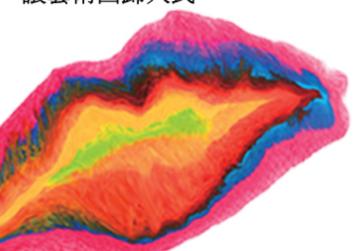


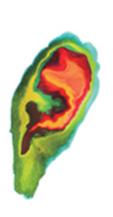
風潮方興未艾

文化地標連結藝術與民眾

全球知名文化地標傾力社群經營,台灣在地風潮方興未艾

# 讓藝術回歸人民





2014 10/5-6\_ Montue北師美術館 演講廳

文化地標×在地社群 2014藝術管理國際論壇 Cultural Landmark& Its Communities Symposium

「文化地標 x 在地社群」2014藝術管理國際論壇 + OISTAT出版與資訊委員會年會 會議資料

財團法人國家文化藝術基金會補助案附件

本基金會補助公文函號:(103)文藝參字第30760號 填表團體或個人:國際舞台美術家劇場建築師暨劇場技術師組織

# 「文化地標 x 在地社群」2014 藝術管理國際論壇 + OISTAT 出版與資訊委員會年會

# 會議資料

# 目錄

_	`	專題演講:藝術文化中心不打烊	1
=	`	專題演講:從城市藝文策略談市民參與	15
三	`	座談討論:藝術的力量,無可限量	- 34
四	`	專題演講:大型文化機構跟你想的不一樣	- 45
五	`	專題演講:數位劇場的獨特迷人之處	- 61
六	`	座談討論:文化藝術生力軍的養成	- 71
セ	`	圓桌討論:藝術文化觸及社群的互動管道	- 84
八	`	專題演講:燈光、空間、人與城市	106
九	`	專題演講:當空間跳脫水泥牆一解放藝術自由力量	118
十	`	座談討論: 策展與公共連結	134

主題 I |當藝術回歸到人與人之間 Arts Back to Its People

# 藝術文化中心不打烊

主講人 | 王孟超(台灣) / 臺北藝術中心 主任

#### 關於王孟超

舞台設計師 臺北藝術中心 主任

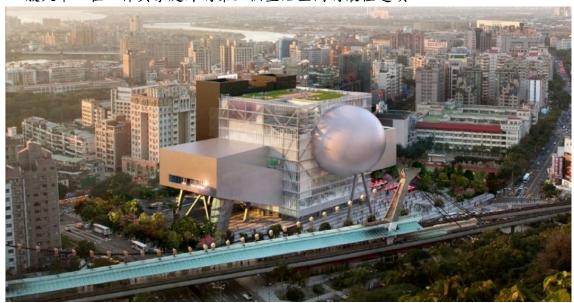
王孟超為臺灣知名舞台設計師,深耕臺灣劇場 30 年,將許多優秀劇場作品引薦國外,對臺灣舞台設計國際化貢獻良多。2014 年獲頒第十八屆國家文藝獎。

美國南加州大學舞台燈光設計碩士。曾任美國紐約莱麗亞音樂學院舞台助理設計,返台後擔任台北國家劇院舞台監督。曾為台灣許多知名劇團或舞蹈家設計舞台、燈光,及擔任國際巡演技術指導,並擔任雲門舞集技術顧問、TATT台灣技術劇場協會理事長。2004年於波蘭華沙總統官邸獲頒「雪樹國際成就獎」。

2007年擔任布拉格劇場四年展評審委員及台灣參展召集人,該年台灣館獲頒劇場技術金牌 大獎;2009年任台北聽障奧運會開幕的舞台設計總監;2010年任台北花博常態演出計畫主 持人。2013年接任臺北藝術中心籌備主任。

#### 臺北藝術中心

將於 2016 年啟用營運,「劇場魔術方塊」的創意建築結構讓內含的三個劇場各自獨立,其中兩個劇場可打通創造出第四個表演空間,空間運用的彈性給予創作者更多想像與發揮,以使用者需求為導的各項管理服務機制,將是臺北藝術中心的特色。期待成為劇場人、觀眾和一般大眾,在工作與家庭外的第三個生活空間的最佳選項。



#### 專題演講精華整理

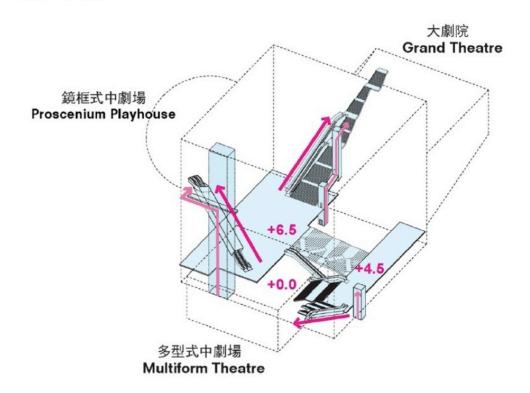
王孟超先生是台灣知名的舞台設計師,也是台灣表演藝術界重要且辛勤的耕耘者,2013年接任臺北藝術中心籌備主任。透過講座他與國際貴賓和台灣的藝術職人們,從建築、規劃理念、及目前進程,介紹屬於台北未來的全民劇場—臺北藝術中心 Taipei Performing Arts Center。

#### TPAC 臺北藝術中心品牌定位:Play different!

要做就做不一樣的 Play different,玩一個不一樣的劇場!這是臺北藝術中心(Taipei Performing Arts Center,簡稱 TPAC)的中心思維,所以打一開始建築設計就懷抱不一樣的想像。希望成為為 24 小時劇場,什麼時候都可以演出,打破台灣劇場下午兩點半、晚上七點半演出的規則定律。

臺北藝術中心位在士林,鄰近劍潭捷運站,附近有百齡高中、士林夜市,藝術中心地處人潮匯集的區域。建築體由國際建築大師雷姆·庫哈斯(Rem Koolhaas)設計,他熟為人知的著名作品還有北京中央電視台大樓。藝術中心富含公共空間,大量運用玻璃打造空間穿透感。建築體周遭有敞開的廣場和花園,也有一個地下通道連結捷運站,增加便捷性。建築師的設計是極簡的,藝術中心所有樑柱都會不包覆,讓鋼構直接成為空間設計的一部份。室內與室外廣場的建材都是一樣的石頭,打造空間的一致性。

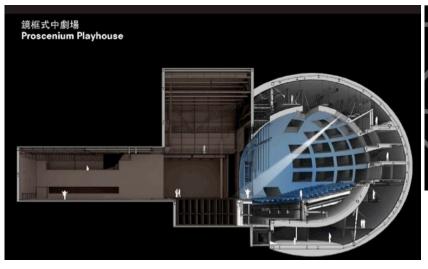
#### 大廳 Lobbies



建築物從地面層來俯瞰,整個藝術中心有廣大的敞開廣場,將來可以有很多表演發生的可能性。從正門一樓大廳上去,會到達二樓兩個開放空間。挑高 4.5 公尺的大廳通往多功能中型劇場(Multiform Theatre),也就是實驗劇場,另一個挑高 6.5 公尺的空間則通往鏡框式中劇場(Proscenium Playhouse)和大劇院(Grand Theatre)。

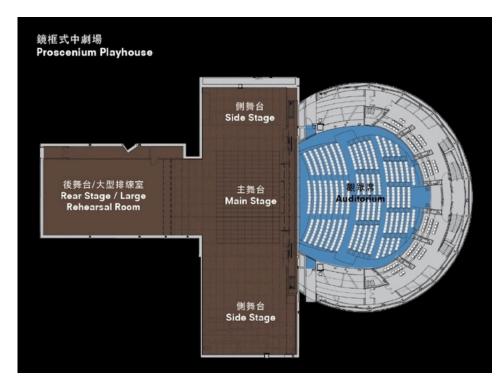


#### 鏡框式中劇場 (Proscenium Playhouse)

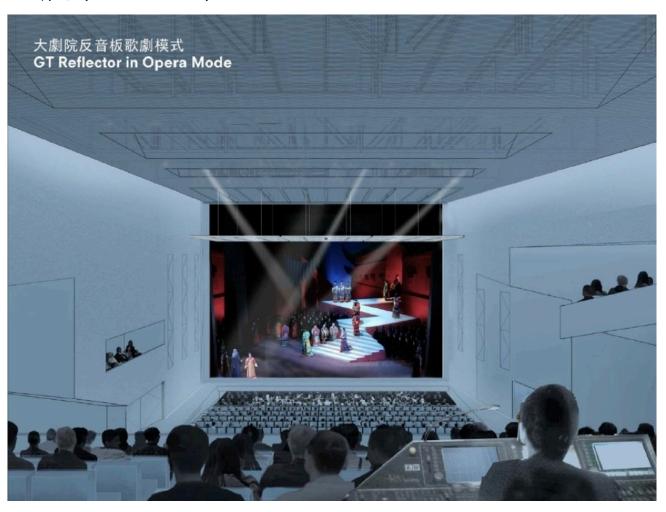




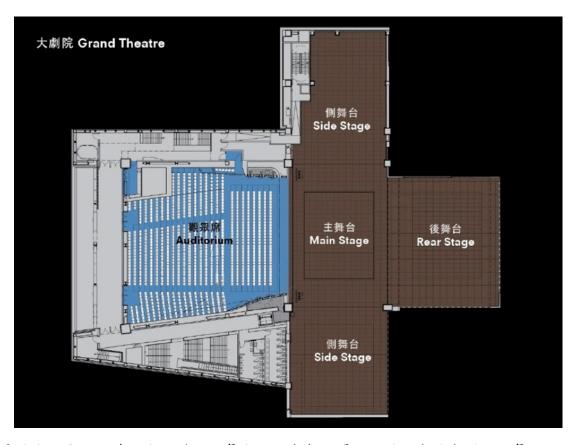
目前由建體外觀看到的圓球形區域,就是北藝中心中型劇場的所在地,外型和結構就像一個籃球擊進一個方塊裡。由於觀眾席為圓形,觀眾席從座位區到舞台都是等距,不過這對音場規劃上有不小的技術挑戰。中型劇院有很大的側台跟後台,舞台結構全部都用平台組合而成,可以配合需求規劃不同的開口處。舞台下方有6公尺深,可供表演裝設機關自由發揮。後舞台若有需要可以隔起來,成為一個和主舞台一樣大的排練空間。



#### 大劇院(Grand Theatre)



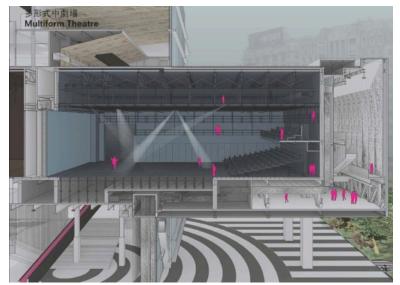
大劇院共有 1500 個位子, 觀眾席使用伸 縮收納的座 椅。當收全部 起來時,可以 成為完全淨空 的空間。另外 與國家劇院一 樣,大劇院主 舞台擁有四座 升降台,後舞 台同樣是平台 搭建,可彈性 拆口。舞台上 方配備全電動 吊杆。從舞台 來看,舞台一



樣都是可拆卸是平台,左右兩邊側台一樣大。舞台比國家劇院還大,並且有更有彈性。舞台鏡框的方式也十分彈性可做調整,最大可達寬20公尺、高13公尺。舞台這麼寬的原因在於,建築師Rem Koolhaas設計了可以打通的劇場。

大劇院有一個空間設計的巧思,平面層觀眾席的後方是透明玻璃,玻璃的後方是大廳,大廳再往外可達露台,中間所有的分隔都是玻璃,若有需要,視野可以完全穿透。大劇院另外規劃有 VIP 包廂的獨立座位區,連接完全獨立的休息區和小花園。觀眾席上面有反音板,可以因應不同的演出調整角度。反音板上面有刻縫,提供懸吊道具的可能性。

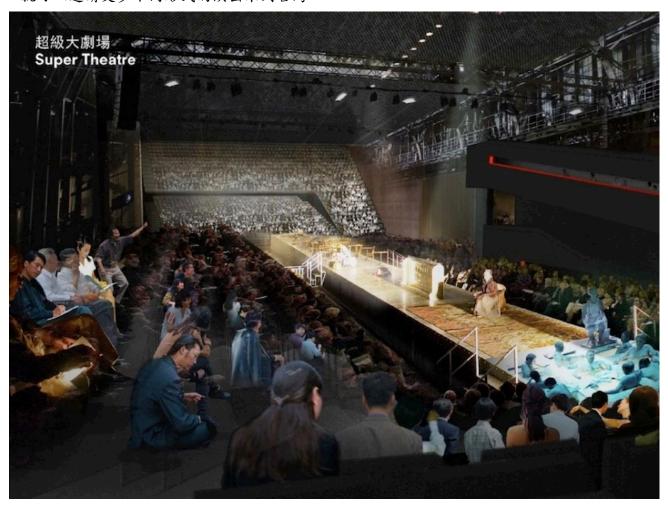
# 多功能中型劇場(Multiform Theatre)



是北藝中心的實驗劇場,因為劇場內部全漆成深藍色,又被暱稱為藍盒子。這個空間提供多種可能,觀眾容納數可以從 400 彈性到 800 人。平台式舞台架構,不論鏡框式或四面式舞台,完全配合表演需求展現靈活度。在多功能劇場外的大廳休憩空間,建築師特別讓冷氣的通風管往下走,變成可以提供服務的吧台。

#### 超級劇場(Super Theatre)

臺北藝術中心擁有全世界唯一的「超級劇場」設計,可以把兩個劇場合而為一。大劇場和多功能中型劇場在結構上後台是相連接的,只要把隔音牆打開,就可以打通成一個空間。 總橫寬可以達到100公尺,舞台可以使用的部分有60~70公尺,創造表演形式的無限可能。 國外有不少演出是設計在非劇場的環境,例如工廠長形的空間中。待臺北藝術中心落成後, 就可以邀請更多不同形式的演出來到台灣。



# **隨處皆劇場,處處有思量**

除了室內劇場外, 北藝中心其他空間也處處可以做表演。地面層設計有一個下挖的空間, 只要架上台子就可以讓偶劇或其他各種表演進行演出。藝術中心規劃有車道可以讓工作車 輛直達二樓卸貨區,和可容納 40 尺貨櫃的大電梯, 另外尚有中型和小型共三個貨梯可以同 時進行作業。

若以顏色來標示臺北藝術中心的空間分布,所有演出空間都是綠色。在實際的表演空間中, 建築師也真的採用綠色來內裝,包括走道、休息和化妝室是的地板都是深綠色,牆壁則是 不加以修飾的石膏板,維持一貫極簡風格。 八樓是所有技術人員的工作空間和休息區,中心內部配置和演出單位的工作人員都可以使用。十樓是所有的行政辦公室,對外全部都是透明的玻璃窗,可以一覽周遭景色。辦公室不希望隔間,人員不一定會有固定的辦公間,而是改以劇場演出為概念,一個演出就是一個團隊,員工會在不同的會議室進行工作。建築物的最上層是排練空間,共有一大、兩中和兩小共五個排練室,配有廚房和舒適的休息空間。排練區對外是全透明玻璃,特點在於使用曲面玻璃,因此中間沒有樑柱結構加以支撐,整個高5公尺的排練場全部是通透的。上方是粉紅色的補土石膏板,外面有粉紅色的中庭,演出創意團隊可以出來透透氣。

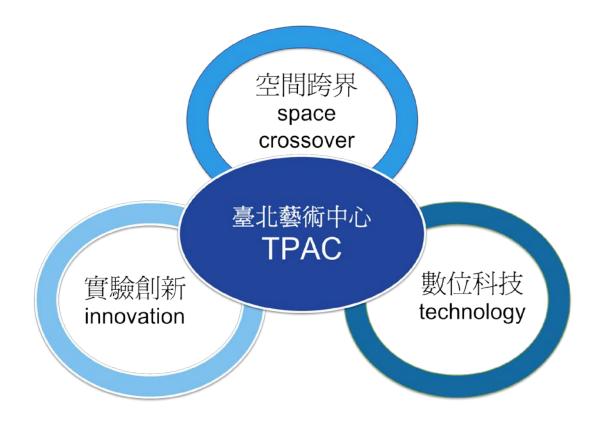
臺北藝術中心的另一個獨特之處,在於公共參觀動線(Public Loop)的規劃。經由此通道, 民眾可以一路經過大劇院的後台、實驗劇場的頂層,穿越上去可到七樓的咖啡廳和戶外平 台,多上一層樓可以到辦公室區域,再往上可以到排練區和十一樓的觀景平台。觀景平台 的空間也規劃有階梯式的層階,可作為演出活動用。屋頂周遭的女兒牆也都是玻璃,可以 享受無遮蔽的視野和夜景。這個特殊的走道,讓所有來訪的民眾,看到在世界其他劇場所 看不到的風景。

#### 臺北藝術中心建築進程



做一比一的實際操作,整個外裝的手法非常困難充滿挑戰。因為建築師設計要用純鋁片,不能烤漆、不能電鍍。鋁會因為氧化改變顏色,若不經一定時間直接使用會導致顏色斑駁不一。為此施工團隊特別進行實驗,把鋁片裁切成多個小片,測試第幾天後鋁片可以完成自然的氧化程序,用手去觸摸才不會再改變顏色,所得到的答案是要第十五天後才可以開始作業。另外因為球體的曲面非正球型,所以每一塊鋁板弧度都是不一樣的。鋁板拼合後經由用電焊的方式固定,建築師要求電焊點不能看到,所以還要細細的打磨。

一切的努力都為了臺北藝術中心能在 2016 年開始運作,上半年希望完成所有驗收,並且尋找適合的表演節目來進行試營運。計畫到了 2016 下半年約九月正式開幕,展開一系列的開幕季演出。藝術中心要以具有強烈特點的劇院結構作為品牌推廣,尋找可以和劇院本身相互輝映的演出揭開序幕。



#### 各劇場的主要任務和營運規劃

對於三個劇場,藝術中心賦予了不同的宗旨和任務。

# 多功能劇場(Blue Box)

要成為國內實驗創意的基地,將是 TPAC 自製節目(合作&委製)比例最高的場地,佔 40%。希望著重科技和實驗性。如果表演節目在此演出反應不錯,也有機會擴大規模到中劇場表演。台灣位處亞洲,但卻對於東北亞、東南亞或印度的表演都較陌生,有了這個彈性自如的表演空間後,臺北藝術中心希望培養台灣優秀的演出,同時也希望引薦更多亞洲作品來到台灣。

# 鏡框式中劇場(Proscenium Playhouse)

有800個位子,台北目前類似大小的場地有城市舞台和新舞臺,但後者現在幾乎不保。台北缺乏中型演出場地,所以這個場地的外租比例會最高。除了提供創新節目成熟後的演出使用,中劇場希望能發展台灣長銷式劇目的經營模式。創作團隊為演出投注了許多心血和資金,但多數的節目在密集一週內呈現4~5場後,就結束看不到了十分可惜。臺北藝術中心希望可以籌劃類似定目劇概念的模式,或邀請經典作品再現。

#### 大劇院(Grand Theatre)

外租的比例會最大佔 80%,合作或委製的節目規劃僅佔 20%,希望讓 TPAC 多一些經費在投 資未來,或讓更多團隊受益運用。**大劇院的第一任務是扮演國際之窗**(international showcase),提供國內外大型節目展現的空間;同時大劇院也可搖身一變成為超級大劇場的 一部份。超級劇場(Super Theatre)希望每年至少有一檔演出。



66 2016年試營運的主題是城市記憶 (Cities' Memories), 匯集過去的 好作品、具再搬演能量的(各類)作品,以達到全項目測試之目的。 如果是傳統戲曲的節目,也必須加入實驗的元素,以符合北藝中心 的創新宗旨。正式開幕的主題是城市的未來 (Cities' Future),演出 節目將具有未來性、符合臺北藝術中心品牌定位特質的作品。

## 創意實驗第二基地 - 台北試演場 Taipei Backstage Pool

除了藝術中心本體,還有一個排練場也在進行施工中,希望 2015 年可完工。空間的前身是 迪化游泳池,因營運不善只開了五個月就關門大吉,目標將其改建成排練場,大水池有 15x25 公尺,加上周邊將近有30公尺寬、深度30公尺、挑高6公尺的空間可發揮。另外還有一 個 14x14 公尺規格的兒童池。把這裡改建成一大一小的排練場,將會是最好的創意基地。



游泳池原來四周的扶手直接化身成舞者的把竿。二樓的房間做成籌備處現在的辦公室,未來在這裡架設控臺就可以進行演出了。原先建築師為場地規劃了楓木地板,他跟建築師說用三夾板就好,表演空間要可釘可鎖,三夾板壞了就換且價格低廉。這個北藝中心的第二基地將是一個漂亮且實用的空間,基地取名為「台北試演場 Taipei Backstage Pool」。創作節目可以先在試演場進行嘗試,完成到一定程度後,再進入臺北藝術中心排練以達到空間的最大效益。除了本身的製作外,也會開放給其他表演團隊租借使用,台北目前的大型演出沒有什麼實驗和搭建的空間,未來在這裡就可以克服。

#### 總結

臺北藝術中心目前已經做了財務試算,將會投資很大的比例作為軟體採購、例如節目合作/委製,甚至跟國外的劇場一起合製節目。台中歌劇院、高雄衛武營(幾乎會同時開幕)也可以一起做串連。希望結合香港、中國、韓國、新加坡等地多個表演場地,串成一個有機的表演藝術網絡,打破地域限制,讓好的製作有機會用最少的金費看到最大的可能性,也邀請團隊一起來探索無限的可能。

#### **Keynote Speech**

# **Art Centre Always Open -24hr Theatre**

**Speaker: Austin Wang (TW)** 

Set Designer / Director of Taipei Performing Arts Center Chair of OISTAT Publication & Communication Commission

#### **About Austin Wang**

An internationally renowned set designer from Taiwan, Austin Wang has been designing set and lighting for many well-known Taiwanese performing arts productions of different genres, including opera, Chinese opera, modern dance, drama and events. *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* described his designs as "creates a magical room that unfolds a poetry of its own".

#### **Presentation Synopsis**

#### **Overview of Taipei Performing Arts Centre**

- Mission: "Play Different-7/24 theater"
- Designed by Rem Koolhass
- Scheduled to open in 2016
- Located on the belt of the most popular tourist route including the famous Shihlin Night Market, National Palace Museum
- TPAC includes three spaces, <u>Grand Theatre (1500 seats)</u>, <u>Proscenium Playhouse (800 seats)</u> and <u>Multiform Theatre (800 seats)</u> which can function autonomously or allow flexibility in combining into a Super Theatre.
- The "Public Loop" is designed as a high-walk trajectory through the spaces to enable general public in "walking" through the theatres aside from attending performances.





#### **Proscenium Play House**

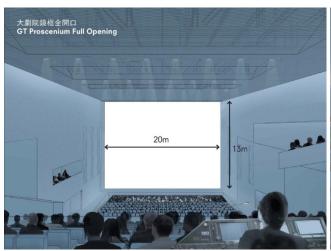
- The auditorium seating is in the sphere. Stage and the backstage in the cube
- 800 seats
- 65% of the time will be for rentals; 35% for TPAC productions (including coproducing)
- Venue for long-running productions
- Opens in weekdays, not only on weekends





#### **Grand Theatre**

- 1500 seats
- 80% of the time will be for rentals; 20% for TPAC productions (including coproducing)
- Venue for international showcase
- With VIP boxes with balconies
- is part of the "Super Theater" in combination with the Blue Box





#### Multiform theatre (the "Blue Box")

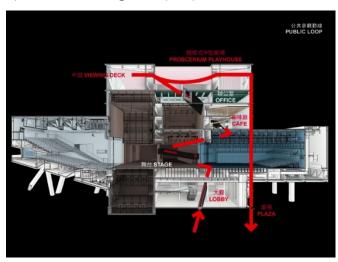
- 500-799 seats
- 60% of the time will be for rentals ;40% for TPAC productions (including coproducing)
- Serves as the creative space for new and innovative works
- is part of the "Super Theater" in combination with the Grand Theatre

#### **Super Theater**

- is consists of the Multiform Theatre and the Grand Theatre
- About 100 meters long
- Allows flexibility in utilizing the space

#### **Public Loop**

The general public are invited to walk through the Public Loop to see the back stage of the Grand Theatre, the office, the Blue Box and the playhouse. It also connects the cafe (7F) and the viewing deck (11F)



#### **Swimming Pool Rehearsal Space**

- To renovate an abandaned swmming pool nearby
- Scheduled to open in April, 2015
- For rehearsal, try-out and review
- Open to all



#### **Branding of TPAC**

- Space crossover: inviting artists to use TPAC's spaces in unconventional ways
- Innovation: encouraging innovative and experimental works
- Technology
- Connect local communities
- Re-finding Asian asesthetic

#### **Future**

- Theme of testing program- "Cities' Memories" (2016)
- Theme of grand opening program- "Cities' Future" (2016)
- TPAC will work in partner with Wei-Wu Ying Performing Art Centre, National Theatre,
  - Taichung National Opera House to bring international productions to Taiwan
- TPAC will collaborate with performing centers in Hong Kong or Singapore to create more possibilities.

