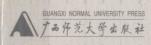
文化产业与艺术设 Cultural Industry and the Education of Arts and Design

主编◆靳埭强





Cultural Industry and the Education of Arts and Design

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主编•靳埭强

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序 言 4

Richard Buchanan

Information and Communication Design-

魏劭农

高等艺术教育在中国创意产业人才培育方向上的地位和作用问题——12

Thomas Sehested

Scandinavian Design Today - - 24

Matthew Turner

Matthew Turner Doesn't Know -- 30

John Heskett

Changing Design for an Age of Change 40

. 刘	小康	(Freeman	Lau)
-----	----	----------	------

New Development of Design Education in Hong Kong

——School of Design, Hong Kong Polytechnic University——— 50

讨 论—1——56

Nicholas Rhodes, Simon Bolton

What the Future Holds

——Asian Influence on European Educational Design Practices———62

莫健伟 (Mok Kin Wai)

Spatial Reconfiguration of Creativity in the Cultural Economy of Beijing —— 76

曾振伟

日美韩现代设计教育状况比较研究——94

汤重熹

依托地方经济发展完善工业设计教育产学研结合的办学特色

——设计教育链接中小企业产品创新开发的研究—— 114

汪大伟

逐流与弄潮

——投身都市文化经济大潮—— 126

讨 论 — 2—— 130 畫 安郁茜

设计教育在台湾

——以实践大学设计学院为例—— 142

壽山佑策(Yusaku Terayama)

The Writing Space Design Education in Musashino Art University—— 152

Frances Joseph

Design Governmentality

——Education and Innovation in New Zealand—— 158

朱 淳

创意产业与中国的设计改革——176

讨 论 — 3 —— 186

掌靳埭强

后 记——197

最近国内一阵风,政府部门带头宣传打造"文化创意产业"。并且,据说在全国已经有几十个由政府投资建造的"文化创意产业园区"在兴建了,和十多年前全国一阵风地打造"硅谷"、"光谷"的情况非常相似。深圳雄心勃勃地要打造成为"出版之都"、"钢琴之都"、"设计之都"、"动漫之都"。到北京看看,现在同时在兴建的大型艺术博物馆有十三四个,宋庄艺术博物馆、798艺术节不用说,其他国家级别的博物馆、展览馆真是遍地开花,动漫画、电玩、畅销书、网络小说、时尚业都好像是轰轰烈烈的。我从苏州走到广州,都有政府职能单位希望我去他们的文化创意产业园开工作室,至于是要做什么的,不但他们自己不清楚,我自己都不清楚。在国内,一个产业的形成,往往政府的主观臆想占主导地位。殊不知,在国际范围内来看,无论是出版业、动漫画业,还是音像业,等等、这些创意产业都境况不妙、前途不清。我们这样盲目地投入和大肆推广,除了政绩炫耀之外,还有什么可靠的依据呢?

其实,文化创意产业,或者我们将其叫做娱乐工业,虽然听起来很令人振奋,在 西方国家,特别在美国它也的确是一个超过航空、汽车工业的大产业,但是近年来 受网络、信息产业、电子游戏产业的冲击,盈利越来越少,产业本身也有点岌岌乎 可危,正在设法找补救的方法,我们糊里糊涂跟着上,看来不妙。我们现在的情况 就是:知道这是一个可能发展的大市场、大产业,但是我们不知道怎么去开发它, 也不知道如何预期它的发展。

说到预测产业的规模和发展,我倒想起这么一件很有意思的事情来了。2007年夏天,美国最大的出版商之一的Simon & Schuster 宣布要建立一个网站,叫做Media Predict, 意思是"媒体预估",让读者来参与他们的出书选题评判。这个消息传出来,美国知识界大哗,都觉得这是出版商在网络时代出版物销售狂跌的情况下,美国出版界无可奈何、企图解脱困境的方法,并且肯定会失败的(doomed to fail)。但是,大家都知道,此举是对整个创意界正面临的一个困境的反应,在出版界,绝大部分的出版书籍是不盈利的,也就是说出版商投入的人力、物力大部分是浪费了的。2007年7月9-16日一期的《纽约客》(New Yorker)杂志上有詹姆斯·苏洛维斯基(James Surowieski)写的一篇文章,叫做《成功的科学》(The Science of Success),就是讨论这个"媒体预估"的准确性问题的。

