

英语高年级系列阅读教材

DIANA THE PRINCESS 戴安娜王妃

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中国人民解放军外国语学院三系
二〇〇四年六月

前 言

戴安娜于 1961 年出生于英国的诺福克，1981 年和英国王储查尔斯王子结婚，开始了一段童话般的婚姻，成为备受世人瞩目的威尔士王妃和世界上最受关注的女性之一。然而现实与童话毕竟存在着差异，两人之间的差别使得两人婚后的生活不断亮起红灯；同时戴安娜面临着来自于新闻界的追踪和压力，威廉王子和哈里王子的出生并没有改变两人的婚姻关系，最终两人于 1996 年 8 月 28 日宣布离婚。尽管如此，戴安娜却凭借着个人的魅力和对民众的关心，深受民众的爱戴，离婚并没有损害她在民众心目当中的地位。她的美貌和她对服饰的喜爱还使她成为时尚的代表和很多女性的模仿对象。1997 年 8 月 30 日，戴安娜在法国巴黎的一场车祸中身亡，结束了她短暂的一生，她生前居住过的宫殿前一片花海，充分体现了她在民众当中的影响。

本书出版时戴安娜和查尔斯仍未离婚，本书的作者是英格丽特·苏沃德（Ingrid Seward），从事有关王室的写作达十七年之久，并出版过八本有关王室的书籍，是一位在国际上享有盛

誉，备受尊重的王室评论者，同时还是《王室》杂志的主编。书中从不同的侧面十分客观地描写了戴安娜的经历，是了解戴安娜的一部很好的作品。本书语言浅显易懂，通俗流畅，书中涉及许多英国的文化背景知识，是了解英国文化的一部很好的读物，适合英语专业的学生使用。

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The Marriage Today

The wind sweeps on to Lochnagar from the west bringing with it the faint scent of stag. On a day when the air was crystal and the cloud wracks had blown through, the Prince of Wales could see across the Grampians almost to the Western Isles.

5 For much of September and, but for one day, for all of October he was there: a hillman with nature for his companion and 3,786 feet of what Byron called the 'frowning glories' of Lochnagar for his inspiration.

From first light until the sun surrendered itself to the snow-tipped peaks in the west he was out on the 'hill' as the ghillies¹ call it. Searching the crags
10 and outcrops with his binoculars, crawling up ravines, wading through rushing burns and stumbling over rocks worn smooth by time's eternity, and all the time climbing higher and higher. It is a place for caution and concentration, for the monarch of this land is a wily and nervous creature that will take flight at the first sight or smell of man, however princely he might be.

15 For a man like Charles who draws spiritual comfort from a Highland majesty greater than his own it is a place for reflection. And in the autumn of 1987 Charles, Prince of Wales, had much to reflect on.

Diana was not there to share his thoughts. She was in London, in Kensington Palace. It was more than 500 miles that separated the Princess of
20 Wales from her husband.

By now the marriage storm clouds had been gathering for some time and towards the end of October concern over the marriage between Diana and Charles had reached up as far as the echelons of the British Cabinet.

This was not how a romance which had begun as a fairytale was meant to
25 end. But to even the most casual observer it appeared clear that the threads of affection that bound the world's most famous couple together were becoming dangerously loose.

The experts were more specific.

Research psychologist Dr David Lewis, casting his eye over a video of
30 Charles and Diana together, remarked: 'The emotional temperature is very, very cold. There's nothing there, not even at the most basic level.'

'It seems as if she's trying to cut him out of the picture entirely, to pretend he isn't there. It's not the sort of behaviour one would expect from a close,

¹ Gillie: 即 gillie ['gili:], (苏格兰高地的)游猎侍从,游猎向导。

happily married couple living normally as man and wife.'

35 As in all marriages, Diana's relationship with the man she had married had gone through its fluctuations. She had loved him, rowed with him, kissed him, borne him two sons and squabbled with him again. And every change on the emotional barometer had been duly recorded.

40 And along the way there had been stories - some true, others the product of imaginations fertile with invention - of her breakdowns and threats of separation.

