

THE IUPUI SAGAMORE Special Edition



**Icons
of the
century**
President
John F.
Kennedy



**Voices
of the
century**
Singer
Aretha
Franklin

JANUARY 2000

Inside



Martin Luther King Jr.
ICONS
Page 2



Pearl Harbor
DISASTERS
Page 3



Katharine Hepburn
ACTORS
Page 5



Barbra Streisand
MASTERS
Page 5

VOICES of the 20TH CENTURY

"It was the nation and the face
dwelling all round the globe that
had the lion's heart. I had the luck
to be called on to give it the roar."

— Winston Churchill

"Friendship is the hardest thing
in the world to explain. It's not
something you learn in school. But
if you haven't learned the meaning
of friendship, you haven't really
learned anything."

— Muhammed Ali

"With all the opportunities I
had, I could have done more. And
if I'd done more, I could have been
quite remarkable."

— Katharine Hepburn

THE 20TH CENTURY

THE LAST 100 YEARS

The Sagamore takes a look at the
people, events and other things that
have shaped the 20th century.



Icon
Marilyn
Monroe



Cast of The Cosby Show



Mogul
Steven
Spielberg

LEADERS

People who CHANGED the world

■ By their sheer power, they influenced
millions. Some built great nations.
Others destroyed them. Some were
greatly loved. Others were greatly hated.

Fidel Castro (1926)

With his trademark beard and olive green army
fatigues there is probably no 20th century leader
more recognizable than Cuban dictator Fidel
Castro. His revolution in Cuba was fueled by the
desire for more political freedom and civil liberties.
After ousting the dictatorship of Fulgencio
Batista in 1959, Castro said Cuba would never
again be ruled by a dictator.

It didn't take long for him to go back on his
word. Cuba became a Communist dictatorship
and a thorn in the side of the United States shortly
after Castro's victory.

In 1961, Castro embarrassed America by
squashing the Bay of Pigs invasion. A year later, he terrorized the United
States by stationing Soviet long-range missiles and bombers in Cuba.

Today his tiny island nation of Cuba is an even smaller isle of Communism
in a free world. But Castro, in his early 70s, is still determined
to prove his revolution was a success.

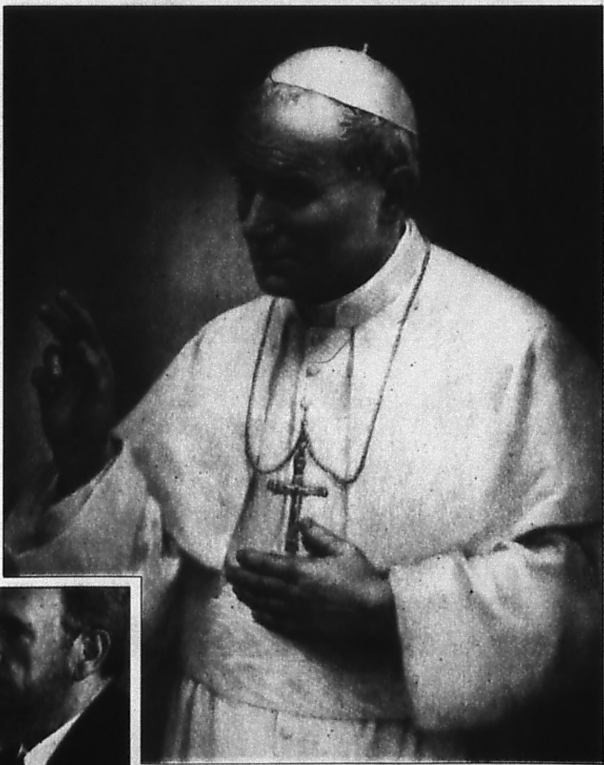
Winston Churchill (1874-1965)

Even though he was the oldest son of an English aristocrat and an
American beauty, Winston Churchill didn't show much promise as a
child. He was the worst student in his class, stuttered, had a lisp and
annoyed people with his stubbornness and energy. Ironically, he turned
into one of the greatest statesmen in history, admired for his stubborn-
ness and known for his eloquent speeches and excellent writing.

