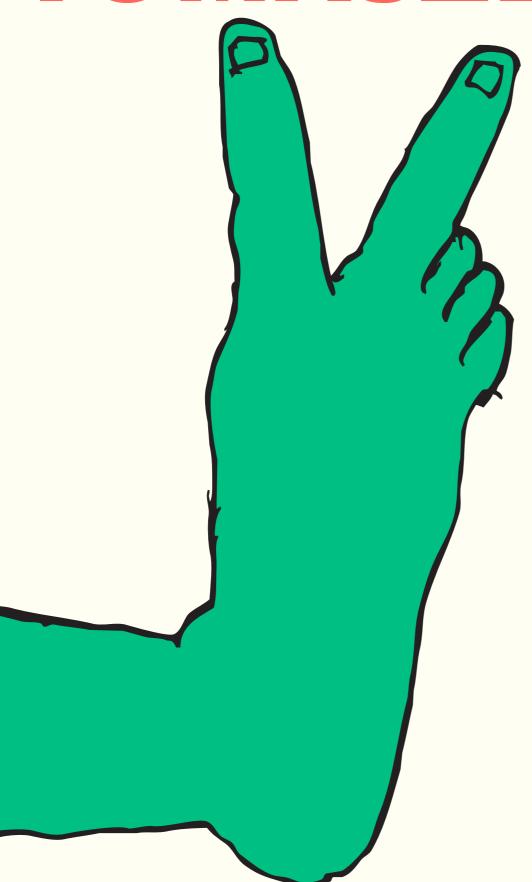
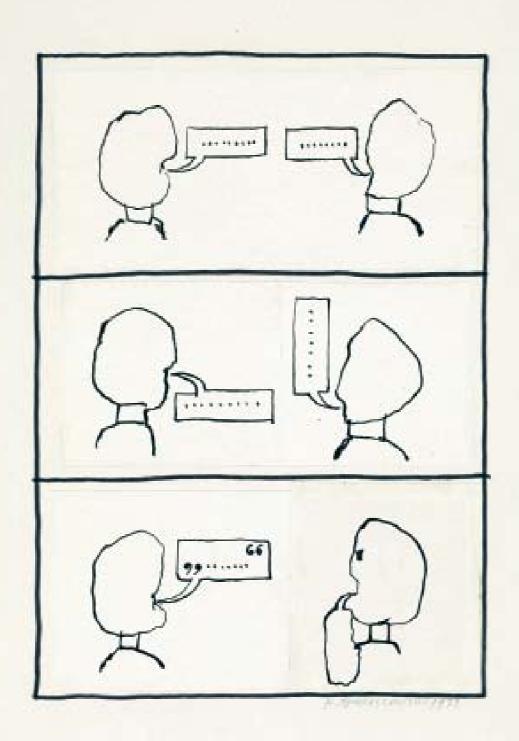
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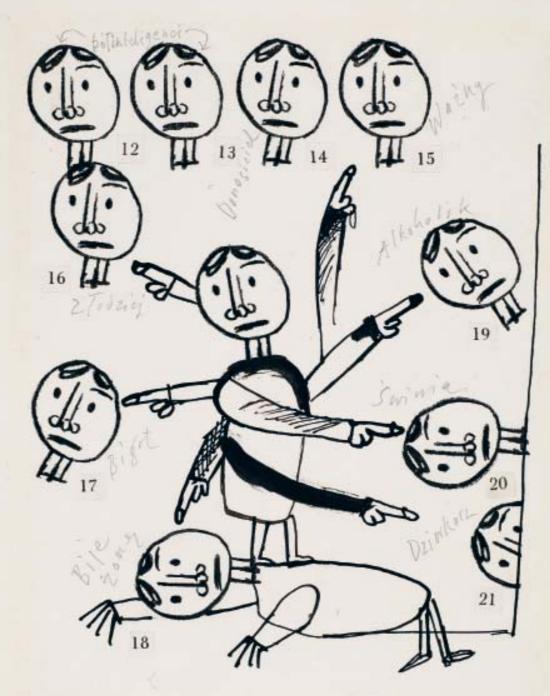












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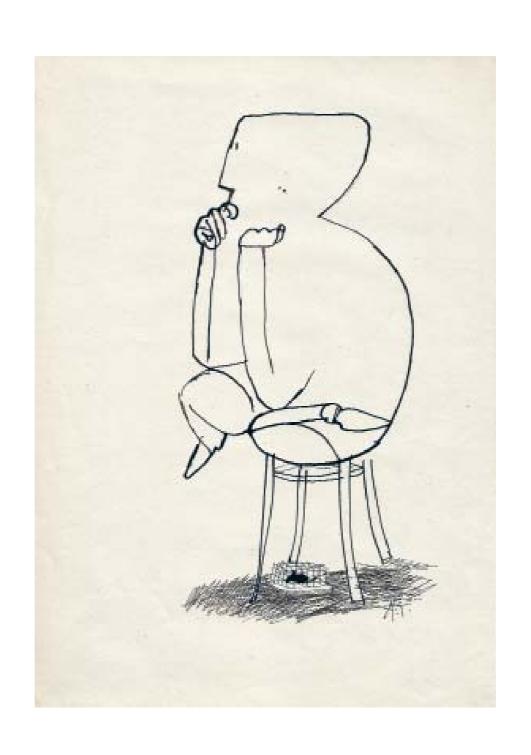


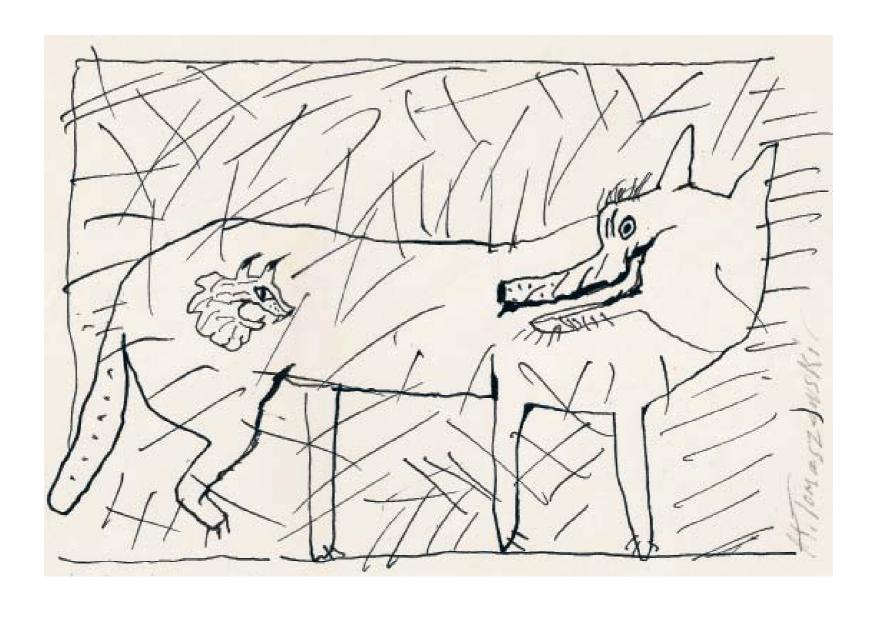




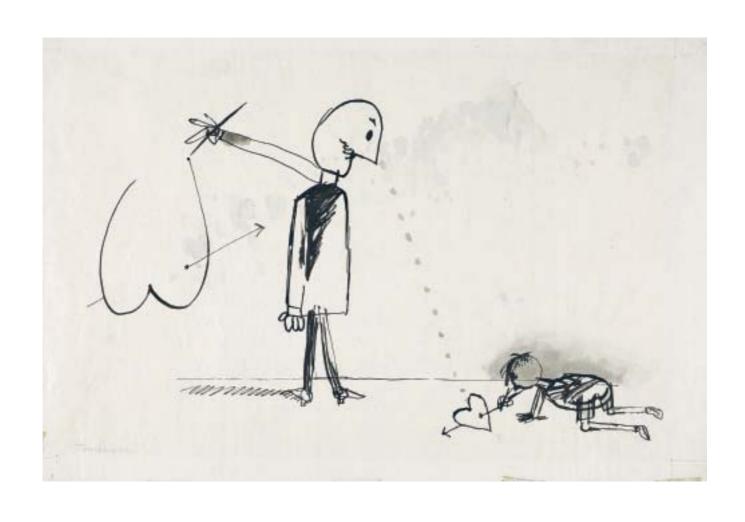


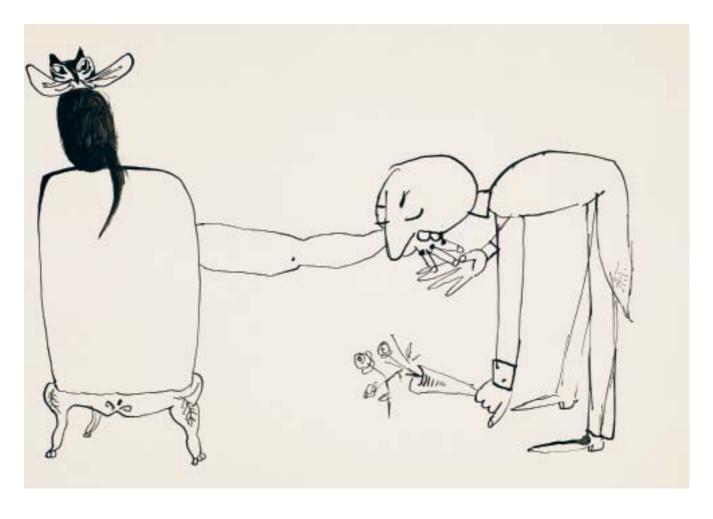










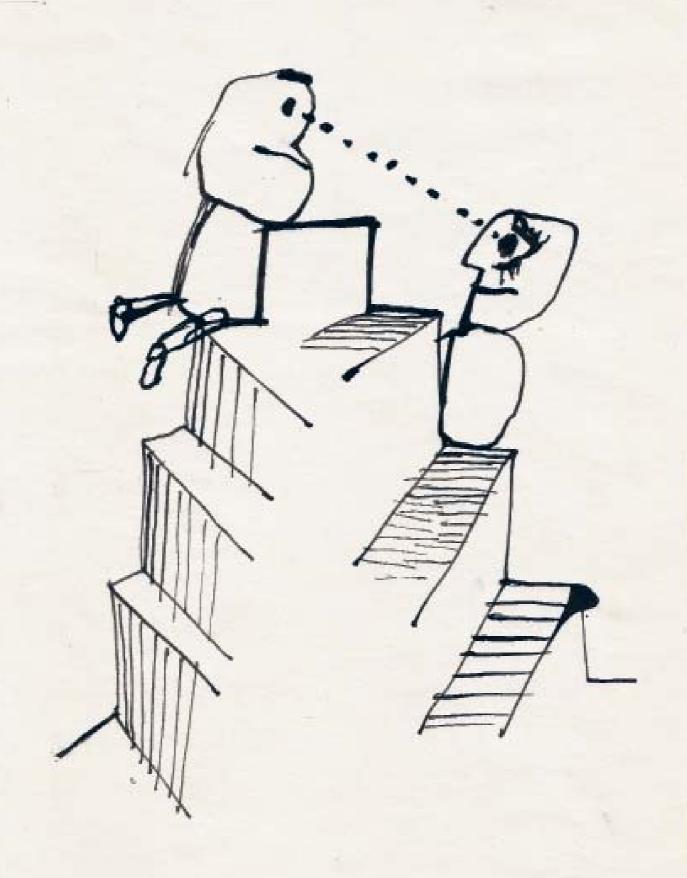


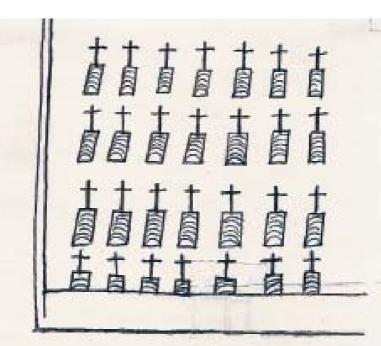






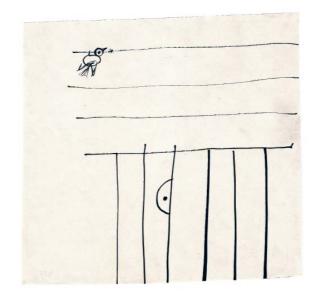








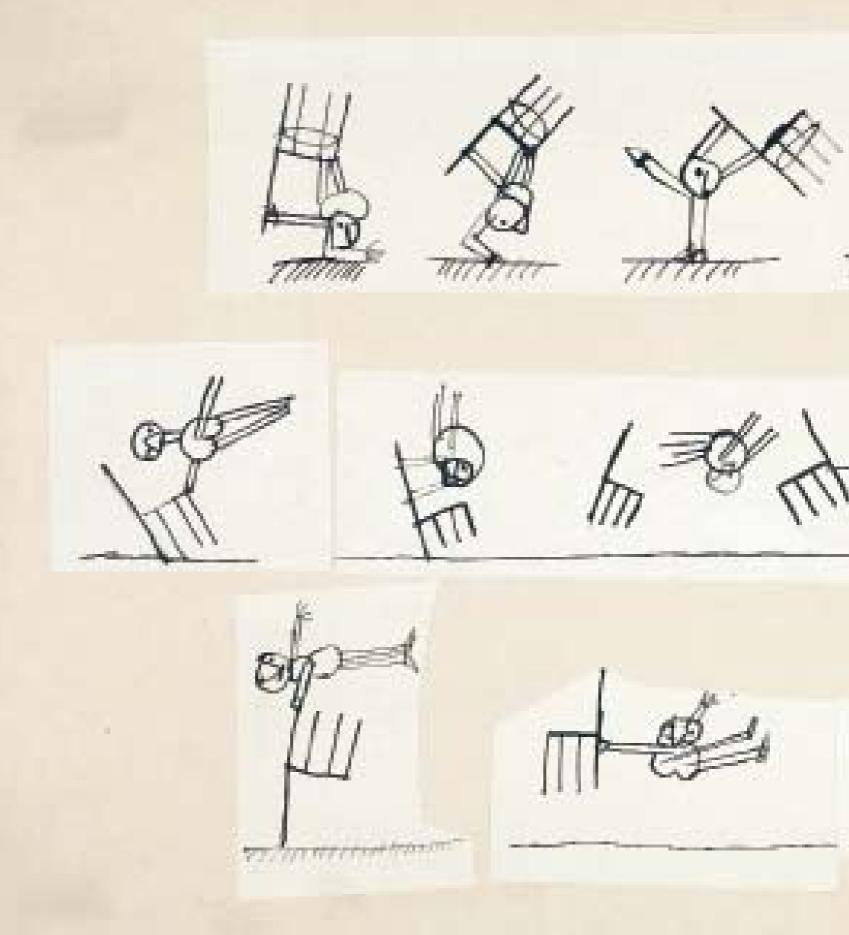


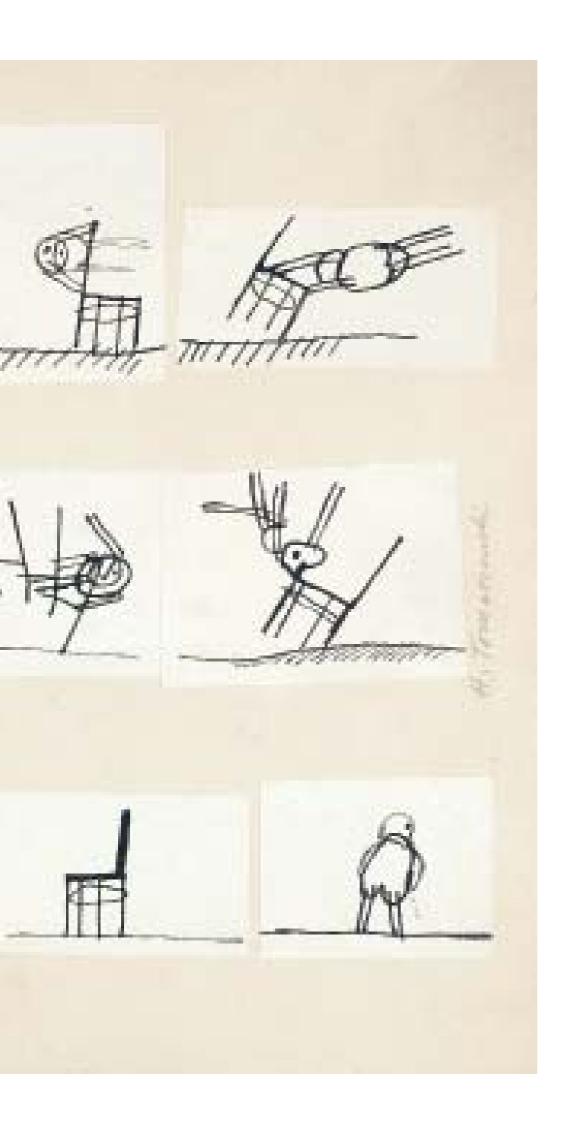










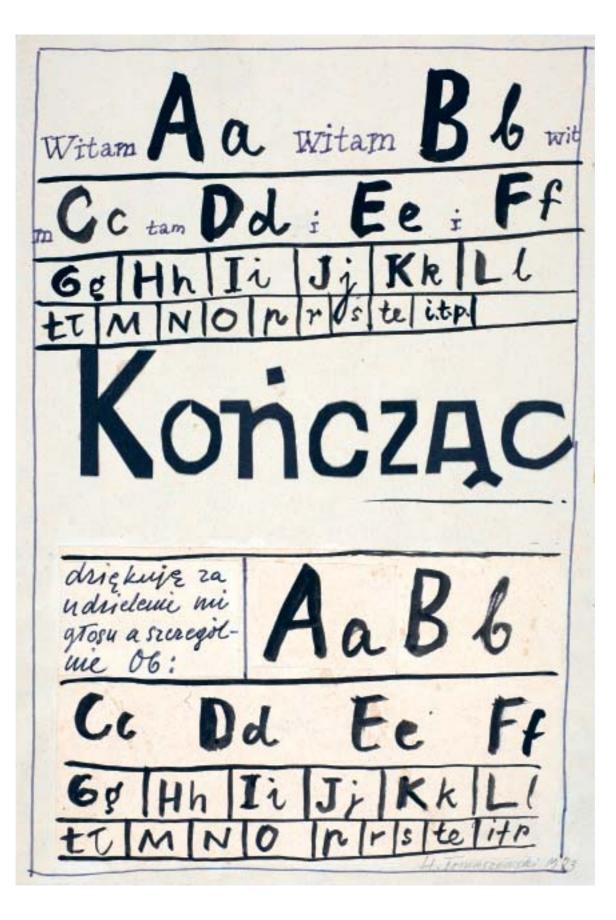




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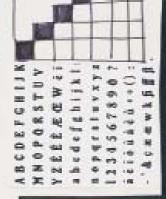
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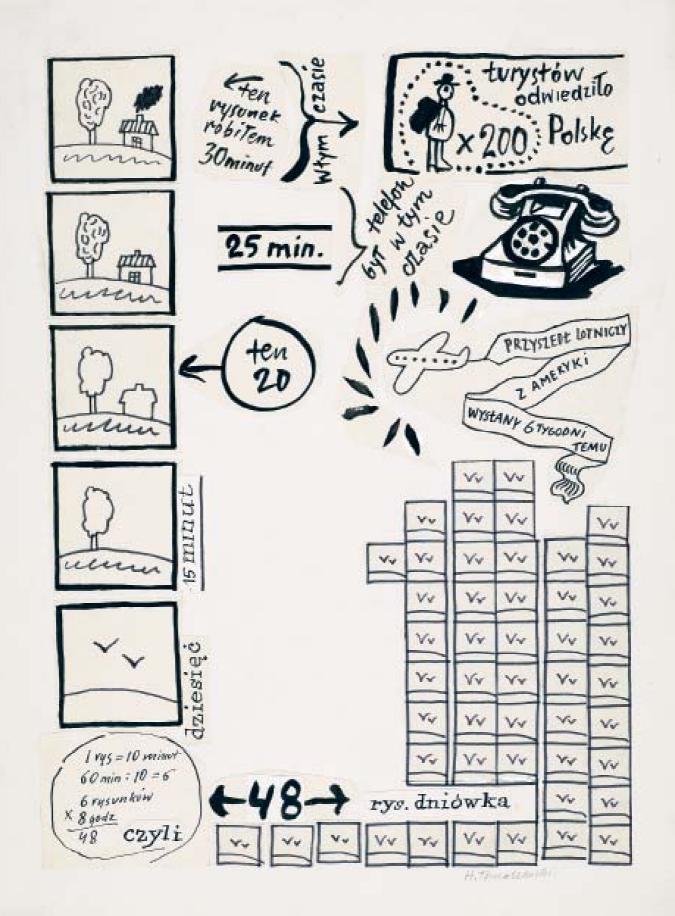




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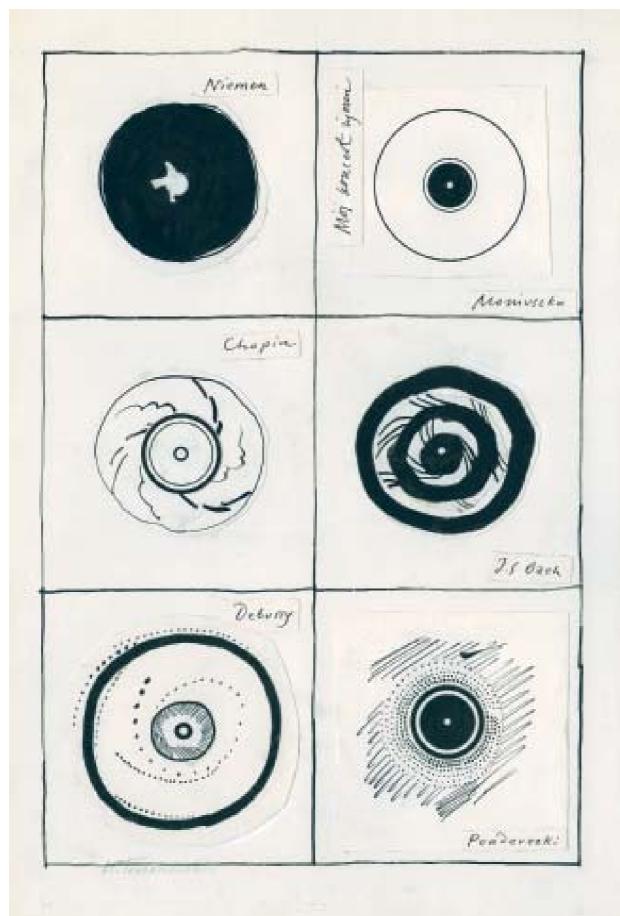
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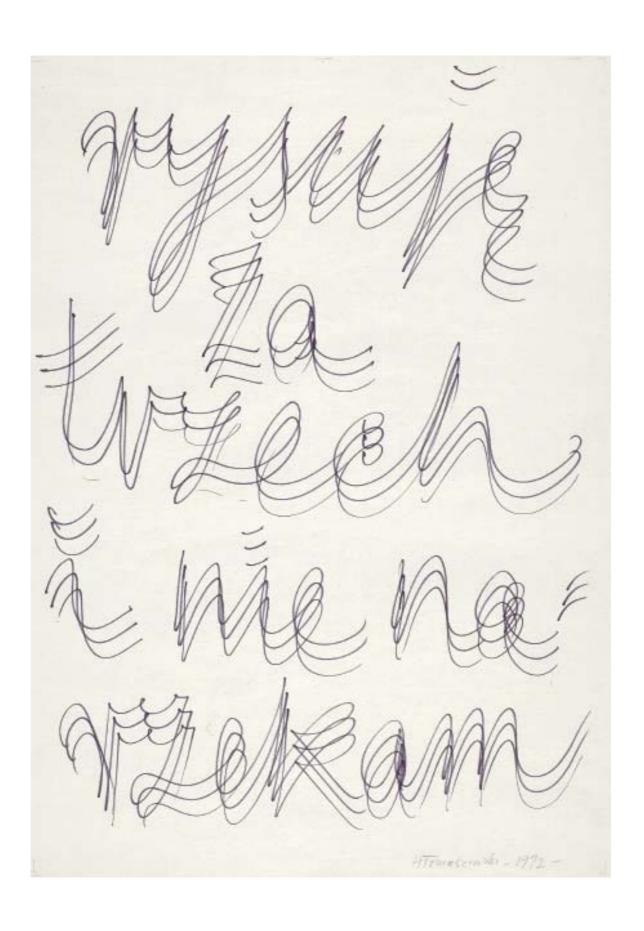
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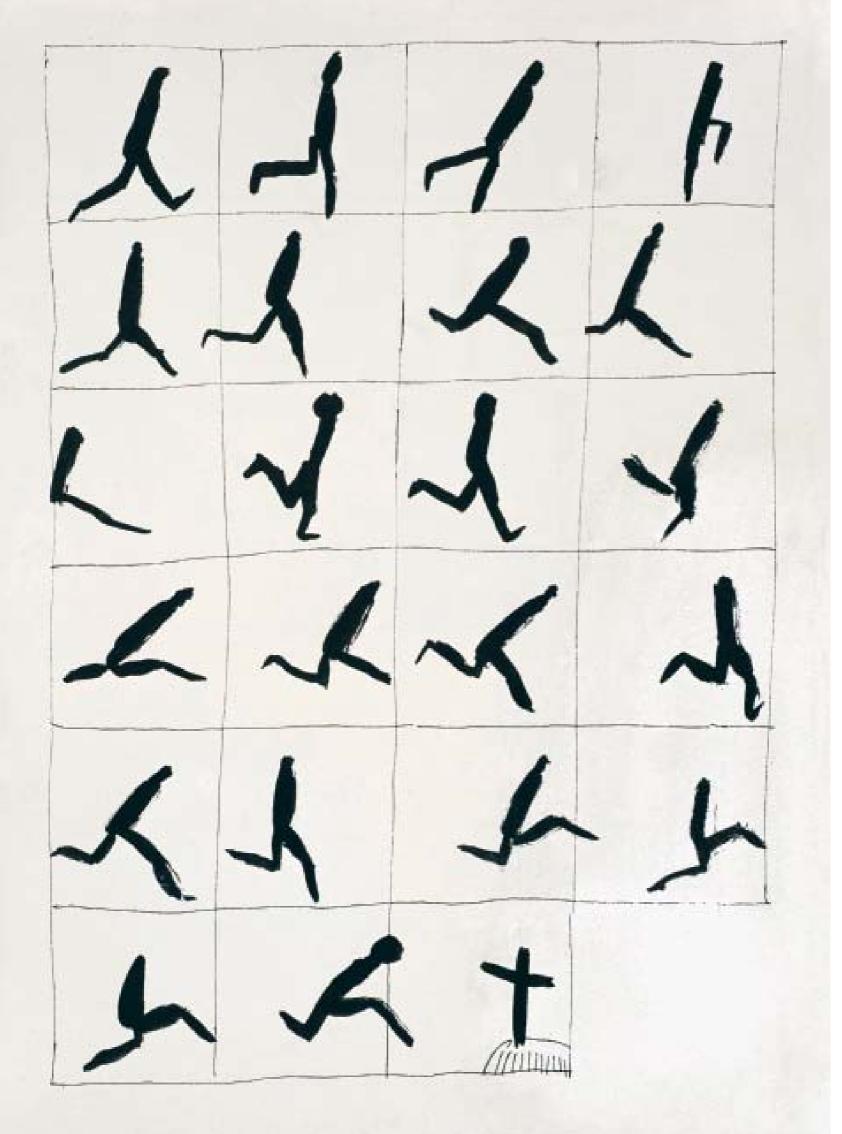


#### I've Been Here; I Hope the Same for You

### Henryk Tomaszewski

edited by Agnieszka Szewczyk





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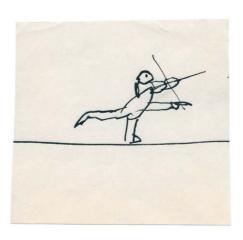
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I'm not patient enough to admire beauty in itself — virtuosity of the hand or the eye. I prefer a miscarried proposal to mastered perfection. . . . This is why my works often seem as though there was nothing to see, nothing 'pretty'. These things are just unable to please the eye. If anything, they are fleeting, perishable. . . . I stopped being concerned about making an impression with form. What I enjoy, however, is using a language I don't know yet.

Henryk Tomaszewski<sup>1</sup>



#### A Lesson in Vision

#### AGNIESZKA SZEWCZYK

- If we were to retrace Henryk Tomaszewski's path as a designer looking at where he came from and what he left behind we would probably need to focus not on the formal aspect of his work, as it is a thing impossible to describe using a fixed set of rules, but rather try to grasp the essence of his approach, character, intellectual formation and working methods. The prevailing readings of his work present him as, firstly, the founding father and most prominent exponent of the so-called Polish Poster School, secondly, as an outstanding educator, the teacher of a number of generations of graphic designers. Both of these perspectives have historical justification, but provide no clear answer to the question: why does Tomaszewski's approach to design, marked by extreme individualism, resist the passing of time?
- Let us leave the question of the Polish Poster School to one side whether such a phenomenon indeed existed, or whether it was rather that a number of outstanding designers working from the late 1940s throughout the 1950s, came up with a new 'design proposal' which could not be easily described in terms of a clear-cut, stylistically uniform formula.<sup>2</sup> The most important distinguishing characteristic of Polish posters of that time was their diversity, whereas their only observable general feature was the rejection of the legacy of those strains of the European avant-garde that followed a rational approach in constructing a visual message (Constructivist and functional typography), including the tradition of Swiss typography — the international ABC of form after the Second World War.3 The characteristic terms used in reference to works of the so-called Polish Poster School ('metaphorical' or 'painterly character', 'freedom', 'humour, 'poetic aura'), are imprecise as much as they point out a peculiar paradox. The name Polish Poster School came to be used as a label to describe posters by outstanding individuals, posters which won acclaim in the eyes of international critics in the early 1950s. These critics, it seems, valued them primarily for their artistic, rather than design aspects. This was the case with Tomaszewski, whose works belong to the realm of art to an equal or even greater extent than they do to the realm of design, which more typically employs unified and universalised systems of visual communication.

Tomaszewski made his debut before the war, having a solid background as an artisan (as a graduate of two vocational schools: the Marshall Józef Piłsudski School of Graphics and the Municipal School of Decorative Arts), as well as an artist (as a graduate of the Painting Department at the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw). However, looking at the few extant works from that period, which are neither pivotal nor distinct, it would be difficult to trace the origins of his design practice to any of them. It would be just as implausible to point out his immediate antecedents or teachers, in a more general sense.

The only point of continuity between the pre-war and the post-war period is drawing, in which the whole of Tomaszewski's work is rooted. The artist made his pre-war debut with satirical cartoons and illustrations published in *Szpilki*, and remained faithful to this form of expression ever after. Drawing — as a daily note, a record of an idea, a sketch, or a point of departure for a design — and posters, are two interwoven genres and were the primary areas of Tomaszewski's practice from the mid-1950s. One of the characteristic features of his work in general is a tension between the deformation of caricature, or the seemingly offhand line, and his striving for harmony, brevity, and austerity of form.

- 1 'Henryk Tomaszewski rozmawia z redakcją', *Projekt*, no. 3, 1974, p. 33.
- 2 Much has been written on the Polish Poster School vet the phenomenon is still surrounded by many myths, and calls for thorough research, notably on its social-political context, as well as reconstruction of its history. much of which is based on anecdotes. One of the few texts which approaches this subject from a critical perspective was written by Andrzei Turowski. see Andrzej Turowski, 'L'École polonaise de l'affiche en question', in L'Affiche polonaise de 1945 à 2004. Des slogans et des signes. ed. Iean-Claude Famulicki. Paris: Éditions La Decouverte, 2005.
- 3 See Hugues Boekraad, 'All words...', in Henryk Tomaszewski, exh. cat., Amsterdam: Stedelijk Museum, 1991, pp. 10–19, 22–27; Michał Warda, 'Posters Made with the Head', Piktogram, no. 3, 2006, pp. 65–71.

It would seem that Tomaszewski was a temperamental draughtsman. This form allowed him to quickly capture his observations (sketches from travels, caricatures), condense the content, and convey an anecdote devoid of commentary. Its high points were the 'feuilletons in drawing' which appeared in the magazine *Przegląd Kulturalny* from 1956 (and published later as *Książka zażaleń* [The Book of Complaints]), as well as, created many years later, a series of works featured in the magazine *Literatura* from 1972. These two 'cycles' of drawings, created in different periods, are also marked by significant differences. The former had a more anecdotal character, and Tomaszewski used sophisticated, lyrical drawing to comment on the 'human comedy' of the everyday in a distanced, philosophical manner. Whereas the latter series of works, published in *Literatura*, were conceived in large part as visual rebuses. 'Rather than drawings, these are records of my reactions to things coming from outside — the things we are swimming in. It's a personal reaction to stimuli. I try to express these with graphic means, with signs, rather than drawing'4 — said the artist.

The period from the mid-1940s to the mid-1950s was marked by the diversity of commissions in which Tomaszewski was involved. The artist designed theatrical sets, street decorations, book covers, illustrations, as well as publishing satirical drawings, collaborating with designers of exhibition pavilions and, last but not least, working on posters. This was a particularly intense time, in which Tomaszewski was forced to work quickly, in different registers of the graphic designer's practice, collaborating with other artists, and facing the challenges posed by three-dimensional space, rather than 'just' the flat surface of a sheet of paper. This was also, guite possibly, the pivotal moment when his personality, that of an artist and designer, was forged. The process proceeded in two directions and involved the elements which were of crucial importance for Tomaszewski. His increasingly frequent use of hand lettering led to a point at which letters and signs merged together — typography was thus taken into the domain of images with the use of arbitrarily created forms and colours. A reverse process took place with respect to the images, which due to an increasing sublimation and simplification of form were transformed into graphic signs. In time, this procedure led to the creation of posters based solely on hand-written letters, which (apart from conveying their semantic meaning), serve a role as the only graphic element of a composition (The Painting of Teresa Pagowska, 1960; Woiciech Zamecznik, 1988; Love, Henryk Tomaszewski, Affiches tekeningen, 1991), as well as those works in which Tomaszewski distilled and transformed an 'image-based' graphic motif to an extent that it sometimes seems we are dealing with a universal sign, bordering on abstraction, which is typically the central element of a composition (Fantazy, 1967; Ars erotica, 1993).

The method used by Tomaszewski was that of elimination — removing all redundant elements from a design, and at the same time rejecting the rigour of form for the sake of the rigour of thought. It seems that he was fond of imperfection in his own way. Looking at his work (*Poster WAG*, 1965; *Liberté*, *Égalité*, *Fraternité*, *dans la pure biosphère*, 1989), it is easy to observe the odd, striking, as if failed, elements, which were obviously introduced intentionally, with great exactitude, according to his own specific understanding of the 'golden ratio' — otherwise known as 'divine proportion' — and owing to which the composition as a whole appears perfect to the eye.

This method, however, did not yield 'cold' works, constructed with mechanical precision. To the contrary, each and every element of a poster thus composed was a vehicle of both meaning and emotion. The resulting designs were ambiguous, operating in a much broader field than that of traditional graphic design (whose goal is to inform and advertise). They were also provocative, sometimes even balancing on vagueness, drawing the viewer into a game of associations, meanings, and visual rebuses. 'I like sentences that are built in a way so that I can imagine the adjectives instead of reading them. This is why in working on the design of a poster I try to express it with close to nothing, and have the spectator come up with the rest. I'm counting on his co-authorship.'5

- 4 'Henryk Tomaszewski rozmawia . . . ', p. 33.
- 5 'Wciąż chcę nie umieć. Z Henrykiem Tomaszewskim rozmawia Joanna Paszkiewicz-Jägers', *Polityka*, no. 25, 1988, pp. 1, 7.

The above procedures, however, did not lead to the development of Henryk Tomaszewski's 'style' of design as such, at least not in any way that would lend itself to easy description. Style was a term he was not willing to embrace — and he never fell into the self-set trap which captured a number of other prominent designers, who during the decline of the Polish school in the early 1960s 'invented' trademark styles of their own, and remained faithful to them throughout the next decades. In order to avoid all conventions Tomaszewski approached each design task from scratch and following his own method of analytic reduction arrived at the desired result. It is possibly for this reason that many of his posters, regardless of the fact that the information they convey is no longer relevant (22 July, 1960; Hadrian VII, 1969), remain cornerstones of Polish design (Long Live May Day, 1945; Citizen Kane, 1948; Moore, 1959). Commenting on his method of staying off the beaten track he said: 'It is for us to decide: which concept to choose, what scale of difficulty is suitable for the street, should we stay with the things once seen, or take the risk of rejection? As for me, I prefer the latter'.6

Setting high standards for himself, one of Tomaszewski's traits, was what prevented him from falling into a state of complacency and intellectual laziness, while his shrewd observation of the changing position of the poster over the decades, and its place among the new forms of visual communication, allowed him to constantly re-invent his language of expression. When asked 'What is a poster?' — a question that kept recurring throughout the years — he would typically answer: 'I don't know. I'm not quite sure myself, what a poster is today and what role is serves. Whether it informs or advertises, or if it's a knick-knack to be hung on a wall, an intellectual gadget, or a self-contained work of art. I do not know.'7 'Quite often the poster gives birth to different satellites. Is a Coca Cola bag in which we carry a package of cream cheese a poster or a bag? Is Jureczek wearing a Marlboro t-shirt a poster, or still a boy named Jureczek? There are no easy answers.'8

To be sure, the answer is not really important here — it is rather the need to ask this question time and again, which kept the artist in a state of high tension and willingness to face the next commission for a poster design. When the Polish Poster School — as seen as a historically limited phenomenon — no longer existed, yet the new generations of graphic designers still basked in its reflected glory, Tomaszewski would still ask himself such uneasy questions. His further successes, marked by a number of prestigious international awards, never affected his shrewd assessment and a healthy dose of self-criticism. The intellectual character and value of Tomaszewski's work — an issue raised on many occasions — does not only concern the messages of his posters and drawings, their content and visual structure. It refers to a more fundamental question.

The revolutionary value of Tomaszewski's art was essentially based on the rejection of the historical order and the position of graphic design (including poster and other forms of visual communication) thus far. Tomaszewski designed his posters in the way one would create art that is free from utilitarian functions. 'The graphic art which I practice, is a service art, as I said some time ago: I'm the kind of graphic designer who carries furniture, because when a client asks me to move that piece of furniture, that's what I do.'

Surely, the ability to combine things perceived as opposites lay at the heart of Tomaszewski's method which took his work above and beyond the standards of commercial design. Seen today, when they no longer announce upcoming theatrical performances, films and exhibitions, Tomaszewski's posters play a different, yet still very important role. His work is an unusual ABC of vision. All the classical notions which we grasp intuitively, and with the help of which we strive to rationalise our visual experience — such as composition, contrast, colour, background, rhythm — are subjected to a thorough analysis in Tomaszewski's designs. And, perhaps more importantly, put to a test. If we want to do so, Henryk Tomaszewski invites us to a lesson in vision; the eye is a restless learner: 'Everything converges at the eye. It must be developed, independent, abstract.'9

- 6 Ibid.
- 7 'Henryk Tomaszewski rozmawia . . . ', p. 33.
- 8 'Wiem, gdzie jestem i wiem, co jest moje — mówi Henryk Tomaszewski, grafik, laureat XII MBP, profesor ASP w Warszawie', *Życie Warszawy* (suppl. *Kultura i Życie*), no. 14, 1988, p. 1.
- 9 Henryk Tomaszewski, in a letter to Jan Lenica, in Jan Lenica. Labirynt, Poznań: National Museum in Poznań, 2002, p. 230.



#### 'An Image for Reading' Film in the Posters of Henryk Tomaszewski

**IWONA KURZ** 

It was 1974 when Henryk Tomaszewski, commenting on the International Poster Biennale held in Warsaw's Zachęta, wrote this on the exhibition's 'palace interior': 'Quiet. Cosy. The ladies keep an eye on me, so that I don't lunge at any of the works with a razorblade. While in fact it all rather resembles a domestic animal shelter. Everything is caged and kept on a leash. And it longs for the streets.'

This vivid account — much in the style of Tomaszewski's own posters — conveys a certain ambiguity resulting from the fact that the form of expression in question advanced rapidly in the artistic hierarchy in the wake of the Second World War. This advancement was made possible by, amongst others, the artists of the so-called Polish Poster School, of which Tomaszewski was often considered a forerunner and patron. The goal of a poster is essentially to disseminate a certain, mass and repetitive message (in accordance with the definition of the 'possibilities of technological reproducibility'2), among a wide audiences, one that is in tune with the rhythm and the spirit of modernity, rather than to function within gallery walls as a self-contained work. In the opening sequence of Andrzej Wajda's *Innocent Sorcerers* (1961) we see a view of Warsaw's Plac Konstytucji with posters (on 'billboards', as we would call them today) presenting the title of the film and photographs of its two protagonists. These are the first in a long list of items: a scooter, a reel-to-reel recorder, an electric razor, a reproduction of a painting by Joan Miró, and a recent issue of *Przekrój* magazine, all of which come together to create the imagined décor of big-city modernity, its pulse beating to the rhythm of jazz and boxing.

Only for a brief moment are we allowed a glimpse of Warsaw's ruins, still looming in the distance. It is amidst these ruins that the film poster of post-war Poland was born — although initially not present on the street (for various reasons I will discuss later), it tried to live the life of the street, tap into its moods and current associations.

One of the first posters designed by Henryk Tomaszewski accompanied the film *Odd Man Out* (1947) by Carol Reed, with James Mason cast as an IRA fighter who goes into hiding after a failed operation. In the opening commentary we read and hear that the story is not concerned with the struggle between the law and an illegal 'organisation' (whose name is never mentioned), but only with the conflict in the hearts of people when they become unexpectedly involved. The plot of the film and its message — presented in superb form, through contrasts between darkness and light — must have been compelling for audiences in Poland at that time: the conflict between law and freedom, the hurt character hunted by the police, and the girl who finds him and decides

- 1 'Henryk Tomaszewski rozmawia z redakcją', *Projekt*, no. 3, 1974, p. 33.
- 2 See Walter Benjamin, 'The Work of Art in the Age of Its Technological Reproducibility', in The Work of Art in the Age of Its Technological Reproducibility, and Other Writings on Media, ed. Michael W. Jennings, Brigid Doherty, Thomas Y. Levin, Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press, 2008.



Pastoral Symphony, 1947, film poster Bellissima, 1954, film poster Odd Man Out, 1947, film poster





to stay with him 'until the end'. Marek Hłasko, a teenager at the time the film came out, probably saw *Odd Man Out* which he later evoked in his writing — first in the short story *Pętla* [Noose], then in *The Eight Day of the Week*. Agnieszka, the main protagonist of the latter, summarises Reed's film, and recalls the last words of its female hero: 'It's a long way, but we'll walk it together'.' Agnieszka's tale is triggered by the momentary resemblance of the man she is talking with to someone she has seen before: 'Lit up from below, broad-shouldered and tall, with sharp features, he looked formidable. "I've seen you somewhere before . . . . Someone who looked like you look at this moment."'4

In Hłasko's prose the heroic mythology is already mixed with the bitterness of the post-Stalinist era ('Life always holds the threat of separation, but death joins forever' — says Agnieszka ironically). Nonetheless, this suggestive recollection of a film hero, seen in a cinematic shot ('from below'), flashing before Agnieszka's eyes, demonstrates well the workings of the imagination of a consumer of mass culture.

This image almost seems like a description of Henryk Tomaszewski's poster for Reed's film: the massive silhouette of James Mason, painted with just a few vivid colours, stands out against a red, unsettling background, and appears to be bursting out of the frame. The actor is portrayed slightly from below, in a mode used in cinema to make characters seem heroic. The bright spot in the lower-right section is formed by the hero's forearm, with a thin trickle of blood running down from underneath his sleeve. The basic information about the film is presented in different typefaces and colours: title, director, and the name of the lead actor (as though in handwriting). The monumental silhouette of the fighter with a blood-oozing wound, not only effectively conveyed the dark mood of Reed's film, but also referenced the social climate of post-war Poland. In this way, the cinematic medium became part of a common set of beliefs and experiences and, simultaneously, defined the composition of the poster. This play with the language of cinema, observable in the way the character of *Odd Man Out* was portrayed, can also be found in many other posters by Tomaszewski: the silhouette of the airplane in Air Force (1947) 'filmed' from below, the transition effect in Pastoral Symphony (1947), the close up in Goal (1947), the scene with characters watching a performance in National Velvet (1948), and the reference to the idea of the 'frame' in Beauty and the Devil and Bellissima (both 1954). At the same time, the expressive use of colour includes associations to painting (Jan Lenica said that Tomaszewski had perfect pitch when it came to colour,5 on another occasion he called him a poet).

- 3 Marek Hłasko, *The Eighth Day of* the Week, trans. Norbert Guterman, Evanston: Northwestern University Press, 1994, p. 66.
- 4 Ibid, p. 63.
- 5 Jan Lenica, 'Plakat sztuka dzisiejszych czasów', Przegląd Artystyczny, no. 5, 1952, p. 41.



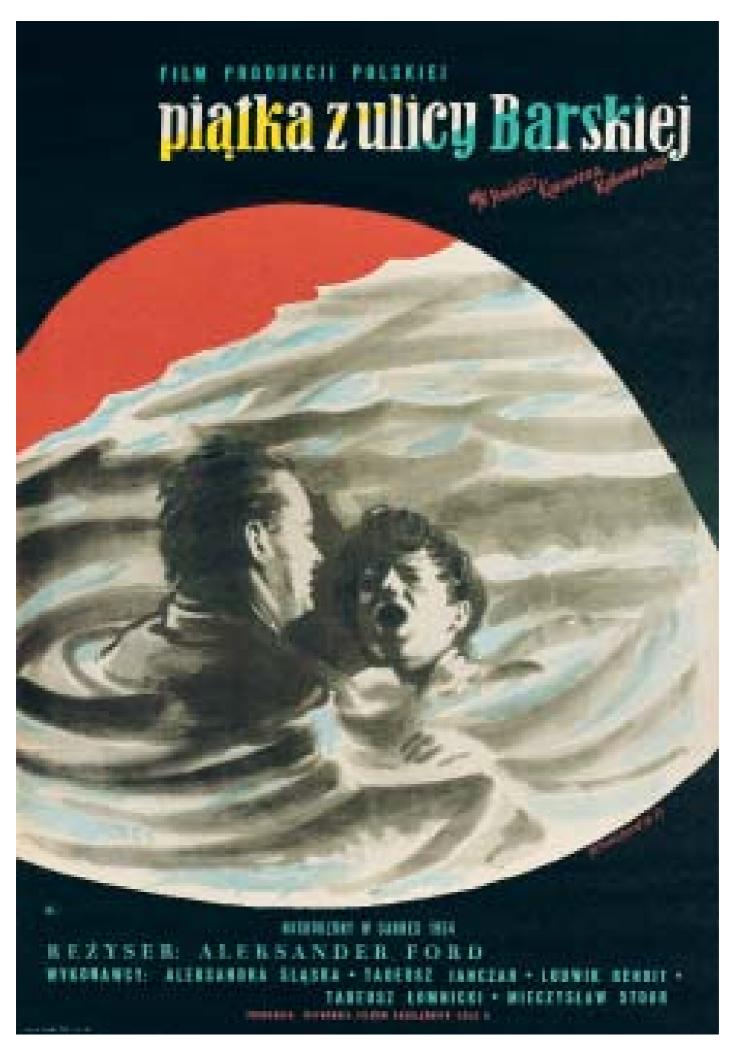
The poster for Reed's film demonstrates the characteristic features of Tomaszewski's style and reveals — to some extent at least — the reasons behind the success of his work, as well as that of other Polish poster designers, in the West. Tomaszewski himself received five grand prizes at the international poster exhibition in 1948 in Vienna.<sup>6</sup> This marked the beginning of a string of successes in the field, followed by even more prizes and press articles which, for decades to come, discussed this form of art practised by Poles at length, praising 'the freshness of ideas, the force of artistic expression, the clarity of form and the brilliance of colour' and asking rhetorically 'Where in all the world, a few cases excepted, do film producers and distributors advertise as charmingly for the movies?'<sup>7</sup> Such opinions were important for Poland, as they improved the country's image internationally, and helped local artists to maintain a certain degree of creative autonomy and freedom from the demands of propaganda.

A comparison with the original poster, released by the western distributor of Reed's film, is telling.8 Naturally it also involved words and images, but the primary means of expression in this case are the film stills — the lying, exhausted protagonist is shown in a close shot, with a scaled-down figure of a woman in the background. The composition is superimposed with the red letters of an extensive slogan, evincing that *Odd Man Out* is the most exciting motion picture ever made and 'an adventure in unbearable suspense'. This promise is only loosely related to the actual plot, and especially to the mood of the film, and seems perhaps to pursue its primary goal — that of advertising — too blatantly. This example clearly shows a difference in the context in which Polish artists worked.

The film poster emerged with the coming of the cinematograph (1895), at that point the affiche (made possible with the invention of lithography in the late 18th century) was already an established form of advertising mass entertainment of different forms and styles — from books to circus performances. The space in which it existed and functioned was the modern city. The cinematograph and the poster shared the same ambition of capturing attention, creating a surprise, or even a shock. The writers of Moving Picture World, one of the oldest existing magazines on cinema, reiterated that posters were meant to be an 'attraction', just like cinematographic, and later film, projections. The film was meant to lure the viewer into the theatre or hall in which it was projected, whereas the poster was meant to capture the attention of a passer by, making them step closer, cross the street. This form, however, was still essentially based on the use of words and, in the context of cinema, also on film stills (which stressed the subordinate role of the poster and its lack of autonomy). In considering these posters, aside from the artists involved and the public, one should also consider the position of the distributor, or the producer who markets the commodity, that is, the film. Seen from this perspective, one which essentially dominates that of the artist's, the poster is merely a package, a subsidiary of the film, operating in the realm of the street where it should attract viewers to the cinema.

This line of thinking, however, does not apply to the situation in post-war Poland. Both Eryk Lipiński and Henryk Tomaszewski<sup>9</sup> agree that when the Film Polski company first approached them about collaboration (when they were still based in Łódź, having settled shortly after the war, as the city was the centre of cultural life), their initial reaction was to turn down the offer. As opposed to commercial design, which was a highly developed field, the film poster was not a highly esteemed genre in Poland, just like film itself — this situation resulted from the fact that pre-war cinematic production was focused purely on entertainment. After consideration, however, Tomaszewski suggested that the matter was worthy of attention, on the condition that Polish posters would not copy the western model. He suggested that the visual form of the poster should convey the plot of the film — and his proposal met with approval. Largely due to the fact, one is inclined to think, that the post-war model of Polish cinematography did not correspond to western standards.

- 6 Internationale Plakat Ausstellung mit Karikaturenschad, Künstlerhaus, Vienna. 1948.
- 7 F. H. Wills, 'Polnische Arbeitsschutzplakate', Gebrauchsgraphik, no. 6, 1959, p. 55. Quoted in David Crowley, "An Art of Independence and Wit": the reception of the Polish Poster School in Western Europe', in 100th Anniversary of Polish Poster Art, Kraków: BWA, 1993, p. 28.
- 8 Available at Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki /File:Odd-man-out-poster.jpg (accessed 18 December 2013).
- 9 See Eryk Lipiński, Pamiętniki, Warsaw: Fakt, 1990; Henryk Tomaszewski, directed by Daniel Szczechura, 1995.







The centralisation and state control, exercised also by means of the main office of censorship, went hand in hand with a lack of concern over spending. Profit and loss were not applicable categories to cinema, a film turned a profit in terms of propaganda influence, rather than financial proceeds. This, in part, was the result of the officially declared policy, according to which values — be they cultural or spiritual — should not be put up for sale. On the other hand, shortly after the war cinema did not need promotion in Poland: the halls were packed to capacity and in short supply (due to war devastation), the need for entertainment was genuine, while the offer limited. When a film projection was about to start all hell broke loose in front of the cinema — this time also marks the birth of the profession of the ticket tout, as portrayed in Leopold Tyrmand's novel *The Man with White Eyes*. As Henryk Tomaszewski remarked in the film by Daniel Szczechura: 'The crowd in front of the cinema served as the poster for the film'. The hunger for 'functioning images' also reinforced the role of the poster — needed not as a promotional tool, but an instrument for capturing people's attention through its intrinsic visual values and the liveliness it brought into the cityscape.

The situation on the Polish 'film market' was thus: firstly, it was not a market, secondly, this market was in a state of crisis, which meant an advertising machine was not necessary. At the same time, the influence of censorship in this field was less marked. By the time an artist sat down to work on a poster, the film was already approved by the censors and, as such, was 'fit for viewing' by definition. (Not every film, and few directly, pursued goals of propaganda which would need to be highlighted by a poster.) As I mentioned earlier, considerable promotional gains for the country's image came from the fact that Polish posters were praised for their artistic value in the West. A relatively large number of commissions, up to 600 posters a year, was distributed among a small group of artists (when Warsaw once again became the cultural centre, Lipiński and Tomaszewski were joined by, amongst others, Wojciech Zamecznik, Waldemar Świerzy, Roman Cieślewicz, Józef Mroszczak), which was conducive to the development of a clear, recognisable style. What emerged was an enclave, protected also by the officials and party dignitaries, such as Henryk Szemberg, the head of Wydawnictwo Artystyczno-Graficzne (WAG) in Warsaw.<sup>10</sup>

The strongest resistance, it seems, came from the filmmakers themselves. Eryk Lipiński recalled the trouble he had convincing Aleksander Ford to his version of the poster for *Border Street* (1948) which depicted two hands reaching out to each other against the backdrop of a burnt out house.

10 This was how Szemberg — although not directly — described his own role. See Henryk Szemberg, 'Polish Posters 1957', *Graphis*, no. 13, 1957. Quoted in David Crowley, 'Building the World Anew: Design in Stalinist and Post-Stalinist Poland', *Journal of Design History* 7, no. 3, 1994, p. 194.

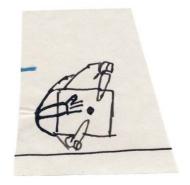


Ford insisted that it should at least include national symbols: the Eagle and the Star of David, and when he eventually accepted Lipiński's original design, he asked for a second version of the poster, with film stills. The generally accepted model of a poster was based on the use of 'large faces and figures of the artists', '11 but not graphic form and artistic shorthand. Henryk Tomaszewski experienced a similar confrontation with Ford working on the posters for his *The Five from Barska Street* (1954) and *Youth of Chopin* (1952), which, in both cases, were created in more than one version. (A fact that further confirms the uneconomic nature of the Polish film industry and related businesses.) It is difficult not to notice that the posters based on film stills, which apparently pleased the filmmakers so much, did not stimulate the creativity of the artists. Compared to the more 'pictorial' works such posters not only seem less interesting, but also clearly inferior with respect to design — their recurring composition, and symmetrically arranged elements were an indirect statement on the approach to film posters by the artists. In the aforementioned film by Szczechura, Tomaszewski made the following remark: 'We weren't able to do it the way they did it in the West, but also we didn't care to'.

