禁聲之抗:

當代藝術關鍵字共創暨研究計劃第二期 (自選部分章節)

執行單位:社團法人台灣視覺藝術協會

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(一)計畫簡介

「亞洲藝術關鍵字計畫」始於 2021 年,因為新冠疫情所帶來的全球疆域封鎖、交通運輸困難、由於經濟陷入低谷間接被激化的衝突,以及新的字彙如「#Stayindex」、「#Stayhealth」、「#Quarantine」等標籤(Hashtag)在社群媒體的大量使用。疫情期間,藝術工作者之間的實體交流變得困難,但這也意謂著更多的時間重新檢視、歸檔過往成果並且思考未來可能的行進方向。本計畫希望從共享文化知識與歷史經驗的亞洲地區出發,將臺灣視為一個節點,串聯起位於東南亞及南亞的藝術工作者們,自彼此的共同經驗出發,針對共同面對的問題提出回應抑或是持續探問。在第一期的計畫當中,邀請了三名主持人擬定主題,與來自印尼、阿美族、南亞與菲律賓的藝術家、藝術教育工作者、協作者們分別以影像、聲音、文字及出版品做出回應。在此之中,主持人的角色更近似於一名索引編輯,透過設計閱讀方式為所提出的關鍵字定錨。也因此本計畫的網路展示設計仍然採用現代字典慣用的編排方式:依據字母排續,並且盡可能保留以母語做為發想而出現單字及過程。

這本字典的出現並不是為了要指出單一字彙以及其背後意義的重要性,而是透過字彙、字首或、符號或聲音的群集,在後疫情時代,邊界再次被打開的當下,為未來的討論搭起平台。

(二)本期計畫介紹

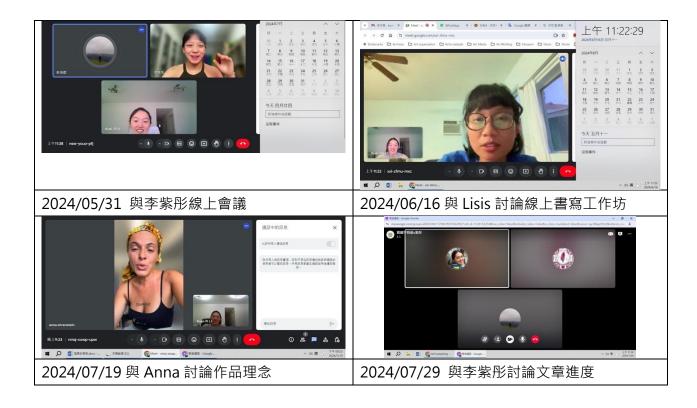
本期團隊將以「禁止出現/被刻意刪除的關鍵字」出發,如特定網域中被禁止使用的關鍵詞、社群軟體的審查機制等,邀請藝術家及研究者發展出新作。

幾乎在所有集權國家的發展歷程當中,都曾經出現過對於知識系統的審查以及干預,這類型透過國家公權力介入或直接推動的思想體系的嚴格審查,不僅僅保障了統治系統的專一性以及內部獨立性,同時也劃分出了可以進入該系統的特權階級(通常以家族或是成長背景中的地緣關係作為聯繫)以及無法進入該系統的大眾。最早可見舊時代歐洲帝國為了阻止法國大革命的影響所查禁多達五千多名作家及相關書籍。台灣過去也面對了來自於政府的思想審查,如今透過數位化與開放閱覽權限,得以在國家檔案資訊網中調閱到各式相關文件。透過對於文件相關內容的研究以及書寫,我們得以避免再次犯下歷史上的錯誤。但在推動新南向政策以及試圖開拓拉丁美洲及中亞等非歐美中心地區連結多年後的今日,我們應該如何更近一步地在檔案的基礎上建立與這些共享殖民歷史經驗的地區的大眾進行更進一步的交流,同時創造可以持續性的共同工作關係?

