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國立嘉義大學人文藝術學院視覺藝術學系/視覺藝術研究所出版

主編語

陳箐繡

配合今年〈民101年〉五月所舉辦的「2012嘉義大學後現代之後的新藝術精神性」國際學術研討會,本期刊特別從研討會論文中,選錄六篇論文作爲這一期的專題性特刊內容,試圖呈現研討會對「後現代之後的新藝術精神性」之核心論述觀點,以便可以延續其影響力量,激發更多的學術討論與思辯的機會。

以「後現代之後的新藝術精神性」爲研討會主題的理由是我們觀察到有關後現代主義終結的論點已引發諸多關注與討論,並且認爲後現代之後的新派典即將到臨。後現代主義,繼現代之後,以拆解現代主義中邏各斯中心論的思想傳統爲基礎,藉由符號(語言)與文本解構的策略,揭示終極意義與眞實的不可能;一方面希冀擺脫西方形而上學的陰影與二元論的羈絆,另一方面也希望可以開展更自由開放與多元歧異的意義生產空間。但其結果卻使得意義生產不具有眞實(眞理)內在,只剩過度膨脹的符號物質,以及難以擺脫的相對主義。符號(語言)作爲眞實的再現系統,原初就不等同於眞實(物自體),但不能因爲再現系統有侷限性而否定眞實本身,經驗維度有限而厭棄超驗向度(精神內容)。面對後現代思潮轉向的趨勢,重新尋索文化失落的精神價值與新時代藝術的「精神性」就變得非常必要與迫切

研討會爲期兩天,第一天側重理論論述,以學術論文發表方式進行;第二天強調實務探討,以座談和論壇方式呈現。由於考量到本期刊爲學術研究刊物,所以這期特刊乃以第一天的論文發表爲主,包含第一天的論文五篇及第二天的主題演講一篇,共有六篇,分別是jan jagodzinski的「內在精神性:數位化時代的藝術|教育」,李長俊的「前衛藝術的精神性:論達達主義-以杜象爲焦點」,劉豐榮的「藝術中之精神性及精神性取向全人藝術教育之價值觀」,陳瑞文的「德勒茲的雙重音樂系譜」,陳泓易的「藝術精神性的語言學

異化」,及Mary Stokrocki的「藉由『第二人生』探索美國印地安族群之藝術與精神性」。

因個人研究關注的角度不同,六位學者對後現代之後藝術精神性的涉入層面也就不一樣,jagodzinski以德勒茲/葛塔里理論爲基礎,檢視藝術與藝術教育在面對生態藝術時所抱持的精神性概念之差異,藝術教育以整體論爲基礎,以人類中心角度理解自然,目的在追求身心靈合一;當代藝術發展則傾向以後人文主義法來解構人類中心主體性,將自然視爲機動性組織化的結果。亦即,前者強調的是先驗精神性,而後者是超驗精神性。李長俊教授針對西方前衛藝術的精神性進行論述,強調許多達達藝術家不僅是神祕主義者,而且受東方哲思與佛教精神影響甚深,他以杜象爲研究實例,深入剖析杜象藝術作品中潛藏的東方精神性,強力駁斥相關的錯誤認知。接著,劉豐榮從教育關懷角度強調藝術是精神提升及終極價值實現的重要途徑,文中不僅探析精神性之特性及其與全人教育關聯性;同時也闡釋藝術在現代、後現代與後「後現代」派典移轉間所衍化變異的人生意義與價值。

陳瑞文以其強勁的藝術理論析論功力,針對德勒茲的音樂分析背後所牽繫的兩種系譜進行解讀,他認為德勒茲音樂論的第一種系譜重點在於「抽象機器」,強調任何音樂變動都是在歷史框域裡的非歷史或超歷史行動,或者說「歷史一記憶」的點狀系統之間的重新放置;第二種系譜重點在於「平滑空間與條紋空間」,用以說明音樂變動是內在與外部力量交相引爆的結果,或者說非功能音樂(平滑)對功能音樂(條紋)之叛逆。接下來,陳泓易以知識考古學方式,挖掘西方藝術精神性的歷史詮釋、建構與正當化現象背後的問題眞相,他援引阿多諾與本雅明的說法來反思「藝術精神性的限制」,揭示語言作爲藝術精神性的載體,卻隨著語言學轉向而產生逾越行爲,詮釋藝術的語言不僅變成展演/藝術本身,同時迫使藝術退場、精神性失效,整個陷入語言學異化的情境。

最後壓軸的是Stokrocki的論文,她以參與觀察法,探索網路虛擬世界--「第二人生」中的原住民族區塊,包括:三處美國印地安人區塊和一處台灣原住民

的區塊,希望藉此了解這些原住民文化的藝術與精神性觀念,此文簡述如何進入這些空間的方式,以及如何觀察其文化藝術特性。文中不僅檢視有些區塊傳遞了有損美國印地安女性形象的訊息,同時還透過訪談三位原住民朋友以比對「第二人生」原住民區塊的文化資料之準確性。

這期特刊能夠完成呈現,除了要感謝六位作者的支持外,還要特別感謝兩位執行編輯——張栢祥和胡惠君老師在格式調整與版面編排上的辛勞努力,以及簡瑞榮主任與陳昭惠助教等在期刊相關庶務上的全力協助。本期特刊若尚有疏漏或不夠完善之處,敬祈各位讀者不吝指教,希望藉此可以激發更多相關議題之討論與啓發。

國立嘉義大學人文藝術學院視覺藝術學系/視覺藝術研究所 「視覺藝術論壇第七期」稿件目錄

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Immanent Spirituality: Art|Education in an Era of Digitalization

jan jagodzinski*

Abstract

In this essay I attempt to develop two versions of spirituality that art and its education have drawn on to develop an approach to ecological art. In sum, the first version relies on an organic holism. It is conditioned by an anthropocentric understanding of Nature, and develops an educational orientation that advocates a balance between mind, body, and spirit. It promotes sustainability as its key approach. The second is a more radical posthumanist approach that attempts to decenter subjectivity, and hence deanthropocentricize Nature as a machinic phylum after the work of Deleuze|Guattari. The difference between the two can also be summed up as transcendental spirituality versus transcendent spirituality. The essay also attempts to show the historical developments of ecological art, beginning with Land art and then moving to Earth Art is then retheorized within the current anthropological period referred to as the Anthropocene.

Key words:vitalism, immanence, holism, ecology, Deleuze|Guattari, Earth Art

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Immanent Spirituality: Art|Education in an Era of Digitalization

The New Spirituality in Post-Postmodern Art presents a conference topic that is indeed fraught with 'danger.' Just why and how are the questions that I will try to explore in this essay. I begin my worry regarding 'spirituality' by making a rather general distinction within art and its education [art|education], between those artists and art|educators who treat spirituality—let's call it Nature or the vitalism of life— holistically, anthropocentrically (in both soft and hard accounts 2) and transcendentally, advocating a continued humanism for the future direction of the field; and another layer of artists and educators who draw on an anti-humanist, transcendent (not transcendental), de-anthropocentric and an immanent understanding of spirituality. This later group recognizes an inhuman dimension to spirituality. 'Nature' and 'Man' are radically leveled as being artificial, or 'machinic.' They develop the paradoxical position of an ecology without Nature, that is, Nature as it is understood within the first humanist tradition.

This radical leveling between organic and *non*organic forms of life or spirituality is further extended to include inorganic 'life' forms, which include complex technologies as developed by posthumanist forms of *agental realism*. ⁴ By this I mean

¹ The term art and its education is presented throughout this paper by the grapheme art|education where the straight line between them indicates that they are two terms are intimately enfolded in one another. They are not dualism, nor binaries but a symbiotic assemblage.

² By this I means there is a 'soft' anthropocentrism that recognizes humans beings as co-dwellers on earth with animals and vegetation in terms of their exchanges. These are usually Jungian accounts. The 'hard' anthropocentric version recognizes this co-dwelling but places humans always above all other species because of language ability and reasoning power.

³ "There is no such thing as either man or nature now, only a process that produces the one within the other and couples the machines together." (Deleuze|Guattari, 1983, 2)

⁴ This follows the work of ontology of object realist philosophies, which has infinities with work of Karen Barad and the machinic philosophies of Deleuze and Guattari.

that 'complex machines' are given agency within human and nonhuman networks or assemblages. There is no such thing as 'pure' Nature and 'pure' Culture. We have then *two vitalisms* in play: one molar (dominant) and the other minor (on the fringes⁵). The first takes knowledge, relations, living beings and systems back to the *meaning* of life. There is no life in general, only life for an embodied being who has *its world*, lived in its *own* terms and *capacities*, and hence it is always already meaningful (e.g., a dog's 'world' for instance). This is an ecology of mind of a bounded organism. The second or minoritarian direction has a notion of life that is not only grounded in living bodies, but is a vitalism of *sense*, of 'life' as such, as the pure imperative 'to live.' The first direction refers to self-enclosed meaning, while the second refers to pure unimpeded becoming Other.

In Western modernist philosophy this split between transcendent and immanent spirituality takes place roughly along two trajectories in the Cartesian tradition: transcendence begins with Kant, Husserl and Heidegger—and in its postmodernist, post-Cartesian phase moves to figures like Levinas and Derrida. The spiritualism of immanence begins with Spinoza, Nietzsche and Heidegger—and in its postmodernist phase moves to figures such as Foucault, Deleuze, and Guattari. In this account, Heidegger is identified as a transitionary figure on the modernist-postmodernist divide (Agamben, 1999, 238-239). This split has serious consequences for the future of art education when it comes to facing our ecological crisis, which I will come back to latter in this essay. For now, I will like to briefly describe the first position since it is the most dominant and familiar, and spend the rest of the paper developing the second trajectory, since this is where I have set my own agenda for art|education's future. It's not a question of doing away with 'spirit'—life itself—rather the point is to worry about the way 'life' is taken up in relation to artistic processes precisely at this historical moment in contemporary history. Further, I am not advocating doing away with the molar humanist position, rather I am suggesting it has to be reworked and

⁵ The molar|minor distinction comes from Deleuze|Guattari (1989), where in the minor 'exists' within the molar, but in such a way that its radical implications and future potential has yet to emerge fully.

rethought from a minoritarian position of posthumanism.

In the United States, the transcendental notion of spirituality is hegemonically represented by the holistic education spearheaded by Peter London⁶ of the Caucus on the Spiritual in Art Education (CSAE) established in 2008. This position has many theological overtones, which it tries hard to shed so as to claim an uneasy secularism. Squarely based on a humanist agenda, its advocates support an organic holistic approach that is said to balance mind, body, and spirit. The assumption is that these three aspects of the self are out of balance in today's technologically oriented world; the search is to become 'whole' again, to heal the Earth and become fully integrated as future citizens of a better world; all seemingly noble goals. Peter London's vision of spiritual ecology, in his most recent address (2012), goes as far as calling art educators to engage in the "the Great Work," to heal the schism between human creation and the rest of creation, to engage the skill of artists so as "to bear witness to the harmonies of Great Nature." London calls it the joining of Heaven and Earth, and is a follower of Thomas Berry, who, in the tradition of the catholic cosmologist Teilhard de Chardin, advocates 'ecospirituality' along deep ecological lines. Berry passed away in 2009 at the age of 94. For Berry, his eco-theology is formed by a "Great Forgetting," which is a return to 'wisdom' cultures and tribal cultures. Berry draws this 'lost' tradition to 're-enchant' the Earth.10

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⁶ While London has written many essays on holism there is a large section of writers who support his vision in the *International Handbook of Research in Arts Education* Vol. 16 (2007) edited by Liora Bresler

⁷ Holistic art|education attempts to downplay this aspect by its membership. Much might be said regarding the 'art' of Islam; it is difficult if not impossible to divorce its expression from the 'religion' of Islam and the 'culture' of Islam. Secular Islamic art would appear to be a misnomer.

⁸ This is why there is a tension between a transcendent vitalism of religious affiliation and an immanent vitalism for those who are more animistically inclined where matter has an *intentional* force. The split is something like paganism vs. coded religion within this trajectory.

⁹ As opposed, for example, to Earth and Sky in the writings of the anthropologist Tim Ingold (2007) where a more secular understanding of animism is developed.

¹⁰ This theme began with Morris Berman (1981) and has recently re-emerged with Richard Grigg's (2004) 'unitarian universalism.'

From Land to Earth Art: The Dominant Eco-model

The notion of 'living history' where environmental art moves towards issues of bioregionalism, site-specificity and the ephemerality of life|death cycles of living things, marks a shift from the early Land Art of the 1970s that emerged 'after Minimalism' (notably Carl Andre, Alice Aycock) and 'performance art' (notably Hans Hacke's idea of 'social sculpture'), moving out of the gallery system by setting up a dichotomy between site and non-site, where the 'site' was the sculptural space of land art, while the non-site was the documentation that took place in the galleries. The monumental work of Michael Heizer's 457 meter long trench, *Double Negative* (1969), Walter De Maria's *The Lightening Field* (1977), James Turell's Roden Crater (1978-?), and Alan Sonfist's *Time Landscape* in New York city are all well known. The best known work by Robert Smithson, The *Spiral Jetty* (1970) is seen as the pivotal art work, which changed the direction of Land Art into Earth art for the complications it raised between the site|non-site dichotomy. These have been well discussed (see especially O'Sullivan, 2006) and need not concern us here.

In the early 1980's Lucy R. Lippard's book *Overlay* looked at the artists who made the transition from Land to Earth art. They drew their spiritual art from prehistorical monuments. These artists examined the poetics of space and the ancient Earth lines like the walks of Richard Long. The sublimity of Nature was represented by the 'void spaces' that Andy Goldsworthy created in his sculptures, as well as archetypal Goddess worship, and through various forms of animism (as best understood through Toaist, Zen and Buddhist worship in the East) where the 'object' hovers or stands *over* the human as an embodiment of the mysterious and unaccountable magic of Nature through the mythologies associated with sacred places. Art becomes endowed with ecospiritual practices, traditional rituals and ceremonial processes in relation to a return to the art of indigenous peoples, which now become elevated as a pathway to follow, or to emulate. In its strongest and hardened forms, the forwarding of such spiritual values are said to be 'beyond' the West, as they point

to the ideal harmony and beauty of a transcendental figure-head(s) that cannot be represented. The West, in contrast, is caught by consumerist materialism and rational 'souless' patriarchal technologies. Pushed all the way this leads to an ecology of fear by religious fundamentalists of alienation from the 'life-world' of nature.

Advocates of holism, like Thomas Berry are in accord with deep ecology as founded by the Norwegian physicist Arne Naess (1990) where the entire culture of Western society is seen in disequilibrium with Nature. Sustainability becomes a key word as does support for the hyper-organic self-sustaining notion of the Gaia hypothesis where everything is integrated in a web-like fashion as in the James Cameron's movie Avatar. Sustainability and biodiversity privilege the order and boundaries of an ecosystem to restore it to a presumed 'original' state of stability, reliability and endurance. The majority of eco-artists working today can be so categorized. They are indeed almost too numerous to mention.

1990s saw a shift to a number of land reclamation art projects. The shift is basically where art and science began to come together for the first time through systems theories and much latter with complexity and chaos theories joined in to further refine eco system analysis. The environmental sciences began to inform artists as collaborations began to form. Along with digital technologies, artists began to make visible the invisible elemental forces of Nature and begin to work with them. Questions of sustainability and aesthetic beauty seem to pervade these discourses. There are many artists to choose from here to illustrate this development. The U.S. artist Nancy Holt, who despite the Reagan and Bush administrations, continued to reclaim neglected refuse sites, landfills and murky waterways. She attempts to restore these ravaged sites to health, producing works that aim to rehabilitate nature and contribute to human enjoyment and welfare. Stacey Levy, another U.S. based eco-artist is perhaps a good representative as any of this approach. Levy is interested in rain and river systems, especially urban rivers and the forgotten spaces on the edge of rivers. Her interest is to show the forces that shape the rivers, the wave actions that form sand bars and tides. The idea is to explore the ecosystem from its most microscopic levels

or organisms, such as the bacteria to the larger river systems. This work also includes what has been termed 'living history,' which is the attempt to incorporate historical dimensions of the site that have been forgotten. This might include dried up creeks, or mining sites. The idea is really to find the patterns of Nature and enhance them, to mesh into the site parts and pieces that enhance the interaction with humans who are using the site. So, for instance, a dogwood thicket becomes an inspiration to develop a fence that keeps out deer. Microorganisms are 'slowed' down and enlarged and rendered into more 'permanent' material so that 'humans' using the site will be aware of them. Ground sculpture that reflects clouds enables people biking to become aware of the cloud formations. Above all, perhaps, an eco-systems approach to art tries to understand decay, the way that the life|death cycle is mediated 'naturally' by processes of biological degradability where so-called 'hard' human culture, like cement, is broken down by natural growth. The idea is to harness the ecological systems that are present in the specific site, and work with them to establish a more harmonious balance. Another one of her many examples is *Tideflowers* (2004-08), a four year project where she recreates a vast field of flowers by attaching multiple red vinyl 'petals' to approximately 40 pylons in the Hudson River. The petals open and close based on the ebb and flow of tides.

This approach is pretty much the dominant model. It is not to dominate Nature, but to work with it; to be able to understand the forces of weather (sun, wind, rain, snow, hail and so on) throughout all the seasons in a specific site; to increase the green zone and reduce the hard zone. Art is always a process, and it symbiotically works within a haeccity ('isness') of the site to achieve a 'becoming' that begins to imagine other notions of time aside from chronological time. Time as Aion of unending and infinite becoming is perhaps the ultimate goal. This model is repeated in various ways. We can see how making the invisible forces of Nature visible 'reveals' the animation of spirit. This is evident in the many techno wind sculptures of Ned Kahn, who harnesses wind to create both energy and a moving surface of buildings.

This paradigm has the added feature of moving out of the institution, be it the

Temple, the Museum and Gallery into the public domain. Social activism forms an integral component of these eco-projects since they require large sums of money, the support of the public that uses the sites, certainly all the state, municipal or national agencies that crisscross in terms of defining the boundaries of the site, and what is permissible or not. Usually the harnessing of corporations is required to assure 'green commitment' and enable these corporations to profile themselves as 'good citizens.' When it comes to many such projects, Left and Right as political tensions are overcome. This is certainly the strategy of Jenny Sacks, who worked with Joseph Beuy's notion of 'social sculpture' where there is an attempt to give every stakeholder an equal democratic footing in the environmental project undertaken à la Jürgen Habermas's communicative competences (which doesn't always work). Sacks is very much involved with shamanistic healing, in the foot-steps of Beuys following the motto, "There is only one field of transformation. No-one is outside." Coming from the same generation, whose activist work reaches back into the early 70s, are the wellknown projects initiated by the husband and wife team of Helen Mayer Harrison and Newton Harrison. In the U.S. context they might be identified as the royalty of environmental activism who emphasize sustainability having received medals from several European leaders for their restorative work. They have been invited to Taiwan to possibly cleanup the Xindian and Tamsui rivers.

The variety of eco-artists where reclamation and sustainability become the key descriptors is rather astounding (see greenmuseum.org). There is no shortage here of artists, especially those involved with water and rain systems, trees, and ocean beaches. For example the work of Alan Sonfirst has been involved in eco-art over 40 years. One example is his *Birth by Spear*, an environmental sculpture where he claims it forms a sustainable connection between mythology and the modern day. Betsy Damon is well-known as the "Keeper of the Water" through her water projects. Another obvious example is Maya Lin's "What is Missing," which makes visitors become aware of the disappearance of various species, especially birds. Perhaps the most sophisticated approach to this paradigm of sustainability is the NYU associate

professor Natalie Jeremijenko whose designs with natural systems are one step ahead of others when it comes to the employment of complexity theory. One of her most radical ideas is her Environmental Health Clinic (or xClinic). She sets up this clinic in various major cities of the world where the relationship between personal lifestyles and environmental concerns is explored by way of "impatients," who seek to make changes through personal consultations and commitments. Through these clinics she sets about encouraging environmental activists to document projects that they have initiated, and to share these with others around the globe. But, it is projects like Mel Chin's 'Operational Paydirt' that are of most benefit and interesting. An ecoconceptual artist, Chin found a way to raise money so that lead could be extracted from the soil that is blood-poising the population in New Orleans. Lead was in the soil already, however Hurricane Katrina increased the dosage to intolerable amounts. The project consists of 3 million school children around the country making 'funred dollar' bills, which will then be collected from all over the US, and then exchanged for services by approaching the Senate in Washington, DC.

Worries Surrounding the Dominant Eco-movement in Spirituality

The above developments have certain Buddhist overtones such as 'mindful awareness', pervaded by an ecopsychology that calls out for a wholeness and health through spiritual self-expression. Added to this is the ecofeminist gendering of mother Earth with its inspirational roots in Heideggerian (1971) notion of 'dwelling' and being-in-the-world. Here is were spiritual transcendence and immanence begin to come together *and then part* as both trajectories take Heidegger as a source of inspiration for so-called 'embodied' spirituality.

In general then, I take this to be the dominant position in art|education. It

¹¹ Her TED lecture is quite extraordinary in this regard. See http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3GBrJiSMFu0

¹² This is a English pun on the world 'patient.' The impatients are too 'impatient' to wait for traditional legislative change and are willing to address the environmental problems immediately.

understands spiritualism or life on human terms: life on the basis of the living and the lived in symbiosis with Nature. Bodies and living systems can be surveyed to see what forces will maintain their relative stability and self-maintenance, which is the sustainability argument. Environmental reclamation art projects serve such a purpose. Most worrying for me is that these developments are informed by a particular notion of beauty, which enfolds the sublimity of Nature, its threat is contained as wonderment. The aesthetic of Beauty now has the danger of doing two things: first, it does indeed improve the way things are, especially by well-thought through projects that bring together art, science, and engineering such as those of Natalie Jeremijenko. Second, where the problem begins to emerge is often such beauty is caught by a universal harmony that masks over both human and 'natural' destruction. Many projects do recognize that it is precisely human intervention, which is the root of the ecological problems of the site. This is why projects such as Mel Chin's begin to recognize the nonhuman or daemonic side of Nature, like the agency of the poisonous mineral: lead. Many artists such as Fritz Haeg wish the term 'sustainable' to be dropped from the discourses of ecological art.

The prevalent logic of these sustainable and reclaiming eco-projects is what Foucault (2002, 357) referred to as bio-politics, whereby some general ground is posited as the logic of economic living; this logic is then used as a rationale for an ethics and politics with no other foundation other than that of 'Man' as a self-creating and self-managing animal. Against the moral code of Axial religions (Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism) were there is a positive conception of good and bad, the shift is to an ethics where there is no privileging of this or that set of norms, or this or that mode of life. Rather, a general scheme of reflection emerges whereby 'Man' is nothing other than a turning back on his own being through an act of self-reflection. The tensions between secular spirituality and religious spirituality are characteristic of this tension in postmodernity. From a left-wing perspective the proposal by Hardt and Negri (2001) in *Empire* presents a rethinking of capitalist biopolitics onto another global organization with a different ethico-political agenda. What must be understood

is that their notion of immanent spirituality remains thoroughly *human*. They quote Bovillus in this regard: "The one who was by nature merely human [homo] becomes, through the rich contribution of art, doubly human, that is, homohomo." (72) So, even the most radical thinking remains attached entirely to the human in the name of Deleuze|Guattari.

My worry with this particular spiritual trajectory in art|education can only be briefly developed. My major concern will be revealed latter. The separation between religious and secular spiritualism cannot be maintained. In the West, especially in the United States, the separation of church and state has ironically not led to secularization but on the contrary to a 'sacralization' of life through diffuse religious beliefs.¹³ In the East, spiritualization cannot be divorced from the pervasive animism of Taoist, Zen and Buddhist beliefs. In the Middle East, the same can be said of Islam and Judaism with art|educators maintaining their religious fervor within the confines of their belief systems. There is no separate realm of art from these transcendental belief systems. The geopolitics along these spiritualist|religious lines between East and West simply remain steadfast, each supporting their own systems of religious belief. There is no 'thinking' involved when it comes to belief. There is a further worry that the turn to the elevation of indigenous art by advocates of holism simply repeat another version

¹³ As a number of sociologists (Thomas Luckman, Karl Dobbelare, Theodore Caplow) have pointed out, there is a multiplicity of 'individual spiritualisms' available variously called: 'bricolage religion,' 'private religion,' 'invisible religion,' and 'diffuse religion.'

¹⁴ The Judaic tradition is best represented by Mel Alexenberg's *The Future of Art in a Digital Age: From Hellenistic to Hebraic Consciousness* (2011). Islamic position is developed for example by Mahmoud El-Bassiouny (1992) who has an award named after him at INSEA.

of the 'noble savage' in its postmodern phase, with the added danger that holistic organic spiritualism is another repeat of post-Romanticism where technology is the root of evil, often seen as patriarchal within certain feminist circles. An ironical example is presented on *Second Life* (see Mary Stokrocki in this journal) where the question of what is 'authentic' identity emerges regarding indigenous peoples, who contest one another as to what is and isn't considered stereotypical, or what is or isn't permissible when it comes to 'ancestral' ceremonies and sacred rituals. Perhaps even more ironically, since *Second Life* functions and toils under a capitalist economy (one has to 'pay' for land and so on) is that indigenous peoples develop a purely artificial (digitalized) environment that they call 'Nature,' complete with artificial bird songs and animal sounds and the like. This is a good example where ideological fantasy blurs any distinction between material reality and artificial constructed reality. Being online in *Second Life* is as much a stimulus and claim to an 'authentic' experience as it is 'actually' being in 'Nature' itself.

Above all, the danger of an ecological anthropomorphism, which identifies humans and Nature as two separate but interlocked realms as embodied through notions of the environment, fails to recognize an elementary psychological insight: "Nature does not exist." Nature as the open space of radical Otherness and alterity is always subject to ideological investment. The utopian and idealist projections of organic holism not only downplay the destructive aspects of creativity by both 'man' and 'Nature,' but elevate and sentimentalize it into a form of Nature-porn like in the landscapes of the Sierra Club. In brief, the image of Nature (Spirituality) as a balanced

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¹⁵ Artists in the past are continually drawn on to show their spiritual interests in what was once pejoratively called 'primitivism.' It should be noted that artists like Paul Gauguin who 'went' Native, contrary to popular belief, never learnt much if anything of the Tahitian culture. He never spoke the Polynesian language, the customs he wrote were plagiarized from previous accounts; his very survival depended on the generosity of the vahinis he so idealized. Going Native was a façade (Solomon-Godeau, 1989). This can be said of revered artists like Emily Carr as well, whose truth concerting her relationship of identification with First Nation peoples of the West coast lies somewhere between a narcissistic white colonizer on the one hand and being forgiven for her naiveté on the other. This is what I refer to as 'postracism'. (jagodzinski 1999)

networked circuit is not anything more than a retroactive projection of 'man.' And, here is the lesson of the recent theories of chaos: 'Nature' is in itself turbulent and imbalanced. Perhaps it is *more alienation* that is required rather than less to recognize that this embracement of spirituality as life is misdirected in terms of what is happening to the Earth. An alternative path should be taken, but such a path, as I will argue, is a minoritarian one.

Passive Vitalism: Minoritarian Line of Flight

What is the alternative path, the second form of vitalism? It offers a different image of ecological thought than the dominant post-Romantic vision with its determining holistic organicism. It has many of the concerns of humanist path, but recasts them within a geophilosophy that recognizes the complexity of inorganic matter as imbued with a passive vitalism or spirit which opens up more of the sublime and destructive, that is 'wild' aspects of creative life, since it is this very contingency we are unable to control. The monstrosity of both humans and Nature is recognized. I am reminded of eco-bio-artist Brandon Ballengée finding deformed frogs in the swamps throughout Britain. Such an understanding of vitalism (spirit) does not affirm some force that animates otherwise inert matter, or an inner principle that directs matter. Rather, it points to the singularity of a situation where forces encounter other forces to actualize an event. It is always 'a' life that has a fragile, contingent and singular existence. Further this singularity, we can call it 'soul,' is inhuman, a vitality that cannot be fully understood. This is not 'life' as a mystical and unifying principal as hegemonically presented today in so much eco-art. The theory I will be drawing on is developed by the schizoanlaysis and ecosophy of Deleuze|Guattari (1989) and Guattari (2008), to a lesser degree on the performativity of matter by Karan Barad (2007), and more on the force of 'things' as developed by Jane Bennett (2010) and the object-orientated ontology theory, as developed by Timothy Morton's (2009, 2010) writings on dark matter and Levi Bryant's Democracy of the Object (2011). While these theories are difficult, in this essay an attempt will be made to drawn on the most salient aspects to argue the importance of this direction for art|education. First and foremost the passive vitalism of life (it is passive in the sense that spirit or life 'exists' freely) is extended to both nonorganic matter and to inorganic matter, that is, to the animation of complex Artificial Intelligence, which appear to be 'alive.' There are ecoartists who are much more technologically orientated than most. A good example is Andrea Polli, who tries to visualize the forces of nature through scientific data. What is significant is her electronic displays of scientific data, which indicate the quality of air or the quality of water. In such works as 'The Ground truth Series,' she gave shape and form to wind, temperature, and pressure of the weather through the sonification (sound) and the visualization of data. The data flows indicate and translate the 'heath' of the site.

The dismissal of synthetic life, that is, silicon as opposed to carbon; the injunctions to manipulate DNA to create new strains through stem cell research; and injunctions to implant microprocessors into living organisms, comes most often from a religious population who believe that Nature (or God, or the Great Spirit, or Allah, or some big Other) has created the best of possible worlds and thus guarantees the Meaning of Life. This idealization continues to persist within the religions of the World. The Catholic Church of late has now a new set of 7 deadly since of the postmodern age that include genetic manipulation, pollution, participation in morally debatable experiments (such as stem cell research), and amassing wealth. China, which has no such injunctions, is going full head in steam on all those counts.

