

# BRAFA ART FAIR



Picture © Raf Michiels

65<sup>TH</sup> EDITION SPECIAL BERLIN WALL  
CHARITY AUCTION

[www.brafa.art](http://www.brafa.art)

26.01.2020 – 02.02.2020

**BRAFA**  
**ART FAIR**

TOUR & TAXIS  
BRUSSELS

DELEN

PRIVATE BANK

# GIVING HOPE AND HAPPINESS THROUGH SYMBOLS OF DIVISION AND SUFFERING

HAROLD t'KINT de ROODENBEKE,  
Chairman of BRAFA



Picture © Jessica Hillout

In recent years, Brafa surprised its visitors with a different guest of honour every year. These included international museums, foundations and artists, who all added their unique touch to the event. For the 65th edition, we wanted to do something completely different and unexpected...

In the summer of 2018, I was travelling to Nova Scotia in Canada where I happened to stumble upon a segment of the Berlin Wall in a tiny fishing village. This discovery was so improbable that it made me think about the symbolism of the Berlin Wall and the message that it conveys, even in some of the most remote places on earth. Back in Belgium, I immediately started to research the topic, and travelled to Berlin where I was able to acquire five of the last available intact segments. The idea of a charity auction followed naturally from the find.

The segments were originally taken from the Hinterlandmauer, or the 68-km 'inner wall' that blocked off the border strip to East Berlin. They were dismantled by the armed forces of the former German Democratic Republic, or East Germany, during the demolition works following the fall of the Berlin Wall. They were subsequently acquired and re-used by a public works company based in a Berlin suburb and feature graffiti on both sides by anonymous street artists from different periods. They are very impressive, not only because of their size, but also because of their presence and solemnity.

They will be proposed at an auction that will run for the duration of the fair. Each visitor can submit an offer at a dedicated information desk and follow the course of the auction live, both at the fair and on our website. The starting price has been set at €15,000 for each segment. All proceeds will go directly to five selected charities spread across three areas of particular importance to us that will also, we hope, inspire visitors. In the area of cancer research, these are **Télévie**, a campaign led by the Belgian TV channel RTL-TVI, and the non-profit organization **Kom op tegen Kanker**. To assist with the social integration of people with disabilities, the non-profit organization **Hart voor Handicap** and **CAP48**, a charity campaign led by Belgian TV channel RTBF, have been chosen. To support the preservation of our cultural heritage, we have decided to back two projects associated with the **Art & History Museum** (Brussels). Each segment has been matched with a beneficiary, and the charities will be paid directly by the buyers.

We are keenly aware of the symbolic and emotional value of the segments of the Wall we've acquired, and we aim to put their symbolic value to the fore, to avoid any negative perception of our initiative. I like the idea that charities will benefit from these symbols of oppression and suffering and we feel that buyers will agree. I don't think anyone could buy such a piece without being aware of what it stands for. I also believe this initiative to be completely in line with the spirit of Brafa, which is itself a nonprofit organization, not a trading company, which makes it an exception among major art fairs.

In the spirit of Brafa therefore, I hope bidders will be generous with this initiative!

# 65<sup>TH</sup> EDITION SPECIAL BERLIN WALL CHARITY AUCTION

MARTIN KOTTHAUS

Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany  
to the Kingdom of Belgium



Picture © Vivian Werk

Ladies and gentlemen,

In 2020, we do not only celebrate the 65th edition of Brafa, but also 30 years of the unification of Germany after the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, which marks 30 years of European reunification as well.

The Berlin Wall, put up in 1961, was a dictatorial monstrosity, meant to impress and frighten. It split families, friends and peoples for 28 years. Many people lost their lives in search of freedom at the Wall and at the German-German border.

That is why it was such a special achievement of the people of former GDR, encouraged by the changes of the Glasnost and Perestrojka in the former Soviet Union under Mikhail Gorbachov, and by the movements in Poland, supported by Pope John Paul II, in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and in many other places of the former Eastern bloc to take down the regime and the Wall with nothing but courage and the will to be free. That is how they paved the way to the German reunification.