But this time it was different. This time the rumours came supported by a foundation of hard evidence. As the doyen of the Rat Pack of newspaper reporters who make their living recording the Royal Family's every cough and sneeze remarked: 'For once we don't have to make the story up.'

45 One of the Royal Family's ladies-in-waiting² agreed. 'There is trouble.' she said simply.

Publicly, ministers of the Crown³ were steering well clear of the future. Then in October a maverick Tory⁴ MP⁵ tried to force a debate in the House of Commons on whether the Prince of Wales should - by the right of primogeniture of being the eldest son - automatically succeed to the throne. It was a sneaky way of trying to raise the Waleses' marital problem in Parliament but the British government's Front Bench⁶ sat as impassively as ever. As it had to: parliamentary procedure precludes such discussions of the

² Lady-in-waiting: 宫廷侍女。宫廷侍女是英国人深感自豪的一种古老而高贵的职业。她们必须具有毫无瑕疵的教养,懂得穿衣艺术,善于与各种人打交道,并通晓进退应对礼仪。从事这一工作的女子几乎都是名门出身,特别是目前侍候女王的八位侍女,不是某贵族夫人,便是某名门闺秀。她们实行轮班制,只有当班才住进宫中。侍女在女王召唤时才得以见到她,否则呆在办公室替女王整理私人信函,或为女王外出购物。目前宫中有六十五名侍女,由女侍长(Mistress of Robes)总管。除王太后年事已高需要十一名侍外,安妮公主有九名(她是王室中应酬最多的人),黛安娜王妃有八名,莎拉王妃有两名侍女。侍女的工作枯燥乏味,物质酬劳很低,如果没有为王室效命的荣誉心和相当的毅力很难坚持下去。

³ Ministers of the Crown: 君主的大臣们。

⁴ Tory: 托利。1660年斯图亚特王朝在英国复辟,查理二世登位。此时资本主义生产关系在英国已有很大发展。在1679—1681年召开的这一界议会中,当讨论到查理二世的弟弟詹姆斯公爵(即后来的詹姆斯二世)是否有权继承王位的问题时,有一些议员认为信奉天主教的詹姆斯公爵无权继承王位。他们提出了“排斥法案”(Exclusive Act),主张把公爵排斥在继承权外。这些人被他们的政敌起了一个绰号“辉格派”(Whigs)。此词源出苏格兰的盖尔语,原意为“马贼”。而主张詹姆斯公爵有王位继承权的议员反对通过“排斥法案”,被其政敌讥讽为“托利派”(Tories)。此词起源于爱尔兰语,原意是“不法之徒”。这两派实际上反映了当时英国社会上的不同阶级利益。辉格派主要代表了金融资本家、大商人及一部分土地所有者的利益,主张限制王权;托利派主要代表了大地主和英国国教上层僧侣的利益,主张加强王权。这两派到十九世纪分别演化为自由党(Liberal Party)和保守党(Conservative Party)。

⁵ MP: Member of Parliament(英国下院议员)的缩写。

⁶ Front Bench: (议会的)前座议员。

55 Royal Family.

Privately, however, senior ministers -- including Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State for Education--were asking just what exactly was going on. It was a question of some constitutional importance. Charles will one day become King and Head of the Church of England. Diana will be his Queen. 60 And with the popularity of the Royal Family slipping in the opinion polls, there were those who wondered whether the British electorate would tolerate a separation -- even a private one -- or worse, a divorce.

A secret two-page 'background paper' was passed down the corridors of Westminster⁷ Palace from MP to MP. Then, in the first week of November, 65 the Executive Committee of the powerful 1922 Committee of Tory Party Backbenchers⁸ concluded that the Royal Family was in urgent need of better advisors -- and that certain 'younger members' should make strenuous efforts to avoid criticism in future.

