Bridging Cultures



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主編:林國偉 Editor: Benny Lim

責任編輯:唐曉逸

Editorial Coordinator: Tang Xiaoyi

中文文字加工: 汪雨欣

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Introduction

Introduction: On Mediation

Benny LIM

The Symposium

This edited book is the outcome of our first Master of Arts in Cultural Management (MACM) Alumni Symposium, which was held on 31st March and 1st April 2023. The symposium was co-organized by the MACM Programme and the Centre for Cultural Studies at the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK), with the support from the CUHK Library and the MACM Alumni Association (AACM). Over two days, MACM graduates share critical reflections and insights based on their first-hand experience as practitioners and/or researchers, discussing and reflecting on the dynamics and evolving roles of cultural managers in today's context.

A total of 30 alumni presented in the symposium, of whom 26 presented papers and four others joined in a roundtable discussion. The diversity of the papers and discussions led to a rich exchange of ideas, emphasizing the transformative roles of cultural managers as intermediaries who navigate and shape the complex interplay between cultural identities, social dynamics, professional ethics, and power relations. This book documents the critical reflections, theoretical insights, and practical knowledge shared during the symposium.

The Functions and Roles of Arts and Cultural Managers

I often get asked this question by potential students and the general public - "What does a cultural manager do?"

Here, I would like to take reference from arts management, which is under the Cultural Management umbrella (Lim and Ser, 2020). Academic Andrew Taylor classified the functions of arts management into three broad categories, namely, engaging, enacting, and enabling (ArtsManaged, 2022). The three categories cover a range of functions, from programmes development and production to marketing, audience engagement, sales, fundraising, management of human resources, spaces, financial resources, governance structures, and accounting systems. Each and every function contrib-

utes to the mission, vision, and strategic goals of an art organization, and is crucial in the organization's longer term development and sustainability.

Knowing the functions of a cultural manager addresses the 'what' and 'how' of cultural management. Yet, this is not all. In the education of cultural management, it is essential to also delve deep into the roles of cultural managers, which emphasizes the purpose of art and culture to our society, and explores the values of cultural organizations and their offerings. Simply put, a role-centric view addresses the 'why' of cultural management and pushes cultural managers to constantly reflect on the significance and meaning of their works within the social, cultural, and ethical landscapes they operate in (DeVereaux, 2020).

Cultural Mediation in Cultural Management

It is not my intention to create a dichotomy between 'functions' and 'roles' in the previous section. In fact, I believe there is yet another approach in exploring the practices of cultural management in the ever-evolving cultural landscape. In my opinion, the introduction of 'cultural mediation' into the sphere of arts management offers a framework that complements (but not replaces) the existing focus on functions and roles.

The theme of this inaugural symposium is Cultural Mediation. Mediation is almost always associated with conflict resolutions. In cultural management, the idea of mediation suggests better communication and understanding, as well as meaningful collaborations between a diverse group of stakeholders. The concept of cultural mediation has been used in disciplines such as translation studies and sociocultural psychology, with contributions from scholars such as David Katan and Ronald Taft. In the context of translation studies, Katan (2004) conceptualizes cultural mediators as individuals who break down linguistic, cultural, and institutional barriers, and in the process, fostering a more inclusive and accessible cultural environment. Along similar lines, Taft's (1981) work in cross-cultural psychology positions cultural mediators as essential connectors between varied linguistic and cultural communities, emphasizing the importance of building bridges to enhance mutual understanding and respect.

Cultural mediators in the field of cultural management often need to navigate an intricate web of relationships between different stakeholders, from artists, audiences, funders, sponsors, to policymakers. Traditional stakeholder theory proposes cultural managers to generate beneficial outcomes for all the parties involved, which do not necessarily mean equitable benefits for everyone. On the other hand, cultural mediation urges cultural managers to prioritize the needs of those stakeholders with less power and influence. To do so, cultural mediators are expected to constantly revisit their strategies in order to accommodate the shifting power dynamics and stakeholder relationships (Lim, 2021).

Cultural mediators are also gatekeepers, who are not only responsible for the preservation and promotion of cultural expressions, but also ensuring the communication and integration of arts and culture into our society. They curate and present art, making strategic decisions on which cultural expressions to introduce to the public. To do so meaningfully, cultural mediators often reflect on issues such as professional ethics, cultural rights, and the dynamics of cultural identity and representations.

Content of the Book

This book consists of six main sections:

- On Communities
- On Heritage and Conservation
- On Practice
- On Marketing

- On Cultural Development
- On Professional Development

The first five sections include a total of 23 essays, some of which are academic essays, while others are critical reflections of specific case studies and/or issues.

On Communities

This section consists of four essays that highlight the important role of cultural mediators in bridging art and communities, emphasizing keywords such as accessibility, community engagement, urban renewal, and participatory practices. Collectively, these four essays cover a wide range of topics, including how a second-hand art bookstore connects the arts community and serves as a platform for cultural exchange and mediation, to the organization of community art festivals as relational practices, innovative museum curation strategies in accommodating visually impaired visitors, as well as the rejuvenation of Shanghai's Suzhou River surroundings through public art installations.

On Heritage and Conservation

The five essays in this section look at various innovative approach-

es and challenges in the preservation and promotion of intangible cultural heritage (ICH). The first two essays examine how robust policies and creative approaches can maintain and revitalize ICH. The third essay investigates the use of digital platforms to preserve and communicate cultural traditions. The final two essays in this section focus on debating the existing guidelines and criteria in safeguarding China's ICH, as well as detailing the procedures for ICH to achieve worldwide recognition.

On Practice

This section has the most essays - six in total. This clearly demonstrates our alumni's active involvement in various forms of cultural management practices following their graduation. The first two essays explore the roles of curators, specifically on issues such as ethics, affect, and collaborations in organizing exhibitions. The next two essays examine the impact of technology on the art market and cultural sectors, focusing on issues such as art collecting, environmental sustainability, and the production processes. The final two essays evaluate the authors' self-reflexive practices, ranging from the emergence of 'slash culture' in Hong Kong, to the therapeutic potential of the arts in the process of self-exploration. These essays serve as a reminder of cultural managers' re-

sponsibilities and how we should adopt practices that are empathetic, current, and ethical.

On Marketing

This section consists of three essays that explore the fine lines between artistic integrity and commercial interests. The first essay delves into the roles of cultural mediators in navigating the complex interplay between theatre, politics, and cultural tourism. The next essay examines the integration of fashion, branding, and dance, and offers some recommendations for cultural managers to balance art and commerce effectively. The final essay focuses on how music artists and organizations can adapt and be creative in keeping audiences engaged despite the challenges brought about by the pandemic.

On Cultural Development

This section contains five essays, each exploring a crucial topic affecting cultural development. The first essay discusses how cultural policy of Hong Kong affects cross-border collaborations and cultural exchanges. The next essay examines the legal and ethical challenges in the performing arts, touching on issues such as copyright, intellectual property, and freedom of expression.

The third essay shares the strategies of international art galleries in Hong Kong to integrate into the local arts community. The fourth essay looks at how theatre spaces in China have evolved from traditional settings to community-centered venues that connect artists with audiences. Last but not least, the final essay investigates the progress and trends of China's digital cultural industry in relation to the global economy.

On Professional Development

Aside from the paper presentations, the symposium also featured a roundtable discussion (moderated by me) focusing on the professional development of cultural managers. The discussion involves four MACM Alumni, who have taken on decision-making roles in the arts and culture sector. During the roundtable discussion, they shared generously their decision-making and thinking processes for their respective career development. This section includes reflections from two alumni who attended the roundtable discussion (see Editor's note on page 300).

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Bio

Benny Lim is the Associate Professor of Practice in Cultural Management and Director of the Master of Arts in Cultural Management programme at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Outside of academia, Benny is a performance maker, theatre producer/director, and festival director. Currently, Benny serves as a member of the Programme Sub-committee of The TENG Company in Singapore and member of the Advisory Board of the University Arts Centre, CUHK Shenzhen. He is also an Arts Advisor (Arts Administration) and Examiner (Drama) for the Hong Kong Arts Development Council since 2023.

On Communities

社區社群篇

以二手藝術書店連結藝術社群及作為實踐文化 中介實驗

黎啟勁 張慧喬

源起及研究背景

本文從自身經驗出發,分享了在2022年經營二手藝術書店的經驗,藉該平台做社會實驗,實踐文化中介的角色,連結藝術社群,並將優質的藝術書籍分享給大眾。自售賣藝術書的外資書店「葉壹堂」Page One 於2016年結束在香港的業務後,香港並沒有其他規模相若的大型藝術書店,只有一間位於中環的「大業藝術書店」,不過其規模與「葉壹堂」還是相距甚遠。大業藝術書店的選書側重中國藝術,種類包括雕塑、繪畫、陶瓷等,幾乎沒有售賣西方藝術相關的書籍。

我們經營二手藝術書店的試驗計劃源於參與「七份一書店」計劃,這是一個針對書店創業者的培育計劃。每期

計劃為期半年,由發起人 「Rolling Books」 招募七間獨 立書店,各自選擇主題並據此選書組成「一間」書店,並 共同分擔整間書店的日常運作。有別於傳統書店,我們經 營的二手書店在深水埗的青年旅舍「Wontonmeen」內, 店面位於旅舍內的一間合宿大房,我們在其中一格「床 位」展示選書。我們創業的理念除了希望推廣藝術書籍, 亦希望诱過收集 一手藝術書,讓公眾能有機會重見一些絕 版的藝術書。此外,我們亦舉辦了藝術相關的活動及工作 坊,以較入門的切入點,例如「展覽睇啲乜?」、「戲劇講 啲乜?」等主題,打破普羅大眾認為「藝術難懂」的觀念。 籍此試驗,我們期望可以親身了解經營藝術書店面臨的困 難,以及試驗以書籍和書店作為文化中介的平台,連結藝 術社群以及作為藝術教育的橋樑。更重要的是,我們希望 籍此試驗探索這種模式的文化中介在財政上是否有可持續 性,以及受眾或市場的需求。書本是文化的載體,亦是傳 遞文化的媒介。我們過去曾各自參與過不同的藝術項目, 有藝術展覽、舞台演出等,但以書本為媒介傳遞藝術對我 們來說是一件很有意義的事情,過往亦未曾嘗試過。

近年,隨着政治環境的改變,香港獨立書店可謂再次「遍地開花」。雖然獨立書店談不上能與一眾大型連鎖書店「分庭抗禮」,但也與之形成兩個對比鮮明的陣營,共同帶動了香港的閱讀風氣。現時香港大約有八十間獨立書店,遍佈港九新界甚至離島,接近半數集中在九龍區。

獨立書店創業者往往憑籍一腔熱血就開始經營,亦很快體驗到實體書店行業競爭之激烈,於是各出奇謀,從「只賣書」或「折扣速銷」開始,經營模式不斷演化提升。有的主打提供一個舒適的閱讀空間,有的專攻特定書種,有的定期舉辦不同工作坊、展覽等各式各樣的藝文活動。雖然台灣誠品書店不屬於獨立書店的行列,但作為台灣第一家複合式書店,其創新的營運模式經常被當作研究對象。誠品不單引入大量書種,更設立藝文空間,將書店和藝文空間合二為一,同時引入文創和特色商店,以支持整個空間的營運開支。除此之外,誠品亦因此建立了一群去誠品不一定是買書,而是去看展覽、參加藝文活動、或者單純購買文創產品的「文青」。

書店變得不再純粹,而逐漸跟着趨勢轉型,成為文化活動集中地。雖然台灣誠品書店很成功吸引了一批「文青」消費者,但如何長期維持有品質的經營,亦是一個值得探討的課題。目前有部分學者在討論複合式書店的商業經營之道,但對於複合式書店作為文化中介的構成之討論卻相對較少。再者,大部分的研究偏重於台灣和國外的情況。因此,我們希望在這一文章中探討相關課題,並以是次試驗計劃引證香港的情況。

近年香港的時局不穩,三年的疫情也改變了生活,更 改變了讀者的閱讀口味。其他書店的暢銷書單反映,涉獵 人文科學、歷史、政治等類作品的人增多。以往比較被關心的議題,例如「流行文學」、「旅遊」、「金融投資」等變得相對少人關注。不少讀者更特意去搜羅一些大型連鎖書店找不到的書籍。香港的大型連鎖書店佔據了本地零售市場,但書店資金來源於中國大陸,所以一些涉及敏感議題的書籍,例如政治書籍少見有售。由此可見,這正是經營獨立書店的時勢,因為較連鎖書店而言,獨立書店的選書往往偏向非主流市場,包括一些小眾議題的書籍或一些「被消失」的書刊,也相對支持獨立出版的書籍。

書店作為共享空間 —— 以世界各地獨立書店為例

近年香港揭起了獨立書店開店潮,多以他們的選書眼光作賣點。教育及文字工作者周家盈曾走遍全港的獨立書店,曾經是「七份一書店」計劃一員的她非常關注獨立書店,甚至撰寫了三本有關獨立書店的書籍 ——《書店日常》、《書店現場》及《書店有時》。她以文字和圖片的形式記錄了本地書店的文化圖騰,並分享了店主們在香港經營書店的想法與理念,還談了談理想與現實的掙扎、實體書店存在的價值。

日本京都有一間比較有名氣的複合式書店「惠文社」, 曾被英國衛報評選為「世界最佳十大書店之一」。店主將 建築空間分為四部份,分別有「惠文社」書店、售賣生活 雜貨的「生活館」、兼售文創產品的藝廊和多用途活動空間。如嶋浩一郎(2019)所說,「惠文社」的書籍陳列方法別出心裁。有別於大型連鎖書店的分類方式,他們將有關聯主題的書放在一起,希望顧客與意想不到的書巧遇。例如一本一九二零年的德文攝影集,攝影的主題是「書店的人」,書籍的印刷和質量非常高,因此書價不斐。「惠文社」將他放在與書店有關的書籍旁,讓一些並不會到藝術攝影書區的讀者也能看到這書。書店如何陳列書籍是一種學問,每次更換展示書籍都有如策劃一個展覽。

部分參與「七份一書店」計劃的「畢業生」會正式開展獨立書店事業。其中有以香港歷史及文化作主軸的「界限書店」和每月主動策展書籍回應時事的「獵人書店」。他們除了會售賣特色主題的書,還會定期舉辦不同的藝文活動,並將一部分活動的入場收益以書券形式回贈給參加者,鼓勵他們在活動完結後購買書籍。我們經營的書店也是以這種模式營運,藉着舉辦藝文活動來鼓勵閱讀。經過半年的實踐,我們亦透過這些活動,吸引了不少忠實的支持者,部分成功的活動還能獲取額外收入補貼日常營運開支。在這半年的試驗中,約有三個月的活動收入多於書本銷售的收入。

近年不少年輕讀者總喜歡到咖啡店裏閱讀,他們通常 先到書架選購心儀書籍,再在咖啡店內點一杯咖啡邊喝邊 閱讀。學者陳雲(2017)曾提出書店維繫了文化這個共用品的生產。書是私用品,但書店書架上的書自由閱讀,即使有人不買書、只在店內閱讀,一般也不會被拒絕。這類閱讀者給書店帶來人流,但卻沒帶來金錢收入。所以有些書店也會推銷咖啡和輕食,其中較有代表性的便是位於油麻地電影中心內的 Kubrick,它不僅售賣圖書、影碟、咖啡、雜誌等,還會定期與文化界不同人士合作,舉辦講座、展覽等藝文活動,吸引了大量「文青」光顧。

至於我們經營的書店,位於深水埗的青年旅社 Wontonmeen 的其中一間房內,整個概念參考了日本的書店「東京 BOOK AND BED」,將書店和青年旅社結合在一起,是香港唯一一間可以住宿的書店。書店面積大約二百呎,空間雖小,五臟俱全。這間青年旅社的房間佈置邀請了理工大學設計系學生進行設計,概念是將香港獨有的「籠屋」再現。「籠屋」是香港的特殊居住模式,環境非常惡劣,居者住在以鐵籠包圍的床位中。租金中位數達四千元,常見於人口密集、空間狹窄的地區,如太子、深水埗一帶。書店內有十張「籠床」,其中七張分別給予我們的七間書店每間一張,作為各自書店的店面。名為「七份一書店」,自然是由七間各有特色、各有選書主題的書店組成。我們店售賣主要文化藝術書籍,其他書店分別售賣文學、哲學、科普、生死題材以及設計的二手書籍,各有特色。 書店的店長可以各自佈置店面。我們店選了當年文化管理在學時期為《文化保育傳記》展覽而拍攝的一系列照片作為店內的燈箱招牌,照片的拍攝地點為深水埗、灣仔和筲箕灣三個地區,呼應「籠屋」的設計和我們售賣攝影書的題材。每間店的店面分別有兩層(意指一張碌架床的兩層)。我們店還內置了一個波子藝術裝置,是青年旅社委約藝術家的作品。店裏與店外都呼應了我們的藝術書主題。我們將較厚重的藝術書平放在第一層,除了能讓讀者更容易翻開特大書籍,亦為了方便搬動書籍,為晚間舉辦活動騰出更多空間。這種在有限空間內犧牲陳列空間的安排,反而受到不少讀者歡迎。而上層我們則放置體積較小的書籍和親手做的陶瓷作品。上文提到的十張「籠床」,其餘的三張床會開放給公眾預約,供其體驗與書本共宿的夜晚。

我們的半年實驗 —— 文化活動作為藝術教育/建立社群的 關鍵詞

我們定期在社交媒體 Instagram 上介紹藝術書籍,亦嘗試結合當時的城中熱點,例如世界杯等看似與藝術無關的主題,連結到藝術書籍上進行推廣。 例如,我們試過以世界杯四強的國家作主題,爲其各自推廣一本相關的藝術書。我們亦多次參與由「序言書室」帶頭的「獨立書店每週一書」活動,透過指定的時事題材,與其他獨立書店探

討相關的書籍和撰寫文章。例如最近的「以巴戰爭」,我們透過介紹一本戰爭有關的德國攝影集進行探討。這些文章亦透過更知名的分享平台,例如 CUP (茶杯雜誌) 進入大眾視線。這些書介不但考驗我們選書的數量,更考驗我們如何透過文化藝術出版物討論時下議題。我們介紹的不少書籍成功吸引了讀者選購,可見需要店長把書本內容和生活議題扣連,才能引起讀者關注。這種藝術書介的寫作方向,也成為我們日常在社交平台書寫的風格。

透過實體書店與讀者半年的接觸,我們發現很多讀者 希望認識藝術,卻又認為藝術是深奧難懂的内容。在交流的 過程中,我們了解到他們的需求,針對性地推介不同類型、 不同程度的藝術書籍,更啟發了我們去舉辦切合他們需求 的文化活動。這些活動題材廣泛,例如我們曾舉辦的「ART 啡飲」,藉手沖咖啡的分享會作引子,吸引大家聚集到一 起暢談藝術。再如我們亦舉辦過藝術基礎講座「展覽睇啲 乜?」、「戲劇講啲乜?」,讓很多藝術入門的朋友了解了 視覺藝術和表演藝術最基礎的觀賞方法。實戰型工作坊「針 孔攝影工作坊」則回應了對我們手上大量攝影書籍感興趣 的讀者,透過自製針孔相機和攝影活動,互相交流攝影心 得。「即興表演工作坊」則透過極富特色的書店環境和書 店內的文學素材,結合參加者的想象,在導師的帶領下即 興創作表演作品。透過這些文化活動,我們觀察到受眾對 於書店作為文化推廣平台的期望。首先,由書店舉辦的文 化活動,收費普遍較便宜,更以定額書券吸引讀者購物,對他們有很大的吸引力。再者,讀者也會因為我們所舉辦的活動的多樣性,更有動力去了解不同的藝術類別,參加其他原本不感興趣的活動,拓展了視野。透過與參加多次活動的讀者傾談,印証了這種方針的價值。

即使現在實體書店已經關閉,我們還在繼續舉辦活動以及透過網絡介紹藝術書。最近亦和香港歌德學院合辦了一系列活動,邀請了活躍於德國劇場的甄拔濤和好青年荼毒室的鹽叔暢談「德國戲劇有乜睇?」;邀請學者盧偉力博士講解布萊希特的戲劇。這些活動不但吸引了對這些藝術形式感興趣的讀者,亦能拓展觀眾群,鼓勵他們多多參與文化活動。再者,舉辦活動也可以吸引不少新的關注者,尤其還能與一些業界較知名的書店和朋友聯營活動。

舉辦多個活動後,我們漸續開始吸引一群經常參加我們活動的讀者、一些從事藝術行業的讀者,還有一些希望認識藝術的讀者,逐漸擴大了關注我們書店的社群,期望能成為讀者與藝術之間的橋樑並實踐文化中介的使命。

書店營運的種種困難 —— 書店的新式營運模式

我們在舉辦活動、收取活動報名費時,通常會包含一 張當日可用的書券,鼓勵讀者在參加活動的同時可購買相 關書籍。我們在參與七份一計劃時舉辦一個活動需要和七份一的策劃人分成一半,即使是賣書,每一本的書價也要 和他們分一半,並沒有獲利太多。

但是,相較於傳統的書店經營模式,這種舉辦活動的多元營運模式似乎是雙贏局面。讀者的消費模式也在不斷地改變,他們希望參與體驗式消費,例如參加工作坊、新書發佈會會讓他們更了解書籍誕生的過程,甚至乎作者在創作過程中的經歷。這情況和其他藝術媒介相似,觀眾希望參與沉浸式體驗劇場,連博物館和美術館也相繼加入了互動元素。再者,隨着科技發展,在網絡上購買書籍比過去容易。如果讀者只是希望購買書籍而不是參加活動,那實體書店豈不是更困難。讀者很多時候除了想支持本地獨立書店外,還希望參與他們的活動,得到一些實質性的收穫。

結論:書店的出路 —— 複合式藝文空間?

相較於傳統書店,現在的書店兼任推廣文化的責任。 讀者的閱讀習慣也改變了,現在更熱衷於「體驗式消費」, 只有書本買賣的交易不足以滿足他們的文化需求。去年澳 洲護膚品牌 Aesop 舉辦了「酷兒文學圖書館」,在書本上 噴他們的香水,當讀者閱讀時能夠聞到香氣。這種手法也 見於最近的香港舞蹈團的表演《廿四節氣》。由此可見, 現在的讀者追求生活品味和藝文素養的提升,這種複合式 藝文空間似乎是在香港生存的出路之一。

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Appendix A

七份一書店@Wontonmeen書店名單及各售賣書籍

店名	書籍種類
愚公	設計
今昔	不同年代出版有關香港、攝影與藝術等書籍 紙本藏品
文青信箱	旅居為題的文學作品
鴨子意象 X 藝跡	藝術、設計、音樂、戲劇、電影、文化研究 等書籍
活	情緒和生死愛慾的書籍
岸久書店	文學和哲學的盲書
滾動的七份一	人類學、世界人文與歷史、香港文學書籍

Appendix B

書店曾參與的展覽和市集

日期及時間	活動名稱	收費	活動 地點	嘉賓	參與 人數
2023年8月 28-9月27日	Art Books Exhibition	界限書店	/		
2023年10月 21-23日	第四屆書墟文 化節	南豐砂廠 M層	/		

Appendix C

書店曾舉辦的工作坊或講座

日期及時間	活動名稱	收費	活動地點	嘉賓	參與 人數
2022年8月 13日19:30- 21:00	連結穿越圖文異象的藝術蹤跡——Transform & Reform 即興表演工作坊	\$450 (包 括\$50書 券)	Wonton- meen	林青、郭紫韻	14
2022年8月 22及27日 19:30-21:00	我想去旅行Zine——與 Forrest Lau 暢談 Travel Zine / 動手做 Zine——小誌 製作工作坊	\$120/\$180	Wonton- meen	Forrest Lau	8
2022年8月 26日 19:30-21:00	Cultural Mediator Sharing	Free	Wonton- meen	AACM Alumni	30
2022年10月 2日 15:00-17:00	ART 啡飲	\$80	Wonton- meen	/	6
2022年10月 14日 19:30-21:00	為何搞藝術都是 Slasher?	\$120 (包 括\$30書 券)	Wonton- meen	/	8
2022年10月 21及23日 20:00- 21:30/ 13:00-15:00	針孔攝影工作坊	\$150 (包 括\$50書 券)	獵人書店	/	9
2022年11月 13日 15:00-16:30	展覽睇啲乜?	\$120	擱樓	葉曉燕 Rachel	5
2022年12月 19日 19:30-21:00	戲劇講啲乜?—— 帶着哲學 去睇劇	\$120(包 括\$20書 券)	Wonton- meen	鹽叔	21
2023年3月 3日 19:30-21:00	藝聊室 第一回:德國戲劇有也睇?	\$100	歌德學院	鹽 叔 、 甄拔濤	27
2023年4月 21日 19:30-21:00	藝聊室 第二回:布萊希特係 邊個?	\$100	圖書館	盧 偉 力 博士	15

作者簡介

黎啟勁 Toby Lai,先後畢業於香港大學及香港中文大學,獲刑事司法學士及文化管理文學碩士(院長嘉許名單2017-18)。為 Mi Spacium Design Studio 的創辦人,並提供涵蓋舞台、影視、出版的設計服務及策劃展覽。於2022年成立文化藝術書店《藝跡文化 Mi Spacium Culture》。

張慧喬 Michelle Cheung,畢業於 University of the Arts London, Wimbledon College of Art,獲藝術學士(榮譽)學位,主修舞台及服裝設計。其後在香港中文大學修讀文化管理碩士學位。2019年曾參加《布拉格劇場設計四年展》。現為Mi Spacium Design Studio 的創辦人並提供涵蓋括舞台、影視、平面設計及展覽策劃服務。於2022年成立文化藝術書店《藝跡文化 Mi Spacium Culture》,主要售賣藝術、設計、音樂、戲劇、電影、文化研究等書籍。

策劃社區藝術節作為一種關係實踐

范斯欣

節慶文化貫穿人類歷史發展始終,從原始祭祀到重要節日慶祝,再到民俗文化傳播。隨著時間的推移、社會的發展,節慶文化也不斷適應各種新社會需求。當節慶文化融入我們的日常生活,滲透進藝術、文化、歷史、政治、宗教、旅遊、休閒、社區、飲食等各個領域時,「節慶」一詞,也擁有了許多新語意。現代藝術節為藝術家、觀眾、策展人和組織者多方搭建了關係實踐的平台。因此,本文將以香港社區藝術節為例,聚焦文化藝術活動的策劃組織工作,並進一步探討藝術節中不同持份者之間的關係實踐。

策展人角色

策展人 (curator) 的角色可追溯至其拉丁文詞源

「caratus」。羅馬帝國時期的「curator」主要負責管理帝國周邊城市的地方財政、維持公共秩序,這一身份的在位者需要平衡國家權力和公共利益。中世紀時期,「curator」的角色轉變為靈魂的守護者,通常會與教區助理、牧師聯繫起來。隨著現代博物館的出現,「curator」變成了兼具藏品的守護者和看護者雙重身份的角色。從古到今,「curator」這一角色都有不同程度的監督、管理、照料、關懷的內涵。策展人(curator)的概念多用於視覺藝術領域,借用在表演藝術領域時,更多是指在藝術節的策劃管理之餘還能對社會進行反思,擁有人文關懷的精神。

關係策展

關係策展強調策展人作為中介者和組織者的角色,即他們在策展過程中與藝術家和觀眾之間的互動。Oscar Ho和 Janet Marstine (2021) 在定義「關係策展」(relational curating)時,對其中的「關懷/照料」(care)提出了批判性思考。策展人重新利用關係策展來表現藝術品與人、機構與人以及人與人之間的關係或聯繫,以解決藝術界的不平等問題以及其他更廣泛的社會和政治問題。借助藝術平台策劃藝術活動,策展人遊走於機構、藝術家、公眾、藝術教育者等角色中間,通過活動的策劃、管理,在話語權力關係的爭奪過程中處理不同角色的關係。總而

言之,策展人可以利用自身的專業知識、技能進行多方合 作共用,追求道德實踐和社會公義。

社區藝術節

關係策展是一種策展方法。藝術節通過建立關係和互動,將藝術作品置於社會和文化的情景中,並促進藝術家、觀眾和策展人之間的對話和合作。此文將以「靠邊站藝術節」為案例,進一步分析這種關係策展實踐。「靠邊站藝術節」是扎根於香港的跨界藝術節。所謂「靠邊站」,是一種朝着中心的反方向移動的狀態。它可能是迫於無奈的選擇,但亦有可能是一種對既定陳規的挑戰,一種不願随波逐流的自我堅守。與此同時,本文也希望探討處在中國大陸「邊緣」的香港,在地理、文化、政治製度的「主流」之外,是如何詮釋自身定位并發展出自身文化的「靠邊站藝術節」旨在通過戲劇、舞蹈、音樂表演、紀錄片放映、實驗空間、工作坊、視覺藝術展覽等一系列富有特色的藝術、導賞活動,引導公眾從個人經驗出發,以文化藝術的角度、美學的視角詮釋出「靠邊站」的內在含義。

「靠邊站藝術節」五年來一直沿用公開招募節目的方式,聯結香港本地和海內外藝術家,挑選符合"靠邊站"藝術理念的節目。由於疫情的原因,藝術節在2020年-2022



圖1:2018年-2022年靠邊站藝術節

2018年,靠邊站藝術節開始用不同的藝術語言探討"靠邊站"的語意內涵。2019年 靠邊站藝術節以「我城我故事」為題,講述城市裏的故事,映射出不同群體的文 化社會體驗,發掘更多被忽略的聲音。疫情的來襲,藝術節以冒險精神開始線上 三年的藝術之旅。2020年,藝術節以「年輕時代」為題,嘗試在新語境下重新解 讀「年輕」,摒棄年齡座標,從「迷惘」、「叛逆」、「勇氣」三個維度叩問「 年輕」的時代內涵。2021年,藝術節以「無界之界」為主題,重構逾越語言的溝 通對話,呼喚共情,重新與消失的附近聯結,拓寬去中心化的「無界」可能,探 討藝術的共融與邊界。2022年,這一次靠邊站藝術節欲以「無懼之地」為主旨, 直視隱藏在每個人心底的「畏懼」,探討成長與勇氣。變幻的事實,發展的社 會,在不斷起伏中度過的生活。

年不得不轉為線上形式,藝術節場所轉變到網路虛拟空間。這種轉變迫使節目的選擇需要考慮更多現實條件,也 要思考在策劃過程中如何更好地協調不同持份者的關係, 同時兼顧其體驗,以確保各個角色在藝術節中的參與感。

策劃是關係性的,它涉及到人與人之間的關係互動。 藝術節提供洞察社會的反思實踐,每一年的主題都是在回應當下社會話題,用藝術的語言與不同年齡層次、不同社會文化背景的社會群體對話,在與藝術家、機構、觀眾的關係互動中傳遞藝術節的信息。藝術節節目的策劃選擇一直秉持著社會反思與人文關懷的理念。2020年疫情期間, 英國戲劇藝術工作者兼研究學者 Bill Aitchison 與多位不同領域的年輕藝術家共同策劃的「Love in The Time of Corona」,把分隔禁行的空間融合成了專屬的劇場空間,通過視頻通話、線上聊天等形式,把觀眾邀請到了這場互動藝術的創作中。2022年,藝術家 Bianca Mastrominico 與 John Dean 參演的「Flanker Origami」(《側衛摺紙》)在藝術節進行線上展演。這個演出提前通過正式和非正式管道收集了大量觀眾評論、反應和需求,以調整和改變演出的元素和表現形式。在這個互動性滿滿的藝術實踐中,觀眾成為了共同創造者。互動表演可以為觀眾提供了情感釋放和對話交流的機會,以及與表演者共同創造的體驗,把觀眾從被動的接受者轉化為主動的共創者。借用科技打破物理空間的限製,藝術節、表演者與觀眾三者可以建立





圖2:2020年靠邊站藝術節節目之一「Love in The Time of Corona」活動海報



圖3:2022年靠邊站藝術節節目之一「Flanker Origami」線上演出

平等親密的合作互動關係,這也體現了藝術的抗疫力量。

這種對人文關懷的實踐也體現於2022年藝術節同藝術家黃倩萍合作的「靈魂」中。黃倩萍在藝術節期間與22位觀眾進行線上一對一的心靈互動,藝術家以自身作為媒介去感知探索觀眾的世界,用無意識繪畫的方式勾畫出她感知到的靈魂。在疫情的大環境下,這樣的藝術關注並治愈了每一個參與個體的身心,也為其他觀眾帶去安慰和希望。

結論

藝術節為關係的實踐提供了試驗場,以藝術為媒介回應當下社會,成為連結藝術家、觀眾、社區等不同持份



圖4:2022年靠邊站藝術節節目之一「靈魂」的作品節選

者之間的橋樑。藝術節不僅僅需要呈現藝術回應現實的創作、行動歷程,更需要關注和維護好不同持份者關係的品質,用平等、合作、共贏的態度去為不同的社會群體發聲。在這種關係的藝術實踐中,藝術節能夠始終帶著對社會的批判性思考和人文共情、關懷的態度去傳遞信息、合作對話以及經營關係。

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作者簡介

范斯欣 Fancy,現為香港中文大學文化研究中心計劃協調員,曾參與組織、協調文化研究和藝術管理領域的學術研究活動。同時兼任香港靠邊站藝術節項目經理,負責策劃、組織並執行了過往五屆藝術節的活動。 Fancy 曾擔任文化管理碩士課程教學助理,幫助學生深入理解文化管理的理論和實踐,目前正在修讀博士學位,自2018年起於 Pegaso International 開始進行藝術節及高等教育的研究。

「可触摸博物館」非視覺策劃:跟着視障者 「看」到世界的另一重直實

呂慧莹

「眼看手勿動」,是多數博物館、美術館對觀眾默認的要求;而從人才培養的學科設置到展覽活動的設計呈現,文化機構往往都側重於視覺文化。向來如此,便是正確的嗎?根據官方公佈,進入統計的中國視障人口達1800萬,居全球第一。可是,這龐大群體的身影卻鮮少出現在公共文化空間。本文將介紹嘗試對現況進行破局的「可觸摸博物館」非視覺策劃,並作案例討論及反思。

「可觸摸博物館」非視覺項目簡介

「可觸摸博物館」非視覺項目,發起於廣州正佳自然科學博物館。該館屬於民辦非營利機構,館藏梅杜莎角龍、異特龍、埃德蒙頓龍等古生物化石原件,60%-70%的受眾為親子群體。由於關注到孩童以觸摸來了解世界的

行為模式,及視障人群的觀展困難,該館於2021年推出「可觸摸博物館」策劃,同時面向視障及健視觀眾,提供「非視覺」的觀展體驗。現時該策劃已成為機構的年度系列,延伸出視障導賞員培訓、非視覺對話、「大灣區非視覺文化地圖」等主題策劃。除此之外,該館還與廣東省屬殘障學校建立了長期的友好合作。「可觸摸博物館」策劃已於2022年被广东省博物馆协会認定為「廣東省博物館館校合作優秀項目」,是唯一一個獲得上述嘉獎的非國有博物館項目。

探索以非視覺方式去「看」的可能

目前,該項目發展為由無障礙展項、非視覺導賞、 非視覺對話共同組成的體系。離開視覺信息,博物館與觀 眾能怎樣溝通?其實借助可觸摸展品、互動裝置與導賞口 述,結合不同感官體驗,可豐富觀眾對展覽內容的理解與 想象。健視者也可藉此重新關注和體會到日常被過載視覺 信息所掩蓋的細節和意趣。

在「觀摸」博物館的環節,筆者與志願者嘗試逆轉視 覺化的參觀模式,製造觸覺、聽覺和溫度、震感等体验, 並相應調整導賞動線(Storyline)。館方常態化展出恐龍股 骨、糞便、胃石等形成的化石及「天外來物」隕石,供觀 眾觸摸。除了常設的可觸展陳、盲文說明牌、語音二維碼 等,廣州美術學院的學生也協助製造了豐富空間想象與聽 覺體驗的音效,以配合視障導賞員的口述講解,例如視障 導賞員提到糞便化石時會播放放屁音效。當然,博物館中 大部分的藏品還是不可觸摸的,需配合其他體感維度或引 導方式。譬如在介紹展櫃中長達4米、與恐龍同時期的劍射 魚的化石時,工作人員會讓觀眾肩並肩排成一列報數,來 幫助他們感知與想象這一「海底殺手」的體長。



圖1: 視障觀眾一邊觸摸恐龍糞便化石,一邊用手機拍照打卡



圖2:參與「非視覺」導賞團的觀眾肩並肩排成一列,共同用身體測量劍射魚化石 的長度

此外,視障及健視觀眾均會被邀請參與面對面的交 流工作坊、線上的分享欄目,包括實驗性推出的人物影 展、「啡」視覺空間及公益掛耳咖啡。筆者期望藉此促進 殘、健群體間的對話,幫助視障人士建立與外界的聯結, 並給其發出自己聲音的機會,向外界傳遞出更真實、鮮活 的視障人士形象。

由於民辦博物館的經營預算有限,作為持續進行的公 共實驗項目,該項目雖然實際投入的經濟成本不多,但對 人力要求很高。加之這一策劃與正佳自然科學博物館現況 高度結合,受眾覆蓋、社會影響、可復製性相對有限,無 法簡單直接推廣。而國內的無障礙發展尚在起步階段,可 參考的對象不多。