30 years later, the fright of the Wall has faded. Even when the Wall still existed, its inhumanity was taken away from the West Berlin side with paintings and graffiti, which we can still see at the East Side Gallery in Berlin. Today, millions and millions of small pieces of the Wall lie all over the world on shelves and in drawers of people. Over 30 years' time they were painted, sold, cut up, encapsulated in glass elements and shipped around the globe. The Wall burst in millions of pieces because everyone wanted to be part of that piece of history.

When you look at the five huge, heavy and somber concrete segments that Brafa wants to put up for auction for a good cause during the art fair, you can imagine once more what kind of monster the Berlin Wall was. I am delighted that Brafa took the opportunity of 30 years of the fall of the Berlin Wall to make the world a better place. With the auction for charity Brafa turns the Wall as a symbol of terror and division into a useful tool to bring people together and to do good.

As the Wall fell, we closed ranks in Europe. Brussels as the capital of Europe, together with the historic premises of the Thurn & Taxis family, which was already active all over Europe at the time, are an appropriate location to unite international art experts. Brafa offers the opportunity to experience the whole variety of art from all over the world and in particular from Europe. Europe is united in diversity and visitors of Brafa can explore century-old traditions, works of art and cultural treasures from various regions in Europe. This wealth of cultural diversity and various traditions identifies us as Europeans.

Every year, Brafa builds bridges between art in the classical sense and new types of designs, between several genres and materials. Europe also lives on common history, and simultaneously on visions that unite us and that let us create a common vibrant future. Let's work on that together.



Martin Kotthaus

Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Kingdom of Belgium

# HISTORY OF THE BERLIN WALL



The Berlin Wall was built in 1961 and is the most important symbol of Germany, which was divided until 1989. Nevertheless, bit by bit - and more than necessary - it has been banned from the Berlin cityscape over the past 20 years. Only a few, difficult-to-find sections and pieces are reminiscent of this political building.

The Berlin Wall was built on the night of August 12-13, 1961. It was a weekend and most Berliners were already asleep when the German Democratic Republic (GDR) government started to close the border.

Most of the work was already done in the early hours of that Sunday: the border around West Berlin was closed. GDR border guards had started tearing roads, building barbed wire rolls and barbed wire fences.

On August 15, the first concrete elements and large hollow blocks were used for the first time. Within the next few months, a wall of stones and concrete blocks was built, the first generation of the Berlin Wall.

The photo shows that the First Berlin Wall was “mortared” stone by stone. Since the scope of the communist protective wall was now becoming visible to more and more citizens of the eastern part of Berlin, the so-called Republic flight began. In order to prevent the mass of the population from “going over to the west”, the fortifications were permanently perfected.

# EPOCHS AND CHANGES OF THE BERLIN WALL ELEMENTS



Construction of boundary wall 75 at Potsdamer Platz, ca. April 1976.  
Picture © Stiftung Berliner Mauer / Detlef Machmüller.

The Berlin Wall should have been called the Berlin Walls in reality. Not only that it was expanded and changed in several “generations” since its construction on August 13, 1961. It was also more than just a concrete wall.

The wall was a complex multi-level security system. Seen from the west, it initially consisted of a 3.60 meter high barrier wall with a concrete roller at the top. That was the so-called [2.1] foreland wall - the wall that the West knew from television.

A second wall, the [2.2] hinterland wall, was built in June 1962 to make it difficult to flee to the west. The first wall was further expanded and today it is difficult to distinguish between the first and second generation of the wall. These first two generations of the wall were replaced by the third generation of the wall

around 1965. The new wall consisted of concrete slabs, embedded between steel or concrete posts and finished with a concrete tube at the top. In 1975 the third generation was replaced by the fourth generation.

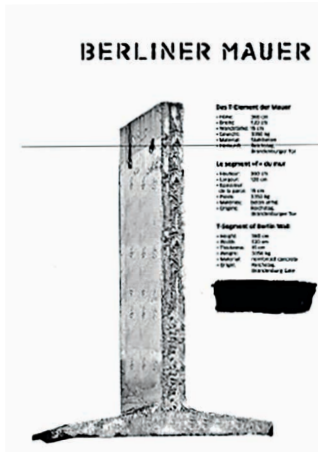
The so-called boundary wall 75 consisted of 3.60 m high concrete elements, which were easy to assemble and proved to be more resistant to environmental influences and breakthroughs.

