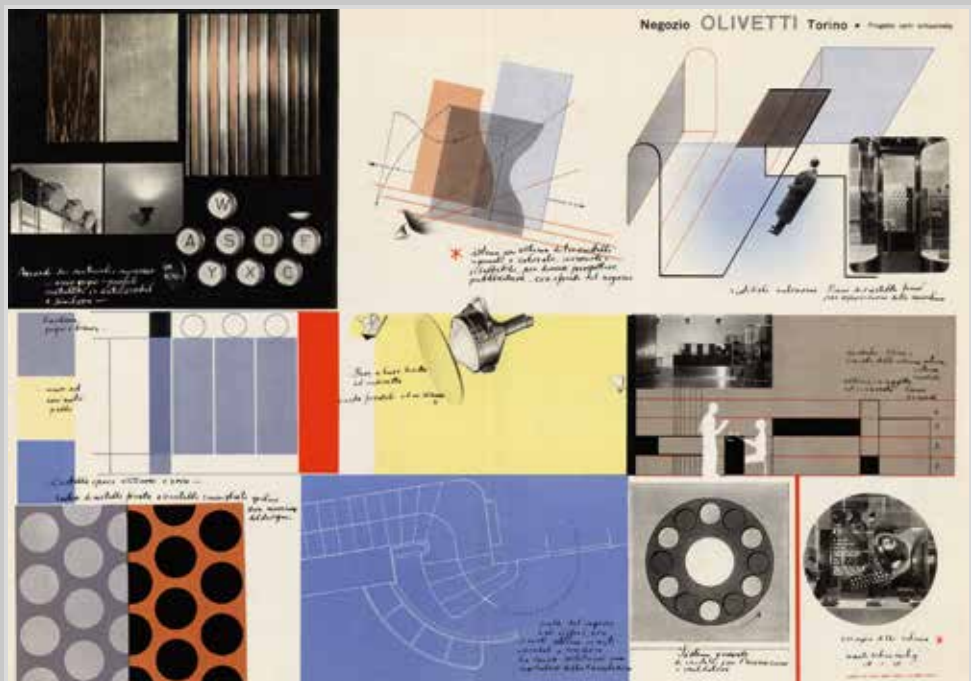


Olivetti Identities. Spaces and Languages 1933–1983

edited by Davide Fornari and Davide Turrini



Triest

front cover

Negozio Olivetti Torino (Olivetti showroom in Turin),
design Xanti Schawinsky, gravure printing,
33.3 × 47 cm, from *Domus*, 92, 1935.

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Triest

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Abbreviations

AAMCM	Archivo de Arquitectos Mexicanos, Facultad de Arquitectura, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Ciudad de México
AASOI DCUS DSSS	Associazione Archivio Storico Olivetti, Ivrea / Direzione Comunicazioni Ufficio Stampa Direzione Sviluppo Servizi Sociali
ACSR	Archivo Carlo Scarpa, Collezioni MAXXI Architettura, MAXXI Museo nazionale delle arti del XXI secolo, Rome
AFAFHM	Archivo Franco Albini-Franca Helg, Milan
AGAM	Archivo Gae Aulenti, Milan
AHCOACB	Arxiu Històric del Col·legi d'Arquitectes de Catalunya, Barcelona
ALCM	Archivo Legorreta, Ciudad de México
ANCS	Arxiu Nacional de Catalunya, Sant Cugat del Vallés
ASBM	Archivo Silvana Bellino, Milan
ATMM	Archivo Tomás Maldonado, Milan
AWBM	Archivo Walter Ballmer, Milan
AZM	Archivo Bazzani Zveteremich, Milan
BAB	Bauhaus-Archiv, Berlin
BGGP	Biblioteca Giovanni Gronchi, Pontedera
CSACP	Centro Studi e Archivio della Comunicazione, Parma
FJVBDM ASD	Fondazione Jacqueline Vodoz e Bruno Danese, Milan / Archivio storico del Design
FRL ACLR	Fondazione Centro Studi sull'Arte Licia e Carlo Ludovico Ragghianti, Lucca / Archivio Carlo Ludovico Ragghianti
MfGZ	Museum für Gestaltung Zürich
MoMAANY	The Museum of Modern Art Archives, New York
SIAW	Smithsonian Institution Archives, Washington

