

# COOPER HEWITT

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## COOPER HEWITT TO PRESENT SPECIAL EXHIBITION “HOW POSTERS WORK”

ON VIEW MAY 8–NOV. 15, 2015

### MEDIA ONLY

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Featuring nearly 125 works from Cooper Hewitt, Smithsonian Design Museum’s permanent collection, the exhibition “How Posters Work” shows how dozens of different designers—from prominent pioneers like Herbert Matter, Paul Rand, Philippe Apeloig and M/M Paris, to lesser-known makers—have mobilized principles of composition, perception and storytelling to convey ideas and construct experiences. On view at Cooper Hewitt from May 8 through Nov. 15, 2015, the exhibition is organized by Ellen Lupton, senior curator of contemporary design at Cooper Hewitt.

“A true visual feast, ‘How Posters Work’ features 14 principles of how designers look at the world,” said Caroline Baumann, director of the museum. “On view in Cooper Hewitt’s Design Process galleries and on the second floor where our permanent collections are displayed, this exhibition reveals the design techniques behind some of the most iconic and beloved posters in the museum’s collection, from the hard-edged designs of Ladislav Sutnar to the ever popular psychedelic posters of the 1960s, which epitomize sensory overload.”

Housed in the Drawings, Prints and Graphic Design Department, Cooper Hewitt’s collection of more than 4,000 posters ranges from avant-garde classics to contemporary pieces by today’s leading graphic designers in the U.S. and abroad. The poster has a long history and a range of social functions, from selling a product or promoting an event to arguing a point at a moment in history.

The exhibition will be organized into 14 subsections: focus the eye, overwhelm the eye, use text as image, overlap, cut and paste, assault the surface, simplify, tell a story, amplify, double the meaning, manipulate scale, activate the diagonal, make eye contact and make a system.

#### Focus the eye

One of the most basic ways designers make a viewer take notice is to make the image big and put it in the middle of a space, as illustrated in Gottlieb Soland’s 1957 poster “Grammo-Grafik.” Designers also use color and form to bring attention to a central element, as seen in Lucian Bernhard’s famous 1909–1910 “Adler” poster, which features a centered product name at the top, counterbalanced by a starkly rendered typewriter.

#### Overwhelm the eye

Designers can engage the viewer in an optical experience and lead the eye on a restless journey by incorporating dense patterns, wandering lines and competing colors. Highlights of the works on view in this section include psychedelic posters of the 1960s, such as Victor Moscoso’s 1966 “Junior Wells.”

#### Use text as image

In poster design, typography is often used to enhance or obscure a message through the size, style and arrangement of letters. Featured works on view in this section include

Michael Bierut's 1999 poster "Light/Years" and Josef Muller-Brockmann's 1959–1960 poster "Der Film."

## **Overlap**

Designers use various techniques to conjure illusions of depth within the flatness of two-dimensional space. The most basic technique for simulating depth is to overlap two or more elements, as seen in Paul Rand's classic 1951 poster "Dada," which creates a rudimentary sensation of depth as black letters float in front of white ones. A similar technique is used in a more elaborate way in Felix Pfäffli's 2013 poster for the Weltformat Poster Festival (Lucerne, Switzerland).

## **Cut and paste**

Splitting images apart and combining bits and pieces to create new meaning is central to the design process. Ladislav Sutnar isolated photographs against bold patterns and flat fields of color, transforming halftone images into tightly contained illustrations, as seen in his 1958 work "Addo-x."

## **Assault the surface**

To focus the viewer's attention, designers may bend, burn, melt and vandalize the image to unlock its power. Examples in this section include Fritz Fischer's 1973 movie poster for *Die Zartlichkeit der Wolfe* (*The Tenderness of Wolves*) and Saul Bass' 1961 ad campaign for Otto Preminger's film *Exodus*.

## **Simplify**

Designers often simplify an image in order to direct attention to a message or product. In Waldemar Swierzy's 1973 film poster for *Midnight Cowboy*, the simplified image focuses attention on the figure's full, ripe lips while blocking his other features.

## **Tell a story**

Visual narratives inspire viewers to ask, "What just happened?" or "What will happen next?" Featured works in the section include two posters created for the U.S. Office of War Information during World War II, which tell the same story from different perspectives. Anton Otto Fischer's poster "A Careless Word" (1942) depicts a lifeboat loaded with distressed and wounded sailors pulling away from a burning ship. Frederick Siebel's "Someone Talked" (1942) pulls viewers even closer into the story, bringing them eye to eye with a single sailor who reaches out to them from the dark water just before drowning.

