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姚尔丹与他的学生们

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白湖艺术学院没有工作室划分系统,因

此也没有什么"姚尔丹教授工作室"。

Nanne Meyer, Matthias Gubig, Stefan Koppel-

kamm教授和我自己试图给学生们创造

发掘他们的个人世界观和个性手法的机

会。因此,我就邀请我的同事们一起来

给这本书写稿。也许对中国将来的教育

和培训工作会有帮助。

姚尔丹教授2004年

The KHB has no class system and therefore no class Jordan. Nanne Meyer, Matthias Gubig, Stefan Koppelkamm and myself are trying to give our students the opportunity to acquire their own personal world view and handwriting. Consequently, it seems appropriate to me to invite my colleagues to this book. Maybe it can also be helpful

for Chinese discussions around future

programs of education and training.

Prof Alex Jordan 200



德国柏林白湖艺术学院视觉传达系 Phe Academy of Arts Berlin-Meissensee

合作教授:

姚尔丹教授 updog Yalay yalay

Prof. Stefan Koppelkamm, Prof. Nanne Meyer

Prof. Matthias Gubig,

姚尔丹教授问答

1. 您是一位平面设计专业的教授, 但我觉得您 教授设计和设计师 -位成功的设计师。 对您是两种截然不同的职业吗? 那么哪-您又是如何平衡这两者的关系 意义更大些呢? 我想听听您在对待这两种职业和谐统 面的看法。

也许两者是一回事, 但请先搞清楚什么是 设计师。 毕竟我们要解决如何将真正的

带入大学的问题。 生活带入校园,

2. 在您的教学交流中, 学生这一年轻的设计力 量是否会对您的设计工作产生影响呢? 哪些方面的影响? 您又如何看待这种影响? 龄根本不是问题。 你最好这样问:

3. 众所周知, 您是一位国际著名平面设计师。 您的许多作品被视为经典。

成功作品中所拥有的强烈个人风格, 的教学中影响学生的创作呢? 您如何控制这种

我很想知道.

如果有学生的作品风格与您极为接近, 您又将如何处理这种情况呢?

我发誓我不是国际著名的。碰到与我风格接近 的学生作品, 首先我觉得眼熟, 然后就希望他 会超越我。

4. 科学技术的发展日新月异, 新技术也早已不 可避免地进入了设计领域。 您能谈谈在您的教 学中对新技术和传统基础训练之间的看法吗? 二者间没有任何矛盾。 我只知道你可以学习学

completely different careers? Which one means more to you? How do you compromise the teaching of graphic design 2. During your educational communication with the students, has your work ever been influenced by the younger minds whether the strong individual style in your characteristic works has an influence on the artistic creations of your students. 4. With the rapid development of science and technology, it is inevitable that the application of new technologies enter Maybe both together. But in modesty ask first was does it mean to be a "succesful" designer; after all the question is how How do you take hold of this influence? If a student emerges with a style very similar to yours, how would you feel 3. As an internationally renowned graphic designer, many of your works are regarded as classics. I'm curious about of design? If yes, in which respect is this so? How do you look at such an influence? Young, old, that is not the question; better asks: why? and after that only: how? I swear, I'm not. But first I feel familiar then I hope he will overwhelm me. to introduce real life in school-life, in universitary life. and your own practice of it? and what would you do?

he realm of design. How do you see the relationship between new-tech and the training of traditional basic skills in

怎样影响?

. You are a professor of graphic design, yet to me you are primarily a successful designer. Do you think these are two

nterview with prof. Alex Jordan

- 习再学习,然后像条超载的船一样下沉。事实 上我认为,如果我只用水彩和手指来表现我的 想法,那会是最棒的。
- 5. 全球化概念的深入人心,是否使设计的本土性和地域性差异迅速减少?是否能听听您在设计和教学中如何看待"民族性"这一概念。平面设计可能正在失去其诸多有特色的表现手法。一方面我感觉到这种发展,另一方面我知
- 6. 还是因为全球化,我总觉得人们在设计中对速度的要求反而比创意更重要了。您是如何理解"速度"这一概念的?