「禁語」,或者可以說「被禁止使用的語言」、「被禁止傳播的思想」或「被禁止提及的關鍵字」,除了透過被禁止使用以及傳播的語言、知識與詞彙可以得知該社會以及社群的禁忌之外,因為禁止使用而出現的審查機制,同時也指出了國家權力運作的邏輯。在 Jason Q. Ng 的《微博不能說的關鍵詞》 一書中,認為「某個關鍵詞沒有在微博上被封鎖,並不表示它沒有遭到審查。書中那些未遭封鎖的詞彙即便有搜尋結果出現,它們仍有可能是經過嚴密審查的。」也因此「禁語」僅只是表現網域或是社群中的現象,他指出的其實是國家監控系統以及服務於斯的意識形態。

但在另外一方面,禁語同時也參與了跨國企業的貿易版圖擴張,並且為之提供助力: 蘋果公司為旗下產品提供雷射鐫刻名稱的服務,並為此設立了地區禁用的敏感字,臺 灣的此項服務禁用字高達 397 組,遠比日本、美國及加拿大多了 29 組政治敏感字; 隨著網路社群的蓬勃發展,臉書以及推特都出現封鎖帳號、限制言論的情況,而假訊 息在社群軟體的出現也對政治形成直接的影響,如 2016 美國總統大選,並且讓人重 新思考民主機制的設計以及言論自由的範疇。

本計畫希望從「禁語」的出現以及背後的審查機制出發,邀請藝術家透過對於審查機制的擾動、語言生產系統的干擾或是再設計,使人們意識到禁語背後的權力運作系統。同時,透過檔案的數位呈現計畫及寫作工作訪,作為對於過去的回望以及今日的警醒:禁語並非發生在特定時空的事件,而是永遠伴生於社會禁忌或集權統治的另外一面,禁語同時也體現了人們對於自由的渴望,而自由與民主是每個時代都必須謹慎以對的課題。



(三)計畫論述

微小真實

Where is our mini true?

在喬治·歐威爾的小說《1984》中·虛構了一個審查資訊的政府部門·審查範圍包含了藝術、新聞與教育娛樂·主要工作內容是改寫歷史·使之符合政黨的宣傳需求·在作者為了該小說而創造出的語言當中·該部門被稱呼為真理部 (The Ministry of Truth)·簡稱為 Minitrue。

在資本、民族與國家緊密相扣的今日,民族的出現不僅利基於想像,同時也為社會及市場的連結創造了持續性,想像也透過美學化的方式被展現在國家治理以及資本的交換上。早在南華早報使用「大外宣」一詞來形容國家對媒體的資金投入(2009)與發展出的某種美學風格之前,1937年《西行漫紀》(Red Star over China)的出版就帶來了無數效益;北京字節跳動科技有限公司旗下的產品「抖音」近年因演算法、審查制度與個資蒐集引起疑慮,十年前公司便與政黨緊密結合:抖音看似提供影像創作者一個全新、得以享受流量收入的平台,實際上則利用限縮使用者的工具如:限流,與傳達內容以達成為特定傾向生產言論從而擴增影響力的目的。

這也指出了大部分審查制度所潛藏的風險:與監控緊密連結,並且不易為人所察覺。在國家資本主義的運作當中,國族主義論述的強化與民粹主義的出現,也使得邊界日益清晰,透過邊界外部化的過程以及對於民族的保護,移民成為被孤立的族群:無論是透過宗教、語言或是文化差異性指涉移民拒絕融入社會的意願,或是透過審查制度所帶來的壓力驅使移民族群自我審查與禁聲,都使審查制度成為背離多元性與集權的助力。從另一個方面而言,雖然因地域與社會環境的不同而有所差異,在想像的共同體當中仍存在著差異與不平等,性別與父權框架極容易發揮作用並且讓受害者在面對加害者/體系時因為自我審查而禁聲。透過直面創傷、研擬策略並且嘗試脫離,才能在報困中逐漸修復不對等的關係。

藝術總是為跨越的嚐試提供方法,不論是在城市的監控系統底下討論審查制度,輕鬆地漫步其中(Lisis 與藝術家團隊)、挪用美學風格並且潛入審查系統當中彰顯其弔詭之處(阮柏遠)、對審查引起的問題大聲疾呼(Anna),或是尋找修復的方法(李紫彤)。審查制度一方面侷限了表達的自由,另一方面則刺激著藝術工作者靈感創造出偷渡、穿越與鬆動系統的途徑,雙方永遠處於變動當中並試圖制止(即使非常困難)