#### 主題 I | 當藝術回歸到人與人之間 Arts Back to Its People

# 從城市藝文策略談市民參與

主講人 | Jane Crawley (澳洲) / 澳洲墨爾本市政府文化藝術局 經理



# 關於 Jane Crawley 澳洲墨爾本市政府文化藝術局經理

Jane Crawley 自 1985 年開始從事社群文化藝術的經營發展,尤專長藉由各個藝術平台和活動來連結藝術家和民眾,以現代藝術帶動社群發展。其經驗橫跨藝術與社區、政府部門、藝術組織、藝術節和社群媒體,也發表多篇關於藝術與社會的文章。Jane Crawley 於 2010 年接下澳洲墨爾本市政府文化藝術局經理一職,在她的領導和策略規劃下,墨爾本的文化藝術發展不僅令人驚艷,且更逐步邁向創意城市的目標。她目前主要掌管三年期和年度藝術補助計畫、各種不同的藝術製作計畫,以及墨爾本文化設施與資產管理和運用規劃。

墨爾本市政府文化藝術局日前甫發表 2014-2017 年的藝術發展策略便由 Jane Crawley 主導。藉由與市民共同研擬的發展策略,將在地市民的聲音與建議落實於未來城市發展規劃藍圖,將墨爾本打造成一個對藝術家和觀眾來說極富創意和充滿動能的藝術之都。

#### 專題演講精華整理

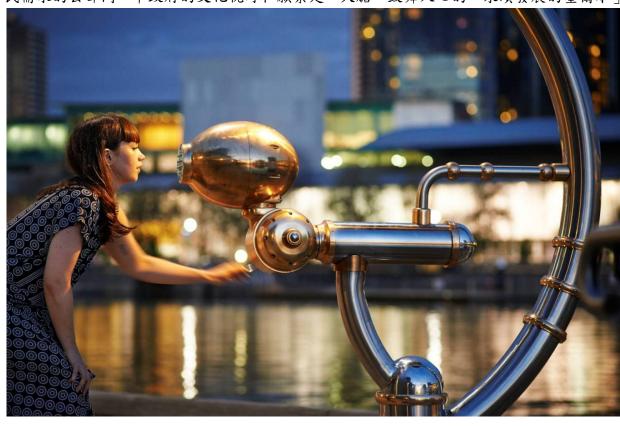
墨爾本是著名的文化藝術之都。城市的文化藝術發展不僅令人驚艷,且更逐步邁向創意城市的 目標。Jane Crawley 更是推動全民參與制定城市藝術策略的重要城市治理團隊人士之一。她以 許多數據和經驗的分享,從市府行政者的角色,分享墨爾本這個城市獨特的藝術發揚之道。

#### 多元融合的澳洲,分享的文化價值

澳洲的文化背景獨特,原住民文化可追溯至7萬年前,但澳洲的城市發展不超過200年,相對年輕,來自世界各地的市民移民到墨爾本,多元塑造出的文化認同是「價值分享」。在城市認同下,包含有許多不同民族背景的認同與其社群的關注。

## 「大膽、鼓舞人心的、永續發展的墨爾本」

墨爾本是一個文化之都、文化匯集的城市,而打造如此氣息的功臣其實是墨爾本市民,墨爾本人深以此為傲,並且會確保藝術風氣的持續。墨爾本市民對於文化藝術的喜愛反應在城市的景觀,既保留了原住民文化的傳統,也彰顯在維多利亞建築的劇院、在現代的音樂廳、在我們的眾多畫廊、博物館當中。墨爾本市民顯現的文化精神是多元、活力、無比的創意。在身為回應市民需求的公部門,市政府的文化視野和願景是「大膽、鼓舞人心的、永續發展的墨爾本」。



## 藝術與價值

# A city without art is a city without Heart!

擁抱藝術,開創價值

澳洲在 2008 年至 2009 年期間,藝術所創造的經濟產值每年達到 860 億澳幣,約佔全澳洲每年經濟總產值的百分比之七。這已經超越了其他類別如農業、林業、礦業、教育,以及零售業。

根據 2013 年進行的全國民調,藝術對於澳洲人的生活和價值認同有重要的意義:近九成的澳洲人認為義務教育中應該包含藝術,八成五的澳洲人相信藝術讓他們的人生更具意義,此外八成四的澳洲人認為不同形式的新藝術激動人心。Jane Crawley 提供了一些數據資料讓大家更了解澳洲表演藝術產業的發展:

- 2012年,澳洲劇場音樂舞蹈等現場表演的票房產值有10億澳幣。
- 2009 年,在澳洲從業的專業表演藝術家超過 4.4 萬人,其中最高比例的表演者居住在新南威爾士省與維多利亞省。
- 五成四的人口每年參與至少一場以上的現場藝術表演。
- 墨爾本獲選為聯合國教科文組織認可的七座文學之城之一,也是澳洲唯一獲選城市。
- 六成造訪維多利亞省的國際遊客是「文化訪客」,這表示每年超過一百萬人次,在他們旅遊期間參與三次以上的藝術體驗。
- 維多利亞省於 2010-2011 年間,文化藝術約貢獻了 610 億澳幣的經濟產值,僱用了相等於 6.8 萬的全職工作者。
- 墨爾本市府每年有 320 萬澳幣的經費補助墨爾本 38 個重要文化機構,而維多利亞省政府則 每年有 3390 萬澳幣的經費補助維多利亞省的 104 個文化藝術組織。
- 2013年,約1.4萬藝術家與文化專業人士在墨爾本尋求演出或駐地創作。
- 250 萬維多利亞民眾擁有公立圖書館會員證。
- 澳洲人視文化藝術為可以輕易取得的資源,2013年有七成二的民眾認為「身邊有許多機會可以參與文化藝術活動。」
- 實際參與藝術創作從 2009 年的 41%升到 2013 年的 48%,其中以視覺藝術與工藝為最受歡迎的創作參與。
- 九成六的澳洲民眾認為人民可以同時享有文化藝術與運動,並不衝突。
- 2012 年為澳洲的文化觀光高峰年,將近 300 萬國際旅客與 2300 萬國內旅客進行文化觀光 旅遊。
- 2012 年的國際旅客調查中顯示,48%的國際旅客至少參加一場文化活動或造訪一個文化景點;這其中58%的旅客曾造訪一座博物館或畫廊;而20%的旅客曾參加一場劇場演出。

#### 墨爾本的文化藝術經費及藝術設施

在超過台灣 200 倍大的土地面積中,澳洲和台灣有著差不多的總人口數 (2千3百萬,2011年),其中墨爾本是維多利亞省首府及最大城市,大墨爾本大都會區共是由墨爾本市及 31 個地方政府區域組成)。儘管墨爾本市的人口數不多 (11.6萬,2013年),但每天有 84萬人進入墨爾本市工作、就學或拜訪,市政府的工作旨在照顧所有來到墨爾本市的人們。

墨爾本市有數千個商業劇院、娛樂區,在文化發展方面豪不遜色於其他歷史悠久的城市。其中 幾個隸屬政府的重要藝術機構:南岸藝術區、澳洲當代藝術中心、墨爾本劇院、墨爾本藝術中 心、聯邦廣場及維多利亞國家藝術館等座落於此。在城市的另一端,則有專注於實驗性現代藝 術的墨爾本藝術之家,而青年文化機構、兒童文化機構也同樣設於北岸。每年有 4 千萬的藝術 經費特別投注於年輕藝術家培植,同時古典藝術如市立交響樂團、國家藝術館和墨爾本劇院也 是重要的一環。

澳洲每年文化藝術的預算主要分三個層級,主要用於補助藝術家與文化機構、系統與制度基礎建設(Infrastructure)、政策與研究、協助各領域的平台組織,其年度經費約略如下:

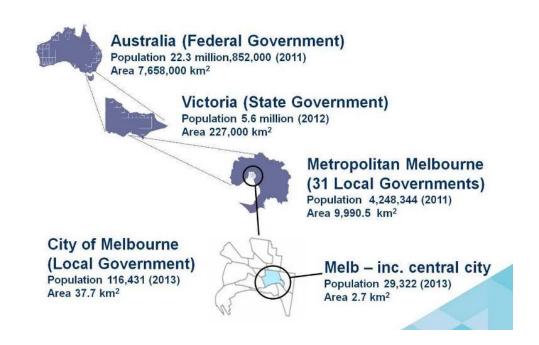
- 澳洲聯邦政府(Federal): 11 億澳幣

- 維多利亞省政府 (State): 3.44 億澳幣

- 墨爾本地方政府:9千萬澳幣

2010-2011 年,維多利亞省文化預算達 3.5 億澳幣,等於平均一年在一個州民身上花費 65 澳幣。 而澳洲聯邦政府該年度文化預算中,高達 3920 萬澳幣的預算補助維多利亞省的藝術家與文化 機構。

以文化政策面來看,聯邦政府近期推動「2014-2019全國文化策略」,希望透過補助以及改善或建立完善機制,培養藝術創作達顛峰,並加強澳洲國內與國際的藝術交流。省政府層級目前沒有一個明確的文化政策。在墨爾本市政府則有文化計畫(Council Plan)與藝術發展策略(Arts Strategy)兩者並行,旨在以完善結構面(framework)支持藝術家發展能促成「大膽、鼓舞人心的、永續發展的墨爾本」視野。



#### 墨爾本的「藝術發展策略」

#### 墨爾本「城市五年期計畫」Council Plan 2013-2017

墨爾本市地方政府包括市長、副市長及9位市政委員,均為4年任期。由 Rohan Leppert 市議員領導的文化藝術委員會展現對藝術的高度重視,墨爾本市全年市政支出中,就有超過1千4百萬澳幣投注於藝術,包括贊助個人藝術家、藝術機構、駐村計畫或藝術委員會計畫。

城市未來發展的趨向,是政府單位需要密切分析,並審慎評估提出對應。墨爾本是極速成長的城市。2012年墨爾本的國際觀光客每年167萬人;市區的每日人口約84.4萬人,預計2020年,將成長到每日人口100萬人;綠地面積達486萬平方公尺。當前墨爾本市居住人口12萬,平均年齡為28歲,其中超過一半的人口在海外出生。墨爾本市最大的居民社群是來自於中國和印度的移民,人數將不斷成長,文化藝術必須開始將此納入考慮。

#### 城市五年期計畫共有八個目標:

- 一、 打造屬於人民的城市 A City for People
- 二、 打造創意城市 A Creative City
- 三、 打造豐饒的城市 A Prosperous City
- 四、 打造知識城市 A Knowledge City
- 五、 打造環保城市 An Eco-city
- 六、 打造網絡城市 A Connected City
- 七、 良好的資源整合與管理 Resources are managed well

從城市藝文策略談市民參與\_OISTAT 專題演講 2014

# 八、 成為沒有高牆、透明與回應良好的組織 An Accessible, Transparent and Responsive Organisation

傳統的節慶活動補助、新年煙火施放,這對於市府施政來說何其容易,但對城市的文化發展卻沒有幫助。要打造創意城市,市政府必須對藝術家、藝術組織規劃專用且持續的財政預算。在墨爾本 2014-2017 年的城市發展五年期計畫中,第二大重點便是「打造創意城市」,將墨爾本打造成一個對藝術家和觀眾來說,極富創意且充滿動能的藝術之都。施政著重「藝術發展策略」而非「文化政策」,讓城市發展的各面向,都能透過藝術發展策略,思維超越創新。



#### 墨爾本的「藝術發展策略」Arts Strategy

為什麼有了五年的城市計畫,已經涵蓋了文化,還要有「藝術發展策略」的三年計畫? 墨爾本市認同藝術發展需要在既有的文化政策,與創意城市計畫之外,擁有專屬、更精準的發展策略,因此制定「藝術發展策略」(arts strategy)。更因體認到文化與藝術經常被劃等號,若不這麼做,許多大型煙火式的活動會被視為支持文化的活動,而剝奪該支持藝術的預算。

共有六大主題和政策目標,並對藝術家/機構及廣大市民提出具體施政架構,以落實打造創意城市。這六大主題分別是:

#### - 串連 Connection

目標:讓藝術家與觀眾透過藝術契合,並進行交流

- 持續擴展各領域藝術家的接觸與交流。
- 鼓勵藝術家與藝術家、與觀眾,以及與社群的新關係。

#### - 活化 Activation

目標:透過藝術家刺激、活化公共領域

- 支持藝術家在公眾場合發表。
- 主動尋求合作或主導具有意義的藝術創作案。

#### - 空間 Space

目標:幫助藝術家在城市中能夠擁有舞台、創作空間和居所

- 協助提供藝術家可負擔、安全與適當的工作空間。
- 協助與提倡可負擔與適當的發表空間。
- 協助並持續倡議提供藝術家可負擔的生活方式與空間。

#### - 資金 Funding

目標:支持藝術家能夠嘗試、發展並落實概念

- 提供具有彈性的補助給各領域藝術家。
- 同時支持藝術創作過程與公開呈現。
- 尋找更廣的資金來源資助新的藝術創作。

#### - 表彰 Recognition

目標:認可並讚揚藝術家對於打造創意城市的貢獻

- 大力提倡對於墨爾本有卓越貢獻的藝術家與藝術領域。
- 與藝術家及藝術領域發展更密切的關係。
- 促成跨產業合作,帶來實質效益。

#### - 傳承 Heritage

目標:透過藝術家們動態的方式探索、解釋,並重新詮釋屬於墨爾本的城市底蘊

#### ARTS STRATEGY 2014 - 17



#### 「什麼樣的條件,讓藝術家能夠在一個城市立足?」

最基本的是藝術家要能夠負擔生活及創作開銷。有彈性且簡單申辦的藝術補助是首要助力,不限背景年齡,廣納多樣性的藝術家和藝術形式。創作的過程有了政府補助,作品能夠產出才有機會培養觀眾。同時藝術家在城市中要有與觀眾對話的空間,他們需要道路或者公園的使用授權,政府應該正面協助而非拒絕。墨爾本文化藝術局對於藝術扮演積極介入的角色,介入產品市場、介入物產管理的任務,與跨政府層級合作,創造更多空間做於藝術使用的可能。文化藝術局也介入立法和條例制訂,在創意城市中,城市規劃是文化藝術局重要的責任項目,藝術家習慣在花費較低廉的工業區落腳。隨著區域開發,住宅區規劃將帶動地價和租金上漲,同時居住人口的成長,導致與原有表演藝術空間利益相衝突,都有可能迫使藝術家離開或撤離表演空間。立法和條例制訂,並採取適當的監管機制對於藝術續存十分重要。除了資金的協助外,文化藝術局也提供諮詢服務,2013年有1萬4千位藝術家聯繫墨爾本市政府,獲得資金、場地等相關協助。

# 墨爾本如何決定的「藝術發展策略」? 大膽開放 人民參與

藝術策略的制訂打破條件式的僵化模式,以開放的態度廣納民眾意見作為政府投資的優先順序參考,建立與民眾和各文化藝術單位的合作結盟。墨爾本文化藝術局在2013年底,透過圓桌討論、論壇、工作坊等方式,了解大眾的想像和可能期望,並善用媒體和新媒體/網路社群等溝通管道,除了與關心藝術發展的藝術家/團隊溝通,市府更著力促進未曾參與藝術的人民加入對話。

# **Our Approach**



在第一階段的徵詢民意採用開放式的討論,問的問題決不是選擇題,而是申論題。沒有預設答案,沒有先導意見,先廣蔥市民想法。市民可以夠過書信、字條、錄影、攝影、社群、現場活動等他們習慣的方式參與討論。市府團隊的人員亦經常走入各場域與市民直接對話討論。市府扮演的角色是「積極的聆聽者」,而非「告知者」。

#### 第一階段徵詢墨爾本市民的申論題:

- 1. 您喜愛的墨爾本藝術為何? What do you love about the arts in Melbourne?
- 2. 您認為一個大膽、鼓舞人心的創意墨爾本應該是什麼樣貌?What does a bold and inspirational creative city look like?

從城市藝文策略談市民參與\_OISTAT 專題演講 2014

3. 您認為我們應該如何鼓勵藝術與創意? How should the City of Melbourne encourage arts and creativity?

2014年3月公布第一版策略計畫,爾後進行一個多月的線上市民建議調查「Participate Melbourne」,所有策略規劃的近程、討論的紀錄摘要,都公布在市府網站上供市民查閱,同時也透過社群媒體Twitter的官方帳號#melbournearts上的留言廣集建議與回應。再進行第二次的分析與計畫改寫,最後公布由大眾和政府一起齊心研擬的藝術發展策略。

#### 第二階段的徵詢市民意見的題目:

- 1. 在六個主要目標中,您認為他們對於促成一個大膽、鼓舞人心、永續發展的創意墨爾本有 多重要?是否能請您給予對這些目標的意見?
- 2. 在六個主要目標中的十四項承諾,您認為他們對於達成我們共同目標的重要性為何?您是 否友針對一些承諾的意見分享?
- 3. 您認為這個藝術策略的強項在哪裡?
- 4. 您認為我們可以如何加強這個策略?

#### 透過這樣創新的公民參與,墨爾本文化藝術局學習到:

- 决策過程的公民參與,是必要且能活化社群
- 行政官員親身一對一參與市民對話,成為更積極的傾聽者
- 支持藝術家參與對談、以激發思辯討論
- 善用傳統或線上新媒體等多元的參與形式
- 文化藝術局樹立內部價值認同的能量與文化

#### WHAT PEOPLE WANT



#### 未來展望,逐步踏實

三年期計畫已經發表開始近程,目前的工作重點包括:1)樹立評量機制、2)為目標計畫優先排序、3)檢視實做,評估策略性、經費性的調整。人口的增加、氣候改變、生活型態等可能趨勢,勢必為藝術策略帶來不定數,Jane Crawley認為作為地方政府行政單位,面對未來要抱持著勇敢和開放樂觀、敢於冒險的態度,盡心於職務範圍可掌控的部分,並細心分析市民所需,協助樹立藝術家在社會的重要性,建立藝術家/作品/觀眾永續的循環。Jane Crawley認為最重要的是持續維繫市民參與,讓藝術真正回歸到人與人之間。





從城市藝文策略談市民參與\_OISTAT 專題演講 2014

# **Citizen Involvement in Arts Strategy**

**Speaker: Jane Crawley** 

Manager of Arts & Culture, City of Melbourne



#### **About Jane Crawley**

Jane Crawley is the Manager of the City of Melbourne's Arts and Culture portfolio, a position she has held since 2010. As Manager, Crawley's leadership and strategic approach has positioned the City of Melbourne as a valued contributor to a thriving and growing creative metropolis. She currently oversees a portfolio comprising triennial and annual arts funding programs, a diverse range of producing programs, and the management, interpretation and programming of the City's cultural facilities and assets.

#### **Presentation Synopsis**

#### **Australia's Culture Context**

Australia has a unique culture context of 70,000 years of aboriginal culture and story-telling. On the contrary, cities in Australia are new (no older than 200 year.) Citizens immigrated to Australia from around the world reflecting a diverse range of identities, faiths, individual differences and pursuits. The culture identity of Australia is Shared value, collective identities of many different communities and interests.

#### Melbourne: Bold, Inspirational and Sustainable

The vision of the City of Melbourne is for a bold, inspirational and sustainable city. "Creative city" is listed as the No.2 Goal of the council plan of city of Melbourne.

Melbourne is an art & culture city because the people want it that way and make sure it stays that way.

#### About Melbourne

Daily Population: one million by 2020

• Residential Population: 120K+

Medium Age: 28 years old

Born Overseas: 53% (China and India)
 International Visitors per Year: 1.6 Million

In Melbourne, arts have a high profile politically that

- \$14.3 million dedicated to the Arts
- \$15 million dedicated to Events
- \$10 million dedicated to Libraries



#### **Economic Benefits of Arts and Culture**

Cultural and creative activity provided a Gross Value Add of \$86 billion (6.9%) to Australia's economy (2008-2009)

- 89% of the population think that arts should be an **important part of the** education of every Australian in 2013.
- 85% agreed that the arts make for a richer and more meaningful life
- 84% agreed that it is exciting to see new styles and types of art
- Live performances across Australia generate \$1 Billion in ticket sales (2012)
- 44,100 practising professional artists in Australia in 2009.
- 54% of Victorians attend a live performance at least once per year
- Melbourne is Australia's only UNESCO designated City of Literature

#### Funds and supports from government level

Australian Government: (Federal) \$1.1 billion to the Arts

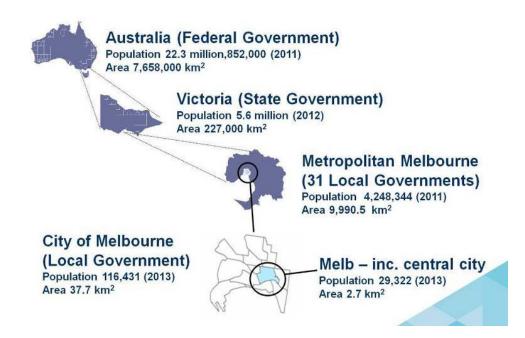
- Funding (Artists/Organisations)
- Infrastructure
- Policy & Research
- Boards

#### Victorian Government: (State) \$344 million to the Arts

- Funding
- Infrastructure + Institutions
- Funding Support to Artists and Organisations
- Research

#### Capital City Government: (Local) \$90 million to the Arts

- Assets & Infrastructure
- Programming
- Funding/Support to Artists and Organisations
- Policy



# **Arts Strategy – Overview**

-City needs art strategy, not only cultural policies.

#### ARTS STRATEGY 2014 - 17



It is often too easy for the city government to direct funds to fireworks or Christmas celebrations. It is important for a city to maintain their financial commitment to artists and art organizations for a creative city

Artists are at the core of a creative city. Audiences/consumers/participants are integral to art but artists are at the core – if there is no artists, there will be no art, or art consumption. The city needs artists and artists need the city.

Arts Strategy is organized around six major themes – Space, Funding, Recognition, Heritage, Activation and Connection – that emerged from conversations with the artists, art organizations and citizens. Each theme is linked to a clear policy goal and one or more specific commitments designed to realize that goal.

#### What do artists need?

- AFFORDABILITY rents, residential housing, development spaces, presentation spaces
- DEVELOPMENT need to remember that for the arts to be experienced and/or consumed, artists need private spaces and time to think, develop and rehearse
- SPACE artists need space for development, for presentation, in the public realm, in buildings
- **ENABLING** need to enable rather than dictate; enable rather than control; engage rather than duplicate
- SUPPORT money, commissions, engagements and supports to a diversity of arts

#### The role of city government

The government needs to work in partnership with private sectors to intervene the market and intervene the property in developing the supports to the arts.



# **Arts Strategy- Approaches**

Main priority: Speak to the everyday Melburnians especially people that we did not know. Arts Strategy started

- With a blank slate,
- With only 30,000 dollars,
- No budget for advertisement. Bureaucrats thus have to go out and speak to people

Everybody was asked the same questions

- 1. What do you love about the arts in Melbourne?
- 2. What does a bold and inspirational creative city look like?
- 3. How should the City of Melbourne encourage arts and creativity?

#### WHAT PEOPLE WANT

ARTISTS ARE SUPPORTED

AN ARTS
ECOLOGY IS
ENABLED

NEW TECHNOLOGIES PUBLIC REALM IS ACTIVIATED

ENGAGEMENT WITH ABORIGINAL HERITAGE

IMPROVED PROFILE AND RECOGNITION

ARTS ARE VISIBLE AND ACCESSIBLE

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

CITY TO LEAD AND PARTNER



#### Where We Connect?

- Participate Melbourne Page online forum
   (Participate Melbourne is a key City Resource, providing citizens with an online engagement forum. First time the government using the online vehicle
- 2 public forums at the North Melbourne Town Hall and Melbourne Town Hall
- 7 pop-up events in the CBD, Southbank, Kensington, North Melbourne, Carlton & East Melbourne
- 1 month-long video booth @ Signal
- 1 Indigenous roundtable
- 3 City of Melbourne internal workshops
- 2 Citizens' Assembly meetings

# **Development of Arts Strategy**

#### 1. Engagement and Listening

- 1) Use Pop-ups, booths, forums, workshops to invited people to speak about arts
- 2) Analysis (frequency of mentions and qualitative approach)

#### 2. Reflection and Deliberation

- 3) Emerging topics and themes
- 4) Deliberation at the Citizens' Assembly (48 people)

#### 3. Establishing the Goals and Commitments

- 5) Draft Strategy Formulation
- 6) It was at this stage, the culmination of a detailed engagement and deliberative process that we began to draft the actual strategy.

#### **How to deal with the data?**

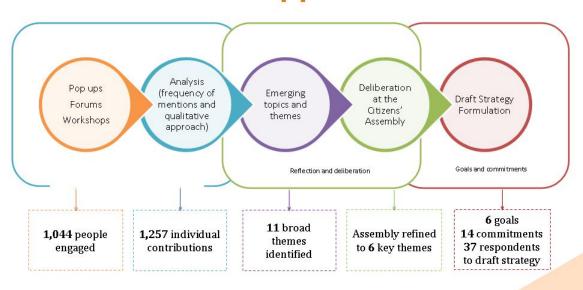
#### 1. Quantitative

Through coding the data we looked at the frequency of mentions and was able to subsequently determine the emerging broad topics through numerical analysis – basically a "what's going on here?"

#### 2. Qualitative

Total immersion in the narrative – emerging themes coming out of a narrative as a whole: what are they saying? what is the story behind that?

# **Our Approach**





#### **Lesson learnt**

- Knowing what you can control and those you can't.
- > Do not do everything by ourselves but partner more and take a lead.
- 1) Citizen Assembly Do it again but have money for recruitment to broaden the reach/catchment
- 2) Person to Person Engagement Be an active listener
- 3) Use artists to inspire the debate
- 4) Multiplicity of engagement strategies, including online engagement tools
- 5) Online resource of participating Melbourne was essential Go-to place for everything, people could access factsheets and see what was coming up
- 6) Don't underestimate what it takes to engage "people"
- 7) Build a capacity and culture of "engagement" from within

# **Suggestions**

- Be brave and take risks.
- Make sure to analyze the needs and interests of the people who you identify as your key stakeholders.
- To understand your burning platforms know what you have control over and know what you have influence to control.
- The centrality of the artist is critical, because they bring authenticity to the cultural offer.
- Once you open that conversation, make sure to design mechanisms for ongoing engagement.



主題 I |當藝術回歸到人與人之間 Arts Back to Its People

## 藝術的力量,無可限量

主持人|洪凱西(台灣) / OISTAT 國際劇場組織 執行長 與談人|Jane Crawley / 澳洲墨爾本市政府文化藝術局經理

王孟超/臺北藝術中心籌備辦公室主任

王榮裕/金枝演社藝術總監

陳午明/Vocal Asia 執行長

如何讓藝術回到人民?如何讓藝術不再是菁英階級獨有的享受?科技資訊高速發展,人與人之間看似緊密實則疏離,在此社會發展脈絡中,藝術又該扮演何種角色?藝文機構、場館與藝術創作者開始反思如何將民眾的聲音與力量注入文化藝術。

本主題邀請澳洲墨爾本市政府文化藝術局經理 Jane Crawley、臺北藝術中心主任王孟超、金 枝演社藝術總監王榮裕、Vocal Asia 執行長陳午明,從政府文化機構、場館到表演團隊等不 同角度,一起談談「藝術」與「人民」之間的連結。

#### Q&A 彙整

### 關於墨爾本的藝術發展策略

墨爾本的「藝術發展策略」邀請市民一起參制訂,實在非常了不起,但市民的和藝術家這麼多人的想法和需求都不一樣。這麼多不同的意見和需要,請問如何決定其重要度?若人民提出了建議,而沒有見到對應的施政,會不會讓他們覺得受騙?

#### Jane Crawley

在墨爾本制訂藝術發展策略的過程,市府邀請人民參與,透過提問瞭解真正需求。我們透過<u>圓桌討論、論壇、工作坊</u>等方式了解大眾的想像和可能期望。如何問對問題、選擇對的方式問是關鍵!對於民眾、對於藝術家我們都提出一樣的問題:「你喜歡墨爾本藝術的什麼?」「一個大膽並且鼓舞人心的創意城市是什麼樣子?」「你認為市政府要如何鼓勵墨爾本的藝術和創造力?」

在政策制訂的過程中,政府的角色是提供支持,讓藝術家可以盡情發揮,而非列採購清單,去量化硬體建設或活動多寡。同時,應思考如何幫助市民去參與和體驗藝術,作法有非常多可能,便宜的門票、免費的入場、補助設備升級等。但不要一味興建表演場館、不要開計畫的空頭支票。

施政的過程人們會抱怨,這是正常的,因為永遠有進步的空間,身為公務人員我希望藝術家來督促政府,希望藝術家勇敢追著公務人員要更多。也正因為採取了正確的途徑,也不用列清單的方式施行或宣導政策,所以沒有空頭支票的疑慮。



在 Jane Crawley 所呈現的資料中,提到墨爾本市最大的居民社群是來自於中國和印度。請問在這一次政策制訂的調查中,有沒有針對這兩大社群做意見的調查和反說?同時海外華人對於表演藝術的活動參與度通常較低,市政府是否有針對新移民族群的藝術觀眾或藝術家做經營?

