

BUNDESKUNSTHALLE



Press kit

ALL IN! RE-DESIGNING DEMOCRACY

30 May – 13 October 2024

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BIC DEUT DE DK 380



Exhibition Information

Duration	30 May – 13 October 2024
Press officer	Sven Bergmann
Curators	Johanna Adam, Amelie Klein, Vera Sacchetti
Combined ticket for all exhibitions	13 €/reduced 6,50 € All visitors up to and including 18 years of age have free admission

In cooperation with the Kunstgewerbe-Museum/Design Campus, Staatliche Kunstsammlung Dresden

DESIGN ↗
CAMPUS



Cultural partner



General Information

Director	Eva Kraus
Managing Director	Oliver Hölken
Opening Hours	Tuesday 10 am to 7 pm Wednesday 10 am to 9 pm Thursday to Sunday 10 am to 7 pm Holidays 10 am to 7 pm
Public Transport	Underground lines 16, 63, 66 and bus lines 610, 611 and 630 to Heussallee / Museumsmeile Deutsche Bahn / UN-Campus: Lines RE 5 (Rhein-Express), RB 26 (MittelrheinBahn), RB 30 (Rhein-Ahr-Bahn) and RB 48 (Rhein-Wupper-Bahn)
Parking	There is a car and coach park on Emil-Nolde-Straße behind the Bundeskunsthalle. Navigation: Emil-Nolde-Straße 11, 53113 Bonn

Press Information (German / English)

www.bundeskunsthalle.de
For press files follow 'press'.

General Information
(German / English)

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The Bundeskunsthalle is supported
by



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für Kultur und Medien

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#FranzErhardWalther



Media information

ALL IN! RE-DESIGNING DEMOCRACY

30 May – 13 October 2024

Does our democracy need an update? Have we relied too long on the fact that nothing can shake our democracy? Democracy can only exist if we are constantly working on it. In a world that changes every day, it needs to be kept fit all the time. So, it's time to strengthen our democratic muscles!

Every aspect of democracy has been designed, therefore it can be designed differently. This observation applies not only to ballots or posters. It applies above all to the system itself: Who represents the people? What role do parties play? And who is allowed to vote and have a say? Everything that constitutes democracy according to the Western model is under scrutiny. Does it actually deliver what it promises? Is “for all” really for all? And what would happen if elections were not the sole centerpiece of democracy?

The exhibition *All in! Re-Designing democracy* is a call for active participation – both in the exhibition and in democracy itself. It is about participating in power. In fact, a more direct form of democratic co-determination is already being tested in various places. The German Bundestag, for example, has set up a Food Council, in Belgium there is a permanent citizens' parliament, and numerous cities allow their citizens to have a direct say on various issues. As part of the exhibition, the Bundeskunsthalle also had such a council: the Bundeskunsthalle's Society Forum, consisting of 35 randomly selected citizens, was convened to help democratize and open up the museum.

The exhibition also features a “gym” where we can all exercise our “democratic muscles”. Visitors can experience first-hand what it means to be empathetic, to show tenacity and to negotiate compromises. In addition, *All in! Redesigning democracy* sheds light on society's current push for more participation, as well as on traditional forms of democracy. How have people fought for democracy, for equal rights and freedom? In addition to art and design, evidence from political cultural history, architecture, film and photography will be on display.



Exhibition texts

The exhibition texts are written in simple language to ensure participation for all.

All In! Re-Designing Democracy

Re-designing democracy— for a better GDR. The work at the Round Table 1989/90

The persistent protests of German Democratic Republic (GDR) civil rights activists in Autumn 1989 led to the fall of the Berlin Wall on November 9, 1989. Soon afterwards, the political authority of the GDR state leadership collapsed. All over the country, the future was debated freely at “round tables”. On December 7, 1989, the “Central Round Table” met for the first time in Berlin-Mitte. Representatives of civil rights initiatives and the established parties were present. Three churchmen acted as moderators, the best-known being Pastor Martin Ziegler. At the request of civil rights activists, it was decided to also allow minority votes. The “Round Table” became the most important place for political renewal in the GDR. It was here that the abolition of the Stasi and the preservation of the Stasi files were decided. The first free elections in the GDR on March 18, 1990 were also prepared here. A committee advised by experts drew up the draft constitution for a new democratic GDR. It was based on the Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). The draft also included its own provisions on job and housing security and gender equality. The famous writer Christa Wolf wrote the preamble. However, it soon became clear that the government was unable to preserve the GDR's independence in view of the poor economic situation. In August 1990, the People's Chamber (Volkskammer) decided to join the FRG. This took place on October 3, 1990. But briefly, a new democracy had seemed possible.

What is Democracy?


Different democratic states have different democratic systems and ideas. The question “What is democracy?” therefore has very different answers in many regions of the world. Even in fundamentally democratic states there have always been restrictions on democracy. In Germany, for example, women were not allowed to vote until 1918. Another example is people who do not hold German citizenship. They live here, work here, pay taxes—in short. They are part of our society. But they are not allowed to vote. Different parties have very different views on which values are important in a democracy. This is in line with the principle of diversity and freedom of opinion. However, some convictions are promoted under the guise of democracy, yet ultimately contradict democratic values or aim to abolish democracy.

