

## 第一章、美国概况

### Chapter 1 American History ( I ) (1600-1900)

#### 1. Discovery of the New World

\*The "first Americans" : Indians

\*Christopher Columbus: An Italian navigator supported by Spanish Queen led his men to sail across the vast ocean in 1492 and reached some small islands in the now West Indies. He thought he had reached Aisa and didn' t know he had discovered a New Continent. ( 哥伦布是个粗心大意的家伙[意大利人], 本来要去西藏[西班牙赞助], 却在西印度群岛上, 看到一座寺庙就饿[1492]了, 不想走了。[哥伦布的老家和赞助商要记清] )

\*Amerigo Vespucci: The navigator who proved that the land was no India, but a new continent. Therefore, the land was named America after him.

#### 2. The Colonial Period

\*The first English colony at Jamestown, Virginia ( 1607 ) [6 形状是大象的鼻子, 这么记: 一头大象用鼻子 ( 16 ) 吹泡泡 ( 0 ), 泡泡飘得很高, 挂满了整面旗帜 ( 7 ), 在 Jamestown 的上空迎风飘扬, 猎猎作响。]

\*The original 13 colonies: along the east coast of North America: Virginia, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Rhode Island, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Georgia. (13: 雨伞。谐音想象: 一把大花伞下面, 你系着一条花围裙[Virginia=维吉尼亚]在和面[Maine], 面里放满了崭新的火腿[New Ham+pshire], 然后你吃着火腿面骑着马[马萨诸塞], 牵[Connecticu]着牛[纽约]上路[Road=Rhode]了, 路上看到隆重的婚礼[Maryland], 北方和南方的孪生姐妹坐在彩车[car]里[North Carolina and South Carolina], 新郎[New Jersey]和男宾相[宾州]站在桥[乔治亚州]上迎接新娘。)

\*Causes for the colonization of the New World (理解记忆)

Opportunity was the magic word that drew people to America. It drew English nobles and skilled workmen to America and most of all it drew the poor and the

homeless from the farmlands and villages of Europe. It offered people a chance to live a better life than they could hope for in the Old World.

\*The Pilgrims: To escape **religious persecution**, they left England and lived in Leyden, Holland, but they feared their children might become Dutchmen, so in 1620, 201 them sailed to the New World in a ship called Mayflower. They arrived at Plymouth and built the Plymouth colony. (他们刚到的那个冬天, 有一半人都死了, 后来印第安人教他们种**玉米**, 丰收后, 举行了第一个“感恩节”, *Thanksgiving celebration*, 其实他们应该感谢印第安人。)

( 201 个英国人装在一朵有一艘船那么大的五月花里, 一溜[16]烟钻进了美国的天鹅洞[20]。 )

[The Pilgrims were artisans and peasants.]

\*The Puritans and the Massachusetts Bay

The puritans were wealthy and well-educated gentlemen. They wanted to purify the Church of England. The Puritans leaders saw the New World as a refuge provided by God for those He meant to save. So in March 1630, the great Puritan migration began. From 1630 to 1643, some 200 ships transported over 20,000 Englishmen to Massachusetts Bay colony. (下午四点半[PM4: 30=Puritans+Massachusetts; 4: 30=16:30=1630]开始, 13 分钟之内[1630+13=1643], 200 条船运了 2 万个英国佬到马萨诸塞!)

\*Features of the new colonies (可以出选择题, 结合后来的美国文化, 容易理解)

The features were representative form of government, rule of law, respect of individual rights, religious tolerance and a strong spirit of individual enterprise.

### 3. The War of Independence

\*Conflicts between the British government and the American people

随着经济的发展，殖民地人民要更多的权利；英国政府要控制殖民地的发展，并且要征收更多的税。贸易价格不公平。实施 Stamp Tax 给养军队。允许东印度公司低价销售茶叶，抢走美国茶商的生意。

#### \*The "Boston Tea Party"

In 1773, when ships of tea reached Boston, several dozen Boston residents dressed as Indians boarded the ships at night and threw \$75,000 worth of tea into the harbor. This came to be known as the "Boston Tea Party" .

*(在一个黑漆漆的晚上[1773]，几十个波士顿人上船倒掉了价值 7 万 5 千美金的茶叶，他们一边倒茶，一边高兴地翩翩起舞。[75，可以记住 7 万 5])*

#### \*The First Continental Congress

In September 1774, the First Congress was held in Philadelphia encouraging Americans to refuse to buy British goods. Colonial militia units were organized.

*(第一次代表大会 1774 在费城召开，组建民兵组织，口号是“让英国货一起去死吧！”[1774]，再也不花费[费城]一分钱买英国货！)*

#### \*Lexington and Concord

The shot of Lexington (1775) marked the start of the War of Independence.

#### \*The Second Continental Congress

Three weeks after the battles of Lexington and Concord, the Second Continental Congress was held in Philadelphia. The delegates agreed to support the war. The Congress founded a Continental Army and Navy and appointed a committee to draft a formal declaration.

\*George Washington: The Congress founded a Continental Army and Navy under the command of George Washington, a Virginian militia (民兵) commander.

\*Thomas Jefferson: Thomas Jefferson of Virginia drafted the Declaration of Independence. On July 4, 1776, the Congress adopted the declaration.

*(Independence Day! 记忆 1776：美国人个个是牛仔，喜欢一起骑牛[1776]庆祝独立。)*

\*The Declaration of Independence and the political theory behind the American Revolution

The Declaration is a clear explanation of the political theory behind the revolution and this theory came from the British philosopher John Locke. (独立宣言的理论来自英国哲学家约翰·洛克) [独立的意思约[约翰]等于一把锁[Locke], 把门锁上, 就算是独立了。]

(In September 1783, the Treaty of Paris was signed. Britain recognized the independence of the United States.)

[1783, 巴黎条约签定, 英国承认美国独立。美国正式独立了, 人们高兴得一起爬山 (1783) 庆祝, 拍着巴 (巴黎条约) 掌说 give me five!]

\*The American War of Independence and its significance (意义: 理解记忆)

The American War of Independence shows that, in a just war, a weak nation can defeat a strong one. It was a historic event: by smashing the fetters[束缚] of colonial rule, the American people gained independence, which gave capitalism a chance for freer development. It had great international influence. For instance, the colonies in Spanish America rose up one after another to overthrow Spanish colonial rule.

#### 4. A New Form of Government

\*The Articles of Confederation

With the approach of independence, it was obvious that a more permanent and legitimate union of the states was necessary. A draft of a confederation was accepted by Congress in November 1777 and was presented to the states for their separate approval or rejection. The document was accepted by all the states by March 1781. It was called the Articles of Confederation.

\*The Constitutional Convention

A conference was held in Philadelphia in May 1787 to consider what should be done to make the Articles of Confederation adequate. All of the states except Rhode Island were represented at the Constitutional Convention.

[The Articles of Confederation 和 The Constitutional Convention 是有因果关系的，理解记忆。]

\*The "Great Compromise"

The "Great Compromise" gave each state an equal vote in the Senate but making representation in the House reflect the size of each state's population.

\*Federalists and the Federalist Papers

Those who took the lead in urging constitution ratification called themselves Federalists. The Federalist Papers were Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay. (想象：字头 A。H=啊！J。M=加盟，J。J=举起的双手—>啊，我们高举双手赞成加盟联邦！！)

\*The Bill of Rights

In 1791, the first ten amendments to the constitution were ratified. It's called the Bill of Rights. By then, it's agreed that the foundation of the American constitutional system was completed.

(1791: 10 个改正错误的人[amendments]为了一部宪法一起就义[1791]！)

\*The first federal government of the United States

1788: the first general election; 1789, George Washington was chosen the President and took the oath of office in New York where housed the government. 1790, the government moved to Philadelphia.

(第一次大选，一起发发[1788]，一起把酒[1789]喝，庆祝华盛顿当选总统，总统骑在牛[纽约]背上，嫌费事，把总统府打包，放在一起就拎[1790]到了费城)

5. The War of 1812 (可以出问答题)



\*Causes of the war (记三个关键字把三个原因串起来：blockade[封锁]，seamen[海员]，territorial expansion[领土扩张]，联想：1812年战争=一只叭儿狗[18]和一只鹅[12]打仗，把各自的地盘封锁起来，然后带着无数的海员去占领别国的领土。)

The causes leading to the war were the following:

- (1) A war was going on in Europe between **Britain and France**. The United States maintained neutrality and benefited from its trade with both sides. As the war intensified, both Britain and France started to **blockade**. Many American merchant ships were seized. In 1811, the United States, on its understanding that France would drop its blockade against American shipping, lifted the **ban**. This **angered the Britain**.
- (2) The Americans resented the **British practice** of impressing or forcibly removing **seamen** from American ships on the grounds that they were British subjects.
- (3) After President Jefferson bought the Louisiana territory from France, there was a desire for **territorial expansion** among many frontiersmen. They wanted to take the advantage of the war in Europe, when British and France had no time to look after their interests in the New World, to expand into Canada or Spanish Florida. This **harmed the interests of the Britain**.

\* Result of the war: In December 1814, British and American diplomats signed a peace treaty which said that all was to be as it had been before the war. (美国的国会大厦和白宫都被烧了。。)

\*Impact of the war on the development of the United States

- (1) The war made people realize the importance of a **strong national government**.
- (2) The war strengthened the feeling of **national unity and patriotism**. This feeling of nationalism was particularly strong in the western part of the United States.
- (3) For almost 10 years after the war, the Americans turned their attention to the development of the **western** part of the continent.
- (4) It made both Britain and the United States realize that their disputes should be solved through **negotiation**. A shaky peace in 1814 turned into a lasting peace between the two countries.

(一只叭儿狗和一只鹅打完仗之后，认识到**强大政府**的重要性，觉得还是要**团结，爱国**，不要再打架了，要共同做好**西部**大开发，有什么事情就好好**商量**，这样才能长久和平共处。)

## 6. Territorial Expansion and Westward Movement

### \*The Old Northwest

Present-day Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

### \*The Louisiana Purchase

The Americans' crossing of the Mississippi in the 1790s helped persuade Napoleon to sell the Louisiana Territory to the United States for only 15 million dollars.

### \*Armed uprising of the Americans in Texas

An armed uprising of the Americans in Texas, supported by the volunteers from the United States, defeated the Mexican army and won independence in 1836. In 1845, Texas was added to the Union.

### \*Implications of the "Manifest Destiny"

(1) The inevitability of the **founding** of the United States of America; (2) The **legitimacy of the expansion** of American Territory; (3) The spread of American **democracy** being the task of American people who were chosen to do the "Lord's" work.

### \*The War with Mexico

The War with Mexico started in 1846 and ended in 1848. As a result of the peace treaty, Mexico was forced to agree to give California and New Mexico to the United States. In return, the United States agreed to pay Mexico 15 million U.S dollars.

## 7. The Civil War

### \*Slavery in America

Slavery existed before the War of Independence.

### \*Slavery and the plantation system in the south

To meet a rising worldwide demand for cotton and tobacco, the planters farmed large areas of land. Slave labour seemed best suited for producing these crops.

### \*Extension of slavery and the Compromise of 1850

With the territorial expansion towards the west, the problem of whether slavery should be allowed to spread into these areas arose again. The Compromise of 1850 was passed which allowed California to be accepted as a free state, New Mexico and Utah to be organized as territories without legislation either for or against slavery and the more efficient machinery to be set up for returning runaway slaves to their masters.

### \*Abolitionist movement and anti-slavery reformers

Garrison / Frederick Douglass

### \*Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin

(记书和作者名字：汤姆大伯的小屋。可以出选择题，记住 Bee 和 Stow[装载]和小屋就能回忆起来。想象：汤姆大伯是个养蜂的老人，他的小屋里装满[stow]了蜂蜜，到处有蜜蜂[bee]在飞。)

### \*Abraham Lincoln

When Abraham Lincoln was elected president, the southern states broke away and formed a new nation, the Confederate States of America. However, Lincoln was determined to maintain the Union, so the Civil War broke out on April 12, 1861.

( 1865 年内战结束 )

( 林肯和一只叭儿狗过六一儿童节[1861]，南方人看了不高兴，于是就打起来了。 )

### \*Ulysses S. Grant (格兰特将军，后来成为总统。)

### \*Gettysburg, Pennsylvania

盖茨堡战役成为内战的转折点。林肯的演说。。

### \*The Emancipation Proclamation

### \*Robert E. Lee



( 在西点军校的时候，李将军是格兰特的前辈，而且，格兰特从来不是个好学生！可是格兰特赢了！ )

\*The 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment, which banned slavery, was added to the Constitution in December 1865.

## 8. Rapid Growth of Capitalism after the Civil War ( 可以出问答题 )

After the Civil War, the United States saw great developments in industry, agriculture, science and technology, and population. There were many reasons.

- (1) With the war over, the United States again achieved a **stable political environment**. As a result, both foreign and domestic capital became available for **investment**.
- (2) Black slaves were free, and waves of European and Asian immigrants poured into the U.S. So there was enough **labour** supply for the development of industries.
- (3) **Science and invention** played a very important role in accelerating America' s industrial development.
- (4) The federal government put **high taxes on foreign imports**. This encouraged Americans to buy American-made goods.
- (5) The United States was rich in **natural resources**.

During this period both **production and capital became increasingly concentrated**. Monopoly by big business became a strong trend in the American economy.

( 内战后资本主义快速发展的原因：政治环境+劳动力+科技+税收+自然资源。记住这五个关键字，加上理解，自己组织语言就可以回答了。想象：打完内战，正[政治环境]是劳[劳动力]累的时候，打瞌[科技]睡[税收]也是很自然[自然资源]的事！ )

## Chapter 2 American History (2) (1900-1945)

必背细节

1 . In 1913,the U.S ranked first in the world in the production of steel; in 1900,the U.S. produced 245million tons of coal, ranking first in the world.1913 年美国钢产量世界第一，1900 年煤产量世界第一。

( 1913+钢：谐音想象，一瓶酒[19]大得想一座山[13]，酒香扑鼻，方圆几百里的人都能闻到。奇特的是酒瓶是钢做的，很牢固。1900+煤：我的姨舅[19]在美国挖煤，只挖了两个煤洞[00]，产量就名列世界第一！ )

2 . **Large corporation ,urbanization and new technology** were the three features in the growth of American economy at the beginning of the 20 th century.大公司的出现，城市化及新技术的迅速发展是美国 20 世纪初经济增长出现的三大特点。

3 . In 1903,the Wright brothers flew a plane for a brief 12 seconds at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. This was the beginning of the appearance of the plane. **In 1911,Glenn E.Curiss designed and flew a successful plane.** 1903 年，莱特兄弟发明了第一架飞机，但只飞行了 12 秒。1911 年格伦。E. 库利斯设计了一架飞机，并成功试飞。( 1911 年，一架穿着一件旧衣[1911]的飞机成功试飞，那件衣服是花格子涤纶料的。 )

4 . At the beginning of the WWI, the U.S.was impartial neither in action, nor in thought.It pursued a policy of **pro-Ally partiality**.第一次世界大战开始时，美国宣布保持中立，但在行动和思想上都没有做到中立，美国真正奉行的是支持同盟国的政策。

5 . The 1920s in the U.S. has been described by many historians as a period of **material success and spiritual frustration or confusion and purposelessness**.许多历史学家都把美国的二十世纪二十年代描写成一个物质上成功，精神是迷惘或漫无目标的时期。( 看过那本 “了不起的盖茨比” 吗，写的就是二十年代 )

6 . The stock market crash was the beginning of long **economic depression** in the late 1920S and 1930S.股票市场的崩溃是 1929-1933 年的经济大萧条的开端。

7 . The aim of President Roosevelt’ s New measures was to **save American democracy and the capitalist system**.罗斯福总统 “新政：措施的目的在于” 拯救美国民主 “及克服资本主义制度有史以来最严重的经济危机。

8 . In the early 1930S,**the American foreign policy was isolationism**, to keep the U.S. out of the fighting that was going on in Europe and Asia.在 30 年代初期，美国奉行的是孤立主义的外交政策，即使美国远离欧洲和亚洲的战争。

9 . During the WWII, the postponement of the opening of the Second Front was a reflection of the American' s desire not to give the Soviet Union the possibility of quick expansion.二战期间，美国延缓开辟第二战场就反映出美国不让苏联有迅速扩张的可能性

10 . American diplomacy in WWII was largely diplomacy towards Britain and the Soviet Union. There were two guiding principles behind all diplomatic activities:**1>to win the war;2>to establish postwar political structure in accord with American interests and to prevent the Soviet Union from over-expansion.** 二战期间，美国的外交政策大体上是针对英国和前苏联的，所有外交政策的两个主导原则是：赢得战争，按美国利益建立战后政治格局并阻止苏联的过度扩张。

11 . **The leaders of the U.S. the Soviet Union and Britain met three times during the WWII.**1>The first summit was held at Teheran in November 1943. At the conference it was decided that a large-scale attack on the south of France would be launched in May ,1944,which was codenamed Overlord.2>The second conference was held in Yalta in February,1945,it decided on the setting-up of a world organization: the United Nation .3>The third conference was held at Potsdam, which confirmed the temporary division of Europe agreed to at Yalta.二战期间，英，美，苏三国领导人共会晤了三次，第一次是在 1943 年 11 月在德黑兰会议，该会议决定进行代号为“霸王行动”的军事行动，向法国南部大举进攻，第二次是 1945 年 2 月的雅尔塔会议，本次会议决定建立联合国组织，第三次是在 1945 年 7。8 月间在柏林城外举行的波茨坦会议，该会主要确认了雅尔塔会议关于欧洲格局的暂时分配。（英美苏三国领导人在寺庙里跳舞[45]，把鸭和鹅赶到宝塔[雅尔塔]上，让它们联合起来成立联合国。）

必背解释

1 . **The Muckrakers(黑幕揭发者)**（ muck 是粪肥，rake 是耙子，哈哈）

The Muckrakers were a group of reform-minded journalists who made investigations and exposed the dark sides of the society.

## **2.the Progressive Movement(进步运动/进步主义) ( Progressivism )**

It was a movement at the turn of the 20th century which **demanding government regulation of the economy and social conditions**, spread quickly with the support of large number of people across the country. The Progressive Movement was not an organized campaign with clearly defined goals. Rather, it was a number of diverse efforts at political, social and economic reforms.

## **3.laissez faire(放任主义)**

it was an economic practice which stressed that the management of the economy should be left to the business people and the government should merely preserve order and protect property.

## **4.the Red scare(红色恐惧)**

Between 1919 and 1920,the Red Scare happened in America where at that time a highly aggressive and intolerance nationalism existed. On November 7,1919 and January 2,1920,the Justice Department launched two waves of mass arrests. Over 4000 suspected Communists and radicals were arrested and many were forced to leave the U.S.

## **5.the Ku Klux Klan(KKK)三 K 党**

The KKK was first organized in 1866 and then reformed in 1867 after the Civil War in the South and by 1924 it claimed a membership of four to five million. It terrorized and attacked on not only blacks, but also progressives, Communist and socialist party members, etc.