## **Amplify**

Designers may use arresting images and provocative language to communicate the urgency of a message. Lowercase letters can seem calm and conversational, while uppercase letters can project anger or agitation, as seen in "No War" by an unknown designer, circa 1980. Images of screaming mouths can trigger visceral, embodied responses in viewers, as in Art Chantry's 1982 "Ready for War" poster.

## **Double the meaning**

In order to create humor and tension, designers build multiple meanings into a single image. This section includes Wiktor Górka's 1973 poster for *Cabaret*. Górka, a leading participant in the Polish School of Poster Art, created a swastika out of dancing legs to promote the Polish release of Bob Fosse's famous film.

## **Manipulate scale**

Designers often exaggerate scale differences in order to amplify the illusion of depth or create visual tension among the elements of a composition. Featured works include Jacques Delisle's 1970 movie poster for *L'Initiation*, which uses a large head to establish a point-of-view character and smaller elements to suggest thoughts, memories and actions.

## **Activate the diagonal**

Diagonals help the eye cut across the surface and penetrate its depths, as illustrated in the 1936 poster "Tea Drives Away the Droops," in which designer E. McKnight Kauffer used angled text to give the poster a jolt of energy.

## **Make eye contact**

Graphic designers intuitively grasp the emotional draw of eye contact and the human brain responds to images of eyes, even when they are hidden or distorted, such as in Richard Avedon's 1967 "John Lennon" poster. A face can emerge from minimal ingredients, as evidenced in Paula Scher's 1994 poster for "Him" at The Public Theater.

## **Make a system**

Designers create a system of colors and forms to create a recognizable identity and address spatial relationships among visual elements. Visual systems allow for uniformity and change, repetition and variation. A contemporary example by Experimental Jetset showcases a system created for the Amsterdam concert venue Paradiso in which the designers cut holes into each poster to allow the surface underneath to show through.

## **Exhibition Catalog**

The exhibition will be accompanied by a 224-page catalog, published by Cooper Hewitt, which serves as a rich primer in visual thinking and demonstrates how some of the world's most creative designers have mobilized design principles to produce powerful acts of visual communication.

## **Visitor Experience**

To increase accessibility, visitors can explore the collection on seven digital tables throughout the museum with the Collection Browser. The largest tables allow up to six users to simultaneously explore high-resolution images of collection objects and select items from the "object river" that flows down the center of each table. Visitors can zoom in on object details and learn about its history and related objects, which are organized by design theme and motif. Visitors can also draw a shape that will bring up a related collection object or try their hand at drawing simple three-dimensional forms.

## **Shop**

SHOP Cooper Hewitt will carry exclusive posters in celebration of the exhibition.

"How Posters Work" is made possible by major support from Adobe Foundation.

## **ABOUT COOPER HEWITT, SMITHSONIAN DESIGN MUSEUM**

Founded in 1897, Cooper Hewitt is the only museum in the United States devoted exclusively to historic and contemporary design. On Dec. 12, 2014, Cooper Hewitt opened in the renovated and restored Carnegie Mansion, which offers 60 percent more exhibition

# COOPER HEWITT

space to showcase one of the most diverse and comprehensive collections of design works in existence. Currently on view are 10 inaugural exhibitions and installations featuring more than 700 objects throughout four floors of the mansion, many of which draw from the museum's permanent collection of more than 210,000 objects that span 30 centuries. For the first time in the museum's history, the entire second floor is dedicated to showcasing the permanent collection through a variety of exhibitions. Visitors can experience a full range of new interactive capabilities, including the opportunity to explore the collection digitally on ultra-high-definition touch-screen tables, draw their own designs in the Immersion Room and solve real-world design problems in the Process Lab.

Cooper Hewitt is located at 2 East 91st Street at Fifth Avenue in New York City. Hours are Sunday through Friday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and Saturday, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. The new Tarallucci e Vino café opens daily at 8:00 a.m. and is accessible without an admissions ticket. The museum is closed on Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Public transit routes include the Lexington Avenue 4, 5 and 6 subways (86th or 96th Street stations) and the Fifth and Madison Avenue buses. Adult admission, \$18; seniors, \$12; students, \$9. Cooper Hewitt members and children younger than age 18 are admitted free. Pay What You Wish every Saturday, 6 to 9 p.m. The museum is fully accessible.

For further information, call (212) 849-8400, visit Cooper Hewitt's website at [www.cooperhewitt.org](http://www.cooperhewitt.org) and follow the museum on [www.twitter.com/cooperhewitt](http://www.twitter.com/cooperhewitt), [www.facebook.com/cooperhewitt](http://www.facebook.com/cooperhewitt) and [www.instagram.com/cooperhewitt](http://www.instagram.com/cooperhewitt).

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