The new, so-called “wall crown” made it almost impossible to overcome the Berlin Wall. To date, no attempt to escape has been known to have successfully enabled the classic “over the wall and away” escape.





# HINTERLANDMAUER (REAR WALL)



## T – element of the Berlin Wall

- Height: 3,60 m
- Width: 1,20 m
- Thickness: 15 cm
- Weight: 3,4t
- Material: reinforced concrete

The name hinterland wall does not do justice to the much more powerful stelae from the time of the anti-fascist protective wall.

Because the correct name for the T - elements would be “rear wall”. This results solely from the fact that these wall elements were attached and set up just behind the “front wall” within the border facilities, in and around Berlin.

The larger elements (“rear wall”), the up to 5.2 t heavy T - wall elements were mainly installed around and in Berlin. (Depending on the size, the weight also varied between 4.4 t - 5.2 t)

The actual wall of the hinterland mainly refers to parts of the wall that were built around the entire territory of the former GDR. Some of these border security systems also consisted

of concrete blocks embedded in steel girders. However, the classic hinterland wall elements were much narrower and sometimes even up to 4 m high. These elements were also kept in an L shape.

According to unconfirmed rumors, some of these very rare T - elements were also installed inside the closed security area at Potsdamer Platz. Because unlike most L elements, these elements were free of graffiti, which was due to the impossible accessibility.

# LOCATIONS



The front wall on the border to West Berlin is marked in red, the rear, inner wall in blue.

The parts of the wall on display were acquired by the armed forces of the former GDR (NVA) during the demolition of the Berlin Wall and used by the Klösters Baustoffwerke GmbH & Co KG to sort bulk goods. After this activity in Teltow was stopped, the wall parts were stored on the property and later bought up by the seller as a whole.

It is no longer possible to understand exactly where each individual wall element stood today.

Only a few elements were documented so well that the exact location could be determined.



Collection point of wall elements in Pankow, Berlin, 1990.  
Picture © Stiftung Berliner Mauer / Peter Guba.



British soldiers demolishing the border wall in the Falkenseer Chaussee / Spandauer Strasse. Picture © Stiftung Berliner Mauer / Detlef Machmüller.

The former comrades in the German Democratic Republic could not have imagined that the Berlin Wall would continue to be used even after its existence.

First the large T - elements were removed, piece by piece. The Federal Republic had largely stayed out of it. This meant that every private person who had a truck with a loading crane could use it freely.

Most of the wall elements have been shredded and are used with other materials, for example in highways or streets.

However, there were still enough wall elements that were saved from being destroyed or that were / are processed as various souvenirs. Thus, over the past 30 years, a flourishing souvenir trade has emerged, with the coveted remains of the once so powerful and deterrent protective wall. The few remaining elements are either privately owned or in museums.

# GRAFFITI, ARTISTS & ART



Painted border wall 75 at Behnendamm, circa 1988.  
Picture © Stiftung Berliner Mauer / Nicole Montéran.



Picture © Berliner Mauersteine

Although painting on the wall was not permitted, the white primer in particular challenged the artists in Berlin to use the wall as the longest canvas in the world.

Artists such as Thierry Noir, Keith Haring, Christophe Bouchet, James Rizzi, and several others began painting on the western side of the wall in the early 1980s. In the following years, many well-known and unknown artists used the Berlin Wall for their artistic projects.

However, the works of art were often painted over by other artists within a few days or weeks. The wall art was not protected and anyone who wanted could implement his artistic ideas on the west side of the wall.

After the fall of the wall, the east side of the wall could also be painted. However, the artists painted against time, wall woodpeckers and the demolition of the Berlin Wall that began in 1990 also destroyed the works of art.

The East Side Gallery is the best known open air gallery. Around 100 artists from all over the world painted on the wall in Mühlenstrasse.

# EXPERTISE & CERTIFICATION



BRAFA 2020's five segments of the Berlin Wall (detail)  
© Raf Michiels

The most frequently asked question is: Is this the real Berlin Wall?