For Henryk Tomaszewski the poster was, above all, a self-contained artistic statement. In time, also when he had abandoned work on film posters, these statements became increasingly minimalist, succinct and open to the associations of the audience. The poster advanced in the artistic hierarchy owing to the fact it also enabled the 'advancement' of the role of the audience. This was a mission befitting a true intellectual: the statements were based on an assumed set of representations and, at the same time, by means of their artistic qualities, shaped public taste. The visual suggestions made by graphic artists, involving shorthand and metaphor, were read by the audience based on their knowledge and experience (understood as a collective repository of associations). At the same time, the artists believed that the associations should not be too obvious, automatic and repetitive. Pauline Kael, a renowned film critic, would say that cinema is nothing more than 'kiss kiss, bang bang', arguing that both film plots as well as the pleasures derived from them are in essence based on the need to satisfy our violent and sexual instincts — through censored narratives under the guise of love and struggle. Certainly this is what cinema is about, but not exclusively. Yet the posters of the western distributors brought out and highlighted just this: women and guns ('there's a woman, and a masked guy pointing a machine gun at her' — Tomaszewski sneered).

Henryk Tomaszewski addressed different moods and appealed to different emotions — as evidenced by the *Odd Man Out* poster already discussed. To be sure, both guns and a woman appear in the film, but the artistic vision of the Polish designer focuses on different experiences: loneliness, the bitterness of defeat, loyalty to the principles. This reading, however, is supplied by the audience reacting to the graphic message. If posters, or *affiches*, like advertisements, were originally conceived as a voice promoting a cause (or commodity), Tomaszewski's approach is much more 'implosive'. The poster here is a visual point of focus, a link between the content of the film and the experience of the public. This experience includes both the values and ideas to which the film refers, as well as a more general visual background. In this sense, his poster should be 'read'<sup>12</sup> — which requires certain competencies, while the shock (inherent to the experience of the street) is substituted by an attempt at examining its moods and translating them into a visual message. The goal here is not so much to attract viewers to the cinema, but to combine the moods of the film with the potential reactions of the audience — to complete the work of visual condensation.

- 11 Lipiński, pp. 165-66.
- 12 'What we did was simply change an image for looking at into an image for reading', Tomaszewski said about the Polish Poster School. 'Henryk Tomaszewski rozmawia...', p. 33.



# ECH ZYJE VE LE H.TOMBOLOWRY &T

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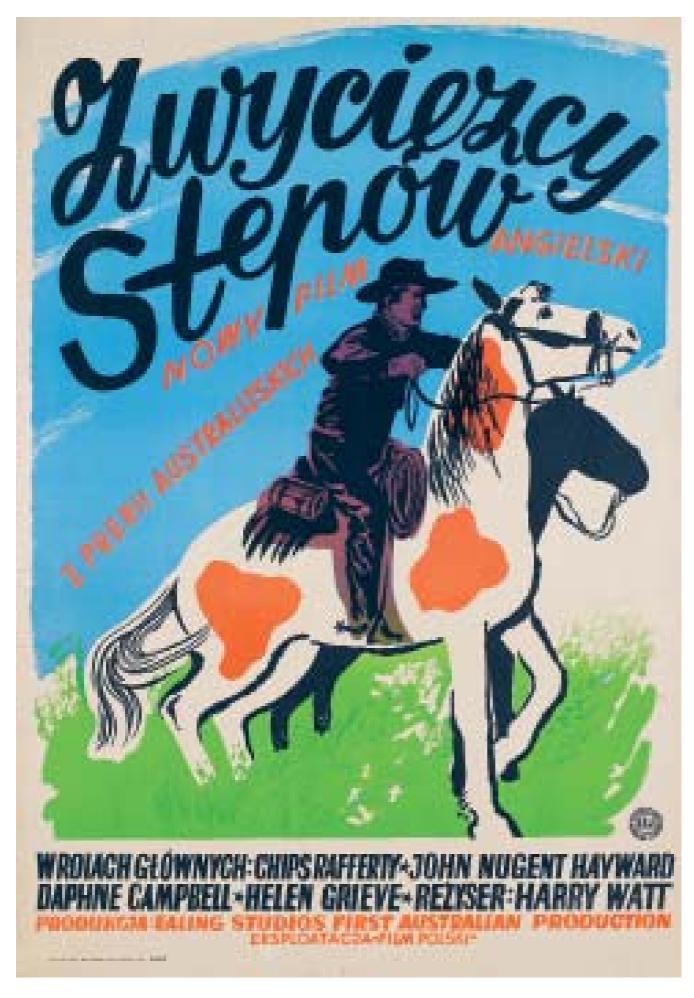


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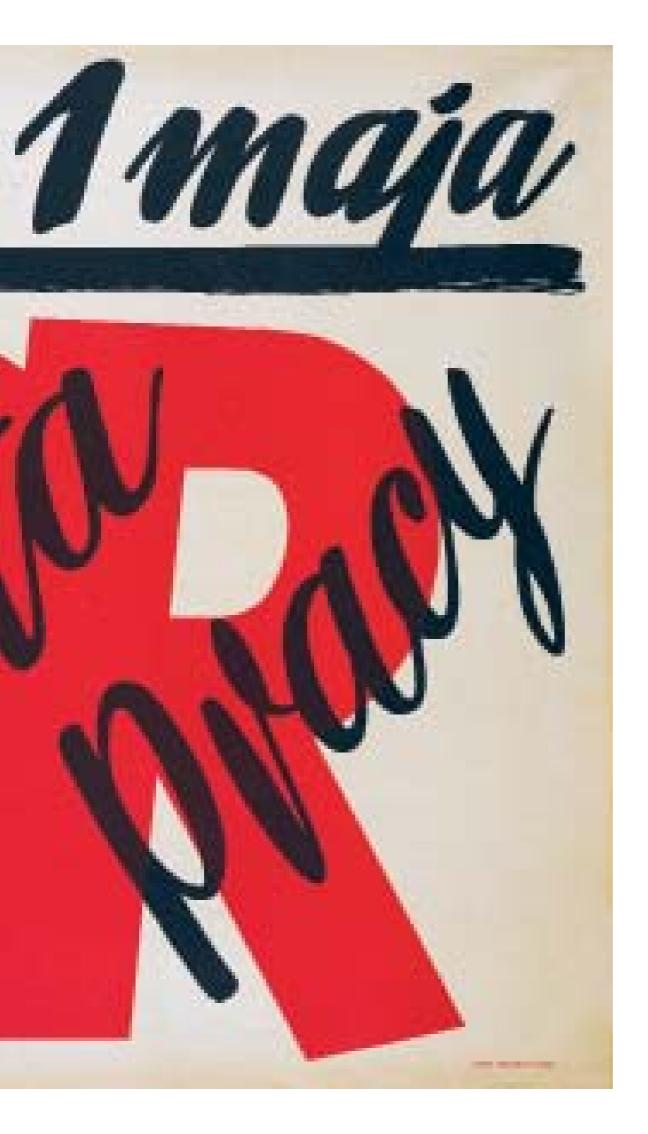
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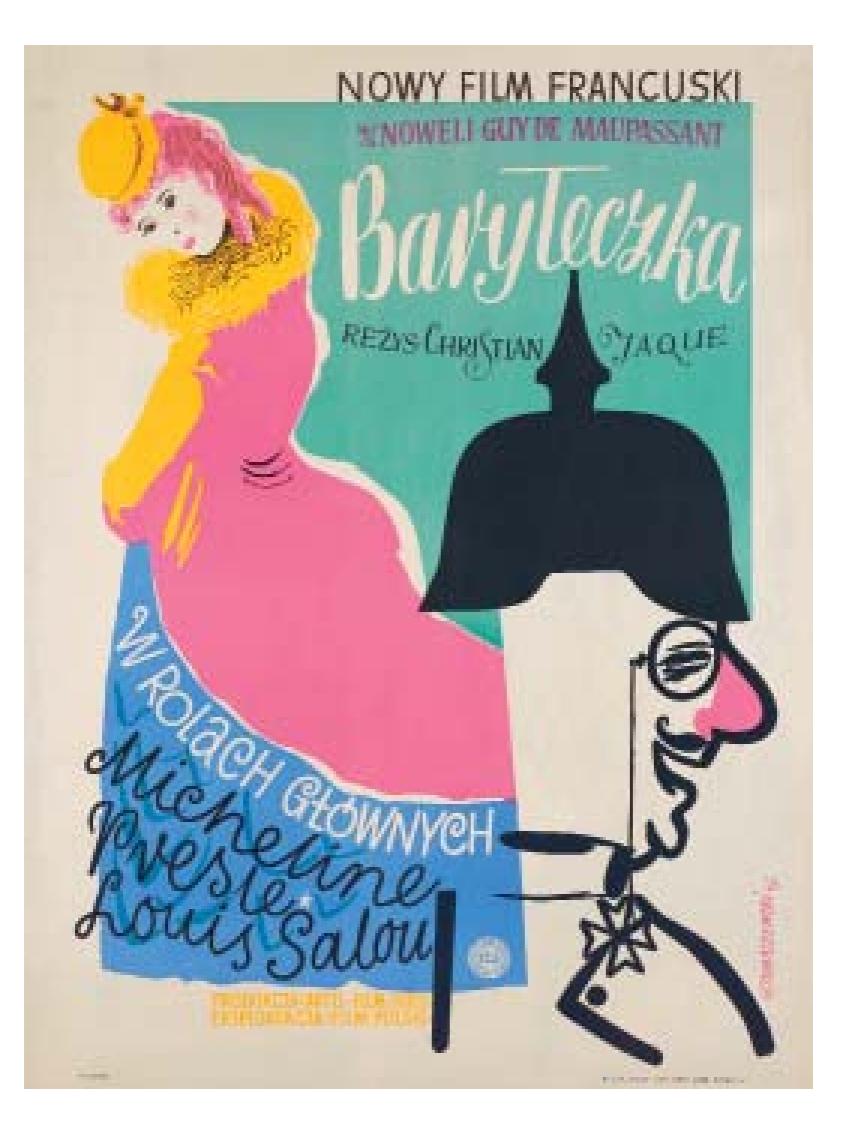


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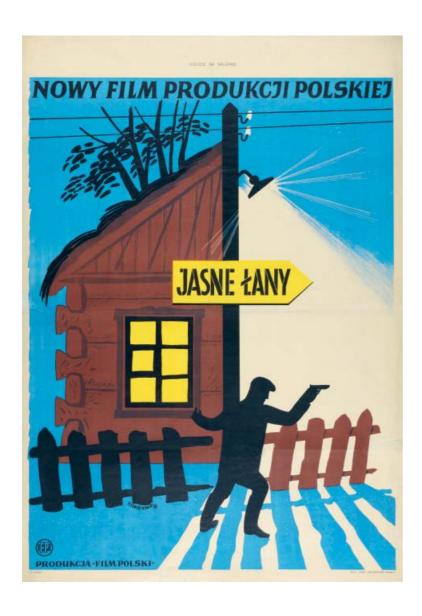




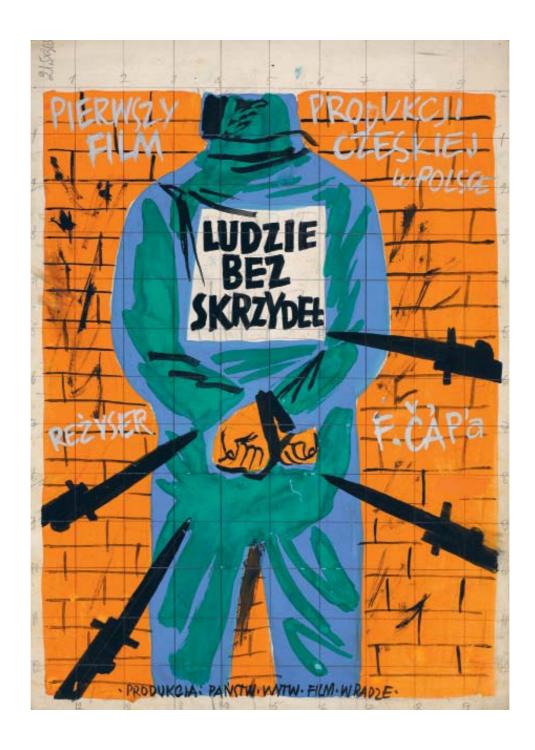


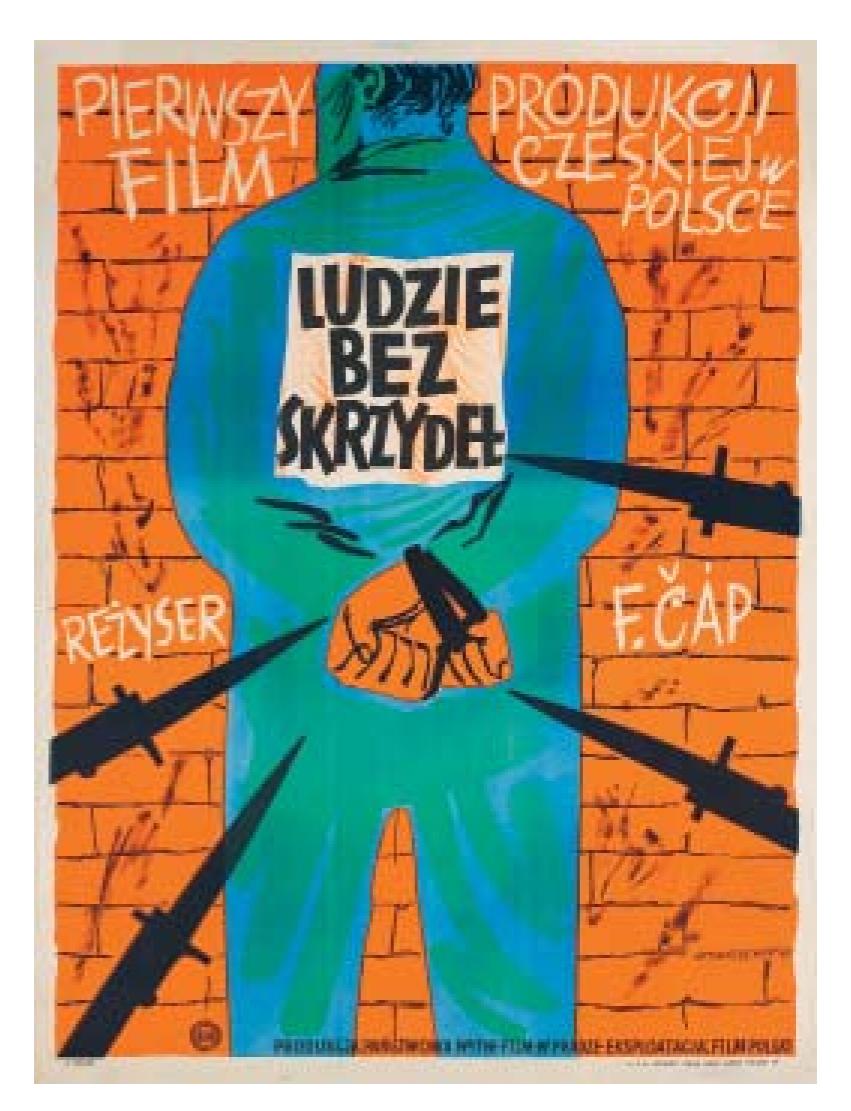
Bright Fields, 1947, film poster

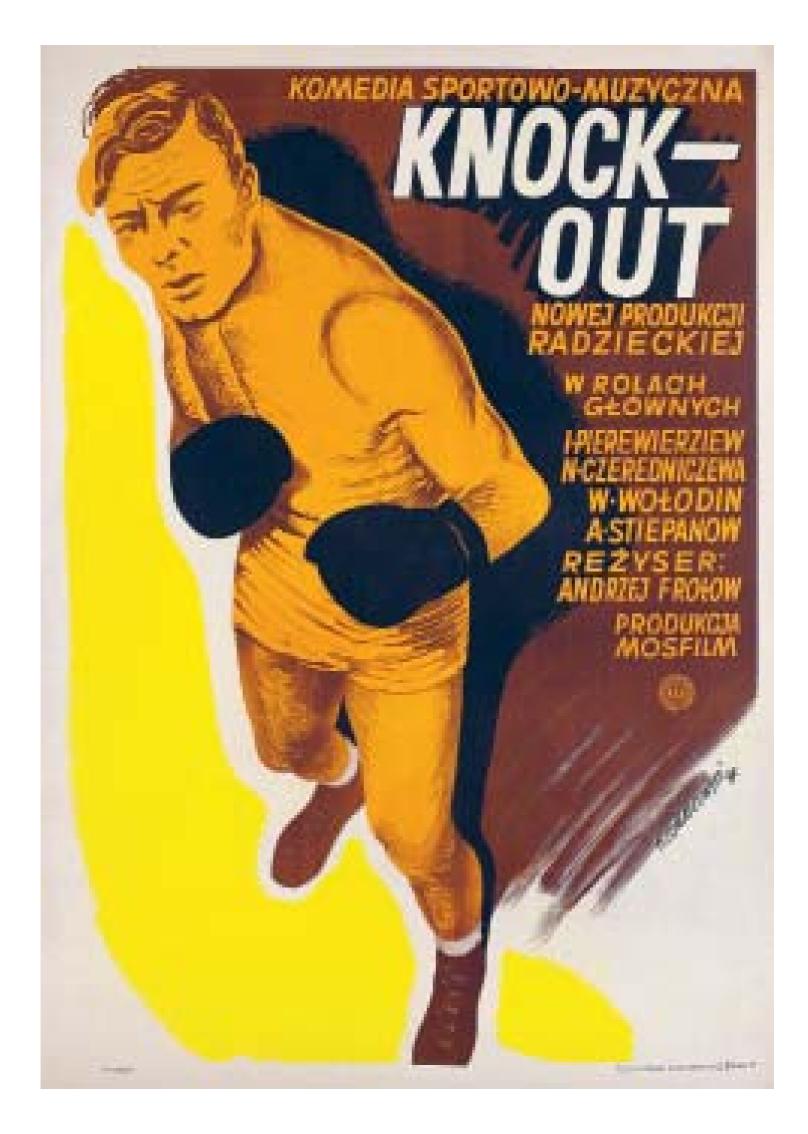
Battle of the Rails, 1947, film poster



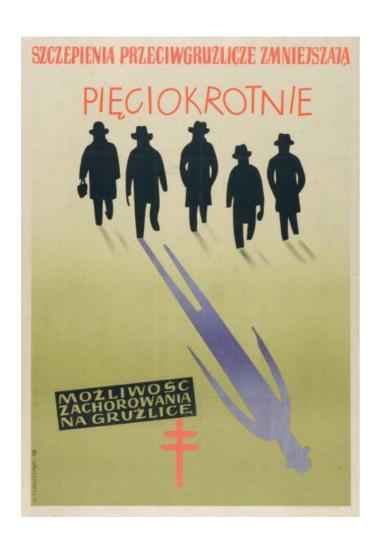








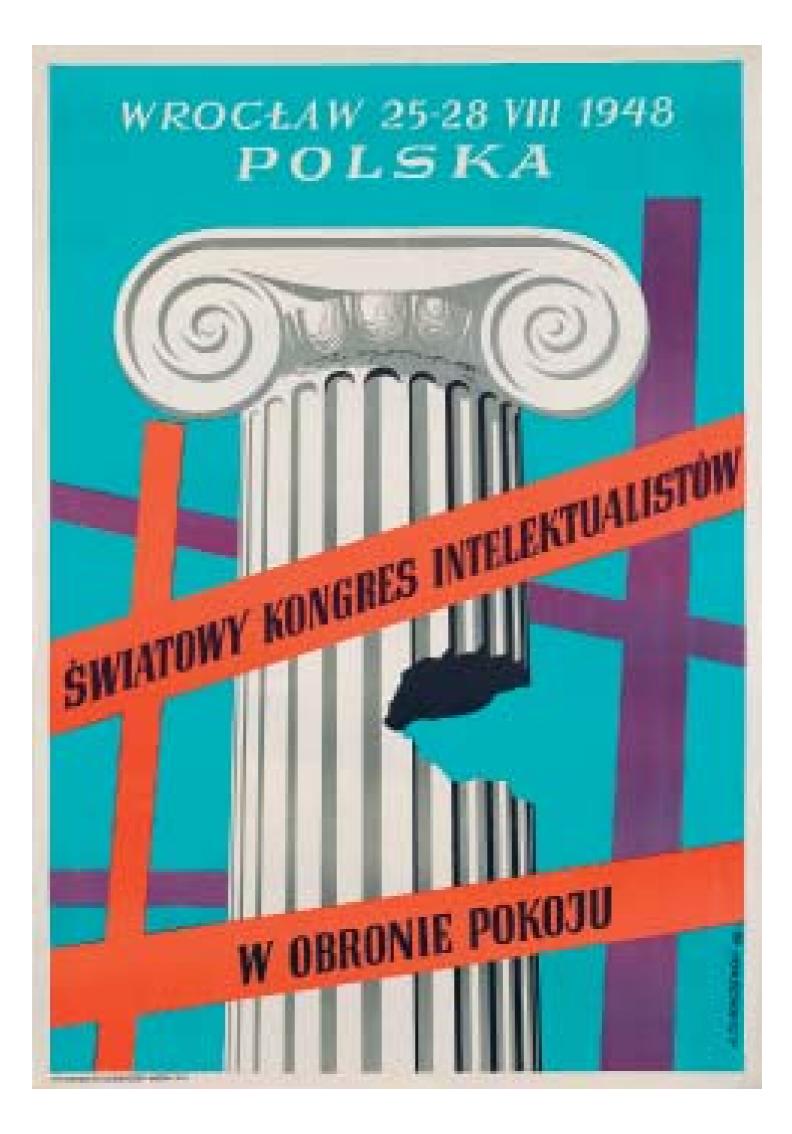


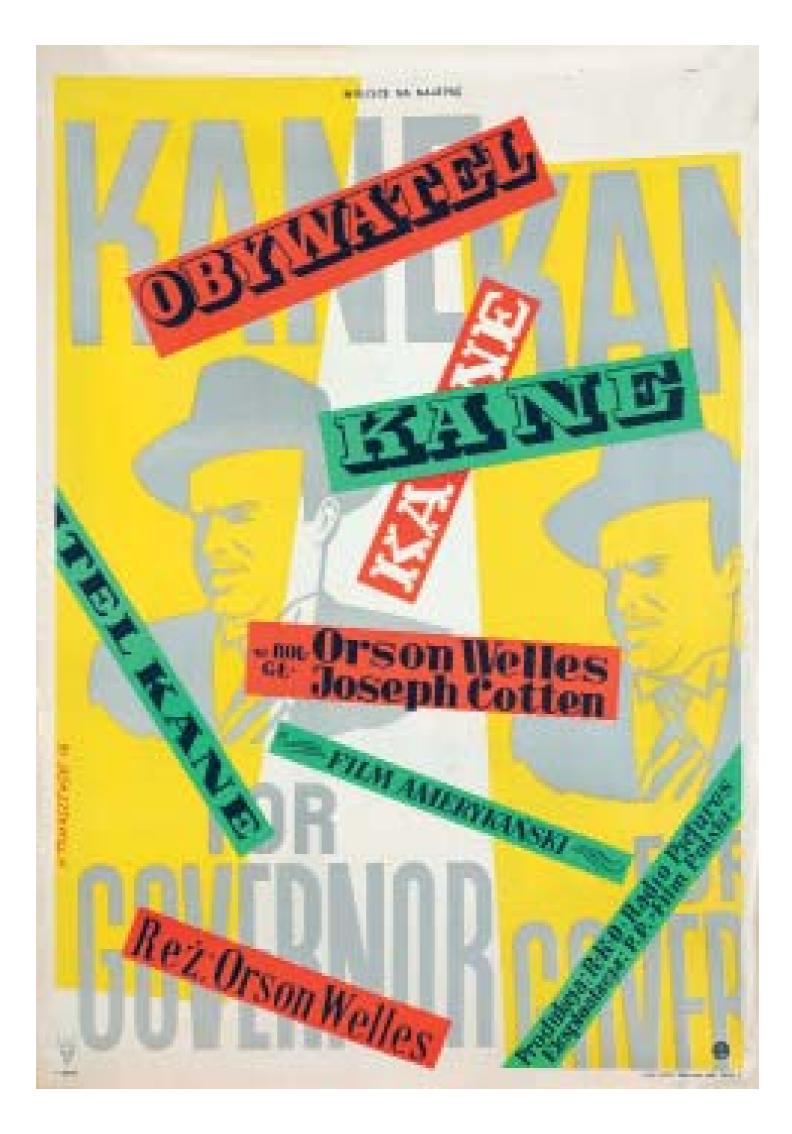






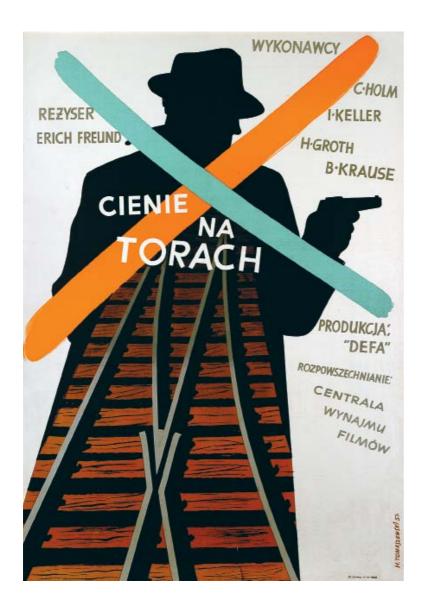


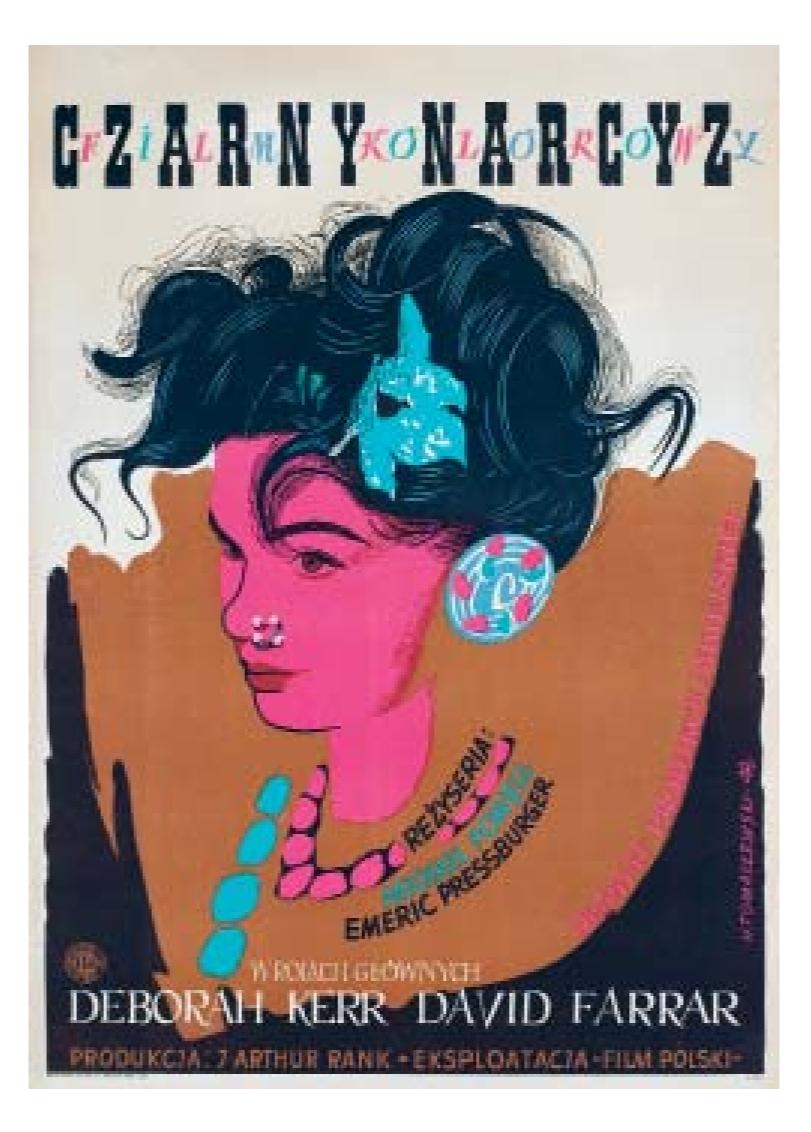




Shadows on the Rails, 1951, film poster

Black Narcissus, 1948, film poster

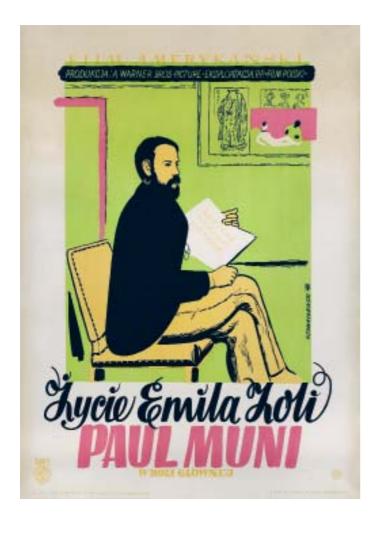


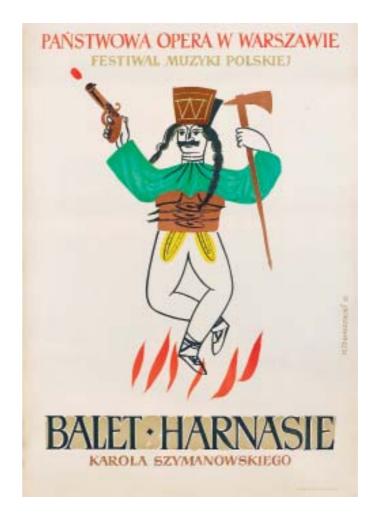


22 July, 1951 Football, 1948

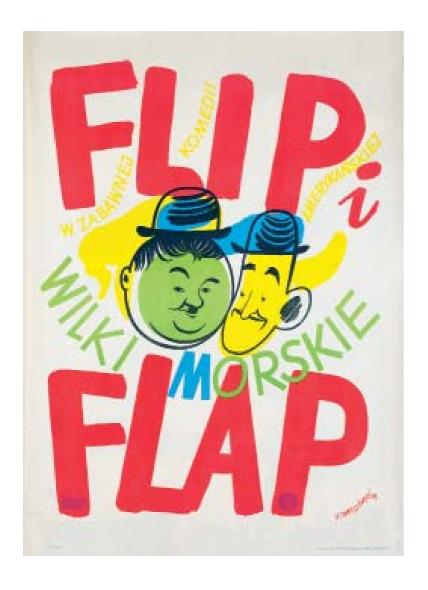


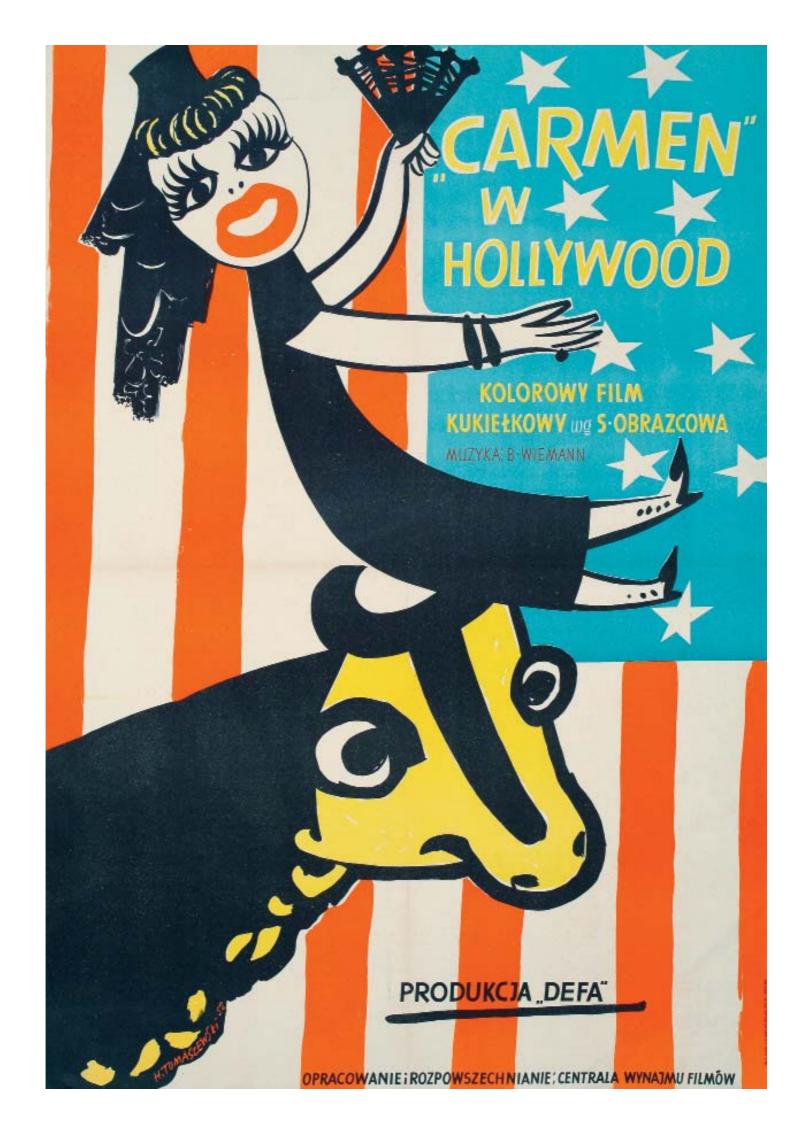




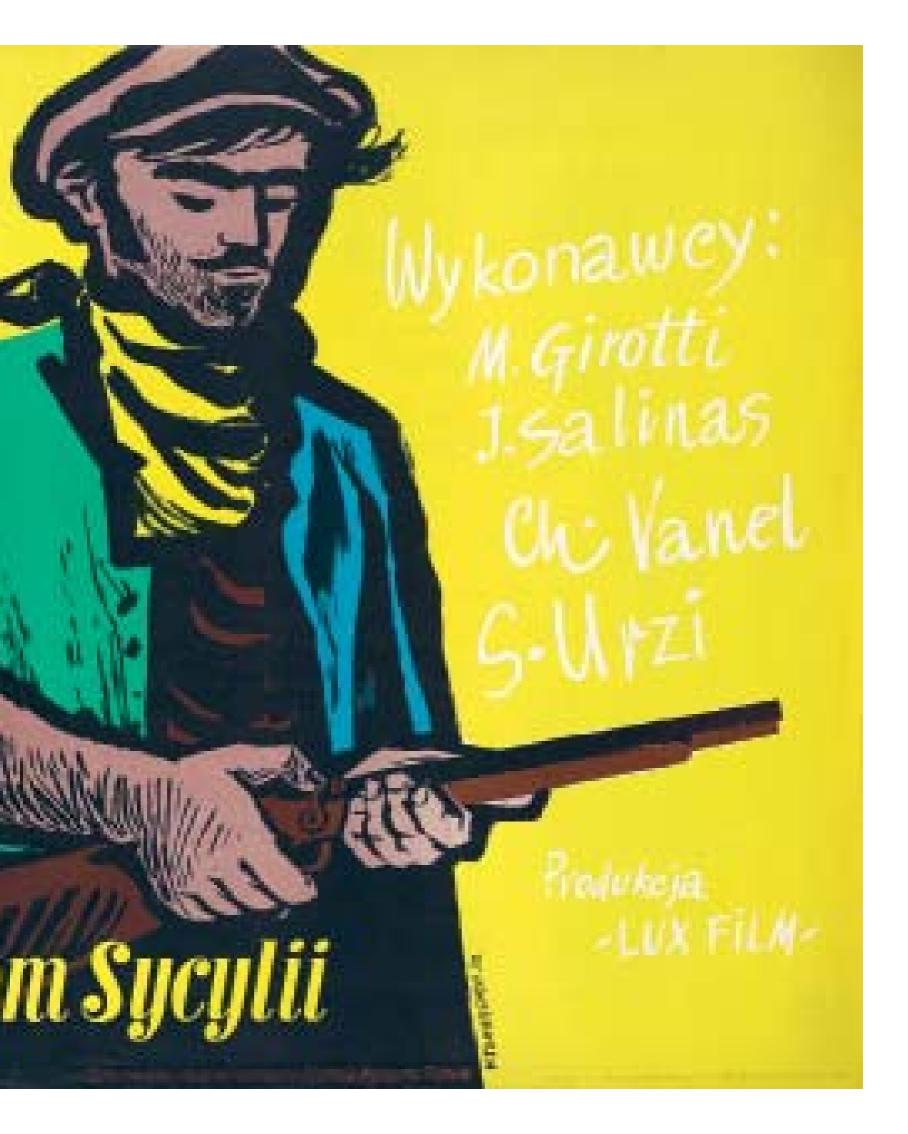




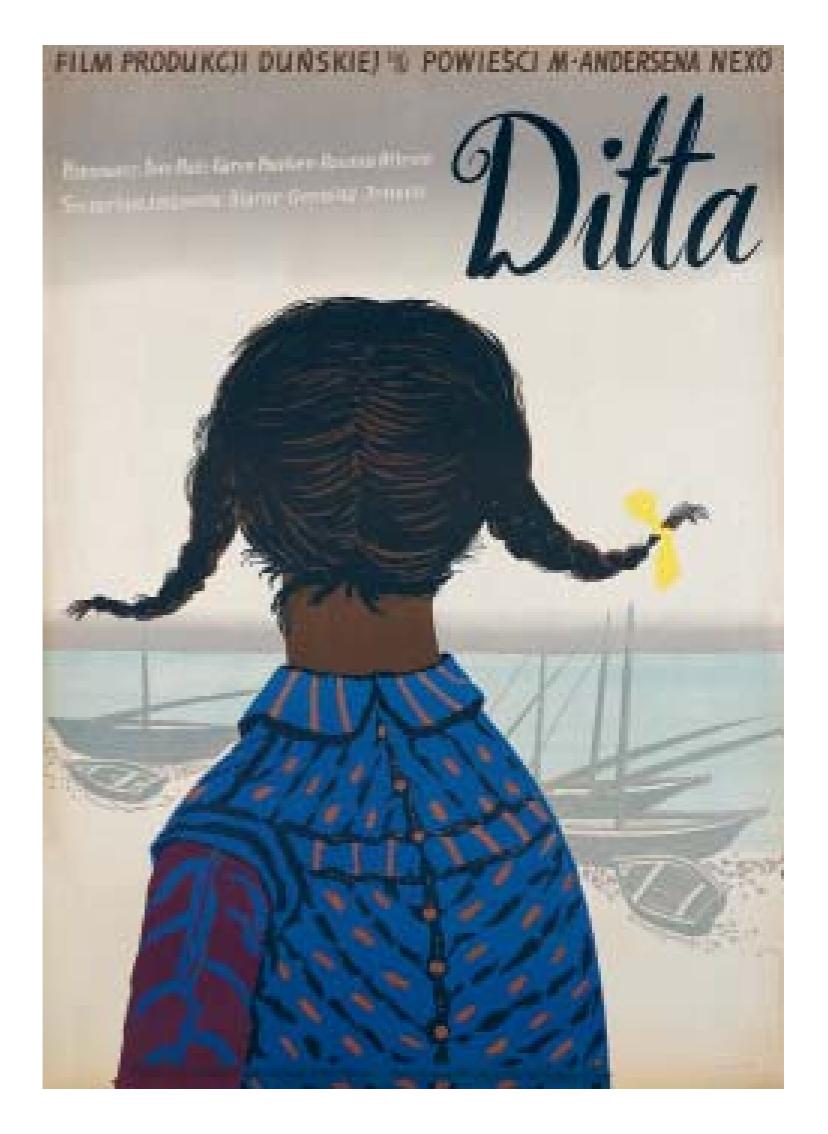


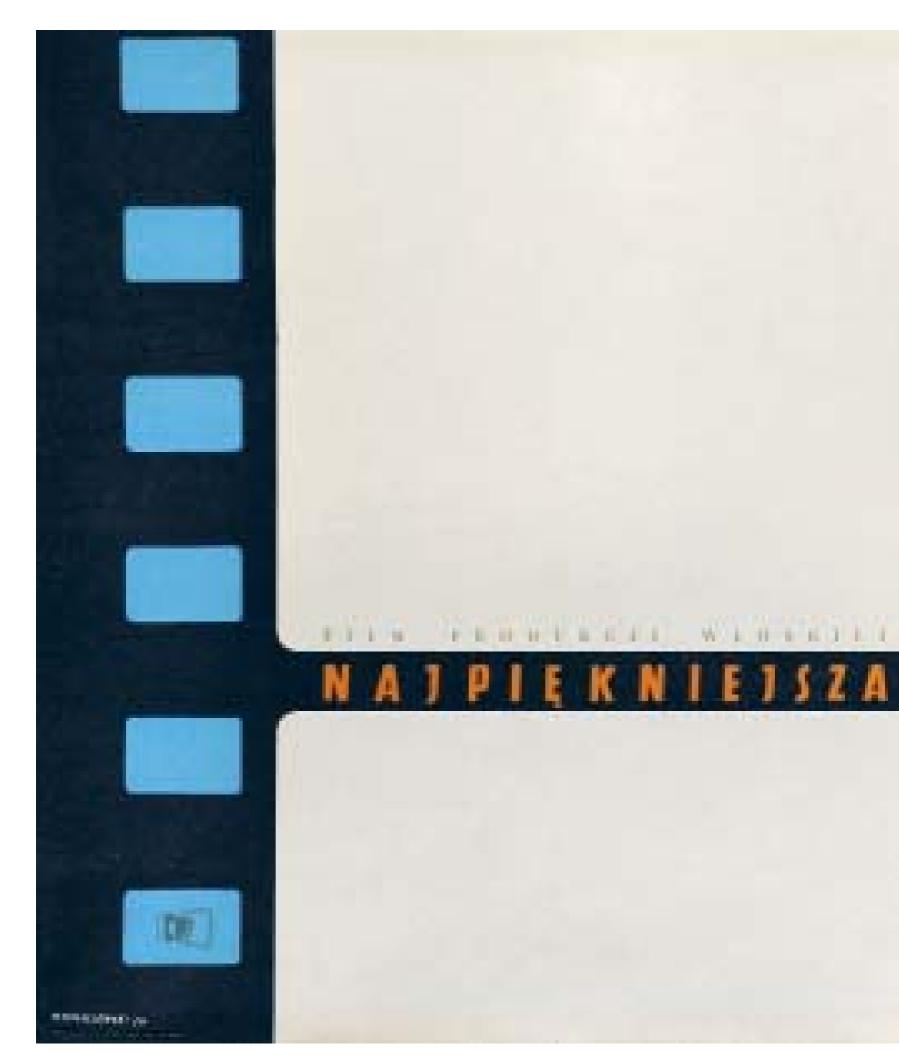




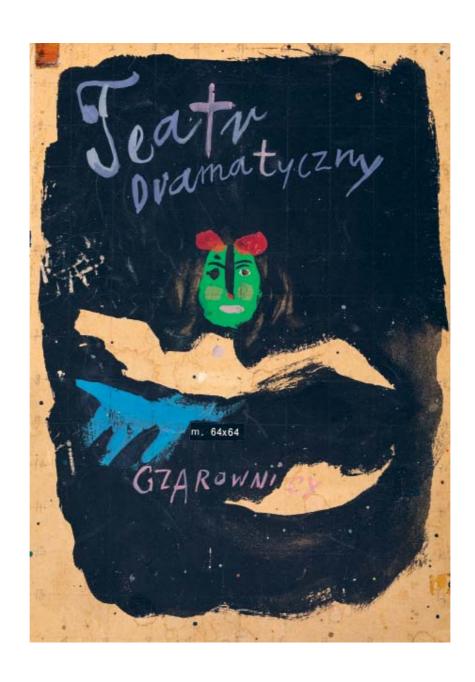












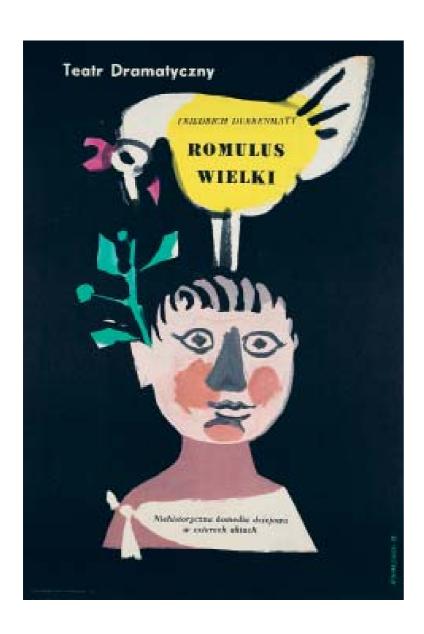
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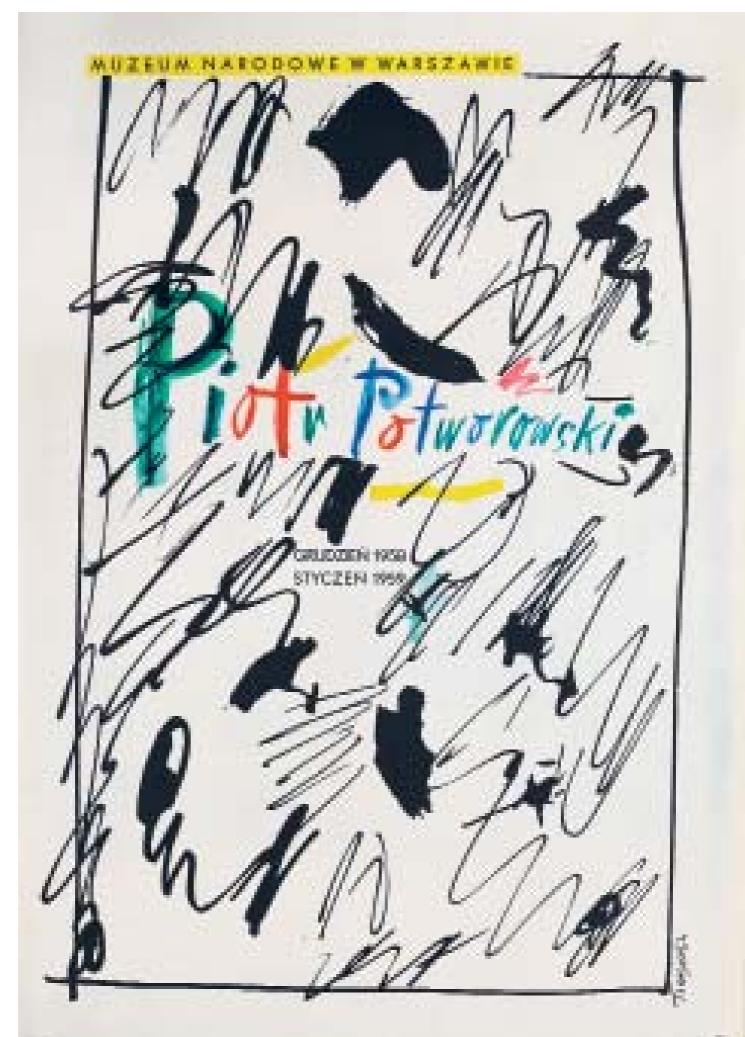
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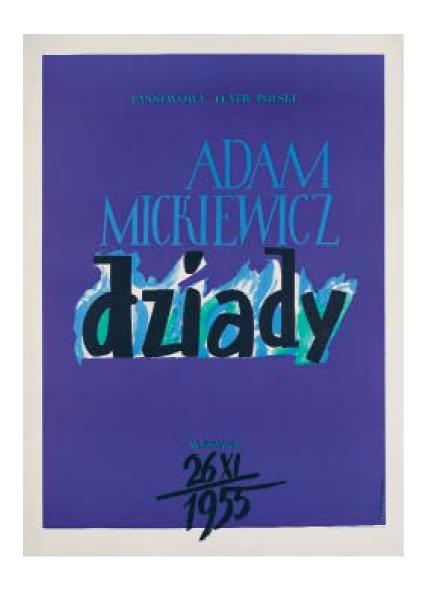
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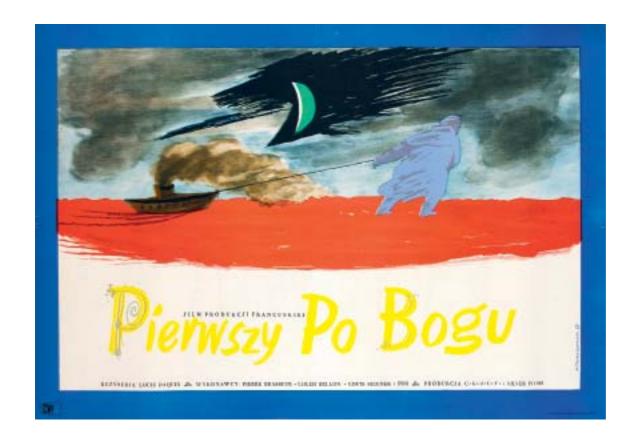