有見及此,筆者嘗試邀請具有無障礙服務經驗或有意發展但無從下手的機構,共建大湾区視障友好服務網絡。截至目前,廣東省無障礙促進會、廣州圖書館、南漢二陵博物館、黑暗中對話(深圳)體驗館、廣州導盲犬學校、暖加公益、靠邊站國際藝術節(香港)、星海音樂學院音樂博物館等十多個文化機構及公益組織響應號召,与正佳博物馆共同發佈了「大灣區非視覺文化地圖」。這背後的願景是,不同機構分別結合各自優勢及特點發出共振力量,提升社會對視障群體參與文化活動權益的關注,相互交流在無障礙推廣上的經驗教訓,探索更包容及更具普適性的服務模式,持續對內優化專業服務、對外作理念播種與公益擴散。

在博物館的公共場域,「表演」一種新的範式

作為公共文化機構及開放的社會空間,博物館具有 促進社會教育資源公平分配、文化權利平等共享的文化中 介角色。傳統的視覺化導向的策展及觀展模式,打擊了習 慣以觸摸了解外界的幼齡孩童的求知慾,亦把視障群體 排除於外;而立足於正佳自然科學博物館,其受眾不少都 對生活於數千萬年前的恐龍及其習性如數家珍,卻對同為 人類的視障者的生活狀態缺乏基礎認知。筆者期望透過在這「廣東省第一間自然科學博物館」發起非知識性的科普活動,向公眾發出體驗及對話邀請,並提出疑問:為什麼視障者在公共生活中被「我們」理所當然地劃分為了「他們」?「我們」的 Common Ground 在哪裏?以此探索在公共文化空間中殘、健共融的可能及多元共享的模式。

對於「殘障」,國際上不少學者提出過具啟發性的觀點。如 McGinnis 在1994年提出「殘障」本身具有社會性,即「社會普遍只為所謂的『身心健全』者打造各種軟、硬件環境,卻未考量社會上多元的、不同人們的需求,才是造成各種障礙的原因」(McGinnis,1994)。而目前世界衛生組織採納的「身心社會觀點」則認為「失能是『正常』的一部分,而每個人的一生都可能有某個階段會歷經『障礙』,因此需要在身體、個人及社會環境這三個層次來思考身體障礙議題」(Chen, 2015)。當從「社會模式」角度出發,「殘障」在某程度上是人為賦予的、被固化的觀念標籤,在人的不同生命週期或社會環境中「殘障」與「健全」是可以動態變化的身份及狀態。

在「可觸摸博物館」非視覺項目中,視障人士作為 共建者及專業顧問,參與了策劃及執行工作。長期以來, 在中国内地進入公共視野的殘障領域項目中,殘障人士多 是作為「慈善項目」的被動接受者,甚至成為了敘事中的 「他者」。為避免上述情況的重演,博物馆邀請了視障者 進行實地考察,過程中的反饋和建議幫助團隊建立了視障 者身體與場域之間的空間尺度。筆者期望透過提升項目持 份者中視障者的比例及參與度,帶動文化工作者、文化機 構與視障者進行良性對話及觀點流動,並促進博物館以公 共文化機構的角色成為殘障人士發揮主體性與能動性的平 台,讓他們在實踐與試煉中從「受助者」過渡,進入「領 導者」的身份角色(Identity),獲得了更可見的「在場 (Presence)」。

同時,非視覺策劃並非一個只面向視障者的項目,其具有持續向大眾發出對話及參與邀請的動力。與視障觀眾一同體驗「非視覺導賞」的健視觀眾被戴上眼罩,以創造與視障者同頻、促進換位思考的場域:剝離熟悉的視覺環境,切換到非視覺的體認模式,以觸覺、聽覺等感官構成的沉浸體驗,重新認識身處的物質世界存在的另一重「真實」;他們可能在此過程中以非視覺感官了解到事物的趣味與魅力,減輕對視障狀態先入為主的恐懼與憐憫,亦可能在公共環境中磕磕碰碰、與人相撞,或被環境音干擾對信息的獲取。對健視者體驗的設計側重於相對的真實,而非追求完美的體驗與正向的反饋,目的是引導其進入與視障者同頻的共同立場(Common Ground)。

而從視覺理論出發,該項目依然具有探討空間。有國內學者引述 Mieke Bal 的觀點「視覺性是展示看的行為的可能性,而不是被看的對象的物質性」,因而「對於以觀看為基本特征的空間藝術來說,應當強調『觀看的行為、過程』,強調『看的事件背後的一系列政治與文化歷史的建構』,強調『那些使視覺成為可能的條件』」(Bian & Zhu, 2018)。而 Sandell Richard 則認為「參觀者對文化差異的解釋和協商可以在個人的表演輸出中展現——被展覽經歷觸發的書面和口頭形式的評論和對話——反過來,同處於博物館空間內的其他人也可以觀看這些表演輸出。博物館觀眾同時也是表演者(為自己和他人),透過參與展覽以及與同伴和陌生人的社交互動,不斷地作出及重塑他們的詮釋。」1(Sandell, 2007)

博物館具有物理空間的公共性及文化機構的媒介性, 本項目有意把其作為特殊的實驗性「劇場」,參與的視障 者是主動的導賞者與表達者,蒙上眼的健視者則成為相 對被動的傾聽者與參與者,兩者及所在的博物館,構成了

¹ 文中表述為筆者翻譯,原文為:Visitors' interpretations and negotiations of cultural difference can be detected in the performative output of individuals – the comments and conversations in written and verbal form that are stimulated by the exhibition encounter – which are, in turn, viewed by others within the spaces of the museum. Museum audiences are simultaneously performers (for themselves and others) continuously making and remaking their interpretations both through engagement with exhibitions and through social interactions with companions and strangers.

一個「文化景觀」、上演了一種新的範式。在這公共空間中,視障與健視參與者均被公眾所「看見」與「凝視」,實現以博物館為舞台的公開表演與教育傳播:視障者的身影、展陳中的盲文與可觸摸裝置,顯性地提示着視障群體在文化場域中不可忽視的「在場」,以多元感官方式敲擊、反思視覺化策展的常態;而視障者與健視者共同參觀、視障導賞員作為主導者引領後者的場景,則在演示有別於過往殘、健群體間的互動關係,動搖公眾賦予視障者的「受助者」刻板印象,並展示了「非視覺」展覽作為更多元、更符合普世價值的新的範式與可能。具有相近價值導向的策劃在全球博物館、美術館領域內能找到更成熟的案例,而在無障礙推廣起步較晚的中國內地則仍是一項具有實驗價值與探索意義的嘗試。

視障夥伴的潛能與機會,文化工作者的反思與特權

回到項目策劃之初,團隊計劃的改造重點是增設盲文。而在資金有限、審批繁瑣的情況下,要在短期內給所有展品添上盲文是不現實的。這個問題在與視障群體交流後很快便迎刃而解。原來盲文的普及率在中國視障群體中很低²,而智能手機的視障友好模式與讀屏軟件已十分成

² 中國內地面向視障群體的信息渠道與教育資源有限,且相當多視障者是後 天視力受損、未曾接觸過盲文;同時因為社會無障礙發展水平低下,日常生 活中的盲文應用場景少,政府推廣力度不足,盲文的現存版本差異和地方性 差異亦不利於盲文的普及。

熟,視障者可使用掃描功能去收聽語音解說。長遠來說, 增設盲文是無障礙改造中必須的一項,但就現階段而言, 這並非是最緊急和最重要的,故而博物館團隊先行篩選出 重點展品添加盲文提示及語音解說二維碼。

而當視障者走進公共文化機構,除了是被動的受眾,還可以是專業的講解員、共創者。本項目中的視障志願者各有所長,如網絡小說簽約作者文希、幫助長者和視障夥伴學習使用智能設備的社工 Annie、歌手及公益策劃人曉茵、咖啡師瑩雅。他們将熟悉的感官表达和切身的生活經驗融入活動之中,幫助博物館提升對視障人士的服務,讓健視人士能沉浸進入視障群體的同頻視野,「看」到世界另一重真實。除了視力差異,視障群體的生活自理和工作能力並不比健視群體差,其潛能的發揮只需社會給予信任與機會就能實現。

還記得在 Community Arts 的課堂上,時任文化管理碩士課程主任的 Oscar(何慶基教授)說過「It's to Empower and Animate instead of simply offering goods」,同時,他也提醒學生:「The cultural mediator is not the savior.」他的話就像一把秤,提醒筆者作自我反思:工作是自我感動還是現實價值更多。

在項目2021年的視障嘉賓中有一位19歲女孩敏妮,因

先天發育問題,她看起來像一名7、8歲的小朋友。受限於家庭和健康狀況,她從未有機會到學校接受正式教育。2年前,她步入了正佳自然科學博物館,那也是她人生第一次走進博物館。文化工作者雖需掌握一定的「文化特權」,但並非萬能的救世主,不能鋪平從每位視障者的家到所有公共空間的道路。而幫助更多如敏妮這樣的弱勢個體走出來,或許便是博物館作為公共文化機構能貢獻的一點引領及示範作用。

結論

「可觸摸博物館」非視覺項目進入第3年。在科技發達的數碼年代,阻礙視障者走進博物館、使用公共文化資源的最大因素絕非生理差異:除了欠缺普適性規劃思維的城市規劃與公共環境帶來的物理阻礙,公眾與媒體對視障群體的誤解與偏見,加劇了「殘障」的社會屬性,掩蓋了群體共融、資源共享意識缺乏的現實。文化工作者應放下精英意識與姿態,走近殘障夥伴的生活,聆聽其真實的聲音,才能為更多人走進公共文化空間創造條件。

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作者簡介

呂慧莹,「可觸摸博物館」非視覺項目策劃者及「大灣區非視覺 文化地圖」聯合發起人。曾先後於鳳凰新聞、Bilibili等平台從事 傳播策劃及網絡營銷工作,後轉型為文化工作者,長期關注城市 公共文化、社區營造、歷史保育及無障礙議題,現為廣東職業技 術學院專任教師。

城市的搖籃曲:論蘇州河改造中的公共藝術實 踐及社群參與

李睿芝

長久以來,許多城市中的人傍水而居,也有無數城市因水而興。愛丁堡藝術節上就有這樣一件與城市河流有關的作品:2019年,來自格拉斯哥的 Pester 和 Rossel 受藝術節邀約,用藝術紀念即將到來的「城市運河200周年紀念日」。他們通過收集與運河相關的聲音、想法,與當地社群成員、藝術家合作,製作出有趣的現場裝置,並且浩浩蕩蕩地開展了一場名為「setting sail」的沿河演出(Edinburgh Art Festival, 2022)。掛著親手製成的船帆的船隻,載著美妙的音符順河而下,這是長居於此的人們為他們偉大的河流譜寫的讚歌,是通過公共藝術對自然饋贈的直接回應。

由此可見,在嘗試回應城市空間時,公共藝術因其與生俱來的公共性、在地性和藝術性特徵,而成為絕佳選

擇。公共藝術的公共性主要體現在公眾的可觸達程度上, 作為與公眾發生廣泛關係的藝術形式,「公共」追求的 不僅是空間上的開放,更是公眾對作品內涵的認同感;在 地性強調了藝術與場域及當地人群之間的關聯性,包括視 覺、空間以及情感上的;藝術性則指作品的審美和藝術價 值。

為何要改造?

在討論蘇州河改造的具體措施與可持續發展之前, 首先需要明確的是:為什麼要改造蘇州河?從歷史淵源來 看,江南地區自宋代以來就是經濟相對發達的富庶之地, 也由此令無數人心馳神往,而蘇州河作為貫穿上海中心城 區的骨幹河道,既是城市歷史的見證者,更是流動著的城 市形象代言人;從文化脈絡來看,從以開放包容的江南文 化為城市基因的古代上海,到以海派文化為表徵的近現代 上海,這座城市面對瞬息萬變的機遇,總是不斷發揮著自己 的能動性和創造性 (郭驥、邵文菁、段煉與陳淩,2021), 爭做時代的引領者;從社會發展來看,自1843年上海開埠 以來,蘇州河兩岸商貿活動日趨頻繁、人才不斷湧入,都 給這座城市帶來了新技術和新理念。然而,高速的工業化 和城市化發展也間接導致了大量生活污水和工業廢水被排 入蘇州河,給周邊居民的生活造成了極大的困擾。因此, 上海市政府在1998年正式批准了《蘇州河環境綜合整治方 案》。二十餘年間,經過各方努力,蘇州河基本實現了全線貫通,還開放了全新的水上觀光航線。也正多虧了此番長期的河道整治和保育創新工作,作為上海母親河的蘇州河得以完成了一場跨越世紀的華麗蛻變,煥發新生,穿城而過,成為上海市民休閒、娛樂、健身的好去處,進一步豐富了市民的藝術文化生活,就此構建起了河濱生活新常態。

改造中的主要公共藝術形式

目前,蘇州河沿岸的主要公共藝術形式分為以下幾種:紀念型、社交體驗型、建築群落型。

1、紀念型,這類公共藝術作品主要指記錄沿岸歷史發展的故事性雕塑。例如,反映蘇州河過去航運功能和沿河商貿活動的浮雕、刻畫國營棉花廠紡織女工的雕塑等。它們清晰直觀地呈現了帶有強烈時代符號的城市過往,不僅頗具紀念性質,也因和普通百姓生活息息相關,少了高高在上的威嚴和莊重,多了幾分活力和親和感。

2、社交體驗型,這一類型的公共藝術作品往往是對城市空間的拆解、重構和再解讀。例如,蘇河灣萬象天地與坐落在其附近的 UCCA Edge 聯合呈現的數件場域定製型委約作品,便將古老的蘇州河意象置於當代消費環境

中,用數字影像、雕塑、燈管等多元藝術形式與觀眾展開 互動。上述作品一經亮相,便迅速刷屏各大社交媒體,引 來無數市民、遊客的參觀、打卡和分享,繼而實現了群眾 自發性的二次傳播。

3、建築群落型,蘇州河最為引人注目的還屬建築本身。過去的舊廠房、廢棄倉庫皆可化身藝術孵化基地,每天都有藝術事件在此發生。同時,伴隨著「建築可閱讀」計劃的實行,這些「城市活化石」被有機串聯起來,與流淌的母親河交相輝映,共同譜寫出延綿數裏的城市樂曲。

從公共藝術實踐助力改造的三個可持續發展階段

至此,蘇州河已經擺脫曾經「臭水溝」的稱號,滿足了大眾對地標性文化景觀的基本想像。這條滋養了城市的母親河,宛若一支綿綿不絕的、動人的搖籃曲,承載著人們最初的認知與記憶。而正如搖籃曲代代相傳一般,母親河也會持續見證城市的變革。那麼,如何從公共藝術實踐的角度助力蘇州河的可持續發展呢?筆者認為可分為以下三個階段:

第一階段,步入式、觀賞式公共藝術實踐。無論是歷 史建築的「修舊如舊」、綠道的開拓,還是公共藝術雕塑 的放置、觀光遊船的通航,都為蘇州河改造的第一階段打 下了堅實的基礎。「毗鄰蘇州河」儼然成為了城市各行各業宣傳推廣的熱賣點之一。因此,新時代需求下對蘇州河的「塑形」,可以說已經取得了階段性成果。下一步,蘇州河兩岸還將釋放出更多公共空間,如福新麵粉廠、會審公廨等,通過打造藝術濱江品牌、舉辦文化節展、文化賽事等,主動為社區居民創造更多可步入、可觀賞的文化空間,建設藝術生態高地。例如,今年國慶期間,在社交媒體別解的「上海靜安國際光影節」,就通過打造沉浸式建築光影秀、光影步道、公共藝術裝置等,以光影藝術為載體,融合傳統與現代,在蘇州河沿岸的城市新地標處搭建起新的藝術舞臺,探索城市空間多維度、創新性的視聽表達,為大眾娓娓道來城市的更迭與變遷。由此,文化中介(cultural moderator)成功通過舉辦事件性文化藝術活動,活化利用了城市空間,把「可以親近的街區」、「可以閱讀的城市」變為現實,從而讓藝術變得更加觸手可及。

第二階段,引導、參與式公共藝術實踐。在開展社群參與式公共藝術實踐時,除了以藝術家工作室為創作基地的模式,「駐地」也是一種可能。一般情況下,駐地專案藝術家會在創作的所在地開展立足本土的研究,其中就包含走訪、調研等在內的深入社區的形式。在這個過程中,藝術家能夠充分瞭解社區人文歷史、感知社區精神。如果再邀請社區居民參與到公共藝術實踐的產出中,那麼作品中的地方特質及場域故事將會因融合共創而更加精准和完

整。事實上,由藝術機構、文化交流組織等文化中介者發 起的各類「藝術駐地」專案在上海已屢見不鮮。不同於城 市規劃師或建築師經營著的可以或需要被填滿的空間,藝 術家駐地的創作表達,注重將情感經驗注入實體空間,從 而喚起甚至創作出一種「地方感」(黃油,2023),並嘗 試與在地文化及當地居民展開對話。而不論是前期的藝術 家遴選、創作場地及資金提供、學術研究支持,還是最後 **駐地成果的輸出與展示,都離不開文化中介的精心策劃與** 統籌。目前尚未有明確提出或執行的與蘇州河相關的駐地 計劃,但是今天的蘇州河卻擁有天然的條件和優勢。伴隨 著M50創意園、UCCA Edge、蘇富比中國內地總部等藝術 機構在此處的先後落地,未來的蘇州河將會形成更強的藝 術集聚效應。而居住在這裏的居民們,也有機會在藝術家 基於本土的創新性實踐中,領略、感知並參與塑造自己長 久以來一直生活的環境的過程。因此,筆者認為,這是進 一步擴大蘇州河沿岸公共藝術實踐社群參與度、塑造社群 成員身份認同的可行之舉。

第三階段,自主、創造式公共藝術實踐。如果說前兩個階段側重的是喚醒已經存在的集體記憶,那麼第三階段則是在創造中產生新的記憶。實際上,這樣的實踐也並非完全「自發」,其中依舊離不開文化中介的推動。當今,蘇州河沿岸各區已開展由區文旅局牽頭、文化創意公司協辦、面向各年齡層的作品徵集活動。經過近一年的徵集和

評選工作,最終共有33組涵蓋公共藝術、攝影及繪畫,圍 繞河岸建築、特定空間、個體與環境的關係等話題展開的 優質作品脫穎而出,部分作品還會在蘇州河公共空間落地 展示。從喚醒、繼承到新創集體記憶,社群成員從藝術實 踐的旁觀者、參與者,逐漸成為創造者。在這個過程中, 成員的認同感不斷被激發,而這種認同感也進一步轉化為 傳播的責任感,由此實現了可持續的社群精神傳遞。

20年前,一首至今仍被坊間稱為「上海市歌」的啤酒廣告曲唱道:「城市的高度它越變越快,有人出去,有人回來」。20年後,城市和社群的發展日新月異。而母親河,始終是那個平靜的見證者,也是孕育想像的永恆的搖籃。未來,蘇州河的敘事,將由你我共同書寫。

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作者簡介

李睿芝,2022年畢業於香港中文大學文化管理專業,現任職於 上海交通大學,曾就职于上海的文化藝術機構,主要從事博物 馆、美术馆的传播推广及與視覺藝術相關的策劃和執行工作。近 年來,曾參與多個重要歷史、人文及美術類展覽的內容方案優化 及現場執行工作,曾擔任畢業年展策展人。

On Heritage and Conservation

研創對於傳統藝術發展的價值

張紫伶

「Nothing is Not Changing.」 這是王建元教授的一句名言。從事藝術教育與行政的十多年生涯裏,這句名言不斷地出現在各種場景中,尤其是我在香港演藝學院戲曲學院六年多的執教歲月。傳統藝術在大多數觀衆印象中是嚴肅而遙遠的存在,而西方藝術在傳統藝術的發展方面,無論是在本地還是在海外,都做得相對出色。據觀察,傳統藝術發展的成功仰仗於兩個關鍵的因素,即研究與創作。這一點大家都知道,但系統性的研究與基於實踐的創作說起來簡單,執行起來卻十分不易。

立於傳統根基的創新實踐

首先,創作不能離開對傳統的認知,而研究則離不 開自身的文化底蘊和學術知識。只有在文化與學術儲備充 足,加上對傳統表演藝術的理解都透徹了的情況下,才有可能創造出那些有「創新性」,并且被觀衆接受、認可,同時可以傳承下去的優秀作品。

比如在粤劇五大流派中,薛覺先與馬師曾對後人的 影響最為深遠。薛派藝術形成與成功的要素可分為兩個部 分。第一個構成部分,是立于其個人成長與修養層面上的 外部成因,重點為其文化與學歷的背景、勇於突破的創 新精神、勤奮好學不恥下問的藝術修養,及良好的舞台形 象與社會地位。第二個構成部分,是其通過不斷的實踐與 累積以後,創造的屬於自我的舞台風格,並得到行業的認 可及有效傳承的內部成因,如創造代表性的唱腔脈絡、為 本派量身打造經典劇目、擁有並有效經營自己的班牌,以 及培養與教化市場與觀眾。以上提及的勇於突破的創新精 神、培養和教化市場與觀眾在今天一點也不陌生。實際上 前人在這兩個方面都做得比我們出色,縱觀古今,現下業 界牛熊環境的衰落,主要是因為重心一般只放在技藝的傳 承上,實踐資源大多匹配至老倌,外部方面往往缺少關注 度,以致培養出來的接班人越來越流干表面,少了以往藝 人那般對藝術的堅定與熱愛,也導致藝術含金量每況愈 下,市場與觀眾流失日趨嚴重。

馬師曾則曾披露自己希望積極推行改革,而改革則必須捨棄舊的成法,舉凡排場、步法、武戲靶子、音樂歌唱

等,皆需要推行改變,不應再以戲曲的舊格式作為粵劇結 構的基礎。陳非儂在其□述的《粵劇六十年》中憶述馬師 曾演出的編排,認為其作風與尋常粵劇不同——以現實代 替抽象,全晚只有六幕場次,去雜留精,刪陋就簡,演不 同時代着不同服裝。出場時不用鑼鼓,配以逼真的畫景、 家具道具。每一場起幕便唱、做,唱曲時不用弦索過門, 大鑼大鼓儘量減少,猶如白話劇中多加唱、做的形式。此 等戲劇,歐美最為流行。他的改革,幾乎涉及了舞台上的 所有層面,創新之處頗多。如在音樂上與薛覺先一樣,引 推大量两樂,甚至有時候全面使用西樂而不用任何傳統粵 劇伴奉器樂。除此之外,馬先牛也注重傳統,引入了損等 色彩豐富的國樂樂器。在舞台美術方面,馬先生喜用白話 劇及電影的佈景手法,較多使用立體佈景,要求戲院班主 花費數萬元添置直實的家具道具放上台。所有配置與細節 都十分講究,並以此作為票房買點,大做宣傳。馬師曾長 期摒棄舊傳統,固然給粵劇帶來了一定程度的衝擊,但也 為城市娛樂性的粵劇帶來了新的思維與可供嘗試的機會。

二十世紀三十年代省港粵劇的環境獲得了極大改變 與發展:薛覺先一九二五年遠赴上海,開辦了「非非電影公司」,引進西洋樂器,確立小提琴為「頭架」;馬師曾 搬用美國所見,改編外國電影劇本,大量使用西洋樂器、 廣東音樂、外國流行曲,並學習各種粵劇音樂伴奏;白駒 榮到華林寺學習和尚的形體動作特點,改革唱腔格式, 使用鋼琴給學生吊嗓,學習西洋發聲法、芭蕾舞;桂名揚掌握鑼鼓掌板並創造出「鑼邊花」,也自創了小武經典程式;廖俠懷創作荒誕劇,運用印度歷史人物、穿越題材的同時,起用日本留學歸來的舞美,使用大量舞台特技。以上所述無一不顯示着前輩藝人們獲得藝術成就的關鍵要素,就是在個人成長與修養的層面上,通過不斷的實踐與累積以後,創造出屬於自我的舞台風格,並得到市場的認可。以上各點必須緊密結合,才能使粵劇繼續發展與傳承下去。因現代粵劇藝人的文化程度與藝術修養參差不齊而締造出來的生態環境,是惡性循環死胡同。唯有借鑒歷史,梳理好脈絡,改變粵劇界對於劇目內容反映當代生活題材、廣泛吸收新型藝術表現手段、不斷創新和實踐的冒險精神、獲得男女老幼觀眾的喜愛這些要素不夠重視的態度,才是上策。

滿足觀衆的精神追求

「創新性」絕不是表面的包裝與裝飾,它應該是一種「心靈」、「思想」與「表達」的能力,一種可以令不同年代和背景的觀衆達到精神滿足的能力。香港傳統表演藝術多以師徒製的方式傳承。除此以外,香港激烈的商業競爭環境,也促使許多行家忌諱「被」解剖研究。例如,以「八和會館」為首的香港粵劇界就頻頻呼籲捍衛香港粵劇傳統與特點。那麼香港粵劇的藝術風格到底是什麼,它

又是在什麼時候形成的呢?在系統查閱了綜合內地、香港 與海外在內的所有文獻、專著、報刊、研究計畫、知情人 口述等資料的基礎下,再進行長期研究就會發現香港粵劇 從南派武功過渡至北派武功,繼而又因為戲院和劇場的發 展轉為以唱功為重的藝術特點。

香港粵劇在與廣東粵劇同根同源的扎實「家底」的基礎上,在二十世紀初便有了富有時代色彩的時裝戲,如改良粵劇等。新中國成立前的幾十年間,粵劇演出的所謂傳統劇目,其實都不斷在經過改變,且粵劇還有能隨時隨地編撰新戲的習慣。另外,粵劇古樸的面貌逐漸變新,最大的原因在於使凝固的表現形式越來越鬆動靈活,內容與形式互相滲透,新內容不斷衝擊舊形式,為接納新內容創造了有利條件。它吸收了文明戲、話劇和電影反映生活的特徵,不斷編寫新戲,從而構成了當代粵劇形式上有別於其他劇種的現代色彩。

由於香港沒有經歷過文革與「樣板戲」的洗禮,其 粵劇從劇本內容、表演方式、舞美手法、唱腔形式、樂隊 組成皆保留且彰顯了中西合璧、宜古宜今的風格特點。「 五大流派」是青春、俊美、摩登、有個性的時代象徵。他 們引領潮流,建立藝術家修養與品格形象。除了舞台上的 粵劇演出,他們更將粵劇帶到電影、唱片等新興娛樂事業 中,並借此機會,通過實踐,在傳統的基礎上將各種藝術 類型的優點融會貫通。四、五十年代的香港粵劇能夠在繼承五位名家的基礎上持續發光發熱,就是有賴於他們認真嚴肅的舞台舞美、大膽創新的唱腔風格、緊貼時代的劇目編撰等藝術追求,而不是利用「生活化」的藉口淡化粵劇的藝術性。

賽馬會毛俊輝劇藝研創計劃

兩年前我與毛俊輝教授,亦是我在香港演藝學院戲曲 學院任職時的首任院長,都發現了這個行業生態問題,便 極力思考如何才能提供有效的研創環境。在導演和藝術總 監的領導下,集結研究員、編劇、音樂統籌、演員等共同 通過實踐性的排練,最少在按年爲單位的時間裏,創造出 一個作品。這是有前瞻與發展性的。最終在2022年3月, 我們啓動了由香港賽馬會慈善基金信託捐助、港澳非物質 文化遺產發展研究會主辦的《賽馬會毛俊輝劇藝研創計 劃》。這是一個為期三年的研究與創作項目,將展開對粵 劇「創造性」的探討。毛俊輝教授將憑藉自己在導演、創 作與培育人才等方面的深厚認識,以及豐富的中、西方舞 台實踐經驗,為傳統粵劇發展譜出新的篇章。計劃在打造 新一代全方位粤劇人才的同時,展現出與時代接軌、獲大 眾認可的新樣式創作,持續地擴闊粵劇觀眾的基礎,讓「 粵劇」這項非物質文化得以傳揚及發展。毛Sir 説:「粵 劇從來是最開放、最活潑的,回顧當年前輩們全憑他們大 膽革新,從劇本、唱腔、表演、音樂、到服裝化妝等等都有創新的作為。憑着他們那份創造性的思維及各具特色的表演,打造出空前的粵劇盛況。在今天全球化的生活趨勢下,單憑強調本身的傳統未必足夠, 但是通過我們的『創造力』,絕對可以重現傳統藝術的光芒。」

在計劃內,我們花最多時間的不是裝台和演出,而是 選文本、和編劇開會改劇本、物色合適的演員、和演員們 圍在一起讀劇本理解人物、教演員不同的表演技巧等等。 傳統表演藝術最大的一個危機是演員做了「表演程式」以 後,就覺得完成任務了。「表演程式」是运用歌舞手段 表现生活的一种独特的表演技术格式。以前觀衆離舞台很 遠,不誇張化某些動作的話難以滿足所有觀衆的觀賞需 求,現今還適合與否?需要如何結合情緒和感情表達去滿 足觀眾的期待?都是需要通過探索交流和不斷試錯去改進 才能回答。許多奧斯卡獲獎者和著名演員,都會持續進修 表演。因為表演技巧是與時並進的,表演藝術只有不斷地 追求水平的提高才能持續配合不同年代和文化的發展。

捏衛傳統表演藝術的特點固然重要,但要持續發展則 必須先研究什麼是值得保留的,什麼是需要改進的。並且 還要通過不斷試錯,尋找到最合適的方式,讓不同年代的 觀眾都能獲得共鳴與心靈的滿足。希望大家可以重視投放 在研創部分的資源,而不是只顧演出,為香港粵劇創造出屬於這個時代的經典作品,流傳給後人。

作者簡介

張紫伶,港澳非物質文化遺產發展研究會秘書長;香港紫荊書院 校監;香港崇正中學署理校長;賽馬會毛俊輝劇藝研創計畫項目 總監;香港雇員再培訓局影視技術顧問。

香港非物質文化遺產傳承的困境與作為文化中 介者的努力:以敦煌文化及天后誕花炮會為例

黃曉雯

引言

在急速變遷的年代,文化保育工作意義重大,但同時 也面臨諸多挑戰。本文選取筆者在香港從事文化保育工作 的兩個案例,分析了保育工作所面對的困境。第一個案例 是參與敦煌文化的推廣。敦煌文化源遠流長,是中外文化 交匯的典範,更是全人類共同的文化遺產。第二個案例是 籌辦天后誕花炮會。天后誕花炮紮作是香港的傳統手藝, 更是香港本土獨特的非物質文化遺產。透過這兩個案例的 分析,可概括香港在文化保育工作中面對的困境。

敦煌文化推廣過程反映公眾對文化遺產認知不足

在香港,甚至整個大中華地區,推廣文化遺產一直以

來都是一項挑戰。在現今資訊爆炸的年代裏,公眾更容易被流行文化吸引,對文化遺產的認知和興趣不如對其他文 化形式的關注。

筆者曾在一個以敦煌音樂文化、壁畫藝術為創作主題的本地樂團工作。儘管敦煌文化內涵豐富,但由於其地理位置偏遠,大多數香港人對其比較陌生,更有甚者誤以為敦煌文化屬於帶有傳統政治色彩的「紅色文化」。事實上,敦煌作為絲綢之路上的一大要津,是中外文化交匯的縮影。敦煌文化蘊含開放包容的特質,其內核與香港文化有相通之處。敦煌人勤勞寬厚的精神,也與香港人不屈不撓的氣節相通。可以說,敦煌文化具有普世價值。

筆者先熟悉中華文化,後負笈香港。作為一名接受了全球化視野教育的文化中介人,筆者在活動構思、與內地合作方溝通方面相對有優勢。在與香港同事的合作下,筆者的團隊將敦煌文化的內核,例如提倡德育、導人向善等,與香港本地文化結合,通過申請香港政府現時提供給藝術團體的資源、以藝術科技配合文化政策,團隊整合出適合香港受眾的市場營銷方案,減少公眾的疑慮,實現了受眾群體的擴展。除此之外,團隊還持續舉辦免費的音樂演出、公開講座、教育工作坊、文化導賞等活動,讓香港人無論種族、貧富、學歷高低,都能公平地接觸到敦煌文化,感受普世傳統文化的魅力。

天后誕花炮會組織過程中資源有限和政策不足

天后誕花炮製作屬於紮作技藝的一種形式,是香港的傳統手藝和民間習俗,也是非物質文化遺產的代表。但因社會轉型和外來競爭,該行業日益萎縮。疫情的幾年間, 天后誕停辦,加劇了花炮需求低迷的情況。還有部分年輕人誤以為紮作技藝是某類宗教的附屬,非持有特定信仰的人群不可接觸等等,從而不願學習,一定程度上導致了紮作技藝的傳承危機。

為了扶持天后誕花炮紮作這項香港非物質文化遺產的傳承與發揚,筆者曾在工作的機構主導舉辦花炮會活動。活動資金以當地慈善基金資助為主。活動以多種方式支援紮作師傅,包括直接贊助師傅教學酬勞和材料費用、間接大力推廣宣傳紮作技藝等。筆者所在的團隊也邀請了年輕人參與學習,通過親身體驗傳統天后誕儀式來了解手工業的價值。參與過程中,年輕人不僅學習了紮作技能,提高審美、創造力及自信,也增加了對社區歷史和文化的認同感,培養了對傳統技藝的認同與傳承意識。從機構層面來看,筆者也期待借由師生關係紐帶來培育更多傳承人。此外,筆者所在的團隊還積極接觸媒體,以此來提高公眾對活動意義的關注,從而倡導政府增加對非物質文化遺產保育的資源投入與政策支持。

總而言之,筆者聯同團隊成員,嘗試通過組織天后誕 花炮會,從經濟支持、文化傳播、公眾教育多方面保育香 港的非物質文化遺產。

文化中介人發揮橋樑作用

儘管面對種種困難,筆者作為成長在內地、負笈香港的文化中介人,和一眾土生土長的香港同事合作,竭盡全力促成文化保育工作。在敦煌文化的案例中,筆者利用自己的跨文化背景,為推廣外來文化遺產打破溝通障礙;在天后誕花炮會的策劃中,筆者聯繫社會資源,統籌資金及資源,使活動順利完成。由此可見,為非物質文化遺產保育提供理論支撐的文化中介人可以發揮橋樑作用,連結政府、社會團體、民間力量,整合各方資源,使本地的文化保育工作更具效力。

結語

香港文化保育工作任重道遠,公眾認知有待提高,資源需要進一步整合,相關政策亟需加強。但是文化中介人可以依託專業知識和社會網路,在保育工作中發揮關鍵的橋樑作用。筆者希望能為香港這座多元文化薈萃的國際城市,貢獻綿薄之力,讓珍貴的文化遺產得以傳承與發揚。

作者簡介

黃曉雯於2017年畢業於香港中文大學文化管理碩士課程。作為在 內地成長、在香港接受教育的文化中介人,曾在數家香港文化保 育機構工作,參與策劃及統籌多項建築文物遺產及非物質文化遺 產的推廣項目。目前,黃曉雯在香港文化古蹟資源中心(前身為 長春社文化古蹟資源中心)擔任高級項目主任,同時修讀建築測 量碩士課程。

The Current Situation and Problems of Intangible Cultural Heritage during the Process of Platformization: A Case study in China

Mengchen ZHOU

Introduction

In the 1950s, the protection of traditional culture made by the Chinese government mainly focused on the tangible cultural heritage (Yi et al., 2021). Only after the reform and opening-up policy did the intangible cultural heritage (ICH) gradually attract the attention of the government. In the late 1990s, ICH began to be protected by the legislation and finally the Intangible Cultural Heritage Law in China was officially implemented on June 1, 2011.

After three decades of support— from the initial civil protection organization to the national legislature— a well-fined protection

mechanism has been formed. Before the year 2000, the protection of ICH was mainly offline, such as on-site teaching, on-the-spot rescue and restoration for cultural relics, etc. Accordingly, the media changes the way to promote cultural heritage. Through television and radio media, ICH TV or radio programs with performances and explanations of its knowledge were very common, a one-way transmission in which the authenticity of ICH content was highlighted.

In the digital era, the continuous innovation of science and technology has provided various possibilities for ICH's protection, making it present in diversified forms, such as some related variety shows, ICH databases and other digital productions. At the same time, there are digital contents combined with ICH elements in the digital platform, such as performing ICH works using short videos platforms, and uploading paintings to the digital platform as NFT works.

Digital platforms have become the mainstream trend for cultural production, marketing and consumption so the platformization of ICH is worth exploring. Although the relevant research is still scarce, the practice of ICH platformization tends to penetrate more sectors in cultural industries. For example, the famous short video platform TikTok has actively responded to the call of

national policies and provided a lot of support for ICH. By June 2022, the coverage of national intangible cultural heritage projects (1557 in total) on TikTok has reached 99.74%. Meanwhile, the total number of national ICH videos broadcasted on TikTok is 372.6 billion with a total number of 9.4 billion likes.

