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Celebrating the 65th Anniversary of Diplomatic Relations between Poland and China



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上海大学博物馆(筹) 上海大学美术学院 波兰驻沪总领事馆

Shanghai University Museum Fine Arts College of Shanghai University Consulate General of the Republic of Poland in Shanghai 皇冠上的宝石2014.12波兰招贴艺术展

作品集

Jewel on the Crown -Polish Poster Art Exhibition

Collection



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皇冠上的宝石——波兰招贴艺术展

Jewel on the Crown -Polish Poster Art Exhibition









艺术是无国界且不受限制的,是让全世界自由沟通的通用语言。跨越年代、国籍和表现形式的鸿沟,伟大艺术作品的灵魂总是可以自然相连的。这也是这场"皇冠上的宝石——波兰招贴艺术展"的初衷——能够让更多的中国艺术爱好者有机会接触和认识波兰招贴艺术。

作为世界平面艺术界的一颗明珠,波兰招贴艺术就像法国的油画、中国的京剧、意大利的时尚与设计一样,是波兰的骄傲,也在世界上有着广泛影响。20世纪50年代,波兰招贴艺术被引进中国,以其富有创意的形式、鲜艳的色彩和丰富的内涵吸引了众多中国艺术爱好者的眼球,给中国观众带来了全新的美学观念启迪。之后,波兰招贴艺术和中国艺术便开始了相互作用相互影响的时代。

中国艺术一直富有生机和活力,长盛不衰,这不仅得益于其源远流长的传统,也得益于其海纳百川的胸怀。而上海,作为中国最朝气蓬勃的国际大都市,开放,进取,在国际文化交流方面有着得天独厚的优势。因此,在上海举办的这场波兰招贴艺术展得到波兰驻沪总领事馆及波兰驻中国大使馆的全力支持,其在推动波兰现代和民间艺术在中国普及过程中发挥的积极作用也将毋庸置疑。

本次展览共展出波兰招贴艺术作品120余件,虽然只是波兰招贴艺术的一方小小缩影,却也可以让中国观众领略到波兰招贴艺术的魅力,并感受到这些作品所蕴含的历史、社会及文化内涵。

在此我要感谢上海大学博物馆在收集、保护和研究波兰招贴艺术作品方面做出的努力和贡献,也要感谢上海大学能组织这样一场展览。 我希望上海大学博物馆能再接再厉,继续推进波中两国间的文化交流事业。我也很欣慰有潘耀昌教授和陈淑君女士这样的中国学者,并感谢 他们为筹备和组织这场展览付出的辛勤努力。

2014年是波中两国正式建交65周年,我非常高兴能将这场展览作为庆祝波中65年友好关系的一份贺礼。同时我也确信,接下来的另一个65年将见证波中两国在文化领域的更多交流与合作。

恭祝万事如意!

彼得・诺沃特尼亚克 波兰驻沪总领事 2014年12月

P. 06-07







Preface I

Polish Poster Art Exhibition

As Consul General of the Republic of Poland I am honored to address you in a preface to the catalogue of Jewel on the Crown—Polish Poster Art Exhibition, which was initiated by Shanghai University Museum and patronaged by the Consulate General of the Republic of Poland in Shanghai.

Art is borderless and unrestrained, an universal language for the world to communicate. The artistic souls of great works of art are spontaneously connected to each other, regardless the difference of age, country and manifestation. Therefore, Jewel on the Crown—Polish Poster Art Exhibition was organized to enable Chinese art enthusiasts to have a chance to be acquainted with Polish Poster Art.

As the world's graphic art pearl, Polish posters are internationally influential and are a pride of Poland, just as the painting in France, the Peking Opera in China, fashion and design in Italy. Polish posters were first introduced to China in 1950s and caught the eyes of Chinese art lovers by its innovative form, bold color and rich connotation, refreshing the aesthetic idea of Chinese audience. After that, Polish poster art and Chinese art interacted with and influenced each other.

Chinese culture's long-lasting energy and vitality benefits from its long pedigree as well as its willingness to embrace and learn from Western culture. And Shanghai, being the most active cosmopolitan city in China, is open and progressive and an ideal place for international cultural exchange. The Polish posters exhibition held in Shanghai has the full support from the Consulate General of the Republic of Poland in Shanghai and the Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Beijing, and is believed to play an active role in Polish modern and folklore art promotion in China.

There are more than 120 Polish posters displayed on the exhibition, which is merely a little part of Polish poster art. It however enables Chinese audience to get closer to the charm of Polish posters and the historical, social and cultural connotation embodied in them.

I would like to extend thanks to Shanghai University Museum for contributing to the collection, protection and research of Polish pictorial posters and organizing such an art exhibition for these works and I hope that Shanghai University Museum will continue to promote cultural exchange between Poland and China. I am also grateful to Chinese scholars Professor Pan Yaochang and Ms. Chen Shujun for their efforts in preparing and organizing this wonderful exhibition.

The year 2014 marks also the 65th anniversary of the official diplomatic relations establishment between Poland and China and I am glad to be able to take this exhibition as yet another way to celebrate 65 years of friendship between Poland and China. I am quite sure that the next 65 years will witness far more of Polish-Chinese cultural exchange and cooperation.

All the best

Piotr Nowotniak Consul General of the Republic of Poland in Shanghai

December, 2014













招贴(Poster)艺术有着古老的传统,但就其作为一门独立的现代艺术来看,它发源于欧洲,其兴起与印刷业密切相关。

波兰招贴的发展与欧洲大体同步,从19世纪末至今,波兰招贴已有一百多年的历史。在20世纪五六十年代,波兰招贴艺术的国际地位 迅速提升,一跃成为领导力量。特别是波兰的影剧招贴更为出色,被誉为西方招贴艺术"皇冠上的宝石",成为波兰美术的一大特色。

波兰招贴艺术于20世纪50年代传入中国,其用色明快简洁,形式概括有力,联想机智巧妙,令在摸索中前行的中国同行和艺术爱好者 耳目一新,成为一代青年人的珍贵记忆,也成为中波文化交流的纽带。

为庆祝中国和波兰建交65周年,波兰驻上海总领事馆、上海大学博物馆(筹)与上海大学美术学院合作举办了本次展览。波兰驻上海总领事馆总领事彼得·诺沃特尼亚克先生、上海大学美术学院潘耀昌教授和一批波兰友人为我们提供了120件精彩的作品,并为这次展览的筹备和组织展出,倾注了极大热情,付出了大量心血。这次展览的举办,让上海大学师生得以近距离欣赏波兰招贴艺术佳作,体会波兰人民的审美追求和精神世界,必将促进上海大学艺术的创新和文化底蕴的积淀。

最后,向为本次展览付出心血与汗水的所有人员表示衷心的感谢! 预祝"皇冠上的宝石——波兰招贴艺术展"圆满成功!

罗宏杰 上海大学校长 2014年12月

P. 10-11





Preface II

Polish Poster Art Exhibition

Art is related to the needs of people, express and communicate emotions. It also gets developed through constant communication.

Poster art has an old tradition. While taken as an independent modern art form, it originates from Europe, and its rise is closely related to the printing industry.

Development of poster in Poland keeps pace with that in Europe. Since the end of the 19th century, the poster in Poland has gone through development for over one hundred years. In the 1950s and 1960s, Polish poster art became increasingly well-known in the world. Especially, film and play posters of Poland are so outstanding that they are honored as the "Jewel on the Crown" of western poster art, and became a prominent characteristic of Poland's fine arts.

Polish poster art was first introduced into China in the 1950s. Its lively and concise color, general and powerful form, and tactful and ingenious idea bring a breath of fresh air to Chinese peers and art lovers moving forward in exploration. It has become the precious memory of that generation of young people and also the bridge for the cultural exchange between China and Poland.

To celebrate the 65th anniversary of the official diplomatic relations establishment between China and Poland, Consulate General of the Republic of Poland in Shanghai, Shanghai University Museum and Fine Arts College jointly hold the exhibition. Mr. Piotr Nowotniak, Consul General of Consulate General of the Republic of Poland in Shanghai, Professor Yaochang Pan from the Fine Arts College of Shanghai University and a group of Polish friends provided us with 120 pieces of excellent works, and devoted great enthusiasm and efforts for the preparation and organization of the exhibition. The exhibition provides an opportunity for teachers and students of Shanghai University to closely appreciate the poster artworks of Poland and feel the aesthetic pursuit and spiritual world of Polish people, which will promote the artistic innovation and accumulation of cultural deposits of Shanghai University.

Finally, heartfelt thanks go to those who have made painstaking efforts for the exhibition! Wish a complete success of "Jewel on the Crown—Polish Poster Art Exhibition"!

Luo Hongjie President of Shanghai University

December, 2014







波兰招贴艺术六十年

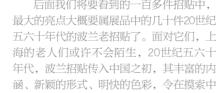
前言

波兰在欧洲的位置

在讨论波兰招贴艺术之前,我们先来说清楚在波兰招贴艺术活 跃时期波兰的国家概念。波兰领土是第二次世界大战之后确定的, 面积32万多平方公里, 北临波罗的海, 西部与德国接壤, 东部邻 国有俄罗斯,白俄罗斯等。居民主要为说波兰语的罗马天主教信 徒,而国家东部地区则居住着说鲁寨尼亚语(而非俄语),信仰东 方教会(不一定是东正教)的居民。居民种族、宗教以及文化多样

> 共存。波兰居住着立陶宛人、鲁塞尼亚人以 及人口不断增加的波兰人,同时也居住着犹 太人、亚美尼亚人以及鞑靼人。波兰和立陶 宛人大多数信奉天主教,而少数民族则形成 了其他独立的宗教团体。因此,从种族、宗 教、政治、文化、地缘上看, 波兰处于日尔 曼、拉丁、斯拉夫民族(新教、天主教、东 正教)三大板块交汇的边缘(图1)。

后面我们将要看到的一百多件招贴中,



前行的中国同行和艺术爱好者耳目一新、令熟悉了文革宣传画的普 通观众新鲜好奇。据上海大学美术学院郭力教授回忆,1962年,他 刚过15岁,考入上海美专预科班学习,就被图书馆波兰画报中的影 剧招贴深深吸引。当时出于爱护珍贵图书的目的,外国画报是不让 学生看的。他只好找熟人偷偷借阅,用铅笔临摹、记录,然后凭 记忆画成色彩小稿(其实波兰招贴原稿尺寸也不大,有些才十来厘 米长),有的还临写在珍贵的绢地上。

到底是怎样的特点使得这些招贴呈现出如此的魅力呢? 这里就 要提到西方学界对这段时间波兰招贴现象的描述——"波兰招贴学 派" (Polish Poster School)。这一精彩的现象大约从1948年开始 出现,到1956年左右达到高峰,1965年起逐渐式微。这个影响持续 15年左右的现象,在世界范围内将招贴的艺术价值发挥到有史以来 的顶点, 其特点是: 1.运用图像修辞手法, 使画面具有前所未有的 深厚内涵; 2.坚持手绘创作方法,有别于数字化时代; 3.十几位不 同专业训练背景(建筑专业、油画专业、室内装饰专业等)的艺 术家, 创作出风格各异的作品, 一举成为世界招贴史上的大家。

波兰招贴中的隐喻

涉及语言文字领域的修辞学, 在汉语中主要有比喻、借代、象 征、讽刺、引用、代指等,而比喻又分明喻、暗喻、隐喻等;在英 语中,没有汉语中如此多的分类,大致分为明喻和暗喻两类。西方 图像修辞学大致借用了语言修辞学的这些术语, 在西方古典绘画 中,最常用来作为喻体的是希腊神话故事人物。比如画家在绘制赞 助人的妻子、女儿、情人的肖像时,往往以维纳斯诞生、三女神、 狩猎女神的故事等作为叙事载体,以描绘对象高贵、美貌、智慧 等美好的品质,被引用的女神的面貌自然就以描绘对象为模特。当 然,严格意义上的肖像画除外。其实,那时候王公贵族的女眷借用 女神的身份以自己的面容入画的心理和今人拍婚纱照时的角色扮演 是一样的。今人拍摄婚纱照时,摄影公司也会利用图像修辞学来吸 引顾客,除了西方传统的婚纱照之外,摄影师几乎都会推荐选择一 套路易十四的紧身衣,蓬巴杜夫人的大蓬裙,选择或真或假的场 景,装扮成西方的宫廷王公贵妇;再选择一套中国传统服装装扮成 中国的皇帝皇后。这样的婚纱照给自己平添贵族之气,让挂在家里 每每能给自己心理满足。西方油画中的隐喻更是最常被运用的手 法,比如在西方贵妇的房中,都会挂一幅男神女神赤身缠绵的油 画。这样的画面指爱情,也可以说这样的男欢女爱的画面是爱情的 符号,起到祝福主人夫妻、情人关系和美长久之意。



罗伯特・康宝、《受胎告知》(梅洛德 祭坛画的中央部分),约公元1452-1428 年,木板油画,约63.5cm×63.5cm(纽约 大都会博物馆,克洛伊斯特斯收藏,1956

圣经故事画《受胎告知》(图2),许多艺术家画这个主题时 会选择画上白百合, 取百合纯洁之意, 将花比喻为圣母, 意指圣母 是处子之身怀孕, 此处是比喻中的暗喻。

波兰招贴学派对图像修辞的运用可谓淋漓尽致, 尤其是隐喻这 种手法, 更是一直以来为世人所称道, 是波兰招贴学派招贴最引人 瞩目的特点之一。波兰人,在欣赏使用了隐喻的招贴的美学价值、 艺术价值的同时, 更将设计师们对隐喻使用的出发点解读为他们对 当时社会现状的不满,对当时政府的隐晦反对。但非波兰学者在研 究波兰学派的招贴时,则主要关注招贴的美学价值、艺术价值。因 为招贴图像其实是一种信息传达的工具, 所以, 招贴对图像修辞的 应用有其不同于架上绘画的特殊性。

1967年,波兰公众剧院请波兰招贴学派第一代代表艺术家亨里图3 克·托马什夫斯基(Henryk Tomaszewski, 1914-2005)为他们的剧《R#AS》,公众剧院(亨 目《凡塔兹》(Fantazy)设计了一幅招贴(图3)。

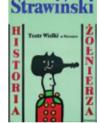
《凡塔兹》是一个很简单的三角恋爱故事,有两位女主角,一 腕,纸,摆。)。 位男主角。招贴是绘制在一张绿色地纸上的,一个红边长方形把稿 纸分成内外两部分,这样的画面结构是托马什夫斯基常常采用的, 这样几何形的分法,中和了他自由随意的图像造型。就像台球三角 框整理台球一样,有了这样的框,整个画面立刻变得有序起来。画 面正中间, 勾出一颗心, 心中却还有一块豁了边的看上去硬硬的编 织物,波兰没有竹子,有芦苇,想来这应该是类似于芦苇的材料编 织物。红色是女主角, 左边造型为一件粉红色女裙, 向上开着鸡心 领, 右边的造型同理, 但是桃红色, 且形状有变化, 更妖媚, 颜色 更艳, 应该指的是男主角的情人, 对比之下, 左边的相对清纯的女 裙代指女主角之一——伯爵的女儿。两位女主角都为那颗心留着位 置,等待着。只是那颗心却也会伤人。

作为绘画的老招贴

隐喻是波兰老招贴的主要修辞手法,而创作手法则是手绘。 从创作方法上看, 近现代招贴先后大致出现了以下几种类型:

纯文字招贴(Billboard)、绘画招贴(图像为主,文字说明必要信 息)、几何设计招贴、拼贴招贴、照相招贴等,以及各种综合类型 招贴。本次展览大家有幸看到了跨越六十多年的波兰招贴,其中波 兰招贴学派艺术家们的创作方法均为手绘,作品多为绘画招贴。他 们使用西方绘画的传统油画、丙烯画、水彩等工具和颜料作画。而 当代年轻设计师们多用电脑作为工具进行设计。

1972年国民大剧院请扬·姆沃多热涅茨 (Jan Młodożeniec, 1929-2000)为他们排演的斯特拉文斯基的作品《士兵的经历》 (Historia Żołnierza) 创作招贴。为这件招贴,姆沃多热涅茨在一 个学生用的练习本上创作了30多张草稿,不断改变构图,颜色等, 试图取得最好的效果。这个练习本现在收藏在波兹南国家博物馆。 除了这些小尺寸的草稿,他还绘制了两张AI左右的大小的草稿 (图4、图5、图6)。



茨, 1972年, 97.5cm×67cm, 年)。 彩色胶印,纸,招贴,波兹 南国立博物馆藏)



伊戈尔・斯特拉文斯基: 扬・姆沃多热涅茨创作的《十 《十兵的故事》, 华沙国家 兵的故事》招贴草稿集封面 歌剧院(扬・姆沃多热涅 (波兹南国立博物馆藏, 1972





扬·姆沃多热涅茨创作的《十兵的故事》招贴草稿集(波 兹南国立博物馆藏)。









绘画招贴虽以绘画作为创作手段,但它本质上作为一种信息传 达工具,与纯粹的绘画有着质的区别。招贴所传达的信息必须准确 无误,而能担当此任的文字非常重要。因此,文字自始至终是招贴 中不可或缺的部分,是任何一个招贴设计师都不能忽视的招贴画面 的构成元素。波兰招贴学派的设计师们各自都有自己独到的文字创 作特点。归纳起来,主要方法有二:一是手写,每个设计师的笔迹 不同,对字体的创新处理不同,如有的处理成手写字体,有的模仿 印刷字体,如此,就形成了自己的特色;二是拼贴,设计师从报纸 等地方把自己需要的字母剪切下来,组成文字,黏贴在招贴画面 中。除去锦上添花的手写文字,波兰招贴学派招贴崛起的最主要的 原因还是其图像的价值,即其手绘的绘画性价值,在当时最为可 贵。当时的资本主义国家中,大行其道的是艺术价值不高的商业招 贴;在后来的社会主义阵营国家中,则是宣传画占据着招贴舞台, 波兰是个例外。波兰招贴学派招贴画面中的图像可分为两类:其 一,与服务对象直接相关,即戏剧招贴中画出戏剧中的人物、道具 等; 电影招贴中画出电影中的人物、道具等。这种描绘是一种叙述 性的描述, 是评价性的描述, 带有设计师自身风格的描述, 带有戏 剧导演、电影导演传达出的道德说法的描述。我们观众在欣赏这类 招贴时,接受过程、解读过程需要经历从图像到剧目的两个步骤。 而研究者则主要运用图像学方法对此类招贴进行研究,解释为何招 贴中的文字信息(戏剧、电影标题等各种信息)、图像(来自剧目 人物、道具、场景、商品等)会被设计师选择为吸引路人、体现戏 剧主题思想或主要内容的载体。其二,与联想性相关,即人物或者 道具之外的手绘图像。观看者在欣赏这类招贴时, 其接受、解读的 过程,是从图像到图像的意义,再到戏剧的三个步骤。