„Our“ Democracy

The world democracy comes from the Greek language. It means rule of the people.

German Basic Law says: “All state authority is derived from the people. It shall be exercised by the people through elections [...].”

In Germany, the people elect the parliament—politicians who are supposed to represent the citizens' interests in the Bundestag. This is called a representative democracy or parliamentary democracy. Representation—that means, the representation of the will of the



people by elected representatives—is very important. If large sections of the population are not represented, this endangers democracy. A crisis in a democracy is therefore often a crisis of representation: Whose interests are represented—and who is not included, not heard or overlooked?

In some countries, the focus is more on referendum. This is called direct democracy. It can also lead to problems, for example, if minorities are not protected enough. Democracy does not mean majority rule, it is also committed to values such as human rights.

Beginnings and Endings in Germany

The first attempt to introduce democracy in Germany was made in 1848. However, it ended just six months later. Monarchy came back into force. The democratic revolution also failed because there was no unity; there was no German state yet—and no consistent idea of how people wanted to be governed. The first German republic was proclaimed in 1918, and it ended in 1933 when the National Socialists came to power. Until the end of the Second World War in 1945, Germany was ruled by a regime of violence that cost millions of people's lives, including over six million Jews who were murdered in the Holocaust. The Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany, which was passed in 1949, adopted many elements of the constitutions of 1848 (Frankfurt's Paulskirche) and 1918 (Weimar Republic). However, it was only a temporary solution, because Germany was divided into two states—the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) in the West and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) in the East and both had their own constitution. After the Peaceful Revolution of 1989, the five East German states of the former GDR joined the territory of the FRG, where the Basic Law was in force. A new constitution was never discussed.

American and French Revolutions

Often, democracy begins with a revolution. In North America, 13 colonies declared their independence from the British king in 1776. They adopted a democratic constitution and the "Bill of Rights", which were ratified in 1791. In the same year, France adopted its first constitution following the Revolution of 1789. Based on the American model ("All men are created equal"), it begins with the words: "Les hommes naissent et demeurent libres et égaux en droits." ("Men are born and remain free and equal in rights.") And yet, the reality was very different: Slavery was still common in North America and in the French colonies. Slaves were not regarded as citizens. Only with the civil rights movement of the 1960s, more far-reaching equality was achieved in the United States. Even today, there are still huge gaps between the ideas of democracy and equality on the one hand, and the reality on the other hand.

How Democracy Expresses Itself

Democracy is not just about elections and votes. Other important elements include the constitution, which in Germany is the Basic Law. The government must observe it. It contains fundamental rights—including freedom, equality and human dignity—that apply to everyone and must not be abolished.

The separation of powers is important for the democratic control of an elected government and to protect the people from abuse of power. Power is divided into three branches: legislative power (parliament), executive power (authorities, police, etc.) and judiciary power (courts). They are independent of each other.



The rule of law means that the same laws apply to all people. Equality also means that no one may be treated less favourably due to their origin, gender, disability or for other reasons. And, last but not least, democracy is also committed to freedom: We are allowed to express our opinions freely, to organize ourselves in groups and to protest. We are allowed We are free to move around and choose our own work. And we are allowed to live where and love whom we want.

The Fight for Suffrage

Democracy promises that everyone can participate. But does “everyone” really mean everyone? We can see it in history and also in today’s news: Large sections of the population have been excluded from the right to vote—and some still are today.

Women’s Suffrage


Women fought for their right to vote already at the time of the French Revolution. In Germany in 1848, women also fought for equality. However, only at the beginning of the 20th century did they succeed, after activists had organised big demonstrations, disruptive actions and even hunger strikes. The movement was very strong in the United Kingdom and the United States of America, where women’s rights activists were known as “suffragettes.” It was a hard fight and many women had to go to prison. In November 1918, it was finally time: Women in Germany were allowed to vote and to be elected without restriction. After the election in 1919, 37 women joined the Weimar Republic parliament. In 1961, FRG’s first female minister was appointed. Today, just over one third of the politicians in the German Bundestag are female—and yet, women in Germany outnumber men by a million.

The United States Civil Rights Movement

Martin Luther King was a civil rights activist in the United States of America. In 1963, he spoke to over 250,000 people and exclaimed: “I have a dream!” His dream was about social, economic, political and legal equality for all African Americans in the United States. In theory, African American men had been permitted to vote in the United States since 1870. In practice, some laws required, for example, literacy tests or a minimum income, and the people were not allowed to vote. The fight for equality reached an important point in 1955 when a woman named Rosa Parks refused to clear a seat on a bus that was reserved for white people. During the Selma Marches, hundreds of demonstrators were brutally attacked by the police. They were another important step on the way to a new voting law that granted all African Americans access to free elections. Five months after the Selma Marches, on August 6, 1965, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Voting Rights Act, allowing all African Americans to vote.

