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Agenda

- Concept Clarifications
- Basic introduction to copyright
- The CC licenses
- The effect of copyright transfer on licensors and licensees

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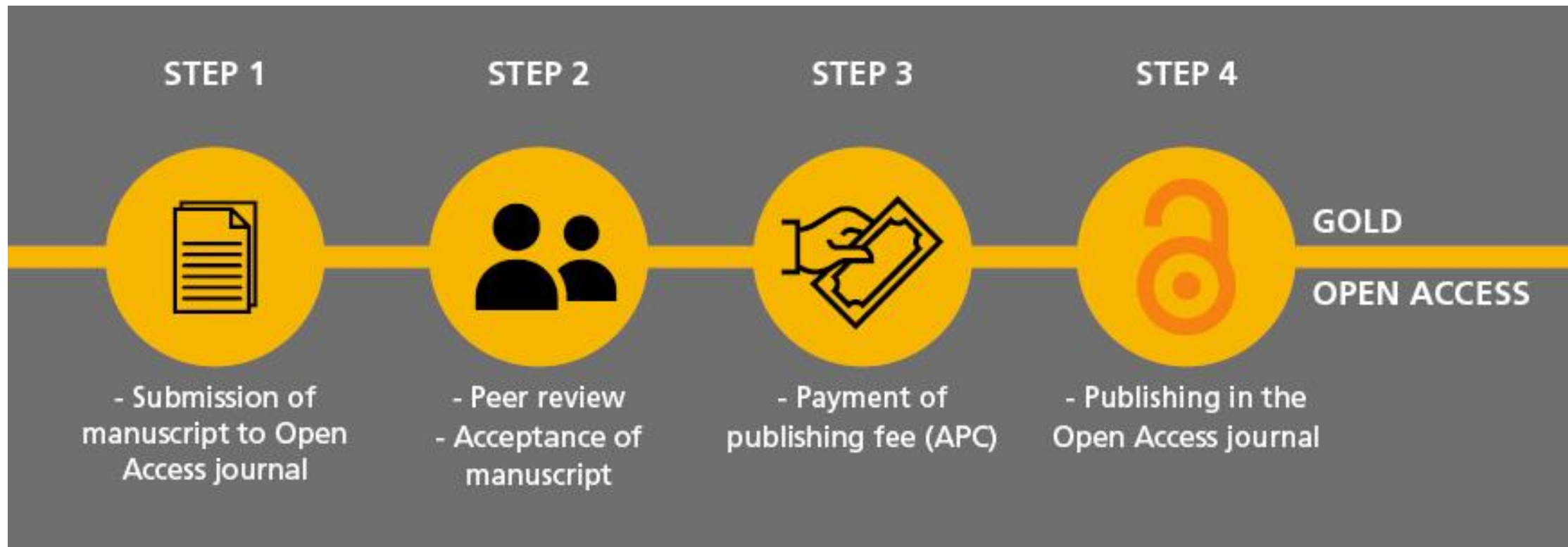
