世紀容顏回顧

RETROSPECTIVE SILHOUETTE ONE CENTURY OF POSTERS

百年版畫海報精品展

臺灣早期海報特輯

指導單位:教育部

主辦單位:國立臺灣藝術教育館

中國時報

時報文化出版企業股份有限公司

協辦單位:中華民國版畫學會

全圓場國際管理顧問股份有限公司

世紀容顏的回顧與面向

日月星辰幾度遞嬗,風雲花樹歲時交替,世紀容顏不停其演化律動,再過四年,我們即要告別二十世紀,我們就將邁入二十一世紀。此時此際,回顧過往、面向來茲的心念情懷最是濃郁深刻了。

回顧過往世紀的容顏,不禁懷想;

哲學路上,人們構築智慧的本真;

科學園地,人們尋究知識的體系;

社會系絡,人們追求生存的形式;

教育途徑,人們施設研修的方略;

藝術夢土,人們揮灑生活的唯美;

而生活市井,人們分嚐存在的況味。

所有這些,點點滴滴積累堆叠的,即是眾生樣相,即是歷史軌跡,即成世紀容顏。不論以智求真、用心行善、因教成俗、篤情顯義……,從小我生存價值的體現,到大我集體理想的圓成,所有吾們人類生活風貌暨其相牽連的人文、自然環境,能夠對之予以慧眼體察而靈襟包容而巧思轉化而創意渲染而巨擘重生者,藝術家們當之無愧也。吾人面對世紀交替之際,回顧千方百態、悠悠古往的時空容顏,藝術家們的心血作品,實是最貼切、最深刻的印證了。

讓吾人予以肯定、予以崇仰並一起細加品味吧。因為沒有藝術的生活,人們將失其性靈的高華;沒 有藝術的時代,世紀亦將失其可觀的容顏。可以這麼說:藝術創造是人類歷史中最細緻也最巨大的人文 工程。因其細緻,得以觀知人間情事;因其巨大,得以包舉世紀萬有。

面向未來世紀的到臨,不禁期待:

哲學活顯本真的智性,使人們更聰睿;

科學明立體系的知識,使人們更理性;

社會形構義理的生存,使人們更正直;

教育潤發整全的情懷,使人們更明慧;

藝術創造圓融的善美,使人們更靈通。

國立臺灣藝術教育館館長 八十五年九月於中正藝廊

陳益與 謹序

The Silhouette of the Century in Retrospect and Prospect

Sun, moon, and stars rotates, trees, flowers, winds, and clouds change with time; the silhouette of the century never cease to follow the rhythm of evolution. For another four years, we will see the twentieth century teach its end, and will enter the twenty-first century. At the present time, we cannot help but be very sentimental in both looking back at the past, and forward to the future.

While we are examining the past faces of the century, thoughts emerge in my mind:

On the road of philosophy, people construct pure essence of wisdom;

In the field of science, people seach for systems of knowledge;

In the social network, people explore ways of living;

In the dreamland of arts, people enjoy true beauty of life; and

In the daily life, people share the tastes of life.

All the above described aspects of human lives, piece by piece, day by day, become part of human being, tracks of historical changes, and thus face of the century. No matter it is about search for truth with one's wisdom, making good with one's heart, transformation of social customs by education, solidation of friendship and righteousness, or about realization of individuals' extential values, and implementation of collective ideal, artists have acutely observed all sectors of social life and related demographical and natural environment. They then adopt and transform the images they have observed with their creativity and skills, and produce great works of art. When we stand in the turning of a new century, looking around various faces descended from the past, we find that works of artists are the best witnesses.

Let us appreciate, adore, and enjoy! With a life without arts, human being will lose spiritual contentment. In a time without arts, the century will lose its beautiful face. We may say that creation of arts is the most delicate and greatest human engineering. Because of its delicacy, it touches human lives, because of its magnitude, it includes everything.

While we are expecting the coming of next century, we cannot stop but anticipate: Philosophy will manifest the natural wisdom of human beings, who in turn will become wiser; Science will establish systemic knowledges, then people will become more rational; Society is functioned by the guidance of righteousness, then people will live a moral life; Education will inspire and creat balanced personality, then people will grow with integrity; and Arts will create pure beauty and meirts, and people can find more spiritual contentment.

I-Hsing Chen

Director National Taiwan Arts Education Institute September, 1996 藝術與生活的結合,是海報藝術發展的精神所在,更是中國時報主辦這次「世紀容顏回顧—百年版畫海報精品展」以及歷年來推動臺灣各項藝術活動所持的一片心意。

「世紀容顏回顧」集合了來自歐洲、大陸及臺灣三個地區在民國二〇至五〇年代期間的海報,這些作品除了反應出這三地區當時的生活型態,更見到三地不同的社會價值與美感品味:歐洲石版海報的典雅、大陸美女月份牌的旖旎,以及臺灣老電影海報中那份張狂蠻橫的生命力度。這些老海報除了勾起我們對過往的深切情感,同時也讓我們因見到地域氣質的差異而對未來社會文化的塑型有所思考。

歐洲石版海報與純藝術的關係密切,許多重要的藝術家如羅特列克、薛雷、畢卡索等人都在創作過程中發展出不少的石版海報作品。而歐洲社會普遍對公共空間的重視,以及對於海報這項與民眾生活習習相關的應用藝術,所投注的成本及關注是臺灣社會亟於效法的。大陸上海味的美女月份牌,在當時中國吸收了西方文化的影響後,呈現出一種中國式的細緻綺麗與舶來文化元素並置的濃厚裝飾性。臺灣的老電影海報則呈現出一種本地特有的質樸與草莽。雖然臺灣海報藝術的發展,因當時社會經濟條件的不足而有所限制,但自其瀟灑而粗獷的筆觸與畫面結構中,張狂的生命力迸發四射。

中國時報歷年來積極參與各項大型藝文活動:一九九三年主辦印象派大師莫內的畫展、一九九四年主辦現代雕塑之父羅丹展出、一九九五年與地方結合主辦的「時報辦桌」,以及今年一九九六年「世紀容顏回顧」,可以見到中國時報在內容上尋求在地文化的反映,藝文活動的推廣上也以此精神力求與民眾互動、與生活結合的方向。

中國時報發行人 余建新

Preface

The spirit behind the development of arts of poster is the combination of fine arts and social life, which is also the aspiration of China Times in sponsoring the exhibition "Retrospective Silhouette—One Century of Posters" and all kinds of activities of arts in past years. "Retrospective Silhouette—One Century of Posters" has collected posters produced in Europe, China, and Taiwan between the thirties and the sixties. Those posters not only reflect life styles of their times, but also show social values and aesthetic tastes of three different areas: European lithograph posters manifest classic tradition; the monthly pictorial cards of beautiful models from mainland China illustrate romances; Taiwan old movie posters carry an unrestrained excessive power of life. Old posters give rise to our nostalgic sentiments. They also facilitate our reflection on the future retreads of social culture once we notice the difference of local characters.

European lithograph poster has a very close relationship with fine arts. Many great artists had produced lithograph posters during their careers. We can learn and follow the common affection of European societies about public sphere, and their interest and willingness of spending on poster, which is an applied art extensively grown into people's public life. The promotion cards of beautiful models that circulated in mainland China with a strong Shanghai favor, illustrate a heavy decorative characteristic combing Chinese romantic charm and foreign cultural elements, showing the influence of Western cultures upon China. On the other hand, the old movie posters of Taiwan represent a locally unique simplicity and wilderness. Although the lack of basis social- economic conditions to provide material support has limited the development of poster arts in Taiwan. But the wild force of life seem to explode from the fluent and rough sketches and structures of those old posters.

