

緣起

課程架構

目標

全

球

學 23 相 夕 尊 重 及 包 容 異

安妮 • 法蘭克的故事



慰安婦阿嬤的故事



https://www.

Antipatist.com/fr
eliminatism

Holocaust

的

元

學

77

볩

藝術史

藝術理論

藝術批評

藝術創作

内 Discrimination 以視 Holocaust 大屠殺

媒 材 Pos 海

Media

Illustration 插畫 Poster 海報 Monument 紀念碑

形式

Form

Elements
of Arts
視覺元素
Principles
of Design
設計原理

生 命 共 □ 鱧 相 互 依 存

課程單元

1



少女安妮視覺藝術化



2



藝術反戰 倡議平等與人權正義



聽話畫話

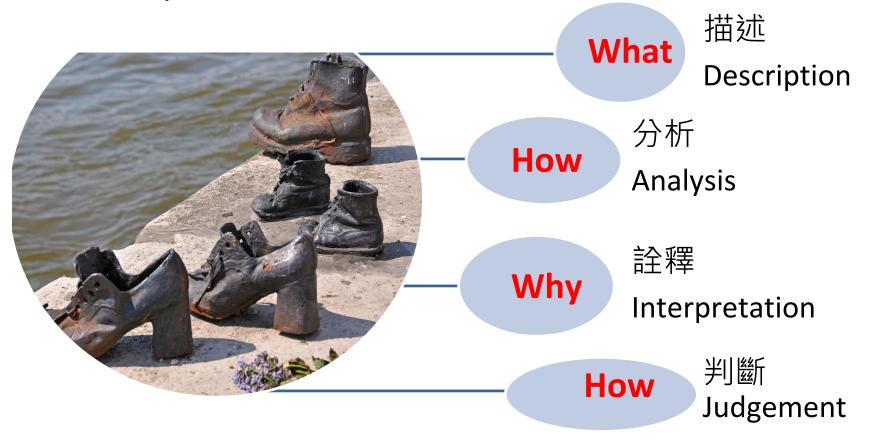
搭配藝術批評學習單完成 聽老師英文描述作品,並畫下來。

On the banks of a river sit sixty pairs of old-fashioned shoes, the type people wore in the 1940s. There are women's shoes, there are men's shoes and there are children's shoes. They sit at the edge of the water, scattered and abandoned, as though their owners had just stepped out of them and left them there.

The shoes are rusted, made of iron and set into the concrete of the embankment.

