

THE MOST
OUTSTANDING FIGURES
IN THE WORLD

世界之最

世界上最

传奇的人物

【英汉对照】

主编 / 方华文

Bruce Lee, also named Lee Jun Fan, was born on November 27, 1940, in San Francisco, California. Lee's mother called him "Bruce," which means "strong one" in Gaelic. Lee finished high school in Edison, Washington, and subsequently enrolled as a philosophy major at the University of Washington. By the end of 1972, Lee was a major movie star in Asia.

安徽科学技术出版社

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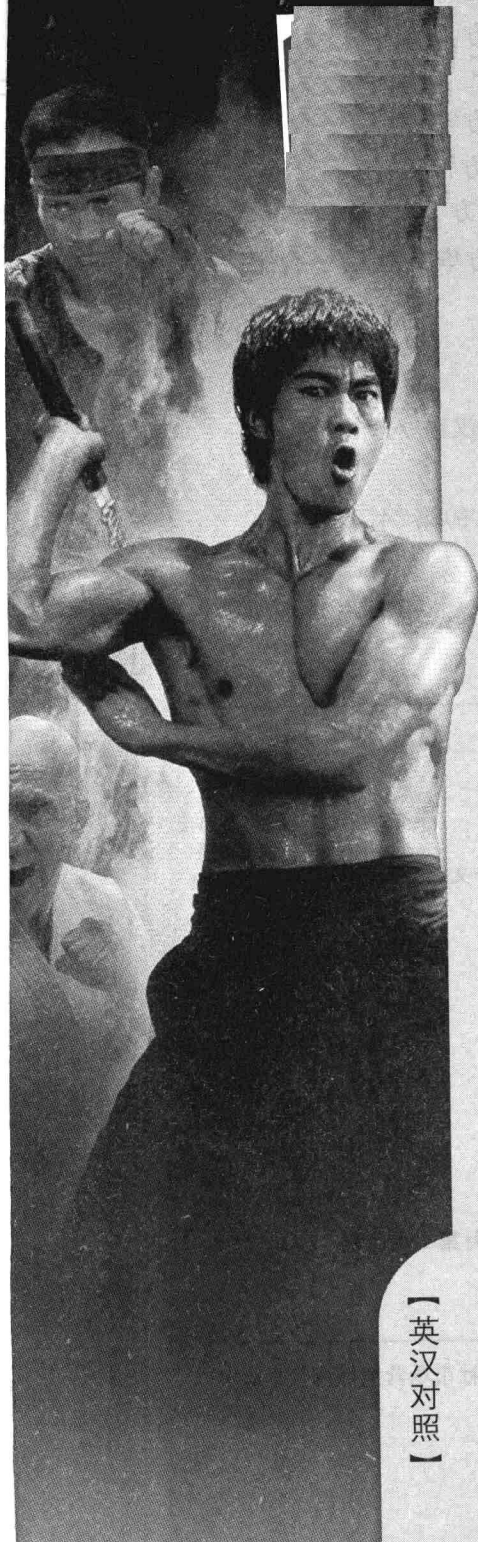
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Part I

Women of Beauty and Grace

风华绝代

Woman in Chanel

穿着夏奈尔的女人

From her first millinery shop, opened in 1912, to the 1920s, Gabrielle 'Coco' Chanel rose to become one of the premier fashion designers in Paris, France. Replacing the corset with comfort and casual elegance, her fashion themes included simple suits and dresses, women's trousers, costume jewelry, perfume and textiles.

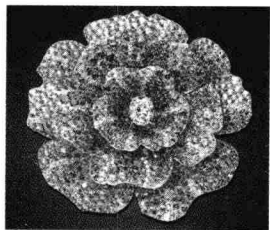
She claimed a birth date of 1893 and a birthplace of Auvergne; she was actually born in 1883 in Saumur-her mother worked in the poorhouse where Gabrielle was born, and died when Gabrielle was only six, leaving her father with five children whom he promptly abandoned to the care of relatives.