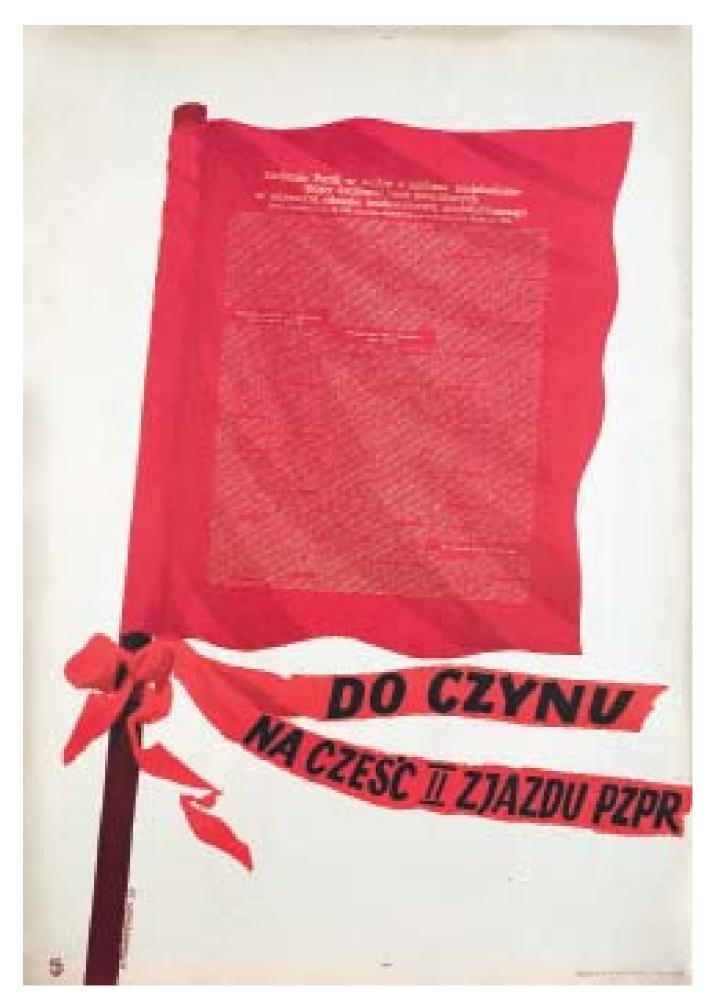




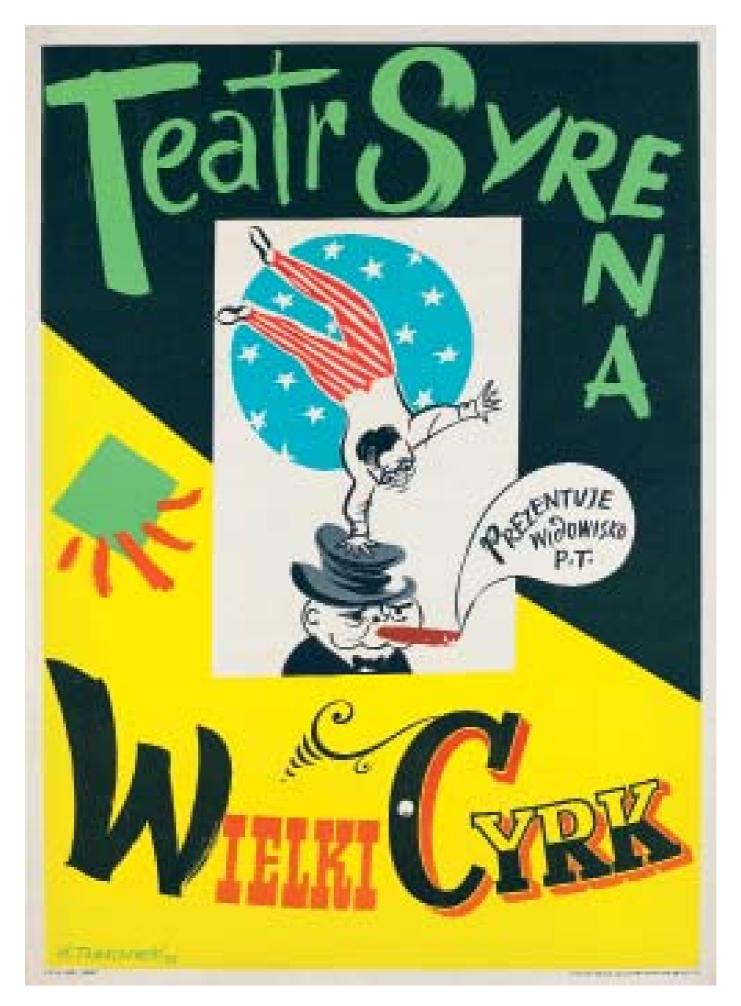


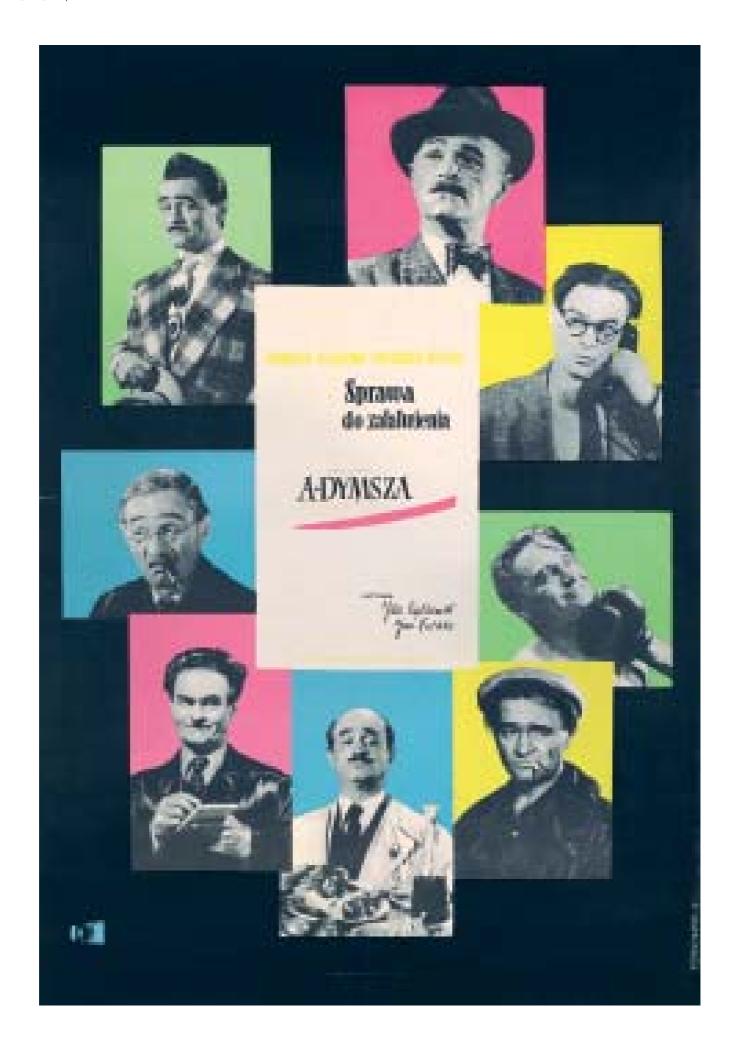




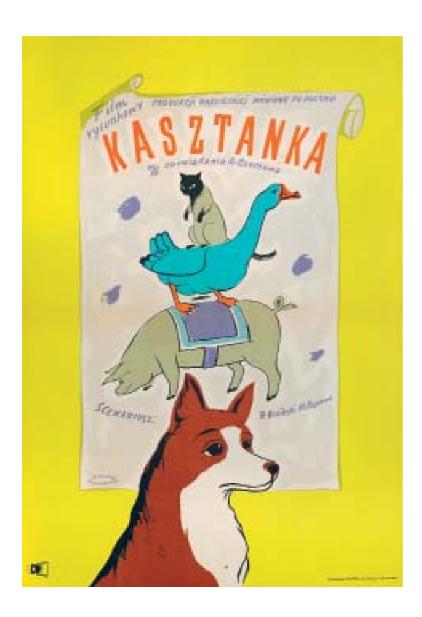








Chestnut, 1953, film poster

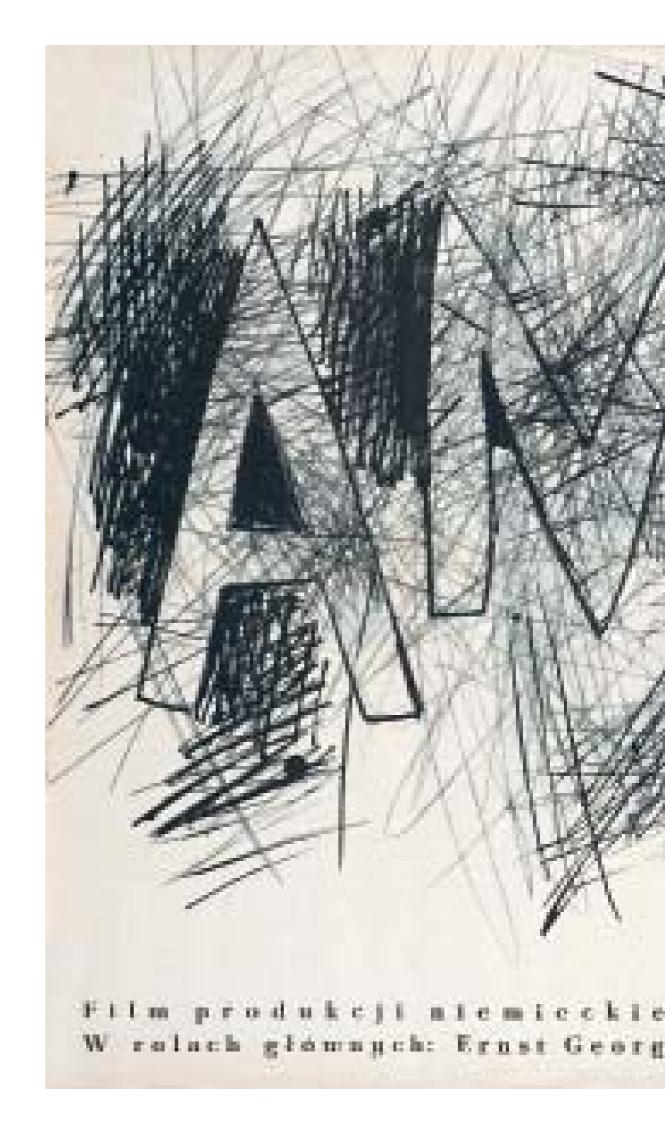


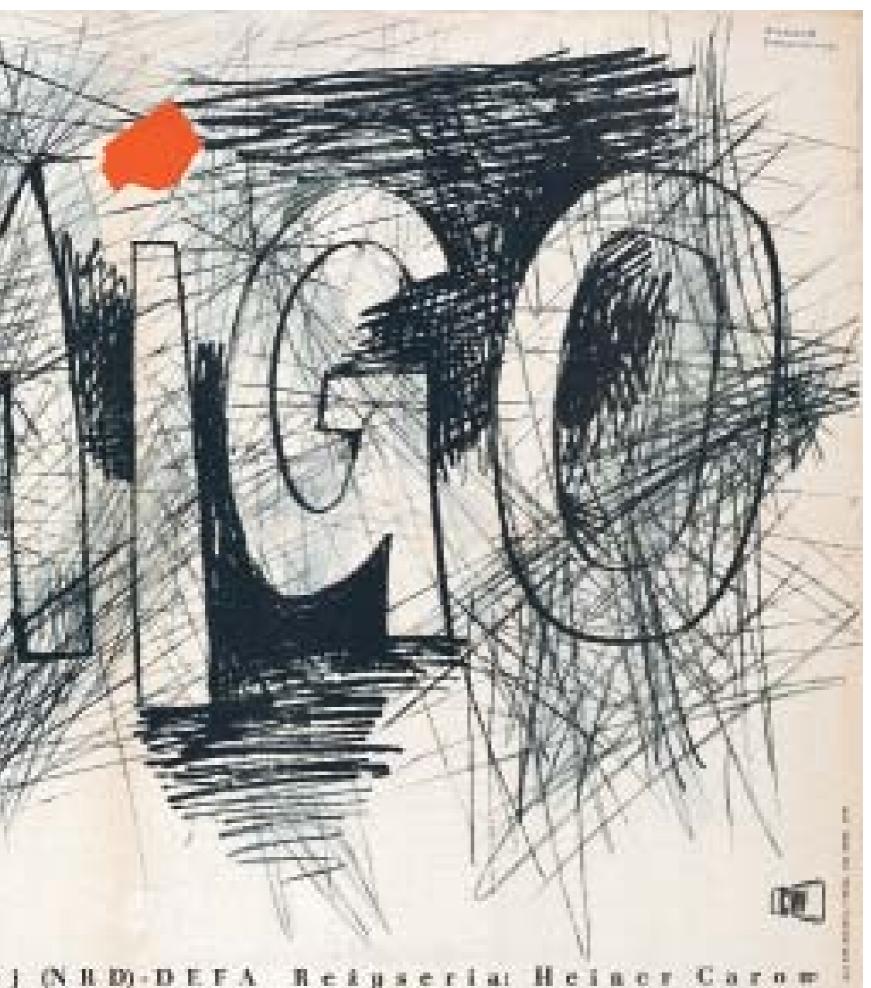


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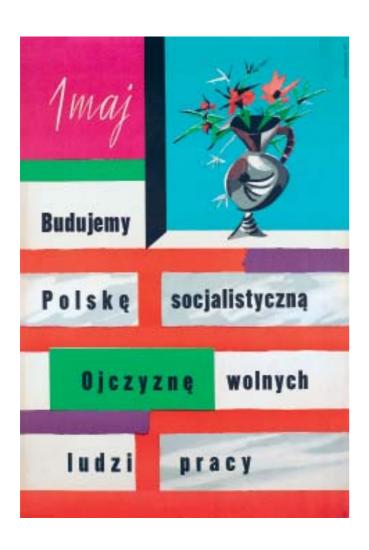


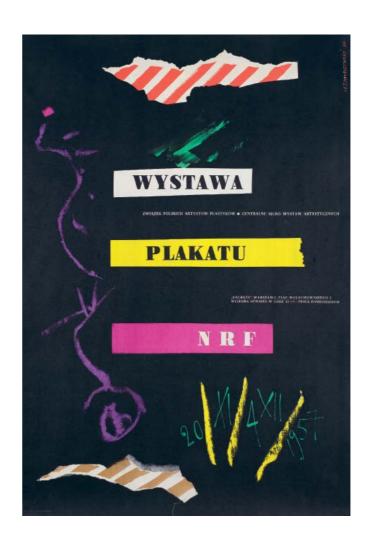
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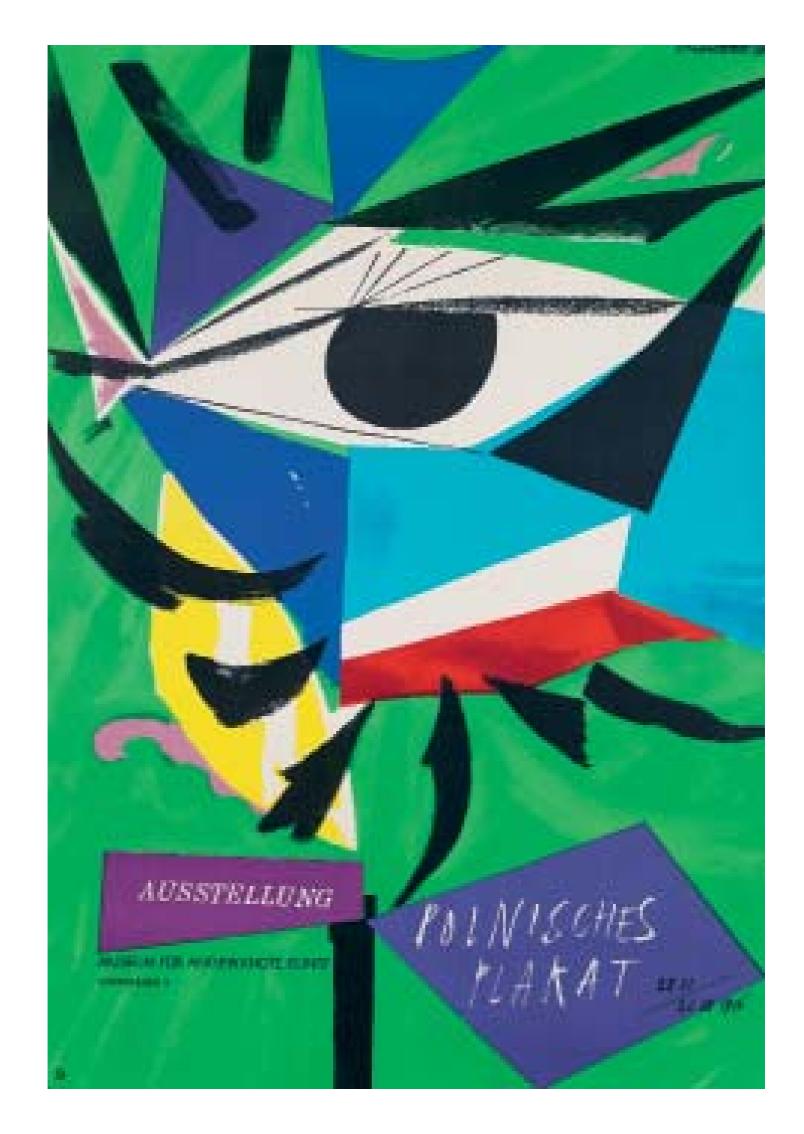




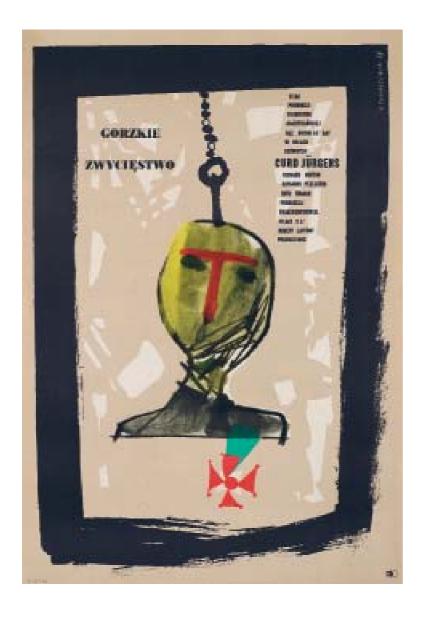
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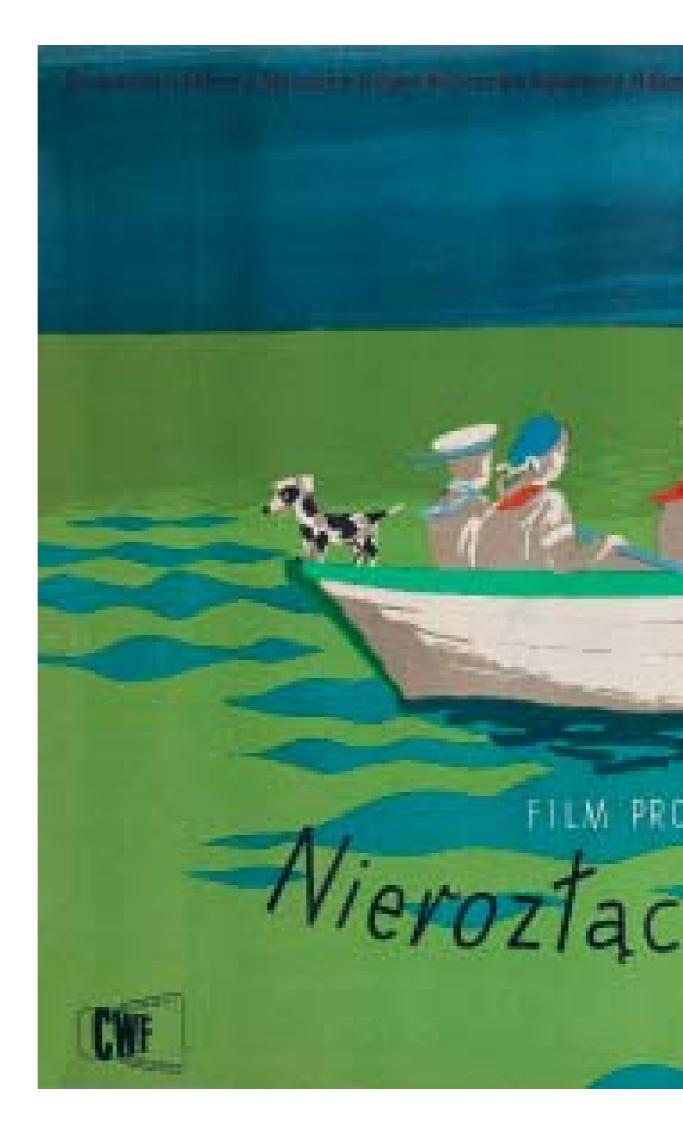


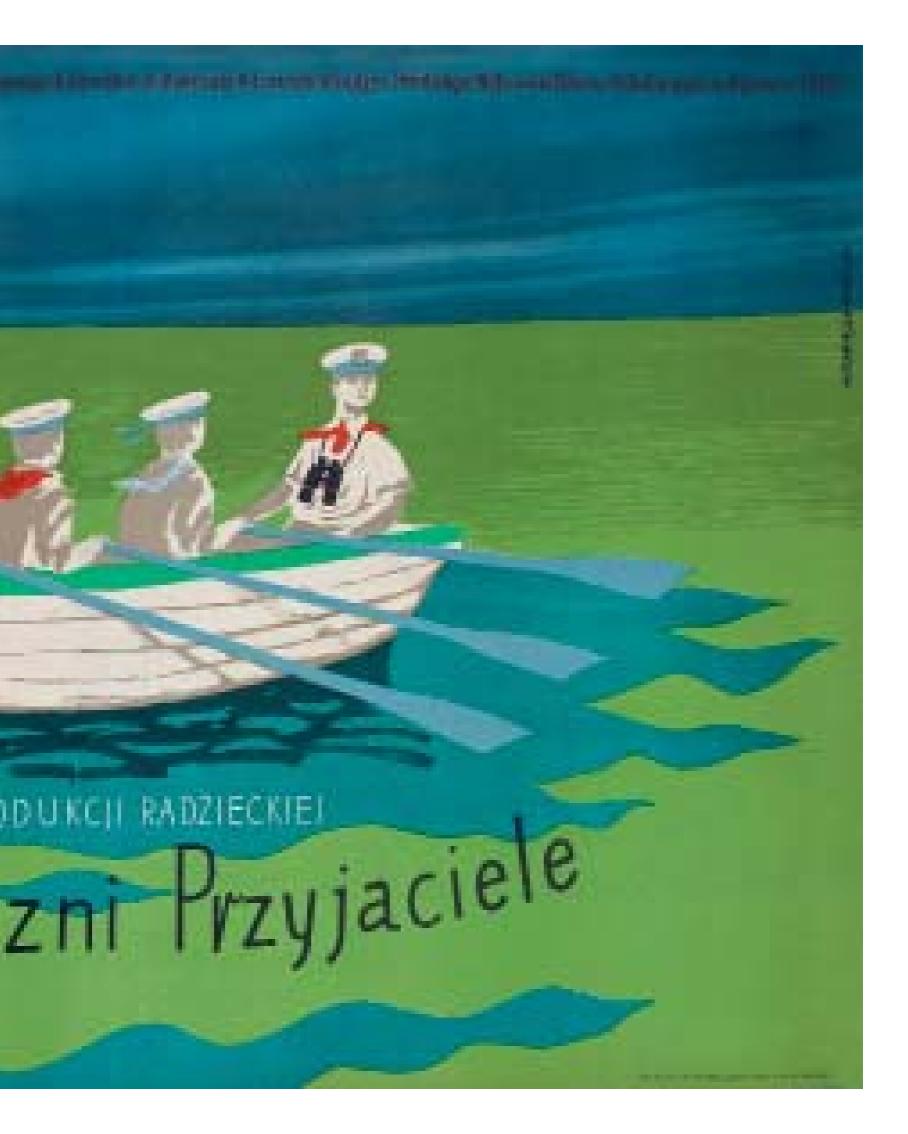


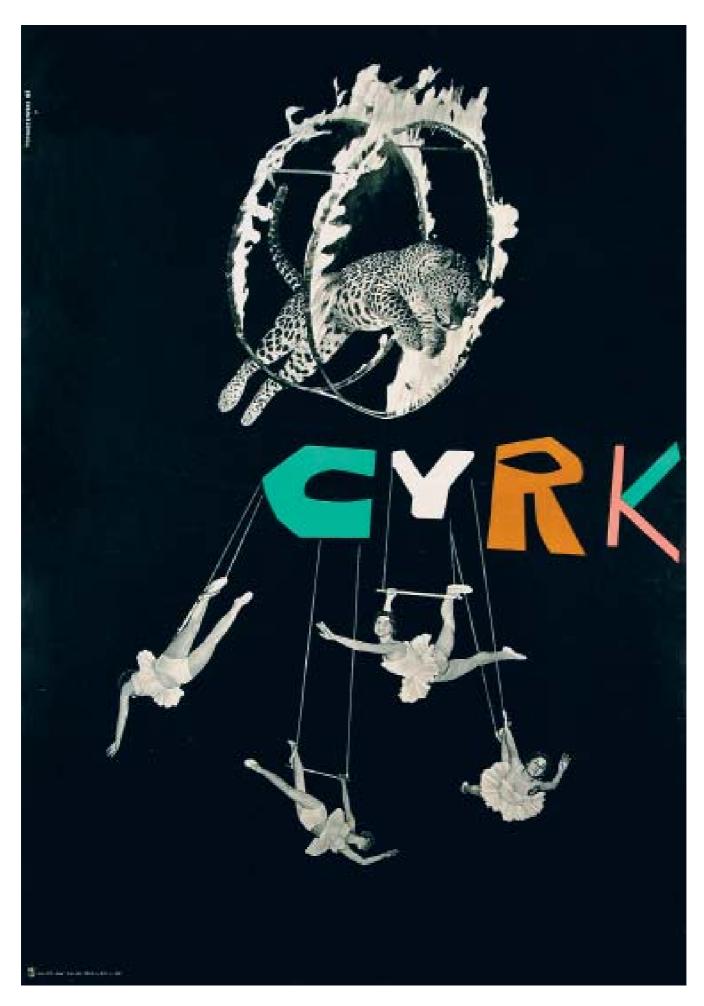
Bitter Victory, 1958, film poster May Day, 1958













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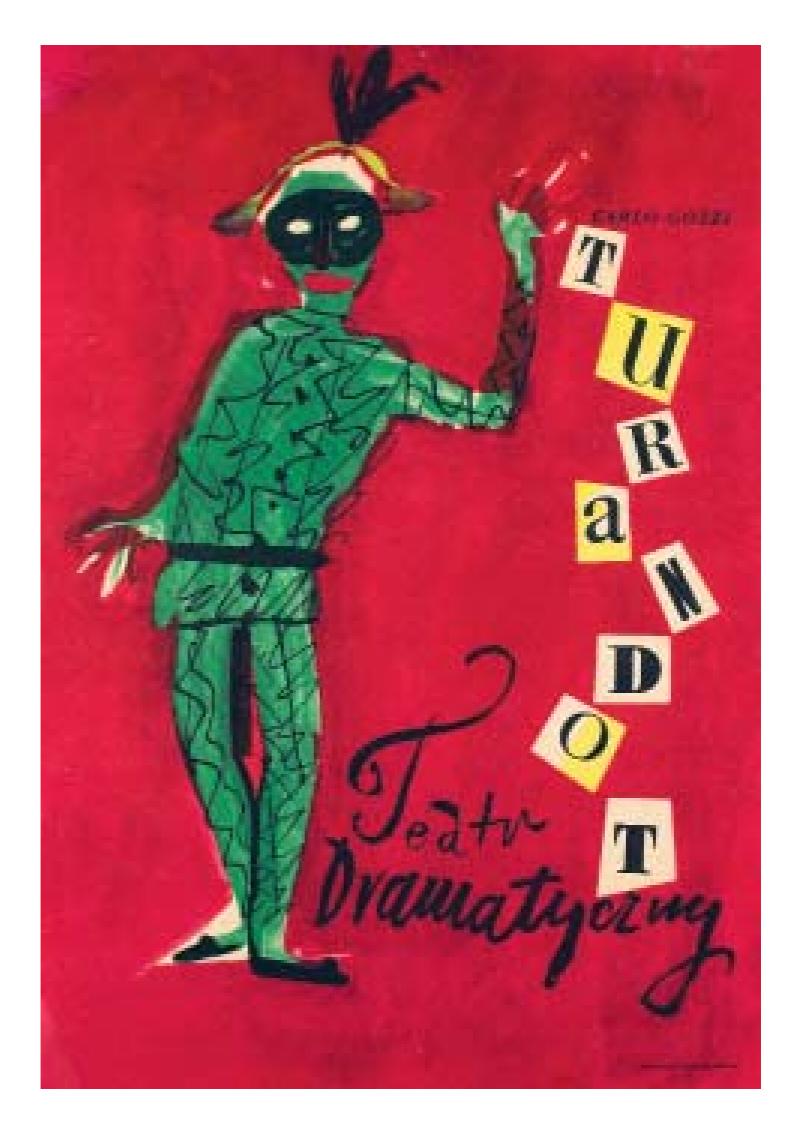


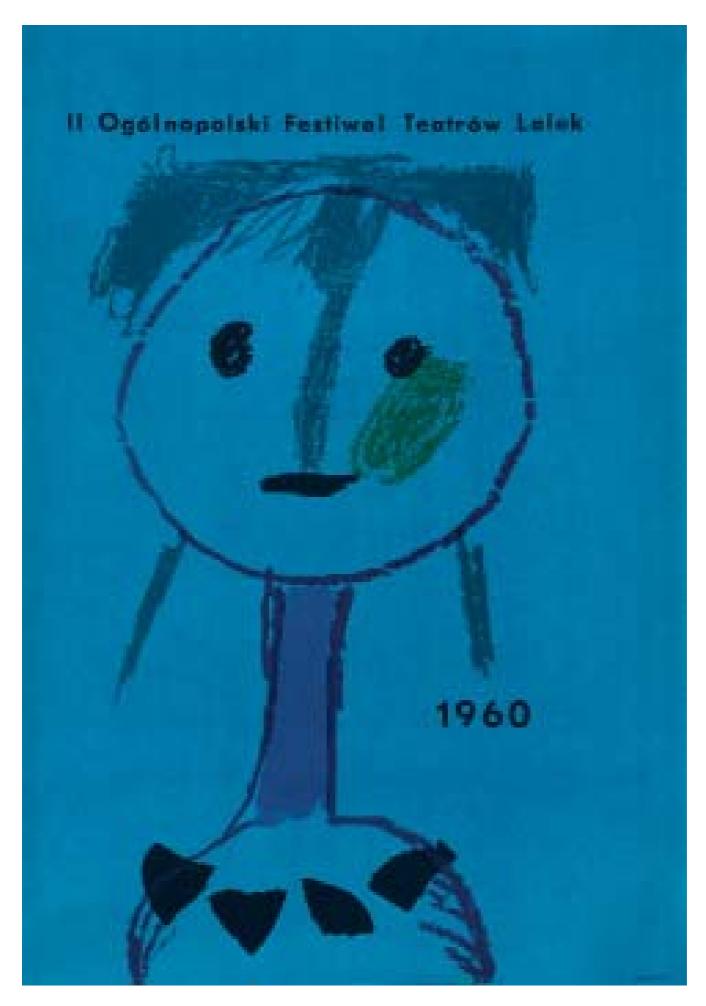


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## Catching Henryk Tomaszewski by the Foot

KATARZYNA MATUL

Amazement is the timid beginning of pleasure. Roland Barthes<sup>1</sup>

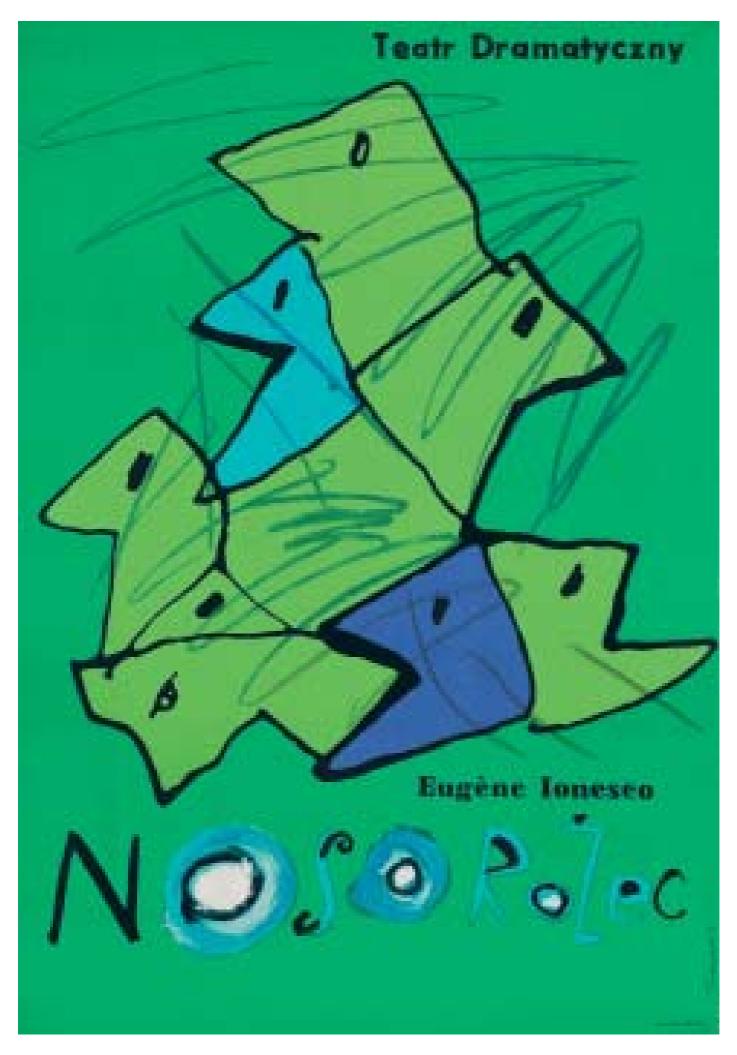
Henryk Tomaszewski owed his fame to an amazing talent and remarkable personality. The plethora of quotes by the artist, as well as anecdotes relating to his pedagogical practice and the memories of his students, have created a legend that overshadowed his work. In fact, one should ask, what is his work for contemporary audiences? A sign of a bygone era, or a starting point to look back on the Polish Poster School in its golden age? Are his designs no more than 'sad birds', dusted off for an exhibition, as Jan Lenica once described posters removed from their street context and displayed in a gallery? Or perhaps, their 'use value' was never a crucial aspect, and the artist created them with a purely aesthetic experience in mind?

'Each of Tomaszewski's posters, be it great, good, or failed, speaks about the artist',2 wrote art historian Jan Białostocki in 1953. Opinion on Tomaszewski's 'author's approach' to design is widespread, yet what does this approach actually mean?

In order to see what's going on in the artist's head, all you need to do is follow his hand — said a journalist interviewing Picasso in 1955, thus expressing his belief in the myth of artistic genius that makes its presence known in the most intuitive traces of brush, accidentally spilled paint or seemingly unimportant dabs and strokes. I set out to find what could be 'read' from the gestures, traces and details on the posters of Henryk Tomaszewski. I was interested in detail as understood by the French art historian Daniel Arasse, according to which dettaglio (as opposed to particolare), is not only a section, a component of a painting — but this seemingly unimportant part heralds the programme of the whole painting.3 Thus understood, everything can be a detail, anything that is 'alarming' and surprising for the spectator. In his captivating history of painting seen from the perspective of the detail, Daniel Arasse pays much attention to the role of the spectator in the process in which it is 'created'. The detail (dettaglio), he argues, is a trace left by the one who creates it, that is the artist or the spectator.4 This two-way analysis proposed by Arasse seems interesting with respect to the work of Tomaszewski, who said in 1988: 'I like sentences that are built in a way so that I can imagine the adjectives instead of reading them. This is why working on a design of a poster I try to express it with close to nothing, and have the spectator come up with the rest. I'm counting on his co-authorship.'5

Attention to detail was of utmost importance for Henryk Tomaszewski, a fact attested to by his copious experiments and sketches, in which he perfected these 'least significant' elements of the composition so that they would 'pass off' as spontaneous gestures. With this in mind, I thought

- 1 Roland Barthes, *Sollers écrivan*, Paris: Flammarion, 1978, p. 70.
- 2 Jan Białostocki, 'Henryk Tomaszewski', Przegląd Kulturalny, no. 32, 1953.
- 3 Daniel Arasse, Detal. Historia malarstwa w zbliżeniu, trans. Anna Arno, Kraków: Dodo Editor, 2013, p. 11. Originally published as Le Détail. Pour une histoire rapprochée de la peinture, Paris: Flammarion, 1992.
- 4 Ibid, p. 11.
- 5 'Wciąż chcę nie umieć. Z Henrykiem Tomaszewskim rozmawia Joanna Paszkiewicz-Jägers', *Polityka*, no. 25, 1988, pp. 1, 7.





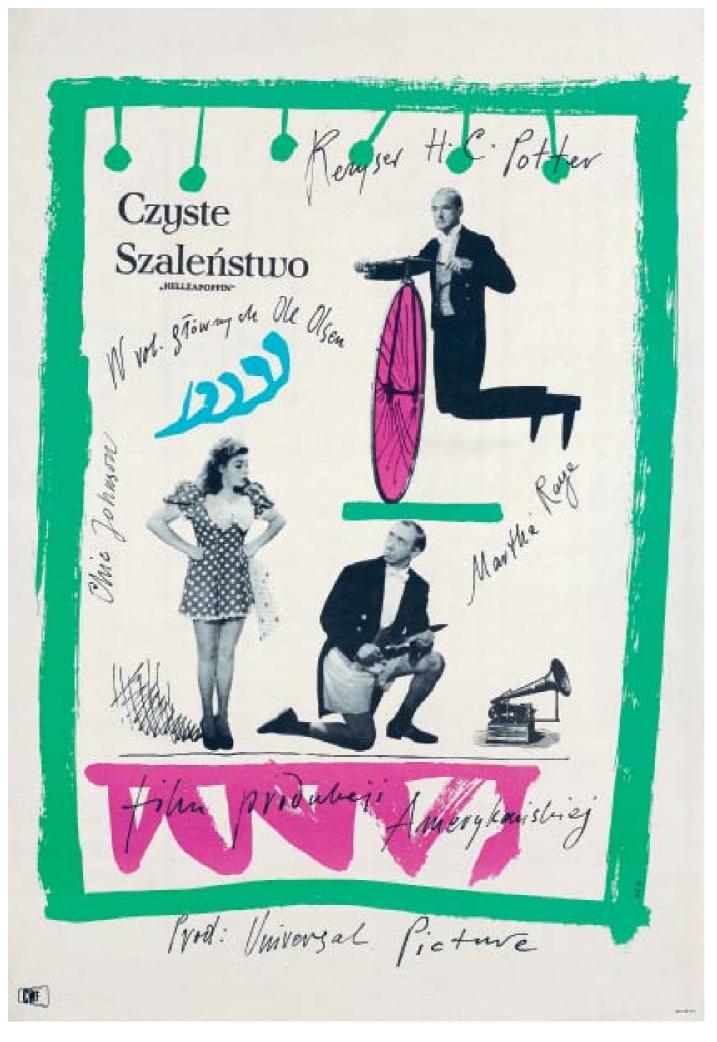


of all the seemingly accidental dabs, spots, dots and irregular figures (an increasingly frequent feature of the artist's posters from the late 1950s on) that now appeared even more suspicious.

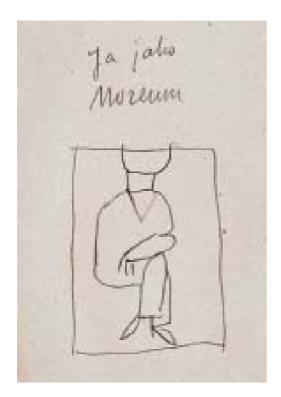
In his early works, such as *The Rape of the Sabine Women* (1958), *Hellzapoppin'* (1959), or the celebrated *Rhinoceros* (1961), these elements convey the comical or absurd mood of the advertised play or film. Whereas on the posters announcing the solo exhibitions of the artists Piotr Potworowski (1958) and Andrzej Stopka (1985), the dabs and 'accidental' splatters of paint represent the creative process, the painterly gesture. Such details, in harmony with the general message of a poster, are thus innocent.

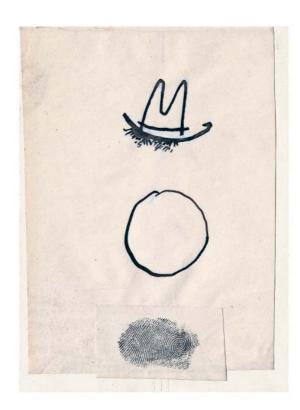
More enigmatic are the dots, spots, and splatters in the artist's later works, where their presence cannot be easily accounted for by reference to the subject. At times, they are almost unnoticeable, staying on the sidelines, as on the poster for *Kordian* (1987) where they are lost within the composition of 'spontaneous' dabs of a brush. On other occasions, they occupy a central position, like on the poster accompanying the 13th International Poster Biennale (1990), where they appear on the back of a sitting cat, one below the other.

These two red and blue dots, or spots if you like, seemed to me particularly intriguing for their location — disguised as ornament, yet placed at the centre of the composition, which makes it evident that the artist wanted them to be noticed. At the first glance, their presence seems justified by analogy to the red dot in the Biennale logo in the upper-left section of the poster. On closer inspection, however, it is obvious that the two central dots are not only larger, but also have a less regular shape. These half-dots, half-spots, resemble circles only from a distance but reveal all their imperfections under scrutiny. An analysis of other posters by Tomaszewski makes it possible to determine that circles or rings, cut out or painted in a deliberately offhand manner, are among the favourite motifs used by the artists. They appear in different variants: as the blue circle and red ring placed next to one another on a poster for the Association of Polish Artists and Designers (1960), the white circle on a black background, as the key motif in Mostra di arte grafica polacca (1961), the red dot lost in a mass of spirals and letters forming the word 'Circus' (1963), the red circle which 'did not fit' on the poster, creating the shape of a cut off arena or the letter C in Circus (1965), or the circular 'no entry' sign in Aleksander Fredro's Revenge (1970), the snake-like form in Caricatures (1970), as well as the double, black and red line in the heart-like shaped letter O in the word 'Love', on the poster for the artist's solo exhibition at Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam (1991).



Hellzapoppin', 1959, film poster I as Museum, drawing, undated Untitled, drawing, 1960s



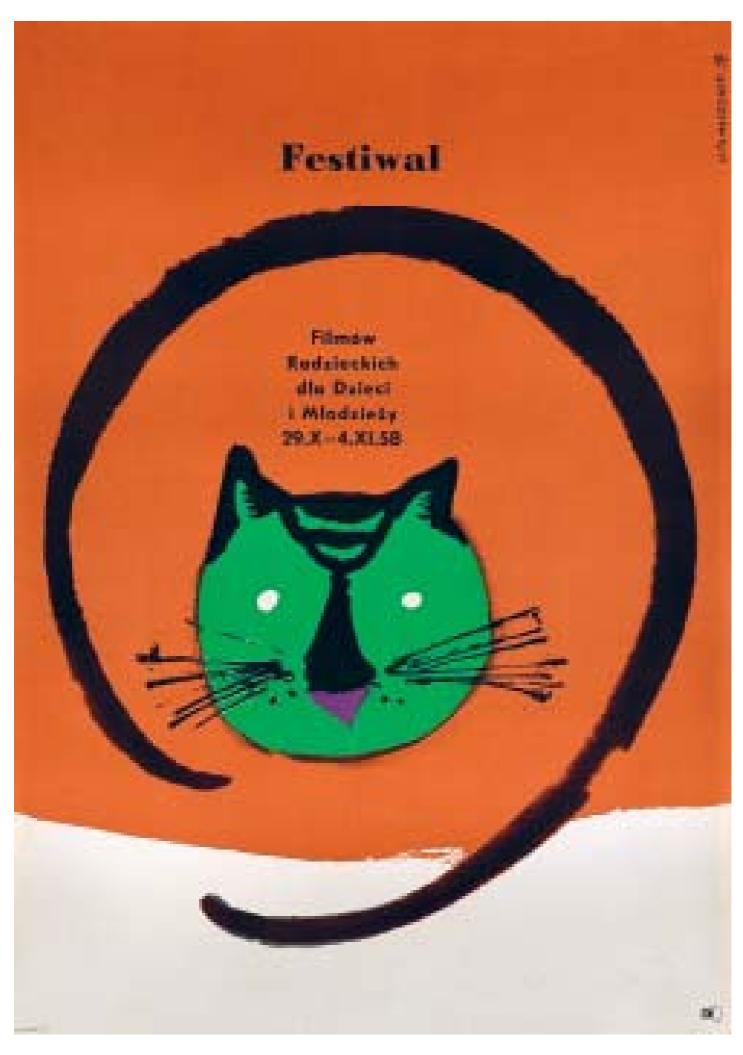


Rings and circles, the most perfect of figures, so eagerly exploited by Tomaszewski, were at the same time (equally stubbornly) deprived by him of their perfect shape. Isn't this a statement about the artist's own working method? The question of imperfect perfection, or perfect imperfection, was what concerned him greatly. Tomaszewski had a morbid fear of routine but he also, it seems, shunned perfection: 'the closer one is to perfection, the more freedom it takes away',6 he said in an interview. Nonetheless, it was something he attained very quickly. Already in 1948 he received five grand prizes at the international poster exhibition in Vienna.<sup>7</sup> His first posters made after the war, such as *Long Live May Day* of 1945 (almost exclusively based on letters), or *Football* of 1948, make it evident that the artist had mastered the use of detail and its subordinate role in the composition. Yet it was in these very moments, when he felt he was too close to the ideal that he would decide to abruptly change his creative method. One can even have the impression that he would sometimes intentionally 'spoil' the composition with a dab, doodle, or some odd element. He refused to be a slave of his own perfection. What concerned him the most was inventiveness and ceaseless exploration.

In an interview for the magazine *Projekt* in 1974, Tomaszewski said this about his satirical drawings: 'I prefer a miscarried proposal to mastered perfection. I experiment with other kinds of expression, at times even gibberish, broken statements in half-finished sentences. This is why my works often seem as though there was nothing to see, nothing "pretty". These things are just unable to please the eye. If anything, they are fleeting, perishable. . . . I stopped being concerned about making an impression with form.'8

For the artist, the above reflections had also a more general, existential and philosophical character. In an interview for *Kulisy* he said: 'There's no point in living a comfortable life, tearing the pages off the calendar. There's no point in counting the days as they pass. A person should be born every day.'9 The figure of a circle could thus be read as symbolising the constant rebirth of the artist. This is evidenced by two drawings. In the first, entitled *I as Museum* Tomaszewski portrayed himself in a crude drawing: seated, legs crossed, with only half of his head (meaning the circle is incomplete), the other half 'cut off' by the rectangular frame. The circle — symbolising

- 6 'Strzelić w dziesiątkę. Z prof. Henrykiem Tomaszewskim rozmawia Krystyna Nastulanka', *Polityka*, no. 52, 1977.
- 7 Internationale Plakat Ausstellung mit Karikaturenschad, Künstlerhaus, Vienna. 1948.
- 8 'Henryk Tomaszewski rozmawia z redakcją', *Projekt*, no. 3, 1974, p. 33.
- 9 'Ten, który udaje Tomaszewskiego', Henryk Tomaszewski in conversation with Jadwiga Radomińska, Kulisy, no. 37, 1959.







the state of constant artistic readiness and openness to new challenges, identified with the head, the eye, or reason — is thus juxtaposed with the museum, representing fossilisation. The second drawing, viewable in opposition to the first, depicts a human figure consisting of three elements: a fingerprint, a ring (imperfect as always), and a hat.

However, all this doesn't solve the riddle of the two dots on the back of the cat. They form a similar pattern on the poster for the exhibition of works by Wojciech Zamecznik, but this time they are considerably larger, and the blue dot is the one on top, just above the letter W. The colour red catches the eye, but it is also the symbol of emotion and feelings — whereas blue is the colour of reason. It is meaningful that Tomaszewski placed the red dot close to where the cat's heart should be. Whereas on the poster for Zamecznik's exhibition the artist's initials seem to form a fragment of his figure, with the blue dot marking the head while the red one is located near the heart. The practice of Henryk Tomaszewski moves between these two poles, reason and emotion, and perhaps he chose to highlight this familiar aspect in the art of Zamecznik.

Tomaszewski stood up for the right of a poster designer to express his own emotions, a case he made clear during a heated debate concerning political posters with political dignitaries and affiliated critics, held in June 1953 on the occasion of the 1st Polish Poster Exhibition. His voice contributed to the rejection of the doctrine of Socialist Realism in this field much earlier than in the field of painting — which, in consequence, offered the designers an increased degree of creative freedom. He said on that occasion: 'We all reject, quite unnecessarily, the idea that art can produce an effect through appealing to emotions. Criticism tends to be purely theoretical, fossilised and rational, measuring works against a set of rules, in a jargon of self-assured connoisseurs. A work of art should address people rather than algebraic formulas whose value can be changed at will.'<sup>10</sup> Emotions were always important to Tomaszewski in the process of both creation and reception. On the poster for his 1969 solo exhibition at the Société des Beaux-Arts in Brussels the eye of a crudely drawn figure is fixed on a red point. This image could be read metaphorically, as the first stage of creation, i.e. perception, but also as a process in which the image is created by the spectator. In both cases, Tomaszewski seems to suggest, the temperature should be high — a fact expressed symbolically through the colour red.

10 O plakacie. Zbiór materiałów z narad i dyskusji oraz artykułów poświęconych sprawom plakatu politycznego, na prawach rękopisu, Warsaw:
Wydawnictwo Artystyczno-Graficzne RSW 'Prasa', 1953, p. 44.



But the artist's creative method also placed a strong emphasis on an intellectual approach: he would come up with the most accurate associations in the course of meticulous studies. The process of the reception of his images, too, was not based solely on emotion. He mentioned this in an interview for *Projekt*: 'What we did was simply change an image for looking at into an image for reading.'<sup>11</sup>

All that is left now is to explain the riddle of the cat. How did the two dots — the subject of our consideration — find their way onto the back of a cat? In the history of culture the cat is a powerful symbol with many meanings and associations, hence the use of this motif by a poster designer is never a neutral gesture. Whereas in the history of this artistic genre the cat became particularly popular in the second half of the 19th century in France. It was then that Edouard Manet created his celebrated lithographic poster Le Rendez-vous des chats, with a white and a black cat, announcing a publication about these animals by Champfleury (Les Chats: histoire, mœurs, observations, anecdotes), while Théophile-Alexandre Steinlen, the draughtsman for the famous cabaret Chat Noir, made cats the leading motif of his art. Tomaszewski took up the tradition of the French masters of poster (who regarded this medium in artistic categories) — by including the drawn figure of a cat on the poster for the 13th International Poster Biennale; introducing its 'painterly' counterpart on the poster for a student's circus Tralabomba (1960) (which, incidentally, hung in his home);12 placing a somewhat fierce-looking cat on the page for March in the calendar for 1977; depicting erotic cats, in two ink drawings of a cat-woman (1957) and the drawing titled Do Not Tease featured in his Książka zażaleń [Book of Complaints] (1961); bringing a cute cat into the poster design for the Festival of Soviet Films for Children and Youth (1958); or even constructing a 'letter-cat', hidden in the words 'Posters about Posters' (1987). Comparisons to Steinlen seem appropriate also due to the fact that both artists similarly explored the symbolic meaning of the cat as representing femininity, eroticism, as well as childhood. The most 'childish' of Tomaszewski's cats is the one from the poster for the Festival of Soviet Films for Children and Youth, with long, exaggerated whiskers and a tail curled around itself. This is the kind of cat we know from children's drawings, the first words of the popular alphabet book Ala ma kota [Ala Has a Cat], the stories of Filemon the cat or the fairy tale Puss in Boots. It also brings to mind the images of these animals in Steinlen's wellknown lithographs advertising Vingeanne milk (1894) and Compagnie Française des Chocolats et des Thés (1895).

The double nature of the cat reflects well the double nature of the poster in the practice of Henryk Tomaszewski, who saw it as a democratic art, meant for ordinary people in the street. This animal is also well known for its individuality, in line with the artist's belief in the need to leave one's own, characteristic mark in the work. As a symbol of intuition and the unconscious, the cat also embodies an intuitive approach to art. The artist illustrated this point with an anecdote he told in an interview with Krystyna Nastulanka in 1966. When the journalist addressed the subject of perfection, Tomaszewski suddenly changed the topic and recounted the story of a man who convinced him to leave the class at the Academy to show him his own works. The artist soon realised that the works were not of much value. 'What should I say? So I sit there, silent, with my legs crossed and notice my foot jiggling back and forth. What's with this jiggling foot — I think to myself . . . And then I say: "Listen, if I would stick a pencil between my toes now and put some paper on the floor I could make similar drawings. Don't get me wrong, but you should rather see a doctor. About your nerves." — "How do you know that?", he asks. "I don't know anything, I don't know you. I'm just guessing." At which point he stands up and says: 'Thank you very much. You told me a lot . . . "'13

The foot in this story is as if straight from the writing of Witold Gombrowicz (incidentally, it became the key motif on the poster for Gombrowicz's play *History* of 1983), a seemingly unimportant detail which suddenly 'enlightens' the artist and suggests a solution. The cat and the foot have thus a similar meaning — as symbols of intuition, vital elements of the creative process, but also of the process in which the image is created by the spectator.

<sup>11 &#</sup>x27;Henryk Tomaszewski rozmawia . . . ', p. 33.

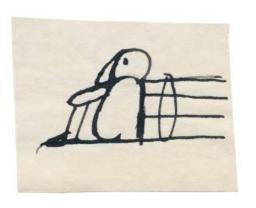
<sup>12</sup> Olgierd Budrewicz, 'Pozostać sobą bez względu na to, kim się jest', *Przekrój*, no. 843, 1961, p. 9.

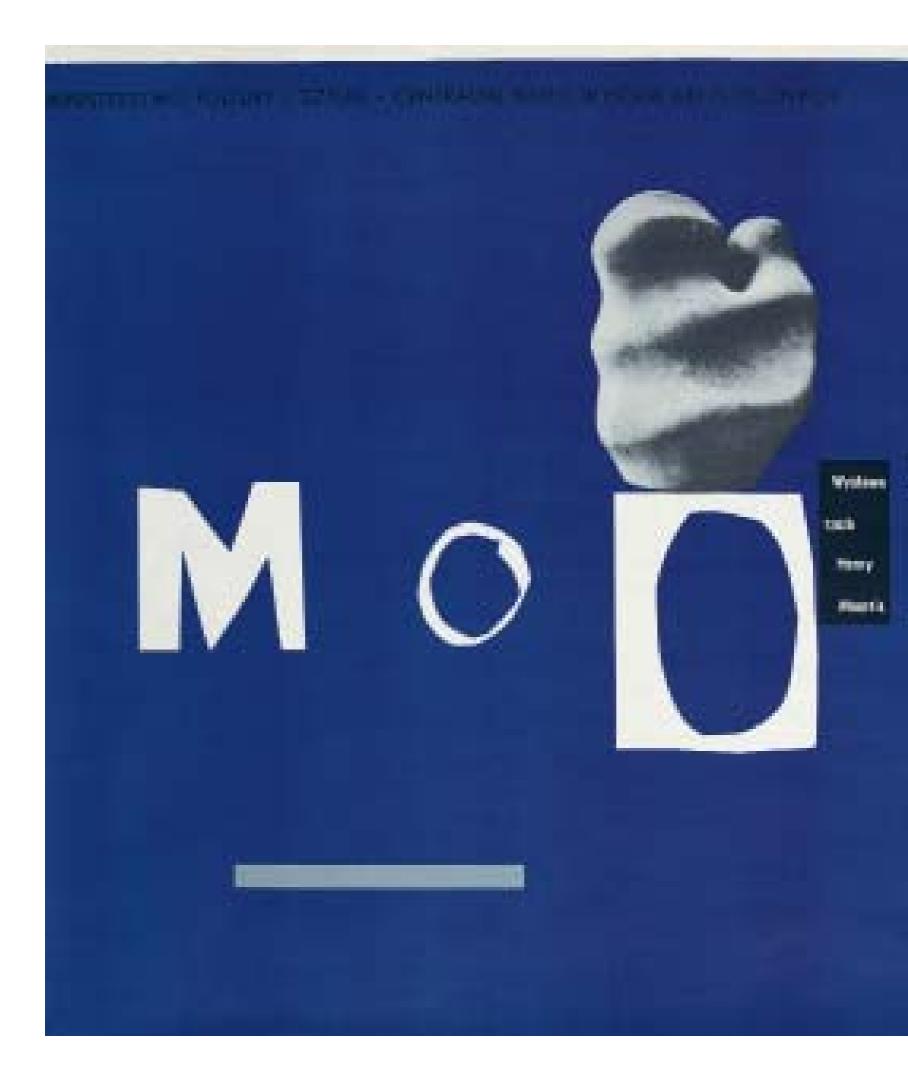
<sup>13 &#</sup>x27;Strzelić w dziesiątkę . . . '



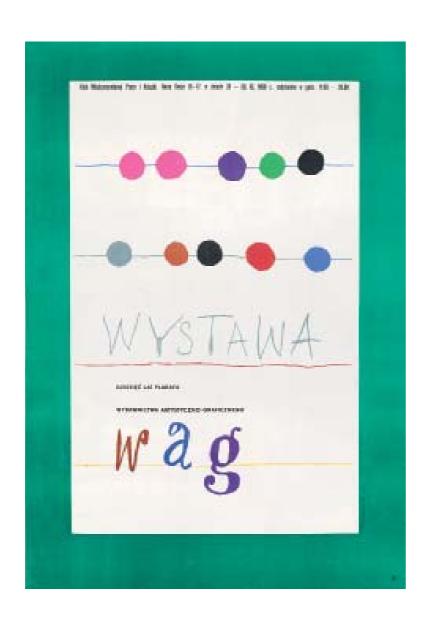
14 See André Chastel, *Fables, formes, figures*, vol. 1, Paris: Flammarion, 1978, p. 15.

André Chastel argued that a singular detail alarms and stimulates the historian. 14 The analysis of the detail in this case provides the solution to the riddle: the cat with two dots on its back on the poster for the 13th International Poster Biennale is the alter ego of Henryk Tomaszewski the artist (he preferred dachshunds in private life), it is his fingerprint, a self-portrait. We can read from it that he was a self-reflective artist who left traces of his own 'self' in the designs: personal considerations on the creative process, and more general ones, on life as a machine. This machine is something one should consciously set it in motion every day, preferably in a direction opposite to the generally accepted one. We can also learn something about ourselves as an art audience. Not only that a work of art cannot exist without the act of creation on the part of the spectator, but also that shrewdness and an individual approach are no less important in this process, than the artist's own fingerprint.



