

design
manifesto g1

Crochet Table Lamp | Michael van Beuren, photo: Erwin Odl

2006

THE BIRTH OF A NEW REPUBLIC 共和初旭

THE BUND. SHANGHAI 外滩 上海 15.09.2006

m o o o i



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DESIGN REPUBLIC

Design Republic Flagship Store

Situated on the most prominent and historically significant street in Shanghai, the Design Republic unveiled on June 23rd, 2006 a spectacular flagship store at Bund Number 5.

The store design came from 3 basic concepts—raw backdrop, inverted display, and the platform. Raw backdrop refers to an approach to form, material and finish treatment. The store becomes a backdrop, or blank canvas, on which the products are displayed. Inverted display is the mechanism in which the store creates an interesting and fresh shopping experience. One element used throughout the store is floor to ceiling glass panels—at moments they become doors, leading to display shelves, the reception table, the entry lobby. Finally, the concept of the platform reveals Design Republic's brand identity as exhibited in physical space. Central to the mission of what Design Republic sets out to do is to create a "platform" for the design community, both domestically and internationally. This should be a place where the best designs of the world are showcased in Shanghai, and the design community can use it as a platform to exchange ideas, draw inspiration, make selections for clients...etc. Therefore physically occupying the center of the store is a platform built in wood and sheet metal—this is where Design Republic plans to hold small scale exhibitions for the viewing of the public. Here on this platform, Design Republic hopes not only to sell high quality products, but lift the bar in the design world to help nurture new interests in design.

When a customer enters the door each is presented with a refreshing cooler of iced infusion. The shopping experience is accompanied by Design Republic's own unique blend of music, created professionally for the flagship store. The fragrance comes from Paris's Diptyque, filling the air with bouquets of flowers in every corner.

The design of the store interior, corporate identity, and all graphic production is the work of NHDRO (Neri and Hu Design and Research Office), a Shanghai based multi-disciplinary firm led by architects Lyndon Neri (chief designer for 3 on the Bund) and Rossana Hu. The two US-trained Chinese designers also happen to be the founders of Design Republic. "This is a very unusual design project, as we play both the role of the designer and the patron/client at the same time." Both Lyndon and Rossana feel that the design succeeds on the level that it fully exhibits the style and taste of their vision. And because they were able to fully drive the aesthetic decisions on this project, the final result is indeed a fresh approach to retail design.

设计共和旗舰店

2006年6月23日，在上海的时尚地标——外滩，在深具历史底蕴的外滩5号，设计共和旗舰店开门营业。

这一全新概念店的设计源于三个基本理念——原材背景、内外倒置的陈列方式和中央平台。

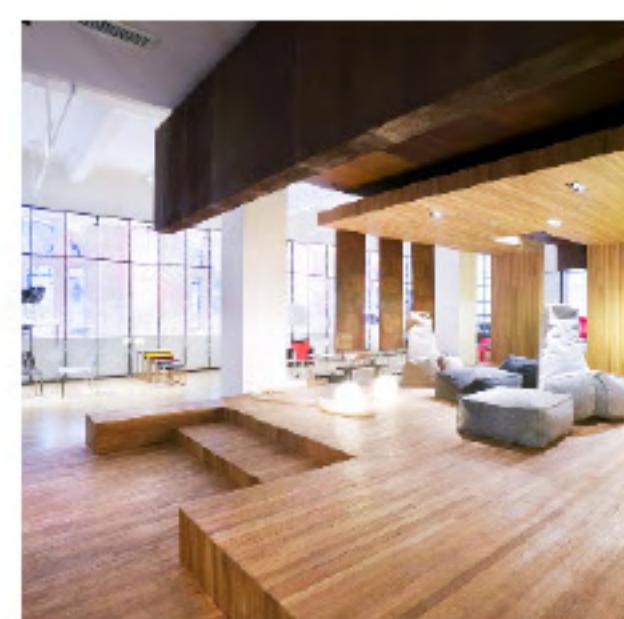
原材背景，指的是对外观、材料和抛光处理的方式，该店就是要创造一个空白帆布感的背景来展示产品。

内外倒置的陈列方式，指的是店铺内始终贯穿的元素是落地玻璃——这些玻璃的门、墙将顾客引向陈列架、咨询台、入口大厅等。

店内中央平台，是设计共和对自身定位的实物化体现，表达了设计共和要为国内外设计界的交流创造一个“平台”的初衷：该店将成为世界最高端设计产品在上海集中展现的场所，国内外设计界也可把它作为一个交流思想、获取灵感、选择设计产品等的平台。平台位于店内中心位置，由木材与金属板加工而成。在中央平台位置，设计共和计划为公众举办一些小型展览。借助该平台，设计共和不仅希望为消费者提供高品质的商品，而且希望能够拉近设计与大众的距离，培养大众对设计的兴趣。

