



Berliner Festspiele

One institution, two houses and a hundred different formats

柏林庆典 - 一个机构, 两个场地, 上百个形式

The Berliner Festspiele were founded in 1951 as a joint project of the Federal German Government and the Federal State of Berlin. As producers and presenters, over the past decades they have been creating renowned formats like Berliner Festwochen, Meta-Musikfestival, Horizonte-Festival and the festivals Theatertreffen, Jazzfest Berlin and Musikfest Berlin, which are still running today. In this context, the Festspiele have been cooperating with a wide range of the city's institutions. Large-scale events, such as Berlin's celebrations for its 750th anniversary or the exhibition "7 hills" have been presented in the city's theatres, museums, parks or halls. In 2001, the Federal Government took over the sole sponsorship of the Berliner Festspiele, which in turn received an exhibition venue, the Martin-Gropius-Bau near Potsdamer Platz, and a festival house, the former Freie Volksbühne on Schaperstraße, in the district of Berlin-Wilmersdorf.

Since that time, the Berliner Festspiele have been implementing a large variety of festivals, exhibitions and events at the Festspielhaus and the Martin-Gropius-Bau. These two venues have been in constant transformation: becoming the campus for youth or educational programmes and the stage for hosting the Berlinale film festival or authors from all over the world during the internationales literaturfestival berlin.

The overarching hallmark of the institution's work is its commitment to large formats, architectural interventions and keeping artistic activity relevant to society. The venues of Berliner Festspiele are places of free art and thought. They see themselves as part of a worldwide network of producing artists and receiving institutions that contribute to the examination of what our societies deem self-evident.

Berliner Festspiele, including the Martin-Gropius-Bau, are a division of the Kulturveranstaltungen des Bundes in Berlin, KBB (Cultural Events of the Federal Government in Berlin). Other divisions are the Haus der Kulturen der Welt and the Berlin International Film Festival.

柏林庆典于1951年作为联邦德国和柏林市之间的联合项目而成立。几十年来,它创立了许多著名的文化节,如:柏林联欢周、地平线艺术节,还有一些至今仍然存在的文化节如话剧节、柏林爵士乐节、梅尔茨当代音乐节(三月音乐节)和柏林音乐节。因此柏林庆典与城市不同的机构合作,如:歌剧院和博物馆、公园和活动厅举办如柏林750周年庆典大型活动及“7座山丘”展览。2001年柏林文化盛会回归德国联邦所属并拥有了属于自己的一栋展览馆——位于波茨坦广场附近的马丁·格罗皮乌斯博物馆,和一栋庆典馆——位于柏林威尔默斯多夫区查裴大街上的前自由人民舞台。

此后,柏林庆典在庆典馆和马丁·格罗皮乌斯博物馆举办了大量的文化节、展览和特殊活动。它的两个场地也在不断地自我改变:它们成为青年和教育项目的训练营,成为柏林电影节的及柏林国际文学节期间全球作家的主办方舞台。

所有活动的共同特征是对大型规模、建筑的干预和艺术作品的社会意义的鼓励。柏林文化盛会的场地是自由艺术和自由思想的所在地。它们把自己作为一个全球性的,质疑社会上的不加思索之事的艺术家和主办机构网络的成分。

柏林庆典和马丁·格罗皮乌斯博物馆属于柏林联邦文化活动(KBB)有限公司的营业范围。属于该范围的其它机构还有柏林世界文化宫和柏林国际电影节。





Programme

The Berliner Festspiele are currently reaching an audience of more than 800,000 per year with their events and exhibitions. Headed by Thomas Oberender since 2012, their festivals and formats have been dealing with issues like net culture and digital worlds, empowerment and social participation, the time-based quality of our artistic media and alternative forms of artistic production. The exhibitions at the Martin-Gropius-Bau cover a wide spectrum. Monographic exhibitions of international relevance and the fields of cultural history and photography are the significant foundations of the venue's programme. They attract hundreds of thousands of domestic and international visitors each year.

The Berliner Festspiele are responding to the fact that artistic forms are becoming more and more hybrid, permeable and interactive, by mainly presenting art that functions in an international, inter-medial, interdisciplinary and intercultural context. Their formats render contemporary art and large-scale theme-based projects from all over the world comparable, provide an overview and guidance. The annual calendar currently includes 9 to 12 exhibitions, five festivals at both main houses and other venues around the city as well as four National Contests for young people between the ages of 11 to 21. In addition, there are international guest performances and venue hires, various conferences, and each February, both the Festspielhaus and the Martin-Gropius-Bau (European Film Market) are hosts to the Berlin International Film Festival.

Music, visual art, performance, dance, theatre and film are seen as forms with open boundaries that respond to socially relevant issues in interaction with each other. As an institution of social participation, the Berliner Festspiele provide platforms in their two main houses, platforms of encounters between artist and audience, between theory and art, between guests from all parts of the world and local realities.