## 6.the New Deal(罗斯福新政)

It was put forward by American President Roosevelt who wanted to do something to deal with the Great Depression at that time. It passed a lot of New Deal laws and set up some efficient social security systems. The New Deal helped to “save American democracy” and to overcome the most serious economic crisis of the capitalist system up to that time.

The New Deal included the following contents:

- (1) Establishment and strengthening of government regulation and control of banking, credit and currency systems, overcoming the **financial** crisis and restriction of certain extreme practices of financial capital.
- (2) Federal government management of relief and establishment of **social security systems** such as the formation of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the setting-up of the Tennessee Valley Authority;
- (3) **Stimulation** of the recovery of industry and agriculture;
- (4) Formulation and implementation of federal **labour laws** to raise the role of labour in the relations of production;
- (5) Improvement of the situation of **minorities** and members of certain religious groups.

(罗斯福新政的内容：理解+字头记忆：金蛇刺牢骚=一条金色的蛇在一堆螺丝里冬眠，突然给螺丝刺了一下，嘟嘟囔囔地发了顿牢骚，又睡着了。金=金融，整顿金融秩序；蛇=社=社会保障制度；刺=刺激=stimulation of the recovery of industry and agriculture; 牢=劳=劳工法；骚=少=少数民族；螺丝=罗斯福)

## 7.Isolationism(孤立主义)

it was the American foreign policy in the early 1930s.it tried to keep the U.S out of the fighting that was going on in Europe and Asia.

## Chapter 3 American History(III)in post-W.W.II Era(1945-1980S)

必背细节



1. On Feb 22,1946,George Kennan, a high-ranking official in the American embassy to Moscow, wrote in the telegram that the U.S.policy should be vigilant containment of Russian expansive tendencies. Later the **containment** policy became the official policy towards the Soviet Union.1946 年 2 月 22 日，美国驻苏联大使乔治·凯南在他的电报中主张对苏联采取遏制政策。(想象：汤姆大叔[美国]用一个巨大的南[凯南]瓜把苏联困[containment]在里面！)

2 . The open declaration of **the containment policy** was made by **President Truman** on March 12,1949 in a speech to the joint session of congress.1949 年 3 月 12 日杜鲁门总统在国会联席会议上公开宣布了遏制政策。

3 . **In order to protect Western Europe from possible Soviet expansion, the U.S.decided to offer Western European countries economic aid. This later came to be called the Marshall plan.**为了保护西欧不受苏联扩张影响，美国决定给予西欧国家经济支援，此举后来被称作“马歇尔计划。”(汤姆大叔赶着成千上万的马，马不停蹄，不歇息，而是去西欧做经济支援。)

4 . **The North Atlantic Treaty**, which was signed on April 4,1949,marked the beginning of U.S.efforts in setting up a military alliance around the Soviet Union and its allies.美国于 1949 年 4 月 4 日签订的北大西洋公约标志着美国开始致力于在苏联及其盟国周围建立军事同盟。( NATO=North Atlantic Treaty Organization )

5 . When the Korean War broke out in June,1950,Truman sent **the 7th Fleet** to the Taiwan Straits to prevent the PLA from liberating Taiwan.1950 年 6 月朝鲜战争爆发，美国杜鲁门政府第七舰队进驻台湾海峡，阻止中国人民解放军解放台湾。

6 . **The Montgomery boycott** was led by Martin Luther King, Jr,a young black clergyman who later became a national leader of the Civil Rights movement.1955 年的蒙哥马利联合抵制运动由小马丁·路德·金领导，他是一个黑人牧师，后来成为民权运动的全国领导人。

7 . Since 1945 the United States had entered a twenty-five-year economic boom.The cornerstones were the automobile,housing,and defense industries.自 1945 年以来，美国经济进入了长达 25 年的繁荣期，经济繁荣的基本为汽车，住房和国防工业。

8 . **Between 1946 and 1961**,more than 63.5 million babies were born in the U.S,making the **baby-boom** generation the largest by far in the American history.从 1946 年到 1961 年，是美国历史上的生育高峰期。

( 想象：石榴[1946]是六一[1961] 儿童节小孩子的礼物，因为有许多的小孩[baby-boom]，所以准备了几千万个石榴！)

9 . When the Cuban Missile Crisis happened in 1962,the president of American is Kennedy,the president of Russia is Khrushchev.1962 年古巴导弹危机爆发时，美国在位总统为肯尼迪，苏联首领为赫鲁晓夫。

(把时间地点人物串起来：河边的渔夫[赫鲁晓夫]在一面大鼓上溜鸭[62]子，把鸭子赶去啃泥巴[肯尼迪]。)

10 . Richard Nixon ,who was elected on a platform of ending the Vietnam War, changed the strategy into **“Vietnamization” of the war building up South Vietnamese troops to replace American fighting force**.里查德。尼克松以结束越战作为自己的竞选纲领，提出把战略改为战争越南化，即建立越南军队以其代替美国军队。

11 . In the late 1960s and early 1970s the U.S began to **look for a way to improve relations with China so as to get China’ s help for its withdrawal from south Vietnam and to work with China against Soviet expansion**.20 世纪 60 年代末 70 年代初，美国改善对华关系的有两上：一是以便从越撤军时能得到中国的帮助，再是希望与中国合作联手对付苏联的扩张。

12 . In February 1972,President Nixon visited China and met Mao Zedong and the two countries issued the Shanghai Communique.This visit ended twenty-three years of hostility and led to the establishment of diplomatic relations in January 1979.1972 年 2 月尼克松与毛泽东会晤，双方签署了《上海联合公报》。( 1972 年尼克松骑[7]着一只美丽的天鹅[2]，在泥地上的一棵松树[尼克松]上面与毛泽东签了《上海联合公报》 )

13 . From 1972 to 1979,the key problem that affected the progress in U.S.-China relations remained the Taiwan problem.1972-1979 年，影响中美关系的主要问题还是台湾问题。

14 . Kennedy initiated the program called the New Frontier. Johnson also started a War on Poverty.肯尼迪执政时启动了“新边疆号召”，约翰逊做总统时发动了反贫困大战。  
( 好记啊：肯尼迪号召开垦边疆；约翰逊发动勤俭节约，反贫困。 )

15 . The two famous leaders of black movements in the U.S.in the 60s were Martin Luther King,who advocated non-violent Civil Rights movement,and Malcolm X,who advocated violence in self defense,and attempted to separate themselves from whith society.60 年代美国有名的黑人运动领袖为马丁。路德。金和迈克姆..X.

16 . Nixon resigned because of **Watergate Scandal** ,the first president to do so in American history.水门事件使尼克松成为美国历史上第一位辞职的总统。

17 . From the mid-seventies onwards ,the U.S suffered from" stagflation" ,that is ,the occurrence of **stagnation and inflation** at the same time.从 70 年代中期开始 ,美国开始遭受 "经济滞胀" 即经济停滞与通货膨胀的同时出现。

名词解释。

1 . **The Truman Doctrime** 杜鲁门主义

2 . The Marshal Plan (马歇尔计划)

3 . **McCarthyism** ( 麦卡锡主义 )

4 . Montgomery bus boycott ( 蒙哥马利联合抵制运动 )

5 . **The New Frontier** ( 新边疆号召 )

6 . **The Counterculture** ( 反文化运动 )

7 . **Watergate Scandal** ( 水门事件 )

8 . **The little Rock Incident** ( 小石城事件 )

#### **Chapter 4 the Economy** 美国经济

1 . The U.S is by far the biggest industrial country in the world.It is first in such advanced field as computers, space, nuclear energy and electronics.到止前为止 , 美国是世界上最大的工业国 , 在计算机 , 宇航 , 核能和电子等先进领域居世界首位。

2 . Now American has more than half of the European market in transistors, oil refining,farm products,telecommunications,and computers.现在美国的晶体管 , 炼油 , 农产品 , 通讯和计算机占欧洲市场份额的一半多。

3 . **The U.S has less than 6% of the world' s populatinon.Yet it products about 25% of the total world output.**美国拥有不到 6%世界人口，却生产出占世界总产量的 25%的产品。

4 . **The U.S has a free-market economy with a dominant private sector.** The privately owned and operated businesses, including farms,produce about 85% of the total output of goods and services. Of course,the government has always been an important element American economy.美国经济是以私营为主的自由市场经济。  
(2002,44)

5 . In the postwar years government involvement was again emphasized when the U.S adopted the Keynesian theory in running the economy. But the American economy was still plagued by stagflation. In the early 1980s,under the Reagan Administration, **the traditional Keynesian theory was replaced by new monetarist policies.**二战后美国采纳了凯恩斯理论来管理国这经济，再次强调政府干预。但美国经济还是出现连年的经济滞胀，于是，在 80 年代初期，在里根政府的领导下，传统的凯恩斯理论被新的货币主义政策所代替。

6 . **The cultivated land in the U.S makes up 21% of the total land, and people who are engaged in farming make up only 2.7% of the total population. Yet the U.S grows nearly one fourth of the world' s grain and supplies a half of all the exports of grain in the world.** It is the world' s leading exporter of agricultural products.在美国，耕地占国土总面积的 21%，而从事农业生产的人口只占总人口的 2.7%。然而，美国还生产出占全世界近 1/4 的粮食。美国是世界上最大的农产口出口国。

(记数字：美国的阿姨[21%]是种粮食的超级高手，只用了一只鹅[2]和一只鸡[7][2.7%]，就生产了世界 1/4 的粮食，出口占世界出口总量的一半！)

7 . The U.S ranks first in the production and export of corn. **It produces nearly 50% of the corn in the world.The Corn Belt is in the Midwest. Iowa is the leading corn-producing state.** The Midwest is the most important agricultural region of the U.S.美国的玉米产量几乎占到世界总产量的 50%，是世界最大的玉米生产和出口国，玉米带主要位于中西部地区，爱荷华是主要的玉米生产州，中西部是美国最重要的农业区。



[IOWA 人爱荷花，天天做在荷花上面吃玉米！]

8 . **Wheat** is American' s most important food crop. It is **second only to corn in production every year**. The Wheat Belt is located near the Corn Belt in the Midwest.小麦是美国最重要的食用作物，小麦带也位于中西部地区。

9 . The U.S ranks second in the export of rice in the world after Thailand.美国的大米出口量仅次于泰国，居世界第二位。

10 . The Midwest is the nation' leading center of heavy industry. **Texas is the country' s leading state in oil and natural gas deposits**.中西部是美国最重要的重工业中心，得克萨斯是美国石油和天然气储量最大的州。

( 记得克萨斯是美国石油和天然气储量最大的州：得了咳嗽拼命吹萨克斯，吹出了石油和天然气！ )

11 . Huston is now the greatest commercial center of the Southwest and the chemical capital of the world. It is a center of petrochemical and synthetic rubber production . It is also the home of the space center.休斯敦被称作世界化工之都，是美国西南部地区最大的商业中心，也是石油化工和合成橡胶中心，还是宇航中心所在地。

( 小石墩[休斯敦]是个矮个子种花工人[化工]，他用石油浇花[石油化工]，长出橡胶，用橡胶给宇航员做衣服。 )

12 . The state of **California** now has passed New York as the most populous state. It is now first in manufacturing ,especially the manufacture of **aircraft parts and missiles ,and in shipbuilding ,as well as in food production**.加利福尼亚为美国人口最大的州，其飞机和导弹加工业，造船业和食口加工业居世界首位。

13.Currently U.S. **exports are about 15% of the world' s total**. The U.S imports about **13% of all world imports**,Canada is the largest single source of goods imports by the U.S., outside of North American, Europe is the largest source of imports.当前美国的出口额占世界总出口额的确良 15%，进口额占到期 13%，加拿大是美国进口产品的最大来源地，在北美以外，欧洲则是最大的进口来源。



14.Fertile soil, forests, water, and minerals are the major natural resources in the U.S. 肥沃的土壤，广袤的森林，充足的水源和丰富的矿藏是美国的主要自然资源。[水木年华，土里藏金]

15.**Unemployment, inflation, financial deficit, and trade deficit** are the trouble that always face the U.S.失业，通货膨胀，财政赤字和贸易赤字是美国一直面临的问题。

16 . The estimated number of people living under the poverty line in 1995 was **35.7 million** which made up **about 14% of the total population**.据估计，1995 美国生活在贫困线以下的人口达 3570 万人，占总人口的 14%。

17 , The leading farm products in the U.S are corn ,wheat ,rice ,soybeans, oranges, meat, milk, apple, oats, cotton, tobacco, etc.美国的主要农作物有玉米，小麦，大米，大豆，桔子，肉类，牛奶，苹果，燕麦和烟草等。

18 . The Midwest round the Great Lakes, the Middle Atlantic state, the south, and the Pacific Coast are the major industrial regions of the U.S.五大湖区周围的中西部，大西洋中部各州，南部和太平洋沿岸为美国主要的工业区。

必背解释：

### 1. **Monetarist policies(货币主义政策)**

Since the American economy was plagued by stagflation, in the early 1980s, the traditional Keynesian theory (传统的凯恩斯理论)was replaced by new monetarist, which sought to fight inflation by increasing supply and reducing demand, On one hand ,taxes were cut to increase economic dynamism. On the other hand, interest rates were raised to reduce the supply of money.

## 2. Briefly discuss the factors that contributed to the fast growth of the American economy.

简要论述美国经济迅速增长的几个因素：

The fast growth of the American economy has been contributable to many factors:  
(天时地利人和)

1> The geographical location of the U.S. provides very good conditions for the country to grow and become strong.

2> the U.S has been blessed by being a land rich in mineral resources and fertile farm soil, together with a moderate climate.

3> American has been fortunate in having enough people to provide the labor necessary for a constantly expanding economy.

4> The U.S has a skillful and willing labor force. The American labor force is not only hard-working ,but also willing to experiment, to change and to learn new technology.

## Chapter 5 Political institution ( 政治制度 )

1 . The American Constitution is the oldest written constitution in the world. **It was draw up in 1787 and went into effect in 1789.**美国宪法是世界上最早的成文宪法，它起草于 1787 年，生效于 1789 年。

( 美国宪法最老了，功力也最深厚，一[1]口气[7]把[8]气[7]吹到八瓶啤酒[89]上，然后一次把酒吸完。 )

2 . In 1787, Congress called for a meeting of delegate from all the states to revise the Articles of Confederation. 1787 年，国会召开各州代表参加的大会，主要目的是修改有明显缺点的《联邦条款》。

3 . The government is divided into three branched: **the legislative ,the executive ,and the judicial**. Each branch has part of the powers but not all the power.美国政府被分为 3 部分：立法机构，行政机构和司法机构。

4 . In either case, amendments must have the approval of **three-fourths of the states** before they enter into force.有两种情可以提出修改宪法条款，但不管是哪种，修正案必须经过 3/4 的批准才能生效。

( 好记：如果宪法不是 3/4 批准的话，那就是不 3 不 4 了！ )

5 . The President of the U.S is the head of the executive branch and the head of the state elected by the whole nation. The Constitution requires the President to be a **natural-born American citizen at least 35 years of age**. The president election was held every 4 years .宪法规定总统必须是美国本土出生的美国公民，至少年满 35 岁，总统选举每四年举行一次。（记至少 35 岁才能当总统：无厘头搞笑：美国人怕黑，只有上午[35]才有人出来当总统，下午天黑了就没有总统了。）

6 . In American ,the **“winner-take-all” system applies in all states except Maine**.在美国，赢者全赢的制度适用于除缅因州外的各州。（Maine, 谐音，免了，所以免了赢者通吃的制度）

7 . The electors of all fifty states and the District of Columbia-a total of 538 persons-comprise what is known as the Electoral College. **To be successful, a candidate for the Presidency must receive 270 votes**.50 个州加上哥伦比亚特区共有 538 位总统候选人，他们组成选举团，要成为美国总统，候选人则要获得 270 票。

8 . The presidential term of 4 years begin on Jan 20 following the November election, The president publicly takes an eath of office, **which is administered by the Chief Justice of the U.S**. A president can be elected to office only twice.美国总统任期为 4 年，每位总统任期最多只能两届，总统宣誓就职仪式是由美国首席大法官主持的。

9 . Article I of the Constitution grants all legislative power of the federal government to a Congress composed of two chambers, **a Senate and a House of Representatives**. The Senate is composed of 2 members from each state, Membership in the House is **based on population and its size** is therefore not specified in the Constitution.国会由参议院和众议院组成，参议院由各州派出两名议员共同组成，众议院成员数则按各州人口及大小而定，因此众议院人数宪法没有具体规定。

10 . The Constitution requires that U.S. Senators must be at least **30 years of age, citizens of the U.S for at least 9 years**, and residents of the states from which they are elected. **The senatorial term is 6 years, and every 2 years one-third of the Senate stands for re-election.**宪法规定美国参议员必须是年满 30 岁有美国公民资格 9 年以上的公民，并且是选其为议员的州的居民，参议员任期为 6 年，且每 2 年改选 1/3 的议员。

11 . Member of the House of Representative must **be at least 25, citizens for 7 years**, and residents of the states which send them to Congress. Today, the House is composed of 435 members. Since members of the House serve two-year terms, the life of a Congress is considered to be 2 years.宪法规定美国众议员必须是年满 25 岁有美国公民资格 7 年以上的公民，并且是选其为议员的州的居民，现在，众议院由 35 名议员组成，由于众议员任期为 2 年，所以国会任期往往被认为是 2 年。

12 . Each house of the Congress has the power to introduce legislation on any subject, **except revenue bills which must first come from the House of Representatives**.除了税收法案必须首先由众议院提出，国会的两院各自有权就任何提议立法。

13 . The Constitution provides that the **Vice president shall be president of the Senate**. He has no vote, except in a case of a tie. The House of Representatives choose its own presiding officer-**the Speaker of the House**.宪法规定由美国副总统担任参议院议长，议长不参加投票，除非出现两派票数相等的情况，众议院则选出他自己的主持官员，-众议院议长。

14 . According to the Constitution, **the judicial power of the U.S shall be vested in one Supreme Court.** The judicial system has evolved into the present structure: **the Supreme Court, 11 court of appeals, 91 district courts, and 3 courts of special jurisdiction. U.S.judges are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.**根据宪法规定，美国的司法权属于最高法院，司法体系结构为：最高法院，11 个上诉法院，91 个地方法院，3 个有特殊司法权的法院，美国的法官是由总统任命并由参议院批准的。

15 . The Supreme Court is the highest court of the U.S and is the only organ which has the power to interpret the Constitution. The Supreme Court at present **consists of a Chief Justice and 8 Associate Justices.**最高法院是美国最高等的法院，也是唯一有权解释宪法的机构，目前法院由一名首席大法官和 8 名助理法官组成。

16 . **The Supreme Court** has original jurisdiction in only two kinds of cases: **those involving foreign dignitaries, and those to which a state in a party.**

17 . In general, American has a two-party system. There are two major political parties in America: **the Democrats and the Republicans.** There have been four periods in the history of political parties in American.一般说来，美国实行的是两党制，两大主要政党为：民主党和共和党，美国政党的历史可分为四个时期。

18 . The first period of the party system in American refer to the appearance of the Federalists and the Anti-federalists. The third phase of the two-party system ran from the 1860s to the 1920s with the Republican Party dominating the political scene for most of the time.美国政党制的第一阶段出现了两个主要党派，联邦派和反联邦派，第三阶段从 19 世纪 60 年代到达 19 世纪 20 年代，绝大部分时间是共和党执政。（2002，21 题）



19 . In the 28 terms of the House of Representatives from 1933 to 1989, the Democrats enjoyed a majority of 26 terms, in the Senate, the Democrats had a majority for 23 terms.从 1933 年到 1989 年的 28 届众议院中，民主党在 6 届中拥有多数席位，在参议院中民主党在 23 届中拥有多数席位。

20 . After the 1828 election of Andrew Jackson, the Democratic-Republican party split. The main faction, led by Andrew Jackson, called themselves **the Democratic Party**, while the faction opposed to Jackson formed **the Whig party** in 1834.1828 年安德鲁·杰克逊当选总统后，民主共和党分裂，由安德鲁·杰克逊领导的主派自称为民主党，反对杰克逊的一派于 1834 年另立辉格党

必背解释：

1. 联邦制：the Federal system

3. “winner-take-all” system(赢者全赢)

2. the Bill of Rights <权利法案>

必背问答：

1 . What mechanism did the writers of the American Constitution introduce to provide safeguards?