She adopted the name Coco

从第一家女帽店开张,到20世纪20年代,加布里埃·可可·夏奈尔逐渐成为法国巴黎顶尖级的服装设计大师之一。舒适和随性的优雅取代了束腹的胸衣,她的时尚主题包括简约的套装和女服、女裤、人造珠宝、香水和纺织品。

她宣称自己1893年出生于奥弗涅,而实际上是1883年出生在索米尔。她的母亲在救济院工作,加布里埃也是在那里出生的。六岁时,母亲就去世了,留下了五个孩子,父亲很快就把孩子们扔给亲戚照看。

1905至1908年在一家咖啡馆音乐会短暂的歌唱生涯,她采用了“可可”这个

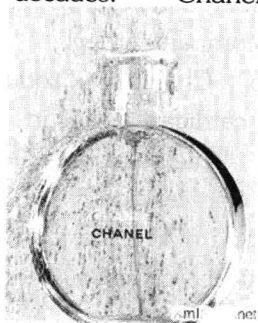


艺名。最初她做了一名富有军官的情人，后来成为了一个英国工业者的情人。1910年她利用这些人的资助在巴黎成立了一家军事用品商店，后来分店又开到多维尔和比亚里茨。这两个人也帮助她在上流社会中拉拢女顾客。夏奈尔所设计的简约风格的帽子立即成了流行款式。

很快，她的生意拓展到服装设计和运动衫制造，在当时的法国时装界开创了第一片天地。到了20世纪20年代，她的时装店已经急剧扩张，“小男孩”样式的内衣款式引领了一个时尚潮流。她随性的时装、简短的裙装以及随意的外表与前几十年流行的紧身款式风格迥异。夏奈尔本人也穿男式风格的服装，顺应了这种广大妇女认为是

during a brief career as a cafe and concert singer (1905–1908). First a mistress of a wealthy military officer then of an English industrialist, she drew on the resources of these patrons in setting up a millinery shop in Paris in 1910, expanding to Deauville and Biarritz. The two men also helped her find customers among women of society, and her simple hats became popular.

Soon she was expanding to couture, working in jersey, a first in the French fashion world. By the 1920s, her fashion house had expanded considerably, and her chemise set a fashion trend with its “little boy” look. Her relaxed fashions, short skirts, and casual look were in sharp contrast to the corset fashions popular in the previous decades. Chanel herself





dressed in mannish clothes, and adapted these more comfortable fashions which other women also found liberating.

In 1922 Chanel introduced a perfume, Chanel No. 5, which became and remained popular, and remains a profitable product of Chanel's company. Pierre Wertheimer became her partner in the perfume business in 1924. Wertheimer owned 70% of the company; Coco Chanel received 10% and her friend Bader 20%. The Wertheimers continue to control the perfume company today.

Coco Chanel introduced her signature cardigan jacket in 1925 and signature "little black dress" in 1926. Most of her fashions had a staying power, and didn't change much from year to year—or even generation to

解放天性的舒适时装潮流。

1922年，夏奈尔推出了一款香水——夏奈尔五号。夏奈尔五号风行一时，现在仍然很流行，一直是给夏奈尔公司带来丰厚收入的一款产品。1924年皮埃尔·威斯尔莫成了她香水生意上的合伙人。威斯尔莫拥有公司70%的份额，夏奈尔占10%而她的朋友贝德占20%。时至今日，威斯尔莫一家仍然控制着这家香水公司。

1925年，夏奈尔推出了以她的名字命名的开襟羊毛衫。到了1926年，则推出了夏奈尔“小黑裙”。她大部分的时装仍极具竞争力，一年年过去了，一代又一代，基本没什么变化。