活动

目前，柏林庆典通过其活动和展览每年拥有超过80万的观众。它的文化节和栏目自2012年起在托马斯·欧伯恩德的领导下，以网络文化和数字世界、充权和社会参与为主题，走向艺术媒介的时间基准性和其它的艺术创作方式。在马丁·格罗皮乌斯博物馆的展览包含的范围非常广泛。具有国际影响力的专题展览形成了除艺术历史和摄影外的活动支柱。它们每年吸引了来自国内外成千上万的观众。

柏林庆典同时也反映艺术形式是越来越融合的、穿透的和互动的。因此，它大多展示能满足国际的、跨媒介的、跨学科的和跨文化的要求的艺术。它们的展览形式让当代艺术和世界上的重大主题项目可以进行对比，塑造整体概览和方向。目前年度节目单上有在两个场地内和城市其它场地举行的9-12个展览、五个文化节和四个为11-21岁青少年举行的联邦竞赛。此外还有国际性的客串演出、场地出租和会议、每年二月在节庆大剧院和马丁·格罗皮乌斯博物馆（欧洲电影市场）做客的柏林国际电影节。

柏林庆典将音乐、造型艺术、表演、舞蹈、戏剧和电影、视为破界形式，这些形式交替的对社会有关问题用作出反应。柏林庆典作为社会参与的机构在它的两个场地提供了会面的平台，如：艺术家与观众、理论与艺术、来自世界各地的客人与当地实际情况。





Martin-Gropius-Bau

The Martin-Gropius-Bau, located near Potsdamer Platz, is one of the most beautiful exhibition venues in Europe. It contains three floors of exhibition space. The central atrium, with its two circumferential galleries, is a space for monumental productions and events, with room for up to 700 guests. A cinema hall with room for 200, furnished with the latest projection equipment, as well as a large conference hall allow focused events and conferences. The restaurant Gropius, with its 120 seats and summer terrace, is situated in the ground floor foyer.

In 1881, the Martin-Gropius-Bau was built by architects Martin Gropius and Heino Schmieden, inspired by the Renaissance's design vocabulary. The building originally served as a Museum of Applied Arts. After the First World War, the Museum for Pre- and Early History and the East Asian Art Collection moved in and the Applied Arts collection was transferred to the Stadtschloss. In 1945, during the final weeks of the Second World War, the building was badly damaged and remained a ruin for decades. Reconstruction was only begun in 1978, under the direction of architects Winnetou Kampmann and Ute Westström. The building was named after Martin Gropius, a great-uncle of Walter Gropius, who had personally championed its reconstruction.

With the Berliner Festwochen's exhibition "Preußen – Versuch einer Bilanz", the house was opened in 1981. Exhibitions like "Palastmuseum Peking – Schätze aus der Verbotenen Stadt" (1985), "Berlin, Berlin" (1987, on the occasion of Berlin's 750th anniversary), "Europa und der Orient 800–1900" (1989), "Berlin – Moskau" (1995) and "7 Hügel – Bilder und Zeichen des 21. Jahrhunderts" (2000) followed.

Since 2001, under the direction of Gereon Sievernich, the Martin-Gropius-Bau has been integrated as a permanent exhibition hall into the framework of the Berliner Festspiele. As well as producing large-scale exhibitions, bringing both the works of artists like Ai Weiwei, William Kentridge, Isa Genzken, Tino Sehgal, Frida Kahlo, Olafur Eliasson or Anish Kapoor and archaeological treasures of lost cultures in exhibitions like "Egypt's Sunken Treasures", "The Myth

马丁·格罗皮乌斯博物馆

位于波茨坦广场附近的马丁·格罗皮乌斯博物馆，是欧洲最美丽的展览馆之一。该馆拥有三层展览空间。中央日光庭院和其两个环绕的长廊可以作为大型展览场地或可容纳近700名客人的活动举办场所。一个拥有各种投影可能性的200人电影厅和一个允许举行集中活动和会议的大型会议厅。在一楼的门厅有一个格罗皮乌斯餐厅，该餐厅有120个座位和一个夏日露台。

1881年，马丁·格罗皮乌斯博物馆由建筑师马丁·格罗皮乌斯和海诺·斯密登依照文艺复兴时期的风格建造。该建筑一开始是作为工艺美术博物馆。第一次世界大战后，博物馆纳入史前和古代史博物馆以及东亚艺术收藏，而柏林城市官纳入工艺美术收藏。1945年，第二次世界大战的最后几个星期，大楼遭到严重损坏并成为废墟，一直持续了几十年。1978年，在建筑师温内图·坎普曼和乌特·韦斯特施特勒默的带领下开始进行重建。该楼房被重命名为马丁·格罗皮乌斯 — 瓦尔特·格罗皮乌斯的大伯父，后者曾极力推动重建计划。

由柏林联欢周举办的展览“普鲁士 — 总结的尝试”于1981作为该博物馆的开幕展览。随之而来的展览包括1985年的“北京故宫博物院 — 紫禁城的珍宝”，1987年庆祝柏林750周年庆的“柏林、柏林”，1989年的“欧洲和东方：800年至1900年”，1995年的“柏林 — 莫斯科”，2000年的“7座山丘 — 21世纪的图片及标志”。