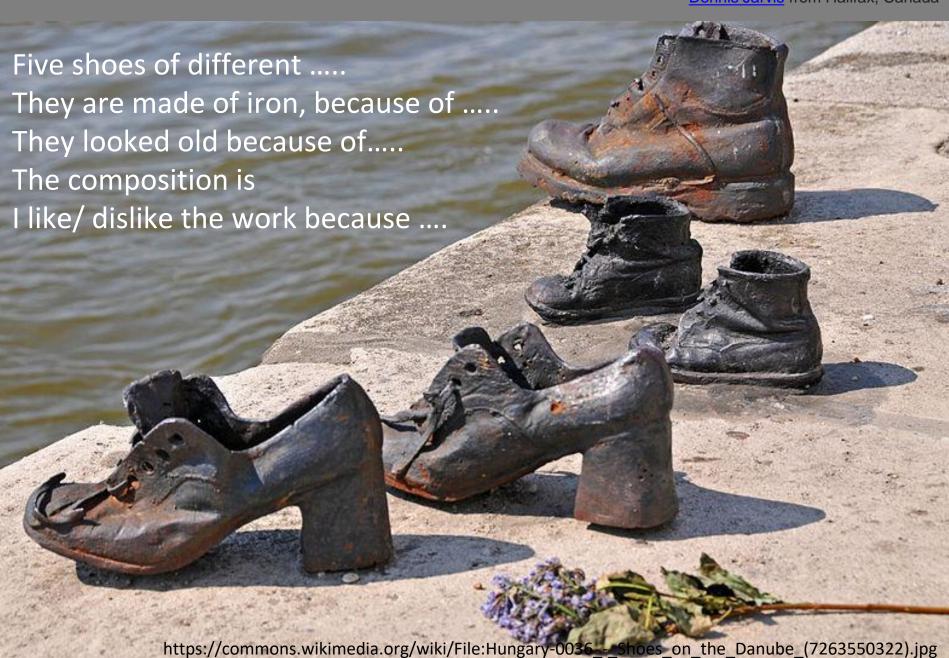
Art Criticism藝術批評

4 steps 四步驟



Art Criticism

Dennis Jarvis from Halifax, Canada



Art Criticism

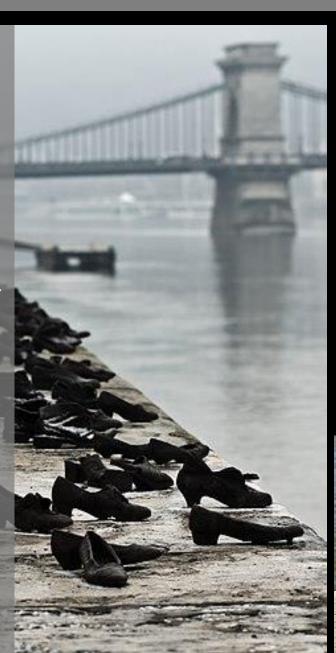
Keywords:

多瑙河畔 3500人 (包括八百位猶太人) 匈牙利法西斯軍隊

二次世界大戰

槍殺

60雙



Shoes on the Danube Bank 多瑙河岸的鞋子

by Gyula Pauer and Can Togay.

年代是: April 16 2005

作品的功能是:

Holocaust memorial 紀念碑 a memorial to the Jews killed in Budapest during World War II 匈牙利首都布達佩斯的一個紀 念碑



A firsthand account of the horrific scenes by

Zsuzsanna Ozsváth, a Hungarian survivor

"...I heard a series of popping sounds. Thinking the Russians had arrived, I slunk to the window. But what I saw was worse than anything I had ever seen before, worse than the most frightening accounts I had ever witnessed. Two Arrow Cross men were standing on the embankment of the river, aiming at and shooting a group of men, women and children into the Danube – one after the other, on their coats the Yellow Star. I looked at the Danube. It was neither blue nor gray but red. With a throbbing heart, I ran back to the room in the middle of the apartment and sat on the floor, gasping for air."

Anne Frank = 1/6000000 60 pairs of Shoes = 800/6000000

With her diary, She lives forever.

Reading her diary, we know she was not just a number, but a real person.

With those shoes, we know Holocaust was real.

How could we create art to stop the tragedy from happening again?

Think, Pair, and Share/ 小組討論





The star was intended to humiliate Jews and to mark them out for segregation and discrimination. The policy also made it easier to identify Jews for deportation to camps.











Holocaust Memorial, Miami Beach 邁阿密猶太人大屠殺紀念館,1990

The sculpture is framed by Anne Frank's message

"...that in spite of everything I still believe that people are really good at heart."



hand representing freedom.

International Holocaust Remembrance Day 國際大屠殺紀念日

2005年11月1日,聯合國通過決議文,將1月27日 訂為國際大屠殺紀念日,以紀念在二戰期間,遭到德 國納粹殘害的6百萬猶太人和其他民族一千一百萬人 民。之所以選定1月27日,理由是在1945年,蘇聯軍 隊首先攻進奧斯威辛集中營(Auschwitz-Birkenau),才 讓納粹實施種族滅絕的犯行曝光

Holocaust observances and guest speakers like Philip Gans serve to keep the history of the Holocaust alive, bring a message of the dangers of hate, and the hope that the lessons learned will prevent future tragedies.

Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe (Holocaust Memorial 浩劫紀念碑), Berlin, 2005



https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:HolocaustMahnmalLuft.jpg

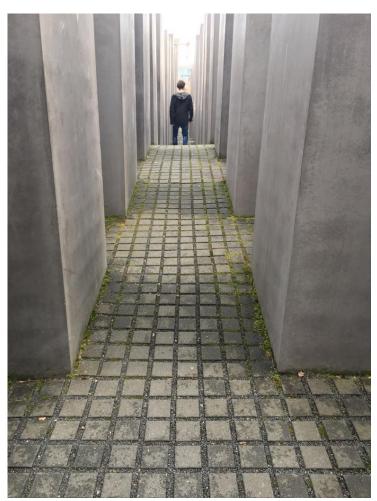
美國建築師 彼得·埃森曼

Some of the 2,711 polished marble blocks or "stellae" that comprise the Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe in Berlin, Germany

Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe (Holocaust Memorial 浩劫紀念碑), Berlin, 2005







美國建築師 彼得·埃森曼

Some of the 2,711 polished marble blocks or "stellae" that comprise the Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe in Berlin, Germany

「Yolocaust ⊥ ART PROJECT, 2017

「Yolo」(You only live once,你只活一次的簡寫)加上「Holocaust」



在德國生活的以色列裔藝術家Shahak Shapira,最近在網上發表了一個相當具爭議性的藝術計劃。他 從網上搜集了各式各樣在柏林「歐洲被害猶太人紀念碑」(又稱大屠殺紀念館)拍下的selfie(自拍) ,照片中有人玩雜耍,有人玩瑜伽,有人咧嘴而笑,他們似乎忘記了,那些一塊一塊並列的石碑,是 為了紀念被納粹屠殺的600萬受難者。Shahak Shapira利用修圖軟件,替這些selfie「二次創作」,將照 片中的主角拼貼到當年納粹集中營的歷史照片之中,形成強烈對比,諷刺味濃。

The SAPLING PROJECT 2013~ 荷蘭安妮之家



"As long as this exists," she wrote of the sun, blue sky and chestnut tree she would gaze at from the window, "how can I be sad?"





從安妮日記反思/ 慰安婦議題台灣人權正義

閩客衝突

台灣歷史上

政治迫害

戰爭迫害

性別歧視

___/\

白色恐怖

原住民/山地人線島政治犯

Comfort women

慰安婦

您3

Comfort women were mainly women and girls forced into sexual slavery by the Imperial Japanese Army in occupied countries and territories before and during World War II, or who participated in the earlier program of voluntary prostitution.

1991 韓國金學順女士揭露慰安婦身分

1992 婦女救援基金會成立 開始調查慰安婦,經確認者有59位



1996-2012 身心治療工作坊,瑜珈、戲劇、 藝術治療陪伴慰安婦倖存者

2002-2005 跨海赴日本訴訟,三審敗訴定讞

2016-2020 阿嬤家 - 和平與女性人權館」 AMA Museum for Peace and Women's Human Rights



Feeling

Eyes closed

No expression on her face.

Not happy, resisting

Stories?

Who was she?
What was she doing?
Where was she?
Why was she doing it?
When?
How did she get there?



facts/ why?

Wear a dress

Summer time.

Bare footed. Hands up

Stucked

A Confort woman in general, a woman

李昌珍「慰安婦·招募」國際人權特展影片 https://www.peopo.org/news/233155



• 金子安次做為一位曾經前往慰安所的軍人,親口說出慰安所內慰安婦的接客情況:「女人穿著日本和服,就那樣坐著,男人進來,一個接著一個,一次大概十到十五分鐘,每天必須接客五十到一百名士兵,沒有擁抱,沒有親吻,我們沒有多餘的時間做這種事。」以慰安婦歷史中加害人的角度,他說他唯一的希望是,不要重複發生日本的行為,也希望戰爭不要再發生。因為他的坦白除了讓李昌珍感到衝擊,也讓她更堅信慰安婦歷史公開的必要。

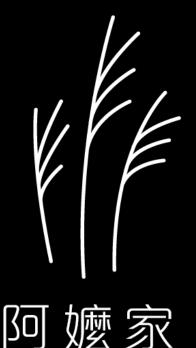


1931年,日軍佔領中國滿州,從那時起直到第二次世界大戰結束,由於一連串的戰爭,日本軍方為了鼓舞軍隊士氣,強制或誘騙民間婦女位日軍提供性服務,而這些婦女被稱為「慰安婦」,來自日本本土、台灣、朝鮮、中國、中南半島及其他殖民地,依據「婦女救援基金會」的資訊,台灣婦女被充作慰安婦的人數,至少有2千人以上。



