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- 1 ITALIAN DESIGNERS WHO WORKED IN THE U.S.
- 2 ITALIAN
  DESIGNED
  BOOK COVERS
  FOR U.S.
  AUTHORS
- 3 U.S. DESIGNERS WHO WORKED IN ITALY
- 1 INFLUENTIAL ITALIAN GRAPHIC DESIGN



## Michael Bierut Pentagram

One fateful day in the early 1950s, a businessman named Thomas Watson, Jr., was walking down Fifth Avenue in Manhattan. "I found myself attracted to a shop that had typewriters on sidewalk stands for passersby to try," he later wrote in his memoir. "The machines were done in different colors and had sleek designs. I went inside and saw modern furniture and bright colors...The name over the door was Olivetti."

Watson was no mere businessman, but the president of IBM. Excited by what he had seen, he asked a European colleague to send him a package of Olivetti graphics, which Watson laid next to printed samples from his own company. "The Olivetti material was filled with color and excitement and fit together like a beautiful picture puzzle. Ours looked like directions on how to make bicarbonate of soda." This accidental discovery of an Italian typewriter company on a New York sidewalk served as the inspiration for IBM's design program, the most admired and influential in mid-century America.

Long before instantaneous digital communication, it would be chance encounters like this one that would shape design history. A young graduate of the Politecnico in Milan named Massimo Vignelli relocated to the United States when his wife Lella received a fellowship to MIT's School of Architecture. Milton Glaser, a Bronx native just out of Cooper Union, won a Fulbright scholarship to Bologna's Academy of Fine Arts to study with Giorgio Morandi. This kind of international cultural exchange was personal and passionate, and none would be more consequential than the exchange between Italy and the United States.

Vanguard creators in Europe have influenced American design since the Bauhaus. For graphic designers, the so-called "International Style" championed by German and Swiss practitioners after World War II, and by schools like the Hochschule für Gestaltung in Ulm and the Kunstgewerbeschule in Basel, were inescapable. But it took Italian designers like Vignelli and pilgrims like Glaser to make modernism sexy. The swooping curves of Franco Grignani, the exuberant imagemaking of Max Huber, the imagination of Leo Lionni, the joyous eclecticism of Bruno Munari: these proved to American graphic designers that there was more to modernism than sans serif typefaces, rationalist geometry, and modular grids.

Italian graphic design has a rare power that can still surprise us. In these pages you will find examples of the warmth, humanity and verve that excited designers half a century ago. They continue to inspire today.

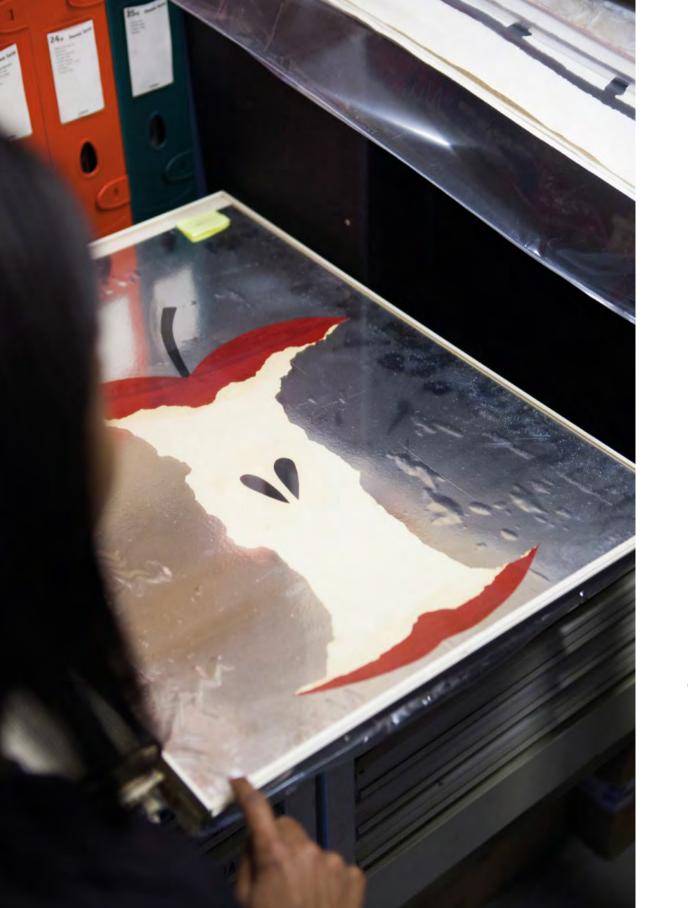
Francesco E. Guida AIAP CDPG Department of Design, Politecnico di Milano The graphic design connection between Italy and the U.S. is often reduced to the role and figure of Milan-born Massimo Vignelli, well known for his projects and activities once he moved to New York. However, there are many other Italians and Americans who nurtured this connection post-WWII. Some are key figures in Italian or American graphic design history; others are less well-known and have been rediscovered recently.

The book is organized in four sections, offering the opportunity to explore this connection and uncover more about 'Made In Italy' graphic design. Italians who moved to the U.S. for short or extended periods, or Americans who moved to Italy or worked for Italian companies. A special section is the third one, dedicated to books written by American authors published in Italy. The final fourth section is dedicated to 'masters', not necessarily already well-known personalities.

Most of the materials selected were produced between the 1950s and the 1970s, which we call the golden age of Italian graphic design. Italy, during this time, grew economically and industrially in all sectors. Design started to be recognized as a driver for innovation, and visual design was the key to selling products. Italy became an attractive destination, not only for tourists but also for young designers from all around the world. They were excited to work for companies looking for more than simply profit. Companies that were animated by an authentic cultural aim helped designers create unique images to communicate products, ideas, new materials, and services. Simultaneously, the U.S. became, especially during the 1960s, a new promised land for business.

The selection shown in this book comes from the Graphic Design Documentation Center of AIAP (AIAP CDPG) funds. AIAP is the Italian Association of Visual Communication Design, established in 1945. The Association has been present in the evolution of the profession and the discipline during the last 80 years, all around Italy, soliciting meetings and confrontations, nationally and internationally.

One of AIAP's goals is to promote the culture of graphic design in practice, education and history. This is why, in 2008, the Association established the AIAP CDPG, a unique organization dedicated to collecting, studying, and enhancing (primarily through publications and exhibitions) historical materials related to graphic design. A place where collected materials documenting specific activities are conserved and, above all, made available for critical studies, new interpretations and new narratives.



## ITALIAN DESIGNERS WHO WORKED IN THE U.S.

## **MASSIMO VIGNELL** GFORGF GIUSTI

Italian visual artists and graphic designers in the United States have been documented since the late 1920s, with many personalities emerging, such as Paolo Garretto (1903-1989) and Fortunato Depero (1892-1960), the futurist known for the iconic Campari bottle.

Over the following decades, many Italian graphic designers and artists spent varying lengths of time in the United States<sup>1</sup>. A selection of these are featured in the following section, presenting a sample of projects executed in both the United States and Italy. Among them sits George Giusti (1908-1990), who was the first to move to the United States in 1938, known for his cover designs for magazines such as "Time" and "Fortune".

One of the lesser-known figures who played a significant role in the U.S. was the Neapolitan designer Roberto Mango (1920-2003)<sup>2</sup>. Mango worked at the magazine "Interiors" as art director from 1951 to 1953. He was soon joined by Romaldo Giurgola (1920-2016), a Roman designer he met at Princeton University while he was on a research fellowship between 1949 and 1950. Mango and Giurgola designed several covers for the magazine and invited Italian authors like Bruno Munari (1907-1998) and Albe Steiner (1913-1974) to design others.

One of the most important chapters in this transoceanic connection is the story of Unimark International. Founded in Chicago in 1964 by the Dutch-born Bob Noorda (1927-2010) and Massimo Vignelli (1931-2014), along with other designers and marketing experts, it had offices in various countries, including Italy<sup>3</sup>. Although Unimark's experience was relatively short-lived, closing in 1977, it strongly influenced U.S. and European graphic design with its functional visual language.

Notable figures who worked at Unimark's Chicago office included Heinz Waibl (1931-2020) and Giulio Cittato (1936-1986), who later returned to Italy to found Studio Signo. After leaving Unimark, Vignelli founded his own studio in New York in 1971. Over the years, he built a solid reputation and contributed to projects that became iconic in the U.S. visual landscape. Armando Milani (1940) also collaborated with Vignelli for several years before establishing his own studio in New York and continuing his international career.

This section is only a partial representation, but it hints at some of the strong, long-lasting relationships between the two countries and the significant influence of Italian-origin designers on the U.S. graphic design landscape.



Massimo Vignelli with Michael Bierut design: Vignelli, book cover, Rizzoli 1981 Massimo Vignelli with Eric Larrabee Knoll Design, book cover 1981



Vignelli Associates Font specimen for Nava Milano 1980 ca.





Massimo Vignelli Pirelli, advertisement 1964



Massimo Vignelli Vedi Napoli e poi muori (see Naples and then die), poster 1986









Massimo Vignelli Industrial Design, magazine covers 1968-1969





G. Volpe II Medio Evo

Henri Pirenne Storia d'Europa

Massimo Vignelli Biblioteca Sansoni, books 1970-1975

Biblioteca Sansoni

Walter Binni
La poetica
del
del
decadentismo



Heinz Waibl, Laura Micheletto & Giulio Cittato Signo, book cover and inner pages 1981











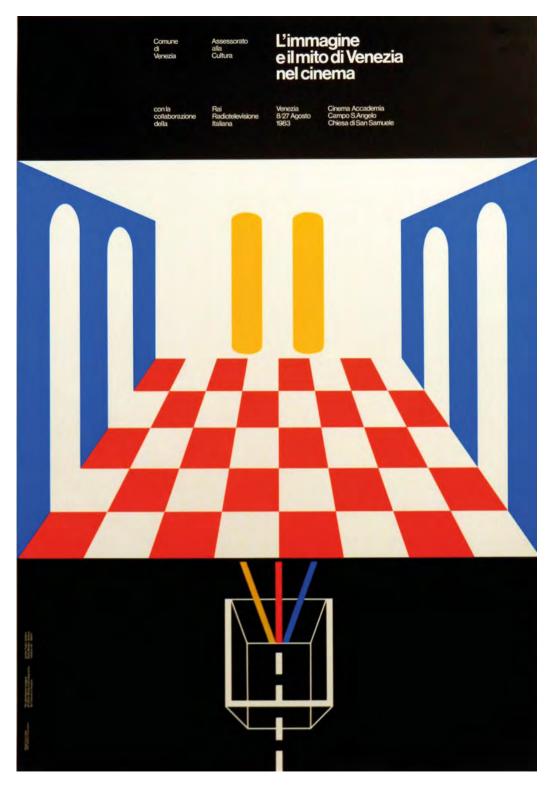




Giulio Cittato Videoroom, poster 1984

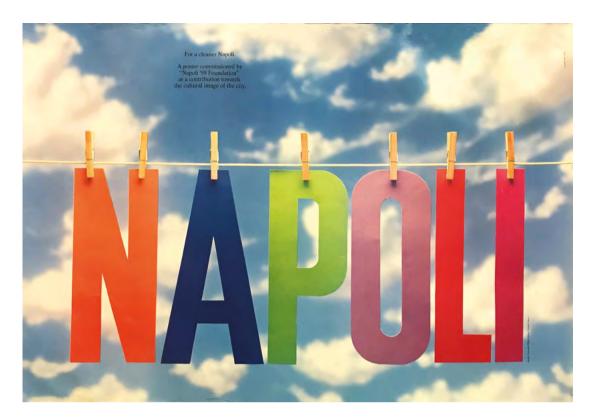


Giulio Cittato La commedia dell'arte – Il campo e la scena, poster 1983



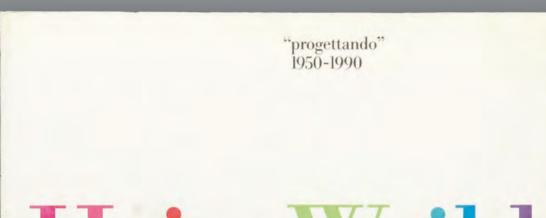
Giulio Cittato L'immagine e il mito di Venezia nel cinema, poster 1983