显然,绘画招贴之形式的审美价值颇高,波兰招贴学派的作品 是功能性和艺术价值、美学价值完美结合的典范。波兰电影、剧 院招贴的最大亮点就是其独特的绘画性。绘画性所指的是以手绘为 基础的特性,包括画者动势,线条、色彩特征,设计与笔迹等形 式要素,以及各种个性特征等方面。对绘画性的研究,基于视觉 心理学的形式分析。面对一张戏剧招贴绘画作品,我们有这样几 种考察方式:

1.基于对所示剧目有所了解的理解方式。如图像学解读、图像修辞解读等等。2.形式分析方式。探究作品的形式语言,例如,分析作品的构图、线条特性、色彩关系、黑白关系,以及点线面等形式特征,甚至包括作者的个性特征,让接受者置身于设计师的位置去体验作者的感受和意图,也即还原作者创作过程中的视觉心理感受。

波兰招贴学派从一开始就不断追随世界前卫美术的形式探索,不满足于作品形式对观众视觉生硬的冲击力,而意在追求持久而感人的魅力。于是他们在作品中加进了诗意的曲线美,以及军械库展览中那些现代的形式主义的表现方法,亦借鉴法国绘画,特别是毕加索、马蒂斯的风格,将之应用于实践。顺应20世纪初的形式主义潮流,波兰招贴学派以自己独到的探索,也为这个潮流做出了自己的贡献。

波兰招贴学派设计师对招贴形式最大的成绩就是打破同时期流行的国际平面设计风格的最大特点——秩序感。这种国际风格在20世纪50年代出现在西德与瑞士,力图通过简单的结构和标准化的版式造成集功能主义与理性主义于一体的高度的秩序感。这样的招贴严峻,而且略显冷酷。而此时,波兰招贴学派的招贴则采用活泼的

曲线形式, 拒绝使用那些破坏性强的硬线、折角, 打破呆板的直线 和棱角的秩序, 以温情脉脉的表述, 体现对观众的亲近感。透过形 式分析, 观众可以加深自己对设计师良苦用心的认识理解。

波兰美术史家扬·比亚沃斯托茨基(Jan Bialostocki, 1921-1988) 研究时发现,波兰艺术招贴几乎没有商业价值,艺术家们钟情于油 画笔触的效果,讲究笔法和光影,画面中流畅的线条充满激情,其 出色的表现技巧与传统的商业招贴不可同日而语。波兰招贴学派第 二代代表艺术家扬·莱尼扎(Jan Lenica, 1928-2001)认为,波兰招贴的精彩之处在于它对周围环境的保护和冲击之间的平衡。招贴必然与环境产生对抗,因为招贴是街头艺术,不得不面对一个原本不属于自己的环境,不得不同完全不属于自己,甚至是敌对的公众进行斗争。也就是说,招贴被公众接受的过程不是一帆风顺的。

莱尼扎认为,让观众接受的最好方 法就是震惊读者,击败敌对态度, 赢得认同,从而成功传达出作者自 己的思想。

《厄勒克特拉》(Elektra)(图7)是由理查德·施特劳斯作曲的音乐性歌剧,由奥地利剧作家霍夫曼·斯塔尔编剧改编自古希腊悲剧,讲述的是古希腊英雄阿伽门农被妻子伙同奸夫谋杀,其女厄勒克特拉为报父仇,鼓动兄弟杀死母亲。后世将这种恋父情结称为"厄勒克特拉情结"。该剧1909年1月在德国德累斯顿剧院首演。1970年,位于华沙的国立大歌剧院请莱尼扎为他们设计这幅招贴,这幅招贴不像他的成名作《沃采克》

(Wozzeck, 1964) 那样的震观众,



Teatr Wielki Richard Strauss ELEKT

《厄勒克特拉》,施特劳斯,国立 剧院(扬·莱尼扎,1970年,96.5cm ×67.5cm,彩色胶印,纸,招贴)。

然而却是一件异常优美的、传神(传的是这出歌剧的神)的招贴, 站在它的面前,能感觉到纸面荡漾着的满满的音乐性。画面中的 女人应该是主角厄勒克特拉。莱尼扎没有背叛自己对颜色之间过渡 的神秘性的追求,为了这出施特劳斯作曲的音乐性戏剧,他用黑色 背景突出前面彩色的女性剪影,如果仅仅是这样,观众还不能感觉 到画面的音乐性,他继而又用琴键状的白色块制造出颜色之间的高 度大落差,声音就此飘荡出来。这个画面应该是父仇得报后,女主 角的狂舞,双手滴着仇人的鲜血,双脚的蓝给歌剧画上了休止符。

作为设计的波兰新招贴

波兰招贴学派艺术家们的创作直到他们生命的结束,一直坚持自身风格的探索,第三代手绘海报大师,延续了波兰招贴学派的风格特色直到21世纪,如拉法尔·奥乐宾斯基(Rafał Olbiński, 1943-)、维斯瓦夫·瓦乐库斯基(Wiesław Wałkuski, 1956-)等。

随着电脑的广泛运用,年轻招贴创作者的来源不再是建筑师、 画家等,而是专业院校设计系的毕业生们,他们用电脑取代画笔 讲行创作。

然而,这些年轻人并没有因为放弃手绘、放弃调色板、而放弃

对设计作品艺术性的追求。而且试图在实践中和理论中都能赋予当 代设计以艺术性格。他们在为自己看似冷冰冰的线条、工具箱里直 接拿出来的色彩赋予个人温情的生命。试图将应用品变为艺术价值 和应用功能兼备的双料佳作。

在现代视野中,对设计师有两种不同的理解。第一种认为,平面设计是解决问题的手段,在所展示的内容与观众之间建立准确的联系,在创作过程中设计师应该降低自我表达的欲望,一切为了给展示内容提供最佳效果的服务。另一种观点是,虽然平面设计拥有跟解决问题有关的技能,同时也应该拥有文化和美学层面。这意味着,自我表达不仅不会减少作品的效果,反而会成倍的加分。这第二种态度是大部分波兰和欧洲平面设计师所持有的。

在讨论设计的时候,美国知名设计师、平面设计评论家杰西卡·荷芬(Jessica Helfand)给出这样的解释:平面设计是一门艺术语言,它协调和平衡了色彩和光线,规模和张力,形式和内容。同时,它也是一种隐喻语言,充满了暗示、双关语、象征和典故,充满了对眼睛和心智都颇具挑战性的文化参考和概念推理。

这样一看,一切似乎又回到了原点。

回溯文艺复兴时代, 瓦萨里创办佛罗伦萨美院, 当时流行的迪 赛纽(disegno)这个术语,包含两层意思: l.素描(描绘); 2.构 思(设计)。后来,在英语国家, disegno被译成design, 这时的 design渐渐转化成我们今天所说的设计,成为不同于纯艺术的绘画 的领域,属于实用艺术。于是,在平面设计领域,也有设计绘画(纯 艺术)和设计(构思)之分。其实迪赛纽是动脑与动手的结合,思 与行本为一体, 现在却被分开了。按照习惯思维, 似乎纯艺术和实 用艺术之间有一道难以逾越的鸿沟,正如波兰传统美术教育中,平 面艺术 (Graphic Art) 与平面设计 (Graphic design) 属于两个领 域,如同设计与绘画分属于实用美术和纯艺术两个不同范畴那样。 今天,在西方,artist和designer是完全不同的两个身份。Design 在中文中被译为设计,这样就从概念上把绘画(手绘)与设计分 开,或者说对立起来。回到迪赛纽的本意,作为手段的绘画和实用 美术可归于思和行的两个层面,而非泾渭分明的两个领域。上世纪 前期,包豪斯的出现旨在打破这一僵局,把纯艺术引进设计领域, 其综合性教育影响深远。波兰设计界当时也处在这一语境之中。

而如今的波兰是一个多元化暧昧不清的世界。在这里,传统与现代、图形与字体排印、缤纷艳丽与黑白色调,民族性与外界文化的影响相辅相成。最近10年里,应用图形在波兰得到了迅猛发展。经济复苏和信息技术革命都是促进这一现象的重要原因。波兰进入欧盟后,很多新成立的或者已经存在的文化机构以及文化活动,比如博物馆、电影节、戏剧节、音乐会和展览会蓬勃兴盛起来。此次展出的几十件波兰新招贴都是文化机构、博物馆或者画廊资助的波兰平面设计师的作品。如此的合作提供给设计师实验的机会,让他们寻找特别的表达方式,同时也意味着资助方对作品有很高的期望和要求。这些合作的效果非凡,让今天的观众看到高质量原创性和开风气的设计作品。

在平面设计蓬勃发展的今天,提高对设计作品的认识、鉴赏能力也是我们生活的技能之一,感谢上海大学博物馆给我们这样一个学习的机会。

陈淑君 潘耀昌 2014年12月





Polish Poster Art from 1950

Before we talk about this attractive topic, it is necessary for us to the make clear some national concepts during the period when polish poster bearing the most strong influential power in the art world. What is Poland? Where is it? What kind nationalities live there and what are their languages? What about their religion? Poland, a country with 3,200,000 Square kilometers, finally was founded after World War II. It is adjacent to the Baltic Sea to the north, contiguous to the Germany to the west and neighbor to the Russia and the Republic of Belarus. The residents are mainly Catholic who speak Polish while inhabitants in Eastern regions are those who speak old east Slavic (not Russian) and adore Church of East (not Orthodox Church). Tribes, religions and varieties of culture coexist together. The Lithuanian, Ruthenians and ever growing Polack as well as Jewish, Armenians and Tarter live in Poland. The majority of Poland and Lithuanian are Catholics whereas others minority form independent religious bands correspondingly. Therefore, Poland, based on the tribes, religions, politics as well as culture and location, is in the nearby area of interchange of the Germany, Latin and the Slavic (Protestants, Catholicism and the Orthodox Church).

The most precious heritage in this book are dozens old posters created in 1950s-1970s. The Chinese elders will be familiar with them. According to professor Guo Li from the Fine Arts College of Shanghai University, when he was admitted by the foundation program of Shanghai Academy of Fine Arts at the age of 15, he was deeply impressed by the drama posters of Polish pictorial in the library. To protect the precious books, students had no access to the foreign pictorials at that time. Therefore, he borrowed from acquaintances secretly, copied and recorded with the pencil and drew small drafts from memory. (In fact, the original Polish poster is not quite big in size. For example, some are about 10 cm, and some designers even draw sketches on students' exercise books, such as the draft collections of Historia Żołnierza above by Jan Młodożeniec.) Some are painted on the silken clothes, such as Ayda by Jan Młodożeniec, Ostatni Etap by Tadeusz Trepkowski and Macbeth by Jan Lenica, etc. At that moment, the Polish posters were on the upswing and also playing a leading role in the world. Its rich contents, novel forms and bright colors refresh the Chinese peers and poster fans.

What makes these posters to ooze charm? Here we must make mention of the description to what happened on Polish Poster artists: Polish Poster School. This phenomenon emerged in 1948 approximately; it came to its peak almost 1956 and declined from 1965 gradually. The definition of it is an irritation of poster phenomenon during that time by western academic circles. It lasted for 15 years, which made the art value of poster climaxed ever. Those features are as follows: No. 1, the unprecedentedly denotation of the paint was performed by the method of image rhetoric. No.2, insisting on drawing and making it a difference to the era of digital. No.3, over ten graphic designers of widely different styles become the masters in the history of the poster art of the world due to it overnight.

Metaphor in Polish Posters

It is safe to say that Polish Poster School is capable of using image rhetoric to the hilt. In particular, its highly reputed use of metaphor is one of the most remarkable features of Polish School posters. It is worth mentioning, that the Polish, on one hand appreciate the aesthetic and artistic value of posters using metaphor, and on the other hand, interpret designers' use of metaphor as their dissatisfaction with the social status quo and obscure opposition to the government. However non-Polish scholars mainly focus on the aesthetic and artistic value of posters. Because the poster image is actually a tool of information communication, the application of image rhetoric which I call "rhetoric of posters" in this article is different from that of easel painting. Designers of Polish Poster School are so far the best masters of this technique. In addition to metaphor, their adept use of rhetorical devices includes irony, personification, hyperbole, metonymy reference, etc. Although these techniques are dizzying, people are willingly immersed within and can't help loving them. Now that poster is a tool, its designer has clear purpose and service target in mind in the process of design. As a consequence, researchers are less likely to misinterpret posters than "pure arts" in the use of rhetoric and imaging.

Fantazy tells a simple triangle love story between two heroines and a hero. The poster is on a green paper, which is divided into two parts by a red rectangle. He often uses this kind of frame structure and geometry, which neutralize his free style in the artwork. It is just like the function of triangles in billiard games, with which the picture will be in good order. A heart is in the middle of the picture, with a ball of rough and hard fabrics in it. There are no bamboos in Poland except reeds, so it should be some fabrics made of reeds. The red color stands for heroines: the left one is a pink V-neck dress; the right one is a peach dress with different shape. It

stands for the lover of the hero because it is more charming and the color is more vibrant. In comparison, the pure color on the left refers to one of the heroines, the daughter of the earl. They all leave space for that heart and wait for him, but the heart can also hurt.

Old posters

Paintings

Metaphor was the most important rhetoric skill; drawing a picture with brush, oil was the very creative way.

In 1972, Teatr Narodowy w Warszawie invited Jan Młodożeniec (1929-2000) to create posters for Historia Żołnierza by Stravinsky, which is in rehearsal. For it, Młodożeniec painted more than 30 rough drafts on a student's notebook. Besides, to achieve the best result, he continually changed the composition of the picture and the color. The notebook is kept in National Museum of Poznan now. He painted another two drafts about A1size besides these small drafts

In essence, painting poster is a vehicle for conveying information and is qualitatively different from pure painting though it use painting as its creation approach. The message from the poster must be accurate and characters are of vital important for this function. Therefore, characters are indispensable factors of poster all the way. Each designer of Polish poster school has his own feature in character creation. To sum up, two main methods are: firstly, handwriting. Each designer has his own handwriting and has own style in character creation. Some designers process characters into handwriting, some imitate the printed characters. In this way, everyone has his own style. Secondly, collage. Designers cut their needed letters from newspapers or other places, then put them together into characters and paste them on the poster. Handwriting letters play the role of icing on the cake in poster design. The main reason of Polish poster school' rise lies in the value of its pictures that is the precious of its hand-painted painting in that time. At that time, business posters whose artistic value is not high dominated the market in capitalist countries; Later, in the socialist countries, most of the posters aimed in propaganda, except Poland. The images of Polish poster school come in two categories: Firstly, it directly relate to service objects which means drawing the characters in the theater poster or film poster. The portray is of the narrative and evaluative kind with the designers' own style as well as the description of morality which theatrical director and film director want to deliver. When appreciating these posters, audiences have to firstly accept then decode it. While researchers mainly use







the methods of iconology to study and explain why the text messages (drama, film caption and other information) and images (the characters, props, scenes, commodity of the drama) of the posters was chose by designers as carriers for attracting audiences and expressing the theme or main contents of the drama. Secondly, it relate to association, that is, hand-painted painting beyond the characters and props. When appreciating this kind of posters, the viewers have to follow three steps in accepting and decoding the posters from image to its meaning then drama.

According to the research of Poland art historian Jan Białostocki (1921-1988), Poland art posters almost have no commercial value. The brush stroke effect in oil painting, the elegant brushwork and shadow, and those smooth lines permeated with passions made the poster incomparable by traditional commercial posters in expressive techniques. Jan Lenica, the representative of the second generation of Poland poster school, considered that the greatest charm of Poland poster was the balance between its protection and impact of the surroundings. It is inevitable for the poster to against environment because of its nature. As one kind of street art, posters have to face an environment that not belonged to it and have to fight against with the public that totally different with, even opposed to it. That is to say, it is not smoothly to be accepted by the public. Lenica believed that the best way to make the audience to accept is to shock them and thus defeated the hostility and gained recognition. Thereby, the author's thoughts could be conveyed.

Elektra (the above poster), a musical opera composed by Richard Strauss, was adapted by Austrian playwright Hugo von Hofmannsthal from an ancient Greek tragedy. This opera told a story that Electra, the daughter of Agamemnon (the ancient Greek hero who was killed by his wife and the adulterer), agitated her brother to kill their mother in order to revenge their father. Later, people call such complex "Electra Complex". The opera was performed for the first time in January, 1909 in Dresden Theatre, Germany. In 1970, Teatr Narodowy which located in Warsaw invited Lenica to design this poster. It was not a poster that as astonished as Wozzeck, but was one that so graceful and expressive (express the romantic charm of the opera) that the audience could feel the music floating on the paper. The woman in the poster should be the protagonist Elektra. Lenica didn't betray his pursuit on the secret transition of colors. For the musical drama composed by Straus, he used the black background to set the female sketches to the advantage. If this is the case, the audience could hardly feel the musicality. But then he made a huge gap by using white lumps like piano keys so that music came out.



Graphic Desigh Arts

The artists from the Polish Poster School continued to inquire their own styles to the end of their lives. The third generation take the School's artistic styles into 21 Century, like Rafał Olbiński and Wiesław Wałkuski. With the wide application of computer, posters creators are not from architects, painters but the graduates whose major are graphic design. They use computers most of the time.

Those young designers never give up pursuing artistry although they give up hand painting. So they try to endow modern graphic design with artistic characteristics in practice and in theory. Finally, their works are transformed from applied objects into ones that make an artistic statement.

Two attitudes are visible in the modern understanding of the designer's role. In the first, graphic design is perceived as problem-solving, giving a message a certain form related to the contents and the audience, in which process the designer should stifle his/her desire for personal expression, to guarantee the effective communication of the contents. In the second case, although design is still surely connected to problem-solving, it also has a cultural and aesthetic dimension. At the same time, its effectiveness is increased, not constrained, by the expression of personality. This latter approach seems currently dominant among European applied graphic designers, Polish ones included.

One of the more interesting modern definitions of graphic design has been proposed by an American designer and writer, Jessica Helfand. To her mind, graphic design is "visual language uniting harmony and balance, color and light, scale and tension, form and content. But it is also an idiomatic language, a language of cues and puns and symbols and allusions, of cultural references and perceptual inferences that challenge both the intellect and the eye." It seems like that the graphic design is back to the square one.

Dating back to The Renaissance Era when Vasari founded Fine Arts of Florence, the term "disegno" was popular, which had two meanings at that time: No.1, sketch (paint); No.2, idea (design). Later, disegno was translated into "design" in English-speaking countries, becoming the same design as used today, and belonged to applied arts, which was different from the pure art in painting field. And there are distinction between painting design (pure arts) and design (idea) in graphic design sector. In fact, disegno is the combination of brain and hands, thoughts and actions, but now they are

parted. According to habitual thinking, it seems that there is an impassable gab between pure arts and implied arts. As the traditional art education in Poland, the graphic art and the graphic design belong to two different sectors, just like the design and the painting belong to applied arts and pure arts respectively. Today the artist and the designer are two rather different conceptions in the western world. In Chinese design means sheji, suggesting the difference or contrast between painting by hands and design in conception. Return to the original meaning of disegno, the painting, as a way, and applied arts can be classified as thoughts and action respectively, not two entirely different fields. Last century, the found of Bauhaus aimed at breaking the deadlock and bring the pure arts into design sector, which had a profound and comprehensive educational influence. The design sector of Poland was just in this situation at

In Poland this is a multiform and ambiguous world, in which tradition and modernity, illustration and typography, rich colors and black-and-white, and national and other cultural influences interweave in an original way. The last decade has seen the dynamic development of applied graphics in Poland. This is the result of many factors, associated with the general economic development and the information revolution.