是的,對於這些族群我們確實有觸及。這次的政策制訂調查中,市府非常希望觸及更多我們不熟悉,未曾參與藝術的人們。但並非把指標直接放在這兩個社群身上,而是儘可能和大量的、各種背景的人們進行對話,包括了移民、移民第二代、 國際學生還有打工度假... 等不同背景的市民。中國和印度這兩個社群在墨爾本的確參與表演藝術的比例比歐洲移民低,但我認為他們不是不參與,只是參與的文化活動不同。墨爾本現在齊聚了許多優秀且 背景多元的藝術家們,我們也有很多令人嚮往的藝術機構,但目前在重點機構或重要藝術 資源助上,我們還沒有看到針對這兩個族群的支持。

我們所有的施政方案的承諾是加強整體市民參與。而現階段所進行的,是描繪出確切的願景、以及相關的目標。所以對於特定社群的觸及,市府不會貿然給出解決方案。與其重複僵化的條文,我更樂於從目標開始著手,繼而規劃所需策略,儘可能開放地與各方的社群團體、藝術家共同進行並逐步調整。

不同於台灣的年輕消費主力,墨爾本的觀眾是年長的。捐贈和會員制是澳洲藝術機構重要的經費來源,而會員們幾乎都是年長的,因此很多藝術機構的重點在於觀眾開發。

如何與人數漸增的不同社群建立連結?從政府端我們可以先做的,就是從藝術家的角度去切入,匯集華人、印度裔或原住民藝術家參與,先產出更多作品。



想請問墨爾本的經驗,政府文化藝術機構是如何與市議會(監管機關)互動或説服,以爭取到所需的預算和希望執行的文化政策。

Jane Crawley 認為行政系統和監管單位的角色衝突,是全世界普遍的。行政者當然希望有更多的經費來執行,在她的行政經驗中,要持續讓藝術在政治層面受到重視是重要的,在市

府有設有藝術專屬的委員會、打造創意城市目標、在市議會中藝術委員會...等。並且透過藝術的專業為政治化妝,墨爾本因為藝術而成為高度發展的、當代前導的城市,這讓政治家臉上有光,所以會喜歡藝術、在施政決策中不能缺少藝術。對於政治人物來說,不希望藝術帶來麻煩、不希望有爭議性,不希望有負面報導,當然也希望有漂亮的數字。有一件事很重要,便是如何讓政治人物對於「爭議」感到安適,方法是不要讓他們面臨未知的「驚喜」。對於有可能影起爭議的活動或議題,文化藝術局都會提供政治人物詳細的資訊,讓他們瞭解若能充滿自信的響應,可以讓政治形象加分,若對於有爭議的藝術一昧打壓,只會讓他們在媒體前顯的過時老派。所以即使是非常重口味的藝術作品/活動,透過適當政治途徑的操作,一樣能夠順利進行。

關於數字,首先市議會必須清楚瞭解經費的目標為何,清楚知道創意城市的定義為何?藝術的角色為何?藝術各環節帶來的好處為何?文化藝術局在行政時,計畫緊扣目標並佐以適當的評量準則,讓行政是精密幹練的。例如目標是提升偏遠地區的藝術參與,當原先從未踏足藝術體驗的人們來了十位,這也是正面的效益。數字不是絕對,也不是唯一的裁量單位。為藝術家開拓空間,同時與政治家和市議會建立可信可行的藝術文化施政,也是Jane Crawley 自認作為官方行政者的重要工作。

#### 關於臺北藝術中心

## 臺北藝術中心的企圖令人欽佩,但同時面對其他劇場的競爭,未來 TPAC 團隊要如何「填滿」臺北藝術中心?

#### 王孟超

台灣目前正有多個場館都在興建中,藝術行政者們都在想「觀眾在哪裡?」高雄衛武營有6千多個位子、台中歌劇院有4千個席位,臺北藝術中心整個加起來也有4千人的容納量。我對於臺北藝術中心是感到樂觀的,臺北市設籍人口2百多萬,生活人口6百多萬,其中表演藝術人口眾多,且目前需要大於供給。當臺北藝術中心開幕時,正值國家兩廳院整修閉館8個月,所以開幕時不需要擔心。當國家兩廳院重新開放時,他相信觀眾也已經習慣並喜歡上臺北藝術中心。

此外,TPAC提供良好的市民休閒空間,又鄰近夜市。首要並非觀眾開發,而是讓人們習慣來到臺北藝術中心,所以在行銷推廣上,臺北藝術中心是平民的空間,是大家的劇場,絕非菁英的殿堂。未來臺北三節(臺北藝術節、臺北藝穗節和兒童藝術節)的運作團隊也會移師到北藝中心,所以北藝中心不只是劇場,也要扮演臺北的文化火車頭。





臺北藝術中心提出了 7-24 劇場的目標,這對觀眾來說是很棒的,但對劇場工作來說會不會是一場惡夢。同時有多個劇場和多個排練空間在運作,全天都可使用表示人員必須透過換班的方式進行,如何讓前後班的人員都能清楚瞭解狀況和進度?

一個不休息的劇場在經營上確實有難度,但 24 小時運轉這樣的狀況不會天天發生,這樣的彈性設計重點是為了打破框架。人力上,在裝台時我們可讓專業的自由工作者來補足,正式演出時由原始團隊監控。所以我們會有自由工作者的人力庫,北藝中心會和這些專業工作者簽約,也保證工作時數,讓他們可以自由規劃人生。也因為是自由工作者,工作態度比起公職聘用員工會更為積極。對於觀眾,我也希望打破大家的習慣,讓觀眾有更彈性的看戲選擇,也可以因應節目性質安排最適當的演出時間,比如子夜場、下午茶場都有可能。

#### 關於與談者

#### Jane Crawley

澳洲墨爾本市政府文化藝術局經理

Jane Crawley 自 1985 年開始從事社群文化藝術的經營發展,尤專長藉由各個藝術平台和活動來連結藝術家和民眾,以現代藝術帶動社群發展。其經驗橫跨藝術與社區、政府部門、藝術組織、藝術節和社群媒體,也發表多篇關於藝術與社會的文章。Jane Crawley 於 2010 年接下澳洲墨爾本市政府文化藝術局經理一職,在她的領導和策略規劃下,墨爾本的文化藝術發展不僅令人驚艷,且更逐步邁向創意城市的目標。她目前主要掌管三年期和年度藝術補助計畫、各種不同的藝術製作計畫,以及墨爾本文化設施與資產管理和運用規劃。

#### 王孟超

舞台設計師 臺北藝術中心 主任

王孟超為臺灣知名舞台設計師,深耕臺灣劇場 30 年,將許多優秀劇場作品引薦國外,對臺灣舞台設計國際化貢獻良多。2014 年獲頒第十八屆國家文藝獎。

美國南加州大學舞台燈光設計碩士。曾任美國紐約莱麗亞音樂學院舞台助理設計,返台後擔任台北國家劇院舞台監督。曾為台灣許多知名劇團或舞蹈家設計舞台、燈光,及擔任國際巡演技術指導,並擔任雲門舞集技術顧問、TATT台灣技術劇場協會理事長。2004年於波蘭華沙總統官邸獲頒「雪樹國際成就獎」。

#### 王榮裕

金枝演社創立人、藝術總監

承襲臺灣歌仔戲世家豐厚薰陶,接受西方現代劇場的專業訓練與思維,兼容傳統與現代、東方與西方的戲劇文化素養。1988 年蘭陵劇坊表演人才培訓結業。同年加入優劇場,1991-1992 年擔任訓練指導。1998 年獲亞洲文化協會獎助學金赴紐約研習。1993 年創立金枝演社,作品致力深探台灣文化內涵,融合對現代劇場的探索,展現有別西方劇場的創作特質。歷年編導作品 20 部,更以創作台灣原生的音樂歌舞劇,獲雲門舞集林懷民盛讚:「開啟台語音樂劇的時代!」

http://www.goldenbough.com.tw/

#### 陳午明

Vocal Asia 執行長 神秘失控人聲樂團 團長

曾演出多部音樂劇,並擔任劇場製作人,2002 年與友人共組神秘失控人聲樂團,2004 年奧地利國際阿卡貝拉大賽獲流行組冠軍,2005 年入圍金曲獎流行類最佳重唱團體。2011 年加入 Vocal Asia,對於推動阿卡貝拉音樂以及台灣中小型演出場館開發深具期待與夢想。多元專長的背景為台灣表演藝術推廣開發,增加更多可能。

http://www.vocalasia.com/

#### **Cultural Landmark & Its Communities Symposium**

#### **Arts Back to Its People**

#### Panel Discussion: How Much Power is Power?

Civic engagement has changed the game of politics in many countries and helped shape policies. When it comes to art strategy, is it time for policy-makers to release some power back to its beneficiaries, the people? How difficult is it to find a balance or to present the spectrum of the society? Will it be an advantage or obstacle when people have ownership of the policy of their contribution?

Four panelists, each from different backgrounds including government sector, art center, grassroots performing art group and a cappella band, will share their thoughts on "how much power is power" in art strategy.

Moderator: Kathy Hong (TW) / Executive Director of OISTAT

Panelists: Jane Crawley (AU) / Manager of Arts & Culture, City of Melbourne

Austin Wang (TW) / Director of Taipei Performing Arts Center

Rong-Yu Wang (TW) / Founder and Artistic Director of Golden Bough

Theatre

Wuming Chen (TW) / Executive Officer of Vocal Asia

#### Q&A

#### **About Arts Strategy of Melbourne**

When developing Arts Strategy, how do you decide whose needs should be satisfied first? What if people all want different things?

#### Jane:

Don't take the "shopping list" approach. The questions you ask dictate the answer. Ask people "what kind of city do you want to live in", " What does it mean to live in a creative city?"

It is not the role of the government to decide "how many galleries / theatres to be built." The responsibility of the government is to create a condition for artists to make works, to support the communities to participate in the arts and experience the arts.

People will complain; you can never do enough. But as a bureaucrat, I would like to live in a city that artists keep pushing and challenging me all the time.

You mentioned that in Melbourne the main cultural groups would be Chinese and Indian cultures. Do you reach out to these groups specifically when developing Arts Strategy?

Yes, we did.

These communities do not seem to participate in arts as much as the Anglo-Saxon communities. I think the reason is that culture activities in Melbourne are separated or segmented. The funding that goes out is not representative of the demographic.

In terms of the citizen engagement, we do not tackle certain communities but try to reach out to a diverse of groups, including immigrants, international students and people on working holidays.

Statements like "we will be accessible" do not mean anything until you find the target and have a strategy of how to actually engage arts for different cultural backgrounds.

In Melbourne, a lot of cultural organizations are subscription-base. Many organizations focus on membership development since their members are mostly senior citizens. Yet if you don't commission the artists, if you don't work with artists from that community, you won't have audiences. We want to commission more and to engage more, to work with Chinese artists, Indian artists and the heritage practices as well as the contemporary practices.



In Taiwan, politicians tend to use numbers to evaluate the arts. "How many people attended the performance? How much money did you spend on the festival" are some frequently asked questions from the politicians and the audit office. What is your relation with the department which oversees you budget?

As the director of arts and culture for city of Melbourne, my job is to ensure the policy, funding and the facilities are structured to support artists in Melbourne.

In Melbourne, we have the arts at high level politically and we make sure arts stay important politically. Our elected counselors want Melbourne to be a creative city because that makes them look good.

Indeed, politicians want certain kind of arts. They do not want arts to be controversy and they want to see numbers. Politicians don't like to be surprised. We brief the politicians about festivals or arts that maybe controversy, explain to them that if they claim the goal of "creative city Melbourne" but censor the arts, they will lose face in the media. I believe if you take the particular approach, you can make the most difficult art work politically

In terms of numbers, our council needs to be able to articulate the reason of funding certain kind of arts and be clear on what are the benefits and purposes as well as having a sophisticated evaluation frame work that are more than just numbers.



### **About Taipei Performing Arts Center**

Taipei Performing Arts Center has three theatres with a total of 3100 seats, what is the plan to fill in the houses?

"Where are the audiences?" is the most asked question recently since in 2015-2016 several theaters will open in Taipei, Taichung and Kaohsiung. Each of them has more than 3000 seats.

When TPAC opens, the National Theatre will be closed for renovations. So I am not worried about not having audiences. (laugh) and TPAC will include Taipei Art Festival, Taipei Fringe Festival and Taipei Children's Art Festival.

The population of Taipei City and New Taipei City is about 5 million and TPAC sits on the most-visited tourist route, near the famous Shihlin night market. Our challenge is to engage non-theatre people to have them experience the arts.



7/24 theatre sounds fascinating for audiences, but will it be a nightmare for theatre technicians?

We try to play the game differently.

In Taiwan, many venues have restrictions on schedule. You can only load-in or load-out on certain hours and you will have to pay more if you need more time.

The idea of 7/24 theatre is to lift the limits. We welcome theatre-makers to try different possibilities. Why not try 3:30 shows, mid-night shows or afternoon editions? Audiences will be able to go to night market before or after the show in TPAC.

## Jane Crawley Manager of Arts & Culture, City of Melbourne

Jane Crawley is the Manager of the City of Melbourne's Arts and Culture portfolio, a position she has held since 2010. As Manager, Crawley's leadership and strategic approach has positioned the City of Melbourne as a valued contributor to a thriving and growing creative metropolis. She currently oversees a portfolio comprising triennial and annual arts funding programs, a diverse range of producing programs,

and the management, interpretation and programming of the City's cultural facilities and assets.

# Austin Wang Set Designer Chair of OISTAT Publication & Communication Commission Director of Taipei Performing Arts Center

An internationally renowned set designer from Taiwan, Austin Wang has been designing set and lighting for many well-known Taiwanese performing arts productions of different genres, including opera, Chinese opera, modern dance, drama and events. *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* described his designs as "creates a magical room that unfolds a poetry of its own".

## Rong-yu Wang Founder & Artistic Director of Golden Bough Theatre

Rong-yu Wang was raised in a family that traveled around to perform Taiwanese Opera. After receiving training at Lan-lin Theater in 1988, one of the initial theatre company which cultivated influential figures in Taiwan theatre community, Wang then joined U Theatre till 1992.

In 1993, Wang founded Golden Bough Theatre. His work is full of unique charm of Taiwanese locality, inspired by Taiwanese folk culture. It is aesthetically distinguished from modern theatre groups influenced by Western theatre.

## Wuming Chen Executive Officer of Vocal Asia Leader of Semiscon Vocal Band

Wuming Chen founded the first professional a cappella ensemble in Taiwan, Semiscon Vocal Band, in 2004. Semiscon represented Taiwan at Vokal. Total International A Cappella Competition 2004 in Graz, Austria, and won the Ward Swingle Award, the highest honor of a cappella in Europe.

To further promote a cappella, Chen joined Vocal Asia as Executive Officer in 2011 and founded A Cappella Music Festival in Asia. He is also dedicated to the development of middle to small-scale performing arts venues in Taiwan.

#### 主題 II | 換個角度推廣藝術參與 Advocating the Arts

## 大型文化機構跟你想的不一樣

主講人 | Andrew Taylor (美國) / 美國大學藝術管理系 副教授

#### 關於 Andrew Taylor

Andrew Taylor 目前任教於華盛頓的美國大學(American University)藝術管理研究所。該系所致力培養藝術經理人以及文化機構管理者,培育許多美國藝術文化管理英才,並於 2014 年秋天慶祝創建四十週年。他合作過的表演藝術單位包括 ISPA 國際表演藝術平台、美國芭蕾舞團(ABT)、創意奧斯丁、TCG 劇場交流組織,以及下曼哈頓文化諮詢議會等,皆經歷頗具規模的成長他曾協助規劃總預算超過 2 億 500 萬美元的威斯康辛州首府麥迪遜的 Overture 藝術文化中心,並協助該中心從公有轉為非營利機構。

Andrew Taylor 曾擔任美國知名藝術行政教育協會的前任主席,更是現任全美最大的藝術贊助機構 Fractured Atlas 的董事會成員。該機構位藝術家與藝術組織提供行政支援,觸角伸及全美各地超過 25 萬藝術家與藝術組織。著述方面,他目前擔任 Journal of Arts Management, Law and Society,及 Artivate 兩大期刊之編輯顧問。美國著名 ArtsJournal 網站於 20032 年起,亦邀約開設「Artful Manager」部落格,文章涵蓋藝術與文化商業經營。

www.artfulmanager.com

#### 專題演講精華整理

由美國表演藝術時空演進談起,搭配個案分析,Andrew Taylor 和大家分享他產學經驗上的 精采分析。

### 首先,讓我們來談談靈長類動物

## 一個文化機構成長升級,不僅僅是變大這麼簡單,需要的是完全不同的技能。

Andrew Taylor 以靈長類做了生動的比擬:敏白眉猴(Agile Managabey)身型嬌小、動作敏捷,每30~45 隻為體系,群居行動;另外同樣棲息於非洲中部的大猩猩(Gorilla),一個群體內的隻數相形較少,並有其特殊的領導和決策機制。



Agile Mangabey
photo cc flickr David Schenfeld



Eastern Lowland Gorilla photo cc flickr Allen

## 不單純是一隻更大的動物,而是完全不同的生物!

同為靈長類動物,當體重放大 25~30 倍時,身體器官的運作有所不同,棲息地區、群體內或群體間的社會關係也大不相同,更須面對不同的掠食者。體積大更強壯,但需要更多的食物,簡而言之,我們描述的不單純是一隻更大的動物,而是完全不同的生物!回到我們關切的文化藝術單位,這個道理是一致的。但根據經驗,一個文化組織成長的進程,往往需要費時五年的陣痛,才能領會簡中道理。

## 順應時代/需求更迭 文化藝術中心機構承諾的轉變

文化機構經費支出主要分為兩大類:其一為資本類,用於藝術中心的建構、其二則用於機構的常規營運。在美國的文化機構,60~75%的預算花費源自私人捐贈、家族基金會捐贈,以及佔總比例不高的企業贊助和地方政府補助。要獲得如此大比例的私人捐贈,機構必須提出能贏得人心的價值承諾。

以威斯康辛州首府麥迪遜市民中心(Madison Civic Center)為例,1995年前其佔據的位置與外觀結構與原先七〇年代改建後相差不大。直到21世紀初,因原先空間不足,加上技術設備老舊,無法提供新型態演出更好的呈現,因私人捐助2億美金,獲得再度擴建的資金。2005年重新開幕,更名為Overture Center for the Arts,其中包括重新改建、新增擴建的設施包括五個大小劇場、兩個必要時可以翻轉成實驗劇場的排練室,以及四個畫廊。





1995 年的 Madison Civic Center

2005 年的 Overture Center for the Arts

又如美國華府的 Arena Stage,於 1961 年是首府第一個戲劇院。於 21 世紀初因著 1.25 億美元的捐款挹助,得以改建,並於 2010 年重新開幕,佔地超過 20 萬平方英尺(約 5600 坪)。目前是美國華府繼甘迺迪藝術中心後,首府第二大表演藝術中心。



Photo cc flickr David Gaines



Photo cc flickr Steve Silverman

回顧過去,藝術中心所提出什麼樣的承諾隨著時代轉變,淺談 1960-2010 間美國文化機構 的轉變。

#### - 1960 階段,藝術團隊們的家 Homes for arts organizations

1960 年代的文化機構承諾作為「藝術團隊們的家」,為專業且藝術貢獻非凡的藝術組織提供場域,開始為表演藝術團隊駐團劇院,包括紐約市立芭蕾、紐約愛樂交響樂團、大都會歌劇團都在此時期進駐各劇院。林肯藝術中心(Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts)是美國第一個大型的綜合表演藝術演出中心。

#### - 1970 階段,常民的場域 Centers of civic life

文化藝術機構的價值承諾作為「常民的場域」,是除去家庭和工作場所外的「第三個地方」。 在此時間,許多建於 1920 年至 1930 年的電影院,重新翻修成文化中心,如匹茲堡的 Heinz Hall for the Performing Arts、威斯康辛州的 The Grand Theatre 劇院。在這個年代,目標朝向 創建更多公共空間,而藝術的發展也是百花齊放。



Lincoln Center (1962-66)



Krannert Center (1969)



Grand Theater (1972)

1960s



L.A. Music Center (1964)

1970s



Heinz Hall (1971)

PROMISE: Centers of civic life (Third Space)



Lots and lots and lots of project plans

#### PROMISE:

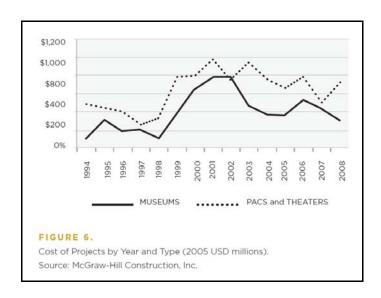
Homes for arts organizations

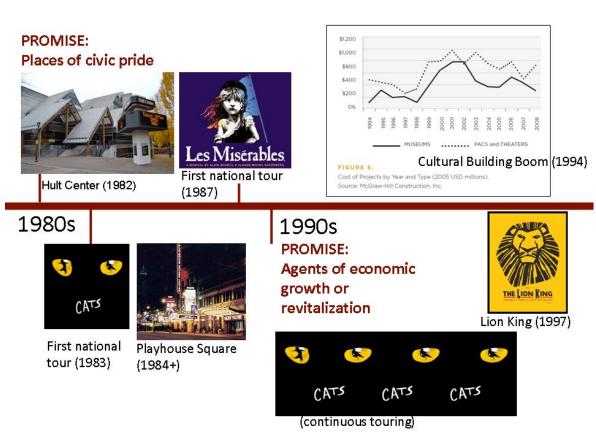
#### - 1980 階段,公民驕傲 Places of civic pride

音樂劇興起,《貓》(Cats)、《悲慘世界》(Les Misérables) 先後於 1983 年和 1987 年開始在 美國巡演。每個城市都希望上演《貓》,適合音樂劇演出的場地需求因應而生。藝術中心的 常駐表演藝術團隊,彰顯了一個社區或城市的高度。娛樂演出不比古典藝術稱頭,但卻帶 來可觀的收益,及創造了建造大型場館的機會。同時「城市擁有足以演出大型音樂劇場地」 的想法,也像是社群認同的獎勵。在這個階段,文化藝術機構的價值承諾轉向了「公民驕 傲」--我們的社區也有體面的文化機構。

#### - 1990 階段,經濟發展或刺激經濟復甦 Agents of economics growth or revitalization

《貓》(Cats)和其他音樂劇廣受歡迎,2002年起《獅子王》(The Lion King)也開始巡迴,直接影響表演場地興建的生態。文化硬體建設也進入高峰期。1990年代文化藝術機構承諾「經濟發展或刺激經濟復甦」。音樂劇的場租及票房收益,足以支撐場館營運,更可進一步提供在地團隊補貼。透過芝加哥大學對於「每年不同類型演出場地花費」的研究數據,我們可以看到顯著的趨勢變化。同時,人們也開始從市區搬向郊區生活,以獲得更舒適便利的環境,相對使市區的商業經營面臨挑戰。高品質的表演藝術成為吸引人潮進入市區消費的方式之一。





- 2000 階段,吸引和留住『創意新貴』Partners in attracting and retaining the "creative class" 文化機構承諾「吸引和留住『創意新貴』」文化藝術場館的興建風潮正熱,全美各地都有大型演出場館的投資新建。這些「大型動物」需要更多的節目收入來營運,音樂劇《女巫前傳》(Wicked) 2005 年起也展開巡迴行列。2008 年金融海嘯,股票市場大跌不只影響到公司,大眾也因為財產損失而考慮緊縮文化娛樂開銷。在德州達拉斯由電信龍頭冠名的 AT&T Center 雖然順利在 2009 年落成營運,但其過程卻是戰戰兢兢。美國學者 Richard Florida 在

2002 年撰寫了《創意新貴》(The Rise of the Creative Class),打造創意城市成為許多地方政府的解決之道,興建大型表演藝術中心成為手段之一。

## - 2010 至今日,創造力和創新的引擎 Engines of creativity and innovation (Creative Placemaking)

價值承諾「創造力和創新的引擎」,是發展創意城市概念的延伸。美國大型場館的興建風潮開始於20年前,目前已持平趨緩,然大型的場館仍陸續誕生,如 Mead Center - Arena Stage 2010年在華盛頓首府開幕。知名建築師 Frank Gehry 設計的紐約世貿表演藝術中心(New York, World Trade Center)也在興建計畫表中。

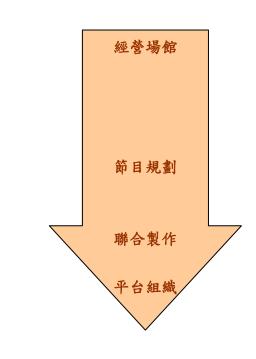


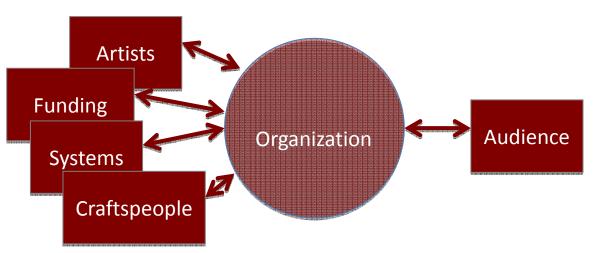
## 從「經營場館」到「平台」 文化藝術中心的功能演化

在「長大」的不同階段中,文化藝術中心如何對應價值承諾的管理方式。最初,文化機構 主要著眼「**經營場館**」,確認場館的時段租借、確認場地清潔等。當承諾愈加複雜,單純 場地管理的功能已無法滿足,就必須進化到「**節目規劃**」,例如籌劃藝術節、教育計畫。

隨著機構擴張,為保持財政活力,經營也進階到組織串連的「**聯合製作**」,例如結合大學、博物館和藝術表演場地,創作充滿活力的全新系列性演出活動。最終目標,也是最理想的 是成為「**平台組織**」,利用文化藝術中心現有資源,去發現、連接,並支持共享相同目標 的單位。







※上圖為節目規劃型的文化機構

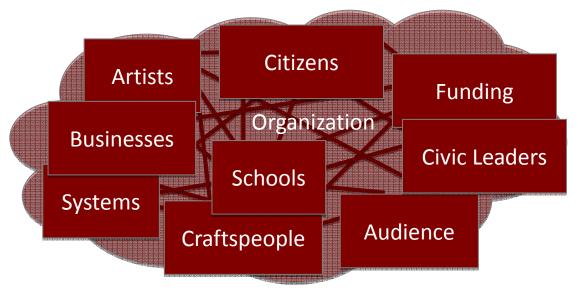
Andrew Taylor 先以洛杉磯音樂中心(Los Angeles Music Center)為例,興建於 1964 年,由 Dorothy Chandler Pavilion 音樂廳、Mark Taper Forum 劇院、Ahmanson Theatre 劇院、迪士尼音樂廳(Walt Disney Concert Hall)四個部分組成。中心在製作-節目銷售的營運模式遭遇瓶頸,2004 年他們推出 Active Arts 計畫,成功透過藝術促成公民參與,該計畫成為全美國典範,讓中心本身資源化,讓喜歡藝術、喜歡自我表達,和樂於節目製作的人,透過音樂中心互相媒合;以年度演出為單位,很低或甚至零成本的方式,開放各種技能水平藝術愛好者有唱歌,跳舞,作音樂的表演機會。

另一個成功案例,是英國的福斯特建築事務所。事務所與藝術委員會合作,2004年起推行教育/表演計畫,計畫中50%的活動舉辦在諾曼·福斯特(Norman Foster)的指標誌性建築中。在2012到2013年有超過150個公益演出參與活動,範圍橫跨北部地區1萬平方英里,也延伸至全英國和海外。透過與當地教育單位合作演出、計畫和學習,幫助更多人朝向成功,是教育/表演計畫的宗旨。

第三個邁阿密的新世界中心(New World Center)同樣著重於教育和藝術分享。年輕的音樂學生有機會向新世界交響樂團(New World Symphony)的指揮邁克爾·提爾森·托馬斯(Michael Tilson Thomas)學習。另一特點是音樂中心的建築本身,有面 7000 平方英尺的投影牆,經常舉辦「牆上現場(live Wallcast)」,將免費的音樂會投影在牆上供大眾免費欣

#### 文化藝術中心化身為成功的「平台」的三要素

- 1) 連結:如何讓他人可以輕鬆的串接到平台,分享和運作?
- 2) 吸引力:無論是生產者和消費者,平台對這些參與者的於吸引力如何?
- 3) 流量:平台對於促進資源交流與合作,創造價值能力如何?



※上圖為平台組織的文化機構

#### 總結

當。

成為理想的「平台組織」不可能光靠口號達成。比起中小型單位,大型文化機構所面對的競爭對手和困境截然不同。規模大經營成本昂貴,自然經費需求更大,但也可能吸走太多資源造成失衡。運作大型組織所需的人員更多,但同時組織的靈活度則降低,不同領域的專業人員必須適當管理、互相合作。文化藝術中心吸納大量資源,自然被期待可以滿足更大社群與人民的需求,呈現更多元、高科技或大視野的作品。能力越大,責任也越大。目前美國有這麼多大型文化藝術中心,是很令人興奮期待的,期望透過持續努力,以期達到參與新建和營運捐助者們的期待,並促進公眾參與,成就在地社群。

## **Culture in a Bigger Box**

Speaker: E. Andrew Taylor (USA)

**Associate Professor of Arts Management American University** 

When a cultural organization expands, it not only gets bigger but also needs a different set of skills.

#### **About Andrew Taylor**

**Andrew Taylor** is a tenured professor in American University's Arts Management Programin Washington, DC. An author, lecturer, researcher, and consultant on a broad range of arts management issues, Andrew specializes in business model development for cultural initiatives and reflective practice for cultural managers. Prior to joining American University in 2012, he directed the MBA in Arts Administration in the Wisconsin School of Business for over a decade.

