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Plain-air in Osieki as a model of Polish art history in the seventies

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transtextuality - typology) and using analysis tools of anthropological linguistics (W. J. Ong's work concerning the characteristics of oral and written expression), as well as by referring to Świdziński's theoretical work which presents his own idea of *art as contextual art* and his views on the act of communicating where, along with social situation's role) he stresses language's vital part in production of new meanings - also in the world of art.

BARTOSZ ZAJĄC

IMAGES IN/OF HISTORY: COMPILATION FILM AND FRENCH-GERMAN NEWSREELS BETWEEN 1940 AND 1944

The aim of this article is to present various aspects of the film form known as compilation film theorized by Jay Leyda and developed by both mainstream documentary filmmakers and also authors of more experimental (sub)genres of nonfiction cinema: avant-garde found footage film, authorial documentary film, essay-film and others. Key aspects examined by the author include the role of found footage material as a source of historical knowledge, narrative and discursive strategies of appropriation, the idea of historiophoty (Hayden White), plus different ways of approaching archival and found footage materials.

Reflection upon the theory and aesthetics of compilation film is followed here by a historical case study presenting three movies produced after World War II that construct radically different narrations based on Vichy newsreels. The three movies in question are Marcel Ophüls' *The Sorrow and the Pity* (1969), Edgardo Cozarinsky's *One Man's War* (1982) and Claude Chabrol's *The Eye of Vichy* (1993). Together they represent and address different stages in postwar history (and the politics of memory) in France and also different ways of confronting traumatic history.

ŁUKASZ GUZEK

PLAIN-AIR IN OSIEKI AS A MODEL OF POLISH ART HISTORY IN THE SEVENTIES

Plain-air in Osieki (1963-1981) - is good material for historical comparison, because these were held continuously during each consecutive year. Therefore, they reflect well the changes in Polish art that took place during nearly two decades: allowing us to trace the impact of global trends and changes in domestic trends. To be able to participate in the plain-air events in Osieki one had to be invited by the Commissioner (curator) and organizing committee, which meant that the artists and their works were already recognized as important in their milieu. However, the Commissioner and the committee were answerable to the administrative authority. Plain-air is therefore a reflection on the social functioning of the art world in Poland during that time, and thus allows for a comparison between changes in social context with changes in art itself. This process is defined by the appearance in Osieki of the artists who represented leading art trends.

History of the plain-air in Osieki shows how this events first started from the abstract art stage and expanded through the forms of presentness (action) then actualised within conceptual practice, therefore coming to reevaluation of the tradition of modernism which lead towards postmodernism.

The most artistically important of Osieki's editions were those during which the action art forms gained particular artistic significance. Therefore the use of a performative art agent makes art more radical, and it's precisely this very kind of artistic activity which is related to current issues in the arts; reflecting the evolution taking place in the world and fueling the evolution of Polish art. In the plain-air laboratory situation it was particularly noticeable. Therefore, tracing the history of Osieki for occurrence of forms of art action is one of the ways by which Polish art history and its relationship with the world art become understandable.