Nonorganic and inorganic vitalisms are radically *inhuman* forces. They 'exist' outside our controlled life-world. This is a 'queer' vitalism that cannot be sexed or gendered. Such passive vitalism as *inhuman* life is 'free,' pure and 'formless.' This is the spirit or energy of *zoë* as opposed to bios that already has a 'form' and is actualized or institutionalized. In the geophilosophy of Deleuze|Guattari this distinction is between the *virtual* and the *actual* which are both 'real' dimensions of matter. Virtuality is a *transcendent* dimension of life (as zoë) where the multiplicity

of potentials exist as to what can and will be actualized (formed) with it in the 'real' world as we know it. We have no firm understanding of zoë (the virtual transcendent realm). There is no 'ground' to stand on, in this sense. The science of chaos and complexity attempts to work with probabilities, attractors, dissipative structures and so on, but the bottom line, such science will always lack any full grasp. Nature as zoë, always tinkers and improvises with immense losses and catastrophes that accompany every limited success. 90% of the human genome is so called 'junk DNA,' a sort of virtual potential with no clear function. Our existence is utterly contingent. There is no evolution, but involution where there are broken equilibriums and catastrophes. At various points in the past, life on this planet could have taken another direction.

Zoë|bios, like virtual|actual, are not dualisms but are folded into one another in complex ways; as such they form a different logic from what we commonly understand as being dualist which distinguishes nature vs. culture, technology vs. biology, natural vs. artificial. Inside outside are process terms that take place in another time dimension—which Deleuze calls Aion as opposed to chronos. Time as Aion refers to infinite time, or cosmological time, which many eco-artists have come to recognize. In distinction, chronos refers to quantifiably measured time. This is time that can have an economical value in terms of capital expenditures placed on it. The value clash between these two notions of time also differentiates the various artistic environmental projects. I will not go further into the complexities of these theories, but to state that their radical statement is presented by Deleuze|Guattari (1983) in the following way: "There is no such thing as either man or nature now, only a process that produces the one within the other and couples the machines together "(2). What distinguishes their geophilosophy from the complexity theory of such biologists as Humberto Maturana and Francisco Valera who stress the *body*, or from Burno Latour's (2005) well-known actor network theory (ANT), is that desire in its affirmative state is forwarded. This is a becoming, not just for the sake of becoming, which is a neoliberalist attitude that confirms the idea of self-expression, but becoming *Other* that is different and distinct. What is perhaps the most difficult aspect to grasp is that their position does not support a life force or spirit that infuses into inert matter as an active vitalism. Theirs is a passive vitalism where there are only differential forces in the virtual realm of quanta, each with its own quantity, that come together to form matter. The human organism is the consequence of a large number of these 'differential' relations—from the relations among proteins to the synthesizing potential of genetic codes, which in turn synthesize into organs. There is no matter in-itself; matter is a multitude of creative forces existing in difference. This radically decenters a humanist perspective. There is no transcendental force that synthesizes the material and physical field, and organizes it into a world in terms of time and space. While this nonhuman dimension (nonorganic and inorganic) is an actant (agent) in the assemblages that are formed (actualized), desire plays a crucial role, and this is crucial when it comes to the psychoanalytical dimension of this alternative or minoritarian dimension of passive vitalism, which has to be intertwined with the molar or dominant direction that is already in place.

From this emerges the further radical statement that "art is an abstract machine." Art materializes the forces of Nature in blocs of sensations through diagrams that are felt as affects at the neuronal level. It is *sensation over meaning*. But this is quite contrary to the contemporary neuroscience's appeal to art as a form of creative cognition where the beauty of form offers the satisfaction of completion; while the art of the sublime enables the immersion of the self into the immensity of Nature so that not 'too' much terror is felt. We can then assure ourselves of our formative powers of synthesis. Much of ecological art confirms the first vitalist impulse: it returns us to the genesis of the world, which appears synthezised, conceptualized and formed. The world we can claim in wonderment. Through artistic reflection it becomes 'our' world, completed by a self-forming creative subject. In this view art discloses the world; through art we can see the way categories contaminate what we see, so that we see the

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Deleuze and Guattari follow the 'monadology' of Leibniz where each monad (substance) unfolds its own relation to the whole from its own point of view. The 'world' is composed of an infinity of other monads; the resulting harmony is closer to contrapuntal music score as each monad is an expression of the whole of which it is an essential component. What you have is a moving, fluid, open unending 'whole.'

object anew. This is the vitalist phenomenological attitude that overcomes Cartesian intellectualism to show how the world can be experienced affectively, non-cognitively and metaphorically, an autopoetic art as forwarded by Maurice Merleau-Ponty and others. This is where 'health' is theorized as a way to the self's organization through narrative production of the world as being meaningful. What wrong with this?

At this point I should like to say something about the brain since cognitive theories of art education have begun to explore the complexities of perception. The complexity of brain studies supports the vitalism of the humanistic synthesis; it is a turn to naturalism in philosophy, to bodies and affect in theory, to the embodied, emotional and extended mind in neuroscience such as those developed by Humberto Maturana and Francisco Valera. These positions study the forces from the body and its world where 'life' (spirit) is understood in its traditionalist vitalist sense as orientated to survival, self-maintenance, equilibrium, homeostasis and autopoesis. Studies of the brain are well underway to understand how the brain serves the capacities of the bodily organism and the world it perceives. There are now plenty of studies, most notably by V.S. Ramachandran (1999)¹⁷ at the Center for Brain and Cognition, UC San Diego, on synaethesia that are not at all reductive—art does not simply serve a picture of the world, while the cognitive development that art serves is not reduced simply to the gathering of data. Unquestionably art, with its uses of metaphor, narrative, perceptual intensification and pattern recognition, are ways of making sense of the world. Art is able to engage our emotions, sympathies, facial and special recognition capacities. These attributes enable us to 'live' in the world beyond everyday speech and action. Art is exemplary for displaying the brain's activities in giving and forming a world. Science has now finally given 'art' its due, so to speak. Neurological studies concerning art wed science and engineering 18 to explore a shared life-world as the affective and emotional ground of all experience that intertwines human knowledge

¹⁷ See the *special Journal of Consciousness Studies* Vol. 7, 8-9 (2000) devoted to art.

¹⁸ This is the so-called STEAM initiation (science, technology, engineering, art and mathematics).

with a world of purpose and interconnective life. This Global brain parallels Lovelock's Gaia hypothesis. This, however has nothing to do as to how we 'think.' Neurostudies of the brain that link art and life become caught up with commonsense and reaffirmation of the lived world as it 'is.' This 'ecology 'of the brain is not enough. The 'brain is a screen' says Deleuze (see Flaxman, 2000), which becomes more of an open ended question that neurology by itself cannot solve. While the brain is certainly extended through bodily prosthetics and techne, as a mind that is symbiotic with techne that is enhancing, this position also falls into a vitalism. It fails to acknowledge the way consciousness is already alienated from itself—the very structure of mind has an inhuman aspect about it—the unconscious of the drives, the viral forces that are not always controllable despite the extended technical system. To change our relation to 'Nature' is to recognize both our inhumanness and the inhumanness of Nature as well. Art|education pedagogy would have to minimally recognize the unconscious as a Greek *daimon*, the order of desire that is never fully understood since it is unconscious. As a field, we are a long way from that perspective. Cognition is the dominant mode.

The Anthropocene

So I now come to a point where I am able to lodge my major complaint against any forms of humanist holism, and even to those positions that center themselves on sustainability, as sophisticated as they seem. Environmentalists and ecopsychological writings of the Jungian sort often emphasize the problem of human beings 'alienated' from the 'life world' of nature (especially animals), and how this leads to the hubris of 'techno-scientific-rationality,' so we need to re-connect with Nature and appreciate and cherish it. It is this form of aesthetic beauty that remains hegemonic, especially in schools where there is a tendency to play on the 'up' side of Nature. It is perhaps time that this is done away with? We live in a time of what some anthropologists have

¹⁹ A good example is the Jungian journal *Spring* that deals with the broad aspects for instance of animal consciousness.

called the *Anthropocene*, a moment in history where humans as a species have enough impact to change global conditions, namely climate change. As a geological period of Earth history, it was inaugurated by the deposit of a thin layer of radioactive materials on the Earth's crust in 1945 from nuclear testing and explosions of the hydrogen bombs of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The escalation of population growth, consumption of resources, carbon gas emissions and the mass extinction of species will eventually lead to our demise. The conceit of our species is that we cannot envision our death.

The Gaia hypotheses, which presents a sort of hyper-organicism of wonderment (like the planet featured in Avatar), where its 'mesh' or 'network' sustains our global environment, also reveals the very tension between passive and active spiritualism that I have been discussing. The creation of an environment that is being created, which will be *indifferent* to 'man,' reveals the monstrosity of hyper-objects like climate change. It reveals the 'outside' that exists as nonhuman, 'spirit' that does what it wants despite us. We are simply another species on the planet Earth whose survival depends on certain environmental parameters. Humankind is forced to think of itself as a species where it has become more and more obvious that we have always been a species that is shaped by our prosthetic techne. The way we collectively constitute and are responsible for ourselves—the mode of our survival has become visible. This question is greater than global capitalism since there are no lifeboats for the rich and the privileged: like the drought in Australia or the forest fires that have burnt down wealthy neighborhoods in the state of California. So-called human freedom is only possible against the background of such environmental parameters of life on earth (temperature, sufficient water, energy supply, air composition). What is now so worrisome is that Nature and human history have come together to the point where we confront the fate of our own global endeavors: the geological parameters of life on earth and the socio-economic dynamic of human development driven by capitalism has come to a spearhead. While the Earth has always adapted to human intervention, the geo-sphere has not yet become poisonous to the extent that large numbers of people cannot breath; we are simply slowly choking to death through various lung

diseases such as asthma. The smog alerts do nothing.

What is most troubling is that the ecological crisis is being turned into a new field of capitalist investment and competition. Capitalism profits on disaster (Klein, 2008). New schemas are already in place to take advantage of oil reserves in the Arctic and Antarctic as the snow melts away. It ought be understood that globalized capitalism needs to destroy the environment so as to continue its creative functioning. This has always been the case, and today's environmental crisis is not any different. There is no escape from the commodification of Nature. Deleuze and Guattari (1989) call for a schizoanlaysis of such a situation, an art of delirium to confront such madness: to fight 'madness with madness,' so to speak. In this regard, Joon-Hwan Jang's amazing film, *Save the Green Planet* (2003) seems to suggest that it is too late. As a species we have always managed crisis *a posteriori* rather than *a priori*. Although I do not want to sound apocalyptical, it does seem that with this impending crisis of climate change there will be no *a posteriori* crisis management. The fate of the Earth is/has *already* been sealed. Can anything be done, especially in art|education?

The whole as contained by its parts, in this second ecological development, suggests that there is always potential in the virtual that can offer new actualizations; one has really no choice but to try new actualizations that recognize the passive inhuman aspects of vitalism. We should move away from art that simply considers beauty, which allows a subject to recognize his or her world-forming subjective powers, and from utopian possibilities as to how things might be, that is, life (spirituality) as radically 'other' than what it is: the promises of gurus, religious leaders and secluded 'green' communities like Eselan, Naropa, and Omega. Passive vitalism means recognizing the 'daemonic' side of spirituality that should not be cast in some form of religious moralism. Putting a value on Nature as 'daemonic' already casts humanist judgment on the inhuman side of its functioning, whereas we need to understand its monstrous or mutant side (its turbulence) as forming the involution|evolution of becoming itself.

At this historical moment, art educations should not be an invitation simply

as a 'shock' of the new, nor should art be caught up with constant critique, which gets us nowhere. We need an ecological art that is involved in the 'shock' of what is already there, present and in one's face. What this requires is a shift to think of waste and detritus (shit) more positively. To see waste, debris, refuse and spent goods as unactualized potentials—to see art objects as separate from the lived (anthropocentric vitalism) so that we can also confront their monstrosity. It is to display the human forces of production that remain invisible to us. This intensifies life's incapacity to be understood—to generate what might be termed hyper-objects where the distance to the sublime is collapsed. The object becomes a Thing, like the obelisk in Kubrick's film 2001 Space Odyssey. Such an object is inhuman and untouchable and non-relational. It stands out from any easy incorporation into an organicism, remaining monstrous and non-categorical. This is an art|education that doesn't yield to common sense, but worries commonsense. The question becomes: how do you work with that which is outside the common frame? A passive vitalism places relations as being extrinsic; its category is open depending on the assemblage it finds itself in. In this sense, because of the conditions of the Anthropocene, we need more alienation rather than less to worry us. Art becomes an assemblage of waste; encounters between bodies and junk —waste and junk are devoid of proper vitalist relations. In this way art holds within itself a critique of aesthetic consumption. The singularity of waste becomes the singularity as difference in itself. What is beauty as violently encountered waste? nonproductive matter.

In the broadest of sense there needs to be a formative shift in ecological art from its place|site specificity, the notions of 'land restoration' and 'land reclamation,' 20 to the elemental level of the Earth: air, water, sky, wind, weather like tornadoes, hurricanes, growth, decay, and mists that are impossible to represent, since 'life' is impossible to represent: it is inhuman—disordered and 'wild.' The human relationship

²⁰ I am not suggesting such projects 'stop.' However, the chronological time suggests that climate change will out pass these sustainable initiatives, so the urgency of awareness overrides these commendable initiatives.

to the Earth is enigmatic. It cannot be known and it is irreducibly elemental. Passive vitalism is therefore the Earth as an essential terrain that orientates all perception and sensation. It is our limit, our inhuman partner. This art establishes an awareness of our ecological condition in relation to such inhumaness, as well as our inability to control natural life; the parameters of the human 'world' need to be drawn in such art in relation to the earth's *inhuman* spirituality. What becomes crucial in such art is to show the point of contact between the body and the Earth, rather than masking human presence or neutralizing human dominance, or even working with it. Richard Long is a good example here. The trace of his walk registers the latitude—the speeds and slowness (intensity) and longitude (extensity in terms of affect, potentiality, power) of his body within a haeccity (a 'thisness') of what were changing sounds, smells, light and weather conditions. While he certainly makes sensitive statements, perhaps the time of such art has passed?²¹ Spectatorship is absent, whereas spectatorship has to be affected to shock us as to what is going on in terms of global disaster. Such art points to the inhuman Real of life as zoë. It is the failure of the image and failure of the symbolism of language to capture the fullness of sensation when the body comes in contact with the Earth. 22 Art in this sense 'actualizes' a performative event that took place. (Performance art was a predecessor of Land art.) The event therefore shapes

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In this sense it is like the 'readymade' that Deleuze and Guattari refer to in *Thousand Plateaus* (1989, 349), but this is not the readymade of Marcel Duchamp but the readymade of a humble bird that builds its territory from the surrounding environment. Art and 'Nature' are no longer so easily distinguishable. Richard Long might be identified with 'becoming animal' as Deleuze|Guattari define it in *Thousand Plateaus* (1987). Animals also mark their paths to watering holes and food sites. Richard Long avoids the fantasy of landscapes that are perceived as being pristine and wild, untouched by humans, and those landscapes that simply colonize territory. He seems to thread a path between these two positions. Richard Long works with the time of Aion rather than Chronos; Aion being, once again, infinite time, a time of an act that is registered here as a trace on the landscape, which will eventually by grown over, destroyed, wiped away with time. The documentation is an actualization of the virtual multiplicity, the potentiality that exists for Richard Long on his walks as he leaves a bodily trace as an affirmation of human presence.

²² Earth here refers to materiality but such materiality need not be 'solid.' At the quantum levels, materiality begins to lose its meaning. We do not know what 'Earth' is. Earth is not equal to Planet. It is fundamentally enigmatic.

the problematic to make the Earth visible and recognize its inhuman resistance to representation.

The art of the second path, of passive vitalism, recognizes the failure of representation, both visual and textual representation, to expose the Real of Nature, that is its inhuman side. A multiplicity of virtual elements always escapes the parameters or frame of the artwork. Earth art is a loss of site that is concomitant with the loss of sight that accompanies the sensual contact with the haecceity of elements. By taking spirituality as inhuman we move into an ethics that struggles, following Deleuze, with difference as difference. The actualization of the virtual potentials of the elemental inhuman aspects of Nature are presented as a withdrawal from representation to expose the fundamental differentiation between human life world and the Earth; thus the assemblage that is called on is radically non-holistic and nonunifiable. The assemblage of elements place the artwork at a threshold at which the actualized elements exceed the limits of perception. This is like Steven Siegel placing sculptures of found beach shoes on beaches to startle tourists. The contact is between two surfaces in what Deleuze and Guattari call a disjunctive synthesis, each element holds their own as difference, yet a becoming takes place that is metamorphical rather metaphorical, which simply substitutes one term for another by way of analogy. There is an exchange by the rubbing of surfaces, the contact being an open and receptive mode of touching.

'Daemonic' vitalism

It is difficult to change people's habits toward the environment, and it is even more difficult to come to terms with the Anthropocene. The 'soul' in this particular paradigm is the *unconscious* shaped by the Real ²³ of unknowing; that is, by trauma and memory when the artist|spectator|participant is positioned *outside* the comfortable

²³ Real refers to the psychic realm beyond the imaginary and language. Its roots come from the psychoanalytic theories of Jacques Lacan.

zone of a synthetic frame of perception. How does the force of an artwork enable participants to 'think' and 'learn' in ways that begin to affect their nerves when it comes to climate change? A well-known artist who attempts to do this is Mark Dion. He entwines art to science, technology, and engineering in such a way that exposes Earth's elemental monstrous complexity. The public is confronted by a thought experiment and forced to 'think.' One of his best-known installations is entitled *Neukom Vivarium*. This is a giant hemlock tree that lies 'entombed' in an 80-foot long greenhouse built in the Olympic Sculpture Park in Seattle. The tree had fallen over a ravine in a protected watershed area not far from the city. Dion recovered the tree, and had it shipped to this conservatory-lab-gallery space (forming a new assemblage between laboratory-art gallery-and installation space) where he attempted to replicate the conditions of the old-growth forest from where it was found. An elaborate engineered system of lights, water sprinklers, drains placed in a soil bed made of humus and leaf litter, support, what is a dead tree, yet its decomposition hosts animal and insect species, vegetal growth, bacteria, single-cell organisms, and so on.

Mark Dion's elaborate installation—a cross between art, science, engineering, computer, and text messages—is an example of a heterogeneous assemblage where each part has contributed to an open w(hole) that is constantly changing. Yet another part might be added to this assemblage at any given time. It is an installation that literally deconstructs the holism of organicism. On the surface it looks like the 'whole' installation supports the network balance of growth and decay, but it affirms the destructive (or deterritorialized) side of Nature. It's the dead tree that supports diversity, like at the Chernobyl site where the radioactive contamination now supports a new biodiversity of life that no one can enter without becoming irradiated and ill. It has become an inhuman compound. The tree itself has been violently removed from its site and relocated in a space that keeps it on 'life support,' so to speak, only through the artificiality of technology, which reproduces the 'natural' environment. Such a monstrous daemonic form is necessary in contemporary art to alert the public of the Earth's condition. Without the scientific expertise, labor power, much money, and

advanced engineering, the oak's existence would be 'doubly' dead. It is as artificial as it is supposed to be natural, a *disjunctive synthesis* between 'machine' and 'nature.' Ecology, as Dion's installations shows, cannot be divorced from inorganic life, that is, the technology and industry that are at work on material on Earth. If the Earth is the virtual potential 'ground' that enables human life to flourish, then 'world' is how we mediate that Earth through the technologies that change its surface—which is the Land that 'rests' in between. Mark Dion is perfectly aware of the forces of production in our culture|nature. Dion's does many archaelogical-type of installations to show how it is that we categorize things. He is more interested in "living history" as "dead history" so that we can rethink the past and keep the future open. Dion is quite aware of the 'visual culture of Nature,' ²⁴ and tries to actively intervene in it.

Let me illustrate with another example of what I mean by the necessity of a 'daemonic aesthetic' at this historical juncture—the art of Chris Jordon, also from the Seattle area like Dion. What makes Jordon's work so forcefully effective is the simple use of reproductive technologies that do two things when it comes to making us aware of what a consumer society is all about: first, it brings the waste of overconsumption and production by designer capitalism up close and personal to a point where scale begins to overwhelm the mind: this brings on the potential of 'thinking.' Second, the 'digital' trickery of reproducing an image endlessly enables a sublime number to appear at infinite speed, and it is precisely being overwhelmed by the immensity of the Thing as waste that can do away the frame of consumption. Here is where representation no longer becomes possible, and non-representation as a thought without image might take place. Jordon puts the viewer in the place of the imagination that cannot grasp the scale of what is being said; there are, of course no guarantees that the impact of his work will register on his viewers. One has to view the art to make what I have said impact on the mind | body, but it has been his genius to make visible the invisible production of designer capitalist forces of product generation—the

²⁴ The idea being that there is a vast realm of images that represent the 'natural world' in popular culture, fine arts and advertising.

irresponsibility of the so-called 'throw-away society' cannot be escaped.

This 'daemonic aesthetic' of passive vitalism comes in many forms. Take the eco-art of Christy Rupp whose installation "Dead or Alive" presents sculptures of birds that have gone extinct due to habitat changes: all these birds had been previously consumed by humans. Her sculptures are made of chicken bones from chickens that were produced very rapidly in the industrial food chain industry (they take 5 weeks to grow from egg to being eaten in some restaurant). The sculptures stand as museum-like specimens that have a monstrous beauty about them. Daemonic aesthetic need not take these monstrous forms. Eve Andree Laramee's project "Slouching Towards Yucca Mountains" is an attempt to bring popular culture as a western wild west narrative to explore the legacy of the cold war nuclear testing sites in the desert where the radioactivity has continued to cause health and environmental problems. "Slouching Towards Yucca Mountains" is a video that explores the issues and ironies around the problem of radioactive waste through a cast of 19 fictional characters who explore the post-atomic age in the American West.

It is perhaps appropriate to close this essay by referring to the humorous yet serious attempt at daemonic aesthetic by the Yes Men's project called "Survivaball," which quotes the time when school children and adults were told to hide under a desk should a nuclear attack happen in the 1960s. Survivaball is much the same spoof when it comes to climate change of global warming. The best corporate engineers have designed a survivor suit that is self-powered and self-cooling, self-heating and self-hydrating. The survivor suit is a total recycling emergency life sustaining devise to protect you and your family from impending future calamities. It protects you from the ice age, hurricanes, rising sea levels, droughts. Survivaball will ensure the continuity of generations to come. Get one NOW before it's too late!

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視覺藝術論壇 第七期 2012年7月 頁 30-47 嘉義大學人文藝術學院視覺藝術學系/視覺藝術研究所

前衛藝術的精神性: 談達達主義尤其是杜象的藝術

李長俊*

摘要

格林堡(Greenberg)的論述中以形式主義藝術觀解釋現代主義,此種邏輯不僅是一種非常狹隘,且是直線式的進步論,它忽視且並扭曲了現代藝術的真實狀況,所以我認爲現代主義並不代表形式主義。事實上二十世紀初,抽象繪畫運動先驅者,就像很多現代前衛藝術家一樣,並不是只有關心形色安排的形式主義者,他們很多人都是神證學(Theosophy)這個神祕主義的信仰者。第一次世界大戰期間在美國的杜象、畢卡比亞、須威特斯和阿爾普等人將東方的智慧傳到西方去,並且將它散播開來。在蘇黎世的一些達達藝術家多少都與東方思想產生關連,尤其在整個達達主義運動和東方精神性的關聯裡面,杜象才是真正的重要角色。杜象是個神秘主義者,而不單單只是所謂現代藝術「風格」的創新者,本文舉例幾件杜象作品之分析中可看出其與佛教和觀音信仰的關係。我們只有放棄形式主義的刻板教條,才會發現原來藝術有那麼高的精神層次,可以啓發我們重新思考藝術和人生的意義。

關鍵詞:現代主義、現代藝術、精神性、杜象、東方思想

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The Spirituality of Avant-garde: On Dadaism-Marcel Duchamp in Particular

Chang-chun Li*

Abstract

The viewpoint of Greenberg emphasizing formalism in interpreting modern art is a rather narrow perspective of linear Progressivism, which ignores and even distorts the reality of modern art. The author asserts that "modern art" does not literally mean formalism. In fact, at the beginning of the twenty-first century the pioneers of the abstract painting, as many of the avant-garde artists, are not just concerned with the arrangement of shapes and colors like formalism. Many of them are believers of the occult Theosophy. During the First World War, Duchamp, Picabia, Schwitters, and Arp conveyed and spread the Oriental wisdom to the West. The Dada artists in Zurich kept some connection with the Eastern thoughts. It was Duchamp that played a crucial role in the integral relationship between Dadaism and Eastern spirituality. Engrossed in mysticism, Duchamp is not only an innovator of Modern style, but also closely related to the belief of Buddhism and Avalokiteshvara, or Kuan-yin -- the goddess of mercy. This can be illustrated and proved by Duchamp's art works and the related evidences. Only if rejecting the dogma of formalism, can we find the high level of spirituality in art, inspiring our re-thinking of the meaning of art and life.

