

六〇年代台灣的文學上帝／耶穌

——以漆木朵《耶穌之繭》的四福音書新編為例*

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摘要

六〇年代以降，陳映真、七等生等作家均曾新編耶穌故事，不過，較少獲得研討的是孟祥森（1937-2009，河北）早期以漆木朵為筆名發表的《耶穌之繭》（1967）。耶穌的生平與傳奇事蹟在四福音書有較為完整的鋪陳，漆木朵的新編改寫主要從四福音書出發，側重重寫上帝如何安排耶穌降生以前，與其生平經歷到赴死升天的過程。

孟祥森出身天主教家庭與哲學系，就其譯作類型不難察覺他深受存在主義影響。不過，筆者除了探討《耶穌之繭》如何重新詮釋四福音書內涵，也擬將該書置於其生命脈絡，觀察他這部嘲諷上帝權威的作品思想，與後來雜文中對生命、自然萬物的關照有哪些延續與變化，並試圖分析其如何叩應社會環境的氛圍。

關鍵詞：文學與宗教、《聖經》、孟祥森、《耶穌之繭》、孟東籬、四福音書

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Literature God/Jesus of Taiwan in the 1960s:

Using “*The Cocoons of Jesus*” New Edition of Four Gospels of Qi Mu Duo
as an Example

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Abstract

Since the 1960s, writers such as Yingzhen Chen and Wu-Hsiung Liu have written new versions of the story of Jesus. However, Hsiang-Sen Meng (1937–2009, Hebei) is one author whose works has received less scholarly attention. Earlier on, using Qi Mu Duo as a pen name, he published *The Cocoons of Jesus* (1967). The life and legacy of Jesus is more fully laid out in the four Gospels. Qi Mu Duo’s re-write was based on these chapters, and describes God’s ordinance before his son’s birth, Jesus’ life experiences, and his resurrection.

Hsiang-Sen Meng was born into a Catholic family and had academic training in philosophy. As such, it is clear that his translations were significantly influenced by existentialism. However, in addition to exploring how *The Cocoons of Jesus* reinterprets the Four Gospels, this essay also situates the book within the context of his life. It observes how the ideas in his work – which mock the authority of God – evolve and change the care of lives and all beings in his later works of prose, and analyzes how the writer responded to the climate of the times.

Keywords: Literature and Religion, *Bible*, Hsiang-sen Meng, *The Cocoons of Jesus*, Dong-Li Meng, Four Gospels