自2001起由格雷恩·西韦尼希馆长领导的马丁·格罗皮乌斯博物馆成为柏林庆典的长期展馆。其自己创作组织的大型展览将艾未未、威廉·肯特里奇、伊萨·根泽肯、提诺·塞格尔、弗里达·卡罗、奥拉维尔·埃利亚松或安尼斯·卡普尔等艺术家的作品请到柏林，也将来自失落文明的考古珍品展如“神话奥林匹亚”、“阿迦汗博物馆珍宝”、“玛雅人”或者“维京人”请到柏林。此外，此馆也被认为是卓越的摄影作品展出点。最主要的有奥古斯特·桑





of Olympia", "Treasures of the Aga Khan Museum", "The Maya" or "The Vikings" to Berlin, the Martin-Gropius-Bau is regarded as a prominent place of photography. Its profile has been shaped by shows of works by August Sander, Henri Cartier-Bresson, Richard Avedon, Herlinde Koelbl and Barbara Klemm. The house cooperates regularly with renowned international museums like the New York Museum of Modern Art (MoMA), the Centre Pompidou in Paris and London's Victoria and Albert Museum.

Not least, the Martin-Gropius-Bau has been a venue for special projects, such as the key exhibitions of the European Month of Photography, the German Academy Rome's Night of the Villa Massimo, regular film premieres in cooperation with ARTE or the European Film Market, which opens its gates each year within the framework of the Berlin International Film Festival Berlin (Berlinale). They all demonstrate the Martin-Gropius-Bau's appeal as an event venue.

德、亨利·卡蒂埃-布列松、理查德·阿维顿，荷琳德·克尔布尔和芭芭拉·克莱姆的作品展览。展馆经常与国际重要的展馆合作，如纽约现代艺术博物馆 (MoMA)、巴黎蓬皮杜艺术中心或伦敦维多利亚和阿尔伯特博物馆。

另外，马丁·格罗皮乌斯博物馆多年以来一直是特别项目展览地点，例如为“欧洲摄影月”的关键展览、罗马德国科学院的马西莫别墅之夜、定期与德法电视台ARTE合作电影首映或者每年为柏林国际电影节开启欧洲电影市场。这些项目都表现了马丁·格罗皮乌斯博物馆的吸引力。





Festspielhaus

The Festspielhaus contains one theatre and a number of scenic areas. The auditorium with its stalls and balcony provides a total of 1,000 seats; the separately accessible side stage is equipped with a flexible audience rostrum of 230 seats. The Box Office Foyer is suitable for events with up to 180 guests, the Upper Foyer holds around 200 people. Catering is available in the house, with fixed amenities in the Box Office Foyer, the Bornemann Bar in the Upper Foyer and mobile options throughout the house and garden.

What is known today as the Festspielhaus was opened in 1963 as the "Theater der Freien Volksbühne" and – along with Deutsche Oper Berlin and the Dahlem Museums – is one of the best known designs by Berlin architect Fritz Bornemann. Set in a garden, the theatre building opens up towards the city through broad glass façades, embodying the ideal of post-war modernist architecture.

Inaugural Artistic Director, Erwin Piscator, made the theatre on Schaperstraße into the most significant space for political theatre in Berlin, a development continued by his successors Kurt Hübner and Hans Neuenfels. Renowned directors like Rudolf Noelte, Luc Bondy and Klaus Michael Grüber shaped the theatre's profile. In 1992, the Freie Volksbühne was closed down. From 1993 to 1997, the theatre was run by the Musical Theatre Berlin. In December 2000, the Berliner Festspiele moved into the building and re-opened the house on 21 April 2001. Since then, the house has been the year-round venue of the institution's festivals MaerzMusik, Theatertreffen, Foreign Affairs and Jazzfest Berlin as well as various special and guest events. Beyond the house on Schaperstraße, the Berliner Festspiele are also present at the Berlin Philharmonic and its Chamber Music Hall with Musikfest Berlin, along with diverse other venues around the city for other festivals.

A comprehensive technical refurbishment of the auditorium and the entire stage machinery between 2009 and 2011 have rendered the Festspielhaus the city's most modern stage and the prime venue for international guest performances. Artists like Herbie

庆典馆

庆典馆具有一个舞台及几个场景地点：带有前排座和楼座的观众厅拥有1000个座位，可独立使用的侧台有着230座的灵活看台。在售票厅可举行不超过180人的聚会，上层门厅约可容纳200人。馆里提供餐饮，固定的是位于售票厅和上门厅的博尔内曼酒吧，在整个馆和在花园里还有移动餐点。

今日的庆典馆于1963年作为埃尔温·皮斯卡托领导下的“自由人民舞台戏剧院”开放使用，节庆大剧院和柏林德意志歌剧院以及达勒姆博物馆同样都属于柏林建筑师弗里茨·博尔内曼的最有名的设计。在一座花园的环绕下，戏剧院以一个巨大的玻璃幕墙呈现在整个城市面前，体现了二战后现代主义的民族主义的建筑理想。

