





永恒的达利

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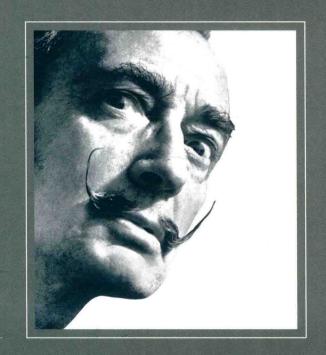
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OLAR ATTO

达利的宇宙

班纳米诺·莱威 施特安顿基金会主席

我倍感荣幸能在上海策划这个令人兴奋的萨尔瓦多·达利展,它将在华丽的外滩 18号大楼内举行。观众将在四楼看到展示的艺术品,是我作为一名收藏家和策展人毕生努力的证明。距离我第一次见到艺术家萨尔瓦多·达利 50 多年后,能在这样的历史地标里展出这些藏品是我最大的荣幸。

作为施特安顿基金会——一个致力于丰富文化艺术的组织的主席,我在世界范围内策划过一百多场由国家级博物馆主办的达利展。达利的神奇宇宙里,众多的艺术作品组成了几个完整的系列,包括雕塑、琉璃艺术制品、拼贴画和伟大文学作品的主题插图画。

本次展览旨在揭示萨尔瓦多·达利的天才灵感,增进人们对他的艺术和人生的理解。它可以让参观者深入探究达利的心灵迷宫,并欣赏他的无限遐想的创造性成果。对我来说,这是多年的钦佩、惊讶和参与达利的超现实世界的巅峰之作。

我自己成为达利收藏家的奇遇,以及我与萨尔瓦多·达利本人的关系,始于上世纪 60 年代末。当时,我正在位于米兰的我的艺术画廊里举办一个超现实主义的展览,重点突出的是参加了上世纪 20 年代和 30 年代运动的艺术家,以及受到这一运动强烈影响的那些人。我曾设法收集恩斯特、毕卡比亚、林、马塔、马格利特、马森、契里柯和许多其他人的画作,但不幸的是,我没有找到任何萨尔瓦多·达利的作品。缺少了加泰罗尼亚的天才的作品的超现实主义展览是不合理的,因为没有包含达利,展览从历史和艺术上都是不完整的。达利在建立超现实主义理论的过程中是一个定义实体:

"超现实主义与我的唯一区别在于我就是超现实主义"

萨尔瓦多·达利,在所有的超现实主义者中,是唯一一位在他的生命贯彻超现实主义原则并一直生活在里面的人。

我为了见到达利而动身去巴黎,希望获得那些最能代表他风格的作品。我必须承认,在与这么著名的艺术家见面前夕,我是既兴奋又紧张。这次至关重要的会面改变了我的个人生活和职业生涯。它发生在著名的莫里斯酒店,达利曾经一年会在那里住四个月(剩余的几个月他通常在纽约和西班牙之间进行穿梭)。

我们的会面是非凡的,并超出了我的期望。迅速让我感到印象深刻的是他以自我为中心的个性。达利对于我对他的兴趣非常好奇,并且开始了无休止的独白,这点我完全无力阻止。他讲法语,却用西班牙语——他的母语强调一些词。他的讲话涉及很多领域——天文、艺术、哲学和数学,没有明显的逻辑,似乎完全基于纯粹的想象力水平。尽管感觉不知所措,我依然被他的思想的力量和他富有魅力却又滑稽的戏剧化动作迷住了。一些反思后,我意识到,只有通过合理化非理性的"传感器"的过滤,他明显毫无意义的独白才有了意义。第一次会面无论是在我的脑海里,还是在我的心里,都留下了长久的印象,最终改变了我的个人生活和职业生涯。

那天之后,展会结束了,我就没有机会再见到达利,直到几年以后。这次会面发生在巴黎同一家莫里斯酒

店,是为了讨论我对于他的作品的交易。有了积极的结果,我们奇怪的关系也变得越来越强。接下来我们在 20 世纪 70 年代多次会面,包括在巴黎和西班牙邑格港。

在这些交往的过程中,我注意到了在我们会面的工作室里坐落着一些雕塑。我认为这些就是达利曾形容过的在他独自一人并且想从一天频繁困扰他的强迫性和引起幻觉的压力中解脱出来的时候创作的雕塑。我知道,他对雕塑这种艺术形式的态度既科学又变态。他曾经与我谈论过这个话题。下面摘选自他的自传《我的秘密生活》,揭示了他的真实想法:

