Climate Activists Targeting Artworks in Protest

气候活动家针对艺术品抗议

In recent weeks, climate activists have thrown tomato soup, spread potatoes, and even attached themselves to famous paintings.

最近几周，气候活动人士抛出了番茄汤，撒了土豆，甚至附在名画上。

The activists have said their actions were meant to call attention to the burning of fossil fuels and the environmental crisis worldwide.

活动人士表示，他们的行动旨在引起人们对化石燃料燃烧和全球环境危机的关注。

Last month, two activists dumped tomato soup over Vincent van Gogh's Sunflowers at London's National Gallery.

上个月，两名活动家将番茄汤倒在伦敦国家美术馆的文森特梵高的向日葵上。

"What is worth more, art or life?" the two activists asked people in the gallery. "Is it worth more than food? More than justice? Are you more concerned about the protection of a painting or the protection of our planet and people?"

“什么更有价值，艺术还是生命？” 两位活动人士询问了画廊里的人。“它比食物更值钱吗？比正义更重要？你更关心一幅画的保护，还是我们星球和人类的保护？”

Weeks later, two other climate activists spread potatoes on a glass-covered painting by French Painter Claude Monet inside a German museum. Another activist attached his head to the glass covering of a famous Johannes Vermeer painting, Girl with a Pearl Earring, at The Hague in Amsterdam.

几周后，另外两名气候活动家在德国博物馆内的法国画家克劳德·莫奈 (Claude Monet) 的玻璃画上撒了土豆。在阿姆斯特丹海牙，另一位活动家将头贴在约翰内斯·维米尔 (Johannes Vermeer) 著名画作《戴珍珠耳环的女孩》的玻璃罩上。

In a video widely seen online, the man who glued his head to Vermeer's painting asked, "How do you feel when you see something beautiful and priceless apparently being destroyed before your eyes?" He added, "Where is that feeling when you see the planet being destroyed?"

在网上广为流传的一段视频中，将头粘在维米尔画作上的男人问道：“当你看到美丽而无价的东西在你眼前被摧毁时，你有什么感受？” 他补充说：“当你看到地球被摧毁时，那种感觉在哪里？”

The actions followed a recent incident in which activists threw cake at the Mona Lisa in the Louvre. Activists also glued themselves to a copy of Leonardo da Vinci's The Last Supper at London's Royal Academy of Arts, Sandro Botticelli's Primavera at the Uffizi Gallery in Florence, Italy, and a sculpture at the Vatican.

这些行动是在最近发生的一起事件之后发生的，在该事件中，活动人士向卢浮宫的蒙娜丽莎扔蛋糕。活动家们还把自己粘在伦敦皇家艺术学院的达芬奇的《最后的晚餐》、意大利佛罗伦萨的乌菲兹美术馆的桑德罗·波提切利的《 Primavera 》和梵蒂冈的一座雕塑上。

Alex De Koning is a spokesman for Just Stop Oil, the group responsible for throwing cans of soup at Van Gogh's painting. He said the group will attack paintings and art "until the government makes a meaningful statement about ending new fossil fuel assets in the UK."

亚历克斯·德科宁是 Just Stop Oil 的发言人，该组织负责向梵高的画作扔罐头汤。他说，该组织将攻击绘画和艺术，“直到政府就结束英国新的化石燃料资产发表有意义的声明”。

He told Euronews: "There are still people who are way more outraged about that action than the 33 million people in Pakistan being displaced by floods."

他告诉Euronews：“与巴基斯坦因洪水而流离失所的 3300 万人相比，仍有人对这一行动更加愤怒。”

But University of Pennsylvania climate scientist Michael Mann said he worries the actions will hurt the activists' cause. He told the Associated Press that such actions will alienate people who are "natural allies in the climate battle." Some of those people, Mann said, "will draw negative associations with climate advocacy and activism from such acts."

但宾夕法尼亚大学气候科学家迈克尔曼说，他担心这些行动会损害活动家的事业。他告诉美联社，这样的行为会疏远那些“气候战中的天然盟友”。曼恩说，其中一些人“将与此类行为中的气候倡导和激进主义产生负面联系。”

Dana Fisher is a social scientist at the University of Maryland. She said the activists seemed to have targeted paintings that have a glass cover to cause less damage. She told the AP: "These tactics are specifically geared toward getting media attention."

Dana Fisher 是马里兰大学的社会科学家。她说，活动人士似乎瞄准了有玻璃盖的画作，以减少损坏。她告诉美联社：“这些策略专门用于引起媒体关注。”

Attacks on artwork have long gotten people's attention.

对艺术品的攻击早已引起人们的注意。

In 1914, a supporter of women's voting rights cut The Toilet of Venus, a famous painting by Spanish artist Diego Velazquez in London's National Gallery.

1914年，女性投票权的支持者 在伦敦国家美术馆剪掉了西班牙艺术家迭戈·委拉斯开兹的名画《维纳斯厕所》 。

During the Vietnam War, an Iranian artist sprayed the words "Kill Lies All" on Pablo Picasso's anti-war painting Guernica at New York's Museum of Modern Art.

越南战争期间，一位伊朗艺术家在纽约现代艺术博物馆为巴勃罗·毕加索的反战画作《格尔尼卡》喷上了“杀死一切谎言”的字样。

The most famous painting of all, Mona Lisa, has been attacked more than any other work of art. People have thrown rocks, chemicals, paint and even a teacup at da Vinci's painting over the years. The Louvre has since put Mona Lisa behind bulletproof glass and kept visitors some distance away.

最著名的画作《蒙娜丽莎》比任何其他艺术作品受到的攻击都多。多年来，人们向达芬奇的画作投掷石块、化学品、颜料甚至是茶杯。此后，卢浮宫将蒙娜丽莎置于防弹玻璃后面，并让游客与他们保持一定距离。

Following the attack on Girl with a Pearl Earring, a Dutch cultural official said, "Everyone has the right to make a point. But please: leave our shared heritage alone. Attacking defenseless works of art is not the right way."

在对戴珍珠耳环的女孩的袭击之后，一位荷兰文化官员说：“每个人都有表达观点的权利。但请：别管我们共同的遗产。攻击手无寸铁的艺术作品不是正确的方式。”