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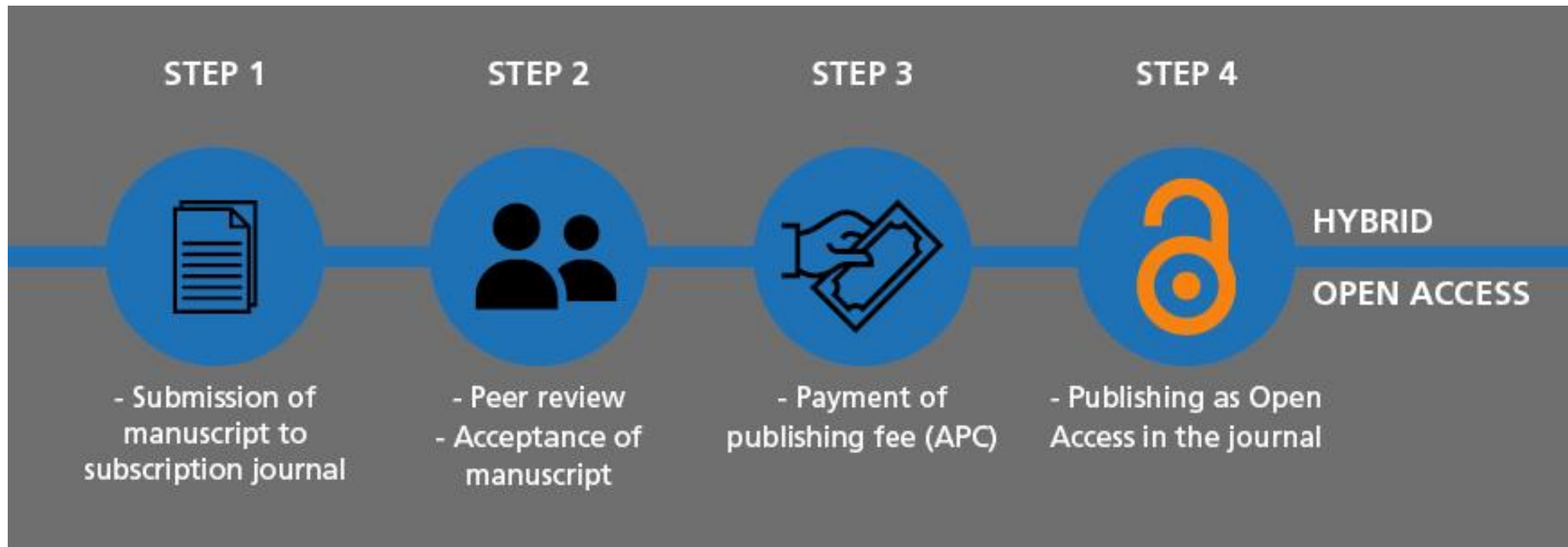
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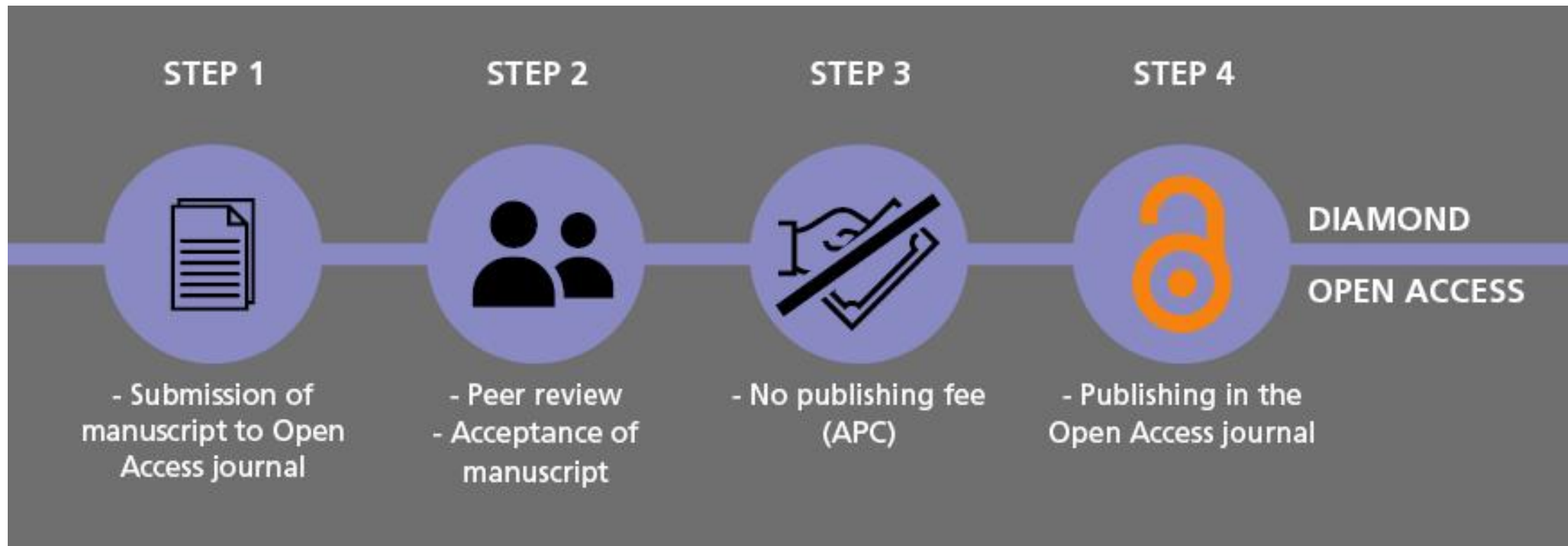
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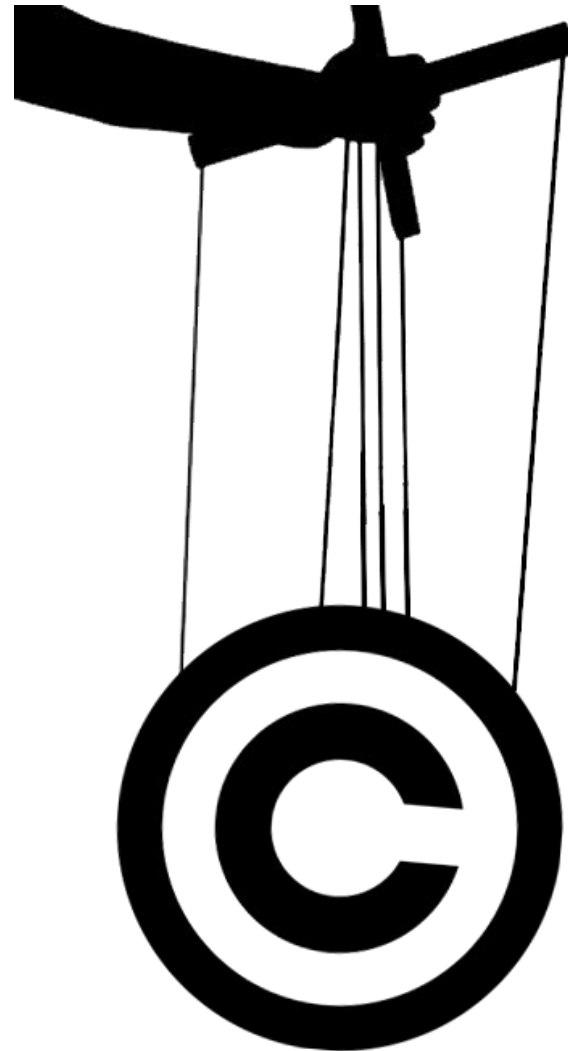