Walter Ballmer, One of the Bs in Olivetti

Chiara Barbieri
Davide Fornari

From the mid-1950s to the early 1970s, Swiss graphic designer Walter Ballmer (Liestal 1923 – Milan 2011) worked as an art director at Olivetti. There he designed posters, advertising and various types of printed matter. His work ranged from graphic design to exhibition design, including typography and photography. Ballmer's work appeared in monographs and also featured in exhibitions on Olivetti and Italian graphics in general, but his presence in the literature was often limited to the mention of his name. His role in the design of Olivetti's identity and the impact the company had on his career deserve a closer look. Drawing on the records held in Ballmer's private archive and the Olivetti Historical Archives Association, as well as on a series of interviews with associates and assistants undertaken by the authors, this case study reveals some previously unexplored aspects of Olivetti's history. The investigation shifts the focus from the individual designer and his most representative works to explore the daily life of the Advertising Office, in order to provide a more comprehensive idea of the working environment in the company, reconstruct the complex network of actors involved in the design process and explore the relationship between designer and client from several points of view.

Like many other fellow countrymen who came to the city before and after him – Xanti Schawinsky, Max Huber, Aldo Calabresi and Bruno Monguzzi, for example – Ballmer began

his Milanese career at Studio Boggeri, where he worked from 1947, the year he moved to Italy, to 1955.¹ As early as the 1930s and throughout the years of the economic boom, Milan was a popular destination for Swiss graphic designers who moved there, attracted by the work opportunities it offered and the Italian cultural climate.² Thanks to their training at the design schools in Basel and Zurich and the growing international reputation of Swiss graphic design, these professionals found a favourable working environment in Milan. His association with Studio Boggeri introduced Ballmer to the Milanese scene and launched his career under the best auspices, placing him in contact with the major clients of the time. In 1956, he was hired by Olivetti, where he worked for about fifteen years. In 1971 he left the company and opened Unidesign, his own graphic design studio in Milan, specialising in logos and visual identities for clients such as Valentino, Colmar and Nava.

Ballmer was not the only one working on corporate identity at Olivetti. In an article that appeared in the international graphics and advertising magazine *Gebrauchsgraphik* in the summer of 1962, author Raimondo Hrabak described the organisation of the Advertising Office:³

The Olivetti publicity is designed by four different teams, the first of which is under the direction of Giovanni Pintori, the leading creative artist of Olivetti. He is entrusted with the design of hundreds of sales brochures and of the advertisements which appear in newspapers and magazines of the whole world. The other three groups, which in addition to the graphic work for the various departments of the firm are entrusted with the important planning of publicity buildings such as sales rooms or fair and exhibition stands, are directed by Egidio Bonfante, Franco Bassi and Walter Ballmer. These four main publicity teams are independent of each other and only responsible to the management.⁴

When Pintori left the company in 1968, the so-called "Bs" remained at Olivetti: Bonfante, Bassi and Ballmer – already mentioned by Hrabak in his article – to which must be added the "B" of

Italo Bellosta. The art directors were independent, if not in competition with each other, and answered to the head of the Cultural Relations, Industrial Design and Advertising Department: Engineer Renzo Zorzi. Each sub-group had its own field of action: Italo Bellosta was responsible for the graphic design of manuals, Bassi for that of financial statements, Ballmer for the advertising of typewriters, photocopiers and office furniture, and Bonfante of trade fairs, company exhibitions and points of sale. In reality, the distinction of tasks was not so clear-cut and sometimes the roles overlapped: Bassi designed advertising posters, while Ballmer often produced decorative panels for trade fair stands and exhibitions.

Olivetti offered its art directors unparalleled national and international media exposure. From the mid-1950s onwards, Ballmer's work and, to a lesser extent, his name appeared regularly in trade magazines and the general press. At the beginning of the 1970s, the design of the new Olivetti logotype put the Swiss graphic designer in the spotlight of the international press,⁵ and it does not seem far-fetched to surmise a link between the simultaneous admittance of Ballmer and Bassi to AGI (Alliance Graphique Internationale) in 1970 and the media attention Olivetti received during those years. But working for such a famous client can have its drawbacks. If on the one hand, Ballmer contributed to building the company's identity, on the other his professional image was inseparable from Olivetti to the point of being overshadowed by it. Ballmer's presence in specialised literature and the collections of design museums is still limited to his work – mainly posters – designed while he was art director at Olivetti.

