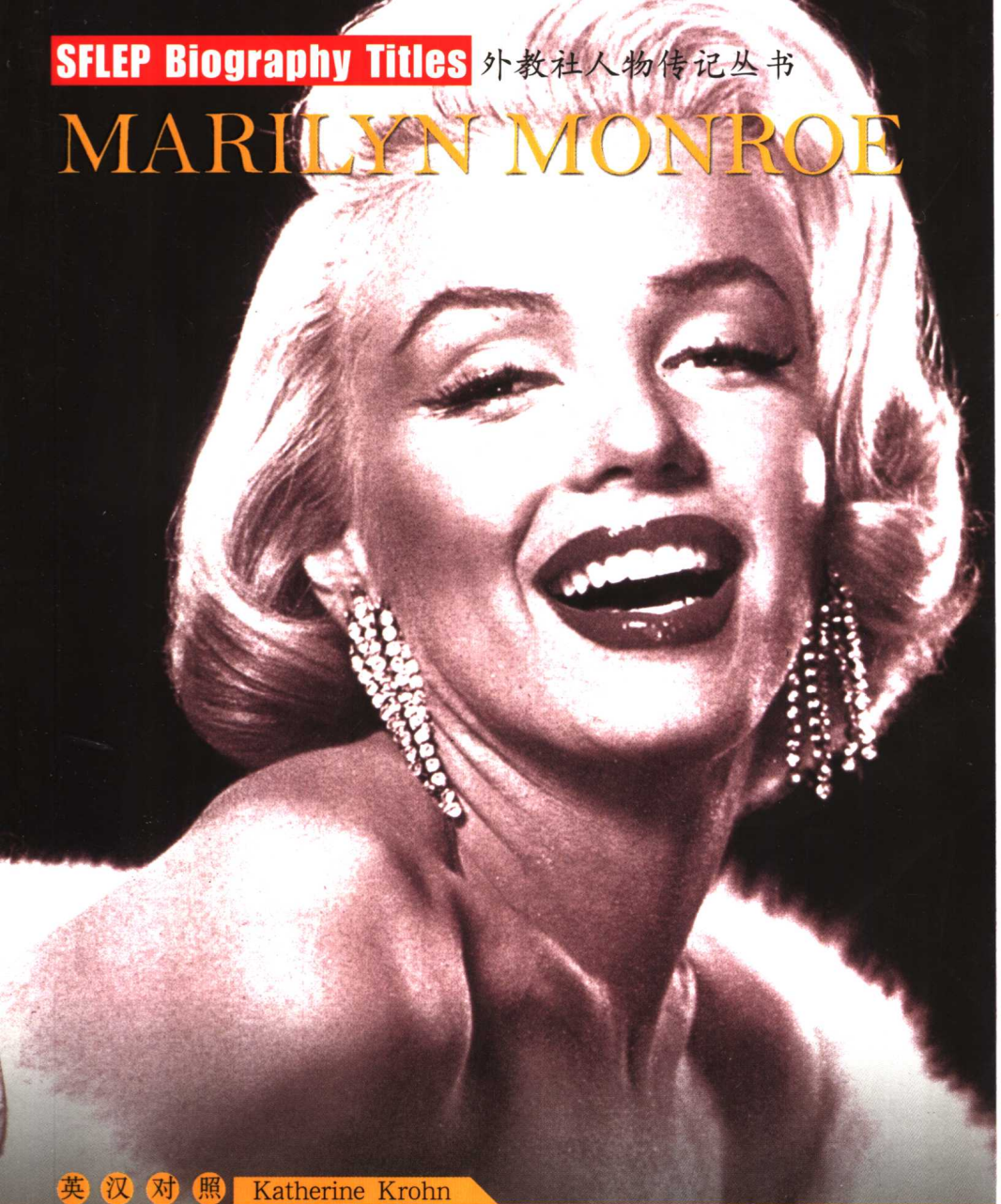


SFLEP Biography Titles

外教社人物传记丛书

# MARILYN MONROE



英 汉 对 照 Katherine Krohn

# 玛丽莲·梦露

SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

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**W**  
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# MARILYN MONROE