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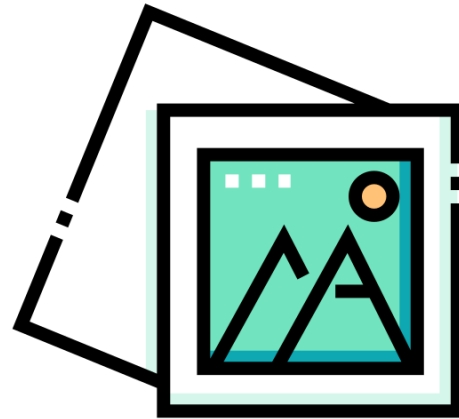
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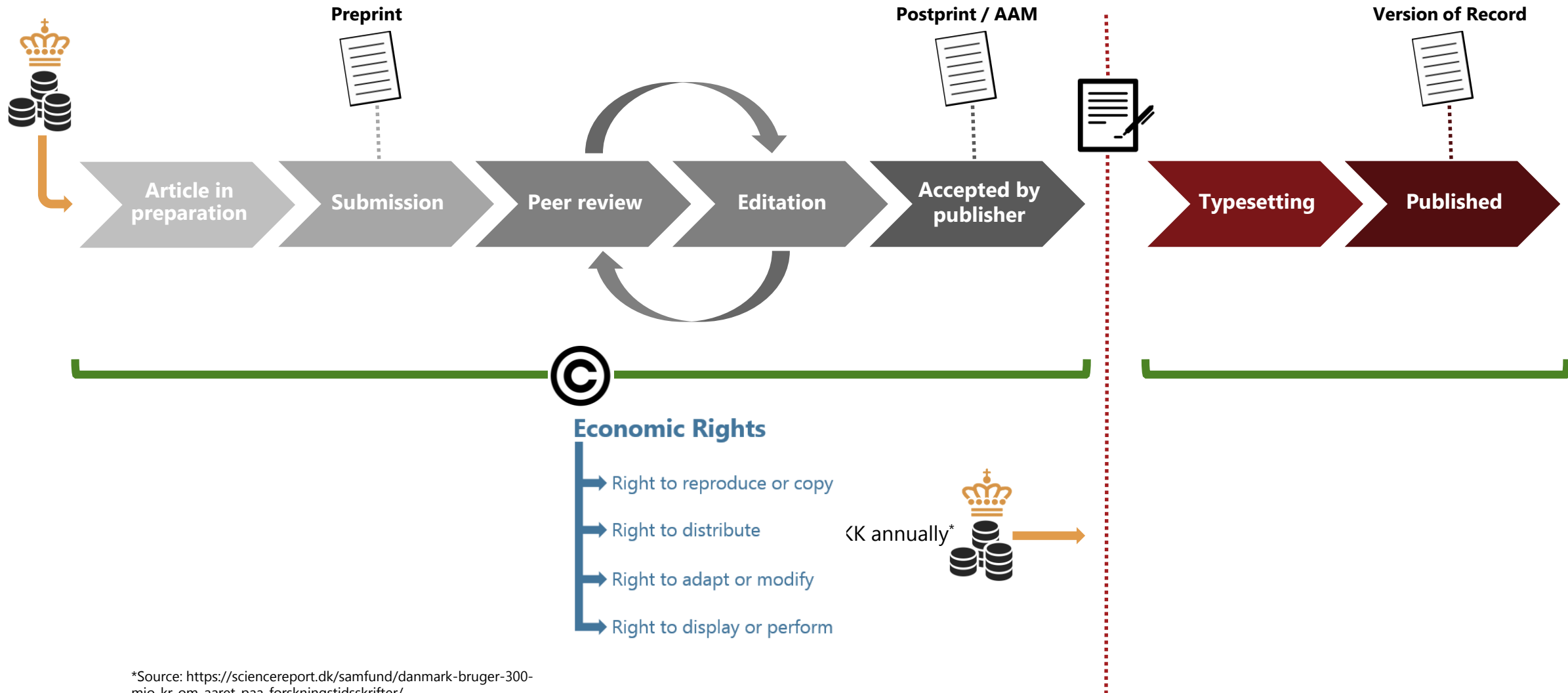
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Toll access article