道它也面临强烈的"抵抗"

速度是资本主义的一个自然部分: 用更少的时间获取更多的利润。速度只有当它是脑中一闪的灵感时才好, 否则它大部分时间是在制造垃圾。

7. Savignac曾把海报喻为街道上的孩子。在欧洲, 人们将海报理解为街道上的艺术。请问您如何 看待海报在博物馆中展出和被博物馆收藏这些 现象。再请您谈谈海报设计在您的课堂教学中 占多大的比例?

你知道,露天的海报除了成为博物馆的展品外还有另一个影响。但如果把海报放在展示厅内,你就有可能进行直接的美学与感觉上的比较,因此也就有可能进行或受益于教育行为。

8. 在您的教学中对学生的理论知识有些什么具体要求吗? 您在平时教学时推荐学生看些什么方面的书籍?

or children

And sink like an overloaded ship. In fact I think, if I have a good idea and I realize it with water colors and with my fingers, Don't see any contradiction; I only know that you can learn and learn and learn.. our teaching?

5. The idea of Globalization is very popular these days. Is graphic design gradually losing its native character and regional Maybe graphic design is losing a lot of particular expression; on the one hand, I feel this development, on the other hand, dentity? May I know your attitude towards the concept of "nationality" in your design and teaching? t's often the best.

know that there is a strong "resistance"

Speed is a natural part of capitalism: make more profit in less time; speed is only good if it's a "flash" in your brain (Geistesblitz) 7. Savignac used to say posters are children on the streets. In Europe, people tend to understand the poster as an art Otherwise it produces bullshit most of the time, How do you understand "speed"?

6. Speaking of Globalization, I always feel that people today are emphasizing speed more than the creativity of design.

on the street. Then, what do you think of posters being exhibited and kept in museums? How much time and effort vill you devote to poster design in your class schedule? 具体的设计理论吗? 那听 说的话。 我就是我自己的设计理论。

- 9. 您如何看待学生取得的成就?
- 自己要走的路我就很高兴。 他们找到了
- 还想请您为 好学 好设计师" 和 个定义。

设计师不会设计大规模杀伤性武 平面) 设计师不会支持政治或消费 好的 者的恐怖主义。

*此采访文字为姚尔丹教授所答,何见平2004年

8. Do you have any specific requirement for design theories in class? What are the books that you usually recommend Ok! you know, posters on the streets have another impact than when they are transported in museums. But if you put the posters in the showroom context you have the possibility of direct aesthetical and sense comparison. So you also have the possibility of pedagogical action. Graphic design festivals life and the survive of that.

A good (product)designer doesn't design mass destruction weapons. A good (graphic)designer doesn't help political and

10. One last question, how do you define a "good designer" and a "good student" respectively? Thank you!

Specific design theory? It sounds like the ridiculous groupie statement; somewhere I am my own design theory.

9. How would you feel about the achievements and success of your students?

am happy when they find their own way.

consumer terrorism. A good student has not only good ideas but also the "talent" to bring them to an astonishing

Interview with Prof. Alex Jordan, practicable form. ianping He 2004

柏林白湖艺术学院视觉传达系

要教视觉传播吗?真正的传播是不可能像编织一样连成一个整体工程的。传播的特点之一是,它会通过一种视觉语言来产生一种双向关系。<今天的平面设计师在两个极端间摇摆不定:选择做那些"传统"行业(插图师、活字排版员等)以及其他一些需要专业才能的"华而不实"的费钱行当;或者选择参与或策划复杂的跨行业、跨学科项目。<

白湖艺术学院的基础学习力图使学生们对未来 有最大的选择余地。课程设置是基于多个主题 项目之上的,往往会包括深入的实际调查,并 要求学生自主的概括总结(视调查结果和程序 选择而定)。其教学还鼓励学生发掘自己的个 人工作方式和创意过程。<

电脑现在很普遍, 它造成了一些误解。 比如对 有人认为那些 一词, 如何用电脑工具绘画以及如何做 网页的学生就是掌握了专业技能。 电脑首先是 -个节省时间的装置, 它恢复了人们对电脑之 外或之前的身体和物质上的经历的好奇。 在学习的第二年. 学生会开始接触字母。 活动 包括铅笔画和为主题展览创作字体模型, 例如, -个老变电站举行的一个有关水的展览。 学生们也会接触到绘画、 画的无限可能性。 最后, 他们要选择 个研究 通过它来实现以更全球性的手法来对待 视觉传播的目的。 上一年的主题中包含战争、