设计共和旗舰店还着力为消费者营造全新的感官体验。清爽宜人的环境会让每位走入店内的人都精神为之一振。顾客可以伴随着设计共和的音乐和散落于店内各个角落的花朵所散发出的巴黎Diptyque香氛享受购物的乐趣。

设计共和的店内设计、形象定位及所有的平面设计都是上海如恩设计研究室——一个由建筑师郭锐恩 [外滩三号的首席设计师] 和胡如珊 [多元化设计公司主持] 共同设计的。这两位在美国接受教育并从业多年的中国设计师恰巧也是设计共和的创立者。“这个设计项目不同以往，因为我们既是该项目的设计者又是委托方”。郭锐恩和胡如珊都觉得设计共和旗舰店的设计充分体现了他们所追求的风格和品位。作为该项目的业主和设计师，使他们能更自由的、实践自己的设计理念，最终，将其全新的零售店设计概念体现得淋漓尽致。



design republic
TRAVELLER

coming fall 2006



TEN SIGNIFICANT DESIGNERS

Alvar Aalto

Kuortane, Finland

The most important Finnish architect of the 20th century and a central figure in International modernism. Aalto was once quoted as saying "great ideas arise from the small details of life" and "true architecture is only to be found where man stands in the center". A member of the Congrès Internationaux d'Architecture Moderne in 1928, Aalto in 1936, patented a cantilevered chair support made of wood. In 1957, he received a gold medal from the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA). Aalto was also chairman of the Association of Finnish Architects. His well known works such as the 1927 Viipuri Library and the 1928 Paimio Sanatorium, fused the naturalism of Finnish romanticism with modernist ideals; as did his influential furniture and glassware.



-Young Aalto's favourite subject was drawing
-Aalto employed Aino Marsio as an assistant and they were married in autumn 1924.
-In 1952, the young architect Elsa-Kaisa (Elissa) Mäkinen became his colleague and second wife.
-Aalto loved the open air and enjoyed the great outdoors through skiing and swimming.

Masterpiece design: Paimio Chair, Aalto Stool

Alvar Aalto

芬兰 Kuortane

20世纪最重要的芬兰建筑师，国际现代主义运动的主要人物。“伟大的思想是由生活的小小细节引发的。”“真正的建筑必须以人为本。”

1928年，成为“现代国际建筑师协会”(Congrès Internationaux d'Architecture Moderne)成员。
1935年，他的木制悬臂式椅靠取得专利。
1957年，他获得英国皇家建筑师协会(RIBA)颁发的金奖。他是芬兰建筑师协会的主席。他最伟大的建筑，例如1927年的Viipuri图书馆和1928年的Paimio疗养院，将芬兰自然主义的浪漫与现代主义理想集于一身，这一特点在他颇具影响力的家具和玻璃器皿设计上也可见一斑。

Aalto小时候最喜欢的学科是画画。他雇Aino Marsio做他的助手，1924年秋天他们结成连理。1952年，年轻建筑师Elsa-Kaisa (Elissa) Mäkinen成为他的同事，然后成了他的第二任妻子。
Aalto酷爱野外，他喜欢滑雪和游泳来度过美妙的野外生活。

设计杰作：Paimio椅、Aalto 凳

Tom Dixon

London, UK

Tom Dixon is firmly placed as one of Europe's most innovative product designers. He has combined the creative with the commercial throughout his career. Most of his work starts from an inspiration source and then transforms into possibilities of design. Some of his most famous products include the G chair designed in 1988, birdlounger and the Pylon chair in the 90s. "A kind friend once described me as a 'vertebrate designer,'" Dixon said. "That means that I design from the bones outwards and am not really interested in surface." His now-iconic G-chair, designed in 1988, gave him his big career break when it was taken up for manufacture by Capellini. He initiated the VIP (Very Important Products) series for which international celebrities were invited to design furniture and products. Stupendous designs were shown at the Milan furniture fair in 2005. Including shiny mirrored globe lights, louche sofas and glamorous black furniture. In 2008, Dixon was nominated for Designer of the Year. This Autumn, LACOSTE will launch a special edition polo shirt designed by Tom Dixon.

-Dixon was a professional musician from the age of 21 to 28.



-Tom Dixon fell into design by accident when he found himself with "time on his hands" while recovering from a motorcycle accident.

-An art school drop-out with no technical training, he taught himself how to become a designer-maker in 1983 after discovering welding when trying to repair his motorbike.