China Times has actively participated in various important events of arts for many years. We sponsored exhibition of the impressionism master, Monet, in 1993. The next year we sponsored the exhibition of Loden, who is regarded as the father of modern sculpture. In 1995, we cosponsored with local groups to present to the public a "cultural banquet by China Times." This year, we join the sponsorship of "Retrospective Silhouette—One Century of Posters." We seek to represent local culture in our newspaper. As a continuos sponsor of art activities, it is also our aspiration to find more interaction with the public, and more ties with social life.

Albert Yu

Publisher China Times 陳子福堅持五十年的繪畫生涯,留下了五千多幅的電影海報,為他出本專集,並不偶然;但這本畫 冊專集的出版,卻是機緣。起先,國立臺灣藝術教育館預定在本年九月廿一日起舉辦「世紀容顏回顧一百 年版畫海報精品展」,展品內容以一百多幅進口的歐洲名家原版海報為主。陳益興館長總覺得當東方遇 到西方時,應該要有本土的作品彼此交流。於是,總策劃人王澤麟向電影界廖金鳳求援,廖金鳳正忙著 趕稿,也關心本土文化,就打電話找我,因為我正在做本土電影者老的研究,陳子福已經拜訪過兩次, 也寫好了他的傳記。我就拿著陳子福的海報資料拜訪陳館長,相談之下,陳館長立即決定率同王玉路、 王澤麟等啟程拜訪陳子福。不久,關心海報大展的中國時報李梅齡、江世芳也匆匆趕到。陳府客廳笑聲 盈盈,陳子福夫婦遂決定從塵封已久的海報倉庫中整理出來。

陳子福於一九二六年生於台北市西門町,其教育至成淵中學夜間部及畢業後當兵都是在日據時期。 他從小對繪畫就有濃厚興趣,小學時代繪畫比賽都獲得優等。在中學無心聽課時,常常拿起筆素描老師, 有一次被老師發現還挨一記耳光。台灣光復後,進入「上海國泰電影公司臺灣辦事處」工作,正式進入 電影圈。他自動地修補一些破損的海報,修補得很好,別家電影公司也來找他修補,如果太舊無法修補, 他就自己提筆重畫一幅。離開國泰後的第一批生意,是大同公司柯太太委託的四十多部廣東片海報,他 很謹慎地畫了一年多才完成,名聲從此傳開來,也奠定了他日後海報事業的基礎。

五、六〇年代台語片盛行,陳子福也跟著忙起來。一千多部的台語片中,就有九成的海報是他畫的。 很多片商為了爭取戲院投資,一天到晚催他交海報,片子還沒拍或還沒拍完也一直催他,他每天通宵拚命趕畫,仍然無法應付片商的需要,有時片商會帶便當在他家客廳排隊,陪他畫通宵,有的人至少排上兩個月才拿到海報。

他也畫過西片、日本片的海報。七〇年代,也畫過一些瓊瑤的文藝片。到了武俠片時期,他的畫風成熟,已經有了自己的風格。武俠片要表達「動」和「力」,是他最擅長的,〈俠女〉是他最得意的作品之一,因為這張海報印了很多國際版發行。不過,最能表達氣氛的是恐怖片和文藝片。畫恐怖片,不要真的把鬼怪畫出來,因為海報是靜態的,太逼真反而不好,重要的是那種氣氛,以致於使用的顏色不多,而且多半以中間色為主。

陳子福無師自通,只要看片名就可想像畫出來。他很注重光線,以光線塑造立體感。當然,他很注 重流行風潮,常買雜誌來研究,其畫風也與社會背景有關。八〇年代後,港片風行,他的繪畫就流線型 起來,比較抽象,像漫畫一樣。他很自負的說:「自從我畫海報以來,從來沒有人不滿意我的作品。」 最難能可貴的是,這五千多幅的海報原稿都完整的保存下來,陳夫人笑著說:「這是我的功勞。」

Preface

Chen Tzu-Fu has persistently stayed in the career of painting, during which he has produced more than five thousand movie posters. It is not merely a coincident to have his album published. Nonetheless, publication of this album is truly resulted from a scquence of vary unusual events. At first, the National Taiwan Arts Education Institute scheduled to begin from September 21, an exhibition titled "Retrospective Silhouette-one Century of Posters," which mainly displays more than a hundred original European posters made by renowned artists.

President Chen Yi-Shin always feels that when there is an occasion where the East meets the West, we shall have works of local artists to take part in the cultural exchange. For this reason, chief coordinator Wang Tzc-Lin sought help from Liao Kim-Fong, who is from the movie industry. Liao was then working on her essays. But pushed by her concern for Taiwan culture, she called me. Because I have heen doing researches on respected figures of old Taiwan movies, and have finished a biography of Chen Tze-Fu, after two interviews with he, I went to visit President Chen Yi-shin with materials about Chen Tzu-Fu posters. We had a wonderful conversation, and President Chen decided to visit Mr. Chen Tzu-Fu immediately.

Wang Yu-Lu and Wang Tze-Lin accompany us Chen's place. Soon after, journalists from the China Times, Li Mei-Lin and Chian Shih-Fang, who are very concerned with the poster exhibition, joined us. Laughs filled the house, and Mr. And Mrs. Chen Tzu-Fu decided to select posters from their storage for exhibition.

Chen Tzu-Fu was born in 1926 in the West-Gate District of Taipei City. He received his high school education from hight school of Chen-Yuan High School. After graduation, he serried in the Japanese army, Japanese still ruled Taiwan. He showed a strong interest in painting since his childhood. He won medals of "best painting" every time he attended part in a painting contest. When he was in high school, he sketched portraits of teachers whenever he could not concentrated on the lecture. Once he was snap on the face by a teacher for sketching during the class. After Taiwan was emancipated, he was hired by the Taiwan office of Shanghai Guo-Tai Movie Company, formally his first job in movie industry. Although not required by the company, he repaired damaged posters, and did a wonderful job. Other movie companies heard of his skills, and asked him to repair posters. If a poster was too damaged to repair, Mr. Chen Tzu-Fu would just paint a new poster to replace the damaged one. After he left Shanghai Guo-Tai Movie Company, he was commissioned by Mrs. Ke of Ta-Tong Company to produce posters for more than forty Cantonese movies, He worked very carefully on the production of posters. Eventually the work took more than one year to complete. He won good reputation from the commissione posters, and layed a solid foundation for his career.

Taiwanese movie was popular during the fifties and sixties. Mr. Chen became busy to produce posters. Posters of about ninety percent of more than a thousand Taiwanese movies were painted by Chen Tzu-Fu. Many movie businessmen pushed him for posters, which were used to convince owners of movie theaters to show the movies. Some businessmen asked Chen to produce posters even before the movies were finished or shot. He worked day and night, but still could not satisfied demands from the movie companies. Sometimes, people from movie company would eat lunchboxes in Chen's place in order to have their posters finished first. Some people had stayed over in Chen's place to accompany Chen working on posters. In some cases, movie company had to wait for more than two months to see the final drawing.

Chen Tzu-Fu also painted posters for Western and Japanese movies. During the seventies, he designed posters for movies which were adopted from Chion-Yiau's' love story novels. In the era of Chinese chivalry movie he was already a mature artist who had fully developed one's own artistic style. Posters for Chinese Chivalry movies required a presentation combining "action" and "strength," which was Chen's expertise. "Chinese Heroine" is deemed one of his best works, because this posters have been reprinted for international circulation many times. His posters were very good at relating the atmosphere of horrors and dramas. In his posters for horror movies, Chen did not paint ghosts and spirits. Rather, he intended to appeal to the public's feeling, because the posters were not motion pictures, and figures of ghost and spirit did not necessarily create horrors to the general public. To relate the felling of horror, Chen uses very few colors on the posters. Most of the colors he employed were not strong colors.