Certainly the Buckingham⁹ Palace press office's record in damage 70 control is not an impressive one. In 1957 Sir Michael Adeane, the Queen's Private Secretary, had tersely announced: 'It is quite untrue that there is a rift.' He was referring to the four-mouth separation of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh¹⁰ who was aboard the royal yacht *Britannia*¹¹ on a world tour. His statement, however, had only fuelled the gossip and since then the Palace has 75 followed the example of the ostrich and worked to the principle that if it said nothing, the problem would simply go away. It is a policy that has on occasion led to a breakdown of trust between the people who are the

⁷ Westminster Palace: 威斯敏斯特宫。也叫议会大厦,在伦敦的威斯敏斯特行政区,从十一世纪起英国的国王们就住在这里。现在它是英国议会的所在地,所以也常被借喻英国议会。

⁸ Backbencher: 后座议员,普通议员。

⁹ Buckingham Palace: 白金汉宫。这座宫殿于1702年由白金汉公爵出资修建,后被乔治三世买下。从1837年起英国历代君王都住在这里。白金汉宫共有房屋六百多间,但其中大部分被用作办公室和官方娱乐招待场所。英国女王伊丽莎白二世和她的丈夫菲利普亲王住在王宫北翼二楼的一些房间里。王宫里的生活设施齐备,内有邮电局、加油站和水暖房等后勤部门,还有卖茶叶、咖啡、饼干、水果和点心的商店。

¹⁰ The Duke of Edinburgh: 爱丁堡公爵(英国女王伊丽莎白二世的丈夫)。他于1921年出生在希腊的科孚,是希腊安德鲁王子的儿子,英国维多利亚女王的玄孙,曾在英国皇家海军服役多年。1947年11月与伊丽莎白公主结婚,获得英国国籍。结婚前夕被封为爱丁堡公爵,人们也称他菲利普亲王(Prince Philip)。他性格直爽,热爱自然,富有而无实权,多年来甘愿为女王当陪衬。

¹¹ Britannia: 布里塔尼亚号。这艘皇家游艇在50年代初建于苏格兰的克莱德班克,耗资二百万英镑。女王经常乘布里塔尼亚号到世界各地访问,王室其他成员也使用这艘游艇。1981年7月查尔斯王子与黛安娜王妃从直布罗陀航行到埃及,在游艇上度过了他们蜜月的一部分。布里塔尼亚号犹如一座漂浮的宫殿,上面有很多套房间供王室的随员使用。女王和菲利普亲王则有自己的私人套间,有一间密室存放皇家珠宝,并有一间车库。船上还有一个巨大的宴会厅可供举行官方的宴会。王室成员乘船时皇家海军提供21名官员及256名船员为其服务。

Monarchy's official spokesmen and the reporters they are supposed to be speaking to.

80 On this occasion, however, the Palace was not at fault. For thirty-eight days Diana had remained in London while Charles prowled the hills around Balmoral, gun or fishing rod in hand, and speculation about the rift had reached the elevated level of the Independent Television News. It had made the network news in the United States. It had even made the front pages of the
85 usually staid *Sunday Times* and *Sunday Telegraph*¹².

On the advice of the Queen Mother, who had been so instrumental in bringing Diana together with Charles, it was arranged that the Prince of Wales would fly down from Scotland to join his wife in Wales to comfort the victims of a recent flood. They met at the RAF base at Northolt, just outside London,
90 and flew together to Swansea and then drove on to the disaster area at Carmarthen on the river Twyl.

It was a chance, and one carefully stage managed by the royal advisors, for the couple to show the world how happy they were. It was a chance Charles refused to take. They were together only six hours. And that night,
95 and against the best advice of his Household¹³ who had expected him to spend the night with his wife at Kensington Palace, he insisted on flying back to Balmoral¹⁴.

The reaction was predictable. 'Charles Leaves Di Again,' the front page of the *Daily Express*¹⁵ announced. The *News of the World*¹⁶, never at a loss
100 for a pithy phrase, simply announced: 'Marriage IS on the rocks.'

