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# 卡萨布兰卡 CASABLANCA

导演：迈克尔·柯蒂斯

编剧：朱利叶斯·J·爱泼斯坦

菲利普·G·爱泼斯坦

霍华德·科赫

编译：李育超

中国出版集团

中国对外翻译出版公司

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**图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据**

卡萨布兰卡=Casablanca/(美) 爱泼斯坦编; 李育超编译. —北京: 中国对外翻译出版公司, 2006.6  
(浓咖啡. 流金岁月)

ISBN 7-5001-1625-X

I. 卡... II. ①爱... ②李... III. ①英语—汉语—对照读物②电影文学剧本—美国—现代

IV. H319.4: I

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 056217 号

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**出版发行 / 中国对外翻译出版公司**

**地 址 / 北京市西城区车公庄大街甲 4 号 (物华大厦六层)**

**电 话 / (010) 68359376 68359303 68359101 68357937**

**邮 编 / 100044**

**传 真 / (010) 68357870**

**电子邮件 / ctpc@public.bta.net.cn**

**网 址 / www.ctpc.com.cn**

**策划编辑 / 张高里 李育超**

**责任编辑 / 阿 洋 胡建桥**

**封面设计 / 白志斌**

**排 版 / 巴蜀龙腾**

**印 刷 / 山东人民印刷厂**

**经 销 / 新华书店**

**规 格 / 787×1092 毫米 1/24**

**印 张 / 7.5**

**字 数 / 100 千字**

**版 次 / 2006 年 6 月第一版**

**印 次 / 2006 年 6 月第一次**

**印 数 / 1-10,000**

**ISBN 7-5001-1625-X**

**定价: 18.00 元**

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# 1944

ACADEMY AWARDS USA



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迈克尔·柯蒂斯

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**Best Writing, Screenplay**  
最佳编剧

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策划编辑：张高里 李育超

责任编辑：阿 洋 胡建桥

封面设计：米 大象设计工作室·白志斌  
Daxiang Design Office 010-84801011



## Memorable Quotes

- [Rick] Your cash is good at the bar.
- [Banker] What? Do you know who I am?
- [Rick] I do. You're lucky the bar's open to you
- [Woman] What makes saloonkeepers so snobbish?
- [Banker] Perhaps if you told him I ran the second largest banking house in Amsterdam.
- [Carl] Second largest? That wouldn't impress Rick. The leading banker in Amsterdam is now the pastry chef in our kitchen.

## 经典台词

- [里克] 您的钞票在酒吧里是很好用的
- [银行家] 什么？你知道我是谁吗？
- [里克] 我知道，酒吧对你开放，算你走运。
- [女士] 酒店老板怎么这么势利？
- [银行家] 如果你告诉他阿姆斯特丹第二大银行是我开的，他也许会同意（和我们喝一杯）。
- [卡尔] 第二大？里克先生不会在乎的。阿姆斯特丹最大的银行家现在是我们厨房的点心师。



[Banker] We have something to look forward to.

[Ugarte] You know, Rick, I have many a friend in Casablanca, but somehow, just because you despise me, you are the only one I trust.

[Ilsa] Play it once, Sam. For old times' sake.

[Sam] I don't know what you mean, Miss Ilsa.

[Ilsa] Play it, Sam. Play "As Time Goes By."

[Rick] Of all the gin joints, in all the towns, in all the world, she had to walk into mine.

[男士] 看起来我们还有盼头。

[尤格特] 里克,你知道,我在卡萨布兰卡有很多朋友,但是不知道是什么原因,正因为你鄙视我,我才把你当成唯一可信赖的人。

[伊莎] 山姆,看在旧日情分上,再弹奏一次吧。

[山姆] 我不明白你的意思,伊莎小姐。

[伊莎] 山姆,弹吧,弹奏“时光流逝”。

[里莎] 在整个世界,所有的城市里有那么多家酒店,而她单单走进了我这一家。



# Plot Summary

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This film is the classic story of an American café owner, Rick Blaine, who is living in Casablanca, Morocco, during World War II. Rick is both a cynical and caring individual who came to Casablanca after falling in love with a Norwegian woman, Ilsa, during his time in Paris. Although their affair was a short one, Rick believed that they would leave Paris together, after the German armies occupied France in the summer of 1940. Unfortunately, and for reasons that Rick did not understand at the time, Ilsa chose to stay in Paris, and apparently leave Rick forever. Naturally, Rick was broken hearted.