Churchill began his service to Great Britain in the military in 1895,
under Queen Victoria. His political career concluded nearly seven de-
cades later in 1964 as member of the House of Commons under Queen
Elizabeth II. As Prime Minister of Great Britain, Churchill inspired his
country to stand alone as Nazi Germany closed in around it in the be-
ginning of World War II. As the war drew to an end, he was instrumen-
tal in shaping post-war Europe.

A soldier, war reporter, historian, artist, Nobel Prize-winning biogra-
pher, politician and foreign policy expert, Churchill was modest about
his role in World War II.

See LEADERS - BACK PAGE



(ABOVE) Pope John Paul II was the youngest pope of the 20th century,
elected at the age of 58. He was also the first pope from Poland and the
first non-Italian pope in nearly 450 years.

(LEFT) Fidel Castro has held fast to his Communist beliefs, despite the
collapse of the Soviet Union and his own country's economic struggle.

TOP 10 PICKS

Leaders of the Century

ALPHABETICALLY

- Fidel Castro
- Winston Churchill
- Natal Loma
- Mohandas Gandhi
- Adolf Hitler
- Martin Luther King Jr.
- V.I. Lenin
- Pope John Paul II
- Franklin D. Roosevelt
- Joseph Stalin





Diana, Princess of Wales



Martin Luther King, Jr.



James Dean

"We've got some difficult days ahead.
But it really doesn't matter with me now.
Because I've seen the mountain top."

— Martin Luther King, Jr.

People who BECAME the world

■ In the 20th Century, several people left an indelible impression on American popular culture. Some of these people have come to represent a turning point in American history. Some, through their contributions, changed the direction of entertainment.

The Beatles

Formed in 1960 in Liverpool, England, The Beatles emerged to become one of the most influential bands in Rock and Roll. In 1964, 73 million people tuned in to see the spunky foursome perform on the *Ed Sullivan Show*. The Beatles relied on the talent of singer/songwriters John Lennon and Paul McCartney. The Beatles broke up in 1970, and Lennon was murdered in 1980.

James Dean (1931-1955)

The restlessness and angst of early adulthood lives through Dean's on-screen performances. He moved from Indiana to California to study acting and landed a role in the film *East of Eden*. In just more than a year's time, Dean starred in two other films: *Rebel Without a Cause* and *Giant*. The young star bought a Porsche to celebrate his new-found success, later dying after crashing it.

Diana, Princess of Wales (1961-1997)

When Lady Diana Frances Spencer married Prince Charles of Wales in 1988, she was the first Englishwoman to marry an heir to the throne in 300 years. Soft-spoken and polite, Diana was the people's princess. She also was a woman motivated by the need for social change. Before her divorce in 1996, she was the patron or president of approximately 100 charities. She died in a car accident with her boyfriend in Paris.

Walt Disney (1901-1966)

Arguably the most prolific illustrator of this century, Walt Disney has become a worldwide institution. An advertising cartoonist, he developed a method for combining live action and animation, and in 1923, headed for Hollywood to test his skills. In 1928, Mickey Mouse made his big-screen debut in *Steamboat Willie*. Disney went on to release 81 features during his lifetime.

John F. Kennedy (1917-1963)

John F. Kennedy was elected to the presidency in 1960, narrowly winning over opponent Richard Nixon. In an era of cultural change, Kennedy was an avid supporter of civil

rights. A Harvard graduate, Kennedy received the Pulitzer Prize for his book *Profiles in Courage*. In 1963, the charismatic young president was fatally shot in Dallas, Texas.

Martin Luther King Jr. (1929-1968)

Martin Luther King Jr. challenged injustice wherever it arose. Between 1957 and 1968, King delivered 2,500 speeches, dedicating his life to the pursuit of equal civil rights. At age 35, he was the youngest man to receive the Nobel Peace Prize and was named Man of the Year by *Time* magazine in 1963, five years before his assassination.

Madonna (1958)

Madonna Ciccone dropped out of college to sing and dance in New York City nightclubs. Audiences loved her risqué act. In 1983, her first pop album was released, spawning the singles *Holiday*, *Lucky Star* and *Bonfire*. She formed her own record label in the early 1990s.

