

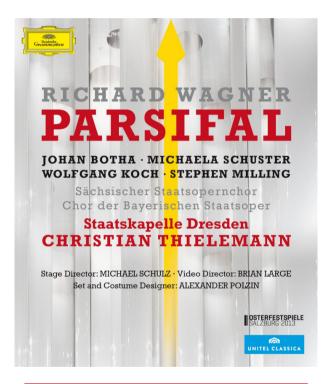


Wagner Society in NSW Inc. established 1980



PROGRAMME

12.00 noon DVD PARSIFAL Act 3 Salzburg Festival, Salzburg, 2013



2.00pm CAROLE CUSACK

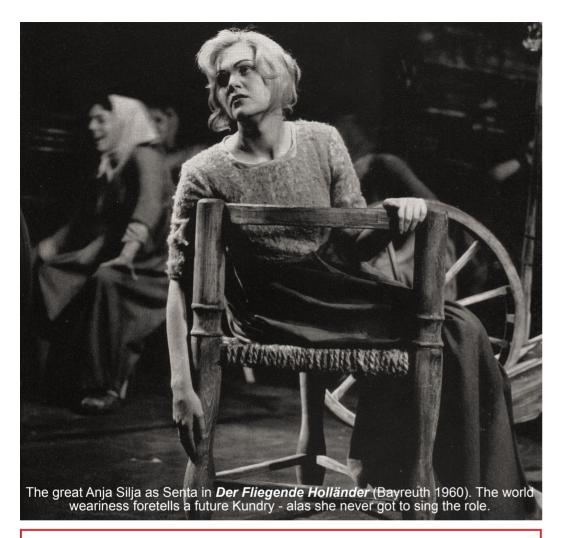
Tortured Immortality Redeemed by Love: Wagner's The Flying Dutchman and Parsifal

3.00pm (approx) REFRESHMENTS

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WHAT'S COMING UP NEXT?

Showing of **SYBERBERG'S PARSIFAL** on **Sunday 17 August** at **The Goethe Institut** starting at **11.00 am**.

WSNSW'S 45TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION CONCERT on Sunday 14 September at St Columba starting at 2.00 pm.

Talk by ESTEBAN INSAUSTI on Traditional versus Iconoclastic stagings of Die Meistersinger on Sunday 12 October at The Goethe Institut at 2.00 pm.

Preceded by DVD of Act 1 of Die Meistersinger starting at 12.30 noon.

SIEGFRIED SYMPOSIUM on Saturday 15 November at The Goethe Institut (TBC) starting at 10.30 am.

WSNSW'S CHRISTMAS CONCERT on Sunday 30 November at St Columba starting at 2.00 pm.

CAROLE CUSACK

Carole M. Cusack is Professor of Religious Studies at the University of Sydney. She trained as a medievalist & her doctorate was published as Conversion Among the Germanic Peoples (Cassell, 1998). She now researches primarily in contemporary religious trends & Western esotericism. Her books include (with Katharine Buljan) Anime. Religion and Spirituality: Profane & Sacred Worlds in Contemporary Japan (Equinox, 2015), Invented Religions: Imagination, Fiction & Faith (Ashgate, 2010), & The Sacred Tree: Ancient & Medieval Manifestations (Cambridge Scholars Publishing, 2011). She edited (with John W. Morehead & Venetia Laura Delano Robertson) The Sacred in



Fantastic Fandom: Essays on the Intersection of Religion & Pop Culture (McFarland, 2019) & (with M. Afzal Upal), Handbook of Islamic Sects & Movements (Brill, 2021). She edits the journals Alternative Spirituality & Religion Review (PDC, USA), Literature & Aesthetics (journal of the Sydney Society of Literature & Aesthetics), & Journal of Daesoon Thought & the Religions of East Asia (Daejin University, South Korea).

ABSTRACT The Flying Dutchman (1843) & Parsifal (1882) are united by characters who are doomed to wander the earth as penance for unexpurgated sin (a blasphemous oath by the Dutchman, and Kundry's laughter at Christ on the cross). Both are identified with the Wandering Jew of Christian folklore, who mocked the crucified Jesus & was doomed to deathless wandering. Both are saved by Christ figures; Senta sacrifices herself to break the curse that binds the Dutchman, & Parsifal baptises Kundry, who dies a saved Christian, on Good Friday, the commemoration of Christ's atonement. The Jewish identity of the Dutchman & Kundry is a serious impediment; that Richard Wagner held antisemitic views is well-known. Yet what is more interesting is that over almost 40 years there is an explicit shift towards more conventional Christian imagery evident in *Parsifal*. Wagner thought his era was one in which religion had lost power and art was needed to replace it. Wagner is thoroughly modern for he, to quote David Huron, creates a "music of hunger, rather than of fulfilment" (2006). The Flying Dutchman is a symbolic opera; but Parsifal is a Bühnenweihfestspiel ("festival work for the initiation of a stage") intended to redeem its audience.