# 玛丽莲·梦露

Katherine Krohn

王 晖 译注



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*This book is dedicated to my big brother, Bill Krohn, who made me dedicate this book to him. I would also like to thank my friend and editor, LeeAnne Engfer, for her skill, humor, and unfailing insight.*

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## 出版前言

曾经有人做了一项调查,拥有最多读者的书籍是传记。阅读一本优秀的人物传记,往往可以使人振作精神,奋发图强,尤其对于青少年,阅读传记更可以使他们建立起正确的人生坐标,从而开拓美好的未来。

上海外语教育出版社从美国乐勒出版集团引进的“外教社人物传记丛书”就是这样一套奉献给广大青少年朋友的优秀传记丛书。全套书共13册,人物包括美国开国元勋本杰明·富兰克林,著名黑人民权运动领袖马丁·路德·金,文豪莎士比亚,意大利文艺复兴巨匠达·芬奇,极具个人魅力的体育明星泰格·伍兹、穆罕默德·阿里、魔术师约翰逊,影视音乐界的巨星卓别林、史蒂文·斯皮尔伯格、玛丽莲·梦露、甲壳虫乐队,商界奇才比尔·盖茨,以及深受世人爱戴的戴安娜王妃等。阅读这些著名人物的传奇人生,可以帮助青少年朋友们了解西方不同时代的社会历史背景,更能够激励他们树立远大理想,以积极的态度直面人生的风雨。

这套传记丛书均由专门从事青少年文学创作的美国资深作家撰写,语言生动活泼,故事性强,引人入胜。外教社特邀一批在翻译方面颇有建树的年轻学者对丛书进行翻译和注释,希望英汉对照加注释这一形式能更好地帮助读者学习英语,享受阅读。

这套丛书特别适合高中生和大学一二年级的学生阅读。我们相信它必将成为青少年朋友们学习英语、探求人生真谛的好伙伴!

上海外语教育出版社

2005年6月

# 玛丽莲·梦露

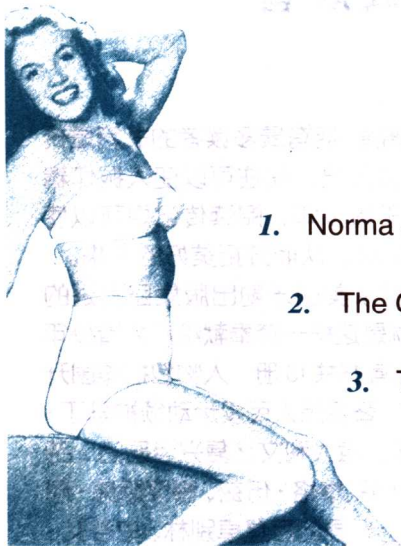
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人 物 传 记 丛 书

# MARILYN MONROE



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# CHAPTER ONE

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# Norma Jeane

# 诺玛·简





“NORMA JEANE, LOOK UP IN THE SKY!”

The young girl tilted her head toward the clouds. A small, two-seater airplane flew close to her house, so close that the windows rattled and her dog, Tippy, barked.

The sound of the engine drowned out Norma Jeane’s shrieks of delight as the airplane circled her house once again. This time, the pilot leaned out of the plane and waved to the six-year-old girl. Norma Jeane saw that he wore goggles<sup>[1]</sup> and a thick leather jacket, typical gear<sup>[2]</sup> for a pilot in the early 1930s. A long white scarf, knotted tightly around his neck, blew behind him in the wind.

Norma Jeane didn’t know that her mother, Gladys, had arranged the special event. Gladys worked as a film cutter for Columbia Studios, a movie studio in Hollywood, California. She had asked a friend, a delivery pilot for the studio, to wave hello to Norma Jeane the next time he flew over her house.