首任院长埃尔温·皮斯卡和他的继任者库尔特·许布纳和汉斯·诺伊恩费尔斯将这栋在查斐大街上的馆打造成为柏林的一个重要演出政治化戏剧的地点，特别有影响的导演包括鲁道夫·内尔特、吕克·邦迪和克劳斯-米夏埃尔·格吕贝尔。1992年，柏林自由人民舞台被关闭，而且于1993年至1997年被做为柏林音乐剧场使用。2000年12月柏林文化盛会搬入，2001年4月21日该馆重新启用，在该院贯穿全年举行梅尔茨当代音乐节、柏林话剧节、外事节、柏林爵士节等文化节以及若干特殊活动和客访活动。除了在查斐大街上的馆外，柏林庆典举办的柏林音乐节还使用柏林爱乐音乐厅和其室内音乐厅演出，以其它文化节也使用市内各式各样的活动场地。

2009-2011年庆典馆的观众厅和全部的舞台工艺被进行技术更新，使其成为柏林目前最现代化的舞台并成为国际客演的首选之地。艺人如赫比·汉考克、伊莎贝尔·于佩尔、罗伯特·威尔逊、苏菲·罗伊斯、萨尔曼·鲁西迪和顶级的艺术团如维也纳城堡剧院、威廉·弗西斯、鲍里斯·夏马策，萨莎·华尔兹舞剧团都曾经在柏林节庆大剧院演出过和继续演出。





Hancock, Isabelle Huppert, Robert Wilson, Sophie Rois, Salman Rushdie, and leading companies such as the Vienna Burgtheater, William Forsythe, Boris Charmatz or Sasha Waltz & Guests have been and continue to be guests of the Festspielhaus.

In addition, the Festspielhaus is sought after as a venue for events, congresses and award ceremonies. Symposia, such as the format "Kulturen des Bruchs" of the German Federal Cultural Foundation have taken place here, as did the award ceremonies of the International Light Art Award and the Theaterpreis Berlin. Every February, the Festspielhaus is a venue of the Berlin International Film Festival, with guests like Angelina Jolie, Martin Scorsese, Volker Schlöndorff or Jane Campion. In September, the house is host to the Berlin International Literature Festival.

此外，庆典馆经常作为活动、会议和颁奖仪式所在。研讨会如由德国联邦文化基金会组织的论坛“破裂的文化”以及国际灯光艺术奖和柏林戏剧奖的颁奖仪式也在这里举行。每年二月，庆典馆作为柏林国际电影节的放映地点，接待了如安吉丽娜·朱莉、马丁·斯科塞斯，沃尔克·施隆多夫或简·坎皮恩等客人。柏林国际文学节每年九月在节庆馆内举行。





Festivals of the Berliner Festspiele

MaerzMusik – Festival for Time Issues, under the direction of Berno Odo Polzer since 2015, is dedicated to contemporary music and examines the question of specific forms of time perception provided by current forms of music. In this context, music is always understood as a form with permeable boundaries, in consonance with contemporary art production, performance and film.

The **Theatertreffen**, headed by Yvonne Büdenhölzer since 2012, has been the summit conference of German-language theatre and the most significant German theatre festival since 1963. At the heart of the Theatertreffen are the ten “most remarkable productions” which are selected by an independent jury of critics from among 400 shows of the season. The Stückemarkt, the International Forum, the Theatertreffen-Camp and the Theatertreffen-Blog are further Theatertreffen-formats for the next generation.

The Berliner Festspiele’s programme builds close links with artists from various parts of the world and different areas of contemporary art – theatre, dance, performance, visual arts, film and music. The international performing arts festival **Foreign Affairs** – founded by Frie Leysen in 2012 and headed by Matthias von Hartz from 2013 to 2016 – is not only a venue for the presentation of art, but also a place for connections, networks and relationships. Starting in 2016, this line will be continued by the programme “Immersive Künste (Immersive Arts)”. Immersive works of art are created in the fields of theatre, music, visual arts and, above all, in the emerging digital arts, including virtual reality. Immersive artists create worlds which the spectators don’t view from the outside; they can enter and influence them, loosely following Allan Kaprow’s dictum: “Go in instead of look at.” Thereby, immersive arts stand for alternative spaces for thought and action, expanding our understandings of reality. The new programme aims to bring together the aesthetic experiences of various disciplines and to render them tangible for the audience.

柏林庆典的文化节

梅尔茨当代音乐节 — 时代问题节, 自2015年由贝尔诺-奥多·珀尔策领导, 致力于当代音乐及当前音乐形式对时间知觉提供了哪些体会形式的问题。在此, 音乐总是应被理解为以打破界限的形象, 与同时代的艺术作品、演出和电影的表现形式和谐共处。

自2012年起, 由伊冯娜·比登赫尔策领导的**话剧节**, 从1963年起便是德语话剧的峰会和德国最有影响力的话剧节。话剧节的核心是10个“最值得观看的话剧演出”, 该话剧演出每年由一个独立的批评家评委会, 从在欧洲德语区域的一个话剧季节的约400个话剧演出中挑选出来。剧市、国际论坛、话剧节人才训练营和话剧节博客是为下一代准备的话剧节的其它节目。