这部经典影片讲述的是二战期间居住在摩洛哥卡萨布兰卡的美国咖啡店老板里克·布莱恩的故事。里克是一个愤世嫉俗却又充满同情心的人。他在巴黎时与一位名叫伊莎的挪威女子坠入爱河,之后他来到了卡萨布兰卡。1940年的夏天,德军攻占了巴黎,虽然里克和伊莎认识的时间并不长,但他相信她会跟他一起离开巴黎。不幸的是,伊莎选择留在巴黎,这就意味着她要永远离开里克了,而她这么做的理由在当时的里克看来是无法理解的。自然,里克心碎不已。

A year later, in 1941, Rick is running his own successful café in Casablanca, when Ilsa





unexpectedly arrives with her Czechoslovakian husband, Victor Laszlo. Laszlo is well known for leading the underground movement against Hitler's armies in Europe, and for having twice escaped from a German concentration camp. Both Ilsa and Victor had come to Casablanca, like so many others, to find a French exit visa that would allow them to fly to Portugal, and then travel on to America. But when they arrive, Ilsa is shocked to find herself with Rick again, and both Ilsa and Victor find it much harder than they thought it would be to obtain the exit visas that they so desperately need.

一年之后,也就是1941年,里克在卡萨布兰卡经营着自己的咖啡馆,生意兴隆。此时,伊莎和她的捷克斯洛伐克丈夫维克多·拉兹洛不期而至。拉兹洛是欧洲反法西斯地下运动的著名领导人,曾两次从集中营中逃脱。和其他许多人一起,伊莎和维克多之所以来到卡萨布兰卡是为了拿到一张离开法国的出境签证,以便他们能转道葡萄牙飞往美国。但当他们抵达卡萨布兰卡时,伊莎对于她和里克的重逢感到非常惊讶,同时这对夫妇也发现,要拿到他们梦寐以求的出境签证比他们想象中的难得多。

While waiting for a chance to escape from Casablanca, Rick learns the real reason that Ilsa had left him back in Paris, and the real story of her marriage to Victor. Although Rick and Ilsa clearly still loved each other, Rick makes sure that when Ilsa and Victor get a chance to escape, Ilsa chooses the man she is truly supposed to be with...

在等待机会逃离卡萨布兰卡期间,里克发现了伊莎当初留在巴黎以及她和维克多结婚的真正原因。虽然里克和伊莎非常清楚他们仍然彼此相爱,但里克确信,一旦伊莎和维克多得到了离开的机会,那便意味着伊莎选择了她真正应该相伴一生的男人……



## Trivia

- \* Many of the actors who played the Nazis were in fact German Jews who had escaped from Nazi Germany.

在影片中扮演纳粹的演员们在现实生活中是从纳粹德国的铁蹄下逃生出来的德国犹太人。

- \* To maximize profits from foreign distribution of the film, the studio suggested that any unpleasant characters other than the Nazis should also be from an enemy country, namely Italy. This is why Ugarte, Ferrari, and the dark European pickpocket are Italian.

为了最大限度地获得海外票房,制片公司建议将影片中除纳粹之外的其他反面角色都设置为来自敌对国,这就是为什么尤格特,法拉里,以及黑皮肤的欧洲扒手都是意大利人的原因。

- \* Renault tells Rick he knows that he ran guns to Ethiopia, referring to Italy's invasion in 1935. In the Italian version of the picture, Renault's line became, "You ran guns to China."

影片中有一幕是雷诺告诉里克,他知道里克在1935年意大利入侵埃塞俄比亚时曾向埃塞俄比亚走私过枪械。而在这部影片的意大利版中,雷诺的台词变成了“你曾向中国走私枪械。”



- \* In the 1980s, this film's script was sent to readers at a number of major studios and production companies under its original title, "*Everybody Comes To Rick's*". Some readers recognized the script but most did not. Many complained that the script was "not good enough" to make a decent movie. Others gave such complaints as "too dated", "too much dialog" and "not enough sex".

20世纪80年代,当电影剧本被送至一些大的电影和制片公司时,电影名字仍然是《人人都到里克的酒吧去》。一些读者认出了这部剧本,但大部分却没有。许多人抱怨该剧本作为一个故事片来说“还不够好”。其他人则觉得它“太老套”,“太絮叨”以及“不够性感”。

- \* Dooley Wilson was, in fact, the only member of the cast to have ever actually visited the city of Casablanca.