Ballmer himself was aware of the media power of the Olivetti name and he made sure to use it as a platform to promote his career as an artist. The advertising brochure for the Copia 105 photocopier is an example of Ballmer's personal use of Olivetti's representational potential over the years. He added his abstract works on the cover and inside the brochure so that the aseptic office environment was enlivened by the geometric shapes and saturated colours typical of Concrete Art. A comparative analysis of the works Ballmer designed at Olivetti seems to suggest that

this strategy of self-promotion was carried out with the company's approval. Indeed, the same abstract geometric shapes reappear in various Olivetti prints designed by the Swiss art director. A similar language is used for the decorative panels of trade fair stands – such as those designed with his studio assistant Paolo Segota for the 1961 *Stile Olivetti* exhibition in Zurich or the Olivetti stand at the *Interorgtecnica* trade fair (Moscow, 1966) – where primary shapes are combined in modular patterns animated by alternating colours. The artist Ballmer officially obtained Olivetti's institutional endorsement when in 1976, five years after leaving the company, the Cultural Services dedicated an exhibition to him in Ivrea, along with a catalogue edited by Zorzi.⁶ Not all attempts at self-promotion were successful, however, as demonstrated by the draft of a monographic publication presented to Zorzi together with a likely request for funds and institutional support, which emerged from the Olivetti Historical Archives. This is the mock-up of a catalogue entitled *Walter Ballmer. Un designer tra arte e grafica* (Walter Ballmer. A designer between art and graphics), which can be read from both sides: one is dedicated to Ballmer's artistic work, the other to his work as a graphic designer, and includes a selection of projects designed at Unidesign, allowing the draft to be dated to the late 1980s. (figs. 100, 101, 102)

The relationship between Ballmer and Olivetti is a complex one that demonstrates how clients not only provided work and financial support, but also played a decisive role in building the professional image of designers, both during and after their period of actual employment. The relationship between designer and client did not end in 1971 with the opening of Unidesign, and Ballmer continued to work as an external consultant for Olivetti and its foreign subsidiaries even after his resignation. Olivetti was also a silent presence at Unidesign: a focal point in the studio's network of national and international clients. The company was often the missing link between