It seems that the digital platform has brought great help to the protection of intangible cultural heritage. So, what is the real situation of the ICH's production, promotion and monetization in the digital platform and what is the impact of platformization on ICH? This is the research question this paper wants to focus on. In this paper, TikTok is taken as an example to explore the status quo and problems of the production, promotion and monetization of ICH using new media.

Research Methods

This study uses a variety of research methods, such as case study, stratified random sampling and text analysis. First, is by taking the TikTok platform as a research case. Second, when choosing ICH projects, the author uses the TOP 10 list of the most popular national intangible cultural heritage projects in 2022 which launched officially (TikTok, 2022). The author then selects 7 out of 10 as research categories since these seven belong to the

category of performing arts (see Figure 1). With seven projects as research categories, 15 videos were selected from these seven projects respectively through typing every title of the intangible cultural heritage on the TikTok, and separating users who make short videos related to ICH into 5 levels. Due to the platform's screening function, users have been divided into five levels: fan count below 1000, 1000-10,000, 10,000-100,000, 100,000-1,000,000 (see Figure 2), and above 1,000,000. Then, 3 users were chosen randomly in every level and finally 15 videos in every ICH project were obtained. 105 videos were found as research samples and were analyzed by "text analysis", a research method to ensure randomness in stratified sampling.

Due to the large amount and miscellaneous content of short videos on TikTok, using stratified random sampling at each level can ensure the overall description of the entire platform. The reason why the TOP 10 list of the most popular national intangible cultural heritage projects in 2022 released by TikTok was chosen was that compared with other 1000 ICH projects, these projects are more adaptable to the new media and easier to succeed in the digital era. In other words, their production methods and communication methods are more representative and worth studying.



Figure 1: Top 10 list of the most popular national ICH projects in 2022 on TikTok (Source: https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/ZH8xbl5371GayfBX-g4gcg)



Figure 2: TikTok Platform in China (The screenshot was taken on TikTok Platform in China by the author.)

The TOP 10 list of the most popular national Intangible Cultural Heritage projects on TikTok in 2022 ranked in the following order: Crosstalk (from Tianjin), Huangmei Opera (from Anhui), Liuzhou Luosifen production technique (from Guangxi), Beijing Opera (from Beijing), Henan Opera (from Henan), Yue Opera (from Zhejiang), Chinese Chess (from Beijing), Lion Dance

(from Guangdong), Roasted whole lamb technique (from Inner Mongolia), and Yangko (from Hebei). Besides the Liuzhou Luosifen production technology, Chinese Chess, and Roasted whole lamb technology, other videos belonged to the performing arts category. During the stratified random sampling, users are separated into five fan number levels and in each level three are chosen as samples. Though it's supposed to get 105 users, the actual number of users which own above 1,000,000 fans in Yangko, Lion Dance and Yueju Opera is zero or only one. Thus 97 publishers are selected in total after screening. The number of ICH short videos released by each publisher is uneven, ranging from 1 to 11,000.

Research Findings

Identity, Content and Interaction

From the perspective of identity, the users with less than 1000 fans are all ordinary TikTok users. Their names contain ICH elements mainly due to their interests in certain ICH, and the content published by some users are not closely related to ICH. Most users with fans ranging from 100,000 to 1,000,000 and 1,000,000 above are ICH practitioners who have received professional training, such as actors from a theater troupe, students graduating

from an Academy of Chinese opera, and so on. Users with fans between 1000-10,000 and 10,000-100,000 can be separated into many different identities: in addition to the ordinary users and ICH practitioners, Chinese opera anchors and opera amateurs are also included.

In terms of content, the videos released by 97 subjects roughly fall into three types. One is the short video clips transferred from ICH videos in traditional TV programs. Short video producers cut them into clips of several minutes and transport them to TikTok. Another is the recreation of works of Chinese classical drama by general users on TikTok. It's a new way of covering a classic piece, prominent in various kinds of Chinese Opera, such as Beijing Opera, Shaoxing Opera, and Henan Opera. Also, there are original videos released with the video-producing tools launched by TikTok, with different content like original stories, daily lives, comments on current events, promotion of performance, etc. This new form of creation in the digital media era is characterized by diverse styles, full of emotions (like humor, patriotism, inheritance and others), and a recollection of beautiful moments in life.

In terms of interaction, 47 research subjects have simple interactions with other users in the comment section, and the interactive content is only for answering some questions selectively and

expressing gratitude to the reviewers. However, very few users engaged in in-depth interaction and answering questions, indicating that though half of the users have a sense of maintaining relationships in the digital platform, they lack systematic knowledge and skills on how to interact effectively. Also, 40 research subjects have established fan groups on TikTok and the number of followers of these subjects is all above 50,000, which suggests that there is a gathering effect among ICH creators with a certain popularity. Meanwhile, fan groups can strengthen the relationship between ICH producers and followers.

Marketing and Monetization

Short video is not only a new form of producing ICH works, but also a necessary means for commercial ICH organizations to promote their performances. Among the research objects, the drama troupe or theater will publish performance information and dates through its TikTok account, and the individuals undertaking ICH commercial performances will put their contact information in their personal profiles. Also, for those ICH amateurs without commercial purposes, they often upload live videos of ICH activities to the platform, or dress themselves in opera costumes to cover classic songs. This unintentional action is helpful in satisfying the joy of participating both in ICH creation and in its inheritance and dissemination.

In the study, it was found that the number of research subjects who signed up with MCN was very limited, but every user who owned accounts with MCN's support has more than 100,000 followers. This indicates that MCN possesses richer experiences and resources that can help users survive better in the platform.

From the perspective of monetization, 50 subjects have gained profits on TikTok and their ways to succeed varied: in addition to signing a contract with MCN to undertake the commercial advertising, some users working with their own agents or co-operating companies are monetized by conducting offline commercial performances(using short videos as promotion), offline ICH education, offline performance ticket sales, online e-commerce, online teaching courses, short video-embedded advertising, live streaming rewards, and etc.

Critical Discussions

In the previous television and film media era, more attention was paid to the display of ICH works and the explanation of ICH knowledge. However, in recent times, the content presented places emphasis on the mass participation in cultural production.

The phenomenon of mass production of ICH becomes even more prominent when amateurs publish their cover works on the digital platform. The Internet has enabled more people to connect with each other and has created an intermediary platform for production and interactions. As a result, platform users become "pro-sumers": the threshold for creation has been lowered, and every one can create and display their own ICH production on the new platform. The number of audiences has also increased, and more people get access to ICH knowledge through the platform.

However, there are two problems we need to consider seriously: one is that the quality of content in digital platforms varies. What is the impact on the inheritance of ICH when the platform logic is traffic-oriented without a quality-screening mechanism?

As the public tends to prefer consuming simple and easy content which brings them release and happiness, data traffic has fueled the popularity of those simple, humorous, and eye-catching videos. Unfortunately, these videos may undermine the quality and aesthetic sense of traditional ICH works and may fail to achieve authenticity. Therefore, this could mislead the audience who are exposed to millions of ICH-related videos for the first time because they do not know what truly constitutes a remarkable ICH work.

The other issue is that, for professional practitioners of ICH, it is necessary to consider how to adapt and survive in the new media era, especially when facing competition from the "wrong transmitters" who are popular due to large data traffic.

At present, many young ICH practitioners know how to use platforms like TikTok and have made profits on it. However, since most ICH practitioners are middle-aged and elderly, their short videos tend to follow a single format, making them unable to attract young audiences with little interest in ICH. Therefore, there is a need to enhance guidance on how to effectively utilize new media for middle-aged and elderly practitioners.

Conclusion

This study attempts to explore the changes happening during the process of platformization of intangible cultural heritage. There are three research findings. One is that besides professional ICH practitioners, many users on TikTok with more than 10,000 fans are from the amateur opera field. However, only half of the users have a strong awareness of interaction and an understanding of how to maintain a good relationship with fans. Next, short videos not only represent a new form of producing ICH works, but also serve as a necessary means to promote them. Many users of our

research samples have made a profit through TikTok by teaching ICH online, engaging in short video placement advertising, and etc. Finally, the quality of content varies under the logic of a traffic-oriented platform and true professional practitioners of ICH have lost the chance to lead correct content values, which is a serious problem we cultural practitioners need to address in the near future.

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Bio

Mengchen Zhou is a Ph.D. candidate in the Institute for Cultural Industries of Shenzhen University. She was a lecturer in Wuhan Conservatory of Music, teaching in the Arts Management program (from 2016 to 2021). Zhou's academic interests include arts marketing, music industries, and cultural industries.

淺議世界文化遺產的申報標準與程式

吳雨桐

2023年9月17日,在沙烏地阿拉伯利雅得舉辦的聯合國教科文組織第45屆世界遺產大會上,我國申報的「普洱景邁山古茶林文化景觀」項目成功列入《世界遺產名錄》,中國世界遺產數量增至57項。申遺工作是一項專業性強、要求嚴格、涉及面廣、任務繁重的系統工程。本文對世界文化遺產的申報標準與程式進行淺析,希望今後更多遺產管理者、研究者能夠了解國際規則,借鑒國際經驗。

世界文化遺產概述

世界遺產的申報工作主要基於《保護世界文化和自然 遺產公約》(後稱「《公約》」)和《實施<世界遺產公約 >操作指南》(下簡稱「操作指南」)的指導開展。 操作指南明確了《公約》的確立和目的:「為了盡可能保證對世界遺產的確認、保護、保存和展示,聯合國教育、科學及文化組織成員國於1972年通過了《公約》。《公約》確認了世界遺產委員會和世界遺產基金的建立,二者自1976年開始運行」、「《公約》旨在確認、保護、保存、展示具有突出的普遍價值的文化和自然遺產,並將其代代相傳」。《公約》規定了世界遺產有文化和自然遺產、文化和自然混合遺產以及文化景觀三類遺產分類。其中後兩類也是經過多年的世界遺產評定的實踐工作由前兩類衍生而來。本文的重點在於討論世界文化遺產。

操作指南指出:「世界文化遺產」,一是「古跡:從歷史、藝術或科學角度看具有突出的普遍價值的建築物、碑雕和碑畫和具有考古性質成份或結構的銘文、窟洞以及聯合體」;二是「建築群:從歷史、藝術或科學角度看在建築式樣、分佈均勻或與環境景色結合方面具有突出的普遍價值的單立或連接的建築群」;三是「遺址:從歷史、審美、人種學或人類學角度看具有突出的普遍價值的人類工程或自然與人聯合工程以及考古遺址等地方」。

世界遺產中心官網顯示,現有167個締約國以及1157項 世界遺產,其中世界文化遺產有900項。

Regions •	Cultural	Natural	Mixed	Total	%	States Parties with inscribed properties
Africa	54	39	5	98	8.47%	35
Arab States	82	5	3	90	7.78%	18
Asia and the Pacific	195	70	12	277 *	23.94%	36
Europe and North America	469	66	11	546 *	47.19%	50
Latin America and the Caribbean	100	38	8	146 *	12.62%	28
Total	900	218	39	1157	100%	167

表1:世界遺產分佈表(來源:世界遺產中心官網)

世界遺產大會每年召開一次,中國依照慣例每年會被列入一項世界遺產。按照以往經驗,中國申報世界遺產會按照一年文化遺產、一年自然遺產的方式交替申報。中國現有57項世界遺產,其中包含39項世界文化遺產,如普洱景邁山古茶林文化景觀,以及4項自然文化雙遺產,如武夷山、峨眉山和黃山。可以說,中國是名副其實的世界遺產大國。而首都北京擁有7項世界遺產,是全國擁有世界遺產最多的城市。

世界文化遺產申報工作

申遺工作涵蓋研究、申報、保護、管理、展示、宣傳、利用、監測等相關工作,這些工作可能要花費十年甚至更長的時間以及大量資金。

列入《世界遺產名錄》的程式

首先締約國要着手申報的準備工作:對相關遺產地進行保護、管理、研究、評估,劃定遺產區範圍,邀請世界遺產咨詢機構對申報進行指導,準備申報材料。接着,世界遺產組織將委託專業咨詢機構(ICOMOS)對文化遺產地進行預評估,同時遺產地也要邀請原住民、社區參與申報過程。之後就是締約國正式遞交申報材料,咨詢機構花費大概一年時間進行書面及現場評估,向世界遺產大會提交評估報告。操作指南明確,最後在每年一度的世界遺產大會上,由「世界遺產委員會決定一項遺產是否應被列入《世界遺產名錄》,或是要求補報或重報。」

申遺文本的撰寫

遺產地編寫的申遺文本和遺產保護管理規劃是申報材料的核心。在世界遺產中心的官方網站上能夠閱讀到世界遺產的申遺文本,這些材料是對遺產地價值最為官方、準確的闡釋。申遺文本内容豐富,通常有成百上千頁內容,包含文字、精細的地圖以及數百張圖片等。操作指南對申遺文本的編寫有着嚴格的框架,章節包括:「1.申報遺產的辨認;2.申報遺產描述;3.列入理由;4.申報遺產的保護狀況和影響該遺產的因素;5.保護和管理;6.監測;7.文件;8.負責機構的聯係信息;9.締約國代表簽名」。

遺產地需要按照以上框架編寫申遺文本,世界遺產中心可以在正式遞交申報材料的前一年或兩年對格式進行審查。保護管理規劃以文本附件形式同時提交。中國的世界文化遺產申報材料編寫是一項複雜的工程,通常是多個學科專家通力合作的結果,主要包含古建、考古、歷史、文博、規劃、測繪、城市規劃等專業的內容。因此,一般當地政府會直接委託大學或科研機構承擔申遺文本的編撰工作。

保護管理工作

申報列入《世界遺產名錄》的根本目的是以國際標準為準繩,做好古跡遺址保護管理工作。對遺產的保護也需要多個管理單位的協調。譬如一個城市遺產的管理,就會涉及到交通、城管、文物、規自、住建、文旅等多個部門。保護管理成本高、難度大,且要處理遺產保護和城市發展的矛盾問題。近年來,有多項地理跨度大、遺產構成要素諸多的世界文化遺產出現,諸如大運河、絲綢之路等,沿線綿延多個省市地區,給世界遺產的保護帶來了更大的挑戰。

中國的文化遺產申遺思路,基本框架是在國家文物局的領導下,各級黨委政府、文旅文物等相關部門統籌協調國內外相關工作力量,嚴格遵循申遺的工作特性和專業要

求,實現成功申遺的目標。

具體來講,保護管理工作主要需要做好三方面工作: 一是加強遺產保護和管理機制建設,注重頂層設計。譬如 泉州成立市世界遺產保護管理領導小組,市委主要領導任 組長,全面統籌泉州世界遺產保護利用工作。各有關縣(市、區)也相應調整設立協調機構,各遺產點明確由專門 機構管理和專人負責。二是堅持法規規劃先行,注重遺產 整體性、規範性保護。如就景邁山古茶林文化景觀遺產保 護的複雜狀況,地方專門制定了《普洱市古茶樹資源保護條 例》、《雲南省瀾滄拉祜族自治縣景邁山保護條例》,編 制了《全國重點文物保護單位景邁古茶園文物保護規劃》 等。三是實施文物建築修繕和環境風貌改善工作,整治遺 產地內及周邊環境,設置遺產地界樁等。如泉州,共計設 置遺產界樁、界碑1245方。

展示宣傳與公眾參與工作

遺產的展示與公眾參與要緊緊圍繞遺產價值,並綜合 考慮各遺產構成要素的價值、遺產類型、遊客承載力等因 素,充分發揮文化遺產的社會效益與公共教育作用。譬如 景邁建立遺產地「鎮、村、組」三級展示系統;建立「政 府、社區、寺院、老人、茶農」協同共管的機制;社區組 織制定村規民約、成立自治組織;寺院通過佛事活動宣傳 與人為善、保護生態的理念等。

監測工作

操作指南指出:「締約國應在申報材料提供衡量、評估遺產保護狀況的關鍵指標、其影響因素、遺產保護措施、審查週期及負責機構的名稱。」如景邁山設立了監測中心,建立了完善的古茶林遺產監測預警系統,主要包含日常巡查、生態環境監測、本體病害監測、建設控制監測和保護工程等9項監測內容。景邁山遺產監測機制通過前端自動監測設備和人工移動巡查的方式,滿足了遺產監測的基本要求。

世界文化遺產的申報標準

在申遺文本的寫作過程當中,需要首先論述這個遺產的整體價值/突出普遍價值,其次論述它符合的價值標準, 最後論述遺產是否具備真實性、完整性。

突出普遍價值

價值研究是申報世界文化遺產的最重要的工作,核心 在於研究論證該項遺產是否具有突出的普遍價值。操作指 南明確:「突出的普遍價值」指罕見的、超越了國家界限 的、對全人類的現在和未來均具有普遍的重要意義的文化 和/或自然價值。因此,對該項遺產的永久性保護對整個國際社會都具有至高的重要性。

真實性與完整性

遺產只有同時具有完整性和/或真實性的特徵,且有恰當的保護和管理機制以確保遺產得到保護,遺產才能被視為具有突出的普遍價值。

操作指南明確:「如果遺產的文化價值(申報標準所認可的)的下列價值特徵要素真實可信,則被認為具有真實性:外形和設計;材料和實質;用途和功能;傳統,技術和管理體系;位置和環境;語言和其他形式的非物質遺產;精神和感覺;其他內外因素。」

「完整性用來衡量自然和/或文化遺產及其特徵的整體性和無缺憾性。因而,審查遺產完整性需要評估遺產符合以下特徵的程度: a)包括所有表現其突出的普遍價值的必要因素;b)面積足夠大,確保能完整地代表體現遺產價值的特色和過程;c)受到開發的負面影響和/或缺乏維護。」

在完整性和真實性的闡釋過程中,一個很重要的工作就是遺產區邊界的劃定,遺產地必須證明該區域完整地

包含了所有價值特徵,並且能夠很好的保護該遺產。但對 於很多城市遺產來說,劃大遺產區不僅一定程度影響了城 市的發展,也給整個範圍內遺產保護工作帶來了不小的挑 戰,所以遺產區的劃定也是申遺難點之一。

世界文化遺產	遺產區面積(公頃)	緩衝區面積 (公頃)
良渚古城遺址	1433.66	9980.29
泉州:宋元中國的世界海洋 商貿中心	536.08	11126.02
普洱景邁山古茶林文化景觀	7167.89	11927.85

表2:最近三個中國列入《世界遺產名錄》項目遺產區、緩衝區面積對比圖

價值標準

操作指南指出,「如果遺產符合10條標準中的一項或多項標準,將會認為該遺產具有突出的普遍價值。」具體來說,文化遺產的評價標準有5條: 「(i) 作為人類天才的創造力的傑作;(ii) 展示一段時間內或世界某一文化區域內人類價值觀在建築或技術、 古跡藝術、城鎮規劃或景觀設計發展方面的重要交流;(iii) 能為延續至今或業已消逝的文明或文化傳統提供獨特的或至少是特殊的見證;(iv) 是一種建築、建築或技術整體、或景觀的傑出範例,展現人類歷史上一個(或幾個)重要階段;(vi) 與具有突出的普遍意義的事件、活傳統、觀點、信仰、藝術或文學作品有直接或

有形的聯係。」

對於價值的挖掘,通常需要申遺文本編撰團隊多次走 訪遺產地考察現狀,通過查閱大量學術著作、歷史檔案, 和遺產地管理者、學者、利益相關者等進行大量的交流, 獲取詳細且時間跨度很大的準確數據才能完成。

世界遺產組織對遺產地是否符合標準的判定相當嚴格,很多遺產地都希望申報更多的標準,以期滿足盡可能多的要求,結果卻背道而馳。世界遺產組織更希望準確地 判定一個遺產地符合的標準,僅符合一個標準也可入選。

世界文化遺產	符合標準
良渚古城遺址	標準3、標準4
泉州:宋元中國的世界海洋商貿中心	標準4
普洱景邁山古茶林文化景觀	標準3、標準5

表3:最近三個中國列入《世界遺產名錄》項目所符合的標準

結論

研究申報標準程式,鍾煉價值闡釋

申報世界文化遺產需要遺產地管理者、專業團隊熟悉 申報標準與程式。因此,需要熟讀並領悟國內外多層級的 相關文件與遺產評估的發展歷程,以操作指南等規則性文 件為指引。國際方面,對國際文化遺產保護文件,如各類公約、憲章、宣言等有深入的理解,了解世界遺產評估幾十年來的演進歷程,熟悉最新的國際文化遺產理念與發展方向;國內方面,熟悉文化遺產保護的各類法律文件。除此之外,在申報遺產的細分領域,如古建、文物保護等方面,也要有深度積累。同時,聘請行業內熟悉遺產申報的團隊主筆申遺文本,形成行業專家智庫,在申遺文本的形成過程中不斷通過調研、召開專家會、論壇,參與國際會議等方式精准錘煉遺產價值。對於沒有遺產申報經驗的國家和地區,還可邀請來自世界遺產中心或國際古跡遺址理事會等國際專業機構的專家學者來為申報提供幫助。

完善保障機制,提升保護管理水準

在嚴格加強遺產構成要素管理的同時,注重對遺產區、緩衝區的整體管控。管理體系方面,建立健全的文化遺產保護管理體系,依託相關法律法規以及行政管理體系,建立國家、市、區三級管理架構,實行分級負責、屬地管理的模式,將各遺產構成要素管理單位納入管理體系。國家文物局負責制定遺產管理的方針、政策、制度和規範,組織或委託專業機構實施可能對遺產產生重大影響的威脅因素的反應性監測。市一級部門建立遺產保護管理機構,完善職能分工,管理設施,制定管理細則,負責文化遺產整體保護工作,溝通協調各相關部門、各區、各遺

產構成要素管理單位,開展保護、研究、監測、展示等具體工作。最後,要求編制完成一批保護性法規、規劃以及規範性文件,在長期工作中嚴格落實文化遺產保護管理法律法規及規劃,建立長效管理機制。

做好展示宣傳,深化公眾認知

堅持可持續發展原則,深入挖掘和豐富文化遺產內涵,以申遺文本為核心,推進展示闡釋體系建設。佈設多層級的展示系統,完成界樁、標識設施安裝,明確遺產區、緩衝區範圍;持續強化傳承利用力度;打造特色品牌,開發旅遊線路;創研數字項目,鼓勵相關文藝創作,編寫出版科普、宣傳性質的書籍;積極參與國際國內的交流活動,學習已有的世界遺產優秀經驗。同時也要注意遺產與周邊群眾的和諧關係,深化公眾對於文化遺產價值的認知,讓居民了解文化遺產,認同遺產價值,主動保護遺產的真實性和完整性,成為遺產保護的參與者、見證者。

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作者簡介

吳雨桐,女,香港中文大学文化管理專業碩士研究生毕业,美国布朗大学访问学者,土耳其伊斯坦布尔 Eminonu 市场活化项目参与者,在北京從事文化事業、文化產業管理類工作。現就職於北京市文物局,從事世界文化遺產保护管理工作。在国家级报刊《北京文化创意》《团结报》《群言》等发表多篇文化类文章,如《文化引领夜间经济科技支撑市场拓展》、《关于中小型博物馆创新文物活化模式的思考》、《我们的艺术策展还需要什么?》等。

中國非物質文化遺産保護的現實反思與 未來展望

李瑜恒

世界與中國非遺保護概述

文化遺産保護是在現代性、全球化的背景下産生的一項世界性文化保護實踐。自然遺産和文化遺産的概念始於20世紀60年代,1972年聯合國教科文組織(UNESCO)通過了《保護世界文化和自然遺産公約》,世界範圍內有形物質文化遺産的保護工作自此展開。與此同時,這部公約的實施也引發了一些發展中國家的「不滿」:一是被評選出的世界文化遺産多來自歐美國家,二是負責遴選的專家顧問團成員也主要是歐美專家。這也意味着,公約中「具有顯著的普遍價值」(outstanding universal value)的遴選指標會有西方「少數精品文化主義」的傾向。隨著20世紀70年代末一大批發展中國家登上世界舞臺,擁有豐富的口頭傳統和民間文化的國家開始影響世界文化遺産保

護的進程。從1973年玻利維亞提案中增加對民俗保護的建議、1989年第一份以保護民間文化為方向的法律文書《保護民間創作建議案》問世,到2001年5月教科文組織公布第一批「人類口頭和非物質遺産代表作」,再到2003年UNESCO 第32屆全體大會通過《保護非物質文化遺産公約》,非物質文化遺産(以下簡稱「非遺」)的概念和法律文書在出台前經歷了多次辯論、修正、溝通和博弈。國際組織對非遺概念不斷完善的過程反映了其對文化遺産保護的反思,也反映出隨著人類的知識積累和社會進步,人們更加重視「非遺」,對其的理解也不斷深化(巴莫曲布嫫,2008)。如教科文組織建設人類持久和平的三大思想基石「文化多樣性、文化間對話、可持續發展」所述,發展中國家期望在非遺保護運動中展示自身文化的多樣性和獨特性,努力尋求平等對話的平臺。

中國自加入《保護非物質文化遺産公約》後,積極實施非遺保護,出臺了一系列保護政策。2005年國務院頒發《關於加強文化遺産保護工作的通知》,明確我國非遺保護工作的指導方針是「保護爲主、搶救第一、合理利用、傳承發展」。在具體措施上,仍以「搶救性保護」爲主,此時「合理利用」尚未體現(黃永林與李媛媛,2023)。非遺保護的工作內容主要有以下幾方面:1、組織全國範圍內的非遺項目普查。2009年,《中國民族民間文藝集成志書》出版,基本摸清了各地區、民族的非遺遺存情況。2、

在普查的基礎上,建立起國家、省、市、縣級非遺名錄體 系及四級保護體系。非遺代表性項目和非遺代表性傳承人 的申報、評定、認定和保護工作就此在全國範圍內鋪開。 根據中國非物質文化遺產網的最新數據,我國已完成了5批 國家級非遺代表性項目的評定工作。截至目前,共有1557 個非遺項目被列入國家級名錄,涵蓋民間文學、傳統音 樂、傳統舞蹈、傳統戲劇、曲藝、傳統體育游藝雜技、傳 統美術、傳統技藝、傳統醫藥、民俗十大類別。基於名錄 體系的保護和傳承工作主要遵循「政府主導、社會參與」的 原則,圍繞《保護非物質文化遺產公約》提出的確保非遺生 命力的九大措施(確認、立檔、研究、保存、保護、宣傳、 弘揚、傳承和振興)開展具體實踐(王文章,2006)。

隨著中國非遺的「搶救性保護」工作取得一系列成效,「整體性保護」成爲了下一步的工作目標。在中國早期的生態論中,哲學家已經提出了人與自然的整體性觀念。例如儒家提出了「天人合一」的觀念,《周易》記載:「天地之大德日生。大人者與天地合其德。」;道家提出了「道法自然」的觀念,《老子》記載:「人法地,地法天,天法道,道法自然。」西方國家也有類似的觀點,如人類學家斯圖爾德的「文化生態學」,其指出文化與生態環境具有相互影響、相互製約的互動關係。格爾茨在此基礎上提出,文化生態學的研究對象是「自然——經濟——社會」這一複合生態系統(郭凡與鄒和,2002)。西方的文化生態學理論已

經發展成體系完備的生態學說。我國學者劉魁立(2007)在文化生態學理論的基礎上提出了「非遺整體性保護」的理念,認爲應該保證非遺所在的文化生態環境的整體性、系統性。建設文化生態保護區是基於我國非遺保護實際情況提出的一種特色保護方式。2011年我國出臺《中華人民共和國非物質文化遺產法》,其中第二十六條明確規定:「對非遺代表性項目集中、特色鮮明、形式和內涵保持完整的特定區域,當地文化主管部門可以製定專項保護規劃,報經本級人民政府批准後,實行區域性整體保護」。2007年,我國第一個國家級文化生態保護實驗區——閩南文化生態保護實驗區——閩南文化生態保護實驗區——閩南文化生態保護實驗區——閩南文化生態保護實驗區——

非遺保護的核心是確保其生命力(宋俊華與王開桃,2023),在如何「確保」的問題上人們產生了兩種思路。一是強調非遺的「本真性」、「原生態」,反對遺產商業化,提倡「博物館式」的保護。二是肯定非遺具有商業化的價值,支持對非遺進行開發利用,堅持讓非遺與時俱進。隨著非遺保護工作的不斷深入,人們開始意識到,如果僅靠國家投入大量財政資源,進行「輸血式」的保護,并不能保證非遺的傳承和發展具備可持續性。同時,人們也認識到許多非遺本身就存在於民眾的日常生活中,例如陳皮、中藥、年畫、木雕等項目的傳承與發展就與大眾的日常消費息息相關。2012年,文化部發布《關于加强非物質文化遺產生產性保護的指導意見》,提出「生產

性保護」的概念,即在確保非遺有效傳承的前提下,「借 助牛産、流涌、銷售等手段,將非遺及其資源轉化爲文化 産品的保護方式」。自此,保護非遺的「原真性」已經不 是主要目的,更重要的是讓非遺充分融入現代人的生產生 活。只有激發非遺自我造血的活力,才能確保其生命力。 國家圍繞非遺「牛産性保護」、支持非遺活化利用,自上 而下實行了一系列措施。在頂層設計方面,2017年中共 中央辦公廳、國務院辦公廳印發《關於實施中華優秀傳統 文化發展工程的意見》,其中特別強調「堅持中華優秀傳 統文化的創造性轉化和創新性發展」,在此之後還開展了 中國傳統工藝振興計劃、鄉村振興計劃等工作。非遺「牛 **産性保護」重點幫扶貧困地區,設立非遺扶貧就業工坊(** 現已更名爲「非遺工坊」),幫助當地貧困戶學習傳統工 藝、生産傳統工藝品。截至2022年6月,非潰工坊在全國 各地已超過2500家,其中超過1400家設立在「脫貧縣」。 可以說,非潰丁坊是爲當地居民創造就業機會、拉動當地 經濟、助力精准扶貧的重要抓手。

可以看出,我國非遺保護運動經歷了「搶救性保護」、「整體性保護」和「生產性保護」這幾個階段,保護模式的發展變遷也反映了人們對文化發展規律和非遺保護的認知不斷深化、理念不斷更新。2021年,中共中央辦公廳、國務院辦公廳發布非遺保護工作綱領性檔——《關於進一步加強非物質文化遺產保護工作意見》,文旅部發

布《「十四五」非物質文化遺産保護規劃》,都是我國在加強非遺保護頂層設計、完善政策法規方面的重要舉措。 未來的工作重心將是繼續堅持非遺的系統性保護,不斷挖掘、弘揚非遺的文化內涵和當代價值,促進非遺的活化利用,激發其生命力。

中國非遺保護的現實挑戰

第一是文化行政中,不同層級的非遺保護單位的保護工作思路存在一定差異。國家層面關注非遺對國家和民族的普遍性意義與價值,強調非遺保護的國家需求;而隨著行政層級的下降,地方非遺保護單位更關注非遺實用、實利的部分;基層部門不僅承擔著非遺保護工作的責任,更肩負著發展當地經濟、提高人們生活水準等的經濟、政治重任,「上面千條線,下麵一根針」貼切地形容了基層部門的工作處境。筆者在調研過程中發現,基層部門採取最多的方式是「非遺+旅游」,以非遺專案爲載體來推動當地文化旅游旅遊業發展。如果某個區域被評爲「非遺小鎮」、「***之鄉」、「文化旅游名城」、「國家級文化生態保護區」等,則意味著該地成功掛上了一塊「金字招牌」,當局者政績也有了保障。

第二是較重的非遺挖掘任務。如果某個城市的國家 級、省級、市級非遺項目名錄數量落後於其他同級城市, 當局者將會被給予很大的挖掘、開發壓力。筆者也的確了解到部分地級市有較重的非遺挖掘和项目申報任務。從文化發展規律來看,一個地區的文化底蘊不應取決於其非遺專案的數量。除此之外,某地列入名錄的非遺數量較少,也可能是由多種因素造成的,例如挖掘經費不夠、人們申報意識不強、申報材料不夠完善等等。如果只機械地比較數量,就會使人們對申報工作產生片面的認識,從而造成惡性競爭。惡性競爭最後造成的「重申報、輕保護」,這便已經違反了國家非遺保護的初衷。

第三,受經濟下行影響,地方政府往往面臨人、財、物都匱乏的困境。眾所周知,文化遺産保護對從業者的技術、專業能力有比較高的要求。而地方非遺保護部門往往缺乏專職人員,多由其他部門抽調來,或者由負責非遺工作的人同時肩負幾個部門的任務。除此之外,一些當局者對非遺保護專項經費的使用也並不熟悉,可能挪爲它用,加上財政緊張的現實,剩下實際用於非遺工作的經費已寥寥無幾。由此可見,如何解決國家層面與地方政府需求之間的差異,是自上而下的文化行政中亟需考慮的問題。

除了上述的文化行政中不同層級的非遺保護單位的 工作思路差異問題,還有代表性傳承人保護體系中,如 何平衡官方認定與民間認定、傳承個體與傳承群體的問 題。前文已經明確過,我國建立了非遺代表性項目四級名

錄體系,相應也建立了代表性傳承人保護製度。代表性項 日和代表性傳承人的認定、申報、評定都遵循著一套官方 評價體系,被列入保護名錄的傳承人能享受到國家津貼和 政策支持。這其中也存在一些問題,例如,某個「汀湖地 位」很高的傳承人沒評上,一個水準沒那麼高,但是擅長 自我宣傳的傳承人卻評上了。再如,某個地區搶先申報了 非遺頂目,其他同樣擁有這類非遺的地區就此失去了申報 機會,或者申報難度大大增加。筆者在調研過程中還曾見 到,同一種戲劇在兩個縣城分別有各自的劇團,但評上國 家級非遺的劇團A會「瞧不起」評上省級非遺的劇團B, 而劇團B亦認爲自己做出了很多創新,比堅持傳統的劇團 A更有生命力。另外,許多非遺專案,例如民俗、舞蹈、 體育、傳統技藝等專案並非一個人能完成,而是眾多成員 群策群力的結果。但在認定時只能推舉—個代表性傳承人 的規定,勢必會引發群體內部之間的矛盾。只有一些對政 策掌握程度較高,或者有一定社會地位的人,才有較大機 會評上代表性傳承人。但我們應該認識到,列入名錄的只 是非遺傳承群體中的一小部分,在關注舞臺上的代表人物 時,也應給與台下更廣闊的群體一些關注。

中國非遺保護的對策:多元行動方的協同

非遺保護固然需要國家層面的政策、財政支持和地 方部門來推動具體工作實施,但要真正實現非遺保護的可

持續發展,需要各個利益攸關方形成良性互動的關係。《 保護非物質文化遺産公約》對非遺的定義是「被各社區、 群體,有時是個人,視爲其文化遺產組成部分的各種社會 實踐、觀念表述......」(UNFSCO, 2003), 這個概念最 終回歸的主體是「社區」,而不是賦予其「非遺」名號的 外部人員。因此,相關當局者、非遺研究者在進行政策 製定和田野考察時,應重點關注非遺所在社區的利益和需 求,站在非遺持有者的立場上,關注他們如何看待自己 的文化,在此基礎上再討論如何認定、利用和開發。非遺 保護工作涉及到很多利益相關者,例如官方認定的代表性 傳承人、民間認定的傳承人、非遺所在社區和群體、非遺 傳播者、非遺研究者、政府部門、企業等等。僅僅依靠官 方的扶持和推動,無法促進非遺實現持續性傳承和發展, 並日,非遺保護更重要的是要激發人們的文化白覺心理, 願意主動瞭解非遺的文化內涵,幷參與到非遺保護的行動 中。

其次,應注重市場力量的參與。國家強調促進中華優秀傳統文化「創造性轉化、創新性發展」,意味著非遺保護的目的不僅是保護精神文化,還要使其擁有創造財富的能力。以佛山木版年畫的活化利用爲例,佛山木版年畫的傳承人是一名年輕女生,對傳承這門手藝極其熱情、有恒心。她在社會、學校和企業積極推廣木版年畫,而這項民間工藝也給她帶來與企業、學校合作的機會,增加了她的

收入。這是非遺從業者與非遺項目之間的一種良性相互作用的關係,有利於增加非遺傳承人的自我造血功能。

最後,非遺研究者應積極發揮其作爲智庫的力量。 非遺研究者不僅擔負著非遺本體研究、非遺價值闡釋的任 務,也肩負著爲國家和社會的非遺保護工作建言獻策的責 任。在敘事闡釋時,應注重主體間性的學術倫理,應將研 究活動看成研究者與被研究者兩個主體間的平等對話。此 外,非遺研究者還應持有「自觀與他觀」雙向視野的研究 視角:既能從社區內部、國家政策的角度,也能從人類的 高度,立足國際保護運動來審視「非遺」這一精神文化財 富。只有將非遺放置於更廣闊、深遠的文化語境和社會空 間中去認知,人們才能深刻理解後現代社會中非遺傳承與 發展的內涵。

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作者簡介

李瑜恒,MACM 2020年畢業校友,現爲中山大學非物質文化遺産專業博士研究生。研究興趣:非物質文化遺産理論、非物質文化遺産保護實踐、非物質文化遺産保護政策、龍舟民俗文化等。學術成果:核心期刊《文化遺産》論文、《中國非物質文化遺産保護發展報告(2022)》總報告、《戲劇之家》論文。其他經歷:參與國家社科基金項目課題、多項政府非物質文化遺産保護與發展規劃製定課題、非物質文化遺産研究課題和學術會議交流。

On Practice

Curating: An Issue of Affect

Zhe Jun GAO

On February 24, 2022, Vladimir Putin announced that Russia would take special military action against Ukraine. It then turned into a war that lives on till this day. On April 1, 2022, the Chinese government imposed a two-month lockdown on Shanghai to stop the spread of Covid-19. I was one of the twenty-four million people who were banned from leaving their houses. Blood and death on one side, imprisonment and helplessness on the other. Being exposed to the two traumatic events, either physically or digitally, made me attempt to rethink the meaning of curating and its role in our society. Some practitioners, including myself, have always wanted to give voice to particular social issues and have always found the power of art to be limited. Arts and curation seem meaningless and all the more urgent especially when we are faced with so much contemporary trauma and violence like when

my body was confined to a space of less than 30 square meters for 60 days.

