Andrzej Wróblewski’s Experience of War and Everyday Life Trauma

Andrzej Wróblewski was not only a painter, but also an art historian and art critic. He didn’t have to paint nonvisual objects, because he could describe them in words. He didn’t need to explain any dependences in the world on his canvas, because he had an opportunity to formulate his theories on the paper using pencil and letters. He also didn’t feel like showing painful memories, because he had painful experiences that he wished to repeat in another form. Wróblewski was a member of the so-called Self-Education group in Krakow, which was a kind of retreat from the Modern artists scene. The main focus was put on the documentary work and the most important assumptions related to the stylization. The painting should be generally simple, monumental with great impact on a viewer, who should be moved not agitated or shaken. Wróblewski tried to create positive paintings, because they had important function in his idea of creating a new reality of strength that was missing in human race after the war. The will of being satisfied in the new world full of memories was saturated with anger, pity and overwhelming impression of loss. He demanded therefore for spiritual awakening from the past and positive input in the challenging future.