

大学英语电影教材

乱世佳人

Gone with the Wind

主编：钟玲 李娜 刘汉杰

审订：上海外国语大学 胡洁

As God as my witness!
they're not going to lick me! .
I'm going to live through this!
上帝做证！我决不屈服！我要渡过难关！



北京市外文音像出版社

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Love theme from *Gone with the Wind*

My own true love

我的真爱

My own true love
My own true love
At last I've found you
My own true love
No lips but yours
No arms but yours
Will ever lead me
Through Heaven's doors

*I roamed the Earth
In search of this
I knew I'd know you
Know you by your kiss
And by your kiss
You've shown true love
I'm yours forever
My own true love(repeat*)



PLOT SUMMARY

剧情简介

Gone With the Wind, an all-time best-seller by Margaret Mitchell, is a legendary recollection

of the last brilliance of the Old South. The writer's debut novel was an instant success. And the story has been bestowed an even further reaching popularity since Vivien Leigh presented a vivid translation to the screen of Katie



Scarlett O'Hara, a southern belle raised in her father's white-pillared plantation Tara. A climax of Hollywood, from Director Victor Fleming for MGM, *Gone with the Wind* is more than a vicissitude¹, it is also an old, lost culture revisited.

It is Old South, which today is no more than a dream remembered. People were once there, living with the high strong slaves' songs in the quarters, in security, peace and eternity.

1) vicissitude: 变迁无常, 变迁; 盛衰, 兴败。

Here, Scarlett spends her young maiden years. She is well disciplined by her mother, but her blazing green eyes always betray her covert capricious² self; the one who enjoys parties and the surrounding of beaux. She dreams to marry the noble Ashley



Wilkes. The impending war shatters the golden peace of the South, and leaves many lives permanently changed. Plantations, treasures, and honor are ruined.

Scarlett is made a most peculiar widow by the war, and then compelled into a second marriage in continuation of her struggle for the salvation of Tara. And her third marriage to Rhett Butler is also jeopardized³ because of her secret, stubborn ardency⁴ for Ashley.

In the end of the movie, Scarlett is left only with her Tara, a plantation which symbolizes the culture of the Old South, a place where she could ever gather her strength.

2) capricious: 任性的, 反复无常的。

3) jeopardize: vt. 危害, 危及。

4) ardency: 热情, 热烈。

THE CAST

演员表

Clark Gable



Rhett Butler, who is rich, shrewd and always loves Scarlett

Vivien Leigh



Scarlett O'Hara, a southern beauty, who has unrequited love for Ashley

Leslie Howard



Ashley Wilkes, a southern nobleman who is coward and can not face realities

Olivia de Havilland



Melanie, Ashley's wife, who is very kind-hearted and noble-minded

Hattie McDaniel



Mammie, who looks after Scarlett with great feelings

Won 8 Oscars & 13 nominations (1940)
荣获八项奥斯卡金像奖及十三项提名

Best Actress in a Leading Role(win)	Vivien Leigh
Best Actress in a Supporting Role(win)	Hattie McDaniel
Best Art Direction(win)	Lyle R. Wheeler
Best Director(win)	Victor Fleming
Best Film Editing(win)	Hal C. Kern James E. Newcom
Best Picture(win)	David O. Selznick
Best Writing, Screenplay(win)	Sidney Howard
Best Cinematography, Color(win)	Ernest Haller Ray Rennahan
Best Actor in a Leading Role(nom)	Clark Gable
Best Actress in a Supporting Role(nom)	Olivia de Havilland
Best Effects, Special Effects(nom)	Jack Cosgrove(photographic) Fred Albin(sound) Arthur Johns(sound)
Best Music, Original Score(nom)	Max Steiner
Best Sound, Recording(nom)	Thomas T. Moulton

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How did Gone with the Wind come into China

原著在中国

这样一部世界名著在中国的命运却不佳,曾被当成是有害读物加以批判。1999年1月8日,《光明日报》发表了一篇文章《无法飘逝的记忆——追踪20年前一场关于〈飘〉的争论》。文章说:揭开封尘已久的记忆,当年的主要当事人、浙江省出版事业管理局原负责人马守良感慨万端:如果没有十一届三中全会,如果没有小平同志解放思想、实事求是的精神,就没有中国出版界的今天。



风波源于那个特定时期所产生的严重“书荒”。1978年,北京、上海的一些大出版社先后出版了35部中外文学名著。1979年9月,浙江人民出版社组织力量,认真审读了一部分以往出版过的外名著。经过反复论证和研究,他们决定出版傅东华翻译的美国女作家玛格丽特·米切尔的小说《飘》。重印《飘》的消息刚一传开,十几个省的发行部门就蜂拥而至,许多大专院校也纷纷要求供应此书,《飘》的印刷计划从10万册一路飚升至60多万册。上海一家文化单位甚至派人亲赴浙江坐等,不给几万册不走。然而正当《飘》的上册刚刚出版,中下册尚在印制的时候,一场猛烈的暴风雨顷刻而至。