The past few years have seen increasing, if not soaring attention towards the intersections of the social, cultural, and political traumas and contemporary art as well as its representational paradigm. Regardless of the long tradition of visual language in addressing suffering, critical times from the last few years seem to dismantle some of the very established knowledge and thus reshape our understanding of art, which is bodily and conceptually perceptible. However, compared to the constant discussion of a range of particular pieces, critical issues of curating and its legitimacy of presenting atrocities remain highly contested. The lingering question is, what is the role of curating and exhibitions and how do we develop new types of methods to work, as Clough (2007) writes, "at a time when critical theory is facing the analytic challenges of ongoing war, trauma, torture, massacre, and counter/terrorism" (p. 2)?

Beyond ethical struggle

There have always been ethical disagreements surrounding curatorial works and exhibitions touching on sufferings. When exposing viewers to images of lynching, a piece of art may cause

them to feel anxious, irritated, or ashamed. Likewise, an exhibition may come under fire for failing to accurately represent the truth, especially when it comes to extremely sensitive topics like war and the Holocaust. Scholars have been arguing about issues such as voyeurism, secondary traumatization, crisis of witness / representation, and psychic numbing, for decades (Caruth, 1996; Felman & Laub, 1992; LaCapra, 2001; Sontag, 1977). Specifically, on the divide between two approaches to historiography, namely positivism, and constructivism. Curatorial pressures brought on by these debates are evident, for example, in Documenta 15 and the anti-Semitism allegations it faced. The increased attention to the ethical legitimacy of artmaking, exhibitions, and controversies raised has demonstrated the widespread impact of the development of a particular value system, which has been described as an "ethical turn" by Peter Dews (2002), noting:

Questions of conscience and obligation, of recognition and respect, of justice and law, which not so long ago would have been dismissed as the residue of an outdated humanism, have returned to occupy, if not centre stage, then something pretty close to it. (p. 33)

In *Malaise dans l'esthétique*, Jacaques Rancière (2004) situated Dews' observation within what Wenny Teo (2012) referred to as "a wider constellation of critical anxieties and dialectical

tensions" (p.173). Rancière outspokenly attacked the "ethical turn" in which "politics and art today are increasingly submitted to moral judgment, bearing on the validity of their principles and the consequences of their practices" (p. 145). Although the target of both Dews' and Rancière's criticism is the "relational aesthetics" emerging in the 1990s rather than traumatic art in today's changing geo-political field, it is worth rehearing their provocative arguments since their primary concern has been largely related to the ghostly phenomenon in which ethic takes priority over any other artistic value in the process of judging art; the ghost resurrects, as Documenta 15 witnesses.

Susan Sontag is another scholar who contributes vitally to thoughts on traumatic imagery and ethics. In her thought-provoking writing, *Regarding the Pain of Others*, *Sontag* (2003) stressed the necessity and urgency of viewing traumatic images:

To designate a hell is not, of course, to tell us anything about how to extract people from that hell, how to moderate hell's flames. Still, it seems good in itself to acknowledge, to have enlarged, one's sense of how much suffering caused by human wickedness there is in the world we share with others. Someone who is perennially surprised that depravity exists, who continues to feel disillusioned (even incredulous) when confronted with evidence of what humans are capable of inflicting in the way of gruesome, hands-on

cruelties upon other humans, has not reached moral or psychological adulthood. (p. 89)

Nevertheless, Sontag's declaration was less about photographic aesthetics than the metaphysical appeal of morals at the cost of disregarding those existing ethical issues. In other words, she moves towards an opposite direction where ethical awareness is no longer a point of contention but an idealist product of spectatorship---to see is unarguably more noble-minded than turning away. Yet, such a position is highly suspicious because it reckons seeing as a sufficient action of moral witness that requires little further reflection and action (Reinhardt & Edwards, 2006, p. 8). Sontag puts both the image-maker and viewer in a context that is potentially problematic as she asks us to see but avoids answering how to see--the issue she fails to investigate further stands the crux of the matter here, whereby "the productive contradiction of art's relationship to social change, the paradox of belief in art's autonomy and in it being inextricably bound to the promise of a better world to come" (Bishop, 2012, p. 29). If, as Sontag asserts, seeing shocking pictures motivates moral awakening, I would argue that this model of seeing and its consequence is not self-promoted; instead, it requires strategic choreography to realize its operation.

Such aspiration requires curatorial strategies that go beyond treating images as indexical representations of historical events that are usually denoted by "when, where, and who". In this aspect, curating addresses not just the past, but how the past inhabits the present and the affective force provoked by the physical encounter with shocking images. Such a force promotes not simply autonomic responses but also thoughts that motivate further contemplation on the story resting outside the boundary of visual representation. To clarify my position on the interaction between affect and thought, I shall resort to a Deleuzian use of affect. For Deleuze (2000), "more important than thought is 'what leads to thought'...impressions which force us to look, encounters which force us to interpret, and expressions which force us to think" (p. 95). The curatorial importance of this insight is that it "opens up an inquiry as to the different ways affect may 'lead to thought'" (Simon, 2011, p. 437). In other words, affect is not an end in itself but a catalyst for deep thinking, and curating is a process of investigating ways to realize this affective-intellectual operation. This theoretical position is practically crucial as it shifts the attention from "what to curate" to "how to curate," so that we might look into traumatic art and exhibition through a self-reflective perspective, thus moving away from the traps of "ethical turn" while still keeping an indispensable level of empathy.

It is necessary to note that my standpoint is not to oppose ethics but its employment as the first-and-only criterion for artistic judgment and appreciation. Is it possible that being morally shocked induces one to further *turn into* rather than *turn away* under given circumstances? Could an exhibition simultaneously satisfy one's ontological vision of the relationship between brutalities and individual life with their epistemological wish to learn specific historical information about trauma? Curating could serve as a suitable experiment method to explore these possibilities, as its process is full of uncertainty and openness, whilst being able to systematically construct specific contexts that viewers are guided towards. To articulate my consideration and its contextualization in daily curatorial work, I will turn to the exhibition cases below.

Suspension of experience and absence of identity

The inability to completely comprehend the messages being given is one predicament spectators may say to encounter in an exhibition about trauma. More specifically, the act of *turning away* may not be induced by a shared sense of guilt or unease while standing in front of a horrible image, but arguably the confusion and a sense of untouchability given by an unfamiliar artistic way of storytelling, and the gap between individual experience and a

broader historical narration. That is to say, what obstructs one's critical engagement in exhibitions addressing trauma does not lie merely within the intellectual complexities of certain artworks nor historical discourses; rather, the difficulty rests on one's failure to settle the meaning of the others' experience within one's own framework. Such difficulties of "the prospect of encountering the self through the otherness of knowledge" (Pitt & Britzman, 2003, p. 755) multiply when the material and contextual structure in an exhibition appears so inaccessible and challenges visitors' established identity, faith, or cultural experience, "bringing oneself up against the limits of what one is willing and capable of understanding" (Simon, 2011, p. 433).

Overidentification is also problematic. It is easy to feel sympathy for someone who shares a similar identity with the self, but often in a crude way---"a feeling for another based on the assimilation of the other's experience to the self" (Brecht, 1976, p. 518). The problem central to this kind of sympathy is, "in the very name of morality", it ignores the non-erasable "difference between their (others') suffering and our own" (Hartman, 2000, p. 122). When another's suffering, intrinsically private and alienating, "is assimilated to the self in the most simplistic and sentimental way, anything beyond the audience's immediate experience remains beyond comprehension" (Bennett, 2005, p. 111).

What is at stake here is a proper distance of seeing other's suffering---neither too far (hard to recognize certain knowledge) nor too close (easy to have crude empathy). Dominick LaCapra (2001) once proposed the concept of "empathic unsettlement" to describe the aesthetic experience of "affectively and cognitively relating to them (others) in compassionate ways that remain respectful of their otherness" (2001, p. xxiii). LaCapra's suggestion is insightful as it invokes a discursive operation of witnessing. Oscillating between self and others, as well as emotion and intelligence, one is placed in "a constant tension of going to and fro," as Nikos Papastergiadis (2002) has put it, "going closer to be able to see, but also never forgetting where you are coming from" (p. 94). By adopting an eclectic gesture of viewing, one might have an affective conversation with traumatized individuals while being aware of how the established identity, intellectual framework, and experience delimits one's ability to decode other's secrets, and the invisible connection to others, thus thinking deeper. On this crucial point, I suggest looking into how the effort to get rid of the shackles of the given identity and experience is implicated in the curatorial strategy to facilitate the cooperation between affect and thought and how affect-thought force is contextualized in the mise-en-scène of specific exhibitions.

The first case to be analyzed is the Late Port at the Tabula Rasa Gallery, London. It was the solo show of the Hong Kong artist LEE KAI CHUNG. The exhibition featured Lee's research-based work looking into the traumatic history of the Second Sino-Japanese War, which involves the massive population displacement of Japanese people driven by war colonization in Manchuria, and a few snippets of the social movements in Hong Kong. While the works are highly history-specific, each piece has its own narrative focus. The curatorial tricks reshape their critical discourse and offer an alternative way of reading by revisiting and juxtaposing Lee's disparate creative practices to suggest the underlying contexts and intertextual relationships; He does this instead of separating them from each other, either spatially or conceptually. Given that the pieces are primarily research-based, they contain a sizable amount of complex and distinctive information. They require individual reading and this curatorial arrangement is risky reformatory. Doing so offers a sense of displacement and challenges the established understanding of each particular historical narrative. For instance, the juxtaposition of the Narrow Road to the Deep Sea (2019-20) and the Shadow Lands Yonder (2022) opens up a paradoxical dialogue. The former centers on the notorious Nanshitou Massacre---about eight hundred Hong Kong refugees were detained at Nanshitou Refugee Camp, China. They were forced into a series of human experiments and bacteriological tests. The latter piece focuses on the traumatic massive population displacement and identity struggle of the Japanese agricultural emigrates in Manchuria during WWII. Being exposed to the two pieces, one is likely to recognize at least three characters, namely the Chinese as sufferers and the Japanese as perpetrators (an all-too-familiar narrative) in the Narrow Road to the Deep Sea (2019-20), and the Japanese colonists as cultural victims (an ignored history) in the Shadow Lands Yonder (2022). The opposite identification of character in the works challenges one's knowledge of the Second Sino-Japanese War which is mostly enforced by today's mainstream narrative, drawing our attention to the suffering of many Japanese people as general victims of war. However, what is further motivated arguably is the meta-criticism of history writing. To what extent would a person be considered as a victim or perpetrator? Who owns the right to identify? Notably, in the Shadow Lands Yonder, Lee avoids telling us the role of each actor; instead, he introduces a group of roles with no identity. The absence of characters has one refrained from taking a moral line to understand the formed subjects and relations between them within a given viewpoint; instead, one is invited to autonomously invest affect in roles, to make a role become a character, and ultimately see oneself. The propensity for affective investment allows us to oscillate between different positions so that we can both look into and look from the characters in the video. We can also connect our personal feelings of traumas with a broader historical and contemporary context. The ontological meaning of such work lies not in its structured narrative but in the understanding of affective investments, the production of identification grounded in affect. If the Narrow Road to the Deep Sea allows us to recognize an unspoken history on an epistemological level and trigger the instantaneous, affective response (to feel guilt, compassion, indignation), regardless of its fitting in the narrative tradition of WWII history in East Asia, then the Shadow Lands Yonder reminds us how questionable and uncritical such affective response is, by pushing us to redistribute our emotional force and explore how this affective investment is influenced by the tension between self and others, personal suffering and historical trauma. The affective forces triggered by the two separate works somehow flow into each other under the curatorial condition, challenges the given moral standard and identity, and leads to deeper thoughts.

However, one might say getting exposed to the dislocated traumatic discourse is likely to multiply the difficulty of gaining access to the truth, which begs the question, how can affect be stimulated in a situation where an entire truth is not available? I would argue that defamiliarization challenges the simplified national discourse of Sino-Japanese and the nationalism born from it, as well as the identity of Hongkongers and Manchurians. It is not until our

pre-established identity, knowledge, and experience are suspended that the critical affect-thought cooperation could be brought to the fore because affect, in Deleuze's articulation, comes before cognition. The approach of defamiliarizing these narratives aims to reveal not an objective truth but the social-political structure of how our history is written and represented via words and visuals. As Jill Bennett (2005) said, "trauma-related art is best understood as transactive rather than communicative. It often touches us, but it does not necessarily communicate the "secret" of personal experience" (p. 7). Lee's works may not help us to completely figure out what happened, especially considering that the videos and films shown in the exhibition speak for a large body of the artist's personal imagination and interpretation of history. It yet does not suggest a viewer is indifferent, and totally unemotional. Just as how collage subverts our knowledge of art and promotes a new way of understanding which is potentially political, in Late Port, it is the defamiliarization that triggers the affective force of confusion, and asks us to pay attention to what makes a secret a secret rather than the secret itself. The perception of traumas is gained from the in-between sites of history and fiction, self and others, representation and witnessing.

The strategy is also adopted by the *Myth Makers*, the first institutional show in Hong Kong that centers on LGBTQ+ topics.

While the affect-thought operation is realized by juxtaposing different historical discourses in *Late Port*, it is promoted by the creative spatial design in *Myth Makers*. The location of the venue--Tai Kwan, the former Central Police Station including a prison--offers a historical prism through which to engage the curatorial interests in the violence faced by LGBTQ groups. In the second chapter, the exhibition layout divides the space into two parts through the design of an outer wall discoverable only by traversing an inner and official wall. According to the curatorial statement:

While the inner public layer presents works that address self-representation and suggest actions of viewership and gazing, the outer wall puts visitors in the position of voyeurs entering the intimate worlds of cruising, sex, desire, and forbidden love. (2023)

The curatorial effort is to build an environment in which audiences are forced to constantly adjust their position. The significance of the environment, however, depends less on the actual physical arrangement of space and more on how it becomes a political force within which the space intertwines with the movement of one's body and thoughts, and the concomitant possibilities one reflects on oneself and one's community. This force is felt as an encounter with an immanent dynamism that encourages one to accept the failure of attempting to decode diverse codes using a

predetermined formula. The some ways, the physiological action required to shuttle between the two levels facilitates the embodiment of misery. More specifically, the layout's sensation of dislocation evokes the horrific emotions LGBT people experience when they are subjected to social pressure by physically enveloping the viewer in others' suffering. Both the exhibition space and the corporeal serve as the conceptual setting for negotiating trauma and its effects. In this respect, what the layout brings to viewers is the awareness of how one's experience and identity are (in)voluntarily erased and how this (in)voluntariness blurs the line between spectator and spectacle, embodying the violence inflicted on everyone. This means that the affective-intellectual operation does not originate from a conceptual reading of the narratives presented by a particular work, but rather from direct embodied engagement in the politics of the space.

Body, theatre, participatory watching

The spectator, as Wiesel (1982) wrote, "has nothing of the human in him, he is a stone in the street, the cadaver of an animal, a dead pile of wood" (p. 164). In Wiesel's account, the passive, unethical spectator is initially portrayed as unmoving and unmoved. One well-known argument is that constant exposure to traumatic images will likely cause viewers to become merely

numb consumers or voyeurs. The danger of standing in front of such traumatic images with an unmoving body is that "the spectator is at risk of becoming complicit in the very logic of the degrading, marginalizing, dehumanizing effect of atrocity upon the body from the place of the executioner" (Oliver, 2010, p. 121). Among various academic responses to the ethical ambivalence of seeing the suffering of others, Sophie Anne Oliver's exploration of performance art addressing trauma catches my attention because she suggests an embodied ethics of seeing that highlights the importance of embodying the spectator and rejects the fantasy of the ideal moral witness. Although my concern has very little to do with the ethical issues of witness, I find such an emphasis on the role of embodied performance useful to explore an alternative curatorial method that possibly deepens our understanding of trauma.

As Bennett (2005) said, "bodily response precedes the inscription of narrative, of moral emotion or empathy" (p. 39). The potential creativity of the body is the force of breaking out of any given conceptual framework and stimulating our perception at the most physical aspect. This force is driven by the cooperation between different parts of our body---a multisensory way of witnessing in which I call participatory watching. The significance of this way of seeing, through quoting Sophie Anne Oliver (2010), is its call for

"the demand for the spectator's own self-conscious relation to the (re)presentation, and the acknowledgment of his or her own embodiment as a performative presence in the moment of witnessing the other's trauma, even in cases of distant or mediated viewing" (p. 120). Participatory watching facilitates the distinctive combination of affective and intellectual operations in three core ways. Firstly, it encourages multidimensional readings of particular traumatic experiences by involving the non-visual, moving away from traditional gazing. Secondly, it rejects the divide between viewers and artwork and has us as viewers become conscious of the presence of the body and our intersubjective performative role while seeing trauma in an exhibition. Participatory watching arouses the bodily discourse in which viewers do not simply look at but also work with countless traumatic experiences presented in exhibitions. The spectator who engages in participatory watching also performs and acts upon the work. Thirdly, it asserts the significance of being on-site, opposing our preconceptions of others' suffering as far away, so that the actual conversation might begin to be imagined.

This special concern for bodily performativity is exemplified by the dynamic presentation of the exhibition *Curtain* at the Para-site art space. The porous access to trauma is offered by the intersubjective display of the *Historic Photographs* (1994-1998) series by

Gustav Metzger. These photographic works document moments of catastrophe and monstrosity in human history, such as the napalm bombing in the Vietnamese-American War, the Nazi destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto, the Oklahoma City bombing, and the violence between the Jewish and Arab people. Besides enlarging the images into sculptural tableaux of gigantic sizes, the exhibition adds an obstacle to one's direct visual access to these images, forcing one to acknowledge the corporeal as a necessary site for understanding trauma. As the work description states, "to challenge the conventional perception of these traumatic yet distant events, [...] each with physical veil that reroutes the spectator's ability to immediately see and consume the image through a passive mediation" (2021).

One has the potential to be an optimal participatory spectator on at least two levels when viewing Metzger's photograph in this controlled environment. First, one is invited to remove the veil; otherwise, the images are inaccessible. This makes the spectator no longer a passive, unmoving "corpse". Second, the act of removing the veil can be seen as a form of theatrical performance, which means that one is involved in the dialectical conversation in which the encounter with suffering is experienced as "a multiplicity of intersubjective relations and intercorporeal perceptions, both of which are marked by a reversibility of trajectory [...] That which

is looked upon also acts upon what does the looking" (Fenemore, 2008, p. 7). As the viewer theatrically moves, one is situated within the work, not outside it. Here, the embodied experience of these visuals drive the emergence of a critical empathic response. While removing the veil, one as both a viewer and actor, is imagined as the person who takes the initiative to reveal the truth of history. This imagination rightfully elevates one to a morally higher ground, making a man aware of his moral responsibility for the trauma of history. Although, even more important is that this embodied engagement invites us onto the mid-ground where the subject and object merge and "offer moments of silence and opacity and a chance to pause, inhale, and reflect" (Bishop, 2023). Placed where the audience can first see it from the entrance, the Historic Photographs (1994-1998) act as a primary gear of the affect-thought operation in the show. As the veil covering the photograph is designed as a driver of the affective force accompanying the bodily engagement, curtains that initially serve as the physical partition in the exhibition space become a conceptual metaphor---you never know if and what kind of work is behind the curtain, just as you never know the truth of trauma, but still keep exploring. The acknowledgment of and resistance against the unspeakable truth of trauma together shape the kernel of affect and its operation in the Curtain.

One could contend, however, that this theatrical embodiment of suffering runs the risk of being perceived as another form of voyeuristic entertainment for the pain of others, as opposed to promoting the participatory witness leading to a critical affective response. Yet I think the model of participatory watching, which of course needs further exploration and experiment, still suggests an alternative mode of affective viewing as it engages the audience "in an intersubjective, dialogic way of seeing that emphasized their own performance" (Oliver, 2010, p. 126), and their own struggle. Furthermore, I argue that participatory watching inherits the legacy of antagonism, seeing the acceptance of confusion, strangeness, and discomfort as necessary for critical reflection on art and the social-political relations it seeks to draw. Participatory watching is a gesture that encourages us to embrace moral ambiguity and build a fluid, rhizomatic model of embodied perception, engendered through the juxtaposition of visual and non-visual, by which one might emotionally and conceptually walk into trauma and violence.

Conclusion

This paper aims to explore and demonstrate some potentially workable curatorial strategies that might support an alternative way in which trauma and its artistic representation are addressed.

In particular, the theory of affect and its proposed use in the curatorial field has established the foundation of my argument. What is essential here is a distinctive combination of affective and intellectual operations, as Jill Bennett (2005) has put it, "may be understood to constitute the basis of an empathy grounded not in affinity (feeling for another insofar as we can imagine being that other) but on a feeling for another that entails an encounter with something irreducible and different, often inaccessible" (p. 10). The inaccessibility, or theorized as difficult knowledge, that an exhibition gives, should not be passively treated but positively processed to the power that drives what Rancière calls "dissensus". It is a matrix, if not a concept, that attempts to transcend the aesthetic/political dualism, disrupt pre-established historical narratives and academic structures, and stimulate us to constantly think about the role and effect of imagery in this trauma-prone era.

However, what remains is the question of how we can address these long-running ethical debates in curating. My suggestion is to attend to theories of embodiment that offer a structural model through which the embodied ethical spectatorship begins to be imagined. More specifically, I argue that curatorial practices on trauma should be to the utmost to think about how to provide an unstable domain, both conceptually and physically, in which the

performativity of the body comes to the front stage and becomes the key to rejecting passive gazing. In this respect, each part of the curatorial routine, including interpretation, narration, and scenography, must be considered as a whole. What I call participatory watching indicates the possibilities of multi-sensory experiences. However, it does not refer to the concept of immersive experience that has been widely discussed recently. It intends to challenge our position as passive spectators and force us to acknowledge our embodied role in the representation of suffering.

Due to the consequences of the affective force of an image, an exhibition is indeterminate, there are cultural and political risks associated with the practice of curating. Nonetheless, the uncertainty could have us attempt to keep adjusting the position of viewing, thereby initiating a larger conversation in which we explore how it is that exhibitions not only provide historical *truth* but also elicit non-specific affective intensities with the potential to provoke thought. At this point, we can begin to consider how the affective-thought movement is framed by curatorial judgments. Then, we might attain "a better understanding of what is gained and lost in such pedagogies of provocation and containment, for it is such understanding that will determine much of what might be made of the affective legacies ingrained in the 'difficult' visual histories of our contemporary world" (Simon, 2011, p.447).

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Bio

Zhe Jun Gao is an art curator and writer. He obtained a master's degree in Cultural Management from the Chinese University of Hong Kong. His curatorial interests center on the cultural and political agenda in contemporary art. Through curating and art making, GAO aims to present and document the hard-to-say stories in post-colonial Asia and Africa. The central concern of his practice is in investigating the power that shapes what we can see or not see in an artistic context and finding ways of fighting against any form of cultural and institutional hegemonism.

淺談實踐策展二例

龍雲

在我 2018年加入 M+策展團隊時,博物館大樓的興建 工程尚未完成。大家在緊張籌備開館展的同時,仍持續推 出西九文化區展亭和線上項目。這些年在機構的系統訓練 讓我進一步學習和理解了何謂策展,也希望通過這次的論 壇給大家分享一些發生在當代藝術機構的策展實踐案例。

相較於獨立策展人,機構策展人在工作方式上最大的不同在於如何進行集體籌劃和團隊合作。對擁有藏品的博物館來說,策展實踐的核心之一是如何購藏、研究、詮釋和展示作品。我將以藏品展覽《博物館之夢》(2021-2023)和大型藝術委任作品《山頂裏》(2019)兩個策展專案為例,討論從構思到執行的整個過程中,團隊協作和批判性回饋的重要性。

「開箱」博物館

與博物館常見的白盒子空間不同,《博物館之夢》所在的包陪麗、渡伸一郎展廳的空間全方位使用了頗具亞洲特色的竹製材料。基於這一特殊性,三年前籌備展覽時的我們開始思考幾個根本問題:紮根於亞洲的博物館在此時此地的作用是什麼、一直以來藝術家推陳出新的藝術創作如何影響博物館領域的實踐、二十一世紀的當代藝術博物館能為觀眾帶來什麼不一樣的視覺體驗等等。

在主題層面,我們選取了誕生於上世紀六十年代的「概念藝術」作為切入點,彙聚來自不同世代與地域的二十七位藝術家的作品,以此來拓展兩個在藝術史上的關鍵概念「機遇運作」和「拾得之物」。展覽希望呈現過去六十年間,藝術家們如何借助不同文化的素材革新傳統。這其中包括馬塞爾·杜尚、約翰·凱奇、小野洋子、白南準四位世界先驅藝術家的作品。他們發揮著先鋒實驗的作用,滋養了新一輩藝術家破格創新和持續探索。

在我們和展覽設計師長達半年的溝通後,她最終的提案是以「開箱」(Box Unfolding)作為線索串連起這些抽象概念和作品。在西方藝術史的框架中,收納者各種珍奇異趣物件的「珍奇櫃」(Cabinet of Curiosities) 常被認為是現代博物館的由來。而清朝乾隆所收藏的各式珍寶盒與

方匣子也恰好呼應博物館收藏和展示的基本功能。當我們 把這種脈絡的想法分享給其他策展成員,尋求反饋時,熟 識中國古代書畫的策展人建議我們可以借鑑北宋西園雅集 的盛會圖景進行空間設計。這讓觀眾下意識地把博物館想 像成一個寶庫,把展廳想像成文人花園。人們能在觀賞遊 覽中獲得啟發。那麼「盒子」與「開盒」的設計思路就很 好地承載了這些想法。



圖1:《手提箱裏的盒子》M+ 藏品

馬塞爾·杜尚的《手提箱裏的盒子》(1935-1941/1963-1966)是一件很適合作為展覽切入點的作品。 這囊括了杜尚包括現成品和早期繪畫在內的共計七十件小 型複製品和內頁,打開後的盒蓋如同直立的畫框,恍若其 創作生涯的微型博物館。為了展示盒子中的所有內容,設計師設計了形如風車的展示架。觀眾站在不同角度可以看到杜尚藝術生涯中的不同創作階段。而同樣架構的展陳方式被運用到第二間房間,觀眾非常容易就形成強烈的視覺聯繫,彷彿看到了一個被放大了的盒子。參照「盒子」的概念,設計師巧妙地把承載作品的木箱的形態與展陳櫃相結合。這就好像在展廳中放置多個正處於「開箱」狀態的珍奇櫃和幾案,而一件件藏品就如同珍寶一樣被展示出來。



圖2:《博物館之夢》展覽現場

機構展覽籌備的時間往往比較漫長,尤其是在前期的概念發展和打磨的過程上。優秀的展覽設計師出於對空間的理解,通常能在對觀展體驗做出一個整體把控的同時,利用設計把策展概念提升一個維度。反之,就極有可能喧

賓奪主,作品被掩蓋在強勢的設計當中。這會是策展人和 設計師需要不斷博弈的過程。而「開箱」的設計理念便是 一個正面例子。

《山頂裏》:築境桃花源

如果說《博物館之夢》是有著不同文化背景的策展人和展覽設計師緊密協作、相輔相成才促成的展覽概念,那麼接下來這個藝術家委任項目項目《山頂裏》則是側重從策展人如何作為藝術家與項目團隊之間的中間人來展開的。



圖3:《山頂裏》展覽現場

作品《山頂裏》(2019)是北京藝術家梁碩在入圍藝術家獎項後,才決定創作的一件大型裝置。梁碩在大學時期接受的是雕塑訓練。在幾十年的職業生涯中,他已形成

一套自稱為「渣」的美學體系,即結合多種現成物料,構建出一種粗野但極具生命力的創作。藝術家在一次考察時發現,香港街頭巷尾總有竹棚包裹的樓宇。這種建築材料的使用竟如此普遍!強悍的氣質和香港大廈光滑的玻璃外牆形成有趣的共生關係。因此,他決定利用竹棚在展亭的平台上築造一個觀眾可以自由穿行的大型裝置。通過雕塑語言來呈現古典園林中的「移步換景」,藝術家分別用兩扇小窗把太平山頂這一遠景和近處的博物館大樓共同納入觀賞範圍,旨在令遊人於高低錯落、曲徑通幽之中感受置身「桃花源」的樂趣。

這個委任項目所顯現的雄心難免會在規條繁複的香港遭受種種挑戰。首先,作品如何定義會直接影響到其適用於哪種牌照的申請。若是想讓觀眾通行,註冊結構工程師的結構安全評估證書必不可少,人行通道也必須符合消防安全條例。一般的搭棚團隊對耗時長、要求多的藝術項目興趣並不大。如果建築範圍內包含樹木,甚至需要向管轄的園區申請檔等等。另外,重中之重的還有需要控製這一切的預算和時間成本。因此,策展人需要在充分理解作品且不犧牲審美價值的前提下,作為主要中間人,與藝術家、機構內部成員以及搭建團隊協商決策,在藝術方向與可行性之間把握動態平衡。比如說,在方案討論的初期就明確告知藝術家這些客觀限製條件。梁碩曾分享,自己希望裝置能帶給觀眾一種「柳暗花明又一村」的遊玩體驗,

想把一些過道設計成需要側身通行。但是香港消防安全條例規定,淨闊度應不少於1.5米。側身通行恐怕行不通。商討後,藝術家改用了基於1.5米寬度的寬窄變化設計,同時增添高低起伏來提升趣味。這樣的例子還有很多,項目越複雜,對各方順暢溝通的要求也更高。這個相對漫長的過程中,策展人其實更像一個需要不斷協商的藝術統籌,在有限的時間和預算裏控製風險,與藝術家和團隊共同完成委任項目。很多時候,限製未必都是負面的,出色的藝術家總能在限製下創造出驚喜。

當代藝術機構中的策展實踐往往需要進行多方面的考量和權衡,初始想法會在持續不斷的挑戰下衍生出新的面目。有時候需要堅守追求,有時候需要靈活應變。因此,團隊的協作和批判性回饋是很寶貴的。它可以讓思路逐漸變得清晰,也可以讓方案在實施或者與公眾見面之前獲得最後一番嚴肅的審視。

作者簡介

龍雲是M+ 視覺藝術助理策展人。她專注於大中華地區及亞洲的當代藝術實踐並為博物館購入該領域的藝術家作品。自2018年加入M+以來,她籌辦了M+ 希克獎、該獎項評審會和M+ 希克中國藝術研究資助計劃;並合作策劃了「博物館之夢」展覽(2021-22)、M+ 希克藏品系列展覽、首屆(2019)和第二屆(2023) 希克獎藝術家入圍展覽和聚焦日本激浪派藝術家展覽「靉嘔:虹 虹 虹」(2023-24)。她的寫作見載於博物館書籍和線上期刊、香港明報和 Ocula 等。龍雲曾任職於香港藝術中心、聯合國教科文組織和私人藝術基金會。

How Might We Sustainably Leverage Technology?

Melody MUI

The change in the perceived value of an image

With the curiosity of using technology to advance the cultural sector, I joined an art start-up in 2015 to bring the art market online. In the past decade, we have seen a drastic change in how we value an image online. Back in 2016, I walked into an antique gallery in Kyoto. Greeted by the gallerist, I showed them how to upload artworks on the platform. To my surprise, they were not the only ones who were hesitant to upload images of the artwork online. Many of them have concerns regarding copyright issues, and they feel that having more images online will devalue the artwork.

Fast forward, internet users worldwide spent an average of 401 mins online in 2023 (Oberlo, 2023). We now place much more value on digital items. We drifted to the idea that when more people see an artwork, it becomes more valuable. Galleries are more comfortable using artwork images to promote artists all over the internet. As NFT artworks (non-fungible token) gained momentum in 2017, the monetary value of "an image online" increased drastically.

I would like to share 3 initiatives that were crucial in improving the online art purchasing experience for collectors.

Understanding different types of art collectors

First, through user research we learned about a collector's behavior. The understanding helps us build functions that increase matches between artworks and collectors. Factors such as the story of the artwork, the significance of the artist in the region, and artwork location matters to collectors. It is also important for them to gauge whether the artwork fits their space. Augmented reality functions provide a perspective on how the artwork looks in a specific space.

Question for you:

How does your audience navigate the online space? Is your website optimized to deliver the information your audience is looking for?

Pricing transparency

Getting a good price is crucial for collectors. This is why it's important to advocate for price transparency. Opaque pricing is an incubator for price discrimination. In the art world, we have seen artwork pricing and salary discrimination based on race, gender and background. Without knowing the price range or having any price reference, people don't know what a fair price is. Fortunately, in the past few years, displaying the price range of artworks and salary range is getting more common.

Question for you:

Does your organization embrace pricing transparency? What are some roadblocks that are stopping your organization from making this information available?

End-to-End process

To make the purchasing journey smoother, we have to find a way to make shipping easier. Before launching the shipping function, I conducted user research to learn about the shipping process of galleries. Shipping is one of the most time-consuming parts for gallerists and collectors during their purchasing process. We launched the pre-select shipping option from framing to shipping preferences to make the communication more efficient. This function is especially helpful for first time buyers to understand what they should look for when they are receiving artwork for the first time.

Question for you:

Looking at your own organization, is there an opportunity where you could remove barriers of entry or access with the use of technology?

In the past few years, especially during the pandemic, the adoption of technology increased significantly in the cultural industry. From online programmes, digital displays in museums, to major investment in technology that promise to build an incubator for technology in performance in Hong Kong. Oddly at times, the technology comes first, with the goal of these projects emphasizing on the use of a specific technology to create a programme. As a result, there seems to be a disconnection between the audience, creator, and the technology itself. And I can't help but ask, what is our missed opportunity here?

The cost of digital:

In 2023, the NFT artwork market has crashed, with research showing that 95% of NFT Artworks are worth close to nothing (Rosen, 2023). The highest NFT artwork was once sold at \$91.8 million. While some NFT artworks have benefited the artistic community, where artists were able to collect a royalty fee every time an artwork was traded, I wonder, does it justify the environmental cost when the work is now worth \$0?

While we are on earth for 100+ years, some of us longer, we accumulate physical objects. Some get passed down to family members, some get donated to charities, but most of them go to waste. As our belongings, our communication, and work gets more digital, what would happen to them? When we die, would you like your social profile, private messages, emails, articles, and videos about you to continue to stay on the internet? Or would you like to delete all of them?

How about the digital legacy of our work? After a show, do we keep the promotion on the internet? How would the artist's information and exhibition continue to live if the company no longer exists?

We now have technology that 'extends' life. Should we make a digital clone of an artist when they are alive? One day, they could be a robot sharing about their artwork in a museum. As a cultural mediator, we have many decisions to make as we preserve the arts in our digital age.

While there is an exponential potential with technology, there is a cost. Gerry McGovern's book *World Wide Waste* inspired me to look at the digital aspect as more than just a progression. It also produces waste.

Here's a quote from the book:

"Digital is physical. Digital is not green. Digital costs the Earth. Every time I download an email, I contribute to global warming. Every time I tweet, do a search, check a webpage, I create pollution. Digital is physical. Those data centers are not in the Cloud. They're on land in massive physical buildings packed full of computers hungry for energy. It seems invisible. It seems cheap and free. It's not. Digital costs the Earth." (McGovern, 2020)

According to 8 *billing trees*, every year, 39.9 billion tons of CO2 are emitted around the world. Digital technologies including the internet are responsible for 4% of this figure (Kilgore, 2022).

I created a table that combines sources of the impact of digital products:

Туре	CO2 emitted (g)
Email (Mail.com Blog, 2022)	0.03-26
Text (Mail.com Blog, 2022)	0.014
Traditional Mail (Mail.com Blog, 2022)	140
Google Search (Quito, 2018)	0.2
Chat GPT (daily carbon footprint) (Ludvigsen, 2022)	23.04 kg
Website per page view (Website Carbon Calculator, n.d.)	0.5
1 min on Instagram (McInnis, 2023)	1.05
1 min on Tiktok (McInnis, 2023)	2.63
1 min on Youtube (McInnis, 2023)	0.46

Let's do a rough calculation of how much CO2 a simple marketing campaign might emit:

Туре	CO2 emitted (g)	Units	Total (g)
Google Search	0.2	100	20
Email	0.5	1000	500
1 min on Instagram	1.05	1000	1050
1 min on Youtube	0.46	1000	460
Website per page view	0.5	500	250
Total			2280

This rough number doesn't take in the CO2 created during the production of the marketing campaign. It also doesn't include what will happen to the content once the show is over.

