



一本书看遍

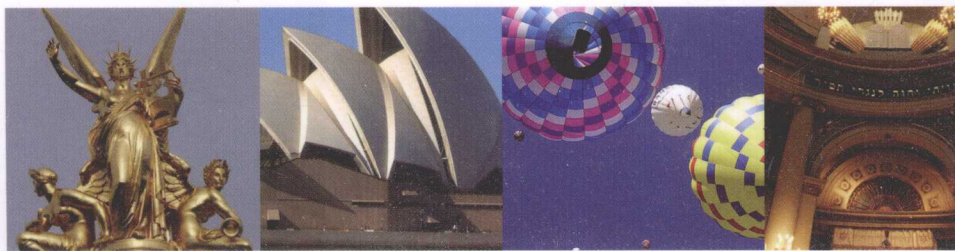
HUMANITIES IN ENGLISH

杨 泱◎编译

品历史知识，赏西方文化，
行艺术之旅，增人文涵养。

世界艺术节

ART
Festival



一堂丰富的人文英语课——现代人应该了解的西方历史、文化、艺术、风俗……

陕西师范大学出版总社有限公司

SHAANXI NORMAL UNIVERSITY GENERAL PUBLISHING HOUSE CO., LTD.

人文英语
HUMANITIES
IN ENGLISH



一本书看遍世界艺术节

A VERY SHORT VIEW OF ART FESTIVAL

杨 泱◎编译

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Foreword

培养人文素质 成就国际通才

若想精通一门语言，没有对其文化背景的深入了解恐怕永远难登大雅之堂。在全球化日益成为国际主流的今天，英语作为西方文化头牌语言的重要性已日益凸显——今日世界，恐怕在地球上的任何角落人们都可以用英语问路、用英语聊天、用英语购物、用英语交友、用英语在跨文化间作深度交流——奔驰等国际性大公司的工作语言是英语，并购了IBM的联想公司也决定用英语作为工作语言。

正如许多西方人热切地想了解中国文化一样，中国的英语学习及爱好者对西方文化及人文的了解也处于热切的需求当中。是的，如果对西方的历史、文学、艺术、宗教、哲学没有一个最基本的了解，就连看好莱坞大片都会成为一个问题；而西方文化贡献给社会的普世价值恰恰是它深厚的人文传统及“民主、自由、博爱”等现代理念，不了解这些，则与任何稍有层次和品位的西方人的交流都将难以顺畅。

此外，国内的英语学习者如再停留在日常生活的 English In General 的层次上，必将难以适应深度沟通和交流的需要，因此，对专业英语及文化背景的深入了解和



学习将是提升英语能力的必由之路。有鉴于此，本套丛书为读者奉上原汁原味的人文阅读精华，其或选自原典正文、或选自专业教材、或选自网络热贴，由精研此业者掇菁撷华，辑录成册，希望能帮助读者在学习英语的同时又能品位西方文化的独特魅力。在辑录过程中，我们力求摒弃学校教育的僵硬和枯燥，代之以更加生动、更加全面的通识阅读范本。我们写历史，致力于拨开其厚重压抑而倾向于读者感兴趣的文化、建筑、艺术、风俗等人文知识；我们写文学，力求抛开一般文学史纲目划分的束缚而代之以切合各国风情又适合读者阅读的脉络。

读万卷书行万里路，在我们无法踏上万里之路以愉耳目的时候，我们可以用阅读来滋养心灵，拓展人生版图。于某一日午后，抛开世俗的纷扰，挑一静谧之处，一杯香茗，几卷书册，品文化，长知识，学英语，在书页和文字之间触摸大千世界的真谛，在阅读中将知识内化成自己的修养，人生至乐。

文化共语言同飞，思想与阅读共舞。让我们的目光穿越时光、穿越语言，在原汁原味的英语阅读中品位人类文明共有的人文素质、人文素养、人文情怀、人文理念……并在此过程中成就自己的文化修养及完美人生。

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第一章 戛纳国际电影节



Festival De Cannes, 也译作康城或坎城电影节, 是世界最大、最重要的电影节之一。戛纳电影节因大海、美女和阳光 (Sea Sex Sun) 而被称为 3S 电影节。

1. Cannes International Film Festival— Venice's Folly, Cannes' Triumph 戛纳国际电影节——威尼斯的拙举，戛纳的成功

On the surface, a city such as Cannes perhaps might not strike you as the place to host the world's most famous film festival. It's not a capital city, or even near one. Yes, cinema was invented in France—but that was in Paris, not Cannes. And sure, the weather in Cannes may be nice, but that certainly isn't a unique selling point. So just how did a reasonably small resort town end up hosting the most prestigious film festival there is?