Non-citizen Voting

As early as the 1970s, when public debates about how to deal with migrants in Germany were increasing, first deliberations were made to introduce a right to vote for foreigners. The municipal elections in the GDR in 1990 were the first free and democratic elections in Germany where foreign citizens were permitted to vote. With reunification, the GDR adopted the Basic Law, which states that only German citizens are allowed to vote. This was confirmed by several rulings by the Federal Constitutional Court. The 1992 Maastricht Treaty amended the Basic Law and granted all citizens of the European Union (EU)



the right to vote in municipal elections. Almost 8.5 million people from countries outside the EU, however, are still not allowed to vote in Germany, even if they were born here, have been living here for decades, or are also paying taxes in the country.

Young People, the Homeless, People with Disabilities, LGBTQI+ and many more

There are many other reasons why people in Germany can't vote or run for office, for example, because they are too young. In 1970, the voting age went down from 21 to 18. In some federal states, young people at the age of 16 or 17 are allowed to vote in state or municipal elections. Apart from that, children and young people hardly have a say—although many political decisions have a much greater impact on their future than on the future of older people.

Until 2019, around 85,000 people with disabilities were not allowed to vote in Germany. This violated the 2009 UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. This also violated the principle of equality, because only people with legal guardians were not allowed to vote. People who did not need legal guardianship, for example, because their families were taking care of them, were allowed to vote.

People without a permanent address are not able to vote, although there is no legal reason for this. Without an address, people are not entered into the electoral roll. That means they do not receive a voting card. Without a voting card, they cannot go into the polling booth. Of course, homeless people could apply to be entered. Their example shows: It is not always about the right to vote or run for office. It is also about how difficult it is to make use of this right.


Some obstacles are personal, for example, because a person cannot read or write. Some obstacles are social. Some German politicians are very open about their sexual orientation. Many people, however, prefer not to talk about it—for fear of not being elected if people find out they are queer.

More Democracy!

At the beginning of this year, hundreds of thousands of people protested for more democracy in Germany. There are good reasons for defending what we have. Germany is number 12 out of 167 countries in the well-known "The Economist Democracy Index". However, more than half of the world's population lives in authoritarian regimes or in so-called "hybrid" systems. These are states that hold on to democratic elements for the sake of form but have, in fact, an authoritarian government. In such regimes, people who don't agree can often go to prison for many years or are even killed. Ultimately, people all over the world fight for more freedom, rights and democracy. Protests for more participation are sometimes directed at states that are classified as solid democracies. This happens, for example, when representatives of the world's most powerful industrialized nations make decisions behind closed doors that affect us all, as is the case at the G7 summits.

The Great Disenchantment

Most people in Europe think that democracy is "the best form of government, even it can cause problems", according to a survey conducted in 2022. At the same time, in many countries people are asking for a "strong leader" governing without elections or parliament. This is very alarming. Even if the desire for more authority fluctuates: Almost half of the people would find it agreeable in some European countries.



There are many reasons for these statistics, including fear of loss and social decline, social inequality, social division, loss of trust in parties and politicians, hatred and agitation in the old and the new media. People who do not feel heard and do not see any options for action for themselves are turning away from democracy (the survey also confirms this).

It doesn't always take a revolution for a state to become a dictatorship. In 1933, the national Socialist Party (NSDAP) under Adolf Hitler came to power as a result of a free election. Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels later called this "the stupidity of democracy," which provided its "deadly enemies," the NSDAP, "with the means by which it was destroyed."

And sometimes democracy serves as a pretext. Claiming to bring democracy to other countries, powerful states have often pursued their own economic or political interests.

Democracy, Otherwise

The core of western-style democracy is free, fair and secret elections. However, elections also existed in the monarchy. For example, the electors elected a king. Even in an oligarchy (rule by a few) there are elections.

In earlier times, the power was exercised in other ways: by lot, for example. All citizens had an equal chance of being elected to office or in the assemblies where people voted together. This way, all citizens were directly involved. They were not represented by a few representatives.

The vision of what democracy can be, has animated mankind for centuries. From ancient Greeks to early Germanic settlements, all the way to the present moment, there have been alternatives to electoral democracy. Today, participation outside the electoral cycle can take the form of referendums or public initiatives. At the same time, decision-making processes where participants are selected by sortition allow for any citizen to be called to participate and shape politics and governance systems. Additionally, recent years have seen the emergence of a new democratic idea. It is called "ecocracy" and focuses on sustainability and the environment.


There are many different forms of democratic practices, and they ask for active participation of the people. Only then can we achieve American President Abraham Lincoln's definition of a democracy "of the people, by the people, for the people."

Athens—Democracy by Lot

Democracy first emerged almost 2500 years ago, in the Greek city-state of Athens. There, leaders such as Kleisthenes and Pericles shaped a system where power was distributed among all Athenian citizens—as long as they were free male adults. Women and slaves were excluded. Using a tool called the kleroterion, citizens would be selected for positions in public office, forming a council of 500 citizens (boulé) who ran the city's affairs. They also prepared the agenda of 40 or more public assemblies per year, called ekklesia, which gathered around 6,000 people.