Above Armando Milani For a cleaner Napoli, poster 1986

Left Armando Milani Translating War into Peace, poster 2003



## HeinzWaibl









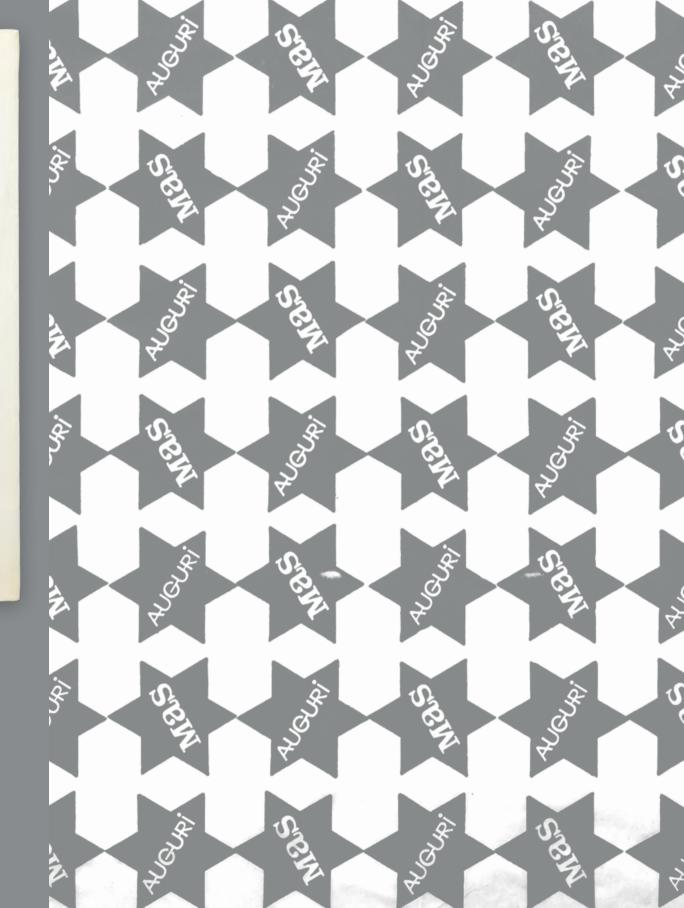


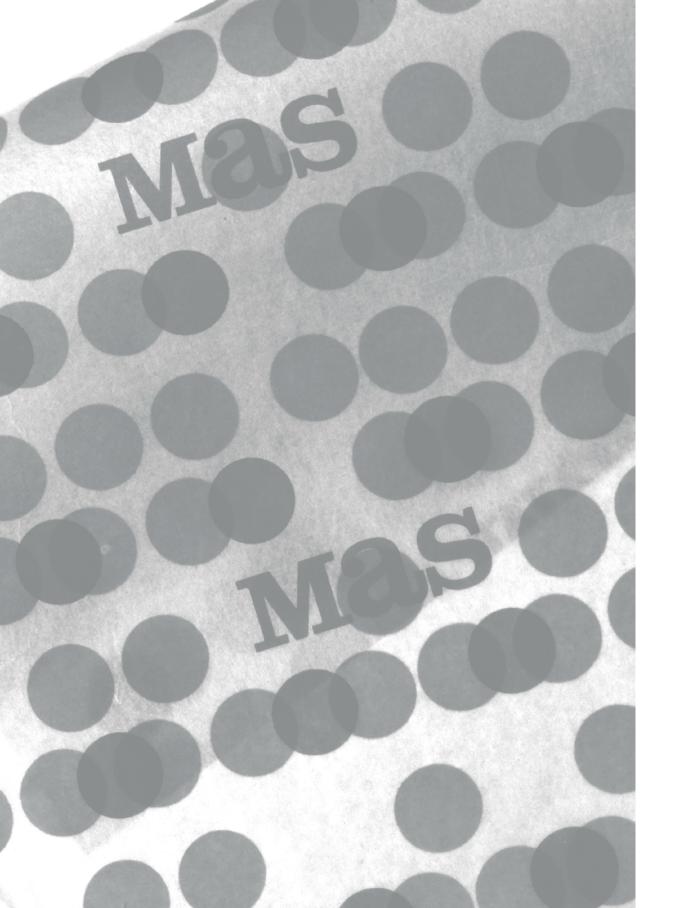


Edizioni Edinvest

Heinz Waibl (Signo) Book cover 1991

Right Heinz Waibl MAS (Magazzini allo Statuto, Rome), wrapping papers details 1955-1959











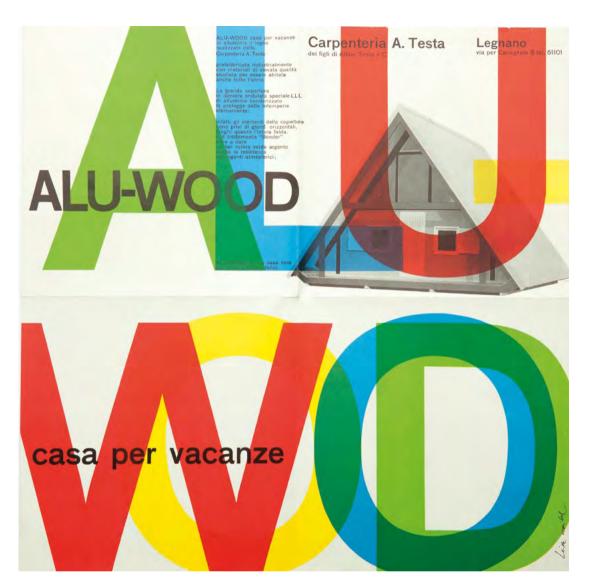
Heinz Waibl (Signo) 'Progettando' 1950-1990, inner pages 1991



Left Heinz Waibl American Football, calendar 1982

Below Heinz Waibl Studio Signo opening, silkscreen printed 1974





Heinz Waibl Alu-Wood, leaflet 1961

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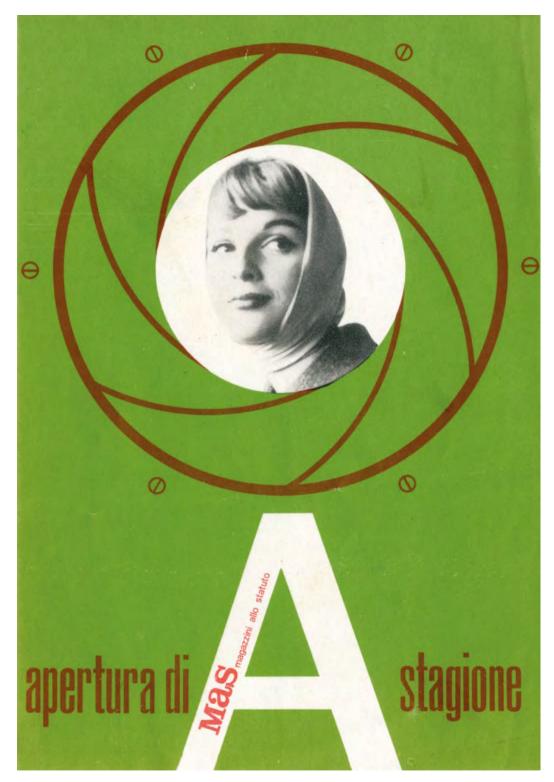
Left Heinz Waibl Italian Lambretta Club annual meeting, poster 1959

cucina e cultura
dal fornello al computer
un percorso
verso il 2000

fiera di milano
padiglione 35
dal 24/2 al 4/3 1984
in occasione della 6' Eurocucina
promossa dal Cosmit
orario 9/18

orario 9/18 accesso libero e gratuito





Heinz Waibl MAS (Magazzini allo Statuto, Rome), receipt holder 1955-1959

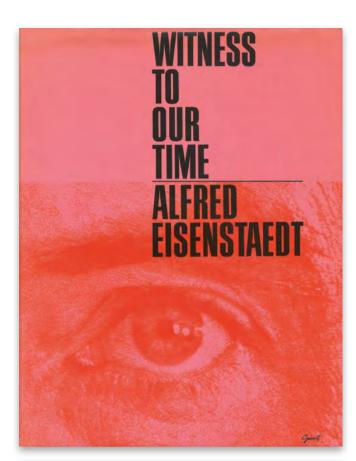




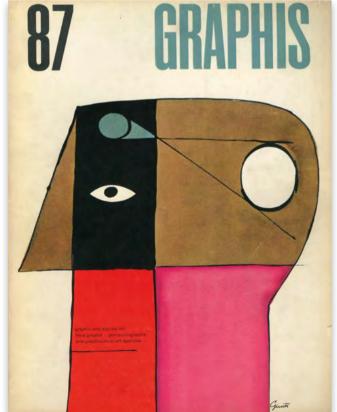
Heinz Waibl MAS (Magazzini allo Statuto, Rome), wrapping papers 1955-1959