The Royal Family have many duties. But above all else they are expected to be the embodiment of stability of those virtues of family and home and parenthood, even if only for appearances' sake. It is a task the Queen performs

¹² *Sunday Times* and *Sunday Telegraph*: 《星期日泰晤士报》和《星期日电讯报》。英国两大星期日报纸，日发行量都在一百万份以上，前者创办于1882年，由政府支持，后者创办于1961年，由保守党支持。

¹³ Household: (英国)王室。

¹⁴ Balmoral: 巴莫拉尔宫。此宫位于苏格兰中部，于1855年为维多利亚女王及其丈夫阿尔伯特亲王(Prince Albert)所建，目前是伊丽莎白二世五处住所中历史最短的一处。巴莫拉尔宫与 Sandringham House (位于苏格兰东部)一样，属英国女王私有；另外三处官方宫殿，即 Buckingham Palace、Windsor Castle (位于伦敦城外、泰晤士河附近，已有近900百年的历史)、the Palace of Holyroodhouse (位于苏格兰的爱丁堡，1603年以前是苏格兰王的王宫)这些属于英国政府，女王去世后，由下任国王使用。当女王在她的某一处住所时，那里就会升起王旗(the Royal Standard)。

¹⁵ *Daily Express*: 《每日快报》。英国一大日报，创办于1900年，日发行量逾三百万份，经常发表一些民族主义的和保守的观点。

¹⁶ *News of the World*: 《世界新闻》。一份星期日报纸，创建于1843年。

105 brilliantly. It is her example that her subjects¹⁷ demand her son and his wife should follow. 'The royals,' *The Sunday Times* wrote, 'are not "allowed" to have personal problems.'

If that is the rule, then the Prince and Princess of Wales were breaking it. So what, as those concerned government ministers were asking, was going on that autumn?

110 There is their oft-mentioned difference in age. It was something that caused Diana some concern in their courting days¹⁸ but one she had chosen to ignore.

'The gap just does not matter,' she said on the day their engagement was announced. Charles joked: 'Diana will certainly keep me young.'

115 She hasn't. Nor, conversely, has he aged her. Now in her middle twenties, she has -- despite all Charles's discouragement -- a well-developed interest in rock music and discotheques and chatty lunches with girlfriends in the kind of designer-label¹⁹ restaurants her husband hates.

120 He, on the other hand, gives a convincing impression of sinking into a premature, cerebral²⁰ middle age. He likes delving into books on philosophy and history (Diana prefers the less demanding entertainment of romantic fiction). He is a countryman at heart; Diana, like most people of her age, enjoys the bustle and adrenalin rush of the city²¹.

125 And so the list adds up to build a picture that would suggest that they have absolutely no common ground at all. Indeed, when they were married, a team of marriage guidance counsellors in Dallas, Texas, presented with 'blind' personality profiles of the pair, concluded that they were in need of urgent professional help. The trouble, they said, lay in their disparate backgrounds. He, they pointed out, was a university graduate. She was a high school drop-out.

130 She was expected to break away from her family -- but he still sought his mother's advice and required her permission on just about every major decision he might have to make. He had set a pre-nuptial standard for her that he never declared for himself. And for the rest of her life, she would be expected to walk through door-ways *behind* him.

Then there was the fact, that he had never held a proper job - and neither,

¹⁷ subject: (君主國)國民、臣民、臣下。

¹⁸ in their courting days 在求婚的日子里。

¹⁹ designer-label: 标出设计师姓名的。

²⁰ cerebral. 聰明的, 有理智的。

²¹ enjoys the bustle and adrenalin rush of the city: 喜欢城市的纷扰和喧嚣。

the counsellors pointed out -- had his father.

140 'Here is a man who has spent his whole life playing second fiddle to his mother,' said one of the Dallas counsellors, Dr Mervyn Berke. 'He needs to examine that and how it is going to affect his relationship with other women - especially his wife.'

145 It was never quite as bad as that of course. Like the rest of the world, Charles was captivated by his bride's beauty, her refreshing innocence and openness and her easy, attractive charm. She also had a model figure with excellent legs, and Charles, in his old-fashioned way, has never been ashamed -- even in this feminist age -- of being attracted by such things.

150 Diana for her part was in love with her husband. She kissed him at polo. She embraced him tightly on dance floors. She held his hand. And when she looked at him it was with eyes that shone. She admired his athleticism and his comparative intelligence and the sensible way he looked at life and its problems. And the fact that he also happened to be a prince with the means to provide her with the most gilded nest was not a handicap.

155 But in a way those American counsellors were right. There were differences, and quite profound ones, and as the years passed they started to show. Diana can be wilful. She is a woman who will demand her own way and can become obstreperous if she doesn't get it. That grated with Charles. He had lived all his adult life as his own epicentre. Remarked his former valet, 'For the first time he had to consider someone other than himself,' and he found the adjustment a difficult one.