Chen never studied how to paint a poster, he is a born artist, He can start his imagination of a movie merely based on the title of the movie, and then produce a wonderful poster. He pays great attention to lights, of which he make full use to create three –dimensional affect. Naturally he has to watch the popular fashion. Therefore, he reads popular magazine to catch the fashion. His painting style also follows the social changes. In the late eighties, Hong Kong movies become dominant in Taiwan market, and Chen's paintings began to show more fluent and abstract lines, very similar to cartoon. He once said in great pride: "No one has been unsatisfied with my works ever since my fist poster," What is more amazing is that all the more than five thousand original drawings of Chen's posters are carefully preserved. Mrs. Chen says in smile: "That is my contribution."

思想枝……《你呷飽嘜》單單四個字,但它可是四百年來……勤儉而純樸的臺灣人特有之生活文化之粹……

距今四百年前,中國大陸兵荒馬亂不斷庶民難以維生之際,冒著生命之險,僅靠一葉之舟橫渡極險之黑水溝(臺灣海峽)千里迢迢來到當時盡是荒涼之島——臺灣。他們在一切悉是生疏之地挑戰逆境,終日刻苦耐勞耕耘、而扎根。日後經個個接捧、代代相傳,充分繼承先人之意志,終於開花結果.....。如今臺灣已為國際間極受注目之富庶民主國家。同時亦是傲視中國人五千年來未曾有之富裕族群。

惟惜,如今當眾人皆陶醉於奢侈及貪婪之餘,忽略了先人勤儉、純樸、倫理、道德及奮鬪之犧牲精 神之可貴頗感憂慮。

日前,受國立臺灣藝術教育館館長陳益興先生之邀,以本人半世紀來之部份早期拙作配合參加《百年容顏回顧展》鑑於時間倉促頗慮不克,幸近三年來蒙國家電影資料館館長井迎瑞先生及同仁之鼎力協助整理,並請輔仁大學教授胡澤民先生及文學博士葉龍彥先生精選五十幅作品始得如期順利提出。此作品雖是本人於臺灣光復初期,尚為初習未成熟階段之作品,然它仍是一個年代及社會背景之有力見證。同時相信可重現當時臺灣社會之生活及臺灣電影文化史及喚起懷念之意。至於懷舊懷念之餘,願世人歌頌先人之《美的文化》並能世世代代延續……

Preface

Remembrance--- "Did you eat? " A phrase of four simple words manifests the industrious and sincere social culture of Taiwan in the past four hundred years.

Four hundred years ago, when on mainland China people started and suffered by non-stop wars, our ancestors risked their lives to cross the Taiwan Straits, the Deep Black Waters, with tiny boats. They traveled a thousand miles arriving at the desolate island. They facce a barren environment where they knew nothing of. But they worked all day to cultivate the lands.

Generations and generations followed the path of our ancestors and finally came the harvest. Now, Taiwan has already become a prosperous democratic country in the world. Its affluence has never been matched by any time in the history of Chinese people for the past five thousand years.

Unfortunately, while people are indulging in luxuries and greeds, they begin to forget the prioneer spirits of our ancestors, such as hard-working, simplicity and sincerity, ethics, mores, and unceased moving forward. I am worried.

Several days before, I was invited by the President of the National Taiwan Art Education Institute, Mr. Chen Yi –Shin to offer my early works for the "Retrospective Silhouette-one Century of Posters," exhibition. In such a hurry, I was then worried about the readiness of my collection. Fortunately, in the past three years, the President of the Movic Institute, Mr. Gin Ying-Rei, and his staff have been working on preservation of my posters. Professor Hu Tze-Ming of Fu-Jen Catholic University and Dr. Yen Long-Yen helped to select fifty posters to display in the exhibition. Although the fifty posters were produced in the early years after Taiwan being emancipated from Japanese occupation, a time when my skills were not yet mature, Still, they served to be witnesses of their times and societies. Those posters are reappearances of social lives and Taiwan movie cultures of their days, and will give rise to nostalgic sentiment. While remembering and reflecting on the days past, I wish generations to come will continue to praise the "culture of beauty"---.

Chen Tzu-Fu

臺灣海報的由來

The History of Poster Art in Taiwan

撰文/葉龍彦

海報(Poster)的製作,屬於藝術領域,講求美感,力求引人入目;海報的發行,則是廣告行為,注重時效,擴大宣傳效果。就整體而言,海報的製作與發行是一項資訊傳播,也是一種社會教育。而「海報」本身,有其特定的時空限制和內容表現,保存下來,便是一件具有歷史意義的文化資產。

臺灣之有海報,是日據以後的 事。日人統治臺灣時,舉凡運動會、 博覽會、美術展覽、音樂演奏會、演 講會、攝影比賽、重大祭典或商品展 示等等,都會發行海報,以便吸引更 多的人參與,此為社會經濟繁榮與 美術教育發達的結果。同時,海報原 稿的大量複製發行,也象徵印刷事 業的興盛,而與書報雜誌同步發行。

其中以電影海報的發行,最多最頻繁,原因在電影是一項新興娛樂事業,日本政府非常獎勵;而電影業之間競爭激烈,海報是一項有力的宣傳工具。一九〇〇年六月,日人在台北「淡水館」(今寶慶路遠東百貨公司旁婦聯總會會址)首映法國電影〈火車進站〉、〈水澆園丁〉、〈海水浴〉等十餘部,便在門口兩旁個窗,張貼由東京帶來的海報。海報上的生動漫畫及美術字,吸引了爆滿的人潮。這是台北的第一份電影海報,黑白色處理,此項作法係傳自

巴黎。直至一九一四年,東京電影商會開始出品「東京電影畫報」,每逢十五日及三十日發行一輯,也開始加印電影海報,送往各城市為巡迴放映作宣傳,海報上往往將六部甚至十部電影一併廣告,圖畫就很簡單而且是黑白色為多。同時,日本大電影公司像松竹、日活、東寶等都設有宣傳部,專門製作大幅海報(約為現行海報兩倍大),拷貝後隨片發行各地。

二十年代,日本社會是商品化 與消費文化的大正民主時代,留日 美術家帶回的西洋美術運動,與臺 灣本土的文化運動相互激盪;同 時,臺灣的八大城市(基隆、台北、 新竹、台中、嘉義、台南、高雄、屛 東)的日益都市化,人口增加,社會 文化活動與商場社交逐漸頻繁,於 是商業劇場和「廣告社」應運而生; 像台北東寶廣告社、台中松竹廣告 社。廣告社從事海報、招牌、看板等 廣告品的製作,也是一項新興的大 眾傳播媒體服務業。

看板(廣告)人才的培養是採學 徒制,都是日本師傅親自傳授,而且 師徒要生活在一起,才藝的養成,一 般要身教、言教相互配合。學徒不僅 要誠實,更要勤奮;因為電影業興 盛後,影片上下常在一日之間作決 定,新看板就必須在隔天掛起來,所 以,熬夜趕工是很平常的事。海報與看板觀賞時,視覺距離不同,其設計及表達方式也不一樣。看板要遠看,適合表達簡單卻能一下子能吸引人注意;海報適合近距離觀賞,適合呈現細膩部分,當然二者目的相同,都在引人注意,賞心悅目。

日據時代的公學校(小學校)設有「圖畫」課程,學生都可以學到基本的素描技巧,這對廣告人才的培養,是很重要的背景。但不管學習的能力如何,一般學徒的生涯仍要三年四個月(四個月是休假日)。