They introduced the mechanism of separation of powers and checks and balances.

2.According to the Constitution, what judicial power does the President have?

**The president has the power to give reprieves(缓刑)and pardons(赦免)in federal criminal cases.**

3. **What are the two special powers of the Senate?**

There are two special powers: one is to confirm presidential appointments of high officials of the federal government; the other is to ratify all treaties by a two-thirds vote.

4. **What is the cause for the decline of the influence of political parties?**

There are two major factors:1>the decline of patronage using the Party's influence to bring material benefits to its followers;2>the wide use of direct

primaries in nominating candidates for public office. ( 1. 利用党的影响给其追随者利益的特权减小了, 2, 广泛采用直接初选提名公职候选人 )

## **Chapter 6 Education 教育**

1 . It is a general view that every American has the right and obligation to become educated. **Americans believe that ,through education, an individual acquires the knowledge, skill ,attitudes and abilities which will enable him to fit into society and improve his social status. Education helps to shape the society and develop the national strength.** 在美国, 人们普遍认识是, 每一个人都有受教育的权利和义务, 通过受教育, 人们可以更好的适应社会, 提高自身的社会地位, 教育有助于塑造社会, 增强国家实力。( 2000, 46 题, 一句话回答 )

2 . **Formal education in the U.S consists of elementary ,secondary and higher education,** Elementary and secondary education,which forms public education, is free and compulsory.美国正规的教育由初等, 中等和高等教育组成, 初等, 中等教育属公立教育, 是免费和义务的。

3 . In American ,there are more public elementary and secondary schools than private ones, while private colleges and universities outnumber public ones.在美国, 公立中小学比私立多, 而私立大学比公立大学多。

4 . **Under the Tenth Amendment to the U.S Constitution, education was included among the responsibilities which were “reserved to the states or the people.”**根据美国宪法第十修正案, 教育是: 保留给各州或人民: 的责任之一。

5 . There is not a national system of education in the United States, It is the state that establishes policies for the education within its boundary, so many variations can be found in the education system of the 50 states.美国没有全国统一的教育体制, 而是由各州为自己辖区内的学校制订政策, 所以 50 个州的教育体制相差很大。

6 . **Elementary and secondary education in the U.S covers 12 years for ages 6 through 18**, All the states have laws that require children to go to school, generally until the age of 16, unless they are severely handicapped.美国初等和中等教育共 12 年，从 6 岁到期 16 岁，所有州要求孩子们上学上到期 16 岁，除非他们严重残疾。

7 . In American, the total support for public schools is about 186 billion a year, about 7% of the gross national product(GNP)在美国，给公立学校的财政资助一年约 1850 亿美元，约占国民生产总值的 7%。

8 . **Each local school district of American has a governing board whose major responsibilities are** 1>the hiring of professional and support staff, 2>determining the most suitable local curriculum, 3>and developing and approving a budget to carry out educational programs. Usually the board of education employs a superintendent of school, who is the chief executive officer at the local level.每个地方学区都有一个由选民选举产生的管理委员会，它主要有三个职责，1. 聘用教师和学校员工，2. 决定适合当地的课程，3. 制定和批准执行教育计划的预算，通常，教育委员会要选一位督学，作为地方一级的重要教育行政官员。

9 . The typical organizational pattern for elementary and secondary schools is that of **graded schools**. Usually, **the elementary school covers grades 1-8 and the high school 9-12**.美国中小学典型的组织模式是年级制，通常，小学包括 1 到 8 年级，中学包括 9 到 12 年级。

10 . There is a certain degree of similarity in the American elementary school curriculum. It mainly consists of mastery of the **“basics” such as reading, writing, and arithmetic of mathematics**.美国各小学的课程有某种程度的相似之处，要是对“基础课的掌握，这些基础包括阅读，写作，和算术或数学等。

11 . **Higher education of the U.S began with the founding of Harvard College in 1636.**美国的高等教育始于 1636 年哈佛学院的建立。（ 2001 , 22 选择）

12 . The system of higher education in the U.S has **three principal functions: teaching, research and public service.**美国高等教育有三大职能：教学，研究，和公众服务。

13 . In American, there are the best research universities such as Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia and MIT in the east, as well as Stanford and Berkeley on the west coast.美国最好的科研型大学有位于东部的哈佛，耶鲁，普林斯顿，哥伦比亚，和麻省理工大学，位于西海岸的斯坦福大学和伯克利大学。

14 . The administration of most colleges and universities is quite separate from that of the school. But there are three State board that set policy for education at all levels in respective state, They are the **State Boards of New York, Rhode Island ,and Michigan.**大多数学院和大学的行政管理是与中小学分开的，但有 3 个州例外，它们是纽约，罗得岛，和密歇根州。（ 这三个州字头串起来是 MR. New=牛先生 ）

15 . Except for some college sponsored by the Catholic Church, all college and universities in the U.S ,public or private, **are governed by a board of trustees composed primarily of laymen.**除了一些由天主教会赞助的大学外，美国所有的大学都是由一个主要的由外行人员组成的托管委员会管理。

16 . The community college calls for education to serve the good of both the individual and society. It embodies Thomas Jefferson' s belief that an education should be practical as well as liberal.社区学院奉行教育既为个人又为社会服务的宗旨，它包含了托马斯。杰斐逊教育既是实用的又是自由这一信仰。

17 . By the mid-1980s, a wave of education reform swept the country. These reform had two focuses:1>**the raising of the standards of teaching and learning**;2>**the restructuring of the schools**.到 80 年代中期席卷全国的教育改革的浪潮有两个重点 1》提高教学标准 2》学校的结构改革。

18 . In 1983, a report entitled “A Nation At Risk” was issued which cited high rates of adult illiteracy, declining SAT scores, the decline of educational standards. The report put forward five proposals.1983 《危险中的国家》发表，引用了成人文盲比例高，学生技能下降，教育水准下降等例子，该报告提出了五点建议。

19 . On April 18,1991, President Bush issued his plan” American 2000:An Education strategy” which set six goals.

必背简答：

1 . What are the three principle functions of the system of higher education in the U.S?

teaching、research and public service

2. What is the guiding principle of community college?

**It is higher education for everyone and the philosophy that equality must equal opportunity for self-realization and for the recognition of individual differences.**

3.**What is the difference between an academic high school and a technical high school?**

4.who is the chief executive officer under the local board of education in America?



The superintendent of schools is the chief executive officer at the local level.

5.what are the three type of American high schools?

**They are comprehensive , academic, vocational , and technical schools.**

6.what are two focuses of the reforms in the 1980s when a wave of education reform swept the country?(the answer is 17—答案是上述第 17 条)

**7 . Why does the number of graduate school enrollment in American keep climbing?**

Because an advanced degree is viewed as a key way to move ahead people' s careers.

**8.According to the report entitled :A Nation At Risk” issued in 1983, what are the :new basics” for all students graduating from high school?**The “new basics” are four years of English , three year of mathematics, three years of science , three years of social studies, and a half-year of computer science.

## **Chapter 7 Literature, Architecture and Music 文化 , 建筑和音乐**

1 . **Benjamin Franklin** was the only writer in the colonial period whose works are read today “Lost time is never found again” , “God helps those who help themselves “are very famous saying in his Poor Richard’ s Almanac.本杰明。富兰克大是殖民地时期唯一一位作家至今仍广为传诵的作家 “光阴一去不复回” “自助者，天助之，都是他《穷理查的年鉴》中的名言。

2 . **Benjamin Franklin’ s uncompleted Autobiography** is perhaps the first real American writing as well as the first real autobiography in English.本杰明。富兰克林没完成的自传可能是第一本真正的美国作品，也是第一本用英语写的自传。

3 . **Washington Irving was the first American writer who gained international fame.** His most famous book The Sketch Book contains two of the best-love stories from American literature: **<Rip Van Winkle> and <The Legend of Sleepy Hollow>**.华盛顿.欧文是第一个获得国际知名度的美国作家，他最著名的一本书《见闻札记》，它包括了美国文学两个最受欢迎的故事《瑞普。凡。温克尔》和《睡谷的传奇》

4 . In the early part of the 19th century, New York City was the center of American writing .Its writers were called :**Knickerbockers** and **the period from 1810 to 1840 is called the “Knickerbockers Era”** of the American literature. 19 世纪早期，纽约城是美国的写作中心，这里的作家被称为纽约市人，从 1810-1840 年的三十年被称为美国文学的 “纽约市人时期”。

5 . In 1836, Emerson published his famous book **Nature, which is the clearest statement of Transcendentalist ideas.** In 1837, Emerson gave a speech at Harvard University: **“The American Scholar” , which was considered the intellectual Declaration of independence.**1836 年，爱默生出版了其著作《自然》该书对先验主义作了最清楚的阐述，1837 年，爱默生在哈佛大学发表了题为《美国的学者》的演讲，该演讲被认为是知识分子的独立宣言。

6 . **In The Scarlet Letter, Hawthorne consider the effect on an individual’ s character of guilty conscience, of hypocrisy, and of hatred.**霍桑在代表作《红字》中对人物性格的内疚，虚伪和憎恨的外部影响提出了自己的看法。

7 . **Mark Twain’ s famous works are:**1> **The Adventure of Tom Sawyer.**汤姆。索亚历险记

2> the Adventures of huckleberry Finn( his masterwork)哈克贝利。费恩历险记

3>A Tramp Abroad 浪迹天涯

4>**Life on the Mississippi** 密西西比河上的生活

## 5>The Gilded Age 镀金时代

### 6>**Innocents Abroad** 无知者的国外游（一句话简答的可能）

（马克·吐温的著作：.汤姆和哈克贝利都喜欢冒险，两人决定一起去浪迹天涯，去尝试密西西比河上的生活，后来他们开着一艘镀金的船顺着密西西比河漂流到了国外，做了一次无知者的国外游。）

8 . In **Walt Whitman’ s masterpiece Leaves of Grass**, he praised the ideas of equality and democracy and celebrated the dignity, the self-reliant spirit and the joy of the common man. “Song of Myself” is Whitman’ s very famous works.

**Whitman was the first to explore fully the possibilities of free verse.**惠特曼是探索自由诗体可能性的第一个，他在他的代表作《草叶集》中歌颂了平等，民主的思想，赞美了尊严，自立精神和普通百姓的快乐，《自我之歌》是惠特曼又一名作。

9 . Emily Dickson wrote nearly 1800 poems and only seven of them were published during her lifetime. Death was one of the great themes of her work and she seldom lost sight of the grave.死亡是迪金森作品的一大主题。

10 . **Sister Carrie is Theodore Dreiser’ s first novel.** Dreiser is also famous for his Trilogy of Desire(The Financier, The Titan, and The Stoic), and An American Tragedy, which is considered to be his best.《嘉丽妹妹》是德莱塞的第一部小说，德莱塞还因其《欲望三部曲》“金融家”“巨人”“斯多葛”以及《美国国悲剧》而闻名于世，它也被认为是他最好的一部作品。（2001.46 问答）

12 . **Thomas Sterns Eliot won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1946.** His masterpiece, “**The Waste Land**” reveals the spiritual crisis of Post War Europe, and is considered the manifesto of the “Lost Generation” .托马斯·艾略特于1946年获得诺贝尔文学奖，《荒原》是其代表作，展现了战后欧洲的精神危机，被认为是“迷惘的一代的宣言书”。

13 . **Ernest Hemingway won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954**, The sun Also Rises is his important novel. His other important works include **Farewell to Arms, For Whom the Bell Tolls, Old Man and the Sea**.海明威 1954 年获得诺贝尔文学奖,《太阳照样升起》是他的第一部重要作品,他的其他著名作品还有《永别了,武器》,《丧钟为谁而鸣》《老人与海》(一句话简答的可能)(2001.24 选择)

14 . **Hughes and Wright were the major figures of Black writers**. Hughes was regarded as **Black American' s poet laureate**. In his masterpiece "**The Weary Blues**", he explains the everyday life in Harlem. Native Son is Wright' s masterpiece. It is the first book by a Black author about the Black life. **Black Boy** was an autobiography relating the bitter experience of Wright' s youth.休斯和赖特是美国黑人作家的代表人物,休斯被认为是美国黑人“桂冠诗人”,其代表作为《疲惫的黑人伤感歌》(土生子)是赖特的代表作,它是第一部关于赖特青年时期苦难经历的自传。

15 . In the 1920s,Black Literature developed into an upsurge which has come to be known as **the Harlem Renaissance**.美国文学的:哈莱姆复兴“发生在 20 世纪 20 年代。

16 . The first uniquely American contribution to architecture was the Skyscraper, which was perfected in the late 19th century by the Chicago architect, **Louis Sullivan**. Sears Tower is the tallest building in the world, which was completed in 1974 in Chicago.摩天大楼是美国人对建筑的第一个贡献,它是由芝加哥建筑师路易斯。沙利文完成的,西尔斯大厦是世界最高的建筑物。

17 . In American, Jazz, Rock and Roll, Western and country music are the main type of popular music. Jazz is considered the U.S' s unique contribution to music.爵士乐,摇滚乐和西部乡村音乐是美国流行音乐的几种形式,爵士乐被认为是美国人对音乐的特别贡献

## **Chapter 8 Holidays and Festivals**

(参考中文译文,注意各节日的由来和习俗。)

1. New Year' s Day
2. Martin Luther  
King' s Day (Third  
Monday of January)
3. Lincoln' s Birthday  
(February 12)
4. Valentine' s Day  
(February 14)
5. Washington' s  
Birthday (February  
22)
6. Easter Sunday (A  
Sunday in March or  
April)
7. Memorial Day (Last  
Monday in May)
8. Independence Day  
(July 4)
9. Halloween (October  
31)
10. Veterans' Day
11. Thanksgiving Day  
(Fourth Thursday of  
November)
12. Christmas Day  
(December 25)



## 美国概况经济篇

### 一.自然资源

美国:Fertile soil is one of the most important natural resources in the United States. America's forest resources are among the world's largest. Another natural resource that contributes to the welfare of the country is water. America is the leaders in production of Coal,iron ore,copper,oil,sulfur,lead and zine. But short for tin,manganese,and nikel.

### 二.农业

美国:Yet the United States grows nearly one fourth of the world's grain and supplies a half of all the exports of grain in the world.

It ranks first,second,or third in the production and export of corn, wheat, rice, soybeans, oranges, meat,milk, apples,oats,cotton,tobacco, peanuts,and edible vegetable oil.(具体的在什么地方种什么东西可以参照书上 P289-291)

### 三.制造业,工业

美国:The untied States ranks first,second,third or fourth in the world in the production of crude steel,passenger cars,commercial vehicles,chemicals,radio sets,television sets,and other manufacturing goods.Manufacturing accounts for about one quarter of the GDP,about one quarter of the national income,and over one fifth of the work force.

The industrial regions are the Midwest(the nations's leading centre of heavy industry) round the Great Lakes,the Middle Atlantic states,the South,and the Pacific Coast.

### 四.对外贸易

美国:Currenty U.S. exports are about 15% of the world's total.The Unites States imports about 13% of all world imports.

Canada is the largest single source of goods imported by the U.S., accounting for nearly 30% of the total. Outside of North America, Europe is the largest source of imports with about 30%, Asia provides about 18%, with smaller percentages from Latin America, Africa, and Australia.

### 五.当今面临的问题

美国: The United States has a free-market economy with a dominant private sector. So the economy system of the United States is principally privately owned. But today, many of American people still live under the poverty line.

Unemployment, inflation, financial deficit, and trade deficit are the troubles that always face the United States.



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## 第二章、名人事迹（必备素材）

### 1. Wangari Maathai

Kenyan environmentalist and human rights campaigner Wangari Maathai has won the Nobel Peace Prize. She is the first African woman to be awarded the peace prize since it was created in 1901.

A surprised Mrs Maathai broke the news to reporters minutes before the official announcement.

The prize committee says Mrs Maathai, Kenya's Deputy Environment Minister(助理环境部长), is an example for all Africans fighting for democracy and peace.

The delighted 64-year-old professor said the award was completely unexpected.

"This is extremely encouraging to the people of Africa and the African woman," she told the BBC.

"It is a recognition of the many efforts of African women, who continue to struggle despite all the problems they face."

In the late 1970s, Mrs Maathai led a campaign called the Green Belt Movement to plant tens of millions of trees across Africa to slow deforestation(采伐森林).

The movement grew to include projects to preserve biodiversity, educate people about their environment and promote the rights of women and girls.

Known as "The Tree Woman" in Kenya, Mrs Maathai celebrated by planting a Nandi flame tree(凤凰木) in her home town of Nyeri, in the shadow of Mount Kenya.

She said she was delighted that the vital role of the environment had been recognized.

"The environment is very important in the aspects of peace because when we destroy our resources and our resources become scarce, we fight over that".

"I am working to make sure we don't only protect the environment,

we also improve governance," she added.

The committee says she has combined science with social engagement and politics, and has worked both locally and internationally.

The professor was the 12th woman peace laureate since the first award was first made in 1901.

A spokesman for the Kenyan government said his country was honored.

"This is a great moment in Kenyan history. To us this shows that what Wangari Maathai has been doing here has been recognised," Alfred Mutua said.

"We're very proud of her and she deserves all the credit."

Mrs Maathai beat a record 194 nominations, including former chief United Nations weapons inspector Hans Blix and the head of the UN energy watchdog, Mohamed ElBaradei, to win the prize.

Mrs Maathai is the second woman in a row to be awarded the peace prize, which last year went to Iranian lawyer Shirin Ebadi for her work for the rights of women and children in Iran.

The award, which includes 10 million Swedish kronor (\$1.3m) is awarded in Oslo on 10 December each year.