Looking at this data, you might wonder what about factories, our travels, and other areas of our lives that are producing more greenhouse gas? Yes, the numbers might seem minimal compared to other forms of pollution. There are two crucial points here. First, we as cultural mediators should be aware that there is a cost to the environment with the tools we use. It helps us to see whether the impact we expect justifies the cost we pay or are there ways we could minimize the cost to the environment while achieving our goal.

We can then ask the question: "Does it make sense financially to spend \$10, environmentally, to produce 100g of CO2 just to receive 100 views which translates to 10 ticket sales?"

Secondly, we can start having more discussions about our environmental impact internally and externally. What if we start displaying the amount of CO2 that we produce on our website? Talking about the cost can spark conversations, and as a ripple effect, just like how we stop using straws and plastic bags, we can be more aware of our daily actions.

Question for you:

What areas of your work produce the most waste? How might you change it?

What can we do today?

We are shaping practices in the cultural sector. What guidelines can we implement in our circle of influence? We should not use technology for the sake of using it or for the sake of 'catching up'. If you are interested in this topic, you can read more on "Green design", but here are a few tips:

Color

The author of the Whole Grain Digital estimated that a design with a dark background could save about 10% of total energy compared to a design with a white background on OLED screens (Greenwood, 2022). Consider using darker backgrounds in your design.

Unsubscribe to emails that we no longer read

As a cultural mediator, audience engagement is always on top of our mind. How many emails does your organization send every month? Could those be combined? How is the engagement rate of the emails? Is it time to clean up the email addresses that bounce every time you send an email?

On a personal level, review your email inbox, unsubscribe from newsletters you no longer read.

Audit your website

Do an audit for your website. If you search "website carbon" on google, you will find free tools that measure the amount of CO2 a website is emitting. By optimizing user experiences for all, making your website more user friendly can also help users to spend less time-wasting scrolling around and clicking back and forth to achieve their task.

Let's consider our impact beyond our lifetime and make our work more sustainable. As Gerry Mcgovern said: "Storage is one element of data's cost. When you're looking through 10,000 photos for the one that really matters, those 9,999 other photos are costing you your time and energy, and ability to focus." (McGovern, 2020)

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Bio

Melody Mui is known for her work in public art and expanding the online art marketplace across three continents. Her commitment to making art accessible to all is evident in her impactful contributions. In her essay, she delves into the complexities of transitioning the cultural industry into the digital sphere, providing invaluable firsthand perspectives on reshaping the global cultural landscape.

影像媒介:大眾傳播平台的紀錄片創作

王婉晨

近幾年來,數字媒體平台與電視台的紀錄片呈現出不一樣的發展態勢。根據中國紀錄片發展報告(2020~2021),近兩三年來,電視紀錄片的投資開始表現疲軟,增速放緩。另外,電視紀錄片在省級以上電視機構的播出總時長在2016年後呈現逐年下降的趨勢,廣告創收也下滑明顯。這背後是電視行業整體衰落帶來的對電視紀錄片生存空間的擠壓的現實。與之相對的是發展勢頭正盛的數字媒體平台紀錄片。報告認為,紀錄片的「網生化」氣質更加明顯。

回顧歷史,在「製播分離」時期,由於沒有播放平台,電視台之外的生產機構只能承接製作紀錄片,收入以製作費為主。互聯網的普及為紀錄片生產機構帶來了史無前例的發展機遇。進入了「製播一體」時代後,網生機構

也從單一的拍攝製作機構,或單一的播出平台,變身為同時具備生產、傳播、運營等功能的多維度的複合機構。

畢業之後,我一直在香港的媒體行業從事文化方向的相關工作。從一開始在數字媒體平台從事微紀錄片創作,到之後進入傳統的電視台進行長紀錄片製作,我在實踐中了解到了兩種平台紀錄片在樣態和製作模式上的差異,並反思這背後所反映出的平台特性。在電視媒體已然式微的態勢下,如何繼承紀錄片製作的經驗,並在未來應用於其他平台,對於在一線工作的紀錄片製作團隊意義深遠。

產品樣態的差異:靈活多變的「微紀錄片」創作vs. 風格固定的「長紀錄片」生產

「如果開頭三十秒沒有抓住觀眾,這條影片就失敗了。」這條我在網絡平台創作紀錄片時的一位前輩給我的忠告,反映出許多網絡平台紀錄片的特點——短小精悍。當時,我在香港本地一家網絡平台的文化頻道擔任編輯工作,每月製作一條5-10分鐘的「微紀錄片」,以訪問本地的藝術家、作家或紀錄本地文化現象為主題。和絕大部分「微紀錄片」的樣態相似,這些紀錄片選題貼近熱點、節奏快,結構靈活多變,很少具有統一的範式。

進入電視台後,我以欄目主編的身份創作紀錄片。其中,我負責的一檔時長52分鐘的週播紀錄片欄目,在上個世紀90年代就開始播出,有穩定的觀眾群,是一個形式固定、主題明確的社會文史類紀錄片欄目——欄目播出的紀錄片往往以周年記事、歷史解密為主題,節目可劃分為四個段落,展開形式一般是以時事熱點為由頭,逐漸深入回溯歷史淵源,再輔以大量的專家點評。此類傳統紀錄片受電視台排播限製,通常按欄目播出,有固定播出時段及時長。節目樣態則會因應欄目的主題定位,在包裝、節奏等方面趨向一致風格。

電視和網絡,與觀眾的距離有多遠?

節目樣態上的迥然差異,反映出的是不同平台與觀眾 之間關係的差別:是否明確觀眾的需求,並以此為導向快 速反應,是網絡平台與電視平台的最大差異。

可以說,隨時隨地點播、庫存不受限的「小屏」比固定排播的「大屏」更需要貼近觀眾的需求。在香港通訊事務管理局2022年的一次免費電視節目服務意見調查中,我們可以觀察到,電視觀眾傾向於被動,且沒有具體目的地接收信息;而網絡觀眾則更願意主動尋求、觀看符合自己需要的節目。(對於收看免費電視節目原因,73.7%觀眾表示「想得到一些信息,例如新聞、天氣、財經及交通

消息」;對於收看網上節目的原因,72.3%觀眾表示是出於「個人選擇的內容;吸引性及種類」。)

除此之外,「互動」作為新媒體紀錄片區別於傳統紀錄片的關鍵環節,也更容易接近並回應觀眾的需求。新媒體平台可以更方便、更直接地觸及觀眾,並獲得他們的回饋。現如今,網絡觀眾互動的方式除了直接評論,還有「彈幕」等,甚至還有「互動式紀錄片」這一新興方式。反觀電視台紀錄片,由於缺少互動渠道,其創作與觀眾需求常常存在脫節的情況,進而在市場理念上也較為落後,紀錄片創作者也陷入了自說自話的窘迫境地。

與新媒體平台相比,能留住「被動」接收信息的觀眾,電視紀錄片曾經具備網絡平台不具備的特質:在大屏的呈現方式下,電視紀錄片更趨向於「精品製作」:專業團隊使用專業器材拍攝質素更高的畫面,輔以強大的歷史影像資源庫作為支撐;包裝團隊通過欄目要素塑造鮮明風格,打造屬於自己的穩定觀眾群。

然而,隨著時代的發展,許多網絡平台紀錄片的拍攝 也可以達到高清以上,一部手機也可以完成4k拍攝,其播 放終端也不再限於小屏。且網絡平台同樣可以針對目標受 眾打造風格鮮明的頻道,網絡大數據推薦類似產品的能力 也更強。

製作模式:低成本的小團隊運作vs. 專業分工下的規範化生產

當電視紀錄片「精品化」的特點越來越模糊之時,與之相對應的製作模式是否合理亦值得思考。無論在哪種平台創作紀錄片,都會經歷前製時期、拍攝時期、後製時期和發行時期四個環節,但不同平台在不同環節有所側重。

在網絡平台製作紀錄片,一個三人團隊幾乎可以完成全部流程:編輯在前期進行報題、對接受訪者並籌劃拍攝;編輯和導演一同完成具體的拍攝工作;後製時期,編輯撰稿,導演剪輯,設計師進行簡單包裝;最後,編輯將影片發佈在網站平台與自媒體平台。儘管編輯、導演、設計師各司其職,但在這類小團隊、「作坊式」的製作模式下,大家都可能需要額外承擔一些工作,或為其他同事提出意見。在簡單的工作流程之下,大家隨時需要根據影片面臨的情況靈活調整重點。

在電視台,紀錄片團隊的構成更複雜,製作流程也更 繁瑣:前製時期,編輯需要在報題後花費更多時間調查, 並提交拍攝計畫,導演會根據計劃製作預算;拍攝時,除 編輯與導演外,還會有攝影師和技術指導;後製時期,除 撰稿、剪輯與包裝外,一些紀錄片可能還需要配樂、錄 製串場;發行期,電視台會專門製作先導片來宣傳,播出 後,新媒體同事會對其重新編輯,以「拆條」等方式將紀錄片發佈到新媒體平台上。在以長紀錄片製作為主的電視台,專業、嚴謹的分工讓多人團隊中的每一個人都只需專注於自己的工作;流水線式的生產方式在縮短製作週期、 注重高效率的同時,也能嚴格把控成本,降低損耗。

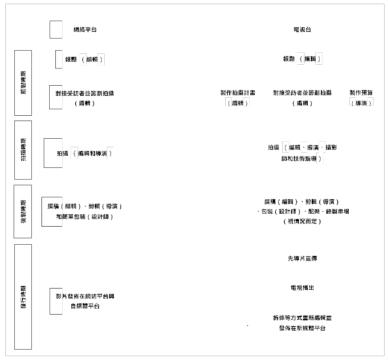


圖1:網絡平台與電視台紀錄片製作模式對比

癥結:細分工程式化的生產意義何在?

每一個平台都在尋找最合理的工作模式,效率最大化 地生產出質量最佳的紀錄片,正是產品樣態的差異決定了 製作模式的差異。電視台曾經的「精品化」指向,仰仗著 專業化的團隊和成熟的工作流程。然而,一些隱患常常被 忽視,而相較於發展迅猛的網絡平台,這些隱患已成為其 劣勢。

首先,電視台專業化分工的製作團隊雖然保證了影 片質素,但多人團隊的溝通成本也較高。而有時為了更高 效地創作影片,不同部門的創作團隊成員甚至不會見面, 只針對影片需要進行必要的溝通,其餘時間專注自己的工 作。如此,一些技術人員只會以碎片化的方式參與紀錄片 的製作,對於紀錄片整體的內容都沒有大致的理解。在一 種「知其然不知其所以然」的情況下領取並執行任務,影 片製作的專業性或只停留在技術層面。

其次,程式化的製作流程在前期有效地控製了成本與 進度,卻難以靈活應對之後製作過程中的變化。對於受訪 者眾多、拍攝場景多樣的紀錄片而言,團隊很難提前預測 所有情況。受訪者會在被訪時提供新的線索、增加新的場 景,這一本該成為紀錄片故事線亮點的內容,在電視台繁 複的工作流程下卻成為了創作者的負擔。

回歸初衷:觸及觀眾

誠然,在播出平台有限以及製片技術要求高的過去,電視台確實可以憑藉播放率高的傳播平台、豐富的資源和專業的團隊製作出有著獨特敘事和美學風格的傳統紀錄片。可隨著時代的改變,網絡快速發展,電視紀錄片的優勢已經逐漸消失。

隨著電視黃金時代的逝去,電視紀錄片的創作團隊或 許應該重新思考自己與觀眾的關係:如何將以往產品「精 品化」的含義延伸至技術以外,真正吸引觀眾,並實現雙 向對話;與此同時,因應這一目的進行紀錄片的製作,而 非固守以往僵化的生產模式。

事實上,將關鍵信息傳播出去是大眾傳播的主要目標。因此,對於一部紀錄片,只有觸及觀眾,整個生產過程才完結,因而觀眾的反饋是最大的考量。無論是電視台還是數字媒體,只有牢記這個基本的原則,才能持續發展。

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作者簡介

王婉晨,北京人,2018年於香港中文大學修讀文化管理碩士課程,畢業後進入橙新聞文化頻道擔任編輯,紀錄報導香港本地文化生態,曾拍攝以歷史建築保育活化為主題的《石水渠街72號的故事》等。後於鳳凰衛視擔任專題編導,負責《皇牌大放送》欄目,以文史類紀錄片為主要創作,曾完成《世紀求索——香港大學的111年》、《隨時候命——香港政府飛行服務隊三十周年紀事》等。

香港斜桿文化人:多重身份的創新與文化價值

張玉芬

引言

「斜桿」(Slash)一詞,源於2007年美國專欄作家 瑪希·艾波赫(Marci Alboher)的暢銷書《One Person/ Multiple Careers: A New Model for Work/Life. Success》 (簡體版翻譯《不能只打一份工:多重壓力下的職場求生術》)意思是當一個人介紹自己的職業時,會用符號「/」 (斜桿)去表達自己有多重職業身份,例如「我是會計師/畫家」。「斜桿族」、「斜桿青年」(Slashie/Slasher)就是指一群以多重職業身份的人,他們不再希望被單一職業所束縛,而是希望在不同領域中發展自己的興趣、專業技能和才能的新形態人群。斜桿族,時到今日,相信大家並不陌生,會讓人聯想到自由、忙碌、夢想、不穩定、多才多藝、創新思維等詞彙,本文誘過訪問在香港生活的不同 斜桿文化人並從自身的體驗出發去簡略分析香港斜桿文化人的特色、心態和他們對社會的貢獻、面對的挑戰,以及他們對未來文化界別發展的優勢。本文對香港斜桿文化人的定義:i)同時任職不同界別,當中也有與藝術及文化相關的工作或職務 ii)熱衷於藝術及文化或相關產業。所以本文對香港斜桿文化人的定義就是指一個人長時間留在香港或以香港為事業發展基地,並同時任職不同界別,當中也有與藝術及文化相關的工作或職務,且熱衷於藝術及文化或相關產業。

斜桿文化人通用特點

多元技能

斜桿族本身具有多元技能,他們能夠跨界別地去應用不同專業技能和知識。同樣,斜桿文化人也有這特點以便更好地應對不同挑戰和問題,靈活並創造出更具有創意和價值的文化内容。

勇於面對新事物、新環境

斜桿文化人往往會在人生經歷中接觸到不同領域,因此他們都需要有勇於持續學習新事物的心,才能應付不停轉變的工作和挑戰。

充滿熱情

由於所從事的文化藝術產業大多時候不是主流行業, 收入通常不太穩定,所以需要對文化藝術有熱情才可以堅 持下來,尤其是在生活成本比較高的香港,要在這裏做斜 桿文化人,就需要更大的熱情。

香港斜桿文化人的特點

香港的獨特性

首先,讓我們了解香港的獨特性。香港是一個位於亞洲的國際化沿海城市,同時是一個以華人為主的社會。以2023年香港統計處(2023)年的統計,估計香港人口約為750萬。香港有着獨特的歷史和身份,在地理上背靠中國、面向國際;在1997年回歸中國之前,香港作為英國海外殖民地已有150年,所以多年來在文化、經濟上同時受到東方及西方的影響。因着這獨特性,不但令香港成為中西文化交匯中心、國際金融中心,市民的整體知識水平也比鄰近城市更高,同時也使其成為消費物價最高的城市之一。根據國際機構 ECA International(2023)公佈的全球生活開銷最高的城市名單中,香港名列前茅多年,並曾連續 4年被評為「生活開銷最高的城市」,直到2023年才被紐約超越。這對在港的斜桿文化人來說,真是一場夢想與現實的角力。

較高學歷、較高端技術技能

斜桿族本身具備有多元技能的特性,他們能夠跨界別 地去應用不同專業技能和知識。同樣,香港斜桿文化人也 有這一特點以更好地應對不同挑戰和問題,靈活並創造出 更具有創意和價值的文化内容。香港是知識型經濟社會, 推行普及教育政策,鼓勵本地人在職仍持續推修,所以香 港的斜桿文化人都擁有一個甚至多個高等學歷和資歷。例 如,筆者除了是香港中文大學文化管理文學碩十、美國壽 險理財院士(LUTCF)、英國資歷架構(TQUK)三級認 可遺產策劃師,還有多達七項美容及化妝業三級香港資歷 架構認可的技能,包括美容教育及培訓、化妝(舞台及特 技)等等。因有這些技能和知識,所以筆者多年從事理財顧 問、美容及化妝導師工作,近年也兼任香港大學專業強修 學院講師、箴敲擊樂團文學視藝發展委員會理事、一月一 藝術導當員等等。疫情期間,筆者的部分工作被拍暫停, 但也意味着這時候可以修讀碩士課程,藉着這個機會,筆 者接觸到更多藝術團體及學術機構,創造了更多發展的機 會。

機遇較多,且勇於面對新事物、新環境

斜桿文化人往往會在人生經歷中接觸到不同領域,因 此他們都要有勇於持續學習新事物的心,才能應付不停轉 變的工作和挑戰。慶幸是香港是國際城市之一,在香港當 斜桿文化人獲得的機會也較其他偏遠城市多,有更多機會 去持續學習並接受不同挑戰。筆者有位認識多年的女性朋友,她原是修讀視覺藝術的,現在是畫畫班導師、手工藝班導師、青少年中心半職活動幹事,有時她也會在社交平台發表她的畫作。她說在疫情初期,她的工作也沒間斷,只是將所有實體課堂都轉成網課,她需要在短時間內熟悉網上會議工具以便教學。不過,她對此變化的態度正面,認為這是環境給她機會多學一種技能,欣然適應「新常態」。這些網課一上就是兩年多,她勇於適應新環境,以致在疫情中仍有相對穩定的收入。(私人訪談,2023年2月13日)

另外,筆者的校友張慧喬女士、黎啟勁先生,他們是Mi Spacium Design Studio 創始人。這兩位從未營運書店的文化人,原本分別從事舞台設計、藝術行政、策展等工作,及後成功獲選參與為期半年的「七份一書店」實驗計劃,於七份一書店@Wantonmeen 開二手藝術書店,籍此連結藝術社群,並實踐了文化中介的角色。他們分享,當疫情時思考可以做什麼,就想試賣有關文化藝術的書籍,後來考慮成本問題後,就決定開始他們的書店實驗計劃。他們認為觀眾去看展覽都需要做些準備功夫,例如透過藝術講座、書店活動、看相關書籍去了解更多。所以他們在書店辦分享會,更曾在書店做即興表演,透過活動分享有

關劇場書籍。該次實驗十分成功,完場後,書友也對有關 劇場的書籍產生了更大興趣。計劃結束後,他們繼續以網 上書店形式營運。(張慧喬&黎啟勁,2023)

高牛活成本下鍊成堅定的熱情以及靈活多變的特性

香港生活成本高,所以在香港做斜桿文化人比到其他生活指數較低的地方需要更大的對文化產業的熱情才可以堅持下來。香港近幾年因國家的「十四五」規劃」,社會、商界開始對香港文化及創意產業更加重視,但是暫時只有大型藝團如「九大」² 受惠比較多。而在中小型藝團工作或獨立身份的文化人,尤其在疫情期間,經常會面臨收入不足的情況,需要尋找其他工作去補貼日常生活開支,最常見是參與藝術教育,更有甚者從事完全與藝術無關的工作,如送外賣。並且在香港這個以金融業為主要經濟軸心的大都會,往往從事金融或貿易行業才可以獲得更多收入及成就,比如筆者的其他工作帶來的收入遠比從事文化產業相關的工作多。而 Mi Spacium Design Studio 的創始

¹中華人民共和國國民經濟和社會發展第十四個五年規劃(2021至2025年)。

² 指香港民政及青年政事務局(前稱民政事務局)每年向九個「主要演藝團體」提供資助,俗稱「九大」:香港管弦樂團、香港中樂團、香港舞蹈團、香港話劇團、香港小交響樂團、香港芭蕾舞團、城市當代舞蹈團、中英劇團、進念:二十面體,參看香港特別行政區政府新聞處和財經事務及庫務局(2022)。〈二零二一至二二年度財政預算〉。《總目53 — 政府總部:民政事務局》,420。取自:

https://www.budget.gov.hk/2021/chi/pdf/chead053.pdf

人張慧喬女士和黎啟勁先生在社交媒體平台 Instagram 上使用Mi Spacium Culture 藝跡文化(2023)帳號也表達了開書店的目的是創造一個共享藝術空間,雖明白在香港開這類書店不易賺錢,但他們抱住對藝術的熱情,仍選擇堅持。即使在以上推因(push factor)和拉因(push factor)的情況下,香港仍然有一批熱愛藝術文化的文化人願意憑着對文化藝術的熱情堅持下去。

香港斜桿文化人可以在高生活成本的地方,磨鍊出對 藝術文化的堅定熱情,並培養出靈活多變的特質,從不同 渠道增加收入,同時也為社區帶來不同的貢獻。

香港斜桿文化人對香港的貢獻

「補貼」文化產業

漢斯·艾賓(Hans Abbing)(2002),荷蘭畫家、攝影師、社會學家兼經濟學家。在他的著作《為什麼藝術家那麼窮-打破經濟規則的藝術》(Why are Artists poor? The Exceptional Economy of the Arts)中以「內部補貼」(internal subsidization)來形容藝術家從事非藝術工作或涉及商業藝術生產的工作以補貼「真正的」藝術工作的收入。

當斜桿文化人對自己的藝術領域有足夠的熱愛,就會願意將自己從其他界別賺取的收入或無償工時來「補貼」文化產業的發展。筆者的校友、五十男樂團創辦人連家駿先生,在疫情期間,表演場地因防疫政策多次突然被迫關閉,使樂團原定的演出也要取消。他計算已支付的演出前期費用,包括場租費用等,最終損失了約十萬港元,這筆款項也由他個人墊付。現在他會將在大專院校教學的收入用來「補貼」樂團的開支,其中包括聘請兩位音樂指揮在部分時間段教導團員音樂的支出。雖然團員會付團費,但是這些團費遠遠不能抵消樂團開支。(私人訪談,2023年3月9日)由此,可看出連氏對樂團的熱誠,他的「補貼」,不僅給予了團員持續學習音樂的機會,也爲兩位指揮提供了藝術相關的工作機會。筆者有時會參與一些文化推廣及策劃活動或劇團化妝的工作,也會以義務性質或給予額外無償工時的形式來「補貼」這些機構或藝團。

跨界別經濟貢獻

香港斜桿文化人通過自己的多元技能和創新思維, 常常會作出誇界別經濟貢獻。以篋敲擊樂團創辦人陳永業 先生為例,他是第十二屆義大利敲擊樂大賽冠軍,並且是 首位華人獲得此獎項。之後,他成立了篋敲擊樂團,給更 多年青敲擊樂音樂家提供更多表演機會,同時也會從事藝 術教育賺取收入以及培養更多優秀的年輕音樂家。最近他 還開設了 Gip Percussion Shop 網上樂器商店, 出售成功獲得青年發展委員會創業資助的自家樂器品牌 CORAY Percussion 的樂器產品。其在內地自設廠房生產,以高品質而大眾化的價格為定位,可讓大中華區的莘莘學子更容易學習敲擊樂。這一創意思維,除了增加收入來源,還促 進大灣區經濟發展並推廣、普及了大中華區敲擊樂。另外,他的科技藝術公司Art Tech Bay最近也獲得了香港城市大學 Tech 300 創業基金,以發展科技藝術。(私人訪談,2023年2月28日)

社區文化貢獻

香港斜桿文化人由於時間安排上相對自主,所以對推動本地的社區文化發展作出了不少的貢獻。他們通過自己的創意和才華,除了促進香港的文化藝術界別發展外,還會關心社會、回饋社會。以篋敲擊樂團創辦人陳永業先生為例,他曾任以下這些公職:城市青年商會青年事務董事、亞太文化創意產業總會理事、香港模擬東盟協會榮譽顧問、中國法律研究中心創會董事。陳氏透露擔任這些公職原意是服務社區,後來也藉此幫助他的樂團舉辦了不同活動,同時也提升了他個人的知識和技能,如法律、非物質文化遺產的認識。而五十男樂團創辦人連家駿先生,創立樂團的目的,是要完滿五十歲以上男士的音樂夢,推動長者的藝術發展。樂團曾出席、參與不同藝術節及比賽,

當中也曾獲得獎項,還成為了香港中文大學藝術作為社會 改革研究的網絡及研究個案。Mi Spacium Design Studio 創始人張慧喬女士、黎啟勁先生為了創造一個共享的藝術 空間,決定開辦二手藝術書店,並在書店內舉辦了不同形 式的分享會,將藝術更貼地地帶給普羅大眾。而筆者也透 過化妝教學進入中學、青少年社區中心,以亦師亦友的角 色陪伴青少年成長。然而在作出以上種種貢獻之先,香港 斜桿文化人還需要克服不少挑戰。

香港斜桿文化人面臨的挑戰

斜桿文化人的挑戰,最常見是收入不可預知及時間分配問題。在香港,這些挑戰會比其他城市更明顯。

收入不可預知

雖然說斜桿族可以有多元收入來源,但是仍然會有收入不穩定的情況。筆者認識一些香港斜桿文化人,他們的某些身份會與季節相關,如化妝師、兒童畫畫班導師,都會面臨時而有大量工作、應接不暇,時而工作不足的問題,以致時常有收入不穩定的情況。又或像上文提及的,他們會為了藝術文化的緣故去經營可能「虧損」的業務。「虧損」的原因往往是香港的高生活成本,他們所賺取的不足以支付住屋、交通、膳食等基本生活開支。所以在理財方面需要

好好規劃,以免在工作不足時陷於財困。

時間分配

香港斜桿文化人擁有多元技能,亦有多元工作來源,時間運用上相對自主,也正因如此,在時間分配上會遇到不少挑戰。首先,學習每一項技能及知識時,都需要花費大量時間,達到某個專業水平才能運用出來。其次是如何妥當地安排個人的作息時間,在香港這種繁榮城市,雖然獲得學習、工作的機會較多,但同樣地,要維持生計的成本也相對高,因此可以休息的時間也更少。以筆者為例,工作生涯初期,由於多種技能幾乎都是同時學習的,以在時間管理上曾出現混亂的狀態:行程編排過度密集,所以在時間管理上曾出現混亂的狀態:行程編排過度密集,所因而經常出現遲到、早退的情況,以致常常被人誤解;加上時間運用上優先次序不恰當,同時也要為了生計而付出額外時間去工作,以致與家人相處時間變少,最後弄得身心疲累。後來,筆者經多年努力,學習時間管理及平衡工作與生活,加上工作技能也漸漸純熟,收入開始漸漸提升,如今備受認可。

結論:未來發展機遇

在「十四五」規劃指引下,國家「支持香港發展中外文化藝術交流中心」,大力推動香港文化產業發展,促使

大灣區文化交流及合作越來越緊密,同時香港亦能面向國 際,給香港和香港文化人帶來前所未有的發展機遇。香港 是中國和世界的「門戶」,具有獨特的地理位置優勢。香 港斜槓文化人可以與中國內地的文創企業或創意人士進行 合作,共同開展項目,例如藝術科技(Art Tech)。他們 可以利用香港的跨境貿易渠道進行跨境合作,促進藝術商 品買賣、文藝活動舉辦和人才的流動。香港斜桿文化人環 可以利用他們的多元高端技能、創新思維、對文化藝術充 滿熱情等特點,尤其是能在這高生活成本社會下訓練出靈 活多變的特性,將不同文化產業、不同範疇連結起來,創 告出無數具有吸引力的新產品、新計劃、新項目。只要好 好把握這次機遇,利用香港作爲國際金融中心和商業樞紐 可以拓展亞洲及國際文創市場的優勢,他們可以將自己的 專業知識和技能與世界市場的需求相結合,提供有針對性 的文創產品與服務。說不定日後這群香港斜桿文化人可以 堼助建立香港的「文化經濟」,發展香港經濟新支柱³。

³ 現在香港四大主要行業:金融服務、旅遊、貿易及物流、專業服務及其他工商業支援服務。參看香港政府統計處(2023)。〈四個主要行業及其他選定行業〉 取自: https://www.censtatd.gov.hk/tc/scode80.html

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作者簡介

張玉芬,2022年於中文大學文化管理碩士畢業,早年獲得香港理工大學雙語學系文學學士。擁有十多年理財策劃、美容化妝教學經驗,現兼任香港大學專業進修學院講師、篋敲擊樂團文學視藝發展委員會理事、一月一藝術導賞員等。

Expressive arts on education and self-exploration: My miniature XO and I

Erica Arte LAM Chui Lai

My findings from the experiential activity

I felt empowered after collecting my miniature for the first time during a sand play therapy session. I researched more about my personal findings through an experiential activity in an Expressive Psychotherapy class in 2022. During the experiential activity, I immediately chose the miniature XO and would like to share a part of my true stories and express my desire to write and collect more thoughts as part of a precious self-discovery journey and reflection.

The special miniature I have chosen is the icon named "XO" from the toy store "Sanrio, Inc.," originating from Japan (refer to Figure 1). I further studied the three aspects of this miniature in

terms of its biological nature, social and cultural meanings, and the stories behind it.



Figure 1

About an Experiential activity

When I was training as a counsellor, an instructor inspired us by introducing sand play therapy in the class. We were encouraged to

pick and then analyse any small icons or dolls that we could find at home that evoke positive feelings within ourselves.

Three Steps to experience the activity

This activity took place at my home due to the complete lockdown of daily life caused by the Omicron and the impact of the pandemic, especially in early 2022. We all engaged in expressive psychotherapy activities "at home", which included the following steps:

- 1. Searching and choosing any ONE object (referred to as a "miniature") at home as the first step.
- 2. Two additional steps involved describing and thinking deeply about why and how I picked that "miniature", and exploring the feelings and thoughts it evoked.
- 3. The final step, assigned as a take-home written assignment was to dig deeper into three aspects of the "miniature", including analysing its biological nature, social significance, and cultural meanings.

My findings after the session

Biological nature

Let me start sharing more details about the XO's biological nature.

The XO is a large and dark pigeon, also known as a "big bird," and is never afraid of the cold. In Chinese, it is also called the "big sea bird" and has a round, heavy body that is not inclined or easily able to run very fast. In its official biography, XO was born in Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, despite being a product of the 1990s.

Social meanings

The XO holds social significance as a "big bird". Beyond the biological aspect of their feathers serving as a layer of insulation to trap air close to their bodies, these birds also exhibit a sense of protective mechanism and nurturing behaviour to keep warm for their offspring. Pigeons, including the XO display brooding behaviour, with parents sitting on the nests to maintain warmth for the eggs through their body temperature. Moreover, pigeons are considered "social birds" and prefer living in groups. They might have a strong inclination towards living together and roosting together to enjoy various benefits, such as an increased protection against predators.

Cultural meanings

The XO introduced some cultural values to me when I read a book about him that portrayed him transforming into a Chinese traditional figure of, namely "XO reading the Mozi" (Chinese translation of "XO看墨子"). This occurred some years ago when

I studied the wisdom of China spanning thousands of years. I bought that book because the book cover was printed with XO. The book narrated the teachings of a notable Chinese philosopher from the warring period, with a focus on Mohism. Mohism emphasized the importance of "universal love", "moral conduct" and the significance of "benevolence", while rejecting violence. This was a picture book featuring many XO icons on each page alongside the wise man's teachings (see Figure 2).



Figure 2: Book *"XO reading the Mozi"*, with Chinese translation of "XO看墨子" published in 2007

Why did I select this object?

Returning to my teenage years, I reminisce about why this XO captivated me on that day. The story dates back to my time in Secondary 3 when I developed a fondness for the cartoon character XO from the Sanrio family, which originated from Japan. One day, many classmates in my class shared this cartoon figure with me, describing it as hilarious. At first glance, I had no idea what it was. I was unaware that it was a male "naughty pigeon" with a stand-up posture.

Looking back on it today, it might be due to the dark, cute shape of his head that had drawn my attention when I was just 14 years old. Whenever I see his gummy face and the sense of "unwillingness" in his facial expression, I could almost laugh out loud.

How the miniature made me feel

As I progressed through my school years, watching him evoked a strong feeling within me. Whenever I see his gummy face, I feel a sense of "he made my day" and I would laugh inside. I felt a sense of companionship and support from him. Although he is not a real or a colossal figure, he has had a strong impact on me, offering

solace during times of obstacles or hardships in various aspects of life, including studies, friendships, or work.

Also, XO's gummy face adds humour into my life. His expressions seemed to convey jokes to others or his friends. Even though he had a toothless smile, he never failed to "make my day" (See Figure 3).



Figure 3: The XO who "made my day"

The miniature made me think

With regards to observing XO, I feel a sense of appreciation and admiration for his personality and chosen way of life. I even feel eager to share his beliefs and approach to life, that is, to strive for the way we love to live, being true to ourselves, and respecting our genuine feelings. Also, to not lie to our feelings and thoughts. Everything is still impressed on me until now.

The transformation

After joining the experiential activity during the class, I recalled some indoctrinated values that my family and parents told me when I was younger. They kept telling me I had to find a better job after my studies or university graduation.

About my Childhood

I am the oldest child among my two younger brothers and sister in my family. I was raised by my grandmother, who served as my main caretaker during my childhood. Those indoctrinations instilled in me since childhood may have originated from my grandmother's and father's personal attitudes and essential values

in their lives. My grandmother was a traditional woman who led a hardworking life and taught us to be hard-working ourselves.

When I see this miniature, I recall memories of my early childhood and moments with my grandmother. I especially like the cartoon because of its outlook – dark with a naughty face, adorned with a little smile. I remember my grandmother looking the same, and she had a gummy face when scolding me for not doing well. The chubby face, combined with its overall appearance, made XO seem so cute and delightful. It reinforces the idea that we should learn to find joy in sorrows, even during moments of suffering.

My relationship with the miniature

Who was a lazy boy?

As I grew older, until I reached 20-year-old, I learnt more about his personality, realizing he was a bit stubborn and somehow capricious. I remember that when I started working, my friends asked which cartoon character I liked most and my response would be "XO", the dark, gummy boy.

Recently, I've come to understand that XO is not just a "lazy boy" with his gummy face. This is only his personality, reflecting his wishes to strike for the best and to live life on his own terms. After

reading more about his stories and biography, I've come to appreciate his strong and signature character and his insistence on the way he chooses to live.

Adaptation to new changes

It was true that I started to realize that everyone displays different faces in various situations or social responsibilities. It's not surprising that we would come across a hard time and an adjustment period when transitioning between roles in life, such as being a worker, a tutor or a teammate in the workplace.

The Integration

A strange dream with the miniature

After ten days of that experiential activity, I was still able to recall the meaning of my miniature, the XO, when I had a strange dream. I had a dream about returning to my university hostel life, unfolding in an open area of my hostel at the university.

The Second unknown dream

There was a new policy at my university hostel where we no longer changed rooms each semester, a practice I was accustomed to. It felt as if someone was treating us to gifts. Those gifts, which were XO dolls, were given to each hostel student, including myself. However, when I got out of the building, the roads in front of the building were being dug up and transformed into a big construction site. The sight was disheartening as the once good and beautiful area now lay in ruins with broken walls and dilapidated roads.



Figure 4: I saw the clear lake in Nam Sang Wai in 2022 and I had a dream.

This scene reminded me of a recent experience I had witnessed two weeks prior to the dream –the transformation of Nam Sang Wai, Yeung Long's wetland, into a construction site in 2022. The dream evoked a sense of loss and sadness as I recalled that view of the construction site. (see Figure 4)

Shadow V.S. Light of the miniature

Another Dream with unfinished business

Then, the scene in my dream shifted to another time zone – the workplace. I was very frightened for several years, worried that I could not finish some work or face unknown tasks.

In the same dream, I met some friends and went to have nice Japanese food for dinner. The setting was reminiscent of my undergraduate years, specifically between Year 2 and Year 3. I recalled being busy working on some final papers for assessment, and a 20-year-old boy said he would like to have a chat and showed interest in getting to know me better. Our relationship was somewhat ambiguous, in that he cared for me a lot but his true feelings remained unspoken, despite moments of intimacy. I met him and his friends who love to eat Japanese food again. However, we have not gotten in touch for more than 16 years in real life. The

"history timeline" of a social media platform showed old teenage photos, serving as a reminder of those true stories.

Repeated dreams of driving dangerously

After that, I recalled those days where I always had a dream of "driving a car". In these dreams, I found myself behind a wheel, having purchased a car, possibly white, and driving recklessly, despite not having a driving license at that time.

These dreams seemed to symbolize that I had some struggles and was under pressure. I am still not sure whether the pressure was coming from unknown work-related challenges, or the departure of people from intimate relationships without a word. However, when I recalled these again, I understand that I have the capacity to bring light into my life today.

The reminder of a core need

A month later, I joined an event for the Personality Dimensions® Test and learnt that my "core need" is "freedom". It supported the feelings in my heart that I really love to travel and I always miss the happy moments in meeting new people. The recent image of XO in my mind intensified when I came across an iceberg during a volunteer service trip to Iceland six years ago (see Figure 5).



Figure 5: I saw the iceberg on a volunteer service trip (work camp) in Iceland in 2018.