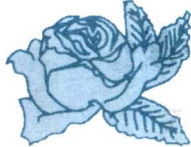
Gladys didn’t have the opportunity to see her daughter very often. She didn’t have enough money to take care of Norma Jeane, and she had been forced to place her in a foster home<sup>[3]</sup>. She wanted to do something very special for her daughter’s birthday. Gladys knew that Norma Jeane would love the surprise.

Norma Jeane would have been even more surprised to know that she herself would be working in Hollywood one day, and her job would be like no other. Norma Jeane Mortensen would one day change her name to “Marilyn Monroe,” and she would be a radiantly beautiful, worldfamous movie star.

Norma Jeane Mortensen was born on the first day of June, 1926, in the, charity ward<sup>[4]</sup> of Los Angeles General

MARILYN MONROE





“诺玛·简，抬头看看天上！”

小女孩抬起头，向天上的云彩望去。一架小型双座飞机朝她家越飞越近，窗户玻璃被震得咯咯作响，她的小狗提皮跟着狂叫。

当飞机再一次在她家上空盘旋的时候，诺玛·简高兴地尖叫着，不过她的声音被飞机引擎的响声淹没了。这次，飞行员探出身，朝着这个6岁大的小姑娘挥挥手。诺玛·简看见他戴着护目镜，穿着厚厚的皮夹克，一副30年代早期飞行员的典型装束。一条白色的围巾紧紧地系在他的脖子上，在他背后随风飘荡。

诺玛·简不知道这是她妈妈格拉迪斯特意为她安排的。格拉迪斯在位于加州好莱坞的哥伦比亚电影制片厂做剪辑师。她托一位为公司送货的飞行员朋友下次飞过她家的时候向诺玛·简挥挥手，打个招呼。

格拉迪斯没机会经常看到女儿，因为没有足够的钱好好照顾诺玛·简，所以只得把她寄放在寄养家庭里。格拉迪斯想为女儿的生日做点非常特别的事，她知道诺玛·简会喜欢这个惊喜。

如果诺玛·简知道自己有一天将在好莱坞工作，而且她的工作还会那么与众不同的话，她应该会更惊讶。诺玛·简·莫泰森有一天将改名为“玛丽莲·梦露”，成为一名艳光四射、举世闻名的电影明星。

1926年6月1日，诺玛·简·莫泰森出生在洛杉矶综合医院的慈善病房中。诺玛·简是一个

[1] goggles 护目镜，风镜

[2] gear 装备，比如工具或衣服，用于一特殊用途

[3] foster home 寄养家庭

[4] charity ward 慈善病房

## 1. Norma Jeane

Hospital. Norma Jeane was a healthy baby with big blue eyes and strawberry blond hair.

Norma Jeane's mother, Gladys Pearl Baker Mortensen, was a delicate<sup>[1]</sup> woman with red hair. While Gladys was ambitious, she was also down on her luck<sup>[2]</sup>. At twenty-six, Gladys had been married and divorced twice.

In 1915, when Gladys was only fourteen, she married a man named Jasper Baker. (With her mother's encouragement, Gladys lied about her age and said she was eighteen.) Gladys and Jasper had two children, Berniece and Jackie. One day Gladys came home from work and her husband and children were gone. Jasper left only a short note behind: he had taken the children to another state, and Gladys would never see them again.

In Los Angeles, Gladys tried to pull her life together. She worked long hours at her job at the film studio. She told acquaintances that her children had died, so she wouldn't have to talk about her painful loss.

In the late 1800s, a handful of inventors across the world experimented with "moving pictures." They made special cameras and projectors that put still photographs in motion. In 1895, the Lumière brothers showed their first film in France. That year, films were also screened for the first time in London, Berlin, and New York. The public raved<sup>[3]</sup> about the new and entertaining sensation.

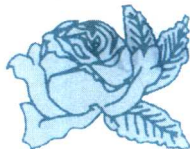
In 1913, motion picture studios opened for business in a small suburb of Los Angeles called Hollywood. The new film industry created many jobs for technical crews, builders, directors, writers, and actors.