柏林庆典的活动与来自世界各地、来自当代艺术不同领域、来自戏剧、舞蹈、表演、造型艺术、电影和音乐的艺人建立了联系。此国际表演艺术的**外事节**是于2012年由弗里·雷森创办的, 并于2013年至2016年交由马蒂亚斯·冯·哈茨领导, 它不仅是一个呈现艺术的地点, 而且更是一个互相联接、联系和交往的地点。自2016年起主要将持续聚焦于“沉浸式艺术”活动。沉浸式艺术可以在戏剧、音乐、造型, 甚至在新的数字艺术、包括虚拟现实中找到。沉浸式艺术家们创造了一个观众不只从外部观看, 而是能进入并影响的世界, 类似阿伦·卡普罗的一句话: “进去, 而不仅看着。” 因此, 沉浸式艺术也能开拓思想和行为的另一种空间, 扩大我们对现实的理解。该新活动项目的目的是将不同艺术门类的美感发展结合起来, 从而使观众体会到它们。

自2006年由温里希·霍普领导的**柏林音乐节**是柏林庆典最大的国际乐团节。该音乐节与柏林爱乐乐团基金会合作在柏林爱乐音乐厅举行。它标志着每个夏末柏林音乐季的壮观开始。国际顶级的乐





Musikfest Berlin, headed by Winrich Hopp since 2006, is the great international orchestra festival of the Berliner Festspiele, organized in cooperation with the Foundation Berliner Philharmoniker at the Berlin Philharmonic. Taking place in late summer, it forms the spectacular start of the Berlin concert season. Together with the city of Berlin's great symphonic orchestras, international top orchestras, instrumental and vocal ensembles present an ambitious festival programme with varying focus topics.

Jazzfest Berlin, which will be curated by Richard Williams from 2015 on, was founded under the title of Berliner Jazztage in 1964 and is among the oldest and most renowned festivals in Europe. While the programmes of the festival's first two decades were informed by the style-forming and popular icons of Jazz from the United States, the spectrum has since expanded to encompass the whole world – with a distinct and obvious emphasis on contemporary Jazz of European origins.

团、器乐合奏团和声乐合唱团与柏林的大交响乐团共同呈现了一个有着变换不同主题重点雄心的节庆节目。

自2015由理查德·威廉姆斯策划的**柏林爵士乐节**从1964年柏林爵士乐日的始建，是欧洲最古老、最负盛名的爵士节之一。虽然该爵士节最初的20年是由来自美国的风格有影响力和流行的爵士乐名人为标记，而现如今的范围已扩大到全球 — 其中来自欧洲当前爵士乐的血统作为一个明显而容易了解的重点。





Education and Discourse

The Berliner Festspiele's national contests, headed by Christina Schulz, have been dedicated to the support of young talents in the fields of theatre, dance, literature and music since the 1980s. These competitions, which are advertised nation-wide, invite selected young artists to a meeting of several days at the Haus der Berliner Festspiele, with the option of an intensive campus programme and the public presentation of the selected works. Furthermore, the national contests also include art pedagogues and teachers, offering them a programme of further education.

With its extensive educational programmes MGB Kunst² and MGB Impuls² as well as with student programmes connected to its exhibitions, the Martin-Gropius-Bau is committed to cultural education for children and young people, setting an example for the concrete strengthening of children's development through cultural education. MGB Kunst² has an in-depth approach and stands for intensive and sustainable communication of content. The programme is designed as a pilot project under academic supervision and gives elementary school students the opportunity to take part in a two-year art programme, free of charge. With the programme MGB Impuls², students from the 7th and 8th grades are invited to take part in practical creative workshops and debates at the Martin-Gropius-Bau every two to four weeks over a period of 18 months.

In addition to the national contests, the other festivals also organise regular outreach and educational programmes, in cooperation with Querklang and universities in Berlin and the rest of Germany. In their campus and in Student Affairs, Theatertreffen and Foreign Affairs offer events especially designed to address students of theatre and drama studies. Symposia and discussion events take place in the Haus der Berliner Festspiele, both within the context of festivals and as individual events in cooperation with partners like the Federal Culture Foundation and the Alexander-von-Humboldt-Foundation.

传授与交谈

现由克里斯蒂娜·舒尔茨领导的柏林庆典的联邦竞赛，自1980年代以来便致力于支持在戏剧、舞蹈、文学和音乐方面有天赋的年轻人。这些全国公布的竞赛邀请获胜选手到柏林庆典馆内参加一个为时几天的活动，其中包括一个集中训练营和提供一个展示给公众观看其选出的作品的机会。此外，同时也会邀请艺术教育指导和教师到该联邦竞赛来参与继续教育课程。

马丁·格罗皮乌斯·博物馆 (MGB) 通过其广泛的传授活动“MGB艺术的二次方”和“MGB推动的二次方”以及展览相关的学生教育项目，自觉承担儿童和青少年的文化教育责任，并提供了一个例子——文化教育怎样能有效地促进孩子的成长发展。MGB艺术的二次方被设计为产生深刻的影响并代表一个集中和可持续的传授工作。作为一个科学监督下的试点项目，它让小学生参与一个为期两年的免费艺术教育项目。在“MGB推动的二次方”项目的框架下，七、八年级的学生在为期一年半的时间内以每两周到四周的频率在马丁·格罗皮乌斯·博物馆参加围绕不同艺术门类的造型与实践车间和辩论会。