## 2. **Reeve was real-life 'Superman'**

Although he will always be remembered for portraying "Superman," the greatest role of actor Christopher Reeve's life was as a champion of sufferers of spinal cord injuries(脊椎损伤患者中的斗士) and an advocate of stem cell research(干细胞研究).

Unlike the man of steel, he wasn't faster than a speeding bullet, more powerful than a locomotive and he couldn't leap tall buildings in a single bound.

But the courage and determination Reeve displayed in trying to overcome his paralysis from a 1995 horse-riding accident far surpassed any of the feats of the comic book hero(连环画英雄).

"He became a real-life Superman. His heroism, his courage was



extraordinary," Colin Blakemore, the chief executive of Britain's Medical Research Council(英国医学研究学会主任) said.

"Like many people who suffer some terrible injury, Christopher Reeve was reinvented(彻底改变) by that experience and brought the kind of energy and enthusiasm that made him successful as a film star to an entirely different issue, with huge effect."

Reeve, 52, died on October 10 of heart failure(心脏功能衰竭) after having treatment for an infected pressure wound(伤口严重感染) without realizing his dream of walking again.

But in the nine years since his accident, he made personal progress to regain some feeling(重新获得了人们的尊敬和欣赏), established the Christopher Reeve Paralysis Foundation, a non-profit research organization, and used his fame to raise millions of dollars for research into spinal cord injuries.

He also provided hope and inspiration to other patients and lobbied for scientists to be allowed to conduct stem cell research in the hopes of eventually curing paralysis and other illnesses such as diabetes and Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease(糖尿病、阿兹海默症和巴金森氏症).

"He has been our champion. If you think of spinal injuries you automatically conjure up(想起、回忆) a picture of Christopher Reeve," said Paul Smith, executive director of the Spinal Injuries Association in England.

It is because of Reeve that spinal cord injuries and stem cell research are so widely discussed, according to Smith. The fact that it happened to Reeve showed it can affect anyone, even Superman.

Reeve did not live long enough to see whether stem cell research could help restore movement to the paralyzed. The research is still in its early days and no one knows what advances it may bring.

### 3. Adventurer Fossett launches solo balloon trip

The giant high-altitude balloon, bathed in the desert's golden morning light, drifted slowly into the sky above Northam, a small mining town 100 km (62 miles) east of Perth, just after 7.00 a.m. (2300 GMT).

Fossett had delayed inflating the aircraft for six and a half hours due to

unfavourable winds, but with time running out before the arrival of the morning's hot thermals, he gave the order to fill the balloon with helium for a dawn launch.

Fossett waved to around 100 townsfolk as he entered the capsule for an eastward circumnavigation that he expects will take 15 days.

"I am a bit nervous about the first night," Fossett said before take-off.

"On the first night I will find out if everything works, if there are any leaks in the balloon, if there are any failures in communications and if the all-important heating works," he said.

The millionaire former stockbroker has made a series of failed attempts to fly solo in a balloon around the world.

The last attempt to inflate the giant balloon for a launch on June 17 from the Australian gold mining town of Kalgoorlie ended in disaster when a freak wind tore it apart.

Fossett's fourth solo bid ended in near disaster in 1998, when a thunderstorm off Australia's northeastern coast shredded his canopy and sent him plummeting 29,000 feet (9,000 metres) into the Coral Sea. He was unhurt.

This year Fossett, 57, decided to launch in western Australia, some 600 km (400 miles) from the Indian Ocean, to have a better chance of avoiding thunderstorms in the South Pacific and gain time to detect problems while still over land.

#### **4. Laughing Matter-Woman Resorts to Comedy to Confront the Trauma of Cancer**

"In a flash moment, I went from being a happy expectant mother, to being someone afraid for her life," she told reporters.

Minutes after doctors delivered Nate by emergency C-section, Southcott went into surgery. The diagnosis was ovarian cancer.

Suddenly tears and chemotherapy overtook her life. But the lowest moment came after she lost all her hair and a free wig arrived.

She tried it on as her older son Kyler watched.

"I thought I can cry about this bad wig and he'll remember it, or I can laugh about it and he will remember that," Southcott said.

That was when she started laughing a lot, and found it was the perfect medicine.

"I spent a lot time looking for anything humor based for cancer patients," she said. "And I'll tell you what: There isn't much out there."

Using herself as a bald model, Bonnie started her own line of greeting cards and a calendar. Each pose pokes fun at the tribulations of chemo.

"We desperately need to laugh," she said. "It's vital to our joy."

Even though Southcott's ovarian cancer is in remission, the diagnosis is no laughing matter - a 25-percent chance she will live for another two-years.

She plans to appreciate every moment of motherhood. And she plans to laugh.

## 5. Spacewoman Stuck in Orbit with Too Much Shrimp

Peggy Whitson, the American astronaut spending her 130th day in space, said on Sunday that she was happy in orbit, but maybe she brought along too much shrimp.

"Sometimes, when you come to space, your tastes change. One of my favorite foods on the ground is shrimp, and up here I can't stand it," said Whitson, the science officer on the International Space Station.

A quick check of the station's manifest showed that Whitson had planned more than 40 shrimp meals for her stay.

"The guys like it because they get all my shrimp," she said, referring to her two Russian crewmates, Valery Korzun and Sergei Treshcnev.

The three members of the space station's Expedition Five team held a joint news conference with the six astronauts from the space shuttle Atlantis on Sunday.

"I'm having a great time up here. It's fun to live here and do the science," said Whitson, a biochemist conducting and monitoring dozens of studies on the station.

When someone asked about her plans for Christmas, Whitson said "It's

hard to imagine being back home because I guess I feel like this is my home right now. I don't have my husband, but other than that, this is my home."

Whitson, due to return to Earth with Korzun and Treschev aboard a U.S. shuttle in November, said some changes in space take more getting used to than others.

Salsa can usually overcome space blandness. "We could probably eat paper if we had it with salsa," she said.

But calluses are another matter. In weightlessness, she never actually stands, but does sway about with her feet in foot restraints.

"It was really interesting to me to lose the calluses from the bottom of your feet and to get calluses on the top of your feet after being up here for a few months," she said.

## **6. The flying Frenchman set to smash round the world record**

They are calling him the Bob Beamon of sailing. And just like Beamon, who astonished the world with his record-breaking long-jump in 1968, the French sailor Francis Joyon is rewriting the nautical record books in an unprecedented fashion.

Joyon, 47, is now in the final stages of an incredible voyage and on course to smash the existing non-stop solo round-the-world record by 20 days. Once he crosses the finish line off the Channel port of Brest on the morning of February 3, he will have completed one of the greatest feats of single-handed sailing in history.

Just like Beamon, whose leap at the Mexico Olympics in 1968 broke the world record by an almost unbelievable 21in - which stood unbeaten until 1991 - Joyon's expected time of 73 days for the 26,000-mile global course will have far exceeded what most thought possible for a solo sailor.

Joyon set sail in November on an adventure some predicted would end in disaster. The father of four from La Trinité-sur-Mer in Brittany was undertaking the voyage in the 90ft trimaran IDEC, a boat of tremendous power with a huge rotating mast that had been built to be raced by a crew of up to ten.

Many were worried that Joyon would end up exhausted and IDEC would



simply flip over as she ran out of control in the Southern Ocean.

Others predicted that Joyon would be unable to handle IDEC's enormous sails or that the boat could lose her mast in the rough conditions that any round-the-world sailor inevitably would face.

There were also all the usual dangers - collision with debris in the water, with ice around Antarctica or the possibility that Joyon would collide with a ship while sleeping.

When he set off, the solo record stood at 93 days. Although Joyon was sailing a much faster boat than the previous record-holder, most saw little chance of him getting even close to 80 days.

Joyon had other ideas and over the past 71 days he has enjoyed good fortune with the weather, rarely running out of wind. He has, however, also displayed extraordinary stamina, determination and seamanship in keeping IDEC running close to her full potential.

## **7. Ronaldo: King of the World**

Ronaldo Luiz Nazario de Lima was born on 22 September 1976 in a poor suburb of Rio de Janeiro. Like most of his childhood friends, Ronaldo began his soccer career playing barefoot in the streets of his neighborhood. At the age of 14, he joined S Cristovo soccer club and only two years later became the star of Cruzeiro Belo Horizonte scoring a total of 58 goals in 60 matches and earning himself a reputation for his explosive pace and outstanding finishing skills. His goal-scoring record and unusual agility led him to be included in the Brazilian World Cup winning team the following year. After the World Cup, many top European football clubs were trying to sign him. Many people, including Brazilian football legend Pelé, referred to him as the most promising footballer of his generation.

Since his transfer to Dutch team PSV Eindhoven, Ronaldo's biography is one of success after success. Two Copa América's, a UEFA Cup, a Dutch Cup, a Spanish League Cup, and two awards as best player in the world, all in the space of two years, are some of Ronaldo's impressive achievements. On arrival to Inter-Milan in 1997, Ronaldo became the idol of the local fans who refer to

him as “il Fenomeno.”

Since the 98 World Cup he has suffered two serious knee injuries that have severely limited his appearances. Just when people began to wonder whether Ronaldo would be able to continue with his football career, he proved to the world that he still could play. In the World Cup held in Korea and Japan, the magical striker won the Golden Shoe award and tied Pelé's Brazilian record for career World Cup goals with 12. He helped Brazil capture its fifth World Cup championship on June 30 with a 2-0 win over Germany. It was the third time that Ronaldo has ever played in the World Cup.

### **8. Hewitt: I Came, I Saw, I Conquered**

Lleyton Hewitt was born in Adelaide, Australia on 24 February, 1981. His mother is a former champion netballer, his father is a league footballer, and his sister is already ranked number one in Australia for her age in tennis. She has achieved already more in tennis than Lleyton had at the same age.

The Hewitt's have a grass court at their home. This was where young Lleyton began his tennis career. When Lleyton showed an unusual ability for a 4-year-old and he was hitting balls consistently over the net, his parents decided it was time to find him a coach.

“Rather than get into bad habits, it was best he learnt how to hit the ball correctly.” says his father. Two years later, they got Peter Smith as his coach.

At the age of five, when most children that age are playing hide and seek or getting into all sorts of trouble, Lleyton and his family would make the trip to Melbourne for the Australian Open. Lleyton would sit for up to 12 hours a day watching players practise.

Lleyton's career as a tennis player was planned by his parents who tried their best to keep him away from football. Lleyton's parents thought it was too risky to play football since he might get hurt. Had Lleyton played football, it is quite possible he may have ended up playing for his favorite team—the Adelaide Crows. As his mother says, “I guess we've guided him into things we felt good for him before he did.”

By the time Lleyton was eight, he was winning “under-10 games” and

always won a year ahead of his age. A professional career was looking very promising. Lleyton officially turned pro in 1997.

### **9. £ 400,000 advance for student's first novel**

An 18-year-old author has received a £ 400,000 advance for her debut novel, one of the biggest deals for a young author in British publishing history.

Helen Oyeyemi, a first-year student at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, is now in the top bracket of British authors and shares an accountant with J. K. Rowling and Zadie Smith.

Ms Oyeyemi struck a two-book deal with Bloomsbury after the publisher was bowled over by her novel *The Icarus Girl*. The story concerns Jessamy, an eight-year-old genius who, while on a visit to relatives in Nigeria, meets Tilly Tilly, a friend whom only she can see.

Their relationship is friendly at first but becomes darker as it appears that Tilly Tilly is a ghost who wants Jessamy's body for her own.

In an interview, the Nigerian-born author said that she was astonished at the speed with which she was snapped up. "I had to sign the contract between my exams. It was on the day of my theology A level," she said.

Ms Oyeyemi, whose father is a teacher and whose mother is training to become a driver for London Underground, began writing at the age of seven.

"I rewrote *Little Women* so that Laurie married Jo because I thought that was a better ending."

She began writing *The Icarus Girl* last year when she was in the sixth form of Notre Dame School. Her agent, Robin Wade, showed the book to Alexandra Pringle, editor-in-chief at Bloomsbury, who is also Donna Tartt's editor. "The prose sings immediately right from the first page," Ms Pringle said.

Ms Oyeyemi does not believe that she will become a full-time writer, however. "I don't think that many people can do that these days," she said. "I would quite like to be a literary agent."

### **10. 101-year-old man parachutes into record book**

A 101-year-old man is believed to be the world's oldest skydiver after he

accepted a dare from friends and jumped out of an airplane at nearly 10,000 feet.

Frank Moody, from Holloways Beach on Australia's northeastern coast, beat the record set by a 94-year-old Norwegian in 1999, said Amanda Pilkington, from Skydive Cairns, which organized the jump.

On the morning of June 16, Moody jumped in tandem with an experienced skydiver from more than 9,900 feet, she said.

"He's an absolute legend. It was a bit of a drunken dare by some of his mates at the local Holloways Beach football club. He said: 'Sure, I'll go jump out of an airplane,'" Pilkington quoted him as saying, adding she nearly fell off her chair when she first heard Moody go for the record.

"We decided to attempt to beat the record as well as giving Frank an awesome experience and one that he'll remember for the rest of his life. He's very switched-on and very witty and charming. It's an absolute pleasure to have done this for him," she said.

Pilkington said the club would send video of the jump and other details to the Guinness Book of Records head office in London and expects confirmation of the record shortly.

Moody went down to the football club with his son John after the jump to have a Guinness beer to celebrate and collect on bets place by his friends.

"He's been given his footage and photographs so he's got proof and evidence that he's done it," Pilkington said.

## 11. Briton who saved Jews remembered

A British agent who saved thousands of Jews from the Nazis is being remembered with a plaque being placed outside the British embassy in Berlin.

Frank Foley was based in Berlin in the 1930s, working as a passport control officer, and using his position to provide papers for Jewish people.

It is believed Mr Foley saved tens of thousands of lives, even hiding people in his own home.

Foreign Secretary Jack Straw described him as "a true British hero".

Eyewitnesses recall Mr Foley as an unassuming hero - a small, slightly



overweight man with round glasses .

But he was actually Britain's top spy in the city.

He not only interpreted the rules on visas loosely, enabling Jews to escape to Britain and Palestine, but he also helped to forge passports.

And, despite not having diplomatic immunity, he gave shelter to some people in his own home.

Mr Foley's efforts have already been recognised by Israel, which declared him a righteous gentile, like Oskar Schindler, and he has also been honoured by his home town of Stourbridge in the West Midlands.

Michael Smith of the Daily Telegraph, who wrote a book about him, said that although it is not known exactly how many lives Mr Foley saved, archive evidence would suggest the number was in the tens of thousands.

He said, "With Schindler you had 1,400 people working in a factory, working with him, they worked closely together. Their lives were together.

"So when they moved to Palestine, which later became Israel, they are all talking to each other, they are still on the phone to each other even if they are not living in Israel - they have a collective memory of what Schindler did.

"But with Foley a lot of the people he helped probably didn't even know he helped them.

"They were helped in ones or twos or in small family units - five or six people perhaps. They have got to Palestine. They have a visa they know they shouldn't have - they are not going to talk about it."

## **12. The Firm Helen Keller**

In 1882 a baby girl caught a fever that was so fierce she nearly died. She survived but the fever left its mark - she could no longer see or hear. Because she could not hear she also found it very difficult to speak.

So how did this child, blinded and deafened at 19 months old, grow up to become a world-famous author and public speaker?

The fever cut her off from the outside world, depriving her of sight and sound. It was as if she had been thrown into a dark prison cell from which there could be no release.

Luckily Helen was not someone who gave up easily. Soon she began to explore the world by using her other senses. She followed her mother wherever she went, hanging onto her skirts; she touched and smelled everything she came across. She copied their actions and was soon able to do certain jobs herself, like milking the cows or kneading dough, she even learnt to recognize people by feeling their faces or their clothes. She could also tell where she was in the garden by the smell of the different plants and the feel of the ground under her feet.

By the age of seven she had invented over 60 different signs by which she could talk to her family, if she wanted bread for example, she would pretend to cut a loaf and butter the slices. If she wanted ice cream she wrapped her arms around herself and pretended to shiver.

Helen was unusual in that she was extremely intelligent and also remarkably sensitive. By her own efforts she had managed to make some sense of an alien and confusing world. But even so she had limitations.

At the age of five Helen began to realize she was different from other people. She noticed that her family did not use signs like she did but talked with their mouths. Sometimes she stood between two people and touched their lips. She could not understand what they said and she could not make any meaningful sounds herself. She wanted to talk but no matter how she tried she could not make herself understood. This makes her so angry that she used to hurl herself around the room, kicking and screaming in frustration.

As she got older her frustration grew and her rages became worse and worse. She became wild and unruly. If she didn't get what she wanted she would throw tantrums until her family gave in. Her favorite tricks included grabbing other people's food from their plates and hurling fragile objects to the floor. Once she even managed to lock her mother into the pantry. Eventually it became clear that something had to be done. So, just before her seventh birthday, the family hired a private tutor - Anne Sullivan.

Anne was careful to teach Helen especially those subjects in which she was interested. As a result Helen became gentler and she soon learnt to read and write in Braille. She also learnt to read people's lips by pressing her finger-

tips against them and feeling the movement and vibrations. This method is called Tadoma and it is a skill that very, very few people manage to acquire. She also learnt to speak, a major achievement for someone who could not hear at all.

Helen proved to be a remarkable scholar, graduating with honors from Radcliff College in 1904. She had phenomenal powers of concentration and memory, as well as a dogged determination to succeed. While she was still at college she wrote 'The Story of My Life'. This was an immediate success and earned her enough money to buy her own house.

She toured the country, giving lecture after lecture. Many books were written about her and several plays and films were made about her life. Eventually she became so famous that she was invited abroad and received many honors from foreign universities and monarchs. In 1932 she became a vice-president of the Royal National Institute for the Blind in the United Kingdom.

After her death in 1968 an organization was set up in her name to combat blindness in the developing world. Today that agency, Helen Keller International, is one of the biggest organizations working with blind people overseas.

### 13. **Bill Gates in His Boyhood**

As a child-and as an adult as well Bill was untidy. It has been said that in order to counteract this. Mary drew up weekly clothing plans for him. On Mondays he might go to school in blue, on Tuesdays in green, on Wednesdays in brown, on Thursdays in black, and so on, Weekend meal schedules might also be planned in detail. Everything time, at work or during his leisure time.

Dinner table discussions in the Gate's family home were always lively and educational. "It was a rich environment in which to learn," Bill remembered.

Bill's contemporaries, even at the age, recognized that he was exceptional. Every year, he and his friends would go to summer camp. Bill

especially liked swimming and other sports. One of his summer camp friends recalled, "He was never a nerd or a goof or the kind of kid you didn't want your team. We all knew Bill was smarter than us. Even back then, when he was nine or ten years old, he talked like an adult and could express himself in ways that none of us understood."

Bill was also well ahead of his classmates in mathematics and science. He needed to go to a school that challenged him to Lakeside-an all-boys' school for exceptional students. It was Seattle's most exclusive school and was noted for its rigorous academic demands, a place where "even the dumb kids were smart."