"现在我们知道,形状总是源于对材料的探究性处理……当施加可怕的空间挤压强度进行全方位挤压、压制时,材料就会发生奇特反应。直到它产生膨胀,从它的生命迸发出来,达到其自身原始反应的严格轮廓建立的明确的界限。用一个绝对压倒性的冲击力多次推压同一块材料的方法已经被否定;而另一块材料成功创造了自己独特的生命,一块试图成为可能的样子的材料,沉溺于把自己创造成新形状的乐趣,尽管屡次受到空间强力的冲击。"

这令人印象非常深刻。我问达利和他的秘书我是否可以购买我看到的雕塑,并且敦促达利创造更多雕塑。就是以这样的方式,我开始收集萨尔瓦多·达利的雕塑,并开始在世界各地寻找他过去创作的其他作品。我的兴趣越来越强,并逐步催生了一个聚集一系列雕塑作品的"达利一雕刻家"的雄心勃勃的项目。正如我已经发现了这个非凡的领域并且仍然为它着迷,我相信其他人也一样。总之,我的目标是向公众展示达利的雕塑作品,创造一个可以在世界范围内巡回展出供人欣赏的合集,从而充分展现出达利在三维空间天才创意的一个重要方面。

这项任务是庞大的。

顺着超现实主义展览目录中的这些雕塑寻找,我能够找到达利在他杰出的职业生涯中创作的许多艺术品。 我的研究是激动人心且辛苦的,它最终导致了在今天不可能完成达利合集的组合产生。

展览

对于在外滩 18号的展览,我已经选出了要展示 250 多件作品。每一件作品都是经过精挑细选的,以便呈现给公众加泰罗尼亚大师的作品的各个方面。可能达利最出名的代表作是他 1931 年画的《记忆的永恒》,他熔化的时钟第一次出现在这里。但他的艺术作品不单单局限于绘画,就像他自己说的"画画是我的人格中无比微小的一部分。"

本次展览旨在揭开达利鲜为人知的一面,提醒我们他是一名多面艺术家,他用了许多不同的媒介来表达自己——从青铜雕塑到版画到琉璃。

达利的创造力在两个特别重要的方面呈现出来:立体雕塑以及为重要的文学主题所做的插图。

展出的是规模最大的一组雕塑集合。这些作品突出了将达利为人所熟知的画作中的经典形象转换成三维形象后的强大效果,同时证实了达利对特定符号和主题即便是距离第一次构思历经数年依旧痴迷如初。同时在他的雕塑作品里凸显的,是他奇妙的、扭曲的、夸张的表现手法,这使得它们像达利一样独特,一眼就能被认出。

本次展览突出的第二个重要方面是蚀刻版画的展品。这些都是达利对书籍和伟大的文学作品充满激情的产

物,这表明他是一个博学且好奇的人。他对这些文本的超现实主义诠释包涵广阔,从经典作品到当代作家的那些更加现代化的书籍如刘易斯·卡罗尔(1831—1898)的《爱丽丝梦游仙境》(1969年)。不畏争议,不惧挑衅,达利常常挑选当时被认为有政治风险或道德反叛的文本作图,如《爱的艺术》,以这部奥维德的经典作品为基础,而奥维德在当时为同时代的罗马人所反感,以及饱受流言蜚语的卡萨诺瓦(1967年)。从更趋于历史和形而上学的关注点,我们可以看到弗洛伊德(1975年)《摩西与一神教》的插图,达利非常钦佩弗洛伊德,并深受其精神分析思想的影响。达利在神话、宗教和历史的激励和启发下创作了大量个性化的形象和富有寓意的出色作品,用它们来讲述我们现在已耳熟能详的故事。达利一生所作插画的书籍,主题各异且数量众多。

展出的其他作品,强调在达利丰富的作品中使用的各种技术和材料。一个专门的空间用来展示萨尔瓦多·达利和著名的法国琉璃制造企业道姆水晶公司之间的合作。达利对玻璃可以实现光线和色彩的神奇转变并成功将柔和元素转变成强硬元素的性能着迷。