World Wide Democracy

Although the word "democracy" comes from Greek, ideas about deliberation, equal rights and power can be seen in other parts of Europe. The Germanic Thing and the Swiss Landsgemeinde are two examples of assemblies where inhabitants of a given location would come together to decide on issues that affected all. Such ideals are also at the heart of democratic practices in indigenous communities and many non-Western cul-



tures. The rooms where people meet may be very simple, but still powerful, such as the Kuwaiti Diwaniyah.

The Future is Now

The future of democracy may already be all around us. There have long been doubts about pure electoral democracy and ideas around alternative forms of democracy have already been implemented. Participation can extend beyond the cycle of the electoral calendar, in the shape of referendums or initiatives. Additionally, citizens may be selected by lot to advise politicians (deliberation).

These alternatives create democratic spaces for everyone to understand the complexity of political issues. Citizens can deal with specific issues in depth, as well as listen to each other and find common ground. This can create the conditions for overcoming polarisation and strengthening social cohesion. Citizens Assemblies and other projects of participation bring out the collective intelligence of a society. And they enable us to make decisions that are orientated towards a greater common good.

Participation Beyond Elections

Participatory democracy gives citizens the power to make policy decisions and invites them to participate outside the calendar of elections. This can be in the form of referendums or public consultations—for example, the Brexit referendum in the United Kingdom. Switzerland uses a variation of this model, the so-called “direct democracy”: Citizens are directly responsible for making policy decisions, proposing initiatives and public votes in different matters. Critics say that referendums can invite people to reduce difficult issues to persuading slogans. They question whether citizens’ decisions are always based on information and factual arguments.

Deliberation: Shifting Political Power to the People

Since the 1980s, many citizens assemblies have been formed around the world. From Tokyo to Berlin, these assemblies invite people who are selected by lottery to discuss complex matters, listen to one another and decide together on topics that range from urban planning to climate policies.

Citizens assemblies are promoted by local and national governments and even cultural institutions such as the Bundeskunsthalle. Anyone can be invited to participate and play an important role in making decisions that affect people’s lives. The criticism is that citizens assemblies are long processes, and are only effective if the proposals are implemented by politicians. “That’s right!” say their supporters. But at best, they do reflect a broader opinion and not that of a political elite.

Ecocracy: Nature as an Equal

What if mankind was not at the center of the democratic system? The idea of an ecocracy has developed recently. It is a system of governance that looks at the rights of nature and the planet. Focusing on these elements allows us to expand democracy further and to include decision-making that has an impact outside of political cycles and even human generations, pushing for sustainability, ecological well-being and planetary protection. Because only if the planet is doing well will all the people also do well.



The Society Forum

Citizens participate at the Bundeskunsthalle and the Kunstgewerbemuseum, Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden

In November 2023, the Bundeskunsthalle and the Kunstgewerbemuseum, Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden, hosted two citizens assemblies: the Society Forums. This was the first time that a museum and an exhibition hall hosted assemblies of citizens that had been selected by lottery. The two forums ran in Bonn and Dresden at the same time. In the two cities, a total of 64 citizens were invited to discuss how the two institutions could become more open, welcoming and inclusive.

Over the course of four days, in each venue, the Society Forum identified pressing issues and developed a list of recommendations for each of the institutions. Both host institutions have committed to either implementing the citizens' recommendations or to responding to them in an appropriate manner.

Democracy Gym

Welcome to the democracy gym! We have heard a lot about democracy. But now we want to feel it too. Democracy needs active citizens. We have put together a fitness course. Here we can exercise our democratic muscles.

What does that mean? Listening, enduring contradictions and other opinions. Or negotiating compromises, giving in and trusting each other. It is also important to develop empathy, work together towards a goal and, above all, keep at it.

These are democratic muscles. We need all of this to act democratically as a community. Let's go! Have fun!

Feel free to talk to someone! It is always more fun in a group.



Artists

Apparatus 22
Atelier Populaire
Rebekka Benzenberg
Joseph Beuys
Thaddé Comar
COOP HIMMELB(L)AU
W.E.B. Du Bois
Thomas Eggerer
Marion Eichmann
Shepard Fairey
Rainer Werner Fassbinder
Valérie Favre
GINBANDE Design
Guerrilla Girls
Esra Gülmen
Hans Haacke
Cornelia Herfurtner
Jenny Holzer
Luciano Ingenito
Francis Diebedo Kere
Barbara Klemm
Wilhelm Klotzek
Julia Lazarus
Zoe Leonard
Siegward Liebe
Marko Lipuš
Thomas Lochner
Janine Mackenroth
Markues
Markus Miessen, Zahra Ali Baba,
Joseph Grima, Elian Stefa
mischer'traxler

Veronika Mutalova
Sara Nabil
Öffentliche Gestaltungsberatung
orizzontale
Beate Passow
Jens Pecho
Mario Pfeifer
David Polzin
Ana Prvački
raumlabor berlin
Lukas Rayski
Oliver Ressler
Julian Röder
Andreas Rost
Lin May Saeed
Tomasz Sarnecki
SCHAUM
Xanti Schawinsky
HA Schult
Judith Seng
Lerato Shadi
Space Popular
Katharina Spitz
Klaus Staeck
Superflux
Vivien Tauchmann
Helene Thümmel
Wolfgang Tillmans
Lill Tschudi
Ma Zhenggrong
zweintopf

Publication



The exhibition is accompanied by a catalogue.

