

徵稿啟示之專題投稿主題：

**全球大流行的愛與不安**

新冠肺炎不僅打亂了全球的公衛與經濟秩序，更為社會、政治，以及文化帶來深遠的動盪不安。密切的接觸本可結合人心、拉近距離，現卻成了病毒與恐懼傳播的管道。封城措施與社交距離拉大了人與人之間身體與心靈的鴻溝，彼此的隔閡也因政策所隱含的意識形態分歧，以及確診與死亡人數差距所代表的種族與階級差異而日益加遽。然而，無以計數的人們冒著風險，甚或犧牲自我，只為看顧病患或為廣大社群提供日常必要服務。同時，社會關係、教育以及文化正因網路科技而展現新面貌；提倡人權與種族平等的抗爭也帶來了改變的契機。

正當上述改變在全球各地持續發酵與發展之際，文學與藝術創作可以成為和現今處境對話的脈絡與指引。薄伽丘的《十日談》、狄福的《大疫年紀事》、托瑪斯·曼的《魂斷威尼斯》、卡繆的《瘟疫》，以及加西亞·馬奎斯的《愛在瘟疫蔓延時》等西方文學鉅著皆描繪了面對無形傳染疾病的恐懼。著名學者葛林布萊亦指出，「莎士比亞一生皆處於腺鼠疫的陰影之下」，故此病在他作品中反覆出現。此外，當代呼應疫病最精湛的劇作，當屬東尼·庫許納探討愛滋病的劇作《美國天使》。對疫病的哲學反思，從古代哲學家盧克萊修至近代的蘇珊·桑塔格都不曾間斷。就視覺藝術而論，許多作品因疫病而提出「人生難免一死」（*memento mori*）的警訊（例如：死亡之舞文類、布勒哲爾的《死亡的勝利》），其他作品則傳達了寬慰與治癒之情（例如丁托列多的作品《聖洛克治癒瘟疫患者》和愛滋病紀念拼布的活動）。而在視覺上最能生動傳達全球感染景象的媒介首推電影，著名作品包括《第七封印》、《天外魔花》、《致命病種》、《全境擴散》等等

將文學與藝術作品帶入時疫的脈絡引發了一些重要問題。例如，疫情大爆發期間，文學與藝術扮演了什麼樣的角色？這些作品如何運用特定的文類想像傳染與疾病盛行的世界？藝術創作和理論作品如何揭露疫情爆發中社會分化的風險，和人際連結的逆流，甚至是危機中的愛？文學與文化在疫情期間如何連接愛與疾病/不安，或讓兩者針鋒相對？由隱喻的角度來看，病毒感染的比喻如何反映社會上的、政治上的，或倫理上的不安（*dis-ease*；譬如，種族主義、暴力、破壞性的線上言論）？在所謂的人類世中，人類文明演進是否就是一種病毒，而疫情的爆發只是一種病徵顯現？如果答案為「是」，我們該如何重新構想人類與環境，或人類與彼此之間的關係？

本期專題歡迎論文討論文學及文化（含藝術）作品中疫情與傳染在社會、政治、文化以及思想上的意涵。討論的作品不限文類與藝術形式，亦不囿於任何文化或歷史背景。可能的子題包括：

疫情大流行與文學想像  
疫情爆發下的愛與團結  
疫情爆發下的心理及情緒不安  
社交距離下的連結與分離  
感染與其他「隱形敵人」的再現  
以疫病作為隱喻  
疫情、道德規範，以及宗教思想  
疫情與全球想像  
感染、佔有、入侵  
疫病與殖民主義  
感染、未來，以及（後）人文主義

專題投稿僅接受以英文或中文書寫之稿件。截稿時間：2021年3月1日。詳細的徵稿規定以及論文格式規範，歡迎來信：[fujenstudies@gmail.com](mailto:fujenstudies@gmail.com) 或請參閱輔仁大學外語學院網站：[www.cfl.fju.edu.tw](http://www.cfl.fju.edu.tw)。