對方。或許隨著科技的發展我們或許無法再相信層層審查機制底下撰寫出的建議路徑或生活指南,但透過臨時途徑穿越層層審查制度而來的微小真實,永遠閃爍著光芒。

(四)參與者與關鍵字清單

項次	英文姓名	中文姓名	稱謂	關鍵字
1	Anna Ehrenstein	安娜·愛倫 斯坦	Artist	 surveillance capitalism euro-american atlantic axis p@lest!ne content moderation
2	JUAN Po-Yuan	阮柏遠	Artist	ForsakenScourgeUndead
3	LEE Tzu-Tong	李紫彤	Artist	 Emotional Abuse Anti-SLAPP Crip Psychological manipulation Post Trauma Messages
4-1	Lisistrata Lusandiana		Principal Coordinator	
4-2	Irfanuddien Ghozali		Coordinator	SwasensorSeni Jalanan
4-3	Dwi Rahmanto (Dwe)		Coordinator	CancellationForgetting
4-4	Krisnawan Wisnu Adi		Coordinator	Common Enemy
4-5	Febrian Adinata Hasibuan		Coordinator	

1. Anna Ehren-stein

作品名稱

Injustice Systems

藝術家介紹

Anna Ehrenstein works in transdisciplinary artistic practice with an emphasis on research and collaboration. She uses lens based media, print, video, installation, social moments, sculpture and text to investigate the exchange of people and objects in a postdigital and neocolonial condition. Born in Germany to Albanian parents with Albanian, Turkish, Kosovar and Egyptian ancestry, she weaves multipolar counter-narratives between Berlin, Tirana and the cloud, dealing with the material culture of the periphery, networked images, and the materialization of the intangible and ephemeral (from data to collective memory). She works with a large number of groups on joint artistic projects and believes in the radical possibilities of spiritual coalition, prioritizing community, ritual and collective unlearning.

Ehrenstein studied photography and media arts and took part in a range of curatorial workshops that form the basis of her collaborative practice. With a range of coconspirators, Ehrenstein has put on exhibitions at Kunstverein Braunschweig, C/O Berlin, KOW Berlin, Landesmuseum Linz, and Bazament Art Space Tirana. Her works have been included in the 2024 Lagos Biennale, the 2022 Screen City Biennale Oslo, and various international group shows.

作品介紹

Anna Ehrenstein's latest work Injustice Systems is a poignant digital collage, video and sound art piece that critically examines the intersection of digital and physical censorship within anti-imperialist movements and art practices. This work draws from a recent legal battle following an exhibition and is a visual study Ehrenstein conducted on the algorithmic censorship of content related to the genocide in Palestine. Injustice Systems exposes the intricate ways in which legal frameworks and digital content moderation uphold Euro- American global dominance and perpetuate the Islamophobic climate of the 21st century.

During a preview tour of her exhibition "Imagined Inevitabilities" at Kunstverein Braunschweig in Germany, Ehrenstein presented her video work Passdeutscha (2023–2024). This piece emerged from a collaborative project with rapper, Netflix star, and artist Osiriz33 (Leonidas Emre Pakkan) and was showcased within a two-screen sculptural installation. Passdeutscha critiques the intersection of integration discourse, racism, and

racialized police violence in Germany, utilizing a "deutsch-rap-lecture-performance" format that evolved from a series of workshops and postcolonial theory reading groups co-facilitated by Ehrenstein and Osiriz33. These sessions engaged with the works of thinkers such as Fanon, Glissant, Baldwin, and German voices like Max Czollek, Harald Welzer, and Fatima El-Tayeb. The collaborative process involved the co-writing of lyrics, script development, and the direction of an experimental narrative music video that critiques media representations and cultural stereotypes. The video challenges the stigmatization of Muslim communities in Germany, often portrayed as "refusing to integrate," by celebrating this resistance and advocating for a new relational sensibility that transcends historical and contemporary oppression, particularly in the context of upcoming climate migration.