All In! Re-Designing Democracy

Published by

the Art and Exhibition Hall of the Federal Republic of Germany and
Kunstgewerbemuseum / Design Campus, Staatliche Kunstsammlungen Dresden

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Scope and format

Softcover, 17 x 24 cm
192 pages, numerous illustrations
In German language
Distanz Verlag, Berlin
Price museum edition: 18 euros
Price bookstore edition: 28 Euro



Highlights during the exhibition period

Museum Mile Festival

Saturday, 22 and Sunday, 23 June

Diversity family festival "All my colours"

Sunday, 28 July 2024

Week of Democracy

Tuesday, 3 to Sunday, 8 September

International Day of Democracy

Sunday, 15 September

Day of German Unity

Thursday, 3 October

Admission to the exhibitions is free on all the days mentioned above.

The use/participation of other offers, such as public guided tours, is still subject to a charge.

WEEK OF DEMOCRACY

Tuesday 3 to Sunday 8 September

Admission to the exhibitions is free.

Public guided tours

Tuesday to Friday 5.30–6.30 p.m.

Sunday 5–6 p.m.

3 €/reduced 1,50 €

Tickets are available at the box office or at bundeskunsthalle.de/tickets.

Guided tours by experts

The Haus der Geschichte der Bundesrepublik Deutschland Foundation has provided a number of items on loan for the exhibition. Experts from the Haus der Geschichte will focus on these loans as part of guided tours, giving you a special insight into the exhibition, the history of individual exhibits and their significance for our democracy.

Tuesday to Friday, 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. (60 min. each)

Saturday, 4 p.m. (60 min.)

Sunday, 11 a.m. (60 min.)

3 €/reduced € 1.50

Tickets are available at the box office or at bundeskunsthalle.de/tickets.

In cooperation with the Foundation Haus der Geschichte der Bundesrepublik Deutschland



Kleroterion - the ancient lottery machine

Tuesday to Sunday, 11 a.m. – 5 p.m.

Cleroteria are considered to be the first artefacts used to practise democracy in human history.

democracy was practised. It was the main instrument used by the citizens of Athens to randomly select other citizens for government positions. The functioning of the cleroterion reconstructed for the exhibition is presented daily from 11 am to 5 pm.

Can also be booked individually for groups

Information and registration at buchung@bundeskunsthalle.de

Baby-Art-Connection

Guided tours and talks for parents with babies

From the nappy-changing table to the museum

4 September, 10.15–11.45 a.m.

10 €, incl. exhibition visit and tour fee (one parent and baby)

Registration via buchung@bundeskunsthalle.de or in advance at bundeskunsthalle.de/tickets

Written registration required: buchung@bundeskunsthalle.de

WEDNESDAY_LATE_ART

SPEEDGUIDES_DJ_DRINKS

ALL IN! RE-DESIGNING DEMOCRACY

4 September, 6–9 p.m.

Your evening full of art, culture and music!

SPEED GUIDES

(German, English, Turkish)

For everyone! Reshaping democracy

Dance worlds

Interactions 2024

PARTICIPATORY ACTION/INTERVENTION

"Democracy - Design your Button"

LOUNGE & DJ & DRINKS

With DJ Cem / Beatpackers

10 €/6.50 € with ELLAH Card, including a drink

ELLAH - The annual pass for young art lovers

Tickets are available at the box office or at bundeskunsthalle.de/tickets.

The event is part of the Days of Exile Bonn, an initiative of the Körber Foundation in cooperation with the Federal City of Bonn. Further information can be found at:

www.tagedesexils.de



INTERNATIONAL DAY OF DEMOCRACY

Sunday, 15 September

Admission to the exhibitions is free.

Public guided tours

11–12 a.m., 1–2 p.m. and 5–6 p.m.

3 €/reduced € 1.50

Tickets are available at the box office or at bundeskunsthalle.de/tickets.

Kleroterion - the ancient lottery machine

11 a.m. – 5 p.m.

Cleroterions are considered to be the first artefacts with which democracy was practised. It was the main instrument used by the citizens of Athens to randomly select other citizens for government posts. The functioning of the cleroterion reconstructed for the exhibition will be presented from 11 am to 5 pm.

Can also be booked individually for groups on this day

Information and registration at buchung@bundeskunsthalle.de

Democracy lab simulation game

For SEK II / two school class or vocational school class groups (aged 15 and over)

Wednesday 18 and Thursday 19 September

Day 1) 9 a.m. – 2.45 p.m. and day 2) 9 a.m. – 1.45 p.m.