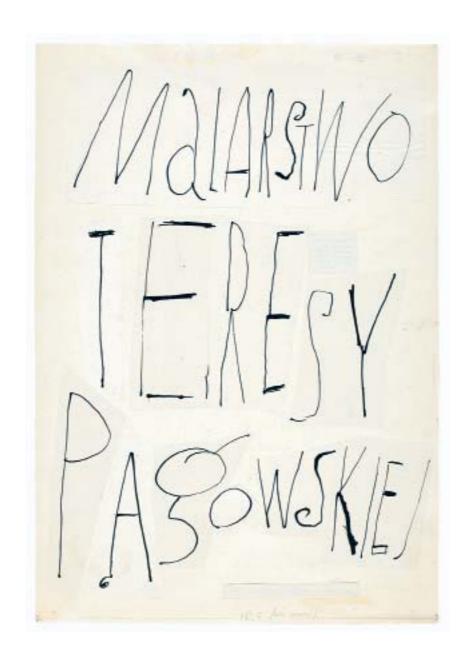






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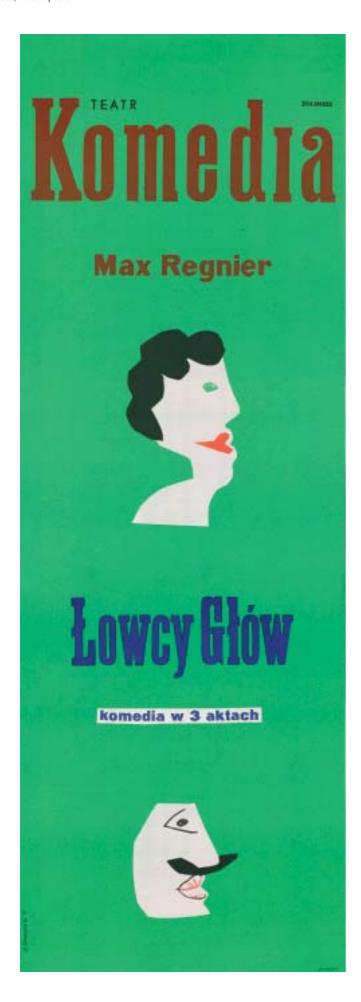
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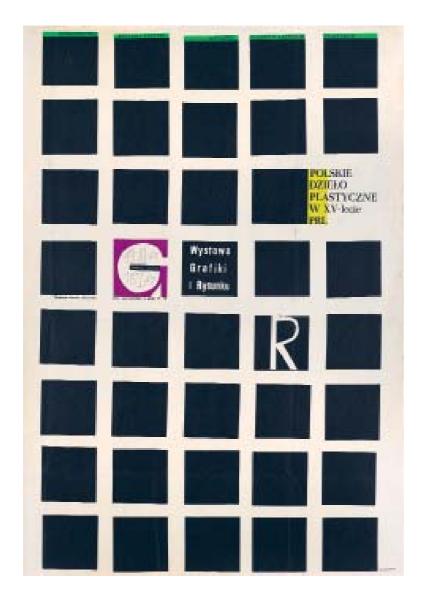
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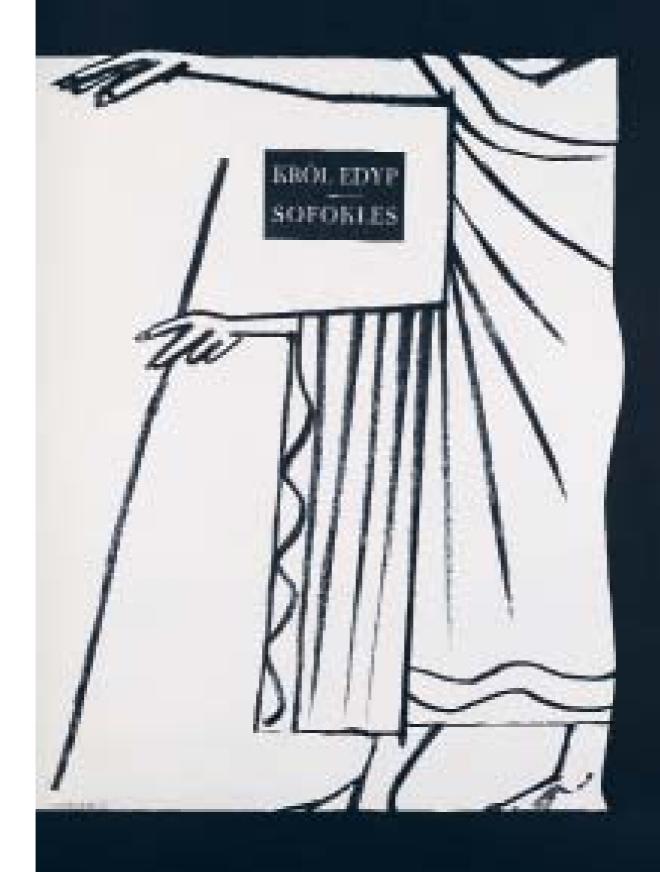


22 LIPCA





#### Teatr Dramatyczny

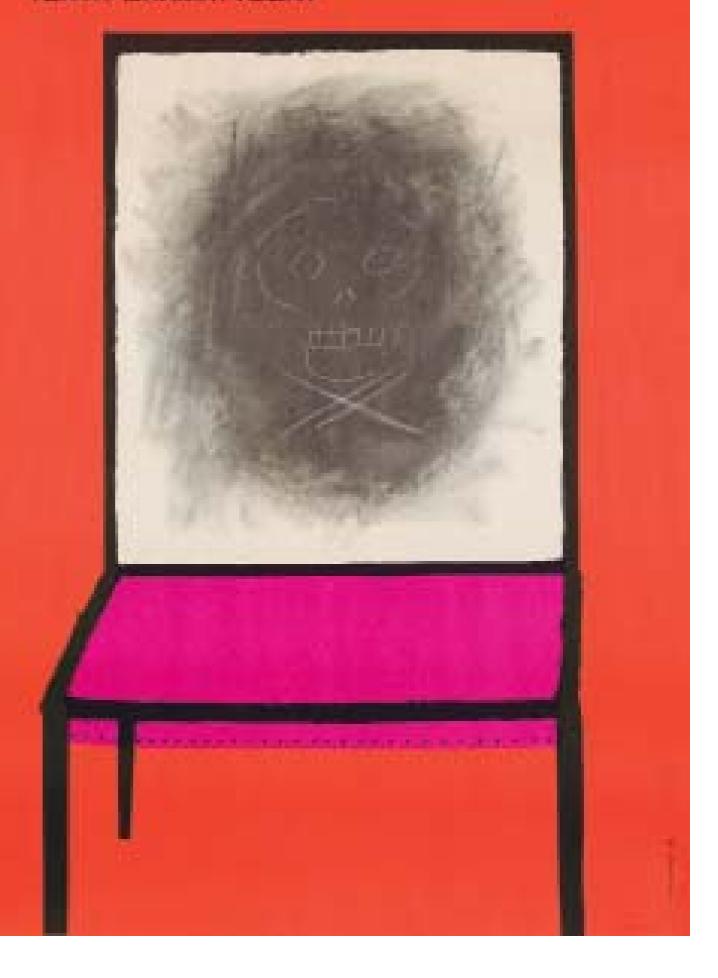


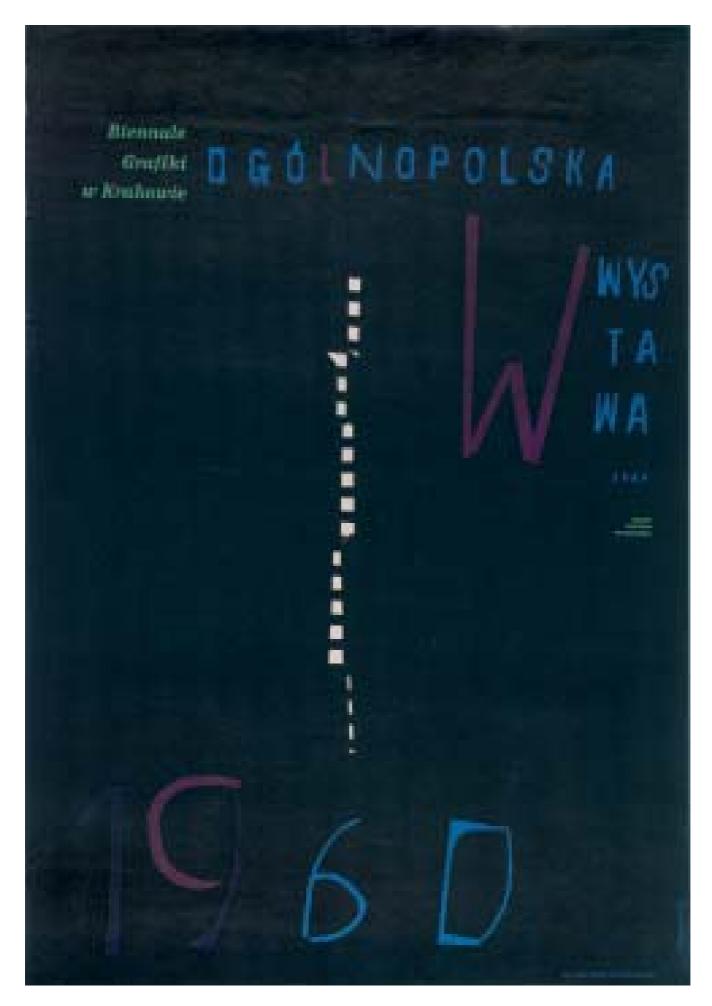






# Hamlet TEATR DRAMATYCZNY





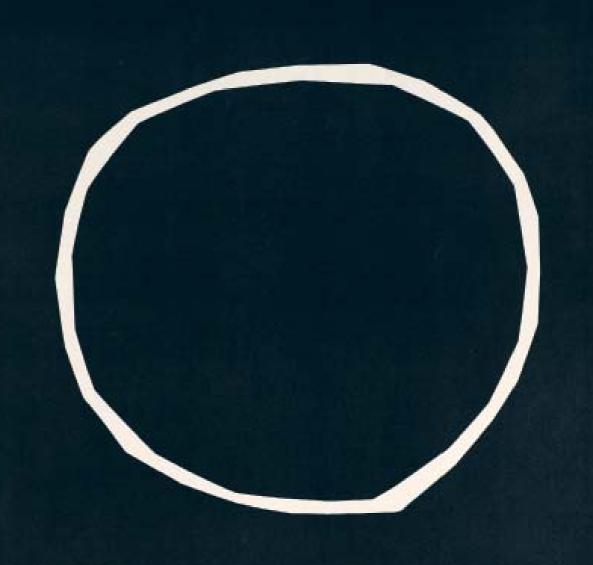
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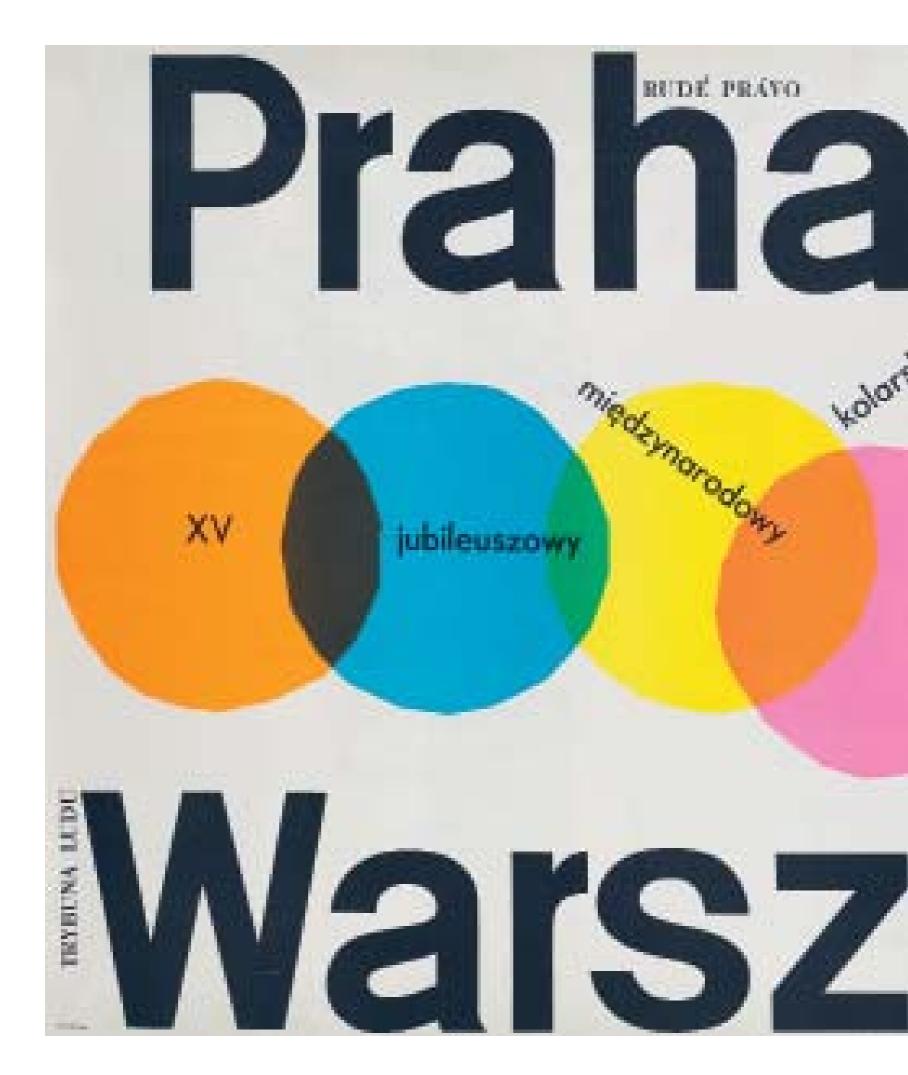
Sztuka w 3 aktach wg powieści "Gubernator"

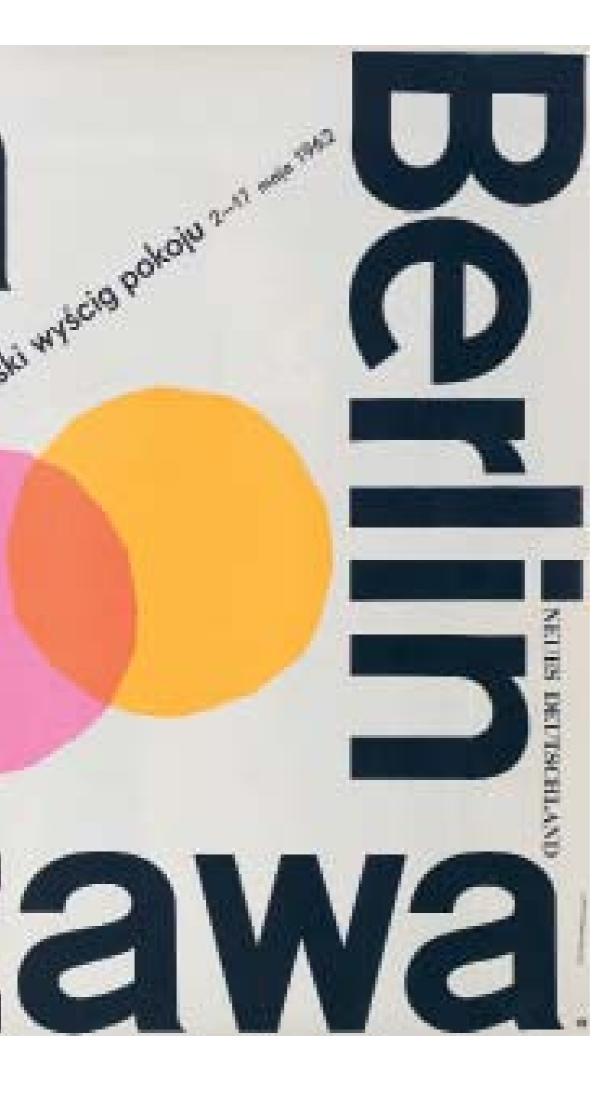


### MOSTRA DI ARTE GRAFICA POLACCA

Calcografia Nazionale

via della Stamperia 6



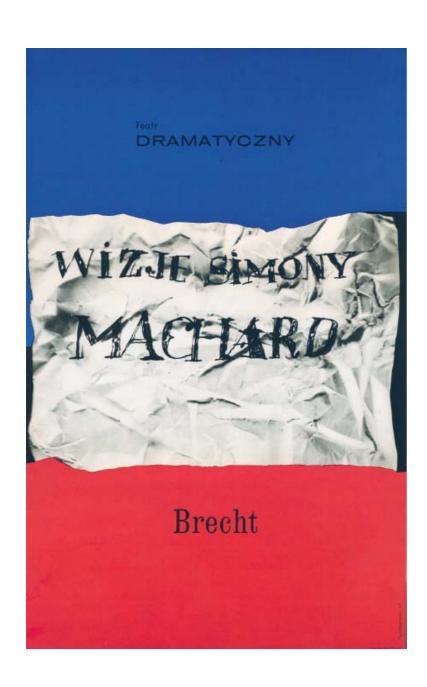




XVI festiwal sztuk plastycznych w sopocia IV ogolnopolska wystawa młodego malarstwa, rzeżby, grafiki XVI festiwał sz tuk plastycznych w sopodle IV ogolnopolska wystawa mio dego malarstwa, rzeźby, grafiki XVI festiwał sztuk pl nych sopocie IV ogolnopolska wystawa mi medell stwa grafiki XVI festiwal sztuk pla 8000 CHE olska wystawa młode in reactor. grafiki XX Life plainty or ocie IV ogolno DOISKS WYSTER v. grafiki XVI fes tiwal sztuk plastyc na IV ogólnopolska wysta wa młodego malarstwa c grafiki XVI festiwal sztuk plastycznych w sopocie P laka wystawa młodeno malarstwa, rzeżby, grawc plastycznych w soppode IV pools and a refere rzezby, grafil sonogie wall szluk plast V 000 stawa miodego malarsa filed: XVI sztuk plastycznych w sopocie IV ska wy awa młodego malarstwa, rzeżby, grafiki X wal sztuk plastycznych w sopocie. IV ogólnopolska wysta wa mlodego malarstwa.rzeżby, grafiki XVI festiwal sztuk pla stycznych w sopocie IV ogólnopolska wystawa miodego malarstwa, rzeżby, grafili leit plastycznych MAIL. E208 STAND, LEGISLOY, DESIRED ik plastycznych w sopocie IV ogólnopolska rzeżby, grafiki XVI festiwał sz WYSTERWS tuk plastycznyczny popolska wystawa mło dego malaratwa, rzeźby, b wai sztuk piastycz nych w sopocie. W ogólnopolska dego malar stwa, rzeżby,grafiki XVI festiwal sztuk p cie. IV odolnopolska wystawa młodego mar grafiki XVI festiwal sztuk plastycznych w sopocie polska wystawa młodego malarstwa rzeżby, grafiki AVI fes tiwal sztuk plastycznych w sopocie IV ogolnopolska wysta wa młodego malarstwa, rzeżby, grafiki. XVI festiwal sztuk niastycznych w sonocie Wodólnonolska wystawa miodego 100

y, grafiki XVI lesuwar szluk plastycznych w sopoda IV ogolnopolska wystawa młodego malarstwa, rzezby, grafiki wystawa młodego malarstwa rzezby, grafiki wystawa młodego malarstwa rzezby, grafiki wystawa niodego malarstwa rzezby, grafiki wystawa szluk plastycznych w sopocie IV ogolnopolska XVI festiwal szluk plastycznych w sopocie IV ogolnopolska

IV ogólnopolska wystawa miodego malarstwa, rzeźby, grafiki XVI festiwai sztuk plastycznych w sopocie 1963



# MAPOLEON Teatr NAPOLEON

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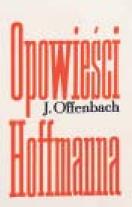


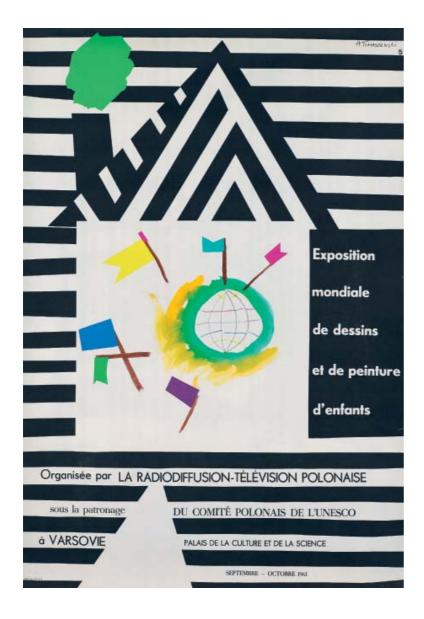












## NARODOVY

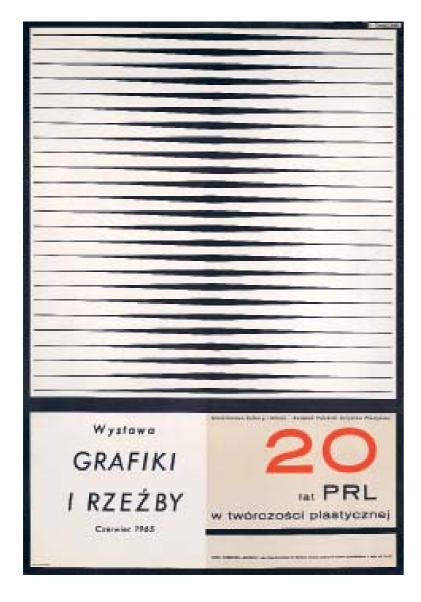
SZEKSPIR KROL RYSZARD DRUGİ





20 Years of PRL in Art, 1965

Japanese Poster, 1965



Section 18

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#### PLAKAT JAPONSKI

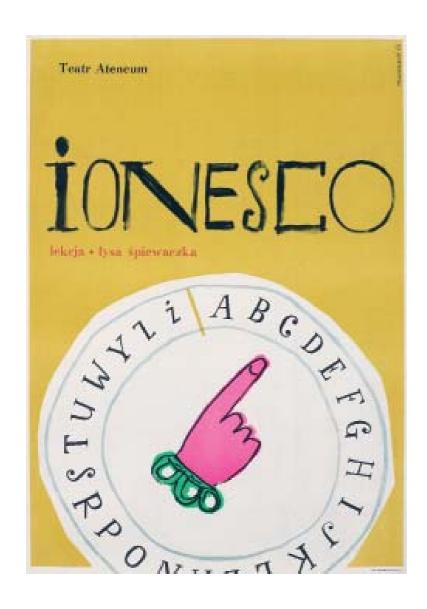






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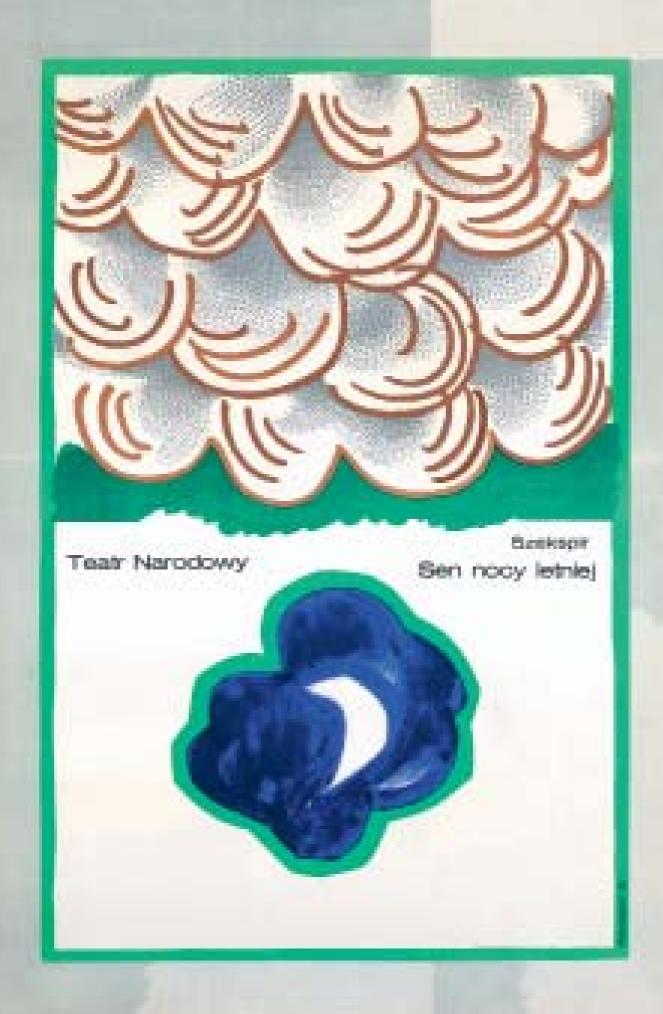
















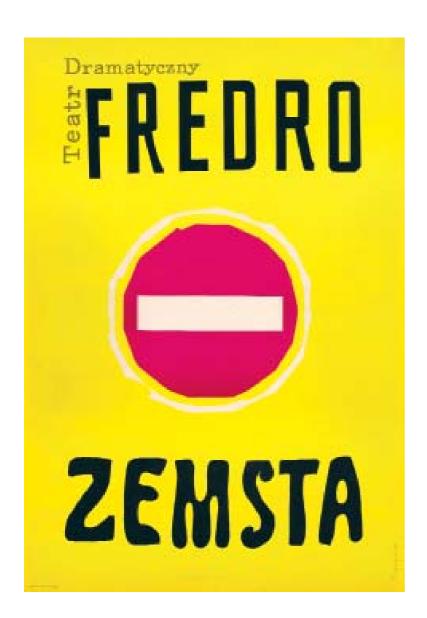
HARRIAN VII





## Henryk TOMASZEWSKI Varsovie

Société des Beaux-Arts Palais des Congrès Kunstverein Kongresshaus Biel-Bienne (Foyer) 21 Juin - 20 Juillet 1969 21 Juni - 20 Juli 1969



### TEATR DRAMATYCZNY



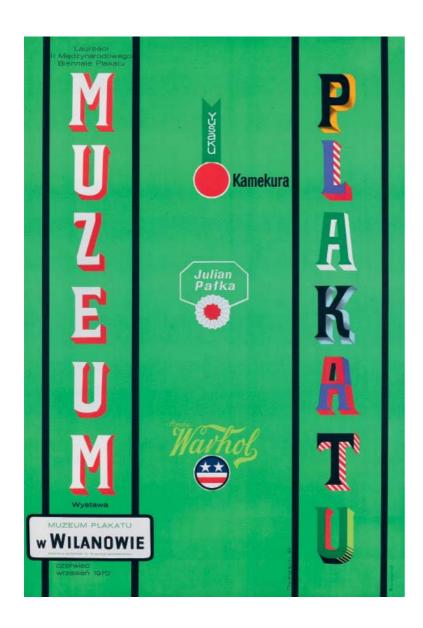
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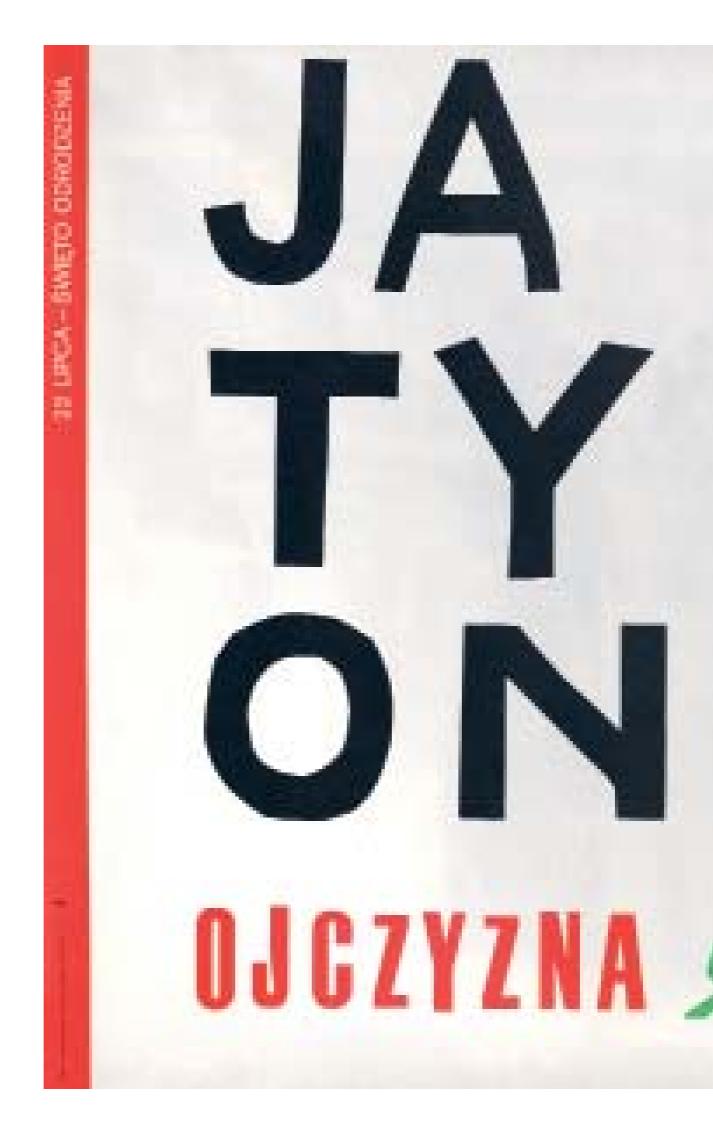
IV\* Biennale Internationale

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Sport Posters in the World, 1971 Witkacy, 1972, theatre poster

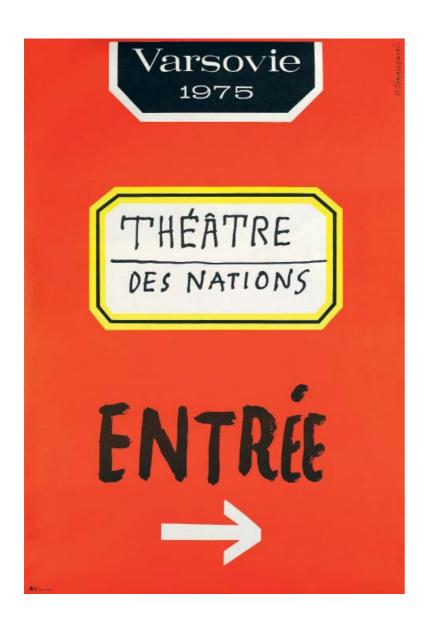


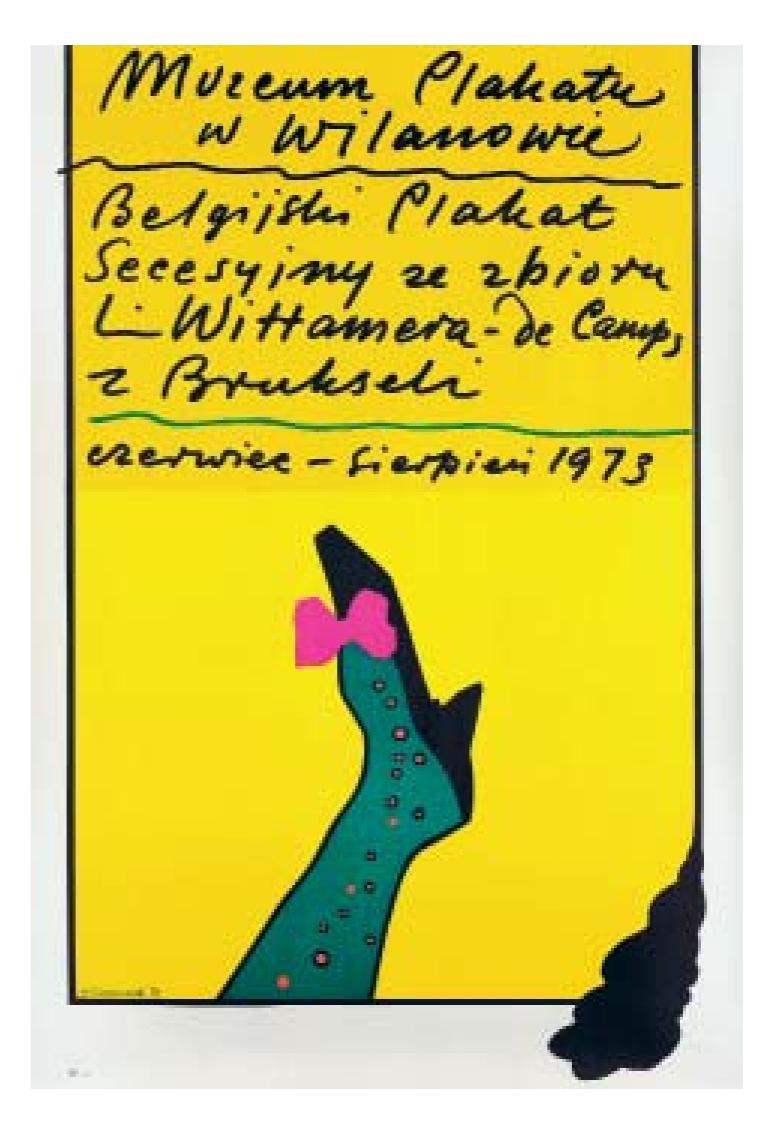


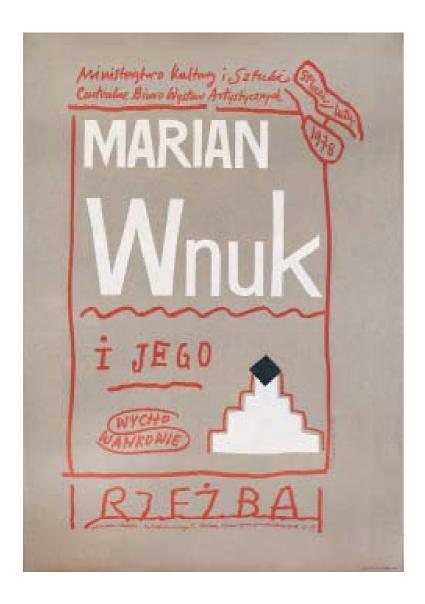


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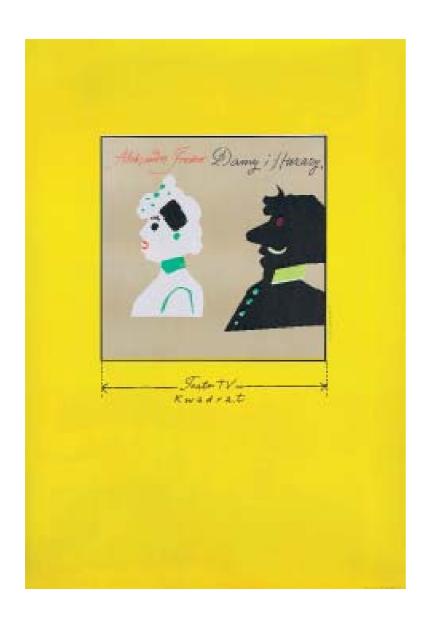
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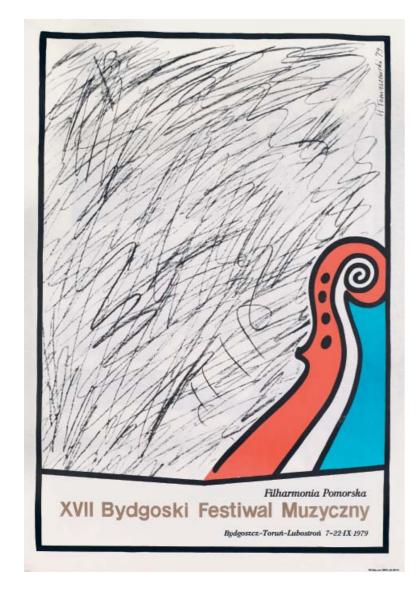


Maksym Gorki
Barbarzyńcy













#### KRYTYCY SZTUKÍ PROPONUJĄ

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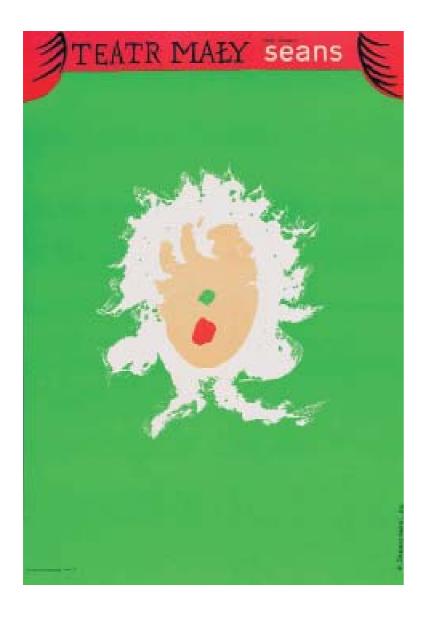
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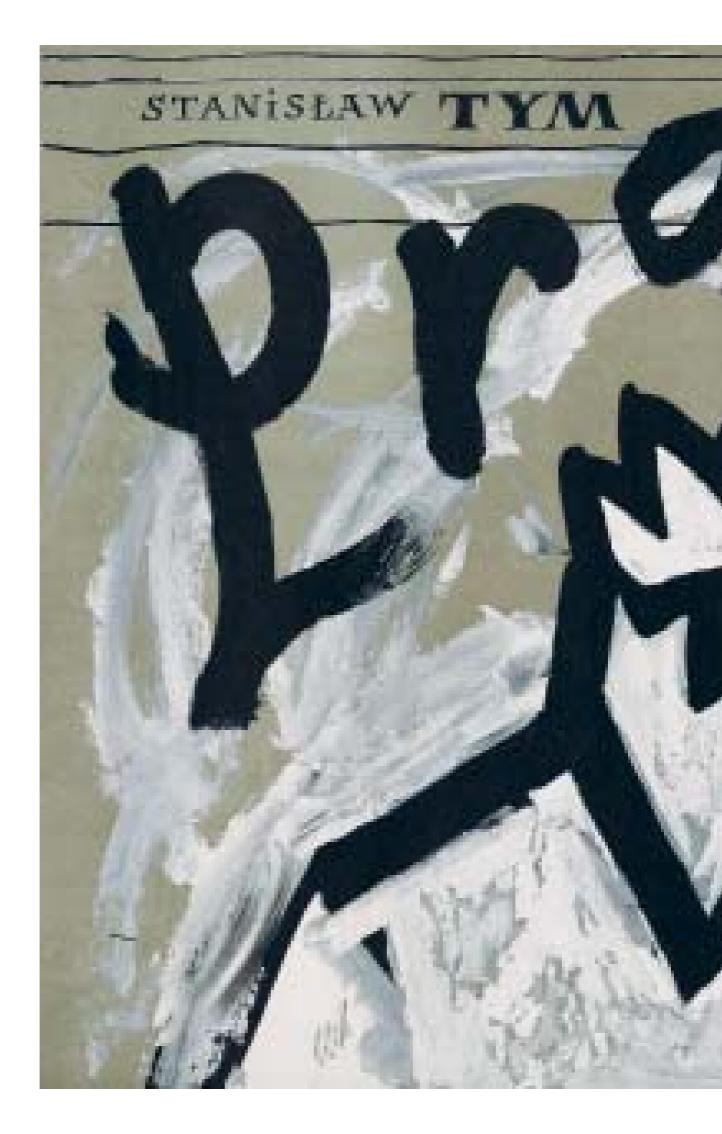




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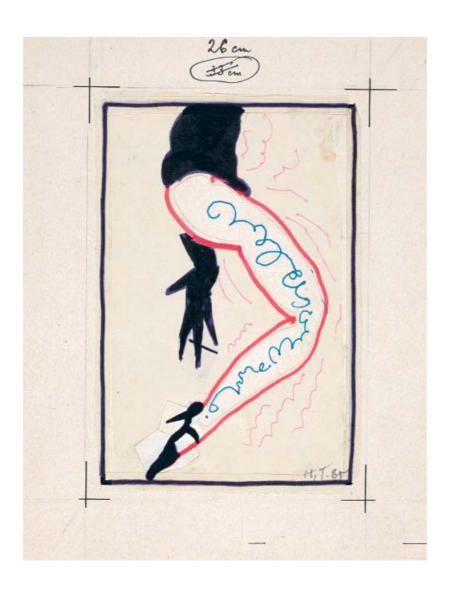
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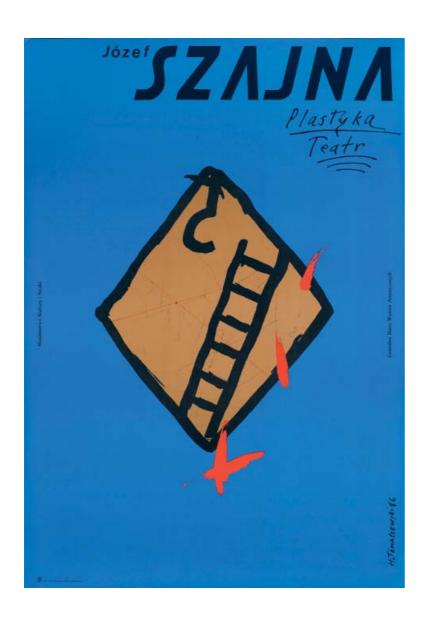






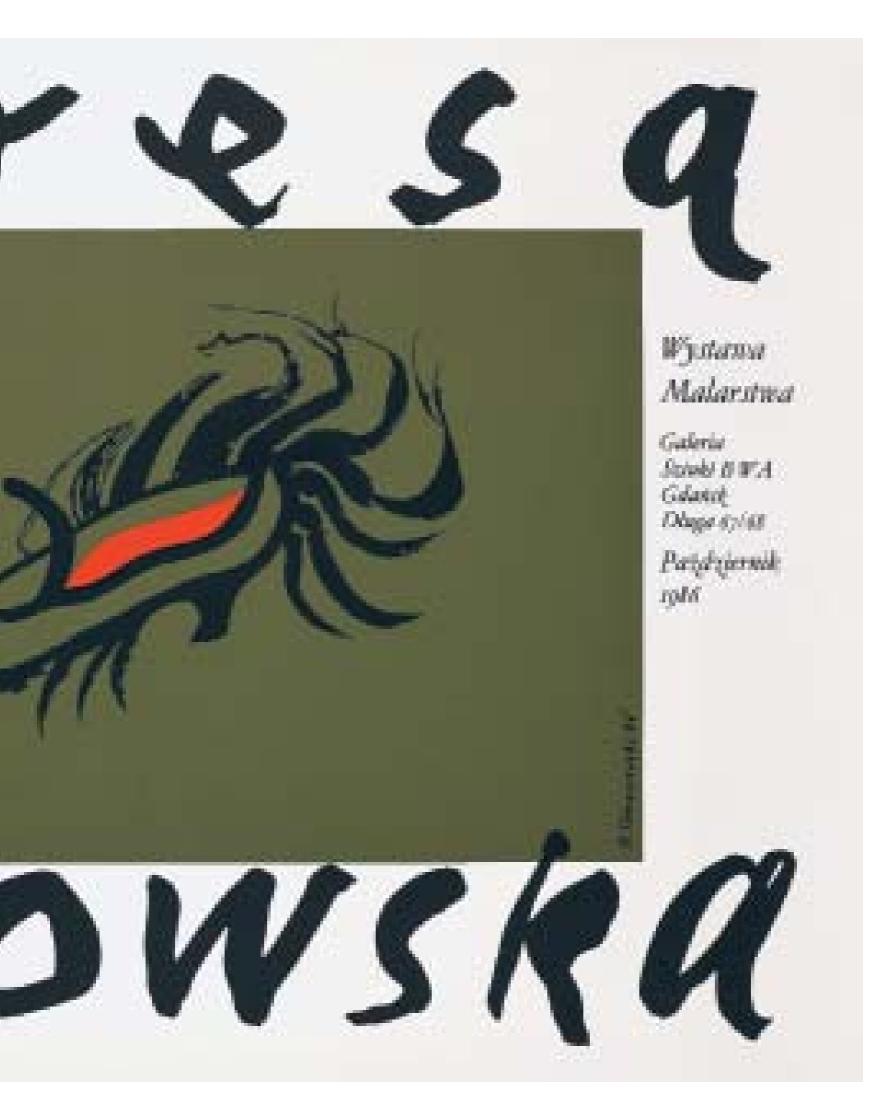






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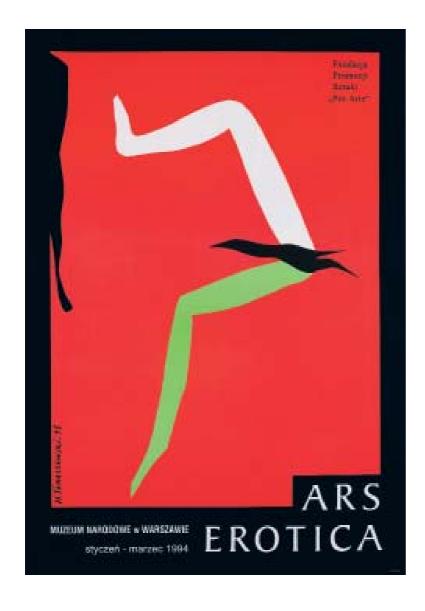


## EDWARD II

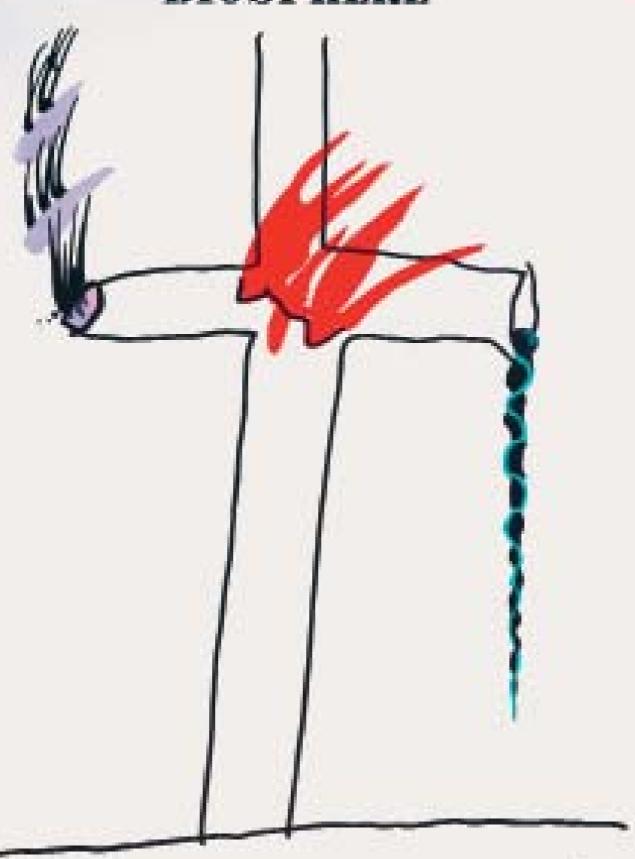


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im. Jana Kochanowskiego

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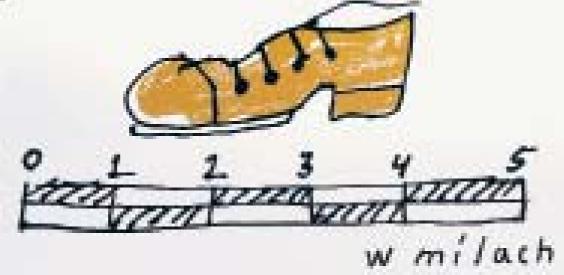
#### Henryk Tomaszewski

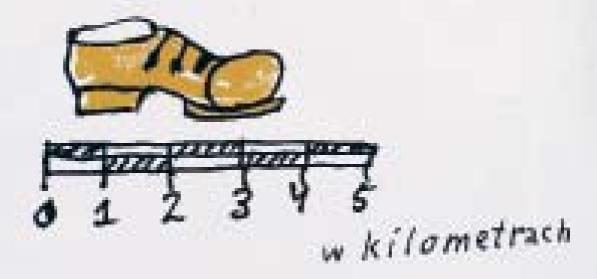
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Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam 20 april 1m 2 juni 1991

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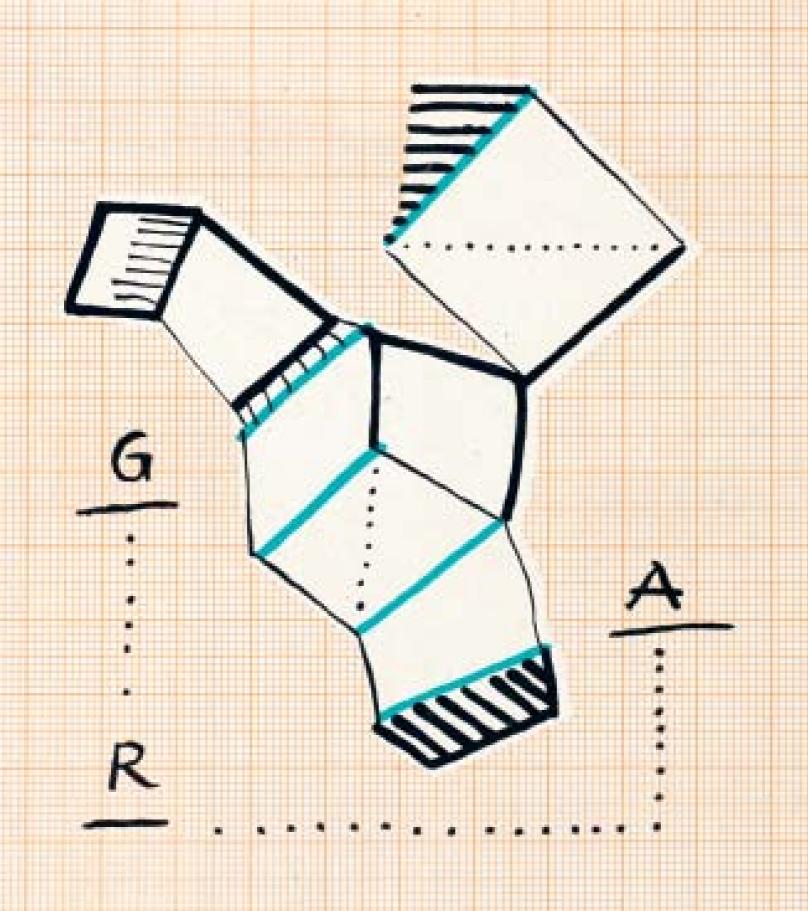


#### galeria Hoża Nº 4U IX-X 1996

#### Henryk Tomaszewski

GBIENG GPSHii i PSkatti DI-GII Warszawa tii Hoża 40 telkax 621-45-77

ON THE



#### Mastery Hard-Earned: Henryk Tomaszewski's Books

PIOTR RYPSON

A Polish graphic designer beginning his practice in the second half of the 1930s could consider himself in a lucky position. There were a whole host of talented artists in the market in the state reborn after 1918 — three generations which shaped and developed book and poster design, advertising and information graphics, as well as the design of store displays and commercial exhibitions.

The oldest among them, such as Wojciech Jastrzębowski, Bonawentura Lenart, Edmund Bartłomiejczyk and Zygmunt Kamiński, made their reputation as respected educators (the first two were Tomaszewski's teachers at the Warsaw Academy of Fine Arts). Some ten years their junior Tadeusz Gronowski and Stefan Norblin were the most popular representatives in the market of 'decorative modernism' in applied graphics, along with the spearheads of the avant-garde — Władysław Strzemiński, Henryk Stażewski, and the architects working with design, connected to the group Praesens — these were the big names, firm points of reference on the map of Polish design.

Tomaszewski belonged to a third generation — the young people who began their practice in the mid-1930s. He enrolled at the Marshal Józef Piłsudski School of Graphics in Warsaw in 1929. That year was exceptional for Polish commercial design in many respects. May saw the opening of the massive Polish National Exhibition, where four million visitors could admire the country's industrial and organisational achievements, as well as truly impressive information, exhibition, and advertising graphics, on a scale as yet unprecedented. The Polish Advertisers' Union, established a year earlier, began publishing *Reklama*, the first magazine devoted exclusively to commercial design, with covers prepared by the best designers. This was also the year of the Great Depression which wrought havoc on the global economy and at the same time, due to the rapidly declining demand, triggered a growth in advertising, including the book market. The choice of a future profession made by the young Henryk Tomaszewski seems a wise decision.

When Tomaszewski studied at the Warsaw Academy in the mid-1930s, the bookshop windows were the scene of a competition: books with covers made by the most sought-after designers sat along-side those prepared by experts in popular reading and pulp.

It was the artists a little older who set the tone, such as the already famous Mieczysław Berman, working with photomontage, Henryk Nowina-Czerny, who employed contrasting, geometrical forms, Konstanty Maria Sopoćko, Wacław Świerczyński and others. Artists' companies, typically referred to by their French name 'atelier', were becoming increasingly popular — such as Lewitt—Him, Mewa, Girs—Barcz, Hryniewiecki—Osiecki and Osiecki—Skolimowski, and Nowicki—Sandecka. Tadeusz Piotrowski, with his vivid compositions combining lettering with a single graphic element, was also gaining recognition.

fotografieren SPOŁDZIELNIA WYDAWNICZA "WIEDZA" The two book covers made by a young Tomaszewski (probably shortly after graduating from the Academy) for Ludwik Erdtracht's publishing house Instytut Wydawniczy 'Renaissance', are closest in style to the designs of Edward Manteuffel and Antoni Wajwód from the Atelier Mewa, and those of Konstanty Maria Sopoćko. Tomaszewski was quite possibly recommended to Renaissance by his close colleague Eryk Lipiński¹; if he made any other designs for Erdtracht's publishing house before the war, it wasn't many. The publisher rented a room for the young artist in the company's premises at 53 Krakowskie Przedmieście Street, here Tomaszewski met with Lipiński and Andrzej Rubinrot, both connected with the left-wing magazine *Szpilki*; among his other friends were Franciszek Parecki, and Stefan Bernaciński, a pillar of the Communist publishing houses after the war, Książka and Książka i Wiedza.<sup>2</sup>

The outbreak of the war and the occupation of the country, divided between Germany and Soviet Union, also had a dramatic impact on the development of commercial design, including book design. Many eminent artists perished — the list of names is overwhelmingly long — or stayed abroad never to return (Jan Lewitt, Jerzy Him, Franciszka and Stefan Themerson or Stefan Norblin to name just a few). The whole printing and publishing industry suffered heavy losses as well. In fact the map of publishing houses was drawn anew in the years 1944-49, with the leading role played by new institutions established by the communists and the Polish Socialist Party: Książka, Wiedza (merging into Książka i Wiedza in 1949, after the so-called unification of the party), Czytelnik and Prasa Wojskowa,<sup>3</sup> yet private publishers also continued to operate for a number of years. From 1944 to 1947, that is the time of the People's Referendum, followed by the manipulated elections of 1947, the authorities maintained the impression that the two sectors could coexist. This, however, was only a temporary tactic employed by the communists seeking to reassert their authority. 'The book was — to use the words of Anna Kamieńska — a warrant of the prevailing political system, rather than a medium through which to achieve political, cultural and economic freedoms. It was not the market which regulated the publishing activity of the state, but the political interest of the authorities which asserted that communicating through books was an effective tool of political control and a means to manipulating the minds and actions of people who read them. A book should be, above all and as it was described, "a collective agitator and propagandist, an organiser of the masses".'4

In general, the emergence of the four publishing houses mentioned above, defined a new stage in Polish book and press design. The new generation of designers came to prominence collaborating with state-run concerns which were able to print far greater number of copies than the quota set for private enterprises, as well as offering multiple opportunities for work, including major commissions of different kinds — designs for exhibitions, propaganda posters, and occasional decorations. This new generation included some of the best graphic designers of the People's Republic of Poland, such as Mieczysław Berman (the best artist working for Prasa Wojskowa), who had returned from the Soviet Union, Szymon Bojko (head of the graphic studio in the same publishing house), Ignacy Witz (working chiefly for Wiedza). The list of notable graphic designers working with publishers in Poland included: Piotr Baro, Stefan Bernaciński, Jerzy Cherka, Maria Hiszpańska-Neumann, Jan Lenica, Eryk Lipiński, Zbigniew Rychlicki, Konstanty Maria Sopoćko and of course Henryk Tomaszewski.