1 Monguzzi 1981; Fossati and Sambonet 1974.

2 Fornari 2016; Georgi and Minetti 2011; Richter 2007; Galluzzo 2017.

3 Vinti 2007.

4 Hrabak 1962: 7.

5 Zorzi 1971–1972.

6 Zorzi 1976.



100 Olivetti Copia 105 Desktop Copier
advertising brochure; graphic design
Walter Ballmer.



101 Walter Ballmer (right) with Paolo Segota,
Interorgtechnika, Moscow, 1966.
Photographer unknown.

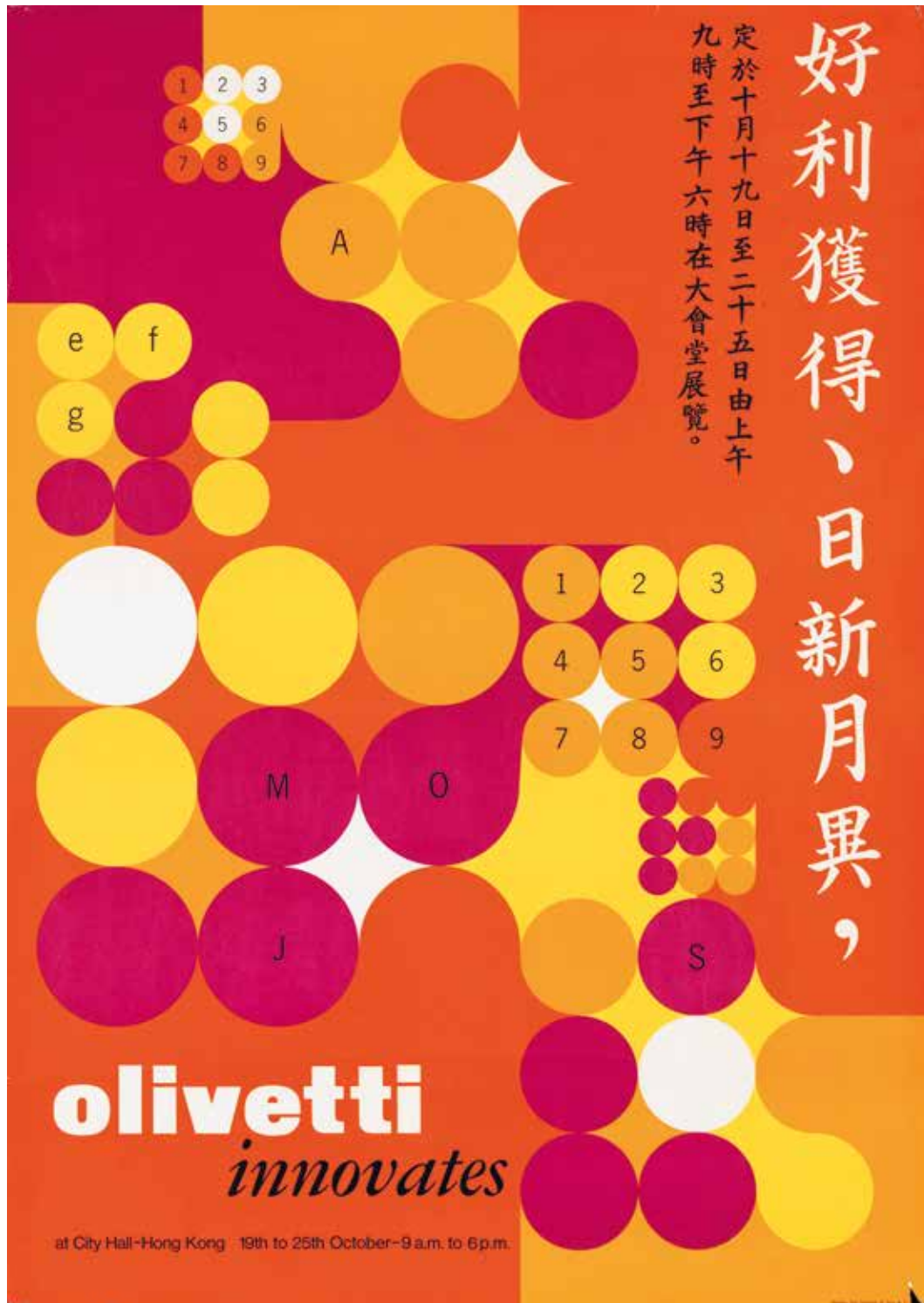


102

On the previous page, front and back cover of the double-sided mock-up of the monographic catalogue *Walter Ballmer*.
Un designer tra arte e grafica, graphic design Walter Ballmer, late 1980s.
Photo by Niccolò Quaresima.

103

Walter Ballmer in his Olivetti office, with Paolo Segota (assistant) and Mrs. Diotti (secretary), early 1960s, Walter Ballmer Archive, Milan.
Photographer unknown.



104

On the previous page, *Olivetti Innovates* exhibition poster, Hong Kong, 1966, graphic design Anna Monika Jost and Walter Ballmer.

105

Copia II photocopying advertising brochure, 1970; graphic design Urs Glaser and Walter Ballmer.

Ballmer and his clients and this was the case of the Wertheim warehouses – one of Olivetti's distributors in Spain – and ISTUD (Istituto Studi Direzionali) – a business school that counted Olivetti among its shareholders.

Starting with the “B” of Ballmer, the authors have reconstructed a network of Italian and Swiss assistants who succeeded one another in the Advertising Office. The interviews have revealed new details about Olivetti and Ballmer seen from the viewpoint of the young assistant, who remained anonymous and has often been forgotten by the literature. The use of oral history as a research method has made it possible to give voice to minor and hitherto marginalised figures in Olivetti's history and to enrich factual information with connotations derived from the personal experiences of the individual interviewees.⁷ The conversations focused on everyday work, human relations and power dynamics within the office, advantages and disadvantages of working at Olivetti. (fig. 103)