Marilyn Monroe (1920-1962)

Born Norma Jean Mortenson, this superstar of the 1950s and 60s was working in a factory during World War II when discovered. In 1946, she signed a film contract with 20th Century Fox. For 20 years following her death from a drug overdose, ex-husband Joe DiMaggio—a baseball star—sent flowers weekly to her crypt.

Elvis Presley (1935-1974)

Elvis Presley began singing in 1954 on the Sun record label in Memphis, Tenn. When Presley was just 21 years old, his single *Heartbreak Hotel* sold 300,000 copies in the first three weeks on the shelves. In April 1956, Presley signed a seven-year movie contract with Paramount Studios. His last concert before his death was at Market Square Arena in Indianapolis.

John Wayne (1907-1978)

Born Marion Michael Morrison, John Wayne appeared in more than 100 films. He was nominated for an Academy Award for *Sands of Iwo Jima*, (1949), but he won for *True Grit* (1969).

— JERRY MONTGOMERY
NEWS EDITOR

TOP 10 PICKS

Icons of the Century

ALPHABETICALLY

The Beatles
James Dean
Diana, Princess of Wales
Walt Disney
John F. Kennedy
Martin Luther King, Jr.
Madonna
Marilyn Monroe
Elvis Presley
John Wayne



Marilyn Monroe

People who OWNED the world

■ If the almighty dollar is the driving force behind life in America, then these nine men and one woman have spent a lot of time behind the wheel.



Bill Gates



Ted Turner

Henry Ford (1863-1947)

With the introduction of the Model T and creation of the assembly line five years later, Henry Ford revolutionized the automobile industry. By 1918, more than half of all cars in the U.S. were Model T's.

Bill Gates (1955)

With more than \$85 billion in his pocketbook, Bill Gates is currently the wealthiest man on the earth. As chairman and chief executive officer of Microsoft Corporation, the world's leading provider of software for the personal computer.

Merv Griffin (1926)

Producer and former talk show host Merv Griffin is known for creating game shows such as "Wheel of Fortune" and "Jeopardy."

William Randolph Hearst (1863-1961)

In 1887, publisher and editor William Randolph Hearst took over control of *The San Francisco Examiner*, a newspaper his father owned. He made the paper a financial success again by employing sensationalism. Twelve years later, he bought *The New York Morning Journal*, entering a circulation battle with another media tycoon, Joseph Pulitzer. He created a number of magazines, including *Good Housekeeping* and *Cosmopolitan*. In his most flourishing years, Hearst also owned 20 newspapers, radio stations and film syndicates.

Rupert Murdoch (1891)

Worth more than \$6 billion, Rupert Murdoch is chairman and CEO of News Corporation. His \$24

million media conglomerate broadcasts or prints in every continent except Antarctica.

J.D. Rockefeller (1839-1937)

Often referred to as the tycoon of the century, J.D. Rockefeller amassed a fortune through the oil business and his company Standard Oil. By 1904, 80 percent of American towns were served by Standard Oil. Rockefeller's monopoly was formally dissolved in 1929. From the 1890s until his death, Rockefeller's activities were primarily philanthropic.

Steven Spielberg (1946)

By age 18, Steven Spielberg had produced 15 films using his father's 8 millimeter camera. Spielberg is founder of Amblin Entertainment and co-founder of Dreamworks. A 1999 report revealed Spielberg was worth more than \$1 billion.

Donald Trump (1946)

Orchestrating profitable real estate deals since he was a teenager, Donald Trump knows how to identify a profitable venture. Trump's many New York City addresses include the Fifth Avenue skyscraper and Trump Tower. According to *Forbes Magazine*, Trump is worth more than \$1.6 billion.

Ted Turner (1938)

Millionaire Ted Turner rebuilt his family's failing billboard advertising business when he was 24 years old and parlayed it into a multimillion dollar media conglomerate. Turner's business savvy led him to found the Cable News Network, and merge with Time Warner. He

TOP 10 PICKS

Moguls of the Century

ALPHABETICALLY

Henry Ford
Bill Gates
Merv Griffin
William Randolph Hearst
J.D. Rockefeller
Steven Spielberg
Donald Trump
Ted Turner
Oprah Winfrey

owns Atlanta's professional basketball and baseball teams. According to *Forbes Magazine*, Turner is worth more than \$6.9 billion.