This milieu relied upon friendships from before the war and shared, typically leftist, beliefs. The graphic designers knew the pre-war writers, coming into the country from the Soviet Union with the Polish Army in 1944, such as Leon Pasternak and Stanisław Jerzy Lec, who played an important role in the establishment of the new cultural order. They also knew the pre-war publishers, and the communist and left-wing activists holding high-ranking posts in cultural institutions (Jerzy Borejsza, Karol Kuryluk, Zbigniew Mitzner, etc.). The first five years of the People's Republic of Poland saw the creation of a milieu where the Warsaw pre-war coffee house style mixed with the ruthless regime of the new authorities and the propaganda expectations which designers were expected meet.

- 1 Eryk Lipiński, Pamiętniki, Warsaw: Fakt, 1990, pp. 65–66. Lipiński and Andrzej Rubinrot had already been working for Erdtracht from 1935; before that the covers for the publishing house were typically designed by Karol Hiller.
- 2 Ibid, p. 51.
- 3 See Piotr Rypson, 'Visual Engineers: Pop Military Press', *Piktogram*, no. 14, 2010, pp. 14–27.
- 4 Stanisław Adam Kondek, *Władza i wydawcy*, Warsaw: Biblioteka Narodowa, 1993, p. 16. The statement of Anna Kamieńska was originally published in *Kuźnica*, no. 25, 1948, p. 5.







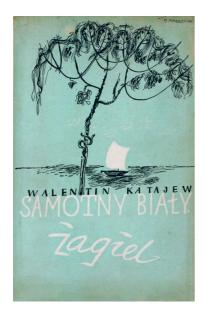
The authors of memoirs of this period tend to speak by way of amusing anecdotes; this whole era, the mechanisms governing commissions and the role of the milieu of graphic designers, still calls for thorough research.<sup>5</sup>

Tomaszewski's first designs for book covers made in 1945–46, be they for Czytelnik (for which he designed a logo), Wiedza or Książka, do not differ stylistically from those published before the war, resembling as they do, works by Piotrowski, Berman, Wajwód and Rubinrot. At the same time, they already heralded what would become one of Tomaszewski's characteristic features in general: a play with the lettering which conveyed the meaning of the title or work, along with a very limited use of purely graphic elements. Among these the cover designs for *Granica* [The Frontier] by Zofia Nałkowska and *Jezioro Bodeńskie* [Lake Constance] by Stanisław Dygat stand out. These relied on only three colours, which was typical of this period and was quite possibly the result of technical constraints — the infrastructure of the printing industry in Poland was either destroyed or confiscated by the Red Army. It was for this reason that the majority of seasoned designers used a limited palette, a vivid, uniform-colour background, and clear-cut drawing.

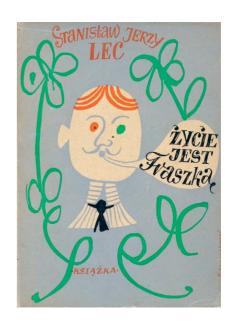
Initially, as we have seen, Tomaszewski only worked on designs for covers — a notable exception being 12 original illustrations for *Spacer cynika* [The Walk of a Cynic] by Stanisław Jerzy Lec, which bring to mind the drawing of pre-war caricature artists, such as Jerzy Zaruba and Karol Ferster. 1948 brought a series of cover designs which testify to the artist's extraordinary sense of lettering and ability to play freely with the signs of the alphabet: *Krzyk ostateczny* [The Ultimate Scream] by Władysław Broniewski, *Poufne* [Confidential] by Jerzy Słobodnik, and *Zasady i kwasy. Satyry* [Bases and Acids. Satires] by Leon Pasternak. At the same time, the extant sketches for Broniewski's volume of poetry bear witness to the hard work and precision, owing to which Tomaszewski brought his talent to mastery.

The Socialist Realist regulations from 1949 clearly toned down the artist's playful drawing. Solemn, and printed with an antique typeface, the collection of poems *Strofy o Stalinie* [Verses about Stalin] resemble a compulsory exercise in lettering. This, apart from two poster-like designs for books by Martin Andersen Nexø, was followed by a longer series of not exceptionally effective covers based on classical motifs and prepared for Czytelnik's Good Book Club — the dominant element here (and later with others), was the hand-drawn initials of the publishing series itself.

5 See Marci Shore, Caviar and Ashes:
A Warsaw Generation's Life and
Death in Marxism, 1918–1968, New
Haven: Yale University Press, 2006,
as well as the collection of expiatory
interviews by Jacek Trznadel, Hańba
domowa, Lublin: Test–Versus, 1990,
both devoted to the difficult-topin-down position of authors in
this period.





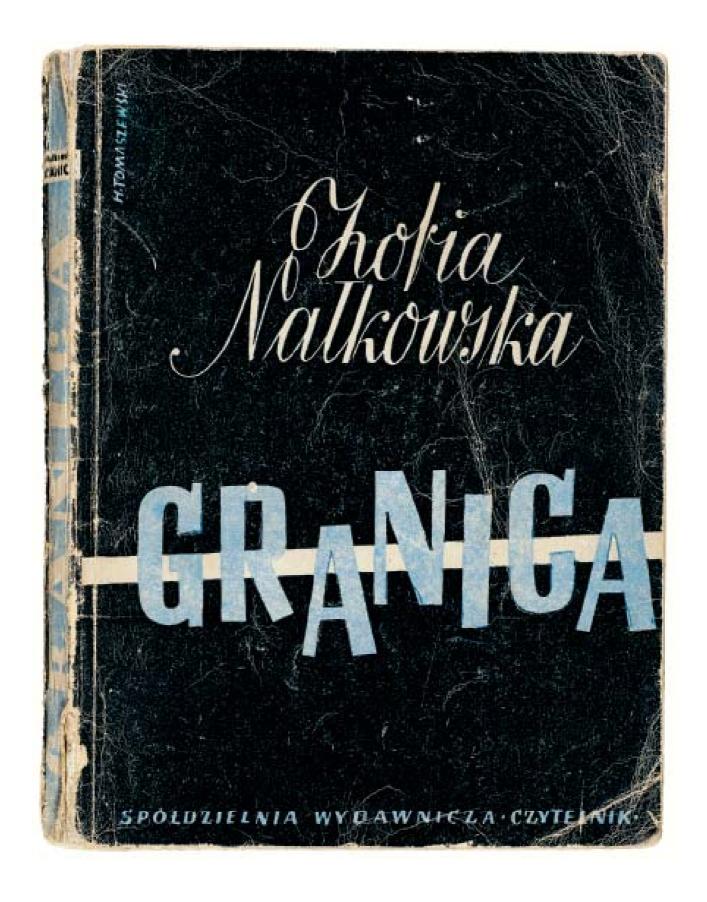


Other designs from 1950–52 are already colourless, or perhaps, considering the time they were created, 'careful' — not giving any pretext for accusations of formalism or other deviations.

Tomaszewski's talent for developing designs for whole publications was only revealed later, yet with a great finesse, in two children's books: *Kaczka dziwaczka* [Dotty Duck] by Jan Brzechwa, and *Przyjemny dzień* [Nice Day] by Samuił Marshak. While Tomaszewski prepared a complete design for Alicja Dryszkiewicz's *Wędrówki po zwierzyńcu* [Journeys Through the Zoo] of 1948, it was only these two publications that allowed him to exhibit his skill in composing columns and double-page spreads with the use of light, joyful and vivid drawing and letters (in Brzechwa's poems), and the precise, fine black lines which enliven the otherwise somewhat wooden ideological rhymes of Marszak.

The publication of *Różowy kajecik* [A Pink Notebook] by Stanisław Dygat in 1958 marked an endless string of covers designed by Tomaszewski which were typically characterised by a three-part composition: the title, contrasted with the name of the author, and a simple graphic (or photographic) element. With few exceptions, the artist would use his 'trademark' — sprawling or seemingly offhand lettering, or carefully chosen sans-serif type (such as Paneuropa), at times even typewriter typeface. The beginning of the 1960s also saw the launch of brand new publishing series which allowed Tomaszewski to display his mastery. First came the short series of Wydawnictwa Artystyczne i Filmowe (WAiF), then those of Państwowy Instytut Wydawniczy (PIW): from the now cult Unicorn Library, to the cycle of Polish contemporary prose of the 1970s and 1980s, to two outstanding series of covers for volumes of poetry.

For each of the above Tomaszewski came up with a basic design layout which identified a given cycle and at the same time made further work easier and more structured. The collections of feature articles published by WAiF have a 'heavier' cover; the title divides the front page in two halves, the upper one features the name of the author and a clear graphic figure, whereas the lower one includes a circular shape and a note with the name of the publishing house. The covers for prose books published by PIW are equally 'heavy', saturated with colour — in the upper section, there is a white stripe with the underlined name of the author and the title of the book below, in typewriter typeface. The remainder of the cover is filled by a uniform-colour background with hand-drawn initials of the author of the book, each time constructed differently,



in a rectangle field. The protagonists of these designs are the individual letters, while the way they are drawn and laid out gives some idea of the content of the volume.

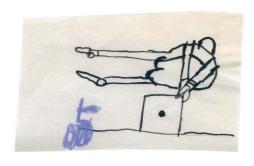
A similar, three-partite architecture characterises the covers for PIW's poetry series, but in this case they are lighter, more clear and, at the same time, rely more heavily on 'handwriting'. Their format resembles that of a notebook in a beautiful dust jacket. Superimposed on the background (filled with a fine, irregular pattern) is a rectangular shape, resembling a sticker, with the name of the author in monoline typeface and the title in typewriter typeface. The last element is a character in the shape of a stretched omega in the lower-right corner, which 'unwraps' the contents behind the dust jacket (at times there also appears a simple coloured triangle in the upper-right corner).

An a different poetry series, which I refer to as the 'graph paper series', Tomaszewski gave up the idea of drawing the background for the sake of using a thick grid as seen in graph paper. The name of the poet and a simple graphic sign connected with the title of the volume, expressed by his masterful, unfailing line, come together to create a whole so characteristic to the artist. These were, to refer to Tomaszewski's own words on the Polish Poster School, mini-posters 'for reading'. These three series were followed by the collected works of Miron Białoszewski, published at the turn of the 20th and 21st century, designed in a similarly austere manner based on handwriting. The light and nonchalant style could deceive us once again, if it wasn't for the dozens of sketches and experiments with different patterns, ways of writing the name, and individual graphic elements.

Tomaszewski's output as a book designer also includes several instances when the artist prepared drawings, endpapers, or, on occasions, the complete graphic design. Almost all of his ink drawings, from the volume of poetry of Konstanty Ildefons Gałczyński from 1955, to works of Lec, Dygat, Henry Miller, and Bogumil Hrabal, to *Znać życie* [Knowing Life] by Michał Radgowski from 1982, captivate in their light style and humour. The true gems, however, are the children's books: *Śmiechu warte* [Laughable] by Jan Brzechwa (1964), and *Gabryś*, *nie kapryś!* [Don't Play Up, Gabryś] by Wiktor Woroszylski (1967). Here the artist combined different means — drawing, gouache, collage, photography, photomontage, and historic prints, located within the simple divisions of the column or filling it up, creating new, subsequent scenes of surprise and aesthetic pleasure. These books can safely compete with works by another master of children's design, Bohdan Butenko. But adult readers should be equally satisfied with the illustrations for two volumes of Jeremi Przybora's *Kabaret Starszych Panów* [Older Gentlemen's Cabaret] and the aforementioned volume by Michał Radgowski.

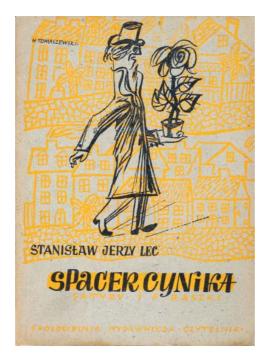
It is impossible even to mention all of Henryk Tomaszewski's successful designs. Taking the tradition of Polish commercial and book design from between the wars as the point of departure, this master of Polish posters created a new chapter in the history of book design in the People's Republic of Poland — along with outstanding artists working in this genre those whom I've mentioned earlier, as well as others, such as Józef Mroszczak, Stanisław and Wojciech Zamecznik, Jan Młodożeniec, Janusz Maria Brzeski, Zdzisław Czaczko, Antoni Święty, Daniel Mróz, and younger ones: Bohdan Butenko and Jerzy Jaworowski. Perhaps, if it wasn't for the state-run propaganda and publishing machine — from its purely ideological beginnings, through the years of normalisation, to the serendipitous high point in the 1960s when graphic finesse combined with technical capacities and competences — this generation of graphic designers would not have flourished so well. Perhaps . . . .

Henryk Tomaszewski lived to see a time when the Polish tradition of book design was crushed by the heavy steamroller of free-market forces. It took more than a decade from then, for that characteristic line and drawing to return to life again for the new generation — one free from the complex of the 'eastern bloc', and able to appreciate the heritage of their predecessors.

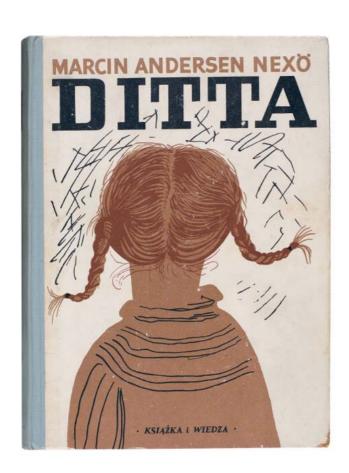


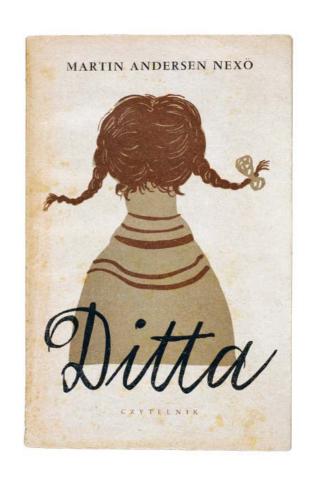
Stanisław Dygat, Słotne wieczory, 1957

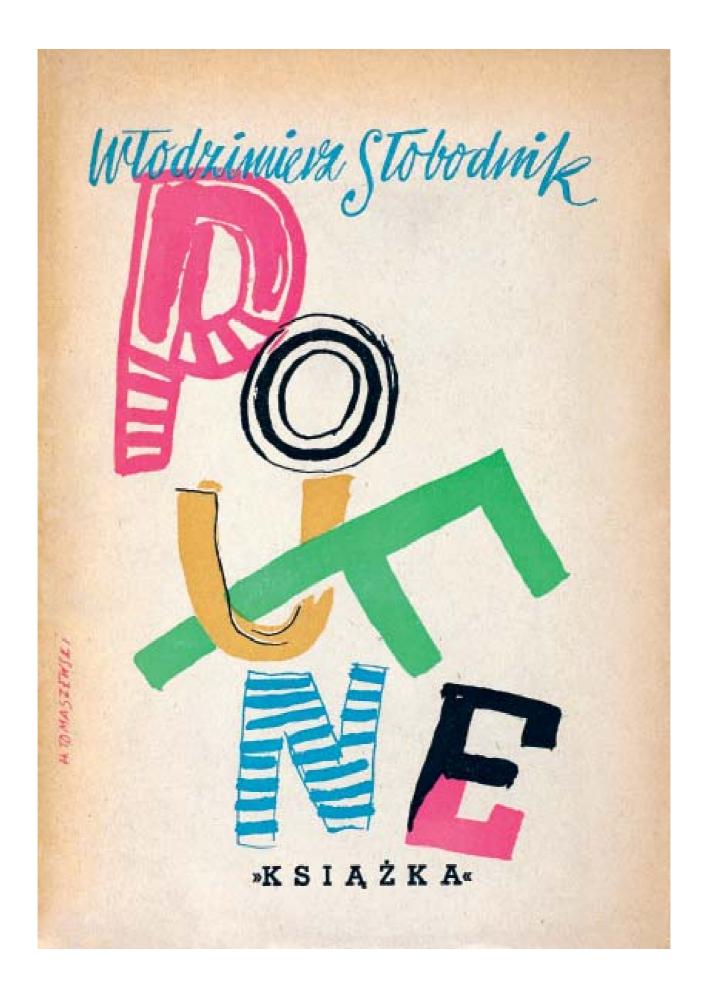


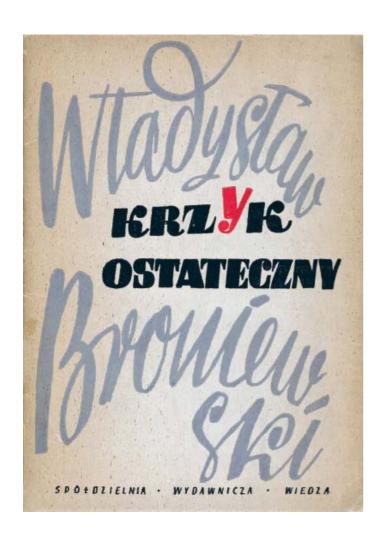


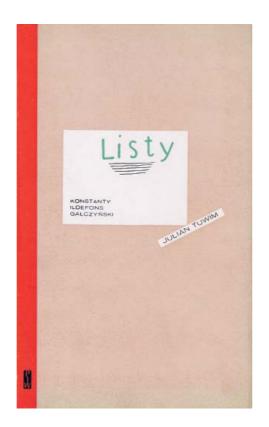


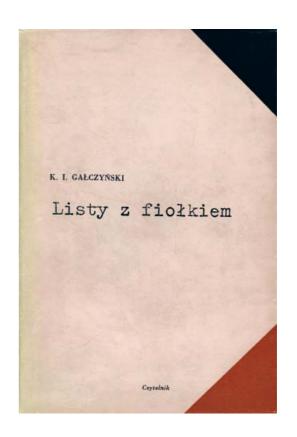


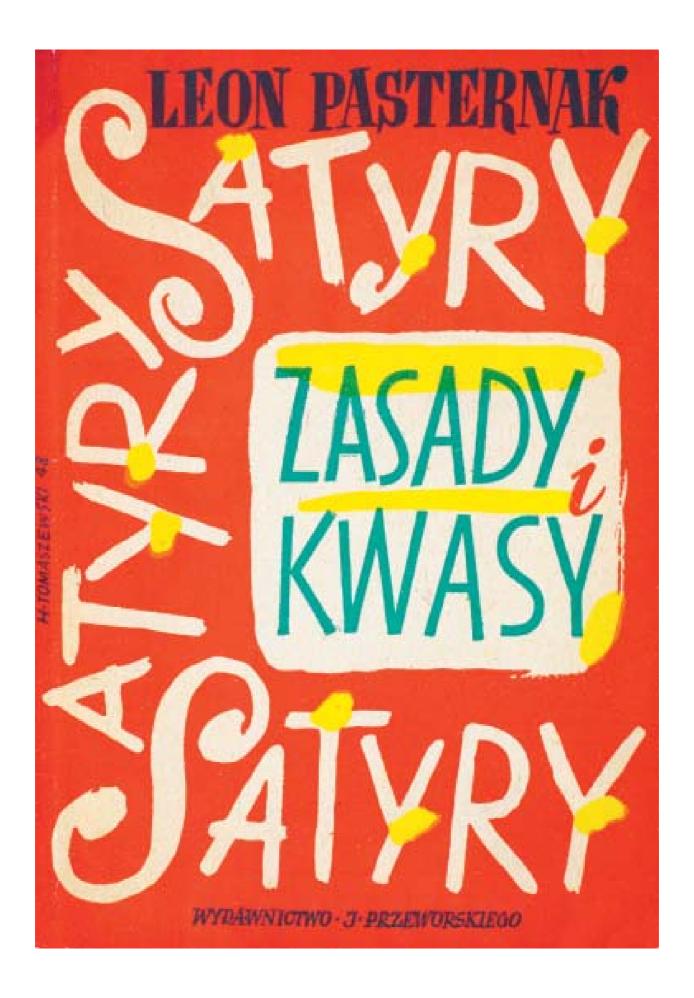
















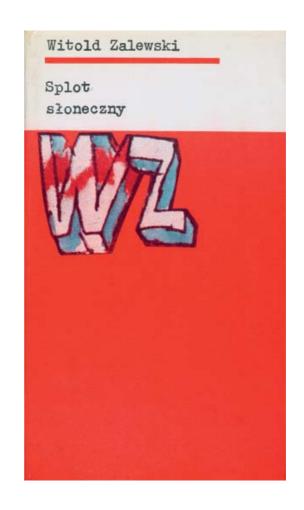










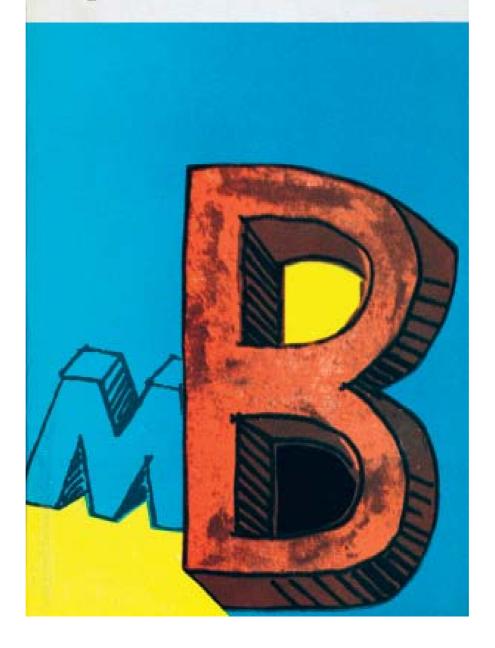


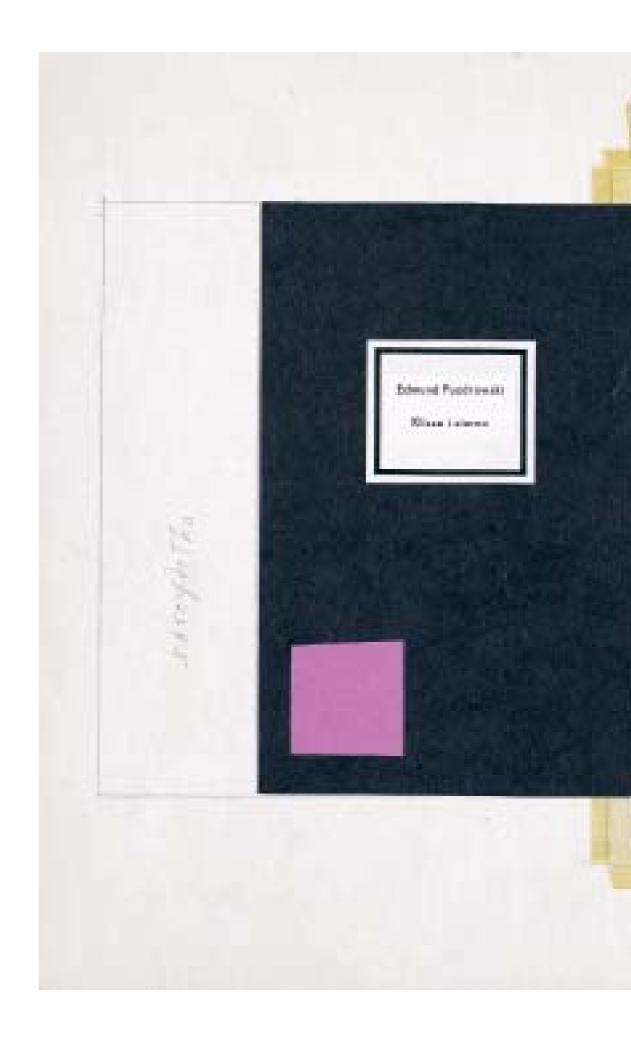
Bogdan Wojdowski Chleb rzucony umarłym

## Miron Białoszewski

Pamiętnik

z powstania warszawskiego





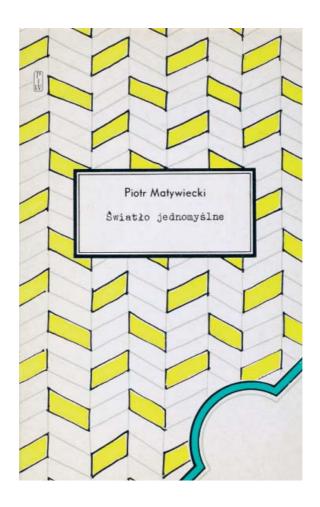


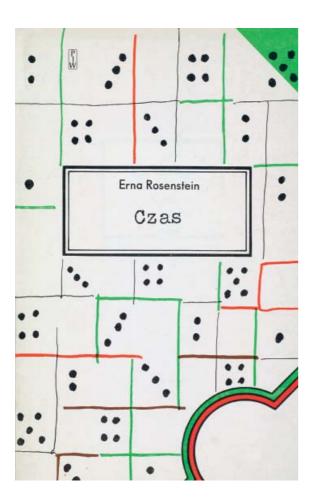


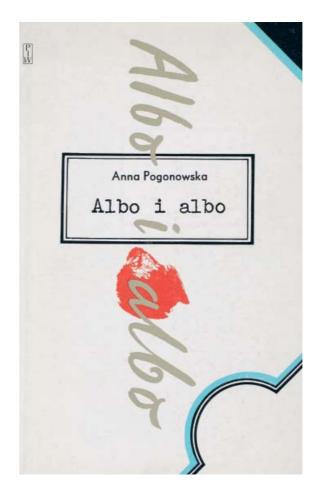


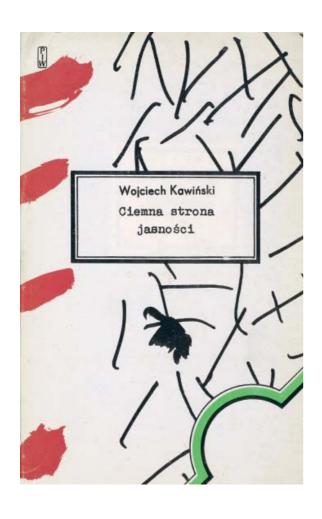


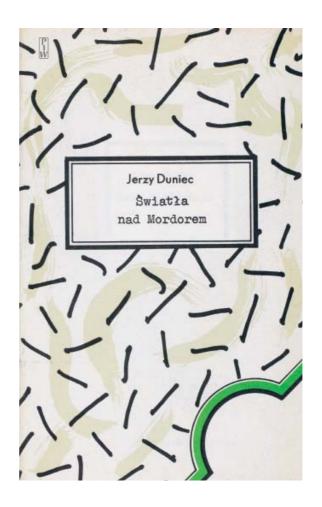








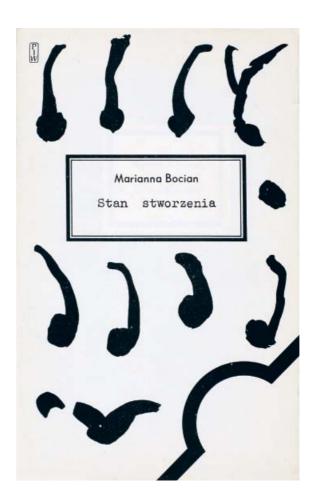




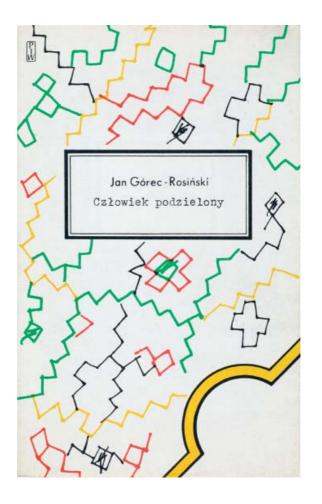


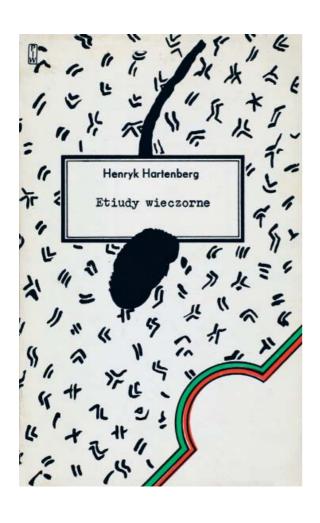


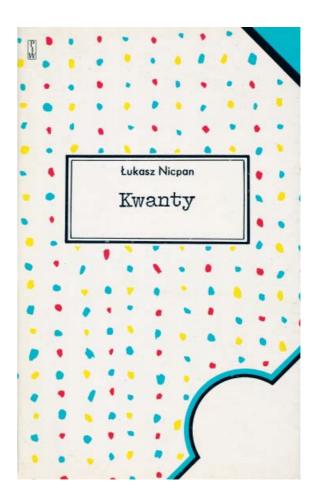


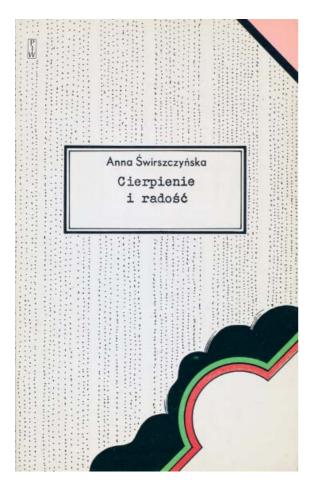








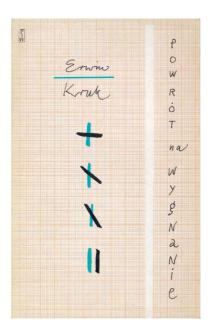


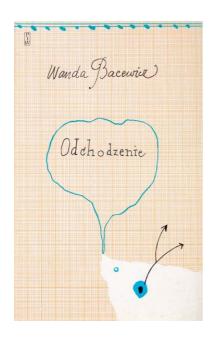


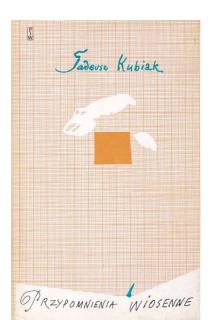




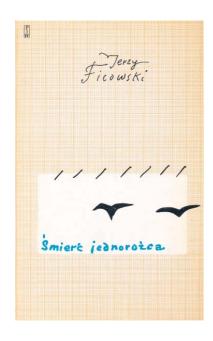




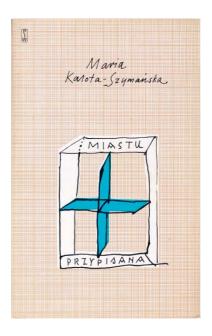


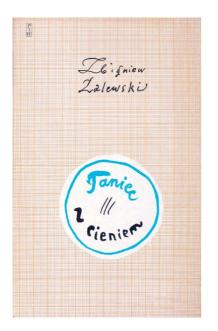


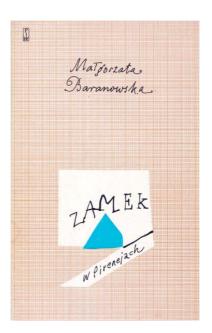


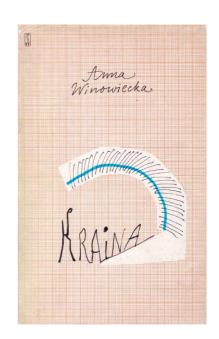




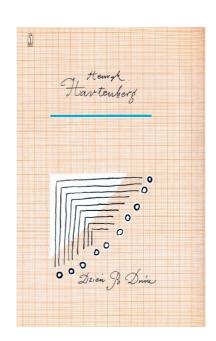




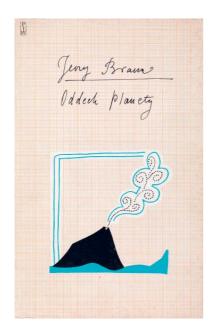


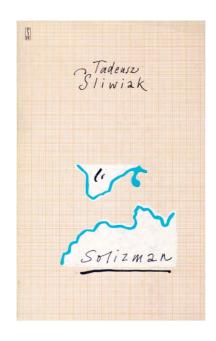






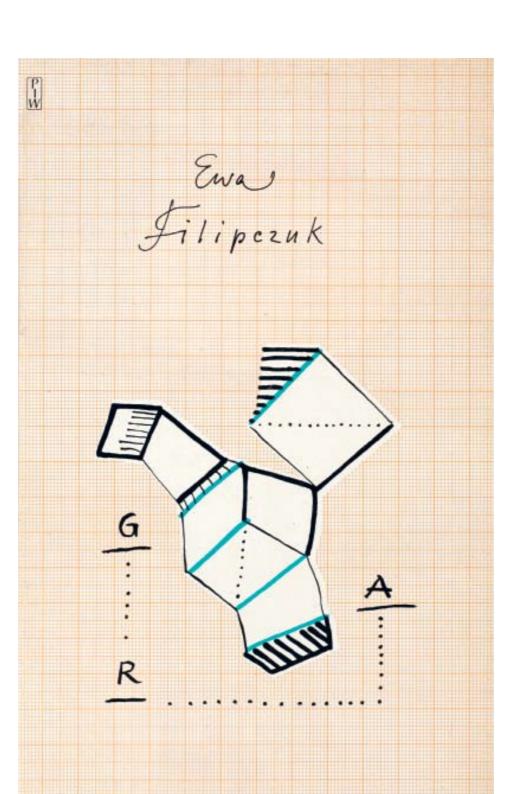


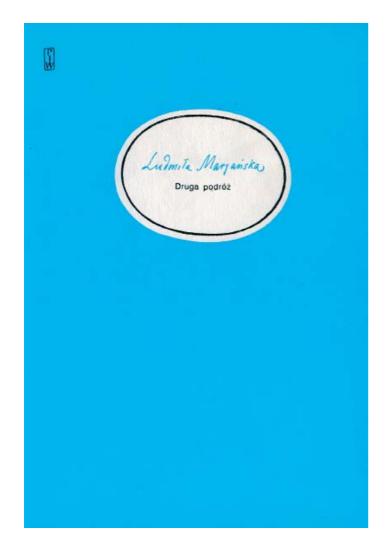


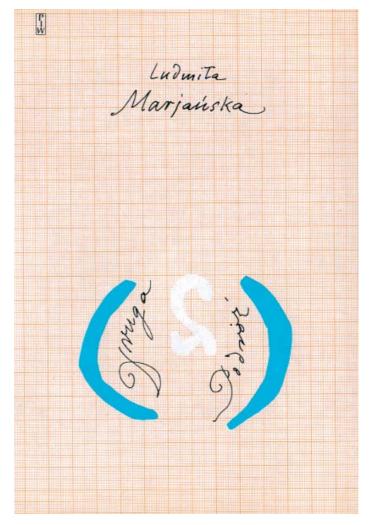


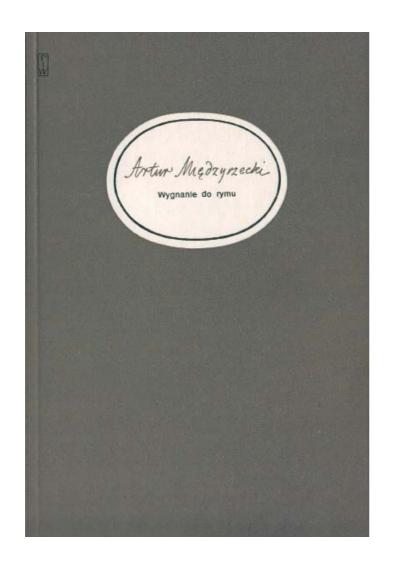


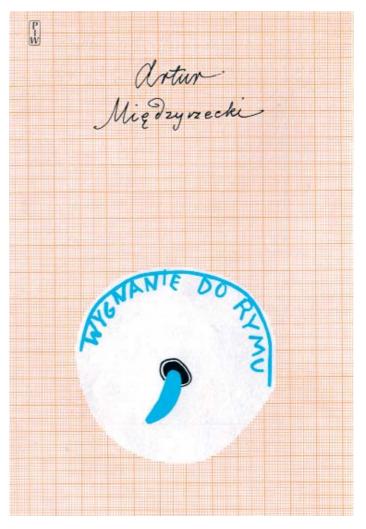


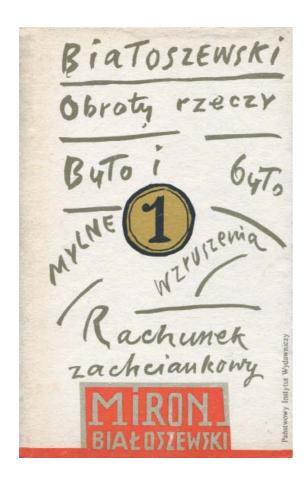






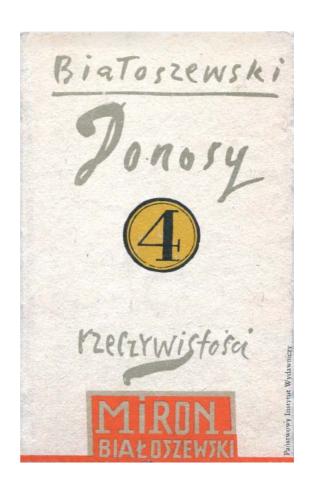


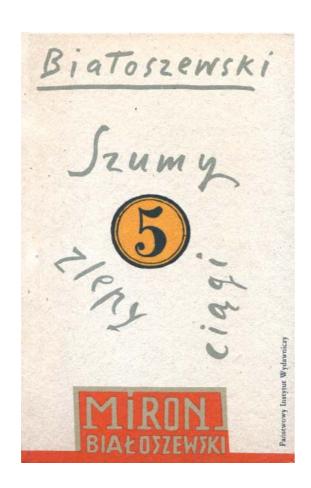










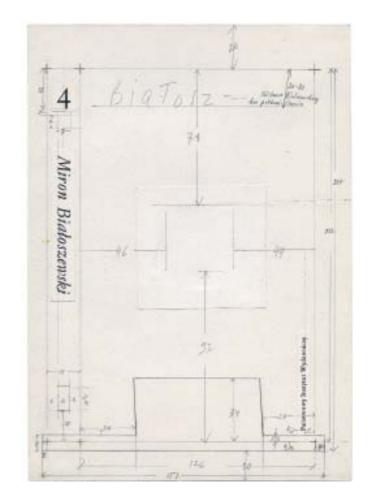










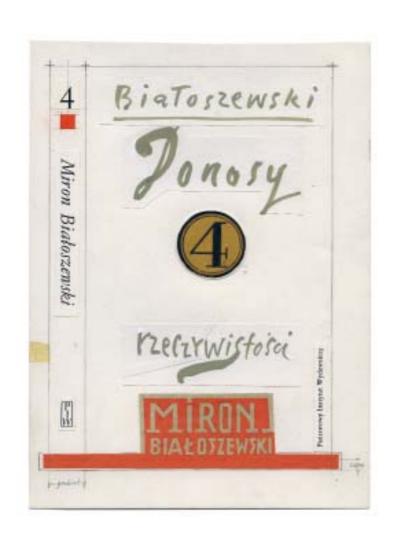


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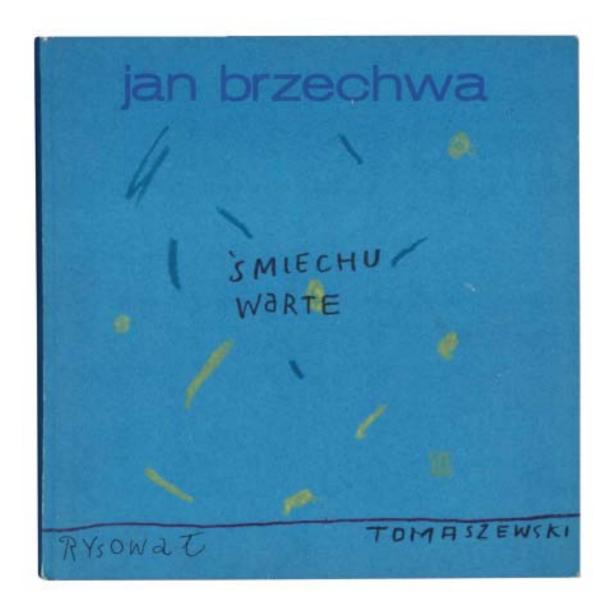




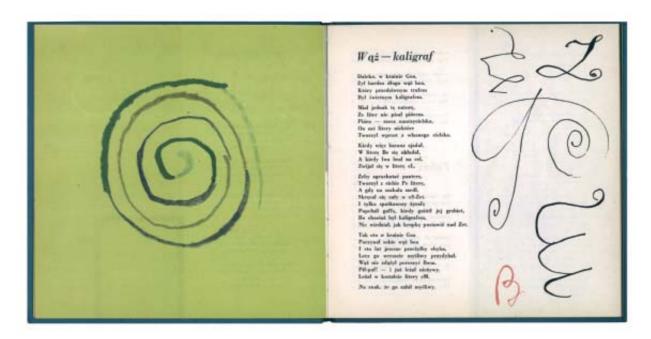


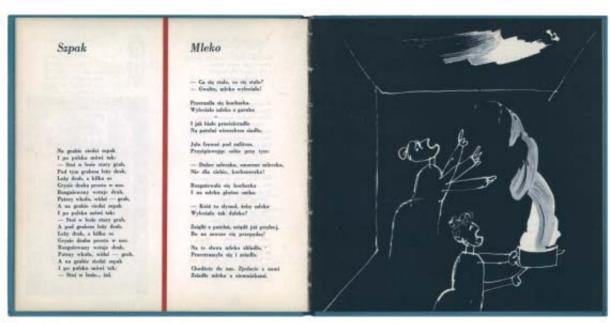




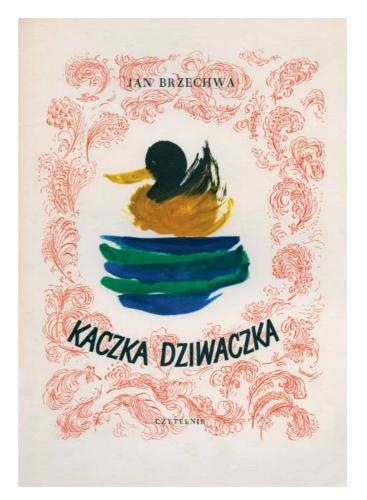


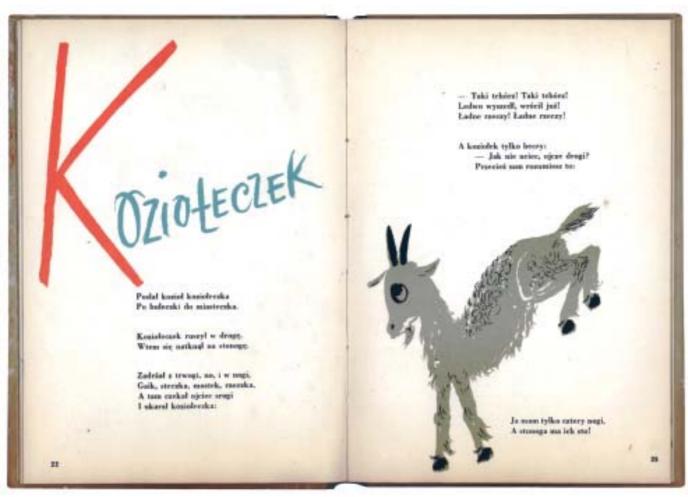




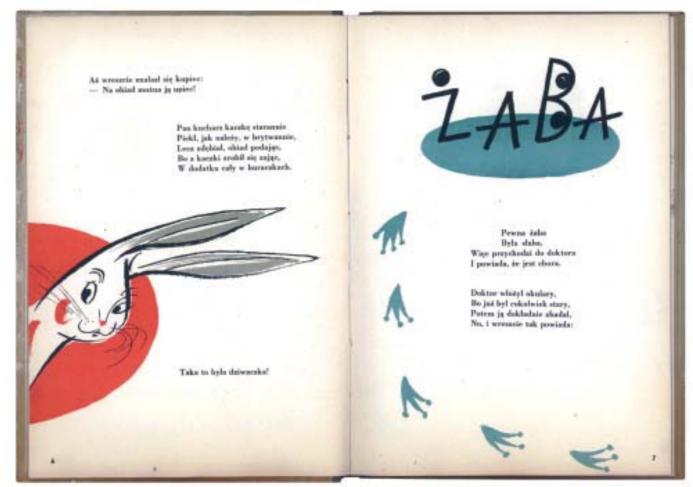




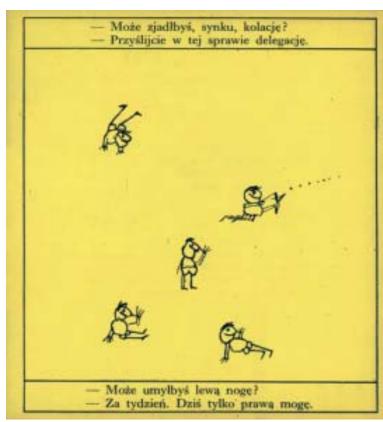




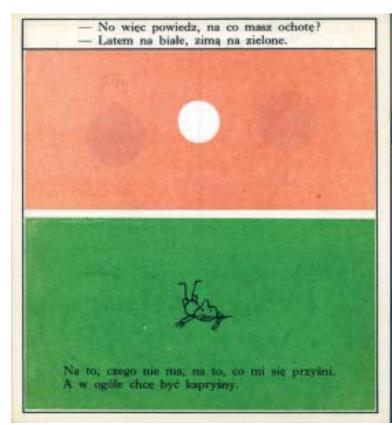




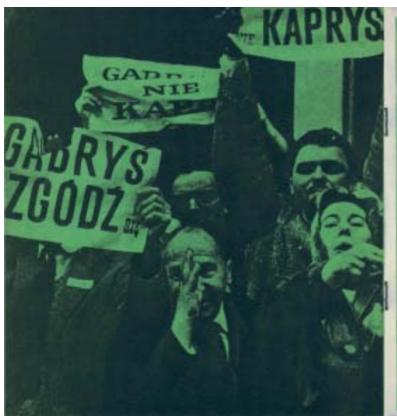












Cioć i wujków zmartwionych tuzin proszą wszyscy, mali i duzi:

— Gabryś, nie kapryś!

— Gabryś, nadgryż!

— Gabryś, poliż!

— Gabryś, poliż!

— Gabryś, ucz się!

— Gabryś, zgódź się!

— Gabryś, spójrzże!

— Gabryś, pójdźże!

— Gabryś, Gabryś, ach, niepoprawnyś!

— Gabryś, wreszcie nie kapryś!







CWIECIEN

Pormat
A. Wooniesieńskiego

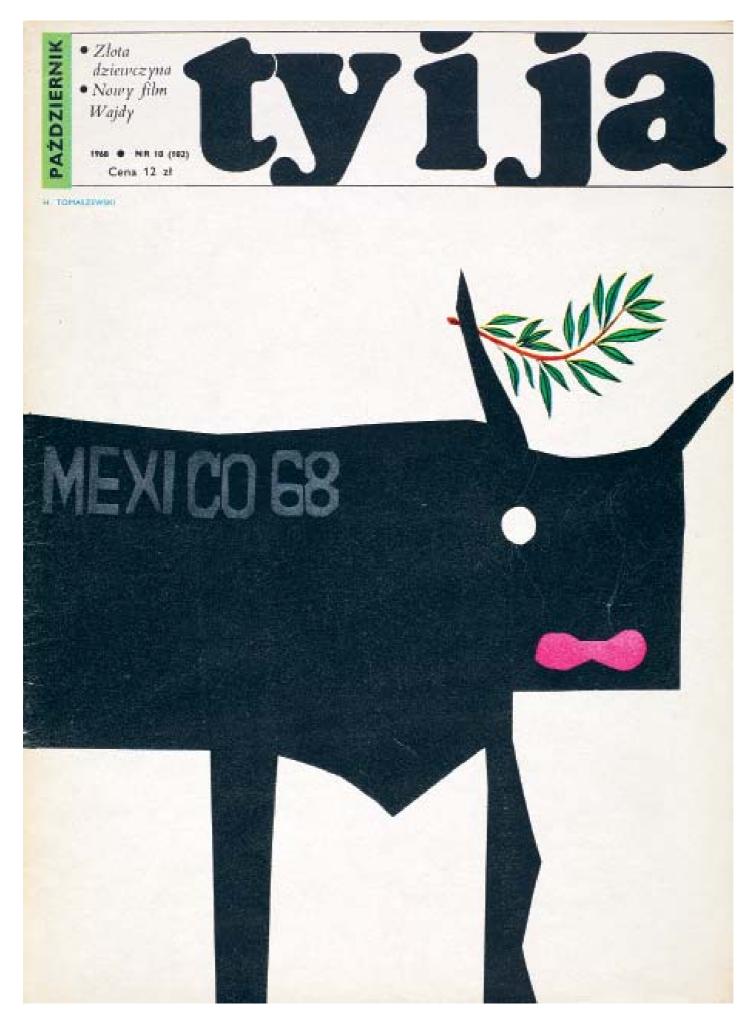
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1969 . NR. 4 (108)

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H. TOMASZEWSKI



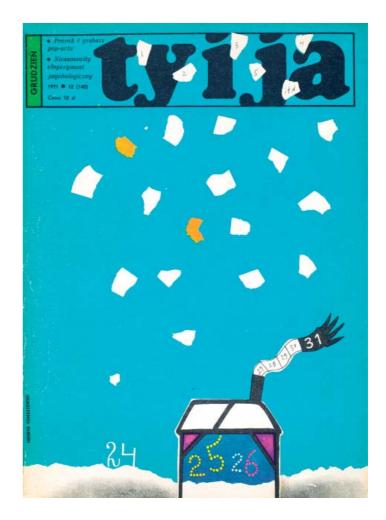


- · Po Wille rzece nie sname!
- Matematyka i milose

1970 . Nr 7(123)

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Na Grenlandii

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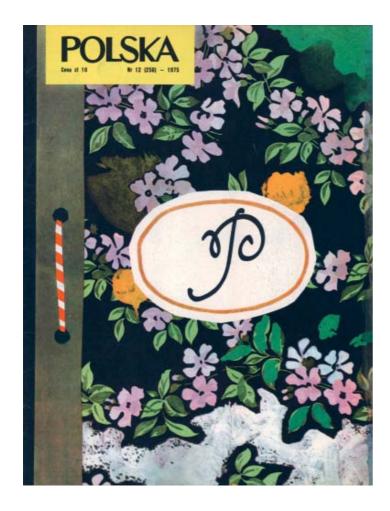
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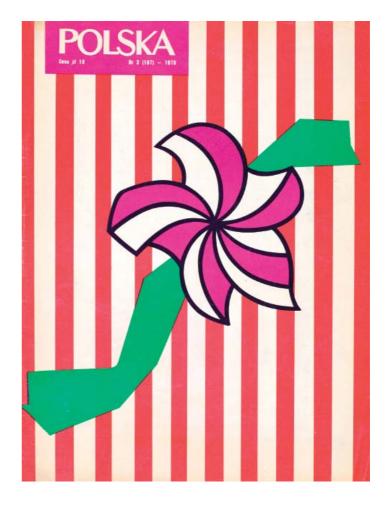
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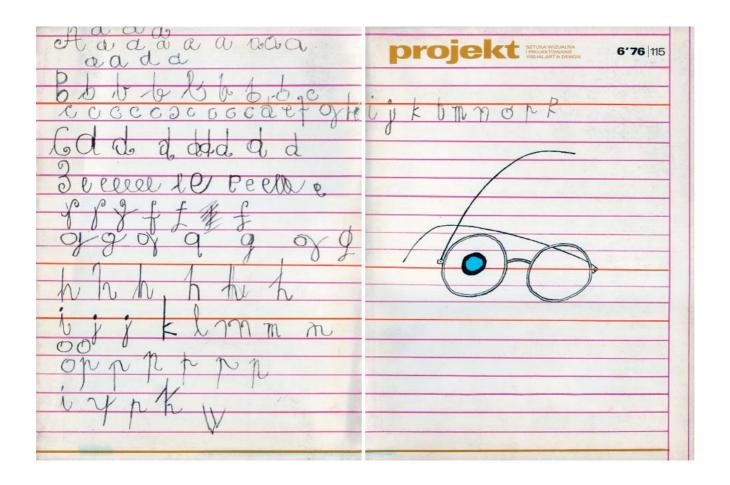
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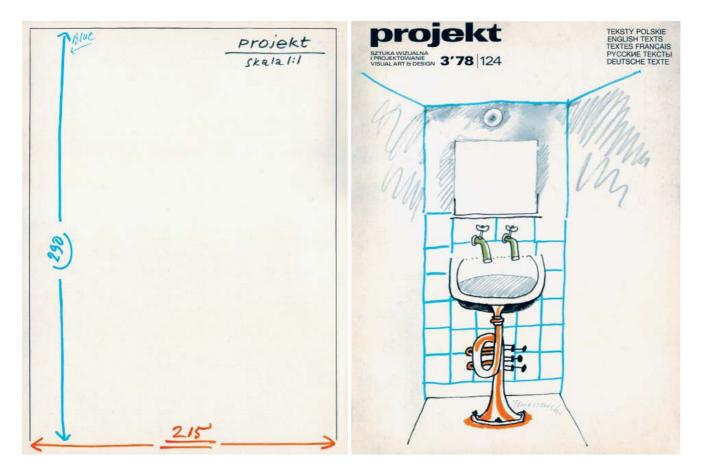


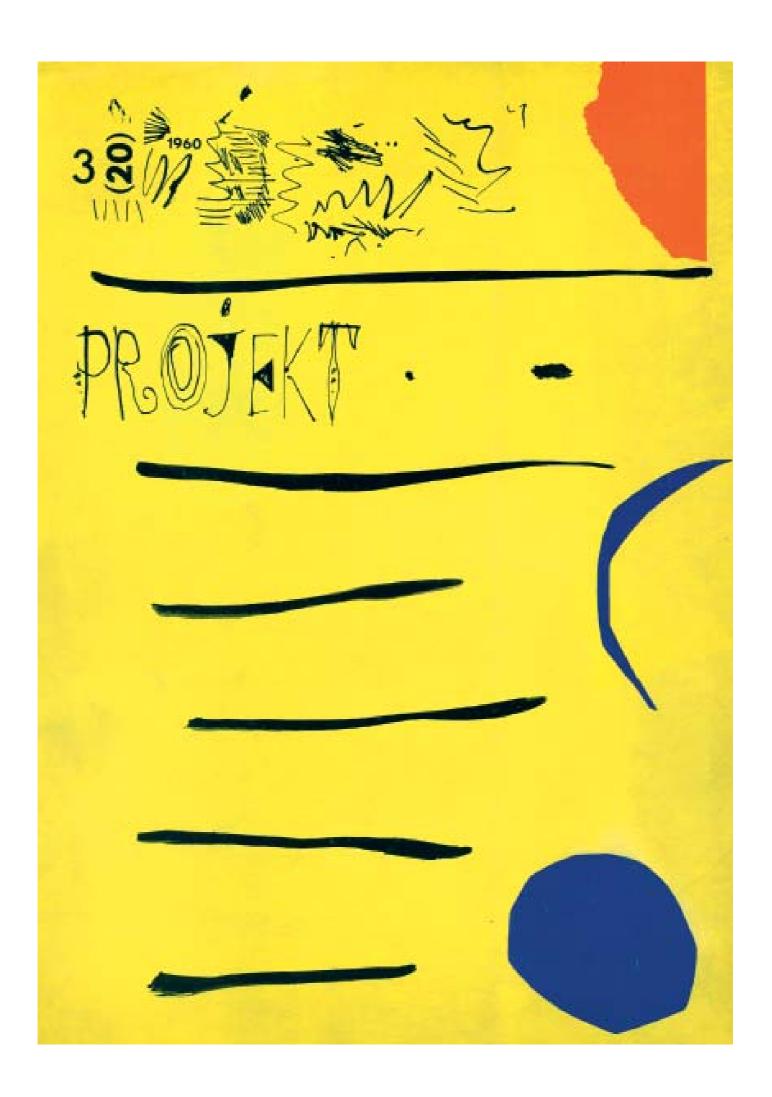
















# The Poster Studio

AGNIESZKA SZEWCZYK

Henryk Tomaszewski was appointed head of the studio of poster design at the Warsaw Academy of Fine Arts in March 1952. At that time he was already an acclaimed graphic designer, while Polish posters had garnered international attention. The phenomenon of the Polish Poster School unquestionably defined the horizon of the studio's practice, especially in its initial period. In time, the successive generations of graduates created their own milieu and artistic life that revolved around posters. The mechanism at work was that of a feedback loop: Tomaszewski's studio enjoyed an unwavering popularity due to both the status of Polish posters as well as the position of the Professor himself — while Polish posters enjoyed a prominent position in the 1950s and 1960s, because, among other things, they were designed by the graduates of this very studio.