Masterpiece design: Diamond Light, Angel Light, Soft System, Mirror Ball Collection

Tom Dixon

伦敦

汤姆·迪克森 (Tom Dixon) 是欧洲当之无愧的最具创新的设计师之一。在他的设计生涯中，创造力与实用性二者被很好地结合。他往往能把他设计理念通过实物展现出来。迪克森的著名设计作品包括1988年设计的“G”椅，1990-1992年间的Bird系列椅及沙发及1991年的Pylon椅，“有朋友曾经开玩笑说我是一位‘脊柱设计师’，意思是说我的设计是从骨架开始由内而外的，我对表面并不太感兴趣。”

从21岁到23岁，Tom Dixon一直是位专业音乐人，转行做设计完全是一个巧合。一次摩托车车祸迫使他放弃了乐队贝司手的职业，在康复休养的闲暇之余，他偶然踏入了设计的行业。从艺术学校退学后，在设计方面没有接受过任何技术培训的Dixon几乎自学成才。1983年当他在修理自己的摩托车时发现了金属焊接技术，从此便开始了他的设计生涯。

设计杰作：钻石灯，天使灯，柔软系列沙发，镜面球状灯泡系列

Frank O. Gehry

Toronto, Canada

One of the most prominent contemporary American architects, Gehry's work is known to be open, curvilinear, diverse and with a playful West Coast style. He is best known for building curvaceous structures, most famously for the Guggenheim in Bilbao. "I approach each building as a sculptural object, a spatial container, a space with light and air, a response to the context and appropriateness of feeling and spirit." His furniture series are an interesting interpretation of this philosophy. Among his other works are the California Aerospace Museum and the Vitra Design Museum. Gehry was given the Arnold W. Brumner Award of the American Institute of Arts and Sciences in 1983 and the Pritzker Architecture Prize (honoring "significant contributions to humanity and the built environment through the art of architecture") in 1989. In 1977 he received the Arnold W. Brumner Memorial Prize in Architecture from the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the Wolf Prize in Art (Architecture) from the Wolf Foundation and the Praemium Imperiale Award by the Japan Art Association to "honor outstanding contributions to the development, popularization, and progress of the arts." In 1992, listed among his other achievements are the Dorothy and Lillian Gish Award—the first ever awarded-for lifetime contribution to the arts in 1994, the National Medal of Arts and first recipient of the Friedrich Kiesler Prize in 1996, the Lotos Medal of Merit from the Lotos Club and Gold Medal from the American Institute of Architects in 1999, the Gold Medal from the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Lifetime Achievement Award from Americans for the Arts in 2000.



-Curious about the world, young Gehry enjoyed the simple pleasure of driving everywhere on weekends when he didn't have a lot of money.

-Arriving at Chartres in France, he describes how he "practically cried" at how beautiful it was.

-He was also known to have had the same experience everytime he visited Ronchamp.

Masterpiece design: Easy Edges lines of chair, tables, stools and accessories, "Experimental Edges" - Wiggle Chair

Frank O. Gehry

加拿大多伦多

最卓越的当代美国建筑师之一，他的设计风格开放、曲线而多元化，有时甚至带有顽皮的西海岸风格；他也以建筑的曲线结构而著称于世，例如毕尔巴鄂古金汉博物馆，“对我来说，每一种建筑都是一件雕塑品，一个宽敞的容器，一个充满光线和空气的空间，一种对周围环境的呼应，一种情感和精神的和谐。”他的家具系列就是对这种哲学的有趣诠释，

他的其他作品还有加州航空航天博物馆，维特拉设计博物馆

Tom Dixon.

Tom Dixon collection

Available exclusively in China at
Design Republic, Shanghai

www.tomdixon.net

设计
设计共和国
design republic

馆等。
1977年，美国艺术暨文学学会授予Arnold W. Brunner建筑学纪念奖。
1983年，美国艺术和科学学会授予Arnold W Brunner奖。
1989年，他荣获普立兹克建筑学奖，以表彰他“通过建筑艺术对人类和建筑环境作出的重要贡献。”
1992年，沃尔夫基金会授予沃尔夫艺术（建筑学）奖；日本艺术协会授予日本皇家世界文化奖，以“表彰他对艺术的发展、普及和进步作出的杰出贡献。”
1994年，获得首次颁发的Dorothy和Lillian Gish奖，以表彰他对艺术的终身贡献。
1998年，荣获美国国家艺术奖章，并成为Friedrich Kiesler奖的首位获奖者。
1999年，罗特恩俱乐部授予罗特恩优秀奖，美国建筑师协会授予金奖。
2000年，英国皇家建筑师协会授予金奖，美国文艺协会授予终身成就奖。

到了周末，我喜欢驾车四处周游。我的钱不算多，他们付的薪水不高。我当时有两个小女儿，那时候还没有认识现在的妻子。我为历史发狂。当我来到夏特尔时，真不敢相信，很多地方都和历史不符。当我来到法国时，天哪。当我来到夏特尔时，我被它的美丽打动得落泪了。
回到布鲁教堂的主题上……哪，每次我去那里，最后都哭了。我经常去那里。那时候“五月的五月”这个项目开始了，你知道这件事吗？

设计杰作：Easy Edges系列椅子、桌子、凳子和饰品；Experimental Edges系列 - 扭曲椅(Wiggle Chair)

Eileen Gray

Enniscoorthy, Ireland

One of the most important furniture designers and architects of the early 20th century and the most influential woman in those fields. Her work inspired both modernism and Art Deco. March 1922 edition of *Feuilles d'Art*, described Eileen's work method as follows: "This artist dreams up some totally harmonious settings... She wants to create interiors suited to our existence, in proportion to our rooms and in accordance with our aspirations and feelings." To create," she once said, "one must first question everything."