Oprah Winfrey (1954)

Oprah Winfrey is inarguably the reigning queen of all moguls. So powerful is the talk show host that her influence extends well beyond her daily talk show into the publishing industry to the agricultural commodity markets. After negotiating her syndication contract, *Forbes Magazine* quickly crowned her the world's highest paid entertainer. Many predict she will be America's first African-American billionaire.

— MATTHEW DAVIS
MANAGING EDITOR

MOGULS

A NOTE TO READERS How we did it

Reviewing 100 years was quite a challenge. So challenging, in fact, we decided to take an extra month preparing research, readying ourselves to present the 20th Century review at the end of January. We figured readers had already been bombarded with other reviews and retrospectives from other news organizations. This is how we made our selections. Sagamore editors drew up a preliminary list of 20 entries in various categories. We carefully researched the leaders, artists, singers, actors, athletes, entertainers and world events that shaped our lives and the lives of our parents and grandparents. Then, we voted each list down to 10. We are certain you will have varying opinions about our selections. All we ask is that you take the time to reflect. We hope you enjoy the facts and pictures within.

— J.M. Brown, editor in chief

People who INSPIRED the world

■ During the course of this century, many athletes have made huge impacts on the sports world. Their faces are somewhat familiar, while their numbers are marks of legends.

ATHLETES



Walter Payton



Wilma Rudolph

Muhammed Ali (1942)

Muhammed Ali was known as one of the original, brash heavyweight champions. He attacked his opponents with flurries of devastating blows while taunting them with his famous "rope-a-dope" tactic. Ali's greatest battle may have been the one against the American government when he refused to join the Army based on his affiliation with the nation of Islam. Over the course of his career, Ali amassed more than \$60 million in purses and endorsements.

Wilt Chamberlain (1936-1999)

Wilt Chamberlain was the first athletic dominating center in the NBA. He combined strength, speed and stamina to outplay opponents on a nightly basis. Chamberlain's claim to fame was his 100-point game on March 2, 1962. Chamberlain averaged better than 50 points per game that season. The four-time MVP led the league in rebounding 11 times, and was the only center to lead the league in assists. Although Chamberlain's play tapered off at the end of his illustrious career, he contemplated a comeback when he was well into his 40s, but eventually dropped the idea.

Wayne Gretzky (1961)

Referred to as "The Great One," Wayne Gretzky was truly the most dominant player in National Hockey League history. He led the Edmonton Oilers to four Stanley Cup titles early in his career. Gretzky had the uncanny ability to score goals and distribute the puck to teammates as well. He won nine Hart Trophies awarded to the league's MVP, and 10 Ross Trophies awarded to the league's top scorer. Number 99 tallied a career-high 92 goals in the 1981-82 season, and he scored more than 200 points four times in his career. On Oct. 15, 1989, Gretzky became the most prolific scorer in NHL history.

Michael Jordan (1963)

His "Airness" dominated the National Basketball League like no other during a career that included six NBA championships and 10 scoring titles. That's merely a drop in the bucket of Jordan's accomplishments. He was named to the NBA All-Defensive Team nine times, was the only player to record a triple-double in an All-Star game, holds the highest scoring aver-

age in NBA history, and also dominated slam dunk competitions earlier in his career. Jordan also was the cornerstone of the Nike empire, using his name to endorse the Nike "Air" Jordan line of shoes, and various other sporting goods.

Carl Lewis (1961)

Carl Lewis made his living doing something children everywhere do: run and jump. Lewis flew past the competition in the long jump, in which he recorded 65 consecutive wins in his career. He won gold in four consecutive Olympics beginning in 1984. Lewis totaled nine Olympic gold medals in his career, including four in 1984 in Los Angeles. The only knock against Lewis was that he was not media friendly and was too brash an athlete to be successful.