金币在令人吃惊的不寻常的家具和金器上转化为梦幻般的形象,是参观者可以发现的其他一些有趣的艺术品。神秘的塔罗牌的原始拼贴画同时展出。是卡拉解读了塔罗牌,并培育了达利对神秘主义的兴趣。达利赋予这些卡片他自己的高度个人化的形象,并同时保留了传统的象征意义。

最后,我们怎么能不提到本次展会的焦点——阿尔弗雷德·希区柯克为他 1945 年的好莱坞电影《意乱情迷》而委托萨尔瓦多·达利画的迷人的巨幅油画。

达利风格极富象征主义,并充斥着重复再现的形象。大部分源于日常生活,从他的童年经历到他日后为之着迷的弗洛伊德理论。他对他的恐惧、他对性的看法以及他最爱的东西进行了艺术加工,把他们变成代表心中重要元素的终生符号。大象、拐杖、抽屉和达利最知名的图像——软化的时钟,都代表重要的事件,并多次在达利的作品出现。单件作品也可以充满达利的个人象征主义,情感意义和故意的扭曲。解释这些符号以及有时隐藏的含义有利于我们更好地了解他的思想和他的存在。

这些物品体现了一些达利最强烈的信念;他对"时间"的痴迷体现在他闻名天下的《记忆的永恒》以及具有软化钟表的其他雕塑中,比如《时间的轮廓》。他迷恋美和女性的形象,他的性焦虑也体现在他的作品中。有几件重要的作品:《梅维斯的唇形沙发》是基于女星性感的嘴唇,还有《空间维纳斯》和《燃烧的女人》。拐杖,另一熟悉的象征着支撑和稳定的意向,也出现在了他的几件作品如《返祖遗迹》及家具的一系列灯具里。最后他迷恋软硬对比的魔力——《蜗牛与天使》里的鸡蛋、蜗牛,达利金饰中的达利乌龟饰品。

总之,不是只有一种方式,当然也没有确定的方式来了解这些艺术品。就像达利说的"重要的是传播困惑,而不是消除它。"他开辟了一个充满梦幻可能性的宇宙,形象并与之玩耍产生惊人的效果。他是一场革命,是 20 世纪最有创造性、挑战性和创新性的艺术家之一。以他卓越的才华和古怪的性格,这个长着胡子的西班牙人至今仍然让公众着迷。

我与达利交往的经历是一场终生的冒险,而且我相信,这是一种将在我的余生继续把我迷住的关系。随着 致敬达利的艺术遗产的来自世界各地艺术品的聚集,我觉得达利的天才将向参观这个非同寻常的展览的观 众展现。徜徉于这个展览,你将深入了解这位加泰罗尼亚大师的扭曲的心灵,他的浮夸、神秘的个性从每 件作品中展露。不是一个博物馆的展览,《达利的神奇宇宙》是达利自己的经历,一次沉浸到他的狂野而 充满活力的想象力的体验。我希望到外滩 18 号的参观者将被萨尔瓦多·达利迷住,像今天,在我与这位 伟大的超现实主义大师第一次相遇后的许多年仍然被迷住一样!

DALÍ'S FANTASTIC UNIVERSE

Beniamino Levi President of the Stratton Foundation

I have been given the great honour of curating this exciting Salvador Dalí exhibition in Shanghai, held in the magnificent Bund 18 building. The artworks that the visitors will see displayed on the fourth floor, stand as testament to my lifetime endeavors, as a collector and curator. It is an utmost privilege to be able to exhibit this collection in such a historical landmark, over fifty years since I first met the artist Salvador Dalí.

As President of the Stratton Foundation, an organisation dedicated to the enrichment of the cultural arts, I have curated over one-hundred Dalí exhibitions worldwide, hosted by international museums. Dalí's Fantastic Universe features several complete collections of various artworks, including sculpture, art glass, collages, and graphic portfolios illustrating the great themes of literature.

This exhibition is intended to reveal the foundations that lay beneath Salvador Dalí's inspired genius, and to offer an understanding of his art and life. It will allow the visitor to delve into the labyrinth of Dalí's mind and to view the creative results of his infinite imagination. For me, it is the culmination of many years of admiration, astonishment and involvement in the Surreal world of Dalí.