THE POETICS OF PENAL TRANSPORTATION:
ROBERT SOUTHEY'S *BOTANY-BAY*
ECLOGUES

Robert W. Rix is Associate Professor at the University of Copenhagen. He has published widely on several aspects of the eighteenth century and romanticism, including religious movements, politics, and print culture.

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Eighteenth-Century Studies, vol. 53, no. 3 (2020) Pp. 429–46.

by exiled convicts who have been transported to Australia to work in the British penal colony popularly known as Botany Bay (located close to present-day Sydney). As Dorice Williams Elliott has shown in a recent monograph, the transported criminal was very much a "literary figure," appearing in several prominent novels.² However, her wide-ranging discussion does not include the writings of Southey or the other poets I will examine in this article. Southey invents his fictional speakers to highlight the plight of the convicts, and the poems clearly belong with the corpus of his early political writing, such as the first draft of *Joan of Arc*, *The Fall of Robespierre* (acts II and III), and *Wat Tyler* (all written 1793–1794). Following these radical works, Southey wrote a number of humanitarian poems on the slave trade and poverty (1795–1797). Romantic political poetry of the 1790s has been widely examined, including Southey's work, but the *Botany-Bay Eclogues* tend to be "exiled" from these discussions, at least no focused critical study has emerged.³ This article hopes to fill the critical gap.

Because of Southey's radicalism and his sentimental gesturing in the poems, it is easy to assume that they would contain an outright condemnation of transportation. Yet the argument I propose is that Southey looks at banishment

Robert W. Rix is Associate Professor at the University of Copenhagen. He has published widely on several aspects of the eighteenth century and romanticism, including religious movements, politics, and print culture.

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Original Article



COVID-19 pandemic and derogation to
human rights

Audrey Lebet

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KEYWORDS: COVID-19, public health, human rights, derogation, European Court of Human Rights

The world is currently facing one of its most severe public health crises. At the time of this paper, there are more than 3 million confirmed cases of COVID-19 worldwide,¹ those numbers being far below the reality of the spreading since in various countries, only symptomatic persons are actually tested.

In Europe, the European Commission took the initiative to support short-time work and announced an investment of 37 billion euros to help small companies and the healthcare sector.² However, voices have been critical of the lack of action of the European Union (EU) and denounced the lack of European solidarity. It is worth recalling, nonetheless, that the member states did not confer a competence to the EU in public health. The EU has only a supporting competence in the field, which

¹ Coronavirus COVID-19 Global Cases by the Center for Systems Science and Engineering (CSSE) at John Hopkins, <https://gisanddata.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/bda7594740fd40299423467b48e9ecf6>.

