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Newsletter

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早在 1997 年本館還未開館前,資料館便已跟攝影天王何鹿影進行「口述歷史訪問」,並將訪問文章載於第一冊的「口述歷史叢書」內。今次「攝光獵影」展覽擺開連環扣,向兩位攝影大師(天王與黃仲標)致敬,更是透過作品,讓人神馳跨年歷代的攝影美學,細意欣賞一場場美不勝收的精心傑作。

負責「□述歷史計劃」的研究組主管近日履新,蒲鋒先生與資料館可說淵源深厚。打開《通訊》創刊號(1997年8月),不意赫然見到他寫的文章,而他與我們的聯繫,多年來細水長流,不時往還。由支持者到全身投入,相信定必結合各位共事者,發揮綿長泉湧的力量。

洋洋載有幾近千部電影資料的新一卷《香港影片大全》卒告煞科,編纂工作往往穿梭於各大大小小專題書刊之間接續進行,曠日持久始得一卷。付梓之日,長長吐出一口氣後,又再栽進下一卷的編纂工作。稍為一看下一卷(1975-1979)包羅的影片,立時看到與剛完成的一卷截然不同的風貌,香港電影業數年間又再姿采煥然,實在豐富不已![clkwok@lcsd.gov.hk]

Before the Archive building opened in 1997, the HKFA had already conducted Oral History interviews with Ho Look-ying, the revered 'Heavenly King of Photography'. Our latest exhibition 'Capturing Light and Shadow' pays tribute to the King and another master cinematographer Bill Wong. Their expansive body of work reminds us once again of the magic of photography which never ceases to amaze throughout the ages.

Mr Po Fung, our new Research Officer has recently assumed office. Mr Po's collaboration with the HKFA dates back to years ago. From our constant work partner to our full-time staff, Mr Po is now working even closer with us to ensure that we will continue to thrive.

The Hong Kong Filmography Volume VII (1970–1974), which documents details of some 900 titles, has just been completed. As soon as it went to print, preparations for the next volume immediately followed. A glance through the film list for the next volume (1975–1979) offers an overview totally different from the current one. In a few years' time, Hong Kong cinema was given yet another brand new face. True glory knows no end! [clkwok@lcsd.gov.hk]

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天映娛樂有限公司、中國電影資料館、金寶影業公司、邵氏兄弟(香港)有限公司、星空傳媒發行製作有限公司、香港第一發行有限公司、香港新世紀影業公司、香港樂華影業公司、國泰 - KERIS 影片私人有限公司、港僑影業公司、雷鳴(國際)電影貿易公司、夢成電影娛樂海外公司、沙榮峰先生、李朝宗先生、李殿朗女士、李殿馨女士、何一清先生、郁正春先生、黃仲標先生、黃家禧先生、黃愛玲女士

封面 Cover

《猛龍過江》中的李小龍 ©1993 衛視娛樂影業 保留所有權利

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更多圖文見本期《通訊》網頁版,「捕光捉影:向兩位攝影大師致敬」、「歡樂早場」及「修復珍藏」 等節目詳情見《展影》及資料館網頁。

More available in the *e-Newsletter*. For details of HKFA programmes please refer to *ProFolio* and our website.



「攝光獵影」與跨代攝影美學

Photographers as Auteurs:

A Cross-Generation Study of Cinematography

傅慧儀 Winnie Fu

香港電影史上,一位一位出色的攝影師為電影締造光影,透過明與暗、遠和近、快和慢、色彩與角度,為每一部電影建構劇力和氣氛。由戰前一百呎一卷黑白菲林配套用手搖的小型機器,到後來片場內笨重的美國出產的Mitchell攝影機加有聲拍攝,到近代配備電子裝置及高處光度菲林的機動拍攝,電影攝影節代代推陳出新,隨不同時代的美學要求,雕塑銀幕上的光與影。



何鹿影 Ho Look-ving

從兩個截然不同的年代,我們聚焦 地展示兩位傑出的攝影師的成就——已 故的何鹿影和現於香港演藝學院任教的 黃仲標。前者於四、五十年代已被同儕 專稱為「天王」,佈光精準而帶張力、 技術超群並曾赴日本學藝;後者影像風 格沉實、運鏡純淨而富詩情,與多位新 浪潮導演合作無間。把兩代橫跨香港影 史七十年的電影作一次攝影學的縱橫 談,是今次「攝光獵影」展覽的構思。

天王何鹿影擅於移光換影,並愛設計疊影的特技,最為人樂道的是運用光和影製造懸疑和淒美的景致。他憑《後門》(1960)一片獲亞洲電影節最佳攝影,他為李翰祥掌機的《倩女幽魂》(1960)攝影

黄仲標於七十年代由硬照拍攝 轉行到電視台,經歷了菲林拍攝劇集 的年代。他掌鏡的電影名作包括譚家 明的《烈火青春》(1982)、許鞍華 的《胡越的故事》(1981)、關錦鵬的 《胭脂扣》(1988)、舒琪的《虎度 門》(1996)等。他不慍不火的性情, 有利於他把攝影造詣融匯於各種電影劇 情中,令導演拍攝時得心應手。關本良 在他超過五千字的文章中詳細分析了黃 仲標的拍攝手法,這裡節錄小段如下: 「除了浪漫、寫實、武俠等作品, 黃 仲標差不多有拍遍各種類型電影的經 驗,包括徐克經典的鬼馬魔幻巨作 《新蜀山劍俠》(1983),視覺上 非常創新,當時為了讓佈景幽暗的層 次突出,又不影響演員的曝光,他常 要把人和背景分開打燈,大量應用側光 和逆光來勾畫背景的輪廓和深度,營造 出既神秘又奇偉的魔界氣勢與質感。」

何鹿影與黃仲標兩人年齡相差三十二載;何1981年退休時,黃才剛剛入行數年。兩人經歷的時代和電影的風格不同,可他們都有傑出攝影師的一些特性:不斷求變求新及超於一般人的毅力和想像力。

「跨代賞析」是這次展覽一個 有趣的安排,亦即是由攝影師的眼睛 去看另一位攝影師的作品,加以分析 和導讀。我們請標叔叔(行內對黃仲 標的暱稱)重新細看何鹿影的電影, 又邀請了再新一代的攝影師關本良去



黃仲標 Bill Wong

闡釋黃仲標的電影,結果令人非常振奮,他們對攝影的美學和技術及拍攝現場的深切瞭解,加深了觀眾對兩位大師的電影觀賞層次,形成這次展覽很特別的觀感模式。

以攝影師角度出發的展覽意念來 自資料館的「老拍檔」、香港演藝學 院電影及電視學院院長舒琪,他亦是 這次「攝光獵影」展覽的策展夥伴。 由他和黃仲標帶領的一群演藝學院同 學,興致勃勃地為展覽和放映製作了 一齣黃仲標的紀錄片,和一系列佈光 和掌鏡的示範。

籌辦展覽期間還有兩個值得一提的 驚喜,一是標叔叔在七月離開香港返加 國前,靜悄悄的在演藝學院某辦公室留 下他歷年贏得的五個獎座,只和那邊的 同事丟下一句「捐給資料館」便低調離 開了,唯有等他九月回港才正式鳴謝!