Poland's accession to the European Union has prompted the creation of new cultural institutions and events, and the development of existing ones, including museums, film and theater festivals, concerts and exhibitions. New posters in this exhibition are commissioned almost exclusively by cultural institutions, museums and art galleries.

Working on this sort of design often allows designers to experiment, to find inventive means of expression, and the bar of the client's expectations is raised very high indeed. The outcome of these collaborations is often design of a high standard, which is original and marks out new directions.

Today, we are witnessing dynamic development in this professional sphere. We consume the posters every day. To improve our awareness and appreciation becomes a kind of skill for our daily life. We are really appreciate that Shanghai University Museum gives us this opportunity to learn.

Chen Shujun, Pan Yaochang

December, 2014





Jewel on the Crown -Polish Poster Art Exhibition



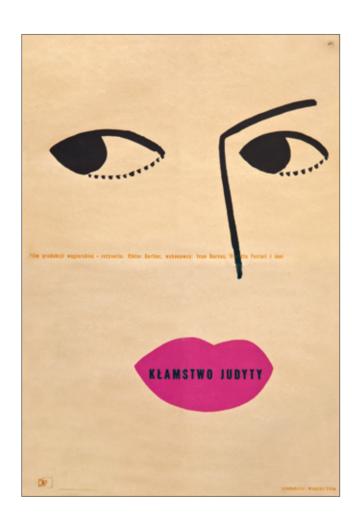
电影招贴 Film Poster



扬・莱尼扎 《老妇人来访》 电影招贴 平版印刷

Jan Lenica

Wizyta Starszej Pani, Film Poster, Offset 83cm x 58cm, 1965



沃依切赫・扎美支尼克 《尤迪塔的谎言》 电影招贴 平版印刷

Wojciech Zamecznik

Kłamstwo Judyty, Film Poster, Offset 87cm x 61cm, 1956

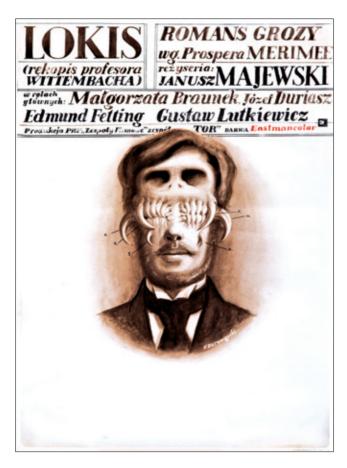


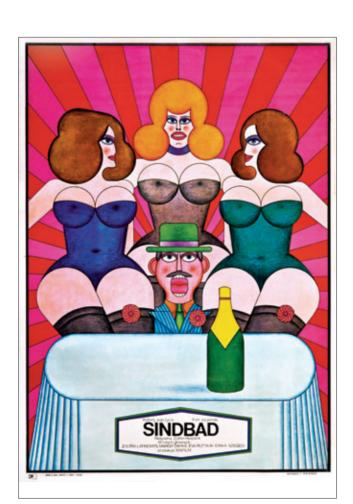


弗兰齐含克・斯塔罗夫耶斯基 《维特姆巴赫教授的手稿》 电影招贴 平版印刷

Franciszek Starowieyski

Lokis, Film Poster, Offset 80cm x 58cm, 1970







Andrzej Krajewski

Sindbad, Film Poster, Offset 82cm x 59cm, 1972

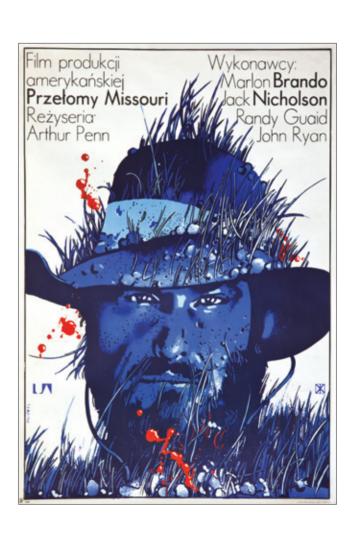


耶日・弗兰斯卡

《敲钟的时候》 电影招贴 平版印刷

Jerzy Flisak

Dopóki Bije Zegar, Film Poster, Offset 83cm x 61cm, 1972



瓦尔徳玛・希维茨 《密苏里河峡》 电影招贴 平版印刷

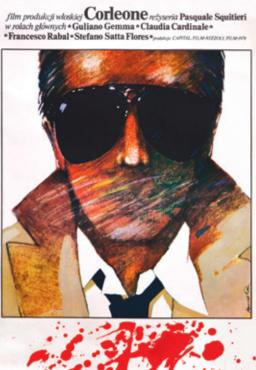
Waldemar Świerzy

Przełomy Missouri, Film Poster, Offset 96cm x 68cm, 1976

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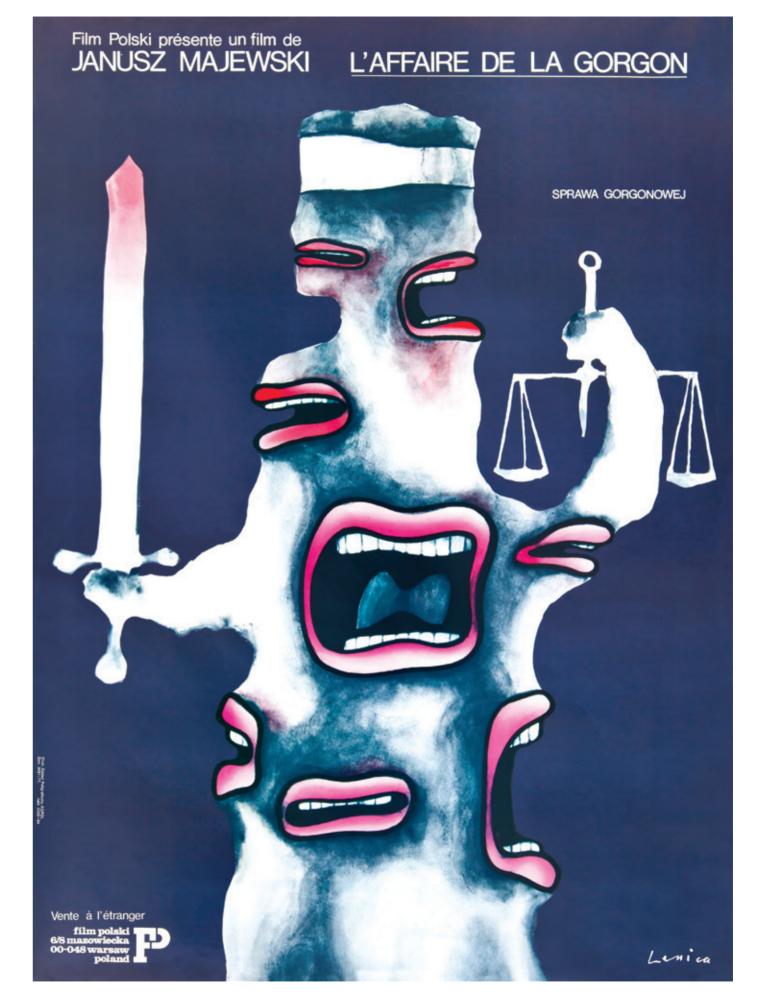
Andrzej Klimowski La Mort du Président, Film Poster, Offset 98cm x 67cm, 1977

格雷戈里・马尔沙威克 《科里昂》 电影招贴 平版印刷

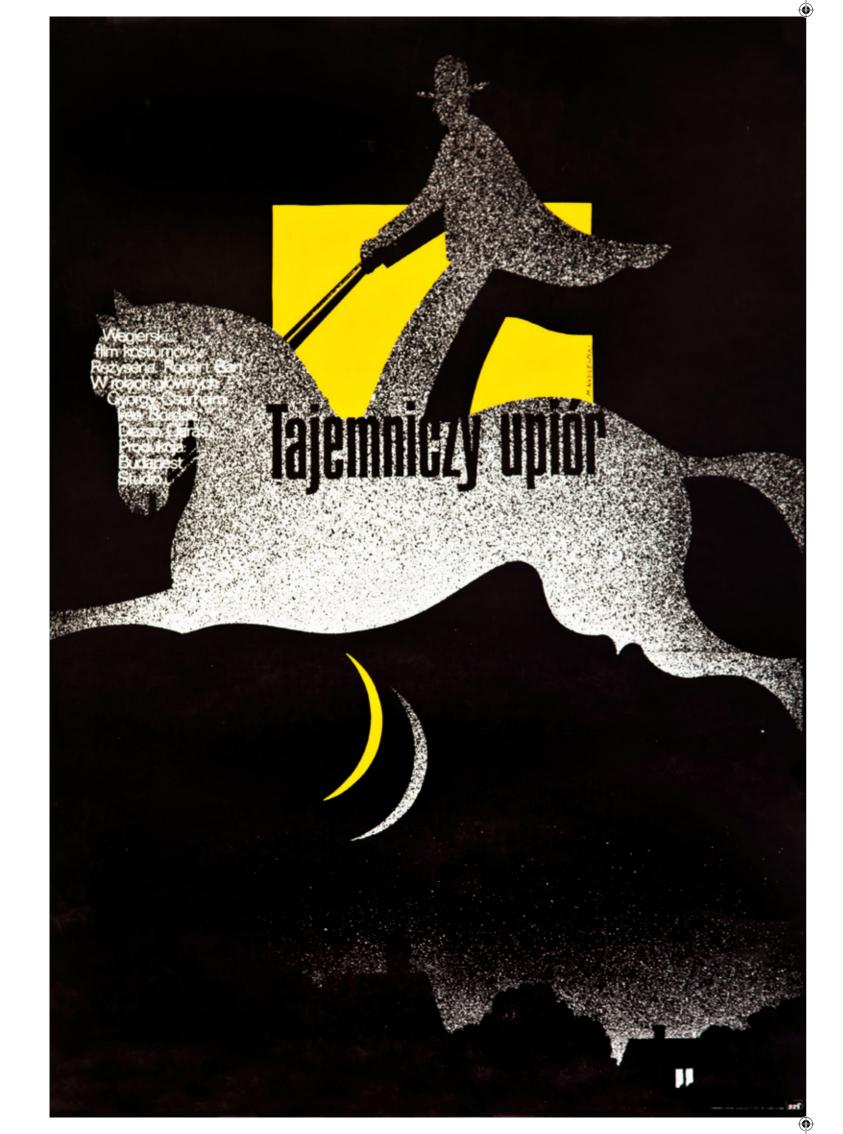
Grzegorz Marszałek Corleone, Film Poster, Offset 96cm x 68cm, 1977 **扬・莱尼扎** 《戈尔贡案件》 电影招贴 平版印刷

Jan Lenica

L'affaire de la Gorgon-Sprawa Gorgonowej Film Poster, Offset 94cm x 68cm, 1977







耶日・契尔尼亚斯基 《跳舞的鹰》 电影招贴 平版印刷

Jerzy Czerniawski *Tańczacy Jastrźab*, Film Poster, Offset
92cm x 67cm, 1977



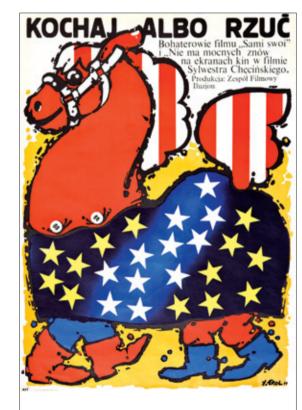
米切斯瓦夫・华西菜文斯基 《马背上的魅影》 电影招贴 平版印刷

Mieczysław Wasilewski *Tajemniczy Upiór*, Film Poster, Offset 81cm x 58cm, 1977



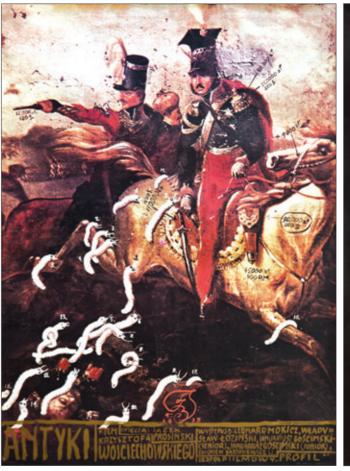
Jakub Erol

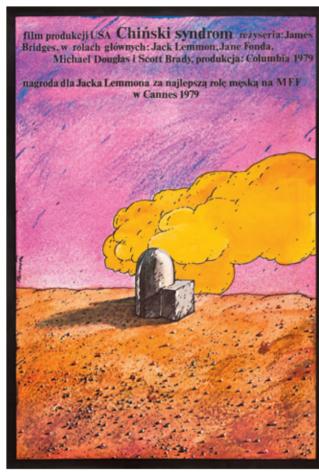
Kochaj Albo Rzuć, Film Poster, Offset 96cm x 67cm, 1977











佚名

《伪装》 电影招贴 平版印刷

Unknown

Camouflage,Film Poster, Offset 67cm x 94cm, 1977

弗兰齐含克・斯塔罗夫耶斯基 《文物》 电影招贴 平版印刷

Franciszek Starowieyski

Antyki, Film Poster, Offset 92cm x 67cm, 1978

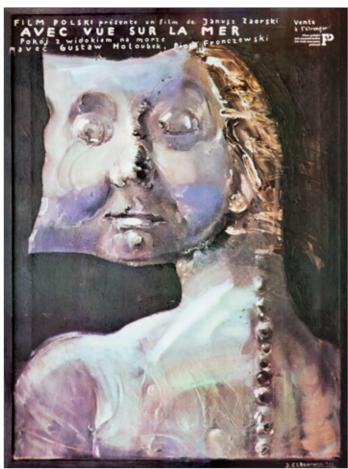
格雷戈里・马尔沙威克 《中国综合征》 电影招贴 平版印刷

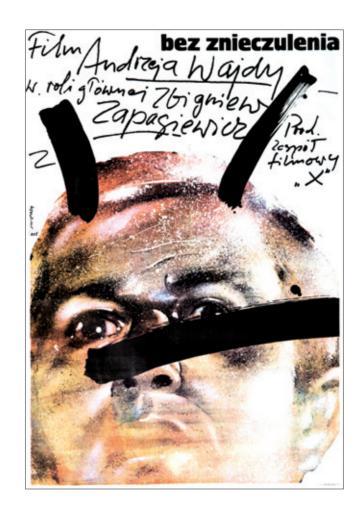
Grzegorz Marszałek

Chiński Syndrom, Film Poster, Offset 96cm x 66cm, 1978









瓦尔德玛・希维茨

《未麻醉状态》 电影招贴 平版印刷

Waldemar Świerzy Bez Znieczulenia, Film Poster, Offset 97cm x 67cm, 1978



弗兰齐含克・斯塔罗夫耶斯基 《欲望的阴暗对象》 电影招贴 平版印刷

Franciszek Starowieyski

Mroczny Przedmiot Pozadania Film Poster, Offset 97cm x 67cm, 1979

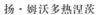
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《回家》 电影招贴 平版印刷

Jan Młodożeniec

Coming home, Film Poster, Offset 95cm x 67cm, 1978

耶日・契尔尼亚斯基

《临海小房间》 电影招贴 平版印刷

Jerzy Czerniawski

Avec Vue Sur La Mer, Film Poster, Offset 90cm x 68cm, 1978

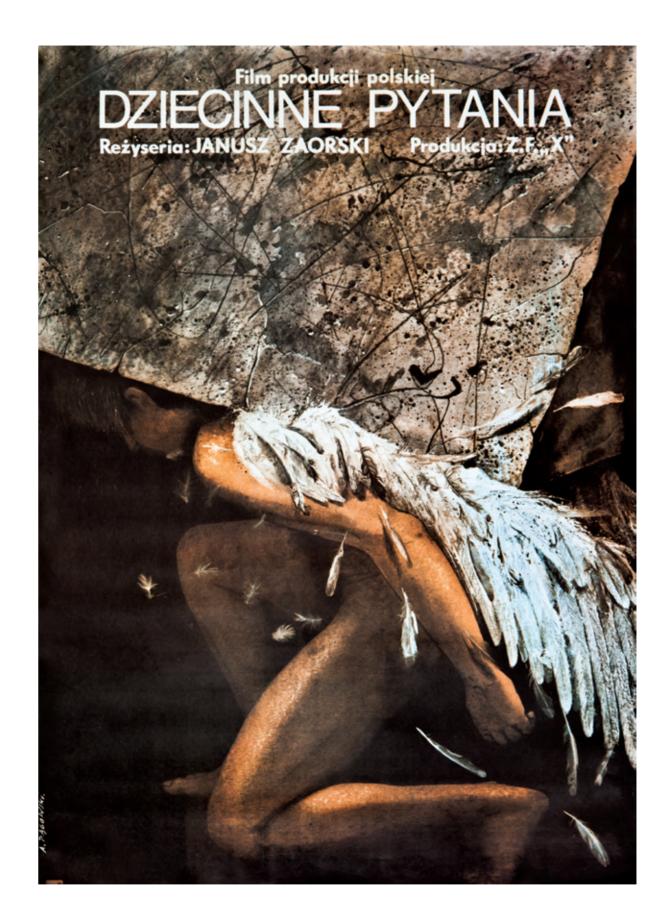






Franciszek Starowieyski

Return Ticket, Film Poster, Offset 95cm x 68cm, 1979



安杰伊・帕戈夫斯基 《幼稚的问题》 电影招贴 平版印刷

Andrzej Pągowski

Dziecinne Pytania, Film Poster, Offset 96cm x 68cm, 1980

P. 36-37

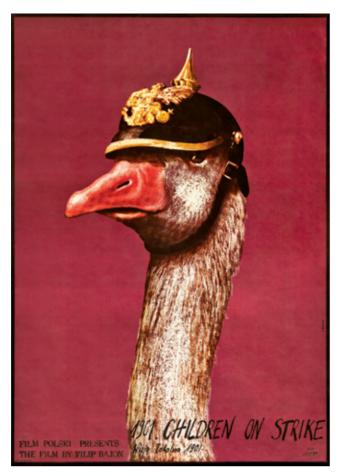


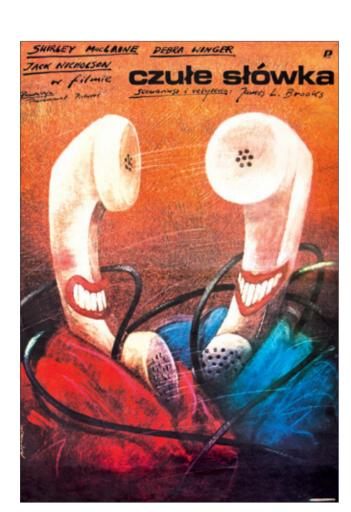


安杰伊・帕戈夫斯基

《罢工的孩子》 电影招贴 平版印刷

Andrzej Pągowski 1901 Children on Strike-Wizja Lokalna 1901 Film Poster, Offset 96cm x 68cm, 1980