 Wasilewski was substituted by Cyprian Kościelniak in the years 1981–82, whereas from 1972 to 1975 Wasilewski worked with a second assistant, Jan Kotarbiński. Tomaszewski taught at the Warsaw Academy for 33 years, up until 1985. The position of first assistant was offered to Jan Lenica who had already made a name for himself as an established poster designer. Lenica kept this position from 1952 to 1954, and was followed by Tadeusz Jodłowski (1954–67), then graduate of the studio Bronisław Zelek (1967–71), and eventually, yet another graduate, Mieczysław Wasilewski (1971–84).¹ The studio operated under a number of different names, but at the time of establishment it was referred to as the Studio of Propaganda Graphic Design — here students could enrol after completing two years of basic courses. In the academic year 1961/62, already as the Studio of Graphic Design (a common name for all design studios at the time), it was included into the structure of the Joint Chair of Graphic Design — commonly known as the 'combine harvester'. Behind the name stood a new pedagogical concept. The 'combine harvester'

comprised the following studios: typography, headed by Julian Pałka, exhibition graphic art, headed by Józef Mroszczak, poster headed by Henryk Tomaszewski, and photographic design headed by Wojciech Zamecznik. Students of graphic art were obliged to attend classes in each of them for one semester. Those majoring in graphic design, were subsequently expected to chose a diploma studio in their fifth year from among these.

The recognition of Polish posters and the reputation of Henryk Tomaszewski quickly attracted interns from abroad. Among the first to arrive to Warsaw was Michel Quarez from France, who came for a one-year internship in 1961. Others soon followed. The group of Tomaszewski's interns in the mid-1960s included Pierre Bernard and Gérard Paris-Clavel. A few years after their return to France, the two founded the collective Grapus which had a significant impact on French graphic design of the period. Both artists eagerly recalled their studies under Tomaszewski, further enhancing his reputation, this time as an outstanding educator.

## The Programme

Tomaszewski's pedagogical practice, based on stimulating and training the intellect, seeking new solutions, breaking stereotypes, challenging patterns, and — more than anything — on emphasising each designer's own very individual language, became something of a set of guidelines defining the Polish Poster School. The educational programme was essentially based on the belief that it would shape future artists, rather than skilled artisans (while not excluding the latter). Therefore, Tomaszewski did not so much teach the rules governing graphic design as reinforce the habit of breaking them in the students. The tasks set before them can be divided into a number of types. One example are the introductory tasks, frequently recurring in the following years, such as *Self-portrait*, *Portrait of a Friend*, *My Own Biography*, some of which were a regular component of the curriculum. Other introductory tasks required the students to adopt a 'graphic design perspective' on such issues as: narrative, continuity and contrast (e.g. a sequence of three images *Yesterday—Today—Tomorrow* or *Double Portrait of an Object* — a diptych focusing on objects, such as a hat or a pencil), visualising watchwords (e.g. school, railway, military) or contrasting pairs





(e.g. thick/thin, heaven/hell) and, last but not least, conveying a mood or capturing the atmosphere of a phenomenon (e.g. the violin, percussion, winter, theatre). A different, more advanced group of tasks consisted in providing visual commentary to often abstract slogans or sayings — these changed every year, including: 'How long is soon?', 'April Fool's Day', 'I look at the black side', 'If it adds up it doesn't mean it fits', 'Crooked doesn't make crooked straight'. These tasks were often based on aphorisms and witticisms by Stanisław Jerzy Lec whom Tomaszewski valued highly: 'There's the big nothing and a small nothing', 'When it comes to an avalanche, not a flake takes the blame', 'Symbols, like cloth, fall prey to the moth', as well as popular proverbs and slogans, e.g. 'Clothes don't make the man', 'In unity is strength', 'Keep it short and simple'.

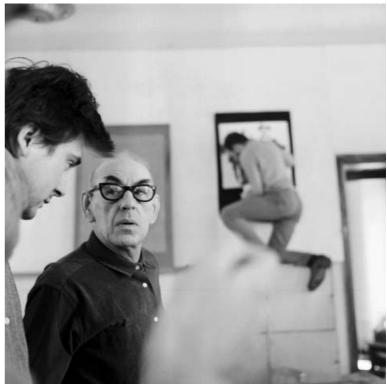
The students were also confronted with tasks more typical of a future graphic designer's work, such as posters for film, theatre, and other events. Widely popular themes connected to social-political issues, anniversaries as well as work safety regulations, found their (distorted) reflection in tasks set by Tomaszewski, who would come up with fragments of headlines, small ads, fragments of interviews, words which were in vogue and were thus overused, as well as statistical data presented in a compelling manner: 'One Fiat worth of value is being spent on alcohol every one and half hours', 'English taught by an educator', 'Improvement', 'Television repairs', 'Looking for a room', 'Enlargements in length and width, 10 Wilcza Street'.

#### The Method

Filling out one of numerous questionnaires concerning the studio, its organisation and operation, in the section 'pedagogical method', Tomaszewski wrote in his typical laconic style: 'The pedagogical method consists in corrections carried out individually'.<sup>2</sup> A professor's corrections, the core of the academic educational process, are essentially an elusive phenomenon. They always takes place in a dialogue — and not necessarily a verbal one. With Tomaszewski, the corrections were legendary. Amidst a very emotional session he would plunge into a monologue about the current task, or even take the drawing instruments and make the necessary corrections on the work of a student himself. The existing photographs offer a glimpse of the Professor's peculiar 'theatrical performances'

2 Program studiów katedry, rok akademicki 72/73, Programy 1970–1974, folder 71, Archives of the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw.





in such moments. Tomaszewski had, as evidenced by the accounts of his students, an exceptionally strong and magnetic personality, and was a 'fierce pedagogue',<sup>3</sup> as Wojciech Fangor described him. But at the same time he did not impose his ideas on students — expecting them to display self-awareness, creative ambition, hard work, individualism, and intelligence.

The revolutionary essence of Tomaszewski's art and teaching practice lay in challenging the historical order and position which graphic design (including posters and other forms of visual messages) had occupied thus far. The Professor taught how to design posters just as one would teach an art devoid of utilitarian function. At times he was truly radical, saying: 'If you can't draw a hand, use one that was made some other way, whichever way: substitute that which you can't do with what you can find, use a quotation. Because if he [the student] would rationally come to the conclusion that the issue can be settled with a quotation, this is already a creative act. And if in looking for that quotation he could see his future work differently . . . defending himself, imperfect as he is, he might develop a completely unexpected vision that can lead him further on. . . . I think that this division into departments, with graphic art and painting, is anachronistic. I'm not saying anything new here. My dream school would consist of studios alone — TV, film, clay sculpting, painting, glassware, plastics. And you would just let all those people in, and let everyone do what they want. You wouldn't even need to teach them, just discuss life, philosophy, history, human actions. Otherwise the awareness alone — I'm here to learn so I must learn — that awareness is a big hindrance for both parties.'4

In the case of Tomaszewski, such an approach to teaching brought results that went beyond the scope of graphic art: 'for example', as Wojciech Włodarczyk put it, 'the "meaningful" language of posters became an element of the emergent "new painting" of the 1980s'. At the same time, Tomaszewski described his art in utilitarian categories: 'The graphic art which I practice, is a service art, as I said some time ago: I'm the kind of graphic designer who carries furniture, because when a client asks me to move that piece of furniture, that's what I do.' This ability to combine things perceived as opposites surely lay at the heart of Tomaszewski's method and his success.

- Wojciech Włodarczyk, Akademia
   Sztuk Pięknych w Warszawie w latach
   1944–2004, Warsaw: Wydawnictwa
   Szkolne i Pedagogiczne, Academy
   of Fine Arts in Warsaw, 2005, p. 183.
   Henryk Tomaszewski, 'Rozmowa
- na temat grafiki', Rocznik Akademii Sztuk Pięknych w Warszawie, no. 4, 1974, pp. 10–11, 14.
- 5 Włodarczyk, p. 531.
- 6 'Przychodzi mi do głowy, żeby wszystko rzucić i sobie porysować...', Henryk Tomaszewski in conversation with Joanna and Andrzej Skoczylas, Sztuka, no. 3/5, 1978, p. 18.





THE WORKS PRESENTED

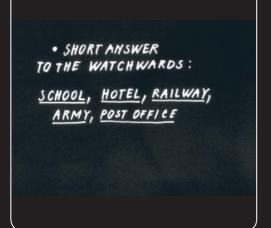
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ANY SPECIFIC CHRONOLOGY,
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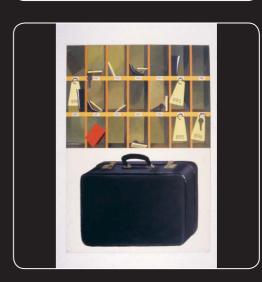
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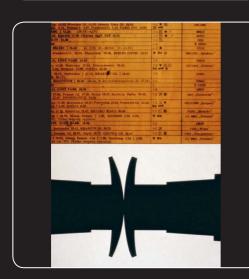
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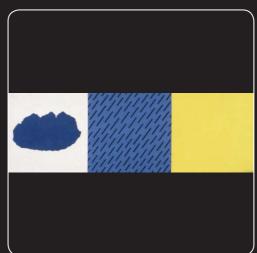


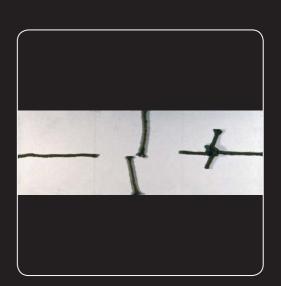




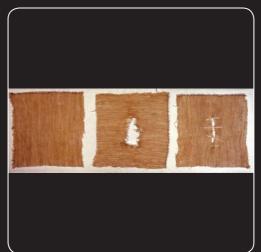


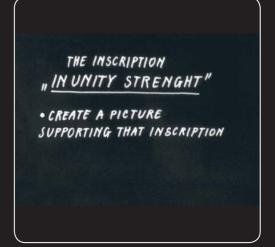














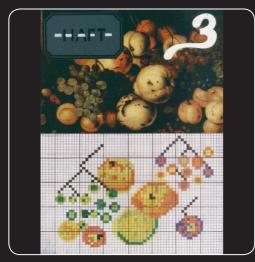


























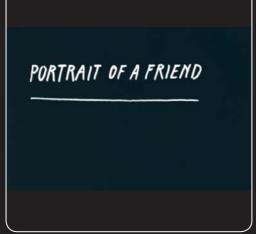










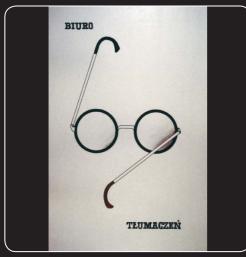




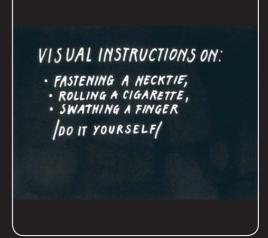






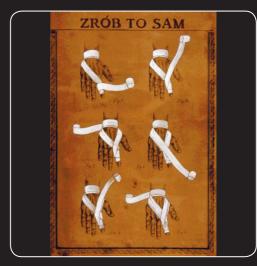










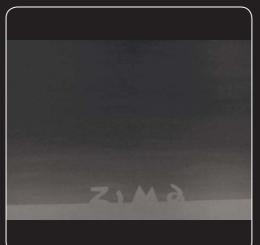




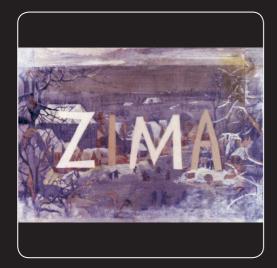
















DIPLOMA WORKS

• 12 PAGES CALENDAR

SUBJECT:
DESIGNATE THE PAGES
WITH THE NUMBERS
FROM 1 TO 12





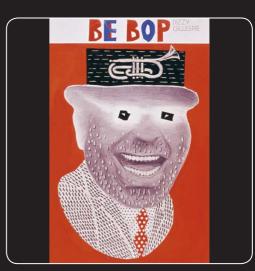
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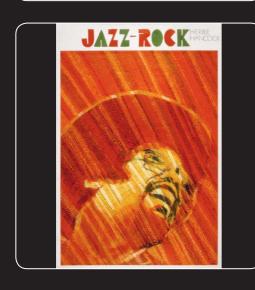
CONVEYING:

THE SWING, BE BOP, JAZZ-ROCK,

COOL AND FREE.















# Chronology

This chronology records the most important facts from the professional and private life of Henryk Tomaszewski. The particular situation of the poster (a replicable medium, seemingly easy to arrange, widespread after Second World War, and granted a special place in the cultural policies of the People's Republic of Poland), resulted in an abundance of exhibitions and events dedicated to the poster. Many of these took place unbeknownst to the artists whose works were shown, therefore we have decided to mention here only selected exhibitions of Tomaszewski. All awards and distinctions gained for posters unrelated to exhibitions are listed in the catalogue of posters.

#### 10 JUNE 1914

Henryk Tomaszewski was born in Warsaw.

His father Marian was a musician. His mother Stanisława died one year after giving birth to their son. He was raised by his father's second wife, Wiktoria Radzymińska-Tomaszewska. The family lived in Wola district in Warsaw, at 68 Chłodna Street among other locations. Throughout all his life Tomaszewski remained attached to Wola and Warsaw. He went to Karol Szlenkier elementary school on Górczewska Street

Having perfect pitch, he started taking violin lessons with professor Józef Jarzębski when he was eight years old. At the age of fifteen, he quit the instrument against the will of his father and decided to enter an arts school.

## 1929-34

Studied at Marshall Józef Piłsudski School of Graphics in Warsaw — a vocational school preparing students for work in graphic design in a broad sense. After finishing, Tomaszewski gained the professional title of lithographic draftsman.

## 1934-39

Started studies at the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw. Tutored by professors Miłosz Kotarbiński, Józef Czajkowski, Wojciech Jastrzębowski, Bonawentura Lenart. At that time Tomaszewski lived in a room at 53 Krakowskie Przedmieście, rented out to him by Ludwik Erdtracht, the owner of Instytut Wydawniczy 'Renaissance' publishing house. Together with Eryk Lipiński, whom he met at the Academy, Tomaszewski designed individual covers for the publisher under the eye of their chief graphic designer, Karol Hiller. At this time he became acquainted with the young actors Tadeusz Fijewski, Kazimierz Rudzki and Adolf Dymsza.

## 1935

## SEPTEMBER

Parallel to his studies at the Academy, Tomaszewski was admitted to the third year of studies at the Municipal School of Decorative Arts in Warsaw. After a year of learning, he passed the final exam in June 1936 and received his diploma.

## 1936

Started publishing satirical drawings and illustrations regularly in a new weekly, *Szpilki* magazine, invited by its cofounder Eryk Lipiński. The first group of cartoonists cooperating with the magazine, with its obviously anti-fascist and anti-Sanation

attitude [Sanation was the dominant political movement in Poland between 1926–1935 — trans. note], consisted of young artists from the Academy.

#### 1937

Designed the first two posters commissioned by the Communal Savings and Credit Fund.

#### 1938

Designed the exposition for the *Exhibition of Poland's Achievements* at the Polish Museum in Rapperswil (together with Bohdan Bocianowski and Władysław Szomański).

## 1939

Graduated from the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw. Tomaszewski was awarded prizes in two design contests: for decoration of the Polish Industry Pavilion at the World Exhibition in New York, and for a bas-relief on the eastern facade of the Warsaw Main Railway Station. Neither of these projects, prepared together with Władysław Sowicki, were realised.

## AUGUST

Just before the outbreak of Second World War, in the last days of August, designed a photomontaged mobilisation poster Violence Imposed by Force Must Be Repelled by Force (1939).

## 939-44

During the period of German occupation, Tomaszewski stayed at 15 Górczewska Street in Wola. During this time he had a relationship with Alicja Dryszkiewicz, a writer of screenplays and books for children.

## 1940

Together with Władysław Sowicki, Tomaszewski designed the interior (painting, bas-relief, metalwork) of Lucyna Cafe, situated on the corner of Foksal and Nowy Świat Streets in Warsaw

# 1944

## 1 AUGUST

At the outbreak of the Warsaw Uprising Tomaszewski found himself in Otwock, miraculously avoiding death in the Wola massacre executed by the SS on civilian inhabitants in the first days of fighting.

All of the artist's pre-war works burnt in the uprising.

## ОСТОВЕ

Stayed in liberated Lublin, taking an active part in the artistic

revival; became a founding member of the new Association of Polish Artists and Designers (ZPAP). Participated in the first post-war exhibition of ZPAP — *Exhibition of Paintings and Drawings* in Sala Parterowa hall of Lubelskie Museum.

Tomaszewski, Leon Pasternak and Jerzy Zaruba were co-editors of the first post-war satirical magazine Stańczyk. Five issues were published until the magazine was suspended.

At that time painters started to appear in Lublin. Already there was Rafałowski, acting as a dignitary, Stanisław Teysseyre had already come, of course there were the Lubliners, and Henryk Tomaszewski, Jerzy Zaruba, the Mierzejewski and Krajewski families were soon to arrive. Magdalena Gross came in and the great Józefa Wnukowa swam

across Vistula. The germ of the Association was being formed, having Lengren as secretary.

▷ Ignacy Witz, 'W kawiarni plastyków', in *W stołecznym Lublinie*, Lublin: Wydawnictwo Lubelskie, 1959, p. 148

#### 14 NOVEMBER

Results of the contest for designing a logo for the new Czytelnik publishing company were announced: two works were given awards — by Józefa Wnukowa and by Tomaszewski, whose design was bought and approved. The beginning of Tomaszewski's cooperation with Czytelnik.

#### DECEMBER 1944-JANUARY 1945

Participated in the group exhibition *Polonia*. *Exhibition of Wartime Sketches* 1939/1944, Catholic University of Lublin.



Henryk Tomaszewski, Warsaw, 1925



Final year at the Marshall Józef Piłsudski School of Graphics in Warsaw, 1933/34 From left, top: Jerzy Batycki, Jan Józefiak, unknown, Franciszek Mich, Stefan Bernaciński, Zbigniew Jakubowski; sitting: Zygmunt Kmiecik, Wiesław Suwalski, vocational trainer Marian Warwaszyński, Henryk Tomaszewski



Henryk Tomaszewski, 1st year of studies at the Academy of Fine Arts, 1934/35



Awards ceremony of the national Olympic competition, Warsaw, 1948. From right, sitting: Henryk Tomaszewski, Andrzej Jurkiewicz, Jacek Żuławski, Jerzy Jarnuszkiewicz, unknown, Franciszek Strynkiewicz, unknown, Bohdan Urbanowicz, unknown, unknown In the background is the award-winning Football poster by Tomaszewski

Toward the end of the year, Tomaszewski designed his first post-war poster — for Wyspiański's *The Wedding* staged by the Polish Army Theatre in Lublin.

Over the blood-red letters of 'Bekanntmachung', someone had pasted a small poster captioned WE SE LE [The Wedding]. It was in January 1945. I don't know myself why a funny poster by Henryk Tomaszewski, which announced the Polish Army Theatre performing the first Polish play, reminds me of the first days of freedom more vividly than many other facts faded in memory.

| Jan Lenica, 'Plakat — sztuka dzisiejszych czasów', Przegląd Artystyczny, no. 5, 1952, pp. 40–41

## 1945

## FEBRUARY

Moved to Łódź, the city appointed temporary capital of the country because of the immense damage that Warsaw suffered during the War. Tomaszewski lived in a house at 203 Piotrkowska Street. At the request of the board of ZPAP, he searched for a new building for the Warsaw Academy of Fine Arts. He established contact with Stanisław Ostoja-Chrostowski, the first rector of the Academy after the war. Initiated his cooperation with the reemerging *Szpilki* magazine and with Książka publishing company (later changed to Książka i Wiedza), temporarily residing in Łódź.

## 1 APRIL

Officially employed at Warsaw Academy of Fine Arts as senior assistant in painting (until 31st August 1947).

## MA

Designed the poster for the first celebration of May Day after war.

Well, the poster was made in 1945 in Łódź....
They approached me on 30th April. There wasn't even an original of that poster. Only tracing paper with red, black and white parts marked. War was to end no sooner than 9th May. Soviet and Polish armies advancing towards Berlin liberated also prisoner of war camps. French, English and Italian soldiers were sent to the rear. In Łódź, those people

enjoyed the first days of freedom. The city was full of different nationalities, the streets resounded with foreign languages. The multilingual poster was speaking simultaneously to us and them . . . . Description Henryk Tomaszewski, Oplakacie. Zbiór materiałów z narad and dyskusji, Warsaw: WAG RSW 'Prasa', [1953], p. 46

#### AUGUST-SEPTEMBER

Took part in group show 1st Exhibition organised by the Polish Artists' and Designers' Trade Union in Łódź, City Gallery of Fine Arts, Łódź.

## 1946

#### AUGUST

Tomaszewski, Stanisław Sojecki and Stefan Stefański founded and edited a new satirical magazine *Rózgi*. Published until 1947.

#### 1947

Started his cooperation with the Film Polski company by designing his first film poster — for *Boule de suif* directed by Christian Jaque.

One day . . . my cousin Hanna Tomaszewska started encouraging me and Henryk Tomaszewski to start designing film posters. We would say jokingly that she chose us because of last name coincidence (her maiden name was Lipińska). But more importantly, she worked in the advertising department of Film Polski in Łódź. We refused. Film posters were considered a second category production back then and a selfrespecting graphic designer would feel discredited by such work. Yet after a few days Henryk suggested that we should accept the proposal of Film Polski on condition that we avoid those typical posters with big faces and silhouettes of the actors, and instead design film posters as graphic compositions inspired by the films. The idea appealed to me, as well as to Maryna Sokorska, Tomaszewska's boss, who agreed to it entirely, despite the protests of professional film-makers reclaiming traditional posters with faces of actors. . . . When the offices of Film Polski were moved to Warsaw, the circle of colleagues designing film posters grew significantly . . . . The onetime director of the advertising department, Anna Prawinowa, appointed an artistic committee with Henryk Tomaszewski, me, Wojciech Fangor and Józef Mroszczak as members. ⊳ Eryk Lipiński, Pamiętniki, Warsaw: Fakt, 1990, pp. 165-166

## 20 NOVEMBER

Premiere of the play *Insight Into Government* directed by Kazimierz Rudzki with Tomaszewski's scenography in Teatr Syrena, Łódź.

# 1948

## 21 JULY-31 OCTOBER

Together with Marian Jaeschke, Tomaszewski created a monumental panel — *The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse*, in the Destruction Pavilion of the *Recovered Territories Exhibition* in Wrocław.

## 21 AUGUST-19 SEPTEMBER

Participated in the group exhibition *Internationale Plakat* Ausstellung mit Karikaturenschad, Künstlerhaus, Vienna.

Five film posters by Tomaszewski were awarded gold medals: Boule de suif (1947), People without Wings (1947), Odd Man Out (1947), Pastoral Symphony (1947) and Citizen Kane (1948).

This exhibition was a breakthrough not only in Tomaszewski's career, but also in the reception of Polish posters abroad. The distinctness remarked by Western critics started to be the main theme of various texts, as in the August 1949 issue of *Art and Industry*. Charles Rosner still referred to the 'Polish lesson', but the term Polish Poster School was soon to become commonly used.

The phenomenon once called the 'Polish Poster

School' was completely different, it was simply a proposal for new communication methods between the graphic artist and the public. We created a new language. It consisted in rejecting narrative description for the sake of advanced conceptual shortcuts based on sequences of images — in other words, associations or metaphors. To put it simply, we replaced an image meant

for viewing with an image meant for reading.

▷ 'Henryk Tomaszewski rozmawia
z redakcją', *Projekt*, no. 3, 1974, p. 33

#### 12 DECEMBER

Premiere of the play *New Order* directed by Kazimierz Pawłowski with Tomaszewski's scenography in Teatr Syrena,

Awarded 1st prize in a national competition for works to display at the Olympic Games in London. The award-winning poster *Football* was not printed.

#### 1948-49

Taught graphic art at the State College of Art in Łódź.

#### 1949

#### FEBRUARY-MARCH

Tomaszewski and Stanisław Dygat published in the *Express Wieczorny* evening paper a serial in the form of comic strips, *A Real Treasure* (text by Dygat, drawings by Tomaszewski).



Scenography for the play Dear Gentleman, Teatr Syrena, Warsaw, 1951



Scenography for the play *Great Circus*, Teatr Syrena, Warsaw, 1952



Costume for the play *It Will Show*, Teatr Syrena, Warsaw, 1952, photo by Edward Hartwig



On holiday in Bulgaria, 1953. From left: Ewa Dryszkiewicz, Wojciech Fangor, Krystyna Machnicka, Henryk Tomaszewski



Wojciech Fangor and Henryk Tomaszewski on holiday in Bulgaria, 1953



Henryk Tomaszewski with Jan Lenica in London, 1954

## SEPTEMBER

Worked in a team designing the *Polish Industry Exhibition* in Moscow together with Jerzy Hryniewiecki, Bogdan Urbanowicz, Eryk Lipiński and Marian Stępień.

#### 1950

#### 9-22 MAY

Participated in the group exhibition of Polish posters: *Lengyel Plakátművészet*, Iparművészeti Múzeum, Budapest. The show was presented also in Bucharest and Potsdam.

#### 12-26 JUNE

Participated in the group exhibition *Polnische Plakate*.

Ausstellung, Wiener Kunsthalle, Vienna. The show was presented also at Galerie Moderne in Stockholm, and in Oslo.

Returned to Warsaw, first settling at 12 Elektoralna Street. He became chief scenographer of Teatr Syrena in Warsaw, performing the function until 1953.

He developed close relations and long-lasting friendships with Wojciech Fangor, Jan Lenica, Stanisław and Wojciech Zamecznik and Tadeusz Konwicki, among others.

#### 1951

#### 24 FEBRUARY

Premiere of *Dear Gentleman* directed by Kazimierz Rudzki in Teatr Syrena in Warsaw, scenography by Tomaszewski and Stanisław Zamecznik.

#### 25 SEPTEMBER-10 NOVEMBER

The 1st Polish Exhibition of Books and Illustration, CBWA (Central Bureau of Artistic Exhibitions) 'Zachęta', Warsaw.

#### 1952

#### 10 JANUARY

Premiere of *It Will Show* directed by Kazimierz Rudzki and Czesław Szpakowicz in Teatr Syrena in Warsaw, with scenography by Tomaszewski.

# 1 MARCH

Made head of the studio of poster design (original name Studio of Propaganda Graphic Design) at the Graphic Art Department of the Warsaw Academy of Fine Arts. His first assistant was Jan Lenica. An equivalent atelier of design was entrusted to Józef Mroszczak.

## 28 OCTOBER

Premiere of *The Great Circus* directed by Czesław Szpakowicz in Teatr Syrena, Warsaw, with scenography by Tomaszewski.

# 1953

## 28 MARCH

Premiere of *Measuring Time* directed by Czesław Szpakowicz in Teatr Syrena, Warsaw, with scenography by Tomaszewski.

## IUNE

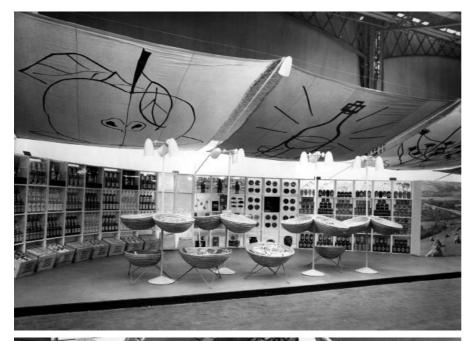
The 1st All-Poland Poster Exhibition, CBWA 'Zacheta', Warsaw. Tomaszewski awarded 1st prize for posters: For Them We Are Building a New Happy Life (1951), 22 July 1951 (1951), The Government Inspector (1953), Ditta (1952), Under the Sicilian Sky (1952).

Took part in the National Poster Conference accompanying the exhibition on 26th–27th June 1953.

## 18 JULY

Premiere of *The Merry Review* (team directed) in Teatr Syrena in Warsaw, with scenography by Tomaszewski.

Tomaszewski met painter Teresa Pągowska, his future wife. Earned a second degree State Award for his poster art.





The Polish pavilion at the international food fair in London, 1954

## 1954

## APRIL-MA

Together with Wojciech Zamecznik and Jan Lenica, Tomaszewski designed graphic decoration for the Polish pavilion at an international food fair in London.

# 1955

## 16 APRIL-MAY

Participated in the 2nd All-Poland Illustration, Poster and Small Form Exhibition, CBWA 'Zacheta', Warsaw.

Won the main award for the poster *Beauty and the Devil* (1954). 30 APRIL—16 MAY

Participated in the group exhibition *L'Affiche polonaise*, Palais des Beaux-Arts, Brussels.

## APRIL-MAY

Together with Wojciech Zamecznik he created graphic design for the Polish pavilion at Paris International Fair.

#### 31 JULY-14 AUGUST

The 5th Student and Youth World Festival in Warsaw.

Tomaszewski and Wojciech Fangor designed one of the main street decorations — a 400-metre frieze displayed along Marszałkowska Street, between Aleje Jerozolimskie and Sienkiewicza Streets. Tomaszewski also designed one of the festival scarfs, which probably wasn't finally produced.

. . . [I]n general, the way the city was decorated for the festival was happily at odds with most typical practices. While preparing Warsaw for the international encounter, at last we decidedly overstepped the limits of slogans and portraits. . . Passing to the next section of Marszałkowska Street, the ambient changes. The frieze by Tomaszewski and Fangor catches the eye already at a distance, like a colourful ribbon weaving above ground-floor remains of old houses and young green trees. As you come closer, it's not only the colours you enjoy. The frieze has to be read. It's written in peculiar minimalistic Esperanto, comprehensible for almost anyone. Greetings of young people from different countries and silhouettes of their iconic monuments become elements building up the ornament by repetition. Here and there we can see a heart pierced by an arrow or a flower, like an international flirt, and all that makes up a small international encyclopedia, the festival dictionary of communicative signs. The composition consists of abstract, geometric shapes in strong colours, enhancing the frieze's ornamental character. Those shapes, in their diversity of forms such as colourful chequers, wedges and streaks, dynamise the rhythm of the frieze, still keeping the discipline of a regular decorative framing. ⊳ Hanna Onoszko, 'Dekoracje festiwalowe', Przegląd Artystyczny, no. 4/5, 1955, pp. 68, 71

## JULY

The interior of Lajkonik cafe in Warsaw (opened in 1947) decorated with paintings by the artists who frequented it — Tomaszewski, Tadeusz Gronowski, Józef Mroszczak, Zbigniew Lengren, Jerzy Srokowski, Jerzy Zaruba, Ignacy Witz, Ha-Ga (Anna Gosławska-Lipińska), Aleksander Kobzdej, Eryk Lipiński and others. The cafe, neighbouring the editorial office of *Szpilki* magazine, was a popular site for meetings of artists, cartoonists, writers and journalists.

## 1956

## IANUARY

Participated in the group show *Polish Poster Exhibition*. *Artistic and Graphic Publishers* 1950–1955, Palace of Culture and Science, Warsaw.

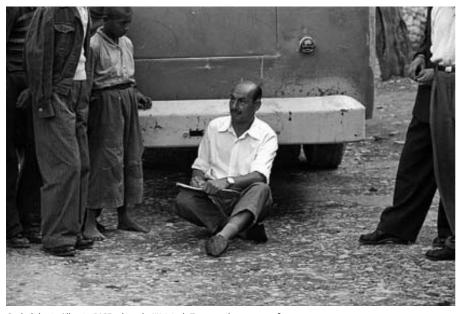
## FEBRUARY

Drawings started appearing regularly on the last page of *Przegląd Kulturaln*y magazine, accompanying feuilletons and fiction by Stanisław Dygat. Eventually they gained autonomy to become 'drawing feuilletons' by mid-1958. A selection of these drawings was published in 1961 as *Książka zażaleń* [Book of Complaints] with graphic design by Wojciech Zamecznik.

The Qualification Committee for Academic Personnel conferred on Tomaszewski the title of associate professor.



The Polish pavilion at the International Fair in Paris, 1955



On holiday in Albania, 1955, photo by Wojciech Zamecznik, courtesy of Juliusz Zamecznik / The Archeology of Photography Foundation

## NOVEMBER

Member of Alliance Graphique Internationale (AGI). Tomaszewski, Jan Lenica and Julian Pałka were the first Polish members of the organisation.

Earned an award from the Polish Minister of Culture and Art for his artistic work to date.

## NOVEMBER-DECEMBER

Participated in the exhibition *Ausstellung des Polnisches Plakat*, Museum für Angewandte Kunst, Vienna. Tomaszewski also designed the exhibition poster.

#### 1958

#### 20 JUNE

Tomaszewski and Teresa Pągowska's son Filip was born.

#### IUNE

Received the Polish Prime Minister's award for works dedicated to children and youth.

#### 1959

Together with Jerzy Hryniewiecki and Józef Mroszczak, designed the Polish pavilion for the Industry Exhibition in Moscow.

#### DECEMBER

Received the 1959 Przegląd Kulturalny magazine's fine arts award.

## 1959-1964

Dean of the Graphic Art Department at the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw.

## 1961

#### 12-30 JUNE

Participated in the exhibition *Grafica e pubblicitá nel mondo, IV Esposizione Alliance Graphique Internationale,* Padiglione d'Arte Contemporanea, Milan.

#### JULY-OCTOBER

Participated in the *Poster Exhibition*. *Polish Fine Arts on the 15th Anniversary of PRL*, CBWA 'Zachęta', Warsaw.

Earned a first degree award from the Polish Minister of Culture and Art for poster art.

#### 1963

#### SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER

Participated in the VII Biennale of Art, Ibirapuera Park,

Earned a special award in applied arts (joint prize with Austrian artist Fritz Riedl) for presenting the following posters: Moore (1959); The Painting of Teresa Pągowska. The 13th Fine Arts Festival (1960); Exhibition of Ceramics by Helena and Lech Grześkiewicz. Exhibition of Fabrics by Jolanta Owidzka (1960); Mostra di arte grafica polacca (1961); Oedipus Rex (1961); Tales of Hoffmann (1962); Hamlet (1962); Circus (1963).

## 196

## 19 FEBRUARY

Premiere of three one-act plays by Stanisław Mrożek: *Karol*, *At Sea*, *Strip-tease*, directed by Jan Biczycki, with Tomaszewski's scenography, Teatr Ateneum in Warsaw.

## 15 JULY

Married Teresa Pągowska.

## AUGUST

Książka zażaleń awarded a gold medal at Internationale Buchkunst Ausstellung (IBA) in Leipzig.

# OCTOBER

Travelled across Western Europe with Teresa Pagowska and their son Filip until mid-December. Paid a visit to Witold Gombrowicz in his house in Venice.

# 21 DECEMBER

Premiere of two short plays by Tadeusz Różewicz: *The Funny Old Man* and *Witnesses or Our Small Stabilisation*, directed by Zdzisław Tobiasz and Janusz Warmiński with Tomaszewski's scenography, Teatr Ateneum in Warsaw.

# 1966

#### 1 JUNE

A one-thousand-zloty banknote with a portrayal of Mikołaj Kopernik, designed by Tomaszewski and Julian Pałka, put into circulation.

#### 13 JUNE-31 AUGUST

Participated in the 1st International Poster Biennale in Warsaw, CBWA 'Zachęta', Warsaw.

Earned a silver medal for designing the poster *Peace Between Nations* (1965).

#### JUNE-JULY

Participated in the exhibition *From Young Poland* to *Our Days. Poster Exhibition*, National Museum in Warsaw. Tomaszewski also designed the exhibition poster.

# JUNE-AUGUST

Participated in the exhibition Polish Graphic Arts and Posters,

Smithsonian Institute, Washington.

#### 15 JULY-21 AUGUST

Participated in the exhibition *Posters of Poland*, Modern Art Museum, Tokyo.

# 7-9 OCTOBER

Took part in the Millenary Polish Culture Congress as a delegate of Association of Polish Artists and Designers.

#### 30 OCTOBER

The Council of State conferred the title of full professor on Tomaszewski.

## 1967

#### MAY-JUNE

Participated in the exhibition *Art polonais*, Musée de Beaux-Arts, La Chaux-de-Fonds, France.





Fragments of street decorations — frieze designed together with Wojciech Fangor for the 5th Student and Youth World Festival, Marszałkowska Street, Warsaw, 1955





Design for a festival scarf by Henryk Tomaszewski, 1955



Henryk Tomaszewski, Teresa Pągowska and Stanisław Teisseyre in Lajkonik cafe, Warsaw, 1957, photo by Otto Axer



In the editing office of *Przegląd Kulturaln*y magazine, Warsaw, 1960. From left, sitting: unknown, Julian Przyboś, Czesław Bobrowski, Henryk Tomaszewski, Gustaw Gottesman



'The Polish Poster School' next to the monument to condottiero Colleoni in the courtyard of the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw, c. 1960. From left, top: Waldemar Świerzy, Marian Stachurski, Henryk Tomaszewski; below: Eryk Lipiński, Roman Cieślewicz, Jerzy Srokowski, Wiktor Górka, Teresa Byszewska, Jan Lenica, Tadeusz Jodłowski, Zbigniew Waszewski, Józef Mroszczak, Stanisław Zagórski



Henryk Tomaszewski with his son Filip, 1964, photo by Teresa Pągowska

## DECEMBER

Participated in the 2nd Polish Poster Biennale, Association of Polish Artists and Designers, Katowice.

Awarded a gold medal for the poster *Poland. See Poland Delight* in Its Colourful Folklore (1966).

## 1968

# 4 JUNE-25 JULY

Participated in the 2nd International Poster Biennale, CBWA 'Zachęta', Warsaw.

## 1969

## MAY

Participated in the exhibition The Polish Film Poster, 1947-67,

National Museum in Poznań. The exhibition was organised in collaboration with the Centre for Film Rental.

## 21 JUNE-20 JULY

Solo exhibition: *Henryk Tomaszewski. Dessins et affiches*, Société des Beaux-Arts, Palais des Congrés, Biel/Bienne, Switzerland. Tomaszewski was also author of the exhibition poster.

# 1970

## JANUARY

Participated in the 3rd Polish Poster Biennale, BWA (Bureau of Artistic Exhibitions) in Katowice.

Received an honourable mention for the poster *Henryk Tomaszewski* (1969).

#### 4 JUNE-20 AUGUST

Participated in the III International Poster Biennale, CBWA 'Zacheta', Warsaw.

Awarded a gold medal for the poster Hadrian VII (1969).

## 1971

#### 1-30 SEPTEMBER

Participated in the exhibition Vier Polnische Plakatkünstler. Roman Cieślewicz, Jan Lenica, Josef Mroszczak, Henryk Tomaszewski, Deutsches Plakat Museum, Essen.

The first volume of the Collection of the Contemporary Polish Literature series was published with Tomaszewski's cover.

The beginning of a long-term cooperation with the PIW (State Publishing Institute) in Warsaw.

#### NOVEMBER

Participated in the 4th Polish Poster Biennale, BWA, Katowice. Won the award of the Fine Arts Atelier in Warsaw for the poster *Jazz Jamboree '71* (1971).

#### 1972

#### FEBRUARY

Tomaszewski's 'drawing feuilletons' began to be published with irregular frequency on the first page of the new cultural weekly *Literatura* (appeared between 1972–1973).

#### 2 JUNE-20 AUGUST

Participated in the 4th International Poster Biennale, CBWA 'Zachęta', Warsaw.

Tomaszewski also designed the poster for the Biennale.

#### JUNE

Participated in the exhibition Winners of the 3rd International Poster Biennale. Jukka Veistola, Tapio Salmemainen, Peter Lindholm, Henryk Tomaszewski, Armando Testa, Poster Museum at Wilanów, Warsaw.

# 20 AUGUST-9 SEPTEMBER

Participated in the contemporary Polish art exhibition *Atelier* 72, prepared by Ryszard Stanisławski and the Muzeum Sztuki Łódź, Richard Demarco Gallery, Edinburgh.

## AUGUST

Participated in the exhibition *Polnische Grafik. Henryk Tomaszewski, Roman Cieślewicz, Józef Mroszczak, Jan Lenica*,
Westfalenhalle, Dortmund.

## 1972-74

Dean of the Graphic Art Department at the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw.

## 1973

## 14 OCTOBER

Earned a first degree award from the Polish Minister of Culture for outstanding achievements in didactic-educational field.

## 1974

## 19 APRIL-30 JUNE

Solo exhibition Henryk Tomaszewski. Orig. Zeichnungen aus seinem 'Beschwerdebuch', Galerie Warschau, Berlin.

## 3 JUNE-30 AUGUST

Participated in the 5th International Poster Biennale, CBWA 'Zachęta', Warsaw.

# 1975

## 11 JUNI

Earned the title of Royal Designer of Industry, bestowed by the Royal Society of Arts in London. Thus Tomaszewski entered



Henryk Tomaszewski and Julian Pałka in front of their poster *Prague, Berlin, Warsaw. The 15th Jubilee International Bicycle Race for Peace*, 1962



Henryk Tomaszewski and Teresa Pągowska at the opening of the 1st International Poster Biennale, Zachęta, Warsaw, 1966

a small circle of designers honoured by the title, including Alvar Aalto, Charles Eames, Walter Gropius, Jan Tschichold, Paul Rand, Saul Bass, Saul Steinberg and others. The ceremony was held on 3rd June 1976 at the headquarters of the Society in London.

## 30 AUGUST-26 SEPTEMBER

Participated in the exhibition *Contemporary Polish Posters*, Museum of Modern Art, Kamakura, Japan; next shown at Gunma Prefectural Museum of Modern Art, Nara Prefectural Museum of Modern Art, Hyogo Prefectural Museum of Modern Art, Hiroshima Prefectural Museum, Japan.



Opening of the exhibition *Vier Polnische Plakatkünstler*, Deutsches Plakat Museum, Essen, 1971. From left: Henryk Tomaszewski, unknown, Józef Mroszczak, Jan Lenica, Roman Cieślewicz

Participated in the 6th Polish Poster Biennale, BWA, Katowice. Earned a silver medal for the poster *Me, You, Him, Fatherland, We're the Sum of Its Value* (1973).

#### 1976

#### 9 JUNE-29 AUGUST

Participated in the 6th International Poster Biennale, CBWA 'Zacheta', Warsaw.

## 1977

## 2 JUNE-28 AUGUST

Participated in the Lahti II Poster Biennale, Lahti Art Museum, Finland.

Participated in the 7th Polish Poster Biennale, BWA, Katowice. Earned a silver medal for the poster *The Art Critics' Choice Exhibition* (1975).

He started providing designs for two contemporary Polish poetry book series for the PIW publishing company. Over eighty covers in so-called white and millimetre series were designed. Volumes with the characteristic covers by Tomaszewski were published until 1990.

#### 1978

## 1 JUNE-20 AUGUST

Participated in the 7th International Poster Biennale, CBWA 'Zachęta', Warsaw.

#### 19 OCTOBER-3 DECEMBER

Participated in the exhibition *Poolse affiches uit eigen collectie*, Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam.

## 1979

#### 3 MAY-29 JULY

Participated in the Lahti III Poster Biennale, Lahti Art Museum, Finland.

Awarded 1st prize for the poster 50-ème Anniversaire de l'Union Internationale de la Marionnette (1978).

#### 22 JUNE

Earned a first degree award from the Polish Prime Minister for his artistic works.

## 30 SEPTEMBER-11 NOVEMBER

Went to the United States upon invitation of the Meridian International Center in Washington. Participated in The Alliance Graphique Internationale (AGI) Student Symposium at the State University of New York (21–28 October). He spent the rest of time travelling with Teresa Pągowska across United States, visiting among others: Washington, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Boston, New York.

Participated in the 8th Polish Poster Biennale, BWA, Katowice. He was awarded the Grand Prix for the poster 50-ème Anniversaire de l'Union Internationale de la Marionnette (1978).

# 1980

# 20 JUNE-30 AUGUST

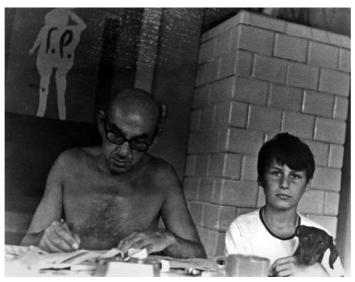
Participated in the 8th International Poster Biennale, CBWA 'Zachęta', Warsaw.



Henryk Tomaszewski with Wojciech Fangor and Magdalena Shummer-Fangor in their house in Summit, New York, 1979, photo by Teresa Pagowska



Henryk Tomaszewski with Wojciech Fangor in Summit, New York, 1979, photo by Teresa Pągowska



Henryk Tomaszewski with his son Filip, on holiday in Suwałki region, Wojciech village, 1971, photo by Teresa Pągowska



Teresa Pagowska and Henryk Tomaszewski in their flat on Szpitalna Street, Warsaw, mid-1970s

#### 1981

#### 15 FEBRUARY

Gave a lecture on his pedagogical method during the 7th ICOGRADA Seminar, Odeon Cinema, London.

#### JUNE-JULY

Participated in the exhibition *Poljski plakat*, Mestna Galerija, Piran, Slovenia.

# 3 OCTOBER-13 NOVEMBER

Participated in the exhibition *The Colorado International Invitational Poster Exhibition*, Colorado State University, Center Gallery, Clara Hatton Gallery, Fort Collins. Was awarded first prize for the poster *Stanisław Tym, The Laundry* (1981).

# 11-13 DECEMBER

Participated in the Independent Congress of Polish Culture in Teatr Dramatyczny in Warsaw. The debates on the 12th and 13th were interrupted by the introduction of martial law.

## 1982

# 16 JUNE-19 SEPTEMBER

Participated in the 10th Biennale of Graphic Design, Moravská Galerie, Brno.

## 1983

## 26 NOVEMBER

Premiere of Mira Michałowska's play *A Rose Is a Rose* directed by Wojciech Siemion, with Tomaszewski's scenography in Teatr Stara Prochownia, Warsaw.

# 1984

## 26 SEPTEMBER

Honoured with the Alfred Jurzykowski Award for artists of Polish origin for outstanding achievements in culture, awarded by The Alfred Jurzykowski Foundation in New York.

# 30 SEPTEMBER

Retired, ending his employment at the Academy of Fine Arts. In the following academic year 1984/85, he continued working with four degree candidates.

#### SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER

First solo exhibition of Tomaszewski in Poland: *Henryk Tomaszewski*. *Graphic Art*, Alicja and Bożena Wahl Art Gallery, Warsaw.

# 1985

## 11 MAY-1 SEPTEMBER

Participated in the Lahti VI Poster Biennale, Lahti Art Museum, Finland.

# 12 JUNE-11 AUGUST

Participated in the 1st International Triennial of Poster in Toyama, Museum of Modern Art, Toyama, Japan.

Participated in the 11th Polish Poster Biennale, BWA, Katowice. Earned an honorary medal for the poster *Warsaw Autumn. 26th International Festival of Contemporary Music* (1983).

## 1986

# 6 JUNE-24 JULY

Participated in the 11th International Poster Biennale, CBWA 'Zacheta', Warsaw.

Earned an ICOGRADA award for the poster Mannequins (1985).

# 18 JUNE-21 SEPTEMBER

Participated in the 12th Biennale of Graphic Design, Moravská Galerie, Brno.

# 1987

# MAY

Participated in the Lahti VII Poster Biennale, Lahti Art Museum, Finland.

## SEPTEMBER

The Polish Council of State honoured Tomaszewski with the Distinction for Merit to National Culture.

Participated in the 12th Polish Poster Biennale, BWA, Katowice, where he was awarded the Grand Prix for the poster *Edward II* (1986).





Henryk Tomaszewski in his atelier on Jazgarzewska Street, Warsaw, 1979, photo by Jerzy Sabara



Henryk Tomaszewski in his atelier on Jazgarzewska Street, Warsaw, 1980, photo by Antonina Garnuszewska



Henryk Tomaszewski and Teresa Pągowska in the streets of San Francisco, 1979, photo by Marek Majewski

#### 1988

#### MARCH

The prefecture of the district of Seine-Saint-Denis contracted Tomaszewski to design a mural on the wall of a tollhouse in Bobigny. After a study visit in November he designed the typographic composition *Bon jour*. He completed the design in March 1989 but the mural wasn't realised.

#### 20 MAY-31 JUNE

Participated in the exhibition *Impressions polonaises*. *Exposition d'affiches polonaises*, Théâtre municipal d'Angers, Angers, France.

#### 6 JUNE-27 AUGUST

Participated in the 12th International Poster Biennale, CBWA 'Zachęta', Warsaw. Won two prizes: a gold medal for the poster *Teresa Pagowska* (1986) and a silver medal for the poster *Edward II* (1986).

## 28 JUNE-28 AUGUST

Participated in the 2nd International Triennial of Poster in Toyama, Museum of Modern Art, Toyama, Japan.

Exhibition Affiches de Pologne 1945–1988. Hommage à Henryk Tomaszewski, Centre de la Gravure et de l'Image imprimée, La Louvière, Belgium.

#### 1989

#### 21 APRIL-3 MAY

Participated in the exhibition Exposition 66 affiches pour les droits de l'homme, Artis 89, Paris. The posters shown were designed on the occasion of the bicentenary of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of 1789.

Designed the poster Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité, dans la pure

# OCTOBER-NOVEMBER

hiosphère (1989).

Participated in the 13th Polish Poster Biennale, BWA Contemporary Art Gallery, Katowice.

Earned Grand Prix for the poster Józef Szajna. Fine Arts, Theatre (1986).

Received the Award of Warsaw for 1988.

## 1990

# JUNE

Participated in the exhibition Winners of the 12th International Poster Biennale: Masuteru Aoba, Shin Matsunaga, Henryk Tomaszewski, Poster Museum at Wilanów, Warsaw.

## 1991

## 20 APRIL-2 JUNE

Solo exhibition *Henryk Tomaszewski*. *Affiches tekeningen*, Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam.

## 5 JUNE-5 SEPTEMBER

Participated in the 3rd International Triennial of Poster in Toyama, Museum of Modern Art, Toyama, Japan.
Earned bronze medal for the poster 13th International Poster Biennale (1990).

# 15 JUNE-15 SEPTEMBER

Participated in the Lahti IX Poster Biennale, Lahti Art Museum, Finland

## 1991

## 13-20 MAY

Participated in the exhibition *La Gitane inspire 45* affichistes. Hommage à Max Ponty, Théâtre National de Chaillot, Paris.



Henryk Tomaszewski with Shigeo Fukuda at the opening of Tomaszewski's exhibition at Alicja and Bożena Wahl Art Gallery, Warsaw, 1984, photo by Piotr Cieśla

Tomaszewski was among the 45 world most acclaimed graphic artists who were invited to design posters inspired by the famous Max Ponty's poster for Gitane cigarette brand.

## 1992

## 6-28 APRIL

Solo exhibition *Henryk Tomaszewski*, Ginza Graphic Gallery, Tokyo.

## 1993

## 1-19 APRIL

Participated in the exhibition 100 Years of Polish Poster Art from the Collection of Poster Museum in Wilanów, Yurakucho Art Forum, Tokyo.

## 27 MAY-4 JUNE

Solo show *Henryk Tomaszewski. Plakate*, ifa-Galerie, Berlin. Retrospective exhibition prepared by Zdzisław Schubert, coinciding with the first academic catalogue publication on Tomaszewski. The show was then presented at the National Museum in Poznań (24 October–28 November) and at Uměleckoprůmyslové Muzeum in Prague (21 January–27 February 1994).

## 12 JUNE-12 SEPTEMBER

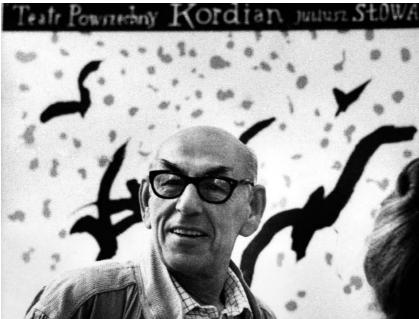
Participated in the Lahti X Poster Biennale, Poster Museum, Lahti. Finland.

## JUNE-AUGUST

Participated in the exhibition *The 100th Anniversary of Polish Poster Art*, Exhibition Pavilion, Kraków. Next shown at Stadttheater in Heilbronn and at the Polish Cultural Institute in London.