第二個驚喜是,我們幾經轉折, 卒聯絡到何鹿影的家人,他的太太和 兒子何一清先生非常熱情地來參觀展 覽,並借出珍藏的天王私人照片及獎 狀予資料館複製保存。■

傅慧儀為香港電影資料館節目策劃(文化交流)











Throughout Hong Kong's film history, great cinematographers have wielded light and shadow in myriad ways, building drama and mood for each motion picture with their skilful deployment of chiaroscuro, distance, speed, colour and angle. From the prewar years when black-and-white stock (only 100 feet per reel) was used with a spring-wound camera, to the American-manufactured Mitchell - the bulky studio camera which made sync sound a reality, to modern-day cinematography with electronic apparatus and fast films readily available, cinematographers have never ceased answering to the call of the new, crafting their art on the screen while taking into account the aesthetic requirements of their times.

In this exhibition, we shed light on two distinguished cinematographers from two contrasting eras – the late Ho Lookying and Bill Wong, who currently teaches at The Hong Kong Academy for Performing Arts (HKAPA). Back in the 1940s and 50s, Ho was already hailed as the 'Heavenly King of Photography' by his contemporaries. Having honed his skills in Japan,



何鹿影太太與兒子一清 Ho Look-ying's wife and son, Mr Jimmy Ho, at the exhibition hall

his extraordinary artistry can be seen in his precise, revealing use of lighting. Wong, a constant partner of many New Wave auteurs, is known for his understated imagery with a bracing, lyrical quality. It is our hope that by juxtaposing works that span 70 years from photographers of two generations, this exhibition will serve to trace the development of cinematography in Hong Kong cinema.

A master in the play of light and shadow, Ho Lookying was fond of making special effects with superimposed images, most acclaimed for the suspense and tragic beauty in his creative output. He won the Best Photography Award at the Asian Film Festival for Back Door (1960); Li Han-hsiang's The Enchanting Shadow (1960), for which he worked the camera, was selected for showcase at the Cannes

International Film Festival. Bill Wong has the following comment on his work: 'The night scenes are particularly impressive, and Ho was a real adept at conjuring suspense and mystery with the arrangement of light and dark. Take for example the light flickering slowly in the water - he handled quiet scenes with a subtlety entirely his own, portraying effectively a sorrowful tone demanded of the mainstream melodrama at the time.'



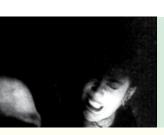
何一清提供父親榮獲亞洲電影節最佳攝影的獎狀 Back Door (1960) won Ho Look-ying the Best Photography Award at the Asian Film Festival. Courtesy of Jimmy Ho.

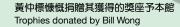
Bill Wong left still photography for television in the 1970s, a time when TV serials were shot on film. Among his most celebrated credits are Patrick Tam's Nomad (1982), Ann Hui's The Story of Woo Viet (1981), Stanley Kwan's Rouge (1988), and Shu Kei's Hu-du-men (1996), etc. A consummate professional with a calm temperament, he deftly

《新蜀山劍俠》: 既神秘又奇偉的氣勢與質感 Zu: Warriors from the Magic Mountain has an enigmatic and awe-inspiring ambience and texture.











subsumes his personal style into a wide range of works, in turn giving directors ample room to bring out the best in themselves. Here is an excerpt from a 5,000word essay by cinematographer Kwan Pun-leung, who examines in detail Wong's artistic style: 'On top of romance, social realists and martial arts, Bill Wong has worked in virtually every genre. Of particular note is Zu: Warriors from the Magic Mountain (1983), Tsui Hark's freewheeling fantasy classic with absolutely stunning visuals. In order to accentuate the layers of the dimly-lit backdrop while not to intrude on the actors' exposure, Tsui had to train lights on the cast and the backdrop separately. He made extensive use of side light and rear light to enhance the contours and depth of the backdrop, and thereby created a spectral ambience and texture at once enigmatic and awe-inspiring.'

Ho is Wong's senior by 32 years. By the time the former retired in 1981, the latter had entered the fray for just a few years. Despite their differences in age and style, they share something in common as the profession's best - both have an unflagging urge to break new ground, as well as exceptional determination and imagination.

Here, we try to make this exhibition a brand new experience for the viewers by putting together a 'cross-generation study' - to have one cinematographer analyse and introduce the work of another. We have invited Uncle Bill, as he is called in the industry, to go through Ho Look-ying's work, and Kwan Pun-leung, another photographer of yet a younger generation, to look at Uncle Bill's work. The outcome is enthralling, as their intimate knowledge and handson experiences on the set afford audiences a deeper and broader perspective in appreciating their art.

The idea of dedicating an exhibition to cinematographers first came from HKFA's 'old friend' Shu Kei, Dean of the School of Film and Television, HKAPA, who is also the curatorial partner of this exhibition. A group of APA students, under Shu Kei and Uncle Bill's supervision, have made for this programme a documentary on Bill Wong, as well as a series of video demonstrations on lighting and camera setups.

During the making of the exhibition, there were two nice surprises that are worth mentioning here. First, Uncle



喜結片緣:(左起)鍾楚紅、周潤發、黃仲標、

Friends off the screen: (From left) Cherie Chung, Chow Yun-fat, Bill Wong, Ann Hui

Bill, before leaving Hong Kong for Canada in July, brought with him to the HKAPA office the five award trophies he has garnered throughout the years. Together with the trophies, he left behind only a casual remark before making his quiet exit: 'Give them to the Film Archive.' We have to wait for the chance to thank him until he comes back in September. Another surprise is that after quite some tedious to-and-fros, we finally managed to find Ho Look-ying's family: his wife and son Mr Jimmy Ho. They kindly graced the exhibition with their presence, and gave us the permission to duplicate a selection of Ho's private photographs and award certificates for permanent preservation.

Winnie Fu is Programmer (Cultural Exchange) of the HKFA.











數碼化的挑戰與機遇

第66屆國際電影資料館聯盟周年大會後記

Challenges and Opportunities in Digitisation:

The 66th FIAF Congress General Assembly

林覺聲 Richie Lam



(左起)香港電影資料館館長林覺聲、國際電影資料館聯盟行政委員狄米蒂、中國電影資料館館長傳 紅星

(From left) Richie Lam, Head of the HKFA; Christian Dimitriu, FIAF Senior Administrator; Fu Hongxing, Director of the China Film Archive

科技發展一日千里,數碼化技術為電影 資料館的工作帶來了很大的影響。數碼 化不單影響藏品的保存方法,也可使大 眾更容易欣賞藏品。今年國際電影資料 館聯盟(國資聯)正就「數碼化的挑戰 與機遇」這個主題,與音像檔案協會聯 盟(CCAAA,或譯作音像檔案協會理 事會)合辦技術研討會。

會議於5月2至8日在挪威首都奧斯陸舉行,有百多名來自世界各地的會員代表前來參加。多位講者就技術層面跟與會者分享數碼化的經驗及科技的發展。大家可能有著不同的發展。大家可能有著不同的聲大數碼化項目,包括方便進行數碼化項目,包括方便建行數碼化項目,包括方便觀賞素的修正、沒有足夠經費及技術碼與實驗的菲林修復工作等。儘管數碼的優點不少,但亦有講者提出憂慮可能很快便被取代;儲存的資料而發展急速,舊有不必能很快便被取代;儲存的資料而甚不能

消失;數碼載體的存活期亦比菲林短 等問題。綜觀而言,資料館把藏品數 碼化時,應緊記數碼科技的限制及弱 點;最重要的就是原有的藏品(如菲 林拷貝及資料原件)必須小心保存, 因為它們畢竟是具有歷史意義的文 物。