Andrzej Pągowski

Czule Słowka, Film Poster, Offset 96cm x 67cm, 1983

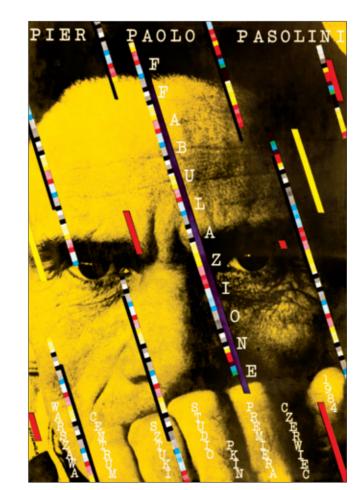


安杰伊・帕戈夫斯基 《穆奇豪森男爵历险记》 电影招贴 平版印刷

Andrzej Pągowski

Przygody Barona, Film Poster, Offset 95cm x 68cm, 1984





罗曼・切西莱维支 《弑君者》 电影招贴 平版印刷

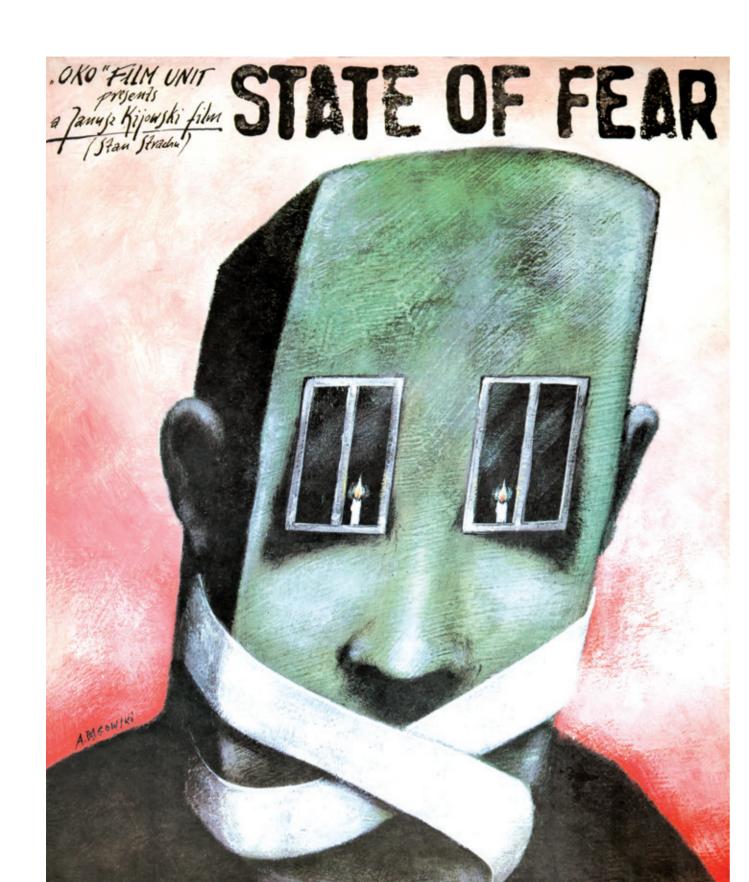
Roman Cieślewicz

Affabulazione, Film Poster, Offset 96cm x 68cm, 1984

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斯塔西斯・艾得哥维奇

《审问》 电影招贴 平版印刷

Stasys Eidrigevičius

Interrogation-Przesluchanie, Film Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 1989



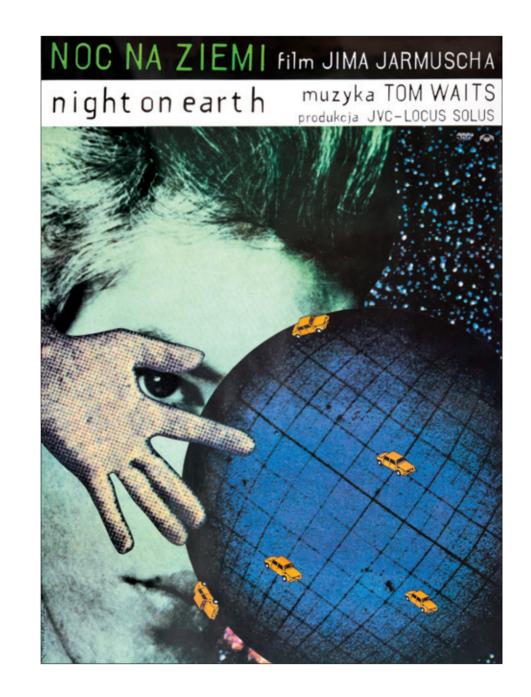
安杰伊・帕戈夫斯基 《恐惧之邦》 电影招贴 平版印刷

Andrzej Pągowski

State of Fear-Stan Strachu, Film Poster, Offset 92cm x 65cm, 1989







安杰伊・克里毛夫斯基 《地球之夜》 电影招贴 平版印刷

Andrzej Klimowski

Night on Earth-Noc na ziemi, Film Poster, Offset 95cm x 68cm, 1992

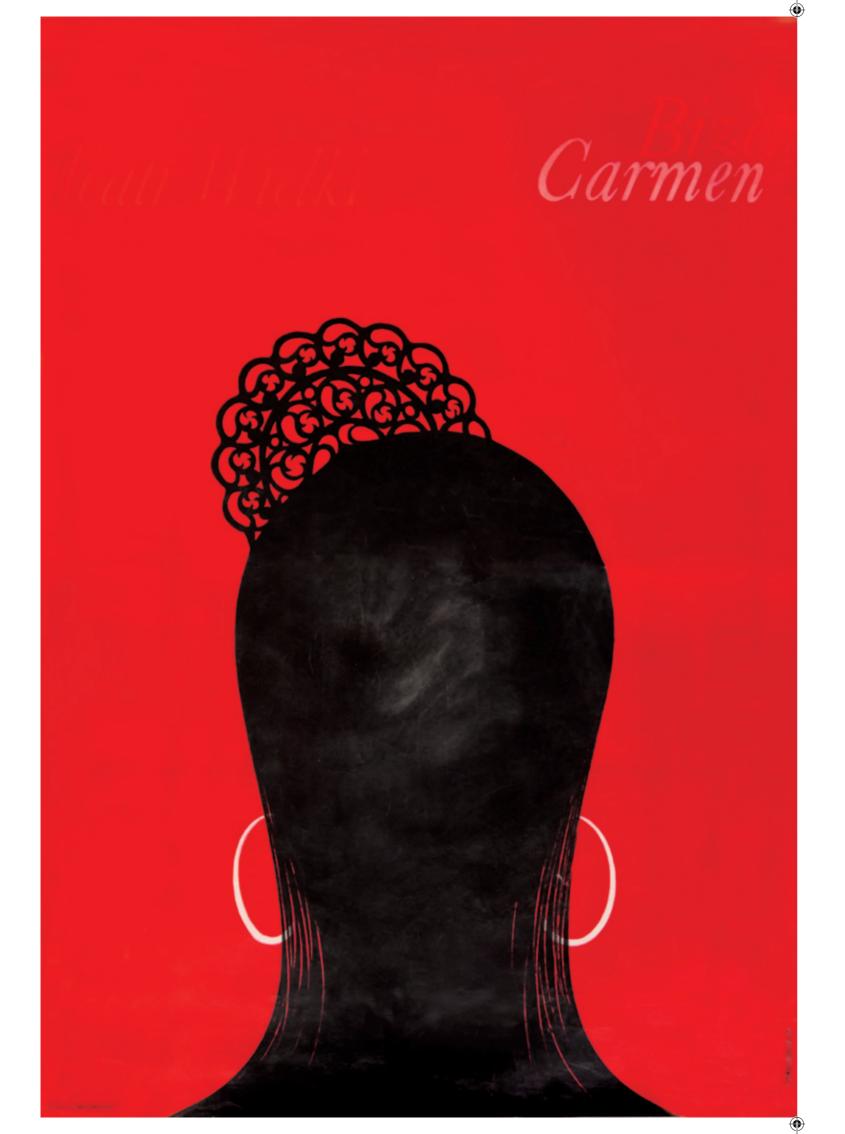
安杰伊・帕戈夫斯基

《在森林的那边》 电影招贴 平版印刷

Andrzej Pągowski

Just beyond that forest, Film Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 1991

Jewel on the Crown -Polish Poster Art Exhibition



Theater

剧院招贴 Theater Poster 亨里克・托马什夫斯基

《伊尔库茨克的历史》 剧院招贴 平版印刷

Henryk Tomaszewski

Irkucka Historia, Theater Poster, Offset 97cm x 68cm, 1967

雷扎克・霍尔德丹诺维奇

《卡门》 剧院招贴 平版印刷

Leszek Hołdanowicz

Carmen, Theater Poster, Offset 97cm x 67cm, 1967

扬・姆沃多热涅茨

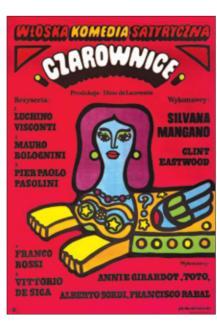
《女巫们》 剧院招贴 平版印刷

Jan Młodożeniec

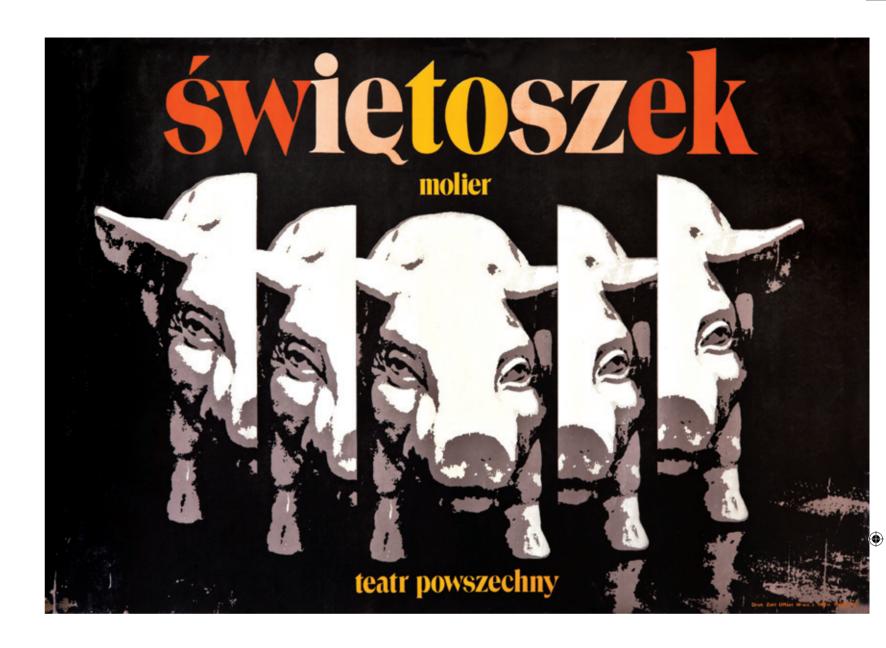
Czarownice, Theater Poster, Offset 83cm x 58cm, 1970











佚名 平版印刷

《伪君子》 剧院招贴 平版印刷

Unknown

Świętoszek, Theater Poster, Offset 67cm x 95cm, 不详

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马切伊・乌尔巴聂茨 《海底之上》 剧院招贴 平版印刷

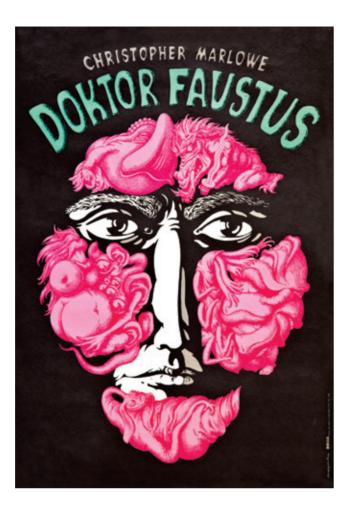
Maciej Urbaniec Na Dnie, Theater Poster, Offset 84cm x 58cm, 1972 安杰伊・克里毛夫斯基 《漂亮朋友》 剧院招贴 平版印刷

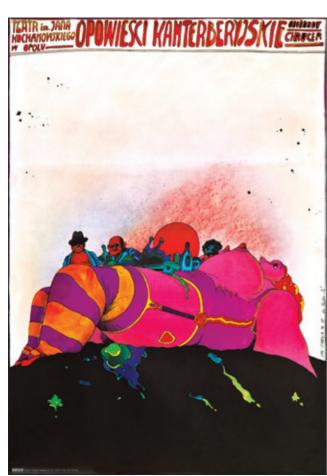
Andrzej Klimowski Bel-Ami 2, Theater Poster, Offset 97cm x 68cm, 1975



耶日・斯卡泽尼斯基 《浮士徳博士的悲剧》 剧院招贴 平版印刷

Jerzy Skarżyński *Doktor Faustus*, Theater Poster, Offset 84cm x 59cm, 1975



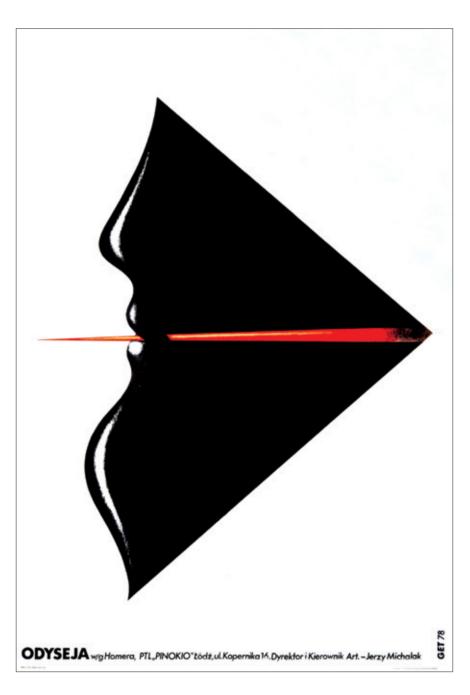




Jan Sawka

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Opowiesci Kanterberyjskie Theater Poster, Offset 84cm x 59cm, 1976



埃乌格纽什・盖特-斯坦凯维奇 《奥德赛》剧院招贴 平版印刷

Eugeniusz Get-Stankiewicz Odyseja, Theater Poster, Offset 97cm x 66cm, 1978









Andrzej Klimowski Nie Ja, Theater Poster, Offset 95cm x 67cm, 1979

弗兰齐含克・斯塔罗夫耶斯基 根据托马斯・曼的戏剧 剧院招贴 平版印刷

Franciszek Starowieyski

Według, Theater Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 1979



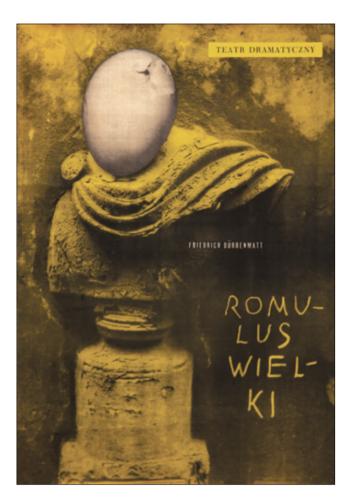
耶日・契尔尼亚斯基 《审判》剧院招贴 平版印刷

Jerzy Czerniawsk Der Prozeß, Theater Poster, Offset 62cm x 84cm, 1979

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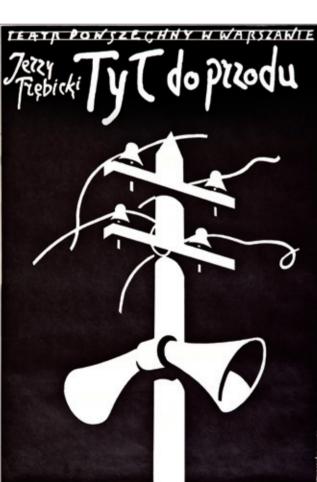




佚名 《罗慕洛皇帝》 剧院招贴 平版印刷

Unknown

Romulus Wielki, Theater Poster, Offset 83cm x 58cm, 不详

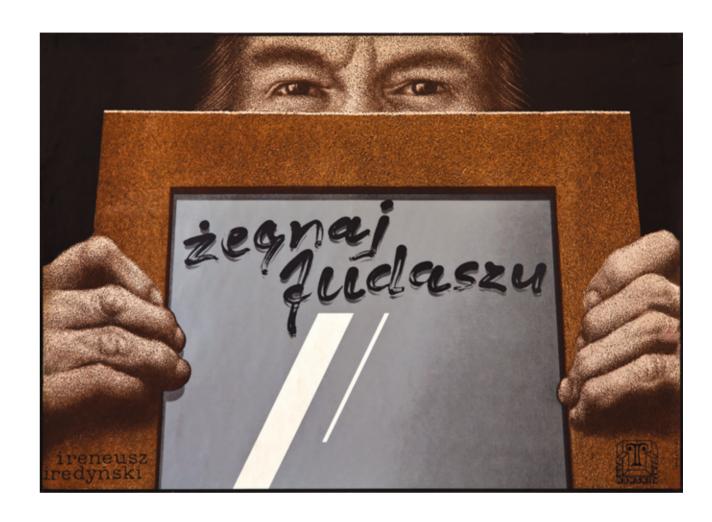


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Cyprian Kościelniak

Tył do Przodu, Theater Poster, Offset 85cm x 59cm, 1981

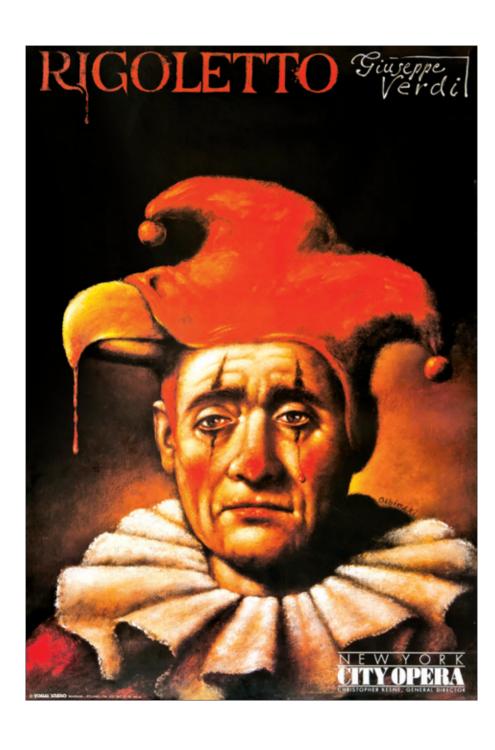


Mieczysław Górowski

Żegnaj Judaszu, Theater Poster, Offset 59cm x 83cm, 1983

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拉法尔・奥乐宾斯基 《弄臣》 剧院招贴 平版印刷

Rafał Olbiński

Rigoletto, Theater Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 1992

扬・姆沃多热涅茨

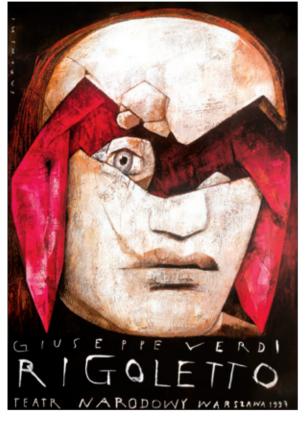
《婚礼》 剧院招贴 平版印刷

Jan Mlodożeniec

Wesele, Theater Poster, Offset 98cm x 67cm, 1995

P. 56-57







维克多・萨多夫斯基 《弄臣》剧院招贴 平版印刷

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Wiktor Sadowski *Rigoletto*, Theater Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 1997

