



她們  
飄揚下的

*Herstory  
Under the Flying Flag*

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個展

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Solo Exhibition

These women had been called many names—yujo, geisha, comfort women, waitrees, waitresses, tea girls, liquor house girls, bar girls, licensed sex workers, and so on. They often showed up in the particular identity that a particular era, unit, or place needed them to be. Their ways of working might have changed for the era and their identity's needs, but these women's jobs were all similar—a major part of them was about sexual interactions.

People tend to have the impression that these women worked in the shiny sex-related entertainment industries. Little did they know about their silent dedication of their softness to the nation in the course of Taiwan's history. Throughout Taiwan's modern history, from Japan's colonization, World War II, the post-war period, the Cold War, to Taiwan's Economic Miracle, these women had been supported themselves or their families with their sex-related labor. They became a part of national mobilization whenever the policies demanded and they always carried out the tasks assigned to them by the government. Nevertheless, this sort of sex-related labor has been considered the disgraceful past of history by the nation. For a better image of the nation, these women had no choice but to be forgotten in people's memories. They had always existed on the periphery of Taiwan's so-called mainstream history.

Herstory Under the Flying Flag discusses how "these women", the sex-related laborers, became a part of the national mobilization in Taiwan's history. During the Japanese ruling period, the legal prostitution system had become one of Japan's territorial expansion policies. In the post-war period, there were the patriotic liquor house girls; and the military paradises set up by the anti-communist Nationalist government with a mission of national salvation. Last but not least, there were also bar girls that accompanied the U.S. soldiers in Taiwan during the Cold War.

《慰安一軍需品》，戰時，「慰安婦」搭乘的運輸船如果被擊沉，軍方是按照「軍需品沉沒」處理，即使死於戰場，也不能獲得甚麼勳章或撫卹。日本政府以「慰安」如此正面曖昧的用語，在戰爭愛國氛圍下徵召女性從事「慰安婦」，「慰安婦」卻承受了如同「物品」般的「非人」對待。



《慰安一軍需品》

Military necessities for comfort

1967年12月時代雜誌刊登了一篇報導介紹「駐越美軍的休息復原計畫」專文，文中如此介紹台北：「台北除了故宮博物院豐富的中國文物收藏外，很少有文化古蹟可以欣賞，但卻以女人的柔順和食物的精美，選為美軍度假城市」。並刊登了一張美國大兵與北投侍應生共浴的照片，這張照片刊出後，1968年1月照片中化名美玲的侍應生遭到陽明山警察所以妨害風化罪移送台北地檢處，並以公然猥褻罪將美玲移送法辦，拍攝地點文士閣旅社也奉令停業一星期。報紙更以「洋相出到外國，此事要問一番」標題報導美玲於地檢署應訊，美玲解釋她不知被人偷偷拍照，更不知道會被刊在外國的雜誌上；她是有照的陪浴女郎，與人共浴是合法的。拍攝這張照片的美國記者事後曾向新聞局提出要求反對懲處旅館及陪浴女，也有社論認為政府的懲處矛盾，最終，美玲與旅館業者均獲不起訴處分，全案在1月底終結。

《如果她有一台相機》這件作品回應時代雜誌事件，如果「她」有台相機，將照相機的角度轉向，視角轉換，從她的視角會看到甚麼？



《如果她有一台相機》If She Had a Camera



1972年4月21日，在台中清崗基地附近工作的吧女清，被駐紮在台灣的美軍魯茲虐殺。當時為「鞏固中美邦誼」，政府總以息事寧人的態度來處理美軍犯罪，但此事件引起當時台灣人民的憤慨，迫於社會輿論的壓力，於是對殺人兇犯魯茲僅輕判18個月有期徒刑。但是魯茲不服判決，提出上訴。台灣當畏懼美國的壓力，竟然宣佈：「魯茲于1970年2月末來臺，支援我反共戰爭，不無勞績，得依法減輕刑期二分之一。」引起當時台灣社會嘩然。



《 清，二一事件 》

Bar Girl