The idea of the event is to experience elections as the core of our democracy "live" and actively experience: Participants form parties, select top candidates, draw up programmes and campaigns programmes and campaigns, run election campaigns and report in the role of a subscription medium and the tabloid press. In the end, the election takes place: Which ideas and minds will prevail? Which factors lead to success? What is the responsibility of the media reporting on the election? These questions form the core of the two-day programme for young people from all types of schools aged 15 years of age. Professional journalists and political educators teach the basics of democracy the basics of democracy, media and elections in interactive modules, accompany the teams as they take on the roles in the simulation game and enable a transfer to real politics by evaluating the game experiences. They also sensitise participants to the current challenges facing our democracy. The Youth and Politics team is responsible for designing the simulation game programme and inviting pupils. The Journalist Academy is responsible for the design and realisation of the parts for the media representatives and the subsequent reflection on fake news. In addition, the Journalist Academy will lead a liveblogging team that will document the two project days in a blog with text, photos and video.

An event organised by the Youth and Politics team and the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung's Journalist Academy in cooperation with the Bundeskunsthalle.



DAY OF GERMAN UNITY

Thursday, 3 October

Admission to the exhibitions is free.

Public guided tours

11–12 a.m., 1–2 p.m. and 5–6 p.m.

3 €/reduced € 1.50

Tickets are available at the box office or at bundeskunsthalle.de/tickets.

For adults

At the round table and in the arena - Why things sometimes go round and round

Thursday, 3 October, 3–6 p.m.

20 €/reduced 10 € (with Bonn ID)

Written registration required: buchung@bundeskunsthalle.de

Creative workshop for families with children aged 3 to 6

"All in one house" Join our mini art exhibition

Thursday, 3 October, 11 a.m. – 12 p.m.

6 € adult, 3 € child/reduced 3 € adult, 1.50 € child

Written registration required: buchung@bundeskunsthalle.de

WORKSHOPS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 12 TO 16

Fake news - AI-generated images

Thursday, 3 October, 3–5 p.m.

8 €/reduced € 4

Kleroterion - the ancient lottery machine

11 a.m. – 5 p.m.

Cleroterions are considered to be the first artefacts used to practise democracy in human history. It was the main instrument used by the citizens of Athens to randomly select other citizens for government posts. The functioning of the cleroterion reconstructed for the exhibition will be presented from 11 am to 5 pm.

Can also be booked individually for groups on this day

Information and registration at buchung@bundeskunsthalle.de



Educational Programme

GUIDED TOURS

AUDIOGUIDE

German and audio description, free of charge via the Bundeskunsthalle app
Artistic concept and production Linon Medien

Public guided tours

Tuesdays 5.30–6.30 p.m.

Sundays and public holidays 5–6 p.m.

3 €/reduced € 1.50, plus admission to the exhibition

Tickets are available at the box office or at [bundeskunsthalle.de/tickets](https://www.bundeskunsthalle.de/tickets).

Guided tour for visually impaired and blind people

For everyone! Reshaping democracy

Sunday, 16 June, 11 August, 1 September

each 11.30 a.m. – 1 p.m.

What are the origins of our democracy today? Are there historical milestones? Where was the initial enthusiasm followed by disillusionment? Using art and design, evidence from political cultural history as well as film and photography, the exhibition takes us on a journey through the history of participation in political decision-making.

It becomes clear that democracy requires constant commitment. But could our traditional form of democracy look completely different? In times of rapid changes, perhaps the time has also come to reshape democracy.

to reshape democracy.

In the exhibition, you can exercise your democratic muscles in a 'fitness studio'. In addition, the art mediator Uschi Baetz would like to give you

Uschi Baetz will provide you with detailed descriptions of other works during the tour and place them in their cultural and historical context. We look forward to an intensive exchange with you!

3 € tour fee, plus admission to the exhibition

Written registration required: buchung@bundeskunsthalle.de

Curator tours

With Johanna Adam (in German), Amelie Klein (in German) and Vera Sacchetti (in English), curators of the exhibition

Thursday, 30 May, 11 a.m. (with Amelie Klein)

Friday, 14 June, 11 a.m. (with Amelie Klein)

Saturday, 15 June, 5 p.m. (with Vera Sacchetti)

Wednesday, 19 June, 6 p.m. (with Johanna Adam)

Wednesday, 10 July, 6 p.m. (with Johanna Adam)

Saturday, 7 September, 5 p.m. (with Vera Sacchetti)

Wednesday, 18 September, 6 p.m. (with Johanna Adam)

Wednesday, 9 October, 6 p.m. (with Johanna Adam)

60 minutes each

5 €/reduced € 2.50, plus admission to the exhibition

Tickets are available at the box office or at [bundeskunsthalle.de/tickets](https://www.bundeskunsthalle.de/tickets).

Guided tour during the lunch break

Art break – join in!

19 June, 3 July, 14 August, 28 August, 12.30 – 1 p.m. each day

To balance out your daily working life, we offer you an entertaining speed tour during your lunch break.