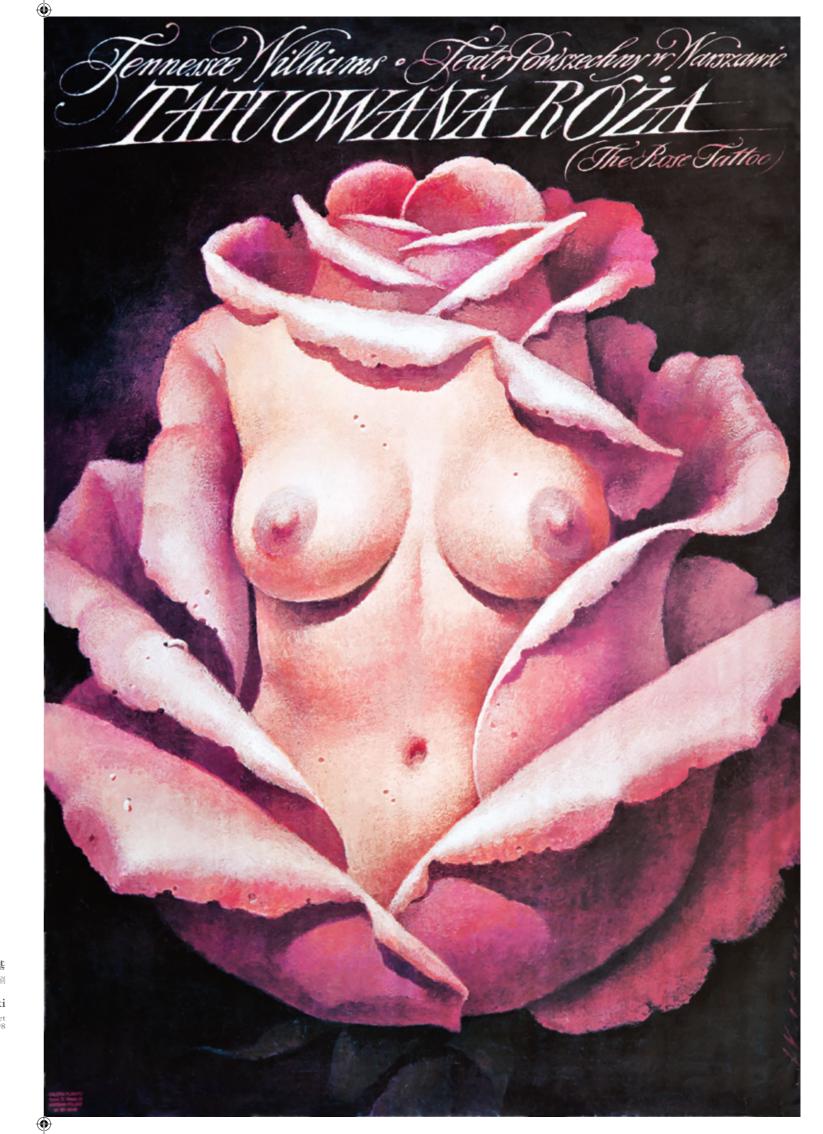
拉法尔・奥乐宾斯基 《看不见》剧院招贴 平版印刷

Rafał Olbińsk

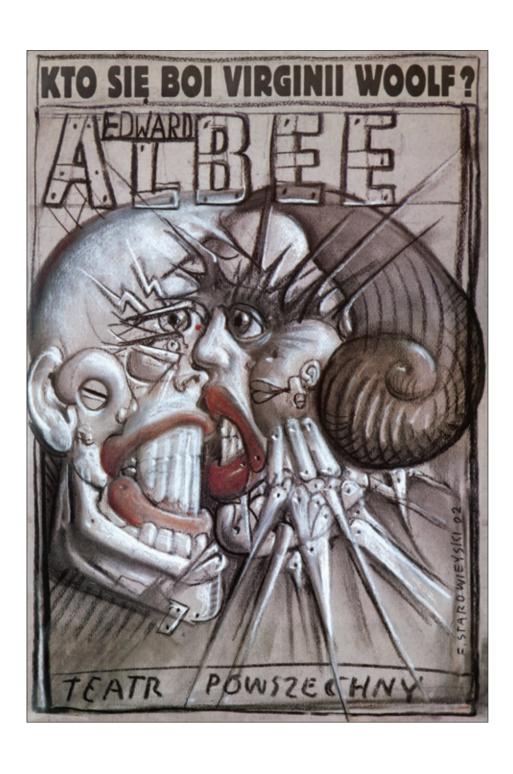
Czego Nie Widac, Theater Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 1998 **维斯瓦夫・瓦乐库斯基** 《玫瑰纹身》 剧院招贴 平版印刷

Wiesław Wałkuski

Tatuowana Róża, Theater Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 1998









斯塔西斯・艾得哥维奇 《寂寞西方》 剧院招贴 平版印刷

Stasys Eidrigevičius Samotny Zachod, Theater Poster, Offset 96cm x 68cm, 2002

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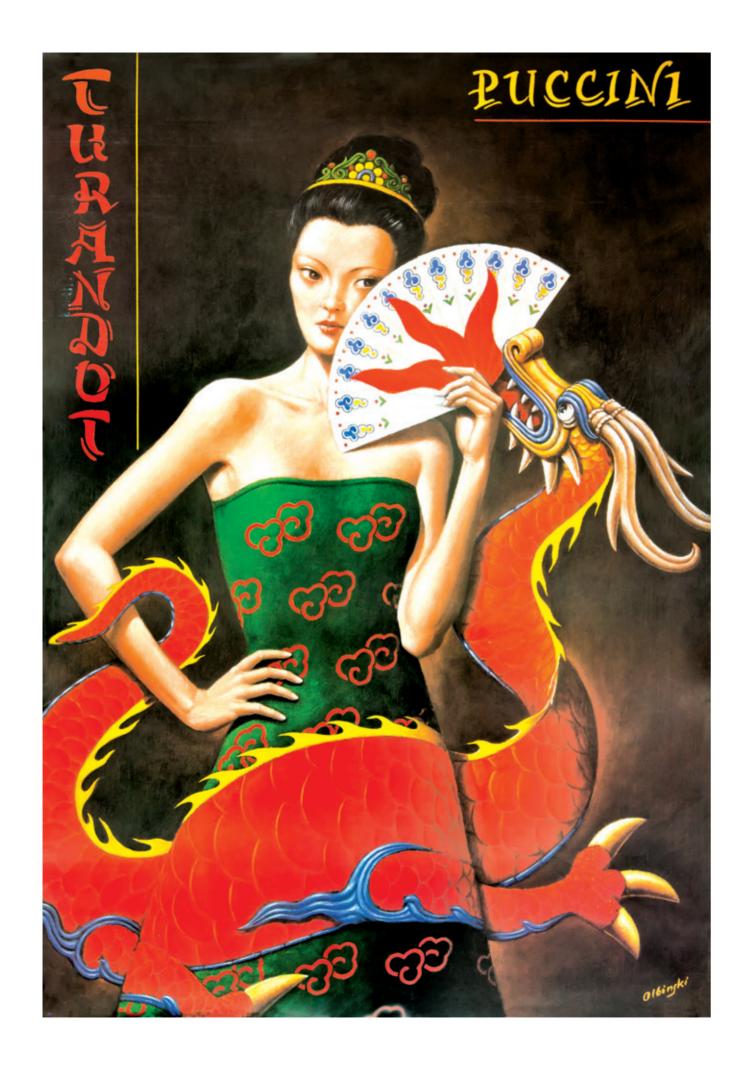
弗兰齐含克・斯塔罗夫耶斯基

《谁害怕弗吉尼亚·伍尔夫?》 剧院招贴 平版印刷

Franciszek Starowieyski

Kto się boi Virginii Woolf?, Theater Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 2002





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拉法尔・奥乐宾斯基 《图兰朵》 剧院招贴 平版印刷

Rafał Olbińsk

Turandot, Theater Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 2003 **拉法尔・奥乐宾斯基** 《唐·璜》剧院招贴 平版印刷

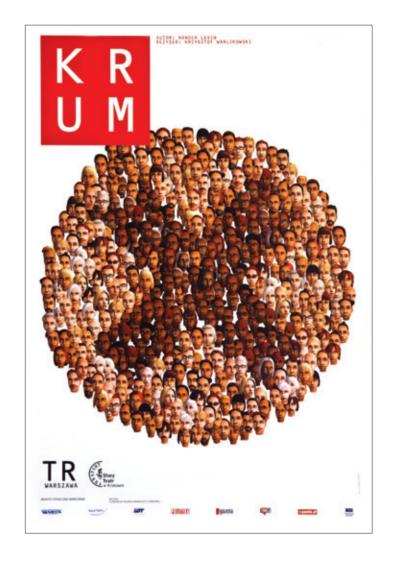
Rafał Olbiński

Don Giovanni, Theater Poster, Offset 68cm x 98cm, 2004

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维克多・萨多夫斯基 《夏日来客》 剧院招贴 平版印刷

Wiktor Sadowski *Letnicy*, Theater Poster, Offset 68cm x 98cm, 2004

格热戈日・拉舒克 《克鲁姆》 戏剧招贴 平版印刷

Grzegorz Laszuk Krum, Theater Poster, Offset 100cm x 70cm, 2005

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马乌戈热塔・古罗斯卡 《轻盈的形状和毛茸茸的猿》 剧院招贴 平版印刷

Małgorzata Gurowska

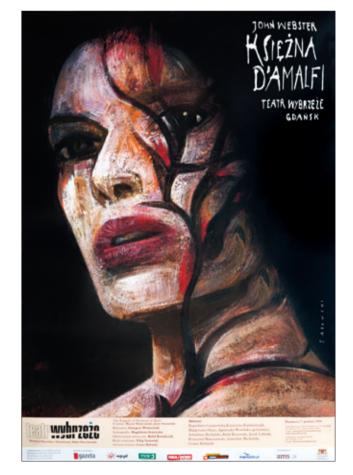
Dainty Shapes and Hairy Apes, Theater Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 2006

拉法尔・奥乐宾斯基 《芭拉汀娜》剧院招贴 平版印刷

Rafał Olbiński

Balladyna, Theater Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 2006



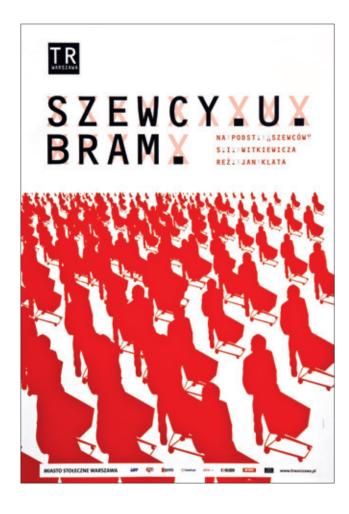


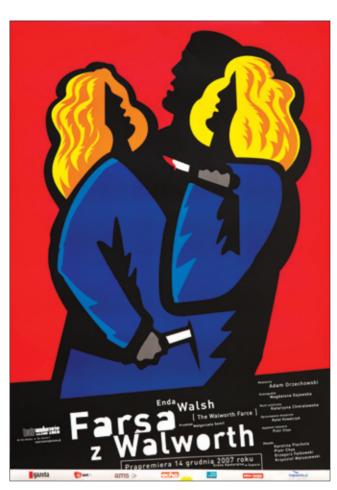
维克多・萨多夫斯基 《马尔菲公爵夫人的悲剧》 剧院招贴 平版印刷

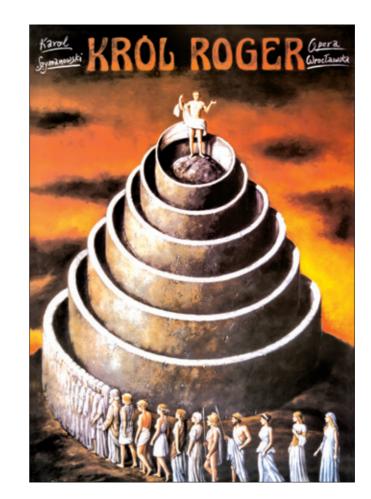
Wiktor Sadowski

Ksįėzna d'Amalfi, Theater Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 2006



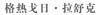












《大门前的制鞋人》 剧院招贴 平版印刷

Grzegorz Laszuk

Shoemakers at the Gates, Theater Poster, Offset 100cm x 70cm, 2007

米罗斯瓦夫・亚当奇克

《沃尔沃思闹剧》 剧院招贴 平版印刷

Mirosław Adamczyk

The Walworth Farth, Theater Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 2007

拉法尔・奥乐宾斯基

《罗杰王》 剧院招贴 平版印刷

Rafał Olbiński

Krol Roger, Theater Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 2007 **瓦尔徳玛・希维茨** 《铁皮鼓》剧院招贴 平版印刷

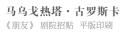
Waldemar Świerzy

The Tin Drum, Theater Poster, Offset 100cm x 63cm, 2007

P. 68-69







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Małgorzata Gurowska Przyjacielowi, Theater Poster, Offset 98cm x 69cm, 2008







Agnieszka Popek-Banach & Kamil Banach

Mała Narracja, Theater Poster, Offset 96cm x 68cm, 2010

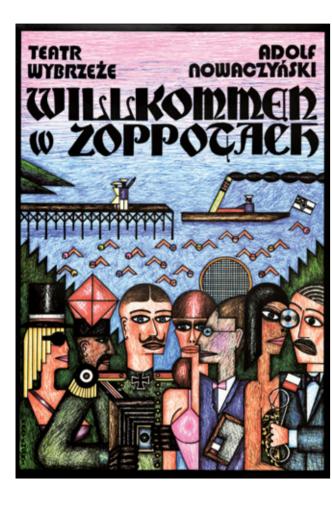


安杰伊・克拉耶夫斯基 《伊娃・佩隆》 剧院招贴 平版印刷

Andrzej Krajewski

Eva Peron, Theater Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 2010

P. 70-71



安杰伊・克拉耶夫斯基

《欢迎来到Zoppoce》 剧院招贴 平版印刷

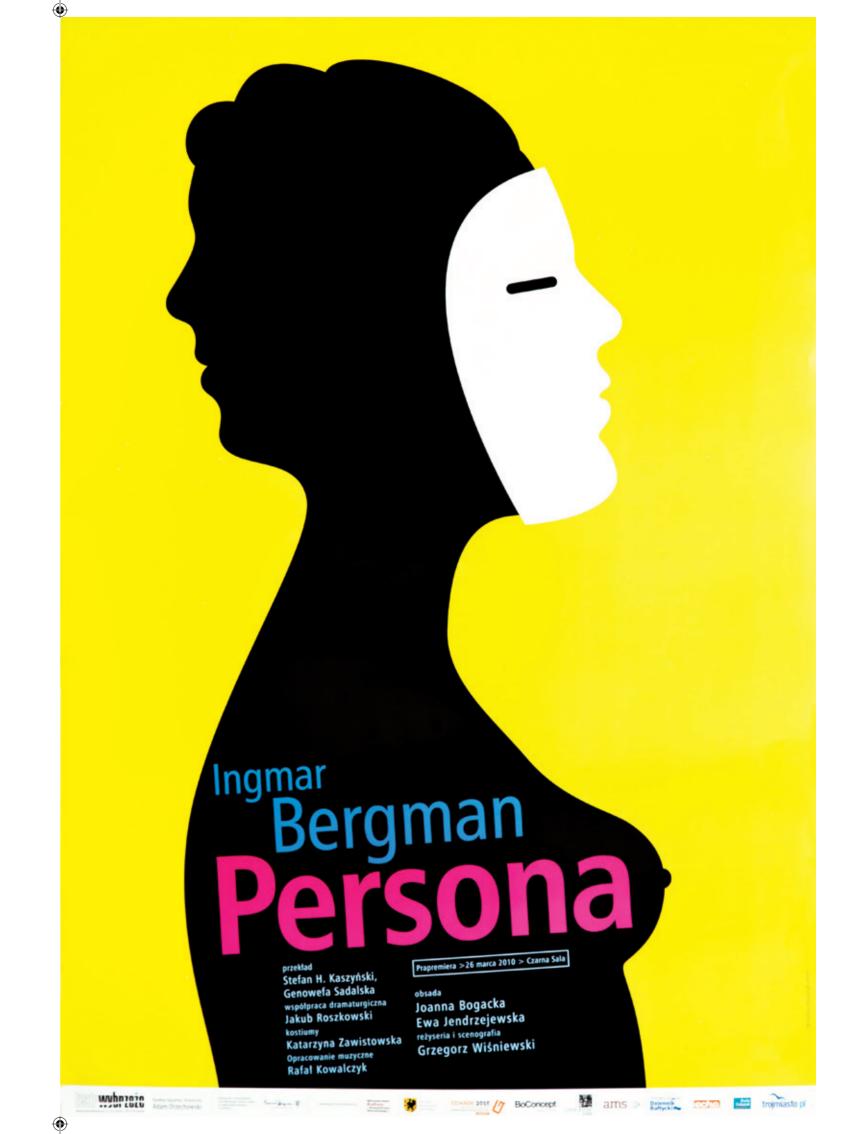
Andrzej Krajewski

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Willkommen w Zoppotach, Theater Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 2010

Mirosław Adamczyk

Persona, Theater Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 2010





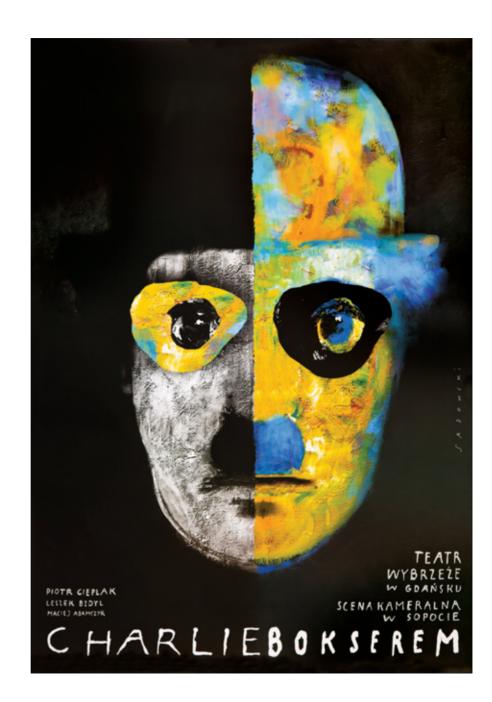




《母亲和祖国的歌曲》 剧院招贴 平版印刷

Tymek Jezierski

Song of the Mother and the Homeland Theater Poster, Offset 90cm x 60cm, 2010



维克多・萨多夫斯基 《卓別林 拳王》 剧院招贴 平版印刷

Wiktor Sadowski

Charlie Bokserem, Theater Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 2010