我覺得今年國資聯在「迎向下 世紀論壇」中討論的一些議題甚具意 義,值得跟大家分享。例如各資料館 應否公開它們的藏品搜集政策,並在 網頁上列出?這做法不單闡釋各資料 館的成立理念及目的,使大眾更了解 它們的工作及貢獻,更凸顯它們的獨 特性、與工作範疇相近組織的分別等 等。這引伸到另一個議題,就是國資 聯與其他相關組織(例如:非國資聯 資料館、沖印公司、電影修復科技公 司和版權組織等)的關係。國資聯應 否接受這些組織作為成員?如何與它 們建立相互關係?矛盾的是資料館在 業務上跟這些組織有著千絲萬縷的關 係,但另一方面,大家亦對它們加入 聯盟參與方向政策的討論以至決議有

所保留。或許大家需要更多時間考慮 這個現實問題。

會議期間,我並有機會與多位同業討論有關藏品的公平使用的問題。 大家都為了如何處理「孤兒作品」及非牟利機構使用版權物品的限制感到無奈。現時各地的版權法似乎傾向保護知識產權持有人,廣大受眾及文化推廣事務相對變得次要。大家都認何知的應該尊重及保護知識產權、公園與了人人。如何平衡知識產權保護與文化推廣之間的矛盾,值得深思。

今次會議行程,除了討論有關資料館專業的議題外,我亦得以參觀當地的維京船舶博物館,加深了解挪威人充滿冒險旅程的歷史;還參觀了奧斯陸最大的戶外雕塑公園——韋特蘭公園,欣賞超過二百件大型雕塑,眼界大開。■

林覺聲為香港電影資料館館長



(左起)林覺聲、台北電影資料館館長李天礦、傳紅星、國立台南藝術大學音像媒體中心主任井迎瑞(From left) Richie Lam; Winston Lee, Director of the Chinese Taipei Film Archive; Fu Hongxing; Ray Jiing, Director of the Multi-Media Center, Tainan National University of the Arts

In this rapidly changing age of technology, the advent of digitisation brings about tremendous impact on the work of film archives and museums. Digitisation not only affects the ways archival objects are stored, it also makes them more accessible to the general public. This year, the International Federation of Film Archives (FIAF) and the Coordinating Council of Audiovisual Archives Associations (CCAAA) jointly organised a technical symposium titled 'Digital Challenges and Digital Opportunities in Audiovisual Archiving'.

The FIAF Congress took place in Oslo, the capital city of Norway, from 2 to 8 May. It was attended by over 100 delegates from all over the world. Some of them doubled as speakers to share with attendees their digitisation experience and the latest development of such technologies. The reasons for pursuing digitisation may vary - to create more room for the adjustment of audiovisual quality, to facilitate storage, viewing and dissemination, or simply due to a lack of funds and technical knowhow for the restoration of traditional motion picture film. And yet for all the merits digitisation may have, some speakers also expressed concern: existing products soon become obsolete in this fastpaced digital world; audiovisual data stored by digital means is after all unstable and is thus liable to corruption or permanent loss; the lifespan of digital storage systems is shorter than that of motion picture film. In conclusion, while digitising their collections, film archives should bear in mind the limitations and shortcomings of digital technologies. Given that all objects, such as film prints or film elements, are artefacts with historical value, every care must be taken to ensure that they are properly stored and preserved.

In addition to the above, attendees also exchanged views on an issue of particular concern: 'digitisation does not equal preservation.' To some member archives, this notion is a real headache as it makes financing for their digitisation projects even more difficult. Although digitisation is not an exact equivalent of preservation, its contribution to the safeguarding of audiovisual materials is beyond question. What's more, digitisation makes it more convenient for the public to access archival holdings. However, as mentioned earlier, during the digitising process, one should remember its technological limitations and the historical value and significance of the artefact itself. The most ideal scenario is that the digitised work could be duplicated onto motion picture film for long-term preservation.

I think some of the topics discussed at this year's FIAF Second Century Forum are worth sharing here. One of them is: should film archives make known to the public their collection policies and post them on their websites? By so doing, the public would know more about the founding mission and objective of the respective archives, together with their work and contribution. This would also serve to highlight their individual identity, as well as their differences from other organisations working in similar areas.

Which brings us to another issue: the relationship between FIAF and other related bodies, such as non-FIAF archives, film processing and restoration laboratories, and copyright institutions. Should FIAF accept them as members? How to develop with them a workable

relationship? Here, contradiction lies in the fact that while FIAF affiliates are inextricably entwined with these entities in their day-to-day operation, the former, however, have reservations about the latter's involvement in discussions and decision making concerning FIAF's overall policy direction. The archival community probably needs more time to deliberate on this problem.

During the Congress, I also had the opportunity to discuss with other delegates the fair access to archival holdings. We invariably feel frustrated by such issues as how to deal with orphan works, and how to overcome the constraints on nonprofit organisations regarding their use of copyrighted objects. Today, copyright ordinances in most countries tend to work in favour of the rights holders at the expense of the interest of film viewers and the broadening of film culture. We all concur that archives should respect and protect intellectual property. But, on the other hand, we contend that our non-profit endeavours that encourage film appreciation and restoration should not be subjected to such restrictions. How to strike a balance between the protection of intellectual property and the promotion of culture is an issue that warrants contemplation.

Apart from discussions related to the archival profession, I also went to the Viking Ship Museum and deepened my understanding of the adventurous history of the Norwegians. My visit to the Vigeland Park, the largest open-air sculpture park in Oslo which has over 200 large-scale sculptures, was another eye-opening experience.

Richie Lam is Head of the HKFA.

亞洲電視片庫移交儀式

ATV Film Library Handover Ceremony



(前排左起)劉錫賢、彭遠揚、吳寶琦、程啟光、鄭苑瑛、于天龍、亞洲電視副總裁(項目推廣及公關)葉家寶;(後排左起)姜皓文、亞洲電視副總裁(節目)梁寶琦、鮑起靜、盧海鵬、南紅、民政事務局常任秘書長楊立門太平紳士、亞洲電視行政總裁胡競英、署理康文署署長鍾嶺海、康文署助理署長(文博)吳志華博士、亞洲電視高級副總裁鄺凱迎

(Front row, from left) Lawrence Lau Shek-yin; Alan Peng Yuan-yang; Ng Bo-ki; Philip Ching; Cathy Cheng Yuen-ying; Sunny Yu Tin-long; Ip Ka-po, Vice-President, Special Projects & Public Relations, ATV; (Back row, from left) Philip Keung Ho-men; May Leung, Vice-President, Programme, ATV; Nina Paw Hee-ching; Lo Hoi-pang; Nam Hung; Raymond Young Lap-moon, JP, Permanent Secretary for Home Affairs; Nancy Hu, Chief Executive Officer, ATV; Chung Ling-hoi, Acting Director of Leisure and Cultural Services; Ng Chi-wa, Assistant Director (Heritage & Museums), LCSD; Kwong Hoi-ying, Senior Vice-President, Corporate Development & External Affairs, ATV

亞洲電視日前將珍藏數十年的四百多部影片移交香港電影資料館,作永久保存。這個橫跨四十至九十年代的電影實庫(當中以五、六十年代的影片為主),也將留傳後世,讓年青一代也得以欣賞和研究。