Nobody can say exactly why this question is asked most often. It is a myth that the Berlin Wall was somewhere cheaply made as a plagiarism and then sold at a high price.

The identical looking silo elements mentioned in point 2.1 were the only elements that were sold in the wild years after the fall when the Berlin Wall. This was due to the fact that these elements were in no way inferior to the Berlin Wall elements in terms of appearance and material. Except for the missing but decisive feature of the monier iron, which is embedded in the top of the wall element in order to be able to finally attach the wall crown.

Since the second protective wall, consisting of parts of the Berlin wall elements presented here, hardly anyone had noticed in West Berlin, and

given the quick processing as a road surface, these much more powerful elements did not get the attention that the more famous front wall.

The final wall crown was also dispensed with, since it was no longer necessary due to the inaccessibility itself. Because of their particularly massive structure, these T - elements only served the purpose of withstanding tanks themselves.

The five presented, wonderfully preserved T - elements, present like no other monument, the various epochs and turns of contemporary political history.

Essential feature: Use within the East Berlin border area, and only there! (See sketch)

These Berlin Wall elements on display are valuable, historically unique monuments, the authenticity and originality of which, given the facts, is beyond question.

# RULES FOR PARTICIPATION

Lots were drawn to match the segments and beneficiaries.

Buyers must pay BRAFA the selling price set for each segment (€15,000). BRAFA will then directly transfer this amount to the beneficiary of the corresponding segment.

The buyers must transfer the amount of their charitable donation directly to the beneficiary designated to the corresponding segment. By doing so, they will be eligible for a tax deduction on their donation from the beneficiary (to be agreed on with the charity).

## To bid

- To participate in the charity auction, all candidate buyers must register beforehand, either in person at the information desk that will be installed for this purpose at the fair, or by filling in the participation form online.
- Having registered, candidates can place their bids at the desk set up for this purpose at the fair or by e-mailing [berlinwallcharityauction@brafa.be](mailto:berlinwallcharityauction@brafa.be) for the duration of the auction.
- A hotline will be set up at the information desk during the fair's opening hours: + 32 (0)2/313.87.94.
- The auction will start on Thursday 23 January at 3 pm. A bailiff will announce the winners on Sunday 2 February at 2 pm. BRAFA will then officially notify the buyers that made the highest offers of charitable donations during the auction. Buyers must commit to paying BRAFA the price of their segment and making the agreed donation to the corresponding beneficiary, within the week following the end of the auction.
- Buyers must organise the collection of their segments no later than 3 months after the end of BRAFA (no later than 02/05/2020).
- Each buyer must pay the cost of transport, delivery and installation of their segment. Information about delivery/installation costs can be obtained from the information desk or from the shipping company Farin (Tel +32(0)2.216.83.84 - Mail: [info@farin.be](mailto:info@farin.be)).

BRAFA will transfer the proceeds of the sale of the five segments to the five beneficiaries.

## BRAFA's obligations

### During the sale:

- All information supplied by candidate buyers in the context of this auction will be considered strictly confidential and will only be used for the purposes of this charity auction. Brafa guarantees the non-disclosure of this information to third parties.
- Bidders can monitor the bidding on the various segments live on the website.
- BRAFA will engage the services of a bailiff for the closure of the auction on Sunday 2 February 2020 at 2 pm. The winning bidders will be notified immediately.

# BRAFA ART FAIR

## After the sale:

- BRAFA will provide buyers with a file containing information about the history and origin of these segments of the Berlin Wall, which has been drawn up on BRAFA's request by the expert Jens Wordelmann, who was recommended by the German Embassy in Brussels.
- BRAFA will put each buyer in contact with the charity designated to the segment of their choice so they can transfer their promised donation to the charity directly.
- BRAFA will store the segments of the Berlin Wall at its own expense for a period of three months after the fair, in the warehouse of a specialist company. Collection can be arranged as soon as the designated beneficiary has confirmed receipt of the funds due.

## Payment guarantees

BRAFA reserves the right to demand financial or other guarantees from candidate bidders if the latter do not, for example, place their bids when physically present at the fair.