生命的韌性與強度

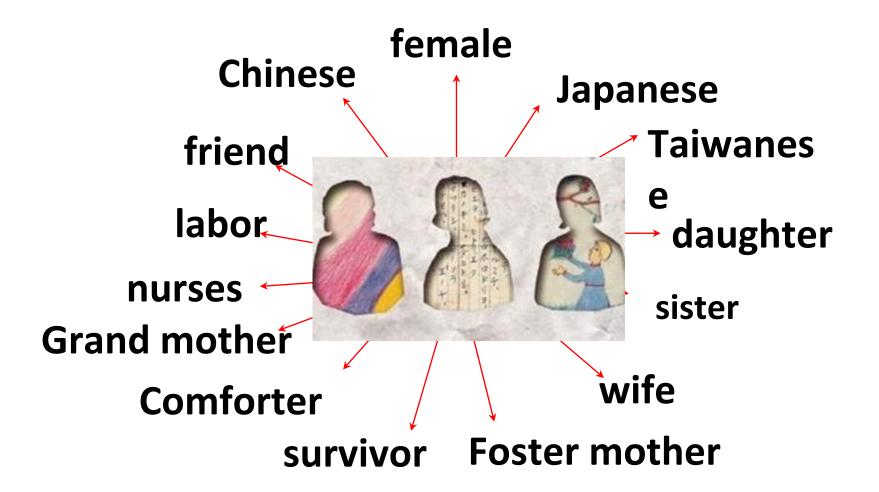
阿嬤的故事,不能只有少數人記得



Μ

- 小桃阿嬤/獨居
- 秀妹阿嬤/
- 蓮花阿嬤/僅丈夫知道,自己扛起重擔養家

Comfort Women

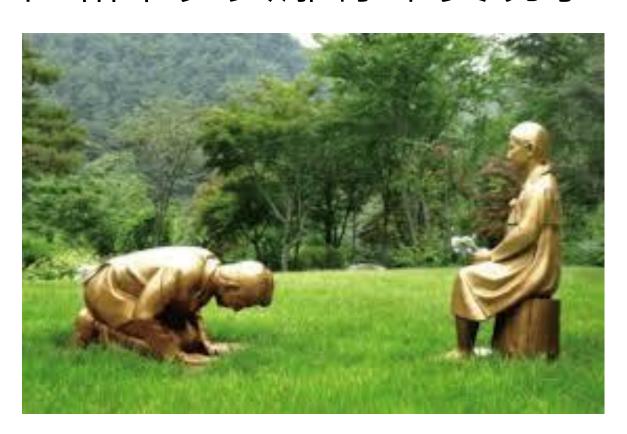


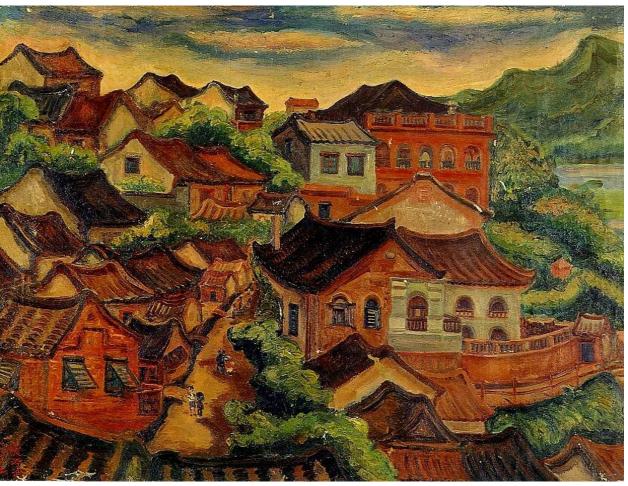
藝術家創作的 和平少女像 在世界各地出現 成為慰安婦人權議題的代言人





慰安婦無法獲得的道歉, 在和平少女雕像中實現了!





淡水,油畫,1933年

陳澄波 895年2月2日 -

1895年2月2日 -1947年3月25日





恐怖的檢查 黃榮燦 版畫 1939

黃榮燦 1916年3月9日 -1952年11月19日



省思

- 回到個人相關的歧視迫害霸凌的經驗與討論
- 當你遭受或觀察到人權受迫害的事件時,你 會如何做?
- 如何防止不幸的事情再度發生?

Objective 客觀事實

安妮與阿嬤都是第二次 世界大戰中,人權受迫 害的犧牲者

Reflective 思考

我覺得疼惜憐憫她們的 遭遇

Interpretational 解釋

她們的生命歷程與遭遇.....

Decisional 決定

猶太人與慰安婦受歧視迫害是不可改 變的歷史,但重要的是現代人要怎樣 去對這段歷史,並能有正面的幫助, 創造一個尊重、平權、無暴力的未來

0