In 1917 the first article on her work was published in English *Vogue* magazine. In 1924, a special issue of "de Wendingen", a Dutch magazine, featured Gray's work, with articles by Jean Badovici and Jan Wils. Her first architectural work E-1027 was completed in 1929. In 1929, Jean Badovici - director of the prestigious magazine *l'Architecture Vivante* - dedicates an issue to "E-1027, Maison en bord de la mer". Also in 1929 Eileen becomes one of the founders of U.A.M. (Union des Artistes Modernes). A first retrospective of her work was held at London's Heinz Gallery in 1972.

-Eileen was always an outsider, decentered, speaking in foreign tongues



Masterpiece design: "Transat" chair, "G" chair, "Lotus," table

Eileen Gray

爱尔兰

20世纪初最重要的家具设计师和建筑师之一，也是这些领域中最有影响力女性。她的作品受现代主义和艺术装饰派风格的影响。法国著名时尚杂志《Feuilles d' Art》1922年三月期这样描述Eileen的创作方法：“这位艺术家梦想着实现完全和谐的环境...她希望她的室内设计作品能与人们的存在融为一体，与我们的房间比例匀称，并且符合我们的渴望和情绪”。她曾经说过：“要进行创造，你首先必须探究一切事物”。

1917年，英国《Vogue》杂志刊登了第一篇介绍她的作品的文章。

1924年，荷兰杂志《de Wendingen》的一期特刊专栏介绍了Gray的作品，文章作者是Jean Badovici和Jan Wils。同年，Gray决定创作她的第一件建筑作品——E-1027，该作品于1929年完成。

1929年，著名杂志《l' Architecture Vivante》的总监Jean Badovici推出特刊介绍“海滨之屋E-1027”。

1929年，成为U.A.M.(现代艺术家联盟)创始人之一。

1972年，London的Heinz美术馆首次举办Eileen Grey作品回顾展。

她始终是个不合群的人，来去匆匆，说话带有外国口音

设计杰作：“Transat” 折叠椅、S系列椅、“莲花桌”(Lotus)

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TEN SIGNIFICANT PRODUCTS

alessi teaset
 egg chair
 eileen gray
 table
 gaudi calvet
 armchair
 gehry cloud
 lights
 moodi smoke
 chandelier
 prouve em
 table
 swan chair
 tom dixon
 lights
 verner panton
 floor lamp



Tom Dixon Lights (Mirror Ball Collection)

Tom Dixon, Tom Dixon

A collection of multi-functional lights, including pendants, standing lights, table lights, wall lights and floor lamps. Made of plastic polycarbonate, the globe is metallised with real chrome metal, creating a mirror finish.



Eileen Gray Table (RIVOLI)

Eileen Gray, Classicon

Frame and trays of chromium-plated steel. Table-tops of MDF high-gloss lacquer in black or grey.

Rivoli served as the tea-table in the living room of Eileen Gray's summer house E 1027. The graceful lightweight is a lovingly thought-out, versatile piece of furniture. Everything is ready to hand: shelves swivel and the table-top can be extended by raising



Swan Chair

Arne Jacobsen, Fritz Hansen

The "Swan" is not simply an upright chair, but also facilitates a wide variety of sitting positions. It contains no straight lines, only curves. A layer of cold foam & selection of lyocell fabrics or leather covers the molded synthetic shell that sits on an aluminum star base which swivels, optional automatic swivel.



Verner Panton Fun Floor Lamp

Verner Panton, Verpan

The cascading design of the fun 1 lamp is composed of either hand-cut mother of pearl discs or polished stainless steel discs making a wonderful tinkling noise when stirred by a breeze. When lit, the steel pendant is a bit like a mirrored globe, reflecting pinpoints of light on surrounding surfaces. Each lamp is signed and carries an individual edition number.



Alessi Tea Set

Officina Alessi, Officina Alessi

A silver line is produced entirely by hand in an edition of 99 pieces, sterling silver plus 3 artist's proofs in different metals. Each piece bears the following hallmarks, together with the symbol of silversmith Brian Asquith and the silver title : the Officina Alessi hallmark, the symbol of the year of production, the symbol of locality, a consecutive number. The three artist's proofs are marked "PA".

Moooi Smoke Chandelier

Martin Baas, Moooi

Made from burnt wood finished with epoxy, the chandelier has dark humor written all over it, a stunning variation on classic-themed lamp design.



Prouve EM Table

Made of sheet metal, each tapered leg is turned out and angled on a diagonal slant to distribute the downward flow of energy on the table, making an incredibly sturdy surface. The tabletop in smooth oak veneer lends a warm counterpoint to the table's mechanical efficiency.