Key words: Modernism, modern art, spirituality, Duchamp, Eastern thoughts

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前衛藝術的精神性: 談達達主義尤其是杜象的藝術

引言

有關現代或當代藝術的精神性討論,讓我想起了利普希(Roger Lipsey)的著作,主標題An Art of Our Own(我們這個時代的藝術),副標題The Spiritual in Twentieth-Century Art (二十世紀之藝術裡的精神性)〈見圖1〉。利普希的書洋洋灑灑討論了幾十位現代藝術家,在今天看來也許不夠「新」,因爲這些藝術家大半都已經「做古」了。重點是,利普希認爲我們其實還不太了解他們,所以對於每一位藝術家他都提出了我們過去的美術史教育所忽略的部分。可是目前美術史的研究成果不是已經非常可觀了嗎,爲何還會有遺漏呢?有一次我和一個也「搞理論」的藝術家一起去看電影,電影院出來之後他就開始高談闊論剛才所看的電影,後來我只簡單的回答他一句話:「老兄,我們剛才看的電影並不是你現在所說的同一部電影啊!」

其實,根據利普希的說法:「精神性是個老古板的用詞,它讓我們回憶起人們對自己和對於神性或人性都比較確定的時代」。他甚至說「精神性的涵義是模糊的」,其關鍵是人們由此「開始看見了自己或超越自己的能量去面對生命或者一種智慧去瞭解不平凡的力量」。同理,幾十年前提倡Postmodernism這個概念的人或許認爲現代主義的能量已經枯竭了,問題是我們可能根本還不知道現代主義有什麼能量存在,更談不上瞭解它。例如,大家都知道康丁斯基(Kandinsky)寫了一本Uber das Geistige in der Kunst, 1912(《論藝術的精神性》),可是有多少人真正理解,甚至親身經驗,令康丁斯基感到震撼的所謂「內在的聲音」(innere Klang)?又有多少人真正瞭解蒙德里安(Mondrian)的抽象繪畫最關心的卻是「實在」(Reality),這也就是爲什麼他要從世界的偶然外貌中找出最能透露它的本質元精的「形式」。

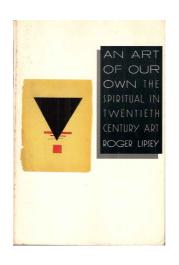


圖1: An Art of Our Own 封面

現代和當代藝術的精神性

二十世紀初抽象繪畫運動先驅者,就像很多現代前衛藝術家一樣,並不是 只有關心形色安排的形式主義者,他們很多人都是神證學(Theosophy)這個神祕 主義的信仰者。一九八四年美國紐約現代美術館的Primitivism in 20th Century Art(二十世紀之藝術裡的原始主義)特展〈見圖2、3〉,幾乎把從現代到當代 的一些重要藝術家通通囊括進去了,具體指出他們所受到「原始主義」的影 響。它告訴我們非洲原始部落的風俗習慣和宗教儀式是一門非常具有啟發性 的人類學研究。緊接著在一九八六年美國加州洛杉磯郡立美術館又有一個非 常大型的特展,這個展覽同時也出版了一本目錄,非常深入地探討了相關的 主題The Spiritual in Art(藝術裡的精神性)〈見圖4〉。研究結果指出,二十世紀 的前衛藝術家(包括那些抽象繪畫的先驅者)所受到的影響或者靈感來源包括: 歐洲中世紀的煉金術(alchemy)、斯坦納(R. Steiner)〈見圖2、3〉的「人智學」 (Anthroposophy)、歐洲各種密教信仰(occult)包括猶太密教(cabala)、德國密教 (Bohme)、第四空間(和愛因斯坦無關喔)、神證學(Theosophy)、思想形(Thought Form)〈見圖6〉、佛教曼陀羅(Mandala),甚至禪宗思想…等等。其中布菈瓦慈 基夫人(Helena Blavatsky)〈見圖7〉的神證學基本上是歐洲神秘主義和佛教的混 種,在歐美的前衛藝術圈擁有大量的信徒,除了前述的康丁斯基和蒙德里安之

外,杜象(Duchamp)周邊的一些朋友也都是。

二〇〇四年美國柏克萊大學所出版之新書Buddha Mind in Contemporary Art (當代藝術裡的佛性)〈見圖8〉,邀請了十二位學者就當代藝術的精神性作深入的探討,甚至標明其主題爲「佛心」!執筆者都是國內讀者熟悉的學者例如芝加哥藝術學院院長Carol Becker,哥倫比亞大學資深講座教授Arthur Danto,紐約當代藝術館館長兼評論家Marcia Tucker還有當今很活躍女性表演藝術家Laurie Anderson等,另外還有我本人的一篇論文,稍後再做介紹。本論文集所討論藝術作品包括身體、行動、裝置和錄像…等各種形式,打破百年來日本人和追隨日本人的歐美人士在介紹「禪藝術」時必定落入「逸筆草草」之水墨畫風格論的雞臼,令人耳目一新,非常具有啓發性。

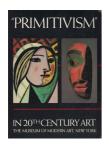


圖2: Primitivism in 20th Century Art 封面



圖3: Primitivism in 20th Century Art 作品

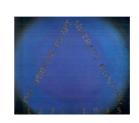


圖4: The Spiritual in Art封面



圖5:斯坦納



圖6:思想形



圖7:布菈瓦慈基夫人

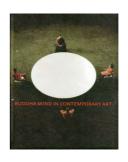


圖8: Buddha Mind in Contemporary Art

形式主義不代表現代主義

以上的介紹和我們目前一般人所聽說的有關「現代藝術」的定義,似乎天差地遠,大相逕庭。目前流行的形式主義對於現代藝術的定義主要來自二十世紀中葉美國評論家格林堡(Greenberg)的論述。他的主要觀念在於主張「前衛藝術家,如果想要在他的藝術裡面維持高的水準,就要把自己的作品限制在僅僅表達一種絕對(absolute)。在這個絕對裡面…藝術作品的內容和題材就會被人像躲避瘟疫一般地避開。」這種形式主義的藝術觀,把所有藝術的內容和意義(當然還有所謂的「精神性」)通通丢掉了。用台灣諺語來說就是:「倒洗澡盆的水,把嬰兒一起倒掉了」。格林堡的名言被很多形式主義的追隨者奉爲圭臬。他說:「繪畫藝術最獨一無二的特質就是它的扁平性。…視覺藝術應該把自己限制在排除其他一切視覺以外的任何經驗。」這樣的觀念最後的結果就是反對視覺藝術指涉到它自身以外的任何經驗。」這樣的觀念最後的結果就是反對視覺藝術指涉到它自身以外的任何經驗。」這樣的觀念最後的結果就是反對視覺藝術指涉到它自身以外的任何經驗。」這樣的觀念最後的結果就是反對視覺藝術指涉到它自身以外的任何經驗。」這樣的觀念最後的結果就是反對

格林柏的形式主義邏輯繼是一種非常狹隘的,直線式的進步論,它完全忽視、也扭曲了現代藝術的真實狀況。我們不需要接受這種現代主義的主張,當然也不太需要理會建立在格林堡現代主義理論之上,進而主張「現代主義已經枯竭了」的說法(也就是所謂的「現代主義後」理論)。正如我們不必聽從一個既不會看樂譜也不會彈鋼琴的人說:「樂譜沒有用,鋼琴不是好的樂器」。

達達主義的東方精神性

記得有一次在某個學術研討會,似乎聽到有國內學者說達達主義不過是歐洲前衛藝術家的胡搞亂搞,不適合擁有東方精神文明的亞洲國家來接受。這很可能表示論者並沒有看過紐約大學所出版Ko Won的著作Buddhist Elements in Dada(達達主義裡的佛教元素)。事實上,這種與東方哲思的關聯性,在蘇黎世的達達藝術家之間是很平常的。例如,達達運動的發言人,查拉(Tzara)曾說,達達是「回到一種類似佛教一般的無關心狀態」。又說,「莊子跟我們一樣達

達。如果你認為達達是一個現代派,或是現代派的反動,那你就錯了。」此外達達主義的發起人,翬爾森貝克(Huelsenbeck)也曾經說,「達達是美國這邊的佛教」,「達達胡說八道,因為它知道如何沉默;達達喜愛行動,因為它是在一種休息的狀態。」法國的達達藝術家阿爾普(Arp)也說,第一次世界大戰期間在美國的杜象和畢卡比亞(Picabia)和在歐洲的須威特斯(Schwitters)和他自己,是「第一批把〔東方的〕智慧轉到西方去,並且將它散播開來的〔現代〕藝術家」。事實上,阿爾普本人曾經在一九一四年的時候,爲著名的古代印度史詩《薄迦梵之歌》(Bhagavangita)的法文翻譯本,繪製插圖。老子和莊子的哲學也吸引了德國達達派藝術家,例如戴謨尼諦斯(Daimonides)在他的「達達理論」(Zur Theorie des Dadaismus)這篇文章裡,就曾經引述了《道德經》的章句;而枚林(Mehring)在他的文章「掀開秘密」(Enthullungen)裡,也提到老子和佛陀。

不過,我們千萬不要因爲看了達達派藝術家們這些充滿異國情調的說辭,而模糊了我們的視線,看不出達達運動基本上是一個都會形態社會和科技工業時代的產物。其實,對達達主義藝術運動的東方精神性研究最徹底的應該是英國學者頡巴德(Sheppard)那一篇精彩的研究論文,Dada and Mysticism: Influeces and Affinities(達達和神秘主義:其影響及相似性)。只不過在這篇文章裡面「杜象」這個名字完全被他忽略掉了,連提都沒提。而我認爲在整個達達主義運動和東方精神性的關聯裡面,杜象才是真正的「大咖」和「A咖」!

杜象藝術作品中的東方精神性

目前爲止歐美學者對於杜象作品的論述不外乎下列幾種:1. 認爲不過是達達的胡搞瞎搞,任性顚覆;2. 從弗洛伊德的變態心理學下手,認爲是情慾倒錯、同性戀、甚至亂倫的表現;3. 從現代科學的角度(特別是有關四度空間的理論)去看他;4. 另外則是(比較膚錢的)所謂的「機械美學」;5. 最後,當然還有從煉金術等神秘主義的角度去看他的。雖然過去以來國內有不少藝術家也的確都受到杜象的啓發或影響,但是很少看到深入的學術研究,大部分是人云亦云,而且很粗糙、不夠細心。舉例而言,杜象曾經說「藝術家在創作的時候具有某種medium的特質,他甚至不知道自己在做什麼」。我曾經看過國人

把medium這個字翻譯爲「媒體」,這其實是錯誤的!因爲杜象的意思是「靈媒」,把藝術家比喻爲靈媒,他創作時的精神狀態當然就是「乩童起乩」,等到神明「退駕」他就昏倒不知道自己曾經做了什麼了。杜象又曾經形容其「現成物」的選擇是基於某種「視覺的無分別,甚至是一種complete anesthesia的狀態」,我也曾經看過有人把complete anesthesia這個詞翻譯爲「完全非審美的」,這也是錯的!因爲雖然anesthesia這個字看起來有點像aesthetic(中文意思「審美」)的相反詞(有一個A-字),其實它是個醫學名詞,意思是「全身麻醉」;這就和前面所說「乩童起乩」先後呼應了。杜象是個神秘主義者,而不單單只是所謂現代藝術「風格」的創新者,現在應該逐漸清楚了吧?

當然在歐美也有少數人是試圖從東方佛教或道教的角度去看他的。例如, Robert Lebel、John Cage、Octavio Paz、最有趣的是《杜象作品全集》的作者 Artuto Schwarz,他對杜象的看法基本上是屬於弗洛依德的色情論,居然也認為 杜象和佛教或老莊脫離不了關係。可惜到目前爲止沒有任何一個學者能用東方 觀點對任何一件杜象的作品作出具體的詮釋,只有一些感覺,但是不能找出確 實的證據。不過有一點很確定的就是在當時,不僅僅是杜象,甚至連他的朋友 們對於東方的思想也都很有興趣。抽象繪畫最早的創始人之一,捷克畫家庫普 卡(Kupka)尤其值得注意。庫普卡是在一八九六年的時候來到巴黎,不久便和杜 象兄弟結爲好友。庫普卡在巴黎的最初幾年,不但勤於打坐冥想,並且對於宗 教歷史有著廣泛的認識。庫普卡早期作品的題材有不少是與東方的印度教或佛 教有關的,例如《蓮花之魂》(Soul of the Lotus, 1898)〈見圖9〉,《生命之初》 (Beginning of Life, 1903)等等。這個奇特的現代藝術家,可能向杜象兄弟們透露 了不少具有異國情調的東方思想。我在前述柏克萊大學的當代藝術論文集裡, 從目前歐美學者有關杜象的論調之外,另闢蹊徑深入探討他的東方思想泉源, 並且挖掘他作品中的佛教圖象學,柏克萊前美術館館長Jacquelynn Baas讚譽爲開 闢杜象研究的新領域。

我們都知道在所有杜象一生的事蹟裡面,一九一二年到慕尼黑的旅行也許 是最重要、最具關鍵性但也是最令人困惑的。他到底去了哪些地方?看到了些 什麼?因爲杜象保持非常神秘不漏口風,所以學者對於這趟慕尼黑之行也都提 出各種不同的版本,但一致認爲那是一個轉戾點,不過無法解釋其所以然。我 的理論是建立在杜象曾經在一九一〇/一一年間聆聽佛教學者Alfred Foucher在巴 黎紀枚(Musee Guimet)美術館有關印度重要佛教遺跡山崎佛塔(Sanchi Stupa)的演 講,這個假設之上〈見圖10〉,我進而推論杜象因此決定在一九一二年前往慕 尼黑皇家人類學博物館(Royal Ethnographical Museum)參觀當年六月所舉行的一 個非常盛大的亞洲文物展覽,展出薛爾曼(Lucien Scherman)教授所收藏的大約 兩千件東南亞的文物。.一九九一年我到該館考察研究的時候,年輕的館長非常 熱情打開庫房讓我檢視當時的部分展覽品,並且拿出距離今年剛好是整整一百 年前的新聞報導給我看。我也感謝,我的直覺判斷先後由柏克萊大學的Baas教 授和美國華盛頓DC史密斯桑學院(Smithsonian Institute)的James McManus教授 分頭熱心幫忙,追蹤調查證實:杜象是在當年六月二十一日寫信回家給姑媽 說:他是傍晚到達慕尼黑的。後續的調查也發現,的確杜象所投宿的旅館就在 博物館附近(可惜史密斯桑學院的新書Of or By Marcel Duchamp & Rrose Selavy: Meditations on the Identities of an Artist今年六月以後才會出版問世)。薛爾曼教授 (其實就是當時博物館的館長)的文物展覽內容非常豐富,展現了緬甸、泰國和印 度等國家一般老百姓日常生活所使用的器具用品,佛教雕刻、圖像和經典報紙 〈見圖11、12〉。有趣的是,被全世界尊稱爲「現代藝術之父」的杜象後來居 然根據梵文(佛教經典所用的語言)來對「藝術」(art) 這個字下定義,他解釋說: 「我對於「藝術」(art)這個詞的來源很有興趣。如我所知的,它是源自梵文,它 原來的意思是指『工作』。」那麼,自從慕尼黑回來之後杜象的作品開始包含 了各式各樣的現成物品從衣服到各種家庭用品和工具都有,也就不足爲怪了。



圖9:蓮花之魂



圖10: 巴黎紀枚美術館所藏,古代 印度山崎佛塔東門複製品



圖11:百年前(1912)慕尼黑畫報,報導 人類學博物館的佛教文物展覽



圖12:百年前(1912)慕尼黑畫報,報導 人類學博物館的佛教文物展覽

天下有火

我在柏克萊大學的論文集裡的那篇論文,標題是"Fire Down Below and Watering, That's Life" 其實就是杜象兩件著名作品的神秘主義詮釋〈見圖13、 14〉。標題的前半段是來自杜象的一件作品,也是大家所熟悉的所謂「有鬍子 的蒙娜麗莎」,它的正式標題爲L.H.O.O.Q.〈見圖15〉。故事是這樣的:有人 問杜象這個作品的標題L.H.O.O.Q.到底應該怎麼唸?杜象籠統地回答說「就用 發音學的方法去唸」,而他的女朋友Gabriell Buffet就在一九四五年出版的View 這本雜誌寫了一篇文章,認爲這件作品標題發音的方式是把字母一個、一個單 獨唸出來:elle, ach, au, au, qu, 可是她又說, 其要領是要把這五個字母很快地 唸過去,所以就會變成elle a chaud au cul這樣的一句話,而它的意思翻譯成中文 就是「她有一個紅燒(騷)屁股」!可以想像這很受到弗洛依德派學者和愛好藝術 大眾的歡迎,因爲如此一來他們就可以在杜象的「情慾變態」或「憎恨女性」 這些議題上面大作文章。可是如果我們從杜象晚年的幾次訪問裡,就會看出來 他對於種種牽強附會也感到很無奈。我的詮釋很簡單,就是根據杜象本人的暗 示,「用發音學來唸,而且只有四個字母」,非常明白的就是「看」(Look)! 深入的探討會發現這是和佛教的觀音信仰有關的,「觀就是看,看就是觀」。 至於爲什麼又說「下面有火」呢?這是杜象在玩「雙關語」的遊戲,一方面影 射了「她有一個紅燒/騷屁股」的流行情煞解讀,一方面也是呼應了一個訪問者

的感嘆說,杜象創作這件作品的時候歐洲正處在遍地烽火的第一次世界大戰, 所以慈悲的觀音從天上看下來當然感嘆地說「下面有火」呢?



圖13: 李長俊杜象論文的 插畫(日本森萬里子的 攝影作品)



圖14:美國柏克萊大學 出版,李長俊杜象 論文



圖15: 杜象作品 「L.H.O.O.Q.」

洒水是我的生涯

我論文標題的第二部分來自杜象的另一件作品,應該也是大家滿熟悉的。杜象在一九二〇年的時候自己男扮女裝並且取了一個女生的姓名Rrose Selavy,讓好朋友藝術家曼瑞(Man Ray)替她拍照。這個女性假名,歐美學者和評論家有很多討論〈見圖16〉。先說姓氏Selavy,中文譯音大同小異,都是法文c'est la vie的諧音,意思是「這就是生活」,基本上沒有什麼問題。至於名字,我們從中文介紹當中發現幾乎毫無例外的都把名字音譯成「露絲、露莎或露茜」,但這也顯示國內的翻譯者對於國際學術界的討論毫無所悉。這個名字翻譯的訣竅在於Rrose的第一個R字是要單獨發音的,也就是要先唸出R然後再接著唸rose。有人主張用法語發音,所以整個名字聽起來就像是在唸eros,也就是「情慾、性愛」的意思。這個說法當然受到信仰弗洛依德情慾論的評論家歡迎,也是目前的主流;另外一個主張是用英語發音,所以整個名字聽起來就像是在唸arrose,其實這才是杜象本人建議的,它有「飲酒」和「洒水」的意思。可惜,目前很多人受到「解構批評」和「讀者反應理論」的流行影響,基本上不太理會「原作者」的本意,所以主張「飲酒」和「洒水」的人很少,而且也沒

看到什麼發揮!而我的論文標題其實就是這個女性假名的詮釋「洒水是我的生涯」(Watering, That's Life),這個比喻也是和佛教的觀音信仰有關的。我的研究顯示杜象對於「洒水觀音」這個議題應該是有所涉獵的,何況十八世紀的法國工藝品上已經有這樣的題材出現。可惜因爲篇幅限制的關係我的討論只能就此打住,有興趣的人請看我的英文原著,我自己也希望中文翻譯也能儘早出版問世。其實杜象有很多作品都是和「觀看」和「水」…等文字或概念很有關係的,可惜這些似乎都沒有引起歐美杜象專家的注意。

同一年,杜象又和曼瑞合作發表了另外一件「半現成物」,他把自己男扮女裝的照片貼在一個香水瓶上,同時換了一個新的商標Belle Haleine, Eau de Voilette,這個作品國內較少介紹所以大家可能不太熟悉〈見圖17〉。不過我發現在某次國際研討會裡,有國內學者居然將Eau de Voilette翻譯成「紫羅蘭的水」,這是因爲他非常粗心地把Voilette看成Violette了,而標題的本意應該是「戴頭巾女人的水」,因此很可能又和「白衣觀音」的圖像學有關。這可不是胡思亂想牽強附會,而是匯聚了許多線索所下的判斷。因爲杜象很可能好不容易才找到一個和大英博物館所收藏的敦煌壁畫《觀音菩薩》的水瓶造形非常相似的一個香水瓶〈見圖18〉。



圖16:杜象男扮女裝, 曼瑞攝影作品



圖17:杜象現成物, 香水瓶



圖18:敦煌石窟壁畫, 觀世音菩薩

有關杜象喜歡把自己比喻成佛教的觀音菩薩還有許多線索。例如差不多就在這個同時,他曾經建議達達運動的發起人查拉,把「DADA」四個字母作成「護身符」隨時帶在身上,因爲它就像某種「萬靈丹」,能夠保護我們免於各種災難、痛苦和疾病。可惜查拉完全聽不懂杜象是在說什麼,所以這個事情也

就不了了之。這件事情當然也沒有引起歐美任何評論家的注意,只有我知道杜 象所提議的正是要作一個「救苦救難觀世音菩薩」的護身符啊!〈見圖19〉

佛教經典告訴我們觀世音(Avalokiteshvara)菩薩又稱「施無畏者」,而這個名字的梵文寫法正好是Abhayamdada,後面有「DADA」四個字母!根據佛經,最能代表觀世音菩薩的「手印」(mudra)的就稱爲「施無畏印」,這個佛教藝術裡的圖象學杜象是知道的,也曾經在慕尼黑人類學博物館的亞洲文物展覽看過慕尼黑手印〈見圖20〉,更出現在他自己的作品裡面(他當然是使用很多「障眼法」不會讓人家很快看出來的)〈見圖21〉。但是杜象和佛教、道教的關聯還不只這樣。



圖19:敦煌石窟壁畫, 觀世音平安符



圖20: 慕尼黑人類學博物館藏, 古代印度佛教雕刻



圖21:杜象作品

噴泉

在所有杜象的著名作品當中,連一般社會大眾都聽說的應該算是那個「小便壺」吧?正式名稱《噴泉》(Fountain)〈見圖22〉。有人說,這件作品在一九一七年紐約獨立藝術家協會的展覽遭到落選。這個說法其實並不正確,因為這個協會的展覽是模仿巴黎獨立沙龍的免審查制度,任何人只要繳交費用都可以提出任何作品參展。杜象之所以拿一個現成的男人小便壺去參展正是為了測驗他們的決心如何,使用「假名」則是因為他自己是發起人兼展覽組組長,

最好不要洩漏身分。果然,因爲不能拒絕他參展,工作人員便乾脆把這個小便 壺藏起來了,假裝沒有收到。



圖22:「噴泉」杜象作品

目前國際上通行的對於這個作品的論述基本是「把一個大量生產的日常用品,離開它原來的功能性而成爲一件藝術品」,甚至更發展出「一個東西只要藝術家說它是藝術品,它就是一件藝術作品」,但我目前不需要爲了進一步討論這些觀點而分心。爲了符合我們「藝術的精神性」研討會,我要馬上切入主體。我對這個作品的第一個反應是古代中國哲學家莊子所說「道在屎尿」這個名言。其實杜象本人也曾經模仿科學,寫了一個類似數學的公式"Art = Shit"。很顯然的在這裡杜象只不過是用「藝術」來取代「道」字。「道在屎尿」的出處在《莊子》的原文是包含了五個句子的問答(我將它翻譯成白話文):

東廓子:那裡可以找到所謂的「道」啊?莊子:到處都有道。

東廓子:請具體一點說。莊子說:道在螞蟻。

東廓子:多麼卑賤的例子啊。莊子:道在小草。

東廓子:更加卑微了。莊子:道在破瓦片。

東廓子:更糟糕了。莊子:道在屎尿。

雖然如我在本文一開始所說的,達達主義運動的藝術家們對於老莊思想本來就很有興趣的,但令人驚訝的是我居然找到查拉也做了一首五個句子的「打油詩」或數學公式(數字號碼是我加上去的):

達達是這個;

達達是那個;

達達是這個;

達達是那個;

達達終究是屎尿。

非常明顯的,查拉的打油詩只不過是用「達達」來取代莊子的「道」字; 就如同杜象用「藝術」來取代「道」字一樣。

然而我們後續的研究發現,這個小便壺,其實還有更深一層的東方聯結。 原來那個被藏起來的小便壺,後來還是被杜象和曼瑞找到了,氣憤之餘杜象就 退出協會,並且另外安排將它在紐約現代攝影家史蒂格里茲(Alfred Stieglitz)的 「291畫廊」展出,同時出版《盲人》(The Blind Man)雜誌擴大宣傳。

雜誌裡面除了杜象本人寫了一篇聲明之外,他的一位女朋友(最近的傳記學研究發現杜象有好多女朋友,過去評論家套用弗洛依德情慾理論認爲杜象憎恨女人、討厭女人的說法其實都是錯誤的想像)Louis Norton也寫了一篇短文,她從形式的觀點讚美這個小便壺「具有貞潔的色彩和單純的線條」,然而更令人驚訝的是她文章的標題居然說這個小便壺是「浴室裡的佛陀」(Buddha of the Bathroom)!此外我們所找到當年的一些文獻更加震撼:和杜象一起主辦《盲人》雜誌的另外一個女朋友Beatrice Wood回憶說,當年史蒂格里茲爲了拍攝這個小便壺,在打燈光的問題上下了很大的功夫,目的就是爲了符合杜象的要求說「讓它看起來像個戴頭巾的人」〈見圖23〉!事實上我們也發現到當年史蒂格里茲曾寫信給他的太太,就是畫家歐姬芙(Georgia O'Keeffe)說他們原本是把它當作在拍攝一個佛像的,不過後來在畫廊展出的標題則是「浴室裡的聖母」(Madonna of the Bathroom)!大家還記得前面我有關「戴頭巾的女人」的討論吧?這樣的發現事實上都已經遠遠超過目前我們一般藝術常識的流行認知了〈見圖24~27〉。



圖23:史蒂格里兹攝影 作品,杜象的小 便壺



圖24:水墨畫 達摩



圖25:水墨畫 達摩



圖26:瓷器 白衣觀音



圖27:水墨 白衣觀音

尋找自我

杜象被尊稱爲「現代藝術之父」,他在現代及當代藝術世界所佔有的地位應該是無庸置疑的。不過,他的這個獨特地位,主要是由於他創新的藝術形式或風格,影響了與他同時代的早期現代藝術家和在他之後的許多年輕當代藝術家。然而他本人的作品,仍舊是令人猜不透,也捉摸不著的「謎題」。照目前一般流行的理論,杜象的個別作品本身,也許「根本就沒有什麼意義」,有些人甚至認爲這才是杜象的「特色」。在此我最後要再舉一個例子來證明事實並非如此。杜象在一九二三年做了一張《懸賞尋人》(Wanted with Reward)的海報〈見圖28〉,這個作品後來被美國的普普藝術家渥霍(Andy Warhol)所摹仿,然

而這個作品到底是否含有什麼哲學內涵,也一樣被忽視了〈見圖29〉。我們如 果能夠擺脫形式主義的束縛,淮而探究它的精神性,那麼這個作品的內涵就會 立刻呈現:它所表示的其實是藝術家在「尋找他自己」!這樣的解讀除了藝術 家本人的照片之外,海報下半部的文字敘述,也提供了非常好的線索。可惜目 前所流行的藝術評論幾乎只滿足於套用理論批評的公式(尤其是「作者已死」的 論調),對於作品本身的圖像漠不關心,對於藝術家所說的話更是不屑一顧, 所以自然也就不曾發現有任何評論家提到杜象的文字了。其實這段文字裡面有 一句話說,「照片裡面的人姓Welch綽號叫做Bull」。這句話真正無比的重要, 因爲Welch乃是一個德文,意思就是「誰」。因此作者藉此作品來表達「尋找 他自己,追求我是誰」的內涵已經再清楚不過了,加上Bull這個字的意思就是 「牛」,而「牛」這個綽號在中國佛教禪宗裡面正好是被用來比喻爲「每個人 的本性」。我們知道中國在宋朝晚年,有一種寓言體的禪宗圖書興起,它的 目的在於描繪一種「比喻」的關係,亦即「把牧牛看成是一個人自我發現的 過程」,這種圖書即禪宗所謂的「十牛圖」,其中第四圖的「見牛」〈見圖 30〉,表示已經找到牛,也就是找到自己了,看見自己的本性了…等等的意 思。







圖28:古代中國禪宗 十牛圖 圖28: 渥霍作品

圖28:杜象作品

最後讓我再引述一下利普希的話,他說:「所謂藝術的精神性將永遠保持不是普遍爲人所知的,而這也正是它的偉大之處」。又「精神性並不是一種抽象的知識,而是一種不斷的發現、再發現,一再的重新開始,讓我們對世界有新的眼界、對於事物有新的感受、對於生命有新的體悟」。這種內在的「新鮮

感」將會照亮我們的世界。當藝術世界一味追求膚淺而沒有理想,沒有熱情和憧憬的形式主義藝術時,或許藝術史家范恩伯(Jonathan Fineberg)在其近著《存在的策略》(The Strategy of Being)一書裡所說,更值得我們深省:

藝術家的 [天職] 乃是在於利用其作品開拓他們的理想並且仔細探究有重大價值之事物的意義,這是一種精神的探索。而這也是在藝術的諸多面相當中最值得我們去了解,去追憶和討論的部分了。

就藝術而言,只有當我們放棄了形式主義的刻板教條時,我們才會發現原來好的藝術有那麼高的精神層次,可以啟發我們重新思考藝術和人生的意義。

視覺藝術論壇 第七期 2012年7月 頁 48-68 嘉義大學人文藝術學院視覺藝術學系/視覺藝術研究所

藝術中之精神性及精神性取向 全人藝術教育之價值觀

劉豐榮*

摘要

藝術與藝術教育之價值議題探討可謂是處理藝術創作或批評以及藝術教育方向問題之基礎,亦即藝術與當前藝術教育之價值觀之澄清往往爲解決藝術與藝術教育相關問題之根本要圖。在藝術與精神發展之終極價值方面,筆者(2007a)闡述了藝術不僅提供精神發展與終極價值探討之途徑,而且藝術可成爲精神發展之理想與終極價值之實現。然而,若欲使這些價值在當前藝術教育中落實,則須重新省思當前藝術教育之價值觀,包括探討精神性與全人教育相關理論,以及以後「後現代」之立場、或超越現代及後現代派典之觀點,闡釋不同時、地之藝術對人生之意義與價值。本文主要探討精神性之特性及其與全人教育之關係;進而闡釋精神性取向全人藝術教育價值觀在於:增進吾人對自我、藝術、文化、生態與其關聯之覺知、省思、與改善;最後提出「藝術即道(art as Tao, the Way):藝術活動即道之追尋與實現」之藝術教育理念,此包括三個層面之概念架構:(一)藝術活動(artistic activities),(二)概念學習與經驗學習活動(conceptual learning and experiential learning activities),以及(三)精神性與生命之提昇(the enhancement of spirituality and life)。

關鍵詞:藝術教育之精神性、全人藝術教育、藝術價值、藝術中之精神性

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Spirituality in Art and the Values of Spirituality-Oriented Holistic Art Education

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Abstract

The study of value issue in art and art education can be regarded as the basis for dealing with the problems concerning art production and criticism as well as direction of art education. In other words, clarifying the values of art and art education is crucial to the solution of problems pertaining to art and art education. In the ultimate value of art and spiritual development, the author(2007a)has illuminated that art not only serves as a vehicle for spiritual development and ultimate value exploration, but also reveals the ideal of sound spiritual development and the accomplishment of ultimate value. However, to realize such value in current art education necessitates re-examining the values for art education today, including exploring the theories about spirituality and holistic education, and interpreting the meanings and values in art of various times and places for life, from the perspectives of post-postmodern or beyond modern and postmodern paradigms. This article is to deal with the features of spirituality and its relationship with holistic education; and hence to interpret the values of spirituality oriented holistic art education in terms of the capacity of art to enhance our awareness of, reflection on, and improvement of self, art, culture, ecology, and their relationships; and finally to propose a conception of art education, the idea of "art as Tao, the Way: Art activity as pursuing and realizing Tao," which includes a conceptual framework with three dimensions: (a) artistic activities, (b) conceptual learning and experiential learning activities, and (c) the enhancement of spirituality and life.