8 € (guided tour and admission)

Tickets are available at the ticket office or at bundeskunsthalle.de/tickets.

Registration required, can be booked individually for groups

Information and registration at buchung@bundeskunsthalle.de

Baby-Art-Connection

Guided tours and talks for parents with babies

From the nappy-changing table to the museum

24 and 31 July, 4 and 25 September, 10.15–11.45 a.m. each day

15 €, incl. visit to the exhibition (one parent and baby)

Registration via buchung@bundeskunsthalle.de or in advance at bundeskunsthalle.de/tickets

Offer for integration and language courses

Culture_language_art_get to know

The language learners discover the exhibition on a joint tour.

Afterwards, they can all take part in practical artistic activities.

The programmes can be adapted to the respective language level.

Dates freely bookable

120 minutes, €2 per person (integration courses)

Written registration required: buchung@bundeskunsthalle.de

Exhibition tour for intercultural groups

Meet & Speak

Dialogue-based tour for people with and without a refugee or migrant background

Intercultural groups can discover the exhibition together, talk to each other get into dialogue and ask questions.

Come along, bring friends and your languages!

Bookable free of charge for intercultural groups

Max. 15 people/group

Written registration required: buchung@bundeskunsthalle.de

Guided tour in German sign language

For everyone! Reshaping democracy

With the deaf art mediator Rainer Miebach

Sunday, 7 July, 3–4.30 p.m., Saturday, 21 September, 3–4.30 p.m.

The exhibition shows the development of democracy from its beginnings to the present day.

How has democracy developed? What could democracy be like today? There are new ideas, voters want to have a say or improve their rights.

At the end of the tour, we go to the 'fitness studio'. Here, everyone is invited to exercise their democratic muscles.

3 € tour fee, plus admission to the exhibition

Written registration required: buchung@bundeskunsthalle.de



Group tours

60 minutes, 70 €

90 minutes, 90 €

60 minutes, guided tour with curator € 180

60 minutes, guided tour with the artistic director 250 €

plus admission ticket € 13/reduced € 6.50 per person

Written registration required: buchung@bundeskunsthalle.de

Telephone guidance **When you call Culture!**

For everyone! Reshaping democracy

Thursday, 5 September, 5-6 p.m.

We always seem so sure of ourselves: democracy as the basis of our social coexistence. But in a world that is changing rapidly, we have to constantly is changing rapidly.

The exhibition 'For everyone! Shaping democracy anew' takes a look back in history history and explores the question of the beginnings, the fight for the right to vote, but also the sobering aspects of the development of democracy. At the same time, it asks what democracy could be like. Are there other forms of democratic co-determination? What could the future look like?

In addition to art and design, the exhibition also presents evidence from political cultural history from film and photography.

You can take part in a guided tour of our exhibition via your (landline) telephone from home or while travelling. You will receive an insight into the exhibition concept and detailed descriptions of the artworks.

Bei Anruf Kultur is aimed at people who, for various reasons, are unable to visit a museum or cannot visually grasp the content of a guided tour. For example, because they are blind or visually impaired. Or they are not mobile or live in a care home. For these interested parties, the communication of culture, art and historical topics is made possible via telephone.

Free participation

Registration is possible up to one day before the tour with Melanie Wölwer (BSVH) at: buchung@beianrufkultur.de or by telephone 040-20940429.

The access link will be sent by e-mail the day before the telephone tour.

Further dates and information: www.beianrufkultur.de

When you call Culture! is a joint initiative of the Hamburg Association for the Blind and Visually Impaired (BSVH) and grauwert, the office for inclusion and demographically sound solutions.



MEDIATION IN THE EXHIBITION

Performance in the exhibition – Self-As-Other-Trainings

Thursday, 30 May 2024, 12.30 p.m. to approx. 1.30 p.m.

With Vivien Tauchmann

Self-As-Other-Trainings is an ongoing research project that initiates a pedagogy of the body that deals with the relational aspects of man-made infrastructures, labour and alienation. The choreographed trainings accompany participants through embodied acts of empathy. Through audiovisual storylines and simple, repetitive movement sequences, the training sessions move between action and reflection. Through active embodiment, the participants experience aspects of the reality of life of an 'other' without necessarily having to know them personally, but through a somatic relationship.

Participation possible with admission ticket to the exhibition

Kleroterion – the ancient lottery machine

Wednesdays, 11a.m.–12p.m.

Cleroteria are considered to be the first artefacts used to practise democracy in human history. It was the main instrument used by the citizens of Athens to randomly select other citizens for government positions. The functioning of the cleroterion reconstructed for the exhibition is demonstrated every Wednesday.

Can be booked individually for groups

Information and registration at buchung@bundeskunsthalle.de

Gym Democracy

Mediation in the exhibition

Sundays and public holidays, 12–5p.m.

How can we reshape our democracy? What skills do citizens need to live democracy? That's what the Democracy Fitness Studio is all about. Here, everyone can exercise their democratic muscles and learn in a playful way about negotiating compromises, active listening and allowing differences of opinion.