Mickey Mantle (1931-1995)

Mickey Mantle was one of the first great outfielders to combine speed, power and grace to his centerfield position. Possibly the greatest switch hitter of all time, Mantle clubbed 536 homer runs during the course of his career. His 54 dingers in 1961 is the highest total by a switch hitter, but he also hit over .300 in 10 different seasons. His tape-measure homers became legendary. One bomb was estimated to travel better than 565 feet. His numbers could have been even more impressive had he not suffered many injuries throughout his career and battled an alcohol problem.

Walter Payton (1954-1989)

Walter Payton, commonly known as "Sweetness" combined all the tools to be the greatest running back in National Football League history. His 16,726 rushing yards and 125 touchdowns are career records in the NFL. He also was very durable. During the course of his career, he missed only one game due to injury. He holds the record for rushing for 275 yards in one game. Payton also played in nine Pro-Bowls while leading the Chicago Bears to a Super Bowl victory in Super Bowl XX.

Wilma Rudolph (1940-1994)

Rudolph overcame major adversity to become an Olympic champion sprinter during the 1950s and 60s. At age 6, Rudolph suffered from double pneumonia, scarlet fever, and polio left her without use of her left leg.

She had to wear braces while her siblings took turns massaging her legs. At age 9, Rudolph was stricken with whooping cough, measles and chicken pox, but took off the braces. Rudolph brought home her first medal, the bronze, at the 1956 Olympics in Melbourne at age 16. In 1960 in Rome, Rudolph won the 100- and 200-meter dashes and the 4x100 relay, becoming the first American to win three gold medals.

Babe Ruth

(1896-1948)

Ruth was one of the mythical characters that dominated baseball throughout the first quarter of the century. He hit homers during an era when they were a scarce commodity. Ruth hit a career high 60 homers in 1927, and his 54 in 1920 were more than every team in the majors except one. His career total of 714 still stands as second all time. "The Sultan of Swat" was not only a powerful hitter, but a dominating left-handed pitcher, as he won more games than any other lefty from 1915-17.

Jim Thorpe

(1888-1953)

Jim Thorpe was the original two-sport athlete. On the gridiron, Thorpe was a star halfback, defensive back, punter and placekicker. He also was an aspiring outfielder, but his struggles with hitting curveballs forced him to an early retirement. He also set the world record in the decathlon, and won a gold medal in the decathlon that same year. He was stripped of his gold medal when it was learned that he played minor league baseball. His medals were returned to his family on Oct. 13, 1982.

— ED HOEDANAT
SPORTS EDITOR

TOP 10 PICKS

Athletes of the Century

ALPHABETICALLY

Muhammed Ali
Wilt Chamberlain
Wayne Gretzky
Michael Jordan
Carl Lewis
Mickey Mantle
Walter Payton
Wilma Rudolph
Babe Ruth
Jim Thorpe

■ These 10 artists helped us see the world from different angles. Because they saw the world through a different perspective, we began to understand different points of view.



Georgia O'Keeffe

Ansel Adams (1902-1984)

An American photographer noted for sharply detailed nature scenes, Ansel Adams produced photos of mountains, harsh deserts, enormous clouds, and gigantic trees dramatized by light and shadow. Adams is one of the most widely recognized nature photographers.

Salvador Dali (1904-1989)

A Spanish painter, writer, and member of the surrealist movement, Salvador Dali moved to the United States in 1948. Dali's early paintings depict dream imagery and everyday objects in unexpected forms. His later paintings often portray religious themes.

Roy Lichtenstein (1923)

Roy Lichtenstein wanted his art "to look programmed or impersonal." In 1961, he began painting enlarged frames of comics and images out of advertisements. He was a leader in the "pop art" movement of the 1960s.

Rene Magritte (1898-1967)

A Belgian surrealist painter, Rene Magritte

People who SAW the world

was popular for a style of painting known as "magic realism." Magritte is noted for painting ordinary objects in an extraordinary or unusual context that gave new meaning to familiar things.

Henri Matisse (1869-1954)

A French artist, Henri Matisse is regarded as one of the formative figures of 20th century art. Matisse used color and form to convey emotional expression. His images of dancers, and of human figures in general, convey expressive form first and focus on the anatomical details second.