Keywords: the spirituality in art education, holistic art education, the value of art, the spirituality in art

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藝術中之精神性及精神性取向 全人藝術教育之價值觀

壹、前言

關於藝術與人類本質價值,筆者(2007a)曾探討藝術在真、善、美、聖之本質價值方面之功能,及其在後現代文化中藝術價值論述之新內涵。同時在藝術與聖之價值上,亦闡述了藝術提供精神發展與終極價值探討之途徑,且藝術可成爲精神發展之理想與終極價值之實現。此終極價值在藝術探討與相關文獻中亦常與生活(living/life)、生命(life)、精神(spirit/the spiritual)、靈魂(soul)、內在聲音(inner sound)、內在必然性(inner necessity)、開悟、道(Tao)、禪(Zen/Chan)、或佛(Buddha)、或上帝(God)等概念交互運用。然而這些源自不同文化脈絡之生命最高理念或終極價值,若欲在當前藝術教育中加以整合與落實,則須重新省思當前藝術教育之價值觀,而其前提在於探討精神性與全人教育相關理論,以及以後「後現代」之立場、或超越現代及後現代派典之觀點,闡釋不同時、地之藝術對人生之意義與價值。

因此本文首先試圖探討精神性之特性及其與全人教育之關係;其次從精神性取向全人藝術創作教學內容涉及之四層面(劉豐榮,2010),闡釋精神性取向全人藝術教育價值觀在於:增進吾人對自我、藝術、文化、生態與其關聯之覺知、省思、與改善;最後提出「藝術即道(art as Tao, the Way):藝術活動即道之追尋與實現」之藝術教育理念。

貳、精神性之特性及其與全人教育之關係

一、精神性與當代全人教育之宗旨:當代全人教育之理想與精神性之增進實密 不可分,精神性不僅是全人發展各層面之一,其可謂現今全人教育者關注 之最重要層面,因其涵攝發展之各層面,被認為全人發展之最高成就且具 超越性,精神性增進全體關聯之覺知。茲闡述如次:

- (一)就精神性即全人發展之一層面且爲最重要者而言,全人教育旨在培養理知、情緒、身體、社會、審美、與精神等層面之全人發展,然而精神性(the spiritural)才是其界定全人教育之主要面向。人之整體性之觀點早已產生於原著民文化以及希臘、印度與中國之古文化中。進步主義與人文主義之教育僅在處理理知、情緒、身體、社會、審美等五方面但卻忽略精神性層面,最近一些著作才快速擴展對後者之興趣(劉豐榮,2010; Miller, 2005)。
- (二)在精神性之涵攝性、最高成就與超越性方面,精神性智能(精神性智能商數爲SQ)被視爲爲終極智能,因它具統一功能,能統整理性(理性智能商數IQ)與情緒智能(情緒智能商數 EQ)(劉豐榮,2011; Zohar & Marshall, 2000)。Lemkow(2005)指出全人學習之抱負係來自於一種內在之感召,亦即對奧秘之事物、比吾人自身更偉大之事物之持續感召。它起自於超越之領域,此領域亦爲「整體性」所趨向之處,它促使吾人深化理解、而且提示吾人可超越吾人之當前情況。
- (三)增進全體關聯之覺知上,課程中對精神性之處理意指使學生再度覺醒於敬畏與驚奇之感,此包括深化與宇宙關聯之感。根據Ron Miller(2000),整體性之層次包括:1.在社群中之整體性:能與他人開放而直接地關聯,以培養關懷之感,社群需要以民主原則而運作且支持多元論。2.社會中之整體論:允許較多之地區控制權與市民參與,全人教育者關注市場支配社會之意識型態,且要求對社會結構之更人性之途徑。3.地球之整體性:全人教育者一般係以生態相互依賴之方式觀看此星球。4.宇宙之整體性:此包括精神性之層面。(Miller,2000;Miller,2005)。事實上,此種關聯之分類方式乃不一而足,大致可以由小而大之範圍而擴展之方式論之,如由自己至宇宙範疇。然而前述四層面雖已掌握重點層次,然而在涵蓋性與深度論述上似乎猶未充分,因此全體關聯尚可涉及自己內在諸面向之關聯,或微觀與鉅觀世界較深度之討論,此在本文之全人教育價值觀部分將再闡述。

- 二、精神性與教育關聯之理論假設: Tisdell (2003) 提出七項關於精神性之性 質且與教育有關之假設: (一)精神性與宗教不同,但對許多人而言, 這兩者是相互關聯的。(二)精神性是關於對所有事物之整體性與交互 關聯性之一種覺知與奠崇,而且此覺知與奠崇乃透過一種如Tisdell所訪談 者所謂之「生命力(Life forces)」、「上帝(God)」、「高等之力量 (higher power)」、「高等之自己(higher self)」、「宇宙能量(cosmic energy)」、「佛性(Buddha nature)」、「偉大之精神(靈性)(Great Spirit) 」等之奧妙所產生的。(三)精神性基本上是關於意義之創造 (meaning-making)。(四)精神性總是存在於學習環境中,雖其常不被 知悉。(五)精神性發展朝向更偉大之眞實性(authenticity)或更眞實之 自己(greater authentic self)。(六)精神性是關於人們如何透過大部分之 潛意識與象徵過程,而建構知識,在藝術形式中精神性常更具體呈現,如 音樂、藝術、意象、象徵、與儀式,這些皆以文化方式而呈現。(七)精 神性之經驗最常發生於驚奇時刻:大致而言,精神性之經驗似乎在驚奇情 況而發生。掌握生命之整體性、所有事物之關聯性、與更真實之自己之瞥 見時刻一般是無法被規劃的,但卻有可能進行一些實務使人更能體驗該時 刻,如修鍊規律性之冥思、聆聽啓發性音樂、花時間於自然的世界、或參 加儀式慶典。教育者也可創造某種環境,使人進入自己之真實性、對自己 與他人進一步之理解。藉從事於認知、情意、與象徵等領域,此有可能、 也或許不能導致精神性經驗。例如教育者可將批判性閱讀整合新理念之探 討(認知領域),考慮該理念如何關聯於個人生命經驗(情意領或),以 及提供一空間以讚揚及整合新的學習,此乃透過原作或可獲得之音樂、藝 術、詩、或隱喻(象徵領域)。象徵領域(此亦常爲文化的)之加入整合 對某些人而言可能會注意精神層面,但在學習環境中所發生的是否真正被 體驗爲精神性則有賴於個人。
- 三、精神性發展之特性: Tisdell (2003) 認為精神性發展乃一種向前移動且向後 旋方式。如同科學家所注意到的,螺旋是宇宙中反覆之樣式(如許多銀河 之螺旋形、DNA之雙螺旋 -- 構成生命本身)。在試圖理解與賦意義於吾 人之生命以及身分認同之持續發展時,吾人常在文化與性別脈絡中以向後

旋但亦往前方式而進展。吾人立足於當前時刻(in the present moment)之大螺旋中心,回顧過去以對當前之生命賦予意義,期能產生有希望與充實之未來。此當前時刻(the present moment)之觀點在此是核心,其與禪佛教之一心專注(或八正道中之正念)(mindfulness)及八正道有關,透過禪坐之冥思,可體會當前時刻或當下,或「當下充滿著上帝(The present moment is pregnant with God.)」。吾人常忽略當下之驚奇、失落於過去之記憶或煩惱於未來,從禪之研究或冥思與一心專注(或正念)之修鍊可學到最重要之事:即存在於當下(being in the present moment)。綜合東、西方理論,精神性發展關於精神性發展之討論,有五種方式,且每種方式有不同的關於「精神性爲何」及「其對整體發展之影響」之假設,此五種方式爲:(一)精神性爲任何發展面向之最高層次;(二)結合所有發展面向(道德發展、認知發展等等)最高層次之總和;(三)精神性爲它自身發展之面向;(四)精神性爲在任何階段之一種開放態度;(五)精神性爲關於高峰經驗,而非一些階段(Tisdell,2003;Wilber,2000)。

參、精神性取向全人藝術教育之價值觀 及藝術之精神性表現

筆者曾論及精神性取向全人藝術創作教學內容涉及四層面與六種關聯,四層面包括自我探索(學習者本位)層面、藝術探索(內容本位)層面、文化探索(議題本位)層面、生態探索(議題本位)層面;六種關聯包括自我與藝術探索關聯、自我與文化探索關聯、自我與生態探索關聯、藝術與文化探索關聯、藝術與生態探索關聯、文化與生態探索關聯等(劉豐榮,2010)。由於此四層面及其關聯乃精神性取向全人藝術創作教學或全人藝術教育之重要學習內容,故吾人可據此四層面闡明價值觀及其理論。易言之,精神性取向全人藝術教育之功能與可能達成之教育價值,及其涉及之相關基礎理念可包括如次:

一、增進對自我與其關聯之覺知、省思、與改善

- (一) 「超理性的(supra-rational)」資質之重要性:Forbes(1996)論及 「機械論之實用合理性(mechanistic utilitarian rationality)〔即其 批評者所謂之「科學思考(scientific thinking)」〕」被視爲對聰 明裝置之發明有所貢獻,但也被責難其產生了無法控制之經濟與技 術之成長,此使人類之其他資質陷入困境。因「科學思考」本身 缺乏「超越理性以外之層面(the non-rational)」〔此乃對立於且 不同於「無理性(或不合於理性)(irrational)」」、或「超理性 的(supra-rational)」心靈資質,如智慧、直覺、對美與洞察之欣 賞。一般視「科學思考」爲常用來創造出色的武器或非必要的消費 商品。鑑於無限制之機械論思考所產生的事物,人們漸趨重視「超 理性的(supra-rational)」資質。根據Tacey(2009),「超越理性 以外之層面」並非超自然或神秘而不可思議的,而是人類經驗之完 全正常與自然之要素;然而「無理性(或不合於理性)」則對立於 理性,且對心理與身體健康是危險與破壞性的。吾人對生命之欣賞 需要超越於理性之動機或從理性動機之外,以便理解精神性領域, 以及理解精神性在人心受傷或生病之療癒或整全上之潛力。
- (二)對人性之專業觀點之大幅改變:行爲主義似乎是一種利用人之工具而非深度了解人。在1960年代對意識之許多探討中Freud之心靈區分觀點不再流行,而Jung之較開放與神秘之理解方式卻得到支持。Carl Rogers, Abraham Maslow, R. D. Liang成爲受崇拜之人物,且一些新的心理學形式也產生,將心靈的科學不斷帶離傳統計量科學之非難。完形治療之口號「整體大於部分之總和」與許多人每日常識之感覺經驗相應。吾人有關之事物似乎有許多儘管未必不可名狀,然而卻爲無法計量且非機械式的。把心靈視爲機器之觀點漸趨向流行而成爲某種思考之模式,尤其是涉及電腦,然而此心靈即機器之觀點卻被認爲僅是心靈作用之一部分,而且經常爲較少之部分(Forbes, 1996)。Jung相信與奧妙之接觸即是療癒之事物,其

道理可由量子物理學(quantum physics)之觀點而說明,吾人原認 爲固態實體者可能是無限延展之波動,亦即最小之物質元素瞬間是 「粒子」,另瞬間則爲「波動」,前者是區別而分開的,且能分裂 而產生能量;後者則較像光或能量之東,向無限延伸,其無法被限 定或裝在特定形體中,而是參與於存有之大洋中,人之存在亦可以 此兩重方式而喻之,作爲「粒子」之吾人乃特出的、物理的、具體 的,且有獨特個性與裝扮;作爲「波動」之吾人並非很個人性的而 是類似他人的,以未預定之方式參與於宇宙,且爲精神性之存在, 流動而開放且關聯於其他波動,易接受Jung所謂普遍而集體的「原 型之流(archetypal currents)」,此如波動之關聯即「精神性」, 亦即感到與宇宙與生命整體之關聯的能力,當吾人在關係上、心理 治療上、儀式上、藝術與精神性之經驗上超越吾人之自我狀態, 吾人即能回到存有之洋,而且能復元。(Tacey, 2009)。Fromm (1998)提出存在之「存有(being)」模式與「擁有(having)」 模式,在吾人文化中「擁有」是較常被體驗到的,「擁有」係指事 物,事物是固定且可描述的,「存有」是指經驗且原則上是不能描 述的。「存有」之基本特徵爲主動性,並非朝外在之事務,而是內 在之活動,亦即吾人力量之有生產性之運用。主動性意指使吾人功 能、天賦有所表現,使自己更新、成長、發揮、愛、超越孤立自 我、給予等。然而這些經驗卻不能以語言描述,僅能藉分享吾人經 驗而溝涌。存有之藝術即發揮功能而成爲全人之藝術,亦即個人自 我突破,而從僅僅「擁有」之狀態,進展到開悟的心理與精神的幸 福感,亦即「存有」。

(三) 宇宙、生命與自己之終極:最大之整體、關聯於每件事物者、作為「所有較少者(all the less)」根源之「終極較多(the ultimate more)者」等詞彙皆被描述爲「絕對(the absolute)」、「神聖(the sacred)」、或某「終極秩序(ultimate order)」之形式。物理學家David Bohm提出「內隱秩序(implicate order)」之看法,每件事物皆包含於內隱秩序中,且每件事物由內隱秩序而展

現,而且再包含於其中。許多深度心理學家提出「較高層之自己 (a higher self)」,此乃超越個人而有所擴展。雖有些全人教育者 指涉心靈(soul)或傳統宗教之生命本源(atman),然而大多則 藉某種「宇宙秩序(universal order)」、所有宗教之共同道理、 原型之神學、或Aldous Huxley所謂之「永恆哲學(the perennial philosophy)」等詞彙以表達。這些洞察是被無時間性且永恆地被 重新見到,同時它們也被認爲是在不同時代與地方之不同表達方 式,且因而產生了不同的宗教。有些人認爲這些永恆之眞理可見諸 前現代文化之宗教中一些最無摻雜之形式。因此重新發現土著宗教 傳統之流行現象,就如同此即對古代失落之宗教眞理之發現。這些 重新發現之眞理與在其他領域發現之眞理相互呼應:如所有生命之 一體性(the oneness of all life)(此似乎與蓋亞假說一致);個人 理解其在社區之位置、社區在環境中之位置且持續擴展範圍,直到 環境在事物之充分層級中之位置(此似乎與系統思維一致);且強 調自我知識(self knowledge)(此似乎與所有治療心理學一致) (Forbes, 1996) •

- (四) 永恆眞理與超越性:對許多全人教育者而言,這些永恆眞理以其一般形式而表達,而非以特性文化形式而表現,永恆眞理是精神性之關鍵,他們感到精神性必須成爲每個教育之一部分。在全人教育中鮮有爭議的是:若無在超越事物(what is transcendent)方面之教育的話,則全人教育即不存在。且鮮有爭議的是:「超越性(transcendence)」之各種文化表達方式是導致歷史上數以千計之衝突中數以百萬之死亡之來源。許多全人教育者感到「眞理」之所有表達方式可能僅局部的,且維持「眞理」最一般之表達方式不僅更近乎原本之洞察,更有助於人們自己看到那超越文化束縛而可能無時間性之事物(Forbes, 1996)。綜言之,永恆眞理即精神性之關鍵、超越性即全人教育之根本。
- (五) 生命提昇與在現世中安住:Tacey (2009) 主張精神性爲生命提昇 之因素 (spirituality as a life-enhancing factor) ,精神性乃在失望與

混亂中尋求希望,由於當今世界存在許多頹危、以及傳統與過去生 命中心結構之消逝、包括道德常規與倫理準則、權威人物、宗教機 構、青年社團、家庭網絡與社會支持等,許多人們轉向精神性以尋 找實質的、生命中之安全與可信賴之事物。精神性之尋求乃個人之 選擇,吾人不能將之訂定於任一傳統或符碼。精神性乃在所有時間 對特定態度之追求,亦即對自己、世界、與他人之態度,此態度係 對奧妙之尊重、敬畏、與開放,尋找關聯,尤其在此缺乏關聯之時 代更加強此關聯之探尋。精神性之關聯乃尋求之一些關係:即與 比吾人更偉大之事物、連結於吾人宇宙之事物、與吾人內在最爲眞 正、實在之事物。精神性關聯若紮根於實在、且對生命肯定,則毋 需表現於對他方世界(如渴望活在天堂、飛昇超出世界、或欲求死 亡)之企圖,而是透過吾人與他人、社會、自然、與存在之關聯而 產生。而此關聯能恢復生命之運行與意義,使吾人感到是整體之一 部分,關聯到祖宗與家庭系脈,由恢復對社群之信念而充實吾人, 使吾人立基於特定時空而減輕孤立、孤獨、與分離之痛苦。'當痛 苦無論何時而到臨,吾人須警覺精神性之潛力,此精神性之潛力乃 由該痛苦而顯示。精神利用吾人之痛苦而成爲一途徑,藉以深化吾 人之生命而朝向存有之基礎。

在自我及其關聯之精神性表現與其闡釋上,吾人宜探討東西方藝術理論、心理學、文化理論、哲學、宗教中關於自我或主體者,例如心、身、精神;自己或自我、性靈、與精神;各種的多元智能;精神性智能或存在性智能。以及身份認同。藝術創造性與意識及轉化,藝術創造性與療癒之轉化以及超越,精神性與「吾人自己眞實」之創造等議題(劉豐榮,2010,2011)。自我及其關聯議題之精神性理念與表現可由一些藝術家之作品加以闡釋:如梁楷(北宋)、武元直(金)、某些禪畫、Jean-Francois Millet, Gauguin, Kandinsky, Malevich, Janine Antoni, James Turrell(Storr, et al., 2001;Kandinsky, 1914/1977)…等人。

¹ 這些是珍貴而賦予生命之禮物,且難怪精神性成就在各年代一直與一些象徵而被聯想:如黃金、珠寶、活水、鍊金藥(萬靈丹、長生藥)、恩惠、流動、喜悦、愉快、極樂等,事實上每個想像之隱喻已被歸因於與靈性產生關聯的成就(Tacey, 2009)

二、增進對藝術與其關聯之覺知、省思、與改善

- (一)超越與統合現代主義與後現主義之整體觀:筆者曾論及現代主義與後現主義之特質議題(劉豐榮,2001),包括人文主義與反人文主義之美學(劉豐榮,2005)、現代主義之純粹性與精神性(劉豐榮2006)、後現代主義藝術特質、現代主義與後現主義之藝術,與東方美學之省思等(劉豐榮,2009)。呂清夫(1996)亦歸納現代主義與後現主義之特質差異。吾人若能理解現代與後現藝術兩者之差異性與互補處,以及其與東方藝術及美學之關係,則將能發展更全面且超越之觀點,目能統合運用於藝術與人生。
- (二)取代二元論分解之整體觀:舊的二元論如:頭與心、科學與宗教、美與功能似乎涉及片斷性,吾人需以較大之整體看事物。傳統之學科區分須放棄,且世界需從一些較大的可能整體而被理解,但非透過一些片斷(Forbes, 1996)。後現代之藝術與藝術教育觀點或派典已對現代主義之二元區分加以解構,Derrida對二元區別(binary distinctions)加以檢查。因二元區分往往帶有比較,甚至分別高下之傾向,故jagodzinski(1997)論道:低俗的作品、民俗、與通俗文化便是精緻藝術的「他者(Other)」,因在二元對立之第一詞(高/低文化,精英/低俗藝術,精緻藝術/通俗藝術)稱爲是優越的,且其定義即犧牲了後者,一個解構的解讀將藉由顯露「這被確信之實在」的弱點,而推翻這二分法(劉豐榮,2005)。
- (三)藝術之品質思考以及藝術智慧之應用:基於藝術與其關聯之知能,可發展藝術智慧。藝術智慧包括藝術之品質思考與形成品質之認知能力、以及審美精神性之素養,且應用與展現於藝術、生活與人生中之創造性問題解決、淨化與美化心靈、提昇精神層次,終極上趨向生命之圓滿。亦即期能使學生自我(self)轉化為大我(Self),且進而轉化其他一切(Other)(含人、事、物),以提昇精神性以改善人生(劉豐榮,2011)。Dewey,Champlin,Ecker,Eisner,與Brigham等將藝術創作視爲品質思考與智慧,藝術創作乃藉品質之關係進行思

考,且吾人之自身品質,包括身心屬性,必然會涉入於與「審美對象之品質」兩者間之交互作用中(劉豐榮,1997,2004)。吾人之身、心、靈(精神性)之品質影響藝術之形式與內容之選擇與安排,以及創作之過程與結果之方式,同時藝術創作過程亦提供創作者觀照、調整、與提昇自己內在品質之機會。

在藝術及其關聯之精神性表現與其闡釋上,吾人宜探討藝術學門之內容與結構、藝術本質或哲學相關議題,省思藝術創作問題;當前藝術學科之探討宜認識「當代藝術」內容之多樣性,同時亦應重視傳統藝術與基礎之學習,方能建立藝術創造性之深厚基礎能力(劉豐榮,2010,2011)。尤其在前述藝術之品質思考以及藝術智慧之應用上特別要求藝術創作與美學知能之精熟與靈活運用。藝術及其關聯議題之精神性理念與表現可由一些藝術家之作品加以闡釋:Malevich, Mondrian, Klee, Shahzia Sikander, James Turrell(Storr, et al., 2001)…等人。

三、增進對文化與其關聯之覺知、省思、與改善

(一)整體文化觀與系統探討途徑:工業時代產業若屬笛卡兒派,即產品由碎片再加以重組,則資訊時代即屬後笛卡兒派,或屬整體主義²(呂清夫,1996)。「看到一些整體」對於理解事物是必要的,如經濟已成為全球性、人的交流因衛星與電腦而實現地球村、文化也變成國際化。許多後現代哲學家亦論及吾人乃以社會方式而被建構,且此社會已成為國際性的,深植在此建構中之一些價值觀對身處之地方而言是外來的。許多文化機構(如學校)採取地區文化,然而年輕人之文化卻非地區的,此衝突造成痛苦。看到一些整體或某些科學家所謂之「系統探討途徑(systems approach)」開始被視為必要的,即使是了解一些傳統學科亦然。視事物為「系統」、或「整體中之整體」是較好之方式,以了解傳統之還原論(理論、觀念之簡化)學科與大部分

²如工業時代之手錶乃由幾百個活動零件組合而成,資訊時代卻可製造更精準而很少零件之手錶

其他事物。許多科學家已知悉個別事物是無法與較大脈絡分開,也感覺到他們自己不能離開於脈絡,同時觀察者不能與其所觀察之事物分離(Forbes, 1996)。此論點可由現代主義實證論到影響後現代之現象學在認識論中進一步說明,亦即知者(主體)與被知者(客體)的關係之問題:實證論取向主張知者能處身於被知者之外,而且真正的客觀性是可能的;然而現象學取向則強謂知者與被知者是相互依賴的(劉豐榮,1996)。

- (二)時空觀念之改變與資訊文化:時間因測量位置不同,會有不同之結果,在太空中「黑洞」周圍之一瞬間可能為地球之永恆,Albert Einstein (1879-1955)指出時間可以壓縮,亦可延伸。時間非絕對,而是相對的,須視觀察者之速度而定。此外,工業革命時代以直線之時間觀念,有些文化則可能採圓形、重複、輪迴之觀念,Michael Sullivan指出資訊時代採用時間要素之機動藝術(Kinetic art)即有佛道兩家之時間觀。現代藝術以集錦、彈片方式即不同於文藝復興至新古典主義之直線思考路線。資訊之電子媒體亦使人有天涯共此時之感。(呂清夫,1996)。
- (三)視覺文化探究之必要性:根據Anderson & Milbrandt (2002)後現代批 評經常應用於當代通俗媒體與文化,此方面之學者旨在追求重構論之 目標 (reconstructionist goal),亦即檢視意象與表演,以理解社會之 基礎與視覺文化之分歧。其探討旨在顯示意圖、意義、意涵、與哲學 前提、以及誰與既有形式有利害相關、乃至這一切對個人與社會之衝擊等。視覺文化研究中意象之檢視不僅是爲了鑑賞之緣故,而是爲了能採取智慧之行動。其提出了爲生活而藝術之理論,主張藝術與視覺 文化使觀賞者對他們生活之意義進行溝通、反思、與回應(劉豐榮,2007b)。視覺文化充斥吾人生活空間,一方面其傳遞快速,且可提供豐富之資訊或相關社群,有利於知識之學習與相關智能之發展;另方面則因其訊息往往片斷、多元、或未經合理檢視而呈現,尤其其具有表現之強度與感染力,一般人若缺乏愼思、明辨、解構、批判之 知能與素養,則其觀念易迷失於虛擬世界似是而非之訊息,且其情感

不自覺地移情於虛構之情境,形成對外在之不成熟認知乃至錯誤之認 同,或產生自我身分之誤認與發展。

在文化及其關聯之精神性表現與其闡釋上,吾人宜探討視覺文化,現代文化、後現代文化、以及東方美學與文化等議題(劉豐榮,2010,2011)。文化及其關聯議題之精神性理念與表現可由一些藝術家之作品加以闡釋:如Barbara Kruger, Michael Ray Charles (Storr, et al., 2001)…等人。

四、增進對生態與其關聯之覺知、省思、與改善

- (一) 生態與道德問題:生態危機、廢核之展望、化學與放射性之污染、家庭之解體、傳統社區之消失、對傳統價值觀與機構(如教堂)之輕視等使許多人質疑現代西方世界與其許多核心價值之方向。消費社會受到前所未有之批評,即使從地區觀點而言,某些社會能持續其消費,但地球資源被視爲有限的。同時少部分世界人口消耗不合此例之地球資源,此被視爲無法維持且有破壞性的,終極而言,它成爲一個道德議題(Forbes, 1996)。
- (二)地球之整體與交互關聯性:傳統之國家主義與地區主義也被挑戰且被視爲不足以符合世界之真實。生態危機是不受限於政治疆界的,溫室效應、臭氧層之消耗、空氣與水污染、放射物之漏泄、以及物種與雨林之消失等或許源自國家與地區,但卻衝擊全球。人們開始看到藉由服務於國家或地區利益,這些問題既無法被理解,更難以被解決。地球必須被視爲整體,且Lynn Margilis與James Lovelock之「蓋亞假說(Gaia Hypothesis)」[地球即一個「活物」,名爲蓋亞(Gaia),即希臘之大地女神(大地之母),生物與環境相互影響結合成能調控之大地之母,參見http://highscope.ch.ntu.edu.tw/wordpress/?p=8345]受到廣泛與普遍支持。環境之利益係由紳士或運動員對「保存」(經常維持打獵)之關注,轉變到現代西方思維之批判。主張將事物分解成構成部分而加以理解之認識論不僅被視爲無法面對問題,它即爲問題之部分(Forbes, 1996)。其實此將事物分解成構成部分而加以理解之認識論

觀點乃基於實證論之本體論 -- 亦即世界如何運作之問題:實證論取向 認爲「實在」爲一個,而且將其分割成部分而加以研究便瞭解整體; 然而現象學取向則認爲有「多重的實在(multiple realities)」,這些「實 在」是社會及心理學上的構念(socio-psychological constructions),而這 些構念形成一個相互關聯的整體,這些「實在」僅能以此方式加以瞭 解(劉豐榮,1996)。此論點特別適於人文與社會之研究課題,然而 在處理自然或物質世界,乃至其與人文(含心理、精神)、社會關係 之問題時,認識這些因素之相互關聯整體及其作用實爲解決問題之必 要條件,而且此整體性之知覺乃教育之重點。Forbes(1996)指出創 造局部需求之條件,且僅局部觀看似乎常在其他地方製造問題,其結 果就成爲不想要的局部情況。「整體論」、「整體世界理念」、「整 全食物」、「整全兒童」描述了一些事物,這些未必已被充分檢視, 但對許多人而言似乎是有意義的。人們開始感受到需觀看世界以看到 地區。在蓋亞假說後之數年,教育者與生態者如David Orr與Gregory Caiete建議以看到所有事物與自然之交互關聯性爲根本,且此種看法 即新心靈之基礎,而世界乃賴此新心靈方得以爲生存,同時創造此心 靈乃教育之首要責任。

(三)對自然之經驗與心靈交流:吾人心靈需要一種「地方(place)的感覺」,吾人常在自然中體驗心靈,因對太陽、樹木、草、花、與地之直接經驗頗能滋養吾人心靈。僅僅見到自然整體之美,即能產生敬畏與尊崇之感;看到花與天空之色彩,感受赤腳所踩踏的草,即爲感覺的經驗,此尊崇與感覺性兩者滋養著心靈。Thomas Moore提出「心靈(性靈)生態學(soul-ecology)」,於此概念中,吾人尊敬自然中的心靈,此心靈乃基於一種感受的關係(felt relationship)。他主張生態學的根本意義是視大地(the Earth)爲「家(home)」,當吾人有深刻感情時,將受到感動而如同照顧自己的家一般地去照顧土地。Moore指出無家可歸之感的問題是根源於吾人與大地之抽離。因吾人喪失與大地的感受關係,大多數的人即有無家可歸之感(homelessness)。當吾人對大地與其過程有所覺知時,就能不受現代

的盲目性所影響,且開始看到生命的交互關聯、或工業化對空氣與水之影響、對臭氧層之傷害、以及全球持續升溫等。因為心靈是投注於關聯(connections)中,故心靈的教育途徑不僅使人能有此觀點,亦要求具有此視野(Miller, 2000; Moore, 1992, 1994)。

在生態及其關聯之精神性表現與其闡釋上,吾人宜探討環境污染、生態之破壞、「性靈生態」、自然與人造環境、科技與生態等議題(劉豐榮,2010,2011)。生態及其關聯議題之精神性理念與表現可由一些藝術家之作品加以闡釋:巴比仲畫派如Jean-Francois Millet,道家藝術, Mark Dion (Storr, et al., 2001)…等人。

肆、結論

扼要言之,精神性取向全人藝術教育價值觀在於增進吾人對自我、藝術、文化、生態等與其關聯之覺知、省思、與改善。本文擬綜合前述觀點,進而提出「藝術即道(art as Tao, the Way):藝術活動即道之追尋與實現」之理念,以作爲精神性取向全人藝術教育價值觀之核心概念,且從三方面闡明藝術對人類精神性與全人發展貢獻之可能性,以及精神性取向藝術教育價值觀達成之可能方式。此三方面未必單向發展,實乃以各種可能方式而交互作用與提昇。茲以圖示說明如次:



「藝術即道(Art as Tao, the Way)」之藝術教育理念圖

- 一、藝術活動(artistic activities):投入於藝術之表現與知覺(expression and perception)活動是促進精神性及全人發展之有效途徑。亦即進行表現與創造之研究,以及知覺、鑑賞、與批評皆能習得藝術之智慧。相較於其他學科,藝術學習因其要求心靈開放性、全人統整性、與思維之深廣度,而可謂最有助於探討自己與自己內在及外在世界之關聯性,以及發展情意與理性之整合,澄清價值與培養一貫人格與情操,以及對生命與世界之關懷與親和性。
- 二、概念學習與經驗學習活動 (conceptual learning and experiential learning

activities): 吾人可從藝術與日常生活中,以探索與省思(exploration and reflection)方式,獲得「概念學習」與「經驗學習」。亦即前述「自我、藝術、文化、生態及其關聯」之相關知能可爲學習內容向度,精熟其相關概念,並整合「經驗學習」(可包括生活經驗與前述藝術相關經驗),透過體驗而發展概念,進而經由省思而深化、修正與創發概念。如此方能增進吾人對藝術精神性之認知與經驗,且將精神性應用於藝術表現與生命發展中,藉以涵養精神性與發揮其價值。

三、精神性與生命之提昇(the enhancement of spirituality and life):基於前 述藝術活動與學習活動,應用習得之概念與智慧於人生目的、意義、 與價值之探討,且發展心理(mind)、心靈(soul)、與精神(the spiritual/ spirituality) 知能,朝向覺知(awareness)、覺醒(awakening)與開悟 (enlightenment)。亦即喚起「覺知力」,以對前述各層面之範疇所涉及 之內心與外在事與理更能加以解構、理解而不惑,且由美之覺知與涵泳而 提昇精神以達理智澄澈之境界(楊深坑,1983;劉豐榮,1991)。同時 保持「覺醒」,面對各意識層面,進行不斷地自我修養與自我改善(selfcultivation and self-improvement) ,與人、自然萬物、及宇宙適當「關聯」 且保持和諧,在自我身分認同上發展與體現「天地與我並生,萬物與我爲 一」之大我,使生命朝向之莊子所謂之「大清明」,以及實現與道合一(to be one with Tao) 之理念與經驗。此種理念與經驗亦反映於當代藝術家之觀 點與藝術境界,如Reinhardt主張藝術即開悟, Duchamp晚年認為藝術是一 種永恆的欣喜感(constant euphoria)(劉豐榮, 2007a; Baas, 2005)。此 乃誠如Tacey(2009)所言之直到自己體驗到「自己」與「較大之主體」 產生關聯時,它才實現了它的「眞性(true nature)」,眞性能產生無上喜 悦。當自己瞥見自己之源頭時,自己才「回家」,亦即回歸到自己本身; 且當吾人恢復到吾人之歸屬時即實現了盼望。

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視覺藝術論壇 第七期 2012年7月 頁 70-96

嘉義大學人文藝術學院視覺藝術學系/視覺藝術研究所

德勒茲的雙重音樂系譜

陳瑞文*

摘要

本文旨在對德勒茲的音樂分析所呈現的兩種系譜進行解讀,希望從音樂與哲學交纏的來龍去脈,指出雙重系譜的啓示。這種解讀不只可揭示德勒茲後期思想一種思考動力論的特殊哲學形態,某種超越的內在性與音樂交媾的奇特實踐,也可對他在藝術哲學上的貢獻作更有效的理解。

關鍵詞:德勒茲、音樂、系譜、藝術哲學

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Deleuze's Double-Genealogy of Music

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Abstract

This paper aims to decipher the double-genealogy of music presented in the analysis of music by Gilles Deleuze with the goal of pointing out the direction for music from the long and short of the interlace between philosophy and music. The analysis does not only reveal the unique form of philosophy in his "dynamism of think", an interactive realization between transcendental immanence and music, but also provide effective comprehension toward his contribution in art philosophy.