Gehry Cloud Lights

Frank Gehry, Belux

With its irregular sculptural shape, it suggests a fleecy CLOUD or a large, soft snowball. The idea is that the fold structure of the shade, can be changed by bulging it out or pressing it in. Gehry wants CLOUD to be seen as a homage to Isamu Noguchi. CLOUD has the same sculptural quality as Noguchi's famous paper Akari lamps.



Gaudi Calvet Armchair

Antoni Gaudi, BD

The style of this bulk oak chair marks a transition between the furniture of the Boardroom and the one designed for Batllo and Mila Homes. The Calvet armchair is outstanding amongst designs because of its expressive force. It was designed along with four other pieces: a stool, a mirror, a chair, a bench for the house of the same name in Barcelona.



Egg Chair

Arne Jacobsen, Fritz Hansen

A tour-de-force of design when it was introduced in the late 1950s, the Egg Chair has been celebrated in museum collections for over 40 years. It features a base of satin-chromed steel with a swivel mechanism and is fully upholstered. This technologically innovative lounge chair originated from a plaster cast Jacobsen developed in his own garage.



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Arne Jacobsen

Copenhagen, Denmark

One of Denmark's most influential 20th century architects and designers.

Both his buildings and products, like his Swan and Egg Chairs, combine modernist ideals with a Nordic love of naturalism. "The fundamental factor is proportion. Proportion is precisely what makes the old Greek temples beautiful... And when we look at some of the most admired buildings of the Renaissance or the Baroque, we notice that they are all well-proportioned. That is the essential thing." "You can always see a thing from two sides, if only one has a little imagination." "I can't stand the term 'good taste'... I would rather say: artistic approach, receptiveness, alertness."

Some of Jacobsen's better known designs are the Bellavista apartment blocks - a classic of the Danish modern movement, In Klampenborg, the controversial Stelling Hus building in Copenhagen the 1951 moulded plywood Ant Chair, 1956's best-selling Series 7, the 1960 two upholstered chairs - the Egg and Swan - for the SAS Royal Hotel in Copenhagen as well as the stainless steel cutlery later chosen by Stanley Kubrick as a prop in 2001: A Space Odyssey. In 1986, Jacobsen won the competition to design the new National Bank of Denmark headquarters in Copenhagen.

-Arne, as a child, painted the colored wallpaper in his room white, as a contrast to his parents lovely decorated taste.

-He showed an extraordinary talent for drawing and depicting nature through scrupulous studies.

-Jacobsen wanted to be a painter, but his father felt that being an architect would be a more sensible choice.

-He is a nature-loving botanist and jovial family man.

-He enjoyed having a simple meal of meat in the darkness or devouring a delicious pastry. But the pastry still had to look nice to taste good, a sign of the difficult dilemma of flouting the aesthetics, if only for a moment.

-To him, plain open-faced sandwiches were too boring, so he piled layers of cheese and jam on top of each other in lavish compositions.

Masterpiece design: The Ant, The Egg, The Swan, The Oxford chair

Arne Jacobsen

丹麦哥本哈根

丹麦20世纪最具影响力的建筑师和设计师之一。他的建筑作品和设计作品（例如天鹅椅和蛋椅）将现代主义的理想和北欧民族对自然主义的崇尚融为一体。

“比例是基本因素，正是比例的巧妙运用使得古老的希腊庙宇显得美妙绝伦...当我们观察文艺复兴时期或巴洛克时期一些最令人赞叹的建筑物时，我们会发现这些建筑物的比例都很匀称。”

“如果你有一点想象力的话，你就会看到事物都具有两面性。”

“我不赞同‘好品味’这样的话...我喜欢这样形容：懂得审美、虚怀若谷、灵活敏捷。”

1Bellavista公寓——丹麦现代设计潮流的经典之作，位于Klampenborg, Stelling Hus大厦，位于哥本哈根，这些都是Arne Jacobsen的作品。

1951年，成型胶合板制成的板椅(Ant Chair)

1955年，销量之王“第七系列”(Series 7)。

1956年，为哥本哈根SAS皇家酒店设计的两款软垫椅——蛋椅(Egg)和天鹅椅(Swan)；以及后来被Stanley Kubrick选为《2001太空漫游》电影道具的不锈钢餐具。

1966年，Jacobsen从竞争中脱颖而出，夺得丹麦国家银行哥本哈根新总部的设计权。

小时候，Arne喜欢在房间的彩色墙纸上画上白色，这和他那喜爱富丽装饰的父母截然不同。

孩提时代，他就显示了通过仔细观察来描绘和刻画大自然的过人天赋。

Jacobsen本来希望成为一名画家，但他的父亲认为做建筑师是更明智的选择，而事实就是这样。

他是一个热爱自然的植物学家、一个家庭美满的快乐男人。他喜欢在黑暗中做一顿简简单单的烧肉餐，或者痛快地大吃美味馅饼。但馅饼还是需要色泽鲜美他才能可口享用，这真是一个嘲讽美学的两难选择，虽然只是片刻的享受。

对他来说，普通的无盖三明治太不过瘾，所以他在当中夹了一层奶酪和果酱，这样才能大快朵颐。

设计杰作：板椅(The Ant)、蛋椅(The Egg)、天鹅椅(The Swan)、牛津椅(The Oxford)



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Izamu Noguchi

Los Angeles, USA

After high school Noguchi was enrolled in Columbia University to study medicine, while at the same time taking sculpture classes on the Lower East Side. It wasn't long before he realized that art, not medicine, was his true calling.