Old artworks of the iceberg and XO the pigeon

Furthermore, I recalled my iceberg artwork creation in 2013, nearly a decade ago, for a visual arts competition. I created those paintings with the theme of "Tears from the Heart" (see Figure 6). With a background in psychology from a design degree, I had some strong feelings about icebergs and was conscious of what could be underneath the iceberg. In my paintings, I used sea-wave-like shapes to depict the strong struggles or flowers beneath the iceberg, which would represent the unconscious part at the 'very unconscious



level' according to Freudian Theory. After ten years, I have more feelings when I look at that painting I did.

There might be something more impulsive, or things in our hearts that we would like to seek for immediate gratification, which align with the id part of everybody. When I had a chance to do this writing, I found a new-found association between XO and this iceberg. I ponder whether both of my preferred interest areas could "co-exist", as this pigeon originally lived in a cool and icy area (see Figure 7).

Correlation of the miniature and me

The gummy and interesting face of XO truly makes my day and brings me much laughter. It serves as a source of relief, supporting me and instilling the courage to move forward in my life.

Hunger for learning and input

Until now, I have been working full-time for more than 15 years in school settings and 2 years in arts organizations. Though I chose to leave some workplaces to pursue better career achievements, I've learned valuable lessons along the way. While I may find "bugs" in each workplace that prevent me from fully enjoying

them, I've been working on turning challenges into opportunities. It might be very fitting to share more about how to communicate with people from different walks of life as a Cultural Mediator (Cultural Manager).



Figure 7: My artwork, "Drops of Dreams"

(Acrylic on canvas: 50cm x 40cm, 2013)

Keep true to the drops of dreams of thy youth which connect our tears deep in our heart.

There is no fairy tale

While XO is not a fairy tale, it has added more meaning and support to my work. However, I was not able to navigate some complicated human relationships as well as office politics. I also understand why I felt sick quickly when working with a supervisor who expected me to work after working hours and on a very ad hoc basis. I gradually understood the importance of setting boundaries and prioritizing better time management for both work and personal planning.

Ambivalent in work and life

Sometimes, navigating ambiguity in work-life conflicts can be very tricky. It may result in overload, unfair job allocation, grievances in relationships, and unrealistic deadlines given by various bosses within one workplace. This XO icon serves as a reminder of the ups and downs, prompting me to find more straightforward solutions. According to Adlerian Therapy, finding the best solutions by myself is critical to bring about positive changes.

My passion about arts since childhood

Fortunately, I have many hobbies outside of work that serve as an essential way for me to reconnect with the outside world.

I am passionate about joining art exhibitions and creating art pieces centred around icebergs (See Figure 7). I tried many new formats like mandala and urban sketching as a creative outlet for my thoughts and emotions. This aligns with what the XO icon conveys to my heart –bringing a sense of social interest and happiness. He possesses a healing power for me and even plucks up my courage to master my life issues again.

Transformation to becoming a Cultural Mediator (in the here and now)

I have to Design my Dream Job

Looking back on the years since graduating with an MA degree in Cultural Management and the decades spent as a cultural mediator, I've started learning how to "create and design my dream job". As I know that the perfect cultural manager role may not be readily available for me to search or hunt for, however I can create one that will fit me most.

"From Passion to Passion"

I sense the miracle of transformation after so many ups and downs on my journey. I would like to quote a saying from my workplace



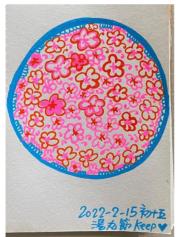




Figure 8

supervisor, Kinsusu, during a rewarding leadership training session for the youth: "From Passion to Passion". He shared that both words "Passion" are the same in spelling, but with contradictory meanings. The first "Passion" refers to Jesus Christ who sacrificed his life to save the world, a profound act that conveys pain. While the second "passion" is all about the motivation to work for the best, driven by both personal interests and social interests.

After sharing my experiences at the MA symposium in April 2023, I consulted Kinsusu again regarding the saying in relation to what we are working on as a cultural mediator. He made me read the "Online Etymology Dictionary" again, exploring the origin of the word "Passion", with the explanation of what "Passion" meant and how it sounded 600 or 2000 years ago.

Kinsusu, my previous supervisor and my great mentor, emphasized the key point: "from Passion (i.e., very tough work) to Passion (to love my work as a cultural mediator or _____)". What the cultural mediator does in the field, might be to connect and to communicate with different stakeholders well. We found that the word "Passion" (noun) meant "the sufferings of Christ on the Cross as well as the death of Christ" in the 10th century, which is primarily related to physical suffering. It reminded me of the pain of physical suffering. We were only discussing the word

interpretation from the dictionary without connection to any religion.

Passion (n.)

The evolution of the word "Passion" spans from the early 13th century to the late 14th century, where it initially meant "to endure" and "suffering." In Middle English, during the 13th century, it took on additional meanings of "an ailment, disease, affliction;" and "an emotion, desire, inclination, feeling, or the desire to sin considered as an affliction." The word "Passion" continued to transform, with the meaning shifting to "strong liking, enthusiasm, predilection" in the 1630s. Later, the meaning became an "object of great admiration or desire" in the 1730s (Harper, 2023).

I realized that we must come across challenges akin to minor ailments or diseases, and then navigate through desires and strong feelings until we find the way out – finding the ideal work or ideal way to becoming a better person as a "cultural mediator" or to transform it to your "dream work". It might be a lifelong journey, marked by transformation.

This is my own pacing

Since graduating from university, I have been changing jobs. Some people might view me as someone lacking stability for not working in the same place for 10 years. However, I have other thoughts about it. I always seek higher positions when opportunities arise, feeling the need to progress beyond the current rank in a workplace. As a result, I actively pursue new job opportunities when my contract ends due to my eagerness to excel.

Last but not least, I agree with all creators and cultural mediators that we shall continuously polish our communication skills, and learn to integrate and respect all parties, even all tiny parts in the shows, productions, exhibitions, design, or a person in the crew. If we can manage all parts well, we would work like Chinese Doctors who can connect veins or blood vessels for all hearts. This self-exploration journey, transitioning from childhood experiences to integration into various workplaces in Cultural Management, education, training, writing books and counselling, serves as vital reminders of a core need in my career aspirations.

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Bio

Erica Arte LAM (Hong Kong) 艾力家, graduated with an MA degree in Cultural Management from CUHK in 2008. She has undergone further training in counselling, Narrative Therapy, Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy, multimedia design, picture book illustrations, story writing and cultural studies. Born and based in Hong Kong, she is a passionate youth worker and trainer who has worked in parent education, leadership training, and cultural and arts education.

She is interested in all kinds of arts and passionate about karate, taekwondo, urban sketching, urban farming, and backpacking. She has volunteered as a teacher in Sri Lanka and Iceland, as a permaculture farmer and as a house builder in Taiwan in international work camps.

Through exploring art and sand play therapy in counselling, she incorporates the tradition of remembrance vart into her daily practice. Her artworks directly respond to the environment, facilitating the reorganization of one's life while pursuing dreams. She has previously published "Two Cats, One Fish and the Half Moon", "Mr. Tang in Kowloon City", "We have not been separated for 25 years..." etc.

She is currently pursuing the Master of Narrative Therapy and Community Work degree with the professionals and peers met from the University of Melbourne so as to integrate with her dreams to put counselling, picture books and cultural management into one dish.

On Marketing

話劇《蘇東坡》:從藝術作品到「文旅融合」 的城市營銷產品

龔奕丹

導語

藝術與政治的關係是多層面的,以及政治環境對藝術的影響被認為是多方面的。藝術可以通過支持當下的政治和意識形態觀念以強化政治話語權。例如,將藝術用作政治宣傳來支持當前的權力結構和話語體系。(The Different Level, 2023)然而,藝術往往也會以一種顛覆性的形態出現,成為改變現有政治和社會現實的工具,有時甚至可以解決某些政治問題,或重新解釋不同的社會結構(例如,它可以揭示社會中的權力平衡與否、提供對特定事件的不同理解等)。藝術在社會中還具有批判和解放的作用,讓不可見可見,助推社會活動,加強社區中人際間的連接,保存重要的歷史記憶等。

在此基礎上,中國內地以其特殊的政治、經濟、文化、社會形態,為探討藝術與政治的關係提供了鮮活的土壤。藝術從來不是「真空」的藝術,這篇文章以話劇《蘇東坡》的文旅演出項目為案例,旨在探索「文化中介」的主體性和主觀能動性如何在宏大背景下發揮功效,期盼能夠為內地的從業者們提供一些經驗參考,也為其他地區的藝術工作者們提供一個了解內地藝術生態的小小窗口。

本土導向與社會資源參與造就話劇《蘇東坡》

話劇《蘇東坡》從「烏臺詩案」案發寫起,追溯了北宋政治家、思想家、文學家、書畫家、美食家蘇東坡44歲到64歲逝世期間跌宕起伏的人生經歷。該劇由四川人民藝術劇院創排,四川人民藝術劇院、眉山市委宣傳部共同出品。2022年,在四川藝術基金的扶持下,四川人民藝術劇院在2018版話劇《蘇東坡》的基礎上,推出2022升級版,並於同年落成其他兩個演出版本:文旅駐場演出版與文博演出版。

「中國的文化市場是以國辦文化為主導的文化市場, 是政府導向型的有序競爭市場」,這句話明確標明於演出 行業的《政策法規及經紀實務》中。無疑,中國的演出市 場作為文化市場的重要組成部分,同樣具有較強的意識形 態屬性、社會製度屬性,和商品經濟屬性。 四川省文化廳(現「四川省文化和旅遊廳」)所公布的《2017年全省文化工作要點》中表明,2017年四川在文藝創作方面「將加強藝術創作和引導,以『中國夢』為時代主題,推出體現社會主義核心價值體系,富有四川特色、巴蜀風格,符合時代要求,思想精深、藝術精湛、製作精良的藝術精品。堅持實施舞臺藝術精品戰略和『滾動計劃』,發揮專項資金杠杆作用,鼓勵和引導社會資源廣泛參與藝術創作生產,進一步激發全社會藝術創作生產活力。」(四川省文化廳、2017)

這同時也為話劇《蘇東坡》2018版的出現提供了根本的導向和依循。原因一:《工作要點》提出,要選取四川的在地題材進行藝術創作,蘇東坡作為眉州眉山(今四川省眉山市)人,是具有代表性的本土歷史文化名人,在古文、詩詞、書法等各領域均有顯著成就;原因二:《工作要點》鼓勵社會資源廣泛參與,這使得作為省級文藝院團的四川人藝開啟了與省內市(州)的廣泛合作——以宣傳眉山市的「東坡文化和東坡精神」為契機,吸引眉山市委、市政府投資,並與其共同出品話劇《蘇東坡》,順利解決了四川人藝在該劇的創排製作時出現的生產資金不足的問題。

由此,話劇《蘇東坡》於2017年投入創作籌備,主創 集結了國家一級編劇姚遠、國家一級導演查麗芳、國家一 級舞美設計韓生等全國頂尖的藝術家。其中,導演查麗芳為四川人,不僅對四川本土文化和具有地域特色的藝術表現形式均有深刻的理解,還長於改編文學文本,曾憑借對李劼人名作《死水微瀾》的舞臺劇改編,成為四川首個榮膺中國政府最高獎——文華大獎的戲劇導演。這也就不難想象,2018版話劇《蘇東坡》隨即可取得的重要成就。

天時地利人和:成就話劇《蘇東坡》文旅版

良好的劇目IP基礎

2018版話劇《蘇東坡》一經公演即贏得多方贊譽,先 後獲得中央戲劇學院國際戲劇「學院獎」、四川省精神文 明建設「五個一工程獎」、四川歷史文化名人傳承創新工 程精品劇目,曾四次獲得國家藝術基金、四川藝術基金的 扶持和認可。

2018年5月至7月期間,2018版話劇《蘇東坡》分別在四川、重慶、湖北、廣東、海南等地10多個城市演出30多場,與各重點城市的宣傳部門協作完成「東坡文化」的傳播交流(中國日報四川記者站,2018)。可以說其完成甚至是超額完成了一部話劇作為藝術作品和本土文化宣傳品的使命和任務。同時,由於蘇東坡本人具有相當大的影響力,話劇《蘇東坡》在2018年即打好了良好的劇目IP基

礎,也為後續劇目延伸和發展提供了可能性。

場館基礎

2018年,成都市獲得2021年世界大學生夏季運動會的舉辦權,這是中國大陸第三次承辦世界大學生夏季運動會,也是中國西部第一次承辦世界性綜合運動會,意義非凡。因此,成都集全城之力籌備大運會,以國際標準打造了49處大運會場館,其中包含13個新建場館和36個改造場館。它們不僅可以滿足大運會的賽事需求,賽後也可以起到演藝、培訓、展會、運動健身、旅遊觀光等一系列功能,滿足市民多方面需求(蓉城政事,2020)。在此背景下,成都市政府大力興修文化場館,其中就包括妙劇場。

妙劇場位於成都市核心地段——成都三大歷史文化保護街區之一的文殊坊。其是成都市為迎接大運會而斥資8億人民幣修建的一流演出劇場,建築面積達8000平方米,可容納800人同時觀演,已於2022年7月完工。

一家民營文化公司取得妙劇場的經營權後,豪擲數千萬推出大型賽博國潮秀《花重錦官城》作為駐場文旅演藝項目。但當時,受到新冠肺炎疫情的影響,旅遊市場觀眾數量不足而演出成本居高不下,民營公司難以支撐運營資金。除此之外,由於這家民營文化公司組建不久,本身的

演出內容也比較單一,缺少項目用於劇場排期、輪換,導致妙劇場大量時段處於閒置狀態。民營公司雪上加霜,迫切尋求演出項目的合作。但妙劇場作為大中型演出劇場,其場地租賃成本不低,中小型團體用不起;且其不是傳統的鏡框式舞臺,而是特殊的環形旅遊劇場,大型團體不適用。由此,妙劇場的客觀條件把大部分演出團體「擋在門外」。

然後,環形劇場的觀演方式和多臺投影的場地設備條件,卻與話劇《蘇東坡》的舞臺美術呈現完美貼合,仿佛是為該劇「量身定製」,演職人員幾乎可以帶著現成的服化道「拎包入住」進行演出。這也為話劇《蘇東坡》文旅駐場演出的落地,提供了硬件設施這一先決條件。

運營能力及渠道用戶基礎

妙劇場的運營方為旅遊科技公司參股的民營文化公司,該司豪擲千萬推出大型文旅演藝產品的原因,除了主理人的個人情懷外,更多是旅遊科技公司的用戶基礎。該司以智慧旅遊、全域旅遊為核心業務,與多方優質資源通力合作,形成了由多種產品形態打包組成的自由行、通票、年卡的運營模式,至今累計服務自由行遊客上千萬。疫情前的2019年,服務人次已有534萬。

該司先後開發並運營了成都景區直通車系統,直通車服務門店覆蓋成都20個旅遊地標,包括武侯祠、寬窄巷子、杜甫草堂、成都 IFS/春熙路、熊貓基地、金沙遺址、都江堰、青城山等成都一線景區。在大型賽博國潮秀《花重錦官城》之前,該旅遊科技公司已經通過自由行、通票、年卡等運營模式成功運營川劇《芙蓉國粹》和《侏羅紀世界電影特展》等演出、展覽項目。

然而,一個殘酷的現實問題是,文旅演藝產品的營銷邏輯有別於傳統的文藝演出,表演藝術院團對此更是陌生。例如,在銷售和演出方面的邏輯即存在明顯差異。區別於傳統劇目的座位門票當日銷售的模式,旅遊演出將採用售演分離的模式進行,購票觀眾可根據自己的時間匹配演出場次和直通車班次。劇目演出和直通車均可根據售票和預約數據合理增加場次,且票務系統可實現OTA和旅遊機構全覆蓋。由於科技公司的介入,全部數據均可實現可視化,為運營機構提供有效的數據支持和決策依據。

因此,旅遊科技公司的介入為《蘇東坡》文旅駐場演出的落地提供了良好的用戶基礎和後端運營保障,完美地解決了表演藝術院團在市場運營上的短板。雙方合力,各自發揮所長。

政治機遇與挑戰

2022年6月,習近平總書記視察四川時到訪了眉山市三蘇祠(北宋文學家蘇洵、蘇軾、蘇轍父子三人的故居及祠堂)。四川全省需要對總書記的視察作出回應,這無疑為項目的落地實施和營銷推廣提供了千載難逢的機會。在內,高層領導更加清晰地意識到項目所承載的「政治意義和高度」,堅定了支持項目落地的信心;在外,有商業敏感度的合作方嗅到了項目的前景優勢,會更加不遺余力地推進合作;在上,政府文化政策和各級基金會更重視「三蘇」父子相關的文化項目,並對其作更大程度的資源傾斜;在下,各界力量的推動下,全社會也將形成認識、了解、學習和效法「三蘇」的社會氛圍。

「文化中介」的價值次序思考:政治目標、經濟價值、藝術使命?

基於上述四點,話劇《蘇東坡》文旅駐場演出於2022 年初夏已有了清晰的項目策劃和落地實施方案,但想在表演藝術院團內推進依舊阻力重重。項目的投入和營收回報來源、疫情之下(當時)項目的風險規避和控製、穩定的演職人員供給保障、適應文旅市場的改編策劃等問題都罹待解決,需要上下溝通、各方遊說。同年7月,圍繞「項目是否值得做?如果後期沒有如預想獲得政策獎補,又該何 去何從?」,院內爭論不休。項目幾近崩盤,項目的策劃 和執行監製面臨巨大的壓力。這個問題的本質是,項目是 服務於政治目標、經濟價值還是藝術使命?這也是「文化 中介」要捫心自問的問題。思索清楚了這個問題,則一切 豁然開朗、迎刃而解。

項目目標及公司戰略

而在現實中,三者的關係,從來不是幾組簡單的二律 背反命題可以解釋。話劇《蘇東坡》文旅駐場演出從初始 策劃起即目標清晰,以話劇《蘇東坡》在成都市區長駐常 演,實現自身從藝術作品到文旅演藝產品的轉化,將觀眾 群從本地觀眾拓寬至所有來蓉遊客,延續作品壽命,最大 化產品收益。

而從公司整體發展戰略層面考慮,項目意義則更加重大:1)助推四川人藝突破品牌營銷的困境。劇院已近14年沒有自有劇場,在本地沒有常演項目,難以與本地觀眾建立長期有效的連接。例如,四川人藝2019年的作品川話版《茶館》、2020年的作品《塵埃落定》等大熱劇目,在北京、上海、廣州等各大城市均有巡演,但成都本地觀眾卻少有機會看到。2)緊抓項目本身的機遇,助推四川人藝突破文旅演藝末端困境。四川人藝在以文旅融合為導向的市場中有過多種嘗試,但受限於國有公司的體製和生產投資

經費不足,最終都以編導、演員的用勞務輸出「掙取勞務費」為最終樣態。而話劇《蘇東坡》文旅演出這一項目,場地、運營、管道等都準備妥當。因此,話劇《蘇東坡》文旅演出項目可以借此實現小投資、輕體量地啟動,四川人藝也將以項目投資者、策劃者的身份介入。

從藝術作品到城市營銷文旅演藝產品

2022年9月,話劇《蘇東坡》文旅駐場演出項目正 式落地。觀眾觀看完演出可以坐「直誦車」直達眉山市三 蘇祠參觀,解決了城市交通樞紐直達景區景點的「最後一 公里,問題。同時,話劇可以作為蘇東坡生平的引子和舖 墊,與實地參觀場景互為補充,共同組成眉山市城市營銷 的重要名片。一方面,政策逐漸發力,四川省博物院於同 年11月推出「回望東坡」大型展覽,引發了全國現象級的 關注。四川人藝借力營銷,與四川省博物院聯動,共同推 出在展廳內演出的文博版話劇《蘇東坡》,同步開通博物 館與劇場間的直誦車,互相導流、互為宣傳。另一方面, 文旅話劇《蘇東坡》、「回望東坡」大型展覽、三蘇祠參 觀三項活動,已被眾多學校與研學機構「打包」成了一條 重要的青少年研學、遊學線路。同樣推崇「東坡文化和東 坡精神」的海南省也關注到了話劇《蘇東坡》項目。2022 版話劇《蘇東坡》被中國(海南)東坡文旅大會作為開幕 展演劇目引進(吳雨倩,2023),將話劇《蘇東坡》文旅 駐場演出模式複製到廣東惠州的可能性也正在探討中。

「問汝平生功業,黃州惠州儋州」,話劇《蘇東坡》 正沿著東坡一生漂泊的路線,不斷拓展、延伸。

後記:「東坡精神」之於「文化中介」

迷茫的時候,我曾經叩問過自己做這份工作的意義, 回到家鄉後這種感受愈發強烈。因為得不到答案,我問了 一位很尊敬的長輩,他說,一直以來我們本地的舞臺藝術 工作者都有種使命感,希望能做出真正代表我們巴山蜀水 人文風貌的作品。我本以為短期內難以感同身受,直到話 劇《蘇東坡》文旅項目的出現。「話劇《蘇東坡》」到「 文旅話劇《蘇東坡》」的轉換歷時大半年,這個過程中所 有的磨難和艱辛,都在進到劇場聽到第一聲鐘響時變成堅 定。「故人送我東來時,手栽荔子待我歸」,《蘇東坡》 終於可以回到家鄉——四川長駐常演,而不再只有短暫的 演出週期。現在除了本地的觀眾,來蓉的遊客也有機會 看到舞臺上的蘇東坡。觀眾們不僅能通過演出望見人物故 事,獲得娛樂和審美體驗,更能看到其中深刻的精神內涵 與文化內核。

話劇從戲劇性最強的烏臺詩案開始,於粼粼碧波上吟誦的前後赤壁賦在劇場中悉數化作最頂級的浪漫。可歎,

一個擁有理想品格的人,並不一定能過理想人生。但那又 怎樣呢?一瞬間,又好像掉進東坡燉肉的鍋裏,看透生活 後也更熱愛生活。

2022年,文旅話劇《蘇東坡》定檔中秋節,反復的疫情封控又迫使其不斷調檔。彼時,作者和許多人一樣,也因為爆炸般襲來的新聞資訊而迷茫、沮喪甚至悲痛。但是,文旅話劇《蘇東坡》的出現已是莫大的幸事,讓更多觀眾有機會走近蘇東坡的精神世界。蘇東坡樂觀豁達的心境或多或少地感染、治愈過我們,鼓勵我們更堅強、更勇敢地面對生活。

回到關於「文化中介」價值次序的問題,從上文中不 難看出,政治目標、經濟價值、藝術使命三者均為促成項 目的必要因素。《蘇東坡》文旅項目的成功,映射出「文 化中介」角色在實踐中的複雜性。在推動項目進展的過程 中,宏觀層面上,需要對文化、社會、政治、經濟等大環 境有準確的認知;中觀層面上,需要有一定社會資源、網 路、管道等的積累,微觀層面上則要對機構屬性、組織架 構、人際關係、人力資源等有充分的了解。更重要的也許 還有「文化中介」的主體性,可驅動其調動各層面的「十 八般武藝」,克服一切困難,以堅定的決心、信心和耐心 推動項目落地。作者相信,這種主體性即是文化中介的藝 術使命。

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作者簡介

襲奕丹,2016年畢業於香港中文大學文化管理碩士項目,現為四川人民藝術劇院製作人、兒童劇暨青少年戲劇教育中心副主任。 出於對戲劇喜愛與熱忱,自畢業以來一直從事戲劇與劇場行業, 陸續在廣州和成都工作,期間曾擔任包括但不限於製作人、市場 策劃、演出策劃等不同行業角色。同時,也是馬來西亞泰萊大學 的博士研究生,研究興趣和方向為戲劇觀眾體驗、藝術管理和设 计管理等。

在時尚風暴中起舞:時尚、品牌與陶身體劇場

李博

封面人物

2022年,世界知名的中國現代舞團體「陶身體劇場」的兩位靈魂人物——藝術總監陶冶和段妮,出現在時尚界門檻最高的雜誌 VOGUE 中國版(《時尚與美容》)4月刊的封面之上。這是舞者首次登上這一重量級時尚刊物的封面。

對明星和名流們而言,時尚雜誌的封面,尤其是那些極具影響力的雜誌,從來都是「兵家必爭之地」——登上作為一個展示性平台的封面意味着知名度被認可及再擴大;同時,大多以月刊形式發行的雜誌,每年12期的固定數量也讓其成為一種稀缺性資源。這些因素決定了雜誌要對它們的封面人物建立一套選擇標準,綜合考量知名度、

代表作、主流獎項、地位與成就、時尚表現力等等。中國 內地時尚業內,又流傳有「五大」的說法,指代一系列時 尚雜誌中最重要的五本,其中隸屬康泰納仕集團的 VOGUE 一直以來佔據着榜首的位置。它對封面人物的選擇,也自 然有着更為嚴苛的標準。

舞蹈,或者更準確地說是舞者,一直以來都被時尚產業看重並徵用。以時尚雜誌為例,舞者的身形、肢體與表現力,一方面格外適合時尚攝影「大片」的呈現,另一方面還能為常常被認為「膚淺」和「流於表面」的時尚提供藝術性與高級感的背書。這種情況在湖南衛視的舞蹈主題綜藝《舞蹈風暴》播出之後更為普遍——很多此前只在觀眾有限的劇場中起舞、只被舞蹈和藝術圈層所熟知的舞者們,借助大眾傳播工具,迅速進入更廣闊的大眾視野,強崛起為舞蹈「明星」。在藝術家的身份光環、專業的肢體呈現、認知度等多重因素合力之下,「舞蹈明星」們更深地嵌入進娛樂和時尚產業,出現頻次也更高。不過就算如此,由舞者出演的時尚「大片」,大多依然只作為時常起,由舞者出演的時尚「大片」,大多依然只作為時間就的內頁出現,覆蓋在封面的那些流行文化和時尚產業真正的寵兒之下。

陶冶和段妮能從內頁「躍升」到封面之上,標誌着一次舞蹈和時尚產業更緊密的融合。這一事件也為我們提供了一條從時尚角度解讀陶身體舞團的路徑。

時尚之路

雖然「時尚」這一話題,在對陶身體舞團進行的相關研究中,鮮少被放置於核心地位,但回溯該舞團自2008年創立以來的發展之路便不難發現,其與時尚的關聯一直格外緊密。換言之,時尚領域一直以來都是陶身體舞團所看重的。可以說時尚與陶身體之間的互動,幫助這一舞團在舞蹈界和時尚界的重疊處找到了獨一無二的位置,並在景觀社會中呈現出清晰可辨的獨特形象——「舞蹈界中最時尚的」和「時尚界中最舞蹈的」。

如果將陶身體登封 VOGUE,視為其在時尚產業中獲得的某種「最高認可」,那麼我們可以在舞團自成立以來與時尚產業進行的緊密互動中,追溯到以下三個關鍵性事件:

- 2016年巴黎春夏時裝週期間,陶身體劇場受邀為日本知名時裝設計師山本耀司(Yohji Yamamoto)的品牌「Y-3」進行秀場表演,舞作《6》從頭至尾貫穿整個秀場。
- 2021年,陶冶和段妮擔任設計師,成立時裝品牌DNTY,名稱取自兩位舞蹈家的名字縮寫。同年9月舉辦的主題為「無限行走」的服裝首秀中,歌手阿朵、作家和時尚意見領袖洪晃、音樂家小河、演員春曉等作為嘉賓為其熱場。

- 2023年,中國時裝品牌 JNBY 與陶身體劇場合作,邀請了舞團的12位舞者穿着品牌2023春夏系列服裝在發佈會上舞蹈,服裝被360°呈現給觀眾。除此之外,JNBY 與陶身體也合作拍攝了廣告盲傳片。

上述事件,在勾勒出陶身體於時尚場域中發展脈絡的同時,也分別清晰體現了舞團在舞蹈作品之外,借力時尚構建舞團「品牌」形象的策略:

陶身體初入時尚界就是起點甚高的與山本耀司的合作。20世紀70至90年代,以山本耀司、高田賢三、川久保玲、三宅一生、森英惠為代表的日本服裝設計師,不但在巴黎時尚界掀起了一股時裝浪潮,更成功進入高度體製化、會員名額極為有限的法國高級時裝聯合會。2016年,在時尚產業中心之一的巴黎,陶身體與作爲時尚界「金字塔尖成員」的山本耀司的合作,足以作為強大的背書,賦予其開展眾多時尚活動的正當性。

在成立自己的服裝品牌之前,陶冶和段妮一直都擔任 着舞團的服裝設計師,為舞團的作品設計演出服。2021 年,他們將這項工作和技能,轉化為時裝品牌 DNTY。如 同人們通常認定的,舞蹈作品的核心是編舞家,服裝作品 的核心便是設計師。不似「為他人做嫁衣」那樣在其他品 牌的時裝秀上進行表演,陶冶和段妮通過 DNTY,以設計師的身份直接進入時尚產業。舞蹈和時裝都可視作與身體相關的表達媒介,現代舞和時尚也都被統一在陶身體的舞團形象之中。

對於已經擁有自有時裝品牌的陶冶和段妮,再與其他服裝品牌合作,似乎難以達成。但他們卻可以用陶身體舞團的名義,與另外的服裝品牌 JNBY 完成合作。作為一個面向大眾的服裝品牌(而非像山本耀司設計的那些通常店鋪極為有限或只在買手店出現的高端服飾),截至2021年6月30日,JNBY 在中國大陸的門店數已經超過470家。這意味着陶身體與 JNBY 的合作影像,將於推廣期在大量線下店鋪的螢幕上反復播放。在中國主流社交媒體平台一一微博上,JNBY 的粉絲數近60萬。再加上品牌在營銷方面的大量投入,可以想像二者的合作將為陶身體提供極大的宣傳曝光,這是微博粉絲數僅為2.3萬的陶身體劇場很難憑藉自身能力達成的(「JNBY」及「陶身體劇場」微博粉絲數據均截止至2023年3月25日)。這一合作自然也幫助了舞團形象在大眾範圍內的進行傳播。

陶身體能夠與時尚產業絲滑銜接的原因,除商業因素外,也來自於舞團自始至終所塑造的一種前衛先鋒的藝術/時尚形象。無論是以極簡或黑白灰為主基調的舞台、服裝設計,還是富含東方哲理的編舞與身體呈現,抑或是男女

舞者多選擇以光頭形象亮相,又或是肢體表意的不明確性 與現代藝術本身所造就的意義的模糊與延展.....這些要素 在作為藝術表達的同時,也被時尚產業所徵用,其核心是 時尚產業對極富辨識度的新鮮形象的需要。

同時,在舞蹈生態中,時尚也造就了陶身體所處的獨特位置,完成了其與其他舞團的清晰劃分。時尚產業不但以投入自身專業與資源的方式(比如那些精心生產的圖像和它們的傳播),為陶身體一整套關於身體運動、編舞哲學、先鋒形象的話語進行「增魅」,更是用一只來自藝術界之外的大手,為這個現代舞團體畫上了又一道光環。二者循環往復、各取所需。

封面之下

陶身體登上 VOGUE 封面,確實在當今商業與藝術難 捨難分、各種所謂跨界行為迭起的境況中,象徵著一種「 成功」。但如同前文提及的,時尚雜誌封面的遊戲,要遵 循的仍是其主導產業的遊戲規則。

就像這期雜志,我們無法忽略,與陶冶、段妮一起出 現在封面上的是國民知名度更高的明星偶像李宇春;也無 法忽略封面中以正臉面向鏡頭的是李宇春,陶冶和段妮分 列其左右兩側,均只露出半張臉;更無法忽略舞團的其他 舞者,只出現在內頁之中。

翻開雜誌,李宇春相關的圖片與文字內容印刷在雜誌的前半本中,通常是雜誌封面故事專題所在的位置,標題為「李宇春——連結,無界」。而陶冶和段妮的獨立內容,則被拆分于雜誌後半本中。二者在雜誌中的空間分佈,也足以說明此次合作的主次地位。舞蹈仍然是某種陪襯和妝點。

如同時尚所揭示的,我們往往要掀開華美的封面、 撕開光鮮的表象,才能窺見其本質,這種本質往往是殘酷 的。VOGUE 封面發佈一個月後的4月28日,陶身體劇場因 資金不足以維持舞團運轉,宣佈解散。對時尚界而言,藝 術並非核心,舞蹈依舊是被徵用的、元素性的、從屬的。 時尚救不了陶身體,哪怕出現在了 VOGUE 封面,在當時 也依舊無法擺脫解散的處境(陶身體在獲得捐助後已於同 年8月重啟)。

但陶身體也向我們清晰地指明着,一個舞團,尤其是關聯着現代性、時尚性、先鋒性這些同構話語的現代舞舞團,如何在當下語境中將時尚作為一種策略,動態地融入舞團形象塑造和品牌構建之中,在紛紛擾擾的互動、跨界、聯名中,傳播自身鮮明的形象,佔據自己獨特的生態位置。

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作者簡介

李博,MACM 2017屆畢業生,本科畢業於北京舞蹈學院。曾於 劇院、藝團、戲劇製作公司及電影節工作,現從事表演藝術、商 業品牌推廣及創意策劃等工作。業餘撰寫表演藝術評論。

新冠疫情下互聯網平台線上音樂演出分析及 展望

鄧茜佳

2020年初疫情突發後,全國演出市場陷入停滯狀態: 劇院劇場停工,演出製作公司長時間停產,藝術家待業在 家等等。面對「疫情防控期間避免人員聚集」和「線下演 出需要人員聚集」二者天然的矛盾,將線下實體演出搬至 線上,成為了短期內音樂演出維持輸出的方式之一。而在 近三年多的線上音樂演出實踐中,各大互聯網平台紛紛發 揮各自的優勢,選擇不同類型的音樂演出進行線上直播或 展映,呈現「差異化競爭」的狀態。這種「互聯網+」和「 音樂演出」的有機結合,對整體文化藝術市場起到了舉足 輕重的推動效應,加速了行業的全面發展。

疫情催生下的互聯網平台音樂演出線上化

2020年2月7日,網易集團在旗下的「網易雲音樂」

APP上舉辦了線上音樂會「雲村臥室音樂節」活動,讓入 駐平台的音樂人利用同屬於其旗下的直播平台「Look直 播」開啟線上直播,打開了「觀眾實時聊天」+「藝術家 即興表演」的新演出模式。開播首月,累計85組音樂人參 與,觀看人數達1600萬(范志輝,2020)。同年3月10日, 騰訊音樂娛樂集團推出「TME Live」超現場演出,致力於 打造演唱會版線上音樂會。與之前音樂人在家簡單地架設 燈光、用手機直播不同,騰訊音樂娛樂的「TME Live」把 重點聚焦在內容輸出的品質上,力求打造明星級別的線上 音樂會——選取合滴的直播場地,現場配有專業的導播團 隊、專業音響燈光設備以及多台攝像機位,致力於提供與線 下演出一樣的視聽體驗。台灣超人氣組合五月天5月31日舉 辦的線上音樂會觀看人數突破3500萬(搜狐網,2020)。 另一互聯網公司「字節跳動」,其旗下的抖音平台則連辦7 場「夏日歌會」,以線上演唱會的形式,帶來魚丁糸、夏日 入侵企畫、張惠妹、孫燕姿等歌手專場,據統計,孫燕姿專 場的點贊人數超6億(36氪,2022)。騰訊集團旗下的「微 信視頻號」也同步推出線上音樂會。據統計,該平台2022 年觀看人數最多的三場音樂會分別是李健專場、崔健專場 以及後街男孩 Backstreet Boys 專場,每場音樂會觀演人 數均超過4500萬(微信派,2023)。試想一下,以中國北 京島巢國家體育場最多容納10萬觀眾為計,一場後街男孩 線上觀眾人數可以塞滿450個體育場。至此,國內頭部互 聯網企業——騰訊、網易、字節跳動均通過旗下平台向C 端用戶推出了不同形式的線上音樂會,都取得了不錯的成績。

從邊聊邊彈唱到一個半小時全舞台式音樂會,從家中手機直播到優質演出場所、專業設備錄製,從國內小型樂隊或獨立音樂人到國內外知名歌手,互聯網平台線上音樂演出在短時間內迅速發展,並倒逼文藝行業向前進步。對於音樂人,他們不僅需要學會在鏡頭前調動氛圍、和觀眾聊天互動,還需要適應在電影拍攝式的多機位鏡頭錄製場景下不受干擾地演出。對於與線上錄製息息相關的合作方,場地、燈光、音響、拍攝、導播等團隊多方位均需要提升,才能更好地在雲端還原線下演出觀感。對於互聯網傳播平台而言,如何創造更新穎的線上演唱會模式、如何宣傳更有趣且能觸達更多用戶,都是他們關注的落腳點。