Georgia O'Keeffe (1897-1989)

Perhaps the most influential female artist of the century, Georgia O'Keeffe created works marked by natural existing forms painted in clear, strong colors. O'Keeffe lived most of her life in New Mexico and frequently employed Southwestern themes in her works.

Pablo Picasso (1881-1973)

Born in Spain, Pablo Picasso is commonly known for his "blue" (1901-1904) and "rose"

(1905-1908) periods, and his painting *Les Femmes d'Alger* signaled the beginning of the Cubist movement. Picasso finished more than 20,000 works during his illustrious career.

Jackson Pollock (1912)

Born in Cody, Wyo., Jackson Pollock was influenced by Mexican muralists, abstract cubism, and abstract surrealism. He is commonly known for his "dripped and poured" canvases, and led abstract expressionism.

Norman Rockwell (1894-1978)

An American illustrator best known for his Saturday Evening Post covers, Norman Rockwell specialized in finely drawn, highly anecdotal scenes of everyday, small-town life.

Andy Warhol (1928-1987)

An American painter, printmaker, and filmmaker, Andy Warhol was the pioneer and a leader of the "pop art" movement of the early 1960s. He is most famous for his soup can paintings and silk-screens of Hollywood icons.

— ANDREA HANLEY
PHOTO EDITOR



Andy Warhol

TOP 10 PICKS

Artists of the Century

ALPHABETICALLY

Ansel Adams
Salvador Dali
Roy Lichtenstein
Rene Magritte
Henri Matisse
Georgia O'Keeffe
Pablo Picasso
Jackson Pollock
Norman Rockwell
Andy Warhol

ARTISTS

DISASTERS



THE IUPUI SAGAMORE
TOP 10 PICKS
Disasters of the Century
ALPHABETICALLY
AIDS
Challenger explosion
Chernobyl
Dust Bowl
The Great Depression
Hiroshima bombing
The Holocaust
Oklahoma City bombing
Pearl Harbor attack
Titanic

(ABOVE LEFT) Directed by U.S. medical personnel, German civilians walk past a group of Jewish women starved to death by Nazi troops in a 300-mile march across Czechoslovakia.

(BELOW RIGHT) An airfield at Pearl Harbor was destroyed when Japanese bombers attacked the base in December 1941.



A bread line in New York City during the Great Depression



Events

■ The full devastation of the Holocaust will probably never be completely understood. And President Franklin D. Roosevelt coined a phrase in the 40s that reminds us to never forget the attack on Pearl Harbor. These horrific events will forever be a part of the American psyche.

AIDS

The AIDS epidemic is one of the most significant health-related events of this century. Knowing no race, gender or class status, the epidemic has killed millions of people world wide. Education about how the disease is spread has helped slow down AIDS infection rates, but a cure still lingers somewhere in the great unknown.

Challenger explosion

At 11:40 a.m. on January 28, 1986 millions of Americans watched as the space shuttle Challenger exploded into a ball of fire shortly after takeoff. Just as the Kennedy assassination serves as the disaster of the baby boomer generation, the Challenger tragedy is just as memorable for Generation Xers. The disaster made everyone question the need for manned space exploration, but Americans continue to support NASA in its quest into the uncharted universe.

Chernobyl

The effects of a nuclear meltdown? In 1986 at Chernobyl, a nuclear power plant in Ukraine, still plague generations of families. Environmental organizations are continuing to study how extensively European citizens have been affected by the radiation released during the meltdown.

People who SHOCKED the world

■ One is responsible for the death of more than 6 million Jews. Another is blamed for killing a beloved president. The thread that weaves these infamous men together is the indelible mark they have left on the world because of their hate and violence.

INFAMOUS

THE IUPUI SAGAMORE
TOP 10 PICKS
Infamous People of the Century
ALPHABETICALLY
Ted Bundy
Al Capone
Jeffrey Dahmer
John Dillinger
Adolf Hitler
Sadam Hussein
Charles Manson
Timothy McVeigh
Richard Nixon
Lee Harvey Oswald



Before his execution in 1969, Ted Bundy admitted to committing 28 murders.