第二次世界大战时期，



她曾当过一段时间的医护人员。纳粹的占领意味着巴黎的时装生意中断了几年。而二战时夏奈尔与一位纳粹军官的风流韵事也让她的时装在后来几年内的受欢迎程度大减,曾一度沦落到去瑞士开创新市场。1954年,她卷土重来,重新夺回了高级女士时装的第一把交椅。她自然、随性的服饰,包括夏奈尔套装,再次吸引了女人们的眼球,当然,还有她们的钱包。她设计了女式厚呢短大衣,还有喇叭裤。直到1971年弥留之际,她仍然还在工作。1983年之后卡尔·拉格斐成了夏奈尔时装屋的首席设计师。

除了高档的时装设计,她还为一些剧目设计舞台服装,如考克多的剧作《安提戈涅》(1923年),以及《俄狄浦斯王》(1937年);另外她也为几部电影设计过服装,这其中包括雷诺阿导演的电影《游戏规则》。凯瑟琳·赫本1969主演了百老汇音乐剧《可可》,剧本以可可·夏奈尔的生活为原型。

generation.

She briefly served as a nurse in World War II. Nazi occupation meant the fashion business in Paris was cut off for some years; Chanel's affair during World War II with a Nazi officer also resulted in some years of diminished popularity and an exile of sorts to Switzerland. In 1954 her comeback restored her to the first ranks of haute couture. Her natural, casual clothing including the Chanel suit once again caught the eye—and purses—of women. She introduced pea jackets and bell-bottom pants for women. She was still working in 1971 when she died. Karl Lagerfeld has been chief designer of Chanel's fashion house since 1983.

In addition to her work with high fashion, she also designed stage costumes for such plays as Cocteau's *Antigone* (1923) and *Oedipus Rex* (1937) and film costumes for several movies, including Renoir's *La Règle de Jeu*. Katharine Hepburn starred in the 1969 Broadway musical *Coco* based on the life of Coco Chanel.

Kate Moss: The World's Best-Dressed Woman

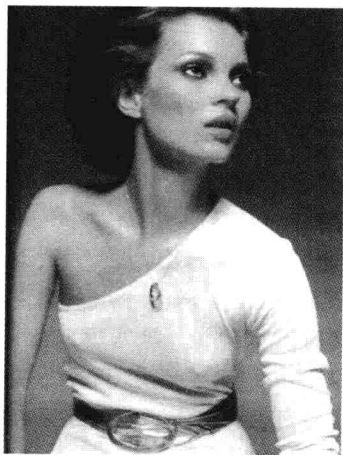
凯特·摩丝：世上最会打扮的女人



回想一下1989年，看看那些当时被认为是“超酷一族”中的前卫人和物吧：人民公敌乐队的弗雷尔·弗雷维、电影《性、谎言、录像带》的演员詹姆斯·斯派德、水磨牛仔裤和身材纤瘦的年轻女孩凯特·摩丝。

Think back to 1989 and what was considered to be the cutting edge of cool then: Flavor Flav (of Public Enemy), James Spader (of sex, lies, and videotape), acid-washed jeans and a skinny, short young girl called Kate Moss.

Nearly two decades later, the first





差不多20年过去了,上面提到的前三者如今毫无进展,都是滑稽的自我模仿,而摩斯却时尚依旧,那是真正的时尚,时尚先锋中的第一响应者。

做到时尚谈何容易。时尚几乎无一例外是要新潮、年轻而另类。摩斯今年33岁了,而且红遍大街小巷。她那种经久不衰的“超酷风头”不仅需要付出辛苦的努力,拥有完美的身材,而且还要有一个几乎绝对是准确无误的时尚追踪定位系统。

实质上,她的工作并非

three are parodies of themselves, and Moss remains hip, really hip, a first responder in the advance guard of style.

Hip is hard. It's nearly always new and young and fringy. Moss is 33 and ubiquitous. Her kind of prolonged cool takes not just hard work and great bones but also an infallible chictracking system.