As founder and president of arts/axis consulting — a communications and management consultancy — he has worked with the International Society for the Performing Arts, American Ballet Theatre, StreamingCulture, the Center for Arts and Culture, the Lower Manhattan Cultural Council, and the Strategic National Arts Alumni Project, among others. He helped develop the pro forma and operating plan for Madison, Wisconsin's \$205-million downtown arts district, and led the business model development team for a proposed Digital Dance Library initiative.

Andrew is a current board member for Fractured Atlas, past president of the Association of Arts Administration Educators, and a consulting editor for *The Journal of Arts Management, Law, and Society* and for *Artivate*, a journal of entrepreneurship in the arts. He received his master's in Arts Administration from the Wisconsin School of Business at the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

#### **Presentation Synopsis**

## Illustrating Differences of Cultural Organizations by Primates as Example

Agile Mangabey (a small primate, about 10-30 pounds, tree dwellers) and Gorilla (about 600 pounds, mountain- dwelling) are both primates, but they are also very different. They have **different needs, occupy different habitants and have to face different predators.** If we take an Agile Mangabey and increase its proportions 25 times larger, it will face a lot of differences --



Agile Mangabey photo cc flickr David Schenfeld



Eastern Lowland Gorilla photo cc flickr Allen

Just as cultural organizations have different needs (or tasks and responsibilities), occupy different habitants (or environment and society) and have to face different predators (or challenges and segmentations) are just a few parallels.

"You are not just a bigger animal, you are a different animal."

Look at the transformation of the cultural organisations for instance:



Madison Civic Center (Madison, Wisconsin)

In this 1995 photo, the Center retained its original architecture until renovations early 2000s.



Madison Civic Center transformed into The Overture Hall in 2005 With a \$200 million single-donor gift, the Center doubled the size, including a new and renovated theatres and a visual museum. Another instance was the Arena Stage in Washington, DC.





Arena Stage- Mead Center for American Theatre opened to the public in 2010. Built by Bing Thom Architects. It is of \$125 million renovation of now 200,000 square feet. Photo cc flickr Steve Silverman

Large primates are powerful but cannot move as quickly as small primates. Same with cultural organizations. Cultural organizations should think and act differently when they increase the size.

Relate the following comparisons of primates with cultural organizations:

#### **Internal system**

- Need more food
- o Resting energy goes higher
- o Powerful but not move as quick

#### **External system**

- Occupied different habitat
- o Different competitors and predators
- Different food sources

#### Social system

- Different social relations, social behaviors
- Different authority system in making decisions

## Large Performing Arts Facilities & Its Missions in the United States: 1960-Present

#### **Changing promises, Changing Purpose/Process**

In the US, funding for cultural organizations can be divided into capital funding and operation funding. Generally, funding from individual donors is approximately 60-75%, other sources includes foundations, corporations and city or county governments.

In return, cultural organizations made promises to the donors and the promises have changed in each decade.

#### 1960

Cultural centers had been advocated as **homes for arts organizations**, including resident ballet companies and/or symphony orchestras.

Examples: Lincoln Center (1962-66), L.A. Music Center (1964), Krannert Center)

#### 1970

Renovated movie theatres built in 1920-30 were renovated into cultural centres. Cultural centres are focused as "<u>Centers of civic life</u>" – the third place to be aside from home and workplace.

Example: Heinz Hall (1971)



Lincoln Center (1962-66)



Krannert Center (1969)

1970s



Grand Theater (1972)

### 1960s



L.A. Music Center (1964)

Heinz Hall (1971)

#### PROMISE: Centers of civic life (Third Space)



Lots and lots and lots of project plans

#### PROMISE:

Homes for arts organizations

#### 1980

Touring of Broadway shows like *Cats* and *Les Miserables* started and remained mega-hits well into the new millennium.

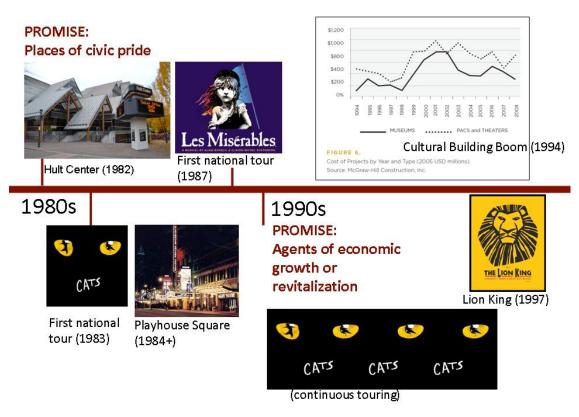
Cultural centres in the eighties had promised to be "Places of civic pride" —we will be a real community if we have our own cultural center with resident companies.

#### 1990

Touring of Broadway shows like Cats and The Lion King continued.

Local arts centers introduced big Broadway shows and used the rents and ticket revenue to subsidy local performing arts companies.

In this decade, many organizations served as <u>agents of economics growth or</u> <u>revitalization</u>- to provide extraordinary performances to attract people back to downtown from suburbia, which would generate income for local business in downtown.



#### 2000

*Wicked* started US tour in 2005. A lot of conversations were about "we need more big shows to support those big cultural centers." Yet in 2008, US market clasped. The number of individual donors declined.

Richard Florida's *The Rise of Creative Class* (2002) argues that "the creative class" is a new economic class, which will determine which cities will thrive or wither. Many cities agreed with the argument.

Cultural organizations are considered to be <u>Partners in attracting and retaining</u> <u>the "creative class"</u> --to attract the creative people because corporations will want to locate where the creative people are.

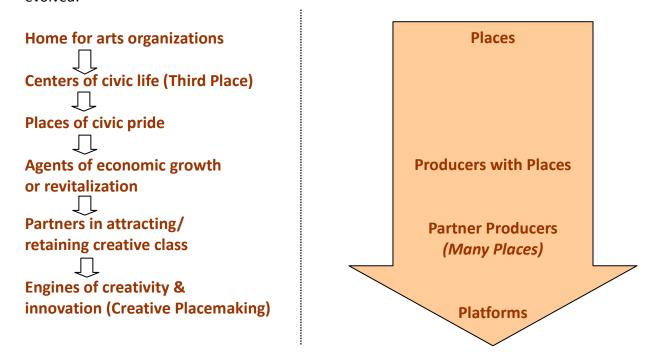
#### 2010

Cultural organizations promised to be <u>Engines of creativity and innovation</u> (<u>Creative Placemaking</u>). The argument is that if you want to have a creative and innovative society with new businesses, you need the arts. If you need the arts, you need a multi-venue performing arts center to promote arts that can inactivate and animate the city.

Examples: Mead Center - Arena Stage (2010), Kauffman Center (2011)



The **Promises** of the bigger cultural box evolved while **Purposes/ Processes** also evolved:



#### From Places to Platforms: the Evolution of Cultural Centres

#### 1. Place

In this stage, cultural organization runs with a calendar and a key. The duty of the organization is to open the door, make sure it is clean and accessible.

#### 2. Producers with Places

When promise become more complex, cultural organization can't have presenters present whatever they want. The organization needs to produce, to create art through new festivals or programs.

**Places** 

**Producers with Places** 

#### 3. Partner producers

Cultural organizations need to be in partnerships with multiple venues around the civic space to produce arts, including colleges, museums and performing arts venues.

Partner Producers (Many Places)

**Platforms** 

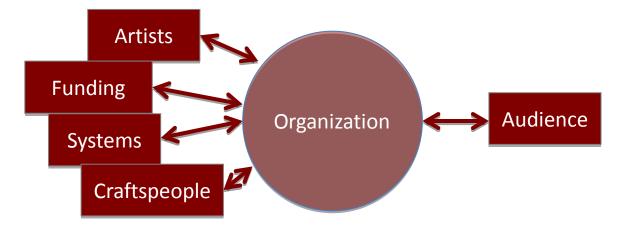
#### 4. Platforms

Cultural organizations become the platform where artists, citizens, audiences connect to create, share and experience the arts.

#### The Difference of Producing and a Platform

#### **Producing Organization**

creates or forms something from raw materials or component parts.



#### **Platform Organization**

uses its available resources to *find*, *connect*, and *support* those who share its purpose.

#### **Platform Strategy**

#### Connection

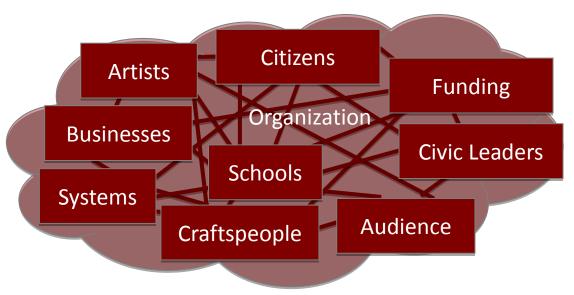
How easily others can plug into the platform to share and transact.

#### Gravity

How well the platform attracts participants, both producers and consumers.

#### Flow

How well the platform fosters the exchange and co-creation of value.



SOURCE: David Cushman, fasterfuture.blogspot.com

#### NOW, rethink about the primates:





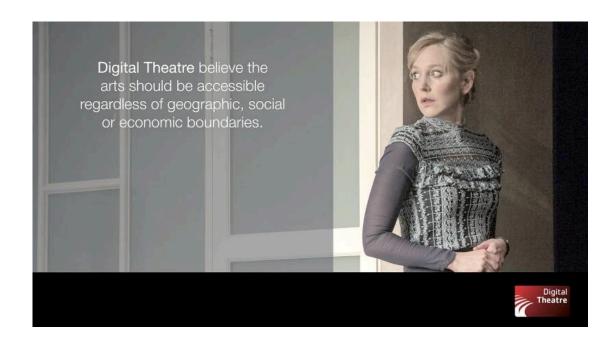
Internal system
Need more food
Powerful but less agile
External system
Different competitors
and predators
Social system
Different behavior
Different authority
system

Don't just get bigger. Evolve.

#### 主題 II | 換個角度推廣藝術參與 Advocating the Arts

## 數位劇場的獨特迷人之處

主講人 | Tom Shaw (英國) / Digital Theatre 數位劇場 共同創辦人暨製作人



#### 關於 Tom Shaw

英國數位劇場共同創辦人暨製作人

Tom Shaw 是英國知名線上數位劇場 Digital Theatre 的共同創辦人暨製作人, 主掌線上數位劇場和數位劇場學習資源(Digital Theatre Plus)的營運方向、組織策略與內容資源規劃。

Tom Shaw 擁有在傳播媒體產業超過十年的豐富資歷,曾任大型演唱與表演活動、廣播電台、商業影片等製作人。在創辦數位劇場之前,他共同創辦了一家主要製作廣告與廣播的公司。他任職於國際特赦組織的創意小組期間,負責籌劃各項於文學、電視、喜劇、戲劇和藝術等領域的計畫。

線上數位劇場是第一個英國的線上劇場影音資料庫,和多個劇團合作為劇場表演拍片,並於線上供全球訂閱觀眾隨時隨地欣賞英國的經典劇碼。其數位劇場學習資源提供老師和學生獨特的劇場影音資源,作為劇場學習資源的導讀,其中包含導演、演員和製作人的專訪,以及劇本剖析等。

#### 專題演講精華整理

## 數位劇場 Digital Theatre 戲劇的未來,傳統劇院的延伸

曾體驗過劇場的人,一定都了解戲劇的迷人之處。試想把劇場空間的四面有形的牆打破,是否劇場只是存在於四面牆框架的範圍中?戲劇就只存在於演出當下?劇場的形式和概念是不是可以被打破,延伸擴散至環境氛圍的可能?

科技的發展顯然提供了肯定的答案。沒有地理、社會或明顯的經濟界線,藝術應該是可親的。「數位劇場 Digital Theatre」提供一個超越框架的空間,人們在此可以安心舒適的擁抱表演藝術,並獲得啟發。數位劇場 Digital Theatre 是劇場的延伸、是一個對全球開放的觀賞席。

或許有些人不同意在劇場的現場演出魅力可以被複製,或是應該被複製。因為我們經歷過與台上演員共同呼吸同樣的空氣,共同體會同一時空的凝結,那是無法比擬的感動。或許那是一生中一次的感動,怎能、怎會發生第二次?



換個角度想,身處在一個沒有劇場、沒有文化的中心、沒有表演團隊活躍的城鎮,家鄉無法提供劇場經驗,他能如何體驗曾經感動你我一生一次的劇場演出?

此時「劇場數位化」或許就是一扇窗,讓劇場

演出沒有地理、沒有距離的隔閡。然而除了這一個區域與經濟資源不平等的因素,值得思考的是,若消費者的習慣逐漸改變,何不提供每一個一個選擇觀看演出的場域或方式?因此某些劇院或劇團開始做現場轉播,你我皆能在舒服的躺椅上觀看演出。

## 數位劇場 Digital Theatre 如何製作

2009 年,擁有製作人背景的 Tom Shaw 和有超過 20 年劇場導演經驗的 Robert Delamere,共同成立「數位劇場 Digital Theatre」公司。舞台劇拍攝早已行之有年,數位劇場絕不是第一個,但數位劇場要拍的「不一樣」。過去會在觀眾席架設攝影機,紀錄舞台上的演出,這樣的影片

很難吸引人投入。現場演出的精彩、劇場的臨場性要如何透過螢幕來呈現,必須思考拍攝的手法,運用影像語言傳遞劇場演出的情緒和張力。讓數位劇場的觀眾在家裡,在探索戲劇藝術的過程,咸受演員與演員、或演員與觀眾間的張力連結。

數位劇場一齣劇通常拍攝 2 至 3 個演出版本,多部攝影機架設位於劇場內,並且是現場演出時拍攝,沒有喊卡重來,而是演員真實面對現場觀眾的表演。根據劇本的推演、舞台的動作,選取最佳呈現角度。攝影團隊會從特別的角度進行拍攝,例如從燈桿上進行拍攝,目的是將自己「嵌入」演出當下,不會因為拍攝而特別另行演出,這也很符合經濟效益。我們不是到劇場「拍電影」,而是要「捕捉」劇場實境。拍攝的成果越接近現場實況越好。

數位劇場立足表演藝術產業,初期有五個伙伴,包括莎士比亞環球劇院(Shakespeare's Globe Theatre)、皇家宮廷劇院(Royal Court Theatre)、楊維克劇院(Young Vic)、阿爾美達劇院(Almeida Theatre)和英國巡迴劇團(English Touring Theatre),都是在英國十分知名且有影響力的劇院,目前合作劇團/劇院的數量也陸續增加中。最關鍵的是要爭取西區(West End)的劇院合作,也就是我們稱的商業劇場,不僅是音樂劇,還包括商業的戲劇節目。西區的演出由觀光客帶來的收益一年超過 27 億英鎊。透過普遍大眾的商業劇場,爭取更多的線上瀏覽訂戶,我們才能有空間與足夠的經濟條件拍攝較具市場風險的獨立製作。數位劇場一向樂意拍獨立製作,有寬廣的內容提供觀眾,觀眾也能漸養成不同藝術口味的觀眾。

### 數位劇場 V.S. 傳統劇場

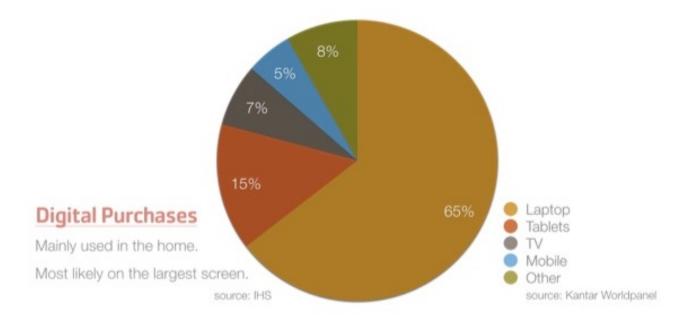
數位劇場同時扮演了戲劇製作和銷售的角色,同時也是一個科技公司,三位一體。以提供觀眾習慣的方式與選擇的觀賞地點觀賞拍攝作品,因此必要建構的數位平台,含括支援不同的數位裝置以及作業系統。

數位劇場經由網路平台銷售劇場作品,更重要的是推廣劇場。除了打破地理區域限制,數位劇場提供了可親性,以相對於門票更便宜的價格,讓人們更願意嘗試。這是一種替代並且逐步的方式,吸引觀眾讓他們重回或走入劇場,體驗當下、感受啟發。

數位劇場設定了使民眾親近的低門檻,以更便宜的價格讓人們先嘗試一下,這是一種替代的方式來吸引觀眾,不僅是親近劇場演出的第一扇窗,也讓久未踏進劇場的觀眾選擇不同的方式重回劇場。舉一個真實案例來說,一位韓國的觀眾在數位劇場的平台上觀賞了一部由 David Suchet 主演的戲劇作品《All My Sons》,成為他的忠實觀眾,爾後發現 David Suchet 主演的另一作品正在西區劇院公演時,便特別飛到倫敦購票進劇場觀看演出。英國重要的演員和戲劇評論家 Michael Billington,在看過數位劇場製作的《Ghosts》後,在英國衛報(The Guardian)肯定數位劇場的「影片製作提供與劇院現場相媲美的體驗」。http://goo.gl/UVr9Ol

### 科技的力量,劇場產業的未來

對於劇場行銷,比起推薦性的文字,實際影像才更能讓觀眾感受到劇場的吸引力。劇場表演是可以獲利、全球性且龐大的產業,倫敦西區劇院每年的觀光市場價值高達 27 億。研究機構 HIS 對於線上消費的統計數據,目前大部分的人透過電腦進行線上購買,其次是平版和手機。值得注意的是,人們多在平板電腦和手機購買內容,但卻希望在大屏幕上觀看。因此數位劇場開發如 Samsung、YouTube、TalkTalk 和 CinemaLive 等智慧電視或螢幕的商業合作夥伴,延伸影片的散佈,及擴展觀眾。



交易型隨選視訊 Transactional video on demand (TVOD)是目前娛樂產業中,快速成長的商業模式。美國和英國的人口中,28%都曾消費過交易型隨選視訊,這個比例到 2018 年預計將成長到總人口的 60%。英國交易型隨選視訊的市場,在英國每年交易的金額到達 2 百萬英鎊。在英國和美國的市場發展都已成熟,其他國家也在陸續,目前大量的應用在音樂產業,這是一個真正內容決定價值的消費模式,相信劇場產業也朝向這個可能性,數位劇場會積極的規劃這方面的模式。

數位劇場自成立以來,接觸了 216 個國家的觀眾,平台上擁有超過 40 齣來自劇院和百老匯的作品,大部分是自行製作,有些則是合作單位提供。數位劇場在 YouTube 的付費頻道上,擁有150 萬次收看。從服務推出以來,每年的收看數及收入,都有兩倍以上的成長。

#### 電影院聯播 — West End Theatre Series

除了網路平台和隨選視訊,數位劇場也積推廣表演藝術至更多平台,推出 West End Theatre

數位劇場的獨特迷人之處\_OISTAT 專題演講 2014

Series 西區劇場系列,與 CinemaLive 的合作,在倫敦的小電影院播放,並持續推廣至全球電影院的放映。率先推出的《Merrily We Roll Alone》音樂劇、戲劇《Ghosts》與 Noel Coward 的《Private Lives》等三個作品已經在全球超過一千個劇院連映。而近期將推出的是倫敦頗富盛名的老牌劇院 Old Vic 新作《The Crucibles》已經接到許多影院的洽談,期待能夠讓劇場演出後,接續替作品延續生命,持續在全球的電影院播出。

## 戶外挑戰,國際合作

數位劇場也嘗試過戶外演出的拍攝,是與 Young Vic 劇院合作的戲劇《The Container》。演出在 Young Vic 劇院外的一個貨櫃中,戲劇本身非常精彩,拍攝也非常成功。

數位劇場不僅展示英國戲劇傳統,也引進其他文化的作品。Gulf Stage 是一個很特別的數位計畫,透過藝術創跨越地域限制。這個計畫是與英國文化協會(British Council)、卡達文化部合作。透過這個計畫,在地的藝術節透過數位劇場,向全球的呈現獨特文化。

Gulf Stage 這是一個每四年在 Gulf 舉辦的藝術節,共有來自六個國家的六個表演團隊演出(巴林 Bahrain、科威特 Kuwait、阿曼 Oman、卡達 Qatar、沙特阿拉伯 Saudi Arabia、阿拉伯聯合大公國 United Arab Emirates。六個製作分別在六天的藝術節中,在卡達國家劇院演出時拍攝,同時也拍攝了一隻紀錄拍攝與國際合作的紀錄片,並參與在卡達與英國兩地的字幕作業。



## 「數位劇場學習資源 Digital Theatre Plus」— 匯集想法,教育拓展未來

A world-class educational experience, teaching for the future by learning from the past.

-Digital Theatre Plus

數位劇場另外重要的教學資源平台是「數位劇場學習資源 Digital Theatre Plus」,提供教育者、教育機構、學校等做訂閱服務,使得教師們享有數位劇場提供的影像、文字、記錄等資源。該平台延伸自「數位劇場」的製作內容,添加獨特的劇場影音資源,包括採訪的創意團隊、劇院流程、剖析劇本、人物發展、設計等,例如:戲劇如何製作、從不同的角度切入了解劇目、劇本剖析、了解創作團隊是如何迸發靈感。



帶學生到劇院參與學習變得越來越困難,不僅是地理因素,包括經費、時間因素以及交通安全考量等。數位劇場學習資源提供彈性的選擇,可以選擇配合預算、配合課程大綱的內容。是另一個打破侷限的解套,引導當代戲劇進入學生們的生活。來自全球各洲 41 個不同國家 661 個教育機構,共有超過 2 百萬個學生使用「數位劇場學習資源」,包括台灣、塞內加爾和馬拉威。台灣目前是台北美國學校正在使用數位劇場學習資源平台。

### 獲益共享: 創造永續, 滋養更多表演藝術作品誕生

劇院是可以獲利的,並仍在繼續增長。然而,經營劇場也是一個充滿風險的行業,所以許多劇院的節目製作趨向商業導向,尤以西區劇院顯著。英國的劇場演員、工作人員等都必須加入媒體與娛樂工會。除了劇院,數位劇場開發數位平台的商業模式,節目獲益也與工會分享,為劇場、電視電影場業的工作者實際創造收入,延續表演藝術的可能性,期望餵養更多作品誕生。

#### 結論

數位製作的遠端體驗與現場空間是否可以共存?藝術的數位內容是否重新定義了我們如何看待藝術?答案是肯定的,相輔相成共創更大可能。現場演出有不可取代的獨特性,數位劇場是劇場創新的獲利模式、替代方案、延伸,也是新型態的劇場教育,為劇場培養更多更廣的觀眾人口。喜愛表演藝術的人,因為數位劇場,現在有機會可以說:「真好,我可以看過一遍又一遍。」

Digital Theatre www.digitaltheatre.com

## **Digital Theatre as Unique Form of Live Theatre**

Speaker: Tom Shaw (UK)

**Business Director & Executive Producer of Digital Theatre** 

 We believe arts should be accessible regardless of geographic, social or economic boundaries.

#### **About Tom Shaw**

Tom Shaw is the Executive Producer of all Digital Theatre and Digital Theatre Plus filmed productions and content, also overseeing business affairs as a co-founder and Business Director of the company.

For over ten years, Shaw has been a producer across a wide variety of media fields including live events, radio, broadcast, commercial video, and film. Formerly at Amnesty International, Shaw worked in the creative team of the charity, managing a variety of initiatives and projects across the fields of literature, television, comedy, theatre, and arts.

#### **Presentation Synopsis**

#### **About Digital Theatre**

Launched in 2009 and co-founded by Robert Delamere (Theatre Director) and Tom Shaw (Producer), Digital Theatre –

- Creates a film version of theatre, not to replace the live theatre,
- Not "filming" but "capturing" what happens in live theatre and showcases them internationally,
- Is meant for people to enjoy theatre from their own homes,
- Is a platform, the extension of theatre and a global auditorium

#### Filming v.s. Capturing

Filming theatre in the past has been disappointing because the approach was taken: filming with one or two cameras from the back on the auditorium for archiving purpose. It only documented what was going on on the stage and was not engaging.

Digital Theatre (DT) aims to find a different approach by blending theatre language with film language and to "capture" the actions, set and lighting of live theatre by applying filming technique to translate theatre on screen in a much more engaging way.

#### Digital Theatre v.s. Live Theatre

"Be there, be inspired" – Digital Theatre creates a film version of theatre, not to replace the live theatre"

People want to be inspired and cultural organizations need to find a way to engage audiences. DT provides the access point to performances at a **cheaper price** for people to try it out first. It is an alternative way to engage audiences and have them come back to theatre.

#### **Digital Theatre & Its Partners**

"It is not about the size, it is about the quality of the work."

DT works in partnership with many theatres, art organizations and production companies. Each partner has the same space on DT's website. DT is the platform and the representative of good and quality works.

#### **Creative partners**

- Royal Opera House
- Gate Theatre Notting Hill
- Royal Shakespeare Company
- Young Vic

#### **Commercial partners**

DT works with commercial partners to extend distribution and audiences. Commercial partners include

- Samsung
- YouTube
- TalkTalk
- CinemaLive

(For full partnership list please see http://www.digitaltheatre.com/partners)

#### **West End Theatre Series**

Digital Theatre and CinemaLive paired up to screen best of British theatre, both new and from the archives, in UK cinemas. The first West End Theatre Series is <Merrily We Roll Along>. <Ghost> is the latest one.

#### International partnership

DT dedicated to import other cultures, not only presenting British theatre.

Gulf Stage is a unique digital project that transcends geographical barriers through artistic innovation. The project is a partnership with the British Council, Digital Theatre, the Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage (Qatar), The Cultural Development Centre, a member of the Qatar Foundation which brings theatre from the Gulf to an online global audience.

DT Gulf Stage filmed six plays in six days on location at the National Theatre of Qatar during the festival, as well as accompanying a documentary about the project. Digital Theatre also worked in collaboration with local partners on the subtitles of the main films with the documentary subtitled in the UK.



#### Profit Share: bring sustainability to create more works:

Theatre is profitable and is growing continuously. Yet theatre is also a risky business that producers tend to be commercial. The loyalty from DT goes back to people who work for that production which can bring sustainability to theatre for more creative works.

#### Content creator, content distributor and a Tech company

— "You have to be everywhere. People expect content to be delivered on their devices." DT is an international platform on different devices and acts as a content creator, content distributor and a tech company

#### Transactional video on demand

Transactional video on demand (TVOD) trend is mature in the US and UK. 28% of US and UK population has made TVOD purchases, which will rise to 60% in 2018. TVOD market in UK is worth about 2 million pounds each year. It is a mature market in USA and UK. Why can't it be applied to theatre?

#### How people consume media?

- 1. Laptops (declining)
- 2. Tablet & mobile phones It is worth noting that people may purchase content on tablet & mobile phones but prefer to watch it on big screen.

DT has reached audiences in 216 countries, has over 40 West End and Broadway productions. Sales and revenue of DT are more than doubled year on year since launched.

#### **Distribution channels of Digital Theatre**

- 1. Digital Theatre website
- 2. Cinemas.
- 3. Education channels

#### Digital Theatre Plus – Engaging with Ideas.

Digital Theatre Plus provides annual subscription service for educational institutions. Digital Theatre Plus added interviews with creative teams about the process of making theatre on DT productions.

Taking students to the theatre has become more and more difficult. Finance, time and travelling safety are some of the concerns. Digital Theatre Plus works with people's budget and works within the curriculum, providing an alternative way and bringing contemporary plays to life.

Digital Theatre Plus has reached 2 million students at 661 institutions in 41 countries including Australia, Ireland, Taiwan, Malawi, Senegal and U.S and U.K.



主題 II |換個角度推廣藝術參與 Advocating the Arts

# 文化藝術生力軍的養成

主持人 | 劉麗婷 / 臺北藝術三節 執行總監

與談人 | Andrew Taylor / 美國大學藝術管理系 副教授

Tom Shaw / Digital Theatre 數位劇場 共同創辦人暨製作人

周東彦 / 狠主流多媒體公司 負責人

李慧珍 / 臺北藝術中心籌 專案經理

隨著科技發展及城市空間營造,表演藝術的體驗場域延伸出各種方式和可能。而「將藝術的感動觸及至每一個人」是所有藝術團隊及表演場館經營團隊共同目標。這個主題要從文 化機構更宏觀的經營視野、數位時代的新手法出發,透過現場座談與開放提問的方式,分 享藝術推廣、培養文化藝術生力軍的方式。

# Q&A 彙整

# 關於劇院管理

Andrew Taylor 的專題演講談到,美國表演藝術機構 2/3 的預算募集源自私人捐贈。機構必須提出贏得人心的價值承諾以爭取支持,順應贊助人及在地社群需求的價值承諾,藝術機構的承諾自 1950 年代以來隨著時代一路演變。在擴張與轉變中,劇院管理應對這些承諾的挑戰是什麼?