Heinz Waibl MAS (Magazzini allo Statuto, Rome), receipt holder 1955-1959



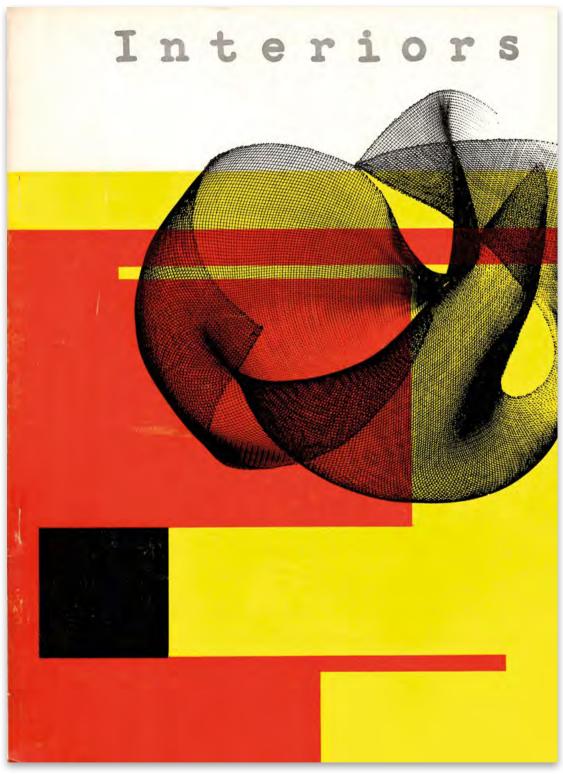
George Giusti Witness To Our Time by Alfred Eisenstaedt, book cover 1966



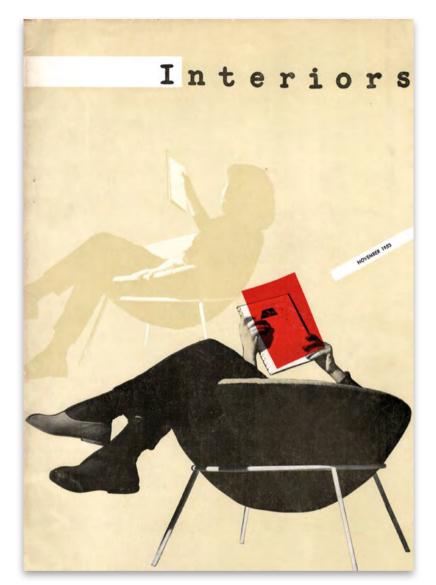
George Giusti Graphis, magazine cover 1960



George Giusti Graphis, annual cover 1964

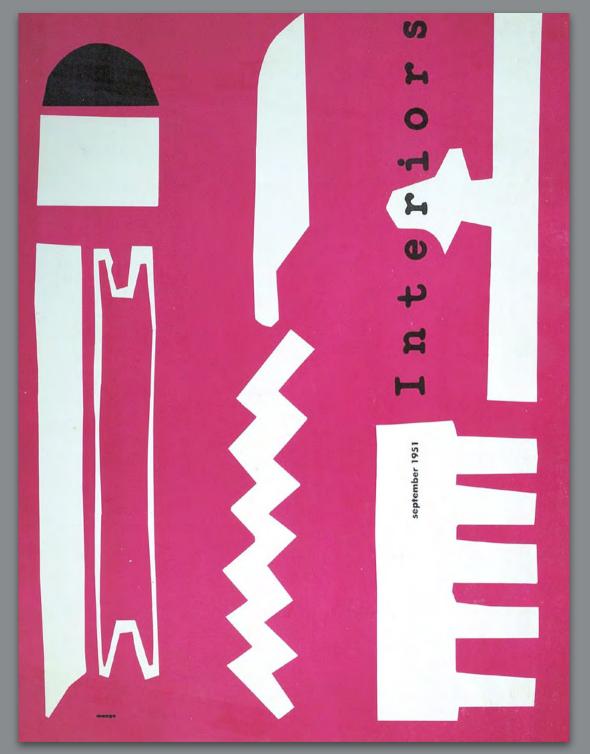


Bruno Munari Interiors, magazine cover 1954



Romaldo Giurgola Interiors, magazine cover 1953

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 



Roberto Mango Interiors, magazine cover 1951

After World War II, Italy's reconstruction and economic boom saw industrial growth alongside cultural and editorial production. Established publishers like Mondadori and Rizzoli, founded in the early 1900s, were joined by newcomers like Feltrinelli. Italian publishing became a robust industrial sector between the 1950s and 1960s. Cover design became crucial for recognition and coordination within the series.

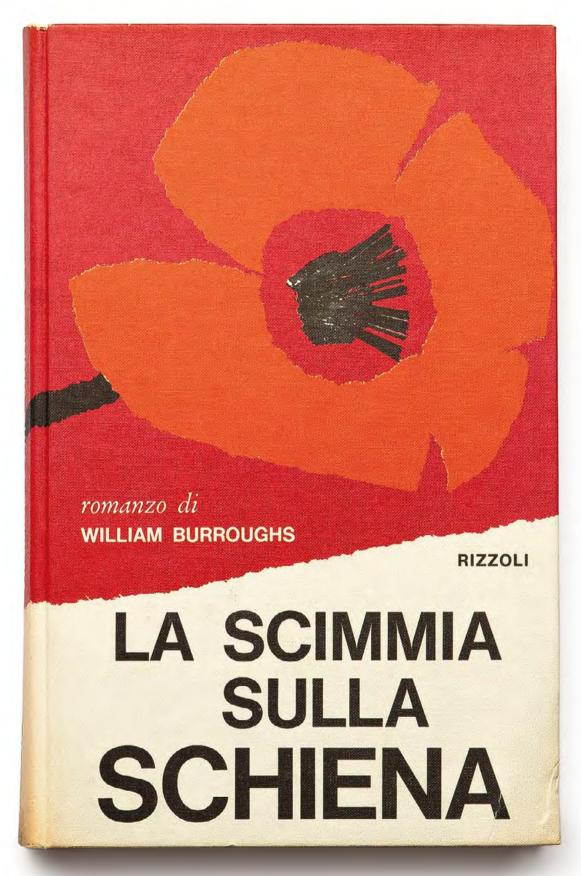
During this period, Italian publishers refreshed their catalogs, reintroducing authors censored during the fascist regime and exploring new literary trends, including those from the United States. The following section showcases works by Italian graphic designers for various publishing houses, with covers for authors like Ernest Hemingway, Saul Bellow, William Burroughs, Gore Vidal, Vance Packard, Henry Miller, Herman Melville, Mark Twain, and William Faulkner.

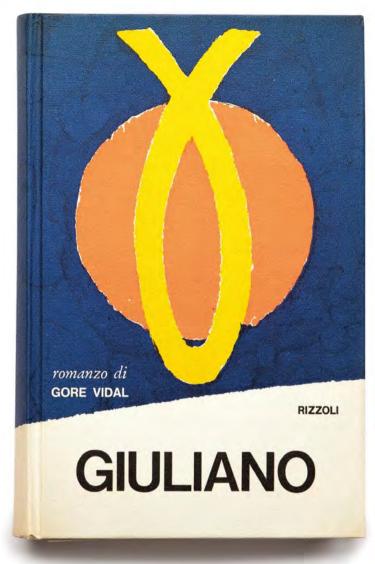
Well-known designers like Bruno Munari (1907-1998), Albe Steiner (1913-1974), and the Swiss-born Max Huber (1919-1992) are featured in this section alongside lesser-known figures.

Munari's long collaboration with Einaudi constitutes one of the first cases in Italy of coordination applied to editorial graphics. He designed series whose layouts are still used today, or others, like Centopagine, of incredible modernity. Equally fundamental is Steiner's collaboration with Feltrinelli, a publishing house founded in 1954. Mario Dagrada's (1934) contribution to the success of some editorial series at Rizzoli has recently been rediscovered¹. During the early 1960s, his design propelled Rizzoli, until then predominantly focused on periodicals, among the main actors in the market.

Bob Noorda (1927-2010) and Massimo Vignelli (1931-2014) renewed Feltrinelli's graphics from the 1960s onward. Giulio Confalonieri (1926-2008), with Ilio Negri (1926-1974), characterized Lerici Editori's image with an exaggerated use of black and white. Then, there are the more illustrative traits of Marco Biassoni (1930-2002) and Ferenc Pinter (1931-2008), considered one of the most important European illustrators who worked for over thirty years with Mondadori. Pinter is also linked to Anita Klinz (1925-2013)<sup>2</sup>, the first female art director in Italy at Mondadori and shortly at Il Saggiatore from the 1950s to the 1970s. Equally important is the work of Fulvio Bianconi (1915-1996) for Garzanti from the early 1950s to 1975.

Then, there is the gem of the Biblioteca delle Silerchie, a series of short books edited by Il Saggiatore.









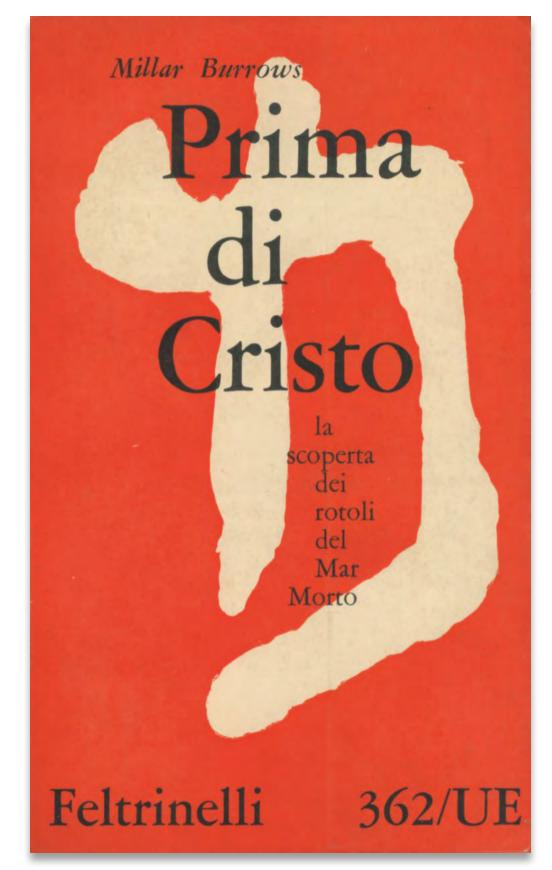
Mario Dagrada La Scala series by Rizzoli 1962-1969

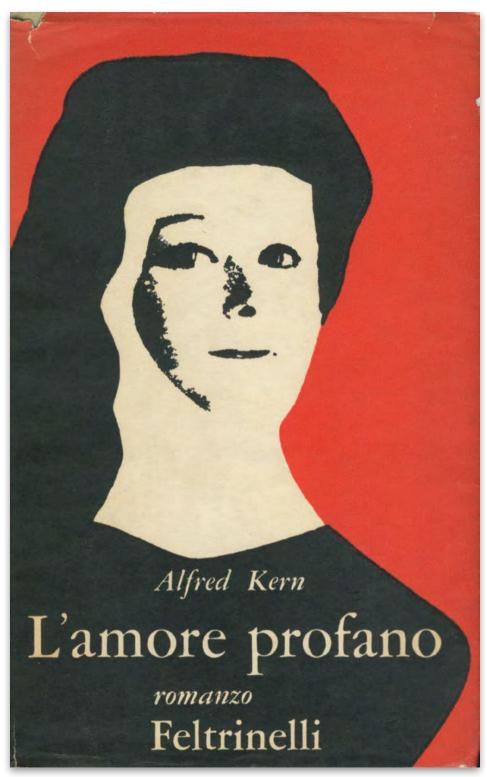
Mitchell Wilson incontro a un meridiano lontano