My own adventure as a Dalí collector, as well as my relationship with Salvador Dalí himself, began in the late 1960s. At the time, I was in the process of organising a Surrealist exhibition at my art gallery in Milan, focusing on the more prominent artists who took part in the movement during the 1920s and 1930s, as well as those who were strongly influenced by this movement. I had managed to collect paintings by Ernst, Picabia, Lam, Matta, Magritte, Masson, De Chirico and many others but unfortunately, I was unable to locate any works by Salvador Dalí. No Surrealist exhibition would make sense without the works of the Catalan genius, because without the inclusion of Dalí, the show would have been incomplete both historically and artistically. Dalí was a defining entity in establishing the theory of Surrealism:

"The only difference between Surrealism and myself is that I am Surrealism."

Salvador Dalí, among all the Surrealists, was the only one who constantly lived and implemented the principles of Surrealism in his life.

I left for Paris in order to meet Dalí, and to buy some of his paintings, hoping to acquire those which would be most representative of his style. I must admit that I was both excited and nervous at the prospect of meeting such a renowned artist. The crucial meeting changed my life personally and professionally. It took place at the famed Maurice Hotel where Dalí used to spend four months a year (the rest of the year he usually divided between New York and Spain).

Our meeting was extraordinary and exceeded all my expectations. What struck me immediately was his egocentric personality. Dalí was extremely curious as to my interest in him and began a seemingly endless monologue, which I was totally powerless to stop. He spoke French, stressing and emphasising some words in Spanish, his mother tongue. His speech ranged over many fields: astronomy, art, philosophy and mathematics, with no apparent logic, and seemingly based entirely on a purely imaginative level. Despite feeling overwhelmed, I was fascinated by the strength of his ideas and his charismatic, yet theatrical, antics. After some reflection, I realised that his apparently senseless monologue had meaning only when filtered through the "sensors" of rationalised irrationality. That first meeting made a lasting impression both in my mind and in my heart, eventually changing the course of my life personally and professionally.

After that day, and after the exhibition, I did not have the chance to meet with Dalí until several years later. The meeting took place in the same Maurice Hotel in Paris, and was held in order to discuss my dealings in his work. Having positive results, our strange relationship grew stronger. During the 1970s various other meetings followed, both in Paris and in his house in Port Lligat, Spain.

During the course of these encounters, I noticed some sculptures located in the studio where our meetings took place. I thought these were the same sculptures Dalí had described as those he created when he was alone and wanted to relax from the obsessive and hallucinatory tensions that bothered him frequently during the day. I knew that his attitude towards the sculptural form was at the same time both scientific and metamorphic. He had spoken with me on the subject. The following, taken from his autobiography, La Vie Secrète de Salvador Dalí, reveals his true thoughts:

"Nowadays we know that shape always results from an inquisitive process of the material...the specific reaction of the material when submitted to the terrible coercive strength of space that stifles it, pressing and squeezing it all over. Until it creates those swelling that, bouncing from its life, reach the precise limits established by the rigorous outlines of its own original reaction. Many times a piece of material pushed by a exceedingly absolute impulse has been denied; while another piece of material manages to create its own particular life, a piece of material that tries to be what it is possible for it to be, abandoning itself to the pleasure of creating new shapes, despite the tyrannical impact of space."

It was very impressive. I asked Dalí and his secretary whether I could buy the sculptures I had seen, and I urged Dalí to create more. It was in this way that I began to collect Salvador Dalí's sculpture and began to search all over the world for other sculptures that he had created in the past. My interest grew stronger progressively and gave birth to an ambitious project of gathering together a vast collection of works 'Dalí-Sculptor'. Just as I had discovered this remarkable field and remained fascinated by it, I was sure that others would be too. In short, my aim was to reveal Dalí's sculptural work to the public, creating a collection which could be toured and appreciated worldwide, thereby doing justice to a major aspect of Dalí's creative genius in the third dimension.

The task was one of mammoth proportions.

Tracking these sculptures down in Surrealist exhibition catalogues, I was able to locate many artworks created and exhibited by Dalí throughout his illustrious career. My research was thrilling and exhausting, and ultimately it resulted in a major Dalí collection which would be impossible to assemble today.