「讓藝術為場館注入生命,而非僵化維護建築物」為核心概念。Andrew Taylor 認為無論價值承諾的內容為何,文化機構的使命在於提供非凡藝術體驗。 大型文化組織劇院管理的挑戰,在於要為繁瑣的事務和眾多不同專業的工作人員建立適當的準則,提供讓藝術家和優秀作品好的環境,例如:安全的空間、和可信賴的硬體設備和前台服務。

劇院的經理必須協助藝術家與觀眾,並創建安全和正面積極的藝術環境,協助藝術家給予空間發揮,同時拿捏展演現場的管控需求。藝術中心像一座大型的社會機器,每個人因著不同的目的來到,這是很美好的。

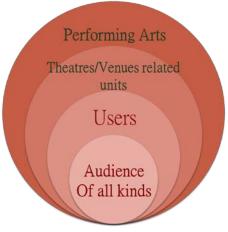
講者 Andrew Taylor 和與臺北藝術中心專案經理李慧珍皆以「生態系統」 來比喻不同規模 組織間的關係。當一個組織擴展,相對於生態系統的其他單位,大型機構有什麼樣的責任? 關係是相互競爭的?亦或是彼此合作的?大型藝術中心對於相對實驗性的、草根性的獨立 表演藝術空間有什麼樣的責任?

Andrew Taylor 首先點出當機構開始擴展,組織領導者必須轉化角色,從組織管理者,變身成為對外社交、洽談贊助的「外交官」,否則無法回應擴張的價值承諾。

社會資源很容易都集中在大型文化藝術中心上, Andrew Taylor 認為當你的能力越大時, 責任就越大。大型藝術中心有責任協助在地社群和其他藝術機構一起進步。

李慧珍認為當面臨一樣票房銷售的挑戰,不同規模的組織就應該有不同的目標和方向。如果大家都在做一樣的事,那自然只有競爭一途。觀眾的口味、層次和需求是十分多元的,小型機構更需要想清楚「誰才是你的目標」。





# 關於「數位劇場 Digital Theatre」

數位劇場有許多創意伙伴,其中包括不少知名且成熟有規模的劇團。請問「數位劇場」是如何挑選合作單位和節目?節目是否有較實驗性的團隊和作品?另外「數位劇場」何時會推出字幕服務?

Tom Shaw 回應「數位劇場」的目標,是廣納多元的劇場作品。對他們來說,不論合作夥伴或節目挑選,重要的在於內容的品質,呈現商業性劇目和推廣非商業性創作是同等重要的。 影片的字幕絕對是下一個階段的要務,以便觸及更多國家和文化。英文的字幕在進行中了, 其他語言的字幕也希望能陸續開發。

# 「數位劇場」的一個節目從拍攝到完成製作上架販售需要多長的時間?

一個製作的時間取決於劇目的規模大小。以一齣 3 小時現場演出莎劇為例,在 Old Vic 劇院 共使用了 9 台攝影機,通常完整拍攝 2 至 3 次,不難想像非常可觀的影片素材需一一檢視。 製作比照電影精細度,聲音品質等環節都需費時,平均一齣節目需 8~12 週的時間,演出節 目時間較短的則需大約 6 週。

# 影片拍攝、畫面選擇和剪接時,是否與劇場版的導演合作,以確保如劇場中一致的呈現?若是伙伴關係,影片的版權歸屬和使用的範圍是如何協議?

劇場作品的美妙之處在於,同一齣戲可以有多種不同方式的解讀。數位劇場的團隊和劇場 導演合作緊密,拍攝的前期溝通很重要,須了解整齣戲的製作,以掌握拍攝方式和需要捕捉的重點時刻。但必須注意電影和劇場的導演是非常不一樣的,整個過程必須要留心管理 避免多頭馬車,且影片的最終剪輯權一定歸屬於數位劇場。

影片版權的歸屬十分簡單,端視誰投資製作則擁有其版權。無論誰是版權的所有者,數位 劇場支付版權並擁有影片的獨家經銷權。

# 數位劇場如何影響實體劇院演出?

Tom Shaw 認為,由過去這五年來的發展觀察,認為數位形式將影響實體劇院票房銷售的猜測,證實已是不必要的擔心。幾個「數位劇場」曾經拍攝,並推出數位版的劇目,後來都重新翻演巡迴,例如《玩偶之家 A Doll's House》就重新巡迴,將在布魯克林音樂學院劇場演出。



# 關於狠主流及「 NTCH TO GO」計畫

# 請問「NTCH To Go」計畫是由國家兩廳院委託製作的嗎?

周東彥解釋,這個製作是由他率先構想,再向國家兩廳院提案。以參與團隊只有7人來說, 計畫的開始總是不易,推廣更是具有挑戰性。

那麼東彥你是如何成功打動國家兩廳院及其總監,進行「NTCH TO GO」?「NTCH TO GO」的內容除了推廣台灣藝術家外,幫助兩廳院吸引觀眾是否會是目標規劃之一?

在狠主流毛遂自薦前,國家兩廳院已經開始嘗試新方法的想法。所以「NTCH TO GO」的提案可說是一拍即合。內容上,東彥認為不是每件事都要有多功能,應該著眼專業。這個系列影片製作希望達成的目標,是要是讓大眾看到表演藝術,欣賞表演藝術迷人之處。



# 未來與趨勢

每位表演藝術職人懷抱不同的使命、有著不一樣的工具、透過不一樣的方法持續藝術推廣。 就目前的領域和規劃,是否能和大家分享未來 5 年-10 年間的發展和趨勢?

Andrew Taylor 認為鑑觀往可知來。從美國的經驗,過去做藝術是創造區隔與特別性,「藝術家」們邀請「觀眾」來看演出。

未來,將是一個讓平凡與非凡、業餘與專業的人們都能雅俗共歡的空間。例如在網路上可以看到精彩的素人表演,也可以找到數位劇場專業的莎劇演出。重點並非強調藝術的精緻,而是沈浸其中的愉悅。為藝術創造日常生活中的價值,擁抱歡迎所有願意前來嘗試的人們。當人們對藝術產生興趣,便會想進一步了解參與更多。

重點並非推翻過去 50 年藝術發展的成果,而是立基於過去成果,讓觀賞及創作藝術能品嚐 到的愉悅,更可親易達。

Tom Shaw 認為未來的關鍵,在於擁抱科技的能力以及打破疆界的能力。科技的便利讓世界的隔閡縮小,未來會是相互串連而非彼此競爭的。

李慧珍認為藝術的起源並非誕生在殿堂,而是緣於人類的需求,相信未來藝術會貼近人們的各種的需求,形式更多元多樣化且隨處可及,在此過程中,科技將扮演關鍵要角。觀眾想要什麼、如何獲得的主導性將更強大。例如一個莎劇愛好者,會選擇在自家客廳喝啤酒配洋芋片輕鬆看戲,更勝於去一個嚴肅的劇場。所以藝術家和推廣者作為供給端,必須打破過去及現在的思維和作法。藝術多元並有其各自適合的演出場所和形式,所以能吸引各種不同的觀眾前來。當下所有正在嘗試的、看似不成熟的新作法,可能是未來的主流,所以更該放膽的想像。

藝術發展的未來樣貌,**周東彥**清楚描繪了他認為可期待的遠景。10年之後,所有在國家兩廳院和臺北藝術中心首演的節目,都可以在「數位劇場」上看到。同時,國家兩廳院、臺北藝術中心和「NTCH TO GO」會成為「數位劇場」的重要合作夥伴,並將是華文戲劇內容的主要提供者。在台灣的各級教育機構,學生們都可以使用 Digital Theatre Plus 來學習和瞭解表演藝術。

# 關於與談者

# E. Andrew Taylor

# 美國大學藝術管理系副教授

Andrew Taylor 目前在美國大學藝術管理所教授藝術管理課程,研究組織架構、組織策略以及藝術與文化的管理實務。他曾擔任美國威斯康辛大學商學院 Bolz 藝術管理中心主任超過十年。除了是藝術管理領域的作家、講師、研究者,美國與加拿大眾多知名的藝術機構皆曾聘請 Andrew Taylor 擔任顧問,包含 ISPA 國際表演藝術平台、美國芭蕾舞團、創意奧斯丁、TCG 劇場交流組織以及下曼哈頓文化諮詢議會等。他曾協助規劃總預算超過 2 億 500 萬美元的威斯康辛首府麥迪遜的 Overture 藝術文化中心,並協助該中心從公有轉為非營利機構。

Andrew Taylor 是美國知名藝術行政教育協會的前任主席,更是現任全美最大的藝術贊助機構 Fractured Atlas 的董事會成員,該機構為藝術家與藝術組織提供行政支援,觸角伸及全美各地超過 25 萬藝術家與藝術組織。

#### **Tom Shaw**

英國數位劇場共同創辦人暨製作人

Tom Shaw 是英國知名線上數位劇場 Digital Theatre 的共同創辦人暨製作人,主掌線上數位劇場和數位劇場學習資源(Digital Theatre Plus)的營運方向、組織策略與內容資源規劃。

Tom Shaw 擁有在傳播媒體產業超過十年的豐富資歷,曾任大型演唱與表演活動、廣播電台、商業影片等製作人。在創辦數位劇場之前,他共同創辦了一家主要製作廣告與廣播的公司。他任職於國際特赦組織的創意小組期間,負責籌劃各項於文學、電視、喜劇、戲劇和藝術等領域的計畫。

# 周東彦

很主流多媒體公司 負責人

英國中央聖馬丁藝術暨設計學院劇場與多媒體碩士。創作以影像與劇場為核心。劇場作品《空的記憶》獲 2013 世界劇場設計展「最佳互動與新媒體」大獎 2010 年創立狠主流,以影像延伸出多元的設計與藝術創作,周東彥也致力於台灣數位表演藝術的推廣與教育。

## NTCH togo 系列紀錄短片

計畫以三年為期,由周東彥所帶領的狠主流多媒體打造,不以宣傳為目的,而以成就多元的資料庫為目標。影片輕薄短小方便收看,目前規劃有四大主軸—「ADAY」直擊創作者真實生活;「WALK IN」引領觀眾跟著工作人員走入後台;「FIRST TIME」讓青年導演、編舞家、音樂家全走上街頭舉牌贈票,讓民眾與表演展開第一次親密接觸,及強調跨界交流「MIX &

MATCH」。影片內容在國家兩廳院、《PAR 表演藝術》雜誌官網,和 Youtube 免費頻道連結供大眾收看。

https://www.youtube.com/user/NTCHtogo

# 李慧珍

臺北藝術中心籌 專案經理

資深藝術行政管理工作者。專長表演藝術活動製作管理,受許多場館單位邀請,擔任劇場 服務管理、製作管理等相關培訓計畫講師。與許多表演藝術團體長期以專案方式合作,引 薦國外演出來台並推薦國內優秀團隊赴國際演出。

# **Cultural Landmark & Its Communities Symposium**

# Advocating the arts

# **Panel Discussion: Cultivating Advocacy**

Who should be arts advocates? How can we encourage involvement and advocacy in everyone? How and what are the means of cultivating arts advocacy in the digital era? Panelists from American University, Digital Theatre, Taipei Performing Arts Center and Very Mainstream Studio are invited to share their perspective and practice on art advocacy.

Moderator: Liting Liu (TW) / Associate Executive Director of Taipei Arts Festivals

Panelists: Andrew Taylor (US) / Associate Professor of Arts Management,

**American University** 

Tom Shaw (UK) / Business Director & Executive Producer of Digital

Theatre

Jennifer Lee (TW) / Project Manager of Taipei Performing Arts Center Tung-Yen Chou (TW) / Founder & Director of Very Mainstream Studio

# Q&A

# **On Theatre Management**

From "civic spaces" to "the agents of economic growth", cultural organizations in the U.S. made different promises to its sponsors and communities, what are the challenges in theatre management in response to those promises?

No matter what the promises are, the fuel of a cultural organization is the extraordinary experience of arts. The challenge of theatre management is to find a way to frame that in multiple levels, including a safe space, equipment, acoustic, lighting, etc. Managers are supposed to know how to create a safe space and a positive space to advocate the arts-not to protect the building but to animate the building.

Both Andrew Taylor and Jennifer Lee have used "ecological system" as a metaphor of the relation between organizations of different scales. When an organization evolves, what are its responsibilities to the rest of the ecosystem? Will it be competition or collaboration? What are the responsibilities of these large art centers towards the more experimental, grass-root, independent spaces?

# **Andrew Taylor:**

When an organization evolves, the leader needs to be able to transit from dealing with internal works to being a diplomat.

"With great power, comes great responsibility." Large organizations are often "breathing all the air" -receiving most of the funding that other smaller organizations also need. As a large organization, it is your responsibility to bring the community forward.

#### Jennifer Lee:

Different types of organizations have different challenges, targets and goals. If you are doing the same thing as other organizations do, there will be competition. You have to think clearly about "who are your targets", especially for independent spaces.



# **On Digital Theatre**

# When will Digital Theatre come with subtitles?

Yes, the subtitle is definitely the next stage to engage more cultures and countries.

Digital Theater has many creative partners, including several well-known production houses. How do you select partners and/or productions? What are your thoughts on having experimental productions on Digital Theatre?

We aim to be cross-reference of theatre industry. For us, commercial theatres and non-commercial theaters are equally important. As for selecting productions, it is mainly about the quality of the work.

How long does it take from filming a production to have it on Digital Theatre? It depends on the size of the play. Normally we shot the production 2-3 times with multiple cameras thus there are mountains of footage to go through. The average is about 8-12 weeks. For shorter plays, it is around 6 weeks.

# Do you collaborate with the theatre director when filming the production?

Theatre is beautiful that you can have different interpretations on one play. To create a film version of the production, we do work closely with the director. Yet film direction and theatre direction are different. You do need to manage the process in case you have "too many cooks."

# Who owns the copyright of Digital Theatre production?

We pay for the copyright. What Digital Theatre needs is to have the exclusive distribution right of the film version (of the production.)

# How does Digital Theatre affect live theatre?

I think the awareness of digital impact on live theatre has been breaking down in the past 5 year. Some productions got restaged after they were filmed by Digital Theatre, such as A Doll's House, which will be on BAM in the U.S.



# On NTCH TO GO

# NTCH to go

Collaboration of National Theatre and Very Mainstream Studio, NTCH To Go is a series of 3-5 minutes videos about:

- Come in and discover the backstage stories.
- Get close to the creative minds.
- Explore performing arts.
- Open up your world with knowledge, stories and perspectives
- Introduce performing arts of Taiwan

#### NTCH TO GO videos will be:

Light& short

- Bilingual
- With different Series ("mix & match" series)
- Long-term
- In 3-5 years, there will be 100 NTCH TO GO videos on Youtube

# Was NTCH To Go commissioned by the National Theatre?

I initiated the project and proposed it to the National Theatre. The initiation was not easy and to promote it is even harder since we are a team of only 7 people.

# How did you pitch the idea of NTCH TO Go to the National Theatre? How did you persuade the director?

Before we pitched NTCH To Go, National Theatre was going to try new things in new direction so it was a good match at good timing.

# Does NTCH TO GO serve the purpose as attracting audience to National Theatre as well?

I don't think everything needs to be multi-functional. Instead of attracting audience to National Theatre, I would like to focus on having the viewers to see the beauty of performing arts.



# **FUTURE and TRENDS**

Can you share your thoughts on the trends in your filed in the next 5 -10 years?

## **Andrew Taylor:**

Making arts used to be "separate and special" – you, as an audience, will be invited to the theatre to experience the arts when artists are ready.

The future is to find a space for both ordinary and ordinary, for the amateurs and the professionals: to create the everyday value of the creation of the work; to welcome everyone who wants to come and try. When people get more interested in arts they will want to know how the masters do it.

It is not un-doing the work in the past 50 year but to build upon it by increasing more access and openness to the joy of observing and creating works.

#### **Tom Shaw**

The future is about the ability to embrace technology and breaking down barriers. It is about connecting than competing.

#### Jennifer Lee

I think arts will be more diverse in response to different needs with more possibilities. Technology will play a major role that people can choose what they want to see/experience and how they want it. For example, a Shakespeare fan may want to enjoy the play on her sofa with chips instead of going to theater.

#### Tung-Yen

In 10 years, every new production of National Theater and Taipei Performing Arts Centers will be available on Digital Theatre. National Theater, Taipei Performing Arts Center and NTCH TO GO will be Digital Theatre's key partners and the main resources of mandarin-speaking productions.

In Taiwan, even elementary schools in remote areas will have access to Digital Theatre Plus.

# E. Andrew Taylor

# **Associate Professor of Arts Management American University**

Andrew Taylor is an Associate Professor of Arts Management at American University, where he teaches graduate coursework in the Arts Management Program, and

studies organizational structure, strategy, and management practice in arts and culture. Prior to his move to American University, he directed the Bolz Center for Arts Administration, an MBA degree program and learning center in the Wisconsin School of Business, for more than a decade.

## **Tom Shaw**

# **Business Director & Executive Producer of Digital Theatre**

Tom Shaw is the Executive Producer of all Digital Theatre and Digital Theatre Plus filmed productions and content, also overseeing business affairs as a co-founder and Business Director of the company.

For over ten years, Shaw has been a producer across a wide variety of media fields including live events, radio, broadcast, commercial video, and film. Formerly at Amnesty International, Shaw worked in the creative team of the charity, managing a variety of initiatives and projects across the fields of literature, television, comedy, theatre, and arts.

# Jennifer Lee

Project Manager of Taipei Performing Arts Center
President of Performing Arts Network Development Association (PANDA)

Jennifer Lee specializes in performing arts event production and human resource management. She has been invited to several theatres, conducting the training programs of theatre services management and production management.

Collaborated with many Taiwan performing arts companies in various long-term projects, Lee also introduced well-known foreign performing arts companies to Taiwan and recommended outstanding local performing arts companies to international arts festivals.

# **Tung-Yen Chou**

Founder and Director of Very Mainstream Studio
Winner of Interactive & New Media Award, World Stage Design 2013

Tung-Yen Chou is the founder of Very Mainstream Studio. He holds a MA in Scenography from Central Saint Martins College of Art and Design in the United Kingdom. He works primarily in video art and theatre, and has received high acclaims for his works in recent years. His production, *Emptied Memories*, won the Interactive and New Media Award at World Stage Design 2013.

# 藝術文化觸及社群的互動管道

# The Approaches and Interactions with Communities

主持人|魏琬容 / OISTAT 國際劇場組織總部 經理

與談人 | Jane Crawley / 澳洲墨爾本市政府文化藝術局 經理

Jeff Khan / 雪梨跨界表演藝術機構 Performance Space 藝術總監

Jan K. Rolník / 布拉格 SIGNAL 燈光藝術節 策展人

Tom Shaw / Digital Theatre 數位劇場 共同創辦人暨製作人

Andrew Taylor / 美國大學藝術管理系 副教授

黃本婷 / 國家表演藝術中心國家兩廳院企劃行銷部 代理經理

陳紹元 / 高雄春天藝術節策劃團隊暨駁二正港小劇場策展人

廖心彤 / 嘉義縣表演藝術中心 節目企劃

陳品秀 / 雲門舞集 文獻室主任暨文字編輯

林人中 / 獨立劇場策展人

表演藝術發生在當下,所有的經驗與感動也來自當下。藝術文化觸及社群的互動管道有哪些?是否還有其他傳達表演藝術獨特之處的方法?現下世界表演藝術以及其經營方式與趨勢有哪些?OISTAT 特邀五位國際講者與六位台灣的藝術工作者,透過台灣少見的圓桌方式討論並分享看法。藉由不同議題和視角,激盪想法,一同談談藝術文化觸及社群的可能性。圓桌論壇的進行,由主持人先拋出幾個角度做引子,讓參與者接續思辯,圓桌上可以討論的議題和切入點完全不受限制。



# Q&A 彙整

# 藝術、社群與觀眾經營

相較於其他國家的表演藝術消費族群,台灣的觀眾大部分是年輕的學生和上班族。想請國家兩廳院、嘉義縣表演藝術中心和高雄春天藝術節分享一下你們的觀察和策略?



# 黄本婷/國家兩廳院

台灣學生是表演藝術消費一大族群,整體觀眾結構是 18~35 歲。但當原先培養觀眾的年齡來到 30 歲後走入婚姻或家庭後,很容易流失。作為應對,兩廳院節目規劃多元,增加親子節目和敬老節目的比例,對於 65 歲以上的觀眾也提供半價的優惠。



# 廖心彤/嘉義縣表演藝術中心

嘉義是全台灣老年人口比例最高的城市,但嘉義縣表演藝術中心的族群仍以學生為主。嘉義以農業為基礎,老一輩的人仍習慣廟口活動的免費參與形式,建立付費看表演的習慣仍須時間。因傳統戲曲和布袋戲演出,在嘉義十分蓬勃。同時嘉義的外籍配偶比例也高,這點也已經納入中心節目規劃的思考中。這兩年中心年輕人參與的比例大幅提高,呼應了嘉義縣表演藝術中心希望培養年輕觀眾,從節目規劃起希望吸引族群的成果。



# 陳紹元/高雄春天藝術節

觀眾的調查和需求,一直都是春天藝術節節目規劃的依據。在藝術節成形前,當時各界對於高雄能否有穩定的表演藝術市場存疑,團隊選擇先在戶外臨湖的草地,做了「草地音樂會」,舉辦百人交響樂團結合視覺投影的大型音樂活動,主題有「魔戒」「臥虎藏龍」,老少咸宜。

「草地音樂會」一年 6 場,每場 8 千到一萬人。活動中積極作問卷,了解在地觀眾組成和口味。分析中闔家大小參與的比例高,所以春天藝術節中一直都有全家可以參與的節目,

春天藝術節女性觀眾和文學科系的學生多,文本或議題性主導節目頗受歡迎;團隊同樣發現觀眾 30 歲結婚流失的問題,於是在第三年企畫了「寶寶音樂會」,讓觀眾以家庭為單位一起欣賞音樂;長輩們喜歡傳統戲曲,所以每年有 4~6 場的歌仔戲。



# 草地音樂會的標語是「整個高雄市都是音樂廳」。燈光藝術節則要讓整個城市都是表演場域, SIGNAL 燈光藝術節的做法為何?

Jan K. Rolník 坦言 SIGNAL 燈光藝術節所費的資源很龐大,但能吸引的人潮廣自各年齡層, 更超越了國家的疆界,大大增加了布拉格的觀光收入。很不一樣的是,布拉格燈光藝術節 完全沒有用到政府文化性的補助。一方面因為藝術節很新,政府尚無可對應的補助項目, 一方面是藝術節團隊不想佔用寶貴的藝術類資源,所以朝向觀光方面尋求補助和投資。





「社群」是個複數名詞<sup>,</sup>可能是不同年齡、身分或是文化<sup>,</sup>面對多種不同的社群<sup>,</sup>可否分 享一下觸及不同社群的作法?

# Jane Crawley/ 澳洲墨爾本市政府文化藝術局 經理

澳洲歌劇院、劇院等單位的基礎會員平均年齡是 40~80 歲,現代藝術的觀眾群則有不同的樣貌。許多澳洲的原住民不住在市中心,而住在保留區。都會區的原住民族群人口約僅 2~3%的比例。大多數的原住民不曾踏進文化機構。一方面這些文化機構缺乏原住民文化相關的展演,也沒有具有原住民背景的員工,再者,對於許多原住民而言,文化機構是一個「陌生」的空間,文化機構並沒有適當的機制去協助原住民族安排交通走進文化機構。

藝術節是一個重要切入點,在墨爾本已經有一些針對原住民文 化的藝術節,重要的是需要有原住民行政人員、策展人或節目 籌劃參與,才能產出更貼近這些觀眾的活動。



# 藝術與公共空間

Performance Space 曾經參加雪梨跑步節(Sydney Running Festival)並以 We're making every space as Performance Space 為號召,可否分享一下藝術與公共空間的關聯?

## Jeff Khan

Performance Space 参加目的是為了 2015 年 Performance Space 的專案募款。 Every Space is Performance Space 的概念來自於

- 1. 在 21 世紀,許多令人驚艷的藝術作品產生於藝術與社會議題的交會,許多文化機構早已跳脫空間限制。
- 2. 某種程度,日常生活中的種種都可算是一種表演,包含身分認同、文化認同等。藝術與生活的界限逐漸模糊。

公共藝術的發生,很多時候並非源自社群直接的需求,反而是藝術家看見發展空間,透過藝術創作,引發社群與藝術間的可能對話。





# 藝術與社群

# 「社群」的定義有哪些可能性?「促進觀眾參與」的作法有哪些?

# Andrew Taylor/ 美國大學藝術管理系 副教授

建議思考「社群」(communities) 時要避免以偏概全,人們的年齡、種族並不百分百代表其文化偏好。任何節目的製作都要避免落入侷限,要思考如何同時兼顧有此族群特性或思維的可能觀眾。例如節目針對年輕觀眾時,則也需考慮到有新思維或喜歡嚐鮮的年長觀眾的參與可能。

我們也許可以將表演藝術的觀眾整體視為一個「社群群體」,一個暫時的、由陌生人組成的 社群群體,而表演藝術文化機構就是維繫、鼓勵此一「暫時社群」的地方。

跨文化、跨年齡族群相互交集所的誕生的藝術實踐成果往往是令人驚艷的。我們也應該思 考如何讓藝術成為不同社群之間的橋梁。

# Jeff Khan/ 雪梨跨界表演藝術機構 Performance Space 藝術總監

建議以批判性的角度思考「社群」定義為何?「觀眾」的定義為何?「促進觀眾參與」的意義為何?

舉例而言,雪梨的 Vivid 燈光藝術節是由觀光局延請音樂製作團隊策劃,並非由藝術家或是文化部門策劃。 Vivid 燈光藝術節絢麗無比,但是其背後的推力是經濟價值,並非藝術價值。不禁讓我思考,這樣的活動中「藝術動機」或是「創意」何在?如果一個活動純粹創造燦爛效果,那麼「觀眾互動」的意義何在?