Lakeside allowed students to pursue their own interests, to whatever extent they wished. The school prided itself on making conditions and facilities available that would enable all its students to reach their full potential. It was the ideal environment for someone like Bill Gates.

In 1968, the school made a decision that would change thirteen-year-old Bill Gates's life-and that of many of others, too.

Funds were raised, mainly by parents, that enabled the school to gain access to a computer-a Program Data processor (PDP)-through a teletype machine. Type in a few instructions on the teletype machine and a few seconds later the PDP would type back its response. Bill Gates was immediately hooked- so was his best friend at the time, Kent Evans, and another student, Paul Allen, who was two years older than Bill.

Whenever they had free time, and sometimes when they didn't, they would dash over to the computer room to use the machine. The students became so single-minded that they soon overtook their teachers in knowledge about computing and got into a lot of trouble because of their obsession. They were neglecting their other studies-every piece of work was handed in late. Classes were cut. Computer time was also proving to be very expensive. Within months, the whole budget that had been set aside for the year had been used up.

At fourteen, Bill was already writing short programs for the computer to perform. Early games programs such as Tic-Tac-Toe, or Noughts and



Crosses, and Lunar Landing were written in what was to become Bill's second language, BASIC.

One of the reasons Bill was so good at programming is because it is mathematical and logical. During his time at Lakeside, Bill scored a perfect eight hundred on a mathematics test. It was extremely important to him to get this grade—he had to take the test more than once in order to do it.

If Bill Gates was going to be good at something. It was essential to be the best.

Bill's and Paul's fascination with computers and the business world meant that they read a great deal. Paul enjoyed magazines like Popular Electronics, Computer time was expensive and, because both boys were desperate to get more time and because Bill already had an insight into what they could achieve financially, the two of them decided to set themselves up as a company: The Lakeside Programmers Group. "Let's call the real world and try to sell something to it!" Bill announced.

#### **14. AN UNUSUAL ARCHITECT—LEOH MING PEI**

On this vivid planet, it appears colorful with azure blue seawater, lush green plants and many world famous buildings. Among these largest artificial articles in the world, many originated from the same architect—Ieoh Ming Pei.

Ieoh Ming Pei, the 1983 Laureate of the Pritzker Architecture Prize, is a founding partner of I. M. Pei & Partners based in New York City. He was born in China in 1917, the son of a prominent banker. He came to the United States in 1935 to study architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (B. Arch. 1940) and the Harvard Graduate School of Design (M. Arch. 1946).

During World War II, he served on the National defense Research Commission at Princeton, and from 1945 to 1948, taught at Harvard. In 1948 he accepted the newly created post of director of Architecture at Webb & Knapp, Inc., the real estate development firm, and this association resulted in major architectural and planning projects in Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh and other cities. In 1958, he formed the partnership of



I. M. Pei & Associates, which became I. M. Pei & Partners in

1966. The partnership received the 1968 Architectural Firm Award of The American Institute of Architects.

Pei has designed over forty projects in this country and abroad, twenty of which have been award winners. His more prominent commissions have included the East Building of the National Gallery of Art, Washington, D .C.; the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library near Boston; the National Center for Atmospheric Research, Boulder, Colorado; the Dallas City Hall in Texas; the Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Centre (OCBC) and Raffles City in Singapore; the West Wing of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; the Fragrant Hill Hotel near Beijing, China, designed to graft advanced technology onto the roofs of indigenous building and thereby sow the seed of a new ,distinctly Chinese form of modern architecture; the Everson Museum of Art, Syracuse , New York; and the Texas Commerce Tower in Houston.

He has designed arts facilities and university buildings on the campuses of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Rochester, Cornell University, the Choate School, Syracuse University, New York University and the University of Hawaii. He has been selected to design the headquarters for the Bank of China in Hong Kong.

Pei is currently a member of the National Council on the Arts, and previously served on the National Council on the Humanities. He is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects, a member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and an elected member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters (of which he served a term as Chancellor), the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the National Academy of Design. He is a member of the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institue of Technology.

As a student, he was awarded the MIT Traveling Fellowship, and the Wheelwright Traveling Fellowship at Harvard. His subsequent honors include the following: the Brunner Award, the Medal of Honor of the New York Chapter of the AIA, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Medal for Architecture, the Gold Medal for Architecture of the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the Alpha Rho Chi Gold Medal, la Grande mé-daille d' Or de l' Académie d'

Architecture (France), and The Gold Medal of The American Institute of Architects. In 1982, the deans of the architectural schools of the United States chose I. M. Pei as the best designer of significant non-residential structures.

## 15. A WOMAN BILLIARDIST ALLISON FISHER

In school, Allison was a very competitive team sport player and almost pursued a career as a physical education teacher, but snooker was the game she excelled in. She got her start in Snooker by simply falling in love with the game.

"My first interest in snooker occurred when I was seven years old. My dad was watching a snooker competition on the television, and I liked what I saw so much that I asked for a table. Being the youngest and spoilt, my wish was granted. I became the proud owner of the smallest competitive table on earth: 1.5 long. I graduated to a 6' x 3' table when I was eleven years old, and challenged everyone who entered our house. Whether they liked it or not! When I was twelve years old, I went to the Peacehaven Central Club with my parents where, for the first time I saw a full size snooker table(12' x 6' ). I had a burning desire to play on it. I went home that night and I was crying in bed. My mum came in and asked me what was wrong. "I want to play on the big table." I replied. So she asked my dad to ask the owner, John Copper, if I could play on it. And he made my dreams come true."

At thirteen Allison got into a league, and at fifteen she was seriously competing in the world of Snooker. By the age of seventeen, she had won her first world title and never looked back. From then until the age of twenty-seven. Allison Fisher was a dominant force in the world of Snooker, She left Snooker, winning over 80 national titles and eleven world championships, including three mixed doubles and the only Ladies Mixed Doubles event ever held. She played in her first Women's Professional Billiards Association (WPBA) Tournament in October 1995. This newcomer startled everyone by winning two of her four events, and by placing third in the World Pool Association (WPA) World 9-Ball Championship In 1996 Allison continued to storm the tour with seven first place finishes, and a # 1 ranking. As she would

for the next three years, Allison earned Player of the Year honors from Billiards Digest and Pool and Billiard Magazine. She also won her first WPA World 9-Ball championship, and her first WPBA Championship.

She kept up her stellar performances in 1997 by winning six of eleven WPBA events. Allison defended her championship when she again won the WPA World 9-Ball title. As in 1996, this year saw Allison Fisher end with the #1 ranking in the WPBA. Her peers also honored her with a "Most Congenial Player" award from the Year-End Billiards Digest Awards.

On the personal side, Allison is British enough to miss her Mom's pot roast, the atmosphere in pubs, small villages, lifelong friends and family, and Alfie, her dog. Never one for the "bar scene," a great evening for Allison is to have good food, good friends, and a night of laughter .....

As good as she has been for the game. Allison is quick to point out that it has been even to her. Allison Fisher has always counted her blessings and since her beginning, she has never hesitated to give her time to worthy charities. She has a heart of gold and never hesitates to involve herself where she can help others.

Her sponsors are proud to have her associated with them, and Allison only promotes what she believes in. Be sure and take a peek at her sponsor page, as well as Allison's new line of signature cues. Allison is also developing a new series of instructional videotapes that are intensely focused on the fundamentals, concentration and technique that have made her game what it is today. With Pool and Billiards on the rise with Olympic recognition. And even more television exposure thanks to the WPBA; Allison Fisher continues to be at the top of her game. Her desire is to see the sport enjoy the same "boom" in popularity that tennis enjoyed in the 1970's. For Allison the sport itself comes ahead of the player. Family, friends, her new home and the intense level of competition keep her on her toes and enjoying life to its fullest. As Allison would say "Cheers all! Hope to see you soon!"

## 16. FREUD'S DISCOVERY

In April 1884 Freud read of a German army doctor who had successfully

employed cocaine as a means of increasing the energy and endurance of soldiers. He determined to obtain some for himself and try it as a treatment for other conditions—heart disease, nervous exhaustion and morphine addiction. It was little known at that time and the extensive ethical and methodological rules governing modern drug trials did not exist.

Freud took some himself and was immediately impressed with the sense of well-being it engendered, without diminishing his capacity for work. Having read a report in the Detroit Medical Gazette concerning its value in the treatment of addictions his next step was to recommend the substance as a harmless substitute to his friend and colleague, Ernst von Fleischl-Marxow. Fleischl, who had become a morphine addict following repeated therapeutic administrations for intractable neurological pain and was in desperate straits, took to cocaine with enthusiasm and was soon consuming it in large quantities.

Meanwhile Freud continued to extol the virtues of the drug, writing a review essay on the subject, taking it himself and pressing it upon his fiancée, friends as a panacea for all ills. He had gone overboard with enthusiasm, writing to Martha when he heard she had lost her appetite, "Woe to you, my Princess. When I come. I will kiss you quite red and feed you 'till you are plump. And if you are forward you shall see who is the stronger, a gentle little girl who doesn't eat enough or a big wild man who has cocaine in his body."

Among the people to whom Freud introduced cocaine was his colleague Carl Koller, a young doctor working in the department of ophthalmology. Freud published his essay in the July issue of the Centralblatt für Therapie, concluding it by drawing attention to the possible future uses of the drug as a local anaesthetic. Koller was impressed, thought it likely to be useful in eye operations and two months later tried it out, first on animals and then on his own eyes with complete success. He was quick to publish his findings, thus securing a place in world history as the discoverer of what turned out to be virtually the only medical use for the substance.

Freud had missed his chance, but worse was to follow. Fleischl's



temporary improvement on taking cocaine was short lived. Within a week his condition deteriorated, his pain became unbearable and he relapsed into morphine consumption. He now had not one addiction but two, taking cocaine in doses a hundred times larger than Freud used to do. He suffered toxic confusional states in which he became agitated, experiencing severe anxiety and visual hallucinations. Yet Freud continued to advocate the use of cocaine in morphinism, presumably on the basis that (as had been reported by others) it was beneficial in selected cases.

His paper On the General Effect of Cocaine. Written in the spring of 1885, was published in August and subsequently abstracted in the Lancer, By the following year, however, cases of cocaine addiction and intoxication were being reported from all over the world. Freud came under severe criticism for his advocacy of the drug and defended himself by claiming(inaccurately)that he had never advised its use in subcutaneous injections. He expressed the following view, "Theory is fine but it doesn' t stop facts from existing." This became a favorite warning against the uncritical acceptance of received wisdom.

## **17. I LIVE ENTIRELY IN MY MUSIC—BEETHOVEN**

Beethoven probably began to go deaf after what he called his 'terrible typhus' of 1797, but he tried to keep it a secret, while consulting doctors and trying various remedies, such as the application of almond oil. He was extremely anxious about its possible effect on his career as a musician, and embarrassed by its effect on his social life.

In the summer of 1801 he wrote to tow friends. To Franz Wegeler in Bonn he wrote that he was very busy, with more commissions than he could cope with , and publishers competing to get hold of his latest works, but he was worried about his health, and particularly about his gradual loss of hearing. He had been leading a miserable life for the previous two years because of his deafness, and had avoided human company because he found it hard to tell people that he was deaf. He would always say, "I live entirely in my music."



Two days later he wrote to Karl Amenda, a more recent friend. On the same lines, expressing the anxiety that his best years would pass “without my being able to achieve all that my talent and my strength have commanded me to do.” His fear that his deafness would prevent him from realizing his artistic potential led him to contemplate taking his own artistic life, but in the so-called ‘Heiligenstadt Testament’ , addressed to his brothers and found among his papers after his death, which he wrote in the depths of despair in October 1802, he said that he had rejected suicide, and was resigned to his condition. He explained that his deafness was the reason why he had been withdrawing from people’s company, because he found it so humiliating not being able to hear, but he did not want to tell people about it. Although tempted to kill himself, “the only thing that held me back was my art. For indeed it seemed to me impossible to leave this world before I had produced all the works that I felt the urge to compose.”

During the summer of 1802 he had spent six months in Heiligenstadt, thirteen miles outside Vienna, on the advice of one of his doctors who thought that his hearing might improve in the peace and quiet away from Vienna. But his pupil, Ferdinand Ries (son of the leader of the Bonn court orchestra) visited him in the summer, and during a walk in the summer, and during a walk in the woods pointed out a fan elder twig. Beethoven could not hear it, and this made him very morose , As the winter approached he realized that his hearing was no better, and that it was likely to get worse, and he might end up totally deaf.

It could be argued that Beethoven’s deafness helped the development of his art: isolated from the world, and unable to perform, he could devote all his time to composing, He was already composing less at the piano, and the first of his bound sketchbooks, in which he made detailed drafts of the works in progress. Date from 1798. In his panic, at the beginning, Beethoven may have believed himself to be deaf. He suffered from tinnitus ( humming and buzzing in the ears), and loud noises caused him pain. In 1804 his friend Stephan von Breuning, with whom he briefly shared lodgings, wrote to Franz Wegler about the terrible effect his gradual loss of hearing was having on Beethoven: it had

caused him to distrust his friends, and he was becoming very difficult to be with. But Beethoven did not start using an ear trumpet until 1814.

But above all else, Beethoven was dedicated to his art and the urge to compose remained with him throughout his life. It may be that he shielded away from the commitment of marriage because he knew it would interfere with his art. From a very early age he wanted to compose and, although he needed to earn a living, he wrote 'I love my art too dearly to be activated solely by self-interest.'

## 18. GIFT FOR MUSIC— LEONARD BERNSTEIN

In 1986, Leonard Bernstein said, "God knows, I should be dead by now. I smoke, I drink, I stay up all night... I was diagnosed as having emphysema in my mid-20s. I was told that if I didn't stop smoking, I'd be dead at 35. Well. I beat the rap." But in recent months he canceled engagements and a fortnight ago announced that, on his doctor's advice, he was retiring as a conductor. In 1990, Leonard Bernstein, 72, died in his Manhattan apartment after a heart attack brought on by lung failure. Perhaps to abandon conducting was to end a love affair, to give up life.

A first-generation Jewish American, Bernstein was born in Lawrence, Mass. In 1918. His father, Samuel, who was in the beauty-supplies business. Hoped his son would someday work with him. But at 10 Lenny discovered the piano. When he used his allowance to pay for lessons his father stopped doling it out— but reinstated it after discovering his son was playing in a dance and to earn money. At the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia (after graduating from Harvard, at 20. with honors), Bernstein was the most gifted pupil of the great Fritz Reiner. This so enraged one student that he threatened homicide.

Contrary to legend, the golden boy did have some lean times. In 1942. Bernstein moved to New York City armed with glowing references, but couldn't find work. Lyricist Irving Caesar happened to hear him play the piano and thought he resembled his former collaborator George Gershwin. Bernstein told him that he needed \$10 a week to stay alive. "What!" Caesar exclaimed. "You, a genius, starving? Ten dollars a week for a genius? I'll get

you fifty!" And promptly got him a job transcribing music. Within two years Bernstein had published his first symphony, written a successful ballet ( "Fancy Free" ), had a hit Broadway show ( "In the Town" ) and made his now legendary New York Philharmonic conducting debut in Carnegie Hall. Filling in for an ailing maestro, the dashing 25-year-old(who had a fierce hangover) was such a smash he got as much front-page space in New York Times as the American submarines that sank seven Japanese ships.

The great creative output of the late '40s and '50s— the musicals "Candide" , "Wonderful Town" and "West Side Story" , the film score for " On the Waterfront," the ballet "The Age of Anxiety" — came, with good reason, before Bernstein acquired an orchestra. In 1958, he became music director of the New York Philharmonic — the first American-born conductor to head a top symphony orchestra. He revived the works of Mahler and Nielsen and programmed such contemporary music, even if he, a dedicated tonalist, was uncomfortable with it.

Bernstein, says Leonard Slatkin, music director of the Saint Louis Symphony Orchestra. "not only opened doors for all of us, but was the musical conscience of this country for years. We couldn' t have had a better spokesman." After leaving the Philharmonic in 1969, Bernstein, the original globe-trot-ting maestro, maintained close ties with many orchestras, including (with typical Bernstein irony) the Israel Philharmonic and the Vienna Philharmonic.

Since the late '50s his compositions have often been disappointing, but he was back in form in some recent works, especially the delicious Arias and Barcarolles. Though he had become white-haired and craggy, he retained the passion and quickness of a wunderkind, and no one could dispute the depth of understanding he brought to the podium, particularly in recent years, when his interpretive powers were sharper than ever.

## 19. An Impressionist — Vincent Van Gogh

Vincent Van Gogh was a man in a hurry, an artist of tremendous energy and prodigious output. He killed himself when he was only 37, but he left behind

him more than 2,000 paintings and drawings, which established his reputation in a way he would never have considered possible.

Van Gogh was born on March 30, 1835 at Groot Zundert in the Dutch province of Noord Brabant. He was the son of a clergyman. His first artistic impressions were formed as a boy, from his uncle who was an art dealer. The motivation bore early fruit and from the age of 12 the young Vincent was drawing. The interest led to an apprenticeship in an art dealer's firm, Goupil's, in the Hague. When he was only 20, he was transferred to the firm's London office.

In London Van Gogh faced his first major crisis, when he was rejected in love. After that, he turned to religion, expressed disapproval with art-dealing and neglected his work, Goupil transferred him from London to Paris but, when his work was still unsatisfactory, dismissed him in 1876.

The young Van Gogh made religion a consuming interest and during the next few years traveled in Britain, Belgium and Holland, trying to establish himself as a preacher, but without success. He developed strong opinions on social morality, customs and church life and alienated those he mixed with by an uncompromising attitude.

In 1880, at the age of 27, he found himself drawn back to art. He had a job as an assistant evangelist in the mining village of Borinage in Belgium but realized an artistic drive which was to motivate him unceasingly until his death 10 years later.

Although he returned to Noord Brabant and his family early in 1881, his first recognized works were set in Borinage and reflected the rural culture in which he was living and his belief in order and symmetry in both society and art. The period resulted in what became known as the Brabant canvases.

At this time he was becoming obsessed with artistic development. Although he was limited in practical experience, his work showed confidence and maturity from the start, no doubt influenced by the strength of his personal convictions. It was not an easy time, however, emotionally. There were tensions within the family, now that he was living back with his parents in Brabant. He was short of money and rebelling against social and academic



standards.

Late in 1881 he moved to the Hague and established a relationship with a woman, Christine Hoornik, with whom he lived for a time. He broke with her in 1883, however, and never again established a significant intimate relationship with a woman.

Between 1883 and 1886, at Noord Brabant again, his painting developed into characteristic dark landscapes and scenes of country life. He stressed character and expression rather than perspective and physical accuracy; he was already experimenting with impressionism.

In 1886 Van Gogh left Holland forever and traveled via Antwerp to Paris, and to major changes in artistic style. Van Gogh's work became more youthful in Paris. He lived with his brother, Theo, who managed the modern department of an art dealer's. A new, more animated, painting style emerged and the impressionist tendencies of earlier work weakened somewhat.