為隆重其事,本館於7月8日舉行「亞洲電視片庫移交儀式」,由 民政事務局常任秘書長楊立門太平 紳士和亞洲電視行政總裁胡競英女 士主禮。

胡競英女士於致辭時表示,這次移交資料館的影片均已得到片主同意,亞視並會繼續跟進餘下三百多部片的版權事宜,望日後能悉數移交

資料館,永久保存這批珍貴的文化遺產。楊立門先生讚揚亞視的遠見,在文化保育意識尚未普及的五、六十年代,已竭力保存影片,到今天又能慷慨回饋社會,對保存本土電影文章 大生,則在台上娓娓道出在香港、潮濕的環境下,保存拷貝數十年的種種辛酸。現任片庫負責人程啟先生早把影片視為「家傳之寶」,在移交之際,難掩不捨之情。

當日出席的影星包括:南紅、鮑 起靜、盧海鵬、姜皓文和劉錫賢,以 及《亞洲星光大道2》冠、亞、季軍 得主彭遠揚、鄭苑瑛及于天龍。■



楊立門太平紳士(左)致送紀念品予胡競英 Raymond Young Lap-moon, JP (left) delivering a souvenir to Nancy Hu



市麓的呼聲營業部負責人容應僕、鄺凱迎 (From left) May Leung; Mable Ho, Manager (Acquisition), HKFA; Yung Ying-hon, former Sales Department Chief, Rediffusion Radio (predecessor of ATV); Kwong Hoi-ying



粵片紅星南紅(左)與金像影后鮑起靜 Cantonese film diva Nam Hung (left) and Hong Kong Film Awards Best Actress Nina Paw Hee-ching

片庫包括橫跨數十年的電影: (左起)《審死官》(1948)、《美人恩》(1951)、《小偵探》(1962)、《痴男怨女》(1964)、 《龍門客棧》(1967)、《金大班的最後一夜》(1984)

The Film Library contains titles spanning several decades: (from left) The Judge Goes to Pieces (1948), When a Lovely Girl Bestows Her Favours (1951), Little Detective (1962), The Beloved Couple (1964), Dragon Inn (1967), The Last Night of Madam Chin (1984)













Asia Television Limited has recently transferred storage of some 400 film titles acquired over the past decades to the HKFA for permanent preservation. This invaluable collection, spanning almost every genre from the 1940s to the 90s (with its majority from the 1950s and 60s), will be passed on to future generations for appreciation and research.

To mark this honourable occasion, the ATV Film Library Handover Ceremony was held

at the HKFA on 8 July with Mr Raymond Young Lap-moon, JP, Permanent Secretary for Home Affairs, and Ms Nancy Hu, Chief Executive Officer of ATV, as the officiating guests.

Ms Hu indicated in her speech that consent of the film owners had been secured for all the film materials before they were passed to the HKFA. ATV will further follow-up the copyright issues for another 300 titles that remain, and it is their intention to hand

over the entire library to the HKFA some day so that all these valued prints would be preserved for posterity. Mr Young commended ATV for its vision, particularly its efforts to safeguard films from the 1950s and 60s when the notion of conserving culture

was yet to be widely known. Today, its generous action in making the films available to the general public shows clearly that ATV is genuinely devoted to the preservation of our film heritage. Mr Ng Bo-ki, who used to take charge of the ATV library, recalled the pains he had taken throughout the years in keeping the film materials amid the hot and humid weather in Hong Kong. Mr Philip Ching, currently in charge of the library, was sad to bid farewell to his prized treasures, as he has long considered them a 'family heirloom'.

The ceremony was also graced by a host of film personalities including Nam Hung, Nina Paw Heeching, Lo Hoi-pang, Philip Keung Ho-men, Lawrence Lau Shek-yin, and the winners of the singing contest 'Asian Million Star 2', Alan Peng Yuan-yang, Cathy Cheng Yuen-ying, and Sunny Yu Tin-long. ■



亞視片庫負責人吳寶琦(左)與程啟光 Ng Bo-ki (left) and Philip Ching, the administrators of the ATV Film Library

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安樂影片有限公司	夢成電影娛樂海外有限公司	林承憲先生	陸邦先生	錢伯威先生
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香港電影公司	沙榮峰先生	梁妹女士	劉玉蓮女士	
國際電影有限公司	岑珈其先生	梁榮先生	劉忠民先生	本館特此致謝!Thank You!

《香港影片大全》(第七卷)(1970-1974)

Hong Kong Filmography Volume VII (1970-1974)



七十年代初中期的香港,社會正值蛻變,婦女爭取與男性同工同酬、學生團體推行中文運動、大專學生要求認識祖國的熱潮、香港進出口貿易發達。多調整交易所開業、發生股市狂瀉風潮等事件,可見市面大興土木之際,民間與一個大學等不可見,會更明白電影工學,會更明白電影工學,在香港這個其時正在成形的國際都絕,於業與正值文革的中國大陸幾乎隔絕,將得與台灣尤其密切。



甄珍、柯俊雄紅遍港台,圖為《吾愛吾妻》(1970) Chen Chen and Ko Chun-hsiung, hotshots in both Hong Kong and Taiwan, in *My Love, My Wife* (1970)

— 影中

香港電影史上國、粵語片共存的局面,在六十年代中後期已是國強粵弱,1972年全年粵片絕跡,翌年的《七十二家房客》是一個轉捩點,至1974年粵片始逐漸恢復生氣。上一卷《香港影片大全》曾談及國、粵語片市場如何此消彼長,及粵片衰落的原因。1 當國語片院線擴張,更需大量片源供應市場,粵片公司遂也改拍國語

片,港、台影業互給互補的情況,在 七十年代初更形頻繁。²

香港影人及電影公司於六十年代中後期紛往台攝製影片,促使當地影業蓬勃,配音、沖印、發行、進口菲林等業務則在香港進行。可是,1970年間,一些在台粗製濫造的影片令海外片商卻步,不少從香港往台灣的局面流,甚至台灣片商也謀求來港發展,以助拓展海外市場。至1973年台灣施行加強禁制殘殺、打鬥及色情影片的檢查尺度,促使更多的電影公司來港或到泰、韓等地拍攝,避免新法例令影片無法賣出各地版權。

歷史往往為我們留下千絲萬縷的線索,讓我們追源溯流。在這樣的大氛圍下,大量台灣影人加入香港影壇,加上一代新人換舊人,編纂七十年代《大全》時,很多對我們而言幾乎是全新的公司及演員湧現。面對一部又一部的影片資料,不時當先遇到最大的問號是——這部是香港片嗎?