Participation free of charge with admission ticket to the exhibition

Democracy meeting point: dialogue – leadership – exchange

Sundays, 14 July, 25 August, 8 September, 15 September, 29 September, 6 October and Thursday, 3 October

2–4 p.m. in each case

On 25 August and 15 September, the event will be held with sign language interpretation.

A team of people with different life experiences will discuss democracy with visitors. They have selected exhibits for this purpose, to enter into dialogue with you. We talk about these topics, for example participation and democracy, how democracy deals with disability, the right to vote, why people don't vote and much more. We talk about democracy, yesterday, today and tomorrow.

We look forward to exchanging ideas with you.

The team advises the Bundeskunsthalle and contributes ideas and perspectives to new exhibitions.

Participation is free of charge if you have a ticket for the exhibition.



Current and Upcoming Exhibitions

„Images in mind, bodies in space“

FRANZ ERHARD WALTHER

until 28 July 2024

Due to its continuing actuality and relevance for contemporary art and also in honour of his 85th birthday, the Bundeskunsthalle is planning a major survey exhibition on the work of Franz Erhard Walther (*1939) for the year 2024.

At the beginning of the 1960s, Franz Erhard Walther formulated a new concept of the work – in the context of minimalism and beyond the classical understanding of sculpture and painting – that included the viewer as an actor. In this way, the artist fundamentally questions the concept of sculpture and that of the recipient and understands the executed "action as a form of work": Gestures and actions become an essential part of the work. Franz Erhard Walther became one of the most important and influential artists and teachers in Germany – not least due to his outstanding commitment as a professor at the Hamburg University of Fine Arts. The art-historical significance of his work is undisputed.

The exhibition will present a concentrated, representative selection of action-based works as well as drawings "as an interior view" from different periods. Film documents, including new recordings on site, also document the temporality of the various actions / activations by the artist and the participants. Some exhibits in the exhibition, as well as specially made 'exhibition copies', can be activated. Through the interaction between body and object, each person becomes part of the artwork.

The exhibition is a cooperation between the Bundeskunsthalle and the Franz Erhard Walther Foundation and is designed for further international venues.


KENGO KUMA

ONOMATOPOEIA ARCHITECTURE

until 1 September 2024

The exhibition *Kengo Kuma. Onomatopoeia Architecture* presents around two dozen models of some of the Japanese architect's most important buildings. The focus is on the dialogue between man and material and the architect's associated recourse to onomatopoeia.

In Japanese, onomatopoeia often consist of double syllables, the doubling of which in turn makes the language sound. The internationally renowned architect uses onomatopoeia to categorise his projects, and as a design language from early conception: from the selection of the materials to the construction of the entire building. In doing so, he is guided less by rational decisions than by working from the substance of the material. Starting from onomatopoeia, the invention or use of words that contain sounds associated with what is named, Kengo Kuma gives a physical sensation a form that expresses his idea of sustainable architecture, in which materials are reused and people and physical things are reconnected.



For his projects, Kengo Kuma mainly uses wood, paper and metal – also Japanese traditional materials – and applies them in his own unique and contemporary way. In his vision, the surfaces appeal not only to the sense of sight, but also to the senses of smell and touch. The exhibition consists of models of some of his most significant buildings that encourage visitors to discover the sound of the different materials, including a temporary five-metre-high pavilion made of aluminium and experimental installation – a delicate wooden sculpture designed to express the onomatopoeias "tsun tsun" and "zure zure".

The exhibition is a takeover from the Palazzo Cavalli-Franchetti, developed on the occasion of the Architecture Biennale 2023.

INTERACTIONS 2024

until 27 October 2024

In 2023, the Bundeskunsthalle has organised a summer programme of interactions, play and visual and acoustic impulses around the building, complementing the existing artworks in the outdoor space: the *Circular Appearing Rooms* water pavilion by Jeppe Hein, which presents itself in the square every summer, the *Bonn Slide* by Carsten Höller, which winds around its own axis up the façade, and *The Curve* by Bettina Pousttchi, which is also dedicated to movement.

Interactions 2024 will once again occupy various places in the public space of the Bundeskunsthalle: from the roof to the foyer to the inner courtyard and the forecourt, selected artworks, performances or workshops will be offered that invite interactive play, but also deal with visual languages, music or sound as a cross-border and universal form of communication. In addition to the works already presented last year, Camouflage/Torwand 1 - 3 by Olaf Nicolai and Do You Want Us Here or Not by Finnegan Shannon, works by FAMED, Esra Gülmen, Tomas Kleiner, Gabriel Lester, LIGNA, Jonas Lund, Linda Nadji, Temitayo Ogunbiyi and Clare Strand have been added this year..

Save the dates

MARK DION DELIRIOUS TOYS

8 September 2024 to 5 January 2025

Media conference: Friday, 6 September 2024, 11 a.m.

DANCE WORLDS

27 September 2024 to 16 February 2025

Media conference: Wednesday, 25 September 2024, 11 a.m.

Subject to change

Status: May 2024