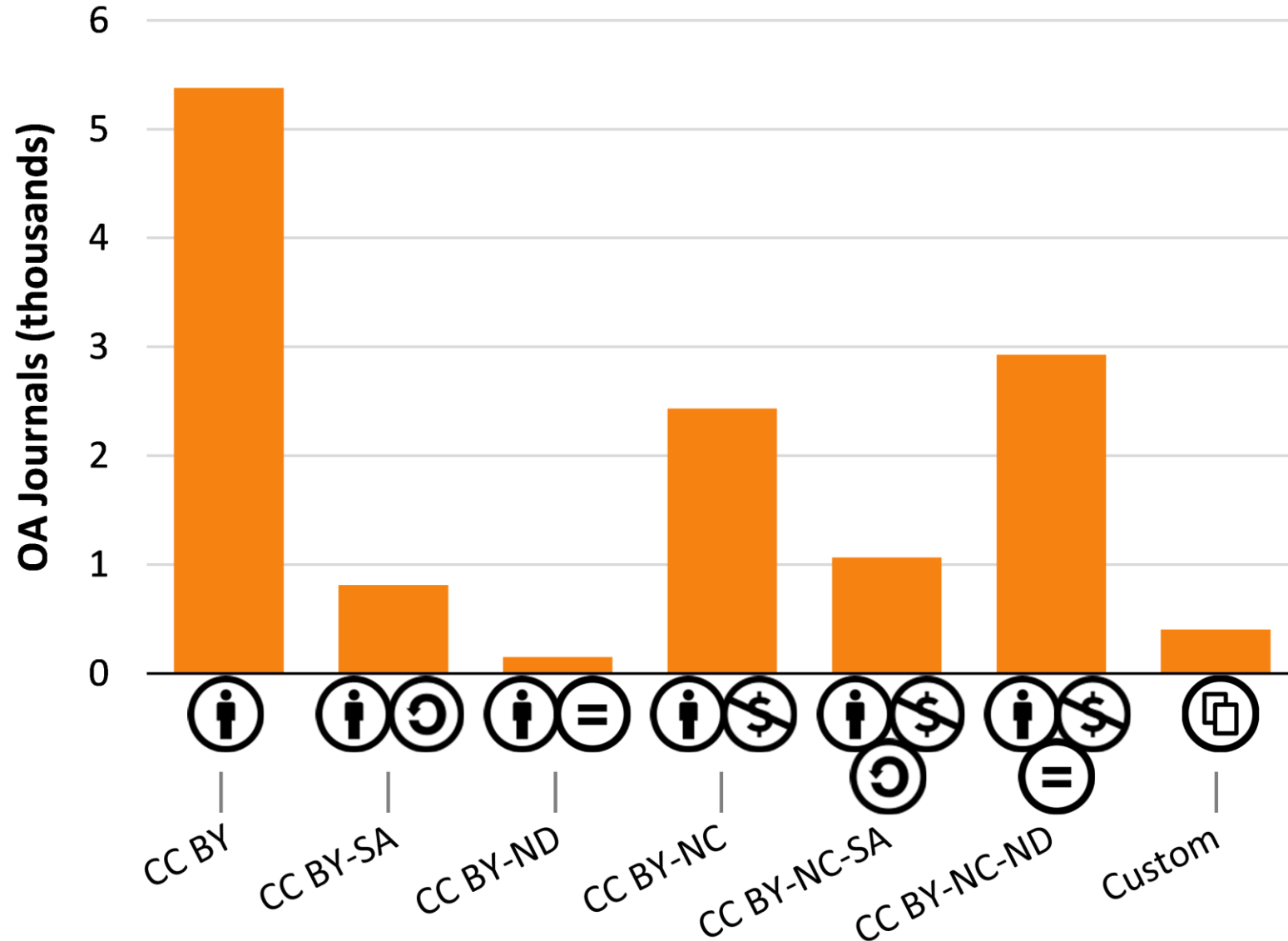
² <https://audiovisual.ec.europa.eu/en/topnews/M-004631> (accessed Apr. 7, 2020).