余慕雲先生認為「香港電影」的 定義是「必須是開設在香港的電影」 司的出品」(見《大全》第一卷的 以(見《大全》第一卷的 以(見《大全》第一卷的 等拍片的 一切黃卓漢的第一、童月娟的新華的 出品,電無置疑地歸入香港片之, 一切攝製工作卻仍都在台灣進行。 一切攝製工作卻仍都在台灣進行。那 一切攝製工作卻仍都在台灣進行。那 麼這些出品算不 後台前都是台灣人的作品是否該 以 《大全》?研究組和編輯組的同事們 經過多次討論,從長長的片目中細看各種情況,再參照自由總會協助提供的公司登記名冊,加上電檢記錄中品地等各項資料,決定凡在香港」二字的公名字中有「香港」二字的全港表」二字的全灣人在香港公司,與電影公全,無論港人或台灣人在港場上,與設定是完全不代,相信將它分為大方。 一起,較能讓這個時期密不可分的港台影業呈現一個較完整的面貌。3

郭靜寧 Kwok Ching-ling

此外,我們亦討論到將一部影片 列為香港片並收入《大全》與否,出品 公司固然是一個考慮重點,惟亦不可忽 略主創人員的重要性,例如香港電影金 像獎的評選標準便可資參考。導演及主 導工作人員為香港影人的作品,實也是 值得鑽研香港電影者留意的。

合拍片日後在香港電影工業發展中以越來越大的規模出現,近年,由此也衍生了何謂香港片的論爭。在史料蒐集的工作上,這是需仔細整理的一環,《大全》系列的工作尤需建基歷史因素,因應不同時代的特點作出討論及調整。

二

說到1970年間香港影壇首項要聞,自是原為邵氏製片經理的鄒文懷離開其時獨大影壇的邵氏,與同袍何冠昌、梁風成立嘉禾,爾後成為足以與邵氏分庭抗禮的電影王國。邵氏實力雄厚,雖有多位要員離巢,延攬原職國泰







偷呃拐騙,鬼馬綽頭,極盡諷刺能事——喜劇年代來臨!圖左起:《騙術大觀》(1972)、《鬼馬雙星》(1974) 和《太平山下》(1974)

Scams and shams, tricks and gimmicks, parody at its height: the age of comedy dawns! (From left) Cheating in Panorama (1972), Games Gamblers Play (1974), Fun, Hong Kong Style (1974)

的董千里、易文等加入,依然穩佔市場。嘉禾則與國泰合營永華片場(交由嘉禾管理,後來成為嘉禾製片廠),而國泰已是意興闌珊,於1971年停產。

嘉禾成立之初,已定下與獨立製 片公司合作拍片的策略,以影星、導 演及資金作出支援,與邵氏家族電影 王國的作風大相逕庭。1971年與李小 龍簽約開拍《唐山大兄》,平地一聲 雷,至1973年李小龍暴斃,期間不過 幾部李小龍功夫片,就成就了香港電 影史上一個不滅的神話。接著,嘉禾 在1974年與許氏兄弟合作的《鬼馬雙 星》,掀起喜劇片的一個高潮。嘉禾 自此叱吒香港影壇三十多年。

七十年代初,院線需求影片甚殷,加上世界性的中國熱4,香港影片銷路大增。大公司極力向世界市場找出路,擴大銷場;獨立製片公司則乘時湧現,有的獲大公司支持,有的以半合作方式互助,減輕成本,增加力量。那時就有不少導演、明星自組公司拍片,例如張沖、謝賢、陳自強、陳浩、蘇門集中宣傳,聯合發行,張沖、謝賢、陳浩更一嘗導演滋味。

三 影片

肇端六十年代中後期的武俠暴力 風在七十年代初依然熾烈(參見《大 全》第六卷〈前言〉「武俠與動作」 一節),張徹貫徹陽剛暴力主張, 流風所及,武打、功夫、拳擊也好, 越打越真切,打仔演員大行其道。吳 思遠的富國影業有限公司就在此時以 創業作《蕩寇灘》(1972)打響頭 炮。當然,最是風起雲湧的,無人 能望李小龍項背,而像《精武門》 (1972)般大打日本人的影片當時 也蔚然成風。

在這段打鬥不休的時期仍有別 於主流,風格迥異的力作,而過於濫 拍的武打片亦難逃走向下坡。胡金銓 精雕細琢,一波多折卒完成《俠女》 (1971),後離台回香港自組公司拍 《迎春閣的風波》(1973)。張曾澤 的《路客與刀客》(1970),將西 方槍炮與傳統武器並用,鄉土氣息濃 厚。楚原的《龍沐香》(1970)是其 浪漫迷離古龍武俠片系列的先聲。更 有趣的是,楚原這位多面手,輕易從 粵語片轉為國語片導演,這幾年間, 《火併》(1971)、《愛奴》(1972) 都拍出張力,《七十二家房客》在粵語 片仍是票房毒藥的時候堅持以粵語拍 攝,成為粵語片復蘇的關鍵;他將 電視劇改編成電影更是手到拿來,當 年雲集高知名度電視藝員的大堆頭製 作,便極一時之盛。

另一位大導演李翰祥,結束在台的國聯,1971年回港後走出騙術、風月路線,恰恰又走在這兩個潮流之先。當時色情與暴力電影同樣氾濫,好些電影晃著新潮電影的名堂賣弄色情,李翰祥的古裝風月,有著濃烈的個人癖好,成為他的標記之一。其騙術喜劇亦大收旺場,後來夥拍許冠文拍《大軍閥》(1972)、《一樂也》



(1973),許冠文未幾自立門戶, 《鬼馬雙星》在1974年獨佔鰲頭,掀起 充滿時代感的「鬼馬」喜劇片潮流。

此時,六十年代風靡一時的黃梅調電影已成明日黃花,倒是1970年間台灣歌藝團到港,掀起香港人的聽歌熱潮,姚蘇蓉、青山等台灣歌星的流行曲受歡迎,由他們主演的時裝歌唱片也乘時興起,票房不俗。在主流類型以外,社會寫實以及奇案式的影片漸受注意,龍剛的《應召女郎》(1973)、程剛的《天網》(1974)、桂治洪的《成記茶樓》(1974)便甚為觸目。

回看這段暴力色情當道的時期, 當記一筆的是,電檢尺度大受衝擊。



《香港影片大全》(第七卷)(1970-1974)全書 464 頁,16 頁精美海報彩頁,每本定價港幣 185 元,香港電影資料館有售,詳情請參閱本館網頁。(郭靜寧、沈碧日合編)

Hong Kong Filmaography Vol VII collects information on more than 900 Hong Kong films from 1970 to 1974. 464 pages with 16 pages of full-colour posters. Priced at HK\$185. In Chinese. (Co-edited by Kwok Ching-ling and Shen Biri)

報章報道香港幾乎每天有青年群毆,歸 咎電視電影宣揚暴力; 警方也特別就 強姦案件倍增,抨擊色情刊物和暴力影 片。5 1971年的一篇報章社論,大嘆十 多部同日放映的首輪影片中,十分之五 是色情片,十分三是打鬥片,「兒童 不宜觀看」的十佔其六。認為「香港的 社會風氣日劣,犯罪案件日增,青少年 的行為日趨荒唐、兇狠,電影的誨淫誨 盜,當負部份責任」,批評香港檢查尺 度過寬。6「兒童不宜」純屬勸喻,形 同虛設, 反成院商招徠的幌子。社會上 電檢尺度須收緊的聲音越來越多,港府 遂在1973年新訂影檢標準,嚴格處理 暴力與誘人犯罪鏡頭。7不過,製片商 認為所謂的標準模糊,感到無所適從。 直至1988年制訂電影三級制(1995年 修訂將第I級分為IA及IB),施行至今。