# Jan K. Rolník/ 布拉格 SIGNAL 燈光藝術節 策展人

在布拉格燈光藝術節的目標中,社群的互動並非訴求重點。藝術節的核心價值是關於對城 市發展的承諾、關於參與和分享。要探討特定社群的文化觸及,必須邀請該族群參與創作, 才能讓創造聆聽和溝通。



# 當談及「藝術觸及社群」時,藝術家的角色為何?

# **Andrew Taylor**

藝術的可能性不僅僅限於「藝術家創作,尋找觀眾觀賞」。藝術家可以提供專門技巧,協助社群發聲。許多社區間的藝術文化機構時常成為該社區間闡述議題的管道,例如種族、貧富差距等議題。

舉例而言,明尼亞波利斯(Minneapolis)要擴建地鐵系統,施工的挖掘將對環境和周邊生意帶來影響。政府推出藝術計畫,提供經費,廣徵藝術家結合在地組織來「轉變」此項為期兩年的工程。有位藝術家在施工挖掘的大洞中放置恐龍骨頭,帶來好奇的人潮,也帶來的好感,成功解決了問題。藝術從「需要補助才能發展」,到「協助解決難題」,成功翻轉了大家對於藝術和藝術家的認知。

#### Jeff Khan

藝術常常被拿來為政治或社會服務,超過了藝術家的本意。我想最震撼人心的藝術作品通常都是那些可以提供「不同視角」的作品。我們應該讓藝術維持批判性。

# Jane Crawley

身為公家部門藝術行政者,「社群」的界定一直很難有定論。「觀眾開發」和「社區公共參與」是不一樣的。對於政府而言,編列預算補助藝術家去結合弱勢族群創作並不難。

但設身處地的思考,宣傳藝術可以提升困頓生活的說法,對於該族群就是一種輕視和冒犯。 藝術的實踐方式不停演進,但孰優孰劣在施政務實的角度上,很難一言評斷。藝術的參與, 特別指觀眾結構,在澳洲仍是充滿階級或經濟能力的隔閡,但我希望能有所改變,能讓藝 術參與的者的樣貌更多元、更有生命力。



# 藝術免費?藝術有價?

# 建立表演藝術的價值-社群經營和觀眾開發的持久奮戰

# 雲門戶外公演與觀眾開發的經驗?

# 陳品秀/ 雲門舞集 文獻室主任暨文字編輯

雲門每年在台灣 3~4 城市舉辦戶外公演,每次都有幾萬人來參加。雲門二團也會離開臺北,到高雄連續兩週的巡演,同時也進入學校,讓大學生透過課程了解舞蹈。但社區觀眾的參與,並不等於觀眾的開發。七八年下來,這些藝術性的培養,並沒有很顯著的反映在票房。

另外,由於希望爭取補助,有些藝術和社區的結合流於形式,舉辦免費好玩的活動,這是不是一種誤導?讓民眾誤以為藝術就應該是好玩而免費。



# Tom Shaw / Digital Theatre 數位劇場 共同創辦人暨製作人

數位劇場是「付費」服務, 為作品定價,找出恰當的商業模式是重要且必須的。 數位劇場的宗旨在於為劇場藝術提供易親的平台,人們必須親身體驗了,才知道他是否喜歡。

藝術創作需要創意、耗費時間、耗費精力,不應該是免費。在英國,過去政府長久以來贊助英國文化項目,但政府近幾年改變方向,政策轉變加上財政的困難,文化機構必須多方面評量如何為組織找到新的經費來源,藝術單位開始思考是否增加商業比例。英國是公認的文化大國,2012的奧運也透過文化藝術宣揚國力,但未來十年英國的文化發展的轉變值得關注,我認為這是必定的世代改變,鼓勵人們參與藝術是重要的,更重要的是建立藝術值得花費的概念。



# Jane Crawley

提供「免費」藝術是促進參與的一種方法,但是不見得是最好的方法。

墨爾本原住民藝術雙年展提供了免費的交通,將觀眾接駁到市中心的演出場地,也提供了免費的入場,我們第一次看到了滿場的原住民觀眾,令人振奮。但雙年展結束之後,並沒有留下任何續存效益。

當了解在地社群的地理環境、經濟狀況或面臨的社會問題後,會發現某些形式的文化藝術確實與在地毫無關連,你很難強迫人們硬吞或產生食慾。

較能永續的方式,是讓希望拓展社群的成員,實際擔任策展角色,進而培養社群內的藝術觀眾。

# **Andrew Taylor**

當討論藝文參與和文化政策時,「誰出錢/誰選擇/誰得利」是三大核心關鍵。重點在於不要用「免費」來命名,要賦予價值。曾經有藝術單位透過郵寄折價券的方式,折價券結合某種稅金,所以實際上並沒有免費,而是用其他形式支付。又或者提供「待用票」或「分享票」的概念,詢問觀眾「如果你喜歡這個演出,也邀請你為其他人投資一張待用票。」



## 陳紹元

高雄市文化局推廣藝術時面對的是整個高雄市,範圍橫跨玉山到台灣海峽。最遠的車程要 六小時。開發耕耘這麼廣泛的社群,是辛苦漫長的過程,並且經歷許多拉鋸。人們往往會 問「藝術家不是拿了政府很多補助,為什麼看表演還要錢?」

建立「藝術有價」的觀念,是政府的責任之一。

春天藝術節的作法是,藝術成本的透明化,並表明多少贊助商的投注才得以發生,並佐以 免費參與的推廣。文化局的藝術推廣作法包括以下幾項:

# ▶ 微文青養成計畫

家境清寒的國高中生,可以透過微文青計畫到表演廳堂欣賞國際一流藝術家演出,門票費用由贊助商資助,並提供藝術欣賞課程。 票面價格 完全保留,工作人員會將票券置於信封中,一個一個雙手遞給他們,讓他們感受到票券的價值,建立體驗珍貴而藝術有價的價值觀。希望讓參加的清寒學生從藝術的參與,開始思考生活、思考改變的可能、思考改變的方式等。

# > 與雲門的合作

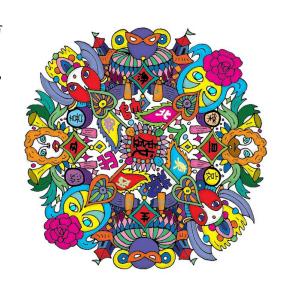
市政府和雲門 2 團合作,起先讓舞者到國小跳舞,之後在市中心演出,文化局透過民間贊助提供交通接駁。四年前開始將雲門免費的戶外公演,轉型為付費演出,雲門負責演出,文化局負責賣票,推票的過程實屬不易。但轉變是必須的,有轉變才有可能改變。

# ▶ 新移民

越南新移民在高雄的比例非常高,2年前高雄市 文化局和新舞台合作了越南艾索拉舞團《旱· 雨》的演出。文化局的人員深入越南社群宣導, 提供新住民非常優惠的票價,邀請新住民的家 庭一起來看表演,讓她的台灣家人了解越南深 厚文化。演出後,我們觀察到在新住民社區開 始有自發的藝術展覽。

# 免費藝文活動

文化局也持續的推動免費藝文活動的舉辦。藉 由藝術活動,人們才有機會參與並且感受藝術 價值,文化局並擁有自己的影音頻道。



# 藝術與「人」

# 「促進參與」這件事情本質上有何意義? 為什麼一定要想方設法讓人們「弄懂」藝術?



# 林人中/ 獨立劇場策展人

在不同的國家和文化中,人們持續討論如何觀眾開發、如何串連社群, 而方案永遠是教育體系、社會連結、文化政策等等。 但是,藝術對於人 們有時真的是毫無用處的。當人們真的不需要藝術,真的不喜歡藝術, 我們為什麼要想方設法各種的途徑去讓民眾喜歡、或讓大家弄懂藝術。

# 黄本婷

當兩廳院製作國際藝術節 TIFA 時也討論過類似問題。透過觀察,每年願意掏錢支持的觀眾群一直都差不多,新開發的佔少數。精彩的表演藝術,觀眾不一定容易理解,一直說服觀眾花比看電影昂貴很多的錢來參與藝術,有時就連我也感到矛盾。當節目面對營銷的壓力,我的確也在思考是不是就顧好原有穩地的觀眾群就好。

# 陳紹元

的確我也曾捫心自問,有些藝術就真的很難懂,為什麼我們要花盡心思讓人們親近藝術、 喜歡藝術?

#### Jeff Khan

藝術提供了超越常規理解世界的方式。有時候「看不懂」是因為從未以這樣的方式思考過, 所以跌入一種預料之外的狀態。

個人最難忘的藝術體驗是「在經驗這個作品之前,我完全沒意識到我需要這種體驗」完全未有的認知轟然開展,開啟不同的世界與視角,這樣的藝術並非回應個人或是社群需求。 所以重點是到如何讓觀眾保持開放,準備接受未知的體驗。

Jan K. Rolník 認為「什麼是藝術?」討論可以是非常哲學思辯的,從藝術的功能和歷史演進,早期的古典藝術展現美好,現代藝術持續形變,有些藝術作品真的就是一團亂。 藝術的其中一個面向是「溝通」,藝術家藉由創作來發聲,觀眾透過作品來傾聽藝術家的聲音。藝術行政者協助這個「溝通」的過程,但確實有些聲音真的沒有人感到興趣,難免令人灰心。 燈光藝術節提供了不同的可能性,讓男女老幼不分國籍的人一起體驗燈光藝術。

Andrew Taylor 認為當藝術家希望與其他人合作、希望獲得資助,自然必須要獲得價值的認同,必須聆聽他人的意見。尤其當你需要拿公共補助的時候,你必須要提出一個有說服力的說法,證明創作的價值。關鍵點在於找到一個平衡點可以結合公共資源而又不至於改變原有創作的理念,或者別拿不屬於自己資源而純就自己能力選擇作較小規模的作品。

# Jane Crawley

當代藝術中,「市民參與」有很多種不同的作法,其核心不脫離「如何促進參與」與「促進哪些人參與」,重點在於必須清楚設立目標、施行方式和成果評估,提出概念清楚的簡述與架構,吸引不同的藝術家合作,保持開放的態度面對各式有趣的合作與實踐。

# 關於與談者

# Jane Crawley (澳洲) / 澳洲墨爾本市政府文化藝術局 經理

- 墨爾本市政府文化藝術局為公部門,Jane Crawley 即為公僕角色。
- 大膽開放市民共同參與,墨爾本的三年期藝術發展策略(Art Strategy)。

# Jeff Khan (澳洲) / 雪梨跨界表演藝術機構 Performance Space 藝術總監

- Performance Space 以雪梨為基地,藝術參與橫跨多個城市,籌劃許多特定場域藝術。
- Jeff Khan 也是 2008 和 2010 墨爾本「下一波藝術節 (Next Wave Festival)」的總監。

# Jan K. Rolník (捷克) / 布拉格 SIGNAL 燈光藝術節 策展人

- 2013年甫第一年舉辦,即被英國衛報列為歐洲重要燈光藝術節之一。

# Tom Shaw (英國) / Digital Theatre 數位劇場 共同創辦人暨製作人

- 透過科技的力量,打破劇場地域和時空的限制,延展劇場產業的未來。

# Andrew Taylor (美國) / 美國大學藝術管理系 副教授

- 透過產學經驗,分享藝術機構規模的成長,所面臨的挑戰和完全不同的思維。

# 黃本婷 (台灣) / 國家表演藝術中心國家兩廳院企劃行銷部 代理經理

- 兩廳院的的台灣國際藝術節 (TIFA)、秋季的世界之窗藝術節、夏天的爵士音樂節、新點子樂展...以及許多重要的策劃,在台灣表演藝術扮演領頭羊也是劇場創作的後盾夥伴關係。

## 陳紹元 (台灣) / 高雄春天藝術節策劃團隊暨駁二正港小劇場策展人

- 春天藝術節自 2010 年起由高雄市政府文化局、高雄市文化基金會與高雄市愛樂文化藝術基金會共同辦理,許多國際大團在台的唯一演出都在春天藝術節。

# 廖心彤 (台灣) / 嘉義縣表演藝術中心 節目企劃

- 嘉義縣表演藝術中心園區的整體規劃構想是以文化公園為概念,是全台唯一結合表演、教育、展示、休閒等多樣化功能的藝文特區,同時結合基金會、學校、藝術社群,培養並形塑藝文生活圈。閩南式風格的主建築是名建築師黃永洪的精心傑作;具國際水準的專業舞台,則出自舞台設計名家林克華的手筆。

# 陳品秀 (台灣) / 雲門舞集 文獻室主任暨文字編輯

- 2015年雲門舞集於淡水的新家將開始營運。除了雲門團隊進駐淡水園區,未來也將邀請其他藝術家跨界合作,安排優秀團隊新作試演,同時舉辦藝術市集和藝術節,以永續、分享為概念,希望打造成為台灣表演藝術與文創的搖籃。
- 雲門數位典藏計畫。

# 林人中 (台灣) / 獨立劇場策展人

- 跨表演及視覺創作場域,現為劇場策展人及行為藝術家,甫獲選為巴黎西帖藝術村 2015 年駐村藝術家。近期策展包括 2013 新點子劇展「一代粉絲」、2013/2012 華山藝術生活節專題展演;聯展則有 2014 台北國際藝術村「藝術家在 TAV」系列展(秦雅君策展)、2014「鬧巖宵」寶藏巖燈節展覽。

# **Cultural Landmark & Its Communities Symposium**

# Roundtable – The Approaches and Interactions with Communities

The relation between arts and the society evolves over time. How do civic engagement and culture policies affect the connection? What are the means for Art festivals, venues and performing arts groups to approach and interact with the communities? As modern technology develops, do digital platforms open up more possibilities for performing arts? OISTAT invited 11 arts professionals from Australia, Czech Republic, Taiwan, UK and US to share their thoughts on arts and communities. Participants are welcomed to discuss or exchange ideas on related issues.

Moderator: Wan-Jung Wei/ Manager of OISTAT Headquarters

# Participants:

- Jane Crawley (AU)/ Manager of Arts & Culture, City of Melbourne
- Andrew Taylor (US)/ Associate Professor of Arts Management, American University
- Tom Shaw (UK)/ Business Director & Executive Producer of Digital Theatre
- Jan K. Rolník (CZ)/ Curator of SIGNAL Prague Light Festival
- Jeff Khan (AU)/ Artistic Director of Performance Space
- Wuming Chen (TW)/ Executive Officer of Vocal Asia
- Pen Ting Huang (TW)/ Deputy Manager of Planning and Marketing Department at the National Theater & Concert Hall, National Performing Arts Center
- Shao Yuan Chen (TW)/ Programmer of Kaohsiung Spring Art Festival & Artistic
   Director of Kaohsiung Experimental Theatre
- Hsintung Liao (TW)/ Planning Assistant of Chiayi Performing Arts Center
- Pin Shiu Chen (TW)/ Archiving Director of Cloud Gate Dance Theatre of Taiwan
- River Lin (TW)/ Independent Curator



# Who Are Your Audiences? What Are Your Approaches in Reaching Out to the Communities?

# **Pen Ting Huang**

(National Theatre & Concert Hall, Taiwan)

The age of our audiences is around 18-35. Students and young adults are the majority. We have notice that after getting married or having family, people tend to stop going to theatre.

For seniors, we provide 50% discount on National Theatre productions for them(65 years old and above) and we are developing different strategies to reach out to other communities as well.

# **Hsintung Liao**

(Chiayi Performing Arts Center, Taiwan)

Our audiences are mainly students. Chaiyi County has the most aged (65 and over) population in Taiwan and has many Southeast Asian immigrants, mostly females who are married to Taiwanese citizens.

My observations are:

- 1. Women tend to stop going to theatre after pregnancy.
- It is a new thing for seniors to purchase tickets for shows since traditionally performances are held in front of the temples and are free to the public.

We reached out to different groups via different programming such as family programs and programs for immigrants and their children.

# **Shao Yuan Chen**

(Kaohsiung Spring Art Festival, Taiwan)

Our audience are young, mostly urban women and students. To reach out different communities, our programs includes:

## **Baby Concerts**

Women tend to stop going to theatre after pregnancy. Baby Concert invites audience to bring their babies to the show, to enjoy performance together.

## **Senior Program**

Traditional programs for seniors include Taiwanese Opera or Taiwanese Puppet Theatre.

## **Concerts on the Lawn series**

- There are six concerts a year, which enable the general public to enjoy the outdoor and free music with Kaohsiung symphony orchestra and other artists.
- Each concert has about 8,000-10,000 audience
- The themes of the concerts are often related to movies or pop culture such as "Load of the Rings", "Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon."

## Jan Rolník

(SIGNAL Light Festival, Prague)

SIGNAL Light Festival attracted people of different age and social backgrounds to experience the creativity. SIGNAL received the funding from the tourism department, not cultural department since Lighting Festival are young that it does not fit into the funding category.





# Jane Crawley

(Manager of Arts & Culture, City of Melbourne)

In main stage theatre such as Symphony orchestra, many performing arts institutes are membership base. The average age of audiences in Melbourne for performing arts is about 40-80.

Members who paying membership to support the organizations literally began to pass on. As for contemporary arts and experimental arts, the audiences are different. I think it is wonderful that in Taipei a lot of audiences are teenagers and people under 22.

# **Indigenous communities**

In Melbourne, most aboriginal people do not live in the center of the city.

They live in the regional areas. The population of aboriginal people in urban areas is around 2-3 %. It is an important community but it is a rather small community. The majority of aboriginal people in Melbourne have never be inside of a performing arts center because many performing art centers do not have programming relates to aboriginal community and they do not have staff who are aboriginal, they do not have the mechanism to help aboriginal people travel to what is essence a "foreign space" for them.

Currently, festivals are leading the way in cooperating aboriginal programs.

Having aboriginal curators, staff, administrators and programmers is equally important as having aboriginal artists. "How do you honour the heritage? How do you enable the aboriginal artists to re- interpret the culture or tradition?" are the key questions.

## **ARTS & PUBLIC SPACE**

 "Every Space Is Performance Space": the practice of Performance Space

## Jeff Khan

(Performance Space, Sydney)

The staff of Performance Space participated Sydney Running festival 2014 to fundraise, which reflected on how Performance Space being a space-based organization to an agency that has the freedom to work across the city.

## Every space is performance space is about

- 1. The acknowledgement that in 21<sup>st</sup> century, a lot of interesting developments in experimental practice are from artists who work with socially engage practices. Many organizations do not work with the perimeter of space. They create the right context for the work instead of trying to fill the space.
- 2. In some degree everyday life is a performance; culture is performative; identity is performative; the line between art and life is blurred.





# ARTS, COMMUNITIES and AUDIENCE ENGAGEMENT

- What are the possibilities in defining community?
- What is audience engagement?

# **Andrew Taylor**

(Associate Professor of Arts Management, American University)

Speaking of communities, it is important to think about different segments but do not be ruled by that. People can't be defined by their age or ethnic heritage. When you start to program for young people, you might actually narrow the possibilities.

The other approach is to take the audiences of performing arts as a community of strangers, "a temporary community." Performing art centres are often the place to encourage the sense of temporary community. The most compelling artistic works often live in between two cultures or two age groups. We should think about the ways to broaden the selections and to bridge different groups and how to be cross-generation and cross-boundaries.

#### Jeff Khan

We need to think more critically when using the word "community" or "audience" and that applies to "engagement" as well.

For example, Vivid Light Festival Sydney is not initiated by artists or art departments. It is initiated by the tourism department with curators from the music industry to create the spectacular. The drive behind the festival is all about the effect on the economy. I wonder where the artistic motivation lies. Where does creativity lie? Where does the quality of audience engagement lie beyond passively receiving spectacles where they have not been involved in the creation?

# What Are The Roles Of Artists When Interacting With The Communities?

# **Andrew Taylor**

Art is not always something artists create and get audience for. To engage artists as people with particular skills is important. An artist can be seen as a process practitioner – someone who can help other people to find their stories and voices, to facilitate communities with difficult issues.

When building an extension of the subway station, Minneapolis the Twin city commissioned a project with local artists to engage the two-year construction process. An artist put dinosaur bones in one of the big holes. People from all over the city came to see the project. It solved the problem and created activities around it.

## Jeff Khan

Arts are often made to serve for different political or social agendas outside of artists' intension. The most compelling arts are those create different perspectives. Let art be radical.

# **Jane Crawley**

I struggled with the whole thing that artists come in to help the "poor people" in communities. Often communities are where the government invests money and artists are encouraged to play the role of social workers. Yet we should be more sophisticated in defining community. Audience development and public community engagement are different.



# Does Providing Free Arts Benefit or Diminish Audience Development?

## Pin Shiu Chen

(Cloud Gate Dance Theatre of Taiwan)

Community engagement does not equal to audience development. Cloud Gate Dance Theatre has held numerous free outdoor performances, seminars and workshops in the past 8 years. The participation of free event did not seem to reflect on ticket sales.

In addition, some arts groups provide "free arts" as a tactic to develop audience and apply for funding from the government. I wonder if it will mislead the general public that arts should be free.

#### **Tom Shaw**

(Digital Theatre, UK)

Arts should not automatically be free. The skills and creative process have their values. It is important to state that "the work is with quality and deserved to be paid for." Digital Theatre charges people. We aim to be the cross representative of arts, including ballet and opera, etc. Since people may not know if they like it until they experienced it, Digital theatre provides an opportunity for them to try. It is about finding the access point and business model.

In UK, the art council has supported British culture for a long time and provides grants for the arts. Yet the government turned its eyes away from culture and invested in financial issues. Culture organizations did not prepare for the change. They have not really think of the alternative business model such as how to monetize the arts in different ways.

Culture is what Britain is built on. The 2012 Olympic is a good example that it celebrated "a creative island" and the government did not build on that but turned something else. I think it is a generational change and we will not see the impact of the government shifting away from culture in another ten years.

I think the key is not about to evaluate the "business value" of the arts but to encourage people to pay for the arts to support the arts.



# Jane Crawley

Providing free arts is one of the many approaches to engage people but it is not always the best one. Others include allowing communities to play the curatorial roles, having somebody who knows the constituency and has the ability to integrate the engagement.

For example, Melbourne Indigenous Arts Festival provided free entry and free transportation to bring people to the main arts centre. It was fantastic to see art centres overtaken for the first time by aboriginal people but the festival did not leave any sustainable legacy at all.

# **Andrew Taylor**

Who pays/ who chooses/ who benefit are the core questions when discussing engagement in policy.

My suggestion is to signal that "art is not free. Somebody has paid that for you." For example, ask people that "since your tickets were bought by someone else, would you consider paying for the next people?"



#### **Shao Yuan Chen**

Working for the Bureau of Cultural Affairs in Kaohsiung City, my job is to reach out to the whole Kaohsiung City, from seaside towns to villages in the mountains. People often ask "why do I have to pay for my tickets since artists received funding already?"

As bureaucrats, I think it is our responsibility to push the ideas that **arts have** values and should not be free. The projects and approaches we took includes

# 1) Young Hipsters Project (微文青計畫)

For children and teenagers from the low-income families, performing arts might be too expensive. The Young Hipsters Project provides access to theatre and pre-show workshops on theatre arts.

We do not hand out "free tickets". We put tickets in envelopes and give it to them one by one with our both hands to let the children realize that "the performance I am about to enjoy is the collective effort of many professionals and it is not free. Others have paid the ticket for me"

# 2) Collaboration with Cloud Gate

Kaohsiung city government invites Cloud Gate Dance Theatre to do ticketed performances. The city government shoulders the tasks for selling tickets and promotion.

# 3) Reaching out to Immigrants Communities

When Vietnamese Company Ea Sola toured in Kaohsiung, we reached out to the Vietnamese communities and provided discounted tickets to invite Vietnamese immigrants to come to see the show with their family members so the family members would learn more about the culture of their wives or in-laws.

# 4) Free Outdoor Performance, Workshops And Seminars

We provide free outdoor performances of Taiwanese Opera and Taiwanese puppet theatre as well as free seminars or workshops on performing arts to develop audiences.

# Why do we need to engage people since sometimes art is useless and people do not like it?

## **Pen Ting Huang**

I do ask myself the same question, especially when seeing art works that I cannot understand. Why can't we focus on theater-lovers or whoever appreciates the arts? Why do we have to reach out to those who do not see arts being relevant?

#### **Shao Yuan Chen**

I have the same question, too. What is the purpose of "engaging people" when the art work is difficult to understand?

#### Jeff Khan

I think the problem is not the arts but is the framework of the art works, whether it is the building or the marketing campaign that explained it. Sometimes the framing gets in the way when audiences experience the work. Generally, audiences are generous and curious when there is no intervention.

The most powerful arts experience I had is the one that I did not know I need it until I experienced it. It was the arts that did not speak to a need that I recognized in myself or a need that I recognized in the community. It just bombed a new perspective that opened up new ways of thinking.

The key questions are "How do you prepare people for the unexpected?" "How do you create a situation that people are coming ready and open to these possibilities?"

#### Jan Rolník

"What is art and why" is one of the oldest questions in the world.

There was a time when art is about creating something beautiful and then art is to find perspective of the world. The last functional definition of art I know of is that "art is the agent of the art world says it is."

Art is always communication – somebody says something and somebody listens. I was tired of helping artists to create works that nobody wants to listen. Light Festival provides another possibility to look at arts and creativity but sometimes I also doubted it.

# **Andrew Taylor**

When you have a vison that is larger than your resources and you require other people's money, you have to listen to other's opinions. If you do not want to listen then don't take the money.

If you need a public support, you need a public argument about why your work is valuable. Find ways to engage the resources that does not change the framework of the arts or do a smaller work with your own resources.

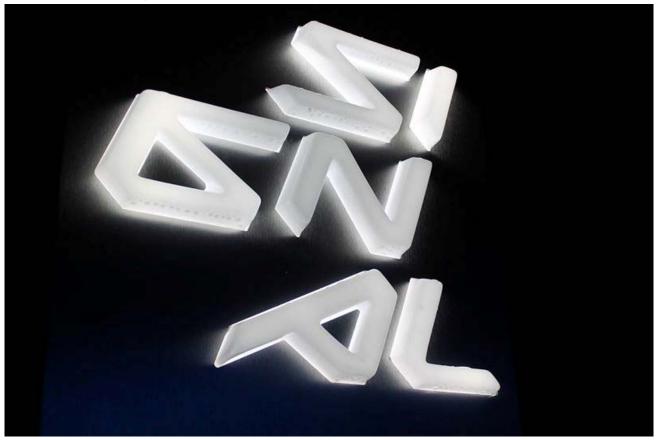
# Jane Crawley

Contemporary practices of civil engagement vary but the core question is how the commission bodies engage people and whom they engaged. It is important to be able to articulate clearly what the context is, to frame it differently, to attract other kind of artists, and to open for interesting correlation and practice.

#### 主題 II | 藝術沒有圍牆-- 經營在地社群的創意實踐 Creative Communities

## 燈光、空間、人與城市

主講人 | Jan K. Rolník (捷克) / 布拉格 SIGNAL 燈光藝術節 策展人



關於 Jan K Rolník 策展人、藝術經理人、製作人

Jan Rolník 曾於捷克布拉格以及墨西哥主修財務管理與美學(藝術哲學)。他充分結合務實和美學於他的廣泛涉略的文化工作,包括表演藝術製作、藝術管理、文化遺產地圖建構、燈光設計、燈光藝術的策展等。

Jan Rolník 曾創設、製作、策展與管理過許多專案與計畫,其中包括 2007 年布拉格劇場四年展、中歐劇場建築專案的書籍、展覽、網路資料庫、布拉格燈光設計機構、布拉格 SIGNAL 燈光藝術節、2015 年米蘭世界博覽會捷克展館的互動多媒體裝置、「視差 Parallax」立體影展、2008捷克跨文化對話歐洲年等大型專案。

他畢生追尋覓新挑戰和各式各樣的機會,現致力探索燈光藝術、燈光設計的可能性,新興科技的創意用法、以及科技的持續發展性和彈性。

#### 專題演講精華整理

布拉格 SIGNAL 燈光藝術節,結合燈光藝術以及新科技運用,2013 年舉辦第一屆即被英國衛報 The Guardian 譽為是歐洲最重要的十個燈光藝術節之一 (http://www.signalfestival.com/2014/)。 SIGNAL 將古城布拉格的街道、公園、公共空間、廣場變成燈光藝術一環。第二屆布拉格 SIGNAL 燈光藝術節也在 2014 年 10 月 16 至 19 日舉辦。藝術節策展人 Jan K. Rolník 首次來台,分享公共場域藝術形式的背後故事、藝術節團隊的執行,以及經費的運籌等,並展示了第一屆 SIGNAL 燈光藝術節中,精彩藝術裝置的照片與影片。

## 公共空間就是社交空間 讓社交空間亮起來

#### 古城布拉格,SIGNAL 燈光藝術節展現城市的企圖

布拉格是捷克首都,一個充滿故事的歷史古城,700年前曾是西方文化最重要的城市。布拉格曾經歷 40年的集權主義以及撼動世界革命抗爭「布拉格之春」,捷克重回民主體制至今也不過



是一個城市成長的指標。而公共空間的各種活動,除了是節慶歡聚,也是對城市的認同和讚揚,更重要的,公共空間是許多人們的社交空間。談公共空間,較為冰冷只敘述了空間的屬性,而社交空間則說明了人們在空間裡的活動,因此有了人,有了溫度,有了生命力。

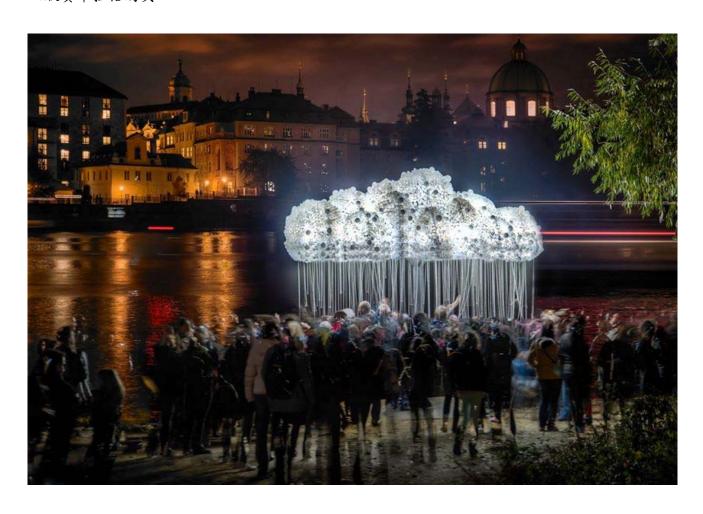
此外,成功的城市規劃能讓城市優化,公共休憩空間的設計讓市民的日常感到更友善,例如丹麥建築師 Jan Gehl 應紐約交通局的邀請,重新規劃時代廣場和麥迪森廣場,打造了行人專用徒步區、及全市腳踏車專用道。

捷克建築師 Jiří Klokočka 對於公共空間描述,描繪了公共空間提升人們社交生活的可能性「公 共空間是城市生活的多層結構,它促進會晤、喚起情感和對美的享受、激勵並刺激人的感官, 提供歷史和當前社會的反照。在其意義上,公共空間與劇院,博物館,音樂廳或電影小說中想 *像力的世界媲美」*。這段話非常接近「布拉格燈光藝術節」舉辦的企圖,在城市中創造一種可能性,就像撰寫一篇故事、一幅畫或相片、一種陳述,與大眾一起分享體驗。

燈光藝術節的發想,起源很單純的看著一面牆,一個建築物,看著一天的自然天光變化給他們賦予不同的面貌。傍晚華燈初亮時,建築、空間又轉換了一個氛圍。身為燈光設計的 Jan Rolnik 會注意到這樣的細節,乃本身職業的習慣與敏銳觀察。燈光,確實常被我們所忽略,只有沒有燈光的漆黑裡,才會想怎麼沒有燈了?