Keywords: the spirituality in art education, holistic art education, the value of art, the spirituality in art

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德勒茲的雙重音樂系譜

壹、前言

從系譜(généalogie)最能看出德勒茲的哲學和藝術視野,主要是它的反歷史特性。這些系譜,以哲學系譜最爲明顯,因爲從前期出版目錄便可得知,但藝術系譜就不是這麼一回事了,它們隱隱約約、若隱若現,散佈於整個著作裡。哲學系譜由兩條軸線組成:一條以康德爲核心的超越(transcendantal)軸線,另一條由史賓諾沙、萊布尼茲、尼采組成的內在性(immanence)軸線,以及綜合者柏格森。而與哲學系譜有著對應關係的藝術系譜則複雜多了,按次序包含文學、音樂、繪畫和電影。當中文學、繪畫與電影都有專著,因此考察它們的情況較爲容易,惟獨音樂沒有,它主要散佈在《千高台》,與各式各樣的議題混雜一起。

雖然音樂系譜零散,但卻最值得注意,原因在於它是德勒茲思想的分界線,是德勒茲從現代性轉爲更爲混搭和開闊視野的起點(這裡現代性指的是具有現代和傳統的二元觀)。本文認爲從音樂系譜的形成模式,正可以看到這個思想轉變的關鍵差別,事實上它也影響了後續的繪畫與電影兩種系譜。

貳、德勒茲音樂論的第一種系譜:抽象機器 (或歷史裡的抽象機器)

德勒茲論音樂混搭了兩種視野:一種是從越界或不合時宜的角度,看待歷 史裡的音樂變動,這是一種不分時期的視野;另一種則是劃分現代與傳統的二 元視野。前者是從現代繪畫的材質革命與哲學系譜雙向疊合來觀察音樂。具體 而言,這是相信從某種物質角度的點、線、面、多線性、對角線和斜線的形態 變化,可以衡量作曲者是否對歷史一記憶(histoire-mémoire)具有不合時宜的「超一歷史」(trans-historique)(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 363)作爲。優異的作曲者通常是反記憶的,他說:「音樂家尤其可以說:我憎惡記憶,我憎惡回憶」(Le musicien peut dire par excellence: « Je hais la mémoire, je hais le souvenir »)(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 364)。這是將衡量點,集中在作曲者是否對前一位作曲者所建構的殊異點狀系統的踰越(transgression)上。

至於後者則是藉助於布列茲(Pierre Boulez 1925-)的「平滑時間與條紋時間」。「平滑空間」(l'espace lisse)(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 592)是用來思考那些不可測量(non mesurable)、非有機(anorganique)、非知覺(imperceptible)與遊牧(nomadisme)的臨界性與對抗性的實驗音樂;而條紋空間(l'espace strié)(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 593)指的是可測量、有機、可知覺、定居(sédentarisme)的古典樂。平滑空間不單獨存在,它與條紋空間緊密聯結一起,彼此具有對立的因果關係。

德勒茲使用第一種視野來談論歷史裡的所有音樂變動問題,不只包含自巴哈到舒曼的古典樂,也用來分析各式各樣的現代樂(印象派音樂、十二音列體系、實驗樂與電子樂等二十世紀的新音樂);而第二種視野主要針對新音樂。雖說有此傾向,但大多時候兩種視野經常任意地混合使用。由於經常在同一段落混搭使用,再加上從不缺席的往外聯結與延伸性的說法,所以讓原本已經相當零碎的音樂論述更加難以掌握。最奇特的是,在「點狀系統」上,兩種視野在同樣的語意上各給出了完全不同的說法。

首先我們來看第一種視野的操作模式,以及由此所形成的系譜內容。

(一) 德勒茲獨特的觀察重心:點狀系統

在德勒茲眼中,任何一件音樂作品都脫離不了「點、線、面、對角線和銜接」(參閱Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 361-364)的點狀系統(système ponctuel)。此點狀系統包含三要件(可以看出是對功能音樂理論的改造):「(1)此系統由水平線與垂直線組成,其座標確定點的分配位置;(2)水平線可垂直地自為重疊,垂直線也可水平地移動,如此水平頻率與垂直共鳴會製造或繁殖新的點;(3)從點到點,線便被勾勒出來,就像可定位的連接線;對

角線則屬於不同時刻和新點的連接,與相鄰的或距離遠的水平與垂直的點形成頻率和共鳴。」(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 362)

德勒茲認爲凡是撼動既有「點狀系統」的,往往會因爲爆裂而釋放出「繁多線」(multilinéaire)和無數的「堆」(blocs),從而展示不一樣的「點、線、面、對角線和銜接」性質,因此音樂變動因素實際位於「點狀系統」的「邊界」(frontière)(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 363)。如下一段摘錄涉及莫札特(將協奏曲concerto、交響樂symphonie與奏鳴曲sonate等三種主要古典形式帶到巓峰的十八世紀作曲者)、舒曼(十九世紀情感的浪漫主義作曲者)與貝格(Alban Berg 1885-1935)(二十世紀十二音列體系的作曲者)的音樂分析,便是出自如此角度:

所有音樂家始終如此進行:在點、座標、定位銜接之外,勾勒他的 對角線,即使不穩定,讓聲音堆浮動在解放的、創造的線上,乃至 在空間裡鬆開這變化的和流動的堆,一種優異的個體性(例如半音 性、聚合體、複雜的音符,尤其已經在那兒的複調音樂所有的可能性 和資源等)。大家所提到的關於管風琴的「斜的向量」。對角線往往 由極端複雜的聲音空間和線條促成。是不是這就是一個短小樂句或一 個節奏堆的秘密呢?無疑地,點取得一種根本的、新的創造功能:它 不再只涉及重建點狀系統不可避免的命運;相反地,現在這是點從屬 於線,是點標示出線的增殖,或它的彎曲、加速、減慢、狂暴或掙 扎。莫札特(Mozart 1756-1791)的微型—堆。堆甚至可能化爲一個 點,就像化爲一個音符(堆—點):貝格(Alban Berg 1885-1935)在 《Wozzeck》(1925年的表現主義歌劇,混合了十二音列體系與浪漫 主義) 裡的Si, 舒曼 (Shumann 1810-1856) 的La。向舒曼致敬, 舒曼 的瘋狂:穿過管旋樂團的分區控制,大提琴飄忽不定,以及沿著解域 的聲音堆勾勒它的對角線;或者一種極爲樸素的迭奏,透過一種精心 構思的旋律線和一種複調建構勾勒出來。(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 364-365)

這是將音樂當成某種物質性的東西。明顯的這樣的角度很容易讓人聯想到出自現代繪畫的分析模式。的確,德勒茲對此做過交代。不過,令人印象深刻的是,德勒茲也從音樂的點狀系統,分析現代繪畫,而這是和音樂分析混搭一起的。如下一段摘錄,是他將莫札特的「微型一堆」和舒曼「穿過管旋樂團的分區控制,讓大提琴飄忽不定,以及沿著解域的聲音堆勾勒它的對角線」的瘋狂,轉用到多樣的現代繪畫表現。例如說克利、康定斯基和莫內繪畫,是自身會起作用的色彩堆(un bloc de couleur)和視覺堆(bloc visuel):

是否在繪畫之中是如此,完全如此呢?實際上,這不是點促成線,而是線帶來解域點,帶來外部的影響;線因而不是從一個點到另一個點,而是介於點之間它行進於另一種方向,讓點難以分辨。線成爲對角線,掙脱了垂直線與水平線;尤其對角線也成爲貫穿線、半一對角線或自由直線、虛線或角線、或曲線,始終位於它們中間。介於垂直的白色和水平的黑色之間,克利的灰,康定斯基的紅,莫內的紫,每種塑造一種色彩堆。沒有起源的線,既然它始終開始於圖畫之外,後者將它置於沒有座標的中間,既然它與濃稠平面混合一種,在那兒以沒有定位的銜接它浮動和創造,既然它不只失去再現功能,也失去勾勒任何一種形式的功能,——從那裡線成爲抽象的,真正抽象和突變的視覺堆,以及在這些情況裡,點重新找到一些創造功能,就像點—色彩或點—線。(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 365-366)

從上面的摘錄看到,衡量現代繪畫內部變動之鑰的色彩堆和視覺堆,被用 到音樂領域,而橫量音樂的「線」則成爲繪畫修辭:如從解放線,分析再現繪 畫(中文常稱爲寫實畫)的透視與深度問題,以及箇中相關的記憶、符碼和功 能。現代繪畫的材質革命,被德勒茲帶到音樂分析上,而分析音樂的成果又用 來描述現代繪畫作品。

而德勒茲並不止於此,又對此迴圈施予理論化,此兩種層次的連結、不斷 延展和任意混搭。這是德勒茲藝術論述最經常出現的手法,如下便是典型的範 例: 線是介於點之中,在點的中間,而不是從一點到另一點。它不再勾勒輪廓。它不再描繪事物,而是在事物之中。在繪畫中,沒有比深度問題更虛假的了,尤其是透視。因爲透視只是佔用對角線或貫穿線、逃逸線一種歷史方式,也就是將運動的視覺堆再疆域。我們說佔用,是有一種佔領的意思,確定一種記憶和一種符碼,指定一種功能。尤其,在這種克分子的功能之外,逃逸線、貫穿線還擁有眾多其他功能。逃逸線不但不是用來再現深度,而是它們額外地虛構一種如此再現的可能性,此再現只佔有一個瞬間、如此的時刻。透視,甚至深度,都是逃逸線的再疆域化,也只有逃逸線的再疆域化才創造出繪畫,將繪畫帶到更遠。(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 366)

在點狀系統的分析視野中,除了展示德勒茲殊異的「超-歷史」音樂關之外,還帶出對現代繪畫的看法。這就是將繪畫的透視當成類似音樂的點狀系統,同時將繪畫透視當成會讓線的動力和逃逸的繁多性進入「一個點狀的黑洞」(un trou noir ponctuel)(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 366)。這指出了古典繪畫的變動史,乃是一則畫家掌握和重新組建透視模式的演化史,當中透視問題類似音樂的點狀系統則是古典繪畫解域或創造的關鍵。

(二) 點狀系統的分子宇宙觀、功能音樂與布列茲的「tempo」理論

點狀系統的視野主要是將音樂當成物質層次的聲音堆來看的,就像將繪畫看成色彩堆(un bloc de couleur)和視覺堆(bloc visuel)(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 366)一樣,這基本上超出了西歐音樂學的功能音樂思考模式。這從兩位音樂學的音樂分析模式可以看出來:夏爾(Daniel Charles 1935-2008)的形式理論與布列茲的「tempo」理論。

就西歐音樂學的形式音樂理論而言,夏爾的〈音樂與遺忘〉(La musique et l'oubli)的分析模式是相當具代表性的。他認為古典樂其實就是一種功能音樂,在此音樂裡「形式必須服從於結構的功能需求」。夏爾定義如下:

功能主義(fonctionnalisme)[...] 由結構元素之間的固定關係及穩定

展示組成。如此的關係決定了音樂組織趨向於等級制度。爲了等級結構(structure hiérarchique)的出現,那麼應該讓居間的潛在形式出現和展開;這些只有功能的依賴關係才促成其實現,只有複合體的部分或全部變成某種圍牆才促成其實現。既然這只是上述圍牆出現部分之所有牽連,因此作曲是在結構互補的層次上。(Charles, 1976, 17)

此音樂結構化(structuration)包含三個基準:

第一基準,功能音樂乃建立在元素之間關係網絡(réseau des relations entre ses éléments)的表現上。要求每個元素或每個聲音在結構上的功能,或內在地在作品裡扮演它應有的功能,當中應刪除元素或聲音自身的殊異性:也就是每個音符在音高、綿延、強度上必須從屬於旋律與和諧。第二基準(second niveau)則建立在第一基準(Charles, 1976, 19)「功能音樂乃建立在元素之間關係網絡的表現上」。它要求「各式各樣的音樂短句的音質混合編制」在功能層次上應從屬於整體形式的「局部的形式」(forme partielle)。第三基準涉及音樂與聽者的關係。此基準包含兩種可預期的情況:第一種情況,當聽者將 ostinato領會成一種形象、一種「局部的形式」時,他便產生一種音樂的詮釋距離:他聆聽或解讀它的同時,或者引出知識和記憶,或者他貼近音樂,將音樂當成一種聲音效果,只沉醉、融入其中。

功能音樂的內部是層層疊疊的組織,如同戲劇在舞台場域裡與裝飾背景的融合一樣,它類似建築學的結構。這種旋律的建築學觀念,指出了功能音樂的基本特性:功能音樂的旋律構成面與聽者發生共同接納效果:文化記憶與共鳴。

相對於夏爾的音樂功能論,布列茲不再從功能角度解釋音樂,而是透過速度(le tempo)和節拍(mesure)。他將脈動時間(temps pulsé)看成條紋時間,而非脈動時間(temps non pulsé)則屬於無定形時間(temps amorphe)。在脈動時間的層次上,脈動的條紋速度結構特徵乃是「綿延結構援引計時器時間,它按照一種定向、標誌系統,儘管可能是規律的或不規律的,但一定是系統的。在此系統中,脈動是最小的單元」(Boulez, 2005, 99),它是一件音樂作品的基本條件,正如「mesure」爲所有音樂演奏不可或缺的基礎一樣。它也

適用於複調音樂(polyphonie)的發展,因爲不同樂器的聲部需要一個規律的節奏框架。在他看來,如果「tempo」是作品的內在生命,那麼「mesure」則是外部的,是演奏時不可或缺的,此一體兩面的結構便是十七世紀的巴哈經莫札特到浪漫主義的舒曼,西歐音樂整個全盛時期所謂調性(tonalité)音樂的特徵。

在布列茲的分析裡,古典的「tempo」或脈動時間呈現兩種基本特性。第一種是它的條紋維度,此爲聽覺的基準(重複和和諧);聽覺基準賦予這種音樂時間一種維度觀點(l'aspect dimensionel)。第二種特性則由第一種產生,此脈動時間「是由速度、加速或減速起作用:它所建立的規律或不規律之標定,實際上是和一種受某種限制的、寬的和變化的計時器時間有關;計時器時間與脈動數目之關係便是速度(vitesse)的指標」(Boulez, 2005, 100)。

指出夏爾的功能音樂理論和布列茲的「tempo」理論特徵是重要的,因為德勒茲的「點、線、面、對角線和銜接」的點狀系統,基本上是將音樂看成在空間中組織性的聲符之分子運動(vitesse moléculaire)。此分子物理的角度,既打破了旋律與非旋律的傳統現代二分法,也異於布列茲的「le tempo」和「mesure」,更完全超出音樂學的功能與旋律觀念,後兩者仰賴計時器時間(le temps chronométrique)。

也就是歷史裡每組殊異的點狀系統,一定涉及對前一位作曲者殊異點狀系統的踰越。因此歷史裡每組殊異的點狀系統,實質具備某種越向抽象的力量,按德勒茲的說法就是音樂的分子和宇宙力量(forces cosmiques et moléculaires)(MP 380),涉及物質和空間的「眞實運動」(mouvements réels)。

這樣的分析角度,給出了全然不一樣的音樂說法。例如華格納、莫札特、瓦雷茲(Edgard Varèse 1883-1965)和梅湘(Olivier Messiaen 1908-1992)的音樂,德勒茲提到「朝無限小的單元劃分」的一種分子力量。他說華格納音樂將「最多樣的經和緯、最多變速度與緩慢聯繫起來,並且確保擴大變化的連續,超越形式範圍」:

這便是華格納,大家對他的指責,是關於這種音樂的基本元素特徵,它的水的流動主義(aquatisme),或者動機的霧化,一種朝無限小的單元劃分。當大家想到流變—動物時,會看到此音樂特徵更好的地

方:鳥仍保有重要性,但隨著昆蟲的分子震動、唧唧聲、吱嘎聲、嗡嗡聲、噼啪聲、刮嚓和摩擦等,鳥已爲昆蟲世紀所取代。鳥是歌唱性的,但昆蟲是樂器性的,鼓和小提琴、吉他和鐃鈸。流變—昆蟲取代了流變—鳥,或者與之合在一起。昆蟲更爲貼近地了解所有流變都是分子這個眞理(參見Martenot波,電子音樂)。這是分子具有基本粒子與宇宙相通的能力:因爲分子造成形式瓦解,將最多樣的經和緯、最多變速度與緩慢聯繫起來,並且確保擴大變化的連續,超越形式範圍¹。(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 379)

莫札特音樂的主旋律具有變奏(variation)特性,某種重音(accents)頻率,德勒茲說他的音樂是一隻自身解域、變容的絕世之鳥:

再發現莫札特,主旋律,當時已經就是變奏了。 (Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 379-380)

在莫札特的音樂中,形成對角線的就是重音,首要是重音。如果大家 聆聽或觀測不到重音,那麼那就只聽到一個相對貧乏的點狀系統。音 樂家在鳥兒身上解域,尤其這是一隻自身解域、變容的鳥,一隻絕世 的鳥 (oiseau céleste) 便是會與牠流變的東西進行流變。 (Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 374)

瓦雷茲電子樂的聲音分子類似狂亂的逃逸線,他讓戈壁沙漠充滿昆蟲和星星,形成一種世界的流變-音樂,一種宇宙的對角線:

瓦雷茲闡明了,循著變化速度的關係,聲音分子(堆)以多樣的方式分解成佈置元素,如同一種聲音能量的流量或波,放射到整個天地,狂亂的逃逸線。這如同他讓戈壁沙漠充滿昆蟲和星星,形成一種世界的流變一音樂,一種宇宙的對角線。(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 380)

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¹ 華格納的歌劇常以水爲背景,如《漂泊的荷蘭人》,他的歌劇音樂內在具有流動、流體的特徵,如《特里斯坦和伊索爾德》

梅湘音樂的啓示是:音樂不是人類的特權:天地、宇宙皆由迭奏所構成; 音樂的問題乃是貫穿自然、動物、元素、沙漠和人類的解域力量。

梅湘讓多樣半音綿延、聚結,「使最大和最小相互交替」,以便讓人想到介於星星山岳無限長的時間與昆蟲原子無限短的時間之間的關係觀念:宇宙的、最基本的力量,這首先出自節奏的工作。這促使音樂家發現鳥,同樣鳥也讓他發現基本元素和宇宙。彼此結合成整體、宇宙的纖維、對角線或複合空間。音樂放送出分子流。

就像梅湘所言,音樂不是人類的特權:天地、宇宙皆由迭奏所構成; 音樂的問題乃是貫穿自然、動物、元素、沙漠和人類的解域權力。準 確地說,這涉及的不是在人類裡的音樂,而是它已經是在自然裡。不 僅如此,人種學家從動物所發現的東西,梅湘也在音樂中發現了:人 類幾乎沒有特權,除了超編碼、做出一絲不苟的結構的手段之外。甚 至這是特權的反面;穿過流變—女人、兒童、動物或分子,自然以其 權力,音樂權力,來對抗人類的機器,工廠與轟炸機的隆隆聲。應該 達到那樣,人類的非音樂聲音與聲音的流變—音樂合成一體,彼此相 互對抗或包容,就像兩個角力者不能掙脫對方,沿著一條斜線滑行: 「讓合唱團代表倖存者發聲〔...〕。大家聽到蟬微弱的叫聲。接著一 隻雲雀鳴叫,緊接著嘲鶇的歌聲。有人笑了,一位女子嚎啕大哭。一 位男子發出呼喊:「我們迷失了!」接著女子的聲音:「我們得救 了!| 喊聲從四面八方爆發開來:「迷失了!得救了!迷失了!得 救了!」」 (Texte d'Henry Miller pour Varèse, Le cauchemar climatisé, Gallimard, pp.189-199)(這涉及的不是在人類裡的音樂,而是它已經 是在自然裡:Il s'agit plutôt de ce qui n'est pas musical dans l'homme, et de ce qui l'est déjà dans la nature.可類比於阿多諾的句子)(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 380)

從點狀系統的分子宇宙觀,德勒茲的重心便在聲音材質上,這如同山水畫的結構型式的不動性,山水畫家所能著力處集中在墨韻材質、筆觸或皴法上一樣。德勒茲要說的是,音樂史就是聲音材質的旋律變化史。

「點、線、面、對角線和銜接」的觀察角度,讓德勒茲得以擺脫「十二音體系與大調/小調(majeur/mineur)系統」之間的糾葛,更寬廣地審視音樂的變動原因。

(三)「超-歷史」(trans-historique)視野:音樂變動原因出 自於點狀系統的解域

從點狀系統的解域審視音樂的變動原因,其實背後有著「超一歷史」的視野。此「超一歷史」視野,可以穿越古今毫無窒礙地查核音樂特性,以及觀察音樂理論的表達重心。例如他看到布列茲音樂理論以「和聲的垂直線和旋律的水平線之間創造出一種對角線」,解釋歷史裡的偉大音樂家:

當布列茲變爲音樂史家時,是爲了指出一位偉大的音樂家每次都以極爲不同的方式,在和聲的垂直線和旋律的水平線之間創造出一種對角線。每次都是一種另類對角線、一種另類技術和一種創造。這種橫跨線真正出自解域化,而一種聲音堆便移動於此橫跨線上,它沒有起源點,既然它總是位於線的中間,它沒有垂直和水平的座標,既然它創造自己的座標,它不塑造從一點到另一點的定位式連結,既然它是在非脈動時間內:一種解域的節奏堆,搬棄了點、座標和節拍,就像一艘醺醉的船,與線混合一起,或劃出一個濃稠平面。快與慢附著於音樂形式裡,推動著音樂形式,時而增殖,時而線的微型增殖,時而消亡,一種聲音的廢除、退化,或兩者兼具。(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 363-364)

例如以「堆」、「另類」和「新系統」,形象十二音體系技法的建構者維也納樂派:「像這樣一種對角線、一種線一堆,維也納樂派堪稱是最佳範例。尤其也可以說,維也納樂派找到可歷史定位的一種疆域化、點、垂直線與水平線的新系統。另類的嘗試,另類的創造動作便皆隨之而來。」(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 364)

提到任何歷史裡的偉大作曲者,都類似維也納樂派對「既有的點、線、座標和節拍」提出「新系統」或「另類作法」,作品就當時的越界情境而言都以

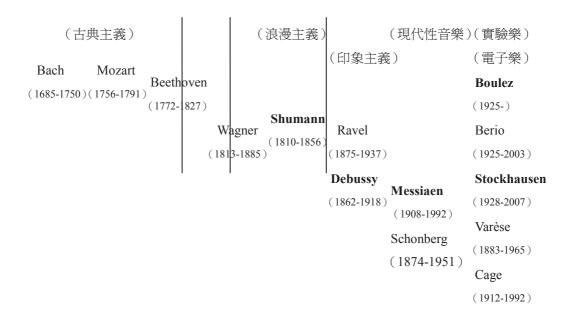
不可辨識的陌生「堆」出示。

因而德勒茲提到沒有哪位作曲者不「以平滑衝撞條紋的行動」或「以多線性對抗點狀系統」(362)為職志的,沒有哪位藝術家不秉持非歷史(non historique)的不合時宜行動的。按德勒茲的說法,這些作曲者如同偉大的科學家一樣都是抽象機器(machine abstraite)。

所以歷史是由反抗歷史的人所創造的,不管哪個時刻都有衝撞既定秩序的歷史改寫者:

與點狀系統截然不同的是線的系統,或更準確地說是多線性系統。解放線條,解放對角線:沒有哪位音樂家或畫家不抱此意圖的。[....]點狀系統更引人注意,當音樂家、畫家、作家、哲學家反抗它,甚至以製造它來對抗它,它就像一種跳板。歷史是由那些對抗歷史的人所創造的(而不是將自己寫進歷史或改寫歷史的人創造的)。(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 362-363)

由「堆」(bloc)、「另類」(autre)、「新系統」等詞彙所帶動的隨機的非系統論述,幾乎歷史各階段代表性的作曲家都沒遺漏,每一位他眼中的「另類」作曲家都是推動轉變的抽象機器。這樣的論述模式,打破了音樂史年代的傳統與現代二分法,以及音樂學的文獻史視野。仔細整理可以得出如下表列,我將它命名爲抽象機器的系譜。它構成《千高台》音樂論兩個底層基座之一,緊緊地拉住整個音樂論零散微型的隻言片語。此系譜整理如下:



不過是什麼原因出現這些音樂的抽象機器呢?《千高台》並沒有解答這問題,德勒茲以信仰危機細膩地探討歷史的文藝變動,深入討論這個棘手的問題要到《皺摺:萊普尼茲與巴洛克》。

《千高台》僅能給予「所有真正的創造活動都是超一歷史的」這樣的說法。儘管如此,它從音樂與歷史的互爲關係,卻犀利地提出音樂變動原因出自於音樂點狀系統的邊界,它不在歷史與記憶之間,而在「歷史一記憶」的點狀系統之邊界。也就是音樂點狀系統本身具有自爲改善與複雜化的驅動力,凡是進入點狀系統的作曲者得回應更新點狀系統的要求:

這不是透過挑釁,而是因爲他們找到現成的,或他們自己所創造的點狀系統,應該允許這樣的行動:解放線條和對角線,勾勒線條,而非爲了形成點,製造非知覺的對角線,而非糾纏於改進的或複雜化垂直線與水平線。這做法始終陷入歷史裡,但絕非來自歷史。歷史在試圖切斷與回憶的關連上是徒勞的;它終究能複雜化回憶圖示,重疊和移動坐標,強化連結或深入研究間斷。然而邊界並不在那兒。邊界並不介於歷史和記憶之間,而是介於「歷史—記憶」的點狀系統之間,以及介於多線性或對角線部署之間,此邊界絕非永恆,而是流變,些許純粹狀態的流變,超—歷史的。(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 363)

小結:偉大作曲者都是處在歷史情境裡的非歷史或超歷史行動

也就是任何的創造不可能發生於歷史的框架裡,也不可能發生於歷史之外,而是處在歷史情境裡的非歷史或超歷史行動。德勒茲援引尼采對歷史的態度,來解釋音樂變動乃是一種「歷史-記憶」的點狀系統之間的重新放置:

尼采並非以歷史對抗永恆,而是以之對抗在歷史之下或在歷史之上:不合時宜者,一個個體性、流變、流變的純真的另類名子(也就是說以遺忘對抗記憶,以地理學對抗歷史,以地圖對抗模仿,以根莖對抗喬木)。所謂非歷史近似一種周圍大氣,[...] 唯有在那兒才能促成生命力。[...] 會有人實現其行動而不首先籠罩在這種非歷史的烏雲的嗎?創造就像是掙脱再現世界的任務,一條條突變的抽象線,因爲創造部署新的現實型式,歷史只能重新抓住或重新放置在點狀系統裡。(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 363)