三十年代中葉以後,台灣建設轉而以工業為主導,社會經濟繁榮起來,一般的戲院都設有宣傳部,下面又設看板調設系,聘請看板師在戲院的後院畫看板及海報。電影熱鬧的時候,可以從海報與看板齊飛看出來。

海報型式有三種:①對開紙型(2尺6寸×1尺8寸)較小,今日流行的一種,台灣較多。②立長型(5尺2寸×1尺8寸),東京也流行。③寬長型(2尺6寸×3尺6寸),東京也流行;上海則流行全開(全紙)型(3尺6寸×2尺6寸)。海報製作以精緻綢布作畫,畫好後由製板師再一筆一筆包括字都要描出來製版,然後再分黃、紅、黑藍、粉紅、淺藍及灰色七個版來印,很辛苦,不像現在

的照相印刷很方便,而且只需黃紅 藍黑四色版就可以。

日據時期,臺灣所放映的電影 多來自東京及上海,如果沒有海報 隨片來臺,或海報印製不理想,台北 代理商就會到廣告社或畫坊,央請 廣告師根據照片、劇情畫個原稿,然 後再拿去製版大量發行。

光復初期,物資匱乏,一部電影 只畫三張海報,輪流跟著片子跑,而 且多掛在戲院裡面,外面則掛看板。 民國四十年左右,電影事業較上軌 道後,才又開始印刷海報。

今天的海報,以照相排版,電子 印刷,既快又多,但其品質就沒有手 繪的傳神,畫了五十年的海報大王 陳子福表示,最成功的海報,要能抓 住氣氛,以最簡單的方式表達出意 境來。

Create a poster is an artistic conduct for its esthetics pursuing. While distribute a poster belongs to commercial behavior for its purpose to reach the public. Generally speaking, creation and distribution of posters is to communicate a message is nevertheless a form of social education. Though every creation of poster has its social context. to preserve a poster, to some degree, is to preserve a piece of history. Posters could be real documents for any particular period of history.

Poster creation in Taiwan started from the Japan Occupation era. During this period, we have known most of the social activities such as sports events, art exhibitions, festivals, concerts, speeches, conventions and religious ceremonies, had produced posters to go along with these activities in order to attract the public. As the Japanese colonial government's promotion of art education in a gradually progressing society, mass reproduction of poster was already common practice in this era. Poster production and distribution like any publications, as the printing techniques and equipment advanced, reached a high poing never seen before.

Among these posters produced in Taiwan, movic posters was the major production which had the largest amount distributed. Since the coming of motion picture in the turn of this century, Japanese government had made an effort to promote this new medium. Due to tierce compention among studios, movie poster became the most effective weapon in the advertising war. In June of 1900, Japanese film distributor first showed 10 French-made shorts, which included The Arrival of a Train, The Gardener and The beaches, at a cinema called Tam-Sui (near where the Far Eastern Department Store is located in the present day Taipei). There were posters brought from Tokyo posted on the exhibition window These posters were made in black and white as they are made in France, this is the first time a movie poster was used in a film showing event in Taiwan. Since 1914, the Film Association of Tokyo published a bimonthly periodicals Tokyo Film Magazine, Started to print movie posters as advertisement for itinerary Film showing. Most of these posters were produced in black and white, there consisted of 6 to 10 films in a poster. At this point, major Japanese film companies, Toho, Shin-Toho and Shochiku, all had their advertisement sector in charge of movie poster production, and dispatched to every cinemas around the world.

In the 1920's, Japan has entered into a consumer society with flourishing businesses. Japan returned Taiwanese students with their Western esthetics concepts, converged with native art movement, made tremendous impact on art development in Taiwan, on the other hand, most of the cities in Taiwan were undergoing a phase of urbanization with their growing population and expanding commercial activities. Thus, emerged Toho Advertisement Company in Taipei, Shockiku Advertisement Company in Taichung, devoted solely to commercial advertisement in poster, signboard and placard production. Advertisement Company gradually became a service business in this newly gained mass society.

A placard or poster artist was usually trained in a workshop. Trainee was obliged to learned the skills with the master, mostly Japanese. They lived together and work together as master and appren-

tice Students learned not only professional skills but also learned how to be a man of virtue. The fact that the competition in the film business was so fierce that sometimes a movie showed in a cinema could be dropped in one day, and an artist could be demanded to create placard or poster in a very short notice. Movie placard was painted in a more bold way in order to attract people in a certain distance, while a movie poster was painted more elaborately so as to be appreciated in front of the spectators.

In the Japan Occupation era, Primary Schools gave courses teaching basic drawing skills, which undoubtedly laid the ground for future poster artists. No matter how one was trained in the public schools, a poster apprentice was usually needed to spent 40 months in serving a master to complete the apprenticeship.

Since the mid-1980's, Taiwan was a much more industrialized country. Many movie theaters started to hire their own poster artists to create posth and placards in a booming season, there were all kinds of posters and placards displaced in the public, made quite a scene in the city.

Movie posters have three common sizes: small, 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 8 inches, medium, 5 feet 2 inches in length by 1 foot 8 inches, and large, 2 feet 6 inches by 6 feet in width. In Tokyo, the large size was most commonly used. While in Shanghai film distributor produced what they called one sheet, which is measured 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6

inches. Compared to much advanced photo-set printing technique which uses only 4 colors, poster production in the 1930's, was created on the silk canvas before it was painted carefully by painter on the master print, then laboriously colored in 7 different colors.

As we have known, In the Japan Occupation period, most of the movies shown in Taiwan was imported from either Tokyo or Shanghai. In most of the cases, a movie poster would be shipped with the film print from the original country. If a movie poster was not in a satisfactory condition, film distributor would certainly hire a poster artist or turned to a advertisement company for help, in order to create a more attractive print before distribution.

After the Recovery of Taiwan in 1945, in the post-war period goods were in shortage, there were only 8 movie posters created for every distributed film, and traveled with the film on its itinerary showing. And these 3 prints were usually posted inside the theater, while outside the theater there was only a placard was erected. Around the 1950's, film business in Taiwan was getting on tract, poster creation was also started to established in a form of mass reproduction.

Today, with this much advanced technique of photo-set printing and electronic production, mass reproduction of poster make things much easier. Still, the paint-by-hand posters in the old days possess a sense

of vividness that today's posters could never accomplish. As Chen Tzu-Fu, the Master of Poster who have created movie posters for 50 years, had once said, a successful poster should express itself gully in a simple way, in order to catch the feeling of the film.





陳子福 作品 夢斷櫻都 (1949) CHEN Tze-Fu Sorrows in the City Ying 國語文藝愛情悲劇,刻劃異國鴛鴦的不幸。 A Mandarin tragedic love story, decicting the unfortunate life of a cross-racial couple.



陳子福 作品 雨夜歌聲 (1950) CHEN Tze-Fu Singing in a Rainy Night 港產國語片,描寫歌女的故事,由白光主演。 A Mandarin movie produced in Hong Kong. It is a story about female singer, BAI-Kuang is the leading actress.



陳子福 作品 黑吃黑 (1956) CHEN Tze-Fu Gangster Fight 臺語黑社會寫實片,未上演。

A Taiwanese realistic drama about local mafia, never shown in public.



陳子福 作品 運河殉情記 (1956) CHEN Tze-Fu Jump into the Canal for Love 根據社會事件改編的臺語片,外景地點在臺南運河。 A Taiwanese movie adopted from a truestory shot in Tainan Canal district.



陳子福 作品 拱樂社錄音團 (年代不詳) CHEN Tze-Fu Gon-Uang Club,A Recording Group 五十年代,歌仔戲電影化,麥寮最早成立錄音團。 In the fifties,Taiwanese opera was made movie. Gon-Liang Club is first recording group in the Mai-Liao area.