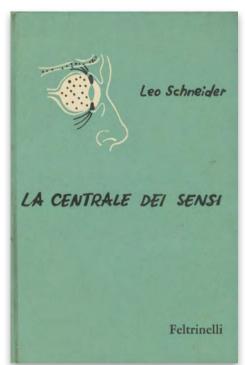
Left Marco Biassoni Meeting at a Far Meridian by Mitchell Wilson, Feltrinelli 1962

Right Albe Steiner The Dead Sea Scrolls Italian edition, Feltrinelli 1961





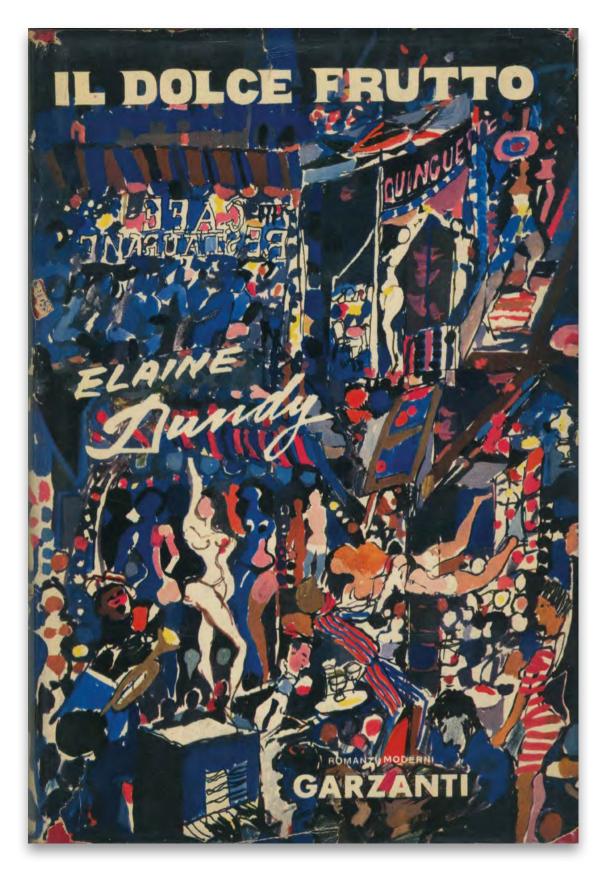
Albe Steiner L'Amour Profane by Alfred Kern 1961



Albe Steiner You and Your Senses by Leo Schneider, Feltrinelli 1960

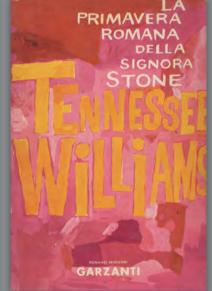


Albe Steiner The Ginger Man by James Patrick Donleavy, Feltrinelli 1959



Fulvio Bianconi Vovels series, Garzanti 1957-1961







SONNO HACK STAND £ 40 ST BASIXATI NO PARKING CHIAMALO 4051 **HENRY ROTH** CK STAND **LERICI EDITORI** ale US WAL



Se, piú che leggere, vi piace "fare," questo è il libro per voi: qui ci sono cento esperimenti realizzabili con materiali che si trovano in cucina, nell'armadietto dei medicinali, in camera vostra, o dal droghiere per cento lire.

Molti esperimenti sono facilissimi e non hanno niente di diverso dai soliti giochi — forse, sono un po' più divertenti: mandare dei messaggi segreti, scrivere in modo indelebile il vostro nome sulla lama del temperino, smerigliare un vetro comune, produrre cristalli di zucchero, e tanti altri trucchi che vengon buoni quando c'è in ballo uno scherzo o una scommessa.

Poi ci sono degli esperimenti che assomigliano di più a un gioco di prestigio; altri che sono vere prove di abilità; altri che se imparaste a farli bene potrebbero permettervi di dare una mano a un tecnico in un laboratorio; e altri che quasi vi eviteranno di studiare la lezione quando avrete da far chimica, perché la saprete già, meglio di tutti, in pratica.

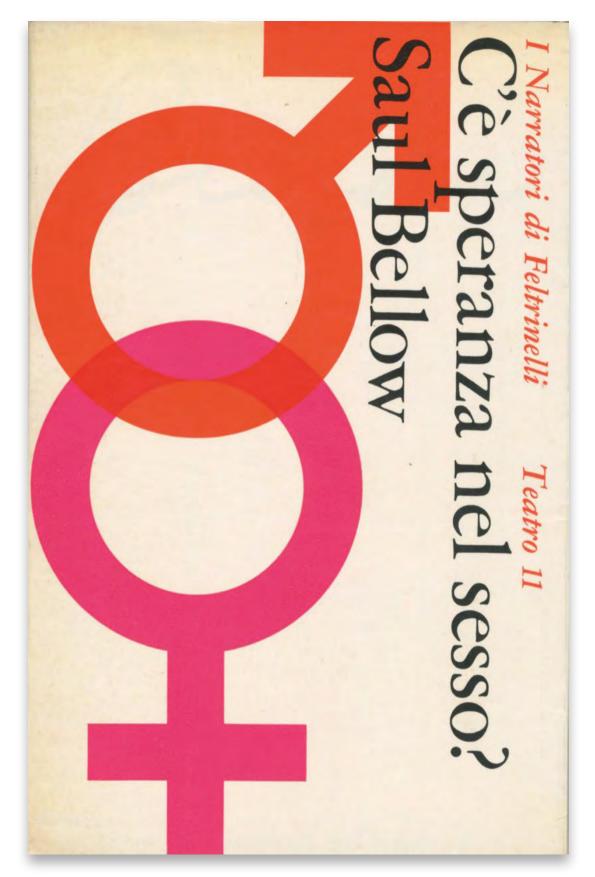
Cosí forse piano piano vi accorgerete che vi è spuntato il bernoccolo della chimica: e allora vedrete nell'ultima pagina di questo libro quante strade avrete davanti!

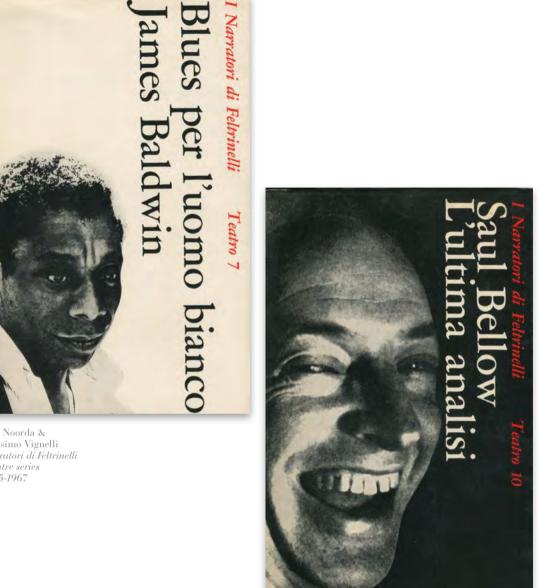
E così potrete cominciare oggi a pensare che tipo di scienziato vorrete essere domani!

Above Bob Noorda & Massimo Vignelli Science book by E. K. Cooper, Feltrinelli 1966

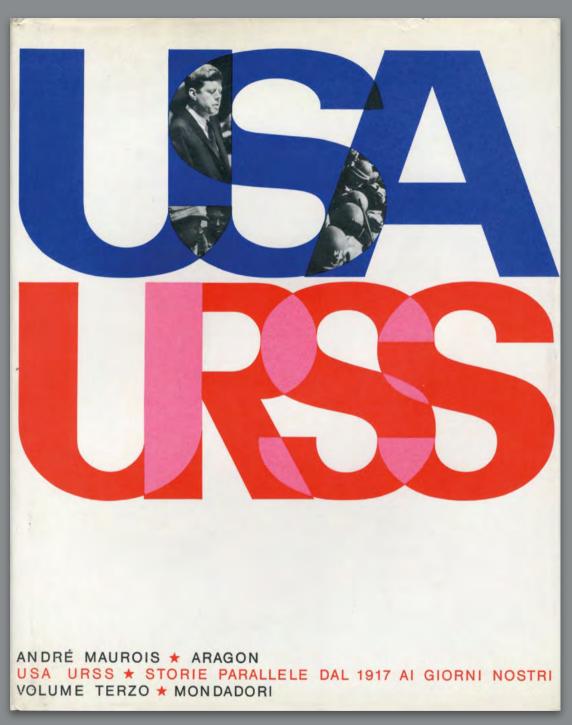
Right Bob Noorda & Massimo Vignelli Second Skin by John Hawkes, Feltrinelli 1967

Previous Giulio Confalonieri Henry Roth's Call It Sleep, Lerici Editori 1964 Seconda pelle Feltrinelli Romanzo di





Bob Noorda & Massimo Vignelli Narratori di Feltrinelli theatre series 1965-1967



Above Anita Klinz with Paolo Zancuoghi USA URSS Mondadori's Encyclopedia 1963 Right
Bob Noorda &
Massimo Vignelli
Detail of Last Exit
to Brooklin by Hubert
Selby Jr., Feltrinelli
1966

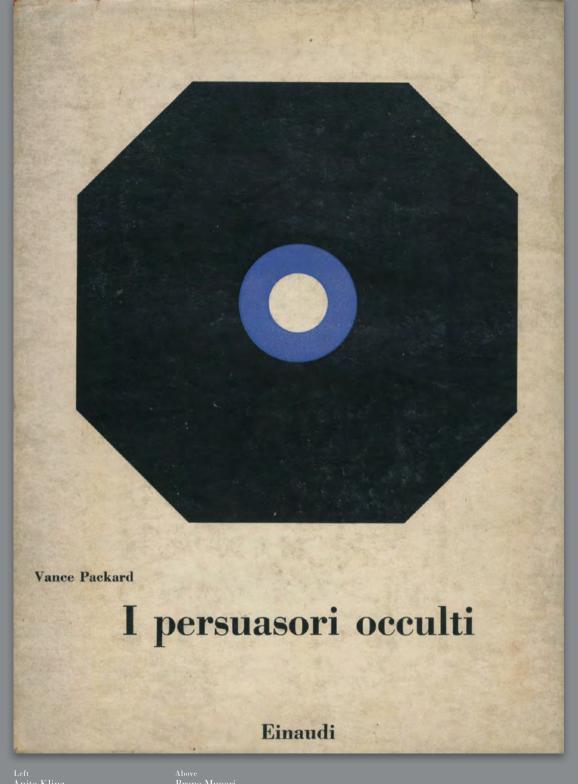


## LA FATICOSA SCOPER TA DEL PAESE, LA CON QUISTA DELL'INDIPEN DENZA DELLA LIBERTA DELL'UNITA DEGLI ISTI TUTI CIVILI, IL CRESCE RE DELLA NAZIONE, LE ARTI DELLA GUERRA E DELLA PACE