後記

《大全》系列得到資料館內同人不斷支援,還有各方友好、前輩和機構提供協助,才得以陸續出版,謹希望這一塊又一塊「磚頭」能發揮作用,成為研究香港電影的基石。■

《天龍八將》中的苗可秀、茅瑛;《鬼馬雙星》; 《唐山大兄》©1993 衛視娛樂影業 保留所有權利

註釋

- 1 見郭靜寧:〈前言〉,《香港影片大全》 第六卷(1965-1969),香港電影片大全》 第六卷(1965-1969),香港電影內 館,1997,頁x-xix。綜而言之,戲院商 控制市場、東南亞局勢不穩、片花制度崩 潰、成本加重、電視台播映舊片、粵語片 追不上時代、觀眾對國語片較有信心等因 素,使粵片製作江河日下,幾年間幾乎絕 跡。值得一記的是,當時電視台播映舊電 影對影業構成威脅,業界有強烈反對的聲 音(台灣尤其激烈);數十年後,電影製 片公司風雲流散,大量電影拷貝倒因當年 電視台購入,得以保存至今!
- 2 黃仁先生論析促使這段影史上影人「港台遊走時期」的緣由,詳見黃仁:〈1970年代在台灣製片的香港電影界〉(香港電影資料館《通訊》第51期,2010年2月,頁13-16)及〈1970年代遊走台港兩地的台灣影人〉(香港電影資料館《通訊》第52期,2010年5月,頁9-11)。
- 3 台灣導演李行、白景瑞等就曾在港台兩地 為不同的公司拍片,研究他們的作品自然 不分港台;而當時一些在港上映的台灣片 如中影出品的《家在台北》(1970)、 《秋決》(1972)等產生很大迴響,不 過自不在本書所收納影片的範圍。
- 4 踏入二十世紀七十年代,中華人民共和國政府調整外交政策,1971年間透過乒乓球隊互訪活動與美國恢復外交,美國支持中國重返聯合國,總統尼克遜更於1972年訪華。中國重回國際舞台,西方以至世界各地出現中國熱。李小龍作品亦於此時震懾西方影壇,掀起中國功夫熱。
- 5 報道有〈青年經常群毆喋血 因電視電影 教壞人 美日電影多是誨淫誨盜兇殺 片〉,《文匯報》,1970年11月6日; 〈色情刊物暴力影片 導致強姦案件倍 增〉,《工商日報》,1974年4月30日 等。
- 6 見〈論本港電影檢查制度〉,「社論」, 《工商日報》,1971年5月14日。
- 7 見〈主管方面對電影及電視新檢查標準 對暴力與誘人犯罪鏡頭更嚴格 製片商戲 院商皆獲得適當原則〉,《華僑日報》, 1973年5月3日。
- 8 見黃也白:〈東南亞電影市場 盡是國語 片天下 衝破難關前途無量〉,《工商日報》,1972年1月1日。

參考資料

《工商日報》、《華僑日報》、《大公報》、 《明報》、《文匯報》、《銀色世界》

郭靜寧為香港電影資料館編輯 Kwok Ching-ling is Editor of the HKFA.

「歡樂早場」登場: 馮寶寶與眾同賞 《夜光杯》

Morning Matinee with Fung Bo-bo



馮寶寶(左)與兒子 Fung Bo-bo (left) and her son

香港電影資料館自2010年6月起推出「歡樂早場」,逢每月首個及第三個星期五早上選映經典粵語電影,讓影迷重拾看早場的情懷。6、7月放映的四部電影反應熱烈,連場滿座。首場獻映《夜光杯》(上集)(1961),難得馮寶寶與家人遠道從吉隆坡親臨,與逾百觀眾及好友觀賞其童星時期的名作,令銀幕內外頃間真摯感人氣氛瀰漫。

A theatre experience of the yesteryear is back with a vengeance! Over the past two months, many of our patrons were unable to grab a ticket for 'Morning Matinee' – a new series which showcases golden oldies on the mornings of the first and third Fridays of each month.

Among the audience for Magic Cup, Part One was Fung Bo-bo, perhaps the most beloved child actor of Cantonese cinema who came all the way from Kuala Lumpur with her family. The star's presence made the walk down memory lane all the more wonderful.

流動的菲林,流動的年華

Film in Motion, Life in Motion

蒲鋒 Po Fung

當流動的菲林經過攝影機,也就把一群人流動的年華凝結其中。到菲林經放映機投射在銀幕之上,它把凝結了的年華再次流動,讓它進入別人的眼裡,進入別人的心中。電影資料的搜集、保存和研究,大概就是讓這股曾經流動的年華,繼續流動,流入每一代,讓他們把自己的生命加進去。

電影研究是水磨工夫,把那一點一滴 累積,到有一天,原來也積成了流水。自 己一直都以十分欣賞的讀者角度,看著 香港電影資料館出版的《香港影片大全》 系列、「香港影人口述歷史叢書」,與及 每年在香港國際電影節期間出版的專題 回顧文集。如今進入資料館任職研究主 任,便要在過去的研究成果上繼續前進, 希望仍能維持資料館的嚴謹作風。

蒲鋒,影評人,曾任香港電影評論學會會長。編有《1997香港電影回顧》、《經典200——最佳華語電影二百部》等。現為香港電影資料館研究主任。

When film stock runs through a camera, it captures onto the frames a flow of life of the people being filmed. And when film stock runs through a projector, the life once frozen is set in motion again on the screen, alighting on the eyes of those who view it, creeping into the heart of those who feel it. The acquisition, preservation and study of filmic materials is perhaps a way to let the once-flowing life live on through generations, who in turn enrich it by adding in their own lives.



蒲鋒於2010年7月履新,出任本館研究主任 Po Fung, HKFA Research Officer who assumed office in July this year.

Researching film is not unlike grinding a watermill – every single drip and drop is stored up until one day it all becomes a flowing stream. As an avid reader of the HKFA publications, I have always been impressed by the Hong Kong Filmography series, the Oral History Series, and the thematic volumes that come with the annual Hong Kong International Film Festival.

Now that I have taken up the post of HKFA Research Officer, it is my duty to take further steps ahead beyond the solid foundation laid by our research efforts over the past years. It is also my hope that the serious, immaculate work attitude of the HKFA will continue.

Studies on 1950s and 60s Hong Kong cinema conducted by the HKFA have reaped bumper harvests. As the *Hong Kong Filmography* series has entered the 1970s, Hong Kong cinema of that decade naturally becomes an important aspect of our work in the future. Every era has its own characteristics. The 1970s were the time when Hong Kong and Taiwan cinemas shared the closest ties. It saw the emergence of Golden Harvest studio which would go on to redraw the map of Hong Kong's film industry; it also witnessed the takeoff of the television business spurred on by the advent of wireless telecasting, which brought immense challenges to film. These characteristics may pose new obstacles for our work, but should open up new vistas nonetheless.

Po Fung is a film critic and now Research Officer of the HKFA.