160 He was easily irritated by his wife's demands. He was unhappy at the way she had taken over the running of what had been *his* household and the way retainers who had been with him for years were leaving the royal employ, adding to the disruption in his routine. He also developed the less-than-admirable²² habit of criticizing his wife in front of people. It is a habit he still has.

165 Says a friend, 'He sometimes seemed to take pleasure in putting her down with little asides²³.' And sometimes she took pleasure in turning the tables on him. At a dinner party one night Charles was talking about Rudyard Kipling, the great imperialist author and poet.

170 'Do you remember the *Just So* stories?' he enquired of his wife.
'Just so what, Charles?' she replied.

²² less-than-admirable: 不可恭维的。

²³ asides: 小声说的话。

'You know, the *Just So* books by Rudyard Kipling,' Charles said.

'Just so what, Charles?' she replied again.

175 All newly-weds encounter such problems, especial if they have not had the
opportunity or the inclination to develop an intimate relationship before
marriage. It is part of the process of compromise, of fine-tuning one's
reactions and personality to fit in with the other person. What made it difficult
for Diana was that she was expected to do this in the full glare of the most
180 intense scrutiny any couple have ever been forced to endure. Charles had been
trained from birth to expect this and although it could make him angry, he
knew how to handle it. Diana did not, and by 1982 the word was circulating
that the marriage was steering through troubled waters.

Said Stephen Barry, valet to Prince Charles: 'All the rumours in the
summer of 1982 that Princess Diana was unhappy, and that the marriage was
185 having problems, were quite true. Everyone at the Palace was worried that the
fairytale romance was going to collapse.

'There was no question that Charles would do his duty. But the Princess --
at that time volatile, happy and unhappy by turns, imperious and then pathetic
-- was the unknown quantity.

190 'It was not the Princess who had doubts: it was the Prince. He was
concerned that he might have married someone who could not do "the job" as
he calls it, but he was also experiencing a disruption to his entire life.' The
Queen, too, was concerned by the disturbing turn of events. Senior editors of
Britain's newspapers were called to Buckingham Palace and kindly asked if,
195 out of consideration for Diana's mental health, they would order their reporters
to rein back on the intrusive attention they were paying her daughter-in-law.
Most gladly agreed.

It was only a year since they had rattled back from St Paul's Cathedral²⁴ in
the 1902 State Landau to Buckingham Palace; only a year since they had
200 stood on the balcony and kissed ('Go on, why not?' Diana had said), before a
worldwide television audience of 700 million people.

It was only twelve months since they had sailed off into the Mediterranean
on a three-week honeymoon cruise aboard the world's largest private yacht,
Britannia. A company of 21 officers and 256 ratings were on call to give the
205 royal couple the most romantic, most memorable beginning to their life
together. From the moment Prince Charles leant across his wife and pushed

²⁴ St Paul's Cathedral: 圣保罗大教堂。

the Dressing Bell²⁵ beside the double bed, the ship was on full alert.

They slept in Prince Philip's bedroom, in a special large bed Charles had ordered aboard, and Diana had the Queen's special permission to use her bedroom as a dressing room. For the first time in his life Charles actually stayed in bed until past 8 o'clock before they headed out to take their breakfast on the Verandah Deck.

Diana, full of energy, would rush around, sometimes putting tapes on the stereo, at other times consulting with the chef on the meals for the day.

Charles would laze on an old-fashioned sunbed, soaking up the rays. He used the use Bergasol cream until someone told him untruthfully that it caused cancer. Now he would just lie there. And when his valet enquired, 'Sir, would you like some oil?' he would answer: 'No, my skin can take the sun.' And it could.

There were picnics of salad and lobster, cold meats and fresh local fruits and cheese carried in large old-fashioned wicker hampers and eaten on sandy beaches in secluded covers.

In the evening they dined by candlelight, alone, or with some of the ship's officers, off beautiful old Irish linen brought from the old royal yacht, *Victoria* and *Albert*. And a small orchestra played medleys of musicals for them and Charles wore his tropical mess kit, Diana a simply long frock and some of her new jewellery.