UNA STORIA ESEMPLARE, CHE HA NEGLI SCRITTORI E NEGLI INTELLETTUALI I TE STIMONI PIU' PENETRANTI E ATTENDIBILI

SPILLER THORP JOHNSON CANBY

VOLUME PRIMO STORIA LETTERARIA DEGLI STATI UNITI



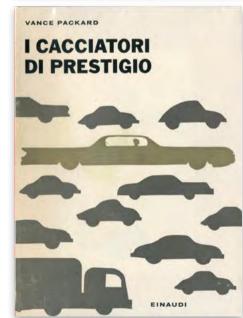
eft Anita Klinz Literary History Of The United States, Il Saggiatore

Nove Bruno Munari Fhe Hidden Persuaders by Vance Packard, Einaudi 1958



Bruno Munari The Organization Man by William H. Whyte, Einaudi 1960



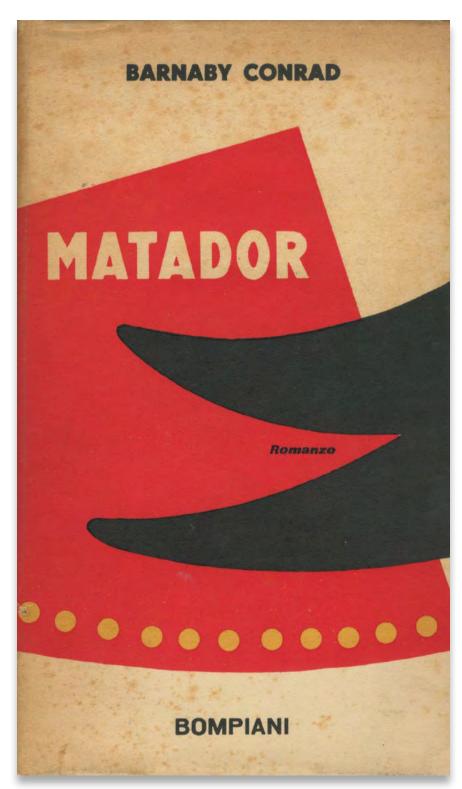




Above Bruno Munari The Club degli Editori (The Publishers Club) 1960-1966

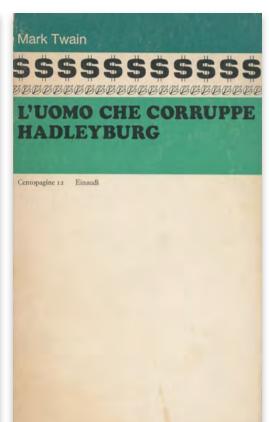
Left Bruno Munari The Status Seekers by Vance Packard, Einaudi 1961

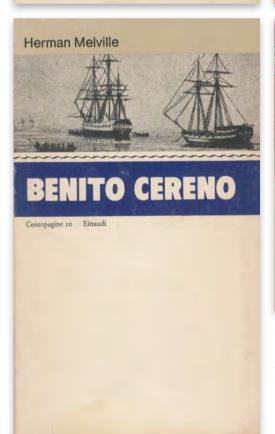
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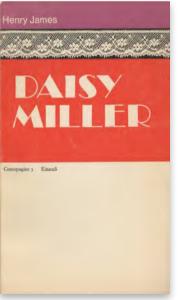


Left Bruno Munari Barnaby Conrad's Matador, Bompiani 1954

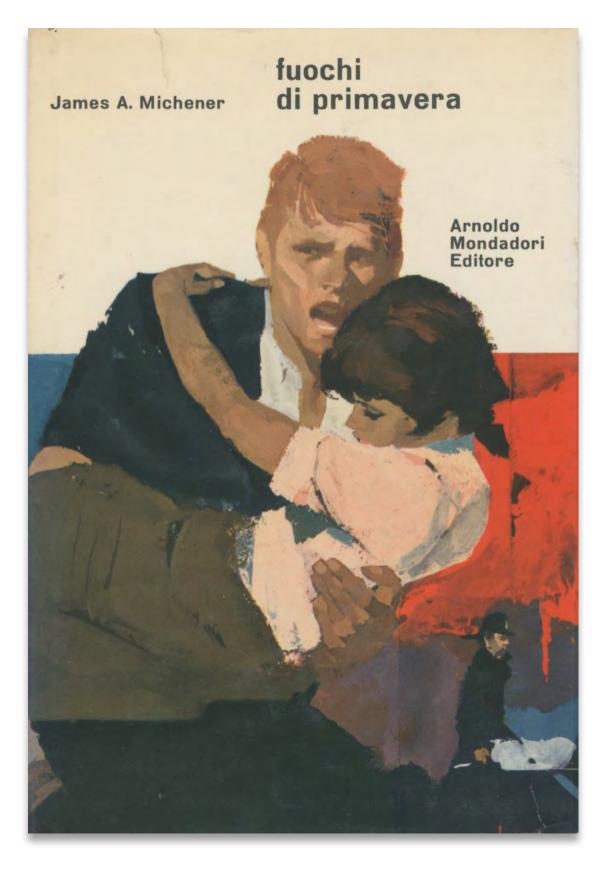






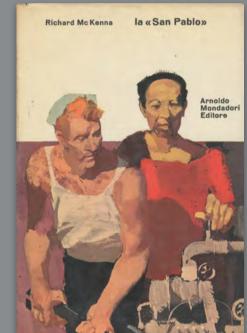


Above Bruno Munari Centopagine Series, Einaudi 1971-1982















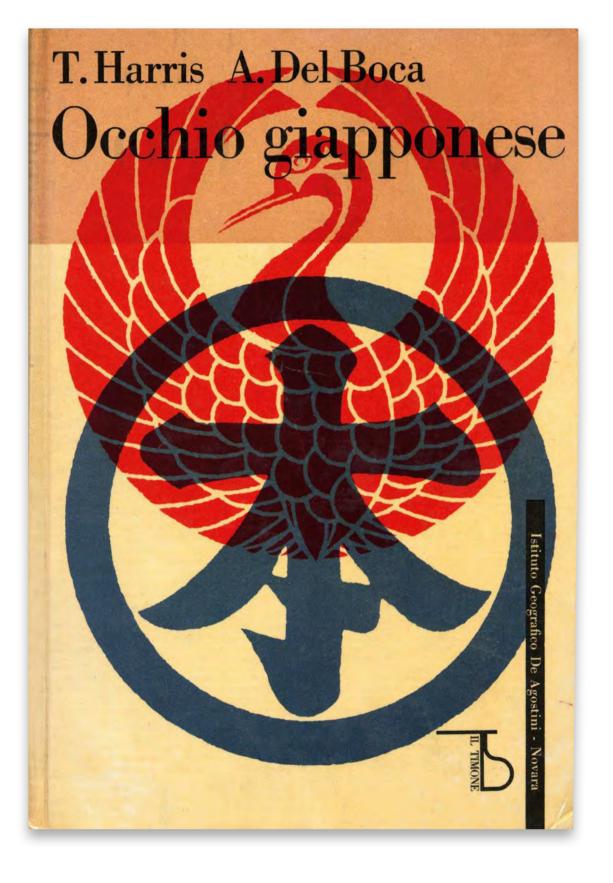
Balilla Magistri Biblioteca delle Silerchie series, Il Saggiatore 1959-1961

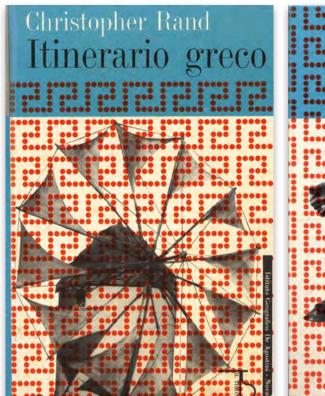


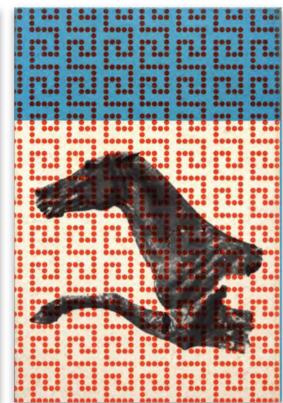




Brown - La schiavitù è uno stato di guerra



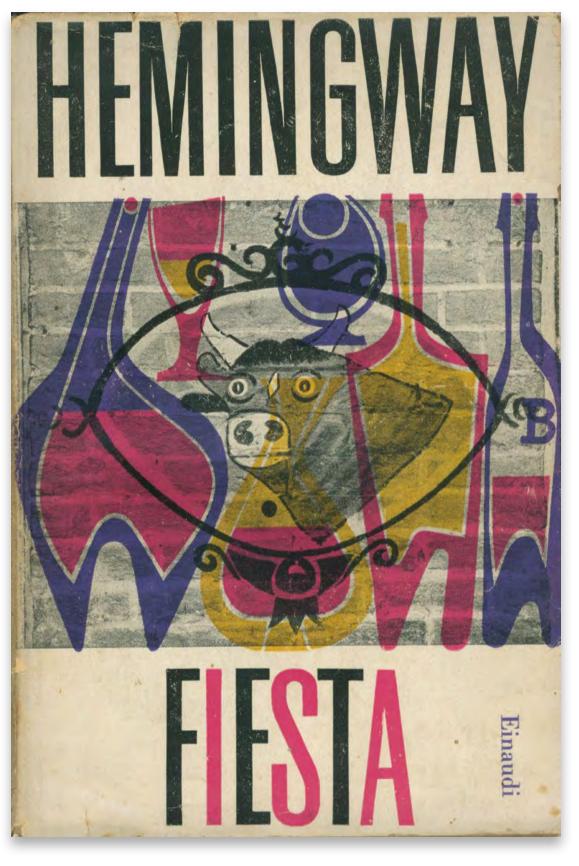




Above Max Huber Il Timone series by De Agostini, front and back cover 1963

Left Max Huber Cover for the volume edited by Angelo Del Boca containing the diaries of Townsend Harris, the first American consul in Japan, De Agostini 1963

Next Max Huber The Sun Also Rises by Ernest Hemingway, Einaudi 1946



# U.S. DESIGNERS WHO WORKED IN ITALY

# MILTON GLASER BRUCE BLACKBURN SAUL BASS IVAN CHERMAYEFF LEO LIONNI PAUL RAND JOHN ALCORN

U.S. graphic designers' connection with Italy revolves largely around Milton Glaser (1929-2020). After graduating from the Cooper Union, Glaser won a Fulbright scholarship to attend the Academy of Fine Arts in Bologna, where he had the opportunity to study with Giorgio Morandi and deepen his passion for Renaissance painting. Glaser established numerous relationships with Italian clients in the following decades, starting in 1968.