Van Gogh developed a taste for personalized brushwork and brilliant, unmixed colours. Among his most prominent experiments with colour were a series of some 30 flower paintings, a fascination which stayed with him until his death.

## 20. The Youngest Tennis Champion —Martina Hingis

We're used to swaggering, in-your-face trash talk from NBA players, boxers and even a few politicians, but teenagers in tennis skirts? There's a new generation of women on the court. They're young. They're pretty. And they're unbelievably brash about everything. Here's 17-year-old Martina Hingis explaining her lack of humility: "People say that I am arrogant. I am No. 1 in the world, so I have a right to be arrogant."

Actually she's the best in the world. Two years after becoming the youngest No. 1 player in history, Hingis won her second Family Circle title.

Hingis came to Britain in 1997, posing with a large "No. 1" made of tennis balls. A week later, she had earned her sixth straight title and 31st straight victory with a Family Circle title.

"At that stage, you don't really get it that you're the best tennis player in the world," Hingis, 18, said after a 6-4, 6-3 win over Kournikova Sunday.

"There is always another match to go, another tournament." It was only later, she said, she realized, "I became No. 1. I'm like the best."

Hardly arguing anymore now. It's been a difficult week in the shadows for Hingis, pushed aside by the all-Williams' final at the Lipton Championships last week and Kournikova's run through the Family Circle.

"With the Williams sisters and Anna, I was saying, 'What about me?' " said Hingis, who earned \$150,000. "I think this was about time." Hingis doesn't mind talk of her rivals. "So long as they're lower than me, I'm fine," she said.

Kournikova gave her a run on the concourse and practice courts at the Sea Pines Racquet Club, though. The sassy Russian star's poster was one of the hottest items at the season's first clay court tournament. Her doubles matches got only attention. Even Fox Sports Net analyst Pam Oliver told Kournikova, when presenting her with the runner-up honor, that she was "really popular with the men."

But Hingis, smiling most of the way, showed who's No. 1 on the court. She trailed Kournikova 4-3 in the opening set, but broke the Russian's serve three straight times in winning the next six games.

When Kournikova struck back to close the second set to 3-2, Hingis broke serve again to regain control. When Kournikova's forehand slapped the net, Hingis had closed out her third tournament win this year and her 10th straight Family Circle singles victory.

Kournikova's game was erratic. She overcame Hingis' 40-15 lead in the first set. Then she double-faulted twice to lose the next one.

"You have to play smart and be patient with her," Kournikova said. "But I made a few unforced errors because I tried to go for too much."

Hingis stayed steady throughout, never letting Kournikova break away. And when the crowd tried to pull Kournikova through, Hingis would remind them with a surprise drop shot or sharp forehand winner who's No. 1.

Kournikova acknowledged the support she gets. She's confident in her

ability — she beat Hingis at last year's German Open — but said she knows her game needs the seasoning she can get by advancing to finals.

"This is great for me, great for my confidence," Kournikova said. "This gave me some experience and hopefully, I won't be a runner-up much longer." But Hingis will rest for about a month, returning to the tour at the Italian Open. She understands a lot better about the knack of winning crucial points and staying on top.

"(If) you are better ranked, you're a better player, you win the match," Hingis said. "If not, you always are the loser."

## 21. To the Top — Fidel Ramos

As a young boy, Ramos watched his congressman-father chop wood and plant vegetables to feed his family. Once prominent in the northern province, the Ramos

II. Although he was too young for military service the war touched Ramos when he helped shield his second cousin, Ferdinand Marcos, then a lieutenant in the underground guerrilla army, from the Japanese.

Despite such distractions, Ramos remained a serious student, becoming president of his secondary school class. In 1945, one year before his country gained independence from America, he decided on a career. Engineers would be needed to rebuild his devastated country, he concluded.

He took a competitive exam for West Point, the U.S. military academy, and won the one space reserved in each class for a Filipino. Following graduation. He trained as a civil engineer in Illinois. He learned to lead by example and soon recognized his own country's need for a professional, nonpolitical military. His time in America, he says, reinforced his strong belief in free enterprise his strong belief in free enterprise, in the rule of law and in the value of rewarding merit.

Ramos served with Philippine forces during the Korean War and then returned home to fight against peasant rebels. As a captain he helped found and train the first battalion of elite Philippine forces during the Korean War and then returned home to fight against peasant rebels. As a captain he

helped found and train the first battalion of elite Philippine special forces troops. As a major, he volunteered for Vietnam, where he realized for Vietnam, where he realized that the same conditions that fed revolution there also existed in his own impoverished country.

As Ramos rose through the ranks of the Philippine military, he knew better than most the excesses of the Marcos regime. He had frequently thought of quitting, but had stayed out of loyalty to his men. "I have so many thousands of people to whom I am responsible," Ramos told his friends. "I cannot just quit." Besides, Marcos himself had promoted his savvy younger cousin to head the military-led national police force.

Eventually, the break came. At 4 p.m. on February 21, 1986, Major-General Fidel Ramos was preparing to face a gathering of angry neighbors. Juan Ponce Enrile, the defense minister, was asking him to join an uprising against Marcos.

Moments later, Amelita Ramos ushered the neighbors into their living room. The Philippines' s second-ranking military officer sat patiently as his friends pleaded. "Please, sir," one of his neighbors implored, "for the good of the country, resign. Leave Marcos." Like most Filipinos, they believed the recent elections had been arranged by Marcos, denying Cory Aquino her rightful place as the new president of the Philippines.

As his neighbors left his house, Ramos was ready to join Enrile. Together they hoped to rally the philipine military to Aquino' s side, praying that enough popular support could be generated to keep themselves from being slaughtered by Marcos loyalists.

Four days later, the massive demonstrations fueled by the defections of Ramos and Enrile had triumphed. Marcos and his notorious free-spending wife, Imelda, were forced to flee the country. Cory Aquino became the new president, and the People Power revolution quickly became a worldwide symbol of democracy.

Ramos, Aquino' s first military chief of staff and later her defense secretary, was at one point urged by officers to join an attempted coup. But he held firm to his belief in the democratic process. In 1992, Aquino endorsed Ramos in the six-candidate race to succeed her.



## 22. The Mask Forever —Jim Carrey

Jim Carrey has become one of the most recognized faces in the world — and it is precisely because of his face that he has achieved such fame. His rubbery look, and penchant for wild and extreme behavior has given him a notoriety he delights in.

Born in New Market, Ontario, Canada on January 17th, 1962 to a working class family, growing up poor was tough for young Jim Carrey. While in his teens, he had to take a job as a janitor when his father lost his job and he had to juggle both School and work. School eventually lost out and he dropped out. He describes himself as being very angry at this time in his life, yet one good thing came out of it. He developed a tremendous sense of humour to help him cope and to shield his anger from the world.

He was a loner who claims he didn't have any friends because he didn't want any. Between school and work there just wasn't much time for a childhood. At 15 though, he had enough time to start performing at Yuk Yuks, a famous Toronto comedy club where he began to perfect his shtick. He moved to LA and did the club circuit there. He soon came to the attention of Rodney and was put on his tour.

Jim Carrey got his big break in 1990, when he landed a role on the hip new sketch comedy show In Living Color which boasted a cast of African-Americans and Carrey, the sole white guy. While there, Carrey perfected many characters, most notoriously "Fire Marshal Bill" who always went up in a blaze. The sketch was yanked when critics claimed that it encouraged kids to play with fire. The controversy put Carrey's name in the headlines for the first time.

He broke into feature films, and into the collective unconscious of the world, in one single successful year, 1994. It was the Year of the Funny Face. First there was Ace Ventura: Pet Detective, a surprise hit that show Carrey's now signature wacky style. Next came The Mask, a role that seemed tailor-made for him and was a hit with audiences. As if he hadn't made an impression yet, there was still Dumb and Dumber which was released during the holiday

season and ended up on top of the box office. Jim Carrey was in the limelight now and he hasn't looked back since.

Since that famous year Carrey has, dare we say it..., slowed down a bit. His films have come out less often but have continued to make waves if not quite of the caliber as previously seen. There was *Batman Forever*, in which he inherited the role of The Riddler. Then there was a sequel to *Ace Ventura: When Nature Calls* which didn't quite recapture the sparkle of the original. Next came *Liar, Liar*. The film was a tremendous success with crowds everywhere and put him back on top. It also brought his salary back up 20 million. Then came *The Truman Show*, a film which proved to the world that Jim Carrey was more than just a funny face.

In fact, Jim was awarded a Golden Globe for his dramatic portrayal. When he was snubbed by the Oscars, there was a collective gasp heard around the world. Clearly the fans at least think Jim Carrey is golden.

The future looks good for Jim Carrey, he has developed a legion of devoted fans who love his wild style of physical comedy. He has proven his ability to weather a storm and come out on top, important for any celebrity.

Carrey has come a long way from his unhappy childhood and in fact seems to be living a second childhood now. Canada has been producing fine comedic talents for years, and Jim Carrey is definitely the best of the new breed.

## 23. FOR BLOOMING IN WARDS—NIGHTINGALE

In May 1857 a Commission to study the whole question of the army medical service began to sit. The price was high. Florence Nightingale was doing this grueling work because it was vital, not because she had chosen it. She had changed. Now she was more brilliant in argument than ever, more efficient, more knowledgeable, more persistent and penetrating in her reasoning, scrupulously just, mathematically accurate—but she was pushing herself to the very limits of her capacity at the expense of all joy.

That summer of 1857 was a nightmare for Florence—not only was she working day and night to instruct the politicians sitting on the Commission,

she was writing her own confidential report about her experiences. All this while Parthe and Mama lay about on sofas, telling each other not to get exhausted arranging flowers.

It took Florence only six months to complete her own one-thousand-page Confidential Report, Notes on Matters Affecting the Health, Efficiency and Hospital Administration of the British Army. It was an incredibly clear, deeply-considered volume. Every single thing she had learned from t Crimea was there—every statement she made was backed by hard evidence.

Florence Nightingale was basically arguing for prevention rather than cure. It was a new idea then and many politicians and army medical men felt it was revolutionary and positively cranky. They grimly opposed Florence and her allies.

She was forced to prove that the soldiers were dying because of their basic living conditions. She had inspected dozens of hospitals and barracks and now exposed them as damp, filthy and unventilated, with dirty drains and unventilated, with dirty drains and infected water supplies. She showed that the soldiers' diet was poor. She collected statistics which proved that the death rate for young soldiers in peace time was double that of the normal population.

She showed that, though the army took only the fittest young men, every year 1,500 were killed by neglect, poor food and disease. She declared "Our soldiers enlist to death in the barracks" , and this became the battle cry of her supporters.

The public, too, was on her side. The more the anti-reformers dragged their feet, the greater the reform pressure became.

Florence did not win an outright victory against her opponents, but many changes came through. Soon some barracks were rebuilt and within three years the death rate would halve.

The intense work on the Commission was now over, but Florence was to continue studying, planning and pressing for army medical reform for the next thirty years.

People now began to demand that she apply her knowledge to civilian

hospitals, which she found to be “just as bad or worse” than military hospitals. In 1859 she published a book called Notes on Hospitals. It showed the world why people feared to be taken into hospitals and how matters could be remedied.

Florence set forth the then revolutionary theory that simply by improving the construction and physical maintenance, hospital deaths could be greatly reduced. More windows, better ventilation, improved drainage, less cramped conditions, and regular scrubbing of the floors, walls and bed frames were basic measures that every hospital could take.

Florence soon became an expert on the building of hospitals and all over the world hospitals were established according to her specifications. She wrote hundreds and hundreds of letters from her sofa in London inquiring about sinks and saucepans, locks and laundry rooms. No detail was too small for her considered attention. She worked out ideas for the most efficient way to distribute clean linen, the best method of keeping food hot, the correct number of inches between beds. She intended to change the administration of hospitals from top to toe. Lives depended upon detail.

Florence Nightingale succeeded. All over the world Nightingale-style hospitals would be built. And Florence would continue to advise on hospital plans for over forty years. Today’s hospitals with their flowers and bright, clean and cheerful wards are a direct result of her work.

## 24. MACHINE MAD — HENRY FORD

Growing up on a remote Michigan farm. Henry Ford knew little of all this — but he soon showed signs that he belonged to a new generation of Americans interested more in the industrial future than in the agricultural past. Like most pioneer farmers, his father, William, hoped that his eldest son would join him on the farm, enable it to expand, and eventually take it over. But Henry proved a disappointment. He hated farm work and did everything he could to avoid it. It was not that he was lazy. Far from it. Give him a mechanical job to do, from mending the hinges of a gate to sharpening tools, and he would set to work eagerly. It was the daily life of the farm, with its repetitive tasks,



that frustrated him. "What a waste it is," he was to write years later, remembering his work in the fields, "for a human being to spend hours and days behind a slowly moving team of houses."

Henry was excited by the possibilities for the future that were being opened up by developments in technology that could free farmers like his father from wasteful and boring toil. But these developments, in Henry's boyhood, had touched farming hardly at all and farmers went on doing things in the way they had always done. Low profits, the uncertainties of the weather, and farmers' instinctive resistance to change prevented all but the richest and most far-sighted farmers from taking advantage of the new age of machines.

So Henry turned his attention elsewhere. When he was twelve he became almost obsessively interested in clocks and watches. Like most children before and since, he became fascinated by peering into the workings of a timepiece and watching the movement of ratchets and wheels, springs and pendulums. Soon he was repairing clocks and watches for friends, working at a bench he built in his bedroom.

In 1876, Henry suffered a grievous blow. Mary died in childbirth. There was now no reason for him to stay on the farm, and he resolved to get away as soon as he could. Three years later, he took a job as a mechanic in Detroit. By this time steam engines had joined clocks and watches as objects of Henry's fascination.

According to an account given by Henry himself, he first saw a steam-driven road locomotive one day in 1877 when he and his father, in their horse-drawn farm wagon, met one on the road. The locomotive driver stopped to let the wagon pass, and Henry jumped down and went to him with a barrage of technical questions about the engine's performance. From then on, for a while, Henry became infatuated with steam engines. Making and installing them was the business of the Detroit workshop that he joined at the age of sixteen.

A chance meeting with an old co-worker led to a job for Henry as an engineer at the Edison Detroit Electricity Company, the leading force in another new industry. Power stations were being built and cables being laid in

all of the United States' major cities; the age of electricity had dawned. But although Henry quickly learned the ropes of his new job— so quickly that within four years he was chief engineer at the Detroit power plant — his interest in fuel engines had come to dominate his life. At first in the kitchen of his and Clara' s home, and later in a shed at the back of their house, he spent his spare time in the evenings trying to build an engine to his own design.

Meanwhile, Henry' s domestic responsibilities had increased. In November 1893, Clara gave birth to their first and only child, Edsel.

Henry learned the hard way what a slow, painstaking business it was to build an engine by hand from scratch. Every piece of every component had to be fashioned individually, checked and rechecked, and tested. Every problem had to be worried over and solved by the builder. To ease the burden, Henry joined forces with another mechanic, Jim Bishop, Even so, it was two years before they had succeeded in building a working car. It was an ungainly-looking vehicle, mounted on bicycle wheels and driven by a rubber belt that connected the engine to the rear wheels. Henry called it the "Quadricycle" .

## 25. The God in Youth: Michael Jordan

There were already signs that he had a good deal of talent. Harvest Smith, a classmate and close friend who in those days played basketball with him practically every day, thought he was the best player on their ninth-grade team — he was small, but he was every quick. "You' d see him get a shot off, and you' d wonder how he did it, because he wasn' t that bit," Smith said, "but it was the quickness. The only question was how big he was going to be — and how far up he would take his skill level."

The summer after ninth grade, Jordan and Smith both went to Pop Herring' s basketball camp. Neither of them had yet come into his body, and almost all of the varsity players, two and sometimes three years older, seemed infinitely stronger at that moment when a year or two in physical development can make all the difference. In Smith' s mind there was no doubt which of the two of them was the better player—it was Michael by far. But on the day the varsity cuts were announced — it was the big day of the

year, for they had all known for weeks when the list would be posted — he and Roy Smith had gone to the Laney gym. Smith's name was on it, Michael's was not.

It was the worst day of Jordan's young life. The list was alphabetical, so he focused on where the Js should be, and it wasn't there, and he kept reading and rereading the list, hoping somehow that he had missed it, or that the alphabetical listing had been done incorrectly. That day he went home by himself and went to his room and cried. Smith understood what was happening — Michael, he knew, never wanted you to see him when he was hurt.

"We knew Michael was good," Fred Lynch, the Laney assistant coach, said later, "but we wanted him to play more and we thought the jayvee was better for him." He easily became the best player on the jayvee that year. He simply dominated the play, and he did it not by size but with quickness. There were games in which he would score forty points. He was so good, in fact, that the jayvee games became quite popular. The entire varsity began to come early so they could watch him play in the jayvee games.

Smith noticed that while Jordan had been wildly competitive before he had been cut, after the cut he seemed even more competitive than ever, as if determined that it would never happen again. His coaches noticed it, too.

"The first time I ever saw him, I had no idea who Michael Jordan was. I was helping to coach the Laney varsity," said Ron Coley. "We went over to Goldsboro, which was our big rival, and I entered the gym when the jayvee game was just ending up. There were nine players on the court just coasting, but there was one kid playing his heart out. The way he was playing I thought his team was down one point with two minutes to play. So I looked up at the clock and his team was down twenty points and there was only one minute to play. It was Michael, and I quickly learned he was always like that."

Between the time he was cut and the start of basketball in his junior year, Jordan grew about four inches. The speed had always been there, and now he was stronger, and he could dunk. His hands had gotten much bigger, Smith noticed. He was as driven as ever, the hardest-working player on the team in

practice. If he thought that his teammates were not working hard enough, he would get on them himself, and on occasion he pushed the coaches to get on them. Suddenly Laney High had the beginning of a very good basketball team, and its rising star was Michael Jordan.

## 26. Winston Churchill :His Other Life

My father, Winston Churchill, began his love affair with painting in his 40s, amid disastrous circumstances. As First Lord of the Admiralty in 1915, he was deeply involved in a campaign in the Dardanelles that could have shortened the course of a bloody world war. But when the mission failed, with great loss of life, Churchill paid the price, both publicly and privately. He was removed from the admiralty and effectively sidelined.

Overwhelmed by the catastrophe — “I thought he would die of grief,” said his wife, Clementine —he retired with his family to Hoe Farm, a country retreat in Surrey. There, as Churchill later recalled, “The muse of painting came to my rescue!”

Wandering in the garden one day, he chanced upon his sister-in-law sketching with watercolors. He watched her for a few minutes, then borrowed her brush and tried his hand. The muse had cast her spell!

Churchill soon decided to experiment with oils. Delighted with this distraction from his dark broodings, Clementine rushed off to buy whatever paints she could find.

For Churchill, however, the next step seemed difficult as he contemplated with unaccustomed nervousness the blameless whiteness of a new canvas. He started with the sky and later described how “very gingerly I mixed a little blue paint on the palette, and then with infinite precaution made a mark about as big as a bean upon the affronted snow-white shield. At that moment the sound of a motor car was heard in the drive. From this chariot stepped the gifted wife of Sir John Lavery .”