除该联邦竞赛外，其它文化节也经常举行传授及教育活动。该活动以与“横向音响”学生作曲项目及柏林和德国大学合作的方式所进行。话剧节和外事节在其训练营项目和在“学生事务”项目中提供专门为戏剧学学生设计的教育活动。围绕文化政策和社会的问题的研讨和辩论会议不仅在文化节的框架中，而且还以单独活动与合作伙伴如联邦文化基金会和洪堡基金会一起在馆内举行。





Venue hire

Plan your next event at

- Berlin's most modern theatre, with its auditorium, side stage, two foyers, back stage, rehearsal room, box office foyer and Piscator-Box.
- Berlin's largest exhibition venue with its central atrium, adjacent galleries, foyer, cinema and conference space.

Suitable for stage performances, galas, film screenings, conferences, ceremonies, presentations, seminars, tribute events and many other formats. Complete with expert technical support, fully equipped technical infrastructure and all options for professional marketing communication and ticketing.

Our cooperation and coproduction projects enable our partners to communicate directly with interested international audiences. Tailor-made publications can be used in the form of targeted print products or electronic media applications. Audiences can be selected according to special interests and addressed individually. Media partnerships are available to reach a broad public in the run-up to the event.

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租赁

您的下一场活动准备在

- 柏林最现代化的戏剧院, 带有大厅、侧台、两个门厅、后台、排练台、售票大厅和皮斯卡托包厢。
- 柏林最大的展览馆, 带有中央日光庭院、临近的长廊、门厅、一个电影院和一个会议室。

适合于舞台演出、盛会、电影放映、会议、庆典以及报告会、研讨会和颁奖典礼等。拥有专业的技术支持及齐全的技术设施, 以及专业的营销宣传和票务的所有可能。

通过合作或联合制作, 我们让我们的合作伙伴直接与具有好奇心的国际化的观众沟通。自己或专门为该活动制作的媒体资料可以以印刷品或电子媒体的形式准确投递。可以根据兴趣来选择观众并个别瞄准他们。我们可提供媒体伙伴与您合作, 以对公众进行提前宣传。

An overview of our locations you can see here: / 点击下面的网址查看我们的场地:
www.berlinerfestspiele.de/panoramen
www.berlinerfestspiele.de/rundgang

Technical Data / 技术资料 Festspielhaus / 庆典馆

Main Stage

With its 1000 seats, the auditorium of the Haus der Berliner Festspiele's Main Stage is one of the largest in Berlin. Thanks to architect Fritz Bornemann's democratic concept, the view and acoustics are equally good from all seats.

Measurements:

Stage Width 20.8 m × Depth 17.8 m × Height 18 m

Proscenium Arch W 14.3 m × H 8 m

Revolving Stage Diameter 15 m

3 orchestra podiums, 78 fly bars,
4 sub gallery bars, 2 panorama bars,
1 speaker bar and more

Lighting equipment,
sound equipment,
video equipment

Capacity:

With seating:

Stalls (no central aisles) 717 seats,

4 wheelchair spaces,

Circle 282 seats,
in total: 1003 seats

Without seating:

Standing room for approx. 1000 in stalls;

Circle 282 seats



主舞台

节庆馆的主舞台礼堂拥有1,000个座位，是柏林最大的一个礼堂。感谢设计师弗里茨·鲍诺曼的民主设计理念使得每个位置的听众都能享受到良好的音响效果。

尺寸:

舞台: 宽 20.8 m × 深 17.8 m × 高 18 m

舞台台口: 宽 14.3 m × 高 8 m

转盘直径 15 m

3个乐团席位, 78个舞台吊杆

4个楼座下吊杆, 2个环状布景吊杆

1个舞台音箱吊杆等

灯光系统,
音响技术,
视频技术

容量:

带有椅:

前排座(扣除中间通道) 717席位

4个轮椅位

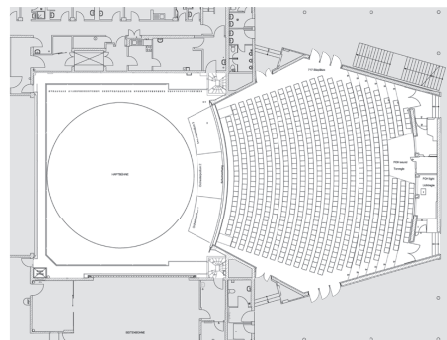
282个楼座席位

共1,003位

不带椅:

前排座约1,000个站位

282个楼座席位





Side stage

The side stage provides a flexible space for smaller events: with an audience rostrum, it can be made into a classical theatre space; both ground level seating and a raised stage for a conference format are possible, a bar and standing room turn the venue into a club.