Ted Bundy (1946-1969)

Active in the Washington State Republican Party and a volunteer for a suicide hotline, Theodore Bundy appeared to be as normal as any other Seattle resident. He graduated from the University of Washington in 1972 with a degree in psychology. With a recommendation from then Gov. Dan Evans, Bundy applied to study law at the University of Utah. By 1978, however, Bundy was on the FBI's most wanted list. In 1974, Bundy killed at least seven women in the Seattle area, all of whom resembled an ex-girlfriend who had "dumped" him in 1967. He then moved on to Utah, leaving two more victims in his wake. Police investigators got their first real lead when one of Bundy's potential victims escaped, providing an excellent description of her assailant. Bundy continued to elude police, escaping from jail twice. He was finally apprehended in Florida for driving a stolen vehicle and assaulting a police officer. In his last interview before his 1989 execution, Bundy confessed to 28 murders.

Al Capone (1896-1947)

Born in Brooklyn, New York, Alphonse Capone dropped out of school in the 6th grade to begin life as a gangster. When he was 20 years old, Capone left for Chicago, where he and fellow gang members intended to turn the Prohibition amendment into cash.

Capone became the boss five years later, running a profitable organization engaged in the illegal manufacture and distribution of alcohol. He became infamous for "rubbing out" the competition, thereby establishing a stranglehold on the suburb of Cicero. While he is generally considered to be one of the most notorious gangsters of all time, his connection to gangland homicides could never be proven. Ultimately, Capone's errant bookkeeping and \$215,000 in back taxes landed him in prison.

Jeffrey Dahmer (1960-1994)

On July 22, 1991, two Milwaukee police officers were approached by a man in handcuffs who claimed he had been held against his will and threatened with a knife in a nearby apartment. Officers went to investigate. When they arrived at 924 North 25th Street, Apt. 213, they were greeted by a friendly, cooperative man. But when one officer went into the bedroom, he saw the photographs of the tenant's handiwork. The officers then discovered a human head in Dahmer's refrigerator and three in the freezer, along with other grisly souvenirs. To the American public, the Dahmer murders were almost unbelievable — but not nearly as shocking as his penchant for cannibalism and necrophilia. Dahmer, who was murdered in prison by a fellow inmate, will long be remembered as one of this country's most depraved criminals.

that TERRORIZED the world

Dust Bowl

The Dust Bowl was an ecological and human disaster, covering parts of Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Colorado and Kansas in the 1930s. Caused by misuse of the land and years of drought, millions of acres of farmland became useless, forcing thousands of people from their homes. As the land dried up, wind storms carried the dirt and sand across the Great Plains region.

The Great Depression

The Great Depression was one of the worst economic declines in U.S. history and spread virtually world wide. Lasting almost a decade, the Depression was the most difficult and longest period of unemployment in modern times. Millions of Americans lost their homes, and in 1932 at least 200,000 young people and 25,000 families roamed through the country looking for food, clothing, shelter and work. The Depression caused a decrease in world trade and made countries question their governments and leaders. In America, the Depression produced laws giving our government more power than at any other time in history.

Hiroshima bombing

On the morning of August 6, 1945, four years after the Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor, the Enola Gay — a B-29 bomber plane from the United States — dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan.

It is believed 140,000 people died by the end of 1945 as a result of the air assault. The total number of deaths is estimated at 200,000. The radiation generated by the bomb caused long-term illness and genetic problems resulting in birth defects.

The catastrophic event encouraged powerful governments to gain knowledge concerning the effects of radiation. Groups and organizations have formed agencies to educate and interpret history, ensuring that everyone can live in a safe world, free of weapons of mass destruction.

The Holocaust

The mass murder of approximately 6 million Jews between 1941 and 1945 has been marked by some history experts as the greatest human atrocity ever. Men, women and children suffered greatly at the

hands of Hitler's Germany because of their religion and social identity.

America prepared to send funds and supplies into occupied Europe through aid organizations. Mass rallies by American Jewish leaders pleaded for the government to act on behalf of European Jews. Today, Jewish families continue to celebrate the lives of family members lost during the Holocaust.