Each year brought technological advances to motion pictures. In 1927, the first sound movie was made, *The Jazz Singer*, starring Al Jolson. (Until then, movies were silent.)

Gladys Baker considered herself fortunate to have a job in Hollywood. She liked splicing, or cutting, the film,

MARILYN MONROE





健康的宝宝，长着蓝色的大眼睛和草莓红的头发。

[1] delicate 清秀的

诺玛·简的妈妈格拉迪斯·珀尔·贝克·莫森是一个清秀的红发女郎。虽然格拉迪斯雄心勃勃，却并不走运。她26岁的时候就已经有过两次失败的婚姻了。

[2] was ...down on her luck 不走运

1915年，年仅14岁的格拉迪斯嫁给了一个叫加斯帕·贝克的人（在她母亲的怂恿之下，格拉迪斯隐瞒了自己的真实年龄，谎称自己已经18岁了）。格拉迪斯与加斯帕生了两个孩子，波尼斯和杰姬。一天格拉迪斯下班回到家里，发现丈夫和孩子都不见了。加斯帕只留下一张小纸条：他已经带着孩子到另一个州去了，格拉迪斯再也见不到他们了。

[3] raved 热情洋溢地谈论

在洛杉矶，格拉迪斯努力使自己重新振作起来。她长时间地扑在电影制片厂的工作上。她告诉相识的人，说她的孩子都死了，这样她就可以不再谈起失去亲人的悲伤了。

19世纪晚期，世界上有几个发明家在试验制作“移动的图像”。他们制造了特殊的摄影机和放映机，使静止不动的相片活动起来。1895年，卢米埃兄弟在法国放映了他们的第一部电影。那一年，电影在伦敦、柏林和纽约也首次上映。电影轰动一时，人们对这种新奇有趣的东西赞不绝口。

1913年在洛杉矶市郊一个叫好莱坞的小地方，几家电影制片厂开张了。新兴的电影业为技术人员、建筑业人员、导演、作家和演员创造了许多工作机会。每年都有最新的技术被应用于电影制作。1927年，第一部有声电影——阿尔·乔森主演的《爵士歌王》诞生（在此之前电影都是无声的）。

格拉迪斯·贝克认为自己在好莱坞拥有这样一份工作是件幸运的事。她喜欢剪接电影胶片，这是电影

an essential step of movie production. She cut frames<sup>[1]</sup>, or pieces, of film that editors<sup>[2]</sup> used to put together the final movie. As images of popular actors of the 1920s passed through her fingers — stars like Rudolph Valentino, Greta Garbo, Gloria Swanson, and Charlie Chaplin — Gladys felt proud to be part of such an exciting industry.

The 1920s in the United States — the “Roaring Twenties” — was known as a fun, free time, especially for women. American women had recently won the right to vote. “Flappers<sup>[3]</sup>” in knee-length dresses kicked up their heels<sup>[4]</sup> and danced the Charleston, a fast ballroom dance. Many women modeled themselves after the film stars they admired. They painted their faces with rouge<sup>[5]</sup> and lipstick and changed the color of their hair. Gladys dyed her hair a dazzling shade of red, to resemble the sassy<sup>[6]</sup> screen star Clara Bow.

In 1924 Gladys remarried. Martin Edward Mortensen was a tall, handsome man. Unfortunately, the marriage didn’t last long. Gladys and Martin divorced just a few months after the wedding.

Several months after the couple parted ways, Gladys discovered she was pregnant. She said that Mortensen was the father of her baby, but at the time she became pregnant she had been dating a few men. No one would ever know for sure who Norma Jeane’s real father was.

Soon to be a single parent, Gladys didn’t know how she would care for her baby and keep her job at the studio. Gladys’s own mother, Della Monroe, was ill and couldn’t help with the new baby. Gladys had no other family and few options — in the 1920s, day care centers<sup>[7]</sup> and preschools did not exist.