'There were no rows on honeymoon,' said Barry. 'They kept those for later... after the honeymoon it went downhill.'

Not beyond the point of redemption however. Nowhere near it. Those first few months of married life had been marked by traumas of one sort or another and there were indeed times when first Charles, then Diana, wondered what they had let themselves in for. But there was no question, not then, of them going their separate royal ways. She was young, he was understanding. She was also pregnant and suffering terribly from morning sickness. That, of course, exacerbated the situation. But when William was born a vital bond was forged and the marriage settled down into a steady and steadied routine.

Diana adored her young son. So too did Charles. And when two years later Harry arrived, even the Rat Pack of royal watchers started talking with resignation about hanging up their binoculars and going back to the more mundane business of train crashes and court reports.

They were good days. Diana was establishing herself as the world's most

²⁵ Dressing Bell: 整装铃。

stylish woman, to be copied and imitated and admired, who at the same time had the fulfilment of a young family to care for. Charles was getting on with the business of being the Prince of Wales. It was, he sometimes complained, a role without definition.

Nor, by the restrictions placed on a constitutional monarchy, was Charles always allowed to say exactly what he really felt for fear of breaking the rule of political neutrality all members of the Royal Family must obey. This could worry Charles. He is a man with firmly held convictions whose politics are well to the left of Thatcherism²⁶. He would bring his concerns home to his wife. She, it must be said, was not particularly interested. If Diana has any politics at all they are of the High Tory kind traditional to the old landowning class she was born into.

But if that was a cause of occasional stress, it hardly registered against the woes of unemployment and mortgages and urban despair many newly married couples were having to face. There were always nannies and cooks, valets, and maids, gardeners and housekeepers to help ease the domestic strain. And not many young wives start their married life with a mansion in the country, a home in a palace in London, not counting the country retreats in Scotland and Norfolk and Windsor (even if the last lot did come with the in-laws).

Even by the standards of the landed aristocracy Diana had married well. In fact she couldn't have married better. On paper that is.

There is a price to be paid, however, for membership of the most exclusive family in the world. There is the constant attention -- at first fun and flattering, then annoying -- which can induce claustrophobic depression.

There are subtler club fees to be met. The Royal Family is all-embracing. Upon joining, newcomers must surrender themselves to the protocols and habits already established. Holidays are pre-planned by tradition and for Diana to persuade her husband to take those summer breaks in Spain with King Juan Carlos constitutes a major breakthrough. Newcomers to the fold are expected to discard old friends and old ways.

And spontaneity is frowned upon except in the most carefully pre-arranged circumstances like a visit to a children's hospital where Diana is expected to embrace a child 'spontaneously'.

²⁶ Thatcherism: 撒切尔主义。玛格丽特·撒切尔夫人 (Margret Thatcher) 作为英国历史上第一任女首相在其任职期间 (1979-1991) 对国内经济主张少实行政府干预, 大力推广国营企业私有化; 在国际事务中同情、支持美国, 在欧洲共同体内独树一帜、立场顽固。这些主张以及因此而采取的一系列政策、策略被西方的政治家们及新闻界称为撒切尔主义。

In older times, before the advent of the telescopic lens and the long-range microphone, the Royal Family could more or less do what it wanted, provided its members remembered to turn up at the requisite State occasions. They could hunt and shoot and drink and smoke and wear extravagant furs secure in the knowledge that their private life would remain private. They could maintain their mistresses, and the Queen's great-grandfather, Edward VII, maintained several. Since the reign of George V, however, propriety in all things has been expected -- indeed enforced -- by weight of public opinion. Britain, like every other Western society, suffers its share of divorce and drunkenness and marital indifference. At the same time it has learned to accommodate the social trends of feminism and equal opportunity and gay rights and 'liberation' in the sexual and intellectual sense of the word. They are movements that are supposed to have passed the Royal Family by. It is supposed to remain in a permanent time warp, a nice suburban middle-class family peeking out at life from behind the net curtains of the 1950s.