Earned a prize for 'an outstanding contribution to shaping the graphic art of the book' in the *Most Beautiful Book of the Year* contest organised by the Polish Book Publishers' Society.





Henryk Tomaszewski at the opening of his exhibition at Alicja and Bożena Wahl Art Gallery, Warsaw, 1984, photo by Wojciech Druszcz

## 1994

# 2 JUNE-4 SEPTEMBER

Participated in the 4th International Triennial of Poster in Toyama, Museum of Modern Art, Toyama, Japan.
Earned a silver medal for the poster *Ars erotica* (1993).

# JUNE-AUGUST

Participated in the 14th International Poster Biennale, Poster Museum in Wilanów, Warsaw.

## 12 SEPTEMBER

Honoured with the Commander's Cross with the Star of the Order of Polonia Restituta.

## 1995

## 7 MARCH-22 APRIL

Exhibition and conference Henryk Tomaszewski, graphismes et pedagogie, Blanc-Mesnil, France.

#### 8 APRIL-7 JUNE

Participated in the exhibition Plakatansichten — fünf internationale Künstler: Henryk Tomaszewski, Uwe Loesch, Gérard Paris-Clavel, Volker Pfüller, Werner Jeker, Brandenburgische Kunstsammlungen, Cottbus, Germany.

## 21 OCTOBER-31 NOVEMBER

Participated in the Helsinki International Poster Biennial '95, Museum of Applied Art, Helsinki.

#### OCTOBER-NOVEMBER

Participated in the 14th Polish Poster Biennale, BWA Contemporary Art Gallery, Katowice.

Earned a gold medal for the poster Ars erotica (1993).

#### 1996

#### 12 FEBRUARY-1 MARCH

 ${\it Exhibition Henryk Tomaszewski. Posters, School of Visual Arts,} \\ {\it New York.} \\$ 

#### 5-30 JUNE

Exhibition Poster Perspectives: Werner Jeker, Uwe Loesch, Gerard Paris-Clavel, Volker Pfüller, Henryk Tomaszewski, Arsenał Municipal Gallery, Poznań.

#### 28 SEPTEMBER-22 OCTOBER

Solo exhibition Henryk Tomaszewski. Exhibition of Posters and Drawings, Graphic Art and Poster Gallery, Warsaw.

#### 1997

#### 15 JANUARY-14 FEBRUARY

Solo exhibition  $Henryk\ Tomaszewski.\ Plakátkiállítása,\ Polish\ Institute,\ Budapest.$ 

## NOVEMBER-DECEMBER

Participated in the 15th Polish Poster Biennale, BWA Contemporary Art Gallery, Katowice.

Tomaszewski given honourable mention for the sum of his artistic work.

# 1998

## 15 JANUARY-15 FEBRUARY

Solo exhibition *Henryk Tomaszewski. Graphic Artist*, La Maison de la Culture de Bourges, France.

## 1999

## 10 JUNE-31 AUGUST

First solo exhibition at the Poster Museum at Wilanów: Henryk Tomaszewski — Posters organised on the occasion of his 8sth birthday.

## 21 DECEMBER-10 JANUARY 2000

Solo exhibition *Henryk Tomaszewski. Plakati*, Mestna Galerija, Ljubljana.

## 2003

# 13 NOVEMBER-26 JANUARY

Solo exhibition *Henryk Tomaszewski*. *Visual Linguist*, Art Institute of Boston at Lesley University, Boston.

## 2005

## 11 APRIL-MAY

Group exhibition The Academy's Smile. In the Circle of Henryk Tomaszewski, His Students, Followers, Friends. Exhibition on the Centenary of the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw, Museum of Caricature, Warsaw.

## 1 JUNE-3 SEPTEMBER

Participated in the exhibition 100 Posters from 10 Countries 1958–1968, Galleria Gottardo, Lugano.



Henryk Tomaszewski in front of the poster announcing his exhibition at Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam, 1991



Filip Pągowski, Henryk Tomaszewski, Andrzej Klimowski and Teresa Pągowska during the opening of Tomaszewski's exhibition at Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam, 1991

## 11 SEPTEMBER

Died at his home in Warsaw after prolonged illness.

## 15 SEPTEMBER

Honoured post mortem with the Gold Medal for Merit to Culture 'Gloria Artis', awarded by the Polish Minister of Culture.

# 2006

## 15 MAY-25 JUNE

Solo exhibition Henryk Tomaszewski, as part of the Dix-septième Festival, international de l'affiche et des arts graphiques de Chaumont 2006, Maison du Livre et de l'Affiche, Chaumont.

# JUNE

A new competition category added to the regulations of the 20th International Poster Biennale — The Henryk Tomaszewski Golden Debut.

#### 29 SEPTEMBER-30 OCTOBER

Exhibition *Henryk Tomaszewski (1914–2005*), Poster Museum at Wilanów, Warsaw.

#### 2010

## 29 OCTOBER-16 JANUARY 2011

Solo exhibition Henryk Tomaszewski. The Legend of Polish Posters. Work and Life, State Art Gallery, Sopot.

The show was next presented at the City Art Gallery in Łódź (15 February–13 March 2011).

#### 2013

## 2-25 DECEMBER

Solo exhibition *Henryk Tomaszewski*. *The Poetic Spirit*, Ginza Graphic Gallery, Tokyo.

# **Catalogue of posters**

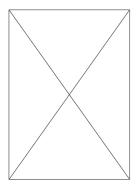
The catalogue contains every printed poster designed by Henryk Tomaszewski, including posters which have not been preserved or were not found, but the existence of which has been confirmed in sources. It has been based on the artist's archives, public and private collections and the catalogue compiled by Zdzisław Schubert [see Bibliography, p. 237, Henryk Tomaszewski. Plakat (1993)], which is supplemented by the present catalogue. Each entry contains the following data: title, date of origin, print technique, dimensions, signature type, information on the orderer, place of printing, awards and reprints. Lack of any of these details means that no data is available. Also provided are inventory numbers from the two largest public collections: the Poster Museum at Wilanów, Branch of the National Museum in Warsaw and the National Museum in Poznań, and in cases where a poster is not represented in either of these, inventory numbers are given from other collections.

AGNIESZKA SZEWCZYK

#### ABBREVIATIONS:

CBWA	(Centralne Biuro Wystaw Artystycznych 'Zachęta') — Central Bureau of Artistic
	Exhibitions 'Zachęta'
CWF	(Centrala Wynajmu Filmów) — Centre for Film Rental
DWAG	$\hbox{(Dział Wydawnictw Artystyczno-Graficznych)} \ \ Artistic \ and \ Graphic \ Publishing$
	Department
KAW	(Krajowa Agencja Wydawnicza) — National Publishing Agency
MN	(Muzeum Niepodległości w Warszawie) — Museum of Independence in Warsaw
MNP	(Muzeum Narodowe w Poznaniu) — National Museum in Poznań
MP	(Muzeum Plakatu w Wilanowie, Oddział Muzeum Narodowego w Warszawie) —
	Poster Museum at Wilanów, Branch of the National Museum in Warsaw
WAG	(Wydawnictwo Artystyczno-Graficzne) — Artistic and Graphic Publishers
ZPAP	(Związek Polskich Artystów Plastyków) — Association of Polish Artists and Designers

(Zjednoczone Przedsiębiorstwa Rozrywkowe) — United Entertainment Industry



My Dowry — It's a KKO Savings Book 1937 Komunalna Kasa Oszczędności, Warsaw Unpreserved, mentioned in Barbara Kwiatkowska, *Henryk Tomaszewski*, Warsaw: Arkady, 1959, p. 37; Szymon Bojko, *Polska* sztuka plakatu, Warsaw: WAG, 1971, p. 141



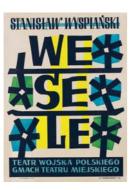
A Plentiful Harvest — My Savings in KKO 1937 signed left, bottom: TOMASZEWSKi 37 Komunalna Kasa Oszczędności, Warsaw Unpreserved, mentioned in Barbara Kwiatkowska, *Henryk Tomaszewski*, Warsaw: Arkady, 1959, p. 37; Szymon Bojko, *Polska sztuka plakatu*, Warsaw: WAG, 1971, p. 141



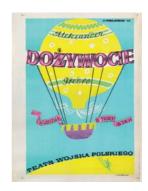
Poland on the Trail of Józef Piłsudski 1939 lithography, 101.5 × 71 unsigned Rotofot, Warsaw Biblioteka Główna, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Lublin Pl 27 Co-authors: Bohdan Bocianowski, Władysław Szomański



Violence Imposed by Force Must Be Repelled by Force 1939 rotogravure, 49 × 66.5 signed in typesetting, left, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI Reprinted in 1965 in 100 copies, probably for a film production



Stanisław Wyspiański, The Wedding,
Polish Army Theatre
1944
lithography, 60.4 × 44.4
signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI 44
Teatr Wojska Polskiego / Litografia
A. Jarzyński, Lublin
MNP PI 4401
MP PI. 10854
Reprinted in 1955 with changes in text:
Stanisław Wyspiański, The Wedding, Teatr
Domu Wojska Polskiego, offset, 70 × 50, printed
by Wojskowe Zakłady Graficzne, Warsaw



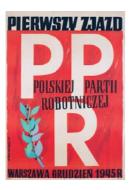
Aleksander Fredro, Life Sentence, Teatr Wojska Polskiego 1945 lithography, 62.5 × 44 signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKI 45 Teatr Wojska Polskiego, Lublin / Litografia A. Jarzyński, Lublin



Long Live May Day 1945 lithography, 99 × 70.5 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI 45. Centralny Zarząd Polityczno-Wychowawczy Wojska Polskiego, Komitet Obchodów 1 Maja, Łódź / Zakład Graficzny B. Kotkowski i S-ka, Łódź MP Pl 8171 MN Pl 396



Polish Workers' Party, Yesterday Fighting, Today Reconstructing the Country 1945 lithography, 69.5 × 49.5 signed left, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI 45. Zakłady Graficzne no. 1 MN PI 4185



First Congress of the Polish Workers'
Party, Warsaw, December 1945
1945
offset, 99 × 69
signed left, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI 45.
Komitet Centralny PPR, Państwowe Wydawnictwo
'Prasa Wojskowa' / Drukarnia no. 4, Łódź
MP PI 794



We Are Building a New Home — the People's Poland, ZWM National Youth Rally, Warsaw 21–22 July 1946 1946 offset, 84.2 × 59.2 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI 46. Zarząd Główny Związku Walki Młodych, Warsaw / Drukarnia Świętego Wojciecha, Poznań MNP PI 9950 MP PI 4370



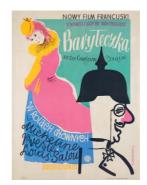
ZWM National Youth Rally, Warsaw, 21–22 July 1946 offset, 84 × 59 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI 46 Zarząd Cłówny Związku Walki Młodych, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne pod zarządem państwowym, Toruń MP Pl 4369 MN Pl 859



Long Live May Day — Holiday of the Working World, PPR 1946 offset, 69.5 × 99.5 signed left, centre: H. TOMASZEWSKI 46 Główny Zarząd Polityczno-Wychowawczy Wojska Polskiego, Wydział Propagandy KC PPR, Państwowe Wydawnictwo 'Prasa Wojskowa' / Drukarnia no. 4, Łódź MP Pl. 8345 MN Pl. 538



Warsaw, 17 January 1945–17 January 1946 1946 lithography, 68.5 × 51 signed left, centre: H. TOMASZEWSKI 46 Oddział Propagandy Głównego Zarządu Polityczno-Wychowawczego Wojska Polskiego, Łódź / Litografia Oddziału Propagandy Głównego Zarządu Polityczno-Wychowawczego Wojska Polskiego, Łódź MP Pl. 26357 MN Pl. 356



Boule de suif [film directed by Christian Jaque, France] 1947 offset, 81 × 61 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI 47. Film Polski, Centrala Wynajmu Filmów, Łódź / Zakłady Graficzne RSW Prasa, Łódź MNP Pl 9951, Pl 4262 MP Pl 13764, Pl 5381 Joint 1st prize at Internationale Plakat Ausstellung mit Karikaturenschad, Vienna, 1948 Reprinted in 1954, offset, 80.5 × 60.5, CWF, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw



Battle of the Rails [film directed by René Clement, France] 1947 offset, 86.4 × 61 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI 47 Film Polski, Centrala Wynajmu Filmów, Łódź / Zakłady Graficzne RSW Prasa, Łódź MNP PI 372



Bright Fields [film directed by Eugeniusz Cękalski, Poland] 1947 offset, 99 × 70 signed left, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI 47 Film Polski, Centrala Wynajmu Filmów, Łódź / Zakłady Graficzne RSW Prasa, Łódź MNP Pl 1847



Knock-out [film directed by Andrey Frolov, Soviet Union] 1947 offset, 86.5 × 60.5 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI 47 Film Polski, Centrala Wynajmu Filmów, Łódź / Zakłady Graficzne RSW Prasa, Łódź MNP PI 9953 MP PI 3789



People without Wings [film directed by František Čáp, Czechoslovakia] 1947 offset, 81.6 × 61 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi 47 Film Polski, Centrala Wynajmu Filmów, Łódź / Zakłady Graficzne RSW Prasa, Łódź MNP Pl 2327 MP Pl 3811 Joint 1st prize at Internationale Plakat Ausstellung mit Karikaturenschad, Vienna, 1948 Reprinted in 1957, offset, 80.5 × 61, CWF, Warsaw / Zakład Graficzny 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw



Air Force [film directed by Howard Hawks, USA] 1947 offset,  $100 \times 70$  signed left, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI 47 Film Polski, Centrala Wynajmu Filmów, Łódź / Drukarnia Państwowa, Zakład no. 1, Łódź MP Pl 8361



Odd Man Out [film directed by Carol Reed, Great Britain] 1947 offset, 81.5 × 61 signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKi 47. Film Polski, Centrala Wynajmu Filmów, Łódź MNP Pl 2290 MP Pl 3512 Joint 1st prize at *Internationale Plakat Ausstellung mit Karikaturenschad*, Vienna, 1948 Reprinted in 1957, offset, 81.5 × 61.5, CWF, Warsaw / Zakład Graficzny 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw



Night in December [film directed by Curtis Bernhardt, France] 1947 offset, 86 × 61 signed right, centre: H. TOMASZEWSKi 47 Film Polski, Centrala Wynajmu Filmów, Łódź / Zakłady Graficzne RSW Prasa, Łódź MNP PI 9952 MP PI 8366



Pastoral Symphony [film directed by Jean Delannoy, France] 1947 offset, 86.5 × 61 signed right, centre: H. TOMASZEWSKI 47 Film Polski, Centrala Wynajmu Filmów, Łódź / Zakłady Graficzne RSW Prasa, Łódź MNP Pl 2884, Pl 2292 MP Pl 3543 Joint 1st prize at Internationale Plakat Ausstellung mit Karikaturenschad, Vienna, 1948 Reprinted in 1957, offset, 86.5 × 61.5, CWF, Warsaw / Zakład Graficzny 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw



Laurel and Hardy: Saps at Sea [film directed by Gordon Douglas, USA] 1947
offset, 84.5 × 61 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi 47.
Film Polski, Centrala Wynajmu Filmów, Łódź / Zakłady Graficzne RSW Prasa, Łódź MNP Pl 9954, Pl2288
MP Pl 3325
Reprinted in 1957, offset, 85 × 61, CWF, Warsaw / Zakład Graficzny 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw



The Overlanders [film directed by Harry Watt, Great Britain] 1947 offset, 86.5 × 59.5 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI 47 Film Polski, Centrala Wynajmu Filmów, Łódź / Zakłady Graficzne Spółdzielni Wydawniczej 'Książka', Łódź MP Pl 12481



Spring [film directed by Grigoriy Alexandrov, Soviet Union] 1947 offset signed right, bottom: 'H. TOMASZEWSKI 47' Film Polski



Goal [film directed by P. Derevianski and I. Zemgano, Soviet Union] 1947 offset, 85.5 × 60.5 signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKI 47. Centrala Wynajmu Filmów / LIT., topZ.P.W.W.P



Black Narcissus [film directed by Michael Powell and Emeric Pressburger, Great Britain] 1948 offset, 82 × 59.5 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI. 48 Film Polski, Centrala Wynajmu Filmów, Łódź / Państwowe Łódzkie Zakłady Graficzne, Łódź MNP PI 2289 MP PI 10839 Reprinted in 1957, offset, 82 × 61.5, CWF, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw



The Second Yearly Exhibition. Painting, Sculpture, Graphic Art, June 1948 1948 lithography, 70 × 50 signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKI 48 ZPAP, Warsaw / Litografia Artystyczna W. Główczewski, Warsaw MP PI 890



Football
1948, printed in 1988
screen print, 89 × 62
signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKi 48
Centre de la Gravure et de l'Image Imprimée,
La Louvière Cameleon, Brussels
MNP Pl 10136
MP Pl 27638
1st prize in national contest for
Olympic poster, 1948
Another edition printed by Bancrest
Woldwide Ltd. for IKEA, offset, 100 × 70
Reprinted for Euro 2012 by Filip Pagowski



Tuberculosis Delays the Work of Reconstruction 1948 offset, 86 × 61.5 signed left, top: H. TOMASZEWSKI 48. Ministerstwo Zdrowia, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Styl', Kraków MNP Pl 1926 MP Pl 8367



Antituberculotic Vaccination Decreases Fivefold Susceptibility to Tuberculosis 1948 offset, 86.5 × 61 signed left, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI. 48 Ministerstwo Zdrowia, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Styl', Kraków MNP Pl 1925



Citizen Kane [film directed by Orson Welles, USA] 1948
offset, 100 × 70
signed left, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi 48
Film Polski, Centrala Wynajmu Filmów,
Łódź / Zakłady Graficzne RSW Prasa, Łódź
MNP Pl 14559, Pl 3247
MP Pl 3318
Joint 1st prize at Internationale Plakat Ausstellung
mit Karikaturenschad, Vienna, 1948
Reprinted in 1957, offset, 86 × 61.5,
printed by Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom
Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw



World Congress of Intellectuals Defending Peace, Wrocław, 25–28 August 1948, Poland 1948 offset, 99.5 × 69.5 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI 48. Spółdzielnia Wydawnicza 'Czytelnik', Warsaw / Drukarnia Wojskowego Instytutu Geograficznego, Warsaw MNP PI 1864 MP PI 8321, PI 3312 Printed in several language versions



National Velvet [film directed by Clarence Brown, USA] 1948 lithography, 80.5 × 61 signed left, top: H. TOMASZEWSKi 48. Film Polski, Centrala Wynajmu Filmów, Łódź / Litografia Artystyczna W. Główczewski, Warsaw MNP PI 9955 MP PI 3788



The Life of Emile Zola [film directed by William Dieterle, USA] 1948 lithography, 86.5 × 59.5 signed right, centre: H. TOMASZEWSKI 48 Film Polski, Centrala Wynajmu Filmów, Łódź / Litografia Artystyczna W. Główczewski, Warsaw MP PJ 3806



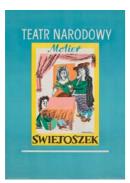
What Worker-Peasant Alliance Brings to the Countryside. Congress for the Unity of the Working Class, 8 December 1949 1948 offset,  $97.5\times67.5$  signed left, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI Prasa Wojskowa, Warsaw / Drukarnia no. 3, Warsaw MN Pl 830



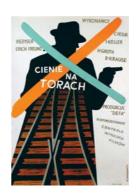
Chopin Year 1949, Poland lithography,  $85.5 \times 61$ signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI. 49 Towarzystwo im. F. Chopina, Warsaw / Zakład Graficzny 'Styl', Kraków MNP Pl 00375; MP Pl 3320 Printed in several language versions Unbeknownst to the author and without his consent, the poster was reprinted twice more with modified text: Chopin, 1949, lithography, 70 × 50, Towarzystwo im. F. Chopina, Warsaw / Zakład Graficzny 'Styl', Kraków; X Festiwal Chopinowski, Duszniki Zdrój, 27–29 August 1955, 1955, offset, 83 × 60.5, Ministerstwo Kultury i Sztuki, Warsaw / Drukarnia im. Rewolucji Październikowej, Warsaw



[Poster of Teatr Współczesny in Warsaw]
c. 1949
offset, various dimensions
unsigned
Teatr Współczesny, Warsaw
The poster is still in use today, with the design
modified over the years, preserving some
elements and the colour scheme by Tomaszewski



Molier, Tartuffe, National Theatre
1950
offset, 100 × 70
signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI 50.
Teatr Narodowy, Warsaw / Państwowe Wojskowe
Zakłady Graficzne Oddział 14, Warsaw
MNP PI 2867
MP PI 3231
The author probably used his design from 1946



Shadows on the Rails [film directed by Erich Freund, East Germany] 1951 offset, 99.5 × 68 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi 51. CWF, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MNP PI 4402, PI dep. 1188 MP PI 3333 Printed also in B2 size



22 July 1951 1951 offset, 49 × 67 signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKi. 51. DWAG, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MP PI 8343 Joint 1st prize at the 1st Polish Poster Exhibition, Warsaw, 1953



'Harnasie' Ballet by Karol Szymanowski, National Opera in Warsaw, Polish Music Festival 1951 offset, 86 × 60.6 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi 51. Państwowa Opera, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MNP PI 5779 MP PI 2036



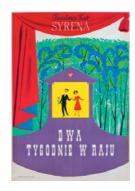
International Cooperativeness
Day, 9 September 1951
1951
offset, 98.8 × 69
signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKi 51
DWAG, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady
Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw
MP Pl 13757



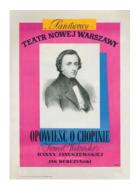
For Them We Are Building a New Happy Life. Days of Education, Books and Press, May 1951 1951 offset, 99 × 67 signed right, centre: H. TOMASZEWSKi 51. WAG, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MN Pl 294 Joint 1st prize at the 1st Polish Poster Exhibition, Warsaw, 1953



National Book and Illustration Exhibition, September 1951 1951 offset, 99 × 67.5 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi 51. WAG, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Książka i Wiedza', Warsaw MP Pl 12477



Two Weeks in Paradise, Państwowy Teatr Syrena 1951 offset, 98 × 68 signed right, centre: H. TOMASZEWSKi. 51. Teatr Syrena, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MP Pl 12479



The Story of Chopin, Concert-spectacle by Hanna Januszewska, Państwowy Teatr Nowej Warszawy 1951 offset, 86 × 61 signed right, bottom: H. T. 51 Państwowy Teatr Nowej Warszawy, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MNP PI 11027 MP PI 24257



Youth of Chopin [film directed by Aleksander Ford, Poland] 1952 signed: H. T. 52 Mentioned in Barbara Kwiatkowska, *Henryk Tomaszewski*, Warsaw: Arkady, 1959, p. 43



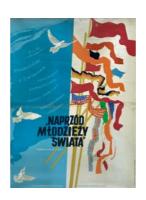
Chopin's Youth [film directed by Aleksander Ford, Poland] 1952 offset, 99.8 × 68 unsigned CWF, Łódź



Carmen in Hollywood [film directed by Gerhard Klein, East Germany] 1952 offset, 98.5 × 68 signed left, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi 52 CWF, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MNP Pl 2287 MP Pl 6273



Ditta [film directed by Bjarne
Genning Jensen, Denmark]
1952
offset, 98 × 68
signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI 52
CWF, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne
'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw
MNP PI 71, Pl3865
MP PI 3324, PI 3548, PI 3323
Printed also in B2 size.
Joint 1st prize at the 1st Polish Poster
Exhibition, Warsaw, 1953
Reprinted in 1954, offset, 85 × 60, CWF, Warsaw /
Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 3, Warsaw



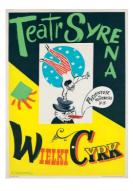
Onward Youth of the World [documentary coproduced by East Germany and Soviet Union] 1952 offset,  $136 \times 100$  signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi 52 CWF, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego' MNP Pl 4404 MP Pl 3332



The First Days [film directed by Jan Rybkowski, Poland] 1952 offset, 100 × 68 signed left, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi 52 CWF, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne i Wydawnicze 'Dom Słowa Polskiego' MNP Pl 3417 MP Pl 3317 Printed also in B2 size Reprinted in 1988, Lubelskie Zakłady Graficzne



Under the Sicilian Sky [film directed by Pietro Germi, Italy] 1952 offset,  $68 \times 99$ signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi 52 Dział Wydawnictw Artystyczno-Graficznych R.S.W. 'Prasa' / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw MNP Pl 2866, Pl 2328 MP Pl 3328 Joint 1st prize at the 1st Polish Poster Exhibition, Warsaw, 1953 Reprinted in 1957, offset,  $59.5 \times 86$ , Dział Wydawnictw Artystyczno-Graficznych R.S.W. 'Prasa' / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw



The Great Circus, Teatr Syrena 1952 offset, 86 × 61 signed left, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi 52 DWAG, Warsaw; Teatr Syrena, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 3, Warsaw MP Pl 3316



Arena of the Bold [film directed by Sergey Gurov and Yuriy Ozerov, Soviet Union] 1953 offset, 86 × 58.5 signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKI 53CWF, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw MNP PI 4406 MP PI 3322



Take Action for the 2nd Congress of Polish United Workers' Party 1953 offset, 100.5 × 70 signed left, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI. 53. WAG, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw MNP PI 5194 MP PI 245



Polish Airlines 1953 offset, 28.5 × 20.7 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI Dom Słowa Polskiego, Warsaw MP Pl 12480



Path of Hope [film directed by Pietro Germi, Italy] 1953 offset, 86 × 59 signed left, centre: H. TOMASZEWSKI. 53. CWF, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw MNP PI 997 MP PI 3327 Reprinted in 1954, offset, 86 × 59, CWF, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw



Soviet Film Festival, 10 October–8 November 1953 1953 offset, 61.5 × 86.5 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi 53. CWF, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw MNP PI 2869 MP PI 360



Chestnut [Soviet cartoon] 1953 offset, 86 × 58.5 signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKi 53 CWF, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw MNP PI 3392



Forest [film directed by Vladimir Vengerov, Soviet Union] 1953 offset, 86 × 59 signed right, centre: H. TOMASZEWSKI 53. CWF, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw MNP Pl 13006 MP Pl 10852



Inseparable Friends [film directed by Vasiliy Zhuravlev, Soviet Union] 1953 offset, 58.5 × 85.5 signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKI 53. CWF, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw MP PI 7545



The Government Inspector [film directed by Vladimir Petrov, Soviet Union] 1953 offset, 86 × 61 signed left, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi 53. CWF, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw MNP Pl 1000, Pl 4582 MP Pl. 3308 Joint 1st prize at the 1st Polish Poster Exhibition, Warsaw, 1953 Reprinted in 1953, offset, 86.5 × 59.5, CWF, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw



Welcome 22 July 1953 offset, 99 × 34 unsigned WAG, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw MP Pl. 544



An Affair to Deal With [film directed by Jan Rybkowski and Jan Fethke, Poland] 1953 offset, 100 × 68 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI. 53 CWF, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw MNP PI 7779, PI 11006 MP PI 7546 Reprinted in 1954, offset, 84 × 59, CWF, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw



Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution 1953 offset, 100 × 69.5 signed right, bottom: J. MROSZCZAK — H. TOMASZEWSKi 53 WAG, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw MNP PI 5190 Co-author: Józef Mroszczak



Mikołaj Kopernik 1543–1953. Exhibition, Kraków, Collegium Maius 1953 offset, 84 × 57.5 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI 53 Drukarnia im. Rewolucji Październikowej, Warsaw MNP PI 14405 MP PI 16607



Exhibition of Works by Renato Guttuso, March–April 1954 1954 rotogravure, 86 × 60 signed in typesetting, left, bottom: Graphic design — H. TOMASZEWSKI WAG, CBWA, Warsaw / Zakłady Wklęsłodruk i Introligator, Warsaw MP Pl 3311



Fight for Socialism, Welfare, Durable Peace. 2nd Congress of Polish United Workers' Party 1954 offset,  $139 \times 100$  signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKI 54. WAG, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw MP Pl 3319



Vote for Candidates of the National Front, 5 December 1954 1954 offset, 84.5 × 58 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI WAG, Warsaw, Front Narodowy, Warsaw / Wojskowe Zakłady Graficzne, Warsaw MNP PI 9956 MP PI 246



Bellissima [film directed by Luchino Visconti, Italy] 1954 offset, 59 × 86 signed left, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI 54 CWF, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw MNP PI 7207 MP PI 10863



May Day. Long Live the Worker-Peasant Alliance 1954 offset, 99 × 67.6 signed right, bottom: H.T. 54 WAG, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw MP PI 534



The Five from Barska Street [film directed by Aleksander Ford, Poland] 1954 offset, 85 × 59.5 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI 54 CWF, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MNP Pl 996 MP Pl 3331



The Five from Barska Street [film directed by Aleksander Ford, Poland] 1954 offset, 86.3 × 61 signed right, bottom: T 54 CWF, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw MP Pl 16610



The Five from Barska Street [film directed by Aleksander Ford, Poland] 1954 offset, 86 × 61.5 signed right, bottom: T 54 CWF, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw MP PI 3326



Józef Kuśmierek, Year 1944, Teatr Domu Wojska Polskiego 1954 lithography, 70 × 49.5 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI — 54. Teatr Domu Wojska Polskiego, Warsaw / Wojskowe Zakłady Graficzne, Warsaw MP PI 197



Beauty and the Devil [film directed by René Clair, France] 1954 offset, 58.5 x 85 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi. 54. CWF, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw MNP Pl 2291 MP Pl 4446 Joint 1st prize at the 2nd National Illustration, Poster and Small Form Exhibition, Warsaw, 1955



Theatrical Visits, Teatr Satyryków 1954 offset, 85 × 60.5 signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKi Zaruba 54 CWF, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 3, Warsaw MNP PI 12236 MP PI. 11109 Co-author: Jerzy Zaruba



Hungarian Folk Art Exhibition, April 1954 1954 rotogravure, 61 × 86 signed in typesetting, right, bottom: Graphic design — F. [sic] Tomaszewski WAG, Warsaw / Wojskowe Zakłady Graficzne, Warsaw MNP Pl 12235 MP Pl 3314



Bulgaria in Works by Polish Artists.
Exhibition, March 1954
1954
rotogravure, 85 × 61
signed left, centre: H. TOMASZEWSKi
WAG, Warsaw / Zakłady Wklęsłodrukowe
i Introligatorskie RSW Prasa, Warsaw
MP PI 3313



Adam Mickiewicz, Forefathers' Eve, Państwowy Teatr Polski 1955 offset, 93.5 × 67.5 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI. 55 Państwowy Teatr Polski, Warsaw / Drukarnia im. Rewolucji Październikowej, Warsaw MNP PI 02409 MP PI 8360



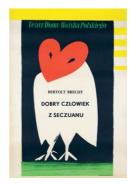
Hours of Hope [film directed by Jan Rybkowski, Poland] 1955
rotogravure, 98 × 64.5
signed left, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI 55
CWF, Warsaw / Zakłady Wklęsłodrukowe
i Introligatorskie RSW Prasa, Warsaw
MNP PI 1284
MP PI 3310
Reprinted in 1958, offset, 86 × 59, unsigned,
Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw



Second to God [film directed by Louis Daquin, France] 1955 offset, 58.5 × 86 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI 55 CWF, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw MNP PI 1001 MP PI 6269



Ausstellung des polnisches Plakat,
Museum für Angewandte Kunst,
28 November–20 December 1956
1956
offset, 98 × 66.5
signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKI 56
WAG, Warsaw
MNP PI 9957
MP PI 13765
Award of the City of Vienna in the contest for
the best poster of the month, May 1957
Printed also in Swedish language version



Bertold Brecht, The Good Person from Szechwan, Teatr Domu Wojska Polskiego 1956 offset, 85.5 × 58.5 signed left, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi 56 Teatr Domu Wojska Polskiego, Warsaw / Wojskowe Zakłady Graficzne, Warsaw MNP PI 4408 MP PI 8359



Au revoir M. Grock [film directed by Pierre Billon, France] 1956 offset, 84.5 × 58.5 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI 56. CWF, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MNP PI 2329 MP PI 4407



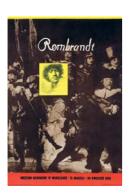
Porgy and Bess, Warsaw, January 1956 1956 offset, 98.5 × 67 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi 56 Wojskowe Zakłady Graficzne, Warsaw MP PI 8362



Belgian Art, End of 19th–20th Century, February–March 1957 1956 offset, 84 × 58 signed in typesetting, left, bottom: Graphic design — Henryk Tomaszewski WAG, Warsaw; CBWA, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MP Pl 2978



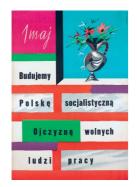
Polish Film Poster Exhibition, 16–30 June 1956, Poznań 1956 offset, 86 × 59.5 signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKI. 56 CWF, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw MNP PI 2843, PI 4407 MP PI 13784 Printed also in A0 size



Rembrandt, National Museum in Warsaw, 15 March–30 April 1956 1956 offset, 84.5 × 57.2 signed in typesetting, left, bottom: Graphic design — Henryk Tomaszewski WAG, Warsaw / Zakłady Wklęsłodrukowe i Introligatorskie RSW Prasa, Warsaw MNP PI 700 MP PI 7551



French Painting from David to Cézanne, National Museum in Warsaw 1956 offset, 85.3 × 58.4 signed in typesetting, left, bottom: designed by Henryk Tomaszewski WAG, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 3, Warsaw MNP PI 12234 MP PI 10845



May Day. We Are Building Poland the Socialist Home of Free Working People 1957 offset, 99.2 × 68 signed right, top: TOMASZEWSKi 57 WAG, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw MNP PI 11032, PI 13013 MP PI 2976



The Adventures of Pat and Patachon [film directed by Lau Lauritzen, Denmark] 1957 offset, 86.7 × 59.2 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI 57 CWF, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw MNP Pl 2293 MP Pl 6272



Representative Artistic Soiree of the Polish Youth Delegation, Moscow, Tchaikovsky Concert Hall, 30 July–9 August 1957 1957 offset, 99 × 66.5 signed left, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI 57 WAG, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw MNP PI 5195 MP PI 2975, PI 16608 Printed also in Russian language version



Exhibition of Contemporary Yugoslavian Art. Painting, Sculpture, May 1957 1957 offset, 84.5 × 58.5 signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKi WAG, Warsaw / Wojskowe Zakłady Graficzne, Warsaw MNP PI 00379 MP PI 8365



Exhibition of Paintings by Zygmunt Waliszewski 1897–1936, 10th Fine Arts Festival 1957 offset, 84.5 × 58 unsigned CBWA, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MNP PI 4410 MP PI 2442



Exhibition of West German Posters, 20 November–4 December 1957 1957 offset, 98.5 × 66.2 signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKi 57 CBWA, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MNP PI 4411 MP PI 853



Festival of Soviet Films for Children and Youth, 20 October–4 November 1958 1958 offset, 84.5 × 58.5 signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKI 58 CWF, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MNP PI 2294 MP PI 12723



Bitter Victory [film directed by Nicholas Ray, France—USA] 1958 offset, 84 × 58.5 signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKI 58 CWF, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MNP PI 4409 MP PI 851



The Rape of the Sabine Women, Państwowy Teatr Komedia 1958 offset, 84.5 × 59 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi. 58 WAG, Warsaw; Teatr Komedia, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MNP PI 3230



Best New Year Wishes from the Adam Mickiewicz Museum and the Central Bureau of Artistic Exhibitions in Kordegarda, 22 December 1958–6 January 1959 1958 offset, 67.5 × 47.5 unsigned Muzeum Adama Mickiewicza, Warsaw; CBWA, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MP PI 23610



May Day 1958 offset, 121 × 83 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi 58 WAG, Warsaw / Wojskowe Zakłady Graficzne, Warsaw MNP PI 4412 MP PI 7894



Piotr Potworowski, National Museum in Warsaw, December 1958–January 1959 1958 offset, 84.6 × 58.6 signed right, bottom: TOMASZEWSKI WAG, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MNP PI 3231 MP PI 10846



3rd Festival of Italian Films, 25–30 March 1956 1958 offset, 85.5 × 59 signed right, bottom: H. T. CWF, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MNP PI 2295 MP PI 10850



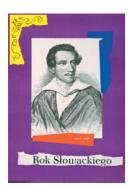
3rd Festival of Italian Films, 25–30 March 1956 1958 offset,  $85.5 \times 59$  signed right, bottom: H. T. CWF, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MP Pl 10849



Christopher Fry, The Lady's Not for Burning, Teatr Dramatyczny 1958 offset, 86 × 61 signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKi 58 Teatr Dramatyczny, Warsaw / Wojskowe Zakłady Graficzne, Warsaw MNP PI 13009 MP PI 2603



Carlo Gozzi, Turandot, Teatr Dramatyczny 1958 offset, 68 × 46.5 unsigned Teatr Dramatyczny, Warsaw / Wojskowe Zakłady Graficzne, Warsaw MNP PI 12018 MP PI 10848



Słowacki Year, 1809–1959 1959 offset, 97 × 67.5 signed in typesetting, left, bottom: Graphic design H. Tomaszewski. WAG, RSW Prasa, Warsaw MP Pl 22388



Amigo [film directed by Heiner Carow, East Germany] 1959 offset, 61 × 86.5 signed right, top: FANGOR TOMASZEWSKI CWF, Warsaw / Zakł. Graf. 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw MNP PI 2245 Co-author: Wojciech Fangor



Hellzapoppin' [film directed by H. C. Potter, USA] 1959 offset, 84.5 × 58.5 signed right, bottom: H. T. 59. CWF, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MP PI 650



Sleepwalkers [film directed by Bohdan Poręba, Poland] 1959 offset, 84.5 × 61 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI CWF, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MNP PI 15526 MP PI 7555



12th Fine Arts Festival, Sopot, 12 July–8 August 1959. 3rd National Exhibition of Youth Painting, Sculpture and Graphic Art 1959 offset, 96.5 × 66.5 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI 59 Gdańskie Zakłady Graficzne, Gdańsk MNP PI 12233



Moore. Exhibition of Sculpture by Henry Moore 1959 offset,  $69 \times 98$  signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi 59 CBWA, Warsaw; Ministerstwo Kultury i Sztuki, Warsaw MNP PI 35, PI 8331 MP PI 865 Reprinted in 1988, offset,  $65 \times 93$ , Florian Zieliński, Poznań / Okręgowe Przedsiębiorstwo Geodezyjno-Kartograficzne, Poznań. Reprinted again in the 1990s, offset,  $67 \times 96.5$ , Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa, Warsaw. In re-edition the white stripe at the top of the original design was not preserved.



May Day. Peace to the World
— Freedom to the People
1959
offset, 97.5 × 68
signed left, top: FANGOR TOMASZEWSKI
WAG, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady
Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw
MNP PI 9958
Co-author: Wojciech Fangor
The theme was reused after an inedited
poster by Fangor and Tomaszewski for the
World Assembly for Peace in Helsinki, 1955



Polsk målarkonst under 50-år, Konstakademien, 1–15 May 1959 offset, 95 × 66.5 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI 59. WAG, Warsaw MNP PI 13008 MP PI 7558



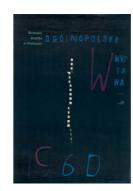
Friedrich Dürrenmatt, Romulus the
Great, Teatr Dramatyczny
1959
offset, 85 × 58.5
signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi 59
Teatr Dramatyczny, Warsaw / Wojskowe
Zakłady Graficzne, Warsaw
MNP Pl 03285
MP Pl. 2604
Distinction in the competition Best
Warsaw Poster, January 1960



One Thousand Thalers [film directed by Stanisław Wohl, Poland] 1959 offset, 58 × 85.5 signed in typesetting, left, bottom: H. Tomaszewski CWF, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 3, Warsaw MNP PI 995 MP PI 7549



Socialism Will Prevail. 3rd Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party, March 1959 1959 offset, 100 × 70.5 signed in typesetting, left, bottom: Design W. Fangor and H. Tomaszewski WAG, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne 'Dom Słowa Polskiego', Warsaw MP Pl 8346 Co-author: Wojciech Fangor 1st prize in the contest for congress poster



Graphic Art Biennale in Kraków.
All-Poland Exhibition
1960
offset, 97.5 × 67.5
signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi 60
BWA, Kraków / Drukarnia
'Młoda Gwardia', Kraków
MNP PI 79
Award in ZPAP closed competition for the
Graphic Art Biennale poster, Kraków, 1960



Protect Our National Heritage.
Days of Heritage, May 1960
1960
offset, 83.5 × 57
signed left, bottom: FANGOR TOMASZEWSKI
WAG, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady
Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw
MNP PI 774
Co-author: Wojciech Fangor



To Manage Well = To Save with PKO 1960 offset, 83.5 × 57.5 signed left, top: H. TOMASZEWSKi WAG, Warsaw / Centrala PKO; Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MP Pl 10844



22 July 1960 offset, 56.5 × 40 signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKi. 60. WAG, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 3, Warsaw MNP PI 13015 MP PI 3595



The Painting of Teresa Pągowska. 13th Fine Arts Festival, Sopot, 1960 1960 offset, 97.5 × 67 signed left, top: H. T. CBWA, Sopot / Gdańskie Zakłady Graficzne, Gdańsk MNP Pl 11018 MP Pl 12722



World Championship in Skiing, Zakopane, February 1960 1960 offset,  $98.5 \times 67$ signed left, bottom: FANGOR TOMASZEWSKI - 60. WAG, Warsaw; Polski Związek Narciarski / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 3, Warsaw MNP Pl 13007 Co-author: Wojciech Fangor Printed also in French language version: Championnats du Monde de Ski Nordique Re-edited in 1962, World Championship in Skiing, Zakopane February 1962, Poland, offset,  $98.5 \times 67$ , signed left, bottom: FANGOR TOMASZEWSKI - 60., printed also in French language version



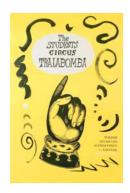
2nd All-Poland Festival of Puppet Theatres 1960 offset, 84.5 × 58.5 unsigned WAG, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MNP Pl 11019 MP Pl 8353



May Day. Peace 1960 offset, 84 × 58.5 signed right, bottom: FANGOR TOMASZEWSKi - 60 WAG, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MP PI 8344



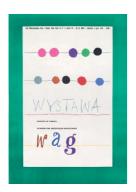
Polish Book Exhibition, Polish Society of Books, 6–19 October 1960 offset, 97.5 × 67 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi WAG, Warsaw; Polskie Towarzystwo Wydawców Książek, Warsaw MNP PI 8717 MP PI 10859



The Students' Circus Tralabomba 1960 offset, 76 × 50.5 unsigned Zreszenie Studentów Polskich, Gdańsk / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 3, Warsaw MP PI 3058



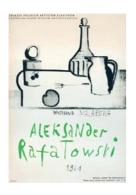
Exhibition of Ceramics by Helena and Lech Grześkiewicz. Exhibition of Fabrics by Jolanta Owidzka 1960 offset, 84 × 57.5 signed right, top: TOMASZEWSKi CBWA, Warsaw; ZPAP, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MNP PI 6593 MP PI 2211



Ten Years of WAG Poster. Exhibition, Klub Międzynarodowej Prasy i Książki 1960 offset, 84.5 × 58.5 signed right, bottom: TOMASZEWSKi WAG, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 3, Warsaw MNP PI 5034 MP PI 875



Exhibition of Hungarian Photography, 30 April–22 May 1960, Palace of Culture and Science 1960 offset, 58.5 × 84 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI WAG, Warsaw; Związek Polskich Artystów Fotografików, Warsaw MNP PI 1402 MP PI 2585



Aleksander Rafałowski. Exhibition of Paintings, 1961 1961 offset, 68.7 × 47.6 unsigned CBWA, Warsaw; ZPAP, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MNP PI 7776



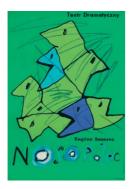
Sophocles, Oedipus Rex, Teatr Dramatyczny 1961 offset, 99 × 67.5 signed left, bottom: TOMASZEWSKi 61 Teatr Dramatyczny, Warsaw / Wojskowe Zakłady Graficzne, Warsaw MNP PI 3284 MP PI 2332 Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, May 1961



Max Regnier, The Headhunters, Teatr Komedia 1961 offset, 97.8 × 33.2 signed left, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi 61 Teatr Komedia, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MNP PI 1419 MP PI 10842



Mostra di arte grafica polacca, Calcografia Nazionale 1961 offset, 98.5 × 67.5 unsigned CBWA, Warsaw MNP PI 13017 MP PI 2497 Co-author: Julian Pałka



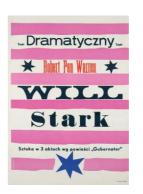
Eugène Ionesco, Rhinoceros, Teatr Dramatyczny 1961 offset, 85.5 × 59 signed right, bottom: TOMASZEWSKi 61 Teatr Dramatyczny, Warsaw / Wojskowe Zakłady Graficzne, Warsaw MNP PI 3954 MP PI 2602



World Exhibition of Children's Drawing and Painting, Warsaw, Palace of Culture and Science 1961 offset, 99 × 67 signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKi WAG, Warsaw; Polskie Radio i Telewizja, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MNP PI 5032 MP PI 8274, PI 2979 Printed also in French language version: Exposition mondiale de dessins et de peinture d'enfants



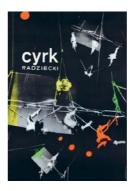
Visitate il padiglione polacco sulla Sicurezza Sociale all'E.I.L. di Torino 1961 offset, 97 × 67 unsigned WAG, Warsaw MP Pl 8368, Pl 1615 Co-author: Julian Pałka



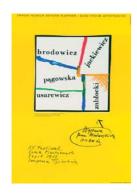
Robert Penn Warren, Will Stark, Teatr Dramatyczny 1961 offset, 70 × 50 signed left, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi 61 Teatr Dramatyczny, Warsaw / Wojskowe Zakłady Graficzne, Warsaw MP Pl 10853



Polish Art on the 15th Anniversary of PRL. Exhibition of Graphic Art and Drawings 1961 offset, 97.5 × 67.5 unsigned CBWA, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warszaw MNP Pl 13011 MP Pl 2478



Soviet Circus 1962 offset, 96.5 × 67.5 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi 62 WAG, Warsaw; ZPR, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 3, Warsaw MP Pl 2973



Brodowicz, Jackiewicz, Pągowska, Zabłocki, Usarewicz. Exhibition of Paintings, 17 June–8 July 1962, 15th Fine Arts Festival, Sopot, 1962 1962 offset, 67.5 × 48 signed right, top: TOMASZEWSKI BWA Sopot / Gdańskie Zakłady Poligraficzne, Gdańsk MP Pl 10857



17th Chopin Festival, Duszniki Zdrój, 11–14 August 1962 1962 offset, 84 × 58.7 signed right, top: TOMASZEWSKi 62 Poznańskie Zakłady Graficzne im. M. Kasprzaka, Poznań MNP PI 13004 MP PI 10864



William Shakespeare, Hamlet, Teatr Dramatyczny 1962 offset, 99 × 67.5 signed right, bottom: TOMASZEWSKI 62 Teatr Dramatyczny, Warsaw / Wojskowe Zakłady Graficzne, Warsaw MNP Pl 13005 MP Pl 2606 Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, November 1962 Distinction at the 1st Biennial of Design (BIO), Ljubljana, 1964



Prague, Berlin, Warsaw. The 15th Jubilee International Bicycle Race for Peace 1962 offset, 66 × 98 signed right, bottom: PAŁKA TOMASZEWSKI WAC, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 3, Warsaw MNP Pl 4961 Co-author: Julian Pałka Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, April 1962 Award in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, 1962



J. Offenbach, Tales of Hoffmann,
Opera Warszawska
1962
offset, 98.5 × 67.5
signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKi 62
Opera, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady
Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw
MNP PI 5033
MP PI 2044
Distinction in the competition Best
Warsaw Poster, May 1962



Pro arte muta. Silent Film Festival, 1962 1962 offset, 97 × 32.2 unsigned WAG, Warsaw; Centralne Archiwum Filmowe, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 3, Warsaw MP Pl 3066



Warsaw Art from Middle Ages to the Half of the 20th Century. Exhibition on the Centenary of the National Museum in Warsaw, 1862–1962 1962 offset, 96 × 65.5 signed right, bottom: H. Tomaszewski WAG, Warszaw; Muzeum Narodowe, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne Zakład no. 4, Warsaw MNP PI 697 MP PI 10044



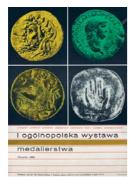
Circus 1963 rotogravure, 95 × 66 Signed in typesetting, left, bottom: TOMASZEWSKI 63 WAG, Warsaw; ZPR, Warsaw / Prasowe Zakłady Graficzne, Katowice MNP PI 3946 MP PI 2701



René Portocarrero and Raul Milian. Exhibition of Paintings, 16th Fine Arts Festival 1963 offset, 67 × 48 signed left, top: HT. BWA Sopot MP PI 10860



Circus 1963 offset, 67.6 × 95.4 signed left, top: TOMASZEWSKi WAG, Warsaw; ZPR, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MNP Pl 11015



1st National Exhibition of Medallic Art, June 1963 1963 offset, 68 × 47.5 unsigned CBWA, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MP PI 2479



4th National Exhibition of Youth Painting, Sculpture and Graphic Art. 16th Fine Arts Festival in Sopot, 1963 1963 offset, 65.5 × 47.5 signed left, bottom: TOMASZEWSKi CBWA, Sopot / Gdańskie Zakłady Poligraficzne, Gdańsk MP PI 8354



In the Mountains, or at the Seaside Always with You 1963 offset, 67 × 46 unsigned WAG, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MP Pl 10840



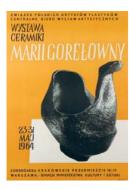
Bertold Brecht, Visions of Simona Machard, Teatr Dramatyczny 1963 offset, 85 × 53.5 signed right, bottom: TOMASZEWSKI. 63 Teatr Dramatyczny, Warsaw / Wojskowe Zakłady Graficzne, Warsaw MNP PI 3286 MP PI 8357



Industrial Design from Great Britain,
Exhibition in Dom Chłopa
1963
offset, 80.5 × 58
signed right, top: TOMASZEWSKi. 63
WAG, Warsaw; Rada Wzornictwa, Warsaw /
Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw
MNP PI 4984
MP PI 10856
Award in the competition Best
Warsaw Poster, November 1963
Award in the competition Best
Warsaw Poster of 1963



Copia, Centrala Obsługi Przedsiębiorstw i Instytucji Artystycznych 1963 offset, 83 × 58 signed right, bottom: TOMASZEWSKi 63 Copia, Warsaw / Wojskowe Zakłady Graficzne, Warsaw MNP PI 8356 Printed also in A2 size



Exhibition of Ceramics by Maria Gorełówna, 23–31 May 1964 1964 offset, 67.5 × 48 unsigned CBWA, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MP PI 2434



Exhibition of Works by Tadeusz Kulisiewicz, March 1964 1964 offset, 68 × 48 unsigned CBWA, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MP PI 2477



Dresden and Warsaw in the Works of Bernardo Bellotto Canaletto, National Museum in Warsaw, October–November 1964 1964 offset, 83 × 58 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI WAG MNP Pl 12284



Shakespeare, Richard II, National Theatre 1964 offset, 99 × 67 signed right, bottom: TOMASZEWSKI 64 Teatr Narodowy, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 3, Warsaw MNP PI 3947 MP PI 2560



F. D. Gilroy, Who'll Save the Plowboy?, Teatr Dramatyczny 1964 offset, 83.5 × 58.5 signed right, bottom: TOMASZEWSKi 64 Teatr Dramatyczny, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MNP PI 7137 MP PI 10858



Andrzej Jarecki, Marysia and Napoleon, Teatr Powszechny 1964 offset, 98 × 67.5 signed left, bottom: TOMASZEWSKi 64 Teatr Powszechny, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MNP PI 6184 MP PI 2335 Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, February 1964



Franciszka Themerson. Paintings, Drawings, February 1964 1964 offset, 65 × 47.5 unsigned ZPAP, Warsaw; CBWA, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 4, Warsaw MP PI 2480



Swiss Poster. Exhibition, Palace of Culture and Science, December 1964 1964 offset, 97.5 × 67.5 signed right, top: TOMASZEWSKi WAG, Warsaw; ZPAP, Warsaw / Lubelskie Zakłady Graficzne im. PKWN, Lublin MNP Pl 13012 MP Pl 2334



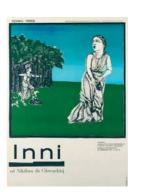
[Peace between Nations]
1965, druk 1986
offset, 97 × 67
signed right, bottom: TOMASZEWSKI
KAW, Warsaw / Zakłady Offsetowe, Warsaw
MNP PI 9285
MP PI 4628, PI 25917
Gold Medal at the Internationale
Buchkunst Ausstellung, Leipzig, 1965
Silver Medal at the 1st International
Poster Biennale, Warsaw, 1966
Distinction for 1986 from the Poster
Collectors Club, Poznań, 1987
In 1968 re-edited as a postage stamp
with changed colour scheme



Museum of School Years of Stefan Żeromski, Kielce 1965 offset, 98 × 67 signed in typesetting, right, top: Henryk Tomaszewski WAG, Warsaw; Muzeum Stefana Żeromskiego, Kielce / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 3, Warsaw MNP PI 486 MP PI 10841



Circus 1965
offset, 97.5 × 67
signed right, bottom: TOMASZEWSKi 65
WAC, Warsaw; ZPR, Warsaw / Stołeczne
Zakłady Graficzne no. 2, Warsaw
MNP PI 498; MP PI 2337
Distinction in the competition Best
Warsaw Poster, March 1965
Edited as poster of the exhibition Henryk
Tomaszewski, Ginza Graphic Gallery, Tokyo,
1992 (offset, 103 × 72.5; 50.4 × 36.3;
printed by Dai Nippon Pinting Co. Ltd.)
Theme used in exhibition poster Henryk
Tomaszewski. Affiches, Maison de la Culture
de Bourges, 1998 (offset, 58 × 40)



Others. From Nikifor to Głowacka 1965 offset, 67.5 × 47.5 unsigned CBWA, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 2, Warsaw MP Pl 2435



Institut für Industrielle Formgestaltung in Warschau, Haus der Polnischen Kultur, Berlin 1965 offset, 97.5 × 67.5 signed in typesetting, right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI WAG, Warsaw / Instytut Wzornictwa Przemysłowego, Warsaw MNP PI 4969



The Great Circus 1965 offset, 68 × 47.5 unsigned WAG, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 3, Warsaw MP PI 10843