THE EXHIBITION

For the show at the Bund 18, I have chosen to display over two hundred and fifty artworks. Each and every one has been carefully selected in order to bring various aspects of the Catalan Master's oeuvre to the public eye. Dalí is probably most known for his iconic 1931 painting The Persistence of Memory, where his melting clocks appeared for the first time. But his artistic oeuvre wasn't confined to painting alone, as he stated himself "Painting is an infinitely minute part of my personality."

This exhibition seeks to unravel a lesser-known side of Dalí, reminding us that he was a multi-facetted artist who used many different mediums to express himself, from bronze sculpture, to lithographs and glass.

Two particularly important aspects of Dalí's creativity are brought to light: three-dimensional sculpture, and graphics illustrating important themes of literature.

On show is one of the largest groupings of sculptures. The artworks highlight the powerful effect of transforming iconographic images from Dalí's familiar paintings into three-dimensional form, confirming the artist's continued fascination with certain symbols and subjects even several years after he first conceived them. Also evident in his sculptural work, is his fantastic, distorted and exaggerated expression which makes them instantly recognizable and unique as Dalí.

The second important aspect highlighted in this exhibition is the collection of etchings and lithographs. These are the result of Dalí's passion for books and the great works of literature showing that he was an extremely well-read and inquisitive man. His surrealistic interpretation of these texts range from classic works, to more modern books by contemporary writers such as Alice in Wonderland (1969) by Lewis Carroll (1831—1898). Unafraid of controversy and drawn to the provocative, Dalí even illustrated texts which were at the time considered politically risky or morally compromising, such as *The Art of Love*(1979), based on the classic by Ovid that so scandalized the Romans of his day, or the scandalous Casanova (1967). From a more historical and metaphysical focus of interest, we have the illustrations of Moise et le Monotheisme by Freud (1975) whom Dalí deeply admired and was highly influenced by his ideas on psychoanalysis. Mythology, religion and history stimulated and inspired Dalí to create a vast repertoire of images, personalities, and allegories with which to tell the stories we have come to know so well. The range of subjects and number of books that Dalí illustrated over his lifetime is vast.

The variety of other works on display, underline the diverse techniques and materials Dalí used in his extensive body of work. A dedicated space showcases the collaboration between Salvador Dalí and the prestigious French glass making company, Daum Cristallerie. Dalí was mesmerized with the properties of glass which allowed the magical transformation of light and colour, and managed to convert soft elements to hard ones.

Startlingly unusual furniture and gold objects in which gold coins are transformed into fantastical

figures, are just some of the other fascinating artworks the visitor can discover. Original collages of the mystical *Tarot* are also on display. It was Gala who read the tarot cards and nurtured Dalí's interest in mysticism. Dalí has given the cards his own highly personal imagery, while at the same time maintained the traditional symbolism.

And lastly, how can we not mention the focal point of the exhibition; the vast and mesmerizing oil painting which was commissioned to Salvador Dalí by Alfred Hitchcock for his 1945 Hollywood movie *Spellbound*.

Dalí's style is rich in symbolism and recurring images. Most originated from everyday life; from his childhood experiences to his later fascination with Freudian theories. Through art, he processed his fears, his sexuality and his favored items, turning them into lifelong symbols which represent important aspects of his life. Elephants, crutches, drawers, ants and his most recognizable icon, the soft watch, represent significant events and are found repeatedly in Dalí's oeuvre. A single artwork can be brimming with Dalí's own personal symbolism, emotional meanings and deliberate distortions. Interpreting these symbols and sometimes hidden meanings offer us a better understanding of his ideas and his being.

These items embody some of Dalí's strongest beliefs; his obsession with 'time' depicted in his notorious *Persistence of Memory* and in other sculptures with soft watches such as the *Profile of Time*. His fascination with beauty and the female form, but also his sexual anxieties are portrayed in his artworks. A few important pieces are the *Mae West Lips Sofa* based on the actress sensual lips, and the sculptures *Space Venus* and the *Woman Aflame*. The crutch, another familiar motif symbolising support and stability which feature in several artworks, the *Atavistic Vestiges after the Rain* and the series of lamps for the furniture; and lastly his fascination of contrasting the hard with the soft; eggs, snails for *Snail and the Angel*, and tortoises seen in the *Dalí D'* or piece *Dalí Tortoise Charm*.