During her presentation to the museum's board members, Ehrenstein critiqued the cooption of Holocaust remembrance culture by Islamophobic, anti-migrant rhetoric, particularly from right-wing populist politician Friedrich Merz. This critique, which is also featured in Passdeutscha, provoked a strong reaction from some attendees, leading to one individual verbally attacking Ehrenstein and others leaving the room. Subsequently, Ehrenstein was sued by a museum member, with the witness testimony of the woman who had yelled at her. The legal proceedings, which were forwarded to Merz, resulted in Ehrenstein being fined €3,000 and incurring €2,000 in legal fees for allegedly "insulting" and "threatening the integrity" of the politician. Ehrenstein was compelled to pay for what should have been protected as free speech.

Concurrently, there has been an increasing trend of self-censorship on social media concerning Israel's actions in Palestine. Users have found that employing certain "shadowbanned" vocabulary leads to a significant reduction in the reach of their posts. Shadow banning, a subtle form of censorship, manipulates algorithms to decrease the visibility of specific content without the user's knowledge. Unlike overt content removal, shadow banning quietly restricts the dissemination of information, significantly curtailing engagement metrics like likes, comments, and shares. While social media companies often justify shadow banning as a tool to combat misinformation, hate speech, or spam, this practice has been criticized for its lack of transparency and potential infringement on free speech.

Ehrenstein's digital collage and sound art piece includes excerpts from the court documents exchanged during her legal battle to defend freedom of speech and artistic

expression in Germany. The work features images from the exhibition that was deemed the "crime scene," alongside generative AI imagery, viral memes and Ehrenstein's voice reading and reclaiming the court declaration that sought to punish her activism and her lawyers defense in bits and pieces. This newly created assemblage meditates on the complex interplay between physical and digital networks of domination and separation, as well as the institutionalized and networked censorship that sustains them.

作品圖片



2. 阮柏遠

作品名稱

高牆山寨村

Fortified Hill Village: Forsaken / Scourge / Undead

藝術家介紹

藝術家、遊戲玩家與網路成癮者,以數位考古作為創作脈絡的核心概念,長期以數位遊戲、網路空間與網路酷兒作為關注研究對象。他的創作啟發來自於成長在網際網路、新型態的入口瀏覽器與線上社群、電子數位遊戲等所架構的後網路時代中的生活經驗,將來自於遊戲的美學、數位經驗作為主要的創作來源。作品融合線上遊戲、網路社群、machinima、遊戲引擎、3D 軟體,數位技術等元素,嘗試創造當代的視覺經驗,並重新思考數位。並以雕塑、繪畫、版印等觀點反思數位技術,

作品介紹

「被遺忘者」,一個在遊戲「魔獸世界」中可以被玩家選擇的角色種族,是具有自我意識與智慧的亡靈種族。在遊戲世界設定中,他們被暴虐的統治者殺死並復生成亡靈天災,不過他們掙脱了統治者的鐵血統治,儘管這個自由一開始看起來是一種賜福,但前世為人的亡靈,卻受身為盲目天災軍團(極權)爪牙時的回憶所折磨,那是無法形容的恐懼。在遊戲世界中他們身份特殊,在艾澤拉斯(遊戲世界)處於嚴重弱勢的地位,受到盟友的排擠與懷疑,也不再被過去的親人所接納。

「記住被遺忘者的含義,我們既非生者也非死者,我們將被活著的和死去的人遺忘。我們 回到了曾經告別的世界上,但是卻永遠無法回到我們曾經活著的那些日子,永遠無法回到 那些我們曾經愛過的人的身邊。我們是存在也是詛咒,因此我們遺忘過去,並且被過去遺 忘。」

被遺忘者(Forsaken)又稱為不死族(Undead),這個在遊戲「魔獸世界」中,玩家可以選取遊玩操作的種族角色模型,是一個在魔獸世界玩家中廣為人知的中國審查特色象徵,將原本腐爛、破敗和露出殘肢和骨頭的部分完全修補,變成一個僅僅有些蒼白的人。而在遊戲中,整個關於亡靈、骷髏、屍體、血肉等,關於死亡、血腥的模型與場景,也都經歷審查被各式各樣的「無害」模型覆蓋。