Japanese Poster 1965 offset, 97.5 × 67 signed right, top: TOMASZEWSKi 65 CBWA, Warsaw; Komitety Narodowe UNESCO Polski i Japonii / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 2, Warsaw MNP PI 4413 MP PI 3491 Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, December 1965 Award in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, 1965



WAG Poster. Exhibition on the 15th Anniversary of Artistic and Graphic Publishers RSW Prasa 1965 offset, 98.5 × 67.5 signed right, bottom: TOMASZEWSKi 65 WAG, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 3, Warsaw MNP Pl 11669 MP Pl 10835



20 years of PRL in Art. Exhibition of Graphic Art and Sculpture, June 1965 1965 offset, 98 × 66.5 signed in typesetting, right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKI CBWA, Warsaw; ZPAP, Warsaw / Stołeczne Zakłady Graficzne no. 2, Warsaw MP PI 2611 Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, June 1965



Polish Carpets and Tapestry, 19th Fine Arts Festival 1966 offset, 65.5 × 47.5 signed left, bottom: TOMASZEWSKi BWA, Sopot / Gdańskie Zakłady Poligraficzne Drukarnia Gdańsk MNP PI 2002 MP PI 10855



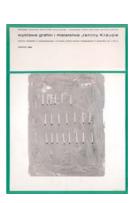
Ionesco, The Lesson, The Bald Soprano, Teatr Ateneum 1966 offset, 68 × 48 signed right, top: TOMASZEWSKi 66 Teatr Ateneum, Warsaw / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa no. 3, Warsaw MNP PI 3856 MP PI 8358



Poland. See Poland Delight in Its Colourful Folklore.
1966
offset, 97 × 67
signed centre: H TOMASZEWSKI 66
WAG, Warsaw; Centralny Ośrodek
Informacji Turystycznej, Warsaw /
Zakłady Graficzne RSW Prasa, Łódź
MNP PI 1549
MP PI 4689; PI 4691, PI 8363, PI 4688
Printed in several language versions
Distinction in the competition Best
Warsaw Poster, August 1967
Gold Medal and distinction of printing office
for best polygraphic treatment at the 2nd
Polish Poster Biennale, Katowice, 1967



1000 Years of the Polish State, 966–1966
1966
offset, 84.7 × 58.7
signed right, bottom: TOMASZEWSki
WAG, Warsaw / Prasowe Zakłady
Graficzne RSW Prasa, Łódź
MNP Pl 13014
MP Pl 3492
2nd prize in poster competition
1000 Years of Polish State
Distinction in the competition Best
Warsaw Poster, July 1966



Exhibition of Graphic Art and Paintings by Janina Kraupe, Zachęta, Warsaw, March 1966 1966 offset, 67.5 × 48 signed right, bottom: TOMASZEWSKi CBWA, Warsaw; ZPAP, Warsaw / Technikum Poligraficzne, Warsaw MNP PI 7778 MP PI 18463



Teresa Pagowska. Exhibition of Painting 1966 offset, 67 × 47.5 unsigned CBWA, Warsaw; ZPAP, Warsaw / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa no. 2, Warsaw MNP PI 7777 MP PI 10865



From Young Poland to Our
Days. Poster Exhibition
1966
offset, 98.5 × 67.5
signed right, top: TOMASZEWSKi
WAG, Warsaw; Muzeum Narodowe, Warsaw /
Lubelskie Zakłady Graficzne Lublin
MNP PI 688
MP PI 10866



Erna Rosenstein. Painting 1967 offset, 67 × 47.5 unsigned CBWA, Warsaw MP PI 5931



Juliusz Słowacki, Fantazy, Teatr Powszechny 1967 offset, 97 × 67 signed right, bottom: TOMASZEWSKi 67 Teatr Powszechny, Warsaw / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa no. 2, Warsaw MNP PI 2440 MP PI 5141



Alexey Arbuzov, A Tale from Irkutsk, Teatr Współczesny 1967 offset, 97 × 67.5 signed right, top: TOMASZEWSKi 67 Teatr Współczesny, Warsaw / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa no. 2, Warsaw MNP Pl 2444 MP Pl 29752, Pl 5140 Award of the Board of ZPAP at the 2nd International Poster Biennale, Warsaw, 1968 Poster reprinted in 1994, Toppan Printing Co. Ltd., Tokyo, 103 × 71.5



Alexander Ostrowski, Diary of a Rogue, Teatr Współczesny 1967 offset, 97.5 × 67.5 signed right, bottom: TOMASZEWSKi 67 WAG, Warsaw; Teatr Współczesny, Warsaw / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa no. 2, Warsaw MNP PI 2443 MP PI 5139



PZU Insures Your Car Against Accident, Damage, Theft and Fire 1967 offset, 97.5 × 67 signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKi 67 WAG, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne RSW Prasa, Katowice MNP PI 1597 MP PI 4750



Eugeniusz Markowski. Exhibition of Paintings 1967 offset, 98 × 33 signed right, bottom: H. T. CBWA, Warsaw / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa, Warsaw MP Pl 4596



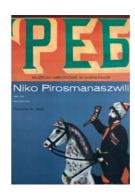
Tadeusz Kościuszko Exhibition.
Kościuszko Traditions
1967
offset, 97.5 × 66.5
signed in typesetting, left,
bottom: TOMASZEWSKI
WAG, Warsaw / Warszawska Drukarnia
Akcydensowa no. 3, Warsaw
MNP PI 3578
MP PI 5915



Shakespeare, A Midsummer Night's Dream, National Theatre 1968 offset, 97.5 × 67 signed right, bottom: TOMASZEWSKI 68 Teatr Narodowy, Warsaw / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa no. 3, Warsaw MNP Pl 2499 MP Pl 11451 Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, October 1968



Poster Exhibition at the 5th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party 1968 offset, 98.5 × 67.5 signed right, bottom: TOMASZEWSKi 68 WAG, Warsaw; Muzeum Plakatu, Warsaw-Wilanów / Zakłady Graficzne RSW Prasa, Bydgoszcz MP PI 12120



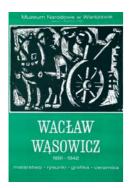
Niko Pirosmanashvili 1862–1918. Painting, National Museum in Warsaw 1968offset, 97 × 68 unsigned WAG, Warsaw / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa no. 2, Warsaw MP Pl 5935



Marian Wnuk. Sculpture. Post mortem Exhibition 1969 offset, 67.5 × 47 signed right, bottom: H. T. BWA Sopot / Gdańskie Zakłady Poligraficzne, Gdańsk MP PI 12742



Avec la première affiche de la série de Nouvel An — les Éditions Artistiques et Graphiques présentent leurs meilleurs voeux pour l'année 1969 1968 offset, 67.5 × 48 signed right, top: TOMASZEWSKI WAC, Warsaw MNP Pl 13016



Wacław Wąsowicz 1891–1942. Painting, Drawing, Graphic Art., Ceramics 1969 offset, 99 × 67 unsigned WAG, Warsaw / Wojskowe Zakłady Kartograficzne, Warsaw MP PI 5931



Days of Łowicz and Its Land, 7–14 June 1970 1969 offset, 99 × 67.5 signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKi 69 WAG, Warsaw / Wojskowe Zakłady Kartograficzne, Warsaw MNP PI 3579 MP PI 13389 Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, June 1970



25th Anniversary of PRL in Children's
Art. All-Poland Post-Competition
Exhibition of Participants of Working
Cooperatives Summer Camp
1969
offset, 97.5 × 67
signed right, bottom: TOMASZEWSKi
WAG, Warsaw; Centralny Związek
Spółdzielczości Pracy, Warsaw / Warszawska
Drukarnia Akcydensowa no. 2, Warsaw
MNP Pl 3580
MP Pl 12685



Peter Luke, Hadrian VII, Teatr Dramatyczny 1969
offset, 84.5 × 58.5
signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi 69.
Teatr Dramatyczny, Warsaw / Wojskowe
Zakłady Graficzne, Warsaw
MNP PI 3289
MP PI 12888
Distinction in the competition Best
Warsaw Poster, November 1969
Award in the competition Best
Warsaw Poster, 1969
Gold Medal and the award of Życie
Warszawy newspaper at the 3rd International
Poster Biennale, Warsaw, 1970
Reprinted in 1970



Henryk Tomaszewski, Varsovie 1969 offset, typography, stencil, 65.5 × 46 unsigned Sociét de Beaux-Arts, Biel/Bienne, Imprimerie Roger Pfeuti, La Neuveville MNP Pl 7069 MP Pl 13164 Honourable mention at the 3rd Polish Poster Biennale, Katowice, 1970 Theme used in the following posters: Henryk Tomaszewski. Graphic Art, Galeria A&B Wahl, Warsaw, 1984, offset, 66.5 × 47, signed: H.T. 69–84, KAW, Warsaw; CBWA, Warsaw / Zakłady Offsetowe, Warsaw

Henryk Tomaszewski. Poster, 1993, offset, 84.4 × 59, signed: H. TOMASZEWSKI, Muzeum Narodowe w Poznaniu / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa P. A., Warsaw, printed in Polish and German language versions Henryk Tomaszewski Posters. Poster Exhibition at the Visual Arts Museum, 1995, offset, 49.5 × 35, unsigned, The Visual Art Museum, Visual Arts Press



Cultural Heritage Protection and Museology in Kielce Region, 25th Anniversary of PRL 1969 offset, 99 × 69 signed right, bottom: TOMASZEWSKi 69 WAG, Warsaw / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa no. 2, Warsaw MP Pl 12638



4th Polish Graphic Art Exhibition, November 1969 1969 offset, 98.5 × 67 signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKi CBWA, Warsaw; ZPAP, Warsaw / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa no. 2, Warsaw MNP PI 3840 MP 12944 Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, November 1969



Jadwiga and Jerzy Zaremski. Jewelry. Exhibition on the 25th Anniversary of Artistic Creation 1970 offset, 58 × 47.5 signed right, bottom: T. CBWA, Warsaw; ZPAP, Warsaw / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa no. 2, Warsaw MNP PI 3836 MP PI 13424



Friedrich Dürrenmatt, King John,
Teatr Dramatyczny
1970
offset, 85.5 × 59
signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi 70
Teatr Dramatyczny, Warsaw / Wojskowe
Zakłady Graficzne, Warsaw
MNP PI 4048
MP PI 13992
Distinction in the competition Best
Warsaw Poster, July 1970



Yusaku Kamekura, Julian Pałka, Andy Warhol. Winners of the 2nd International Poster Biennale 1970 offset, 98 × 66.5 signed right, bottom: TOMASZEWSKi 70 WAC, Warsaw; Muzeum Plakatu, Warsaw / Wojskowe Zakłady Kartograficzne, Warsaw MNP Pl 3581 MP Pl 13445 Honourable mention at the 3rd All-Poland Festival of Museum Poster and Conservation, Przemyśl, 1971



Jan Kasprowicz, Marchołt, Fat and Obscene, Teatr Dramatyczny 1970 offset, 82.5 × 57 signed right, bottom: TOMASZEWSKi 70 Teatr Dramatyczny, Warsaw / Wojskowe Zakłady Graficzne., Warsaw MNP PI 3290 MP PI 13293 Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, April 1970



Fredro, Revenge, Teatr Dramatyczny 1970 offset, 85 × 58.5 signed right, bottom: TOMASZEWSKi. 70 Teatr Dramatyczny, Warsaw / Wojskowe Zakłady Graficzne, Warsaw MNP PI 4049 MP PI 14279



J. Strauss, The Bat, Operetka Warszawska 1970 offset, 83.5 × 58 signed right, top: TOMASZEWSKi 70 Operetka, Warsaw / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa no. 2, Warsaw MNP PI 4583 MP PI 15137 Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, June 1971



Jazz Jamboree '71, 14th International Jazz
Festival, Warsaw, 28–30 October 1971
1971
offset, 98.5 x6 6
signed right, top: TOMASZEWSKI 71.
WAG, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne
RSW Prasa, Bydgoszcz
MNP PI 4321
MP PI 15173
Distinction in the competition Best
Warsaw Poster, October 1971
Award of the Fine Arts Atelier in Warsaw at the
4th Polish Poster Biennale, Katowice, 1971
Honourable mention at the Jazzpo International
Jazz Poster Salon, Bydgoszcz, 1985



William Shakespeare, Julius
Caesar, Teatr Dramatyczny
1971
offset, 86.4 × 58.5
signed left, bottom: TOMASZEWSKI 71
Teatr Dramatyczny, Warsaw / Wojskowe
Zakłady Graficzne, Warsaw
MNP PI 4046
MP PI 14785
Distinction in the competition Best
Warsaw Poster, March 1971



4th International Poster Biennale, Warsaw, 1972 1971 offset, 99 × 69 signed right, top: TOMASZEWSKi 71 WAG, Warsaw; CBWA, Warsaw MNP PI 4322 MP PI 15198 Printed also in French language version Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, April 1972



Sport Posters in the World, Poster Museum 1971
offset, 96.5 × 66
signed right, bottom: TOMASZEWSKi 71.
WAC, Warsaw; Muzeum Kultury Fizycznej
i Turystyki, Warsaw; Muzeum Plakatu
Warsaw-Wilanów / Prasowe Zakłady
Graficzne RSW Prasa, Bydgoszcz
MNP PI 4859
MP PI 19104
Printed also in French language version
Distinction in the competition Best
Warsaw Poster, March 1972
Honourable mention at the 5th All-Poland
Festival of Museum Posters and Conservation,
Przemyśl, 1976



Witkacy 1972 offset,  $97.5 \times 67$ signed right, top: TOMASZEWSKi 72. Teatr Studio, Warsaw / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa no. 2, Warsaw MNP Pl 4623 MP Pl 15847 Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, March 1973 Award in the competition Best Warsaw Poster of 1973 Honourable mention at the 4th International Poster Biennale, Warsaw, 1972 Re-edited in 1973 by Brakkegrant Theater, Amsterdam,  $100 \times 70$ , and in B3 size



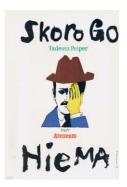
Halina Chrostowska. Graphic Art, November 1972 1972 offset, 68 × 47 unsigned CBWA, Warsaw / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa no. 2, Warsaw MP PI 16203



Belgian Art Nouveau Poster from Wittamer-de Camps Collection in Brussels, June-August 1973 1973 offset, 98 × 67 signed left, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI 73 WAG, Warsaw; Muzeum Plakatu, Wilanów / Prasowe Zakłady Graficzne, Bydgoszcz MNP PI 4861 MP PI 17368



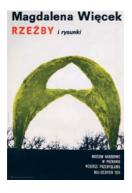
Me, You, Him, Fatherland, We're the Sum of Its Value 1973, printed in 1974 offset,  $66.5 \times 98$ signed in typesetting, right, bottom: graphic design by Henryk Tomaszewski WAG, Katowice / Prasowe Zakłady Graficzne, Katowice MNP Pl 5494 MP PI 17663 2nd prize in July 22nd poster competition, Katowice, 1974 Award of the Council for the Protection of Struggle and Martyrdom Sites at the 5th International Poster Biennale, Warsaw, 1974 Silver Medal at the 6th Polish Poster Biennale, Katowice, 1975



Tadeusz Peiper, As He Is Not Here, Teatr Ateneum 1973 offset, 83 × 57 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi 73 Teatr Ateneum, Warsaw / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa no. 2, Warsaw MNP PI 5052 MP PI 17552 Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, January 1974



W. Gombrowicz, The Marriage, Teatr Dramatyczny 1974 offset, 95 × 64 signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKi 74 Teatr Dramatyczny, Warsaw / Wojskowe Zakłady Graficzne, Warsaw MNP PI 5054 MP PI 17595 Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, April 1974



Magdalena Więcek. Sculpture and Drawing, National Museum in Poznań 1974 offset, 96.5 × 66.5 signed right, top: H T Wydawnictwo Artystyczno-Graficzne RSW Prasa-Książka-Ruch, Poznań / Poznańskie Zakłady Graficzne im. M. Kasprzaka, Poznań MNP PI 10356



The Art Critics' Choice Exhibition, September 1975 1975 offset, 97 × 66.5 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI CBWA, Warsaw / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa no. 3, Warsaw MNP PI 6019 MP PI 18671 Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, September 1975 Silver Medal at the 7th Polish Poster Biennale, Katowice, 1977



Theatre of Nations, Warsaw, 1975 1975 offset, 98 × 67 signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKI. KAW, Warsaw / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa no. 3, Warsaw MNP PI 5256 MP PI 18460 PI 18459 Printed also in French language version Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, June 1975 Public Distinction in the Most Popular Poster of the Month contest, June 1975



Maksym Gorki, The Barbarians, Teatr Powszechny 1976 offset, 97 × 66.5 signed right, top: H. Tomaszewski 76 Teatr Powszechny, Warsaw / Drukarnia Instytutu Wydawniczego Centralnej Rady Związków Zawodowych, Warsaw MNP PI 5820 MP PI 19404 Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, June 1976



[Cat] 1977 offset, 98 × 69 (printed also as 66.5 × 49.5) signed left, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI KAW, Warsaw / Państwowa Wytwórnia Papierów Wartościowych, Warsaw MNP PI 6228, PI 6568 MP PI 20640 Originally a theme for a calendar page, March 1977



Aleksander Fredro, Ladies and Hussars, Teatr TV Kwadrat 1977 offset, 97 × 66.5 signed right, centre: H. TOMASZEWSKi 77. Teatr Kwadrat, Warsaw / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa, Zakład Offsetowy, Warsaw MNP PI 6093 MP PI 20237 Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, July 1977



Marian Wnuk and His Students. Sculpture 1977 offset, 97.7 × 68 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi. 77 CBWA, Warsaw / Zakłady Offsetowe, Warsaw MNP PI 6184 MP PI 20817



50-ème Anniversaire de l'Union Internationale de la Marionnette 1978 offset, 98 × 66.5 signed right, bottom: H. Tomaszewski. 78 KAW, Warsaw MNP PI 6569, PI 8348 MP PI 21246 1st prize at III Poster Biennale, Lahti, 1979. Grand-Prix at the 8th Polish Poster Biennale, Katowice, 1979



Jan August Kisielewski, Caricatures,
National Theatre
1978
offset, 97.5 × 66.5
signed left, centre: H. Tomaszewski. 78.
Teatr Narodowy, Warsaw / Warszawska Drukarnia
Akcydensowa, Zakład Offsetowy, Warsaw
MNP PI 6489
MP PI 21360



Thought and Form of Theatre. Polish Scenography. Exhibition, May 1978 1978 offset, 98 × 67.5 signed right, bottom: H. Tomaszewski CBWA, Warsaw / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa, Zakład Offsetowy, Warsaw MNP Pl 6470 MP Pl 21502 Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, May 1979 Award of the Council for the Protection of Struggle and Martyrdom Sites at the 8th Polish Poster Biennale, Katowice, 1979



Catholic University of Lublin 1917–1978 1978 offset, 83 × 58 (printed also as 40.6 × 29) signed right, top: H. Tomaszewski 78 Lubelskie Zakłady Graficzne MNP Pl 12401



17th Music Festival in Bydgoszcz 1979 offset, 97.5 × 67 signed right, top: H. Tomaszewski 79 -Filharmonia Pomorska, Bydgoszcz / Prasowe Zakłady Graficzne, Bydgoszcz MNP PI 7070 Originally designed for the 19th Warsaw Autumn International Festival of Contemporary Music, 1975



Enough. Do Not Tolerate Alcoholism 1979 offset, 66.5 × 45.5 signed right, bottom: H.T. 79 KAW, Warsaw; Zarząd Główny Społecznego Komitetu Przeciwalkoholowego, Warsaw / Prasowe Zakłady Graficzne, Bydgoszcz MNP PI 06714 MP PI 21801



F Chopin. 10th International Chopin Piano Competition, Warsaw, 2–19 October 1980 1979 offset, 97 × 67 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI. 79 KAW, Warsaw / Prasowe Zakłady Graficzne, Bydgoszcz MNP PI 6809 MP PI 21680, PI 21681 Printed also in French language version and as 33.6 × 23.7 1st prize in closed competition for the 10th Chopin Competition poster, Warsaw, 1979



Jan Kochanowski, The Laments, National Theatre 1979 offset, 98  $\times$  67 signed in typesetting, left, centre: drawing by T. Kulisiewicz, design by H. Tomaszewski Teatr Narodowy, Warsaw / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa, Zakład Offsetowy, Warsaw MNP Pl 6602 MP Pl 21660 Printed also as  $33.6 \times 23.7$  Public Distinction in the Most Popular Poster of the Month contest, Warsaw, September 1979



Juliusz Słowacki, Kordian, Teatr Powszechny 1980 offset, 67.5 × 98 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi – 80. Teatr Powszechny, Warsaw / Zakłady Offsetowe, Warsaw MNP PI 7000 MP PI 22705 Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, November 1980 Award in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, 1980 Distinction for 1980 from the Poster Collectors Club, Poznań, 1981 Part of the edition in duplex printing



14th Exhibition of the Warsaw Circuit of ZPAP. Painting, Graphic Art, Sculpture 1980 offset, 97 × 67 signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKi 80 – CBWA, Warsaw; ZPAP, Okreg Warszawski / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa, Zakład Offsetowy, Warsaw MNP PI 7031 MP PI 22296



Nöel Coward, The Seance, Teatr Mały 1980 offset, 97.5 × 66.5 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi. 80. Teatr Narodowy, Warsaw / Prasowe Zakłady Graficzne RSW 'Prasa-Książka-Ruch', Wrocław 1981 MNP PI 6990 MP PI 22247 Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, January 1989



75 Years of the Warsaw Academy of Fine Arts. Creative Trends Among Teachers. Exhibition, National Museum in Warsaw 1980 offset, 98 × 67 signed left, top: H. TomAszewski. 80. KAW, Warsaw; ASP, Warsaw / Wojskowe Zakłady Graficzne, Warsaw MNP PI 7200 MP PI 21956 Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, April 1980



Peter Shaffer, Amadeus, Teatr na Woli 1981 offset, 98 × 67 signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKi. 81. Teatr na Woli, Warsaw / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa, Zakład Offsetowy, Warsaw MNP PI 7574 MP PI 22679 Distinction at the Most Popular Poster of the Month contest, Warsaw, June 1981 Award of the Chairman of Organising Committee at the 10th Applied Graphic Art Biennale, Brno, 1982 Distinction for 1981 from the Poster Collectors Club, Poznań, 1982



Sławomir Mrożek, The Police, Teatr Ateneum 1981 offset, 85.5 × 59 signed left, bottom: H. Tomaszewski. 81. Teatr Ateneum, Warsaw / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa, Zakład Offsetowy, Warsaw MNP PI 7603 MP PI 22700 Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, August 1981



Stanisław Tym, The Laundry, Teatr na Woli offset,  $66 \times 98$ signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi 81. Teatr Na Woli, Warsaw / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa, Zakład Offsetowy, Warsaw MNP PI 6992 MP Pl 25013 Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, September 1981 Public Distinction in the Most Popular Poster of the Month contest, September 1981 Award at The Colorado International Invitational Poster Exhibition, Fort Collins, 1981 Award of the Chairman of Organising Committee at the 10th Applied Graphic Art Biennale, Brno, 1982



Witold Gombrowicz, History, Teatr Nowy 1983 offset, 97 × 66 signed right, top: H. Tomaszewski 83 KAW, Warsaw; Teatr Nowy, Warsaw / Zakłady Offsetowe, Warsaw MNP PI 8317 MP PI 24182



Warsaw Autumn. 26th International Festival of Contemporary Music 1983 offset, screen print, 96.5 × 68.5 signed right, top: H. Tomaszewski 83 KAW, Warsaw / Lubelskie Zakłady Graficzne, Lublin MNP Pl 8247 MP Pl 23604 Printed in two language versions Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, September 1983 Honorary Medal at the 11th Polish Poster Biennale, Katowice, 1985



Leon Kruczkowski, The Germans, Teatr na Woli 1984 offset, 97.5 × 66.5 signed right, centre: TOMASZEWSKi 84. Teatr Na Woli, Warsaw / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa, Zakład Offsetowy, Warsaw MNP PI 9258 MP PI 24842



Stanisław Tym, Conversations While Logging a Forest, Teatr Kwadrat 1984 offset, 66.5 × 97.5 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI 84. Teatr Kwadrat, Warsaw / Wojskowe Zakłady Kartograficzne, Warsaw MNP PI 11020 MP PI 24847



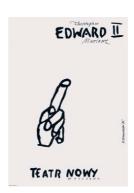
Bertold Brecht, Baal, Teatr Powszechny 1985 offset, 97.5 × 67 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi. 85. Teatr Powszechny, Warsaw / Zakłady Offsetowe, Warsaw MNP Pl 09261, Pl 11026 MP Pl 25600 The first edition was not accepted by the author; the poster was reprinted in 1988 (screen print, 100 × 68, Zakłady drukarskie ASP, Warsaw) Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, September 1987



Zbigniew Rudziński, Mannequins,
Państwowa Opera we Wrocławiu
1985
offset, 97 × 65
signed left, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi 85
Państwowa Opera, Wrocław / Wrocławskie
Zakłady Graficzne no. 1, Wrocław
MNP PI 8705
MP PI 25601
Award of ICOGRADA at the 11th International
Poster Biennale, Warsaw, 1986



Theatrum by Andrzej Stopka, Warsaw, Zachęta 1985 offset, 96.5 × 66.5 signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKi. 85. KAW, Warsaw; CBWA, Warsaw; MKIS Warsaw / Prasowe Zakłady Graficzne, Bydgoszcz MNP Pl 8738 MP Pl. 25113 Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, October 1985 Special Award of the Society of Polish Artists and Graphic Designers in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, 1985 Distinction for 1985 from the Poster Collectors Club, Poznań, 1986



Christopher Marlowe, Edward II, Teatr Nowy 1986 offset,  $98 \times 69$ signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi. 86. Teatr Nowy, Warsaw / Łódzkie Zakłady Graficzne, Łódź MNP PI 9450 MP PI 26133 Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, November 1986 Grand Prix at the 12th Polish Poster Biennale, Katowice, 1987 Distinction for 1986 from the Poster Collectors Club, Poznań, 1987 Silver Medal at the 12th International Poster Biennale, Warsaw, 1988



Józef Szajna. Fine Arts, Theatre 1986 offset,  $97 \times 67$ signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi 86 KAW, Warsaw; CBWA, Warsaw / Prasowe Zakłady Graficzne, Kielce Reprinted in 1987, part of the edition lacked the block of text in left bottom. offset, 97 × 67, KAW, Warsaw; CBWA Warsaw / Zakłady Offsetowe, Warsaw. In 1987 the poster was re-edited in a Russian language version for an exhibition in Moscow. Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster December 1987 Grand Prix at the 13th Polish Poster Biennale, Katowice, 1989.



Teresa Pągowska. Painting Exhibition, BWA Art Gallery, Gdańsk, October 1986 1986 offset,  $46 \times 67$ signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi. 86 BWA, Gdańsk / Zakłady Graficzne, Gdańsk MNP Pl 9759 Pl 9981 Pl 9925; MP Pl. 26781 The first edition was not accepted by the author; the poster was reprinted in 1987 (screen print, 67.5 × 99, ASP Warsaw / Zakłady drukarskie ASP) Gold Medal at the 12th International Poster Biennale, Warsaw, 1988 The theme was used again: Teresa Pągowska. Painting Exhibition, Galeria Studio Warsaw, June 1988, 1988, screen print,  $68 \times 99$ , signed right, bottom: H. Tomaszewski, 86, Centrum Sztuki Studio, Warsaw / Zakłady Drukarskie ASP, Warsaw Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, September 1988



Juliusz Słowacki, Kordian, Teatr w Opolu 1987 offset, 66.5 × 98 signed right, bottom: H. Tomaszewski 87 KAW, Warsaw; Teatr im. Jana Kochanowskiego, Opole / Państwowa Wytwórnia Papierów Wartościowych, Warsaw MNP PI 9508 MP PI 26083



Painting within the Warsaw Academy, Industry Museum, former Norblina factory in Warsaw 1987 offset, 96.5 × 65 signed right, centre: H. Tomaszewski 87. ASP, Warsaw; Fundacja Polskiej Sztuki Nowoczesnej, Warsaw / PPZ 'Dekor', Warsaw MNP PI 9686 Distinction in the competition Best Warsaw Poster, December 1987



Posters about Posters. Exhibition of P. M. Załęski Collection offset,  $98 \times 67$ signed right, top: H. TOMASZEWSKi. 87. BWA, Konin / Poznańskie Zakłady Graficzne im. M. Kasprzaka, Poznań MNP Pl 9444 MP Pl 26652



Wojciech Zamecznik 1923-1967, Zachęta Gallery, April 1988 1988 screen print,  $100.5 \times 68$ signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi. 88. Galeria 'Zachęta', Warsaw / Zakłady Drukarskie ASP, Warsaw MNP Pl 9914 MP Pl 26823



Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité, dans la pure biosphère offset,  $84 \times 59.5$ signed left, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI. Artis 89, Paris / Marchand, Paris MNP Pl 10344



Let Poland Be Poland, 2 + 2 Must Always Equal Four 1989 offset,  $100 \times 70$ signed left, bottom: H.T. NSZZ 'Solidarność', Warsaw / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa, Warsaw MNP Pl 10879 MP Pl 27472



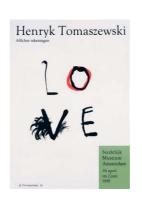
Gitanes 1990 screen print,  $103 \times 77$ signed within the composition field, left, top: 'H. TOMASZEWSKi. 90' and in typesetting, footer: © Henryk TOMASZEWSKI Société d'Exploitation Industrielle des Allumettes et du Tabac, Paris / Graficaza MNP Pl 11016 MP Pl 28941 Honorable mention by the Poster Museum, Wilanów, at the 5th Spring Poster Salon, Warsaw, 1992



13th International Poster Biennale, Warsaw, 1990 screen print,  $91 \times 62.5$ signed within the composition field: TOMASZEWSKi. 90 Komitet Organizacyjny 12 Międzynarodowego Biennale Plakatu, Warsaw / A. Matisow, Warsaw-Falenica MNP Pl 10485, Pl 11951 MP Pl 27976 Bronze Medal at the 3rd International Triennial of Posters, Toyama, Japan, 1991 Reprinted due to the author's discontent with the quality of the first edition.



Teatr Powszechny, Łódź 1990 offset,  $96.5 \times 66$ signed left, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi. 90 -Teatr Powszechny, Łódź / Oficyna Olszynka, Warsaw MNP PI 10670



Love. Henryk Tomaszewski. Affiches tekeningen screen print,  $119 \times 83$  (edited also as  $83.5 \times 59.5$ ) signed left, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi. 91 Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam MNP Pl 10720, Pl 11017 MP Pl 28782 Honourable mention by the Poster Museum, Wilanów, at the 5th Spring Poster Salon, Warsaw, 1992 Bronze Medal at the 15th International Poster Biennale, Warsaw, 1994



Beauty and Comfort Every Day. 20th Century Swedish Architecture and Design Exhibition at the Institute of Industrial Design, Warsaw 1992 offset, 98 × 67 signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKi. 92 Instytut Wzornictwa Przemysłowego, Warsaw / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa P. A., Warsaw Reprinted in 1992 for an exhibition at the National Museum in Poznań, offset, 98.5 × 67, signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI. 92, Muzeum Narodowe, Poznań / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa P. A., Warsaw;

and in 1993 for an exhibition at Pałac Sztuki, Kraków, offset, 98.5 × 66.5, signed right, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI. 92, Akademia Sztuk Pięknych, Kraków / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa P. A., Warsaw MNP PI 10910, PI 11025, PI 11055 MP PI 29324, PI 28815



Ars erotica, National Museum in Warsaw, January–March 1994 offset, 98 × 67 signed left, bottom: H. TOMASZEWSKI. 93 Muzeum Narodowe, Warsaw / Warszawska Drukarnia Akcydensowa P. A., Warsaw MNP Pl 11402 MP Pl 29354 Silver Medal at the 4th International Triennial of Posters, Toyama, 1994 Gold Medal at the 14th Polish Poster Biennale, Katowice, 1995



Sławomir Boss, Galeria Gest 1996 screen print,  $100 \times 70$ signed right, top: H. Tomaszewski. 96. Galeria Gest, Łódź



Sławomir Boss, Galeria Gest c. 1996 screen print,  $100 \times 70$ signed within the composition field: H. Tomaszewski Galeria Gest, Łódź



My Creative Path. Henryk Tomaszewski, September–October 1996 1996 offset, 95.5 × 67.5 signed right, bottom: H. T + P Galeria Grafiki i Plakatu, Warsaw MNP Pl 12163 MP Pl 33465, Pl 30445 Co-author: Piotr Młodożeniec

#### Attributed to Henryk Tomaszewski



Friendship 1956 offset, 99 × 67.5 unsigned WAG, Warsaw / Zakłady Graficzne Warszawa MN Pl 619

# Books designed and illustrated by Henryk Tomaszewski

- ⊳ Edmond Fleg, Klaudiusz i Marietta, Warsaw: Instytut Wydawniczy 'Renaissance', [1939] (cover design)
- ⊳ Adam Mickiewicz, Pan Tadeusz, Łódź: Spółdzielnia Wydawnicza 'Książka', 1945 (cover design)
- ▷ Leon Pasternak, Piosenki żołnierskie, Warsaw, Łódź, Kraków, Katowice, Lublin, and Bydgoszcz: Robotniczy Domu Kultury w Łodzi, Czytelnik, 1945 (cover design)
- ▷ Zofia Nałkowska, Granica, Warsaw: Czytelnik, 1945 (cover design)
- ⊳ Stanisław Dygat, Jezioro Bodeńskie, Warsaw: Spółdzielnia Wydawnicza Wiedza, 1946 (cover design)
- Stanisław Jerzy Lec, Spacer cynika, Warsaw: Czytelnik, 1946 (cover design, full-page illustrations) Walentin Katajew, Samotny biały żagiel, [Łódź]: Spółdzielnia Wydawnicza 'Książka', 1946 (dust jacket design)
- ⊳ Juliusz Słowacki, Lilla Weneda, Łódź: Spółdzielnia Wydawnicza 'Książka', 1946 (cover design)
- ▷ Alicja Dryszkiewicz, Wędrówki po zwierzyńcu, Warsaw: Nasza Księgarnia, 1948 (cover design, typography, illustrations)
- ⊳ Władysław Broniewski, Krzyk ostateczny, Warsaw: Wiedza, 1948 (cover design)
- Włodzimierz Słobodnik, Poufne, [Łódź]: Spółdzielnia Wydawnicza 'Książka', 1948 (cover design)
   Stanisław Jerzy Lec, Życie jest fraszką, Warsaw:
   Spółdzielnia Wydawnicza 'Książka', 1948 (cover design)
- ⊳ Leon Pasternak, Zasady i kwasy. Satyry, Warsaw: Wydawnictwo J. Przeworskiego, 1948 (cover design)
- Władysław Smólski, Drewniana koszula. Humoreski,
   Warsaw: Spółdzielnia Wydawnicza 'Książka', [1948] (cover design)
- Strofy o Stalinie. Wiersze poetów polskich, Warsaw: Związek Literatów Polskich. Czytelnik. 1949 (cover design)
- ⊳ Marcin [Martin] Andersen Nexø, Pelle zwycięzca, Warsaw: Książka i Wiedza, 1949 (cover design)
- Aleksander Puszkin, Utwory wybrane, [Warsaw]: Czytelnik, Książka i Wiedza, 1949 (cover design)
- ⊳ Martin Andersen Nexø, Ditta, Warsaw: Książka i Wiedza, 1949
- Urszula Brzozowska, Pieśni i tańce kujawskie, Kraków:
   Państwowe Wydawnictwo Muzyczne, 1950 (cover design)

#### series: Good Book Club, Czytelnik (designs for the series)

- De Anna Seghers, Ocalenie, Warsaw: Czytelnik, 1950
- ⊳ Jorge Amado, Ziemia złotych płodów, Warsaw: Czytelnik, 1050
- ⊳ Mulk Raj Anand, Kulis, Warsaw: Czytelnik 1950
- ⊳ Paul Tillard, Powrót, Warsaw: Czytelnik, 1950 Sandor Sasdi, Pieśń życia, [Warsaw]: Czytelnik, 1950

### series: 'Odrodzenie' Club, Czytelnik (designs for the series)

- De Piotr Pawlenko, Stepowe słońce, Warsaw: Czytelnik, 1950
- Albert Maltz, Człowiek na drodze, Warsaw: Czytelnik, 1950 Louis Aragon, Komuniści, [Warsaw]: Czytelnik, 1950–1954
- ⊳ Sergiusz Gołubiew, Narodziny epoki, [Warsaw]: Czytelnik, 1950
- ⊳ Adolf Rudnicki, Pałeczka, czyli każdemu to, na czym mu mniej zależy, Warsaw: Czytelnik, 1950
- ⊳ Fritz Erpenbeck, *Spekulanci*, [Warsaw]: Czytelnik, 1950

⊳ Fritz Erpenbeck, Spekulanci, [Warsaw]: Czytelnik, 1950

### Gold Series of Russian Literature, Czytelnik (designs for the series)

- ▷ Aleksander Kuprin, Utwory wybrane, Warsaw: Czytelnik, 1950
- ⊳ Mikołaj Leskow, *Utwory wybrane*, [Warsaw]: Czytelnik, 1950
- De Antoni Czechow, Utwory wybrane, Warsaw: Czytelnik, 1953
- Lew Tołstoj, Wojna i pokój, Warsaw: Czytelnik, 1950 (cover design)
- ⊳ 500 lat malarstwa polskiego, Warsaw: PIW, 1950 (dust jacket design)
- Lucyna Krzemieniecka, Wiosna, lato, jesień, zima, Warsaw:
   Książka i Wiedza, 1950 (cover design, illustrations)
- Władysław Broniewski, Nadzieja, Warsaw: Książka
   i Wiedza, 1951 (cover design)
- Antonina Vallentin, Leonardo da Vinci, Warsaw: Książka i Wiedza, 1951 (cover and dust jacket design)
- S. [Samuił or Samuel] Marszak, Stronic dziesięć i pół o tym, skąd wziął się stół, Warsaw: Książka i Wiedza, 1951 (cover design and illustrations) Józef Prutkowski, W sprawie miłości, Warsaw: Czytelnik, 1952 (illustrations by Henryk Tomaszewski and Wojciech Zamecznik)
- ⊳ Jerzy Pomianowski, Z widowni, Warsaw: Czytelnik, 1953 (cover design)
- S. [Samuił or Samuel] Marszak, Przyjemny dzień, Warsaw:
   Nasza Księgarnia, 1953 (cover and title page design, 59 illustrated pages)
- ⊳ Jerzy Zaruba, *Prawda w oczy kole*, Warsaw: RSW Prasa, 1954 (graphic design)
- ⊳ Bohdan Czeszko, Krzewy koralowe, Warsaw: Czytelnik, 1954 (cover design, ornaments)
- ▷ K. I. [Konstanty Ildefons] Gałczyński, Satyra, groteska, żart liryczny, Warsaw: Czytelnik, 1955 (cover, dust jacket and title pages design, 135 small illustrations)
- ▶ Ludwik Jerzy Kern, Pierwszy i kilka innych wierszy, Warsaw: Nasza Księgarnia, 1956 (cover design and illustrations)
- Janusz Minkiewicz, Sonety warszawskie i pierwsze wiersze,
   Warszawa: Czytelnik, 1956 (series: Satirical Library)
   (cover design)
- ⊳ Stanisław Dygat, Słotne wieczory, Warsaw: Czytelnik, 1957 (cover and dust jacket design, illustrations)
- ⊳ Stanisław Dygat, Różowy kajecik, Kraków: Wydawnictwo Literackie, 1958 (cover and dust jacket design, illustrations)
- ▷ Benedykt Herz, Antologia bajki polskiej, Warsaw: PIW, 1958 (cover design, 96 small illustrations)
- Juliusz Słowacki, Preliminaria peregrynacji do Ziemi Świętej J.O. Księcia Radziwiłła Sierotki, Warsaw: PIW, 1959 (graphic design, ornaments)
- ▶ Barbara Kwiatkowska, Henryk Tomaszewski, Warsaw: Arkady 1959 (cover design)
- Warszawa na starej fotografii, Warsaw: Wydawnictwo Artystyczno-Graficzne, 1960 (cover, dust jacket and title page design)
- Wacław Kubacki, Na scenie, Warsaw: Wydawnictwa Artystyczne i Filmowe, 1962 (cover and dust jacket design)

- Zygmunt Kałużyński, Bilet wstępu do nowego wieku,
   Warsaw: Wydawnictwa Artystyczne i Filmowe, 1963 (cover and dust jacket design)
- Tercjan Multaniak, Stocznia Gdańska, Warsaw:
   Wydawnictwo Artystyczno-Graficzne RSW Prasa, 1964 (graphic design)
- Joanna Guze, Impresjoniści, Warsaw: Państwowe Wydawnictwo Wiedza Powszechna, 1964 (cover, dust jacket and title page design)
- Henry Miller, Uśmiech, U stóp drabiny, Warsaw: PIW, 1964 (series: Unicorn Library) (7 full-page illustrations)
- K. I. [Konstanty Ildefons] Gałczyński, Listy z fiołkiem,
   Warsaw: Czytelnik, 1964 (cover and dust jacket design, typography, 31 illustrations)
- Andrzej Wirth, Teatr, jaki mógłby być, Warsaw:
   Wydawnictwa Artystyczne i Filmowe, 1964 (cover and dust jacket design)
- Almanach fotografiki polskiej 1964, Warsaw: Wydawnictwa Artystyczne i Filmowe, 1965 (dust jacket design, layout, graphic design)
- Leon Kudła 1879–1964. Wystawa pośmiertna, ed. Józef Grabowski, Warsaw: ZPAP, Państwowe Muzeum Etnograficzne, CBWA 'Zachęta', 1965 (graphic design)
- Aleksander Jackowski, Inni. Od Nikifora do Głowackiej,
   Warsaw: Pracownia Badania Sztuki Nieprofesjonalnej
   Instytutu Sztuki PAN, CBWA 'Zachęta', 1965 (graphic design)
- Aleksander Wojciechowski, Z dziejów malarstwa pejzażowego. Od renesansu do początków XX wieku,
   Warsaw: Wydawnictwa Artystyczne i Filmowe, 1965 (cover and dust jacket design)
- Stanisław Dygat, Rozmyślania przy goleniu, Warsaw: Iskry, 1966 (series: Stańczyk Library) (cover and dust jacket design)
- ⊳ Teresa Pągowska, Malarstwo, Warsaw: CBWA 'Zachęta', 1966 (cover design)
- Szpilki 1935–1965. Coś nam zostało z tych lat . . . [selection of texts: Wiesław Brudziński, Antoni Marianowicz], Warsaw: RSW Prasa, 1967 (graphic design)
- Wiktor Woroszylski, Gabryś, nie kapryś!, Warsaw: Biuro Wydawnicze Ruch, 1967 (cover design, typography, illustrations)
- Bohumil Hrabal, Pociągi pod specjalnym nadzorem,
   Warsaw: PIW, 1969 (series: Unicorn Library) (7 full-page illustrations)
- Konstanty Ildefons Gałczyński, Julian Tuwim, Listy,
   Warsaw: PIW, 1969 (cover, dust jacket and title page design)
- ▷ 15 lat STS, [printed in Kielce, 1969]
- Monsieur Henryk Tomaszewski, Varsavia, Polonia, Warsaw:
   Agencja Autorska i Biuro Wydawnictw Dom Książki, 1970 (dust jacket design)
- □ Jeremi Przybora, *Kabaret Starszych Panów. Wybór*,
   Warsaw: Czytelnik, 1970 (cover and dust jacket design, illustrations)
- Jeremi Przybora, *Kabaret Starszych Panów. Wybór 2*, Warsaw: Czytelnik, 1973 (cover and dust jacket design, illustrations)
- Marek Żuławski, Od Hogartha do Bacona, Warsaw:
   Arkady, 1973 (cover, dust jacket and title page design)
   Bułat Okudżawa, Mersi, czyli przypadki Szypowa, Warsaw:
   PIW, 1974 (cover and dust jacket design)
- ▷ Irena Lorentowicz, Oczarowania, Warsaw: Instytut Wydawniczy PAX, 1975 (cover, dust jacket and title page design)
- Kazimierz Michałowski, Farras. Malowidła ścienne
   w zbiorach Muzeum Narodowego w Warszawie, Warsaw:
   Wydawnictwo Artystyczno-Graficzne, 1975 (graphic

- design by Henryk Tomaszewski and Bolesław Penciak)
- Marian Orłoń, O myszce Klementynce, pajączku Bazylim i Ziemniaczkowych Braciach, Warsaw: Krajowa Agencja Wydawnicza RSW Prasa Książka Ruch, 1975 (graphic design, illustrations)
- □ Tibor Déry, Kochany teściu, Warsaw: PIW, 1976 (cover design, endpaper)
- Władysław Kopaliński, Drugi kot w worku, czyli z dziejów nazw i rzeczy, Warsaw: Krajowa Agencja Wydawnicza, 1978 (cover and title page design, illustrations)
- Myśl i kształt teatru. Scenografia polska, Warsaw: CBWA 'Zachęta', 1979 (cover design)
- > Władysław Kopaliński, Trzeci kot w worku, czyli rozmaitość świata, Warsaw: Krajowa Agencja Wydawnicza, 1982 (cover and title page design, illustrations) XII Międzynarodowe Biennale Plakatu Warszawa 1988, Warsaw: CBWA 'Zachęta', 1988 (cover design)
- ⊳ Jerzy Pomianowski, Sodoma i Odessa, Warsaw: Czytelnik, 1993 (cover design)
- Ars erotica, Warsaw: Muzeum Narodowe w Warszawie,
   Fundacja Promocji Sztuki Pro Arte, 1994 (cover design)

### series: Collection of Polish Contemporary Literature, PIW (cover and dust jacket design)

- Miron Białoszewski, Pamiętnik z powstania warszawskiego,
   Warsaw: PIW, 1971
- ⊳ Ryszard Kłyś, Zabijcie czarną owcę, Warsaw: PIW, 1972
- ⊳ Andrzej Kuśniewicz, Król Obojga Sycylii, Warsaw: PIW, [1972]
- Dwie głowy ptaka, Warsaw: PIW, 1972
- D Wiesław Myśliwski, Nagi sad, Warsaw: PIW, 1972
- ⊳ Bogdan Wojdowski, Chleb rzucony umarłym, Warsaw: PIW, 1973
- Jerzy Andrzejewski, *Trzy opowieści*, Warsaw: PIW, 1973
- Witold Zalewski, Splot słoneczny, Warsaw: PIW, 1973
   Piotr Wojciechowski, Czaszka w czaszce, Warsaw: PIW,
- Protr Wojciechowski, Czuszku w czuszce, warsaw. Prw, 1974
- ⊳ Andrzej Kuśniewicz, *Strefy*, Warsaw: PIW, 1985

### series: Polish Contemporary Poetry, the so-called 'white series', PIW (cover and dust jacket design)

- Durszula M. Benka, Perwersyjne dziewczynki, Warsaw: PIW, 1984
- ho Czesław Kuriata, *Elegie codzienne*, Warsaw: PIW, 1984
- Diotr Matywiecki, Płanetnik i śmierć, Warsaw: PIW, 1981
- ⊳ Łukasz Nicpan, Kwanty, Warsaw: PIW, 1984
- De Marek Wawrzkiewicz, Aż tak, Warsaw: PIW, 1984
- De Anna Pogonowska, Albo i albo, Warsaw: PIW, 1985
- ho Stanisław Srokowski, *Zjadanie*, Warsaw: PIW, 1985
- $\triangleright$  Anna Świrszczyńska, Cierpienie i radość, Warsaw: PIW, 1985
- ⊳ Włodzimierz Boruński, *Rozmowa*, Warsaw: PIW, 1986
- ⊳ Ewa Filipczuk, Czekam na ciebie w ciemnościach, Warsaw: PIW 1086
- ⊳ Krzysztof Gąsiorowski, *Z punktu widzenia UFO*, Warsaw: PIW, 1986
- ⊳ Franciszek Kamecki, *Epilogi Jakuba*, Warsaw: PIW, 1986
- ⊳ Ludmiła Marjańska, *Blizna*, Warsaw: PIW, 1986
- De Marian Piechal, Słowne istnienie, Warsaw: PIW, 1986
- ⊳ Erna Rosenstein, Czas, Warsaw: PIW, 1986
- ⊳ Wanda Bacewicz, *Ucieczka*, Warsaw: PIW, 1987
- Jan Górec-Rosiński, Człowiek podzielony, Warsaw: PIW, 1987
- ⊳ Erwin Kruk, Z krainy Nod, Warsaw: PIW, 1987
- ⊳ Jan Bolesław Ożóg, *Ujawnienia*, Warsaw: PIW, 1987
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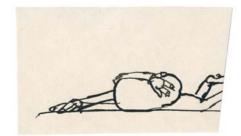
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- → Henryk Tomaszewski, Warsaw: Muzeum Plakatu w Wilanowie, [n.d.] (set of postcards)
- Kolorowy świat. Artyści dzieciom, Warsaw: Krajowa Agencja Wydawnicza, [n.d.] (folder of works by Polish illustrator published on the occassion of the International Year of the Child)



#### Henryk Tomaszewski

edited by Agnieszka Szewczyk

editorial coordination: Dorota Karaszewska

graphic design: Iwo Rutkiewicz cover design: Hotel Sztuki

cover design for the limited edition (100 copies in Polish

and 100 copies in English): Filip Pągowski

photographs: Piotr Ligier, Agnieszka Szewczyk, Jacek Sielski,

Henryk Tomaszewski's archive, Poster Museum at Wilanów, Branch of the National Museum in Warsaw, National Museum in Poznań, Museum of Independence in Warsaw, The Main Library of Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin

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(chronology and catalogue of posters)

images editing: Iwo Rutkiewicz, Maciej Sikorzak

Reproductions of Henryk Tomaszewski's works and photographs from Henryk Tomaszewski's archive courtesy of Filip Pagowski.

We thank Prof Paweł Nowak, Prorector of the Warsaw Academy of Fine Art for his help in realising this publication; Irena Przymus, curator of the Poster and Design Gallery of the National Museum in Poznań, and Piotr Dąbrowski for consulting the poster catalogue. We also thank Piotr Dąbrowski for making posters available for photographic reproduction (www.theartofposter.com).

Kind thanks are due to Paweł Starzyński.

publishers:



Zachęta — National Gallery of Art pl. Małachowskiego 3 00-916 Warszawa www.zacheta.art.pl

## **BOS**7

BOSZ Publishing House Szymanik i wspólnicy sp. jawna 38-722 Olszanica 311 Office: Przemysłowa Street 14, 38-600 Lesko phone +48 13 469 90 00, +48 13 469 90 10 fax +48 13 469 61 88 biuro@bosz.com.pl www.bosz.com.pl

ISBN 978 83 60713 97 6 ISBN 978 83 7576 223 5

partner:



Academy of Fine Arts, Warsaw

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printed by Argraf, Warsaw

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Henryk Tomaszewski, drawings from 1957–73, published, among others, in *Przegląd Artystyczny* and *Literatura* magazines, courtesy of Filip Pągowski

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photo by Marek Holzman, 1958, Henryk Tomaszewski's archive

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Henryk Tomaszewski in his studio on Szpitalna Street, 1970, photo by Wojciech Druszcz

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Henryk Tomaszewski, drawing published in *Przegląd Kulturaln*y, 1959

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Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, 1953

12th Fine Arts Festival, 1959

Graphic Art Biennale in Kraków, 1960

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The Five from Barska Street, 1954

Exhibition of Paintings by Zygmunt Waliszewski 1897–1936, 1957

May Day, 1958

3rd Festival of Italian Films, 1958

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Circus, 1963

René Portocarrero and Raul Milian, 1963

In the Mountains, or At the Seaside Always With You, 1963

Exhibition of Ceramics by Maria Gorełówna, 1964

Exhibition of works by Tadeusz Kulisiewicz, 1964

The Great Circus, 1965

Others. From Nikifor to Głowacka, 1965

Erna Rosenstein. Painting, 1967

Wacław Wąsowicz 1891–1942, 1969

Jadwiga and Jerzy Zaremski, 1970

Halina Chrostowska. Graphic Art, 1972

Juliusz Słowacki, Kordian, 1980

The book's publication on the centenary of Henryk Tomaszewski's birth coincides with the exhibition:

I've Been Here; I Hope the Same for You. Henryk Tomaszewski 15 March–10 July 2014

Zachęta — National Gallery of Art director: Hanna Wróblewska

curator: Agnieszka Szewczyk collaboration: Filip Pągowski

collaboration on the part of Zachęta: Magdalena Komornicka exhibition design: Grzegorz Rytel, Paulina Tyro-Niezgoda conservation care: Magdalena Grenda

exhibition production: Krystyna Sielska and team

educational programme: Zofia Dubowska-Grynberg and team

The organisers wish to thank Filip Pągowski for making available Henryk Tomaszewski's legacy.

We thank for the loaning the works for the exhibition:
Poster Museum at Wilanów, Branch of the National Museum in Warsaw
National Museum in Poznań
Museum of Independence in Warsaw



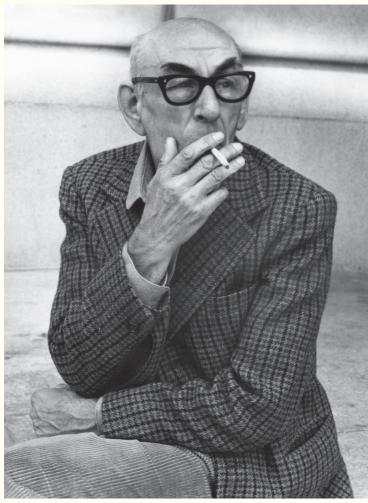


photo: Marek Majewski

Henryk Tomaszewski (1914–2005) — graphic designer, draughtsman and Professor at the Warsaw Academy of Fine Arts — was one of the most prominent figures in the history of post-WW II Polish graphic design, and his characteristic language continues to inspire new generations of artists and designers.

'I believe that today even strong technical skills are not enough to call someone an artist. Alas, from what I see it looks like virtually all graphic design in the world is about nothing but tasteful technical gimmicks. . . . Either you are or you are not someone who is able to create our constantly changing world, never ceasing to update your language. We need to sanction creative prestidigitation.' Henryk Tomaszewski, 'Rozmowa na temat grafiki', Rocznik ASP w Warszawie, no. 4, 1974, p. 10

'I'd like to take a blank sheet of paper and conjure up an expected formal phenomenon from it using almost nothing, so that the sheet remains white, pristinely blank.'

Henryk Tomaszewski, quoted in Jan Zielecki, 'Henryk Tomaszewski', *Projekt*, no. 4, 1985, p. 2