In conclusion, there isn't only one way, and certainly no right way to understand these artworks. As Dalí states "What is important is to spread confusion, not to eliminate it". He opened up a universe of fantastical possibilities, playing with and distorting objects or images to a striking effect. He was a revolutionary, one of the most creative, provocative and innovative artists of the 20th century. With his exceptional talent and eccentric character, the mustached Spaniard continues to captivate the public today.

My experience with Dalí has been a lifelong adventure, and I am sure that it is a relationship that will continue to enthral me for the rest of my life. With artworks amassed from around the world in order to honour Dalí's artistic legacy, I feel Dalí's genius will be apparent to those who attend this extraordinary show. Walking around the exhibition you gain an insight into the twisted mind of the Catalan master, his flamboyant, enigmatic personality ebbs from every piece. Rather than a museum exhibit, Dalí's Fantastic Universe is a Dalí experience in its own right, an immersion into his wild and vibrant imagination. I hope

that visitors to the Bund 18 will be as captivated by Salvador Dalí as I still am today, many years after my first encounter with the great Surrealist Master.

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永恒的达利

疯狂达利艺术大展图录—2015上海

DALÍ'S Fantastic Universe



达利的宇宙

班纳米诺·莱威 施特安顿基金会主席

我倍感荣幸能在上海策划这个令人兴奋的萨尔瓦多·达利展,它将在华丽的外滩 18号大楼内举行。观众将在四楼看到展示的艺术品,是我作为一名收藏家和策展人毕生努力的证明。距离我第一次见到艺术家萨尔瓦多·达利 50 多年后,能在这样的历史地标里展出这些藏品是我最大的荣幸。

作为施特安顿基金会——一个致力于丰富文化艺术的组织的主席,我在世界范围内策划过一百多场由国家级博物馆主办的达利展。达利的神奇宇宙里,众多的艺术作品组成了几个完整的系列,包括雕塑、琉璃艺术制品、拼贴画和伟大文学作品的主题插图画。

本次展览旨在揭示萨尔瓦多·达利的天才灵感,增进人们对他的艺术和人生的理解。它可以让参观者深入探究达利的心灵迷宫,并欣赏他的无限遐想的创造性成果。对我来说,这是多年的钦佩、惊讶和参与达利的超现实世界的巅峰之作。

我自己成为达利收藏家的奇遇,以及我与萨尔瓦多·达利本人的关系,始于上世纪 60 年代末。当时,我正在位于米兰的我的艺术画廊里举办一个超现实主义的展览,重点突出的是参加了上世纪 20 年代和 30 年代运动的艺术家,以及受到这一运动强烈影响的那些人。我曾设法收集恩斯特、毕卡比亚、林、马塔、马格利特、马森、契里柯和许多其他人的画作,但不幸的是,我没有找到任何萨尔瓦多·达利的作品。缺少了加泰罗尼亚的天才的作品的超现实主义展览是不合理的,因为没有包含达利,展览从历史和艺术上都是不完整的。达利在建立超现实主义理论的过程中是一个定义实体:

"超现实主义与我的唯一区别在于我就是超现实主义"

萨尔瓦多·达利,在所有的超现实主义者中,是唯一一位在他的生命贯彻超现实主义原则并一直生活在里面的人。

我为了见到达利而动身去巴黎,希望获得那些最能代表他风格的作品。我必须承认,在与这么著名的艺术家见面前夕,我是既兴奋又紧张。这次至关重要的会面改变了我的个人生活和职业生涯。它发生在著名的莫里斯酒店,达利曾经一年会在那里住四个月(剩余的几个月他通常在纽约和西班牙之间进行穿梭)。