Measurements:

Scenic venue or platform stage:
W 12.9 m × D 10.2 m × H 7.2 m

10 fly bars

Lighting equipment,
sound equipment,
video equipment

Capacity:

235 seats,
including 2 to 4 wheelchair spaces



侧台

侧台可做为小型活动的灵活表演场地: 使用移动的观众台使它可做为传统的戏剧厅使用, 层级排列的座椅和舞台使它可做为会议报告厅使用, 配备的吧台和可站立的空间可使它变为一个俱乐部场地。

尺寸:

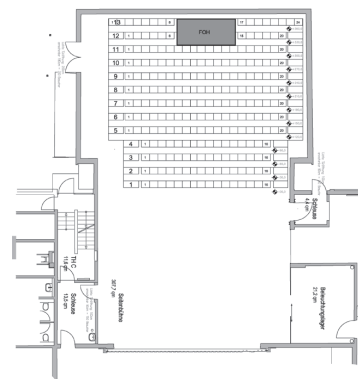
表演地面或高台
宽 12.9 m × 深 10.2 m × 高 7.2 m

10个舞台吊杆

灯光系统,
音响技术,
视频技术

容量:

235席位,
其中2至4个轮椅位





On stage

The Main Stage is the prime place for special events: The audience is seated underneath the 18 metre-high fly tower, the closed fire curtain contains the space and makes for an intimate stage atmosphere.

Measurements:

W 20.8 m × D 17.8 m × H 18 m

Capacity:

250 seats

舞台上

主舞台是举行特殊活动的场地：观众坐在18米高的台塔下的舞台上，关闭的防火铁幕保护着该场地，而且给观众提供机会体验一个亲密的舞台经验。

尺寸：

宽 20.8 m × 深 17.8 m × 高 18 m

容量：

250席位

Rehearsal Room

The rehearsal room in Berliner Festspiele's office wing is suitable for smaller events, lectures and performances, as well as being a private space for companies and speakers.

Measurements:

W 8.40 m × D 12.9 m × H 3.6 m

Floor area:

135 m²

Capacity:

100 seats

排练台

位于柏林庆典办公区的排练台可做为小型会议、讲座、表演和做为表演者和报告人的休息处。

尺寸：

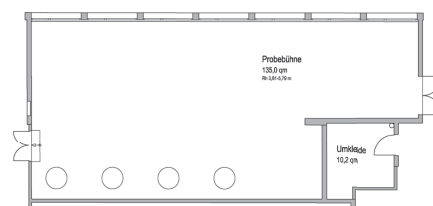
宽 8,4 m × 深 12,9 m × 高3,6 m

面积：

135 m²

容量：

100席位





Upper Foyer

The Upper Foyer is one of the most beautiful room creations by architect Fritz Bornemann. The wide glass front reveals Schaperstraße, the park in front of the house and the historic chestnut tree. During the day, daylight floods the characteristic hole and pebble patterns of the wall; at night, the lit foyer has the air of a generous shop-window.

The Bornemann Bar in the Upper Foyer can be used as a venue for receptions and catering, films can be projected onto both its white walls. Flexible seating creates conference and lecture options of varying sizes. The Upper Foyer can also be used for concerts and lectures.

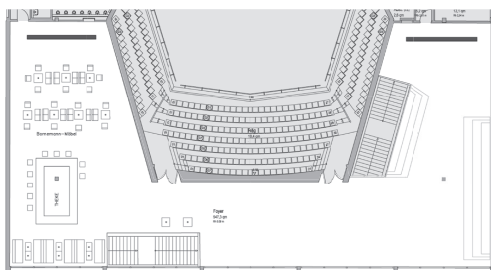
Measurements:

W 41.7 m × D 7.4 m (at the centre) or
21.15 m (in the side foyers) × H 5 m (max)

Floor area: 550 m²

Capacity:

up to 200 seats



上层大厅

上层大厅是弗里茨·博尔内曼最美丽的空间设计之一。宽大的玻璃门面提供了一个通往查斐大街、馆前绿化连同古老栗子树方向的明亮的视野。日光在白天将墙壁上独特的孔洞和鹅卵石淹没，夜晚的灯光使得大厅成为一个巨大的展览橱窗。

上层大厅的博尔内曼吧台可用于接待和餐饮用途，两面白色的墙壁可做为电影投影。灵活的座椅摆放可能性适合于不同大小的会议和报告，上层大厅同样可做为音乐会和讲座使用。

尺寸:

宽 41.7 m × 深 7.4 m (中间厅) 及
21.15 m (侧厅) × 最高 5 m

面积: 550 m²

容量:

多达200席位





Box Office Foyer

The Box Office Foyer is far more than just a lobby with a box office: This pavilion with glazing on all sides was created by Fritz Bornemann and serves as a bar, café, venue for events and meeting point. The Box Office Foyer provides flexible seating, depending on whether a classical stage atmosphere or a more informal lounge is called for.