Jan Rolnik 想著,應該可以燈光設計讓大家試著看到這個城市的多種樣貌,同時面對平常陰暗的巷弄角落,更可以燈光改變人們對空間的負面認知,於是燈光藝術節就這麼來著。

SIGNAL 燈光藝術節希望將城市成功轉化成,一個鼓舞人心的地方、一個遊樂園、一個迷宮,充滿了驚喜。人們可以在日落後聚集一堂,尋找他們以前沒有見過的城市。觀眾永不會知道在下個轉角有什麼樣的驚喜,跟隨著燈光裝置物徒步市區,人們同時有機會注意到古典建築,深入欣賞布拉格的美。



## 藝術節的節目籌製 與 作品呈現

布拉格並不大,騎摩托車只要 20 分鐘就可橫跨城市。2013 年燈光藝術節有 34 個裝置,在舊城區,人們可以簡單靠步行就可參與活動。古城區本身就富含氣氛,因此選擇了一些與歷史環境概念強烈對比的作品,呈現未來性和創新思維。例如法國創意團隊 1024 architecture 的作品《Tesseract》(http://vimeo.com/79702430)。作品架設在一個廣場上,由結構架和燈光組成的大型立方體,觀眾可以進到其中並感覺像被異次元傳送到另一個世界般的震撼。當體驗過一個設施之後,很難不被一路吸引。人們會開始張大眼睛,在城市中仔細找尋下一個設施,這正是藝術節團隊想要的。藝術節會發給人們地圖,在活動中可以看見人們如何細細探索一個城市。



## 66 燈光藝術節沒有參與門檻,任何路過的民眾都可以參與藝術節, **99** 各年齡的參與者都樂在其中。

城市中的燈光藝術節,散佈在各角落,對於任何一個漫步在城市中旅人或市民,已經是參加藝術節,而不需嚴肅面對「藝術」或「不是藝術」這件事。任何人都可以享有,可以參加這樣開放性的藝術節,相對減低了人民對於藝術的心理門檻。到底是不是藝術,確實很多人也爭論著,但是這就是另外的討論議題,不過總是要先有人民的參與,否則再了不起的藝術也只能落得沒有擁護者的景況。

事前燈光藝術節的團隊參考了政府對於城市舉辦大型活動的數據資料,透過行動通訊公司蒐集

燈光、空間、人與城市\_OISTAT 專題演講 2014

分析。藝術節團隊成員都很年輕,獨立且充滿熱情的藝術家或製作人,邀請和來自歐洲或各地的藝術家一起合作。但大量人潮匯聚公共空間的活動,存在著很多變數,例如參觀人潮眾多,團隊一度擔心會從查爾斯橋(Charles bridge)跌落水中,所幸一切都很順利。

## 經費與支出

2013 年第一屆藝術節四天內總計有 25 萬人參與,沒有政府部門的文化補助,而是獲得觀光部門補助,整個活動經費的 2/3 來自公共資金、企業及個人贊助等。活動中也接受結合異業合作、廣告/商品置入等方式。

在支出方面,總花費接近2千3百萬台幣,其中最大比例用於邀請藝術家和科技設備等支出。當然還有運作經費例如保全、人力等。行銷佔最少比例,優秀的行銷團隊成功的達成了國際各大媒體的報導曝光,報導的媒體也很多樣性。這樣大型且高花費的活動,團隊有很重大的責任,花費控管上和合約方面都需要很小心。

## 為什麼人們願意資助燈光藝術節



燈光藝術節是大型且耗費甚鉅的活動。根據一份 2010 年的統計數據,以法國里昂 Fête des Lumières 2~4 天的燈光藝術節為例,總共有 3 百萬人次參與了藝術節,每天的平均遊客數是 75 萬人,這也是為何有單位願意投資舉辦這樣的活動。里昂的總支出是 2 百萬歐元,其中一半是

公共資金、另一半則是個人/單位資助。在英國的小城 Durham 的活動支出了 70 萬歐元,而 隨之帶起的觀光等產值獲益將近 2.5 倍,所以大公司會願意資助這樣的活動,例如飛利浦 Philips 和荷蘭的 GLOW 燈光藝術節。

#### 結論

科技的發展如此快速,影響人類生活之大。十年前智慧型手機尚未問世,而現今人們可以透過 app 互相串連,手機成為觀察記錄世界的觀景窗,人們透過也 Facebook 上的個人簡介了解對方,某種程度上,人也變的虛擬化了。在燈光藝術節中,也納入了行動 app、定位打卡、社群串連等互動,透過分享的照片,可以看到人們如何透過科技進行互動和自我表現。讓個人層面的藝術體驗,透過科技傳遞散佈到公眾生活。數位科技的發展促進了融合,也讓界定區分越來越困難,對於藝術,特別是燈光藝術有正面的影響。

在燈光藝術節中,有很簡單光和影的裝置、也有不少是及時互動性的,但藝術不一定需要是複雜、難於理解或富含意義價值的,最重要的是參與的群眾都樂在其中,最後透過 Romain Tardy 的作品《The Ark》(http://vimeo.com/70131252)與大家一起參與、分享、發現並且感受。

## Light, Space, People, City

Speaker: Jan K Rolník (Czech Republic)

**Curator of SIGNAL Festival** 



#### About Jan Rolník

Jan Rolník studied Financial Management and Aesthetics (philosophy of art) in Prague and Mexico City. He combines these two approaches (pragmatic and aesthetic) in everything he does: production in performing arts, arts management, cultural heritage mapping, lighting design, curatorship in light art. He has founded, produced, curated or managed various projects including Prague Quadrennial 2007, Theatre Architecture in Central Europe (book, exhibition, web database), Institute of Lighting Design Prague, Prague light festival SIGNAL, interactive multimedia installation for Czech pavilion at EXPO 2015 in Milan, festival of stereoscopic video art Parallax, European Year of Intercultural Dialogue 2008 in The Czech Republic and many smaller projects.

Jan Rolník is a lifelong seeker of new challenges and opportunities now explores mainly the world of light art, lighting design, creative use of new technologies and technologies for sustainability and resiliency.

#### **Presentation Synopsis**

Launched in 2013, SIGNAL is the the first light festival in Prague, Czech Republic. It was named "Top 10 light festivals in Europe" by The Guardians.

#### Why Light Festival in Public Space?

The concepts of private/share, virtue/real are mixing together. We want to create a "different city experience"

Experiences- virtue/ real We see the world through camera and ourselves through our facebook profiles. We are becoming our avatars. The definition of "virtue" and "real" is challenged constantly.



(<Map> by Aram Bartholl at Rencontre Arles 'From Here On' photo by Anne Foures, 2011)

#### 2 Private/shared

Czech Republic has turned from a totalitarian regime to democracy and capitalism through "Velvet Revolution" in 1989. In the following 20 years the concepts of capitalism, individualism and consumerism represented the main direction of the society. Everybody wanted to own more and to enjoy what he or she owned in private. Yet things started to change in the past 5 years.

#### **Public Space**

People often use light to take part in a statement in public space. The Sunflower movement in Taiwan and the Umbrella Movement in Hong Kong are examples.

A great quote of a Czech architect Jiri Klokocka about public space depicts the possibilities of public space for improvement of our social life:

#### Public space is

- multi-layered structure of city life, which
- · facilitates meeting
- evokes emotion and enjoyment of beauty,
- inspires and irritates senses,
- offers both historical and current reflection of society.

• In this sense, it is a cultural space comparable with theater, museum, concert hall or imaginative world of a novel or a movie.

This is a perfect description of why such events are organized and it is definitely part of the motivation to organize the first light festival in Prague ,**SIGNAL**, with the love for art, technologies and light

#### About SIGNAL Festival

#### Overview

- Launched in 2013
- 4 days
- 34 installations
- Attracted around 250,000 visitors
- Prague was packed with diversity of visitors: from children to seniors, from workers to professors, from Czechs to Australians
- Most installations are in walking distance from each other. Map of installations are provided to visitors.
- Tracing mobile phones to document the number of visitors

#### SIGNAL is Light + Technology + Motion & Imagination inside the city.

It transformed the city into an inspiring playground, a labyrinth full of surprise and astonishment, where people can gather after dark to experience the city they have not seen before.

"You see things differently after you experience it."

SIGNAL Festival successfully made people start to take notice of beautiful things around them

The curators of SIGNAL are young and love arts, light and technology and would like to put new things onto the old city

#### Artworks in SIGNAL include:

- Installations
- Architecture lighting
- Video mapping

#### <Tesseract>

By 1024 Architecture

A tri-dimensional array of moving lights mounted in an open scaffold construction are able to turn in any direction. Within the cube shape, the spotlights evoke a futuristic world. The installation is in fact no longer sculpture but motion itself: an ever-evolving state of shape and space of which the spectator is a part. (http://vimeo.com/79702430)



<KARL'S GUARD >by Milan Cais



Photo by Lubos Wisniewski

#### <CLOUD>

by Caitlind Brown and Wayne Garrett (Canada)



Photo by Alexander Dobrovodsky

One of the most popular pieces was the CLOUD by Canadian artists Caitlind Brown and Wayne Garrett. It is one of few interactive pieces, which succeeds to engage huge crowd of people and make them interact with the installation and with each other. Visitors love this piece because it is simple. You can just grab a rain, pull it and make a little thunder above your head. When 30 people are doing this at the same time, it makes them compete or cooperate.

#### **Economic Impact of Light Festivals**

#### SINGAL Light Festival, Prague, Czech Republic

Income and funding

- 2/3 from public funds from tourism department
- 1/3 from private sponsors
- SIGNAL did not receive money from culture division of the government

#### Expenditure

- Total expense: about 605,000 euros.
- 39% on artists, technology and art works
- Others includes organizational cost (location, security, etc.) and marketing cost

#### Fête des Lumières, Lyon, France:

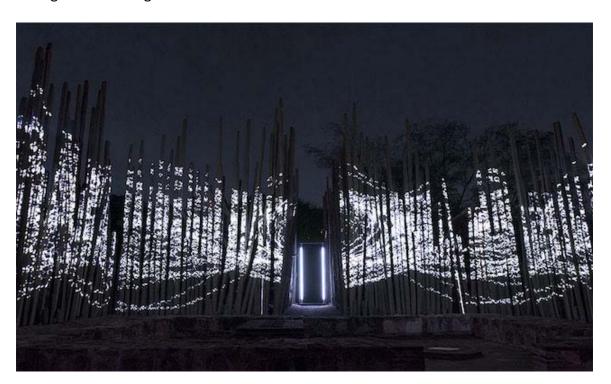
Population : 1 millionVisitors: 3 million people

• Cost: 2 million euros (50% Public funds, 50% private donors)

Light festival cost so much and programing is not easy. SINGAL therefore dedicates to creating network of curators of light festivals and look for possibilities to collaborate with other lighting festivals.

#### Why invest in light festival?

Light festivals bring economic growth. Study shows that every 1 euro spent will create 2.5 euros therefore International Lighting companies like Philips and Glow are willing to invest in light festivals.



主題 Ⅲ | 藝術沒有圍牆 – 經營在地社群的創意實踐 Creative Communities

## 當空間跳脫水泥牆-解放藝術自由力量

主講人|Jeff Khan(澳洲) / 雪梨跨界表演藝術機構 Performance Space 藝術總監

#### 關於 Jeff Khan

雪梨跨界表演藝術機構 Performance Space 藝術總監

涉獵表演、舞蹈、視覺藝術,本身既是策展人也是作家的 Jeff Khan,尤致力於跨界、特定場域、與大眾發生關聯的文化藝術實踐。他曾任職於多所當代藝術機構與藝術節。自 2006 年至 2010 年,Khan 擔任墨爾本下一波藝術節(Next Wave Festival)藝術總監,策劃 2008 年下一波藝術節「Close together」以及 2010 年的「No Risk Too Great」。

Khan 也曾任澳洲當代藝術中心、澳洲當代藝術博物館等展覽的策展人,現任雪梨跨界表演藝術機構 Performance Space 藝術總監。他在 Performance Space 策劃展覽包含 Sonic Social (2013)、Local Positioning Systems (2012)以及 SEXES 藝術節。

Jeff Khan 亦曾任職於墨爾本葛楚當代藝術中心、伯斯當代藝術中心、伯斯約翰庫丁畫廊,和紐約古根漢美術館。他更發表許多文章於澳洲的藝術節、展覽、現代藝術雜誌和國際專刊。2009 到 2011 年,Khan 擔任澳洲文化藝術委員會舞蹈類董事成員之一,目前則為澳洲知名的塊動舞團(Chunky Move)之董事,可謂澳洲當代文化藝術圈的前瞻影響人物。

#### **Performance Space**

Performance Space 是非常多元的當代表演藝術空間和策展機構,除了讓藝術家進駐創作表演、展覽之外,也有跨文化跨界的活動模式,訴求與觀眾建立緊密互動,開發各種場域的可能性,包含劇場、非劇場空間、藝廊、特定場域等。

#### 專題演講精華整理

#### **Performance Space**

Performance Space 是非常多元的當代表演藝術空間和策展機構,除了讓藝術家進駐創作表演、展覽之外,也有跨文化跨界的活動模式,訴求與觀眾建立緊密互動,開發各種場域的可能性,包含劇場、非劇場空間、藝廊、特定場域等。

Performance Space (以下簡稱 PS)已有 30 年的歷史,這樣的年份對澳洲藝術表演機構來說算是資深,尤其在新藝術和概念實驗領域, PS 可說是先驅。Jeff Khan 透過歷史背景解說, 佐以藝術節和跨組織的藝術實踐,與台灣的藝術職人一同分享 PS 是如何以文化遺產之姿呈現當代和尖端前衛的作品。

## Performance Space 的歷史背景-紅坊區的第一個家



PS 在 1983 年設立,作為探索和呈現劇場「新形式」的空間。起初設址於紅坊區,這個在當時環境不佳、工人階級群聚的區域。PS 是由一群致力於新藝術實踐、實驗藝術的藝術家所共同創建。藝術形式著重在於使用空間、視覺和聲音等元素來達到對觀者產生的效果,可以歸類為後戲劇劇場(Post-dramatic Theatre)的藝術實踐。他們當時在一般的劇院、視覺藝術單位或藝廊都沒有落腳的舞台。於是藝術家們找了紅坊區,這個破舊凌亂的社區,打造了有一個表演空間和一個藝廊的家,在這裡透過實踐和實驗,發展新藝術形式。更多藝術家和藝術團體們也隨之而來,許多實驗性的演出在這裡發生,例如原住民、性別議題、泛科技等不同主題的藝術嘗試和創新。很重要的是,許多藝術交流的集(酒)會也在這裡舉辦。

一些表演、特定的藝術形式及藝術創新,皆在 PS 孕育成形,並進一步展露知名度獲得資助,這是 PS 之所以成為文化地標的原因。PS 被認可為一個藝術指標性的組織、所在建築成為文化地標,皆因閃耀於自身散發的光芒。

但不幸的是,PS 紅坊區的基地位處於商業區,空間並非專為表演藝術而設,而是藝術家自行承租並空間再利用,產權擁有者並沒有看見空間作為經營藝術單位的價值。隨著城市的發展,藝術進駐所帶來的社區改變,讓這個區域的地價開始上漲,租金日漸攀高,逐漸遠高過於 PS 可以負擔的狀況。雪梨是世界上生活最昂貴的城市之一,政府對於藝術的支持度,與同在澳洲的藝術理想國墨爾本相距甚大,藝術(家)可用的空間有限。但高度發展與之而來的優點,是在藝術的實踐上一直都能推新立異、科技多元應用及充滿實驗性。這

對於藝術家和策展人來說,是十分正面的,但對於像 PS 的藝術組織,反倒是因逐漸進步被排擠。



## 進駐 Carriage Works,邁向大格局

PS 一向對於遊說政府和其他藝術單位具有影響力,倡導投資創新藝術及藝術實驗基礎建設的重要性。2002 年澳洲文化部買下了在 1880 年建成的舊鐵路機房,2007 年設立並正式啟用空間再利用的 Carriage Works 藝術基地。同年 PS 正式遷入 Carriage Works,成為創始元老,也是駐點藝術團隊之一。在這個新家,除了可以看到歷史建築如何被保存和價值再造,同時也有一個 250 席位的劇院,一個 20 平方公尺的排練室、一個結合展覽功能的實驗劇場。隨著發展和需要,目前 PS 的規模仍在持續擴大中。在這樣一個寬闊的空間中,PS 能夠發揮比以往更大的格局。透過 Carriage Works 共同合作扮演場地管理的角色。表演團隊們除了持續發展實驗性藝術外,也會承接商業性質的演出增加營收。但在人員和經費並沒有增加的情況下,不足以支撐他們每次都能呈現大製作,所以他們開始思考:

- ▶ PS的新角色是什麼?
- ▶ 在這個歷史空間、在雪梨當地藝術軌跡中,PS 的目標是什麼? 能夠吸引觀眾的新方式,又有什麼?

## 藝術節策展方式

其中一個策略是以 「藝術節」的方式策展,融匯各性質的演出,創造連結相互拉抬,為觀 眾打造更加身歷其境的體驗。

- ▶ 與觀眾在整年中保持互動
- ▶ 將有限時間與人力專注在特定時間點
- ▶ 在作品之間找到相互關連
- ▶ 創造更多體驗式、浸入式的觀賞經驗

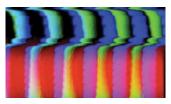
這個歷史空間、在雪梨當地藝術軌跡中,PS 的目標是什麼?

以今年的8月舉辦的Score系列,結合現代舞、實驗性聲音/音樂的實驗性系列演出,讓 觀眾體驗多元化的藝術作品。Jeff 精選了其中的節目加以說明。









年輕藝術家 Natalie Abbott 的《MAXIMUM》,是結合舞蹈和健美的雙人演出。一位女舞者和一位健美先生肩並肩,同時在舞台上呈現一樣的動作,在同樣的動作中,測試不同身體的相似又非常不同的展現,包含了舞蹈元素和肢體,是非常有趣的作品。另一個是 Jon Rose 的《Ghan Tracks》,演出結合音樂劇、音樂裝置、現場廣播以及壯觀的多媒體應用。還有編舞家 Antony Hamiton 一反過去極簡編舞風格,有意識地保留編舞過程中所有的動作,描繪人們荒謬和低俗不自覺行為本質的作品《Keep everything》。另外《Psychic Synth》是一個互動的藝術,燈光音樂和影像會隨著觀眾/參與者的腦波改變。

## 隨處皆是表演空間 Every Space is Performance Space

PS 的節目規劃旨在對應更大的脈絡,不管是文化的或是社會的。做為一個中型藝術組織滿載著冒險與實驗性的作品,PS 期望吸引更廣的觀眾群,並將之帶往多個不同的層次。希望進一步從一個指標性的場館加以昇華,進入藝術目的超越空間侷限的層次。



PS思考的重點在於,該為藝術創造什麼樣的機會,而非在於源源不斷的提供資源。PS看重的是一個作品在公共領域中呈現的潛力,因此特別著墨於特定場域藝術(site-specific works)。Jeff 認為,藝術家創作公共藝術,觀眾實踐社會參與表演空間」的理念便應運而生。看到藝術家們意大大不同的文本,並且尋求在各種場域中有志投入於不同的文本,並且尋求在各種場域中有盡投入於不同的文本,並且尋求在各種場域中有盡投入於不同的文本,並且尋求在各種場域中,尋求演出、擴展和延伸的各種機會。因此,PS規劃越來越多的節目企畫,讓藝術積極踏出有形建築,打破空間限制。

#### 藝術與公共空間

公共空間的本質是什麼? 什麼是公共空間的特性?

為何人們對公共空間感到興趣?當藝術發生在公共空間又有什麼意義?對於這些思索的回應, Jeff Khan 以 2013 年雪梨國際藝術節中的 Micro Parks 企畫為例。這個企畫連結了雪梨城市發展與公共空間的歷史背景。雪梨的城市發展是混亂的,殖民時期腐敗的政權及土地交易,反映在城市地貌發展,便是雪梨市的街道、城市的土地應用及和城市形狀都不符合邏輯,產生許多零散的「公園」。這些微公共空間因過小無法使用所以被閒置。PS 邀請藝術家,透過藝術想像讓這個空間重生,去發現這個空間可能的新樣貌,並且同時思考藝術對於人民的生活所發揮的角色為何。





由藝術家 Jess Oliviri 和 Parachutes for Ladies 呈現的《I am an island》,作品專為一個緊鄰繁忙主要幹道、小學和火車站的小型綠地打造。演出由 3 位歌劇歌手結合肢體動作,概念和歌詞源於許多島嶼類型電影中,透過合唱或歌劇等「高雅藝術」的音樂劇述事方式,來比喻純潔和文明。澳洲是一個島嶼,大城中的這座小公園也可以是一座島嶼。作品除了隱喻了澳洲的殖民歷史,也陳述了藝術在文明生活所扮演的角色。

另一個很不一樣的特定場域藝術是 Kate Mitchel 的《Some Extra Luck》,藝術家在 Newtown 區中一塊最小,被磚瓦建築包圍死氣沈沈的公共空間裡,種植了一些象徵幸運的四葉草,這個公共藝術作品為期三天,歡迎好奇的人們來碰運氣,民眾可以把找到的四葉草帶回家。 Micro Parks 是與雪梨市政共同合作,總計有7千人參與了活動。



《90 小時 137 個蛋糕的大行動 Mass Action: 137 Cakes in 90 Hours》是一個由四位女性藝術家組成的 Brown Council,和澳洲全國婦女協會(Country Women's Association,簡稱 CWA)的合作。CWA 是澳洲最久遠的協會之一,目標是改善澳洲婦女和兒童的生活,特別是生活在農村和偏遠地區的家庭。協會的烘焙十分著名,雖是溫和派的女性組織,但在澳洲十分具有政治影響力,經常遊說政府推動改變。Brown Council 的藝術家們希望探討女性的集體工作為何,於是透過行動藝術,採用 CWA 知名的蛋糕食譜,在 CWA 總部的公共空間中,進行了 90 小時要完成 137 個蛋糕的不間斷烘焙行動。一般人在經過時,或透過網路都可以看藝術家的進展。當大功告成後,接續著 CWA 會員的午茶會議,會議中所有的蛋糕要由烘焙專家評審,進行非常有趣且不同一般的「藝術評論」過程。透過這個藝術行動,除了促進 CWA 社群內部對話,藝術家與社群也交流了女性意識和群體行動的看法。

## 澳洲當代藝術館合作案—Local Positioning System



PS 也致力推動其他藝術與社群間互動的各種實踐可能,其中一個專案是與澳洲當代藝術博物館(Museum of Contemporary Art Australia,簡稱為 MCA)合作。建築物正對雪梨歌劇院的 MCA,在經歷了長達五年的大型增建後在 2012 年重新開幕。MCA 希望能拓展除了陳列當代藝術品外其他的藝術可能,便邀請 PS 在博物館的各處策劃藝術演出,作為 MCA 重新開幕第一個大型的藝術活

動。PS 便策劃了**在地定位系統(Local Positioning System)計畫**,旨在發現表演如何為博物館的空間及其觀眾重新連結定位。這個企畫對 PS 來說很重要,實踐中橫跨了多不同的層面,藝術創作不只是去符合某個空間,同時也挑戰空間的可能性。其中一個作品是 Zoe

Walker 的《Celestial Radio》,這個作品是一個架設在遊艇上的廣播電台,展出的兩週期間航行在雪梨港,同時播出海洋生態相關內容,船身上貼滿鏡子反射水光,透過視覺和聽覺媒體的動態結合,提升觀眾對所在周遭的意識和瞭解。

東加裔澳洲藝術家 Latai Taumoepeau 的《i-Land X-isle》,演出的兩天中在廣場上,綑綁懸吊於兩噸重的融冰下方,作品從島嶼和水的元素思考,透過藝術行動喚起資源過度消耗和氣候變化議題的思考。





Bennett Miller 的《Dachshund UN》是頗具知名度的作品,結合雕塑和行為藝術。重現聯合國人權會議,而參與會議的代表則是47隻活繃亂跳的臘腸狗(對於座位下方有主人在牽著拉鄉(國於國內與狗(國於國內質的互動,以幽默的方式檢視聯合國作為人權和危機管理組織,其過於理想化的初表的無力荒謬。

Lara Thoms 的《The Experts Project》,透過一場 3 小時的講座,呈現她在一年中會見了非正式教育系統「日常」的專家,了解他們的技能,天賦和執著。在作品《Physician》中,藝術家私下提供博物館參觀者協商,為參觀畫廊或博物館而產生的現代性焦慮提供詩意性的治療。

Stuart Ringholt 則舉辦了 MCA 新建藝廊的裸體導覽,導覽舉辦在閉館時間一次 15 個人,藝術家和參觀者都必須裸體。MCA 和他的參觀者,透過身體和生活體驗的坦誠相見,以及處理恐懼和尷尬的過程,一起「真實」體驗新藝廊作品 Volume One 的展出,可說是計畫中最「自然」的一個藝術行動。



Local Positioning System 整個計畫非常成功,總計有四萬多位觀眾/參與者共襄盛舉,所以 PS 持續與 MCA 合作,透過許多不同形式、出乎意料的、充滿挑戰的或十分親密的表演藝術作品,吸引觀眾參與投入,並與博物館空間產生連結。另一個在 MCA 呈現的作品是《Super Critical Mass》,多個聲音表演者混雜在一般參觀博物館的群眾中,一個接著一個開始唱出單音共鳴的和聲。公共空間的表演藝術能夠成功,在於讓空間與觀眾能交互交融,終止循序漸進的麻木觀展思維,進一步思考周邊的現代表演藝術,並感受其氛圍。該作品預計將於 2015 年布拉格四年展的澳洲國家館中再度上演。



## **Creative Spaces Unconfined by Walls**

**Speaker: Jeff Khan (Australia)**Artistic Director of Performance Space

#### **About Jeff Khan**

Jeff Khan is a curator and writer working across performance, dance and the visual arts, with a particular interest in interdisciplinary projects and site-specific and socially-engaged practices.