杜利·成威尔逊是剧组成员中唯一一位真正到过卡萨布兰卡的人。

- \* Casablanca, Morocco, was one of the key stops for refugees fleeing Nazi-occupied Europe, which is why the original playwrights chose the city for the setting of their play (though initially they had opted for Lisbon).

摩洛哥的卡萨布兰卡是二战时期最重要的难民集散地之一,他仍想以此为跳板逃离纳粹统治下的欧洲,这就是为什么原作者选择将场景设在这个城市的原因(虽然最初他们选择的是葡萄牙的里斯本)。



## The Stars in *Casablanca*

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### Michael Curtiz 迈克尔·柯蒂斯

#### Mini-biography 个人袖珍小传记

Curtiz began acting in and then directing films in his native Hungary in 1912. After WWI he continued his filmmaking career in Austria and Germany and into the early 1920s when he directed films in other countries in Europe. Moving to the US in 1926, he started making films in Hollywood for Warner Bros. His films during the 30s and 40s encompassed nearly every genre imaginable and some, including *Casablanca* (1942) and *Mildred Pierce* (1945), are considered to be film classics. His brilliance waned in the 1950s when he made a number of mediocre films for studios other than Warner. He directed his last film in 1961, a year before his death at 74.

1912年,柯蒂斯在他的出生地匈牙利开始其涉足表演,随后开始执导电影。一战后他在奥地利和德国继续他的电影事业,20年代初,他辗转至欧洲其他国家。1926年柯蒂斯移居美国,开始为华纳兄弟公司拍摄电影。他30、40年代的作



品风格包罗万象,而另外的一些影片,包括《卡萨布兰卡》(1942)和《欲海情魔》(1945)则成为经典影片。50年代他为除华纳以外的一些电影公司拍摄了一系列平庸的电影,其电影方面的才华也逐渐退化。他的最后一部电影完成于1961年,一年之后,柯蒂斯去世,终年74岁。

## Humphrey Bogart 亨弗莱·鲍嘉

### Mini-biography 个人袖珍小传记

From 1920 to 1922, Bogart managed a stage company owned by family friend *William A. Brady*, performing a variety of tasks at Brady's film studio in New York. After this, he began regular stage performances. In 1930, he got a contract with Fox and his feature film *debut* in a ten-minute short. Fox released him after two years. After five more years of stage and minor film roles, he broke through with *The Petrified Forest* (1936) from Warner Bros. The film was a major success and led to a long-term contract with Warners. From 1936 to 1940 Bogart he appeared in 28 films. His landmark year was 1941, with roles in such classics as *High Sierra* (1941) and then as Sam Spade in one of his most fondly remembered films, *The Maltese Falcon* (1941). These were followed by *Casablanca* (1942), *The Big Sleep* (1946) and *Key Largo* (1948). He also formed his own production company, and the next year made *The Treasure of the Sierra Madre*



(1948). “Bogey” received the Best Actor Academy Award for *The African Queen* (1951) and a nomination for *Casablanca* (1942). He died in his sleep at his Hollywood home following an operation for throat cancer.

1920年至1922年期间，鲍嘉帮着他的朋友威廉·A·布兰迪经营一家戏剧公司，并在布兰迪位于纽约的电影公司里从事各项工作。这以后，他开始经常在舞台上出演一些角色。1930年，他与福克斯公司签约，他的第一部正式影片是一部时长10分钟的短片。两年之后，福克斯解除了和他签订的合同，鲍嘉恢复自由身。随后的五年他继续从事戏剧表演，同时在电影中扮演一些小角色。华纳公司1936年出品的《化石森林》终于让他脱颖而出。影片获得了巨大成功，也为他赢得了与华纳公司的一份长期合约。1941年是鲍嘉电影生涯中具有里程碑意义的一年，他出演了《夜困摩天岭》等经典影片，随后在《马尔他之鹰》(1941)中演绎了山姆一角(这是他最著名的角色之一)。接着是1942年的《卡萨布兰卡》，1946年的《夜长梦多》，以及1948年的《盖世枭雄》。鲍嘉在卡萨布兰卡中的表演为他赢得了奥斯卡奖提名，而1951年的《非洲皇后号》则为他捧回了奥斯卡最佳男主角的殊荣。在接受了一次喉癌手术后，他在睡梦中与世长辞。

### Trivia 亨弗莱·鲍嘉二三事

Distantly related to the late Princess Diana, Princess of Wales, through her American relations.