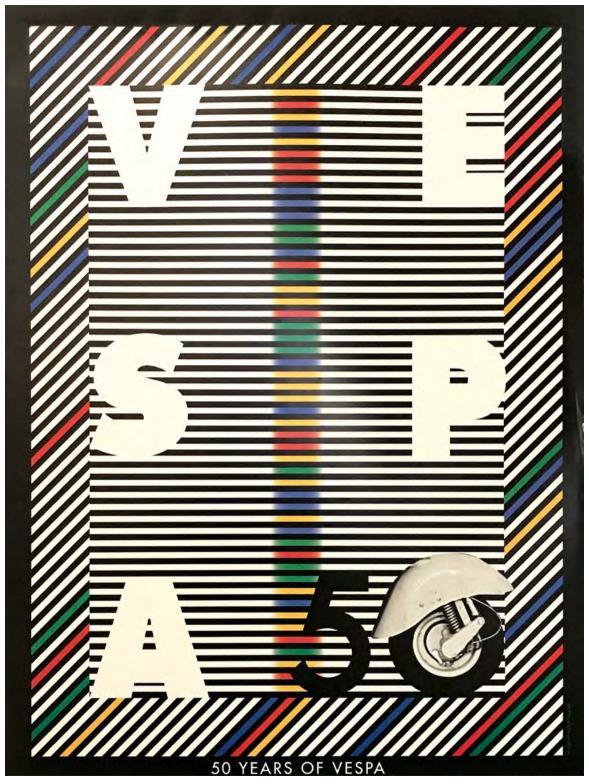
Returning from Italy in 1954, Glaser co-founded Push Pin Studios<sup>1</sup>. In 1970, Olivetti supported a major exhibition dedicated to the studio, titled "Push Pin Style", held at the Louvre in Paris. Glaser participated in many exhibitions and publications in Italy, including one dedicated to Piero della Francesca<sup>2</sup>.

The Push Pin Studios collaborated with some of the most talented graphic designers of the time, such as Paul Davis, James McMullan, and John Alcorn (1935-1992)<sup>3</sup>. After winning the international competition organized by the Bologna Children's Book Fair in 1968, Alcorn moved to Florence in 1971. During those years, he collaborated with several Italian publishing houses, especially Rizzoli, from 1973 onwards, revolutionizing the graphic design of paperbacks.

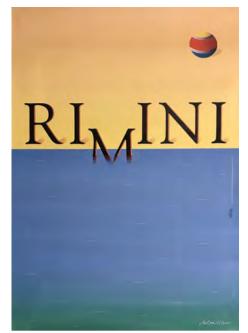
Among the world-famous graphic designers who collaborated with Olivetti before dedicating himself to IBM was Paul Rand (1914-1996). He created an advertisement for the Lettera 22 typewriter designed by Marcello Nizzoli in 1950.

The life and career of Leo Lionni (1910-1999) were intertwined with Italy. Born in Amsterdam to a Jewish family, he moved to Genoa in 1925 and emigrated to the United States in 1938 due to racial laws. He returned to Italy in 1960, collaborating with Mondadori as director of the monthly magazine "Panorama" and continued to write and illustrate children's books. In 1976, he published "La Botanica Parallela" for Adelphi, an encyclopedic volume featuring an imaginary but plausible natural world.

The invitation for the Fondazione Napoli Novantanove extended in 1986 to some of the most famous international graphic designers for the project "24 Posters for Naples" representing another connection between Italy and the United States. The project aimed to contribute to the city's international revival through its cultural heritage. Responding to the invitation were Massimo Vignelli (1931-2014), Milton Glaser, Saul Bass (1920-1996), Ivan Chermayeff (1932-2017), and Bruce Blackburn (1938-2021), among others.

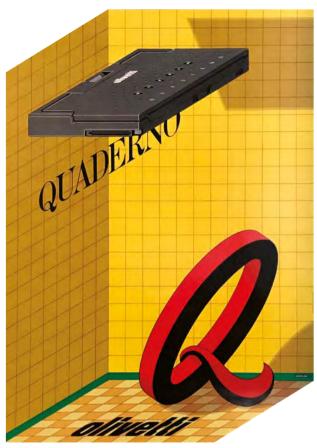






Above Milton Glaser Promoting the city of Rimini as a vacation destination, poster 1995

Right Milton Glaser Olivetti Quaderno, poster 1993



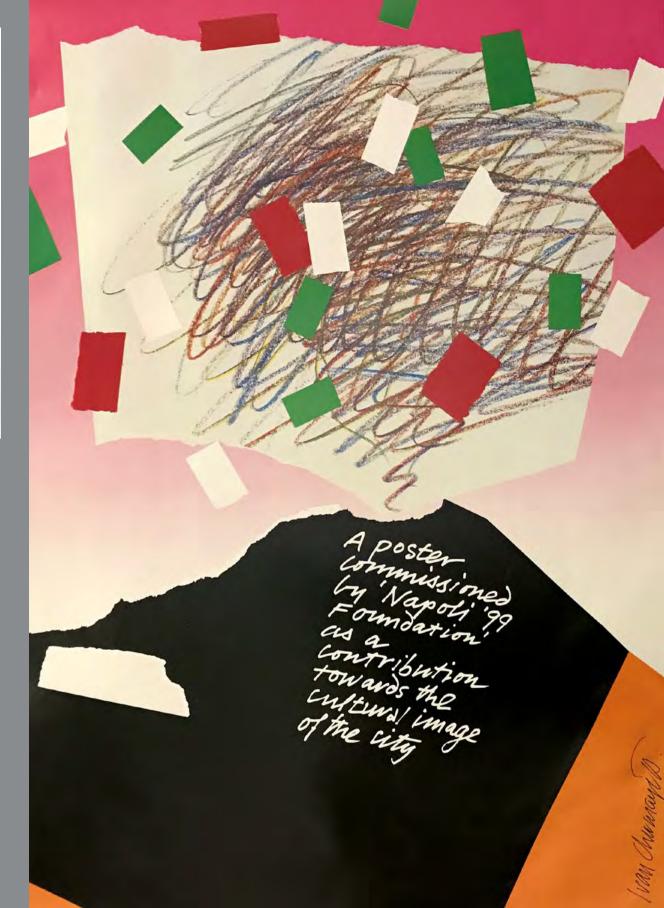
Next Bruce Blackburn Napoli, poster 1986

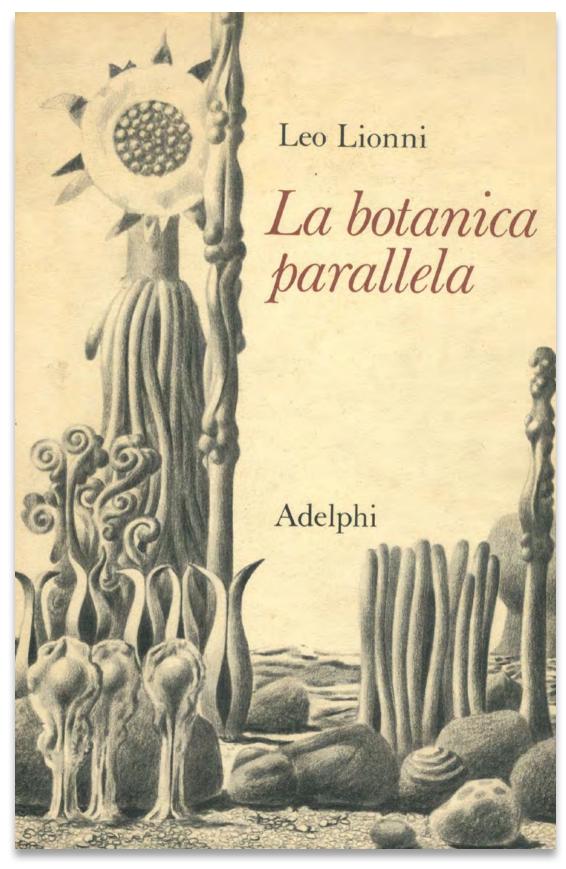




Above Saul Bass Napoli, poster 1986

Left Ivan Chermaye *Napoli, poster* 1986

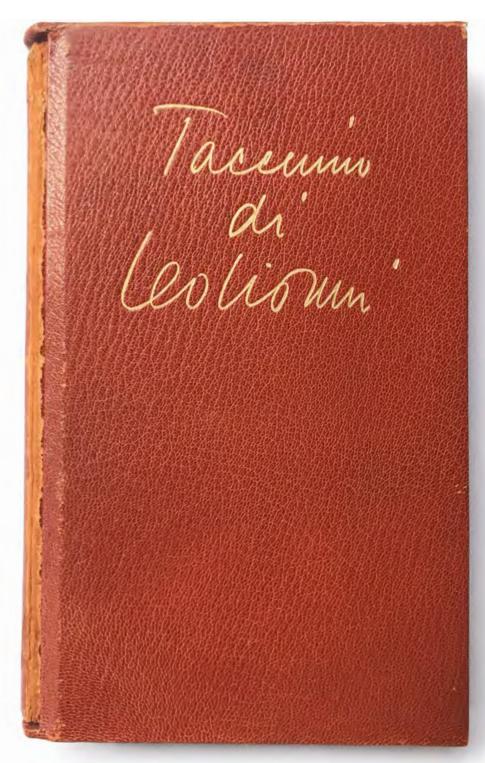




Left Leo Lionni La botanica parallela, Adelphi, book cover 1976

Right Leo Lionni A Vintage Book, book cover 1953





Leo Lionni Taccuino di Leo Lionni, Electa, book case and inner pages 1972







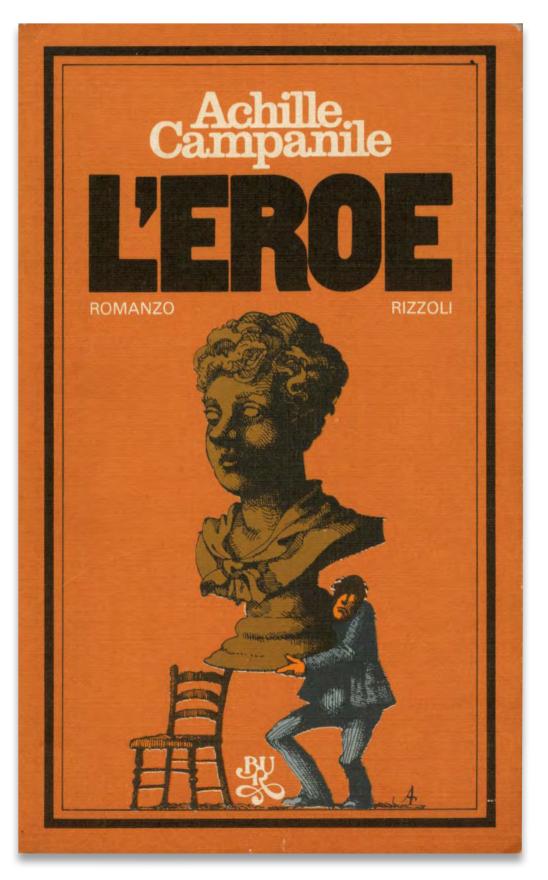


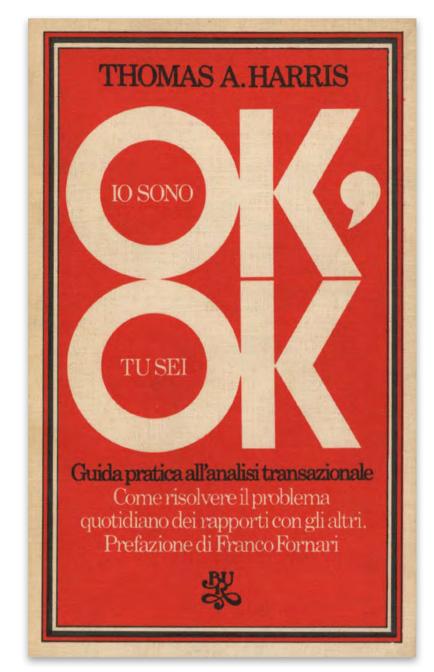
Paul Rand Lettera 22 typewriter by Olivetti, advertisement 1950





