



各国

左撇子

名人大盘点(下)



NO.4 *Napoleon Bonaparte*

拿破仑·波拿巴

Legend has it that Napoleon objected to the time-honored military practice of marching on the left side of the road with weapons at the ready in the right hand: it put lefties like him at a strategic disadvantage. Once in power, the story goes, the French emperor—whose queen, Josephine, was also a southpaw—ordered his armies to switch sides. Civilians in countries he conquered had to do the same. Hence, supposedly, the rules of the road as we know them were born, which also explains why the British (who, along with the Prussians, defeated Napoleon at Waterloo) still drive on the left.

据传，拿破仑反对士兵站在道路的左边而右手拿着武器这一经历了时间考验的军事惯例，这项惯例让像他这样的左撇子在战术上非常不利。据传说中记载，这位法国国王（他的王后约瑟芬也是左撇子）掌权之后，命令军队士兵改变左右列队位置。所有他所征服的国家百姓也都必须这样做。据说，因此也就产生了我们现在所知的道路法规，这也解释了为什么英国人是靠马路左边开车的（英国人和普鲁士人在滑铁卢打败了拿破仑）。



NO.5 *Marie Curie*

居里夫人

Not only was atomic scientist Marie Curie left-handed, but she was the matriarch of a whole family of accomplished, southpaw scientists. Curie, who discovered the principles of radioactivity and won two Nobel Prizes, was married to fellow lefty Pierre Curie, who was instrumental in helping Marie's atomic research and shared one of her Nobel awards. Historians believe their daughter, Irene, was also left-handed. Irene went on to win a Nobel Prize of

her own with her husband—who, you guessed it, was also left-handed.

Lefty scientists are hardly unusual. In addition to the Curie clan, Einstein, Newton and Alan Turing—founder of modern computer science—all were left-handed as well.

原子科学家居里夫人不仅仅自己是左撇子,她作为女家长,他们一家子都是建树斐然的左撇子科学家。居里夫人发现了放射原理,两次获得了诺贝尔奖,她嫁给了同为左撇子的科学家皮耶尔·居里,他对居里夫人的原子研究给予了很大的帮助,还和他的夫人分享了一座诺贝尔奖。历史学家相信,他们的女儿伊雷娜也是左撇子。伊雷娜也和她的丈夫一起获得了她自己的诺贝尔奖,而她的丈夫嘛——你猜对了,也是个左撇子。

左撇子科学家其实并不少见。除了居里夫人一家之外,爱因斯坦、牛顿和现代电脑科学的创始人阿兰·图灵都是左撇子。



Yo Ma began his cello studies with his father at the age of four. Yo-Yo Ma gave his first public recital at age 5. He later studied with Janos Scholz and, in 1962, became the pupil of Leonard Rose at the Juilliard School of Music. By the time he was 19, he was being compared with such masters as Rostropovich and Casals. He received the prestigious Avery Fisher Prize in 1978 and is a graduate of Harvard University, from which he also received an honorary doctorate in 1991.

One of the most sought-after cellists of our time, Mr. Ma has appeared with eminent conductors and orchestras in all the music capitals of the world. He has also earned a distinguished international reputation as an ambassador for classical music and its vital role in society.

注释：

1. blue-grass 青绿色, 草绿色。
2. a host of 子许多, 多数。

归中国而作。马先生与作曲家谭盾曾建立过亲密的关系,最近在全球又进行了交响乐的演奏会。在演出和录制唱片的同时,马友友也耗费大量时间,与年轻的音乐家参加像美国的,The Interlochen 音乐节和坦戈伍德音乐节这样的教育节目。

通过高水平的讲课和与学生进行更多非正式的相互交流,他努力在他的常规巡回演出计划中加入广泛的教育活动内容。他也致力于发展为以家庭为单位的观众所开的音乐会,在卡内基音乐大厅的家庭音乐会季节与艾曼纽尔·阿克斯特同台演出。

1955年马友友出生于巴黎的一个中国家庭,4岁便跟随父亲开始学拉大提琴。马友友5岁就举行了首次公开独奏会。后来跟随杰纳斯·修兹学习,1962年在朱丽亚音乐学院成为伦纳德·罗斯的学生。19岁时人们就把他与罗斯特罗波维奇和卡萨尔斯这样的大师相提并论。1978年他获得了著名的艾佛利·费舍尔奖。他是哈佛大学的研究生,并在1991年被该校授予名誉博士学位。作为当代最有影响的大提琴家之一,马友友在全世界的音乐大都会与许多杰出的指挥家和乐团同台献艺。作为古典音乐的使者和在社会上进行宣传的重要角色,他也赢得了显赫的国际名声。