The advantages are somewhat predictable. “When I was at Olivetti,” recalls Swiss graphic designer Anna Monika Jost, “they had a lot of money.” Company finances allowed Ballmer and his assistants to commission countless proofs in multiple colours. “It was only later on,” says Jost, “that I learned to calculate the cost of all this.”⁸ Marziano Pasquè echoes her: “There was no control over the budget, we worked for the best and had no accountability issues. Things were done and re-done countless times without worrying about the budget. At Olivetti, you learned how to design, maybe not how to survive on the market!”⁹ Both underline the almost unlimited funds available to art directors. At the same time, they note that Olivetti was an unrepeatable experience and that, once they left the company, they had to adapt to the rules of the market. Fulvio Ronchi, another young assistant to Ballmer, points out two other advantages of working at Olivetti: the opportunity to travel and the chance to come into contact with big names in international graphics, photography and illustration:

tising campaigns and posters for Olivetti subsidiaries, and it was fantastic! [...] At Olivetti there was this incredible thing that went beyond your personal characteristics, because you were allowed wonderful illustrators and photographers. The best photographers and illustrators in the world would come by and show you their work and you could have it done by the next morning. And above all photographers, great photographers: from Ugo Mulas to Ezio Frea and Libis. Ballmer did a lot of posters with Libis.¹⁰

For a young graphic designer, becoming an assistant at Olivetti was an extraordinary experience: the company offered economic, technical, social and professional benefits that were hard to match, especially in the eyes of a 20-year-old at the start of their design career.

Ronchi's words also underline another aspect of studio life, that of freelancers, which illustrates the reality of the profession in contrast to an outdated approach to the history of design as a story of isolated pioneers. While assistants have so far remained largely anonymous and thus ignored in the literature, freelancers did not go completely unnoticed, often being internationally renowned figures. This is the case of the Swiss photographer Serge Libiszewski, known in Italy as Sergio Libis.¹¹ Like Ballmer, Libis moved to Milan after the war (1956). “In the 1960s, it was not so obvious that photography would feature in advertising,” Libis explains:

On a few rare occasions [Ballmer] came to me and said, “You do it” and I did. He had total confidence in me. In my work, I already had a clear approach to photography, which was mainly based on the object and the light, as I had learned at the Kunstgewerbeschule in Zurich. I did some great work for him and he appreciated it. He realised immediately that it was worth it, and I was happy because he wasn't the kind of graphic designer who would take the scissors and cut everything. There was a time when photography was too rigid, you had to

boost it with graphics, with some eye-catching points and colours. In this case, however, there was no need: the photo itself became a poster and [Ballmer] had the good taste to put some good typography on it without moving anything. There was a great understanding between us, mutual respect and trust.¹²

Libis describes Ballmer as an exception in the field of Italian graphics of those years: a graphic designer who understood the communicative potential of photography in advertising and who managed to balance the illustrative elements with the typographic ones.¹³ Implicit in Libis' memory is the photo-graphic tradition of the Swiss school.¹⁴ They both shared this approach to visual communication, having trained at Swiss art and design schools: Ballmer in Basel and Libis in Zurich. It is no coincidence that Ballmer was often referred to as “the Swiss Man at Olivetti,” a nickname that referred not only to his nationality but to a design methodology and an approach to graphic design that distinguished him from the other “Bs” at Olivetti.

Turning to the sore points, two negative aspects emerged from the interviews with the assistants: on the one hand, the uncertain contractual conditions in the company, and on the other, the unfair balance of power between art director and underlings. Ronchi's account shows that “in Olivetti, despite all the social commitment,” graphics assistants were not given contracts and could be fired at any time: one wrong word and you risked losing your job.¹⁵ With no job guarantees from a contractual point of view, young graphic designers were subject to the will of the art directors. “There was this curious thing at Olivetti,” Ronchi recalls, “the graphic designers had a very unusual contract. [...] I answered directly to Ballmer, independently of the company unions, something that was already operational at Olivetti. In fact, you didn't punch a time card like all the other employees in the building, but you were bound by the art directors' whims!”¹⁶ Jost's recollection confirms Ronchi's statements: “When [in 1968] I told Zorzi that I was leaving, he was amazed to discover that I had never been hired, and said: ‘It's a disgrace, because we're the most socially aware company in Milan and the whole of Italy, and you've been here for over two years without

a contract!,” and he gave me 200,000 lire to compensate for the treatment I'd had to put up with.”¹⁷ A few years later, Ballmer and Jost met again in Lausanne. Ballmer tried to convince her to return to Olivetti, but his attempts at reconciliation fell on deaf ears, even though he claimed the working conditions in the company had changed: “[Ballmer] told me it wasn't like before, that then the young people were unionised and went on strike, and I told him that I would have gone on strike too if he had treated me the way he had treated me!”¹⁸ Both stories, although partially subjective, offer an image of Olivetti that is perhaps unexpected, given that we are used to the unanimous and all too often uncritical celebration of the company for its social commitment.