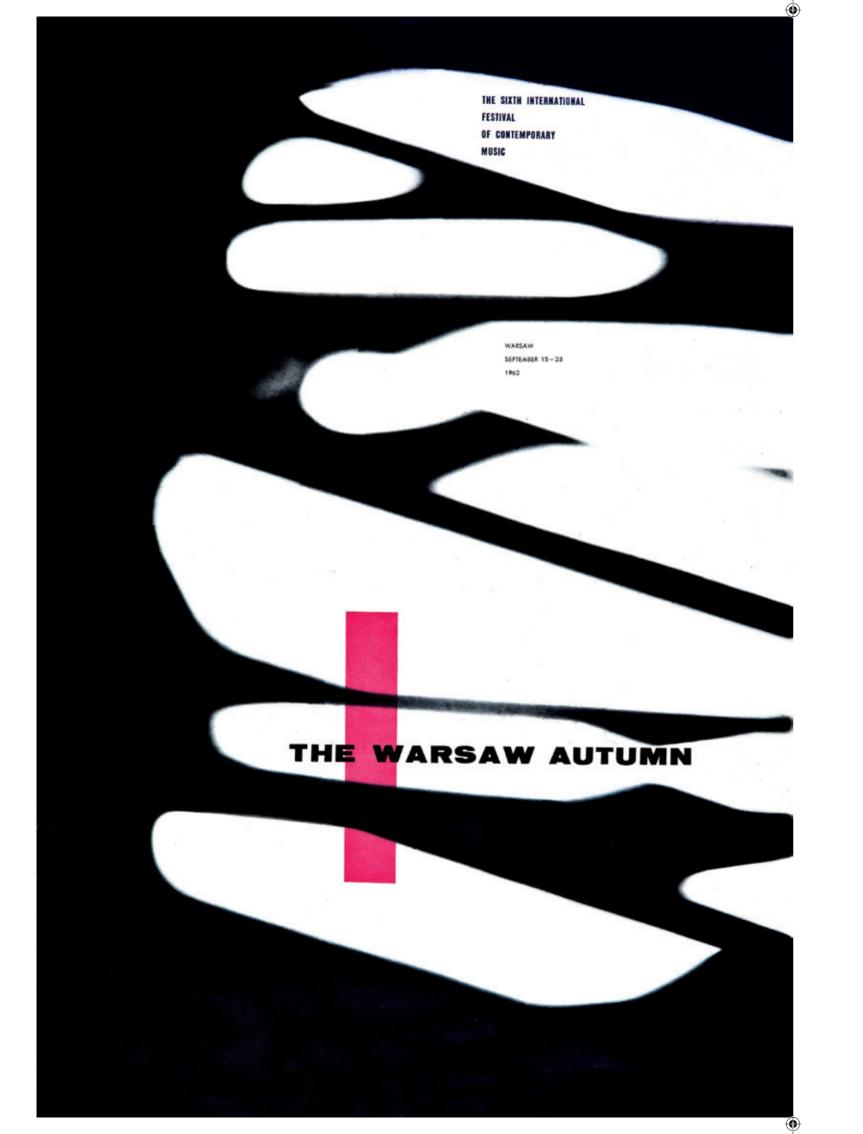
P. 74-75



Jewel on the Crown -Polish Poster Art Exhibition



事件招贴 Event Poster



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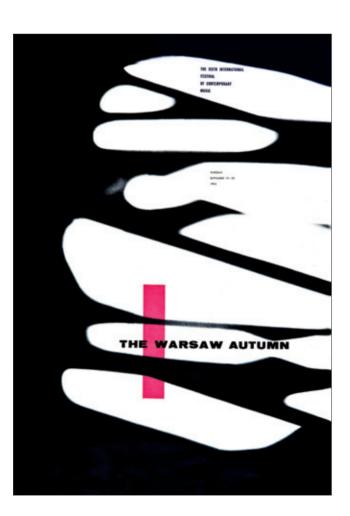
瓦尔德玛・希维茨

政府及公益团体号召讲卫生、 组织学校爱国卫生活动, 事件招贴 平版印刷

Waldemar Świerzy

Rok Kultury Sanitarnej Trwa Event Poster, Offset 67cm x 49cm, 不详







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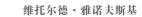


第六届国际当代音乐节招贴"华沙之秋" 事件招贴 平版印刷

Unknown

The Warsaw Autumn, Event Poster, Offset 98cm x 67cm, 1962

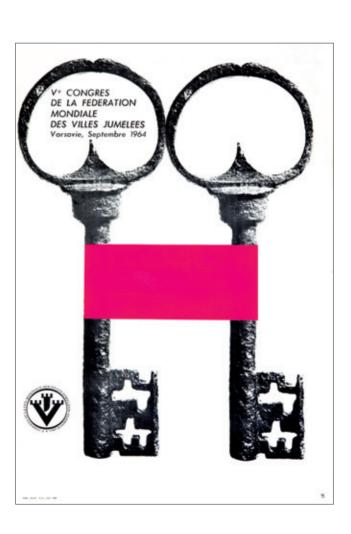




第九届国际书展 事件招贴 平版印刷

Witold Janowski

9th International Book Fair Event Poster, Offset 83cm x 60cm, 1964



佚名

1968年世界城市联合会 事件招贴 平版印刷

Unknown

Ve Congres De La Federation Mondiale Des Villes Jumelees Event Poster, Offset 96cm x 67cm, 1964

P. 78-79









Henryk TOMASZEWSKI Varsovie

Société des Beaux-Arts Palais des Congrès Kunstverein Kongresshaus Biel-Bienne (Foyer) 21 juin - 20 juillet 1969 21. Juni - 20. Juli 1969

佚名

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华沙维拉诺夫招贴博物馆成立 事件招贴 平版印刷

Unknown

Muzeum Plakatu W Wilanowie Event Poster, Offset 97cm x 68cm, 1968 亨里克・托马什夫斯基

个人展览 事件招贴 平版印刷

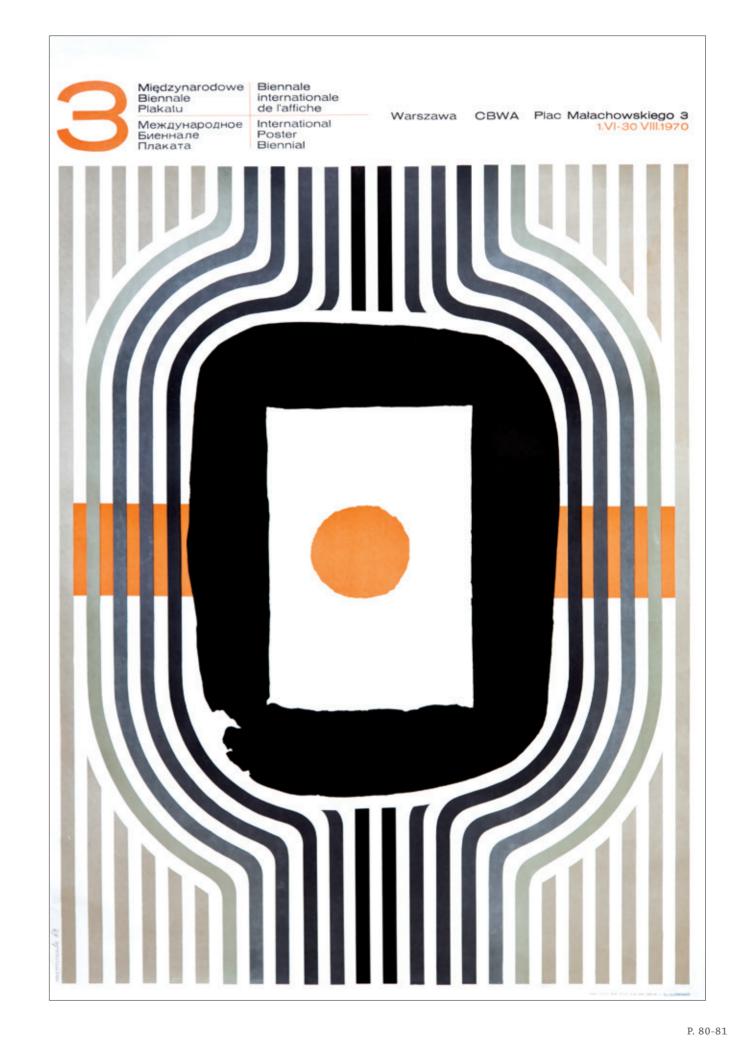
Henryk Tomaszewski

Henryk Tomaszewski Event Poster, Offset 65cm x 46cm, 1969 约瑟夫・姆罗什恰克

第三届华沙招贴双年展 事件招贴 平版印刷

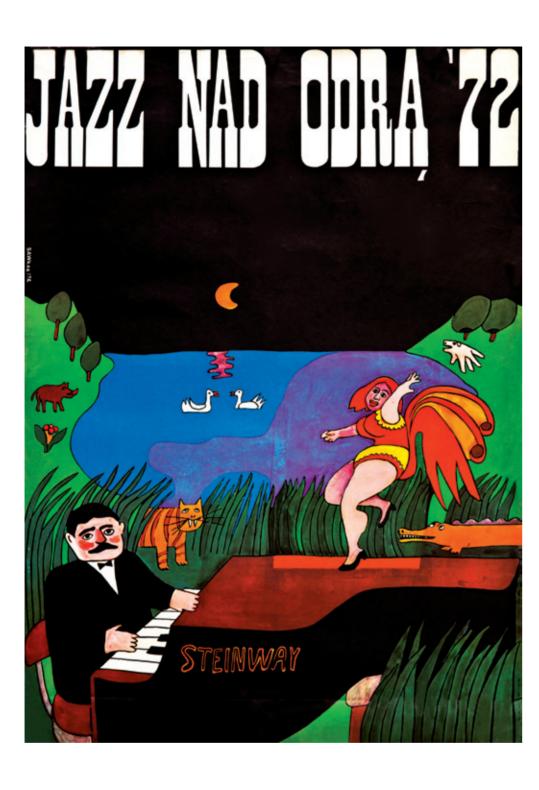
Józef Mroszczak

3rd International Poster Biennale Event Poster, Offset 98cm x 67cm, 1970











扬・萨福卡 爵士音乐会 事件招贴 平版印刷

Jan Sawka

Jazz Nad Odra '72, Event Poster, Offset 94cm x 67cm, 1972

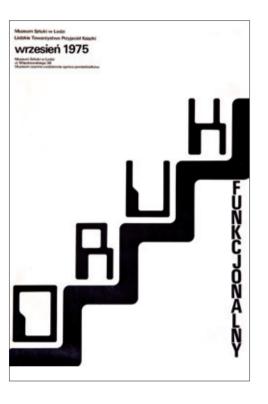
耶日・契尔尼亚斯基 秋天的收获 事件招贴 平版印刷

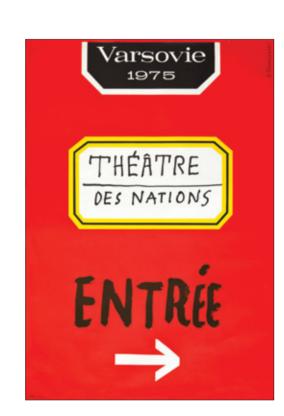
Jerzy Czerniawski Zbieramy Plony Jesieni Event Poster, Offset 98cm x 67cm, 1974

P.82-83









鲍古斯瓦夫・巴利克奇 书籍印刷展 事件招贴 平版印刷

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Bogusław Balicki Druk, Event Poster, Offset 84cm x 59cm, 1975

亨里克・托马什夫斯基

戏剧协会成立 事件招贴 平版印刷

Henryk Tomaszewski

Théâtre Des Nations, Event Poster, Offset 98cm x 67cm, 1975





安杰伊・克里毛夫斯基

扬・伯迪兹克

事件招贴 平版印刷

Jan Berdyszak

扬・伯迪兹克的模型、绘画、雕塑设计作品展

Jan Berdyszak Model, Malarstwo, Rzezba Grafika, Event Poster, Offset 98cm x 45cm, 1976

波兰现代招贴展 事件招贴 平版印刷

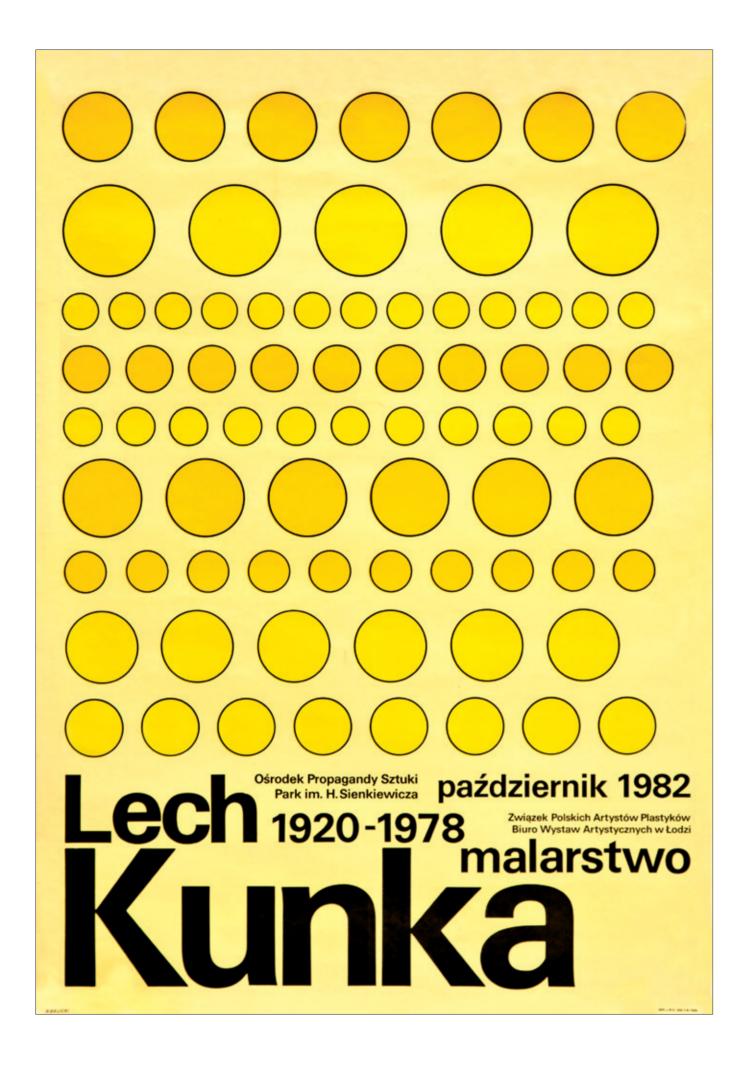
Andrzej Klimowski

Wspólczesny Plakat Polski, Event Poster, Offset 84cm x 58cm, 1978

P. 84-85







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鲍古斯瓦夫・巴利克奇 莱赫・昆卡绘画展 事件招贴 平版印刷

Bogusław Balicki Lech Kunka Malarstwo, Event Poster, Offset 83cm x 69cm, 1982 鲍古斯瓦夫・巴利克奇

第六届全波兰版画比赛 事件招贴 平版印刷

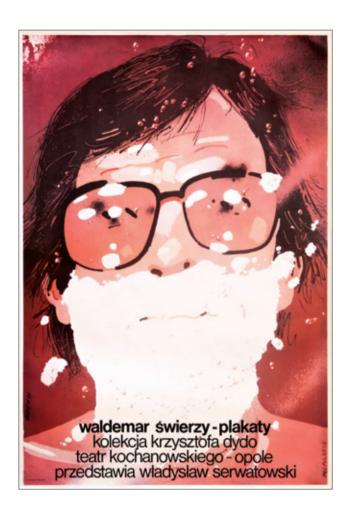
Bogusław Balicki

VI Ogólnopolska Wystawa Pokonkursowa Grafiki Event Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 1979

P. 86-87







瓦尔德玛・希维茨 艺术家个人招贴画展 事件招贴 平版印刷

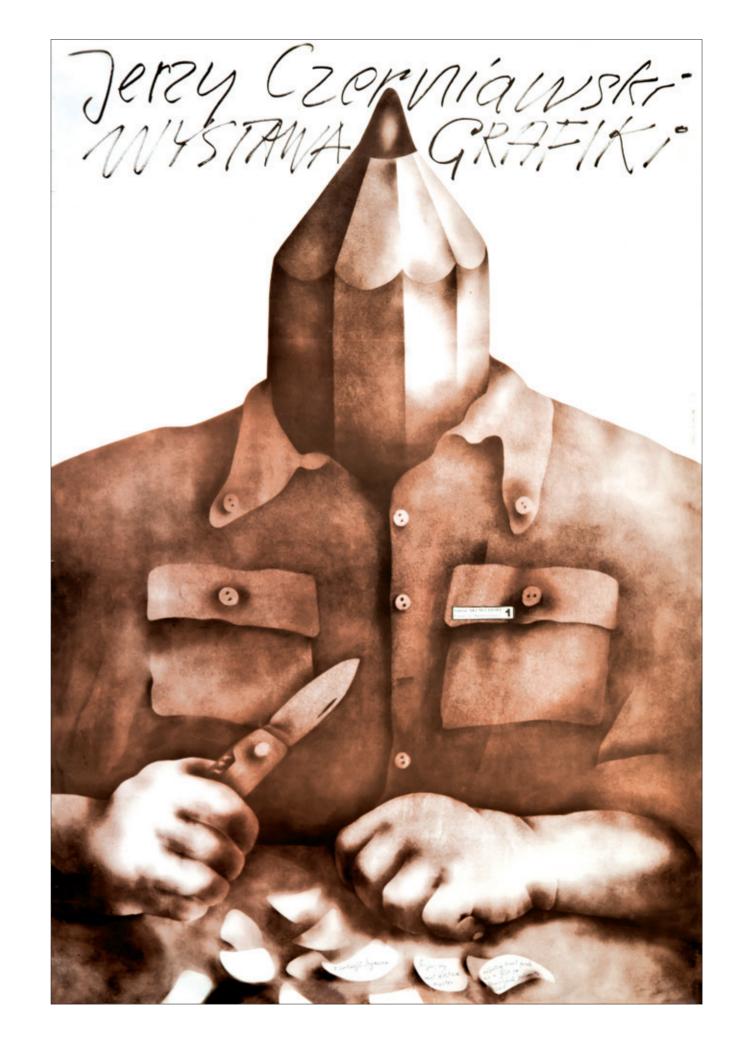
Waldemar Świerzy

(

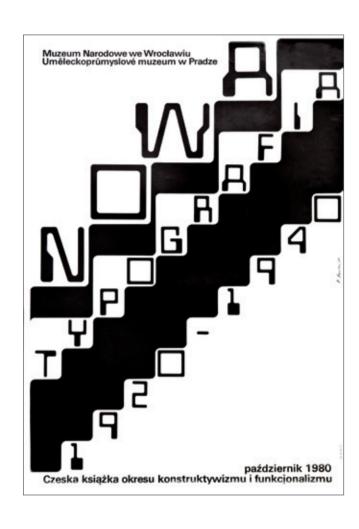
Waldemar Świerzy-Plakaty Event Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 1979 **耶日・契尔尼亚斯基** 设计师个人设计展 事件招贴 平版印刷