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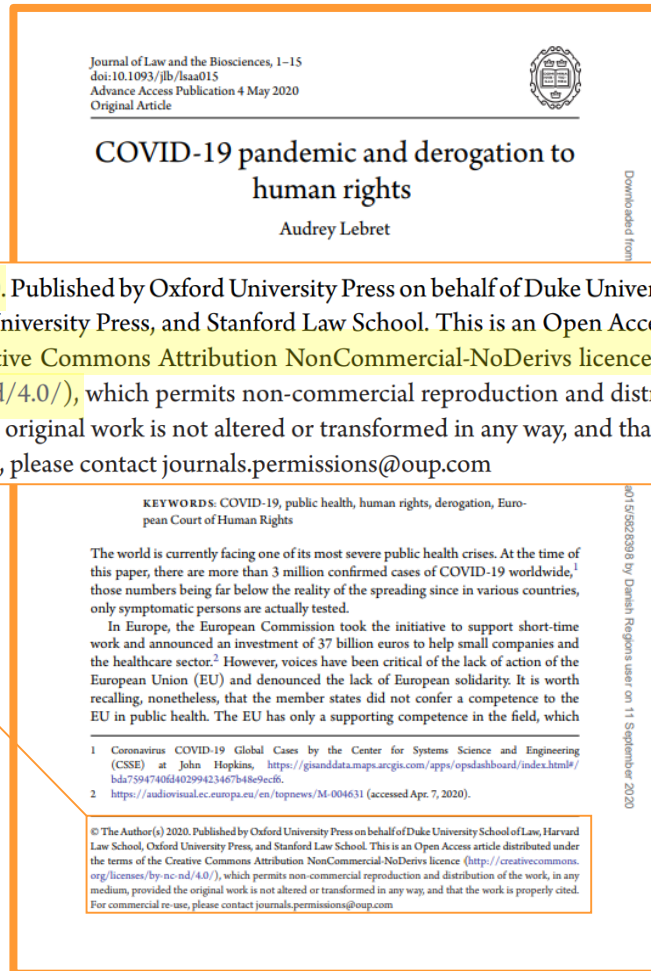
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