商業化贊助讓線上演出持續增長

隨着互聯網平台調整戰略,從前期高成本獲取用戶, 到現在的降本增效以維護好現有客戶,並同時維持增長的 態勢,變為了各大平台面臨的艱巨挑戰。截至2022年12 月,觀看過中國演唱會直播的用戶規模達2.07億人次,佔 整體網民的19.4%(CNNIC,2023)。眾多的觀眾、良好 的口碑、出圈的效應,這一新興業態也吸引了不少品牌方 和商家的注意。早期,互聯網平台涌常自掏腰包請國際知 名藝人開辦線上演唱會。而今,越來越多的品牌方瞄準商 機,涌過冠名贊助的方式參與進來。例如,新能源汽車品 牌「極狐」連續冠名了崔健、羅大佑這兩場線上音樂會, 每場贊助金額均在千萬人民幣以上。極狐主打車型的平均 售價在20萬以上,屬於中高端定位。因此,極狐品牌對 標的用戶是有一定經濟基礎、注重實用性的中青年人群。 而這一用戶群體,恰好與崔健、羅大佑的主力粉絲重度重 合。這兩場直播產生了1.2億人次的曝光,直播間分享超五 百萬次。對品牌方而言,在音樂會直播上,印有品牌名稱 的熠牌被全程展示,品牌定製的專屬直播打賞禮物標識供 觀眾點擊互動,印有品牌 logo 的電子門票在朋友圈廣泛傳 播。通過不同形式的露出.品牌微信指數較之前上漲54倍, 當日即登上微博熱搜,成功「破圈」,從自身紛絲圈擴展 到了全民關注,演唱會本身也演變成了一場引起熱議的社 會性話題。而演唱會之後,品牌方也收到了數千條留資意 向資訊,轉化率達50%以上,為後期車輛銷售奠定了扎實 的基礎(深圳星河互動營銷,2022)。優質內容+頭部直播 平台+破圈及社交裂變+利用平台生態和平台工具的線索轉 化,組成了品牌與線上音樂會的營銷組合。

對於表演的音樂人來說,在疫情期間開辦線上公開演唱會,與公眾進行久違的互動交流,是一次難得的曝光機會;對於主辦方平台而言,品牌方的贊助覆蓋了演出所需



圖1:崔健線上音樂會直播間分享圖 圖2:崔健線上音樂會微信朋友圈廣告

圖3: 崔健線上音樂會帶有品牌的打賞禮物「極狐汽車」道具被觀眾送出

圖4: 崔健線上音樂會用戶留資意向登記表

圖5:崔健線上音樂會品牌為促進觀眾留資、下單,定制的福利

的製作成本,演唱會豐富了平台的內容,是一次降本增效 的有力舉措;對於贊助方品牌來說,贊助粉絲屬性與產品 目標客戶群體相匹配的音樂人,擴大了品牌知名度,為提 升銷量做好引流,是一次精准營銷的有效嘗試;對於線上 觀眾來說,他們無需支付任何費用就可以欣賞到一場高質 量的演出。平台、品牌、音樂人與樂迷多方共贏,不僅釋 放音樂的商業屬性,還打造了社會性傳播事件,更賦予了 商業合作品牌新的價值,最終,在多方共同作用下,音樂 演出得以良性發展。

線上音樂演出對未來演出的影響

2023年1月8日,中國全面取消入境隔離,3月20日恢復對涉外營業性演出的受理和審批。「線上演出」這一

在疫情三年裏陪伴眾多觀眾的特殊表演形式是否會全面消失?我們難以立下判斷。但不可否認的是,線上音樂演出的形式早已深入人心,成為了民眾娛樂休閒、觀看演出的重要方式之一,也對後疫情時代演出產生了積極影響。

線上演出付費場景前景依然廣闊

2022年5月,「微信視頻號」播出周傑倫線上演唱 會當晚,主辦方在播放頁面掛出多項歌手周傑倫的周邊商 品,其中,售價59元的抱枕、69元的手鍊、79元的漁夫帽 在開場30分鐘後就已經售罄,總銷售額達272.39萬元(新 視,2022)。而在過去的線上演出中,60.3%用戶購買過數 字專輯,60.1%的用戶成為了付費訂閱會員,57%購買過 音樂包,50%購買過線上音樂演出門票,41.8%的用戶給 出虛擬禮物打當(艾瑞咨詢,2022)。由此可見,中國線上 音樂演出付費前景依然廣闊,存在着巨大的增長空間。按 目前線上演唱會動輒千萬級別的觀看人次估算,哪怕只有 1%的轉化率,線上演唱會也有很大的變現空間。2023年8 月,國民超高人氣組合 TFBOYS 在西安奧體中心舉辦了十 周年線下演唱會,儘管場內可容納11.8萬觀眾,但由於藝人 的粉絲量廳大,門票依然供不應求。互聯網平台「優酷」 作為此次演唱會線上直播的合作方,為其粉絲同步開啟線 上直播,滿足無法搶到票卻希望能實時觀看演唱會的粉絲 的需求。這場線上付費直播設置了兩種套餐可購買:套餐

一為演唱會單一主舞台機位,價格為39元;套餐二為演唱會全機位(包含三個個人機位合輯),價格為99元。直播開始前,已有216.2萬人預約。以預約觀眾人數均購買最低套餐票價粗略計算,該場線上演唱會的收益就可能在8431萬以上(陳楊園與呂倩,2023)。疫情三年,線上直播的技術已經較為成熟。未來,線上音樂演出或可成為線下演出的補充方式,帶來更多額外收益,前景拭目以待。





圖6: 周傑倫線上演唱會周邊商品銷售後台數據

圖7:艾瑞咨詢,中國線上現場音樂演出產業研究報告部分數據

線上觀演數據助推線下演出營銷精準化

疫情三年,TME Live、微信視頻號、抖音、B站、網易雲音樂、快手等頭部互聯網舉辦了大大小小上萬場音樂會,每場線上演出的前期預約人數、實際觀看人數、實時互動頻率都可成為演出商舉辦線下演唱會選擇藝人、評估項目風險以及分析投入產出比的重要指標。據統

計,66.5%的用戶曾點贊支持,48.4%的用戶有留言評論 或私信行為,56.3%的用戶參與過彈幕等實時互動(艾瑞 咨詢,2022)。這些數字可以反映出用戶對不同演出的不同 觀演習慣。通過對線上觀眾行為的數據研究,音樂人、平 台、品牌方可以得出自己目標人群的畫像和行為習慣,並 進行精準推廣,也降低了舉辦線下演出的諸多風險,減少 不必要的營銷成本開支。

此外,互聯網借助其創新性、年輕性、高效性的特點,不斷用新穎的方式做破圈推廣。例如,平台會結合音樂人風格和演出主題,為每場音樂會定製不同策略:在多個媒體管道設計創意化傳播路線;借助平台、主辦方、藝人、粉絲、品牌等多個發聲賬號,帶話題和關鍵詞對演出做全方位宣傳;對細節和亮點進行精細提煉,並在多個平台下產生頻繁曝光,將演出資訊從粉絲擴散到大眾,最終形成破圈效應,提升演出熱度。

科學技術進一步驅動線上演出變成私人化的個性體驗

因為線上演出,AR/VR/XR/MR/全息投影這些技術名詞逐漸成為熱門詞條。加上NFT與元宇宙的興起,不少演唱會直接做成了虛擬形式。例如,騰訊集團旗下「TME Dreamland」就將線上演唱會定義為一場在元宇宙發生的嘉年華。在 TMELAND 裏,用戶可以創建個人專屬的虛

擬形象,以「音樂世界中另一個自己」的數字身份,探索音樂與數字分身的互動。通過操作螢幕中的數字分身,用戶可以自由跑動、轉圈、變換皮膚和服裝等,還能與好友在螢幕裏一起逛音樂博物館、玩遊戲、參加萬人同步線上的虛擬演唱會,獲得打破現實與虛擬界限的「沉浸式」音娛體驗。在2022年11月在上海舉辦的中國國際進口博覽會元字宙展區,微軟、高通、Meta、英特爾、Unity、音樂時不了各自的設備進行展示,在遊戲、全息演唱會、沉浸式博物館、虛擬製片及創作等領域賦予參展觀眾前沿科技的最新體驗。例如,觀眾佩戴頭部裝置後,不但可以自由調節觀演角度、變換手中螢光棒色彩、自由設計噴射的應援煙花,還能建立社區與其他用戶聊天、多場唱會虛擬周邊商品,儼然打造成了一個富含遊戲性、社區性,且擁有經濟體系的「世界」。

結論

2020年年初疫情爆發到2023年年初,我們見證了線上演出從少到多、從粗至精、從平台自費舉辦到商業冠名的歷程,也看到了人類面臨挑戰時被激發出的努力奮鬥、不斷進取的精神。線上演出無法完全取代線下演出,但它也曾是人們精神文化生活的重要組成部分,在特殊時期甚至一度成為藝術創作者及文化機構保持活躍度的主要管道,發展成文化藝術市場中不可缺少的產品模型之一。疫

情落下帷幕,線下演出開始復甦,如何將過去三年的線上 演出經驗、成果及教訓反哺回線下演出,更好地促進線下 演出長遠發展,也是我們後續應該認真思索的命題。

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作者簡介

節茜佳,香港中文大學文化管理碩士,中國音樂學院藝術管理學士。現任互聯網平台音樂活動品牌營銷經理,主要工作方向:品牌傳播及IP聯合營銷,音樂演出發展、娛樂營銷、表演藝術經紀。

On Cultural Development

Hong Kong's Cultural Policy Shifts and Cross-Border Collaborations

Marco Zexun ZHANG

Historical Trajectory of Hong Kong's Cultural Policy

Understanding the trajectory of Hong Kong's cultural policy is crucial to comprehending the evolving role of government in policymaking. Over time, the government's focus has shifted from the British colonial government's attitude towards arts and culture to the current government's emphasis on creative discourses (Leung, 2018; Ooi, 1995). Previous literature highlights a change in the colonial government's policy towards culture, from the "no-culture" policy phase to the reactive period (Ho, 2017; Ooi, 1995). The colonial government initially viewed arts and culture as leisure activities of the privileged class, neglecting local Chinese folk arts (Ooi, 1995). In the reactive phase, reforms were implemented that depoliticized Hong Kong's culture, education, and

community, thus creating a distinct cultural identity emphasizing the city's own territory and way of life (Chin, 2008; Ooi, 1995).

Shifts in Cultural Policymaking Since the 1997 Handover

Since the 1997 handover, Hong Kong's cultural policymaking has shifted towards "instrumentalization and marketisation" (Ho, 2017, p. 65). The SAR Government aims to boost tourism and drive economic growth by revitalizing historical buildings and erecting large-scale cultural infrastructure (Kong et al., 2015; Leung, 2018). However, the government's bureaucratic and fragmented operational model has been widely criticized for lacking coordination and continuity in policy implementation (Ho, 2014; Ho, 2017; Leong, 2013).

Moreover, the arts have played a crucial role in engaging political and social spaces in the development of civil society in Hong Kong, which has been a complex and ongoing process (Chu, 2013, 2017). There are tensions regarding how political engagement has been approached by artists and cultural organizations, particularly in the context of the sovereignty handover from British to PRC China in 1997 (Choi, 2007; Chow, 1998; Clarke, 2002). The relationship between political identity and cultural identity in the arts and culture sectors has been the subject of much research,

highlighting the complexity and diversity of Hong Kong culture (Chu, 2018; Leung, 2018).

Emerging Trends and Cross-Border Collaborations

Previous cultural policies in Hong Kong were largely influenced by Western-dominated international artistic excellence (Chu, 2010; Ho, 2014; Karvelyte, 2018). However, a new trend emerged in the late 2010s that emphasizes Hong Kong's integration into China, which is due to geopolitical changes and the Beijing government's emphasis on Hong Kong's new positioning. The Greater Bay Area Initiative (GBA) announced in 2015 aims to create a world-class city cluster across eleven cities and deepen cooperation within the region. Physical and system barriers have been lifted through the completion of several basic infrastructures, such as the Zhuhai-Hong Kong-Macau Bridge and the Guangzhou-Shenzhen-Hong Kong Express Rail Link. The GBA aims to develop an international innovation and technology hub, a globally competitive business environment, and coordinate three different legal systems, economic structures, and currencies. This has led to rising expectations for cross-border artistic collaborations, which are being driven by national policy, regional planning, and the desire of local authorities (Hui et al., 2020).

The artistic communities from the southern region show a growing expectation of enhancing cross-border collaborations in the Cantonese region. By interviewing the arts managers from Hong Kong, Shenzhen and Guangzhou regions, we can see how the new policy issued in Hong Kong and mainland have the potential to accelerate corporations in both culture production and consumption. The expectation over forms of collaboration has expanded from traditionally staged shows crossing the border, which aim at an extensive market, to sharing national funding, nurturing talents, including artists and arts managers, and national branding. For instance, when talking about current cross border corporation, a public-funded theatre manager from Shenzhen, the city sharing the border with Hong Kong, commented that:

The drama exchange activities of the youth in Shenzhen and Hong Kong are relatively frequent. The governments provide funding to institutions, such as the Greater Bay Area Youth Drama Festival or Fairy Tale Festival.

When asked about the two cities integrating in creative production, the manager saw a potential of creative collaboration, since Shenzhen is a newly developing technology-led city. The manager commented as follows:

In terms of creative integration, there are literary and art groups in the mainland. But in Shenzhen, citizens have the mentality of gold rush to work, and most of them are to solve their livelihood problems. In terms of the resources of elite arts, such as orchestra, they lag behind, except for the Shenzhen Opera and Dance Troupe and the Symphony Orchestra. Compared with Shanghai and Beijing, the number (in Shenzhen) is small. (Overall), Shenzhen's originality in artistic creation cannot be compared to Hong Kong.

The arts manager further elaborated on mutual learning and benefiting from both cities. On one hand, the manager sees a strong funding aspiration from the Shenzhen authority, but also mentioned the collaboration should be ideologically sound. On the other hand, the manager admires both professional and flexible practice in Hong Kong's counterparts. As the manager comments that:

(In terms of arts management, what aspects can Hong Kong learn from?) (In Shenzhen,) they concentrate on big things. In terms of total economic output or total cultural investment, Shenzhen has more advantages. For example, if you have ideas on cultural activities, such as the creation proposals to meet the mainstream, the public fundings in Shenzhen are more favourable. (So, what aspects can Shenzhen learn from Hong Kong?) There is a more stan-

dardized process for administration scheduling in Hong Kong. For example, to determine what kind of drama to play, there will be a standardized process to follow, such as in the Hong Kong Repertory Theatre or the Hong Kong Sinfonietta. On the other hand, Hong Kong's system is very flexible, that is, funding and projects are not fixed. For example, those invited to perform, and the budget input are flexible in Hong Kong. Again, there is a lot of international cultural exchange in Hong Kong. In contrast, the domestic situation is much less efficient and flexible. In addition, the locality of Hong Kong art groups is very strong, and they must meet the needs of local residents. Also, politics in the mainland are also a consideration.

Meanwhile, an arts manager who has cross-border festival curator experience shares similar expectations. This manager agrees that the potential knowledge exchange in arts administration between Shenzhen and Hong Kong could lead to both sides taking advantage of each other, such as in funding or professionalism. The manager shared ideas as follows:

Hong Kong's advantages lie in the international art resources and professionalism in cultural and art management, such as the management of Hong Kong's art institutions and the way of market operation. For example, Hong Kong's marketing model, audience engagement methods and high degree of internationalization. (On the other

hand) The advantages of the mainland lie in the innovation of content and performance forms, the continuous improvement of human resources, and the large investment in national funding.

Due to this manager's expertise on university collaborations, the manager pointed a specific area on the collaboration of arts festivals at university level. The manager distinguished the cultural nuances in Shenzhen, Hong Kong, and Macao:

Before the pandemic, the universities served as a platform to organize festivals, such as the Shenzhen-Hong Kong-Macao University Student Drama Festival. And the three cities took turns in hosting the festival. However, due to the different educational backgrounds, the creative styles of the universities in the three places are quite different. For example, the different languages used by the three places; with Shenzhen students speaking Mandarin, and Hong Kong and Macao students using Cantonese to communicate more smoothly.

Policies and Initiatives Towards Cultural Exchange

The expectation for cross-border artistic collaborations is driven not only by national policy and regional planning but also by the local authorities' desire. The National Fourteenth Five-Year Plan supports Hong Kong's development into an East-meets-West centre for international cultural exchange, and the Hong Kong Government has announced measures to achieve this goal (HKSAR Policy Address, 2021). The Liaison Office, which represents the central government in Hong Kong, has also expressed support for this vision (Hong Kong Liaison Office, 2021). Various speeches and events have emphasized the need to establish Hong Kong as a cultural and artistic exchange centre between China and foreign countries, with a focus on enhancing dialogue, cultural charm, and cultural vitality (Huang, 2023; Yan, 2022).

A series of actions are also being implemented to sync with the aim of positioning Hong Kong as an arts and culture exchange centre. For instance, China National Arts Fund announced the funding outcomes for the year 2022: for the first time, 9 of 628 programmes received funding from the central government, encompassing national orchestral concerts to Canton-painted enamels exhibition (China National Arts Fund, 2022). Apart from direct funding, some changes also occurred. For instance, the SAR Government proposed several long-term policies, including a new Cultural, Sports and Tourism Bureau established in 2022. In short, it is expected that a series of policies will roll out to consolidate and deepen the integration of GBA, and Hong Kong as the gateway to connect the East and West.

Conclusion and Implications

Cultural belongings, or cultural recognition, are under rapid development in viewing Hong Kong history. The 'One country, two systems' policy guarantees high autonomy and capitalism from 1997 until 2047. When the middle of the implementation of this policy is reached, the cultural identity does not become peaceful; rather, they have become more intense. The external reasons, such as geopolitical issues, and internal factors, such as housing issues, wealth inequality and class solidification, have intensified cultural belonging, splitting the society and resulting in sequences of social unrest since the 2010s. The Great Bay Area initiative that aims to integrate the development of a cluster of southern cities offers a solution to current development issues in Hong Kong and southern China as well. In the cultural policy discipline, it is worth exploring how Hong Kong takes advantage of its cultural hybridisation to find both theoretical tools for policy analysis and practical strategies for policy development in the context of decolonisation. This essay is to provide a nuanced perspective and not jump to simplistic conclusions but intends to provide insights and suggestions for art managers and policymakers. To be more specific, there is a need to see how Hong Kong integrated itself into the creative industry through the GBA and how Hong Kong is thinking of itself as an alternative method to provide policy

solutions to a wider East Asia that values commonalities shared by these countries.

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Bio

Marco Zexun Zhang holds a Ph.D. in the School of Art History and Cultural Policy at University College Dublin. His research expertise lies in cultural and creative industry policies in East Asia, with a focus on the intricate interplay between locality and globalization in cultural policy development.

Enhancing Awareness of Copyrights of Performing Arts Practitioners

Long Hin LI

Introduction

Conflicts and arguments are often raised in performing arts projects even if the concerned parties have made written consensus and agreements in advance. There have been infamous purported copyright infringement cases related to similar artworks (駱曉苒, 2023) or different types (陳佳鈴, 2023) or derived products (邱愛霖, 2023) that may have raised certain awareness of the practitioners and the public. This paper focuses on rights, specifically the copyrights owned by different entities when entering into an engagement governed by the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) Government for the purpose of producing performing arts projects. It includes studies in laws and organisations protecting the performing arts practitioners and is written

with the hope to further highlight the importance of upholding those rights so as to enhance the cultural value of performing arts in a broader sense.

Artists engaged on short-term projects are mostly considered self-employed

Employers in Hong Kong are required to safeguard the human rights of and ensure a safe and healthy working environment for their employees by complying to several ordinances and regulations promulgated by the HKSAR Government. The major governing ordinances include the Employment Ordinance (Cap. 57), the Employee's Compensation Ordinance (Cap. 282), the Mandatory Provident Fund Schemes Ordinance (Cap. 485) and etc. However, in the realm of Hong Kong performing arts industry, artists engaged in short-term projects may not always fully enjoy the protection since they are generally regarded and mostly engaged as self-employed entities instead of employees subject to the varied agreements with the commissioners. The general practice could contribute to a more flexible working relationship that may arguably be more favourable to the commissioners when compared with rigorous employment agreement. Generally, self-employed artists enjoy freedom as they are entitled to more control over how and when the work is performed. In

some cases, self-employed artists may use a substitute to perform parts or the whole part of the duties. However, self-employed artists not only have to provide equipment and materials for the work, but they usually are also fully responsible for their own insurance, taxes and pension contributions while the commissioner has no responsibility to those whatsoever. The working relationship builds the basis that not only alters the basic rights and responsibilities, but also affects the cultural rights of engaged artists.

Copyright protection

While creations are invaluable and intangible assets of creatives, the value of creations are exhibited in the form of copyright and protected by related laws and regulations. Being an international city dedicated to constructing the credited intellectual property trading centre, Hong Kong sets out ordinances that dovetails the international standard. According to the Copyright Ordinance (Cap. 528), copyright is a property right which subsists in original literary, dramatic, musical, or artistic works; sound recordings, films, broadcasts, or cable programmes; and the typographical arrangement of published editions (section 2). The authors of creations are entitled to the exclusive copyright of the creations by nature (section 13) without necessary registration or similar

procedures. Only the owner of the copyright has the right (a) to copy the work; (b)to issue copies of the work to the public; (c)to rent copies of the work to the public; (d)to make available copies of the work to the public; (e)to perform, show or play the work in public; (f)to broadcast the work or include it in a cable programme service; (g)to make an adaptation of the work or do any of the above in relation to an adaptation (section 22.(1)). Interestingly, the authors may not always enjoy such exclusive rights subject to different circumstances. Without specific terms of agreement, the employer becomes the first owner of any copyright in the work that is made by an employee in the course of his employment. However, where a work is made on commission based on an agreement between the author and the commissioner, the author owns the copyright while the commissioner has an exclusive licence unless otherwise stipulated (section 14, 15). The relationship bounded by the engagement between the author and the counterpart outlines a distinct context in which the terms of agreement in relation to copyright could be set forth differently and should be carefully considered.

Copyright licensing

Similar to other property rights, copyright is transmissible by written documents. The transmission could be partial, meaning

that the successor could, within parts of or the whole period of time, perform one or more of the acts that the predecessor was able to do. Once the copyright is transferred, the author does not enjoy the copyright anymore. Alternatively, the author may choose to grant licences, either exclusive or non-exclusive, to the designated persons. The licensee, without obtaining the copyright, is granted the right to perform acts within a certain period of time that the copyright owner is entitled to perform. A licence with exclusivity has the absolute exclusion that even the copyright owner's right could be limited (section 216 and 218). Authors may opt to assign registered copyright licensing bodies which could, on behalf of the authors, grant licences to users of copyright works. In Hong Kong, these licensing bodies are governed by the Intellectual Property Department of the HKSAR Government and are required to make available to the public the scales of royalty charges for different uses so as to enhance the transparency (IPD, 2023) and legitimise their credibility.

Specific terms of copyright

It is worthy of notice that copyright only subsists in certain kinds of works, such as musical works and films mentioned earlier, while not all creations could be copyright works. New inventions involving descriptive procedures of manufacturing are not copyright works but, subject to other factors, are applicable for patents. In contrast to the passively and naturally endowed worldwide copyright, inventors are required to actively apply patents to different jurisdictions for their inventions. In other words, patented inventions are protected within specifically registered regions only. Registered design and trademarks are other types of intellectual properties that require application and are different from copyright works. Further, the authorship of works is defined by laws. For instance, the photographer is the author who naturally owns copyright of the photograph, instead of the model being captured. The authorship of film productions is shared by the producers and the principal directors. As a general rule, the author is taken to be the person by whom the arrangements necessary for the work are undertaken (section 11).

Copyright is infringed when a person without the right or licence does or authorise others to do one of the aforementioned acts (a to g). Interestingly, any person who gave permission to use a place of public entertainment or provided apparatus for a copyright infringing performance may be liable for secondary infringement (section 33, 34). However, some specified acts that do not conflict with a normal legitimate exploitation and do not unreasonably prejudice the interests of the copyright owner are permitted, including fair dealing for the purpose of research, private study,

criticism, review, or education (section 38-45). Copyrights of works are generally protected globally, but in different ways within different jurisdictions. International agreements related to intellectual property rights including Berne Convention and the Paris Convention were set forth to establish an international standard which is agreed by many developed and developing countries. Governments, including HKSAR Government, based upon those standards are to enact their own version of ordinances.

Application of copyright in safeguarding cultural value of works

Compared to tangible or consumable products, creations and artworks are intangible and more vulnerable to exploitations while copyright regulations are, if not the only, protections governed by the authorities and provided for the authors. One could easily understand that other than the skills and experience the authors equipped, copyright terms significantly determine the value of the contracted relationships between commissioners (or employers) and the self-employed authors (or employees). Experienced authors with comparatively higher cultural value or social status are more sensitive and demanding in regard to copyright terms when being under negotiation of commissioned (or employment) relationships. After establishing an understanding of

the identities of involved parties, copyright regulations and the intended outputs (i.e. the creations or artworks), experienced authors should be aware of the rights in performing certain acts at specific locations during specific times to which the counterparties are entitled. By controlling and limiting exploitations of intellectual properties, authors could enjoy the most value of the creations

Recommended actions

Different companies set out various and diverse versions of agreements for engaging artists in performing arts projects with distinct contexts. While a standardised and well-known practice is absent, practitioners who lack understanding of related regulations and laws may easily forgo or exploit their rights unconsciously when entering into an agreement. Before engagement, both parties should understand the statutory status of each other and seek necessary documents of proof if needed. Self-employed artists who are less protected when compared to employees are strongly suggested to insure at their own costs against the liabilities of loss, damages and injuries of their own equipment and own selves. More importantly, both parties should understand fully their own responsibilities for loss, damages and injuries which should be clearly stipulated in writing.

With respect to copyright-related matters, one should understand if the works are copyright works as well as the ownership of copyright. In some rather complicated cases, the directors of large productions may put together and arrange several copyright works, for instance playscripts, music and lyrics. The directors may own the copyright of the production but also are required to obtain the necessary copyright or licences from the authors, i.e., the playwright, composer and lyricist, to perform the arrangements. Based on the terms of engagement, the ownership of copyright may be obtained by the author, the employer, or the commissioner. One should also understand that specific acts could be granted of which authors may opt to seek management from licensing bodies. For instance, being one of the licensing bodies, Composers and Authors Society of Hong Kong Limited, also known as CASH, is granted parts of the copyright of works by its members (members may no longer possesses copyright of those parts anymore) and restricts and controls infringing acts by suing against and granting licences to users (CASH, 2023). Also, responsible persons of venues and places where works are performed may be liable to secondary infringement. Thus, considerations should be carefully taken during negotiations, while declarations of clearance of licences should be obtained from the responsible bodies who hire or rent the venues.

There could be more suggested actions in respect to copyright. In conclusion, performing arts practitioners in Hong Kong should raise their awareness of rights by actively studying related regulations and cases. More importantly, practitioners at different stances should consider the rights and responsibilities for each other to achieve a mutually beneficial understanding so as to enhance the cultural value of Hong Kong performing arts at large.

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Bio

With his comprehensive capability of committing in the performing arts, Long Hin Li has been a practising producer, administrator, creator, educator and performer for years. He currently works as an Assistant Manager (Programme) at Hong Kong Dance Company, managing different local and overseas programmes. Prior to his positions at the Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts (HKAPA) and Hong Kong Arts Festival, Li worked as an independent artist. He graduated with a Master of Arts in Cultural Management from the Chinese University of Hong Kong honourably with full scholarship from the Hong Kong Jockey Club Music and Dance Fund, and a Bachelor of Fine Arts in Dance from the HKAPA. Li endeavours to interpret, execute and maintain the inclusive culture through performing arts.

國際背景畫廊如何融入香港本地藝術社群 又以何種形式帮助拓展其文化图景

邵子琦

(本文為會議演講稿)

大家好,今天我希望和大家探討國際背景的畫廊如何融入香港本地藝術社群,又是如何用自己的方式去帮助拓展本地的文化图景的。我想通過藝術家選擇、項目及策略安排、藝術市場氛圍與循環等幾個方面,分享自己的見解。

藝術家選擇

畫廊其實是以銷售、盈利為目的的一種商業機構。這個顯而易見的道理在我以前看展覽,甚至在畫廊實習的時候都忽略了。隨着工作經歷的增加,我越來越覺得畫廊即代表了畫廊主本身,一間畫廊的成功其實很大部分取決於畫廊主的品味,即,對於藝術家的選擇。

所以國際背景畫廊如何融入,或是立足於香港,並取得商業上的成功,我認識最直接的方式之一就是代理香港本地的藝術家,並用一種不侷限於本土的,更加國際化的方式去支持、推廣他們。舉個例子, 比如本地背景畫廊安全口畫廊代理的黃進曦(Stephen Wong)、Contemporary by Angela Li 代理的張子軒,以及法國背景畫廊德薩畫廊代理的 Mak2,這幾位都是目前在香港當代藝術界備受矚目的土生土長的本地藝術家,他們都在漸漸地走出香港,開始接受來自世界各地的觀眾、藏家們的檢驗和審視。

通過這些藝術家本身在本地的人脈、資源,以及觀眾們和本地藝術家的天然的連結,我相信國際背景畫廊代理本地藝術家的確是一個非常有效且合理的融入本地社群的方式。這些藝術家往往都帶着要仔細體會才能發掘到的香港印記,走向海外。他們和「正好是香港人但作品完全西化的」藝術家是有本質區別的。

項目及策略安排

但是發掘此類藝術家並融入本土其實並不容易,因為往往大多是區域性的藝術家們視野比較有限,即很有可能往往只能在「本土印記」和「國際市場」之間選擇其一。所以有些畫廊(包括德薩畫廊、馬凌畫廊、THE

SHOPHOUSE 等)會開展提供给本土艺术家的驻留计划,通過駐留計畫的試煉、試水、鍛鍊,亦或者是只是單純地給本地藝術家們一個展覽的機會,去發掘和支持藝術家們。

而當畫廊非常幸運地發掘到了此類(有「subtle」的香港印記並受國際市場接納的)藝術家之後,畫廊的項目後續安排就是第二個非常重要的步驟了。之前我提到雖然畫廊理應是盈利機構,但現在越來越多的畫廊在項目及策略安排上呈現了逐漸機構化的趨勢,就是一邊支付着高昂的租金,一邊去做學術化的策展展覽,某種程度上這將會提高畫廊的聲譽,幫助經營品牌。比如擁有法國背景的馬凌畫廊其實就是選擇性「去商業化」、項目選擇「雙年展化」的正面例子。

畫廊也可以選擇和其他西方畫廊合作,在不支付額外場地租金、付出人力的情況下,將香港藝術家的作品銷售給海外的藏家,推廣到海外。舉個例子,今年年初,你要是走在倫敦的街頭,其實能欣賞到來自香港的優美山景。因為香港安全口畫廊代理的黃進曦(Stephen Wong)正在與倫敦的畫廊 Unit London 合作。而剛剛提到的張子軒今年通過 Woaw Gallery 在新加坡做了群展、而 Mak2 也在柏林 Peres Projects 開辦了她藝術生涯的第一次歐洲個展。畫廊合作成為一種雙方共贏的方式。

地理位置

除了畫廊經營策略上的安排,地理上,國際背景的畫廊選址近年來也逐漸變得有趣。大家最熟知的肯定是中環的畫廊圈,包括畢打行、H Queens 等藝術大廈。

然而今年以來,很多畫廊集中在了香港的南港島藝術區黃竹坑,試圖創建屬於自己的香港「Chelsea」,例如來自比利時的維吾德畫廊、法國的德薩畫廊、倫敦/義大利的 Rossi Rossi、日本的 Taka Ishii 畫廊等都入駐了該區,和其他香港本土出身的畫廊共同組成一個「community」(所有的畫廊其實都在香港畫廊協會的幫助下加入同一個 WhatsApp 聊天群组裏,方便大家溝通)。這種方式也是一種地理上的融入。

商业氛围

不可否認,香港本土的商業氛圍當然是非常國際化的。但是如何推廣本地的藝術圖景某種意義上還是成為了一個難題,不過也能看到在由畫廊、藝博會、藏家、拍賣行等各類機構一同組成的循環中,大家各自所做出的努力。

從剛剛結束的藝博會「Art Basel」說起,他們在2020

年疫情期間推出了側重本地的「Hong Kong Spotlight」, 盡可能地去活化當時已經疲軟的香港畫廊市場;也可以看 到今年(2023年),在亞洲尤其是本地設有展覽空間的畫 廊被安排到了不錯的展會位置等。

來自香港的藏家們在購藏了香港藝術家的作品後,會 自發地推廣自己收藏的藝術家,也因為他們本身在國際範 圍內普遍具有良好的口碑,所以也可以成為香港藝術的助力。

而近年來也可以觀察到國際拍賣行紛紛在拍品選擇中,瞄準了異軍突起的香港年輕藝術家們。比如上季佳士得秋拍破了百萬紀錄的黃進曦(Stephen Wong)、這一季亮相富藝斯日拍的 Amy Tong 等等,都在某種程度上幫助本地藝術家們組成了自己的二級市場,拉高知名度的同時也增加來自世界各地藏家們對作品的需求。這一切本身來自一個「一級市場——藏家——二級市場」的商業循環。

結論

綜上所述,其實融入香港本地藝術社群,又再反向 拓展本地的文化圖景是一整個行業的共同目標和任務。實 踐上不可避免地會遇到很多困難,比如說,找到既能連結 本土又能連結國際的藝術家們本身就不容易;藝博會、拍 賣行「西洋化」和「本土化」的對抗也依舊存在。畫廊作為一級市場的締造者,本身就擁有着更多的自由度和選擇權,而國際背景的畫廊則意味着一個不同於本土的觀察角度,以及超越區域性的資源。我認為這勢必是一個長期的議題,值得我們這些當代藝術以及藝術商業從業者們的持續努力。謝謝大家!