陳子福 作品 羅馬世運會 (1960) CHEN Tze-Fu Olympic in Rome 1960年奧運會,楊傳廣獲十項運動銀牌。

1960 Olympic, where YANG Chuan- Kuang won a silver medal in decathlon.



陳子福 作品 — 萬四千個證人 (1962)
CHEN Tze-Fu Fourteen Thousand Witnesses
國語反共片,由王豪導演、潘壘編劇,場面浩大,爲製片之大手筆。
An anti-communism Mandarin movie,directed by WANG Men,screenplay by PANG Lei. A production with a budget.



陳子福 賣油郎獨占花魁女 (1962) CHEN Tze-Fu A Vennding Boy Wins the Flower Queen 徐守仁導演的中國民間故事。 A Chinese folkore directed by HSU Shou-Jen.



陳子福 作品 盤古開天 (1962) CHEN Tze-Fu Advent of the Universe 臺語神怪戲曲故事,劇情滑稽與玄疑並容。 A Taiwanese folk opera story about supernatural events, produced with humors and mysteries.



陳子福 作品 再會啦心愛的人 (1962) CHEN Tze-Fu Goodbye My Love 臺語文藝悲劇,未上演。 A Taiwanese tragedic drama, never shown in public.



陳子福 作品 白賊七 (1962) CHEN Tze-Fu Thief the Seventh 李行導演的臺灣喜鬧片,改編自民間溫馨故事。 A Taiwanese farce directed by LI Shin, a movie adopted from a foklore.



陳子福 作品 舊情綿綿 (1962) CHEN Tze-Fu Remaining Love 臺語歌唱片,由邵羅輝導演,頗具凄涼之味。 A Taiwanese musical, directed by SHAU Lou-Hui. A stroy of sorrow and sadness.



陳子福 作品 七歲小丈夫(1963) CHEN Tze-Fu A Husband only Seven Years Old 臺語家庭倫理喜劇片,劇情溫馨動人。 A Taiwanese family comedy, a very touching story.



陳子福 作品 怪紳士1963 CHEN Tze-Fu Strange Gentleman 臺語喜劇片,改編自日片。 A Taiwanese comedy,adopted from a Japanese movie.



陳子福 作品 天公疼好人 (1963) CHEN Tze-Fu Heaven Loves Good Man 臺語文藝喜劇片,亦屬社會教育片。 A Taiwane'se drama comedy with social educational appealing.



陳子福 作品 吻一下 (1963) CHEN Tze-Fu A Kiss

辛奇導演的臺灣文藝喜劇片,幽默生動。

A Taiwanese comedian drama, directed by SHIN Chi, full of humors.



陳子福 作品 湯島白梅記 (1963) CHEN Tze-Fu Mei-Chi From Island Tang 辛奇根據日本文學名著所改編的文藝片。 Adopted from a Japanese classic by SHIN Chi.



陳子福 作品 高雄發的尾班車 (1963) CHEN Tze-Fu Last Train from Kao-Hsiong 香港梁哲夫在臺導演的臺語文藝片。 A Taiwanese drama directed by Hong Kong director LIAN Che-Fu.



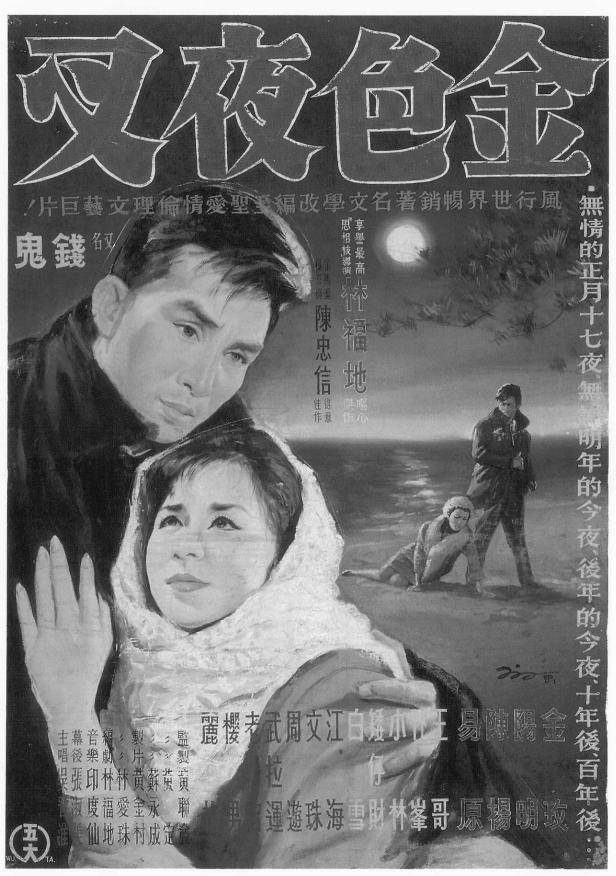
陳子福 作品 約會八點半 (1963) CHEN Tze-Fu A date at eight thirty 臺語文藝愛情片,由歐威、矮仔財、戽斗等演出。 A Taiwanese drama, played by Ou Wei,E-Ah-Tsai, and Ho-Dau.



陳子福 作品 阿文哥 (1964) CHEN Tze-Fu Mr. A-Ven 由文夏編劇,爲文夏歌唱流浪記系列之一。 Screenplay by WEN -Ha, part of the WEN -Ha singing intinery series.



陳子福 作品 河邊春夢 (1964) CHEN Tze-Fu A Dream by the Riverside 臺語文藝片,描述民間悲劇故事。 A Taiwanese drama about a tragedic story in human life.



陳子福 作品 金色夜叉 (1964) CHEN Tze-Fu Golden Monster 林福地導演的文藝片,仿自日片。

A drama directed by LIN Fu-Di. Adopted from a Japanese movie.



陳子福 作品 台北發的早車 (1964) CHEN Tze-Fu An Early Morning Train from Taipei 臺語文藝片,以火車站爲背景的悲歡故事。

A Taiwanese drama about stories surrounding a train station.



陳子福 作品 一斤十六兩 (1964) CHEN Tze-Fu A Catty Equals to Sixteen Taels 臺語喜劇片,爲一爆笑鬧劇。 A Taiwanese comedy, a farce.



陳子福 作品 少女的祈禱(1964) CHEN Tze-Fu A Young Lady's Prayers 臺語喜劇片,當時流行少女的夢幻愛 情故事,結尾淒惻哀婉,令人落淚。

A Taiwanese comedy. At the time of the movie, young women's love stories were very popular. Most movies of this kind have sad unfortunate ending.



陳子福 作品 悲情城市 (1964) CHEN Tze-Fu Sad City 真紅文華片。世界北京公集的早期地東

臺語文藝片。描寫悲喜交集的民間故事。

A Taiwanese drama depicting tragicomedic folklores.



陳子福 作品 瞎子丈夫啞吧太太(1964) CHEN Tze-Fu Blind Husband, Mute Wife 臺語文藝悲劇片,感人肺腑。 A Taiwanese tragedic drama, very moving.



陳子福 作品 送君出帆 (1964) CHEN Tze-Fu Farewell to My Love's Sailing 臺語文藝片,由劇場演員田清導演,悲壯中有離情。 A Taiwanese drama, directed by a theater actor TIEN Chin, sorrowful and touching.



陳子福 作品 臺北十四號水門 (1964) CHEN Tze-Fu The Fourteenth Watergate of Taipei 臺語文藝片,根據新竹望族謝介石之悲慘故事改編。 A Taiwanese drama about the misery life of Shieh Chie-Shih, who was a member of a prestigeous family in the Shin-Chu area.