旅游小城戛纳虽拥有宜人的气候，但要说与巴黎这样的国际都市相比，却难以望其项背。是什么令戛纳一举成为承办世界级电影节的城市？让我们拭目以待，跟着行文一起揭开这一秘密。

Like much of the world as we know it today, the

1939 年，法国为了对抗当时受意大利法西斯政权控制的威尼斯国际电影节，决定创办法国自己的国际电影节。

Cannes Film Festival exists as an indirect result of the rise of the fascist regimes¹ in Europe during the 1930s. Its roots date back to 1932 when the first competitive international film festival was held in Venice². In those days, the Mostra di Venezia³—and chiefly its awards—was as much about the national prestige of the participating countries as it was about the films. As the decade marched on, both the official selection and the prize-winners began to noticeably favor the countries of the fascist alliance⁴, particularly Germany and Italy.

1939 年, 法国为了对抗当时受意大利法西斯政权控制的威尼斯国际电影节, 决定创办法国自己的国际电影节。但第二次世界大战爆发一度使筹备工作停顿下来。大战结束后, 于 1946 年 9 月 20 日在法国南部旅游胜地戛纳举办了首届电影节。

Matters came to a head in 1938 when **Jean Renoir's "La Grande Illusion"** was overlooked for the festival's top prize -known back then as the Coppa Mussolini ("Mussolini Cup")—despite being the clear favorite amongst both festival goers and jury members. Instead, the Coppa was jointly—awarded to a two-part German film called "Olympia", commissioned by Joseph Goebbels to document Nazi successes at the 1938 Berlin Olympics; and "Luciano Serra, Pilota", made under the supervision of Il Duce's own son. When the results were announced, the French were of course outraged⁵ and withdrew from the festival. Both the British and American jury members also resigned in protest at the idea that politics and ideology were able to stamp all over artistic appreciation.

1. the Fascist regime n. 法西斯政权

2. Venice n. 威尼斯

3. Mostra di Venezia n. 意大利语, 威尼斯国际电影节

4. alliance n. 同盟

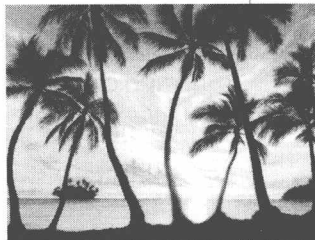
5. outraged adj. 怒发冲冠的

"La Grande Illusion"—a largely anti-war film—was subsequently banned in Germany and Italy; Goebbels himself labeling it "Cinematographic Enemy No.1".

But Venice's folly turned out to be Cannes' triumph. Later that same year, a group of critics and filmmakers got together to petition⁶ the French Government to underwrite the cost of running an alternative international film festival in France—one where films could be shown and compete without bias or political censorship⁷. Afraid of upsetting Mussolini, the French government was initially lukewarm⁸ to the idea, but the powerful lobby group wasn't going to be easily dissuaded. Headed by Philippe Erlanger (head of Action Artistique Francaise), Robert Favre Le Bret (who would become the festival's longest serving president), and Louis Lumière (the co-inventor of cinema), the group put intense pressure on the government, which eventually caved in⁹ and gave the event the green light.

原来，很多新生事物都是由于纳粹政权间接导致的，戛纳电影节也不例外。法国导演让雷·诺亚的反战影片《大幻影》在1938年威尼斯电影节的落选，引燃了法国电影人反对政治与意识形态亵渎艺术的抗议。威尼斯的短视之举成就了戛纳的辉煌，法国政府不敌舆论呼声，终于

戛纳电影节最高奖项 1956 年以前为“金鸭奖”，1957 年起更名为“金棕榈奖”。



棕榈树——戛纳的象征

6. petition n. 情愿

7. censorship n. 审查

8. lukewarm adj. 冷淡的，熟视无睹的

9. cave in 屈服，投降

决定创立一个与威尼斯相抗衡的国际电影节。

Several locations were initially considered for the festival, but the final choice came down to either Biarritz on the Atlantic coast or Cannes on the Mediterranean¹⁰. Officially, it was the city's "sunny and enchanting location" which clinched¹¹ it for Cannes, however most people acknowledge that the real reason for its selection was the fact that the municipal authorities agreed to cough¹² up the dough to build a dedicated venue¹³ for the event.

The inaugural¹⁴ Festival International du Film was slated to¹⁵ kick-off¹⁶ on 1 September 1939; that month chosen by shrewd city officials who realized that such an event could be used to extend the summer tourist season by an extra two weeks. But the fledgling¹⁷ festival only managed its opening night before being closed down following the outbreak of World War II the following day.