BRAFA has the right to refuse a bid if the bidder is unable to present the required financial guarantees or if there is a suspicion of attempted fraud.

## Disputes

- Disputes will be dealt with exclusively by the Courts of Brussels. Only Belgian legislation will apply.



# THE FIVE BERLIN WALL SEGMENTS AND THEIR BENEFICIARIES



NR. 1  
KOM OP TEGEN KANKER



NR. 2  
HART VOOR HANDICAP



NR. 3  
CAP 48



NR. 4  
TÉLÉVIE



NR. 5  
ART & HISTORY MUSEUM



# Kom op tegen Kanker

**Een wereld zonder kanker. Daar streeft Kom op tegen Kanker naar, totdat niemand meer hoeft te sterven aan kanker en we deze ziekte kunnen beheersen of zelfs genezen.**

Zover is het nog niet. In Vlaanderen krijgen elk jaar bijna 41.000 mensen te horen dat ze kanker hebben. Een vrouw op de vier krijgt de ziekte voor ze 75 is. Bij mannen is dat zelfs een op de drie. Gelukkig overleven steeds meer patiënten. Steeds meer mensen leven dus met de gevolgen van kanker. In Vlaanderen al ruim een kwart miljoen.

Daarom neemt Kom op tegen Kanker al 30 jaar initiatieven om kanker te verzachten voor patiënten en hun naasten, om kankerinformatie te verspreiden en om te pleiten voor een beter kankerbeleid. Met preventie en onderzoek helpt Kom op tegen Kanker de ziekte bovendien te bestrijden en te vermijden.

## **Uw geld goed besteed**

Dat doen we niet alleen, maar met de hulp van velen. Het is enkel dankzij het engagement van enthousiaste mensen, en dankzij de gulheid van zovelen zoals u, dat Kom op tegen Kanker de middelen krijgt om zijn toekomstplan te realiseren.

Kom op tegen Kanker waakt er dan ook over dat een maximum van het ingezamelde geld effectief naar de strijd tegen kanker gaat. In 2018 ging er bijvoorbeeld bijna 16 miljoen euro naar patiëntgericht wetenschappelijk onderzoek en vernieuwende zorgprojecten. Zo zorgt Kom op tegen

Kanker mee voor een betere levenskwaliteit voor patiënten, ex-patiënten en hun naasten.

## **Ook in de toekomst**

Dat doet Kom op tegen Kanker ook door in te zetten op psychosociale zorg. Jonge kankerpatiëntjes beleven bijvoorbeeld elk jaar de week van hun dromen op het vakantiekamp. Gezinnen met een baby of kleuter met kanker kunnen een dag per jaar alle zorgen vergeten tijdens de gezinsdag in Bobbejaanland.

De Kankerlijn beantwoordt oproepen, e-mails en online berichten van patiënten en hun naasten. De zorgvrijwilligers voeren jaarlijks 34.000 gesprekken in bijna 40 ziekenhuizen. Voor jongeren en jongvolwassenen zijn er onder meer ontmoetingsdagen en –weekends met aangepaste activiteiten en het online platform kankercounteren.be. Het Kankerfonds verleent steun aan patiënten die door hun ziekte in financiële problemen raken.

Daarnaast ontvangen ook een heleboel andere initiatieven structurele steun, zoals de kinderoncologie en palliatieve zorg.

Die steun blijven we bieden, want ook in de toekomst zal Kom op tegen Kanker de strijd verder zetten. Tot de dag waarop we geen geliefden meer verliezen aan kanker.

🌐 [www.komoptegenkanker.be](http://www.komoptegenkanker.be) | 📍 [komoptegenkanker](https://www.komoptegenkanker.be) | 🗣️ [KOTKanker](https://www.komoptegenkanker.be) | 📱 [kotkanker](https://www.komoptegenkanker.be)

Vos dons, même les plus petits,  
financent les grandes idées  
de nos chercheurs.

Faites un don!