陳子福 作品 世間人 (1965) CHEN Tze-Fu Men on the Earth 臺語文藝片,蔡揚名首部主演的電影。 A Taiwanese drama,a debut of TSAI Yang-Ming.



陳子福 作品 黄昏城 (1965) CHEN Tze-Fu Sunset City 林福地導演的臺語文藝片,是<黄昏故鄉>的續集。 A Taiwanese drama,directed by LIN Fu-Di,it is part two of" Sunset Homeland".



陳子福 作品 荒城之月(1965) CHEN Tze-Fu Moon of a Ruined City 日本文藝片,其主題曲在當時蔚爲流行。 A Japanese drama, whose soundtrack was very popular.



陳子福 作品 自君別後(1965) CHEN Tze-Fu After Farewell with my Husband 臺語文藝片,由矮仔財、白蘭等演出。 A Taiwanese drama, played by E-Ah-Tsai and Bai-Lan.



陳子福 作品 嫁粧一牛車 (1965) CHEN Tze-Fu A Dowry Filled a Ox Cart 臺語文藝喜劇片,闡述農村富裕的生活,充滿人情味。 A Taiwanese comedian drama about the affluent life of human way in the rural society.



陳子福 作品 八卦山浴血記 (1965) CHEN Tze-Fu Bloody Battle on Mount Ba-Gua 臺語片臺灣英烈傳續集,亦是歷史劇。 Part two of "Taiwan Heroes", a Taiwanese historical drama.



陳子福 作品 牛伯伯1966 CHEN Tze-Fu Uncle Nio 國語喜鬧劇片,與漫畫同時流行於民間。 A Mandarin comedy, which was popular at the same time with the cartoon of same title.



陳子福 作品 路邊草 (1966) CHEN Tze-Fu Weeds on the Roadside 鄭義楠編導的臺語愛情故事,劇情凄戚感人。 A Taiwanese love story directed and screenplay by CHENG Yi-Nan. It is a sad movie.



陳子福 作品 多子餓死爸 (1966) CHEN Tze-Fu Sons Too Many Starve the Father 臺語警世文藝片,由矮仔財、戽斗等演出。 A Taiwanese drama, played by E-Ah-Tsai and Ho-Dau.



陳子福 作品 叫我怎樣活下去 (1966) CHEN Tze-Fu How Can I Survive 國語文藝悲劇,未上演。 A Mandarin tragedic drama,never shown in public.



陳子福 作品 思想起 (1966) CHEN Tze-Fu Remembrance 臺灣民間愛情故事,溫馨感人。 A Taiwanese love story, very moving.



陳子福 作品 情報員白牡丹 (1966) CHEN Tze-Fu Agent White Peony 臺語偵探片,由金聖恩導演。 A Taiwanese detective story, directed by KIN Shen-En.



陳子福 作品 臺北街頭 (1966) CHEN Tze-Fu On Taipei Streets 臺語社會寫實片,由香港梁哲夫導演。 A Taiwanese realistic drama, directed by Hong Kong director LIAN Che-Fu.

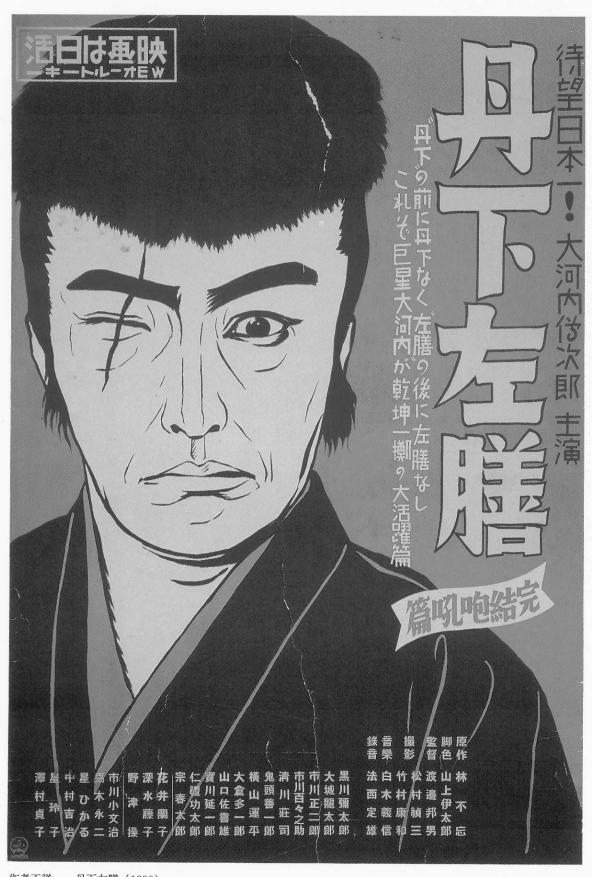


陳子福 作品 阿狗兄與藝姐 (1967) CHEN Tze-Fu A-Gau and Geisha 臺語文藝片,由余漢祥導演、張淵福編劇。 A Taiwanese drama,directed by YU Han-Hsiang,screenplay by CHANG Yuen-Fu.





陳子福 作品 世界大木偶歌舞特藝團(年代不詳) CHEN Tze-Fu The World Puppet Circus 此爲臺灣最早的木偶戲電影化,是黃俊雄的木偶連環劇,日本味道濃厚。 The first movie that introduce puppet show to silver screen. A puppet show series of strong Japanese favor. Directed by HUANG Chun-Hsiony.



作者不詳 丹下左膳 (1936)

Author unknown Dan Shia Tsuo Shan

日據時期,日活公司出品的俠義片,隨片在臺灣發行。

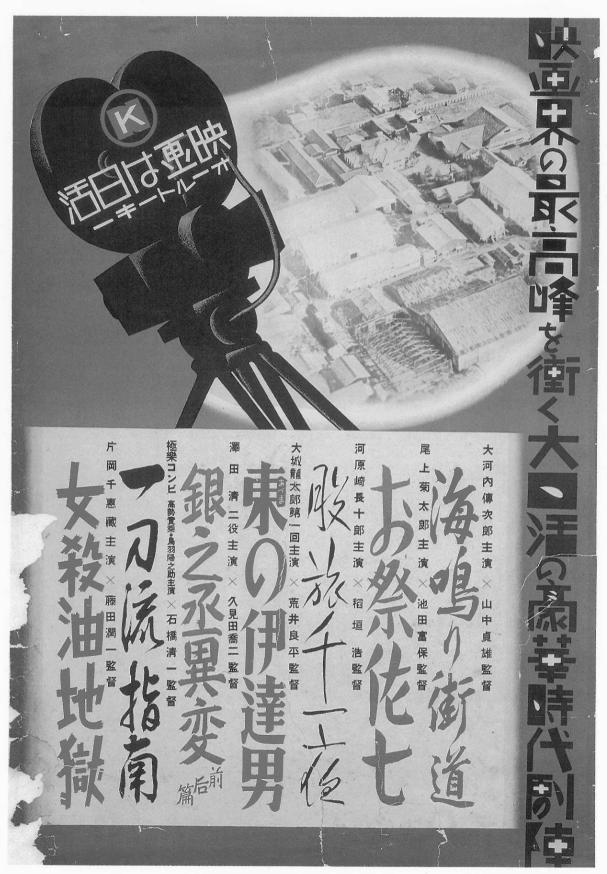
A Japnese movie about chivalry, circulated n the Japnese occupation years.



作者不詳 刺青奇偶 (1938) Author unknown Couple with Tattooes 由日本日活公司出品的武俠傳奇故事。 A Japanese movie about a chivalry legend.



作者不詳 穿著藍色的西服(1938) Author unknown Wearing A Blue Suit 當時流行的時代劇(新劇),文藝片。 A popular realistic drama.