因此所謂「沒有那一種創造行動,不是超一歷史的,不是持反面的,或不是透過一種解放線」(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 363),不應理解成現代前衛運動的「挑釁或造反」,而應該理解成「歷史一記憶」的點狀系統之間的重新放置(replacer)。

參、德勒茲音樂論的第二種系譜: 平滑空間與條紋空間

平滑空間與條紋空間這組概念(《千高台》1980)源自音樂學學者布列茲(Pierre Boulez 1925-)的「平滑時間與條紋時間」(《思想今日音樂》,Penser la musique aujourd'hui, Gonthier, 2005),現象學學者馬爾迪內(Henri Maldiney 1912-)也提過。

德勒茲拿取布烈茲的音樂概念,給予變形和轉換,除了拿掉「tempo」(節拍的速度)與「mesure」(節拍)之外,主要也是兩人在現代性上有不同的主

張。對德勒茲而言,「平滑對抗條紋」涉及「看見混沌」臨界視野,屬於之間的;而布列茲的「平滑對抗條紋」則是以新疆界(新形式)取代舊疆界。

德勒茲將差異定位在「兩種時間性型式之間」,而非布烈茲「區分脈動時間與非脈動時間」:

艾甬乃事件的不確定時間、浮動的時間,它只有速度,以及它同時不斷劃分已經發生和尚未發生,同時發生的太遲和太早,某一種同時將發生和剛發生的事。與此相反,計時則是節拍的時間,它固定了事物和人,發展一種形式,乃至決定一個主體範圍;布列兹在音樂裡區別節拍速度和非節拍速度,一種建立在價值上的功能和形式音樂的脈動時間,一種則只有生機的差異或速度的、機器的和波動的音樂的非脈動時間;總之,差異既不在曇花一現和持久之間,也不在規律和不規律之間,而是在兩種個體化型式、兩種時間性型式之間。(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 320)

儘管德勒茲的「平滑解放條紋」涉及「看見混沌」或「鬆動」 (défaire),而非布烈茲的更新疆界,但前者還是大量引述後者。我們來看看 布烈茲的「平滑與條紋」的內涵,便可知道德勒茲大部分的說法都來自布列 茲。

(一) 布列茲的平滑時間與條紋時間

布列茲的音樂思考模式,主要是從「tempo」(節拍的速度)指出「脈動時間」與「非脈動時間」,接著從非脈動的「無定形時間」提出「平滑時間/空間」與「條紋時間/空間」。

1.第一階段:從「tempo」(節拍的速度)指出「脈動時間」與「非脈動時間」

在《思考今日音樂》裡,布列茲從古典的「tempo」(節拍的速度)速度 觀念,將音樂時間分成脈動時間與非脈動時間:脈動時間相當於條紋時間,而 非脈動時間或無定形時間(temps amorphe)相當於平滑時間。在他看來,脈動時間的結構特徵形成於「持續結構援引計時器時間,按照一種定向、一種標誌系統,規律的或不規律的,但一定是系統的:脈動」(Boulez, 2005, 99)。布列茲將這種觀念,拿來接上古典音樂的速度觀念,速度被定義成:「用來指出一首依靠固定的節奏範圍之樂曲運動」(Honnegger, 1976, v° Tempo)。

布列茲追溯了古典音樂的速度觀念的發展:開始的時候,速度仿自人的走路,以及心臟的脈動;直至十七世紀心臟的脈動觀念被機械的鐘錶速度取代,由於此革命發生於義大利,所以用來指示速度類型的都是義大利文(largo, adagio, andante);到十九世紀,義大利詞彙的使用,受到節拍器時間的挑戰,節拍器的準確度將音樂旋律和結構更爲細膩;從此,透過小節線(barres de mesure)(以同等持續之細分,形成一種節奏起伏的分隔),樂譜的視覺條紋可以更爲明確的標示速度,達到一種嚴謹脈動速度的建立。布列茲認爲,條紋時間的速度,給予了音樂作品眞正的特徵,而其節拍(mesure),則被視爲所有音樂演奏不可或缺的基礎。

在布列茲看來,內在(速度作爲作品本身)、外在(節拍於演奏上的不可 或缺)的兩面結構,乃西歐音樂整個全盛時期的特徵。

在布列茲的分析裡,古典時間或脈動時間呈現兩種基本特性:第一種特性就是它的條紋面向,也就是以重複性的和諧作為聽覺標準。第二種特性就是它的脈動時間,是由第一種特性造成的,按布列茲的說法:脈動時間是功能的,由加速或減速起作用,建立在規律或不規律的標準上,「它是限制的、寬闊的和變化的計時器時間;計時器時間與脈動數目之關係,則是速度指標」(Boulez, 2005, 100)。

2. 第二階段:從非脈動的「無定形時間」提出「平滑時間/空間」與「條紋時間/空間」

布列茲的原創性,在於以古典的「tempo」(節拍的速度)速度觀念為核心,既用來解釋傳統音樂的條紋時間,也用來談現代音樂的「無定形時間」(le temps amorphe)。德勒茲認為,當布列茲發展無定形時間觀念時,在表現上參照了阿拉伯-伊斯蘭和印度這些音樂的非節拍、本能和自由的節奏(Deleuze &

Guattari, 2001, 29-30)。此「無定形時間」構成了現代音樂的時間特徵:

無定形時間不參照計時間,而是涉及總的式樣;綿延,伴隨明確的比例或沒有任何比例的指示,在一種時間場域裡表現出來 [...]。無定形時間,伴隨著事件的統計數目——發生於一種總的計時時間(un temps global chronométrique)期間,大致是稠密的;屬於無定形時間的這種稠密度關係,乃是佔有指標(indice d'occupation)(Boulez, 2005, 100)。

也是從「無定形時間」的角度,布列茲細膩地指出平滑時間的兩種特徵。第一種特徵,相對於條紋時間,無定形時間沒有任何穩定的聽覺標準(aucun repère auditif stable)。從拒絕任何穩定的聽覺標準,布列茲進一步宣稱:「真正的平滑時間將避開詮釋者的查核」(le véritable temps lisse est celui dont le contrôle échappera à l'interprète.)(Boulez, 2005, 107)。

第二種特徵乃由第一種特徵延伸而來:平滑時間並不揭示任何有形的運動,也不具備任何知覺條件,而只有稠密度、張力和聲音流量(densités, intensités et flux sonores)。此種音樂,就像「一種波動不齊的音樂,其風格本身帶給樂器演奏者一種沒有任何脈動速度的可能」(Boulez, 1975, 89),例如十二音列體系。而要達到強度和事件的流動音樂,綜合性的電子樂器的震動(vibration électronique)比起十二音列體系,更能達到。電子樂器的技術與震動樂音的延展性,是布列茲論無定形時間的第二對象。

整個看來,布列茲的平滑時間所強調的便是在無定形的流動(fluidité)性質:所有作曲者最終無非爲了開發光滑時間,尋求「新的礦脈」(nouveau filon)。布列茲自己的音樂便具體地給了這種流動、波動不齊、無定形、噪音和不可控制的聲音之擴散觀點,這種音樂類似德勒茲眼中的歌德或巴洛克線條。換言之,平滑時間不以計算佔領時間,而條紋時間是以計算佔領時間(dans le temps lisse, on occupe le temps pour le compter ; dans le temps strié, on compte le temps pour l'occuper)(參閱Boulez, 2005, 107)

儘管布列茲主張「流動、波動不齊、無定形、噪音和不可控制的聲音」, 但既然著重在無定形的流動(fluidité)性質之開發上,所以它的平滑時間仍強 調「在創造自由與創造紀律必要性之間,一種辨證步驟」(Boulez 1975: 83)。

那麼創造自由與規範之間的相互性,到底是何種關係呢?是本能乃藝術創作自由的首要,而規範次要呢?抑或同意規範與創造自由之間有一種真正的互補性,規範與自由同等重要?布列茲屬於後者,而德勒茲爲前者(創造與規範之間並非互補,而是創造永遠如同火車頭在前引路,最終以如其所是看待)。

聲音材質、稠密度和激烈張力的優先性,加上形式結構的要求,便是布列茲的新音樂主張。他是在形式規範(norme formelle)之上發揮創造自由,此形式規範被他看作是作品實踐和孕育的必要。

(二)從「無定形時間」的角度提出「間斷」 (coupures) 觀點

布列茲從「十二音列作曲法」、電子樂(musique électroacoustique)與實驗音樂,提出「無定形時間」觀念,最重要就是以聲音變動的「間斷」(coupures)形態,解釋平滑和條紋的差異,深化他的「tempo」觀點。

在《思考今日音樂》裡,布列茲從空間角度指出音列(série)的連續(continuum)性質:「我們是從節制的或非節制的、變幻莫測的界定,強調空間的變化無常。必須更仔細地回到這個極為重要的點上,因為它一方面把我們引到連續觀念,另一方面引我們從高的角度,重視聲音的空間之性質界定」(Boulez, 2005, 95)。

布列茲所謂「連續」指的不是從空間的一點到另一點持續執行的行程,而是由無數間斷所組成的繼續與中斷之延伸:「透過某些法則切割(couper)空間的可能性,使連續顯示出來;繼續與中斷之間的辯證法,則由間斷觀念發展出來;我要說的是,連續便是這種可能性本身,因爲它同時包含繼續與中斷:間斷改變了符號的連續這麼說也可以」(Boulez, 2005, 95)。在他看來這樣的空間不僅是物理學的(physique),也是生理學的(physiologique)。

從間斷(coupures)問題,布列茲指出兩種轉調模式(modulo):一種在同質空間也含有「條紋空間與平滑空間」之間的轉換;另一種則完全處在非同質空間。「一種由標準器所界定,規律性地不斷更新;另一種,不明確、不限定(...),自由地和不規律地起作用」(Boulez, 2005, 95)。

同質空間被某種音樂標準器(半音)條紋化,賦予知覺;非同質空間則屬於非規格化的空間,在此空間裡「耳朵失去定向,也失去間隔的絕對認知」(Boulez, 2005, 96)。此兩種空間具有相乎依存的關係:「強烈控制的平滑空間,將轉換爲條紋空間;反之,條紋空間,如果實際應用的頻率之統計分配是均等的,將轉換爲平滑空間」(un espace lisse fortement dirigé aura tendance à se confondre avec un espace strié; inversement un espace strié, où la réparition statistique des hauteurs utilisées en fait sera égale, aura tendance à se confondre avec un espace lisse)(Boulez, 2005, 98)。² 可以說「無定形時間」便是布列茲劃分傳統性(條紋)與現代性(平滑)的基準:

(以十二音列體系為分界線) I.同質空間 II.非同質空間 (Espaces homogènes) (Espaces non homogènes) B.平滑空間 A.條紋空間 (Espaces lisses) (Espaces striés) 1.固定的或變化的、明確的溝渠 (Coupure déterminée, fixe ou variable) a.固定模式:直的空間 (Modulo fixe : espaces droits) b.變化模式:曲的空間 (Modulo variable :espaces courbes) 不確定的溝渠; 沒有模式 聚焦的(一個中心或好幾個中心) (Coupure indéterminée ; pas de 非聚焦的 (Focalisés, Non focalisés: Un modulo) 平滑/條紋空間(交替、重疊) (Espaces lisses/strié: foyer, plusieurs foyers) 頻率的統計分配 2.固定的或變化的模式 Alternance, Superposition) (Répartition statistique des (Modolo fixe ou variable) fréquences:) a.固定明確的溝渠:規則空間 均等:非控制的空間 (Egale : espaces non dirigés) (Coupure déterminée fixe : 不均等:控制的空間-假-中心 espaces réguliers) (Inégale : espaces dirigésb.變化明確的溝渠:規則空間 pseudo-foyers (Coupure déterminée variable : espaces irréguliers) 聚焦的(一個中心或好幾個中心) 非聚焦的 (Focalisés, Non focalisés: Un foyer, plusieurs foyers)

(Boulez, 2005, 98-99)

值得注意的是,在非同質空間層次上,布列茲以回返方式要求一種嚴謹

² 這段重要的敘述,幾乎雷同於《千高台》的說法:「平滑空間不停的被翻譯、轉換成條紋空間;條紋空間經常地被逆轉、回歸平滑空間」(l'espace lisse ne cesse pas d'être traduit, transversé dans un espace strié; l'espace strié est constamment reversé, rendu à un espace lisse.)
(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 593)。

的自我紀律(auto-discipline rigoureuse):即在整個叛逆的解放狀態裡保有某種規範含量:有必要「在創造自由,與在創造裡的紀律必要性之間,必須保有一種「辯證步驟」(Boulez, 1975, 83),也就是「結構與形式的內在邏輯清晰性,與即興、幻想、想像力的躍進」彼此融爲一體。在布列茲思想裡,這種必要性其實就是「形式的再接納」(réinsertion de la forme)主張,這主張和德勒茲的「慾望情感」(affection du désir)與「捍衛混沌」(protéger du chaos)(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 189)是截然有別的。

(三) 德勒茲的平滑空間與條紋空間

德勒茲對布列茲的平滑時間與條紋時間之變形,涉及兩個層面:一邊拋棄音樂學的技術層次,直接從哲學的「看見混沌」看待平滑和條紋的對立關係,即所謂現代性系譜;另一邊以平滑和條紋爲軸線,帶向音樂、海洋、數學、物理學和美學(游牧藝術)等模型,進行歷史、社會、政治等跨域論述,完全遠離音樂學範疇。

後者指的是《千高台》的第十四章〈1440——平滑與條紋〉,就是在布列茲這兩個術語的互爲思想上,從音樂、海洋、數學、物理學和美學(游牧藝術)等五種模型,進行陳述與語言雙向扭絞的繁多性(multiplicité)。

前者指的是《千高台》第十一章〈1837——關於迭奏〉提到的音樂家,及隱約的系譜,大致也分成條紋與平滑兩種族群討論。如下爲條紋音樂的巴哈(Jean-Sébastien Bach 1685-1750)、莫札特(Wolfgang A. Mozart 1756-1791)、貝多芬(Ludwig van Beethoven 1770-1827)、貝里歐(Hector Berlioz 1803-1869)、舒曼(Robert Schumann 1810-1856)、華格納(Richard Wargner 1813-1883)、慕索格斯基(Modeste Petrovitch Moussorgski 1839-1881)、畢傑(Georges Bizet 1838-1875)、夏比耶(Emmanuel Chabrier 1841-1894)、維爾迪(Guiuseppe Verdi 1813-1901)。

1. 德勒茲對條紋化音樂的說法:點狀系統

從條紋空間的角度,德勒茲指出古典樂的每個聲音是依據和諧的垂直軸線

與旋律的水平面而決定的:

回到單純的對位,條紋讓固定和可變的交織一起,讓不同的形式相連和井然有序,將和諧的垂直軸線與旋律的水平面組織起來。(Pour en revenir à l'opposition simple, le strié, c'est ce qui entrecroise des fixes et des variables, ce qui ordonne et fait sucéder des formes distinctes, ce qui organise les lignes mélodiques horizontales et les plans harmoniques verticaux.)(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 597)

由這些原則所制定的每首音樂作品,基本上就是水平與垂直雙重結構化的層疊系統(un système stratifié)或點狀系統(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 361)。這是具有喬木形狀的、回憶的和結構特徵的系統。德勒茲描述如下:

如果線與點是對立的(或堆與記憶是對立的,流變與回憶是對立的),那這不是一種絕對方式:一種點狀系統包含某種線的利用,以及堆自身分配一些新的功能,其實,一個點首先反射一些線性座標。不僅代表著一條水平線和一條垂直線,而且垂直線平行地移動,水平線則以其他水平線重疊著,因此每個點都被規定在兩個基本座標上,而且也被標定在一條重疊的水平線上,以及在一條線或一個移動的垂直面上。最後,當從一個點到另一個點勾勒出一條任意線時,兩個點便連結起來」。(德勒茲以點被規定在水平線和垂直面的座標,來描述音符在形式音樂裡的附屬位置)

只要在那兒的線條被視爲座標的或可定位的聯繫,那麼一個系統將稱爲點狀的:例如喬木系統,或一般的回憶系統和克分子系統都是點狀的。回憶具有一種點狀的組織,因爲任何當下都反射時間歷程的水平線(運動學的),從當下到固去,或到舊當下的再現。無疑地,這是一種沒有大的複雜性是發展不起來的基本圖式,尤其大家可從藝術再現所塑造的一種教學法裡再找到這樣的東西,也就是一種記憶術。音樂的再現,勾勒了一種旋律的水平線,低音線,與其他旋律線疊合

一起,在那兒,點是指定的,從一條線條到另一條線歸屬於對位法的關係;另一方面,一條線條或一個和諧的垂直面,沿著水平移動,但不再依賴於此,從高到低,安置成一種和音,能夠與接著而來的和音連貫一起。(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 361)

在條紋空間的視野下,這些系統在疆域或再疆域上是喬木狀的、回憶的、 克分子的、結構的。線條以及對角線,完全附屬於點,因爲它們用來作爲點的 座標,或用來作爲點與點、從一點到另一點的定位銜接:這涉及聲音元素或點 的連貫或關係的優先性,乃至這些連接軸線的優先性。這樣作曲模式,不外乎 就是自文藝復興以來西歐音樂的傳統模式。

也是從條紋空間角度,德勒茲將作曲的點狀系統,稱爲再現(représentation),近似繪畫論述關於再現繪畫的形式與結構說法:一方面,條紋的再現視野,其思想或感性建立在形式、結構、元素關係之優先上,指的是傳統性的作品;另一方面,平滑的臨現視野,其思想或感性建立在力量、材質流動上,指的是現代性或前衛作品。

2. 德勒茲對平滑「音樂」的說法:聽者的「神經系統」(système nerveux)

「平滑空間和條紋空間」的相對論述,德勒茲的重心明顯放在聽者的「神經系統」(système nerveux)上。對他而言,功能音樂不建立在聲音本身,而是在聲音之間的關係,因此聽者的「聽」是內在地連結在兩種時刻:文化(culture)(因該承認我們通常預期一種音樂風格)和記憶(mémoire)(未來的進程是隨過去的進程而變化的)。而當作品拋離該有的文化與記憶之習慣範圍時,直接觸及聽者的「神經系統」³。這種「音樂」,夏爾將之稱爲非功能的音樂,或稱爲「平的音樂」(musique planante),也就是德勒茲所提的「機器的和浮動的音樂」(musique flottante et machinique)(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 320),或「一種發聲的宇宙機器」(une machine cosmique, capable de « rendre

³ 請參閱Francis Bacon:Logique de la sensation, 德勒兹著, 2002

sonore ») (Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 424) 。

這種音樂之特點,或甚至自其取得,都出自於對抗功能音樂。因此其基礎乃是不折不扣地反功能音樂,其優先性在於:聲音材質的優先,而非聲音之間的關係和結構。並非去要求音符如何形成結構性的功能,也非讓音符處在旋律和和諧軸線之情境,而較是聲音如其所是:就像阿多諾的看法,材質的存有論化(ontologisation du matériau)。阿多諾認為這種材質手法,其實是一種退化,它迫使作品「成為斷裂的、混亂的、非選擇性的,甚至是無秩序的純粹聲音傳播;也迫使聽者進行沒有定向的和無方向的、分心的、非作品的消極聆聽」。

換言之,德勒茲的現代性音樂雷同於他論培根繪畫的方式,那就是:非功能音樂涉及「力量臨現,會將聽者捲入一種流變中」,而非再現形式和傳達意義。建立在自由操作的材質資源上,這種機械的和浮動的音樂所引出來的聽,必然具有直接性特徵:這種內在直接性一作品臨現之自身部分,不再具有疊合一起清楚的形象、語句層面,而只有聲音流量的部署;至於外在直接性一作品臨現給聽者部分,由於直接刺激「神經系統」(système nerveux),則不可能有任何可詮釋或可分析的音程(音樂節奏間距)。

德勒茲在此是以「看到混沌」作爲現代性與傳統性的劃分:

某些現代音樂家,反對構造的超驗面向,認為整個古典樂便是由構造的超驗面向所控制,因而採取一種內在的聲音面向,某種如其所是的聲音,引出某種非知覺的東西 (l'imperceptible),它承載的只是速度和緩慢之差別,只是分子間一種拍拍作響:藝術作品應該標出秒、十分之一秒、百分之一秒 (二度音程,十度音程、百度音程)。或者說那是涉及到一種時間的解放 (Aion),浮動的音樂乃非脈動時間,就像夏爾所說,電子音樂之形式將位置讓給了速度的純粹變化。(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 327)

這個對立面劃分了兩個世界:一方面功能音樂(musique fonctionnelle)涉及到脈動時間/條紋空間(temps pulsé/espace strié)領域,由此佈置有意味的形式和超越-整體的結構,以及它會帶來一種具有深度且可解釋的聆聽;另一

方面則是非功能音樂(musique non fonctionnelle),其浮動性涉及非脈動時間/平滑空間領域,由此開展線條和流量,以及它會直接觸及神經系統(système nerveux),一種德勒茲所稱的「立即性的聆聽」(écoute immédiate)。此種音樂也是德勒茲眼中的分子角色:「所有流變都是分子的」(tous les devenirs sont moléculaires)(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 379);振動、如蟋蟀唧唧聲、嘎吱聲、磨擦聲:「這猶如昆蟲世紀與鳥世紀輪流出現」(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 379)。

綜合而言,從平滑空間的角度看,可以發現德勒茲對十九到二十世紀音樂變動問題的雙軸線看法:一條出自內部的變革,另一條出自外部因素。關於內部因素指的是自十九世紀中期以來一系列受到現代繪畫材質革命的新音樂運動。例如印象派繪畫給了音樂變動或尋求新途徑之際一個關鍵性的啓示;即透過純粹的色彩材質與點狀材質形塑整體畫面的色光變化,徹底改變再現繪畫的材料工具觀念,讓原本是再現的工具轉爲表現的對象;印象派的革命轉到音樂上,便是撤銷調性音樂的結構雙核心——第一基準和第二基準的形式建構關係,讓每個音符從局部形式和整體形式的結構性脫離出來,音符透構純粹感覺重新部署,這便是德布西(Claude Debussy 1862-1918)和拉維爾(Maurice Ravel 1875-1937)的作法,以及接續的十二音列體系的荀白克(Arnold Schonberg 1874-1951)、貝格(Alban Berg 1885-1935)與魏本(Anton Webern 1883-1945)。

接著,納入外部因素,如模仿各式各樣的鳥叫的梅湘,以及科技因素的電子聲學音樂(musique électroacoustique),如貝里歐(Luciano Berio 1925-2003 義大利作曲家,專長電子聲學音樂與)、斯托克豪森(Karlheinz Stockhausen 1928-2007德國作曲家,專長電子聲學與聲音空間化),乃至實驗音樂的凱吉(John Cage 1912-1992)、巴多克(Béla Bartók 1881-1945)、楊格(La Monte Young 1935-)和培雷(Gisèle Brelet 1919-1973)。

德勒茲甚至提到,出自外部因素的「音樂」是有別於類似「華格納對土地 力量或對民族力量」之外的:

今天,斯托克豪森(Karlheinz Stockhausen 1928-2007) 和貝里歐

(Luciano Berio1925-2003) 構思這種差異的新表達方式,雖然他們所對抗的一種音樂問題,不同於浪漫主義(Berio在l'Un-Foule的le Dividuel裡,探索一種複合的吶喊,一種群體population的吶喊,而非在l'Un-Tout的普遍裡探索土地的吶喊)。(Deleuze & Guattari, 2001, 421)

換言之,外部與內部所引爆的音樂變動,基本上出現兩種模態或途徑,完 全不同於調性音樂的功能主義。這個雙軸線的現代音樂系譜,便是所謂平滑抗 拒條紋的第二種系譜。見如下圖示:

條紋空間

特徵:

調性 (tonalité)

功能音樂

 $(\,musique\,fonctionnelle\,)$

形式音樂

(musique fornelle)

平滑空間

特徵:平滑對條紋的叛逆

非功能音樂 (musique non fonctionnelle)

非形式音樂 (musique fornelle)

無形式 (aformelle)

內部因素:

印象派的德布西 (Claude Debussy)、拉維爾 (Maurice Ravel)和十二音列體系的維也納樂

外部因素:

模仿鳥叫的梅湘(Olivier Messiaen)與電子聲學 的貝里歐(Luciano Berio)、斯托克豪森(Karlheinz Stockhausen),乃至實驗音樂的凱吉(John Cage)

肆、結論:雙重音樂系譜在德勒茲藝術論裡的 關鍵性位置

《千高台》的音樂論混搭了抽象機器與平滑兩種系譜,但接下來的《培根:感覺邏輯》與《電影I,II》則更細膩地處理這兩種系譜的關係。前者由第二種系譜帶動第一種系譜,兩種系譜的交叉應用構成繪畫認識論的主旋律,而後

者分別處理兩種系譜,這就是兩冊電影論的架構,第一冊分析古典電影的剪輯特性和源流,第二冊分析現代電影的造假時間的叛逆性。

另外也可以從這兩種系譜的發展,看出德勒茲思想的關鍵性轉變:文學哲學時期(即前期)較偏向現代性對傳統性相對立的系譜(沙歇-馬佐克、普魯斯特與卡夫卡),中期首度出現抽象機器的系譜(第一個系譜),是與現代性對傳統性相對立的系譜混合論述的,無疑地這是德勒茲(與瓜達里)首度將兩種系譜同時應用在藝術論述上,音樂論反映了早期已經萌生的看法:《史賓諾沙與表現問題》(Spinoza et le problème de l'expression)便試圖串聯十七世紀的表現觀念和二十世紀的現代性,已經透露了抽象機器並非現代性的專利,它存在於歷史的每個轉換之際,可是真正認真尋求歷史裡的抽象機器,卻延遲到後期才進行。

音樂論綜合兩種系譜,因此可以視爲德勒茲中後期轉換的關鍵:德勒茲將以兩種系譜爲基礎發展非二元的認識論。這分別就是論培根繪畫所達成的繪畫認識論(1981),以及兩冊電影論所組成的電影認識論(1983與1985)。

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視覺藝術論壇 第七期 2012年7月 頁 98-115 嘉義大學人文藝術學院視覺藝術學系/視覺藝術研究所

藝術精神性的語言學異化

陳泓易*

摘要

藝術的概念是一個歐洲文藝復興之後的產物,而藝術的精神性價值與重要性在啓蒙時期得到許多的詮釋與正當化,特別是從啓蒙到德國古典哲學觀念論與唯心主義的脈絡之中,唯心主義的強調與歐洲人文主義的發展有某種同構並行的關係,十九世紀現代主義興起之後藝術的自主性變成一種重要價值,與當時興起的布爾喬亞階級意識也產生了呼應。本文企圖對藝術的精神性進行一個簡單的知識考古學式探索,並且由二十世紀兩大思想家阿多諾與本雅明的說法來反思此一藝術精神性概念的局限,語言作爲藝術精神性的承載媒介卻在語言學的轉向中發展出藝術精神性的語言學異化情境。

關鍵詞:精神性、先驗、物質性、非同一性、異化

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The Linguistic Alienation of Art Spirituality

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Abstract

The concept of Art is developed after the Renaissance in Europe. The spiritual value and importance of art are interpreted in various ways and legitimized in the Enlightenment period. The development of Enlightenment and Classical Philosophy in German with its focus on Idealism parallels to the development of Humanism in Europe. After the rise of Modernism in the 19th century, the autonomy of art becomes an important value corresponding to the class consciousness of Bourgeois. This article intends to conduct an archeological exploration on the spirituality of art. The article discusses the ideas of two important thinkers in the twentieth century, Theodor W. Adorno and Walter Benjamin, to reflect on the limiting concept of spirituality in art. With the Linguistic Turn in Western philosophy during the 20th century, language becomes an important medium to carry on the spiritual meaning in art. But the Linguistic Turn also gives chance to the alienation of such spirituality of art in the inner cycle of linguistic system.

Keywords: spirituality, transcendence, materiality, Nichtidentität (non-identity), alienation.

