

CALL FOR PAPERS: HEALTH AND COLONISATION

The *Société d'Activités et de Recherches sur les mondes Indiens* (SARI) and *Miroirs*, a multidisciplinary and multilingual journal published by Université Toulouse 1 Capitole (www.revuemiroirs.fr) are seeking to publish a thematic volume on the ongoing health crisis across the world and situate it in a multidisciplinary perspective, i.e., historical, philosophical, literary and critical analysis...

Crisis involves "choice". The ghost who haunts our post-colonial world must be overcome if we want to understand why epidemics appear and reappear as if they were a curse.

Health and hygiene had been part of colonialism as well as fascist and capitalistic oppression. Dostoevsky's protagonist Raskolnikov wants to kill the old lady who is compared to lice so that he could be a modern-day Napoleon. Hitler thought of Jews as parasites to be eradicated. The democracies which colonized the world thought that they were bringing health and progress to retarded people.

The truth was of course different from the ideological stance. The natives were seen as carriers of diseases and expelled from city centres and confined to districts far away from the white districts (administrative, business, army, residential districts) protected by the colonial police that imposed residential rules and curfews on the colonized people. In Ibadan (1930), there were 11 hospital beds for 50 Whites and 50 beds for 50 000 Nigerians. At the same time there was one Doctor for 1700 people in France and in the colonies one Doctor for 60 000 people. Half of the Congolese died of epidemics and diseases due to poverty and exploitation. The destruction of rain forests had started and it was to bring droughts and threats from the virus freed from the forests. While remaining prisoners in the bodies of animals, the viruses also began to find new terrains in human bodies.

Already there existed a connection between the destruction of nature, disease, war, hatreds, inequality and fatalism.

A publication on these questions could help us understand what happened to our world and also why, in spite of technological progress, nothing has changed. As specialists of colonization, and the developing world's literature and history, we can bring insights that can break the gramophone mind which could, once again condition our response to the present crisis. Of course, we cannot deal with scientific theories and research but only with human sciences like history and literary criticism, but we surely can break some of the traps that have thrown the minds and the world into a circle of repetitions.

Must we really get out of confinement to run back into this global world where a virus travels first class all over the world and where local communities are so specialized that they sometimes remain unable to provide masks to the endangered populations? Can we tolerate a world system which destroys life on our planet and the brotherly values of equality and solidarity? The colonial experience and the theme of health in African, Asian, Latin American literatures can reveal the heart of darkness that blinds and binds our time. Contributions from other disciplines (civilisation, history, philosophy, anthropology, discourse analysis...) are also welcome in this thematic volume on health and colonisation.

Project proposals (up to 3000 signs) with a working title, 5 key words and a short bio should be proposed and sent by the 5th June 2020 to michelnaumann.naumann@gmail.com and to revue.miroirs@gmail.com

Acceptance of proposals is an encouragement to submit full texts (5,000- 10,000 signs). Full texts should follow the drafting guidelines of the journal (available at <http://www.revuemiroirs.fr/appels.html>) and be sent by the 5th September 2020 to michelnaumann.naumann@gmail.com and to revue.miroirs@gmail.com

Languages in which texts can be submitted: English, French, Spanish

The contributions submitted will be evaluated anonymously by one editorial committee member and two external reviewers. Authors will be contacted by 25th October 2020 for modifications to the text, if any, suggested by the reviewers. The revised texts should be sent by 10th November 2020. The expected date of publication is December 2020.