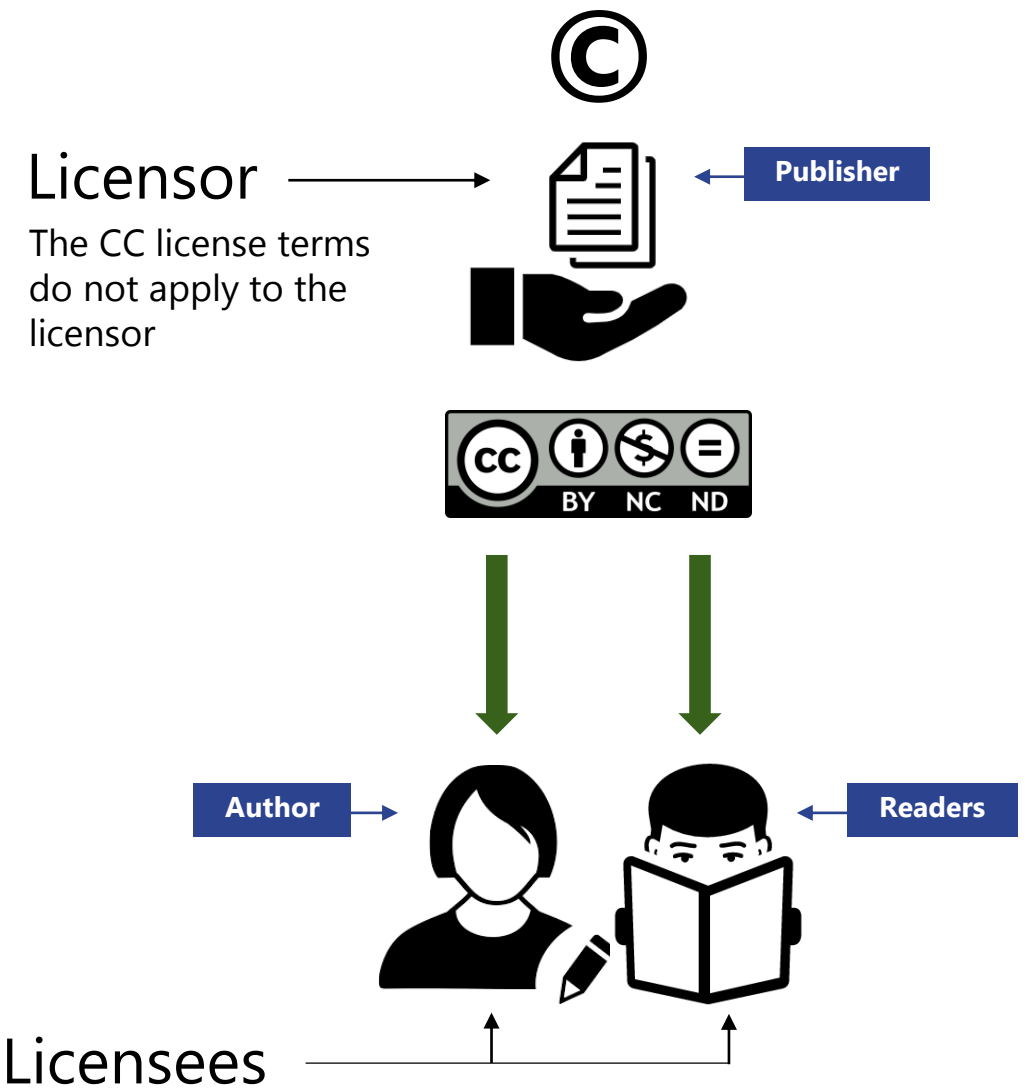
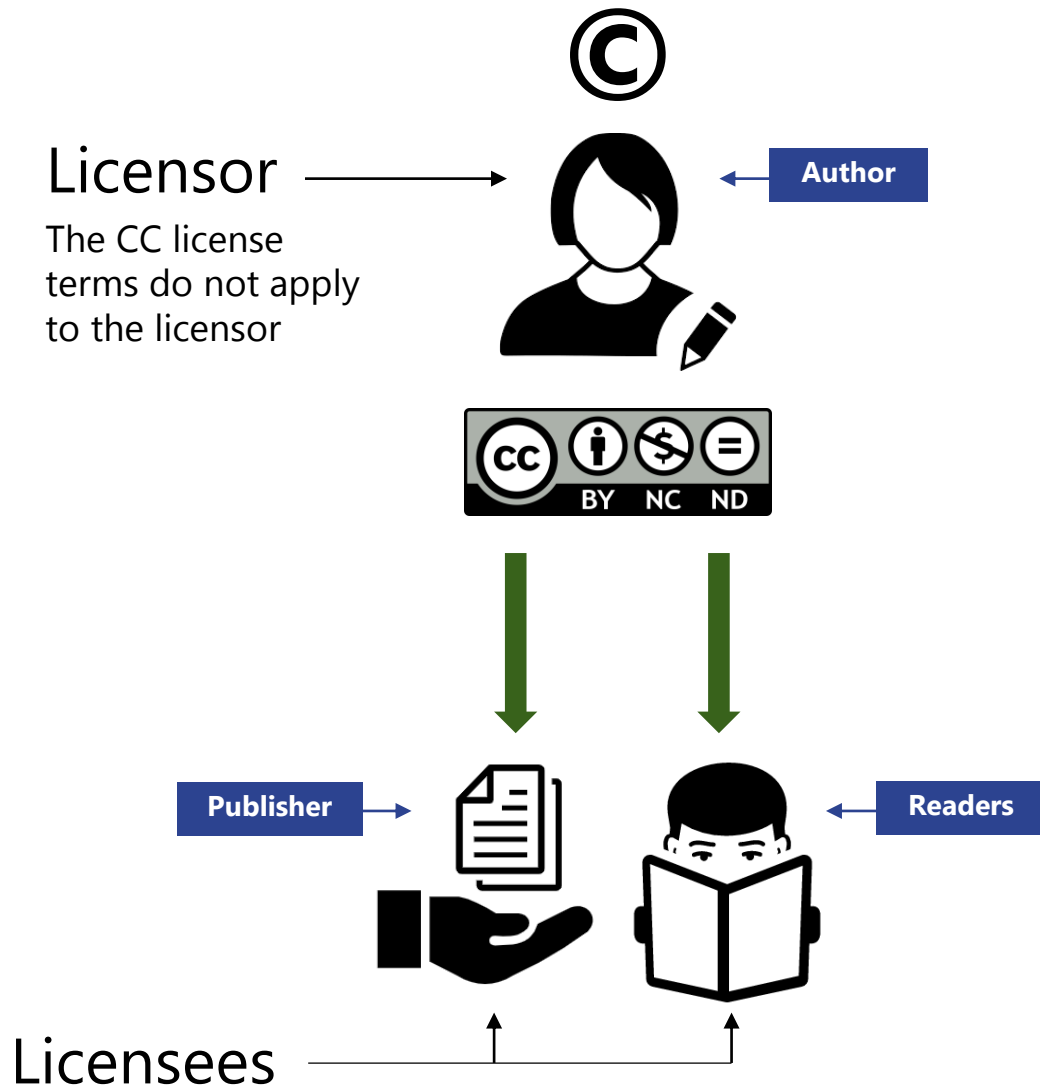
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