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藝術精神性的語言學異化

藝術是歐洲文藝復興之後所發展出的一個具有概念的實踐,它讓藝術家 (artist)區隔於手工藝操作的匠師(artisan)。而在歐洲十八世紀啓蒙時期又發展出 可以用來評論藝術的藝術史與美學(aesthetics)的詮釋語言。思想家傅柯(Michel Foucault)在它的早期書寫中,特別是知識考古學的研究中將歐洲十八世紀時期 的知識發展模式與文化內涵稱之爲古典時期(L'age classique)。傅柯特別以「知 識圖式」(I'Epistheme)來囊括他所定義的某一時期內在特定文化範圍內的知識 生產與其所衍生的文化形式總和。所謂知識圖式是「文化的基本編碼模式,所 有能夠運作支配包括此文化中的語言、願景結構、交易、技術、價值,其實踐 的位階順序動能內容」(Foucault, 1990, 11)。然而傅柯卻不是把啓蒙時期的思想 內容僅是放在十八世紀來探討,而是將啓蒙時期所處的十八世紀與動亂的十七 世紀合併於他所謂古典時期的「知識圖式」概念內容當中,傅柯將此時的知識 圖式區別於十五與十六世紀的所謂文藝復興時期(L'age Renaissance)的文化結 構與知識生產模式。文藝復興時期的知識生產與文化內涵的核心精神是某種以 「相似性」(La resemblance)為主導發展建構的認知與行為體系,而古典時期的 知識圖式的核心精神則是「再現」(La representation)。傅柯認爲啓蒙的知識方法 與世界認知模式原則上在十七世紀已經——建構起來,大約是十七世紀中期左 右,也就是歐洲三十年戰爭結束之後,笛卡兒(Rene Descartes)完成了其大部分 著作,而法國也漸漸取代西班牙成爲歐洲最主要的強權,三十年戰爭某種程度 是歐洲宗教戰爭之延續,在此之前,歐洲的藝術發展主要是以模仿義大利的文 藝復興爲主,宗教改革的衝突與動亂之後,天主教內部也回應出維新改革的動 機,努力發展出如耶穌會(Societas Iesu, S. J.)這樣的精英式團體,以思想與文化 模式推動天主教的轉型以及與此同時的所謂反宗教改革運動(Contre-Reforme)。 反宗教改革運動在藝術上最大的效應即是巴洛克風格的發展,天主教以羅馬爲 核心推動反宗教改革,巴洛克藝術風格也順勢擴張至歐洲其他地區,巴洛克的 華麗形式與喀爾文教派(Calviniste)的儉樸風格有所出入,巴洛克風格於是不比之

前的文藝復興風格般遍及全歐洲。而此時歐洲的新霸權法國,不同於過去西班牙與天主教的密切整合,法國卻是天主教與新教並存。南歐諸國的天主教與巴洛克浪潮與北方歐洲的新教內容在此處交錯交融卻也不免引起許多衝突矛盾。藝術史學者宮布里奇Gombrich(1899)認爲十七世紀起,歐洲各國王室逐漸發現藝術強大的政治效應,他們運用了十五世紀以來天主教運用藝術的策略以便產生對人民的效用與影響,此時年輕的法國國王路易十四(Louis XIV)以新建的巨大宮廷花園凡爾賽宮爲平台,操作深具政治目的的繁複藝術活動。儘管在國王路易十四於1685年重新以天主教爲信仰核心,卻並不以巴洛克風格爲藝術生產的主要選項與唯一依歸,甚至一直與象徵義大利與西班牙背景的巴洛克風格藝術保持某種距離,在新成立的法蘭西藝術學院中所推崇的藝術創作精神卻是所謂的古典主義風格(Classicisme),並且當時最重要的藝術形式之中,特別是表演藝術其所注重的形式也是以古典主義理念爲核心。

這樣的矛盾發展終於在1692年爆發影響深遠的所謂古今之爭。當時兩大陣 營各有許多的論述與詮釋,我們不能說古今之爭是一種單純的風格之爭。它更 是一種新的思維模式,甚至「知識圖式」對於過去凝視世界的態度與方法的置 換過程。在古今之爭過程中,詩人布瓦洛(Nicolas Boileau-Despreaux,1636-1711) 寫了一篇著名的文章『詩的藝術』讓此一筆戰在形式上最終以古典主義勝出。 倘若我們以傅柯知識圖式的邏輯來重新審視這個事件,那麼許多啓蒙時期的重 大事件與改革都可以在此見到隱微蘊藏的諸多重要訊息與線索。在『詩的藝 術』之中,規定了古典傳統詩歌的寫作規則,體現了封建王權的政治需要和藝 術趣味。在笛卡兒的理性主義基礎上發展出一種對法國乃至歐洲古典主義文學 產生重大影響的原則闡述。『詩的藝術』特別強調了理性作爲藝術的重要前 提, 並且分別論述悲劇、喜劇與史詩的創作規律, 從而提出「三一律」作爲古 典主義戲劇的創作法規。布瓦洛提出創作的重點飽含了幾個要項,其中特別強 調了「理性」(思想的整合)的重要以及語言的法則(尊重語言的神聖性)的核心價 值,並且強調藝術的美來自心靈的高尚。在古今之爭中以心靈的高尚與否定義 一個文學或者藝術創作是否爲優雅品味的作品。此一品味(le gout)的爭議也間接 成爲後來美學的一個可辨識準則。

從『詩的藝術』一文中我們可以發現一些影響啓蒙思想在藝術領域作用的

基礎。首先是在笛卡兒概念脈絡下的理性主義精神,其次則是品味作爲一種美 學的進則,對品味的爭辯到了十八世紀逐漸轉化成對美學的詮釋,或者宮廷 之中乃至沙龍之中所流行對於修辭以及文學創作中對於靈性(L'esprit)的追求。 而理性主義與品味詮釋某種程度造成十八世紀文學與藝術創作的創作者與凝視 者對於一種特殊精神性的期待,也就是對於人,思想、文學與藝術作品是否具 有靈性(esprit)的期待。特別是強調藝術之美來自心靈的高尚更是對創作的精神 性價值的絕對正當化企圖。至於語言的法則,或者尊重語言的神聖性這點,原 來是『詩的藝術』之中對語言文學性的一種古典主義式的理性與秩序邏輯的規 範。但倘若我們以傅柯知識圖式的角度重新審視,它則代表了兩個層次的問 題。首先是傅柯所謂的再現的問題,其次則是另一個層次的語言學問題。傅柯 認爲古典主義時期的知識圖式造成某種詞(les mots)與物(les choses)置換情境, 某種詞與物的分離,詞原本是物的再現媒介與載體,對於語言的高度推崇某 種形式上使得歐洲社會的文化與藝術文本之中,詞的秩序逐漸凌駕了物的秩 序。藝術創作在體制中規範,而詮釋藝術的美學也自己形成一個完整的語言系 統。啓蒙時期從溫克爾曼(Johann Joachim Winckelmann,1717-1768)到包姆嘉通 (Alexander Gottliel Baumgarten, 1714-1762)等許多思想家以不同的面向一直豐富 對於藝術的詮釋話語,也因而形成學院之中持續發展的藝術史研究與美學論述 的完整系統。

美學理論在許多哲學家的努力之下逐漸被建構,其中最具代表性的從康德 以降直到黑格爾的古典哲學對美學的論述強調某種精神性凌駕物質性的唯心主 義,同時藝術精神性的優位價值也在古典哲學的美學論述中被確立。唯心主義 哲學發展的過程與歐洲人文主義與理性主義的擴張在某種程度上並駕齊驅。而 藝術精神性的主要承載則是從啓蒙以來發展的美學論述。當美學,或者以藝術 爲參照的解釋性語言逐漸豐富以至於足夠自我完備成一個完整話語系統之後, 藝術創作與美學理論已經如傅柯提出的物的系統與詞的系統的分離一般,儘管 經常相互參照,卻已不相隸屬了。

霍布斯與康德

同樣在理性主義的概念下發展出新的認識論方法與觀看世界的態度。當康德與黑格爾將唯心主義逐漸發展成熟,在英國,或者央格魯薩克遜系統的英美知識圖示中卻發展出理性主義的另一種面貌,托瑪斯·霍布斯(Thomas Hobbes,1588-1679)代表另一種類型的思維模式,一種經驗主義的觀念邏輯,霍布斯將唯物主義推進到一個新的階段與層次,並強調功利主義倫理思想體系的建立,康德思想中以理性批判的策略將認知主體的主體性建構起來,此一策略中理性作用的正當性與純粹性讓自成系統的理性作用以先驗的形式運作。而先驗的純粹理性運作呼應了笛卡兒在方法論上對於身體感受與想像作用的不信任。某種程度而言,康德的先驗邏輯呼應了笛卡兒數學當中的代數(algebra)概念與解析幾何(Analytic geometry)方法。是一種對純粹理性的推崇與肯定,倘若笛卡兒的理性主義以數學呈現,則先驗哲學的理性主義便是以話語的形式呈現。這一個先驗邏輯便成爲康德哲學的一個核心概念。「只有在康德那裡,主體的概念才真正的出現,它論述了主體關於客體的內在建構功能,此一「先驗的」(transzendental)功能貫穿於康德的整個批判哲學。」(May, 2004, 83)

先驗哲學提供了一個與生活世界切割分離的獨立並且純粹的話語系統的合法性,並企圖以此抽象的數學或是哲學解決具體生活所遭逢的問題,以數學爲基礎的科學證明了它對生活世界具體問題的解釋,甚至解決問題的有效性,而先驗的哲學方法也嘗試用它的方法解決具體世界的問題。十九世紀初拿破崙帝國的瓦解並沒有衍生出權力重組的全面性戰爭被認爲是一種理性主義的凱旋,拿破崙戰敗之後歐洲的權力重組過程並非以新的戰爭解決,而是以理性的對話方式解決,我們經常認爲工業革命與技術進步讓歐洲凌駕所有傳統的文明而成爲十九世紀以來的世界霸權,社會學家卡根(Robert Cargan)卻認爲康德的哲學概念卻有推波助瀾的作用,認爲歐洲能夠成爲世界最強大的霸權。所有的成就皆架構於一個重要的基礎之上,那就是歐洲內部的穩定與和平發展,而此一基礎的肇端即是拿破崙戰敗之後歐洲所舉行的維也納會議(The Congress of Vienna)維也納會議的成功給歐洲帶來接踵而來的成就與榮耀逐漸影響了現代歐洲對霸權使用的態度以及戰爭策略的想像。

然而歐洲這種康德式的影響並沒有在英美世界產生同樣的效應, Kagan 認 為,「美國承繼了英國的重要心理情結,意識型態與歷史情緒,以某種遠古的 霍布斯世界秩序概念來行使其軍事與政治權力。在此世界中,國際法律與規則 是無法信賴的。真正的安全與真正的防衛乃至自由秩序的取得唯有仰賴軍事霸 權的擁有與使用。」(May, 2004, 82)

如果英美兩國央格魯薩克遜模式的戰略意識型態與戰略想像突顯了霍布斯哲學的影子,那麼歐洲的現代化戰爭概念與和平想像(維也納會議)的哲學基礎則是康德式的。尤其在經過二十世紀自我毀滅式的兩次大戰之後,此一概念更被加強。

歐洲期待康德式的永恆普遍的和平:「····背棄霸權····在霸權之外走向一種自我克制(self-contained)式的,以國際談判國際合作為基礎律法與規則的世界。」(May, 2004, 82)

而所謂永恆普便的和平,也就是一種沒有戰爭的和平,或者是一種沒有經驗的「先驗」的隱喻,如此對先驗意義的無限上綱甚至影響到歐美社會的經濟與文化領域。英美國家在八零年代之後的經濟學邏輯,也就是永恆報酬遞增的「供給面革命」的經濟學邏輯就是一種康德式的概念轉向,而其效應甚至衝擊到文化領域甚至是藝術的生產邏輯,也就是藝術的生產一如抽象的語言,藝術的評論或者美學的話語逐漸與藝術創作分離,甚至形成置換,也就是一種霍布思對語言的批判所形容的自行創造上帝的祭師,並且在此轉化過程之中上帝,或者上帝的意義與價值逐漸退場消失。

從康德到海德格,先驗所具備的超越與逾越特質逐漸增強其此一特質而被突顯。海德格重新將「先驗」解釋爲「不斷的超越自我」。因此先驗變成是「向存有意義的逾越而去」的能力。

此一先驗不斷自我超越的能動性合法化了康德「永恆的和平(Kantian perpetual peace)」的概念。此一概念也在十九世紀初期歐洲的維也納合會中得到初步的實踐。然而此策略也在某種先驗的逾越的邏輯無限上綱之下卻逐漸異化成爲一種「無節制的和平」(immoderate peace)(May, 2004, 82)的期待與濫用。

美學的權勢或者藝術的評論逐漸也如同這種無節制的和平一般,凌駕了藝

術也弱化了藝術。

對於對話(dialogue)與集體機構(collective institutions)的建置具有某種 迷戀式的倚賴的歐洲在歷經兩次毀滅性的戰爭之後逐漸失去海德格式的自我超 越動能,變得內縮(self-absorbed),內省或者更進一步的朝向關注自我,甚至 迷戀於自我的內在形象之中。所以歐洲今日的多邊主義事實上某種程度已經只 是一種分離主義與封閉主義。

一如今日當代藝術領域所宣稱的多元化與多樣性某種程度也是一種過度仰賴語言的封閉主義,它比較是一種內縮或者更進一步的朝向極度的自我關注。歐洲變得既無意願也沒能力去實踐歐洲人期待「永恆的和平」,主要是歐洲如今既無條件也無意志,如此一來卻讓這種「永恆的和平」變成一種抽象或甚至是空洞的詭辯話語,一種永遠無法付諸實現行動的抽象話語,一種想像的「沒有節制的和平」(immoderate peace)幻想,一種無相對符指的符徵剩餘之修辭(rhéthorique)。

物質性與精神性的辨證

藝術的非同一性特質

十九世紀末歐洲社會的快速發展變革與接下來二十世紀的兩次毀滅性戰爭讓歐洲重新思考其核心思想與主流價值的盲點。二十世紀前期現象學家胡塞爾在存有學的文本概念中首先提出回到物自身的說法;之後法國哲學家梅洛龐帝(Maurice Merleau-Ponty)則提出身體感、親身(incarne, embodiement)的理念,被認爲黑格爾之後最重要的美學著作,阿多諾的美學理論則特別在其藝術作品理論中強調美的物質性。從這幾位歐洲關鍵的現代哲學家的論述中我們發現歐洲在二十世紀藝術的一種物質性的回歸,或者至少是一種藝術物質性的開顯與接受或者甚至是強調,藝術精神性或者精神性的絕對價值反而招致某種程度的質疑甚至否定。存在主義者沙特(Jean-Paul Sartre)提出存在先於本質(L'existance precede l'essence)的概念也將物質性與精神性的順位進行一種反轉,而在阿多諾晚期的重要哲學著作「否定的辨證」中提出客體的優先

性的主導動機,並且強調以下重點:

在藝術的領域中,藝術作品具有不可某抹滅的優先地位。這個具體且優先存在的藝術作品必須具體的被面對,既不能以理論既存的概念體系,也不能以藝術史的風格或類型的標籤去加以標定。藝術作品是一個自我封閉的實體,他繼與創作者的主觀意向性無關,也與詮釋者的理論思考或知識背景無關。它遵循自身的形式法則與結構邏輯。(黃聖哲,2002,1)

從黃聖哲(2002)的論述釐出,阿多諾美學理論承接了德國觀念論的傳統,企圖在美學架構中尋求新論述的可能性。因爲在德國觀念論傳統美學中,美並非感知性的,美與感知的具體對象是分開的,是思考上的客體,對美的論述僅是架好知識論體系後的附帶談論。美學,在以科學方法爲前提的知識體系裡頭,既又邊緣卻又不可缺,哲學體系若沒有美學便無法完整。這種偏智識主義的美學在黑格爾的論述體系中達到高峰,黑格爾的美學讓藝術從宮廷娛樂的宥架中跳出,讓藝術精神化。若以黑格爾的界定來說,精神是在己爲己的存有者,而藝術的實體正擁有此種精神。美,在黑格爾那裡,被定義爲「理念的感性顯現」。也就是說,美的核心是理念,而非感性。康德甚至直接表明:「沒有任何感性之物是崇高的。」而這種美學傳統,造成對藝術的科學論述比藝術本身更重要,美學成爲哲學的應用領域。(黃聖哲,2002,2)

比起黑格爾,康德雖也曾經脫離智性論的主導(例如「美是無目的的合目的性」),但當他回到「品味判斷」時仍還是回到智性的框架(例如:「品味味判斷總是與知性/理解力有關」)。於此,阿多諾認為這是康德理論的矛盾之處、一個尚未解決的美學問題一到底,美是一個可辯之的概念嗎?阿多諾採取一種矛盾的修辭回答:「美既無法定義,卻也不能放棄概念,這就是它絕對的二律背反(antinomie)。在這種於「美學理論」中處處可見的曖昧修辭中,我們仍可發現,概念的殘餘揮之不去。美既不是概念,卻又必須運用概念加以掌握,這就是西方傳統美學的吊詭之處。」(黃聖哲,2002,2)

而這一個西方美學傳統的弔詭卻讓阿多諾以非同一性概念提供了藝術在精神性與物質性的辨證中一個充滿創意的詮釋,然而在阿多諾的解釋中物質性並

非傳統美學在材料與形式的概念,對於被現象學所忽略的藝術作品具體的物質性阿多諾則將其視爲藝術作品的非物質性環節的構成前提。「物體並非單純只是藝術作品的載體。藝術作品的客體化使其成爲第二階段的事物。作品的物的性格是一種各個力量交互作用於作品上所產生出的綜合。」(黃聖哲,2002,4)此外,「物質」(Material)按照Peter Bürger精簡的詮釋指的是「在藝術作品中藝術形式與製作方式對象化了的狀態。」(黃聖哲,2002,4)

它既非作品的形式面,亦非其內容的一面。它可以說是對立於創作主體之 所有可以運用的一切形式亦能成爲物質。因此,物質也就是藝術家所面對的所 有必須去作選擇的一切。

阿多諾依循辯証的思考方式反對傳統美學形式與內容的二分,他提出「物質」(Material)的概念來超越這種二分法。物質可說是創作者在創作活動中所面對的一切可資運用者。音樂中的調性、繪畫中的透視法、文學中達達主義的「自動書寫」都包含在他所稱的「物質」之中。物質是藝術與社會的中介。由物質論的觀點而言,藝術作品的真理內容是它的社會性。(黃聖哲,2002,2)

這是阿多諾所定義的藝術之物質性,延續社會主義的辨證方法,阿多諾對無法調和的藝術之物質性與精神性進行另一種解讀並且提出非同一性的說法,「藝術是理性的」的界定,使得藝術與知識處於一種矛盾的關係。一方面,在西方脈絡中,藝術是可偏向理性的,它有一套被熟悉與被認知的行動規則,並且,無論藝術創作或詮釋/評論都在某套知識體系中傳接(甚至集中於學院訓練),於裡對外各方面它都帶著認知活動意義的知識性格;但是,同時地,藝術到底仍不是我們承認的知識活動,它甚至比當代社會更萬動難測,不擁有科學知識基本的確定性。而阿多諾使用康德的術語,將此種關係稱爲「二律背反」。也就是說,藝術的可認知規律和非概念性的變化規律,這二者的內容在藝術裡頭都是有效的,但這兩者常在美術歷史行進過程中形成對立性衝突。這個論述,它勾勒出一個新的問題架構:概念與尚未被概念掌握者的對立。我們以西方美學傳統來看,美的概念與美自身的脫離,構成了其內在的矛盾。美既欲望被設定爲概念性的,但又不能以概念來掌握,這就構成了阿多諾所說的

「非同一性」:美的概念與其所指涉的對象沒有相應一致的關係。相反地,我們或許可以大膽藉由阿多諾的思考方式來宣稱,「美正是那非同一者。」(黃聖哲,2002,3)

然而對於藝術物質性的接受與正當化仍須考慮到盧卡其所擔憂的物化 (reitification)問題,對於物質性的詮釋並非企圖將藝術與思維與行為主體的關係 導向一種物與物的物化關係,因此藝術的自主性(L'autonomie)對阿多諾而言變成一種核心價值,批判理論認為藝術的自主性表現在其反社會的性格上,因此 阿多諾提到「藝術的反社會是對一定社會的必然的否定。」(林雅琪、鄭惠雯譯,2010)

藝術的自主性往往表現爲對既存社會規範的不順從,它也不會將自身變質爲社會有用的交換物,它本身的存在即是對社會的批評。「只有經由其社會的抵抗力藝術才能維持生命;它才不會物化,否則會變爲商品。(林雅琪、鄭惠雯譯,2010)也就是說,藝術的自主性是得以在對藝術的物質性的敞開與接受過程中得以避免被物化關係所滲透的種策略。

靈光與物質性

阿多諾所提出的藝術非同一性的美學解釋一方面質疑德國觀念論唯心主義對精神性價值的單邊式絕對肯定,同時也對現象學對於物在藝術領域中的不夠明確進行某種闡釋與釐清法蘭克福學派的另一位思想家本雅明(Walter Benjamin)對於藝術中的物質性也提出了不同的看法,在「機械複製時代的藝術品」一文中,本雅明(Walter Benjamin)提到真實性與藝術作品的關係。

機械複製所創造的嶄新條件雖然可以使藝術作品的內容保持完好無缺,卻無論如何貶抑了原作的此時此地。除了藝術品有此現象之外,對其他事物亦然;比如電影膠捲底片拍錄的風景,此時此地感便受到 挫損;不過,藝術作品的貶值更是點到了要害,觸及了任何自然事物 所不能比的弱點:因爲是直衝著其真實性而來。(許綺玲譯,1998,63) 本雅明進一步解釋真實性的意涵:「一件事物的真實性是指其一切所包含而原本可遞轉的成分,從物質方面的時間歷程到它的歷史見證力都屬之。」(許 綺玲譯,1998,63)

這是本雅明對於藝術作品的物質性的一種擴大詮釋,他以真實性作爲基礎來詮釋藝術的物質性,而此一作品真實性則是作品的靈光所被賦予的基礎,此一藝術物質性的內蘊本質原本存在於崇拜儀式之中,「真實藝術作品的獨一性價值是築基於儀式之上。」(許綺玲譯,1998,63) 工業革命的技術發展與現代性的市場基礎所造成的機械複製情境使得藝術作品的展演價值取代了其崇拜儀式價值,那一個基於儀式之上的真實藝術作品的獨一性價值,並且導致靈光的退場,這是本雅明這篇文章的主要論點。「靈光不能忍受任何的複製」(許綺玲譯,1998,76),而此一靈光卻是附著於真實的物質性之上的。除了靈光的解釋角度之外,本雅明在詮釋普魯斯特時也提出了另一種美學的物質性邏輯,本雅明認爲:「在普魯斯特的作品裡,總是殘存著唯心論的基本論點。但如果我們把它當作詮釋的基礎,便是誤解。」(林志明譯,1998,157)

本雅明認爲普魯斯特闡述了一種非常特殊的物質性概念。「依循著記憶和老化的對位旋律,才能深入普魯斯特世界的核心,進入受限的宇宙。」「這是一個具有相似性的世界,充滿了萬物交感(correspondances)。」(林志明譯,1998,158)普魯斯特認爲這一個「萬物交感」狀態首先是由浪漫主義者構想,之後在波特萊爾的詩作品中得到某種較爲內在的概念,但最後由普魯斯特成功的以我們的經歷來作爲說明,此一萬物交感充滿無法排除的物質性成分,普魯斯特甚至在許多地方以嗅覺回憶區別於相對於視覺形象回憶呈現一種更爲物質傾向的感官經驗。「當我們知道嗅覺回憶(但這並不是回憶中的氣味)特有的堅韌性格,我們便不會認爲普魯斯特對氣味特有的敏感性,只是一個偶然的事實。當然,大部分爲我們追尋的回憶,會以視覺形象的方式出現。」但是記憶最深沉的層次「這時記憶中的元素並不是以個別分離的方式,也就是以形象的身分,和我們訴說一個整體,這時他們既無形象亦無形式,卻像是通知漁人捕到魚的漁網重量,對於那在逝去時間的巨洋中撒網的人來說,氣味便是重量感。」(林志明譯,1998,162)

歐洲在二十世紀以來,或者更早先而言,從尼采之後,對於從啓蒙到德國

觀念論唯心主義的藝術精神性的絕對價值開始提出許多的質疑,現象學與批判 理論這兩個思想主流的影響,造成與唯心主義不同的思辯方法與詮釋內容大量 出現,而藝術的精神性概念與解釋也遭逢了另一波的衝擊。

語言學的系統性異化

在藝術物質性的理論發展的過程中並不曾妨礙了藝術解釋語言發展的進一步封閉式進化。此一藝術解釋語言不但已經不再仰賴具體而真實的藝術,它甚至取而代之,讓語言自己變成就是藝術的展演本身。

歐洲在啓蒙時期之後也發展了另一波的人文社會科學,當時的人文社會科 學企圖以理性主義自然科學的方法對人文社會領域進行詮釋,而此依學科發展 的動機主要是工業革命以及現代性發展產生了大量的社會問題,特別是資本主 義與都會化的出現以及布爾喬亞與無產階級的對立所造成的如剝削、階級矛 盾、生產過剩、脫序(anomie)或者異化(alienation)乃至物化(reitification)的情境, 在文化與藝術生產領域關係最密切的則是異化與物化兩個概念,異化的概念一 直到二十世紀中期甚至是存在主義的核心命題之一;對於藝術的物化或者商品 化的抗拒間接推動了貫穿二十世紀最重要的藝術運動之一,也就是前衛藝術運 動,然而西方現代性,或者現代性概念下的資本主義,在兩次大戰與七零年代 的石油危機之後產生了某些結構上的變革,如經濟學國際貿易領域慣常運作的 金本位制度退場,知識經濟的發展,新自由主義與投資報酬遞增理論的形成, 在人文思想領域則是現代性與後現代的辯論,而此「後資本主義」時期對於藝 術的評論或者美學的解釋已經不再是與前衛運動並行的針對性的對抗資本主義 與單邊否定的批判理論,而是更多元與複雜的概念並陳。現代主義時期的異化 命題,已經不僅是個體(思維與行爲主體)相對於社會所產生的異化,以哈伯瑪斯 (Habermas)的說法,是一種「系統引入日常實踐的異化」(石計生,2006),甚至 是系統將生活世界殖民化的事實。

在評論歐洲美學理論的系譜時,經常會提到在古典時期的認識論之後,歐 洲哲學在二十世紀出現一種語言學轉向。語言學轉向或者語言學介入,對於藝 術的精神性產生什麼影響或效應卻沒有太多的討論分析。八零年代歐洲最代表 性的後現代思想評論者喬尼·瓦帝摩(Gianni Vattimo)認爲藝術的詮釋語言與藝術實踐之間的不對稱發展造成當代藝術形成一種封閉性的徒勞導致自我滅絕式的枯竭卻轉化成某種美學氾濫的情境。「藝術的死亡卻演繹成美學的暴發」(la mort de l'art entendue comme eclatement de l'esthetique。)(Vattimo, 1985)

八零年代以來,歐美文化界更習慣於以哲學的辨證對藝術進行解釋,也或者如丹托(Arthur Danto)所謂的「當代藝術是一個訊息失序的時期,一種美學完全混亂的情境,但他同時也是一個幾近完全自由的時期。」(林雅琪、鄭惠雯譯,1998,40)因此,如果想理解當代藝術必須「從感官經驗轉向思想,也就是說,轉向哲學!」於是「藝術提升到哲學的自我反思…」(林雅琪、鄭惠雯譯,1998,41),丹托認爲藝術向哲學的趨近與靠攏是一個八零年代之後的情境,事實上也代表了美學對藝術的凌駕或者置換。

當代藝評家高千惠(2006)則提出「詮釋變成一種展演」的當代藝術弔詭。 「當代藝評具有展演的特質,不再是舊觀念中的闡述而已,當藝評也是一種展 演工作(show business),其介入藝術的方式,就未必是平面的書寫了。」(高千 惠, 2006, 116)「達達主義與超現實主義以思想運動塑造出前衛藝術的模式,藝 術成爲一種關照社會的文化產品。」(高千惠,2006,116)到了九零年代的前衛 性藝術則經常是以論述與檔案的形式進出美術館,「用機制的功能宣揚其理 念。」(高千惠,2006,116)「強調文化生態的1997年與2002年文件大展,即明 顯地建立在政治經濟學的擬態理論上,大量使用新聞錄影,歷史文件,檔案攝 影等媒材,造成收集與分析態度的理論風潮。」(高千惠,2006,124) 這種理論 架構般的藝術作品「使藝評也可能以視覺創作的形式出現,並造成一種藝壇系 統集權化的錯覺。」(高千惠,2006,124) 倘使我們回到傅柯的詞與物的邏輯, 這是一種詞的秩序對於物的秩序的取代,這樣的情況若以哈伯瑪斯(Habermas)的 說法,則是一種「系統引入日常實踐的異化」(石計生,2006),甚至是系統將生 活世界殖民化的事實,或者說是美學的話語系統作爲藝術精神性的承載所自我 引發的異化,甚至是話語的詮釋系統對藝術的殖民化的事實,也就是一種藝術 精神性的語言學異化。

經濟泡沫與美學泡沫

哈伯瑪斯所提出的系統對於日常實踐的異化並非僅是出現在話語以及詮釋的領域,倘若我們參照傅柯的知識圖示邏輯,一種認識論即是一種社會整體觀看與思考世界的態度,我們發現此一文化模式滲透到許多生活世界的層次與領域,經濟學的情況可以作爲一種參照,一種隱喻,而事實上它也與藝術以及知識生產系統之間相互滲透。八零年代在藝術與其詮釋系統轉則之際,經濟學的所謂「知識經濟」受到許多的關注與應用,經濟學家保羅·羅莫(Paul Romer)在1990年提出一種新的成長理論,他將知識區分成「具體化知識(embodied knowledge)」與「非具體化知識(Disembodied knowledge)」,以「人」、「概念」與「物」取代傳統經濟學分析的「土地」、「資本」與「勞力」三大經濟生產的基本投入要素,但我們必須認知到當知識作爲一種原料時,原料的生產者與最終產品的消費者之間的關係變得更爲錯綜複雜。許多知識經常都是一種共享的原料,並且知識經常能夠在使用的過程之中繼續增生,如果它是一種非具體化知識(Disembodied knowledge)。因爲「概念(從智慧財產乃至於最基本的研究)可以在幾乎不必任何成本之下被加以複製,而且能在同時之間供任何數目的人使用。」(周曉琪譯,2008,318)

因此「創新」變成是成長的關鍵,知識生產者「以他們新發現的知識爲優勢,繼續創造更多的新知識。」所以知識在非具體化的情況之下從而「內生的進化。」(周曉琪譯,2008,318)所謂內生的進化某種程度是一種封閉系統的自我增生,不論是科技知識或者是人文知識乃至藝術的詮釋宇美學的論述都可以在複製的過程中獲得成長,每一個非具體化知識的消費者也都可以在消費的同時成爲此一非具體化知識的生產者。而這當中一項非常重要的經濟原理即是「共享知識的原則」。

此一理論解釋了也正當化了七零年代石油危機之後美國所提出的解決方案,此一方案最代表性的即是所謂的雷根主義。雷根主義的最主要策略即是減稅的市場效應(tax cut would be self-financing)與金融市場的自我調節能力(financial markets could be self-regulating),或者所謂的「金融放縱政策」(Financial Deregulation),然而此策略的成功很大部分仰賴此一政策所促成的全球化經濟體系中對美元的信賴與追求,使得美國可以以高度赤字的狀況之下治理同

時又能維持經濟成長」。

然而雷根主義的金融自主與放縱(去規範deregulation)卻生產了太多過量的創新洪水,經濟領域的情況與藝術生產領域在此產生了結構性的根本相似性,當代藝術在創作的概念上過度強調「過量創新洪水」的創造,形成一種概念的通膨(inflation)與精神性的泡沫,羅莫的經濟學理論形成了一種經濟學的所謂「供給面革命」,一種單邊片面的封閉式生產邏輯,如果說金本位的放棄讓貨幣逐漸變成某種「獨立存在的本質(Seperated Essence)」,那麼「供給面的革命」則是歸納法向演繹法的轉向,它們所共同需要的條件都是某種「先驗的踰越」的向量。陳泓易(2012)在其一篇「藝術終結與美學氾濫」文章中對此問題提出說明:

當「非具體化知識」(disembodied knowledge)結合了「供給面革命」之後,在邏輯上「永恆的報酬遞增」(Immoderate Increasing Returns)就變得可以實踐,這也就是所謂「知識經濟」的另一種詮釋角度。「知識經濟」在某個層面一如傳統的資本主義發展,知識既是生產材料同時又是產品,在使用價值與交換價值之外大量提供剩餘價值,緊接著就是市場供給與需求的問題。而美元本位主義的全球化則提供另一種形式的帝國主義。(陳泓易,2012,74)

這就是知識經濟在「先驗的踰越」概念下所畸變而成的一種怪獸。因此,在金本位退場,供給面革命加上非具體化知識的生產交錯結合之下,從一九八零年代開始一個金融的,同時也是文化的虛擬式畸型發展系統於是被形成,加上九零年代在相同邏輯下發展出來的網際網路平台的全球化,藝術的生產與消費概念邁入一個全新的階段,整個當代藝術的最終極與最重要產出變成是詮釋其作品的「話語」,話語變成藝術最重要的「展演」(Le spectacle)。同樣的政治化形式則是互為虛張聲勢的恐嚇遊戲。並且進而滲透多數人文領域。「創

¹ 於是有了1980美國副總統的名言:「赤字不是一個問題!」 (Deficits don't matter!)