Simon & Schuster 要建的那个叫做Media Predict 的网站,最重要的一点就是他们认为市场细分是可以做的,并且未来的产品是可以预期的。市场预期(prediction market)在过去的几十年内都一直行之有效,好像没有过太大的偏差。如果市场可以预测,那么投入的风险就小得多,盈利的预期也就准确得多。市场预测对这些文化产业来说可是至关重要的步骤。其实这种预测本身风险很大,因为文化创意产业,比如电影公司,人事、机构、技术、预算等各方面的变化性都很大。记得好多年前,由科文·科斯纳主演的《水世界》(Water World)本来好像一切运作正常,等把整个电影场景"水世界"在夏威夷做好了,被一场台风全部摧毁,从头再来,时间、预算全乱套了,加上电影脚本问题多,因此成了一部著名的亏本大片。

农产品、矿产品都有"期货",英语是"future commodities",就是"未来商品"的意思,为了使得文化产品,特别是电影产品比较有预测性,好莱坞证券交易所(the Hollywood Stock Exchange)就成了电影业的期货市场了。这个期货的综合参考指数相当完整:公司表现、奥斯卡奖纪录、每个演员和导演的长期和近期表现等等,因此预期的结果精确得有点让人震惊。我看这个证券交易所的一项预测,就可以说明他们的预测精确性:他们预测获得奥斯卡奖提名的项目和个人的准确率达到80%!而在过去4年内,他们预测的奥斯卡最佳导演、演员、电影无一差错。这个交易所更加厉害的是对电影票房收入的估计也极为准确。不过不同的学者有不同的看法,好像哈佛大学商学院教授安妮塔·艾伯斯(Anita Elberse)就说预测的误差比例

高达60%,不过我问过好莱坞一些电影公司的高层管理人员对这个高误差的说法有何看法,他们哈哈一笑说:就算60%的误差,但是能够有40%的准确,我们也非常非常满意啦!

在网络信息时代,旧的产品市场分析、预测方法都基本过时了,而新的方法还没有形成体系,因此注意好莱坞证券交易所的方法,于我们倒是有所裨益的。做一个文化创意产业,你准备如何做大,如何经营呢?你以为是几个官员坐在那里空谈理想,或者国家给几百万补助投资,或者划块地建造一些loft,就可以打造成好莱坞了?

对于产业轮廓尚不甚了解,更遑谈建立一个支持这个产业的教育体系。我们做教育的人,如果连自己的目标设计内容都不甚了解,怎么教育人家啊!

因此,在这个大家都热心创意产业,但是对这个产业却知之不多的时候,汕头大学长江艺术与设计学院举办文化产业与艺术设计教育国际学术研讨会,就这个产业以及艺术教育存在的一系列问题展开学术研讨,我认为是很及时和很重要的。

我曾经参加过中国的现代艺术设计教育的起步筹措工作。现代设计教育是在20世纪80年代初正式起步的,初时的确有点奔腾汹涌的气势,好像中国设计教育即将如朝阳一样喷薄而出了。但是来去折腾,不但没有喷薄而出,反而老也没见着阳光灿烂。中国的当代设计教育站在十字路口上!目前我们培养出来的学生质量与经济生产实践要求的差距越来越大,学校教育的水准每况愈下,但社会与产业对高等设计专业教育的要求却越来越高。设计教育面临的问题之一是:在现行教育体制的牵制下,高校设计教育与产业发展基本脱节,高等设计教育的发展远远滞后于产业,并且不允许外部力量参与竞争。中国设计人才匮乏,不是源于人数不足,而是因为设计专业学生水平普遍低下,许多人无法胜任设计工作,因而只得改行从事其他工作。在我任教的美国学校里,每个学期都会有国际知名产业参与学校的项目。在学校的大礼堂会不定期举办由不同领域的设计专家主讲的专题讲座。学生的作业中常常有专为通用汽车、丰田汽车等提供概念车设计思路的内容。每逢学生毕业的时候举办的企业见面会,都会让学生更了解企业的需求,也让企业有机会对学校的教学内容提供意见。但是,在国内,我并没有见到这种常态形式的双向交流。

现在又面临着要建设文化创意设计教育体系的挑战。回顾过去几十年的教育发展历程,千头万绪,最怕出现的偏差,还是在设计教育的大一统体系的牵制上。这些年所谓的"教育产业化"的错误改革,好大喜功的兼并、合并、扩招、扩展专业