作者及年代不詳 熱鬧的大街

Author and Date unknown Sizzling Streets

時代劇。四十年代戰爭時期,物資缺乏,

故製作七片合一之廣告。

A realistic drama. During the war time of the forties, raw materials were scarce, therefore, the movie company produced a poster that promoted seven movies in one poster.



作者不詳 齊天樂 (年代不詳) Author unknown Heavenly Happiness 蘇聯電影來自上海,海報則在臺灣繪製。 A Soviet Union movie imported to Taiwan from Shanghai. The poster was painted and printed in Taiwan. Date unknown



作者不詳 銀池仙蕊 (1948) Author unknown Heavenly Flower in Silver Pond 蘇聯電影,反映該國芭蕾舞蹈之水準。 A Soviet Union movie, showing the artistic level of Soviet ballet performance.



作者不詳 血滿牢獄 (1947) Author unknown Bloody Jail 上海銀星公司出品的恐怖片。 A horror movie produced by ShanghaiYin-shin Company.



作者不詳 時勢英雄 (1948) Author unknown Opportunity Makes Heroes 上海藝華公司出品的社會寫實片。描寫英雄都是在動盪不安的局勢所造成的。 A horror movie produced by Shanghai Hua-Yi Company. It told a story about how heroes emerged from a chaotic time.



作者不詳 狐群狗黨 (1948)
Author unknown A Gang of Dogs and Foxes
上海銀星公司出品的社會倫理片。由狗明星 丁丁主演,是人、狗合作演出的影片。
A social ethical movie produced by Shanghi Yin-shin Company.
The leading cast was a dogstar "Ding-Ding".



作者不詳 世界兒女 (1941)

Author unknown Youths Who Envision the World 上海民華與德國大風影片公司出品的社會寫實文藝片。由臺北金華影業公司在臺發行。

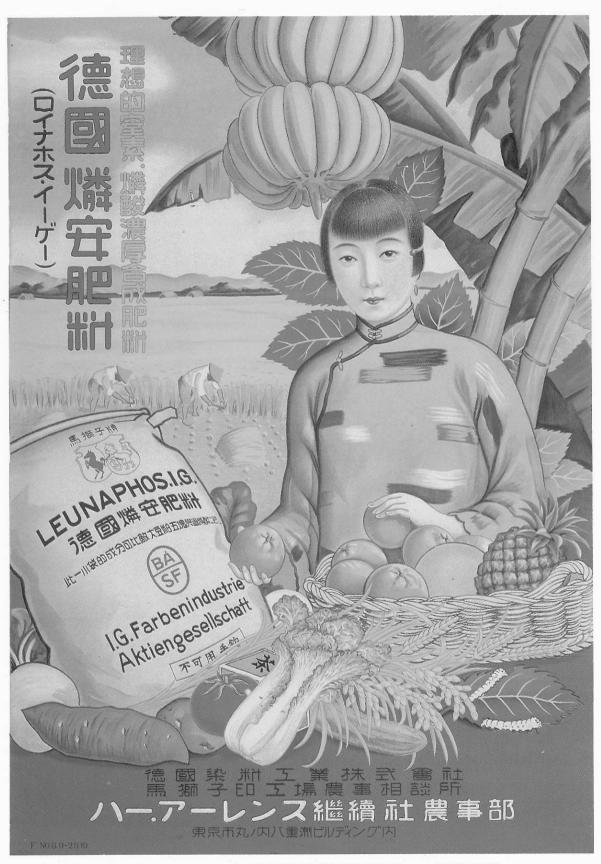
A joint venture between Shanghai Ming-Hua Company anda German Company. A realistic drama. Imported to Taiwan by Taipei Kim-Hua Company.



作者不詳 招財進寶(1959)

Author unknown Taking In Fortunes 臺語民間故事。反應人人愛錢的社會心理。

A Taiwanese movie based onfolklores. It showed a social psychology that everybody loves money.