“ ‘Painting!’ she declared. ‘But what are you hesitating about? Let me have the brush — the big one.’ Splash into the turpentine, wallop into the blue and the white, frantic flourish on the palette, and then several fierce



strokes and slashes of blue on the absolutely cowering canvas.”

At that time, John Lavery— a Churchill neighbor and celebrated painter— was tutoring Churchill in his art. Later, Lavery said of his unusual pupil: “Had he chosen painting instead of statesmanship, I believe he would have been a great master with the brush.”

In painting, Churchill had discovered a companion with whom he was to walk for the greater part of the years that remained to him. After the war, painting would offer deep solace when, in 1921, the death of the mother was followed two months later by the loss of his and Clementine’ s beloved three-year-old daughter, Marigold. Battered by grief, Winston took refuge at the home of friends in Scotland, finding comfort in his painting. He wrote to Clementine: “I went out and painted a beautiful river in the afternoon light with crimson and golden hills in the background. Alas I keep feeling the hurt of the Duckadilly (Marigold’ s pet name).”

Historians have called the decade after 1929, when the Conservative government fell and Winston was out of office, his wilderness years. Politically he may have been wandering in barren places, a lonely fighter trying to awaken Britain to the menace of Hitler, but artistically that wilderness bore abundant fruit. During these years he often painted in the South of France. Of the 500-odd canvases extant, roughly 250 date from 1930 to 1939.

Painting remained a joy to Churchill to the end of his life. “Happy are the painters,” he had written in his book *Painting as a Pastime*, “ for they shall not be lonely. Light and color, peace and hope, will keep them company to the end of the day.” And so it was for my father.

## 27. A great friendship

Thomas Jefferson and James Madison met in 1776. Could it have been any other year? They worked together starting then to further American Revolution and later to shape the new scheme of government. From the work sprang a friendship perhaps incomparable in intimacy and the trustfulness of collaboration and induration. It lasted 50 years. It included pleasure and utility but over and above them, there were shared purpose, a common end and an

enduring goodness on both sides. Four and a half months before he died, when he was ailing, debt-ridden, and worried about his impoverished family, Jefferson wrote to his longtime friend. His words and Madison's reply remind us that friends are friends until death. They also remind us that sometimes a friendship has a bearing on things larger than the friendship itself, for has there ever been a friendship of greater public consequence than this one?

"The friendship which has subsisted between us now half a century, the harmony of our political principles and pursuits have been sources of constant happiness to me through that long period. It's also been a great solace to me to believe that you're engaged in vindicating to posterity the course that we've pursued for preserving to them, in all their purity, their blessings of self-government, which we had assisted in acquiring for them. If ever the earth has beheld a system of administration conducted with a single and steadfast eye to the general interest and happiness of those committed to it, one which, protected by truth, can never known reproach, it is that to which our lives have been devoted. To myself you have been a pillar of support throughout life. Take care of me when dead and be assured that I should leave with you my last affections."

## **28. A week later Madison replied**

"You cannot look back to the long period of our private friendship and political harmony with more affecting recollections than I do. If they are a source of pleasure to you, what aren't they not to be to me? We cannot be deprived of the happy consciousness of the pure devotion to the public good with which we discharge the trust committed to us and I indulge a confidence that sufficient evidence will find its way to another generation to ensure, after we are gone, whatever of justice may be withheld whilst we are here. "

## **29. Fossett makes history**

Flying from horizon to horizon, Steve Fossett completed the first nonstop, flight 'round-the-world without refueling on Thursday afternoon, landing gracefully in Kansas at 2:49 pm ET.

A cheering crowd gathered to usher the GlobalFlyer and its 60-year-old pilot into the record books, something that has become almost routine for Fossett in recent years. The aviator now holds three record-breaking circumnavigations of the globe, the two others by balloon and sailboat.

"It's something I've wanted to do for a long time," Fossett said as he stepped out of the plane, his legs wobbly after nearly three days in the cockpit. "It has been a major ambition of mine."

The sometimes tense journey across three oceans and dozens of countries began in Salina, Kansas, on Monday evening. The 25,000-mile (40,234 kilometer) voyage took 67 hours and two minutes. It was financed by Fossett's longtime friend and investor, Richard Branson, who heads Virgin Atlantic Airways.

As GlobalFlyer approached the airport, Fossett deployed small parachutes to slow the craft down.

After touching down smoothly, Fossett taxied the plane toward a hangar and Branson waved a black-and-white checkered flag as the jet came to a stop. Fossett's flight team opened a bottle of champagne onto the runway.

GlobalFlyer was built by Scaled Composites, the same firm that designed and launched the world's first civilian manned spacecraft, SpaceShipOne, last year.

Burt Rutan, aerospace engineer and head of Scaled Composites, said the plane, and the pilot, performed admirably.

Despite the successful homecoming, the GlobalFlyer encountered dark moments during its flight.

At one point, controllers thought the plane would run out of fuel far short of its target. Fossett and the GlobalFlyer team considered abandoning the trip when they were over Hawaii on Wednesday because the experimental plane came up about 2,600 pounds of fuel short after taking off. The jet burns 102 pounds of fuel per hour. The team speculated that fuel was vented from four tanks shortly after takeoff.

Fossett decided to press on because of favorable tail winds.

"If I have engine trouble, there will be no trouble with gliding," Fossett had

said earlier in the day before landing.

When more data arrived from the aircraft, projections showed the fuel would propel the aircraft throughout its entire 25,000-mile trip.

### 30. 台灣發明家鄧鴻吉

Nowadays, auto-flush motion sensor toilets are in schools, airports, hotels, and tourist spots around the world. But do you know who invented this modern convenience? The answer may surprise you. It was Teng Hung-Chi of Nantou, Taiwan, who was only 19 when he created the original sensor urinal!

Teng's inspiration came in 1983 during an exhausting<sup>1</sup> day of work as a mechanic. While using the restroom, Teng didn't want to dirty the urinal by pressing the flush button with his greasy hands. He began thinking about how to combine an infrared sensor with a water valve. Two months later, his invention was completed, and Teng sold the patent<sup>2</sup> for 1.5 million NT dollars! Since then, Teng's creative inventions have earned him the title "Taiwan's Edison."

When people discover that an appliance<sup>3</sup> is broken, they often stop using it. Not Teng, though. Since childhood, he has enjoyed learning about such appliances by taking them apart. His curiosity and persistence<sup>4</sup> have helped him create many quality innovations.<sup>5</sup> For Teng, inventing is nothing more than changing the status quo.

Teng's passionate interest in inventing has helped him win many prizes at the annual World Invention Contest. But behind these prestigious<sup>1</sup> awards lie days and nights of continuous hard work.

For example, in 1999, Teng's "Remote Control Pager Device" made him the first Asian winner of the Genius Prize at the Nuremberg World Invention Exhibition. This invention can control every single appliance in a building from far away! During his award acceptance speech, Teng thanked retailers in Taiwan. If Teng was inspired and needed components, he would knock on the doors of these retailers, even in the middle of the night! Their doors were always open to him.

In addition to his lifelong interest in inventing things himself, Teng is



also devoted to educating others about invention. The 40-year-old Teng encourages people to pursue<sup>2</sup> fantastic notions<sup>3</sup> and make them reality, instead of being limited by conventional<sup>4</sup> thinking.

"As long as you can endure loneliness and you never give up, becoming an inventor isn't difficult at all," Teng says. "If every school cultivated just one outstanding<sup>5</sup> inventor, our country would definitely benefit from spectacular inventions!"

### 31. British "Angle of the Beach" named Child of the Year

Tilly Smith, the 11-year-old British girl, who was called as "Angle of the Beach", saved 100 tourists from a Thai beach hit by last year's tsunami and has been named Child of the Year by readers of a French children's newspaper.

She came ahead of a South African Aids orphan, a six-year-old girl who survived a kidnapping by paedophiles and a young Parisian pop singer to win the Mon Quotidien award.

Tilly had studied tsunamis with her geography teacher, Andrew Kearney, shortly before flying to Thailand for a holiday with her parents and younger sister last year.

As she watched the waves suddenly begin to recede, and the sea was bubbling, she warned her mother, Penny, that the beach was about to be struck by a tsunami. Mrs Smith and her husband, Colin, alerted other holidaymakers and hotel staff and scores of people were cleared from Maikhao beach at Phuket.

Tilly, now 11, and back in Thailand for anniversary commemorations of the disaster, said: "It's really good, just to know about tsunamis or any natural hazard in case you are in one.

"I'm very glad that I was able to say on the beach that a tsunami was coming. And I'm glad that they listened to me."

She had earlier said that the state of the sea, which was "sizzling and bubbling" was "exactly the same as in my geography lesson".

Tilly read a Thai poem entitled Tsunami at a candle-light vigil (守夜) to commemorate victims of the disaster.

She is unaware of her remarkable popularity among French children. Her picture appears on the front page of Mon Quotidien, which is read by 10 to 14-year-olds.

"Our readers chose Tilly because they could identify with her," said François Dufour, the editor-in-chief. "To be a pop star at 11 seems impossible, and the idea of having Aids or being kidnapped is remote from their lives."

### 32. Sofia Scicolone

Born Sofia Scicolone, on Sept. 20, 1934, in Rome. An illegitimate child of Romilda Villani and Riccardo Scicolone, she grew up in dire poverty, in the slums of Pozzuoli, just outside Naples during wartime. Her mother, a frustrated actress, instilled starring aspirations in the skinny little Sofia (she was nicknamed Stechetto--the stick--at the time). Her first taste of glamour came at fourteen when she was crowned one of twelve "Princesses of the Sea" in a beauty contest ---- an honor for which she earned a railroad ticket to Rome, and 23,000 lira (about \$35).

Sofia met producer and future husband Carlo Ponti while competing in another beauty contest. Though she placed second, Ponti gave her a screen test and he advanced her career in a succession of low-budget Italian productions. Sofia Lazzaro, as she was then known, became Sophia Loren in 1952. Sophia then came to Hollywood. She signed a contract with Paramount for her first English-speaking role. Once on the set, she fell in love with her co-star Cary Grant.

Though she had been involved romantically with Carlo Ponti (he was married with two children) from the age of eighteen, Sophia had suffered through years of frustration while he attempted to obtain an annulment from the church. Loren and Ponti, 24 years her senior, were married in 1957, following his Mexican divorce from his estranged wife. In 1961 she received an Academy Award for "La Ciociara" ("Two Women"). This beautiful lady then became one of the major sex symbol of the sixties, competing with Marilyn Monroe, Brigitte Bardot and Jane Fonda.

Unfortunately the Italian law did not recognize the divorce and charged

them with bigamy. They were forced to have their marriage annulled in 1962, and after four more years of frustration turned in their Italian passports and became citizens of France, where they were finally legally married in 1966. Sophia gained wider respect with her later movies like "Cassandra Crossing" (1976), "Una Giornata Particolare" (1977) and "Pret a Porter" (1994). A lot of her movies were produced by her husband.

### 33. Ted Turner--the founder of CNN

The walls of Ted Turner's international headquarters , 14 floors above downtown Atlanta , are lined with Oscar statuettes . If you try to pick one up , for example , the actual best-production award for Casablanca , you will discover that they are all firmly bolted to their glass display shelves , and Turner's aides will break their frowns to laugh at you .

Turner is the 63-year-old multibillionaire founder of CNN , former champion sailor , Rhett Butler lookalike and record - breaking philanthropist .

Turner has just emerged from the worst two years of his life -- years that he has said left him feeling "suicidal" . In spring 2000 , he was suddenly sidelined from the broadcasting company he had built from scratch . Then his wife of eight years , the actress Jane Fonda , came home one night and informed him that she was now a born - again Christian ; they divorced last year . Two of his grandchildren developed a rare genetic disorder , and one died . Turner's friends said he was inconsolable . Then , just when he felt it could get no worse , he brought the wrath of America upon himself by a speech in Rhode Island saying that the September 11 hijackers had been "brave" .

Then he threw himself into his charity work . Turner's UN Foundation , the biggest of his three charities , recently spent \$ 22.2 in one month combating intestinal parasites in Vietnamese children , reducing China's greenhouse-gas emissions and helping women from Burkina Faso start businesses selling nut butter .

Nigel Pritchard , CNN's head of international public relations , who is sitting beside me , has prepared a memo outlining some things his boss might like to consider not saying . It politely suggests that he might steer

clear of talking about AOL Time Warner , and , specifically , he might like to avoid reference to that Rhode Island speech . Turner is notorious for doing as he pleases . Early in his career , he made a pitch wearing no clothes to advertising executives ; later , he went to Cuba to get Fidel Castro to tape a promotional slot for CNN .

He has various worldsaving projects : from preventing the extinction of the Chiricahua leopard frog in the wilds of New Mexico to founding an influential nuclear non - proliferation institute . Turner really does seem to see himself as locked in a personal battle against apocalypse . He doesn't just give money : his staff are sometimes taken aback to see him skulking in the streets nearby , picking up litter .

When Turner gave his first billion to the UN , he dropped 67 places on the Forbes 500 rich list , out of the top 10 for ever . ( His fortune now stands at \$ 3.8 bn . )

It isn't hard to see how Turner's childhood might have instilled this sense of permanent crisis , of desperate insecurity , behind the frenzied activity that is his trademark . His father , from whom he inherited an advertising business that he turned into CNN , was prone to fits of rage , and beat him with a coathanger ; he committed suicide when Turner was 24 . Even before that , his younger sister had died from an immune disease when she was 12 , and Ted was sent to a boarding school he hated . His father , he has said , not without admiration , believed that instilling insecurity in his son would help him to achieve . All in all , Turner seems to have been a well-qualified candidate for total psychic collapse . " But when everything goes wrong , " he says today , " you can either give up or you can try to fight . I tried to fight . "

After a brief spell in the armed forces , he ploughed his energies into his father's billboard business , purchasing a radio station and using empty billboards to advertise it . His radio empire grew , and expanded to local television . By 1980 , he was launching CNN , although it was not until the Gulf war that the often - derided channel came into its own . He created the Cartoon Network , and bought hundreds of old MGM films , which he recycled on another lucrative channel , Turner Classic Movies . His firm



eventually merged with Time Warner . But then came AOL , and Gerald Levin , the chief executive of the new giant , decided he didn't need Turner -- or perhaps couldn't tolerate his unpredictability . Levin is gone now , and his replacement , Richard Parsons , has brought Turner back into the fold in a new vice-chairman position . The line from corporate communications is that Turner is back in the saddle . But this is not how Turner sees it .

### **34. George Soros -- the financial crocodile**

George Soros wants to be the Bono of the financial world. The speculator whose assault on sterling ejected Britain from the European exchange rate mechanism that September of 10 years ago has a mission - - to use his estimated £ 5 bn fortune and his fame to help tackle what he sees as the failures of globalisation. The idea that a man who made billions betting on the financial markets sides with the anti - globalisation movement might strike some as ironic. Soros is clearly genuinely appalled at the damage wrought on vulnerable economies by the vast sums of money which flow across national borders every day.

"The US governs the international system to protect its own economy. It is not in charge of protecting other economies," he says. "So when America goes into recession, you have anti - recessionary policies. When other countries are in recession, they don't have the ability to engage in anti - recessionary policies because they can't have a permissive monetary policy, because money would flee. "In person, he has the air of a philosophy professor rather than a gimlet - eyed financier. In a soft voice which bears the traces of his native Hungary, he argues that it is time to rewrite the so - called Washington consensus - - the cocktail of liberalization, privatization and fiscal rectitude which the IMF has been preaching for 15 years. Developing countries no longer have the freedom to run their own economies, he argues, even when they follow perfectly sound policies. He cites Brazil, which although it has a floating currency and manageable public debt was paying ten times over the odds to borrow from capital markets.

Soros, who at one stage after the fall of the Berlin Wall was providing more

assistance to Russia than the US government, believes in practicing what he preaches. His Open Society Institute has been pivotal in helping eastern European countries develop democratic societies and market economies. Soros has the advantage of an insider's knowledge of the workings of global capitalism, so his criticism is particularly pointed. Last year, the Soros foundation's network spent nearly half a billion dollars on projects in education, public health and promoting democracy, making it one of the world's largest private donors.

Soros credits the anti - globalization movement for having made companies more sensitive to their wider responsibilities."I think [the protesters] have made an important contribution by making people aware of the flaws of the system, "he says."People on the street had an impact on public opinion and corporations which sell to the public responded to that."Because the IMF has abandoned billion dollar bailouts for troubled economies, he thinks a repeat of the Asian crisis is unlikely. The fund's new "tough love" policy - - for which Argentina is the guinea pig - - has other consequences. The bailouts were a welfare system for Wall Street, with western taxpayers rescuing the banks from the consequences of unwise lending to emerging economies. Now the IMF has drawn a line in the sand, credit to poor countries is drying up."It has created a new problem - - the inadequacy of the flow of capital from centre to the periphery, " he says.

The one economy Soros is not losing any sleep about is the US."I am much more positive about the underlying economy than I am about the market, because we are waging war not only terrorism but also on recession, "he says."Although we don't admit it, we are actually applying Keynesian remedies, and I am a confirmed Keynesian. I have not yet seen an economy in recession when you are gearing up for war."He worries that the world's largest economic power is not living up to its responsibilities."I would like the United States to live up to the responsibilities of its hegemonic power because it is not going to give up its hegemonic power, "he says."The only thing that is realistic is for the United States to become aware that it is in its enlightened self - interest to ensure that the rest of the world benefits from their role."

### 35. Bringing Back Honor

When Ensign Andrew Lee Muns suddenly vanished nearly 34 years ago, the U.S. Navy branded him a deserter and a thief. It was 1968; the U.S. was waging an increasingly unpopular war in Vietnam and sailors went missing all the time. Muns was the new paymaster aboard the USS Cacapon, a refueling ship based at Subic Bay in the Philippines. When he disappeared, the Navy discovered that \$8,600 was missing from the ship's safe; since Muns had access to safe, officials decided that he had taken the money and run. Case closed.

But Muns' sister, Mary Lou Taylor, couldn't accept the official version of her brother's disappearance. She vowed to uncover the truth and restore her family's honor. "It broke my father's heart ... He literally had a heart attack three years later," said Taylor. "I'm not blaming the Navy for his heart attack, but it was harder than just losing a son."

In the mid-1970s, after years of holding out hope that Muns might return, his family decided to have him declared legally dead. But when they asked the Navy to supply an American flag to present to his family at the memorial service, the Navy refused.

Eventually, Taylor decided to change that. She turned to the Internet, posting a message on a Vietnam veterans' message board looking for sailors who served with her brother on the Cacapon.

In a stroke of luck, a former member of that crew, Tim Rosaire, had just logged on to the bulletin board for the first time.

"I instantly knew what it was," he said. "I wrote her back saying, 'Yes, and I may have been one of the last people to see him.'" "I knew him well enough to know that he wouldn't have stolen the money," said Rosaire, who supplied Taylor with names and some photographs of other crew members.