我们的会面是非凡的,并超出了我的期望。迅速让我感到印象深刻的是他以自我为中心的个性。达利对于我对他的兴趣非常好奇,并且开始了无休止的独白,这点我完全无力阻止。他讲法语,却用西班牙语——他的母语强调一些词。他的讲话涉及很多领域——天文、艺术、哲学和数学,没有明显的逻辑,似乎完全基于纯粹的想象力水平。尽管感觉不知所措,我依然被他的思想的力量和他富有魅力却又滑稽的戏剧化动作迷住了。一些反思后,我意识到,只有通过合理化非理性的"传感器"的过滤,他明显毫无意义的独白才有了意义。第一次会面无论是在我的脑海里,还是在我的心里,都留下了长久的印象,最终改变了我的个人生活和职业生涯。

那天之后,展会结束了,我就没有机会再见到达利,直到几年以后。这次会面发生在巴黎同一家莫里斯酒

店,是为了讨论我对于他的作品的交易。有了积极的结果,我们奇怪的关系也变得越来越强。接下来我们在 20 世纪 70 年代多次会面,包括在巴黎和西班牙邑格港。

在这些交往的过程中,我注意到了在我们会面的工作室里坐落着一些雕塑。我认为这些就是达利曾形容过的在他独自一人并且想从一天频繁困扰他的强迫性和引起幻觉的压力中解脱出来的时候创作的雕塑。我知道,他对雕塑这种艺术形式的态度既科学又变态。他曾经与我谈论过这个话题。下面摘选自他的自传《我的秘密生活》,揭示了他的真实想法:

"现在我们知道,形状总是源于对材料的探究性处理……当施加可怕的空间挤压强度进行全方位挤压、压制时,材料就会发生奇特反应。直到它产生膨胀,从它的生命迸发出来,达到其自身原始反应的严格轮廓建立的明确的界限。用一个绝对压倒性的冲击力多次推压同一块材料的方法已经被否定;而另一块材料成功创造了自己独特的生命,一块试图成为可能的样子的材料,沉溺于把自己创造成新形状的乐趣,尽管屡次受到空间强力的冲击。"

这令人印象非常深刻。我问达利和他的秘书我是否可以购买我看到的雕塑,并且敦促达利创造更多雕塑。就是以这样的方式,我开始收集萨尔瓦多·达利的雕塑,并开始在世界各地寻找他过去创作的其他作品。我的兴趣越来越强,并逐步催生了一个聚集一系列雕塑作品的"达利一雕刻家"的雄心勃勃的项目。正如我已经发现了这个非凡的领域并且仍然为它着迷,我相信其他人也一样。总之,我的目标是向公众展示达利的雕塑作品,创造一个可以在世界范围内巡回展出供人欣赏的合集,从而充分展现出达利在三维空间天才创意的一个重要方面。

这项任务是庞大的。

顺着超现实主义展览目录中的这些雕塑寻找,我能够找到达利在他杰出的职业生涯中创作的许多艺术品。 我的研究是激动人心且辛苦的,它最终导致了在今天不可能完成达利合集的组合产生。

展览

对于在外滩 18号的展览,我已经选出了要展示 250多件作品。每一件作品都是经过精挑细选的,以便呈现给公众加泰罗尼亚大师的作品的各个方面。可能达利最出名的代表作是他 1931年画的《记忆的永恒》,他熔化的时钟第一次出现在这里。但他的艺术作品不单单局限于绘画,就像他自己说的"画画是我的人格中无比微小的一部分。"

本次展览旨在揭开达利鲜为人知的一面,提醒我们他是一名多面艺术家,他用了许多不同的媒介来表达自己——从青铜雕塑到版画到琉璃。

达利的创造力在两个特别重要的方面呈现出来:立体雕塑以及为重要的文学主题所做的插图。

展出的是规模最大的一组雕塑集合。这些作品突出了将达利为人所熟知的画作中的经典形象转换成三维形象后的强大效果,同时证实了达利对特定符号和主题即便是距离第一次构思历经数年依旧痴迷如初。同时在他的雕塑作品里凸显的,是他奇妙的、扭曲的、夸张的表现手法,这使得它们像达利一样独特,一眼就能被认出。