Call for Papers, Special Issue Topic:  
**Love and Dis-ease in Times of Pandemic**

The current coronavirus pandemic is not only upending public health and economics on a global scale; it is also disrupting society, politics, and culture in profound but uncertain ways. The close contacts that customarily bind and mend human lives are suddenly conduits of disease and fear. The physical and psychological ruptures resulting from lockdowns and social distancing are intensified by ideological divides concerning these very policies as well as stark racial and economic disparities in rates of illness and death. At the same time, countless people have risked and even sacrificed their lives to treat the infected and provide essential services to their communities. Social relationships, education, and culture are reinventing themselves online, while passionate protests for human rights and racial equality are raising hopes for permanent structural change.

As the long-term effects of these upheavals continue to unfold globally, literature and the arts can offer context and guidance for engaging with this present time of pandemic. Boccaccio's *Decameron*, Defoe's *A Journal of the Plague Year*, Mann's *Death in Venice*, Camus's *The Plague*, and García Márquez's *Love in the Time of Cholera* are among the landmarks in a Western literary field broadly agitated by the fear of invisible contagion. "Shakespeare lived his entire life in the shadow of the bubonic plague," Stephen Greenblatt has recently observed, citing its recurrent presence in the plays,<sup>1</sup> and the masterful theatrical response to pandemic in our own time is Tony Kushner's AIDS-era drama *Angels in America*. Philosophical reflections on epidemics have occupied thinkers from Lucretius to Susan Sontag. In the visual arts, while some works have answered pandemics with *memento mori* (the *Danse Macabre* genre, Bruegel's *The Triumph of Death*), others like Tintoretto's *Saint Roch Cures the Plague Victims* and the AIDS Memorial Quilt have delivered comfort and healing. Among all media, film has produced perhaps the most graphic images of global contagion in works such as *The Seventh Seal*, *The Invasion of the Body Snatchers*, *The Andromeda Strain*, *Contagion*, and many more.

Reflecting on literature and the arts in the context of pandemics raises timely questions. What roles have literature and the arts played during pandemics, and how have they imagined worlds of contagion and disease within their generic borders? What do creative or theoretical works reveal about the risks of social division and the

countercurrents of human connection, or even love, in the midst of infectious diseases? How do literature and culture connect love and dis-ease, or oppose one to the other, in times of pandemic? Metaphorically, how do tropes of viral contagion reflect on other states of dis-ease, whether social, political, or ethical (e.g., racism, violence, destructive online content)? In the Anthropocene, is human civilization itself a kind of virus, of which literal pandemics are but one manifestation, and if so, how should we reconceive our relationships to the environment and to one another?

This special topic section seeks articles that explore the social, political, cultural, and intellectual ramifications of pandemics and contagion as reflected in literary and artistic works of any genre or medium and in any culture or historical period. Possible issues to explore include:

Pandemics and the literary imagination

Love and solidarity in the context of pandemics

Psychological and emotional dis-ease in the context of pandemics

Conjunctions and disjunctions across social distance

Representations of contagion or other “invisible enemies”

Pandemics as metaphors

Pandemics, ethics, and religious thought

Pandemics and the global imaginary

Infection, possession, invasion

Pandemics and colonialism

Contagion, futurity, and (post-)humanism

Articles for the special topic section should be written in English or Chinese.

Submission deadline: 2021/03/01. Please refer to the *FJJFL* website for details on submission requirements.

CFL website: [www.cfl.fju.edu.tw](http://www.cfl.fju.edu.tw)

E-mail: [fujenstudies@gmail.com](mailto:fujenstudies@gmail.com)

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<sup>1</sup> Stephen Greenblatt, “What Shakespeare Actually Wrote about the Plague.” *The New Yorker*, 7 May 2020, [www.newyorker.com/culture/cultural-comment/what-shakespeare-actually-wrote-about-the-plague](http://www.newyorker.com/culture/cultural-comment/what-shakespeare-actually-wrote-about-the-plague).