1980年1月27日和29日,一家地方党报连续发表了《〈飘〉



热和《根》热》、《《飘》到哪里去？》两篇文章，拉开了批判出版《飘》的序幕。紧接着，又一家著名的地方报纸以不少社会知名人士发出呼吁为名，发表了《出版图书要考虑社会效果》的文章。4月18日，文化界一位著名人士对日本新闻代表团说，中国“也出版了像《飘》那样不大好的东西”，日本时事社随即作了报道。4月23日，一家大报也发表了《揭开《飘》的纱幕》的文章。

几乎与此同时，内部通报、大小会议、各种来信，对于《飘》的批评同样接连不断。5月，在北京召开的全国出版局长会议上，批评《飘》成了未列入议程的议程；一位文化名人竟在信中言辞激烈地说：“‘社会主义’不知随风《飘》到哪里去了。”

《飘》的“问题”已不仅限于出版这本书，它已经被一些人引申到如何辩证地对待西方文化的问题上。而尽管出版界的许多领导都不赞成批《飘》，但显然，单靠出版界的力量已经难以顶住这莫大的压力。就在这关键时刻，邓小平同志对《飘》的出版给予了肯定。

1980年6月14日，香港《文汇报》登载了美联社13日发自北京的一条电讯稿，尽管只有几百字，但它对中国出版界、文化界来说，却是一股真正的暖风，一剂强有力的清醒剂。

这条关于小平同志6月13日接见美国费城坦普尔大学代表团的电稿是这样写的：坦普尔的大学联络办公室负责人乔治·英格拉姆说，该代表团“同邓小平讨论的范围很广”，其中包括“美国小说《飘》”。“邓氏说，有些人不同意在中国出版这本小说，因为它歌颂奴隶主；但邓氏认为应该出版，大家可以有自己的观点。”而据接待这个代表团的科学院外事局整理的谈话记录记载：当谈到美国南北战争时，小平同志说：“你们有一本书叫《飘》，是写南北战争的。”外宾说：“是的，现在正在拍电影，有一位电影明星作主角。40年前已经拍了一部电影，现在又在拍另一部。”小平同志说：“小说写得不错，中国现在对这本书有争论，因为这本书的观点是支持南方庄园主的，我们想用中文出版这本书。出版了也没有关系嘛，大家看一看，评论一下。”

一场争论就这样结束了，但它留给我们的记忆却是那样深刻，似乎永远无法飘逝。

Understanding This Movie

背景介绍

Often touted¹ as the epic story of the Old South, *Gone with the Wind* focuses almost entirely on the Civil War and the years immediately following, ending around 1872. Such events as the start of the war, Gettysburg, the siege of Atlanta, Sherman's march through Georgia, and Reconstruction provide a historical background for the main focus—Scarlett O'Hara, her unrequited love for Ashley Wilkes, and her marriages, especially her turbulent² relationship with her third husband, Rhett Butler.



Geographically, the film moves between the O'Hara plantation, Tara, which Scarlett struggles to save, and Atlanta, which both film and novel treat as a symbol of hope and promise for Georgia's future. Scarlett is identified with Tara, but more strongly with Atlanta, especially because of her fierce independence, her disdain³ for convention, and her growing concern with money (a concern more evident in the novel than the film). Ultimately, both Scarlett and Atlanta symbolize the post-Civil War South, struggling to survive and rebuild.

Politically, the film offers a conservative view of Georgia and the

1) tout: 吹捧, 吹嘘。

2) turbulent: 动荡的, 混乱的。

3) disdain: 蔑视, 鄙弃。



South. In her novel, despite her southern prejudices, Mitchell showed clear awareness of the shortcomings of her characters and their region. The film is less analytical. It portrays the story from a clearly Old South point of view: the South is presented as a great civilization, the practice of slavery is never questioned, and the plight of the freedmen after the Civil War is implicitly blamed on their emancipation⁴. A series of scenes whose racism rivals that of D. W. Griffith's film *The Birth of a Nation* (1915) show Reconstruction mainly as a time when southern whites were victimized by freed slaves, who themselves were exploited by northern carpetbaggers.

Although the film provides a compelling romanticized portrait of the southern planter class, it vilifies the white lower class (mainly represented by the overseer Jonas Wilkerson), and slaves and exslaves are viewed both as clowns⁵ and as faithful servants. *Gone with the Wind* was hardly alone in the 1930s in its caricature⁶ of African American characters, and it did offer previously unavailable opportunities to such black actors as Hattie McDaniel (Mammy), Butterfly McQueen (Prissy), and Eddie Anderson (Uncle Peter).