Taylor tracked down the ship's captain, only to learn that he had recently died. But his widow told Taylor her husband had been haunted by Muns' disappearance, suspecting that Muns may have been the victim of foul play.

Taylor combed through the Navy's original reports of the investigation, and

found things that didn't add up. "There were people on the ship who were deliberately lying to create a motive for why Andy would have left," she concluded. And while \$8,600 was missing, there was \$51,000 left the safe. If her brother had stolen the money, why not all of it?

The Muns family wanted the case reopened, but the Navy said substantial new evidence was needed to do so.

So in the mid-1990s, Taylor set out to find that evidence. She found the agent who had originally investigated the case for the Naval Investigative Service, Ray McGady. McGady helped Taylor get the attention of Pete Hughes, head of the newly created "cold-case" squad at the Naval Criminal Investigative Service.

Hughes soon agreed that there were a number of questions that remained unanswered. Thirty years later, for the first time, the focus now shifted from a theft to a homicide. Hughes assembled a team of homicide investigators, including a criminal profiler. They studied the statements from 1968 and began reinterviewing crew members.

Suspicion began to focus on several former crew members, including Michael LeBrun. He had access to the safe and was one of the first to suggest that Muns might have deserted.

Eventually, LeBrun's defenses crumbled, and he described in detail how he had strangled Muns. He said that he had stolen the money and that Muns had caught him. LeBrun said he panicked and killed the ensign. Lebrun explained how he dumped the body in one of the ship's huge oil tanks. Muns' body was never found.

The interview was recorded on videotape. Lebrun was charged with murder. But he pleaded not guilty and is out on bail.

A federal judge has agreed, in part, ruling that prosecutors cannot use the videotaped confession because LeBrun's constitutional rights were violated. Without a legal and reliable confession, the government does not have much of a case.

But Taylor said she finally got what she was looking for. 33 years after Muns disappeared aboard the Cacapon, a ceremonial casket covered with an



American flag made its way to a gravesite in Arlington National Cemetery. Friends, family and naval criminal investigators came from around the country to watch as Muns was given full honors in recognition of his service to the Navy and his country.

### 36. The Century's Greatest Minds – Albert Einstein

The scientific touchstones of the modern age—the Bomb, space travel, electronics, Quantum physics—all bear his imprint.

Einstein had conjured the whole business, it seemed. He did not invent the “thought experiment”, but he raised it to high art. Imagine twins, wearing identical watches; one stays home, while the other rides in a spaceship near the speed of light ... little wonder that from 1919, Einstein was—and remains today—the world's most famous scientist.

In his native Germany he became a target for hatred. As a Jew, a liberal, a humanist, an internationalist, he attracted the enmity of rationalist and anti-semites. His was now a powerful voice, widely heard, always attended to, especially after he moved to the U.S. He used it to promote zionism, pacifism, in his secret 1939 letter to Franklin D. Roosevelt, the construction of a uranium bomb.

Meanwhile, like any demigod, he made bits of legend: that he failed math in school (not true). That he opened a book and found an uncashed \$1,500 check he had left as a bookmark (maybe---he was absentminded about everyday affairs). That he was careless about socks, collars, slippers ... that he couldn't even remember his address: 112 Mercer Street in Princeton, where he finally settled.

He died there in 1955 And after the rest of Einstein had been cremated, his brain remained, soaking for decades in a jar of formaldehyde belonging to Dr. Thomas Harvey. No one had bothered to dissect the brain of Freud, Stravinsky or Joyce, but in the 1980s, bits of Einsteinian gray matter were making the rounds of certain neurobiologists, who thus learned ... absolutely nothing. It was just a brain—the brain that dreamed a plastic fourth dimension, that banished the ether, that released the pins binding us to

absolute space and time, that refused to believe God played dice.

In embracing Einstein, our century took leave of a prior universe and an erstwhile God. The new versions were not so rigid and deterministic as the Newtonian world. Einstein's God was no clockmaker, but the embodiment of reason in nature. This God did not control our actions or even sit in judgment on them. ("Einstein, stop telling God what to do," Niels Bohr Finally retorted.) This God seemed rather kindly and absentminded, as a matter of fact. Physics was free, and we too are free, in the Einstein universe which is where we live.

### 37. Einstein's Theory of Relativity

#### Special Relativity

Relativity says that light always moves in a straight line through empty space, and always at the same speed in a vacuum, no matter what your observation point. From these simple claims follow bizarre consequence that challenge common sense and our perception of reality.

- \* A moving clock runs slower than a stationary one from the perspective of a stationary observer.

- \* A moving object appears to shrink in the direction of motion, as seen by a stationary observer

#### General Relativity

In general relativity, time is considered a dimension like height, width and depth, creating a four dimensional universe called space-time. Einstein argued that gravity is really a warping of space-time, with the greatest distortions near the most massive objects. Because light travels in a straight line through the contours of space-time, a light beam will curve where space-time curves, this curving was first measured in 1919.

### 38. The Master of Investment: Warren Buffett

For someone who is such an extraordinarily successful investor, Warren Buffett comes off as a pretty ordinary guy. Born and bred in Omaha, Nebraska, for more than 40 years Buffett has lived in the same gray stucco house on

Farnam Street that he bought for \$31,500. He wears rumpled, nondescript suits, drives his own car, drinks Cherry Coke, and is more likely to be found in a Dairy Queen than a four - star restaurant.

But the 68 - year - old Omaha native has led an extraordinary life. Looking back on his childhood, one can see the budding of a savvy businessman. Warren Edward Buffett was born on August 30, 1930, the middle child of three. His father, Howard Buffett, came from a family of grocers but himself became a stockbroker and later a U. S. congressman.

Even as a young child, Buffett was pretty serious about making money. He used to go door - to - door and sell soda pop. He and a friend used math to develop a system for picking winners in horseracing and started selling their "Stable - Boy Selections" tip sheets until they were shut down for not having a license. Later, he also worked at his grandfather's grocery store. At the ripe age of 11, Buffett bought his first stock.

When his family moved to Washington, D. C. , Buffett became a paperboy for The Washington Post and its rival the Times - Herald. Buffett ran his five paper routes like an assembly line and even added magazines to round out his product offerings. While still in school, he was making \$175 a month, a full - time wage for many young men.

When he was 14, Buffett spent \$1,200 on 40 acres of farmland in Nebraska and soon began collecting rent from a tenant farmer. He and a friend also made \$50 a week by placing pinball machines in barber shops. They called their venture Wilson Coin Operated Machine Co.

Already a successful albeit small - time businessman, Buffett wasn't keen on going to college but ended up at Wharton at the University of Pennsylvania - - his father encouraged him to go. After two years at Wharton, Buffett transferred to his parents' alma mater, the University of Nebraska in Lincoln, for his final year of college. There Buffett took a job with the Lincoln Journal supervising 50 paper boys in six rural counties.

Buffett applied to Harvard Business School but was turned down in what had to be one of the worst admissions decisions in Harvard history. The outcome ended up profoundly affecting Buffett's life, for he ended up

attending Columbia Business School, where he studied under revered mentor Benjamin Graham, the father of securities analysis who provided the foundation for Buffett's investment strategy.

From the beginning, Buffett made his fortune from investing. He started with all the money he had made from selling pop, delivering papers, and operating pinball machines. Between 1950 and 1956, he grew his \$9,800 kitty to \$14,000. From there, he organized investment partnerships with his family and friends, and then gradually drew in other investors through word of mouth and very attractive terms.

Buffett's goal was to top the Dow Jones Industrial Average by an average of 10% a year. Over the length of the Buffett partnership between 1957 and 1969, Buffett's investments grew at a compound annual rate of 29.5%, crushing the Dow's return of 7.4% over the same period.

Buffett's investment strategy mirrors his lifestyle and overall philosophy. He doesn't collect houses or cars or works of art, and he disdains companies that waste money on such extravagances as limousines, private dining rooms, and high - priced real estate. He is a creature of habit - - same house, same office, same city, same soda - - and dislikes change. In his investments, that means holding on to "core holdings" such as American Express, Coca - Cola, and The Washington Post Co. "forever. "

Buffett's view of inherited money also departs from the norm. Critical of the self - indulgence of the super - rich, Buffett thinks of inheritances as "privately funded food stamps" that keep children of the rich from leading normal, independent lives. With his own three kids, he gave them each \$10,000 a year - - the tax - deductible limit - - at Christmas. When he gave them a loan, they had to sign a written agreement. When his daughter, also named Susie like her mother, needed \$20 to park at the airport, he made her write him a check for it.

As for charity, Buffett's strict standards have made it difficult for him to give much away. He evaluates charities the same way he looks for stocks : value for money, return on invested capital. He has established the Buffett Foundation, designed to accumulate money and give it away after his and his



wife's deaths - - though the foundation has given millions to organizations involved with population control, family planning, abortion, and birth control. The argument goes that Buffett can actually give away a greater sum in the end by growing his money while he's still alive.

One thing's for sure about Buffett : He 's happy doing what he's doing. "I get to do what I like to do every single day of the year, "he says. "I get to do it with people I like, and I don't have to associate with anybody who causes my stomach to churn. I tap dance to work, and when I get there I think I'm supposed to lie on my back and paint the ceiling. It's tremendous fun." It's fun to watch the master at work, too.

### **39. Marathon boy, four, runs into storm of exploitation claims**

For his armies of cheering fans in India's slums(在印度贫民窟中众多兴奋的仰慕者看来), he is a small but nimble miracle, destined to run his way into history as one of the world's greatest athletes.

Budhia Singh, a four-year-old urchin, can complete a 26-mile marathon faster than many runners who are twice his height and many times his age.

But just as fame and fortune beckon - and a trip to Britain to star in a television documentary(电视记录片) - doctors who have examined the child phenomenon have laid down an early finishing line to his career(提前为其运动生涯划上了句号).

Alarmed at television footage of him collapsing in the final stages of a record-breaking 43-mile run, Indian health officials ordered police to take him into hospital on Friday for tests to see if the intense exercise was damaging his young body.

Results delivered yesterday confirmed those fears - with doctors warning that he will soon be a physical wreck.

"Making a child this age run marathons on a regular basis will lead to him being physically burnt out in a few years", said Dr Manabendra Bhattacharya of the Sports Authority of India, who discovered that Budhia had abnormally high pulse and blood pressure readings. "It's not desirable to submit such a young body to so much stress and strain. Those who think they're doing the

child a service by promoting him to run such long distances are causing him terrible damage."

Budhia - hailed as the world's youngest marathon runner, although he has no birth certificate to prove his age - is now the subject of a legal wrangle between the state authorities and his coach, who stands accused of exploiting and maltreating the boy.

The controversy is being played out amid huge media interest in the boy's story, a tale of rags to riches that has transfixed the Indian public. The son of an illiterate dishwasher mother and an alcoholic beggar father, Budhia was sold for 800 rupees (£10) to a street hawker after his father died three years ago.

His physical stamina was spotted by a judo coach, Biranchi Das, who caught him bullying another child near his club one day and ordered him to him run round an athletics track as a punishment. When he returned five hours later, expecting the child to be long gone, he found him still doing laps.

Since then Mr Das, who claims to have legally adopted him, has been training him up, feeding him a high-protein diet of meat, eggs, milk and soya beans. He runs up to 20 miles every second day, and has taken part in six big races, bringing offers of lucrative sponsorship deals, according to Mr Das.

But his achievements have been less well received by some government officials, who are anxious to counter India's image as a country that turns a blind eye to child exploitation. Pramila Malik, a minister of state for women and child welfare, accused Mr Das of turning the boy into "a performing monkey".

Mr Das, 39, said that he was making no money out of Budhia and insisted he only had the child's interests at heart. "I have a doctor check on him every few days and he's fine," he said.

He has the backing of Budhia's mother, Sukanti Singh, 35, and her son is likewise unconcerned. "I love running, I never get tired," he said.

Budhia is due to fly to London on May 15 at the behest of British-based Touch Productions, which is making a documentary about him for Five and the Discovery Channel. Touch says that it is paying the expenses of the trip

but that no fee is being paid to the boy, his mother or carers.

British experts sided with Dr Bhattacharya. Richard Godfrey, a sports science lecturer and former chief physiologist at the British Olympic Medical Centre, said: "This lad will probably stop growing soon because the impact from his running will have damaged the ends of his bones."

Malcolm Brinkworth, the executive producer of Touch Productions, stressed that the health concerns would be raised. "We are making an objective documentary, looking very carefully at the issues involved. We're not trying to be part of any process of exploiting this child," he said.

#### **40. Rags to Riches**

Chris Gardner tells 20/20 how he worked to move himself from a life of homelessness to a successful life as a businessman.

Gardner is the head of his own brokerage firm and lives in a Chicago Townhouse--one of his three homes with a collection of tailored suits, designer shoes, and Miles Davis albums.

His path to this extraordinary success took a series of extraordinary turns. Just 20 years ago, Gardner was homeless and living, on occasion, in a bathroom at a Bay Area Rapid Transit station in Oakland, Calif.

Gardner was raised by his mother, a schoolteacher. He says he never knew his father while he was growing up. But his mother had a way of keeping him grounded when he dreamed of things like being a jazz trumpeter.

"Mothers have a way of saying things," Gardner said, "She explained to me, 'Son, there's only one Miles Davis and he got that job. So you have to do something else. But what that something else was, I did not know.'"

Gardner credits his uncles with providing the male influence he needed. Many of them were military veterans. So, straight out of high school, he enlisted in the Navy for four years. He says it gave him a sense of what was possible.

#### **41. A Red Ferrari and a Turning Point**

After the military, Gardner took a job as a medical supply salesman. Then,

he says, he reached another turning point in his life. In a parking lot, he met a man driving a red Ferrari." He was looking for a parking space. And I said, 'You can have mine. But I gotta ask you two questions.' The two questions were: What do you do? And how do you do that? Turns out this guy was a stockbroker and he was making \$80,000 a month."

Gardner began knocking on doors, applying for training programs at brokerages, even though it meant he would have to live on next to nothing while he learned. When he finally was accepted into a program, he left his job in medical sales. But his plans collapsed as suddenly as they had materialized. The man who offered him the training slot was fired, and Gardner had no job to go back to.

Things got worse. He was hauled off to jail for \$1,200 in parking violations that he couldn't pay. His wife left him. Then she asked him to care for their young son without her. Despite his lack of resources, Gardner said, "I made up my mind as a young kid that when I had children, my children were gonna know who their father was." Although a broker finally helped him enter a training program, Gardner wound up with no place to live. He was collecting a meager stipend as a brokerage trainee, and, like many working poor in America, he had a job but couldn't make ends meet.

#### 42. The Kindness of Strangers

When he could afford it, he stayed with his son, Chris Jr., in cheap motels. When they returned home at night, Gardner says, he received help from some unexpected sources. "The ladies of the evening were beginning their shift. And they would always see myself, this baby and the stroller.

" So they started giving him \$5 bills. Without their help, Gardner said, there would have been nights when he couldn't have fed his son. The Rev. Cecil Williams, founder of Glide Memorial Church in San Francisco, remembers the first time he saw Gardner, who had gone to the church with his son to stand in a meal line. He said, "I wondered, 'What in the world is a man doing with a baby?'

Even to Williams, it was an unusual sight. The Urban Institute estimates



that children make up 25 percent of the nation' s homeless population, but most are living with a single mother,not the father.

### **It Is a Green Thing**

With Williams' help and a room supplied by Glide Memorial when he needed it, Gardner not only made it through the brokerage training program, he passed his licensing exam on the first try.

Gardner went to work making cold calls at the firm of Dean Witter. He says no one at the firm knew he was homeless. "I was the first one at work, I was the last one to leave. I' d be on the phone, 200 phone calls a day. That' s what they noticed," he said. "Every time I picked up that phone, I was digging my way out of this hole."

" Gardner moved on to Bear, Stearns. As he learned the business, he also learned that it came with some unpleasant baggage. Because African-American brokers were rare, one phone customer, assuming that Gardner was white, told racist jokes as he placed his orders. When the client came for a face-to-face meeting, Gardner says, "He was either gonna close his account with me or I was gonna get all his business."

Gardner kept the account. "That' s when I learned in this business it' s not a black thing, it' s not a white thing, it' s a green thing. If you can make me money, I don' t care what color you are."

In 1987, with \$10,000 in capital, Gardner started his own company in Chicago , operating at first from his home. His company is now an institutional brokerage firm with offices in Chicago' s financial district.

Ironically, when San Francisco' s Bay Area Rapid Transit System issued new bonds to raise money a few years ago, one of the underwriters was Gardner's company run by a man who, when he was homeless, had bathed his son in the bathroom of one of its train stations.

### **43. No Books, No Bucks**

He has donated money to educational projects in memory of his mother. And he has been honored for his work on behalf of an organization called

Career Gear, which helps clothe and advise young people who are applying for jobs.

When he speaks at high schools he keeps his message simple, telling students: "No books, no bucks. That' s it."

He also has returned many times to Glide Memorial in San Francisco, not only to donate money, but to work on the food line where he used to stand.

"I see me, I see my son 20 years ago," he said. "And I know how important this meal is to that individual, to that man, that woman."

#### **44. General Yuefei**

Yuefei (1103-1142 A.D.) was a Chinese war hero and general that lived during the Southern Song Dynasty. An accomplished military man, he was hailed as the reason that the dynasty was able to defend itself against various tribes that invaded central China during this time. His loyalty, however, was eventually questioned in the Chinese high court, and he was imprisoned and executed at 39 years of age. When a new emperor, Xiao Zong, rose to power, Yue Fei was cleared posthumously and a temple and monument were constructed in his honor. His tomb, constructed in 1221, is located in the garden outside the temple and is marked by a large grass mound. In front of the tomb are four cast iron statues, kneeling in submission, which represent the four people responsible for framing him and having him executed. Yuefei, through his actions in life, the events surrounding his death, and the image that has been cultivated by storytellers, commoners and emperors alike, has been elevated to the status of national hero. His story is told to Chinese children, emphasizing the Confucian tradition of courage and tenacity. Today, his temple is a picture of tranquility, with large statues commemorating him as one of China' s greatest generals. The gardens that surround the tomb and the whole temple complex are quiet and peaceful, despite the fact that a city of 6 million is functioning outside the walls of the temples. The temples themselves are beautiful, boasting ornate woodwork, floor-to-ceiling murals and calligraphy telling the story of Yuefei, and inlaid gold sprinkled throughout.

#### 45. Thomas Edison

There's a common story that circulates about "success and failure" that I'm curious as to its authenticity.

The story goes that "Thomas Edison failed more than 1,000 times when trying to create the light bulb". (The story is often told as 5,000 or 10,000 times depending on the version.) When asked about it, Edison allegedly said, "I have not failed 1,000 times. I have successfully discovered 1,000 ways to NOT make a light bulb." ... "I have not failed 700 times. I have not failed once. I have succeeded in proving that those 700 ways will not work. When I have eliminated the ways that will not work, I will find the way that will work." –

Edison.



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