Measurements:

W 29.2 m × D 9.5 m × H 3.3 m (max)

Floor area: 300 m²

Capacity:

up to 180 seats

售票大厅

售票大厅不仅可以做为一个带有售票柜的前厅：这个由弗里茨·博尔内曼设计的四周由玻璃环绕的亭子厅既同时是吧台、咖啡厅，又可以做为会议地点和聚会地点。大厅可以自由地摆放椅子，可以为经典的舞台观众席形式或是自由的休息室形式。

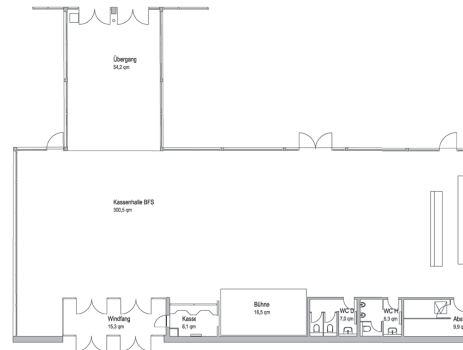
尺寸：

宽 29.2 m × 深 9.5 m × 最高 3.3 m

面积：300 m²

容量：

多达180席位





Technical Data / 技术资料

Martin-Gropius-Bau / 马丁·格罗皮乌斯博物馆

North Vestibule / 北门厅

The North Vestibule (130 m²) in the Main Entrance is suitable for stand-up receptions of up to 100 guests. With its glass dome, skylight and a rounded opening between the main floors, it can be used both on the ground floor and the first floor.

北门厅 (130 m²) 位于主入口区, 适合多达100人的立式招待会。带有玻璃穹顶、顶灯的圆形开口门厅在主楼层之间, 一楼和二楼均可以使用。



Atrium / 日光庭院

The atrium on the ground floor with its glass ceiling is the central space of the Martin-Gropius-Bau, with a surface area of 600 m² in the inner area and 540 m² in the surrounding gallery area. The upper floor of the atrium is also surrounded by a gallery. Receptions and functions for up to 700 persons can take place in the atrium when it is not used as part of the exhibition architecture. It is possible to light up the atrium with daylight-like illumination. The gallery (540 m²) can be used for small functions of between 200 (seated meal) and 350 persons (stand-up reception). The gallery on the upper floor provides an impressive view of the atrium.

玻璃覆盖的日光庭院位于马丁·格罗皮乌斯博物馆的中心, 拥有 600 m² 的内部区域和 540 m² 的回廊。二楼的长廊环绕着日光庭院。如果空间没有被展架占用的话, 可以在日光庭院举行多达700人的活动。庭院能提供类似日光的照明。位于二楼的回廊 (540 m²) 可以用于约200人 (坐式餐会) 至350人 (立式招待) 的小型活动。从二楼的回廊可以领略到日光庭院的迷人景色。





Cinema Hall / 电影大厅

The cinema hall with 200 seats is located in the substructure of the Martin-Gropius-Bau. It provides fixed rows of seating for 200. There is flexible modular rostrum at the head of the room, as well as a mobile lectern.

Two 35mm film projectors with mechanically coupled film feed are available (with lenses and masks for the formats 1:1.37, 1:1.66, 1:1.78, 1:1.85 and 1:2.35 – Cinemascope). The display of these images guarantees the standards of the Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers (SMPTE).

Multimedia projector, Sanyo PLV 80/HD-Ready (beamer): Video and DVD projection and laptop connection is possible via a permanently installed LCD projector.

Internet connection is available.

There is a sound system including 8 conference discussion units, 4 hall microphones and 1 speaker's microphone.

电影大厅位于马丁·格罗皮乌斯博物馆的基础层。它拥有200人的固定座位，一个位于前端的模块化的领奖台和一个移动的讲台。

大厅拥有两个带有机械耦合驱动器的35mm胶片放映机（用于图像格式 1:1.37, 1:1.66, 1:1.78, 1:1.85 和 1:2.35宽银幕电影）以及镜头和透镜罩。一个符合电影电视工程师协会（SMPTE）设定格式标准的放映是有保障的。

多媒体投影机、三洋 PLV 80 / 兼容高清（HD-Ready）投影仪：视频和DVD放映以及笔记本连接口，这些都能通过固定于天花板安装的LCD投影仪实现。

大厅拥有网络接口，同时配备一个带有八个会议发言传声器、四个厅内立式传声器和一个演讲台传声器的设备。





Conference Room / 会议室

The large conference room offers space for up to 40 persons. Variable tables allow for both large conference rounds and smaller working groups. The conference room is on the second floor. A table microphone system is available. An overhead projector and a beamer can be provided.

较大的会议室可供多达40人使用。多变的桌椅可组成适合于大型的会议和小型的工作圈形式。会议室位于三楼。配备有桌上语音系统。如有需要，可以设立投影仪。



Restaurant Gropius / 格罗皮乌斯餐厅

The Gropius restaurant, seating 120 persons, is located in the foyer of the ground floor and includes a summer terrace. The leaseholder of the restaurant has the exclusive title to provide food and service in the Martin-Gropius-Bau. It is also possible to serve food outside of the restaurant. The Gropius restaurant offers catering for functions. Its opening hours are identical with those of the exhibitions.

位于一楼门厅的格罗皮乌斯餐厅有120个座位和一个夏日露台。该餐厅的承租人有在马丁·格罗皮乌斯博物馆的独家经营权。同时可以在餐厅之外承接业务。餐厅为活动提供餐饮服务。营业时间与展览时间相同。





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