A major theme in the film is the contrast between the land, which the O'Haras value, and the commercial environment of the city. Some of the most compelling scenes center on the land: Gerald O'Hara's insistence to his daughter Scarlett that "land" is the only thing in the world worth working for. Worth fighting for, worth dying for. Because it's the only thing that lasts. Scarlett's discovery after her retreat from Atlanta that Tara still stands, unburned by the Union army, and the scene in which she raises her fist to the sky and vows, "As God is my witness, I'll never be hungry again." Other notable scenes focus on the Battle of Atlanta, wounded soldiers laid in the city's immense railyard, and a gruesome⁷ battlefield traversed by Scarlett during her retreat.

4) emancipation: 解放, 无拘束。

5) clown: 缺乏教养的人, 粗人; 乡下人, 农民。

6) caricature: 漫画; 漫画艺术, 漫画手法。

7) gruesome: 可怕的, 可憎的, 令人厌恶的。

The Mini-biography of Vivien Leigh

费雯丽小传

Vivien Mary Hartley was born on November 5, 1913, in Darjeeling, India. When she was 6 her mother took her to a play on London's legendary West Side. It was there that Vivien decided to become an actress.



Vivien met and married Herbert Leigh in 1932 and together had a child named Suzanne in 1933. Though she enjoyed motherhood, it did not squelch her ambition to be an actress. Her first role in British motion pictures was as Rose Venables in 1935's *The Village Squire*. That same year Vivien appeared in 3 other movies. In 1938, Vivien went to the US to see her lover, Laurence Olivier, who was filming *Wuthering Heights* (1939). While visiting Olivier, Vivien had the good luck to happen upon the Selznick brothers, who were filming the burning of Atlanta for the film, *Gone with the Wind* (1939), based on Margaret Mitchell's novel. The role of Scarlett O'Hara had yet to be cast and she was invited to take part in a screen test for the role. There had already been much talk in Hollywood about who was to be cast as Scarlett. Some big names had tried out for the part,



such as Norma Shearer, Katharine Hepburn and Paulette Goddard. In fact, most in the film industry felt that Goddard was a sure bet for the part. However, four days after the screen test, Vivien was informed that she had landed the coveted¹ slot. The rest, as they say, is history. The film became one of the most celebrated in the annals of cinema. Not only did it win Best Picture during the Academy Awards, but Vivien won for Best Actress. Already she was a household name. In 1940, she made two films, Waterloo Bridge and 21 Days, though neither approached the magnetism of GWTW. That same year saw Vivien marry Olivier and the next year they appeared together in That Hamilton Woman.

By the time of the filming of Caesar and Cleopatra (1945), her life had begun to unravel². She had suffered two miscarriages³, contracted tuberculosis⁴, and was diagnosed as a manic depressive. However, her public was still enthralled with her. She rebounded nicely for her role as Blanche DuBois for her second Oscar-winning performance in A Streetcar Named Desire opposite Marlon Brando in 1951. She wasn't heard from much after that. She made a film in 1955 (The Deep Blue Sea) and didn't appear onscreen again until 1961 in The Roman Spring of Mrs. Stone.

Vivien's final turn on the screen came in Ship of Fools (1965), and that was a small part. She died at the age of 53 after a severe bout of tuberculosis on July 7, 1967.

1) covet: vt&vi. 贪求, 觊觎, 垂涎。

2) unravel: 解开, 解散, 散开。

3) miscarriage: 流产。

4) tuberculosis: 结核病, 肺结核。

The Mini-biography of William Clark Gable

威廉·克拉克·盖博小传

William Clark Gable was born on February 1, 1901 in Cadiz, Ohio. When Clark was 16 he dropped out of school and worked at many odd jobs before joining a traveling theater company.



On December 13, 1924 he married Josephine Dillon, his acting coach and 15 years his senior.

Around that time, they moved to Hollywood so that Clark could concentrate on his acting career. In April 1930 they divorced and a year later he married Maria Langham, also about 15 years older than him. After working as an extra in various movies, he was offered a small part in the *Painted Desert* in 1931.

From this point, his acting career flourished, and in 1934 he won an Academy Award for his performance in Frank Capra's classic *It Happened One Night*. The next year saw a starring role in *The Call of the Wild* with Loretta Young, with whom he had an affair (resulting in the birth of a daughter). Divorced in 1939, he later that same year starred in *Gone with the Wind*.

In March 1939 Clark married Carole Lombard, but tragedy