本次展览突出的第二个重要方面是蚀刻版画的展品。这些都是达利对书籍和伟大的文学作品充满激情的产

物,这表明他是一个博学且好奇的人。他对这些文本的超现实主义诠释包涵广阔,从经典作品到当代作家 的那些更加现代化的书籍如刘易斯·卡罗尔(1831—1898)的《爱丽丝梦游仙境》(1969年)。不畏争议, 不惧挑衅,达利常常挑选当时被认为有政治风险或道德反叛的文本作图,如《爱的艺术》,以这部奥维德 的经典作品为基础, 而奥维德在当时为同时代的罗马人所反感, 以及饱受流言蜚语的卡萨诺瓦(1967年)。 从更趋于历史和形而上学的关注点,我们可以看到弗洛伊德(1975年)《摩西与一神教》的插图,达利 非常钦佩弗洛伊德,并深受其精神分析思想的影响。达利在神话、宗教和历史的激励和启发下创作了大量 个性化的形象和富有寓意的出色作品,用它们来讲述我们现在已耳熟能详的故事。达利一生所作插画的书 籍,主题各异且数量众多。

展出的其他作品,强调在达利丰富的作品中使用的各种技术和材料。一个专门的空间用来展示萨尔瓦多·达 利和著名的法国琉璃制造企业道姆水晶公司之间的合作。达利对玻璃可以实现光线和色彩的神奇转变并成 功将柔和元素转变成强硬元素的性能着迷。

金币在令人吃惊的不寻常的家具和金器上转化为梦幻般的形象,是参观者可以发现的其他一些有趣的艺术 品。神秘的塔罗牌的原始拼贴画同时展出。是卡拉解读了塔罗牌,并培育了达利对神秘主义的兴趣。达利 赋予这些卡片他自己的高度个人化的形象,并同时保留了传统的象征意义。

最后,我们怎么能不提到本次展会的焦点——阿尔弗雷德・希区柯克为他 1945 年的好莱坞电影《意乱情 迷》而委托萨尔瓦多·达利画的迷人的巨幅油画。

达利风格极富象征主义、并充斥着重复再现的形象。大部分源于日常生活,从他的童年经历到他日后为之 着迷的弗洛伊德理论。他对他的恐惧、他对性的看法以及他最爱的东西进行了艺术加工,把他们变成代表 心中重要元素的终生符号。大象、拐杖、抽屉和达利最知名的图像——软化的时钟,都代表重要的事件, 并多次在达利的作品出现。单件作品也可以充满达利的个人象征主义,情感意义和故意的扭曲。解释这些 符号以及有时隐藏的含义有利于我们更好地了解他的思想和他的存在。

这些物品体现了一些达利最强烈的信念;他对"时间"的痴迷体现在他闻名天下的《记忆的永恒》以及具 有软化钟表的其他雕塑中,比如《时间的轮廓》。他迷恋美和女性的形象,他的性焦虑也体现在他的作品中。 有几件重要的作品:《梅维斯的唇形沙发》是基于女星性感的嘴唇,还有《空间维纳斯》和《燃烧的女人》。 拐杖,另一熟悉的象征着支撑和稳定的意向,也出现在了他的几件作品如《返祖遗迹》及家具的一系列灯 具里。最后他迷恋软硬对比的魔力——《蜗牛与天使》里的鸡蛋、蜗牛,达利金饰中的达利乌龟饰品。

总之,不是只有一种方式,当然也没有确定的方式来了解这些艺术品。就像达利说的"重要的是传播困惑, 而不是消除它。"他开辟了一个充满梦幻可能性的宇宙,形象并与之玩耍产生惊人的效果。他是一场革命, 是 20 世纪最有创造性、挑战性和创新性的艺术家之一。以他卓越的才华和古怪的性格,这个长着胡子的 西班牙人至今仍然让公众着迷。

我与达利交往的经历是一场终生的冒险,而且我相信,这是一种将在我的余生继续把我迷住的关系。随着 致敬达利的艺术遗产的来自世界各地艺术品的聚集,我觉得达利的天才将向参观这个非同寻常的展览的观 众展现。徜徉于这个展览,你将深入了解这位加泰罗尼亚大师的扭曲的心灵,他的浮夸、神秘的个性从每 件作品中展露。不是一个博物馆的展览,《达利的神奇宇宙》是达利自己的经历,一次沉浸到他的狂野而 充满活力的想象力的体验。我希望到外滩 18 号的参观者将被萨尔瓦多·达利迷住,像今天,在我与这位 伟大的超现实主义大师第一次相遇后的许多年仍然被迷住一样!