From 2006–2010, Khan was the Artistic Director of Melbourne's Next Wave Festival, overseeing the development and delivery of the 2008 Next Wave Festival: CLOSER TOGETHER and the 2010 Next Wave Festival: NO RISK TOO GREAT. Khan was Guest Curator of *NEW12* at the Australian Centre for Contemporary Art (2012) and of *Primavera 09* at the Museum of Contemporary Art (2009).

#### **History of Performance Space**

Performance Space was established by Mike Mullins in the early 1980s (and constituted in 1983) as a space to explore and present 'new forms' of theatre. Housed at 199 Cleveland Street in Redfern, Performance Space was created by and for artists as an affordable, permanent space for contemporary performance makers in Sydney to explore a practice driven by ideas and politics, an exploration of form as well as content.



Gradually, Performance Space gained international reconginition and the buliding of Performance Space became a cultural landmark. PS also became influential in lobbying the government and other organizations to suppor arts.

#### **Performance Space at Carrige Works**

Sydney is one of the most expensive city to live in and spaces are very limited. The benefit is that the practice in arts has been more unconventional, interdisciplineary and experimental. Performance Space was located in the commercial area and the landlord did not see the value of hosting an arts organization therefore Performance Space had to look for a new home.



The State Government opened Carriage Works in 2007. Performance Space moved in as one of the founding tenants and became one of the resident companies.

In Carriage Works, Performance Space is able to work on a much larger scale. Yet the staff and finance have not increased that we are not allowed to always commission works in such scale. Therefore we started to think:

- What is our new role?
- What is our role in the histroy and trajectory of cometermpory arts in Sydney?
- What are new ways for artists to engage audiences

## As a result, Performance Space started to program in a festival fasion in order to-

- Engage audience in the program in a more year-around way
- Work less through the year but more concentrate on certain time period
- Draw connections between works
- Create more immersive experience

#### **Programing of Performance Space**

The programming of Performance Space at Carrieage Works aims to respond to a larger context as Performance Space is a medium size orgainzation around risky and experimental works that bring audience in on a number of different levels

#### Score

*Performance Space: Score* is a festival of exemplary performances and installations that places emphasis on the body in motion: where dance, movement and music come together.

- A series of comtemporary dance, experimental music & sound
- Looks at socring system
- To Have audience to experience a diverse range of works



#### <MAXIMUM>

By Natalie Abbott

- A duet of a dancer and a body buider
- Tests the bodies in different way and to explore the similarity and difference of the two types of body



#### < PSYCHIC SYNTH>

Psychic Synth is an immense audio-visual environment incorporating projection, light and surrounded sound that is coaxed to life by the mental power of a single viewer. Each viewer's brainwaves are tapped into through the use of an EEG headset, triggering an immersive biofeedback loop that envelops the audience.

## "Every Space is Performance Space"

From an iconic venue to a spaceless organization, Performance Space keeps asking what are the different opperturnities/ artistic practices that aren't being well-served and paying attenion to by arts organizations and audiences?

Performance Space looks at the pontential of working in the public realm and championing site-specific works. To have artists working in public realm and social engage practices is a significant developmet in comemporary art practice. Seeing artsits interested in engaging a different contexts and looking for the possibilities of engaging different kinds of spaces generated the idea of "Every Space is an Performance Space."

Performance Space could be an organization that facilitate different kinds of experiences, both of artists and audiences, and looks to the possibilities that art might play in social field. Therefore Performance Space does more and more programing outside of the building

## **Art & Public Space**

- What is the nature of public space?
- What does it mean to have arts happen in public space?

#### Micro Parks (2013)

The development of Sydney was kind of choatic which resulted in many "micro parks" or "pocket parks" that are arbitrary. Those "parks" are too small to be useful and often left unnotice.

Performance Space invited artists to re-imagine the space through the eyes of artists – what are those spaces might be or could be, what role does arts play in civic life?

(http://www.sydneyfestival.org.au/2013/Visual-Arts-and-Installations/Micro-Parks/)



#### < I am an island>

<I am an island> takes cues for the many island films that use 'high art' musical forms of songs such as choral and opera as metaphors for the pure and civilized. No matter the circumstance, this music calms the nerves of castaway minds lost on islands on the brink of a breakdown between one world and another. This Performance was park of Micro Parks curated by Performance Space as part of the 2012 Sydney Festival.

(http://www.parachutesforladies.com/i-am-an-island.html)



#### <Some Extra luck>

By Kate mitchel

Visual and installation artist Kate Mitchell planted four-leaf clovers in one of the micro parks and invited audience to find them. 7000 people have come through during the festival.



#### <Mass Action: 137 Cakes in 90 Hours>

By Brown Council

<Mass Action: 137 Cakes in 90 Hours> is a performative bake-off and test of endurance between the four members of Brown Council. Within the civic space of the Country Women's Association (CWA) headquarters in Sydney's Potts Point, Brown Council baked around the clock for 90 hours in an attempt to cook every recipe in the iconic CWA cookbook *Jam Drops and Marble Cake*.
<Mass Action: 137 Cakes in 90 Hours> was followed by an afternoon tea for CWA members and invited guests to judge those cakes.



#### **Local Poisitioning System**

with Museum of Contemporary Art Australia (2012)

Local Positioning System is curated by Performance Space with performances throughout and around the building of Museum of Contemporary Art Australia , looking at how performance reoriented musem space in relation to its audiences

https://www.mca.com.au/performance-program/local-positioning-systems/

#### <Celestial Radio>

By Zoe Walker & Neil Bromwich

Celestial Radio is a sculptural artwork, which functions as a sailable yacht and radio station whose surface is covered by 600,000 inch-square mirror tiles. Broadcasting marine ecology of Sydney harbour, it engages audiences with their surroundings through a dynamic combination of visual and aural media.



#### <Dachshund UN>

By Bennett Miller

"See, France is sleeping", "Palestine is playing with Senegal"
Australian artist Bennett Miller uses 36 wiener dogs and their volunteer
owners to create a replica of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.
<Dachshund UN> examined the role of the United Nations as a risk
management organization.



#### Sonic social

with Museum of Contemporary Art Australia (2014)

*Sonic Social* is a program of participatory sound works made in response to the MCA building curated by Performance Space.

Stimulating works from Australian and Asian artists explore the temporary communities they build with sound – from marching bands to support groups, parties to choirs – and their ability to shape people's behaviour.

#### <Super Crtial Mass>

By Luke Jaaniste & Julian Day

<Super Critical Mass> is an ongoing project by Julian Day, Luke Jaaniste and Janet McKay that engages large groups of individual musicians to create acoustic pieces which respond to the architecture and space where they are located and create temporary communities.

Visitors to the MCA may encounter both the physical installation of performers in the galleries and the compositions they enact. <Super Critical Mass> plays on notions of reaching a critical mass with sound and performers — a moment when the collective voices merge, and incorporates the hymnal elements of celebrating mass which combine with transformative effect.



主題 Ⅲ |藝術沒有圍牆--經營在地社群的創意實踐 Creative Communities

## 策展與公共連結

主持人 | 洪凱西 / OISTAT 國際劇場組織 執行長

與談人 | Jan K. Rolník / 布拉格 SIGNAL 燈光藝術節策展人

Jeff Khan /雪梨跨界表演藝術機構 Performance Space 藝術總監

石佩玉 /台灣超親密小戲節藝術總監/製作人

鄭嬋琦 /香港社群藝術網絡以及藝術在醫院總監理

近年來,許多國家的文化藝術活動已走向開放場域,公園、公共空間,醫院皆可是藝術發生的地點,不再侷限於劇場與藝廊,打開空間與策展的更多可能性。

本主題從藝術節和文化組織的角度出發,邀請捷克布拉格 SIGNAL 燈光藝術節的策展人 Jan K. Rolník、澳洲跨界表演藝術機構 Performance Space 藝術總監 Jeff Khan、超親密小戲節藝術總監暨製作人石佩玉、香港社群藝術網絡及藝術在醫院總監鄭嬋琦,一同談談他們所策展的活動如何打破既有的空間使用方式,讓藝術深入城市角落。

#### Q&A 彙整

對於室內演出,票券銷售數字直接反應觀眾出席率。對於公共藝術,如何評斷一個開放空間的活動是否成功?同時這個成果,如何反饋給活動的贊助單位或商業合作夥伴?

Performance Space 的不少製作仍是在劇場空間內,也有售票系統可了解銷售狀況。Jeff Khan 提到有一個新的會員制度正在推廣,支付一年 150 元澳幣成為會員,可以獲得一系列演出 活動的免費門票,對於免費的戶外演出,會員有機會參與特別活動,如由藝術家或策展人 帶領的特別導覽或工作坊,提升會員資格價值並增加認同感。關於免費的公共空間活動。





布拉格燈光藝術節的觀眾都是免費參與的, Jan K. Rolník表示團隊會詳閱藝術社群對藝術節的批評和回應、還有活動現場的氣氛、媒體報導的涵蓋率及內容,並且統計活動為城市所帶來的經濟效益,這些都是他們評量藝術節成功與否的指標。

石佩玉認為相較於其他,超親密小戲節是相對迷你的活動,也就沒有龐大的金費需求。台新藝術基金會是主要投資者兼共同主辦,出資整個預算的一半(50%),公部門的配套補助佔 33%,剩下的 17%是靠票房收益。小戲節強調提供藝術實驗突破延展的平台,並且認為做好一件小事就是一件大事,一些參演的作品後來也成功推向國際藝術節。小戲節的核心價值,是說服投資贊助單位認同的原因。

香港的鄭嬋琦則回應,她希望觀眾或社區的人們能沒有壓力的享受藝術,所以她的公共藝術項目爭取到完全的資金支持,但必須良好控制花費。



# 公共藝術或藝術節都勢必和大眾接觸,就像一個公眾平台。若在活動策劃及進行期間發生重大的公共事件,身為策展人會讓活動做為載體,表達政治意見嗎?考量為何?

Jeff Khan 笑稱澳洲大概是世界上少數從沒革命運動的國家,不過 2013 年土耳其反政府抗議運動時,正值伊斯坦堡雙年展舉辦,藝術總監 Fulya Erdemci 的決策讓他深受啟發。當時雙年展的主題許多作品和活動都安排於公共空間舉辦,雙年展除需密切與政府單位合作外,也獲得公部門的資助。當反政府抗議運動發生,總監 Fulya Erdemci 與官方協商,維持官方資金,並且將藝術作品從公共空間撤進博物館內,不以「硬性介入」的方式,而以委婉而細膩的回應時事。

Jan K. Rolník 表示捷克的藝術家對於回應社會現狀具有責任感,認為布拉格燈光藝術節有傳達政治立場的能力,不過現在的捷克的時局暫時不需要。

石佩玉認為小戲節的演出都在室內的,若有公共事件發生時,藝術節會保持中立態度。例如今年的小戲節有邀請一位香港藝術家參與演出,目前正在節目的製作期遇上了雨傘行動,藝術家聯繫藝術節表示會調整演出內容,藝術節的團隊雖不知道最後的作品會是如何樣貌,但也不會排斥這樣的狀況。

在小戲節在舉辦的前三年,也遇上了演出區域內的社區發展議題,例如師大商圈,住戶因為商家帶來居住環境干擾,因而產生對立。因為小戲節希望提供的事舒適的觀戲經驗,所以決定放棄在師大商圈演出。

鄭嬋琪表示在雨傘行動之前,香港民眾關注財經但習慣避談政治,也少因為政治而有社會活動。香港的藝術家會透過作品嘲諷政治人物,在這種情況下,鄭嬋琦身為策展人會為藝術作品尋求表達空間。



## 針對 Jeff Khan 提問,非傳統的空間的活動策劃,當藝術家的概念與場地的規範相衝突時, 身為策展人你會怎麼做?

Jeff Khan 認為尊重場地、協商合作是必要的。藝術組織 Brown Council,和澳洲全國婦女協會(Country Women's Association)的「90 小時 137 個蛋糕計畫」就曾遇過這樣的情況。行動藝術希望在婦女協會總部的空間舉辦,若協會沒興趣或不想參與這個企畫,那希望探討的主題和目的便無法達成,策展人就必須放棄或考量改變企畫方向。在 2010 的墨爾本「下一波藝術節(Next Wave)」中,要與當地最大的體育場墨爾本板球場(Cricket Ground Arena)合作,經營單位是擁有 200 年歷史的保守組織,藝術節擔心藝術作品會批判行之有年的體育文化,你不可能來到一個空間或社區就進行批判或干預。所以我們讓安排藝術家進行系列的工作坊,會晤每天到體育場打板球的人,從超越刻板印象去瞭解這個場地、以及相關的政治背景。



## 經營在地社群的創意實踐的思考

在經營在地社群的創意實踐的主題分享中,Andrew Taylor 認為談到藝術的規模,談到藝術如何為回應社區/群需求,拓展視野發展可能,講者和與談人的經驗分享都是很棒的。他進一步點出,如何讓社區/群支持藝術是思考重點。進行藝術創作但完全不依賴政府或其他單位的資助,有什麼是獲得新資源的手段? Andrew Taylor 提出三個可能的方式:

- 1) 藝術合作社模式:藝術家們各自發揮專長領域,互相幫助合作
- 2) 已達商業成功的藝術家進一步成為資助者,投資其他藝術創作
- 3) 聯合募資

針對 Andrew Taylor 的分享,鄭嬋琦表示在香港仍只有少數人注意到藝術,藝術發長還有長遠的空間。但讓藝術不靠政府和或單位補助自立自強,絕對是她朝向的目標。

Jeff Khan 則提出他的觀察,他認為藝術互助這樣代替補/贊助的創作模式,亞洲的發展比澳洲來的超前。澳洲政府大力提供藝術的補助支持,讓藝術家在財務安穩的前提下能持續創作,這是非常幸運的。在印尼,藝術要獲得政府的補助十分困難。藝術家們必須透過集體合作,才能實現創作計畫。藝術社群在當地充滿活力,藝術家必須思考為什麼他們要從事藝術創作,以及他們作品希望帶來的影響。

群眾募資有其重要性,但 Jeff Khan 擔心實際上很多投資仍是源自藝術社群。很多的募集活動,一次次的回到相同的人群身上尋求資金,經濟的重擔終究將回到藝術家們的身上。

石佩玉分享超親密小戲節的狀況。小戲節補助不論政府或民間,每年都要重新洽談,會擔心所以也有準備若完全沒有補助時,這個夠小的藝術節也能以最低限的方式運作。談到群眾或社區募資營運,石佩玉認為小戲節必須先離開首都臺北市,將活動移師到原本社區關係就很緊密的地區,例如花蓮、台東,並與當地金行合作。但藝術節的形式可能會變形,活動比較朝向社區營造的方式。

#### 藝術在社會扮演的角色和其價值省思

國際貴賓 Gerbrand Borgdorff 丢出一個值得深思的提問。大家都同意政府有責任設立藝術基礎設施,為藝術打造良好環境。人們生病使用醫療後支付給醫生費用,我們說這是「薪資」;但當人們享用藝術後支付給藝術家,卻稱呼為補貼?。鄭嬋琦則呼應在她從不使用「補貼」這詞彙,她會使用「藝術家費用 artist fee」。

## 針對以社區為藝術互動和展現場域的小戲節和香港社群藝術網絡, 策展人是如何選擇藝術 展演的社區或場所?並且如何與社區進行合作?

鄭嬋琦以一個書法藝術結合社區的計畫為例,她選擇與熟悉該社區的藝術家一起工作,也和社工還有社區中心合作。有時社工會分享對這個社區的觀察,團隊就會針對社區和當地的特點,進一步發展藝術概念,這樣產出的藝術作品或活動才能和在住民真正有所連結。







對於小戲節的區域選擇,石佩玉解釋希望落腳在臺北有特色、有趣的區域。例如今年在古老但文創新盛的大稻埕、繁華交界仍有老舊建築藏身其中的信義光復區。

親子場考量年幼觀眾需求,選定於飯店內演出。區域選定後會進一步尋找有趣或認同小戲節價值的店家,當然不是每個空間都願意減少營收作藝術演出之用,所以從策展人自身的藝術人脈下手當然選擇原因之一。





#### 雨傘運動的影響是什麼?它是如何影響香港?

鄭嬋琦坦言在此之前,她對於香港人熱衷金錢,冷感社會參與、藝術參與的表現是失望的。 但這一次的雨傘運動,很多的年輕人走出來,主動參與社會,在活動中自動自發,相互組 織並維護整潔等行為,讓她感覺到香港的未來是有希望的。



#### 關於與談者

#### Jan K Rolník

策展人、藝術經理人、製作人

Jan Rolník 曾於捷克布拉格以及墨西哥主修財務管理與美學(藝術哲學)。他充分結合務實和美學於他的廣泛涉略的文化工作,包括表演藝術製作、藝術管理、文化遺產地圖建構、燈光設計、燈光藝術的策展等。

Jan Rolník 曾創設、製作、策展與管理過許多專案與計畫,其中包括 2007 年布拉格劇場四年展、中歐劇場建築專案的書籍、展覽、網路資料庫、布拉格燈光設計機構、布拉格 SIGNAL 燈光藝術節、2015 年米蘭世界博覽會捷克展館的互動多媒體裝置、「視差 Parallax」立體影展、2008 捷克跨文化對話歐洲年等大型專案。

#### Jeff Khan

雪梨跨界表演藝術機構 Performance Space 藝術總監

涉獵表演、舞蹈、視覺藝術,本身既是策展人也是作家的 Jeff Khan,尤致力於跨界、特定場域、與大眾發生關聯的文化藝術實踐。他曾任職於多所當代藝術機構與藝術節。自 2006年至 2010年,Khan 擔任墨爾本下一波藝術節(Next Wave Festival)藝術總監,策劃 2008年下一波藝術節「Close together」以及 2010年的「No Risk Too Great」。

Khan 也曾任澳洲當代藝術中心、澳洲當代藝術博物館等展覽的策展人,現任雪梨跨界表演藝術機構 Performance Space 藝術總監。他在 Performance Space 策劃展覽包含 Sonic Social (2013)、Local Positioning Systems (2012)以及 SEXES 藝術節。

#### 石佩玉

台灣超親密小戲節藝術總監/製作人

資深製作人和偶戲導演,戲偶設計。曾任鞋子兒童劇團專職行政、創作社劇團經理及製作人以及獨立專案製作人。2004年成立飛人集社劇團,致力於現代偶戲的創作。曾獲誠品戲劇節、皇冠藝術節、兩廳院新點子邀約製作,作品多次獲邀參與國內外藝術節,並獲台新藝術獎提名。

#### 「超親密小戲節」(www.closetoyoufestival.com)

2010年由石佩玉創立的藝術節,是一個細緻並充滿人味的藝術節。推廣迷你偶戲概念「以物件為介面、使用非劇場空間為表演空間的近距離演出」,強調日常生活與表演藝術的聚集。選出臺北三個行政區,精選「近距離」與「手工感」的演出場地,包括:咖啡館、美容院、幼稚園、親子餐廳、畫廊等,在10天內每區帶來3場20分鐘的短戲。小戲節也是一個小小旅行團,精心規劃演出所在的街區導覽,以定點集合帶領觀眾步行移動方式,深入在地文化歷史。

#### 鄭嬋琦

香港社群藝術網絡以及藝術在醫院總監

香港獨立策展人及「社群藝術網絡」及「藝術在醫院」總監。曾任香港藝術中心展覽經理,策劃各類展覽及藝術節目。熱心於藝術教育和國際交流。積極推廣香港公共藝術,2009為民政事務局主辦之「藝綻@冬日」作策展人,為期兩個月的大型藝術計劃中,在全港四個主要公園內展示超過180名年青藝術家的作品。

#### 社群藝術網絡 Community Art Network

由一群藝術工作者在 2009 年共組,透過舉辦和籌組活動各自發揮專長領域,致力推動香港公共藝術,從而優化不同社區發展。相信藝術不僅限於展演殿堂,應是可親可負擔並且擁抱環繞日常生活的。

#### **Cultural Landmark & Its Communities Symposium**

#### **Creative Communities**

#### **Panel Discussion: Curating and Public Connection**

Creative forces find their own way. As performing arts evolve and escape from conventional theatre spaces, curating has become a mean of shaping cities and reconnecting the public. How to carpet the city with creativity and bring arts to nonarts audiences in different spaces? How to intervene public space through arts? Curators from Czech Republic, Australia, Taiwan and Hong Kong will share their insights on the relation between curating and public connection.

**Moderator:** Kathy Hong (TW)/Executive Director of OISTAT

Panelists: Jan K. Rolník (CZ) / Curator of SIGNAL | Prague Light Festival

Jeff Khan (AU) / Artistic Director of Performance Space

Pei-Yu Shih (TW) / Artistic Director & Producer of Close to YOU

**International Puppet Festival** 

Grace Cheng (HK) / Director of Community Art Network and Art in

Hospital

#### Q&A

In theatre space, ticket sales are used to calculate how many people attended the performance. How do you determine or evaluate whether a project is successful if not by ticket sales? How do you relate it back to commercial partners?

#### Jeff Khan

A lot of Performance Space's productions are still in theater spaces and have box offices. We do have a new and growing membership system. You pay 150 Australian dollars a year and get a series of tickets to free performances. As for outdoor performances that are not ticketed, we have an audience engagement aspect to the membership program that members will be able to go to special events or workshops with the artist.

About Free programing, I will suggest look at the diversity of income sources including spectrum of government funding, individual donors and other ways of engaging people and to encourage them to evaluate what you do.

#### Jan Rolník

We evaluated it by critiques, responses from the artist community, the atmosphere, media coverage and we calculated the economic benefit of the city.

#### Pei-Yu Shih

Close to YOU festival is a rather small festival compared to other festivals. Our income sources include sponsorship of Taishin Foundation (50%), ticket sales (33%), other government funding and other sponsors (66%). I think we are lucky that our main sponsor Taishin Foundation agreed on our core value – "do little things better, make the intimacy stronger"

#### **Grace Cheng**

All my projects are fully funded because I want my audiences to enjoy the arts.



If a major political or social event happened in your country, would you use your platform (festival, or performances) to response to that?

#### Jeff Khan

I think Australia is the one of the countries in the world that has never had a revolution. (laugh)

I was very inspired by Fulya Erdemci, the artistic director of Istanbul Biennial when the Takim Gezi Park protest happened. In the 13<sup>th</sup> Istanbul Biennial, a lot of works were scheduled to happen in public spaces. Istanbul Biennial dealt with the authorities and kept the funding and they responded to what was happening by withdrawing art works from public spaces and have them in indoor spaces.

#### Jan Rolník

In Czech Republic, artists feel responsible to respond to what is happening. At SINGAL festival, we do have the power to present political ideas; we don't do it at the moment.

#### Pei-Yu Shih

We will keep neutral. We will not go against artists or art works that respond to specific social or political issues.

Another thing we encountered was the conflict between the shop (venue) owners and the residents of the district. Eventually we chose to leave and have our next edition in another district.

#### **Grace Cheng**

Before the Umbrella Movement, people in Hong Kong tend to avoid talking about politics. We do have artists who make fun of politicians. As a curator, I will think of a strategy to present the work, which is controversial to the government.



When curating in non-conventional spaces, what would you do if the artist's concept collide with the regulation of the venue?

#### Jeff Khan

Negotiate with the community of the space with respect.

In 2010 Next Wave Festival, we worked with George Knott Athletics Reserve, which is a suburban track and field training facility, and the MCG, one of the most iconic sports venues in Australia .They were afraid of art being critical to their sport culture. You can't go in to a space or a community with an agenda to criticize or to intervene.

We work with the artists to undertake series of workshops with people who use the venue to understand the space and politics of the space beyond the stereotype.

Instead of taking funds from the government, what are other means of new resources to create new works? How can arts disconnect from cooperates and government? there are three possibilities:

- 1. Cooperative work model: I use my talent to help you and you use yours to help me
- 2.Artists who became commercial successfully become funding resources to help other artists
- 3. Crowd funding Can you reflect on that?

#### **Grace Cheng**

In Hong Kong there is only a small bunch of people who "notice" about art, but to disconnect arts from corporate and government is definitely my direction.

#### Jeff Khan

From my observation, I think alternative models are much more sophisticated and advanced in Asia than in Australia.

In Australia, we are lucky to have a significant level of government funding and support which enable artists to continue to create work in regularity and scale with financial security.

In Indonesia, there is hardly any government support. Artists have to operate collectively to realize projects. People have to think about the reason of why they are making arts and the impact they want to have.

Crowdfunding has it place. But a lot of funding actually comes from the communities of artists. In a lot of campaign, they go back to the same communities over and over again for funding and the financial burden go back to the artists

#### Pei-Yu Shih

Close to YOU festival is small enough that we can function even without funding from the government or corporates. As for crowdfunding, we might try it in smaller cities where communities are more closed.

For Grace and Shih, How do you select or determine where you work? For Grace, how do you choose which community to work with and how do you work with them?

#### **Grace Cheng**

I work with artists who are familiar with the neighborhood. We also work with social workers and community centres. Sometimes social works share their observation to us and then we work closely on ideas.





#### Pei-Yu Shih

We choose interesting districts in Taipei such as the Dadaocheng (historical old town) district. As for venues, we ask our friends or look for non-conventional spaces whose owners agree with our ideas. For children's series, we have all performances in a hotel since it might be dangerous for young children to walk from site to site.

#### What is the impact of Umbrella Movement; how does it affect Hong Kong?

#### **Grace Cheng**

Frankly, I was disappointed about Hong Kong. In Hong Kong, people talk about money more than arts. But in this movement I saw the potential of young generations. I see hope. I think there is hope.



# Jan K. Rolník Curator of SIGNAL Festival Curator, Arts Manager, Producer

Jan Rolník studied Financial Management and Aesthetics (philosophy of art) in Prague and Mexico City. He combines these two approaches (pragmatic and aesthetic) in everything he does: production in performing arts, arts management, cultural heritage mapping, lighting design, curatorship in light art. He has founded, produced, curated or managed various projects including Prague Quadrennial 2007, Theatre Architecture in Central Europe (book, exhibition, web database), Institute of Lighting Design Prague, Prague light festival SIGNAL, interactive multimedia installation for Czech pavilion at EXPO 2015 in Milan, festival of stereoscopic video art Parallax, European Year of Intercultural Dialogue 2008 in The Czech Republic and many smaller projects.

#### Jeff Khan

#### **Artistic Director of Performance Space**

Jeff Khan is a curator and writer working across performance, dance and the visual arts, with a particular interest in interdisciplinary projects and site-specific and socially-engaged practices.

From 2006–2010, Khan was the Artistic Director of Melbourne's Next Wave Festival, overseeing the development and delivery of the 2008 Next Wave Festival: CLOSER TOGETHER and the 2010 Next Wave Festival: NO RISK TOO GREAT. Khan was Guest Curator of *NEW12* at the Australian Centre for Contemporary Art (2012) and of *Primavera 09* at the Museum of Contemporary Art (2009).

#### Pei-Yu Shih

# Artistic Director/Producer of Close to YOU International Puppet Festival Founder and Leader of Flying Group Theatre

Pei-Yu Shih is a senior producer and arts manager who has rich experience in performing arts company management, international collaborations, arts festival planning and execution. Shih founded Flying Group Theatre in 2004, a performing arts company dedicated to puppetry.

#### **Grace Cheng**

#### Director of Community Art Network (CAN) and Art in Hospital

Grace Cheng is an independent curator dedicated to bringing art to the community and enhancing accessibility of art to people from different walks of life. She has

curated the Charming Experience exhibition for Hong Kong Museum of Art in 2009. Audience was invited to embrace art with different senses. Cheng has also curated territory wide public art activities across Hong Kong. She staged Budding Winter in 2010 and Art Alive in Park in 2011. Young emerging artists are recruited from tertiary education institutions to put up artworks in the parks around town.

Cheng is now the Director of Art in Hospital and Community Art Network. She is also an Executive Member of Art with the Disabled Association Hong Kong. Cheng was awarded the Certificate of Commendation by the Secretary for Home Affairs (Hong Kong) in 2009 to recognize her contribution in the promotion of arts and culture.