法国东南部的沿海小镇戛纳，和其他蓝色海岸地区的闲适安静不同，它虽然也拥有蔚蓝迷人的海岸线和法国南部明亮阳光下的棕榈树，但更像是一个社交不断的城市。每年2月有金合欢节，5月有国际电影节，另外还有国际赛船节、国际音乐唱片节、含羞草节等。一年中，无论什么时候来戛纳，总会在这里遇到大型活动。当然，在诸多活动中，令戛纳蜚声全球的还是每年5月为期两周的国际电影节。一来到戛纳，你就会明白为什么电影节不选择时尚之都巴黎，却选择了仅有7万人的小镇戛纳。它精

10. Mediterranean n. 地中海

11. clinch vt. 最终赢得

12. cough up the dough 吐出藏金

13. venue n. 会场

14. inaugural adj. 就职的

15. be slated to 预计

16. kick off 拉开帷幕

17. fledgling adj. 羽翼为丰的

巧、典雅、迷人，拥有世界上最洁白美丽的沙滩和终年的阳光，白色的楼房、蓝色的大海、一排排高大翠绿的棕榈树构成一派绚丽的地中海风光，难怪最佳影片的大奖被命名为“金棕榈奖”。

The festival remained in hiatus¹⁸ during the war, re-emerging for a second attempt on 20 September 1946 under the joint aegis of the French ministries of Foreign Affairs and Education. As the City of Cannes had yet to make good on its promise of¹⁹ a dedicated venue, the first festival-proper took place in the old winter casino²⁰ with the 82-year-old **Loius Lumiè re** taking on the duties of inaugural jury president. Films presented for the first festival included Billy Wilder's "Lost Weekend", David Lean's "Brief Encounter", Roberto Rossellini's "Rome Open City", George Cukor's "Gaslight", Walt Disney's "Make Mine Music", Alfred Hitchcock's "Notorious", and Jean Cocteau's "Beauty and the Beast". Films from Charles Laughton, Howard Hawks, and Cecil B. De Mille were also screened out of competition.

The first festival was generally regarded as a success by all and sundry²¹, so for its sophomore outing in 1947, it was moved under the wing of the newly-formed Centre National de la Ciné matographie



trophy of the Cannes
Film Festival 戛纳电
影节奖杯

18. hiatus n. 停顿, 间断

19. under the joint aegis of 在...的协力支持下

20. casino n. 赌场

21. all and sundry 各式各样的人

promoting the cinematic arts, and preserving France's screen history. Amongst its general organizational responsibilities, the CNC also took over the co-ordination of the submissions and selection process for the event. Indeed, in the early days, films were nominated by their respective countries rather than the festival itself, with the number of berths²² available to a given country being proportionate to²³ the volume of its cinematic output. As a result, Cannes in the early days was more of a "film forum" than a competitive event—with the CNC trying very hard to ensure that every film screened went home with some kind of award.

原定于1939年9月1日开幕的戛纳电影节，却由于次日第二次世界大战的爆发嘎然而止，时隔7年才重操旧戈。大战结束后，于1946年9月20日在法国南部旅游胜地戛纳举办了首届电影节。自创办以来，除1948年、1950年停办和1968年中途停断外，每年举行一次，为期两周左右。原来每年9月举行。1951年起，为了在时间上争取早于威尼斯国际电影节，改在5月举行。80年代，一般每年都有几十个国家和地区参加，放映数百部影片。参加人数多达数万人。

Although the 1947 festival had also been successful by most measures, budget problems in 1948 saw the event go dark for a second time. Financial woes also prevented the 1950 festival from going ahead, but in between the 1949 festival managed to secure an impressive line-up of international cinema, including Fred Zinnemann's "Act of Violence", Michelangelo Antonioni's "L'Amorosa Menzogna", Joseph L. Mankiewicz's "House of Strangers", David Lean's "The Passionate Friends", and Carol Reed's "The Third Man" (the top prize-winner for that year). 1949 also saw

22. berth n. 泊位

23. be proportionate to 与...相适应

the City of Cannes finally make good on its promise of a dedicated venue for the event. Built on the present site of Hotel Palais Sté phanie, and completed in 1952, the brand new Palais Croisette was to be the festival's home for the next 30-odd years.

By the early 1950s, the festival had experienced significant growth in scope and renown so it was decided to change the dates from September to April. The reason for the move was two-fold: firstly, many observers noted that competing festivals, such as Berlin and Venice, took place earlier in the year and consequently Cannes was missing out on a good deal of world premieres²⁴. Secondly, many in the local tourist industry questioned the value of holding such a large event at the end of the season when things were naturally winding down.

With the move to spring, Cannes was able to lay the foundations for its 'King of Festivals' crown. After the 1950 wobble the next few festivals burst out of the gate with a range of films from the cream of international cinema. Between 1951 and 1953 over 105 feature films were presented in competition, including George Stevens' "A Place in the Sun", Alfred Hitchcock's "I Confess", Orson Welles' screen adaptation of "Othello", John Ford's "The Sun Shines Bright", Raj Kapoor's "Awara", and a back-to-back triple play from Luis Buçel



戛纳电影节现场照片

24. premiere n. 首映, 首演