-Noguchi spoke English at home and Japanese outside. -He was rather shy, saying: "I mean in high school I went in for basketball and things like that, like all kids do. But I don't think that I was willing to be, or was accepted as a member of, you know, boys' clubs of things like that, gange, or..."

Masterpiece design: Akari series lamps, Akari light sculptures by Izamu Noguchi are considered icons of 1960s modern design.

野口勇

美国洛杉矶

二十世纪最具影响力雕塑家之一，以下引用野口勇的话录：“任何事物都是雕塑，宇宙中茁壮孕育的任何材料、任何灵感我都视之为雕塑。”他坚信雕塑应走进日常生活，这一信念促使他对高雅艺术和应用艺术的传统界限提出挑战。

1964年，他代表美国参加著名的威尼斯双年艺术展(Biennale)。

1967年，美国总统罗纳德里根为他颁发“国家艺术奖章”(National Medal of Arts)。

1988年，他获得美国雕塑中心授予的“杰出雕塑奖”(Award for Distinction in Sculpture)以及日本颁发的“三等瑞宝奖”(Third Order of the Sacred Treasure)。

2005年，美国邮政服务公司在纽约长岛的野口勇博物馆发行了他的纪念集邮，以示对野口勇先生的敬仰。

高中毕业后，野口勇来到哥伦比亚大学学习医学，同时还在下东区上雕塑课。不久后他发现，他真正要从事的事业是艺术而不是医学。

我在家里说英语，在外面说日语。

我觉得我很内向。在高中，我也和所有其他同学一样打篮球，参加其他活动，但我觉得我并不愿意加入男孩俱乐部或者其他团体，当然他们也没有接纳我

设计杰作：野口勇的Akari系列灯、Akari光雕被视为1950年代的现代派设计标志。

Verner Panton

Gamtofte, Denmark

A master of the fluid, futuristic style of 1960s design which introduced the Pop aesthetic to furniture and interiors, Verner Panton stated, "the main purpose of my work is to provoke people into using their imagination. Most people spend their lives housed in dreary, grey-beige conformity, mortally afraid of using colors." Panton is known for developing the first inflatable chair and designing the Astoria Hotel in Norway. In 1961, Panton's furniture, textiles and lights published in Mobilia's "Black Book". His 1964 Flying Chairs and Shell Lamps create a furor at Cologne Furniture Fair and in 1966, he unveils the S Chair, the first cantilevered moulded plywood chair, for Thonet. In 1970, he designs the fantastical Visiona II exhibition for Bayer at the Cologne Fair. He completes work on the interior of Grüner & Jahr's offices in Hamburg in 1978 and in 1990 Vitra puts the Panton Chair back into production. The Panton Chair appears on the cover of British Vogue in 1995.

-During the 'Beat' years of the mid-1960s, young European artists and writers bought battered old camper vans to travel across the continent. One of the oddest-looking of these vans was the Volkswagen belonging to Verner Panton, who had customized it into a mobile studio.

Masterpiece design: Tivoli Chair, Bachelor Chair, Cone Chair, S Chair, Panton Chair

Verner Panton

丹麦

他是代表了1960年代的流畅、未来派的设计大师，他为家具和室内设计引入了通俗美学理念。Verner Panton说

过：“我工作的主要目的就是激励人们运用想象力。大多数人在沉闷、中规中矩的米灰色房间里生活，却不敢大胆运用颜色。”

Verner Panton开发出第一张充气椅，挪威阿斯托里亚大酒店(Astoria Hotel)的设计也是出自他手。1961年，Panton的家具、织品和灯具刊登在《Mobilia》的“黑皮书”中。1964年，飞行之椅(Flying Chair)和贝壳灯(Shell Lamp)在科隆家具展上引起轰动。1965年，为Thonet家具公司设计的S型椅问世，这是第一款悬臂式成型胶合板椅子。

1970年，在科隆展(Cologne Fair)上为拜耳设计出奇幻的Visiona II 展厅。1973年，完成Grüner & Jahr汉堡办事处室内设计工作。1990年，Vitra将Panton椅重新投入生产。1995年，Panton椅出现在英国《Vogue》的封面上。

在50年代中期节拍乐盛行的几年里，许多年轻的欧洲艺术家和作家买来破旧不堪的老露营车，穿城欧洲大陆旅行。这些露营车看上去最古怪的一辆要数大众汽车，它的主人就是年轻的丹麦建筑师Verner Panton，他把车子改装成了一间移动工作室。

设计杰作：Tivoli椅、Bachelor椅、Cone 椅子、S系列椅、Panton椅

Jean Prouvé

Nancy, France

"Never design anything that cannot be made," Prouvé once said. He achieved an innovative breakthrough, producing a plastic and technical form oriented to industrial practice. His influence is very much alive today, having inspired architects such as Piano, Rogers, and Foster.