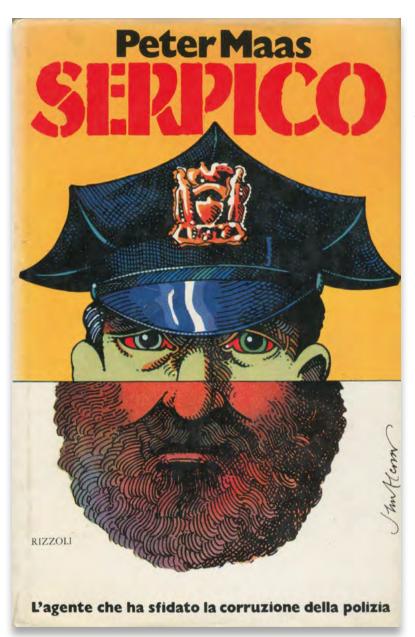
# Vittorio Gorresio COSTELLAZIONE CANCRO Come si entra e come si esce dal tunnel della più tragica malattia del nostro tempo. **RIZZOLI**





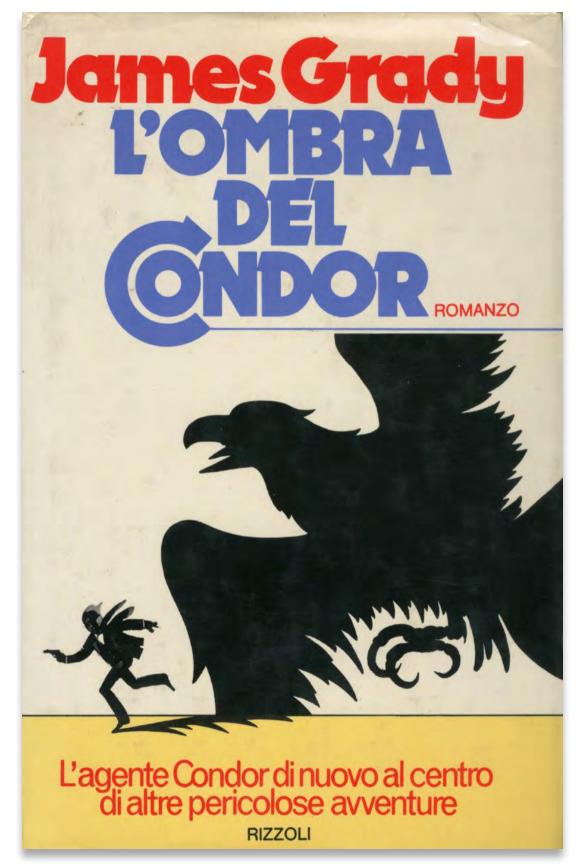
Above John Alcorn American psychiatrist Thomas A.Harris's book, BUR - Biblioteca Universale Rizzoli, book cover 1976

Left John Alcorn L'eroe by Achille Campanile, BUR - Biblioteca Universale Rizzoli, book cover 1981



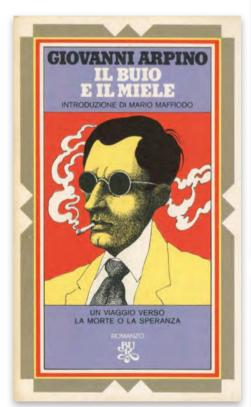
Left John Alcorn Serpico by Peter Maas, Rizzoli, book cover 1974

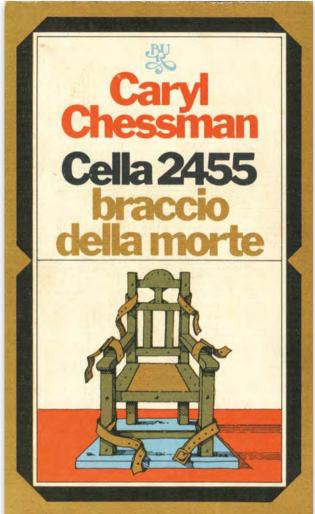
Right John Alcorn James Grady's Shadow of the Condor, book cover, Rizzoli 1976



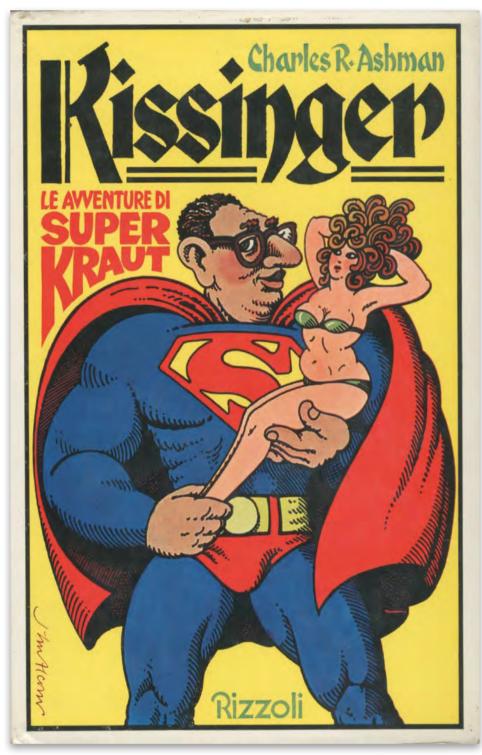


John Alcorn BUR - Biblioteca Universale Rizzoli, book covers 1974-1983









John Alcorn Kissinger. The Adventures of Super-Kraut by Charles R. Ashman, Rizzoli, book cover 1973

# INFLUENTIAL ITALIAN GRAPHIC DESIGN

Revisiting "Made in Italy" through a concise yet original selection of graphic design materials opens a window into a phenomenon mostly known as a slogan. Italian graphic design, particularly between the 1950s and 1960s, fully expressed itself through its most acclaimed figures and lesser-known names. In particular, it sheds light on how graphic design contributed to the emergence of the economic-entrepreneurial phenomenon we call "Made in Italy" and to the renovation of the whole country.

These characteristics are evident in figures like Silvio Coppola (1920-1985)<sup>2</sup>, Franco Grignani (1908-1999), and Erberto Carboni (1899-1984). Coppola proved to be a formidable inventor of original technical solutions, as in the series of screen prints on metallic film for the Milanese restaurant el Prosper, and demonstrated surprising creativity with the Formica posters from the Animaghi series. Grignani, on the other hand, is recognized for his visual experimentation, as expressed in the renowned Woolmark brand. Carboni shaped the Italian visual landscape of the boom era with the brand identity of Barilla pasta.

Alongside these figures, it is possible to trace and reconstruct the work of professionals that illustrate how the average quality of visual production was incredibly high. Alfredo Mastellaro (1932), Claudia Morgagni (1928-2002)<sup>3</sup>, and Rome-based Sergio Ruffolo (1916-1989) are just a few examples in this regard.

It is inevitable that in this overview, Olivetti stands out. Therefore, alongside the series of rigorous and colorful posters for retail outlets by the Swiss Walter Ballmer (1923-2011), we find the influential advertisements by Giovanni Pintori (1912-1999), as well as contributions from Ettore Sottsass Jr. (1917-2007) and Enzo Mari (1932-2020).

Related to Olivetti are the posters by Franco Bassi (1920-2006), dedicated to products such as computers and electric typewriters. These posters stand out for their extraordinary modernity, both in photographic and more abstract designs. Finally, of different symbolic significance is the poster by Danilo Nubioli (1921-2015). Designed for the Centennial of the Unity of Italy celebrations, it is a little-known example of excellent graphic design that gained incredible visibility.

Italian graphic design has never embodied a school but rather it represents an attitude towards design characterized by creativity, expressive freedom, and variety that, from the standpoint of historical narratives, can still surprise us today.





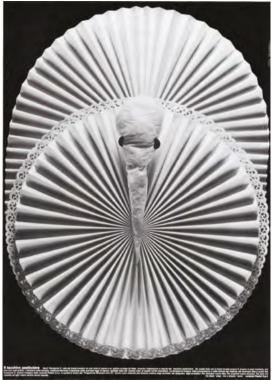


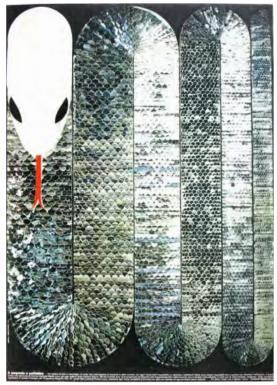
Silvio Coppola el Prosper Restaurant, posters 1969-1973





Silvio Coppola Animaghi series, Formica, advertisement 1970 ca







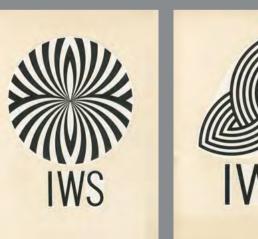
Above Silvio Coppola Animaghi series, Formica, posters 1971-1972