The second criticism raised by the assistants concerns the limited public recognition, due to their anonymous contribution to the Olivetti identity. At the time, it was common practice for graphics assistants not to be able to sign their work. At Olivetti, art directors themselves did not sign most of their work. Nevertheless, the practice created a certain amount of discontent, fuelling tensions within the office. To get around the rule and claim the maternity or paternity of their ideas, some assistants resorted to curious visual gambits that plunge us back into the everyday life of the studio once again. This is the case of the poster for the *Olivetti Innovates* exhibition in Hong Kong designed by Jost in 1966 and an advertising brochure for the Copia 2 photocopier designed in 1970 by Swiss graphic designer Urs Glaser. Jost hides her initials on the poster: the capital letters A, M and J are strategically placed within three circles along a slightly off-centre vertical line that follows the overall asymmetry of the composition. The ploy used by Glaser to “sign” his brochure consists instead of including one of his letters among the objects chosen to demonstrate the accuracy of the Copia II photocopier. (figs. 104, 105)

The great thing about Olivetti was the power of the industry and especially the subsidiaries. [...] I was 22 years old and I was travelling the world doing adver-

7 Sandino 2006.

8 Jost 2015.

9 Pasquè 2017.

10 Ronchi 2017.

11 Bianda and Ossanna Cavadini 2010.

12 Libiszewski 2017.

13 Galluzzo 2020.

14 Hollis 2006.

15 Ronchi 2015.

16 Ronchi 2017.

17 Jost 2015.

18 *Ibid.*

Working with Olivetti facilitated the Swiss graphic designer's career in Italy and influenced his professional image on an international level. The relationship between designer and client extended beyond the Advertising Office, as demonstrated by his ability to use the Olivetti name to promote his career as an artist and secure a network of clients for the graphic design studio Unidesign. Interviews and archival research have confirmed the benefits of working at Olivetti. At the same time, this case study has given voice to some hitherto unheard figures, offering access to the everyday life of the Advertising Office, exploring its power dynamics, conflicts and fruitful collaborations. In doing so, it has revealed a complex image of a company, with its merits and flaws, that undermines some of the mythographic aspects surrounding Olivetti.

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tion *1969. Olivetti formes et recherche, una mostra internazionale* (6 December 2018 – 24 February 2019).

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The conference was conceived and curated by Davide Turrini (University of Ferrara) and Davide Fornari (ECAL/University of Art and Design Lausanne), with the secretariat of Daniela Smalzi (University of Florence).

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back cover
Crystal diagram describing the complex
domain of Olivetti's activities, for the exhibition
Design Process. Olivetti 1908–1978,
design King & Miranda, 1979,
graphic redesign Federico Barbon, 2021.

Olivetti's world-famous typewriters epitomise the company's industrial legacy and visible identity, which was both innovative and complex, material and immaterial. These identities are at the heart of an interdisciplinary research project carried out by ECAL/University of Art and Design Lausanne and the University of Ferrara, in collaboration with the Olivetti Historical Archives Association in Ivrea.

Olivetti Identities. Spaces and Languages 1933–1983 presents the results of this research, with contributions from 37 authors, analysing the Olivetti phenomenon as a whole and paying particular attention to corporate evolution and the approach of designers such as Xanti Schawinsky, Carlo Scarpa, Ettore Sottsass, Hans von Klier, Egidio Bonfante, and Walter Ballmer, among others.

The book examines the development of Olivetti's corporate identity, from the opening of the Olivetti Advertising Office in 1933 to that of the permanent Olivetti pavilion at the Hannover Fair in 1983, seen as the final step in a particularly efficient corporate identity strategy.

Divided into four sections, the work covers showroom and exhibition design at trade fairs and expos, as well as the languages that shaped the corporate vocabulary: visual communication and interaction design, cultural and promotional activities.

Designers Santiago Miranda and George Sowden, along with former Olivetti sales and training employees, add their own personal accounts in the final section, while two visual essays of published and unpublished documents from the Olivetti Historical Archives complete the book.