作者簡介

邵子琦,德薩畫廊總監(銷售與市場)。本科畢業於多倫多大學 藝術史及經濟系,後獲香港中文大學文化管理碩士學位。她曾供 職於多家藝術機構,亦為《藝術新聞(中文版)》等媒體撰稿。

劇場與城市:當代中國劇場的空間性與戲劇性

張仲陽

長期以來,劇場總是錯綜複雜地與城市及城市的文化 綁在一起 (Garner Jr, 2002),講述着人們與地方的關係, 再現着城市的變化。從雅典時期,劇場是作為城市地理與 社會景觀而言的公民空間,到中世紀時期由基督教主導宗 教劇場 (Wickham, 1987),再到城市喜劇 (City Comedy) 的興起與隨之而來的新興消費者與城市話語空間的再分 配。經由不斷地發展和變遷,當代劇場與表演偏重取材與 城市中的人與人、人與物的互動。這些互動在舞台上被記 錄,揭示、強化或是重組。因而,當代劇場再現着城市經 驗,協助觀眾理解城市經驗,展現着濃縮且複雜的社會結 構。

劇場空間的演變

千禧年後,當代中國劇場的建築空間和非官方劇場實踐已經從北京、上海逐漸遷移到更多二、三線城市。劇場雖不服務於實際的居住目的,但作為城市地標與形象認同的載體,其背後蘊含着城市政治、經濟與社會權力關係的多重複雜性。總結而言,當代中國的劇場(建築空間與劇場實踐的表演空間)可大致被歸為三種:一是劇場實踐在官方主導的新興劇場建築空間中發生,這種劇場建築空間屬於「封閉想象」的單一用途空間;二是劇場實踐在「開放想象」的多用途空間發生,比如城市中的廣場和公園;三是劇場實踐對某些原本並不屬於劇場建築空間的「封閉想象」的單一用途空間進行利用或改造,比如廢棄工廠之戶,與電腦之間,不是會與人類,不是不可以。

城市在競爭文化資本時,為了更具優勢,而選擇興建一個紀念碑式劇場,並打造其成為城市地標,是全球各大都市普遍採取的發展策略。20世紀90年代末以來,中國的一線大城市中不斷湧現出由官方主持修建的大劇院,比如1998年開業的上海大劇院、2001年開工的國家大劇院和2005年動工的廣州大劇院。儘管早期的當代劇場實踐已在官方新建的劇場建築空間中發生,但卻與城市居民的日常

文化生活沒有太多互動。這些大劇院的興建行爲本身,對於城市居民公共空間感知的打開和拓展也沒有多少助益。這一類「文化地標」式的劇場通常以「自然主義」的鏡框式舞台、禮堂式結構為主,這意味着其更適合製作優良的「大戲」,而不適合民間藝術團體演出或對藝術家的實驗戲劇進行創排、展演等。同時,運營管理權責的混亂與異地派遣劇場主理人的模式進一步加劇了劇場與本地觀眾的割裂。因此,這些新建的劇場建築空間大多缺乏表演活動、缺乏由觀演雙方共同創造的表演性空間,進而也難以影響到人們既有的空間感與對城市的認知。

除了上述封閉空間類的「文化地標」式劇場,劇場實踐也發生在城市中的多用途空間,比如廣場、公園、城中綠地等「開放想象」的新空間。這一類空間的應用最廣泛的便是戲劇節與藝術節。比如烏鎮戲劇節的西柵處就有由石橋、碼頭、廣場、坊市、街巷構成的三十多處戶外表演空間;阿那亞戲劇節中的由沙灘、馬場和教堂等城市公井空間構成的演出場所。首先,與一個閒置的城市大劇院相比,這類「開放想象」的空間的打開和利用有利於更好容納城市居民。舉例來說,許多二三線城市的居民活動區和小廣場對當地居民的空間感知影響更大一些。它們為廣場無關體、散步人群等提供了空間。值得一提的是,在此發生的居民活動並非是單純的體育健身活動,更是參與者對公共空間的佔有和利用,也是這些城市居民公共空間想

象的重要構成。其次,需要注意的是這一類空間在開放和 利用的過程中依然存在着受眾壁壘的問題。當下我國戲劇 節的劇目選擇,在一定程度上依舊囿於特定話語群體和特 定消費群體的框架,在表演內容的選擇和表演形式上具有 一定的審美排他性。

第三類劇場新空間的實踐體現在對不屬於劇場建築空間的利用和改造上。隨着城市化進程進入尾聲,重工業逐漸成規模退出當下城市空間。也因此,絕大多數城市中的廢舊工業區和住宅區都面臨着需要重新定位和改建這一問題。在西方城市……破敗荒廢的工業區就轉化為消費的景觀:節日濱水區、娛樂建築群、購物中心、風景優美的聯合廣場、大型辦公摩天樓群、駐地專案發展區、創意產業娛樂區(陳濤,2011)。在中國,這類由舊工業建築或老舊建築改建藝術空間的典型代表有北京798藝術區,上海新天地、田子坊等藝術區。

結論

劇場作為城市化進程的一部分,不僅製造着城市經驗,也製造着城市本身。中國當代劇場的變遷歷經劇場空間化和空間劇場化兩個不同階段,並演變出三種劇場實踐形式。但無論當代劇場實踐如何變化,實體劇場之於城市空間,依舊有着不可取代的重要意義。因此,作為文化中

介人的劇場管理者更應該全面理解城市結構固有的文化、 社會和經濟動態之間錯綜複雜的相互作用,檢視城市內戲 劇機構的歷史基礎與脈絡,以便更好地展現城市景觀的社 會文化演變歷程,並幫助城市居民更深入地理解塑造這座 城市戲劇精神的內在價值和敘事。

文化中介人應該對影響戲劇實踐的社會經濟因素推行 批判性考量。劇場的財務動態、融資機制、贊助結構等經 濟因素往往深刻影響着戲劇的可及性和包容性。同時,探 索劇院採取的多元化和包容性政策也至關重要。戲劇機構 積極參與並反映城市人口多元化的程度有助於培養更公平 的文化景觀。文化中介人應該批判性地評估戲劇製作、選 角實踐和節目選擇中有代表性的方面,以確定城市戲劇價 值固有的包容性程度。此外,城市環境中劇場的空間和建 築尺寸亦值得仔細考慮。劇場場地的物理設計和可及性極 大地影響了文化參與的民主化。文化調解者應反思劇場的 地理分佈、其在城市中的空間整合以及其位置的潛在社會 文化影響。總而言之,以劇院管理者為代表的表演藝術文 化中介人必須深入研究城市的歷史、經濟、社會文化和空 問維度,以揭開劇院內錯綜複雜的價值併發揮劇院的潛在 社會文化影響, 並最終呈現出一個更加公平、多元、充滿 活力的文化景觀。

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作者簡介

張仲陽,女,香港中文大學文化管理碩士課程項目2020級畢業生,現為北京電影學院在讀博士、香港八和會館特聘翻譯員。研究方向主要有:戲曲跨文化傳播、跨文化研究、藝術管理。曾在Translation & Literary Studies、《北大文化產業評論》等國內外學術期刊、雜誌上發表多篇文章。

中國數字文化產業研究進展及趨勢 ——基於 Citespace 計量分析

車學森

随着數字化轉型和智能化變革的持續推進,全球資訊技術的迅猛發展對全球創新版圖以及經濟結構產生了重大影響。以5G、大數據、雲計算、人工智能為代表的數字技術向社會經濟各領域滲透的速度不斷提升,數字化成為未來世界經濟發展的主要方向。與此同時,數字文化產業在全球經濟中所占比例不斷擴大,並逐漸成為驅動全球經濟復甦的主要引擎(Zeng & Huang, 2022)。

無論是阿多諾的「文化工業」批判,還是本雅明對「機械複製」的樂觀,抑或海德格爾對「技術的追問」、文化研究的「技術轉向」和技術哲學的「文化轉向」交織,一直推動着學術界對文化與科技跨界融合的探討。關於數字文化產業概念意涵的研究或肇始於20世紀10年代熊彼特對於創新在現代經濟發展中的作用探討。西方學者對數字文化

產業的研究主要聚焦在數字生產、版權立法、數字營銷等領域,並拓展到技術哲學、媒介經濟、話語權力等跨學科交叉研究中。國內關於數字文化產業的研究可以追溯至21世紀初期,在長達20年的時間裏,數字文化產業概念本身的內涵和外延也隨着時代的發展不斷地進行調整,並經歷了「數字出版產業」、「數字傳媒產業」、「數字內容產業」、「數字創意產業」和「數字文化產業」的語境表述與範式轉換。目前雖有學者對數字文化產業研究進行了國歷和綜述,但是大多是基於海量文獻的定性研究,在文獻選擇、熱點判斷等方面存在一定程度的主觀性。基於此,本文採用 CiteSpace 可視化圖譜研究方法進行定量分析,繪製該領域研究知識圖譜,梳理研究熱點、前沿和演進規律,並結合當前國家發展政策探討研究主題的發展趨勢,以期為更多文化產業學者提供脈絡清晰的全局性研究導引圖。

研究方法與數據來源

本文採用數據挖掘和可視化分析軟體 CiteSpace 6.1.R6 (64-bit)版本,該軟件基於文獻計量學方法以及數據挖掘演算法集成原理,實現了關鍵詞共現、聚類與突現等可視化知識圖譜。研究人員可借此分析研究知識關聯、熱點和演進過程等。

在數據採集上,本文選擇國內文獻覆蓋面最廣、數量最多的 CNKI 學術期刊為研究的數據來源。數字文化產業相關研究涉及面廣且成果豐富,通過檢索關鍵詞為「數字文化產業」的主題,且時間跨度為2001年至2023年,總共析出884篇有效樣本文獻,包含815篇期刊論文、34篇博碩士學位論文及35篇國際國內會議論文。

研究發展階段分析:方興未艾的時代議題

我國數字文化產業研究年度發文數量如圖1所示。自2001年開始出現數字文化產業研究的文獻,在相當長的一段時間裏呈現出平穩式的增長態勢。進入2017年以來,國內學者對數字文化產的研究進入了快速增長階段。概其緣由,是隨着數字技術的快速發展,以數據、技術、創意和知識產權為主要特徵的數字文化產業對社會經濟發展產生的積極影響引起了學者們關注。具體來看:在2017年76篇文獻的基礎上,2019年增長到94篇,2020年為114篇,2021年達到188篇,2022年則是增長到234篇文獻,可知該領域研究熱度仍在升溫。

從2001-2023年數字文化產業的研究主題分佈(圖2)來看,以「數字文化產業」為核心主題的研究成果在數量上占到第一位,其次為「文化產業」、「文化產業發展」、「高質量發展」等。由此可以看出,學者們對數字

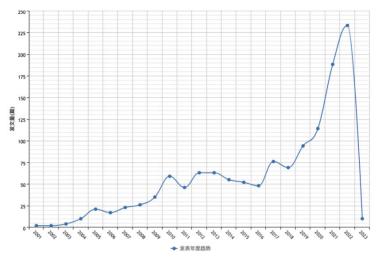


圖1:2001-2023年以數字文化產業為主題文獻發文量

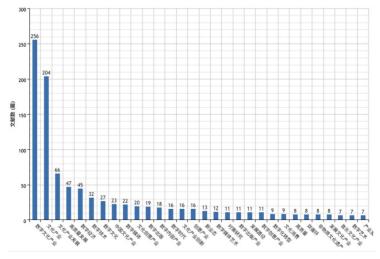


圖2: 2001-2023年數字文化產業研究的主題分佈

文化產業的高質量發展,包括如何進行數位化轉型,以及 數字賦能的技術路徑都非常感興趣,這也是在文化數位化 戰略背景下,我國順應數字產業化和產業數位化發展趨 勢,加快發展新型文化企業、文化業態、文化消費模式, 推動文化產業高質量發展,在規範化數字經濟發展中,數 字文化產業興起的直接文獻反映。

研究熱點分析:新場景、新消費、新業態

關鍵詞是研究主題的高度凝練,其頻次、關聯度、突現性等可以揭示該領域研究熱點、內在聯係及重要程度。關鍵詞分析可以直觀地呈現該研究領域的知識結構、探討熱點問題與主題方向、研究趨勢。結合前文的研究發展階段分析,綜合考慮到2017—2023年是我國數字文化產業發展的關鍵時期,且這一時期的研究成果較為集中和新穎,是故選取了時間範圍為2017—2023年的文獻樣本。通過設置參數為「Node Types = Keyword; Time Slices = 1」,其他參數為默認設置,得到關鍵詞聚類知識圖譜(圖3)。根據結果顯現的10個關鍵詞聚類群組,分別是「數字媒體」、「文化產業」、「數字經濟」、「鄉村振興」、「數字文化」、「博覽會」、「區塊鏈」、「北京市」、「數字賦能」、「創意階層」。2020年文化和旅游部發佈《文化和旅遊部關於推動數字文化產業高質量發展的意見》,從壯大產業規模、優化產業結構、提升供給品質等層面提出了數字文化產業發

展目標,結合彼時中國鄉村振興戰略、文化強國建設等政策導向,數字文化產業賦能鄉村振興、創新傳統文化的內在羅輯和實施路徑成為學界的研究熱點。

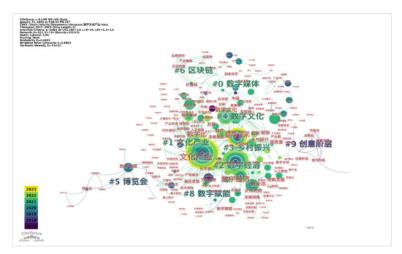


圖3:關鍵字聚類知識圖譜

向勇(2022)認為數字文化產業體現了文化與科技的深度融合,是數字技術在文化生產領域的創新應用,已經成為我國文化產業轉型升級和提質增效的新業態。的確,數字技術的創新應用與文化產業的轉型升級已然是數字文化產業的具體表徵。一方面,數字文化產業的核心是數字技術在文化生產領域的創新應用。這包括數字創意設計、數字化內容製作、數字營銷等。隨着數字技術的不斷發展,如何將最新的數字技術應用於文化生產領域,提高文

化產品的品質和效益,是數字文化產業研究的焦點之一。 另一方面,數字文化產業的出現推動了傳統文化產業的轉型升級。如何利用數字技術對傳統文化產業進行改造和升級,提高傳統文化產業的附加值和競爭力,是數字文化產業研究的另一個熱門議題。總的來看,數字文化產業創生的新場景、新消費、新業態是近段時期學術界聚焦的研究執點。

研究趨勢分析:規制政策與產業發展

突現值檢測反映了研究人員對檢索主題的研究活躍度和研究熱度,有助於反映學者的關注點和關注時間長短。在關鍵詞聚類知識圖譜的基礎上,為進一步研究中國數字文化產業研究的發展趨勢,可以對關鍵詞進行突現檢測。將參數設置為「Burstterms」后運行系統,高頻關鍵詞中共顯示出10個突現詞。從圖4截取的 TOP 15 關鍵詞來看,排名靠前的分別為:數字出版(2.73)、文化創意(2.46)、創意產業(1.36)。「數字出版」作為傳統文化產業內容的數字化轉型,顯現出研究跨度持續時間較長的特徵。「雙循環」、創意產業」、「5G技術」在大陸地區規範式政策模式(Prescriptive policy)的調控下逐步呈現出數字文化產業領域影響力不斷提升的現狀,並成為近期學者們高度關注的熱點主題。除關鍵詞突現之外,通過 Citespace關鍵詞聚類的時序變化可以探討該領域研究主題的演變過程。

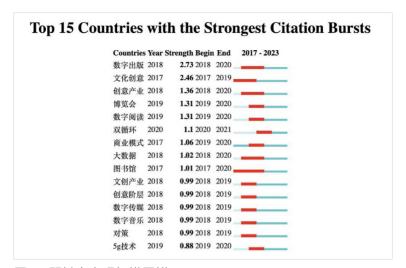


圖4:關鍵字突現知識圖譜

我國數字文化產業研究熱點演變如圖5所示。進入2017年以後,我國數字文化產業呈現出跨越式發展的特點,一方面科技創新迭代升級速度不斷增快,另一方面產業發展的核心動能由政策指引向技術驅動逐步轉換。在中國共產黨的十九大、構建新發展格局等政治因素影響下,2017—2020年期間的突現詞為「數字媒體」、「文化自信」、「新業態」、「文化消費」等,如何做好文化傳播提升文化自信、探討新型文化業態的發展語境以及探索擴大文化消費的路徑選擇成為這一時期的研究熱點;在2020—2023年間的突現詞為「元宇宙」、「新基建」、「賦能」、「高質量融合」等,在此階段政策影響較數字技術對

於數字文化產業的發展相對式微,互聯網、大數據、人工智能和文化產業的深度融合,不斷催生數字經濟的新業態、新模式,並呈現出行業邊界逐漸模糊、數字技術應用 愈發廣泛、去中心化傳播不斷發展的新特徵。

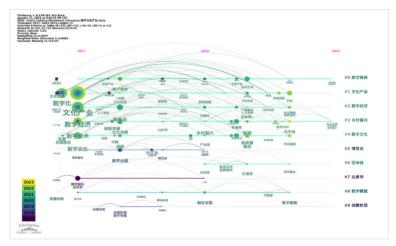


圖5: 關鍵字聚類時間線知識圖譜

總而言之,數字時代帶來的新技術賦予了文化產業價值躍遷全新的解讀,為文化產業價值共創的實現提供了新路徑。值得注意的是,政府行為和規制政策是數字文化產業發展的重要驅動力。文化產業的發展既得益於又掣肘於既定的政府產業政策議程設置。但就目前而言,中國大陸地區的數字文化產業發展整體呈現蓬勃發展的態勢。

結論:數字賦能文化產業高質量發展

從研究階段來看,我國數字文化產業研究2001—2023年發文總量總體呈現持續增長態勢。結合高頻關鍵詞、關鍵詞時間線圖譜和國家政策實施動態分析,可以將我國數字文化產業研究劃分為三個階段:21世紀初期為萌芽期,2010—2016年為起步期,2017年以後為高速發展期。

從研究內容來看,國內學者的研究視角和研究領域主要聚焦在以下三個方面:其一,數字文化產業數據賦能的技術路徑。文化與科技的融合是數字文化產業創新發展的重要動力,呈現推拉互動、撕扯互動、雙螺旋發展、動態分合的「多層多維互動螺旋發展」模式(Gao et al., 2017)。其產業實踐主要集中在生產融合、市場融合、資源融合、渠道融合4個領域(Yang et al., 2019)。主要發展方向是內容生產數字化、內容傳播平台化、信譽保障和去中心化(Zeng, 2019)。具體創新路徑為通過IP全鏈路與新技術融合的數字化生產、多元視聽媒介與精准分發的數字化傳播、圈層化與場景化的數字化消費以及基於區塊鏈的產銷革新與「零售」IP的數字虛擬平台來激發傳統文化創新(Li & Zhou, 2022)。其二,數字文化產業組織系統的演化創新。數字技術加快了文化產業的轉型升級和跨界融合,改變了文化產業組織系統的結構和功能,直接驅動了

產業鏈群的組織變革和創新,通過改變企業的生態位、加快組織創新、影響組織環境,進而推動產業鏈群向生態體系演化,增強了產業組織的環境適應能力(Jia & Zhang, 2022)。其三,數字文化產業協同治理的政策體系。當前,數字文化產業作為技術與創意互聯互通的新興產業,面臨着數字鴻溝、數據孤島、數據安全和數字治理等多方面的挑戰。伴隨我國數字文化產業的實踐發展,我國數字文化產業政策呈現出多政策主體協同、強調激勵性發展和政策語力全面增強的發展趨勢(Chen & Lin. 2022)。

綜上所述,隨着互聯網、大數據、人工智能等技術的不斷革新,數字文化產業已經成為中國經濟發展的重要引擎。未來,中國數字文化產業將繼續保持強勁的發展勢頭,實現更廣泛、更深度的融合和創新。具體展望如下:

其一,數字化技術的廣泛應用將進一步推動文化產業的發展。5G、物聯網、雲計算、區塊鏈等新興技術的發展,將為數字文化產業提供更高效、更便捷的傳播渠道和更豐富的應用場景。例如,5G高速網路將為視頻、音頻等數字內容的傳輸提供更高質量的服務,雲計算和大數據技術則能夠實現數字內容的海量存儲和高效處理。其二,多元化、個性化的消費需求將進一步拉動數字文化產品的供給。隨着人們生活水準的提高和消費觀念的轉變,消費者對數字文化產品的需求將更加多元化和個性化,這將促使

數字文化產業不斷推出新的產品和服務,滿足不同消費群體的需求。其三,跨界融合將成為數字文化產業發展的新趨勢。數字文化產業將與實體經濟、科技、旅游等領域進行深度融合,形成新的產業形態和商業模式。

當我們聚焦到具體城市案例中,中國的經濟特區深圳市則被視為中國數字文化產業發展的典範,也是國家首批「文化和科技融合示範基地」。無論是政策支持、科技創新,亦或是產業集群維度,深圳在數字文化產業方面都具有較為顯著的基礎優勢和發展潛力。

首先,在政策支持維度:深圳市政府高度重視數字文化產業的發展,制定了一系列政策和規劃,為數字文化產業的健康發展提供了有力的保障。例如,深圳市出台了《深圳市文化產業發展規劃(2017-2022年)》,明確提出要大力發展數字文化產業,構建多層次、多元化的數字文化產業體系。其次,在科技創新維度:深圳擁有較為完善的科技創新體系和強大的科技研發能力,這為數字文化產業的發展提供了強有力的技術支撐。在人工智能、大數據、雲計算等領域,深圳湧現出一批優秀的企業和研究機構,為數字文化產業提供了先進的技術解決方案。最後,在產業集群維度:深圳的數字文化產業已經形成了較為明顯的產業集群效應。以騰訊、華為為代表的一大批知名企業已經在深圳紮根,並帶動了上下游企業的集聚和發

展。這種產業集聚效應為數字文化產業的發展提供了良好的環境和資源共用機制。

餘論

就既有研究成果而言,數字文化產業的發展演化業已呈現「機械複製一數字複製」的生產變革、「靜態文字一動態影像」的符號指引、「連續有序一離散碎片」的時間序列、「真實空間一虛擬現實」的空間形式。根據近幾年研究熱點、國家政策與行業現狀,未來數字文化產業發展與研究應關注以下幾個議題。

第一,數字邊界。大數據、人工智能等數字技術在重 塑文化產業的同時也引發了一定程度的對人文倫理問題的 反思。數字文化產業在數字化、網路化、智能化發展的同 時,不僅需要警惕利益驅使導致的內容品質和價值選擇缺 失現象發生,還需重視人工智能在文化創意生產領域對創 意階層的取代,以及演算法偏差產生的人類社會倫理類的 潛在問題。在此背景下,價值迷失的人文風險與智能化衍 生的道德恐慌愈發凸顯,圍繞數字文化產業智能化創新邊 界的學術研究,以及行業規則和法律規制的構建顯得尤為 緊迫。 第二,數字中介。自從 Kurt Lewin 於1943年提出「把關人」理論(Gatekeeping Theory)以來,作為「把關人」的藝術管理者從文化中介的角度連接着藝術家、藝術作品、消費與社會,在其中起到至關重要的作用。在數字時代下,文化中介的數字化轉型是確保藝術管理中數字代理和解決隱私問題的關鍵,也是可信人機技術的關鍵環節。數字中介作為第三方,不僅充當利益相關者與藝術數據之間的鏈接,而且通過形式多樣的數字代理、數字傳播和數據公域幫助實現數字藝術生態系統的良性閉環。

第三,數字勞動。當前,數字經濟通過網絡平台將資本、生產者、服務者、消費者及政府部門以一種相互依賴、互相牽扯的方式聯係在一起,形塑出高效交易、規模龐大的平台經濟和新型的平台勞動模式。在此模式中,信息技術的發展帶來知識階層的崛起,從某種意義上促使勞動者在工作中佔據核心地位。可與此同時,資本利用大數據等技術將勞動者碎片化,使其在關係形態上高度依賴平台,而平台的控制權又掌控在資方手中,數字技術和ICTs演算法對勞動者的全面控制形成了一個數字牢籠(the digital cage)。如何辯證分析這種兩面性、多元性和靈活性的勞動關係亟待從更多不同的學科視角展開深入探討。

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作者簡介

車學森(1998一),澳門城市大學人文社會科學學院博士研究生,韓山師範學院文學與新聞傳播學院專任教師。研究興趣主要包括文化產業政策、企業數位化轉型與城市文化傳播等領域。其研究成果在文化產業新年論壇(北京大學主辦)、文化產業學術年會(南京大學主辦)、全球文化創意產業合作與發展國際會議(上海交通大學主辦)等學術會議及廣東財經大學學報(CSSCI)等期刊上發表。

On Professional Development

專業發展篇

Editor's note

The roundtable discussion on professional development took place on 1st April 2023 and was scheduled to the closing panel of the 2-day symposium. Here are the participants of the roundtable discussion:

Meggy Cheng (2016 graduate)

(Then) Head of Marketing and Branding, M+ (Meggy is currently the Executive Director of Hong Kong Dance Company.)

Rebecca Chou (2014 graduate)

(Then) Executive Director of Entertainment Marketing, MGM Macau (Rebecca is currently the Assistant Vice President - Performing Arts, Galaxy Macau.)

Heidi Lee (2007 graduate) Executive Director, Hong Kong Ballet

John Tung (2015 graduate) Independent Curator & Exhibition-maker

Moderator: Benny Lim

Endeavour to shaping cultural literacy: An experiential learning process for cultural mediators

Jessica CHEUNG Ka Ching

With the announcement of the National 14th Five-Year Plan, the policy has highlighted the importance of cultural development in Hong Kong and the goal of becoming an "East-meet-West Centre for International Cultural Exchange" in the future decades, which also implied the augmenting demand for cultural mediators among cultural organizations. Today we require more highly skilled management and organizational personnel if we are to continue to compete effectively in the field. The roundtable discussions in MACM Alumni Symposium 2023 foster discussions in responding to the professional development for future cultural mediators. Panel speakers captured professional insights from expertise across the cultural field, which included representatives from the field of Contemporary Art, Performing Art, Entertainment Marketing and Independent Curator. This paper

aims to disseminate my personal insight and reflection based on the outcome of roundtable discussions, and combined with the theory of cultural awareness, cultural sensibility and cultural literacy. And I hope this reflection could inspire thoughts and insights to future cultural mediators.

Throughout the discussions, speakers shared their personal experiences in managing different incidents and how these experiences influenced their professional growth. The discussions and experiences shared by speakers emphasize the importance of various essential qualities for effective leadership in cultural sectors, including ability in risk management, critical thinking, effective decision-making, adaptability, creativity, etc. As I see, these qualities are fundamental to developing our cultural awareness and cultural sensibility. Together these two competencies lay the foundation for our cultural literacy (Hirsch, 1983). I am convinced that cultural literacy would be the key quality for young cultural mediators to equip before they could harness the wind in such an ever-changing cultural environment.

Receptive mindset in cultivating cultural awareness

The concept of cultural awareness has been extensively discussed in academic literature, generally referring to the ability to be aware and appreciate different cultural values, beliefs, and perspectives. From the perspective of cultural management, cultural awareness also implied the competency of identifying essential cultural values and one's position in the industry. Hong Kong is a place with diverse cultures, this city mixture of a wide range of Western and Chinese cultures as well as cultures from ethnic minorities, which makes Hong Kong a treasure island. Individuals and groups from different perspectives fight for resource allocations and gain attention to preserve and promote their cultures. As cultural mediators, we are the hunter of selecting and identifying treasures and resources, trade-offs and priorities in the decision-making process. Therefore, it is essential for us to develop our own awareness in selecting and identifying the critical cultural values and find our position in this market, consider and balance benefits among different stakeholders and mediate their relationships. To establish cultural awareness, we should be open-minded to study various knowledge and experience different cultures as much as possible through the experiential learning process. Once we have the foundation of knowledge, we can transfer knowledge into the vision and mission of our career and apply it in practical operations. I believe that this experiential learning process not only helps to enrich our cultural awareness but also helps young cultural mediators to establish their vision and future career.

Immersive learning approach in shaping cultural sensibility

The concept of cultural sensibility generally refers to the self-realization of cultural identity, power struggles, ethical responsibilities as well as the macro social and political environment. From the perspective of cultural management, cultural sensibility also implied the self-realization of cultural issues and related policies. When analyzing the organizational structure and social-political landscape of various industries, it becomes apparent that top-down management approaches dominate both policy-setting and cultural management models. In fact, amounts of planning for cultural events and notions of cultures are frequently initiated by individuals occupying higher positions within hierarchies or government departments Therefore, it is imperative that cultural mediators possess a heightened sense of critical thinking and cultural sensibility when making judgments that align with professional ethics and cultural rights. In light of this, one must adopt a discerning and critical attitude towards their surroundings and authorities and introspection about the underlying vision and mission behind every execution. Rather than accepting information at face value, students should hold an attitude of healthy skepticism and evaluate it with objective evidence. Additionally, challenging our own preconceived notions regarding different cultural issues can help facilitate a more empathetic understanding of others' experiences and viewpoints. In my view, cultural sensitivity cannot be acquired in a brief span of time. Rather, it requires cultural mediators to immerse themselves in the atmosphere of critical thinking in the learning process and nurture our ability constantly.

Proficiency in cultural literacy

We have been training a large number of cultural professionals for decades, yet more will be needed in order to meet up the need for talent in the future. To maintain the standard of the professionals, cultural literacy is the key to ensuring knowledge and vision would be passed to the public effectively. As mentioned, cultural awareness and cultural sensibility are the foundation of developing cultural literacy (which is essential for young cultural mediators. Besides I stress that students should take the experiential learning process by exploring different cultural issues and be open-minded to learning various cultures. Embrace every opportunity in their study life to enrich their knowledge in order to build up their cultural literacy. As we envision the future of cultural development, the top-down management model and highly centralized approach are very likely to remain unchanged in different cultural organizations and government departments based on the current atmosphere. In order to navigate this complex landscape, cultural mediators must possess more than just factual knowledge from authority and purely comply with instructions and social norms. It is vital to hold the attitude of healthy skepticism and question different practices and decisions in the consideration of professional ethics and the social dynamics within the cultural representation. I strongly believe the cultural competencies of culture literacy will not only facilitate personal career growth but also cultivate a suitable mindset for success within the cultural sector.

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Bio

Passionate and dedicated to arts and cultural industry, Cheung Ka Ching, Jessica has a successful career in museum management as a supervisor at Tai Kwun-Centre for Heritage and Art. And with years of experience specializing in docent training with different local cultural organizations in Hong Kong. Jessica graduated with a Master of Arts in Cultural Management from the Chinese University of Hong Kong and a Bachelor of Social Sciences (Hons) in Communication, majoring in Organizational Communication from Hong Kong Baptist University.

平衡文化創意間的靈活與不穩定:從文化管理 碩士校友論壇圓桌討論反思

楊添

若提及何為文化與創意產業(Cultural and Creative Industries),我們時常會先開始羅列一些行業——視覺藝術、舞蹈、話劇、出版等。或也可以取用更為專業、官方的定義:「文化與創意產業涵蓋一組知識型活動,通過創意及以智力資本為基本投入要素,而生產具有文化藝術和創意內容的貨品和服務 (香港特別行政區政府統計處, 2022)。」換言之,無論是粗淺的囊括,還是整齊劃一的規定,文化與創意產業總是被視為從不同層面,制造文化制品,從而與大眾產生交流去盈利的產業。但能用文字窮盡的定義背後,是更為複雜,鮮為大眾所熟知的「經驗」——置身於文化與創意的各個行業裡,作為文化管理者、文化中介者的經驗。此次2023年文化管理碩士課程校友論壇,就試圖涵蓋不同行業的切實經驗,以期補充文化與創意產業的藍圖。在最後的圓桌討論裡, M+美術館品

牌及市場推廣主管 Meggy Cheng、澳門美高梅娛樂營銷執 行總監 Rebecca Chou、香港芭蕾舞團執行總監 Heidi Lee 以及獨立策展人 John Tung,四位講者以多年從業者的角 度,將豐富經驗作為視角,再次探討和定義了何為文化藝 術產業、何為文化管理者。

多變靈活的職業軌道

與此同時,我還觀察到一個長久以來縈繞初入行業者 的問題:「為什麼選擇了進入文化與創意的領域?」除了 來自親友反復的關心,這個問題更多的時候來自不斷的自 我反省。為什麼會選擇做一位文化管理者、文化中介者? 這份事業的魅力在何處?四位講者雖講述着不同的個人故 事,但都傳達了文化領域工作的核心特點之———多變日 靈活(flexibility)。Tung 從新加坡國立美術館策展人,轉 變成為獨立策展人,不將自己囿於商業亦或是非盈利的項 目; Cheng 從廣告行業出發,通過自我訓練和學習,進入 到了香港藝術界備受矚目的M+美術館; Chou 跳出政府下 的公共項目走入了私營企業,思索如何連接文化產品的受 眾;芭蕾舞團的 Lee 從聲音設計走到了表演藝術,開始與 出色的藝術家合作。在他們的職業曆程中,都有不斷轉換 的身份、跨界的嘗試和無盡的學習。文化與創意領域所允 許的靈活度、多變的狀態,讓從業的文化管理者擁有更多 探索的可能,並能積累不同的經驗和知識。這正因為文化 管理者需要應對的不僅是種種可量化的數據,還需要在瞬 息萬變的文化與人、人與人之間調節和中介,所以多樣的 經驗和討論才顯得必要與珍貴,也讓此事業充滿魅力。

靈活背後的個人風險

圓桌討論中所傳遞的經驗並不止於此。靈活多變、 豐富的可能性 (flexibility) 也意味着不穩定與不確定 (precarity)。四位從業者在持續波動的市場和政策中,在 靈活調整事業路線的同時,也不斷面臨着心理和身體上 的過勞,借用 Cheng 在討論中精確用詞來說,工作的靈 活「是福 (blessing) 也是禍 (curse)」。持續影響各個行業 的新冠病毒大流行的情况,更是加劇了市場的不穩定,也 讓往日的機構策展人 Tung 在隔離期間不得不直面個人的 經濟危機,轉而開始與好友們啟動獨立藝術項目。表面上 看 Tung 的工作有無限可能,實際背後也有着不可忽視的 風險。這讓我想起同樣位於亞洲的印度藝術評論家、藝術 史學者 Geeta Kapur (2008) 就曾指摘到,在市場全球化和 經濟自由化的影響下,新自由主義對於藝術和文化挑戰權 威的自主權 (autonomy) 之挪用。換言之,日漸自由靈活的 工作場景之餘,是僱員自己需要承擔的工作風險、有限的 社會福利以及缺席的法定權利保障 (Kalleberg & Hewison, 2013)。就香港本地青年從業者來說,面臨新自由主義經 濟,他們也不得不在自由自主的(autonomous)工作模 式和所需承擔的風險中(precarity)抉擇和平衡(Wong & Au-Yeung, 2019)。

觸及從業者的人文關懷

在這個境遇下,面對外部,需要平衡藝術家的超前創 意和大眾、市場的期待;文化管理者面對自我的內部,也 需要平衡決策中的自主、靈活和不穩定的危機。也曾有研 究者指出,文化與創意產業自身的高度活力(dynamism) 和多樣 (ambiguity),很難生成長久主導的運營模式,從而 要求從業者持續試錯去平衡創意與收益(Lampel, 2000)。 正如 Chou 在討論中所提及,她無時無刻不在思索如何通 過平衡不同方面的要求 (demands),以取得工作和自我的 可持續 (sustainability)。此次校友論壇的主題「文化中介 (cultural mediation)」不僅意味着對外部的中介,還有從 業者觀察記錄自身內部的中介。在不斷探索和多方平衡的 狀態下,從業者才能去獲得可持續的、源源不斷的靈感與 動力。這也意味着,文化與創意產業中所提倡的豐富的人 文關懷,不僅應面向大眾,保護藝術家,也需要延伸到不 同層面的從業者中去。而這份關懷,除了提供分享經驗的 平台之外,如上文所提及,也包括業界的規範和權益的保 **彦**。

而對於從業者自身來講,平衡內部和外部也需要極強

的批判能力,可以冷靜觀察,做出重要的決策,在探索的 過程中規避不必要的風險。 四位講者的分享也正由他們的 種種決策串聯,回應此份文化事業的魅力和意義——在不 確定中尋找積極的變化,擁有無盡的可能去自我更新。在 他們實踐中,我相信「為什麼選擇進入文化與創意產業? 為什麼選擇做一位文化管理者」的問題或許已不再佔據思 考的首要位置,更多地是真正的行動和回望時的反思。這 些反思,在圓桌的現場討論裡被再次提煉,傳遞給更多的 從業者、校友,有望星火燎原。

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作者簡介

楊添,香港中文大學文化研究在讀博士生,香港中文大學文化管 理碩士校友。目前主要研究方向為中國當代藝術中珠三角一帶的 藝術實踐和理論批評。

Afterword

About Mediation

Oscar HO Hing-kay

I have never liked the term 'cultural management', for culture does not need to be managed. 'Managing' culture implies some sorts of totalitarian control and manipulation of culture. When I first taught a course on curatorship at the Hong Kong Arts Centre in 2004, I named the course 'cultural mediation'. The term comes from Sociology of Arts, which addresses the in-between act of mediating between the production of arts and the consumption of arts. The production of arts refers to more than just the making of arts, it also includes the complex infrastructure that enhances the production of art, such as art training, the production and supply of arts materials, the distribution of educational information, etc., for these supporting elements significantly affect the production of the arts. (Can you imagine how Van Gogh could make his painting without the revolution in chemistry in the 19th

Century that invented all these new and cheap paints of various colour?) At the other end, consumption apparently means those who consume the arts. They might be the visitors to museums, audiences of theatres or viewers of websites. More than just the audiences, consumption also includes the collectors and the infrastructures that support the consumption of the arts, such as the auction house and art fair. Obviously, we are looking at a massive and highly complicated structure.

Mediation thus serves as a bridge bringing the art products to its consumers. However, this bridge is much more than just a technical and managerial process of transporting the arts from one end to the other. For comprehensive and successful transportation, it requires a broad range of mediators, not just the curator or some technicians, but also the critic and educators who equip the audience with the knowledge and sensibility to consume the arts. If you go further, there are also the funding infrastructures such as the various arts councils, individual and corporate funders that also help to support the bridging of the arts and the public.

The seemingly simple act of moving the arts from one end to the other is far more complex than one thinks, for it involves not only managerial and operational process, but also artistic values and choices, based on cultural meaning as defined by the people involved. Take an exhibition for example, not only do the curatorial team and the institutions have their own objectives, expectations, which could directly define and shape the exhibition, there are also related cultural establishments, such as the media, art dealers and policymakers who may also influence the definitions and cultural values of the arts. Directly and indirectly, they shape the individual or institutional selection and format of the presentation of the arts.

Finally, there are the audiences, who define the values and meaning of the arts based on their education, social background, and political situation. It is not difficult to imagine the complexity of working as a mediator in such a multi-layers system that is dynamic, complex and frequently full of contradictions.

As a curator, for example, you define what art deserves to be shown, and its cultural significance for your institution, audience and the community. What are its meanings to your audiences and how should this art be seen and understood via your presentation, interpretation, and education programmes? Putting aside the cliche of 'art for everyone', do you have some targeted audiences in mind? If your target is the educated middle class, your tactics of promotion and the language you employed would be quite different from talking to the less informed working class. At the

same time, are you willing to put aside the working class and focus mainly on the middle class who shows greater interest?

Mediation is more than just building a bridge and undertaking the technical and managerial endeavor for effective presentations. At a less visible level, the bridge involves artistic evaluation, selection, and interpretation. All these activities involve one's value system that might shape people's views of art and culture in our society. Considering their powerful but not noticeable influences in shaping the understanding of arts and culture, the mediators need to be self-conscious of their roles and impacts, and constantly engage in a reflective, critical as well as self-critical process.

It was in fact a delightful surprise when I found out our MA in Cultural Management programme was not located at the Business Studies or Fine Arts Department of the University, but instead it is part of the Cultural Studies Division. Thanks to Prof. Wong Kin, a department that nurtures critical studies of culture has become a nurturing ground for cultural management.

Bio

Oscar Ho Hing-kay specializes in the practice and critical studies of cultural management, particularly in the area of visual arts, museum management and curatorship. He was the Director of the MA in Cultural Management programme at the CUHK between 2006 and 2020, and currently supports the programme as an Advisor and Adjunct Associate Professor. Oscar was also formerly Exhibition Director at the Hong Kong Arts Centre, Senior Research Officer at the Home Affairs Bureau of the Hong Kong Government, and Founding Director of Museum of Contemporary Art in Shanghai.