現今的各個「外網」網路遊戲中也充斥著不少的中國玩家,這樣的大規模現象最早可以追溯到「魔獸世界」中國伺服器與台灣伺服器中發生的事件。2008開始在四年間,因為中國代理商九城公司以及中國政府審查的眾多原因,使不少中國玩家遠渡重洋爬著梯子跨越城牆來到台灣,造成台灣各伺服器爆滿,代理商只得不停地加開新伺服器以因應狀況等。而當9月九城開啟新資料片或審查通過時,一夕之間那些中國玩家全都走個精光,從這時開始,台灣玩家開始稱他們為「蝗蟲」。一整群突然飛來弄得大家焦頭爛額,又突然整個飛走留下一堆荒蕪的伺服器。

因為各種代理商,包含九城、網易、暴雪,以及中國文化部、國家新聞出版署審查等各式複雜交錯的原因,四處來回遷移的中國玩家,如同控制他們的審查體制象徵:被遺忘者,在遊戲世界中也被迫因複雜的政治、商業、地區政治而驅使著行動。被遺忘者代表著被遺忘的人與事物,亡靈(Undead)、天災(Scourge)、被遺忘者(Forsaken)形容著不同

狀態下的同一批人、同一批事物,被審查蓋住的角色、物件、中國玩家,被遺留在無人伺服器的 NPC,被互相遺忘的台灣與中國玩家的數據。

曾經在與一位中國玩家在遊戲中練級解任務的過程中,那是一個找尋失蹤士兵的遊戲任務,而我們只能找到那個士兵被怪物啃食剩餘、血肉模糊的屍體,那位中國玩家跟我說:原來這個任務原本是長這樣呀,過去我都無法真的看到他。在中國玩家過去的遊戲記憶中,士兵的屍體只是一塊石頭,而真正的士兵,則被遺留在審查模型的內部,永遠無法被找到。

小說簡介:

失蹤的的士兵 (Find the Lost Guards)

曾經在與一位中國玩家在遊戲中練級解任務的過程中,那是一個找尋失蹤士兵的遊戲任務,而我們只能找到那個士兵被怪物啃食剩餘、血肉模糊的屍體,那位中國玩家跟我說:原來這個任務原本是長這樣呀,過去我都無法真的看到他。在中國玩家過去的遊戲記憶中,士兵的屍體只是一塊石頭,而真正的士兵則被遺留在審查模型的內部,永遠無法被找到。

重生成為被遺忘者 NPC 與河蟹大戰 (Respawned as a Forsaken NPC: The River Crab War)

作為一名熱愛遊戲的台灣玩家,他從沒想過自己會穿越進遊戲世界,還變成了一個亡靈 NPC。麻煩的是,作為一名「被遺忘者」,他從巫妖王的控制中掙脫,卻發現自己身處一個熟悉又陌生的世界:遊戲中的場景被扭曲,骷髏頭變成麵粉袋,血腥屍塊變成麵包與水果,這一切皆因未知的「河蟹神獸」力量入侵。

更糟的是,中國玩家湧入台服,台灣玩家怒喊「蝗蟲來襲」,雙方的衝突愈演愈烈,甚至 讓人懷疑這到底是遊戲,還是現實?

為了搞清這場數位錯亂的真相,他將踏上一場荒誕又熱血的冒險,挑戰河蟹神獸,揭開「網癮戰爭」的秘密,並試圖在遊戲裡拯救數位物?

「當河蟹遮蔽了天空,我們將為自由而戰——順便還要把麵粉袋變回骷髏頭。」

作品計畫介紹:

計畫的創作主要圍繞互聯網社群,延續過去探討中國和台灣玩家的交流、政治衝突和審查制度。之前的作品《入侵事件》深入研究數位領域與現實地緣政治的交集,並與中國玩家互動,描繪充滿矛盾的數位場域。

這次的計畫是這兩年於線上遊戲、網路媒體與中國、台灣玩家社群的數位世界田野調查創作,著重於由線上遊戲、動畫、漫畫、網路小說等塑造的複雜數位世界。嘗試創作一部後網絡電影,反映真實的亞洲數位事件,形式靈感來自現在大量蔓延在 TikTok、YouTube 的串流平台影片形式,並模仿中國網路小說的敘事風格,由短影音形式呈現多個影像,並於最後能組合成一個長片。