To be cast in this role by the accident of birth has proved difficult enough. For Diana it has proved a strain that at times has verged on the intolerable. Glamorous and beautiful, wilful and just a little bit spoilt (and with at least twenty servants on call it would be hard not to be), Diana must have felt that her young life was passing her by in a labour of official banquets and boring dinner parties with an older husband who, as a friend says, 'didn't or wouldn't' understand her urges and interests.

By some accounts Diana was an emotional disaster waiting to happen and stories started appearing, in both Britain and America, telling of disharmony and tantrums and 'malice in the Palace'. They were an over dramatization. Diana, a wife and a mother almost before she became a woman, was simply growing up. The ingenue peeking out from under a schoolgirl fringe of hair had been replaced by someone more sophisticated, much more assured who was no longer prepared follow, doe-like, where her husband chose to lead.

It was here that the 'Fergie Factor' came into play. Sarah Ferguson has approached marriage to Prince Andrew²⁷ with a singular determination to maintain her independence and it is an example that Diana has followed. She began going out more -- without Charles. She started inviting *her* friends back to Kensington Place for late night supper parties. She discovered, as if she didn't intuitively know it already, that she had much more in common with the

²⁷ Prince Andrew: 安德鲁王子。他生于1960年2月19日, 是伊丽莎白二世的第三个孩子, 曾在苏格兰、英格兰、加拿大等地读书, 现为英国皇家海军军官。

crowd of 'Sloanes' that Fergie introduced her to than she had with the Laurens van der Posts so favored by Charles.

Charles did not approve. But Diana had set her course. From now on, she told a newspaper reportent who has known her for ten years, she and her husband would be going their own ways 'more and more'.

The first indication of precisely what she meant by that remark came in Switzerland during the winter 1987. Charles and Diana were staying in a rented chalet at Wolfgang near Klosters. At night Diana would go out to discotheques while Charles, who was not impressed by the 'Hooray Henry' antics of some of his younger fellow guests, stayed behind and retired early to bed.

There was, of course, an acceptable explanation for this. The Princess of Wales likes nightclubs and dancing. Charles does not. 'I always end up paying the bill,' he grumbles, 'and I hardly ever drink anything.'

When she returned to London, however, while Charles stayed on for a few extra days, he suddenly started turning up in the clubs he had refused to visit with his wife.

And on to this unsettled marital horizon strode the handsome figure of one Philip Dunne.

He is tall and dark haired with a well-developed appreciation of his own good looks. Educated at Eton²⁸ and a godson of Princess Alexandra²⁹, he is the son of the Lord Lieutenant³⁰ of Hereford and Worcester and his family home is stately Gatley Park near Leominster. He was a good friend of Fergie. And he bore with him a lady's man.³¹

The Princess of Wales was smitten. And when the 28-year-old Dunne joined the royal party in Klosters it was obvious that the two got on very well together.

²⁸ 这里指 Eton College(伊顿公学)。这所学校是英国著名的贵族中学, 1449 年创办于伊顿镇(英格兰南部城镇, 在伦敦以西), 只招收男生, 毕业生多升入牛津或剑桥等大学。

²⁹ Princess Alexandra: 亚历山德拉公主。她父亲是乔治六世的弟弟, 她是伊丽莎白二世的堂妹。她儿时的生活并不富裕, 经常拾伊丽莎白公主和玛格丽特公主的旧衣服穿, 但这也使她向往过普通生活。她的母亲很希望她嫁给希腊王储, 但她拒绝。她与 Angus Ogilvy 情投意合, 但 Angus 不是艾尔利伯爵的长子, 无法继承伯爵封号, 而亚历山德拉公主也因为女性而不能将贵族头衔传给后代。因此, 她母亲不愿意同意这桩婚事。英国王室婚姻法(乔治三世时代制定)规定: 凡乔治二世后代的婚姻须经执政王的批准, 经国玺大臣的认可并在枢密院宣布, 载入枢密院名册中, 公主为此事请求女王批准, 居然如愿以偿。女王还同意封 Ogilvy 为伯爵, Ogilvy 在公主的赞同下, 婉言谢绝了女王的美意。

³⁰ Lord Lieutenant: (英国) 郡治安长官。

³¹ a lady's man: 喜欢在妇女中厮混、献殷勤的男子。

The drumbeat of rumour had started, however. First in the better salons of London and then in the gossip columns, stories circulated of Diana's attachment to the young merchant banker.