Jerzy Czerniawski

Jerzy Czerniawski Wystawa Grafiki Event Poster, Offset 98cm x 67cm, 不详









1920—1940新版面设计展 事件招贴 平版印刷

Bogusław Balicki

Nowa Typografia 1920–1940 Event Poster, Offset 99cm x 70cm, 1980



耶日・契尔尼亚斯基

"布兰诗歌"音乐会 事件招贴 平版印刷

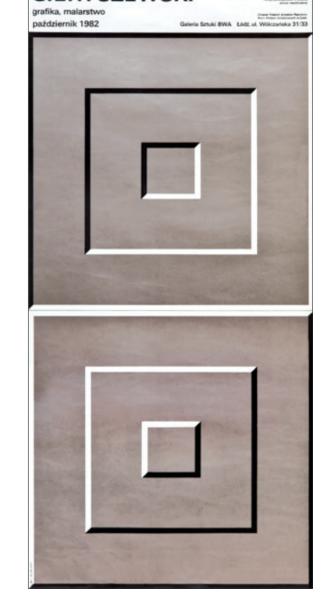
Jerzy Czerniawski

Carmina Burana, Event Poster, Offset 60cm x 84cm, 1980

P. 90-91







ĞİERYSZEWSKI

瑞茨徳・古尔谢夫斯基 古尔谢夫斯基版画、绘画作品展 事件招贴 平版印刷

Ryszard Gieryszewski Ryszard Gieryszewski Grafika, Malarstwo Event Poster, Offset 98cm x 45cm, 1982

P. 92-93

埃乌格纽什・蓋特-斯坦凯维奇 造型拍卖艺术会 事件招贴 平版印刷

(

Eugeniusz Get-Stankiewicz

Aukcja Plastycy–Solidarności, Event Poster, Offset 48cm x 67cm, 1981



拉法尔・奥乐宾斯基

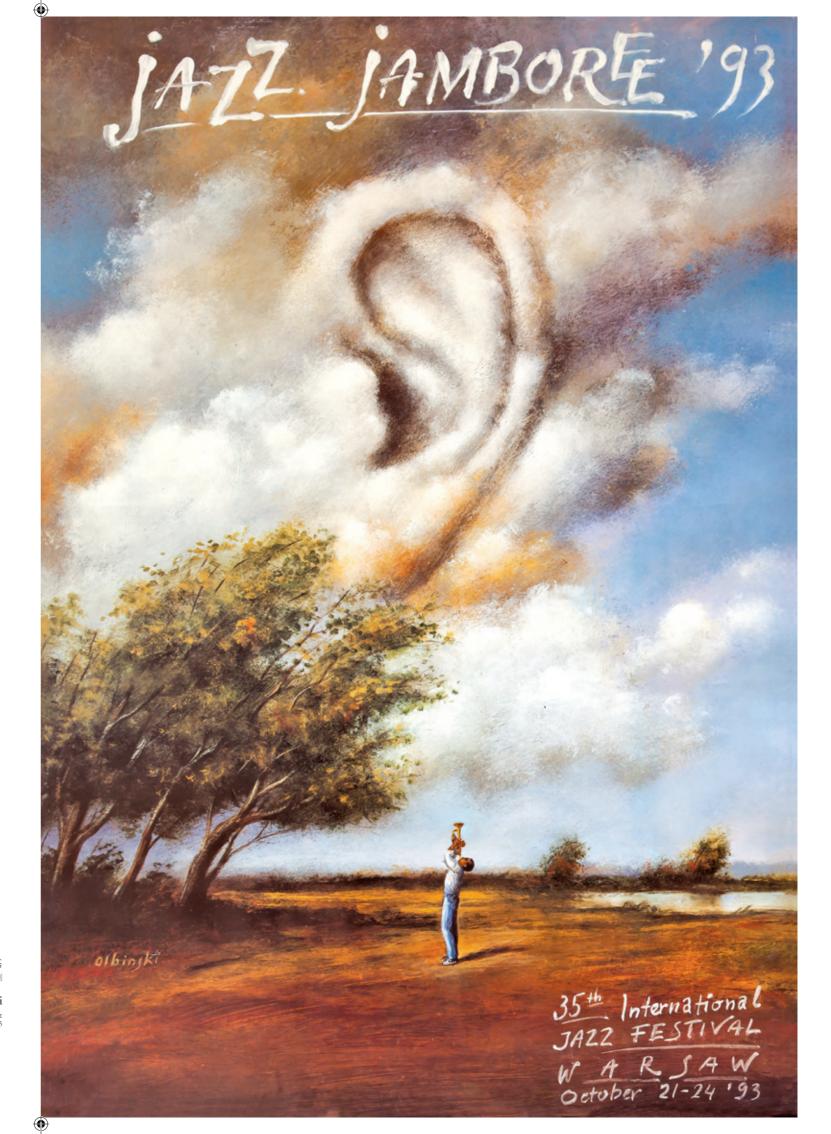
拉法・奥尔宾斯基的个人近期手绘展 事件招贴 平版印刷

Rafał Olbiński

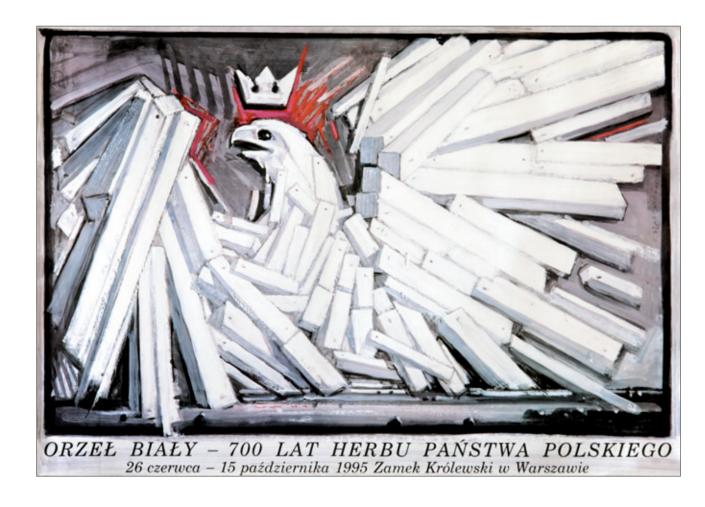
Rafał Olbiński Recent Paitings, Event Poster, Offset 91cm x 68cm, 1991 拉法尔・奥乐宾斯基 Jamboree爵士音乐节 事件招贴 平版印刷

Rafał Olbiński

Jazz Jamboree '93, Event Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 1993









弗兰齐含克・斯塔罗夫耶斯基

白鹰——波兰国家700年展 事件招贴 平版印刷

Franciszek Starowieyski

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Orzeł Biały-700 Lat Herbu Państwa Polskiego Event Poster, Offset 67cm x 96cm, 1995 米切斯瓦夫・戈罗夫斯基

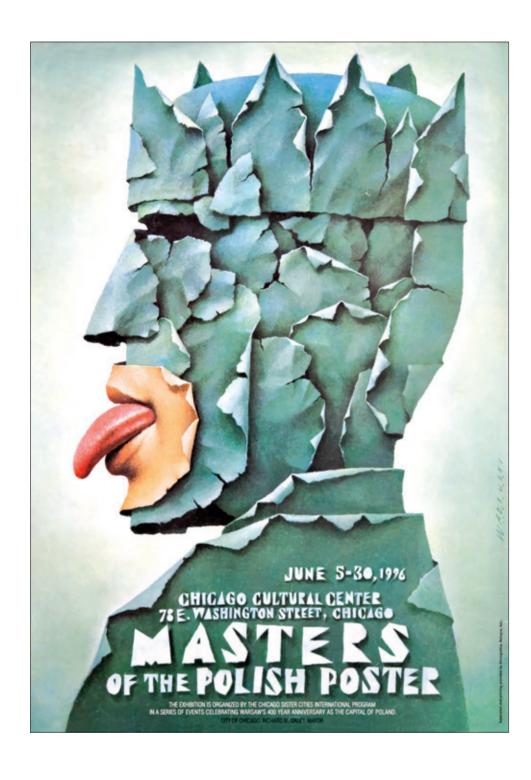
招贴巡回展 事件招贴 平版印刷

Mieczysław Górowski

Poster Exhibition Event Poster, Offset 68cm x 97cm, 1995

P. 96-97







维斯瓦夫・瓦尔库斯基

波兰大师招贴展 事件招贴 平版印刷

Wiesław Wałkuski

Masters of the Polish Poster Event Poster, Offset 86cm x 60cm, 1996

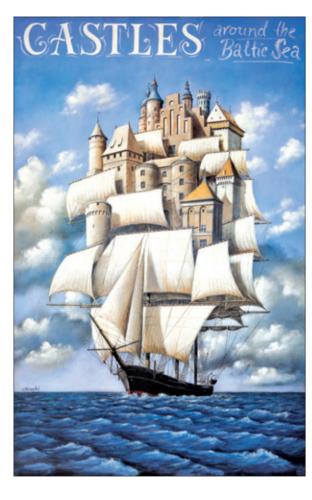
斯塔西斯・艾得哥维奇 第34届国际电影短片节 事件招贴 平版印刷

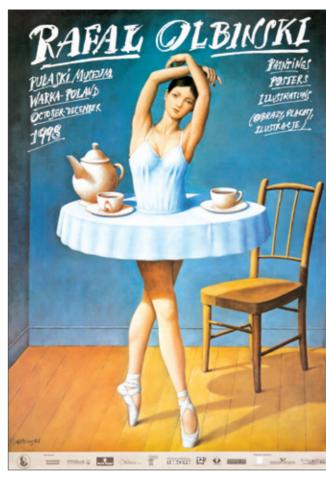
Stasys Eidrigevičius 34th Internation Short Film Festival Event Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 1997

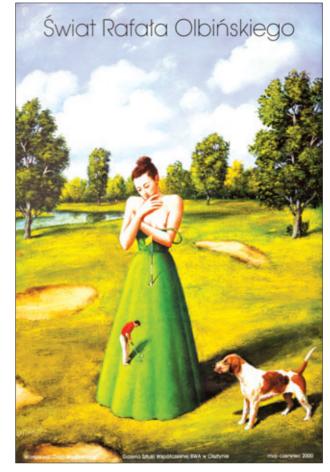
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环波罗的海城堡 事件招贴 平版印刷

Rafał Olbiński

Castles around the Baltic Sea Event Poster, Offset 98cm x 64cm, 1998 拉法尔・奥乐宾斯基

拉法尔・奥乐宾斯基绘画、招贴、插图展 事件招贴 平版印刷

Rafał Olbiński

Poster for Rafał Olbiński paintings, posters and illustrations Event Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 1998 拉法尔・奥乐宾斯基

"拉法尔·奥乐宾斯基的世界"展 事件招贴 平版印刷

Rafał Olbiński

Swiat Rafał Olbiński Ego Event Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 2000 瓦尔徳玛・希维茨

波兰省市边疆图片展 事件招贴 平版印刷

Waldemar Świerzy

Obrazy Prowincjonalno-Gminne Kresy Polski Event Poster, Offset 100cm x 70cm, 2000

P. 100-101







弗兰齐含克・斯塔罗夫耶斯基

弗兰齐舍克・斯塔罗夫耶斯基的个人招贴画展 事件招贴 平版印刷

Franciszek Starowieyski

Starowieyski Plakaty Event Poster, Offset 96cm x 67cm, 2001

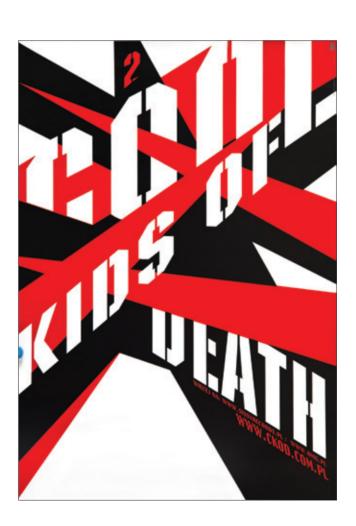


雅各布・斯特佩

捉弄新学生活动 事件招贴 平版印刷

Jakub Stępień

Fuxówka, Event Poster, Offset 100cm x 70cm, 2001



雅各布・斯特佩 死亡的酷孩子 事件招贴 平版印刷

Jakub StępieńCool Kids of Death
Event Poster, Offset
100cm x 70cm, 2002

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雅各布・斯特佩 始于非洲 事件招贴 平版印刷

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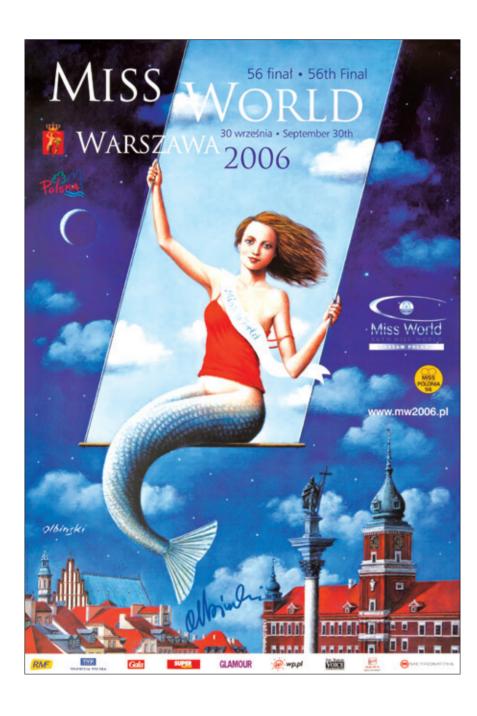
Jakub Stępień It Began in Africa Event Poster, Offset 100cm x 70cm, 2003

雅各布・斯特佩 哈克波招贴 事件招贴 平版印刷

Jakub StępieńHakobo Posters
Event Poster, Offset
100cm x 69cm, 2004









拉法尔・奥乐宾斯基

第56届世界小姐决赛 事件招贴 平版印刷

Rafał Olbiński

56th Final of Miss World Warsaw 2006 Event Poster, Offset 96cm x 66cm, 2006

弗兰齐含克・斯塔罗夫耶斯基 弗兰齐含克・斯塔罗夫耶斯基招贴和草稿展 事件招贴 平版印刷

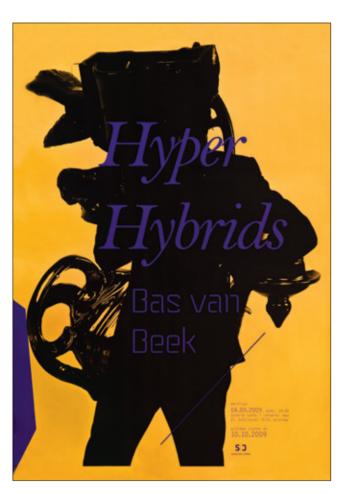
Franciszek Starowieyski

Franciszek Starowieyski Plakaty I Rysunki Event Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 2008

P. 106-107

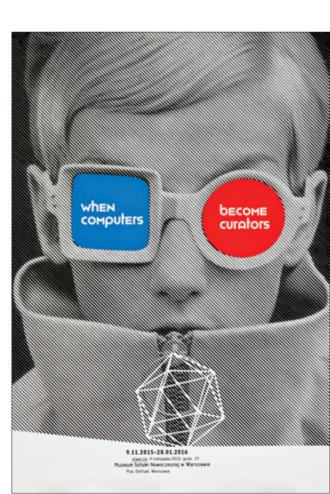






阿图尔・弗兰科夫斯基、玛格达乐纳・弗兰科夫斯卡 巴斯凡贝克 "超级狂妄" 展览会目录 事件招贴 平版印刷

Artur Frankowski & Magdalena Frankowska Bas van Beek "Hyper Hybirds", Event Poster, Offset 102cm x 72cm, 2009



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阿图尔・弗兰科夫斯基、玛格达乐纳・弗兰科夫斯卡 如果电脑成为馆长 事件招贴 平版印刷

Artur Frankowski & Magdalena Frankowska When Computers Become Curators, Event Poster, Offset 100cm x 70cm, 2009



Joanna Górska & Jerzy Skakun Fando and the Fox, Event Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 2009







Sławek Iwański

Zoo Grafika, Event Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 2009



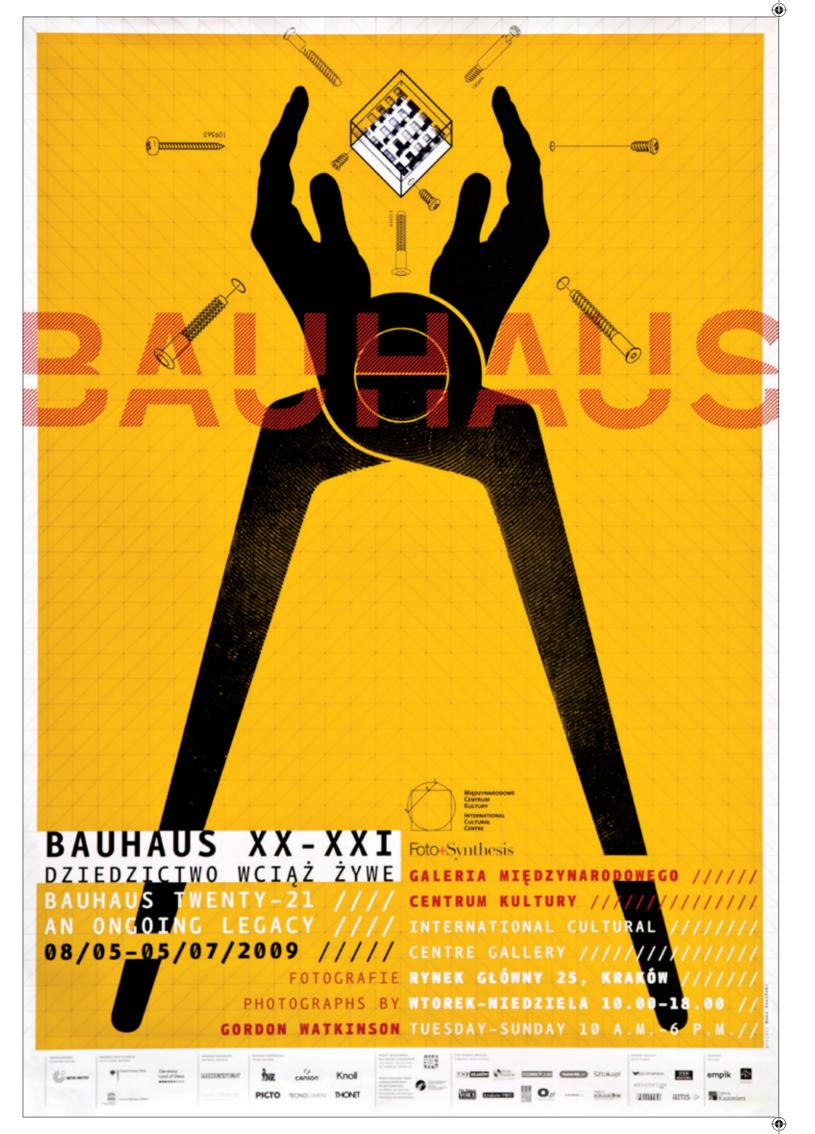




EYEON POLAND

Eye on Poland New Polish Graphic D

用幕式时间: 二0-0年九月三十日下午三点 Opening Time: 3:00PM 30° Oct. 2010



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库巴・萨文斯基

包豪斯二十・二十一 事件招贴 平版印刷

Kuba Sowiński

Bauhaus Twenty-21, Event Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 2009