嘗試藉由這部電影能引發觀眾對數位文化矛盾的思考,重新評估虛擬與現實的界限,以及數位世界與現實政治的交集,發展一個更全面的網路民族誌形式。

作品圖片



1.小說

失蹤的的十兵

https://poyuan.art/%e5%a4%b1%e8%b9%a4%e7%9a%84%e5%a3%ab%e5%85%b5/ 重生成為被遺忘者 NPC 與河蟹大戰

https://fortune-eocursor-b85.notion.site/NPC-a07ff402f182444d9ac9f9557e1d350c

2.影片

TikTok

https://www.tiktok.com/@poyuanjuan?is_from_webapp=1&sender_device=pc

Youtube

www.youtube.com/@wcps30705

3. 李紫彤(詳見附件完整作品)

作品名稱

身體恩仇錄

The Body's Tale of Vengeance & Mercy

藝術家介紹

LEE Tzu-Tung is a conceptual artist and curator from Taiwan. They ask "How marginalized communities queer up the current ownership and sovereignty regime?", and deployed the open-source spirit, decentralized tools, and participatory methods through their projects.

Connecting anthropological field research, political concern, and economic activism, their works focus on how one can survive, manipulate, and regain autonomy through their identities, with special attention on the hegemony of Chinese Sino-centrism, colonial trauma, and Indigeneity in Taiwan's contemporary world. They surf between performances, web art, installations, fictional and experimental films, and play along the borders of art, academia, and politics. Tzu Tung experiments with how art as a method can test and decolonize the contemporary form of art, technology, and authority.

Politically, Tzu Tung organized monthly conferences Café Philo Chicago (2016-2018), participated in NGO Overseas Taiwanese for Democracy, and edited the bilingual political magazine NewBloom. They are also the leader and visual designer for a rally of 200 people Anti-Black Box Education(2016), 40 cities broad rally Equality of Same-Sex Marriage (2016), and the organizer of the Indigenous protest Passage of Time (2016).

Furthermore, Tzu-Tung has curated serval cross-disciplinary events, Tzu-Tung is part of a panel committee for art and political roundtable in the 2017 North American Taiwan Study Association, served as the Jury Committee Taiwan International Ethnographic Film Festival, and the curator of an art and anthropology exhibition, Sensefield. Tzu Tung is

currently the founder of Tinyverse NPO, which facilitates transdisciplinary, collaborative art projects, and holds a series of Hackathon for Artists events in Taiwan.

作品介紹



本計劃收錄的_The Body's Tale of Vengeance and Mercy (BOTAMEVE)_ 創作過程中重要的寫作與文件,這些內容是計畫發展的基石。以上圖表是酷殘陣線(英文名稱:The Body's Tale of Vengeance and Mercy, 直譯:身體恩仇錄)的計畫結構,而 Keywords 收錄了計畫創作背景、方法內容及檔案記錄:

酷殘陣線計畫的發展深受創作者 2023 至 2024 年間的生命經驗所影響:這包括他在臺灣 #MeToo 運動中的參與、走過虐待關係、以及面對已確診的慢性疾病。正是這些歷程而開始了 酷殘陣線課程、詞彙表,並使其更深入地思考生命的韌性及「真實」的價值。同時,這個計畫的創作過程受到各種探討自戀型虐待、操控手法、共依存症與創傷後壓力症候群(PTSD)之書籍、YouTube、播客的啟發,這些資源的內容也收錄在本出版品中,與讀者分享。

作品圖片



4. Lisistrata Lusandiana (本件作品包含一篇文章、兩部錄像,文章請見附件)

作品名稱 Post Censorship Self-Mapping Workshop

藝術家介紹

Lisistrata Lusandiana is a Ph.D. student in the Anthropology department at UC Riverside. In 2018-2023 she worked as an executive director of the Indonesian Visual Art Archive. She graduated with B.A. in English Letters from Universitas Sanata Dharma, Indonesia and M.A. in Cultural Studies from the same university. Since 2014 she has worked in an interdisciplinary cultural scene, in the gallery, library, archive institution, and museum (GLAM). Her research interests revolve around aesthetics, tourism, the politics of remembrance, decolonizing methodologies, and situated knowledge.