Feach visual communications? True communication cannot be put together like a knitting project. It is a bilateral relationship Academy of Art Berlin-Weissensee

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A 445

(illustrator, typographer) or any other talented folly, or by opting to be an author/participant in complex, often multidisciplinary he computer is now commonplace. It has generated misunderstandings, such as that of expertise (students already know he basic studies at Weissensee try to leave all future options open. The curriculum is based on a large palette of thematic research process and procedural choices). It also encourages students to discover their own personal working methods A graphic designer today oscillates between two extremes: by choosing to specialize brilliantly in a 'traditional' discipline projects, which often encompass in-depth source research and requires auto-briefing (depending on the results of this hat occurs through a visual language, among other things. and creative processes.< processes.<

he second year introduces die Schrift (the letter), with pencil on tracing paper, and the creation of models for thematic During this same year, students are introduced to the infinite possibilities of drawing, photography and animation. Finally, exhibitions (example: an exhibition about water located in a former Berlin transformer station).

how to design letters, to paint using an electronic tool and to put together Web pages). It is, above all, a timesaver and has

revived curiosity for the physical and material experience beyond (or prior to) the computer.

students select a theme to work on, with an aim for a more global approach to vsual communication. Last year, the theme

was Krieq, Terror, Frieden (War, Terror, Peace).<

There is a duty to 'understand' and to synthesise far beyond' acquired' skills. There is also a risk of dilettantism, of the superficial professional potential. Even in Germany, many people still view the "Communication Designers" as the guy you contact for a

restrictions of a years course of study. A true interdisciplinary work can only be created among people who understand The challenge is to reconcile the major issues concerning the necessity of interdisciplinary studies with real-life and the

each other, who accept the intellectual capacities of their partners. One obstacle is the difficulty in sharing knowledge. jack-of-all-trades" syndrome. But the foremost - and most commonplace - danger is that of overlooking the other's everything: universities, libraries, museums. This can also lead students to forget their 'studies' in the strict sense of the term.

We encourage our students to take full advantage of the possibilities offered by Berlin, where there are two of almost

calling card or for the design and fine-tuning of an attractive interface.<

But it is certainly not a passive respect for a school curriculum that determines the success or failure of one's studies, and

even less that of professional success.<

Prof. Alex Jordan

恐怖以及和平。

我们面对的挑战是要调和有关跨学科研究的必 要性的一些问题, 与现实生活和短短几年学习 的局限性间的矛盾。 真正的跨学科工作只能在 解的人 之间进行. 然而知识共享的困难仍然是障 义务超越自身的 他们有 "理解" 另外还有对什么都 脚猫" :最常见的危险是忽视别人的专 业潜能 至在德国, 许多。 还是把 卡的或者 这些场所在柏林都不止 这也可 以引 否的学校课程来说, 肯定不会让学生处于被动地位。

Prof. Alex Jordan 姚尔丹教授

德国柏林白湖艺术学院视觉传达系学生作品BHX Jo synom students

udents Works of KHB 验验分泌。 by Prof. Alex Jordan

"la isla bonita" (美丽岛)2003年 (三年级)

该个人项目是一本无字书。这是一个想象出来的图形世界,一个奇妙的小岛,好与坏,过去、现在还有对未来的幻想似乎在不断形成短暂的连接。作者设计的目的是在没有文字指引的条件下让此书具有意义。他们所使用的艺术语言是不断寻找令书页上的集体工作成为可能的艺术一致性结果。<

la isla bonita" - 2003





Page 14 - 19:

Carsten Aermes & Smone Scholer & Hanna Zeckau/ la isla bonta"/西班牙语"美丽岛",这是一个学 期课题,以一个幻想中的美丽岛,人间乐士作 为插图的假想空间,这些插图在技术上融合了 手绘和电脑手段。最后被设计成一本自己发行 的插图书/2003年/

