日本札幌莫埃来沼公园:野口勇的大师之作

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摘 要

受禅宗影响的现代主义艺术家野口勇(1904-1988),被认为是美国二十世纪最重要的雕塑家和设计师之一。而札幌莫埃来沼公园(位于日本北海道,建成于2005年)有理由被看作是他之前作品的集合,同时也是他艺术生涯的绝唱。在本文对莫埃来沼公园的分析中,作者对涉及到的各种美学,建筑,设计和社会心理问题进行了阐释。游客对莫埃来沼公园里最重要的建筑景观一玻璃金字塔的社会性使用是野口勇所关心的一个重要问题,而本文作者对于他的这一关心也给予了特别关注,并且在这方面尝试性地比较参考了贝聿铭1989年设计建造的卢浮宫金字塔。

关键词

野口勇,莫埃来沼公园,札幌(北海道,日本),莫埃来沼公园玻璃金字塔,贝聿铭卢浮宫金字塔,建筑设计美学,建筑与设计的社会心理学,建筑客体的社会性使用

Abstract

Isamu Noguchi (1904-1988), a Zen-influenced modernist, is considered to be one of the most important American sculptors and designers of the twentieth century. Moerenuma Park in Sapporo (Hokkaido, Japan, completed in 2005) can be justifiably regarded as both the summation of his prior work and his swan song. In this analysis of Moerenuma Park, various aesthetic, architectural, design, and social-psychological matters are addressed. Particular attention is devoted to Noguchi's care about the social aspects of use by visitors of the most important architectural object in Moerenuma Park, the Glass Pyramid. A comparative reference is tentatively made in this regard to I. M. Pei's Pyramid at the Louvre (1989).

Keywords

Isamu Noguchi, Moerenuma Park, Sapporo (Hokkaido, Japan), Glass Pyramid in Moerenuma Park, I. M. Pei's Louvre Pyramid, Aesthetics in Architecture and Design, Social Psychology of Architecture and Design, Social Use of Architectural Objects