F.R.S.-FNRS : BE92 2100 0540 0023



# WE WANT MORE

Meer uitgereikte handen. Meer bruggenbouwers. Meer inclusie zodat straks iedereen met een beperking er ook gewoon bij hoort. Meer vragen we niet. Hoe? Door samen zoveel mogelijk dingen te doen zodat we elkaar leren kennen. En waarderen. Op straat. Op de speelplaats. Op de werkvloer. Op de festivalwei. Want hoe genereuzer we allemaal zijn, hoe groter het draagvlak, hoe zwaarder we kunnen doorwegen op het beleid én hoe sneller we de drempels weghalen. Niet alleen daarbuiten. Maar ook in ons hoofd.

De Genereuzen, de doeners van Hart voor Handicap, helpen daarbij. Ontdek hoe op [degenereuzen.be](http://degenereuzen.be)

de **GENE**  
**REUZEN**

*De doeners van Hart voor Handicap*

hart  
VOOR HANDICAP



©Alexander Kanyobo

# BALANCE TA GÊNE

Entre Ilias et sa sœur,  
pas de gêne,  
pas de complexes,  
pas de malaise.

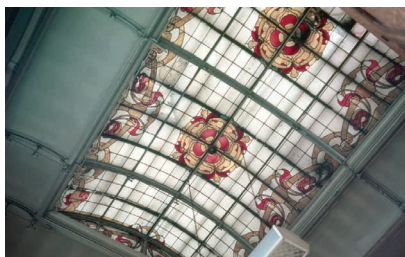


Découvrez la campagne « Balance ta gêne » sur [CAP48.be](https://www.cap48.be)





Mede dankzij het partnership tussen BRAFA en het MUSEUM KUNST & GESCHIEDENIS worden twee projecten werkelijkheid! In het museum komt er einde dit jaar een zaaltje voor de precolumbiaanse mummies, met als blikvanger die welke een rol speelde in twee Kuife-albums. De nieuwste wetenschappelijke bevindingen zullen er worden uiteengezet. In tweede instantie draagt BRAFA ook bij aan de restauratie en de wederoprichting van de wintertuin die Victor Horta in 1900 ontwierp voor de Brusselse advocaat Jean Cousin. Deze indrukwekkende architectonische constructie van staal, glas-in-lood en marmer komt in de nieuwe zaal gewijd aan de Belgische art nouveau en art deco. De opening daarvan is gepland in 2022.



© Photographs: AHM Brussels and Panoramic Terre

Deux projets deviendront bientôt réalité grâce, entre autres, au partenariat entre la BRAFA et le MUSÉE ART & HISTOIRE ! Tout d'abord, le musée aura l'honneur d'inaugurer fin 2020 une salle dédiée aux momies précolombiennes. Les visiteurs pourront notamment y découvrir la pièce maîtresse ayant joué un rôle dans deux albums de Tintin : la momie de "Rascar Capac". Les dernières découvertes scientifiques y seront également présentées. Ensuite, la BRAFA contribuera à la restauration et à la reproduction du jardin d'hiver conçu par Victor Horta en 1900 pour l'avocat bruxellois Jean Cousin. Cette impressionnante construction architecturale d'acier, de vitraux et de marbre se déclina dans la nouvelle salle dédiée à l'Art Nouveau et à l'Art Déco belges. Son ouverture au public est prévue pour 2022.

[www.artandhistory.museum](http://www.artandhistory.museum)  
Parc du Cinquantenaire 10, Brussels  
Partnerships: [b.suys@kmkg-mrah.be](mailto:b.suys@kmkg-mrah.be)  
+32 (0)2 741 72 13

ART & HISTORY  MUSEUM

# REFERENCES

## Author:

Jens Wordelmann - Berlin, December 2019

[www.berliner-mauersteine.de](http://www.berliner-mauersteine.de) / [info@berliner-mauersteine.de](mailto:info@berliner-mauersteine.de)

<http://www.berlin-wall.co> / [info@berlin-wall.co](mailto:info@berlin-wall.co)

Phone: (+49) 17645925470

## Literature & Evidence:

<http://www.chronik-der-mauer.de/>

<http://www.berliner-mauersteine.de/>

<https://the-wall-net.org/>

<http://www.berliner-mauer.de/>

<http://www.berlinermaueronline.de/mauerkunst/>