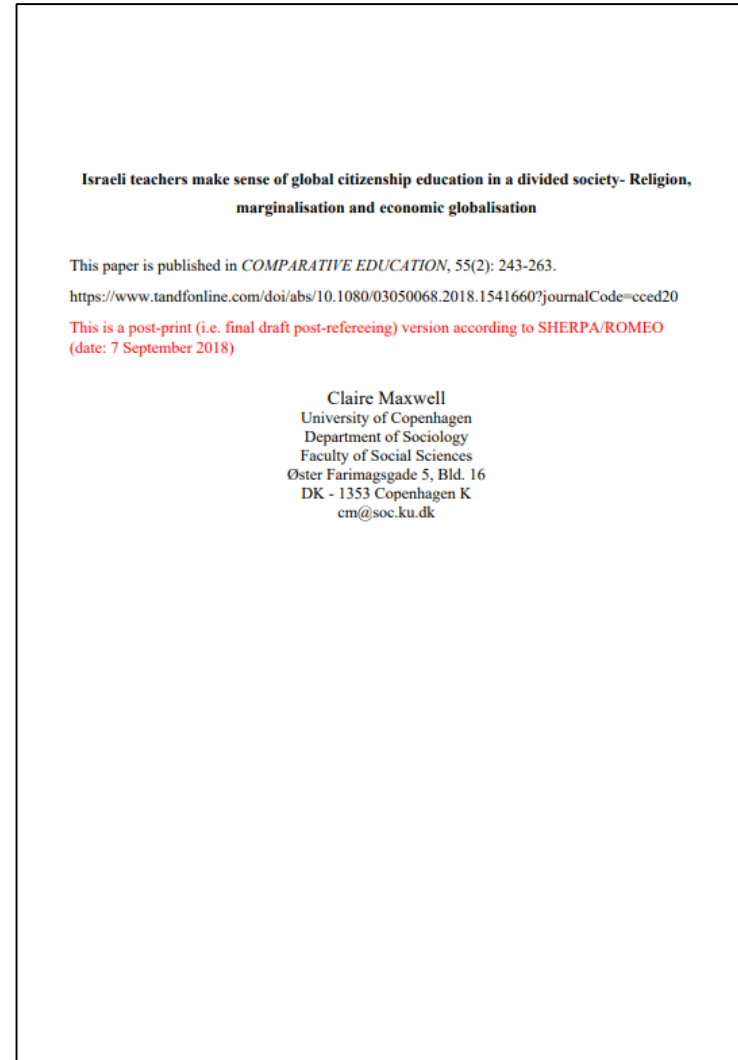
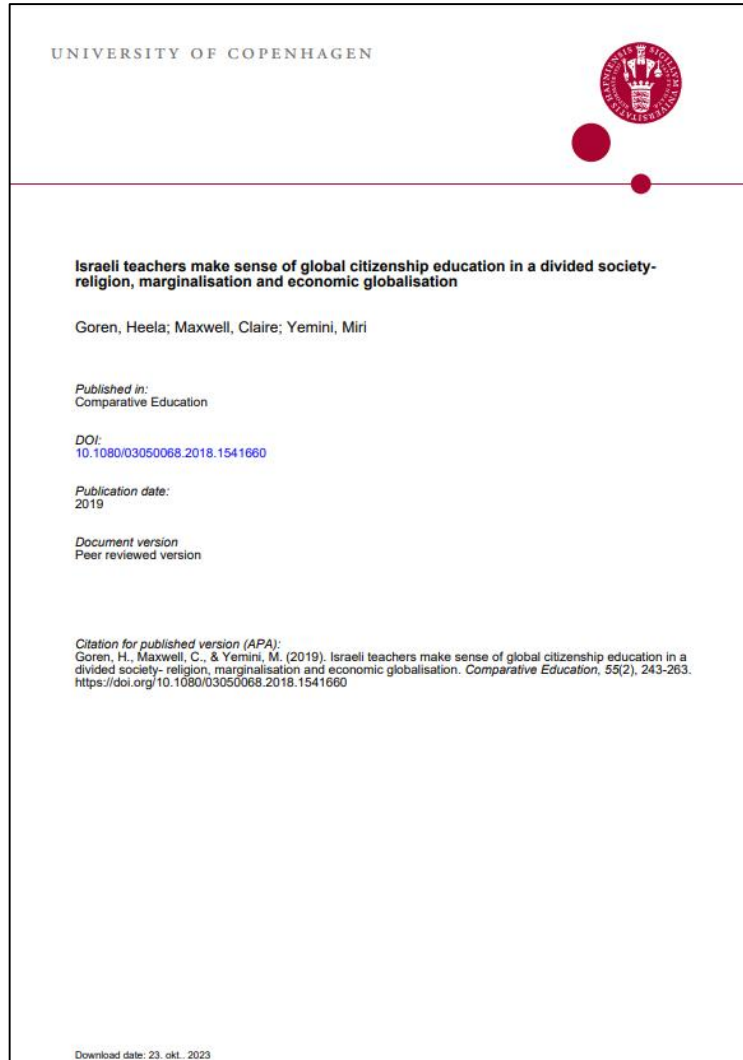
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