造」更爲繁瑣複雜的訊息(符徵)泡沫。²我們以爲這個泡沫不僅僅出現在金融市場,它已經滲透到我們抽象與具體生活的絕大部份領域。

如果從藝術史來看,每一個偉大的藝術風格的興起總是在概念上產生偉大的創新,能與時代的精神契合,因此藝術之所以能對社會與文化提供重大的啓發與影響。在這樣的過程當中,「概念」、「創新」與「精神性」都是最核心的價值。然而倘若我們以經濟決定論或者麥克魯漢的科技發展改變思想的解釋角度,則藝術或者美學的物質性之重要性同樣不惶多讓。然而這些屬於藝術的內涵元術在語言的承載與詮釋之後如何卻反而讓藝術因而退場或者至少失效才是必須反思的重點,解釋藝術的語言也經常能賦予閱讀者許多的啓發,一如哲學。然而藝術畢竟不是哲學,親臨藝術的美好與感動的複雜經驗一如生命中許多精采的冒險,永遠是語言,或者說,詮釋(藝術)精神性的語言,所無法取代的。

² 參與此一報酬遞增獲利遊戲的重要角色之一的索羅斯指出:

目前我們所看到的金融市場景象,並非從我們這個時期開始。而是由1980年代景氣榮景,所引發出來一個超級泡沫的頂點。當時美國是由雷根總統掌權,英國則是首相佘契爾夫人在位。當時民眾的貸款大幅膨脹,金融監督部門則在深信市場均衡理論的情況下,對信用市場大開方便之門。(索羅斯,金融市場新規範,2008)

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Exploring Native Peoples' Art & Spirituality on Second Life

Mary Stokrocki*

Abstract

This participant observation article explores several of the Native People (NP) sims on the virtual world of Second Life as a place to understand art and spirituality with its various meanings that ranges from centering oneself, holistic instruction or interconnectivity. Second Life offers avatar participants opportunities for touring a site, meditating in a peaceful place, joining and attending meetings, participating in social rituals, purchasing Native goods, sending notecards, recording chat, taking photos, storytelling, networking, educating, donating to a good cause, and machinima/ film making. In so doing, participants can learn/debate such NP cultural stereotypes as Indians as mascot, clothes as regalia not costumes, and Indian giver and giveaways. Since NP spiritual life is complex and involves ceremonies (prayers, songs, dance) that the public may not attend, two astute Native art educators discuss what is missing. The article ends with teaching implications, notably through a machinima of presenting a spiritual ceremony in a sensitive way.

Keywords: sim, virtual world, centering, holistic instruction mascots, Indian-giver, ceremony, Quadratic Pedagogy, machinima.

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Exploring Native Peoples' Art & Spirituality on Second Life

"In our times, Art is more important than ever. Art is a way to expand and to share Beauty, Love, Light and Wisdom. Art promotes peace and enlightenment. Art and Spirituality are always linked. We are here to create a forum where we can debate and promote Art as a Spiritual Path. Please join us to participate in our debates and conferences, and to share information and knowledge" (Notecard, Spiritual Art Group, run by Hermes Kondor at http://slurl.com/secondlife/Airtol%20Hill/76/15/63 (Stokrocki, 2010).

The concept of spirituality ranges from a person's fundamental immaterial reality; an inner path enabling a person to discover the essence of his/her being; or a people's deepest values and meanings. Spiritual practice usually involves meditation and prayer. Tessier (2011) however, offered ways of exploring art as a kind of centering oneself, whether a participant is involved in art making or exploring art. She said, "... making it (fear not: no artistic ability is required and, unless you want to share it, no one will see it but you), viewing it, meditating on it, and being in it (exploring postures of our own choosing and natural settings, as ways to call our bodies and spirits to prayer simultaneously).

Spirituality in Art Education as Holistic Instruction

A holistic way of thinking seeks to encompass and integrate multiple layers of meaning and experience rather than defining human possibilities narrowly (Miller, 2009). Educators who adopt a holistic approach, in all disciplines, promote a sense of concern and caring for teachers' and students' relationships with each other, the community and the natural environment (Gallegos-Nava, 2001). These goals are

based on the holistic philosophy that everything in the universe is interconnected with everything else (Miller, 2009). Furthermore, holistic art education connects learning and encourages reflection that stimulates human awareness, including emotional, physical, ecological, cognitive, aesthetic, social, cultural, and spiritual aspects of life.

"Because alienation and personal fragmentation are thought to be two of the causes of many of the current national, global, ecological, and spiritual crises, a holistic approach is urgently needed" (Seymour, 2004). Such holistic education is based on the premise that each person finds identity, meaning, and purpose in life through connections to the community, to the natural world, and to spiritual values such as compassion and peace. Holistic education evokes an intrinsic reverence for life and a passionate love of learning accomplished in different ways (Campbell, 2009). London (2007) referred to holistic centers that promote expression of well being and high and deep encounters with life. Second Life (SL) similarly offers holistic resources for artists seeking a home, an office, a gallery, and/or sustaining a location for spiritual contemplation or inspiration. Furthermore, Campbell and Simmons (2009) edited a book, entitled *The Heart of Art Education: Holistic Approaches to Creativity, Connection, and Transformation*, offering ways to explore spiritual ideas in schools. Similarly, I published a more radical publication about art and spirituality on Second Life (Stokrocki, 2010).

Second Life

As a virtual world or digital metaverse, Second Life (SL) is entirely constructed by participants. After a year of wanderings and doing empowering research (Stokrocki & Andrews, 2010) there, I was in great need of spiritual inspiration, so I accepted the challenge of writing about art and spirituality on Second Life. I searched the terms "art and spirituality" on SL and came across eleven notices, and found the **Spiritual Art Group** with 390 members. The group proposed, "Art is a way to expand and to share beauty, love, light and wisdom." It also promoted peace and enlightenment, a search

for meaning and a type of holistic education (http://slurl.com/secondlife/Airtol%20 Hill/48/71/7)). People do not need to travel far to explore art and their inner life or spirits; People commonly regard inner spirits as feelings, strength, souls, character, will, and/or force (Wikipedia, 2012 at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spirituality). SL functions as a location for holistic education in that it provides free online resources for developing natural health knowledge, offers international networking of artists with similar interests, and inspires artworks beyond self-expression to cultivate mind body, and spirit.

Just visiting Second Life, one of the most popular virtual worlds will reveal inspirational Real Life Countries and Second Life lands, role-playing sites, educational places/universities, and many art museums/galleries to name a few of its functions. When I searched the words Spirituality & Belief in SL, I found over 300 links such as established religious sites (Anglican, Buddhist, Catholic, Coptic, Mormon, Unitarian, even Muslim) and such discussion groups as Alter-natives and Ecospirituality People on the Second Life Destination page (http://secondlife.com/destinations/belief).

To broaden my horizons, I have visited SL meditation sites, such as Spirit Mountain, run by Adeptus Brenner. Some of the group notices that they sent were:

SPIRITUALITY AND THE HUMAN EXPERIENCE -- Chat hosted by Spirit Soulstar. Share your thoughts about Spirituality and living in today's world. SPIRITUAL CHAT on spiritual subjects that interest you. [Outside the welcome center on the patio]. CAMPFIRE CHAT subjects are - The Spirit World we live within, Spirit Encounters, Out of Body and Near Death Experiences, Psychic and Spiritual experiences. [Chat is by the campfire] HEALING CLINIC [6 pm SL time 2nd Tuesday of each month at the Into This Moment (ITM) @ Healing Center; YOGA & MEDITATION CLASS (check SL Ashram for days and times). [Group Notices are sent out with Day and Time]. I published my findings and discussed the conclusions and implication.

Methodology

In my earlier publication (Stokrocki, 2010), I wrote a **participant observation** (PO) study of one location, Spirit Mountain. PO involved three stages: Data collection, content analysis, and comparative analysis (Stokrocki, 1997). I collected data by surveying SL sites and offerings and interviewing some of its prominent artists, using text, e-mail, and voice mail (Chen & Hinton, 1999).

I also participated in some of their workshops in trying to understand why this place appeals to them as a spiritual inspiration for artmaking and appreciating. I did a visual analysis of my many photographs taken on this site to find their essence—inner meaning of the photograph, and consulted two meditating outside art educators as key informants. This initial study consisted of two summer months of daily explorations and continuing comparison with related literature. Such qualitative research emphasized understanding and explanation rather than rigor (Labuschagne, 2003). I discovered artmaking rationale and inspirations.

Native Peoples' Spirituality on Second Life

In this paper, however, I will take a different cultural approach and I concentrate on some of the Native People Sims: Spirit Nations, and Red Rock Mesa. Since I lived in Arizona USA in Real Life, I have presented over 30 publications on my qualitative research studies with Navajo, Apache, Ak-Chin, Hopi, and Pima/Maricopa Native People (Stokrocki, 1997). (See my publications list and website at Mary Stokrocki Home Page). I mostly document the prominent NP sites and to add validity to my findings, known as triangulation (triangle -3), I added two other Real Life NP reflections. They are familiar with Second Life and offer cautious words.

On SL, explorers also can find several Native People discussion groups (e. g., Native People Tribal Nations, Traditional Sioux, Romanian [Native]

Community, Eastern Woodlands peaceful role-play, First Nations¹, Real Native Americans, Northwest Coast, and Oshkibimadizeeg-New People). My major research and questions are: What Art is made in Native Lands? What is Native People Spirituality? What is missing? I offer suggestions on how participants can begin to explore Native Peoples Cultures within Second Life.

Suggested Ways of Exploring Second Life

Take a tour. On many SL sites, the first thing the site may offer is a tour, whether it is an eagle, horse, or carpet to jump on, to explore the Native People's (NA) site. At Spirit Nations, Home of Many Nations, an invitational notecard invites you to jump of the eagle's back and reads:

We are Natives from many nations with both Native and Non Native members from all over Mother Earth. We discuss world changes, 2012, the Mayan Calendar, religion, spirituality, politics and anything else that comes along. We are Native-Themed but not Role-play [sic], so Native clothing is required, but not compulsory for our regular 1pm events. Furries/animal avatars are also very welcome. We do not judge what you are but how your heart is. Please come in peace, tolerance, understanding, love, and an open mind (Figure 1).

¹ First Nations group solidifies all aboriginal peoples to promote events, businesses, etc. Indigenous Artists.

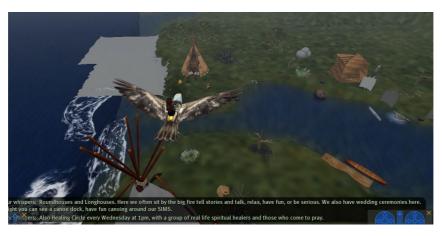


Figure 1. Jump on the eagle's back and take a tour.

Sit and meditate. One of the most peaceful things to do is just to contemplate in some quiet spot in Second Life (See Figure 2). Some Native People love to sit and follow Mother Nature and her creations to gain inspiration. Meditation Place where different birds are singing, frogs croaking, and lightning bugs flickering in chorus.



Figure 2. A Meditation Place

Visit Native lands and sacred structures. Because of the Hollywood movie depiction of many Native Americans, many international people could think that Native people live in teepees, but some NA gathering places are wigwams, round hogans, long lodge houses, and wickiups, a domed room dwelling used by certain Native American peoples² (Figure 3).



Figure 3. Meeting place and different kinds of native houses reconstructed here. See http://slurl.com/secondlife/Spirit%20Nations/22/232/23

Participate in social rituals. For example, the SL Native Lands Powwow Circle - Dance Area – Indian Territory Red Rock Mesa Arts Cooperative, entry gates match the four sacred directions (Figure 4). The place honors Fallen Warriors, Elders, and Ancestors. Whereas SL features 24-hour entertainment and interaction (music, dancing, role-play, etc.), you must join a NA group here to get instant messages (IM) when the avatars meet and hold their ceremonies, including the powwow. Contemporary powwow is a specific type of event where both Native and non-Native people meet to dance, sing, socialize, and honor Native People's culture, with, at times, a dancing competition. To see a simulation of Apache Dancing @ Northeast Arizona, on White Mountain Apache land, go to www.youtube.com/watch?v=3s9z3IOpH1g2006年5月6日-4分鐘 - 上傳者: citizenbfk. Some Native

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² Even though these round houses may look more like Mongolian structures, considering how hard it is build a house on SL, I suggest that they are a close proximity.

People may also offer you the opportunity to attend an educational version of their spiritual event, as Navajo art teacher Alan Jim invited me to attend his sweat lodge with students and we wrote about it (Stokrocki & Jim, 1999).



Figure 4. Here you can attend a powwow and play the drum by choosing the beats http://slurl.com/secondlife/Native%20 Lands/64/210/26. Wait for an invitation to the powwow though. Native Peoples' time varies with seasons.

Explore and purchase Native People goods. For example, Red Rock Mesa Native American Artisan Market is another peaceful place for spiritual contemplation and appreciation of arts. Caretaker Boondoggle Gruppman says, "Red Rock is made of tears and joy and cries out to All People to honor Our Earth Mother; to care for her and to Live in Balance. WE are the Leaders we have been waiting for." In real life, he is "An artist/designer/producer-- Maker of Things, Cherokee/Mom's side and Viking/Dad's = a mutt" [Retrieved from his SL Profile]. See Figure 5 aerial view. Here avatars can buy Native American art (e.g. painting, pottery, rugs, etc).



Figure 5. See an aerial view of an eagle dancer above Red Rock Artisan Market at http://slurl.com/secondlife/Native%20Lands/117/126/45.

Dispel stereotypes about Native People -- authentic Indian art and spirituality. Purists may be upset to see Boon's Mercantile selling such pioneer trail goods as boots, animal skin rugs, smudge sticks (dry herb bundle), Annie Oakley picture, and signs (Cowboys leave your guns at the bar) on Native Lands) (http://slurl.com/secondlife/Native%20Lands/32/94/27). Not all places are strictly contemplative. At first I thought this site was too commercial, but later discovered that in order for avatars to rent space here and sell art in real life (through PayPal and uploading charge cards), they need to pay rent (about \$100 US for a small property). Avatars do not need to rent property or buy any art, but if they seriously want to start a business, they need to invest some funds here to help pay the Linden People to maintain their land and site

A more serious approach involves questioning misconceptions of Indian meaning. I found this amazing exhibition at Red Rock Mesa (Figure 6). The central panel asks, "What is WRONG with this picture?" On the Left: Above the drawing of the person with a headband [labeled Minnesotta East) is the phrase: Indians are PEOPLE NOT Mascots! A mascot is a lucky charm that implies diminishing Native Peoples' spiritual status as mere charm. Underneath in another picture of a NA woman and

the phrase above her states, "These days ANYONE can be an Indian Princess!" This phrase belittles the stature of NA women because people may view a native princess as a mere costumed woman. Native People can be matrilineal and the family history travel down the mother's family name. To the right is a poster lampooning the idea of Indian giver and the statement above questions the statement, "Indian Giver?" Below the picture is another poster with the Title: Fire water- here is how! This example is insulting implying that Native People are drunks. Such an ensemble of historical posters and critical statements has great educational value.



Figure 6. Social justice exhibition of posters questioning Native People myths about "Indianness" [Site taken down on SL].

Regard Native dress as "regalia" rather than costume. I asked art educator Dr. Laurie Eldridge, a member of the Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, to comment on Native dress. She said:

It is considered offensive to refer to Native American dress as costumes as that suggests that the Native American wearing the outfit is "playing Indian" rather than practicing traditional life ways. Some traditional Native American dress is inspired by visions, which are taken seriously by traditional Native people, or has religious meaning. It can be alarming to some Native American people who when they take a tour of SL see very non-traditional outfits presented as regalia that play into stereotypes of Indian people as "sexy Indian princesses" or "protective warrior lovers". See Navajo hair exception in Figure 7.



Figure 7. Recently, however, Stokrocki found an advertisement for Navajo hairdo, however that featured the actual photograph hair arrangement as well. Some ads are educational.

Indian Givers and Give-aways. One of the nastiest stereotypes is the concept of Indian giver, denoting that one gives and takes it back. Thomas Hutchinson in 1765 reported the term "Indian giver to mean that the NP expects to receive the equivalent back. Unfortunately, early American pioneers misunderstood the aid NP gave them as gifts instead of trade goods (Weatherford, 1988). On SL, participants pickup many freebies as they go along- thinking it is part of a game. SL is not a game and many "giveaway goods" are not commercial and have deeper meanings beyond mere playthings. Below Native American site, for example offers such food as corn, which is part of the Apache Puberty rites as a sign of fertility and much more.



Figure 8. Native People, like Native Americans, may share their gifts like corn, pumpkin, fry bread, cushion, or smudge stick on the Giveaway Blanket from BoonDoggle Gruppman, the caretaker of this place. They also share great stories.

[http://slurl.com/secondlife/Native%20Lands/69/103/26].

Find storytelling places & notecards. Storytelling is another art form on SL. Whether a group meets to share stories or individuals post them on Second Life placards, spiritual stories abound here. Walking along the SL path, I clicked on the invitational notecard to receive this precious story gift -- "The Passing Of A Rose" by A. Kay Ensing from a local Native Newsletter, *The Susquehanna Valley Native American Eagle*. We can all learn something from drawing and writing our spiritual stories and leaving them on SL (costs \$1.00 USD app. to upload). Here is an excerpt:

It's only been a few hours since I left Big Island, VA for the Monacan Powwow⁴, but what happened there just a few hours earlier touched not only me, but everyone that was able to experience what happened. A young jingle dress dancer, Cisawni Rose, dropped her Eagle fan in the circle while dancing . . . the MC informed the public what had just happened [a serious offense with consequences]. She proceeded to give away all of her belongings (beaded purse, hat bands, hair barrettes, · · · including her eagle fan and feathers [To many people this seems like a punishment, but it is an opportunity to increase one's tribal status]. The same day as this ceremony] Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell was quoted, "We say -- a nice home and lots of money are symbols of success. But to Indians, it is the other way around--Success is not what you have. It's what you have given away. The most revered member of the tribe may be the poorest, because giving away increases your stature⁵.

³ From "The Passing Of A Rose" by A. Kay Ensing (no date) from a local Native Newsletter, *The Susquehanna Valley Native American Eagle*. I have no idea what the "rose" means, the passing of an eagle feather seems more appropriate.

⁴ Most likely this ceremony was a more social gathering and not a religious one.

⁵ This fan is over 25 years old and had been carried by both her Mother and Grandmother, and has been in ceremonies too numerous to mention and has been shared by some of our most respected. She knew that anything less than that would be wrong. She taught all of us the humility and pride of what the circle represents.

Join a SL group or start your own to network with other real life (RL) people behind the avatars as well. When I searched for Taiwan Aboriginal, I found the group 'MOOI,' run by Judy36 Twine and one member is ChengLiang Andel, an Amis Mall Officer. When I searched for his profile, I found other related groups, such as Villamood, Motyl (Taiwan butterfly kingdom, and China Boat Survivors who built a paradise nearby). Start your own art group, arrange to host an exhibition at some Second Life site, upload your own artwork or host an interactive event at some SL Place by contacting the avatar owner, and even contribute to a good cause (compassion).



Figure 9. The community notecard said," AMIS Photo about traditional aboriginal culture, and folk religion in Taiwan. Here is small but friendly . . . family. We are designer team from Asia and Holland. Just tell us what you need. Welcome new players and anybody who wants have fun. 歡迎光臨 Amis(阿美族商場) 設計團隊來自亞洲和荷蘭竭誠爲你服務歡迎新人及喜愛台灣文化的朋友 . Taiwan AMIS now features natural moss plants http://slurl.com/secondlife/Ghergie/57/31/32 (4/23/2012).

Road to Compassion. By searching the word compassion, you can find nonprofit organizations, like CRY (Child's Rights and You), Sierra Club (rescue animals or Horses for Healing), or help National Native American Wounded Warriors (Figure 9). I discovered (NNAVA) National Native American Vets Association on West Taliesin, also exists in Real Life (http://www.nnava.org). Their mission is to educate and assist NNAV to ensure their veteran rights, entitlements, and benefits regardless of tribal

affiliation, Indian blood, or combat status. One can leave donations, attend meetings on SL, volunteer, plan events. Even hosting art exhibitions on Second Life and donating tips are ways of promoting compassion on Second Life.



Figure 10. Visit the [USA] National Native American Vets Association Second Life site at http://slurl.com/secondlife/Native%20Lands/32/94/27. The potential for exploring, developing teaching sites, and doing research about any Native People on Second Life is limitless.

Conclusions

Native American sites and groups seem to dominate Native People loctions on Second Life. My exploratory research needs other Native People's insights and your voices as well. My interpretations are limited and deeper investigations or different ones are necessary to parallel these ideas.

What art is made in Native Lands? Beyond the basic land that the Lindens initially give you, participating avatars build and upload everything on Second Life. The possibilities are endless: architecture, role-play, painting, food, rugs, clothing, spatial arrangement, performance, drum beat and chanting, etc. "Good art is a form of prayer. It's a way to say what is not sayable" (Frederich Busch). See http://www.goodreads.com/quotes/show/162374.

What is Native People Spirituality? To discuss all Native People's spiritual ideas is beyond the scope of this paper. On the other hand, Some Native People believe that just quietly watching and listening is added to the multitude of ideas on spirituality. Even art making is a spiritual way of "centering oneself" for inspirational ideas. When Robert Coles (1990) visited the Hopi Reservation in Arizona and interviewed a young Hopi girl, he sat with her for hours waiting for her to reveal her thoughts. Later she said that she was watching the path of the eagle to "see" what he would privately reveal to her. Obviously, some people (myself included) are too hurried to relax and just "wait" to receive a spiritual message.

Native People's spirituality is a very broad term that covers many different Native traditions. Laurie Eldridge explains, "Most traditional Native spirituality is rooted in ceremonial life and is often protected from outsiders through a survival technique of non-communication and privacy. Some traditional Native People have opted for traditional religions to die out rather than to go public with information about the religion."

What is missing? Because my experiences and interpretations of Native Peoples are limited, I sought another Native American interpretation, my art education colleague, Dr. Steve Willis, from the Western Cherokee Nation - Hocq'reila group, who offered some insights to his spiritual understandings. He "Sun danced" for years in South Dakota, and now as intercessor for the Hocq'reila ceremonies, will only reveal limited information. He stated, "An important understanding about any document is knowing that words are completely inadequate to explain or define a ceremony. Firsthand experiences can bring clarity, but this may happen only after years of experience."

Songs are a very important part of the ceremony. The more these songs are understood and employed, the better the result. Remember, these songs are

⁶ Willis refers to Wikipedia (2012) that states, "Many of the ceremonies have features in common, such as specific dances and songs passed down through many generations, the use of traditional drums, the sacred pipe, tobacco offerings, praying, fasting and, in some cases, the piercing of skin on the chest or back for the men and arms for the women (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sun Dance).

not for the ears, but for the heart and energy we have within us and around us. The songs create a unified parallelism that aligns us to them, us to ourselves, ourselves to each other and our universe. The rhythm of the songs enhances the physical movement to align the internal energy of the body with the movement of external energies. There is a rhythm to this ceremony that pulses in many dimensions. This pulse echoes the heartbeat as well as the seasons.

Additionally, he reminds the Hocq'reila dancers that "This ceremony is about prayer and the intentionality of Balance, Forgiveness, Harmony, and Love, not about one's physical capabilities or attire." In conclusion he reminds us that, "This dance is a Ceremony for all People and continues to evolve to meet a changing environment. It is a living ceremony. Many Elders and People have provided and continue to provide wise council for this Dance." More information on interconnectedness, a brief Hocq'reila ceremonial description, and applications for an art classroom can be found in "Quadratic Pedagogy" (Wills, 2010) in The Heart of Art Education: Holistic Approaches to Creativity, Connection, and Transformation.

Steve is not convinced that ceremonial or spiritual experiences can be found in SL. Though peaceful and meditative sites may be presented, he is concerned that SL may misrepresent or mis-educate people about ceremonies. Ceremonies, as he understands, are complex, encompassing, and dense with meaning that enable a person to maximize a time of epiphany and personal understandings that come from real life interactions. He continues to believe that the physical, one of the four attributes of ceremony as he understands, is a very important component to begin to understand the density of spiritual experiences and reminds us that, "participants, regardless of their specific commitment to the ceremony, should understand that their responsibility is very serious and the commitment should not be made lightly." He continues with these ceremonies and invites serious inquiry and participation. More information about Steve and his visual interpretations of his ceremonial experiences can be found on his website stevewillis.org.

Implications for Teaching

Not all these examples are appropriate for school children or people. All over Second Life, maturity warnings are posted. NA sites also suggest that you "have a good heart" (good intentions and appropriate behavior). From the participant observation sites and information that I have explored on SL, I invite you to seek your own vision by exploring art and spirituality in different virtual places (countries), find a quiet place to meditate, join spiritual groups, and participate in Native People rites (with permission), and link to other Web2 tools (YouTube, Flickr, Internet links, and Blogs).

Finally, explore Second Life for places that inspire your spirituality, compassion, and artistic creation. SL can be a place to begin to learn about Native peoples, and perhaps inspire you to find sites in real life where you can learn about Native people such as tribal museums, sovereign tribal government websites, books published by tribal museums and colleges, and perhaps attend a powwow, a social event with spiritual overtones that welcomes non-Native people⁷. With the knowledge that you gain from these other sites, you then can return to SL and decide if what they are seeing is an accurate view of Native American spirituality and life ways.

As an example of tribal people carefully presenting spiritual ceremony in a sensitive way, I end with the 2nd Place Virtual World Best Practices [VWBP] 2012 award-winning Second Life machinima/film example for educational purposes. The machinima entitled Muinji'j Becomes a Man and filmed by Marlene Brooks can be seen on YouTube at http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p5A1dL6WbBU. See full 53 mm film at http://www.storiesofconneriver.ca/EN/stories/machinema.php. The SL machinima shows how a collaborative venture can enrich all people's

⁷ Laurie Eldridge took me to a powwow in Phoenix, Arizona where we danced in a circle to honor Native People. Similarly, The Tsou People from Mount Ali, Taiwan invited me to join their Mayavsi circle unifcation dance during my Fulbright year (February 2012).

lives. The original film, in tribal language, is 53 minutes long (See http://www.storiesofconneriver.ca/EN/stories/machinema.php A discussion of the film's significance and issues appear here as well). Artist teachers need to keep their hearts open to new spiritual experiences and be careful how they describe their views.

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視覺藝術論壇.第七期/視覺藝術論壇編輯委員會編輯.

-- 嘉義縣民雄鄉:嘉大視覺藝術系所,

民101.7

面; 公分

年刊

ISBN 978-986-03-5065-4(平裝)

1.視覺藝術 2.期刊

960.5 101024983

視覺藝術論壇 第七期

發行人:邱義源

編輯者:視覺藝術論壇編輯委員會

出版者:國立嘉義大學人文藝術學院視覺藝術學系/視覺藝術研究所

網 址:http://www.ncyu.edu.tw/art/

地 址:嘉義縣民雄鄉文隆村85號

電 話:05-2263411~2801

定 價:360元

印刷者: 偉懋彩色印刷有限公司

電話:05-2832696

傳真:05-2843238

出版日期:中華民國一〇一年七月

ISBN 978-986-03-5065-4

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