It did not help appearances when Dunne turned up by Diana's side at Royal Ascot.

Then came the wedding of the Duke³² of Beaufort's son, the Marquis³³ of Worcester (a gangling figure known as Bunter), to the actress Rachel Ward's sister Tracy.

Charles and Diana, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of York, arrived early for the dance while their hosts were still having dinner. In certain higher reaches of the British aristocracy the Royal Family are regarded with an indifference that can border on contempt (they are regularly referred to as 'the Germans' or 'the Krauts'³⁴, references to the Windsors' Hanoverian³⁵ antecedents). And a number of the revellers failed to rise to their feet as protocol demands.

But if the royal arrival went almost unobserved other events that evening did not.

One of the guests was Charles's former girlfriend Anna Wallace. Their relationship had been ill-starred; on a visit to Windsor Castle some years before, for instance, Charles had scuttled away in search of the champagne Anna had asked for, only to return a long few minutes later with a bottle of brown ale he had commandeered from one of the Guardsmen and the sad explanation 'Mummy's got the key to the drinks cupboard.' The two still keep in touch, however, and see each other occasionally when they are both out hunting with the Belvoir. They saw each other that night and interior designer Nicki Haslem, who knows both Charles and Diana well, was dispatched across the canvassed room to instruct Anna to prepare herself to dance with the Prince of Wales.

Once back at his own table, Charles then locked himself in conversation with Camilla Parker-Bowles, the wife of the Colonel of the Household Cavalry. There had been a time when Diana would have been enraged by her husband's behaviour. Prone to jealousy, she had always shown signs of unease when Charles spoke to any woman with whom he had once been linked. And

³² Duke: 公爵。

³³ Marquis: 侯爵。

³⁴ Kraut: [贬]德国佬。

³⁵ Hanoverian: (Hanover) 汉诺威王朝的。汉诺威王朝 (Hanover) 包括乔治一世、乔治二世、乔治三世、乔治四世和维多利亚女王, 时间从 1714 年乔治一世登位到 1901 年维多利亚女王逝世。

for the first few years of their marriage, Diana had pointedly excluded Mrs Parker-Bowles -- who, married though she was, had been a close friend of the heir to the throne during his bachelorship -- from Kensington Palace and Highgrove.

375 Now Diana was unconcerned. Her husband could speak to whom he liked. And whilst he did, she went off to enjoy herself. She dragged someone she had never met on to the dance floor and engaged him in fifteen minutes of frenetic arm wavings and leg kickings -- much to the embarrassment of the young man who did not find her 'windmill' style of dancing aesthetically
380 pleasing.

'She seemed to be having a wonderful time.' one of the guests remarked afterwards, but, 'It was not the way you'd expect to see the future Queen behaving.'

Charles left early and, by one salacious account, he stopped on the way
385 to tell Anna Wallace that he was not happy with his life. Diana carried on dancing until 6 o'clock in the morning, pausing only long enough to wipe her forehead on the hem of her gown.

And one of her dancing partners was Philip Dunne.

His name cropped up again when it was mistakenly reported that he had
390 accompanied her to a David Bowie concert at Wembley. In fact her escort was Major Waterhouse, who took the muddle up with gentlemanly good grace. 'I find the whole thing amusing,' he said afterwards.

Then, on a more serious note, he added: "There has been a lot of talk about the Princess and Philip. It is absurd to say they are having an affair. The
395 allegation is totally untrue.'

Diana's friend, newsagent heiress Kate Menzies, agreed. 'It's nonsense,' she said.

They were telling the truth. That Diana found Dunne an engaging and attractive companion, as many other women have, is not in question -- not that
400 he wasn't flattered by her flirtatious attention. And it was no secret amongst her friends that Diana was intent on enjoying herself and in her own way more than she had done previously.

But she is a devoted mother. And after seven years of marriage she knew full well her royal parameters. To stray beyond them would have been all but
405 inconceivable for a young woman who has the example of her own parents' marital disaster to remind her what the consequences could be. But if Diana's friends were convinced of her propriety, Prince Charles was more