate injustice within Laura's death and perceive Corrigan through a different lens. Craig Silvey poignantly completes this novel through the revealing of human nature and its role within unearthing the truth and bringing about Justice.

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