Twelve day’s after Norma Jeane came into the world, Gladys placed her in a foster home. She paid Ida and Albert Bolender five dollars a week to care for her baby. The couple lived across the street from Gladys’s mother. Gladys vis-

MARILYN MONROE





[1] frames (电影  
的)画面、画格

[2] editors (影片,  
录音等的)剪辑  
者, 剪辑装置

[3] flappers 在文  
中指20世纪20年  
代行动与衣着不  
受传统约束的年  
轻女子

[4] kicked up their  
heels 欢快

[5] rouge 胭脂,  
口红

[6] sassy 时髦  
的, 漂亮的

[7] day care cen-  
ters (美)日间  
托儿所

制作中必不可少的一个环节。她剪下的电影画面或片段通过剪辑合成最终的影片。20年代的著名演员, 比如鲁道夫·瓦伦蒂诺、葛丽泰·嘉宝、葛洛丽亚·史璜森以及查理·卓别林这些明星们的形象都流经过她的指尖——作为如此激动人心的行业中的一分子, 格拉迪斯感到非常自豪。

美国的20世纪20年代——“兴旺的20年代”——是一个充满生趣和自由的时代, 尤其对女性而言。美国妇女刚刚赢得了选举权。那些“无拘无束的年轻女子”穿着齐膝短裙, 欢快地跳着一种叫做查尔斯顿的舞厅热舞。许多妇女都将她们倾慕的电影明星视为榜样来打扮自己。她们的脸上涂着脂粉, 唇上抹着口红, 还改变了头发的颜色。格拉迪斯就模仿时髦影星克拉拉·鲍的样子将自己的头发染成了炫目的红色。

1924年格拉迪斯再婚了。马丁·爱德华·莫泰森是个高个子的俊朗男人。不幸的是, 这场婚姻并不长久。婚后没几个月, 格拉迪斯和马丁就离婚了。

这对夫妇劳燕分飞几个月后, 格拉迪斯发现自己怀孕了。她说莫泰森是孩子的父亲, 但在她受孕的那段时间, 她与几个男人都有过约会。没有人确切地知道诺玛·简的亲生父亲到底是谁。

很快就要成为单亲妈妈了, 格拉迪斯真不知道如何一面照顾她的宝宝, 一面在电影厂继续工作。格拉迪斯自己的母亲黛拉·梦露疾病缠身, 无法帮忙照顾宝宝。她也没有别的亲人可以依靠, 而且也毫无其他选择——20年代还没有什么日间托儿所和幼儿园。

诺玛·简刚出生12天, 格拉迪斯就将她送到了寄养家庭。她每周支付艾达和艾伯特·鲍琳德5美元, 请他们照顾自己的孩子。这对夫妇就住在格拉迪斯母亲家的街对面。格拉迪斯有空就过来看诺玛·简, 她承

ited Norma Jeane when she could. She promised to take her back to live with her someday.

The Bolenders lived in a small frame house<sup>[1]</sup> in the working-class<sup>[2]</sup> town of Hawthorne, California, a few miles south of Los Angeles. They believed that “children should be seen and not heard.” As Norma Jeane grew, her lively personality began to emerge. She loved to sing and dance. Because of the Bolenders’ strict religious beliefs, they did not approve of Norma Jeane’s behavior. They thought that dancing was sinful<sup>[3]</sup>. “You’re wicked<sup>[4]</sup>, Norma Jeane,” Ida scolded. “You better be careful, or you know where you’ll go.”

Every month an inspector from Children’s Social Services stopped by the Bolenders to check on Norma Jeane. “She never asked me any questions but would pick up my foot and look at the bottom of my shoes. If my shoe bottoms weren’t worn through I was reported in thriving condition,” Norma Jeane said later.

Norma Jeane felt confused. Because she had lived with the Bolenders since she was a baby and rarely saw her mother, she came to think of the Bolenders as her real parents. Once Norma Jeane called Ida “Mama.”

“Don’t call me mama. You’re old enough to know better,” Ida said. “I’m not related to<sup>[5]</sup> you in any way. You just board here.”