作品介紹

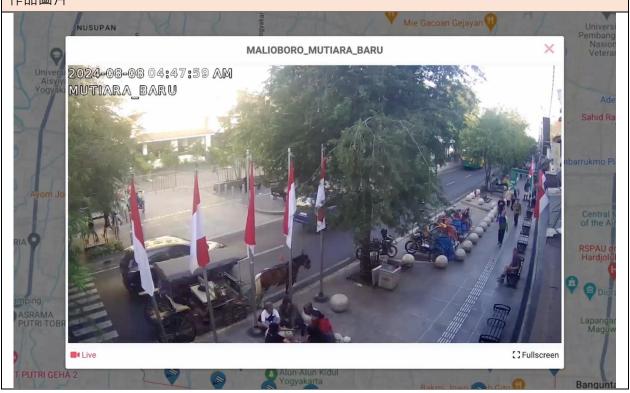
It started from casual conversations in several hangouts in several places in the city of Jogja, such as at IVAA (Indonesian Visual Art Archive), at *Angkringan*, (a very local and cheap food and beverage kiosk, that can be found in the pedestrians in Yogyakarta) and coffee shops in the southern part of Jogja and its surroundings. Conversations about censorship and expressions often run randomly, in conversations during breaks in the work in the arts and culture sector that we do daily. The participants of this workshop are my good friends, and we usually share our ideas, unhappiness, and even social anxiety, while I was living and working in Jogja. While in Jogja, we have been involved in several arts and community-based archive-based work. Not infrequently we use performances, exhibitions, workshops, or tours as a way or method to revive

memories, explore buried emotions, and at the same time dig up hidden knowledge that exists around us. We then place this project as a means to restructure our random conversations around censorship.

We start by identifying the forms of censorship and surveillance that are present around us. Ghozali reminded us that we already have CCTV at many points in the city, which can be accessed from this website https://cctv.jogjakota.go.id/. The question that arose at that time was: through the practice of using CCTV, can we then explore further our memories around censorship, the new order, and various forces that consciously or unconsciously influence us in expressing or experiencing our own feelings? When we pull back, we can also dig into our memories around the New Order era or before 1998. Because many assume that the reformation was an important turning point for the pace of democracy in Indonesia, we want to re-examine whether the situation after 1998 can be called the era of post-censorship, or how we see ourselves amid today's situation, amid the reformation that has been going on for more than twenty years today?

This workshop was conducted with a series of casual discussions in several locations, namely at IVAA and at one of the CCTV points. This discussion was conducted by Dwi Rahmanto, Irfanuddien Ghozali, Krisnawan Wisnu Adi, and Febrian Hasibuan and moderated by Lisistrata Lusandiana. This series of discussions cannot be separated from our daily lives as artists and our work experiences with the community. The second thing also cannot be separated from our presence in the city of Jogja, in which some of us were born and raised in the city of Jogja, while some of us were born outside the city, and work and create in Jogja. So this workshop cannot be separated from discussions about practice, ethics, and aesthetics. Before the workshop, we had a chance to discuss our brief experiences around the New Order, censorship and cancellation of performances or stages, and how the regime did not like some expressions that were present through performances. In addition, as citizens of cyberspace, we also have a reluctance to express opinions or share our daily lives. Have we lost our raw emotions? How do we define post-censorship today? Through this workshop, we explore questions such as "Where are we in this city?" "Where is our position in society?", and "What are we made of?" and how do we redefine empowerment into mutual empowerment?

作品圖片



(五)書寫工作坊

由 Lisistrata Lusandiana 主持,邀請印尼日惹藝術工作者,透過參與者的交互討論以 及在地實踐,在書寫的前期拓展更多路徑交織的可能性。



2024/08/08(四)11:30-13:30書寫工作坊第一場





2024/08/12 (一) 16:00-18:00 書寫工作坊第二場

(六)藝術座談

為求拓展計畫效益,本案於計畫期間舉辦兩場推廣型講座,並與各校老師合作,前往 校園與未來有志從事藝術工作的年輕人對話。





2024/11/12 (二) 14:00-17:00 / 國立彰化師範大學美術學系 / 創作課程





2024/11/12 (二) 14:00-17:00 / 國立員林高級中學 / 藝術與人文

(六)網站頁面

https://www.keywordsart.com/