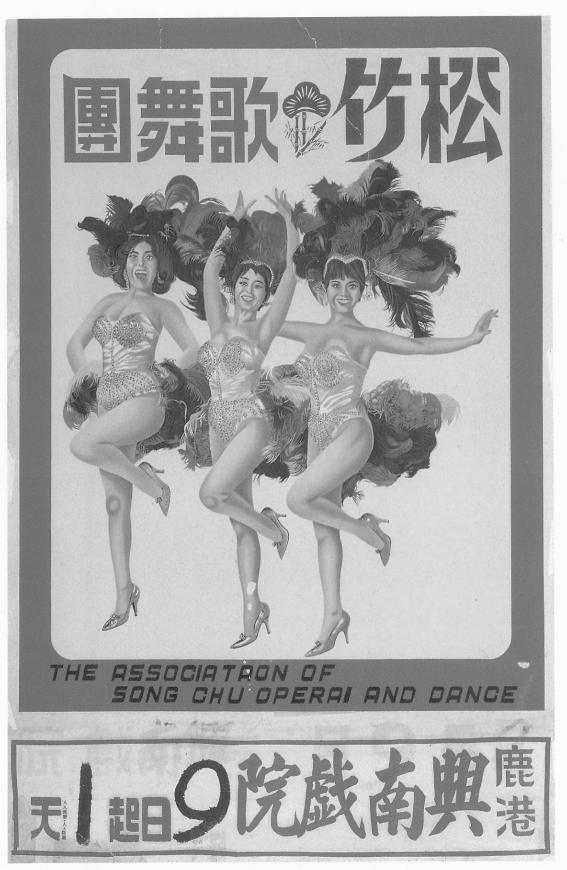
作者及年代不詳<簡義雄提供> Author and Date unknown

德國燐安肥料 German Phosphorus Fertilizer



作者及年代不詳<簡義雄提供> Author and Date unknown

東南美茶棧 South-east Best Tea Shop



作者及年代不詳<吳傳治提供> Author and Date unknown 松竹歌舞團 Shoshokuju Singing and Dancing Club



作者及年代不詳<吳傳治提供> Author and Date unknown

植物性洗濯石鹼 Vegetable Laundry Prupose Alkali

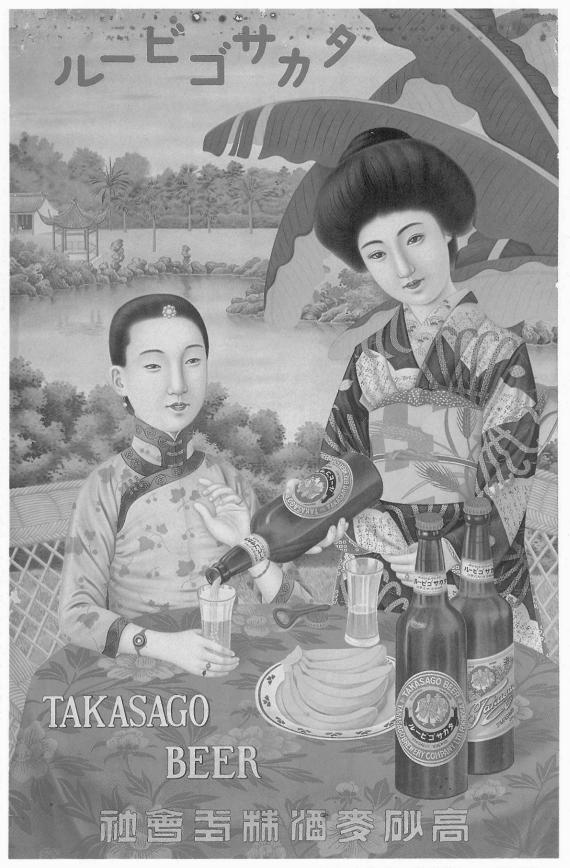


作者及年代不詳<吳傳治提供> Author and Date unknown

花王石鹼 Hua-Wang Alkali

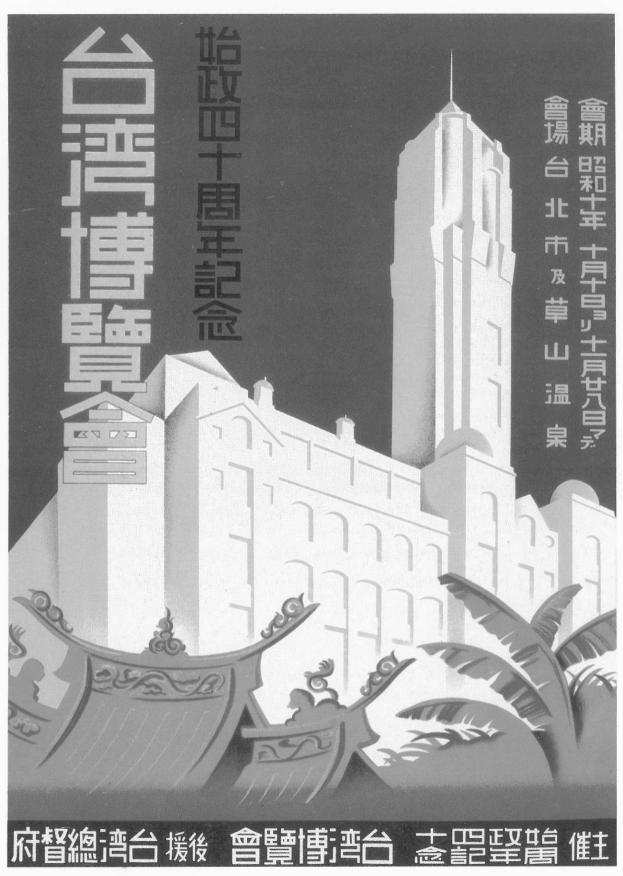


作者及年代不詳<李國隆提供> Author and Date unknown 虎標大藥坊 Tiger Brand Drug Store



作者及年代不詳<李國隆提供> Author and Date unknown

高砂麥酒 Formosa Beer



作者及年代不詳<由書籍複製> Author and Date unknown

臺灣博覽會 Taiwan Exposition



作者及年代不詳<由書籍複製> Author and Date unknown

臺灣博覽會 Taiwan Exposition



作者及年代不詳<由書籍複製> 臺灣博覽會 Author and Date unknown Taiwan Exposition

海報設計的表現形式

「海報」是一種招貼藝術,在宣傳媒體中,具有悠久的歷史背景。從十九世紀末到二十世紀這段時期,被稱為海報畫家的專家們相繼登場,特別是初期由巴黎蒙馬爾太(Monmartre)地方的畫家們,在表現風格上受了日本浮世繪的強烈影響,一直到近期的二十世紀海報,巧妙地吸收了新美術思潮與表現方式,擴大了海報的新視野與新形象,配合電腦科技與印刷技術的精進與更新,現代的海報設計家們更努力朝向尚未拓展的領域持續進軍,促使海報的表現形式與技巧也急速地進步。

事實上,有關海報實務創作的技術 表現,除了掌握時代思潮的互動產生共 鳴外,必需配合主題訴求,應用於下列 四種表現形式:

一、海報中的幾何構成:把一切非 具象的形,以水平、垂直、曲線以及單 純的色彩,利用「分割」、「對比」、「平 衡」、「律動」、「動勢」與「調和」等構 成方法,表現在平面上的幾何圖形,藉 以傳達視覺訊息之功能。幾何構成之運 用,起源於一九一九年德國(Bauhaus) 設計造形教育,對於視覺設計貢獻頗 多,尤其以海報設計影響尤深(多見圖 ①、②)。

二、海報中的插畫表現:利用精描、具象、抽象、漫畫、圖案、變形與超現實等插畫風格,創造出搶眼的視覺語言,強調「看」的訴求功能;透過不同情趣的視覺效果,表現出誇張的、寫實的、幽默的、幻想的、浪漫的、古典的、神祕的、童趣的、異常的、戲劇的、人情味的以及象徵化的不同風格與效果,讓人看了能引起興趣,留下深刻印象(多見圖③、④)。

三、海報中的攝影表現:攝影運用 在海報中,一直佔有著相當重要的地位,與插畫同屬於畫面中的主要國際性 視覺語言,攝影表現在於生活的寫照, 傳達真實的再現機能,容易取得消費者 的信賴。此外,運用暗房技巧,電腦處 理與印刷機能等充分配合,開拓更寬廣 的空間,達到更具個性的醒目效果(參 見圖⑤)。



圖①、②為1975 1976年台北音響 大展海報,黑白 設色,以規律性 的直線、曲線構 成明快的律動感 。作品為筆者提 供。



圖③以諷刺性的漫畫手法,表現黑白種對立相互殺戮的 反戰海報。設計: Tani Vrsener 1968



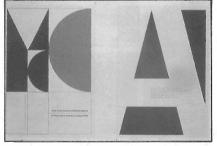
圖④以誇張的具象手法,表現強烈的動勢效果;1992年 巴塞隆納奧運海報。設計 : Josep pla-Narbona



圖⑥筆者運用揮灑蒼勁的筆 觸,點綴著苗服紋飾的豔麗 色彩,展現苗民殷勤樂觀的 天性,創造簡潔有趣的搶眼 效果。



圖⑤以真實的人體攝影再現 ,將女性常患癌症的部位刻 意撕破;達到強調防癌訴求 效果。1975年攝於米蘭郊外。



圖⑦利用英文字册的構成要素,以簡明的「表形」與「表意」特徵,是西德柏林文化美術館開幕海報的特色。設計:WaHer Allner

四、海報中的字體設計:利用文字本身的特性與結構,透過專業設計者的人工「描繪」或「書寫」,成為畫面中的主體符號,直接傳達「讀」與「看」的

功能,利用文字的「表形」與「表意」 特徵,從單字到句形,經由設計者的巧 思安排,創造出明快簡潔出人意外的搶 眼海報(參見圖⑥、⑦)。

《世紀容顏回顧 — 百年版畫海報精品展》 策辨小組

召集人 陳益興

策劃 李梅齡 黃金龍 王玉路 熊宜中 張書豹 王蓮瞱 王澤麟

主辦 王澤麟

工作人員

相關教學活動 葉翠玲

協辦/林曉如 邱馨賢 廖逸娟 陳怡如

說明卡製作/翻譯 廖逸娟

導覽手冊 王玉路

展場設計/布旗製作 張書豹

義務服務人員安排 吳瑞嘉 廖逸娟 邱馨賢

導覽人員安排 林曉如 邱馨賢

衍生產品 高麗玲

專輯編輯 王澤麟

學習卡設計 潘永瑢 陳怡蓉

遊戲卡設計 陳怡蓉

會場說明製作/記者會/開幕典禮 陳玉惠

廣告/海報/錄影帶製作 鄭淸芬

攝影 梁銳全

開箱典禮文宣 王湘琪

庶務 陳怡如 簡精培 張家豪 李家榮

圖片提供

歐洲石版海報: 全圓場國際管理顧問股份有限公司

臺灣早期海報: 陳子福 林淑女 吳傳治 李國隆

大陸早期廣告畫:張燕風

圖片整理/翻譯 黃金龍 廖逸娟

專文撰寫 胡澤民 鐘有輝 葉龍彥 謝宏達 陳怡蓉 林子忻

形象設計
陳淸文

展場設計 季鐵生

廣告/錄影帶製作 瑋霖傳播文化事業有限公司