In essence, her job is not that hip. She sells stuff—or, rather, she makes consumers want to buy it. But unlike



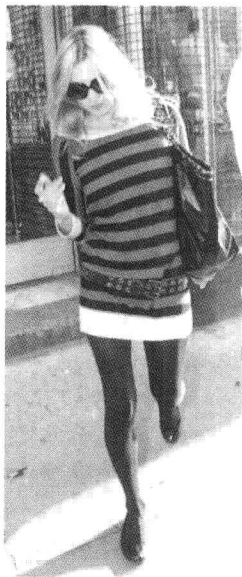


时尚。她不过是——或者，准确地说——就是要让消费者们有购买时尚的欲望。但是与大多数商业人士不同，她不是通过让自己如何伶俐可爱，如何名声在外或者温文尔雅而说得天花乱坠。她只不过与产品近距离接触，同时张大眼眸凝视镜头，仅此而已。

在这个时尚行业中，形象就是一切。2005年当摩斯被拍到与可卡因有染的镜头后，许多人就将她从这

most other people who move merch, she doesn't do it by being particularly likable, or knowable, or warm or voluble. She does it simply by being in close proximity to a product while fixing her wide-set eyes on a camera.

Image is everything in this equation, so after Moss was caught on camera in 2005 in the very close



个行业“销声匿迹”了。但是自从那时开始，她却变得更具吸引力，大放异彩，接连与时尚大牌巴宝莉、朗弗塞奇、范思哲以及维珍移动公司、尼康相机签订了合约。她为英国平价时装商厦Topshop设计的作品集在伦敦首次亮相，立即掀起了一阵旋风狂潮。美不是真理。但在摩斯这里，这句话却是如此、如此的具有说服力。

proximity of cocaine, many people wrote off her career. But since then she has become more magnetic, with contracts for Burberry, Longchamp, Versace, Virgin Mobile and Nikon cameras. When her collection for Topshop, the British fast-fashion emporium, debuted in London, it caused a frenzy. Beauty is not really truth. But in Moss's case, it's very, very persuasive.



Diana, Princess of Wales

威尔士王妃黛安娜



Born Diana Spencer on July 1, 1961, near Sandringham, England. Diana, Princess of Wales, was one of the most adored members of the British royal family. She was the daughter of Edward John Spencer, Viscount Althorp, and Frances Ruth Burke Roche, Viscountess Althorp (later known as the Honorable Frances Shand Kydd). Her parents divorced

戴安娜·斯宾塞1961年7月1日出生于英格兰的山多利根。戴安娜是威尔士王妃,是英国最受爱戴的王室成员之一。她是爱德华·约翰·斯宾塞伯爵与弗兰西斯·鲁斯·柏克·罗什伯爵夫人(后来被称为光荣的弗朗西斯·尚德·基德)的女儿。在戴安娜还小的时候,父母





就离异了。父亲赢得了她和兄妹们的抚养权。她最初就读于英国私立寄宿学校芮德沃斯·霍尔,后来又转到肯特郡的西希斯寄宿学校。

1975年,当父亲继承了伯爵的头衔之后,她也顺理成章地成了戴安娜·斯宾塞小姐。尽管从小大家就知道她腼腆害羞,但她却表现出了对舞蹈和音乐的兴趣。她对孩子也钟爱有加。在从瑞士Institut Alpin Videmanette的女子精修学校毕业之后,她去了伦敦。开始跟孩子们打交道,最终成了一名幼儿园教师。

戴安娜对英国王室并不

when Diana was young, and her father won custody of her and her siblings. She was educated first at Riddlesworth Hall and then went to boarding school at West Heath School.

She became Lady Diana Spencer after her father inherited the title of Earl Spencer in 1975. Although she was known for her shyness growing up, she did show an interest in music and dancing. Diana also had a great fondness for children. After attending finishing school at the Institut Alpin Videmanette in Switzerland, she moved to London. She began working with children, eventually becoming a kindergarten teacher.