阮玲玉的戲劇人生 The Life and Drama of Ruan Lingyu



(左起)本館節目策劃何思穎、焦雄屏、舒琪、羅卡 (From left) Sam Ho, HKFA Programmer; Peggy Chiao; Shu Kei; Law Kar

6月6日的座談會中,來自台灣的電影學者焦雄屏以「阮玲玉的生與死」為題,剖析阮氏演技的卓越之處以及她的死因。香港演藝學院電影電視學院院長舒琪則羅列史料,闡述三十年代上海電影界如何成為左右陣營統戰的場地,當中包括電影製作、評論、教育等不同領域。最後,電影學者羅卡從阮氏的生平軼事和銀幕形象,分析她如何被左派神聖化,成為意識形態的宣傳工具。(更多圖文見《通訊》網頁版)

Ruan Lingyu was the screen goddess who starred in many of the most accomplished gems of Chinese silent cinema. To commemorate the centenary of her birth, the HKFA showcased again her classics, and staged a seminar on 6 June titled 'The Life and Drama of Ruan Lingyu'. (More available in the *e-Newsletter*)



記憶真不可靠,最近在香港電影資料館 看阮玲玉主演的《再會吧,上海!》 (1934)1,還以為是第一次看,可就覺 得眼熟,尤其是阮玲玉飾演的白露在診 所裡被無良醫生迷姦的一場。事後終於 想起來了,1988年我在香港藝術中心工 作時策劃過「三十年代的銀幕女神:阮 玲玉、瑪蓮德烈治、格列達嘉寶 」, 阮 玲玉部分共選映六部作品,《再會吧, 上海!》是其中之一,那時候《戀愛與 義務》(1931)、《歸來》(1934) 和《國風》(1935)都還沒有被挖掘 出來。翻出陳年的訂票小冊子來看,上 面清清楚楚寫著:《再會吧,上海!》 「缺前三本」,跟這回資料館放映的應 該是同一個「殘本」,當時還同場加映 長三十分鐘的《阮玲玉紀錄片》,也是 從中國電影資料館借來的。

這回重看此片,診所迷姦這一段 戲,仍覺觸目驚心。好色醫生讓白露躺 在檢查床上,給她帶上一副像泳鏡的 黑色眼鏡,然後關掉房燈,扭開射燈, 猶如審犯。男性加上專業的強勢,就那 樣把一名柔弱的女性,欺壓得毫無招架 的能力,不由得令我想起了《風聲》 (2009) 裡黃曉明飾演的日本軍官, 以量度身體羞辱李冰冰的那場戲。事 後,禽獸醫生去接聽電話,吊帶從腰際 掛下來,要多猥瑣有多猥瑣;而白露則 迷迷糊糊地在一片黑暗中醒過來,漸漸 意識到發生在自己身上的一切。沒有歇 斯底里的反應,沒有痛哭流涕的悲慟, 她只低頭默然離開診所,將屈辱帶返寄 居的姑母家,直到看到掛在牆上的輪船 油畫,聯想起她傾慕的男人才掩面埋頭 在沙發裡痛哭。白露從小城來上海時, 在輪船上認識了由張翼飾演的正直大 副,那輪船代表了她對愛情和美好生活 的憧憬。

阮玲玉的表演藝術總是不露聲 色而層次豐富的,尤其在極悲的時 候,跟一般默片的演繹方法很不一 樣,非常現代。曾與阮玲玉多次合作 的鄭君里認為《再會吧,上海!》是 阮玲玉的敗筆之作2,現在看來,倒 覺得她在片中的演繹比她在《新女 性》(1934)更為細膩複雜。再看 片中兒子病危一場,白露從舞廳趕回 家,當她打開房門,看到來應診的醫 生竟就是孩子的父親。那男人露出錯 愕神色,而大特寫下的阮玲王,倒紋 風不動,再複雜的感情都隱埋在那張 單薄敏感的面孔底下;她轉而望向嬰 兒床和站在旁邊苦著臉的房東太太, 一切了然,眼淚默默地流下來,她無 力地坐下,就那樣呆呆地望著床上那 過早枯萎了的小生命。男人也明白過 來了,他拿起公事包和洋紳士手杖, 戴上帽子慢慢步出房間。她猛然回頭 望,緊握拳頭;恨,是的,她當然 恨。頓一頓,回過神來,頹然跪倒床 前。那一刻,她傷透了心,但想必也 解脫了。對這不請自來的小生命,她 是既愛且怨,充滿矛盾的。為了這孩 子,她出賣尊嚴;現在孩子已離她而 去,那男人也徹徹底底地走出了她的 生命,她終於自由了,然而,這自由 已是千瘡百孔,讓人不堪回首了。

《再會吧,上海!》和《新女性》這兩部作品極為相似,阮玲玉飾演的都是從小城鎮去上海謀出路的知識女性,不但吃盡男人的虧,成為單身母親,同樣為孩子的疾病而走上賣身之路,而最終都救活不了孩子。在這裡,我最感興趣的倒是這些知識,當性面對繁華都市物質生活的心態,當然還有她們對身邊兩名「進步」男士的感情。

《再會吧,上海!》裡的白露初 到上海時,對姑母家的燈紅酒綠也不是 完全無動於衷的;當她趴在窗前,看 吳醫生送情人乘車離去時,心底裡一定 是複雜的,一方面對樓下的糜爛生活不 無好奇之心,但隨即想起大副在船上警 戒她的話:「大城市處處充滿陷阱」, 不無警惕。然而,暮色低垂,晚風吹皺 一池春水,眼簾底下,窗外夜上海的華 麗妖魅,還是充滿誘惑力的,令人心生 遐想。那情景,不由得令人想起張愛玲 〈第一爐香〉裡葛薇龍第一次走進自已 房間的一小段文字:「薇龍拉開了珍珠 羅帘幕,倚著窗台望出去,外面是窄窄 的洋台,鐵欄杆外浩浩蕩蕩都是霧,一 片濛濛乳白,很有從甲板上望海的情 致。」葛薇龍對自己的處境,由始至終 都是清醒的,而悲哀也正在於此;白露 呢,我們不清楚她對現實生活有甚麼具 體的打算,日復一日,她是否也終會 變成樓下那種生活的一份子?銀幕上所 見,她常獨個兒在房間裡看書,可能是 她的興趣所在,也很可能是受了正直大 副的影響。因此,當大副在她失身之後 帶著禮物來訪時,她自慚形愧,不敢相 見,及至她定下神來跑去窗前看時,街 道上空蕩蕩的,理想已離她遠去。但女 子的多情與決斷卻也往往是令人欽佩 的,她最終把所有衣衫東西都留給了房 東太太,放走籠中的小鳥,只帶走大副 送她的瓷器花盤。

在同年攝製的《新女性》裡,阮 玲玉飾演的韋明租住上海精益里的客 堂間,她來這座大都市已好幾年,有 穩定的教書工作,更埋頭寫作,有志 成為小說家。看她的寓處,放置著沙 發鋼琴,散滿一地書刊,凌亂中透著 小資產階級文化人的味道。在她傾慕 的出版社編輯余海儔(鄭君里飾演) 面前,她風情萬種,毫不避嫌,親暱地挨著他的身體,輕撫他的頭髮,甚至親自點燃香煙,送到他的嘴裡去,一切都來得那麼自然。然而,這名有為青年,滿口進步思想,卻沒膽闖情關,韋明最後落得如斯慘淡收場,「萬惡的階級敵人」固然罪不可恕,余海儔那冷漠的清教徒式生活態度,亦多少要負上點責任吧。

阮玲玉死後,不少人為文悼念, 但以費穆最有自省:「聯華的導演和 演員之間的關係,是一種『藝友』的 關係而不是『朋友』,這是一個特 點,同時也是缺點。特別是女演員, 往往不拍戲就沒有見面的機會,阮的 私人生活和她的痛苦是不容易被人知 道的。阮的訟事直到最後也沒有一個 同事替她策劃應付。這件事,我們至 今引以為憾。」 這一段話,放諸《新 女性》的故事裡,也頗為貼切。片中 有一個鏡頭,很能說明三十年代如片 中韋明或現實中阮玲玉這類女子的處 境:余海儔來訪時,二人站在書桌 前,背後牆上掛著韋明一張明艷亮麗 的照片,桌中央有一尊不倒的娃娃玩 偶。韋明說:「這是我買來預備送給 一位我所愛的女性,你應該喜歡她, 她是一位不倒的女性。」牆上的照片 代表了她作為男人慾望投射的對象, 那一頭短髮穿運動衣的女娃娃則像極 了住在後廂房的絲廠女工李阿英,是 「進步女性」的典型形象,而在這兩 者之間,就是現實生活中的韋明。余 海儔呢,他雖然站在韋明的身旁,卻 只懂得要求女子「進步」,而完全壓 抑了她那有血有肉、女性柔情的一 面。