In 1930 he helped establish the Union of Modern Artists whose manifesto read, "We like logic, balance and purity." Prouvé was influential in the development of the idea of nomadic architecture, likening a chair to a house, and designing both with portability in mind.

- Prouvé trained as a blacksmith under Emile Robert, Enghien, and Szabo, Paris 1916 – 1921



-In 1946, both money and vacation spots were hard to come by. Jean Prouvé packed his wife and children off to the northwest coast of France, along with a summer house, equipped with matching furniture. Drouhin (Jean Prouvé's daughter) recalls, "he said, 'Why don't you take a house and go to Brittany, and then sell it at the end of the summer?' People came to visit the house every day and at the end of the vacation, someone took it away and turned it into a cafe."

-The British architecture group Archigram may have wowed the world with their Imaginary plans to put a city on legs, but it was Prouvé who made real buildings walk.

"He was always thinking as a collectivity. Always he said you never do anything by yourself. You do things because you have people around you," Drouhin Prouvé said.

Masterpiece design: Standard Chair, Antony Chair, first prefabricated building in the world, the 1887 Roland Garros flight club.

Jean Prouvé

法国

为技术物体带来诗般想象，Prouvé曾说过：“永远不要设计做不出来的东西。”他取得了崭新的突破，创造出一种面向工业生产的塑料技术造型。他的影响力经久不衰，鼓舞着Piano和Foster等一代建筑师的成长。

1930年，他协助创办了现代艺术家联盟，其宣言是“我们热爱逻辑、均衡和纯粹。”Prouvé在游牧建筑理念的发展中起了重要作用，他将椅子与房子相提并论，并以便携性为宗旨设计两者。

1916年—1921年，他在巴黎学做铁匠，师父有Emile Robert、Enghien和Szabo。

1945年，消费和度假的场所都很少。Jean Prouvé把妻子和孩子带到了法国西北部的海岸，还竟然带了一所搭配家具的夏季小屋。“他说：‘为什么不能带一所房子来布列塔尼，然后在夏季结束的时候把它卖了呢？’人们每天都来参观房子，假期结束的时候，有人把它拿走改造成了一间咖啡馆。”Drouhin (Jean Prouvé的女儿)深情地回忆。英国建筑团体Archigram想出了给城市安上腿的计划，这个充满想象力的创意可能令全世界为之叫绝，但让真正的建筑会走路的人是Prouvé。

“他的想法总是很顾全大局。他一直说，做任何事都不能单凭自己，因为你有周围的人，你才能做事。”Drouhin Prouvé这样说。

设计杰作：标准座椅(Standard Chair)、Antony椅、世界上第一所活动房屋——1937年Roland Garros飞行俱乐部。

Marcel Wanders

Boxtel, the Netherlands

The design world's favorite star "here to create an environment of love life with passion and make our most existing dreams come true". Marcel Wanders is among the generation of designers and artists that formed the Droog Collective of Dutch Conceptual Designers in 1990.



- Interviewed by Dutch Embassy in Berlin on whether or not he read design magazines, Wanders answers: I look at them, don't read them. But I am not their audience. I have no TV, I don't read newspapers, no radios... there is news in the air.
- On clothes that he avoids wearing, he says: bermudas. I don't wear short shorts. I do wear white socks you see.
- On whether or not he owns pets, he names: my apple macintosh - my ibook.

Masterpiece design: Knotted Chair

Marcel Wanders

荷兰Boxtel

设计界最炙手可热的明星，“我的理想是创造一种环境，能用激情体现对生命的热爱，同时让大多数美梦成真。”

他是创建“Droog荷兰概念设计师团体”的1990一代设计师和艺术家中的一员。

“您平时看设计杂志吗？”“我有时看看，但不太仔细，我对这些杂志不是很感兴趣。我没有电视机，我不看报纸，也不听收音机……我所知的新闻都是来自生活的所见所闻。”
“你平时不喜欢穿哪些衣服？”“百慕大短裤——我不穿超短裤。你看，我也不穿白袜子。”“你养宠物吗？”“我的苹果电脑iBook就是我的宠物。”

设计杰作：多节椅(Knotted Chair)

Hans J. Wegner

Tønder, Denmark

The work of Hans Wegner is representative of the combination of excellent craftsmanship and commitment to modern living that made mid-century Danish design internationally popular. While “the Chair” is the probably the chief icon of Wegner’s career - Wegner has stated that, “the chair does not exist. The good chair is a task one is never completely done with.” “The design of a chair is not complete until somebody sits in it.”