方向,造成了一盘乱局。要收拾和整顿,已经不容易了。我曾经在其他地方说过,要改变目前的困境,有两条路可走:一是从系统改起,不过目前看来希望不大。二是各个院校在自己力所能及的范围内进行不声张的试验,按照本校、本地区的实际情况对教学体系进行调整和改革,从适应自己要面对的就业市场入手,与本地的企业建立合作关系。我所期望的是,设计教育界各位同人能够同心协力,以办好中国的设计教育为已任。用这种"分片蚕食"的方式,最后改掉那个早已不适合中国经济发展形式、不符合中国设计发展要求的大一统体系。而文化创意产业教育体系的建立,恐怕也没有一种既定的模式可以遵循,我们还是要从实际情况入手,参考国际先进的经验,结合自己的情况,逐步奠定一个符合国情、符合市场的新教育体系来。

长江艺术与设计学院副院长

建之

2008年9月25日 于汕头大学•



# Information and Communication Design

## 内容摘要:

设计服务于各种目的,其中沟通是一个核心目的。 沟通涉及信息交流,而今天信息的性质已经发生了变 化,这对设计产生了很大的影响。论文探讨了信息的各种意义,包括数据信息、事实信息、媒介信息等。

#### Richard Buchanan

Professor of Design and former Head of the School of Design at Carnegie Mellon University.

Richard teaches design theory in the traditional areas of Communication Design and Industrial Design but also extends design thinking into new areas of application such as Interaction Design and Organization Design. His work focuses on the rhetorical dimensions of design, with an interest in the idea that information has become a medium of communication. Among his numerous publications are Discovering Design: Explorations in Design Studies, The Idea of Design, and Pluralism in Theory and Practice. He is President of the Design Research Society, an international institute based in the United Kingdom.

美国卡内基梅隆大学设计学院教授、前院长

Richard Buchanan先生不仅教授传达设计和工业设计等传统领域的设计史,同时将设计思维伸延至新领域如界面设计和组织设计。他的研究集中于设计的修辞装饰层面,指出在其中信息已经成为一种交流的媒介。已出版多部专著,如: Discovering Design: Explorations in Design Studies, The Idea of Design, 及Pluralism in Theory and Practice。他是设计研究协会的主席,该协会位于英国,为国际性学术团体。

关键词: 媒介信息 沟通

The theme of this conference is being well stated. For me, the theme is education and its implications for the culture industries.

Design serves many purposes, and we should recognize the range of purposes. But one of those purposes is indeed communication. Communication is central to design thinking. It does take place in all products; it is not simply graphic design or communication design. It is in products, and in services, in systems, in organizations. But in a sense, communication is the beginning of all design thinking. All design begins with the efforts to communicate.

But the recent difficulty is the nature of information is changing. What we think of information today is not what we meant by information a few years ago. I'm going to review the different meanings of information. There is an ambiguity in information.

The first meaning is information as data. Typically, its broader data, and its visualization that comes in science and the key principle is accuracy. One of my students in Carnegie Mellon graduated five years ago, and today he works with the Biological Research Institute in Boston. We are investigating the human genome and he has prepared the visualization of entire human genome. In a faction, he has changed where the scientists think about the genome. This is a historical idea, but the designers have always played a role in scientific investigations, primarily through the presentation of data.

To see the data, and then see the patterns, this is what the designers have contributed. But we also mean by information facts, facts that have the meaning, that will interprete, and an example would be a telephone book, a table of numbers and propositions, any orders' list, expression typography, typography itself, the interpretation of the meaning of data. Data has no meaning, but by interpretation, data becomes fact or claims fact. And this is where the designer's functions very significantly to give us the meanings and interpretations of the facts around us.

This is a difficult concept. Information has a medium. You know, earlier in the 20th Century, information has data or fact, plays a very small part in design, in a very specialized part.

It's a very narrowing area of specialization. But as the 20th Century forward, information has become a medium. In this context, significance comes from the context and the form of communication. In a sense, by putting information into the proper organization, a proper narrative, a proper argument and information take on new deeper significance. This is the world of culture industries to take simple information, simple proposition that have basic meaning; but if being put them in forum, in contexts, they tell stories and argue about how we should live our lives. Information is a medium and how we think about information today is surrounding everywhere. Our space is filled with information, and the ability to control the form and the context that will deepen the significance for all of us.

Each culture, each region, each nation, each design school has its own way of shaping and giving form and context. They are all different, so information changes. Information as a medium, a medium means like a clip, or a wood, a stone, its medium to be shaped. And great works designed in the 20th Century and our work today is to find that form. One of the things we should recognize at the beginning when we think about the digital revolution is the use of computers. We are very, very young in the exploration of a form in the computer. If you think about the rise of cinema, the movie, film, and the rise of design, digital design, we are today in digital communication about where the film was in 1910 or 1920.