1935年期間,提供了一個比較寬鬆自由的創作環境,吸引了不少有理想的年青人,造就了一大批傑出的電影工作者。王人美在她的回憶錄《我的成名與不幸》裡,曾憶述蔡楚生在聯華的蛻變:私人生活上,他戒掉了抽鴉片的惡習;電影事業上,他深受左翼影人的影響,成就了如《漁光曲》(1934)和《新女性》等左翼電影的經典之作。

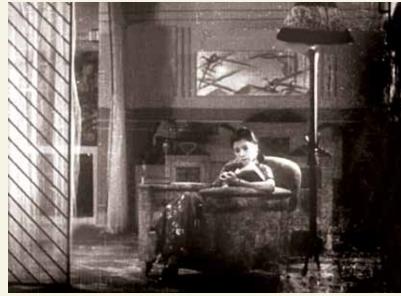
阮玲玉有一張照片,流傳甚廣: 她身穿樸素村婦布衣,正在低頭入 神地看書,這是她在攝製費穆導演 的《香雪海》

(1934)期間 被拍下來的。 1934是豐盛的 一年。在那短短 的一年裡,她主 演了五部電影, 分別是費穆編導 的《人生》和 《香雪海》、朱 石麟編導的《歸 來》、鄭雲波編 導的《再會吧, 上海!》和吳永 剛編導的《神 女》。我們很難 想像一個演員如

何能夠進進出出那一段又一段叫人揪心的情節,而最終還要回到比任何電影和戲劇都更讓人難堪的現實生活裡。在理想和現實落差那麼大的環境氛圍裡,敏感聰慧如阮玲玉,肯定受到很多衝擊。翌年,她主演了兩部作品:蔡楚生導演的《新女性》和羅明佑、朱石麟合導的《國風》。諷刺的是,這兩部作品一左一右,但裡面的理想新女性都合該是過清教徒式生活的「聖女」。

據說當年阮玲玉的影迷中,以學生居多,尤其是大學生,而她的對手胡蝶,則很受小市民歡迎,當中差異,大抵有點像我們六十年代的蕭芳和陳寶珠,分別是「番書女」和「工廠妹」的偶像。1935年2月21日胡蝶動身去蘇聯參加莫斯科電影節,同船的有赴蘇演出的梅蘭芳及其劇團。那是她第一次到國外去。3月8日,阮玲玉選擇提前離開人生的舞台。在《胡蝶回憶錄》裡,她憶述歐

遊之前,兩次登門探訪同鄉又是同行的阮玲玉。第一次阮玲玉不在家,第二次阮玲玉不在家才見到了她的媽媽和養女,第二次時里了面。談到胡蝶這次出訪,不知我上了面。談到胡蝶這次出訪不知我,是是否還有此機緣。」說著說,不知我,也是過極不可以說說說,是不知道她們不知過一個不知過,但我願意相信,她們共渡不知道,但我願意相信,她們共渡不個很人性的初春午後。■



註釋

- 2 鄭君里:〈阮玲玉和她的表演藝術〉, 原載《中國電影》1957年第2期。
- 3 費穆:〈阮玲玉女士之死〉,原載《聯華畫報》第七卷第七期,1936。

黃愛玲,資深電影研究者及影評人,曾任香港電 影資料館研究主任,編著包括文集《戲緣》、 《詩人導演——費穆》等電影專著多種。

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《新女性》 New Women

After Ruan Lingyu's death, many people wrote to offer their condolences. Among them all, it is director Fei Mu who looked into himself most deeply: 'Directors and actors at the United Photoplay are, on the whole, more like "artistic companions" rather than "friends". This is something special, and something bad nonetheless, especially true of the actresses whom we seldom meet outside the set. Ruan's private life and the pains she went through are hardly understood by others. Until the very end, none of us offered her any help with her court case. This is something that we still regret to this day.' (Fei Mu, 'Ms Ruan Lingyu's Death', in *United Photoplay Pictorial*, No 7, Vol 7, 1936.)

Fei Mu's words seem to make much sense even when juxtaposed with the storyline of *New Women*. There is a scene which duly reflects the reality facing the female protagonist Wei Ming, Ruan Lingyu herself, and their female contemporaries in 1930s China. When the leading man Yu Haichou (played by Zheng Junli) calls in on Wei Ming, they are seen standing in front of a desk. On their back is a wall-mounted picture of a beautiful, alluring Wei Ming; at the centre of a table on the foreground stands a tumbler doll. 'This is a gift for a female friend whom I admire. You



would like her for sure. She is a woman who never falls.' The picture represents Wei Ming as an object of male desire, whereas the doll, a short-haired, young woman in sports outfit looks exactly like her friend Li Aying, a textile factory worker living in the room at the back, a typical 'progressive woman' at the time. Wedged between the two personas is the Wei Ming in real life. As for Yu Haichou, though he is standing by Wei Ming, the only thing he expects of women is 'progress', snuffing out altogether the soft, feminine side to Wei's existence as a woman with flesh and blood.

《再會吧,上海!》 Goodbye, Shanghai













Ruan Lingyu's performing art is always subdued and full of layers. Particularly when her character is in utter agony, her acting is marked by a sensibility distinctly modern, wildly different from that of most silent film actors. Her long-time collaborator Zheng Junli asserted that *Goodbye, Shanghai* is a failure in Ruan's oeuvre. (Zheng Junli, 'Ruan Lingyu and Her Performing Art', in *China Screen Pictorial*, No 2, 1957.) Looking back today, her performance strikes me as even more nuanced and complex than her turn in *New Women*.

Take for example the scene when her son is dying. Bai Lu (played by Ruan Lingyu) races home and, the moment she opens the bedroom

door, realises to her dismay that the doctor in attendance is the man who raped her and sired the son. The man is visibly startled; by contrast, Bai Lu, as seen in a closeup, is totally motionless, hiding all her inner turmoil beneath her delicate, sensitive visage. She turns her gaze at the baby's cot and the landlady grieving at the bedside. Now everything is clear; tears quietly run down her cheeks. Seized by despair, she sinks into a chair, staring blankly at the little creature on the bed whose life has withered away too early. Meanwhile, the man also gets the picture. He picks up his briefcase and his gentleman-esque walking

stick, puts on his hat and eases his way out of the room. Bai turns around suddenly, her fists clenched. She hates him? Yes, it is certain that she hates him. After a pause, she comes to her senses, falling to her knees by the bed, exasperated. Though thoroughly heartbroken, she must feel liberated as never before, for the child who came to the world uninvited had filled her with both love and hate. To feed her child, she had to put her dignity on sale; now that the child is gone for good, so is the man who ruined her life, she is free at long last, only the freedom she regains ends up a mass of sores, the past she leads so miserable that she dreads to look back.