Left Silvio Coppola with Serge 'Libis' Libiszewski (photo) Formica, poster 1969

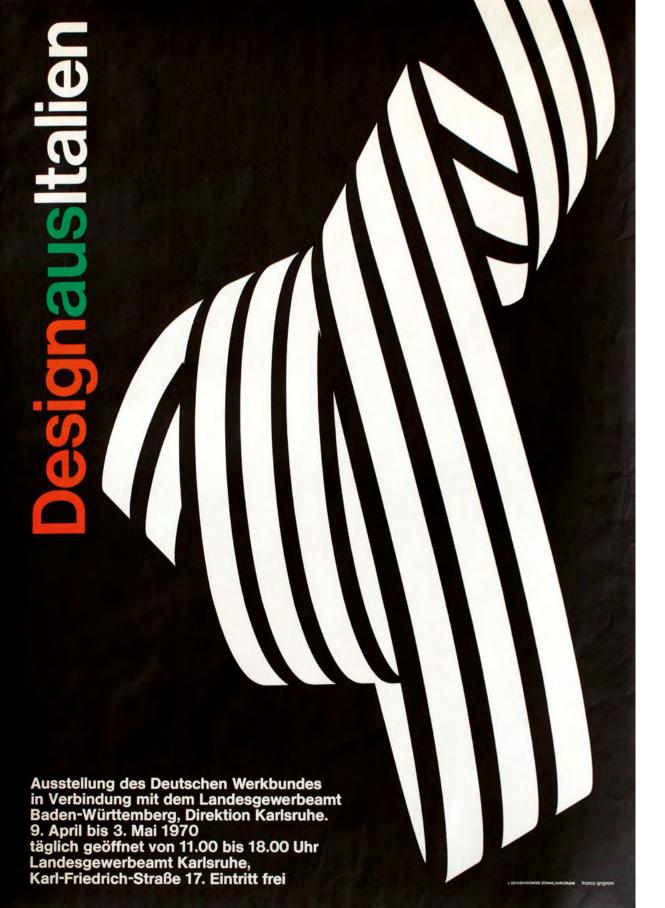


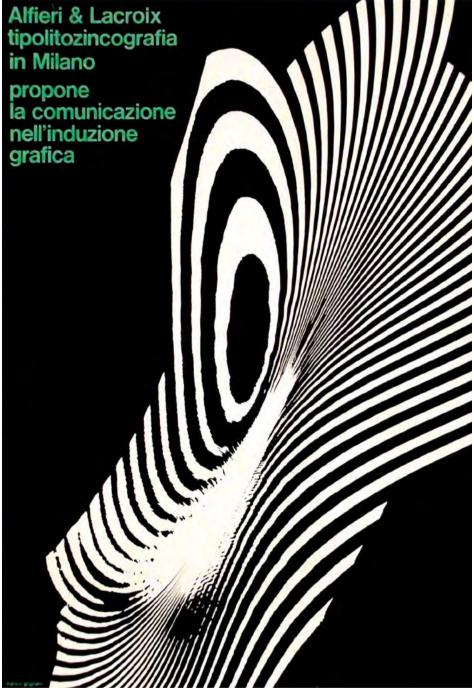






Franco Grignani Woolmark logo, IWS – International Wool Society; proofs 1963





Above Franco Grignani Alfieri & Lacroix, poster 1965

Left Franco Grignani Design aus Italien exhibition, poster 1970

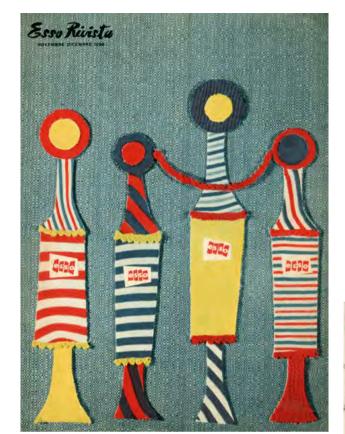


Erberto Carboni Barilla, poster 1952



Alfredo Mastellaro Formica, advertisement 1962



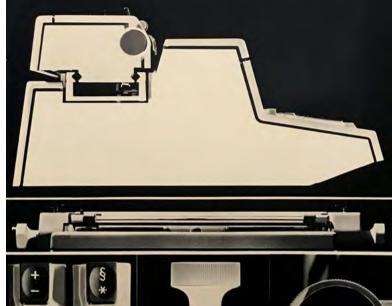


Above Claudia Morgagni Esso Rivista, house organ covers 1955-1956

Left Claudia Morgagni Esso Extra Motor Oil, poster 1956







Ettore Sottsass jr. Olivetti Tekne 3, posters 1964





Riccardo Manzi Vita da macchine, Feltrinelli, book cover 1958

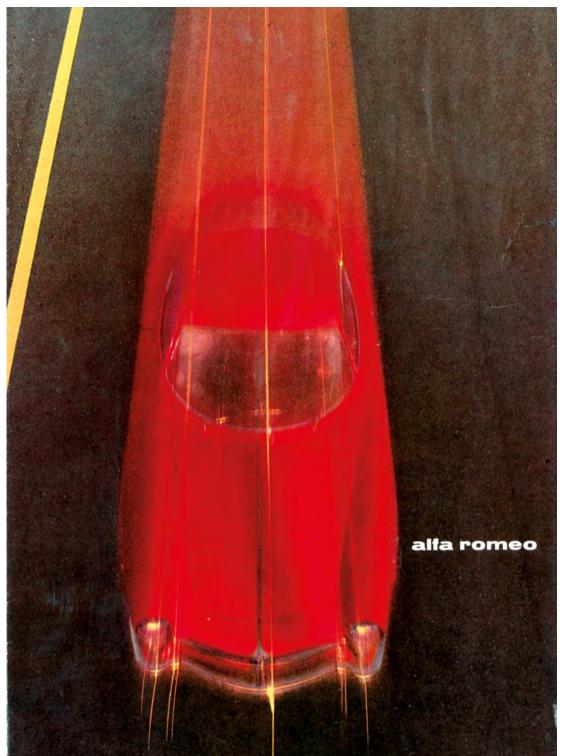


Sergio Ruffolo Road safety campaign posters, Italian Ministry of Public Work 1969



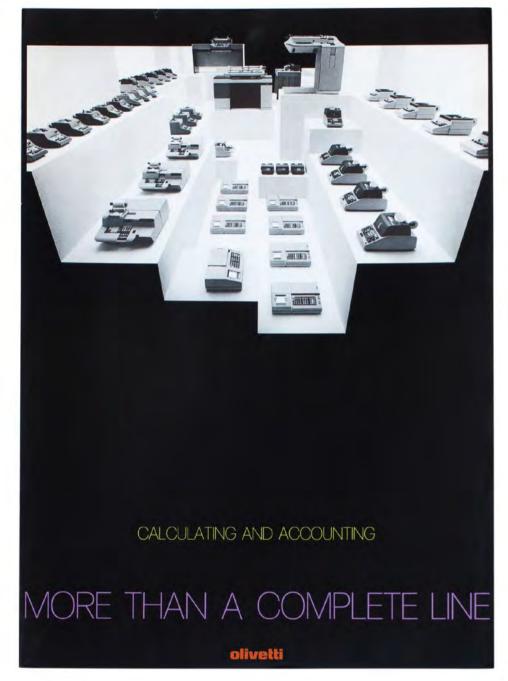






Mario Dagrada 2000 Sprint Alfa Romeo, leaflet 1960





Above Franco Bassi Olivetti calculating and accounting machines, poster 1975 ca.

Left Franco Bassi Olivetti TES 401 Writing Machine, poster 1978

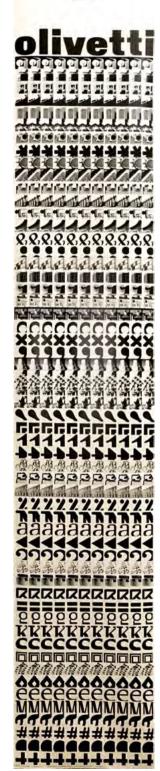


Franco Bassi Olivetti Data Systems Machines, poster



Danilo Nubioli Italia 61, celebrations of the Centennial of the Unity of Italy, poster 1961







# **PINTORI**

GIOVANNI PINTORI - OLIVETTI - 1967

Above Giovanni Pintori Olivetti, poster 1967

Left Enzo Mari Olivetti, poster



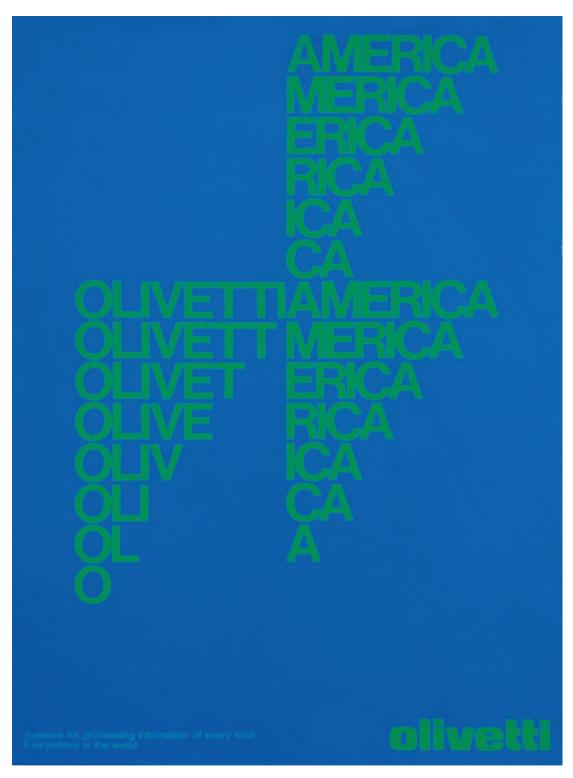






Above Giovanni Pintori Olivetti, advertisements 1954-1960

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 



Walter Ballmer Olivetti, posters 1975















Design SEA

Paper

Fedrigoni

Print

Made by TEAM

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Michael Bierm

Introdutction/texts

Francesco E. Guida

Research

Lorenzo Grazzani, AIAP CDPG

Typefaces

Forma DIR Bauer Bodoni Std

Cover

Imitlin AllPack NERO E/R05

TELA 350gsm Text

X-Per White 140gsm

9, 10, 27, 28 Imitlin Vibrant Ochre E/R55 Aida 120gsm

41, 42, 59, 60 Sirio Nude 115gsm

73,74,87,88 Materica Kraft 120gsm

97, 98, 115, 116

Imitlin Arancio E/R05 Tela  $120 \,\mathrm{gsm}$ 

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Today we are the global market leader in wine labels and premium papers for luxury packaging. We guarantee excellence and commitment to sustainability on a global scale, with offices and warehouses all over the world. And with the same excellence and enthusiasm, the Group partakes in initiatives linked to the world of art, design and creativity. Precisely for this reason, Fedrigoni has decided to become a partner of this project, celebrating the work of some of the greatest Italian post war designers.

This precious publication is a celebration of all things Made in Italy, giving recognition to the history of Fedrigoni as producer of fine Italian papers, and to the place where our craft was born. Past and present is a concept which lies at the heart of this project: we align with the creative individuals who use our papers, showcasing a piece of historic influential graphic design.

# Monotype.

Monotype's fonts and technologies are designed to enable creative expression. We have a library of over 150,000 fonts from the world's most celebrated and gifted type designers and foundries. Our library includes some of the most famous and widely-used fonts, such as the Helvetica<sup>®</sup>, Univers<sup>®</sup> and Frutiger<sup>®</sup> typeface families, as well as new innovative fonts like Touvlo and Cotford.

In the hands of designers our typefaces flourish, becoming a vehicle for innovative ideas, and poetic forms of expression. Made in Italy NYC is a celebration of just this – a period in post war Italian Graphic Design where typography was taken to transcendent levels. The work featured in this book and exhibition is hugely significant and influential, and it is our privilege to support and celebrate this project.

Thank you, and congratulations to Fedrigoni, SEA, Pentagram and AIAP.

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