We have this 1000-page book. No one understands it. No customer understands it. No employee understands it. They ask them to make sense of it. It is a great project and it is important. And you can see the page layout is like: all words, no images, complicated area, difficult structure. Our principle is using images and simple language. I want to explain the concept of information architecture.

What, why and how. What is being mailed? How is it to be mailed, why? The simple structure of information allowed us to break apart that very large book in a very simple clear information. This is preliminary concept map, the students actually worked on it for 8 weeks in all type of situations. This is a key of diagram and preliminary material in background, but this summarizes how confusing the information was. It's every type and

significance for the design team.

I believe the culture industries perform such function as we were engaged in this project. The culture industries range widely. Take the information of culture, find the form for communications, a form with deeper significance of purpose and share that. In fact, the communication then brings forward the values of purposes of culture. It serves interests of business. This is true. But it serves interests of being human to understand and be able to do the basic tasks of life. Clarity of information, While we are organizing and pleasing, provides the principle of frame of communication design today.

Design and design process, other people will do that. I have tried to show you some of the concept information which is beginning to change our discipline. You will see information design is a very small activity, such as train time-table, a map, a small part of graphic design. Today, information has expanded; it becomes a medium in product design of all culture industries. It is a level of interaction design that we are exploring today and the forms we are trying to understand. There is a business here, there is politics here, there is culture value, there is a lot of confusion, and this is more than life that we feel it is today as communication designs.

The challenge of China creates new libraries, symbolizes that problem. How do we organize the information in libraries? The deep organization purpose allow us to communicate with citizens of all level education, so the libraries serve as the deeper purpose of social change and improvement.



# 高等艺术教育在中国创意产业人才 培育方向上的地位和作用问题

#### Abstract:

Creative industry may become one of the hot topics at present, however, the industry still faces a variety of issues, among them there are four major ones. The first is government awareness: industrial orientation and industrial policy, as well as the logic of industry planning. The second is law provisions and implementation with intellectual property right being its core. The third is the formation of industry chain, including the disconnection of industry, talent and capital links in the chain. The fourth is the apparent lack of talents. The core issue of the development of the creative industry is still a matter of talents.

To nurture talents for creative industry, Higher education still plays a very important role. Nevertheless, the aim for nurturing talents for higher art education should be different from the traditional thought. For China, it is more important to nurture talents with gift in design and art, instead of nurturing artists and designers.

And the education for talent nurture should focus on both quality and professionalism. Design education in college and talent education for creative industry should emphasize more on the area of human background and qualities.

As for design education standards, it is proper to re-focus on college standards only when the standards of the college has achieved or even surpassed standards set by the society. It is hoped that an integrated platform of production, study and research can be set up in college. In the future development of China, creative industry will change certain aspects of this race deeply, such as way of thinking.

### Wei Shaonong

Vice Dean, Fine Arts College of Shanghai Normal University

Wei Shaonong has been working a long time in the field of art history education and writing about research and criticism of art. From 2003, he took the job as the Vice Dean of Shanghai Normal University Fine Arts College, taking charge of restructuring of the college. Mr. Wei has been in charge of project like: planner, Forum of 2004 Shanghai Cultural Creative Industry Development; planner and designer, Shanghai Bakery Factory Reformation Project (2004); planner of Shanghai—Italy Design Week and its Forum (2005).

上海师范大学美术学院常务副院长

魏劭农长期从事美术学院艺术史论的教学、科研与艺术批评的写作工作。2003年初起担任上海师范大学美术学院常务副院长,负责领导该学院的综合改革工作。曾策划的主要项目包括:2004年4月策划并主持由上海文汇报与上海师范大学美术学院联合主办的上海文化创意产业发展论坛;2004年6月主持策划并设计"上海面包厂改建工程";2004年11月主持完成从面包厂到"设计工厂"的改造工程及产学研一体的人才培育模式和平台建设工作;2005年11月策划并主持上海意大利设计文化周及中意设计师高峰论坛。