他是前威尔士王妃戴安娜的远亲。



Was of English, Dutch and Spanish heritage.  
具有英国、荷兰和西班牙血统。

Off the set, he and Ingrid Bergman hardly spoke during the filming of *Casablanca* (1942). She said later, "I kissed him but I never knew him". Years later, after Ingrid Bergman had taken up with Italian director Roberto Rossellini, and borne him a child, he bawled her out for it. "You used to be a great star", he said. "What are you now?" "A happy woman", she replied.

在拍摄《卡萨布兰卡》时,他和英格丽·褒曼几乎不怎么说话。英格丽之后回忆道“我吻了他,可我一点也不了解他”。几年后,当英格丽·褒曼和意大利导演罗伯特·罗西里尼纠缠不清并为其产下一子后,鲍嘉痛斥她说:“你曾经是一个伟大的明星,而现在呢?你现在算什么?”“一个幸福的女人”褒曼回答道。

Though a poor student, he was a lifelong reader. He could quote Plato, Pope, Ralph Waldo Emerson and over a thousand lines of Shakespeare. He admired writers, and some of his best friends were screenwriters.

虽然算不上一个好学生,但鲍嘉一生都非常喜爱读书。他可以背诵柏拉图,蒲柏、拉尔夫·沃尔多·爱默生的名言,以及上千句莎士比亚的台词。他对作家充满钦佩之情,一些和他非常要好的朋友都是编剧。



## Ingrid Bergman 英格丽·褒曼

### Mini-biography 个人袖珍小传记

Her mother died when she was only two and her father died when she was 12. At 18, after school graduation, the lonely and shy girl decided to become an actress. In 1934 she debuted in the Swedish film *Munkbrogreven* (1935). She soon rose to stardom and by 1936 was Sweden's leading film star and got first offers from Hollywood. The beginning of WWII in Europe persuaded her and her family to return to America in 1940. In 1942 *Casablanca* (1942) premiered and made her a star of the first rank. Her acting in her next film, *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (1943), won her an Academy Award nomination. In late 1943 she began working on *Gaslight* (1944), which won her the 1944 Academy Award. She returned to Europe after the scandalous publicity surrounding her affair with Italian director Roberto Rossellini during the filming of *Stromboli* (1950). She returned to Hollywood and triumphed in *Anastasia* (1956), for which received another Oscar. In 1957, she divorced Rossellini. She received a third Oscar for her role in *Murder on the Orient Express* (1974). In 1978 she starred in Ingmar Bergman's *Höstsonaten* (1978), probably her best film from an artistic standpoint. Her last role was in the television film *A Woman Called Golda* (1982) (TV). For it she won (posthu-





mously) US television's Emmy Award as outstanding actress in a mini-series. She died in London on August 29, 1982, after having a small birthday party with a few friends.

英格丽·褒曼的母亲在她2岁时就去世了,而她的父亲也在她12岁时离开了人世。18岁时,这个腼腆孤独的小姑娘立志要成为一个演员。1934年,她出演了其处女秀电影——瑞典影片《门克布洛的伯爵》(1935)。她很快成为职业演员并于1936年上升为瑞典一线明星,同时收到第一份好莱坞片约。1940年二战的爆发促使她和家人重返美国。1942年的《卡萨布兰卡》让她跃升为好莱坞的一线明星。而她随后拍摄的《战地钟声》(1943)则为她赢得了奥斯卡奖提名。1943年末她开始拍摄《煤气灯下》(1944),这部电影让她赢得了1944年的奥斯卡最佳女主角奖。1950年,在拍摄《荒岛怨侣》期间,围绕她和意大利导演罗伯特·罗西里尼的流言四起,此时她回到了欧洲。几年后她重返好莱坞,并成功拍摄了影片《真假公主》(1956),这部影片为她带来了又一座奥斯卡奖。1957年她和罗西里尼离婚。1974年的影片《东方快车谋杀案》则让她第三次与奥斯卡奖结缘。从艺术角度而言,1978年她在瑞典电影大师英格玛·伯格曼的电影《秋天奏鸣曲》(1978)中的表演应该是其最为出色的影片。她的最后一个角色奉献给了《一个叫戈尔达的女人》(1982)(电视剧),她也凭借其中的出色表演获得了美国电视剧的最高奖项“艾美奖”(短剧或电视电影类)最佳女主角奖。1982年8月29日,在和几个朋友庆祝了自己的生日后,她离开了人世。