

跟騷法通過前受害女性不為人知的故事

Unknown stories of victimized women before Anti-Stalking established

我們選擇以 「跟騷法」 做為主題,以實驗電影形式表達自身對跟騷的態度與主張,不滿現 今社會在面對社會問題視而不見,在犧牲受害者的生命後才願意改變。跟騷法在眾多社會團 體花了十年的推動下,2022年6月1日終於正式上路,台灣在跟騷法的防制下,又帶來多少幫 助?在跟騷法未立案前又有多少人遇過跟蹤騷擾?

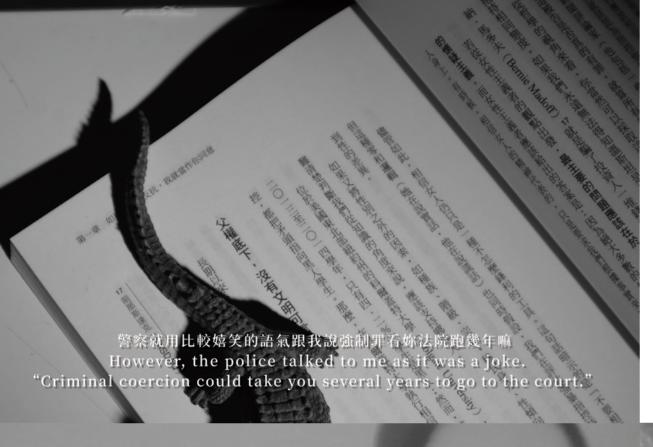
We chose "Anti-Harassment and Stalking Law" as the theme, expressing our own attitudes and viewpoint towards the Anti-Harassment and Stalking Law in the form of experimental films. We are dissatisfied with the fact that today's society turns a blind eye to social problems and is willing to change only after sacrificing the lives of victims. After ten years of promoting the Anti-Harassment and Stalking Law by many social groups, it finally came into force on June 1, 2022. How much help has Taiwan brought under the control of the law? How many people were stalked and harassed before the law was enacted?





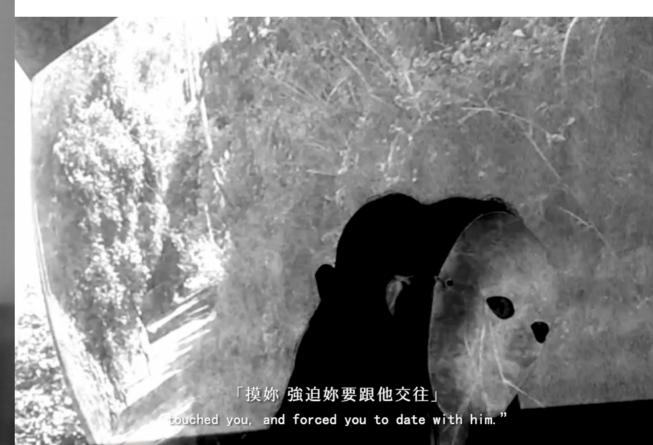
完整影片連結 https://youtu.be/y-OGZkXgmpM

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有鑑於近年多起案件,2020年底長榮大學外籍女大生遭跟蹤後割喉殺害,以及2021年屏東發生因追求不成而製造假車禍殺害一名女子。而在2022年6月跟騷法終於上路,卻仍有許多人不太清楚跟騷法適用對象及範圍,田野調查時更發現仍有一部份民眾反應較不關注此事,甚至對於是否對自己有被跟騷的經驗感到懷疑、不敢確定,可見大眾面對跟騷意識並未有明確概念。

There have been multiple cases in recent years: at the end of 2020, a foreign college girl at Chang Jung Christian University was stalked and killed by having her throat cut; and in 2021, a man in Pingtung made a fake car accident and killed a woman who refused his pursuit. The Anti-Harassment and Stalking Law took effect in June, 2022; however, there are still many people who are not clear about the applicable object and application of the law. During field research, we found that there are still some people who are less concerned about this matter; some of them not even sure whether they had been stalked. It is clear that the public does not have a good understanding of the application of the Anti-Harassment and Stalking Law.



在最後一次的時候,他抓著我拉進廢棄工廠裡面 At last, He grabbed me and pulled me all the way to an abandoned factory.



根據臺灣內政部警政署公告,「跟蹤騷擾」行為定義為:對特定人反覆或持續違反其意願,且與性或性別有關八類行為,包括監視觀察、盯梢尾隨、歧視貶抑、通訊騷擾、不當追求、寄送物品、妨害名譽及冒用個資,並且造成被害人心生畏怖,足以影響其日常生活或社會活動。

本片以實驗電影呈現受害女性多年前在跟騷法未成立時的親身經歷,表達對過去痛苦、不安,試著學習在社會求生的過程。

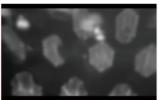
以殘影、疊影、複合投射混搭意識流手法,製造出跟騷受害女性難以言說之身心恍惚狀態,企圖以男性父權般的攝影視角,來凸顯弱勢女性受傷潛意識的視界,這是一部以實驗手法作為控訴的行動影片,也是一部抗議電影。

According to the announcement of the National Police Agency of the Republic of China, stalking and harassing behaviors include: repeatedly or continuing to exert anything sexual or gender-related towards a specific person against his/her will. This includes monitoring, stalking, discrimination, communication harassment, improper pursuit, delivering items, defamation of reputation, and misappropriation of personal identifying information. This includes intimidating such a specific person and sufficiently affecting his/her daily life or social activity.

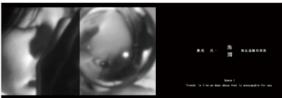
This experimental film presents the victimized women's personal experience many years ago when the Anti-Harassment and Stalking Law was not established. They are trying to learn how to survive after a painful, unspeakable trance of the past.

Using afterimages, overlapping images, composite projections, and stream-of-consciousness techniques to create an unspeakable trance state of women who are victims of harassment, it attempts to accentuate the vision of vulnerable women's injured subconscious from a male patriarchal photography perspective. This is a film that uses experimental techniques as an indictment and is also a protest film.









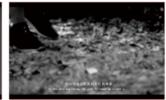






















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