Meanwhile, Norma Jeane wondered about her birth mother. Would Gladys come and take her to live with her, as she had promised?

Sometimes Gladys took Norma Jeane to her Los Angeles apartment for a weekend visit. Norma Jeane liked these excursions<sup>[6]</sup> to her mother’s home — she enjoyed any kind of adventure<sup>[7]</sup> — but she didn’t feel as if she really knew her mother. Gladys rarely smiled, and she never kissed or hugged<sup>[8]</sup> Norma Jeane.

“We never had any kind of relationship,” Norma Jeane recalled. “I didn’t see her very often. To me she was just the woman with the red hair.”





[1] frame house

木板房, 构架房屋

[2] working-class 工

人阶层的

[3] sinful 有罪的

[4] wicked 顽劣

的

[5] am ...related to

(和某人)有亲戚关系

[6] excursions 短

途旅行

[7] adventure 奇

遇, 不寻常的经历

[8] hugged 拥抱

诺有一天会将她接回去与自己同住。

鲍琳德一家住在工人聚居区的一幢小木板房里, 位于加州洛杉矶以南几英里地的霍桑。他们认为“小孩子应该被看着, 但不能吵吵闹闹。”诺玛·简慢慢长大, 她活泼的天性也逐渐显露出来。她很喜欢唱歌跳舞, 但鲍琳德严格的宗教信条却不允许诺玛·简有这样的行为。在他们眼里, 跳舞是罪恶的事情。“你太顽劣了, 诺玛·简,” 艾达责骂道, “你最好小心一点, 否则你知道你的下场。”

每个月儿童社会福利处的检察员都会来走访鲍琳德家, 检查一下诺玛·简的生活情况。“她从不问我任何问题, 只是抬起我的脚, 看看我的鞋底。如果我的鞋底还没有磨穿, 我就会被上报为正在茁壮成长。”诺玛·简后来回忆道。

诺玛·简觉得很迷惑。她从小就和鲍琳德一家住在一起, 很少看到她的妈妈, 这使她将鲍琳德夫妇看成了自己的亲生父母。有一次诺玛·简叫艾达“妈妈”。

“别叫我妈妈。你已经够大了, 应该知道这个,” 艾达说, “我和你没有任何血缘关系。你只是在这里搭伙而已。”

同时, 诺玛·简对自己的亲生母亲的话感到怀疑。格拉迪斯真的会像她所许诺的那样, 把她带回去同住吗?

有时格拉迪斯会在周末把诺玛·简带到她洛杉矶的公寓小住一下。诺玛·简喜欢到妈妈家去的短途旅行——她喜欢任何一种不寻常的经历——但她觉得她并不真正了解妈妈。格拉迪斯的脸上很少有笑容, 她也从不亲吻拥抱自己的女儿。

“我们之间从来都不亲密,” 诺玛·简回忆说, “我不经常见到她。对我而言, 她只是一个红头发的女人。”



On one visit, Norma Jeane was lying in bed and turning the pages of a book. “Stop making so much noise, Norma,” Gladys said. The sound of the pages turning made her nervous.

Norma Jeane admired the framed photograph of a man that hung on her mother’s wall. “Whenever I visited my mother I would stand looking at this photograph and hold my breath for fear she would order me to stop looking,” she remembered. “I had found out that people always ordered me to stop doing anything I liked to do.”

Norma Jeane thought the man was very handsome. He had dark skin and hair, a thin mustache, and a hat worn tipped to the side. Norma Jeane thought he looked like Clark Gable, her favorite Hollywood actor.

One day Gladys lifted Norma Jeane so that she could see the photograph better. She told her that the man was Norma Jeane’s father. Most likely, the man wasn’t related to Norma Jeane. But the portrait comforted Norma Jeane, because it gave her something she had never had before — hope. Despite what some people said, that she was an “illegitimate child,” she did have a father. And, she thought, he might come for her some day and take her to a happier home.

MARILYN MONROE