Hans Wegner has received many international accolades for his work, among them : “the Triennale” 1951, 1954 and 1957; “Royal Society of Arts” London 1959; “Orationes of Merit” Pratt Institute, New York 1969 and the “International Design award”, New York, 1967. In June 1997 Wegner was awarded an Honorary Doctorate by the Royal College of Art in London.

-Wegner got an early start working as a child apprentice to a carpenter. After serving in the military he went to technical college

Masterpiece design: Interiors magazine, In America, put the Round chair on the cover in 1950 and called it ‘the world’s most beautiful chair’. The Round Chair began making high profile appearances like the televised 1961 presidential debates between Nixon and Kennedy), the Wishbone Chair, Bull chair, Peacock chair, Valet Chair

Hans Wegner

丹麦Tønder

Hans Wegner的作品是杰出工艺水平与现代生活理念相结合的代表，正是这些特质令上世纪中叶的丹麦家具蜚声国际。虽然“座椅”(the Chair)很可能就是Wegner职业生涯的主要标志，但Wegner这样说：“座椅并不存在，好的



Republic of Fritz Hansen – a world class company offering world class designs

When Fritz Hansen on October 24 1872 established his company in humble surroundings in Copenhagen, Denmark he had no idea that the company 134 years later would be a world famous global brand known for its portfolio of timeless designs.

Already in the 1920s Fritz Hansen started to work with leading designers and architects, and in 1934 the famous collaboration with Arne Jacobsen started, which resulted in world famous designs such as The Ant (1952), The Series Seven Chair (1955) and The Egg (photo) and The Swan (1959). Here in 2006 these designs are more popular than ever with increased sales all over the world.

Actually it's not unusual these days to see old Jacobsen designs being sold on International auction sites at prices higher than the high street retail prices – so it could be a good investment buying one of these famous designs.

Fritz Hansen has also worked with design icons such as Poul Kjaerholm, Verner Panton, Piet Hein, Kaare Klint and Hans J Wegner who all have contributed in putting the Danish company on the map as one of the world's finest manufacturers of furniture designs.

As part of the growth strategy the company started branding itself as the Republic of Fritz Hansen a few years ago and a decision of increasing the number of new products was taken at the same time.

In 2005 Republic of Fritz Hansen introduced the collection concept where the company in the spring and autumn every year introduces a range of new products. The first collection include the portable table “little friend” by Kasper Salto.

Last autumn the collection was developed in collaboration with the world famous Italian designer Piero Lissoni, and resulted in a fantastic lounge series.

The autumn 2006 collection will include two new designs from one of the most exciting upcoming Danish designers Morten Voss and the spring 2007 collection will see the introduction of the German design duo jehs+laub.

Republic of Fritz Hansen is also working with other well-known luxury brands on specific projects with companies such as Louis Vuitton, Paul Smith and Camper who have made their own and one-off unique Series Seven Chair. In connection with the America's cup, which is taking place in Valencia, the Italian boat Luna Rossa owned by amongst others the PRADA family have chosen republic of Fritz Hansen furniture for their headquarters on the harbour front designed by the famous Italian architect Renzo Piano.

Today Republic of Fritz Hansen with global headquarters just north of Copenhagen is a multinational company with 250 employees and showrooms in London, Stockholm, Amsterdam, Düsseldorf, Milano, Tokio and New York – surely the founder of the company Fritz Hansen would be very proud if he could see today what he started 134 years ago.

www.fritzhansen.com



椅子是一个永远无法真正完成的任务。”“椅子的设计在有人坐上去之前就没有结束过。”

Hans Wegner的作品赢得过众多国际大奖。
1951年、1954年和1957年，获得米兰三年展(the Triennale)颁发的奖项。
1959年，获得伦敦皇家艺术学会颁发的奖项。
1959年，获得纽约普瑞特艺术学院“优秀奖”(Citations of Merit)。
1957年纽约的“国际设计奖”。
1997年，Wegner被伦敦皇家艺术学会授予荣誉博士学位。

Hans Wegner工作很早，开始是做一名木匠学徒，服完兵役后，他来到技术学院求学。

设计杰作：美国著名室内设计杂志《Interiors》1950年将圆椅(Round chair)刊登在封面上，并称赞它是“世界上最漂亮的椅子”。圆椅(1961年尼克松和肯尼迪总统大选电视辩论时的座椅，从此名声大噪)、叉骨椅(Wishbone Chair)、公牛椅(Bull chair)、孔雀椅(Peacock chair)、挂衣椅(Valet Chair)。

"We don't ask to be eternal beings, we only ask that things do not lose all their meaning."

“不求恒久远，但求意未尽。”