Key words: creative industry, higher education, quality, standard

我这次作的实际上不能够算是学术报告,它只能算是一个现场报道。我将把我近期参与的工作,看到的事情,在这里向大家作一个汇报。

## 创意产业成为国家多方面的推动力

创意产业已经成为当今最热门的一个话题,一天之内有三个同样主题的会议在中国召开,充分说明这个创意产业的吸引力和魅力。它不仅本身在中国具有一个巨大的发展潜力,同时,它也会是这个国家的社会、文化、经济等各方面的重要推动力。两周前在上海召开了一个由政府主办的"创意产业活动周",包括英国、法国、荷兰、丹麦、比利时,还有日本等等十多个国家参展。据主办方统计,有十多万人来参观这个会议,中外都有。联合国教科文组织的观察员参观了这个展览后,决定在上海举办2007年的"国际创意产业年展"。我们美术学院也是这个展会的策划之一,但是我发现其中有很大的问题,待会儿我再来讲这些问题。

上海市政府的主要领导来参加这次展览,并且由此引发对创意产业的肯定。上海市政府已经把这个创意产业列为"十一五"规划当中重点发展产业之一,并且在"十一五"规划当中把它单列为一个规划,这是以前没有的。等一下我还会分享一下有关这个规划的简单看法。

# 上海是怎么理解创意产业的

上海的创意产业发展,从政府的推动层面上来讲,跟上海旧的、老的厂房的改造很有关系。上海本身是一个非常重要的工业城市,有大量的厂房聚集在市中心。大约到了八十年代后期,这些传统的制造业开始逐渐退出这个中心的、核心的地位,慢慢的向郊区及周边迁移。这样就造成了很多发达城市包括香港在内的,曾经都遇到过的问题,一个产业机构的调整问题。高峰期大约是在上个世纪九十年代末和本世纪初,2001年2002年期间。从事创意产业的人才开始大量搬到老房子里去,开始进行loft的改造。它完全是自发的,因为大家知道这样的空间非常适合设计师,比任何现在造的新房子都更适合于设计师的工作,特别是设计专业的学生。

但到了2003年和2004年,新一轮的城市改造时,政府有规划,这个地方要改造就出问题了,上海很多这样的老工厂改为房地产开发,其中包括太康路和上海现在非常著名的一个叫M50的地方,也就是莫干山路50号。在2004年初的时候,它们都被

列为拆除对象。当时我们可以说是做了一件傻事。

我们联络了上海大概有7所高校,还有社科院的相关部门,联名写信给政府,要求保留这些建筑——因为莫干山路50号里面有中国近代重要的纺织产业和面粉加工厂。它曾经是远东地区最大的面粉制造和纺织制造基地,其中的建筑已被明确列为上海市工业遗产的保护建筑,这怎么可以拆掉呢?结果成功了一半:它被拆掉了一半,保留了一半。这已经算不错了,我们发现自己实际上是个弱势群体,搞不过地产商。他们有很厉害的背景。

后来我们就想到这个事情要跟媒体接触,利用媒体来做这项工作,所以在4月份,我们学院就和上海的《文汇报》联合举办了一个"上海创意产业发展论坛",由我担当主持人。当时参加会议的有上海政府部门的人,这说明政府里面对这个问题本身也有争论。与会人员有上海人大常务委员会副委员长、著名经济学家厉无畏先生,他现在已经是上海创意产业协会的会长。还有上海博物馆馆长,著名的旧遗产保护者阮一山、郑石林、建筑师刑同和,还有后来领导上海创意产业的重要人物,就是上海经济委员会的主任夏雨。这些人一起参加了这个会议,随后出现的格局是什么呢?就是政府部门主导的上海创意产业旧工厂改造,形成所谓的积聚区。

2004年8月份,政府颁布了18家这样的典型。有一个著名的8号桥,在中心地区,投资比较大,大概每平方米的投资在4 500元左右。政府就围绕这个积聚区,进行创意产业的推展和宣传工作。事实上对于这种积聚区,国际上就有这种做法。今年8月份,我去英国考察创意产业发展,英国在曼彻斯特、谢菲尔德等城市都有这样的积聚区。这里得补充一句:上海创意产业的内涵绝对不是这18个积聚区所能够概括的。这18个积聚区只是政府推展的一种形式,而上海真正的创意产业的活力内涵可以说要丰富得多。

# 上海具备发展创意产业的条件

这18个积聚区本身只是政府推展的一个方向,一种政府叫做"抓手",它实际上不见得就有像英国、丹麦这种产业积聚区的成熟和内涵,比如说区内的企业有相互共享的知识系统,有共同的市场力量和相对可以节约成本的一些做法,劳动力分工的优势,融资成本的降低,包括优化生产要素,资源配置等等。这些本来是一个成熟的园区应该达到的条件,但在上海的18个园区可不是这样,大多数的情况下还是一个非常原始的做法,北方人叫做"恋摊",也就是我改造了一片工厂,然后让大