玛格达乐纳・弗兰科夫斯卡、阿图尔・弗兰科夫斯基 瞩目波兰——波兰最新平面设计展 事件招贴 平版印刷

Magdalena Frankowska & Artur Frankowski

Eye on Poland New Polish Graphic Design Exhibition, Event Poster, Offset 100cm x 70cm, 2010







米切斯瓦夫・戈罗夫斯基

波兰招贴中的犹太文化展 事件招贴 平版印刷

(

Mieczysław Górowski Kultura Zydowska w Polish Plakacie Event Poster, Offset 68cm x 98cm, 2010

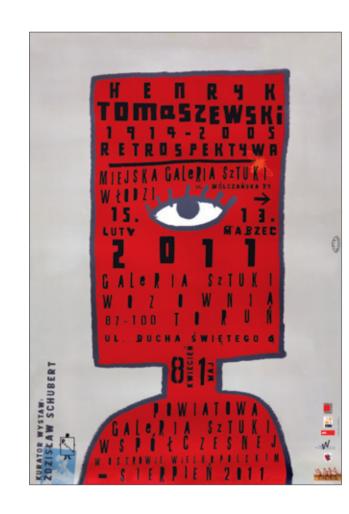
斯瓦沃米尔·伊万斯基 印刷和设计展 事件招贴 平版印刷

Sławomir Iwański

Typokonstrukcja4 Event Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 2010

P. 112-113





莱赫・马耶夫斯基

亨里克・托马什夫斯基1914—2005 回顾展 事件招贴 平版印刷

Lech Majewski

Henryk Tomaszewski 1914–2005 Retrospektywa Event Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 2011

莱赫・马耶夫斯基 音乐招贴展览 事件招贴 平版印刷

Lech Majewski

Plakat Music Spiwa Event Poster, Offset 98cm x 68cm, 2011





Jewel on the Crown -Polish Poster Art Exhibition



Commercial

商业招贴 Commercial Poster











杀虫剂广告 商业招贴 平版印刷

Marek Freudenreich

Zwalczaj Owocnicę Zółtorogą, Commercial Poster, Offset 86cm x 61cm, 不详

斯塔西斯・艾得哥维奇 伍珀塔尔(徳意志联邦共和国西部城市) 商业招贴 平版印刷

Stasys Eidrigevičius

Kontakte in Wuppertal, Commercial Poster, Offset 84cm x 59cm, 2002

克里什托夫・迪多 克里什托夫・迪多个人收藏展 商业招贴 平版印刷

Krzysztof Dydo Dydo Poster Collections, Commercial Poster, Offset 68cm x 98cm, 不详

P. 118-119







艺术家简介

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约瑟夫・姆罗什恰克 Józef Mroszczak

毕业于华沙美术学院,1937年筹办了波兰卡托维兹绘画学校,长期从事招贴创作,是维拉诺夫招贴博物馆的主要发起者。



享里克·托马什夫斯基 Henryk Tomaszewski 就读并执教于华沙美术学院,是 袖、AGI成员,学生遍布世界各地 术双年展一等奖、1970年国际帮贴 就读并执教于华沙美术学院,是波兰招贴学派的领袖、AGI成员,学生遍布世界各地,曾获1963年国际艺术双年展一等奖、1970年国际招贴双年展金奖、1988年 国际招贴双年展金奖和银奖等。



画家、建筑师、摄影家、室内设计师,AGI成员,以 电影招贴和社会政治招贴著名,善于在招贴创作中使 用照相蒙太奇技术,曾获1962年圣保罗电影招贴展最 佳设计奖等。



耶日・斯卡泽尼斯基 Jerzy Skarżyński

就读并执教于克拉科夫美术学院, 主要从事戏剧舞台



马切伊・乌尔巴聂茨 Maciej Urbaniec

波兰招贴学派第三代(20世纪60—80年代)的代表人 物、AGI成员,长期任教华沙美术学院,作品往往运 用独特幽默的手段来表达出人意料的暗喻。



4 推托尔徳・雅诺夫斯基 Witold Janowski

Witold Janowski 毕业于华沙理工大学建筑系和波兹南美术学院,后任格但斯克美术学院平面设计系教授,主攻展览设计。



扬・莱尼扎 Jan Lenica

毕业于华沙工业大学建筑系,活跃于插画、平面设计、 动画电影等多个领域,成名作《沃采克》荣获1966年第 1928-2001 一届华沙国际招贴双年展金奖。



扬·姆沃多热涅茨 Jan Młodożeniec

毕业于华沙美术学院、AGJ成员、曾获1965年国际电影招贴展二等奖、1980年国际招贴双年展金奖等。



■ 罗曼・切西莱维支 Roman Cieślewicz

毕业于克拉科夫美术学院,AGI成员,擅长招贴、 书刊设计印刷等领域,曾获1964年国际电影招贴展

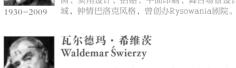


毕业于华沙理工大学建筑系,常运用粗笨的笔触创作出 独特有力的幽默,具有强烈的空间结构感。





弗兰齐含克・斯塔罗夫耶斯基 Franciszek Starowieyski 就读于克拉科夫和华沙美术学院、AGIntell 画、实用设计、初呼、第二次 就读于克拉科夫和华沙美术学院,AGI成员,擅长绘 画、实用设计、招贴、平面印刷、舞台场景设计等领





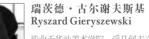
毕业于克拉科夫美术学院,执教于波兹南美术学院、 华沙美术学院,擅长实用设计、插画和招贴等领域。



扬・伯迪兹克 Jan Berdyszak

毕业并任教于波兹南美术学院, 画家、雕塑家、舞台





毕业于华沙美术学院,受几何主义思潮影响,通过点、 线、面,色块的简单组合来实现创作意图,多次获得被 兰年度最佳印刷奖。



■ 鲍古斯瓦夫・巴利克奇 Bogusław Balicki

罗兹美术学院教授,招贴设计师、插画家、教育家、策 展人,作品充满理性,独立于时代的文化潮流和趋势。



雷扎克・霍尔徳丹诺维奇 Leszek Hołdanowicz

毕业于并任教于华沙美术学院,平面设计师,习惯运用拼贴 手法追求深奥微妙而又简单朴素的精神,曾获1965年国际 书展金奖等。









■ 马里克・弗里德里希 Marek Freudenreich

毕业于华沙美术学院,任教于格但斯克美术学院,曾 获 1966年国际电影招贴展一等奖等。



雅各布・艾罗 Jakub Erol

毕业于华沙美术学院,插画、招贴和平面设计师,招 贴创作超过1,000张,创意惊人,技术完美,常以超现 实主义形式呈现。



(

米切斯瓦夫・戈罗夫斯基 Mieczysław Górowski

毕业并任教于克拉科夫美术学院,为展览和各类赛事创作大量作品,曾获1983年国际招贴邀请展一等奖、1992年国际招贴双年展一等奖等。



米切斯瓦夫・华西莱文斯基 Mieczysław Wasilewski

毕业并任教于华沙美术学院,从事平面设计、插画等创 F, 曾获1976年国际招贴双年展银奖等。



埃乌格纽什·盖特-斯坦凯维奇 Eugeniusz Get-Stankiewicz

毕业于弗罗茨瓦夫理工大学建筑系、弗罗茨瓦夫美术学院,擅长平面设计、制图、招贴等领域,曾获1975 年波兰招贴双年展银奖等。



拉法尔・奥乐宾斯基 Rafał Olbiński

毕业于华沙理工大学建筑系,后任教于纽约视觉艺术 学校,擅长书籍设计和招贴等领域。



克里什托夫・迪多 Krzysztof Dydo

波兰最著名的招贴艺术收藏家,常年在世界各地举办 招贴展览,写过多篇介绍波兰招贴艺术的文章,在国 际招贴界享有盛誉。



易・萨福卡 Jan Sawka

毕业于弗罗茨瓦夫美术学院,设计师、画家和建筑师, 是1996年阿联酋"光明塔"(Tower of Light)的设计 -2012 者,曾获1978年华沙招贴双年展金奖等。



耶日・契尔尼亚斯基 Jerzy Czerniawski

毕业于克拉科夫美术学院,擅长剧院招贴,曾获1974 年华沙国际招贴双年展二等奖、1977年拉赫蒂国际双



斯瓦沃米尔・伊万斯基 Sławomir Iwański

毕业并任教于罗兹美术学院,擅长平面设计,曾获1981 年第四届波兰民族艺术大赛一等奖、1997年波兰招贴 双年展银奖等。



谢里安・科斯切尼亚基 Cyprian Kościelniak

毕业于华沙美术学院,曾任教于格但斯克美术学院, 68居阿姆斯特丹,电影美术指导,插画集、政治



安杰伊・克里毛夫斯基 Andrzej Klimowski

英国人,设计师,插画画家,早期作品受达达等前 卫艺术影响,后形成幻想、焦虑、模糊性和色情相 结合的风格。



■ 格雷戈里・马尔沙威克 Grzegorz Marszałek

毕业并任教于波兹南美术学院,曾获1978年布尔诺平 面设计双年展银奖、1979年波兰招贴双年展银奖等。



安杰伊・克拉耶夫斯基 Andrzej Krajewski

毕业于华沙美术学院,自由插画艺术家、漫画家、动画电影和平面设计师,善于设计带有文化性的剧院 和电影招贴。



斯塔西斯・艾得哥维奇 Stasys Eidrigevičius

生于立陶宛,长期在华沙生活,擅长绘画、书籍装帧、 设计和装置等领域,曾获1988年国际艺术展银奖、1994 国际招贴三年展金奖等。



■ 安杰伊・帕戈夫斯基 Andrzej Pągowski

毕业于波兹南美术学院,1990年创建P工作室,从事招贴、书籍封面、插画设计,曾获2007年德黑兰国际招贴双年展Vidical大奖等。



薬赫・马耶夫斯基 Lech Majewski

毕业并任教于华沙美术学院,擅长出版和广告图形,曾任华沙国际招贴双年展组委会主席。



维斯瓦夫·瓦乐库斯基 Wiesław Wałkuski

毕业于华沙美术学院,独立艺术家,擅长招贴艺术、插 画、绘画等领域,作品唯美且贴近主题。



毕业于华沙美术学院,擅长招贴、插画等领域,曾获 1984年国际招贴双年展金奖、1987年国际剧院招贴竞 寒金奖和银奖等。



米罗斯瓦夫・亚当奇克 Mirosław Adamczyk

毕业并任教于波兹南美术学院,擅长招贴和应用设计等 领域,为展览和各类赛事创作大量作品。



阿图尔・弗兰科夫斯基 Artur Frankowski

阿图尔和玛格达乐纳分别毕业于华沙理工大学和华沙大学,夫妻俩于2004年在华沙成立Fontarte工作室, 作品结合了设计和字体排印艺术。



■ 玛格达乐纳・弗兰科夫斯卡 Magdalena Frankowska



格热戈日・拉舒克 Grzegorz Laszuk

法律专业毕业后转行学习设计,开设Książki+Strony设计工作室,经常为剧院交响乐团等创作。



■ 库巴・萨文斯基 Kuba Sowiński

毕业于克拉科夫美术学院,擅长图书、招贴、企业标 只、杂志等出版设计领域。



Jerzy Skakun

耶日·斯克昆和乔安娜·古尔斯卡毕业于格但斯克美术学院,2003年成立Homework工作室,曾获2004年墨西哥国际招贴双年展Vidical大奖、第21届华沙招贴双 年展荣誉奖等。



■ 乔安娜・古尔斯卡 Joanna Górska





Jakub Stępień

当今世界最重要的50位招贴设计师之一,受传统图形艺术以及街头文化的启发,作品规整简单,同时



马乌戈热塔・古罗斯卡 Małgorzata Gurowska

毕业并任教于华沙美术学院,目前担任绘画室索菲亚 · 8拉色尔教授的助理, 曾获青年波兰平面设计大奖等。



□季梅克・耶杰斯基 Tymek Jezierski

和其兄雅各布·耶杰斯基共同成立Brothers in Arms设计组合,从事制图、招贴、插画设计等领域。



■ 阿格涅施卡・波佩克-巴纳哈 Agnieszka Popek-Banach

阿格涅施卡和卡米毕业于波兹南美术学院,曾获得波 兰文化与遗产部奖学金、2013年热舒夫剧院招贴双年 展三等奖等。



卡米・巴纳哈 Kamil Banach

郭骥 整理

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2014年初,我们在与美术学院潘耀昌教授的交谈中得知,在他的工作室里,收藏着一批有价值的波兰招贴艺术作品。我们和潘教授都觉得如果能够在校内外举办展览,让更多的人,特别是我们的师生能欣赏到这批作品,是一件非常有意义的事情。

当我们看到这批闻名于世的作品,尤其是那些跨越半个多世纪仍充满现代感的设计时,深深感受到简洁明快、鲜艳而具有视觉冲击力的美。对我们正在建设的以艺术为主题的大学博物馆而言,这样的一个展览显然是再合适不过的了。

更加有利的条件是,事实上在这之前,潘耀昌教授和他的学生陈淑君博士已经出版了《波兰招贴艺术》等著作,有着相当的研究深度,波兰招贴艺术也正好是陈淑君博士论文的研究方向。在陈淑君博士的帮助下,我们对招贴作品进行了又一次梳理。有了这些基础,就能够让观众更好地了解到波兰招贴在艺术上和学术上的成就,也更能体会到展出这些作品的意义。

令我们高兴的是,波兰驻沪总领事彼得·诺沃特尼亚克先生为此专程前来上海大学访问。在听取了我们的设想后,诺沃特尼亚克先生当即同意合作办展,欣然为本次展览撰写序言,并为展览及画册出版提供经费资助。对此我们深表谢意!

因此,本次展览是博物馆与波兰驻沪总领事馆、美术学院设计系、潘耀昌工作室共同努力的成果。波兰驻华大使馆文化处高级项目官 万山先生和波兰驻沪总领事馆总领事助理李欢女士给予了特别的支持,美术学院汪大伟院长、陈爱珍书记,美术学院教授、上海大学艺术 研究院黄建平副院长和美术学院史论系主任陈平教授,以及陈淑君博士、王宇轩博士为展览的成功提供了大量帮助。此外,博物馆的志愿 者、美术学院史论系本科生梁雪笛、庄雪凡等同学,在展品资料整理方面出力很多。在此一并致以衷心感谢!

当然最重要的,要感谢潘耀昌教授、陈淑君老师,和波兰学者希蒙·博伊科、克日什托夫·迪多、约瑟夫·格拉博斯基,以及波兰波兹南国立博物馆和波兰Studio剧院赠与上海大学如此丰厚的招贴艺术珍品。

我们正计划在2015年举办一次以20世纪50年代上海美术作品为主题的展览。波兰招贴艺术的一个高峰时代,也恰在20世纪中叶。相似的时代,不同的文化背景,我们期待能与波兰驻沪总领事馆继续在文化和艺术方面进行交流,让波兰的美和中国的美,在异域他乡呈现出独有的精彩。

陶飞亚 上海大学博物馆(筹)馆长 2014年12月



皇冠上的宝石——波兰招贴艺术展

Jewel on the Crown -Polish Poster Art Exhibition

In early 2014, we hear about that there are a number of valuable Polish posters in his studio from Professor Pan Yaochang, the Fine Arts College of Shanghai University. Professor Pan and I reached a consensus. We will hold a Polish Posters exhibition inside or outside the campus to let more teachers, students and social audiences to have the opportunity to appreciate these Polish heritages.

To a university museum which is under construction and themed by arts, such an exhibition project is very attractive. When we observe these famous works, especially those designs which remain stylish after half a century, we see a kind of concise, lively and vivid beauty with visual impact.

With the help of Dr. Chen Shujun, a student of Professor Pan, we further sorted out the posters. In fact, Professor Pan Yaochang and Dr. Chen Shujun have published the *Poland Poster Art* and other works before, with in-depth research on the subject. The poster art of Poland is also the research direction of Dr. Chen Shujun's doctoral thesis which enables us to know the artistic and academic achievements of the poster art of Poland, and also to understand the significance of displaying these works.

With the help of Ms. Chen Shujun, we expressed our idea to the Consulate General of the Republic of Poland in Shanghai that we would like to hold the poster exhibition in cooperation with them, when this year is the 65th anniversary of the official diplomatic relations establishment between Poland and China. Surprisingly, the Consul General Mr. Piotr Nowotniak made a special trip to visit Shanghai University. After exchanging the views, Mr. Piotr Nowotniak immediately agreed on holding the exhibition in cooperation with us, gladly wrote the preface for the exhibition, and provided the funds for exhibition and pictorial publishing. We hereby deliver our sincere respect and gratitude to Mr. Nowotniak!

The exhibition was jointly planned by the Department of Design of the Fine Arts College, Mr. Pan Yaochang's studio and the museum. Special thanks go to Mr. Jezierski Mariusz, senior officer from the Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Beijing, Ms. Li Huan, assistant to Consul General of Consulate General of the Republic of Poland in Shanghai. Wang Dawei, President of the Fine Arts College, Chen Aizhen, Secretary of the Fine Arts College, Professor Huang Jianping, Vice-President of the Arts Research Institute of Shanghai University Professor Chen Ping, the Dean of the Art History Department gave all their support and guidance to this exhibition. We also appreciate the valuable support from Professor Pan Yaochang and Wang Yuxuan in exhibition planning. In addition, volunteers of the museum as well as the undergraduates from the Art History Department of the Fine Arts College, Liang Xuedi and Zhuang Xuefan, also contributed a lot in data compilation.

Most importantly, we would never be able to hold the exhibition without the abundant art treasures presented by Professor Pan Yaochang, Chen Shujun. Those posters are donated by, Polish scholars Szymon Bojko, Krzysztof Dydo, Jozef Grabski. Two cultural organizations, the Museum Narodowe W Poznaniu, Teatr Studio also presented a lot.

We are planning to hold an exhibition themed by Shanghai fine art works of the 1950s in 2015. The poster art of Poland also reached its peak in the mid-20th century. With similar times and different cultural background, we expect further communicating with Consulate General of the Republic of Poland in Shanghai on culture and art, and present the artistic charm of both Poland and China in a foreign country to the people.

Tao Feiya Director of Shanghai University Museum

December, 2014





Jewel on the Crown - Polish Poster Art Exhibition

Curator

Tao Feiya Pan Yaochang

Art Director Huang Jianping

Executive Curator Guo Ji Wang Yuxuan

Assistant Curator Zhang Xin Cao Mo Li Xinzhi

Editor

Tao Feiya Chen Shujun Guo Ji

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ExaminationLiang Xuedi Zhuang Xuefan

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皇冠上的宝石——波兰招贴艺术展

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