Oklahoma City bombing

April 19, 1995 changed the way many Americans view terrorism. A bomb exploded inside the federal building in Oklahoma City, Ok., blowing half of the nine-story building into oblivion.

A stunned nation watched as 168 dead men, women and children were pulled from the concrete rubble.

This event marks the worst terrorist attack on U.S. soil. More frightening was the reality that two Americans were responsible for this human disaster.

In the wake of the Oklahoma City bombing, security at all federal buildings is at an all time high.

Pearl Harbor attack

"December 7, 1941, a date which will live in infamy" is regarded as the most famous phrase ever uttered by an American president, Franklin D. Roosevelt. The attack on America's naval base at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii set in motion the United States' involvement in World War II.

Japanese fighter planes caused large scale destruction. More than 2,400 Americans in service were killed and 1,178 were wounded. Twenty-one naval ships and 323 aircraft were destroyed or damaged.

Titanic

The year 1914 will forever be known in history as the year the unsinkable ship sank. After crashing into an iceberg on April 14, the Titanic sank along with most of its passengers and crew. Found on the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean 75 years later, the Titanic continues to be a memorial for those who perished. The disaster helped create safety standards in cruise ships and has been the fascination of countless books, movies and documentaries.

— CHRIS FEGATE
VIEWPOINTS EDITOR



(ABOVE) The U.S.S. Arizona was one of the ships destroyed by the Japanese attack on the U.S. Naval base at Pearl Harbor.



(BELOW) In August 1945, U.S. war planes bombed Hiroshima, Japan, leaving much human and property devastation in their wake.

"December 7, 1941, a date which will live in infamy."

— Franklin D. Roosevelt

(reaction to the Pearl Harbor attack)

John Dillinger (1902-1934)

During The Great Depression, when banks regularly foreclosed on people's homes and businesses, bank robbers weren't generally considered criminals by the American public. As a result, Indiana native John Dillinger and his band of bank-robbing gangsters became folk legends, many people secretly hoping the gang would continue to elude the authorities.

Dillinger's life of crime began when he was 21 years old. He was arrested for a minor robbery and sent to Pendleton (Ind.) Reformatory, where he met his future gang members, Harry Pierpont and Homer Van Meter.

When Dillinger was paroled, he began robbing banks to help his friends on the "inside" — money could be used to bribe guards for early release from prison.

Dillinger was arrested again and sent to jail in Ohio. His friends broke out of prison to rescue him, and the reunited gang headed for Chicago, robbing police arsenals along the way.

He was killed by police four months later in front of a Chicago theatre. He is buried in Indianapolis' Crown Hill Cemetery.



John Dillinger is buried in Crown Hill Cemetery in Indianapolis.

Adolf Hitler (1889-1945)

Adolf Hitler promised an end to unemployment for Germany and peaceful relations with neighboring countries. Instead, he introduced a regime of terror in his country, forcing the sterilization of German citizens with mental or physical handicaps and advocating the murder of disabled infants.

In April 1933, the Nazi party demonstrated its hatred for Jews by boycotting Jewish shops and businesses. But Hitler, driven by his own insanity, was not satisfied with this effort and set out to eradicate the entire Jewish population.

While it was ultimately Hitler's idea to destroy Jews at any cost, his goal could not have been accomplished without the unquestioning acceptance of his authority.

Hitler, who presented himself as the lion-hearted leader of the Third Reich, took his own life before he could be held accountable for his actions.

Saddam Hussein (1937)

Saddam Hussein, the current leader of Iraq, joined the Baath party in 1957. In 1959, Hussein and a group of Baathist supporters attempted to assassinate General Abdul Qassim, but were unsuccessful. After the attack, Hussein fled Iraq, but returned to join the revolution in the mid 1960s.

Hussein assumed the role of interrogator and torturer, and his vicious reputation landed him in the position of Secretary-General of the Baathist party.

He continued to rise through the ranks as the Baath party gained control of the country until he was poised to take over the presidency in 1979. Hussein guaranteed his rise to power by personally assassinating the other presidential contenders. Since that time, Hussein has invaded the neighboring nations of Iran and Kuwait, engaged in chemical warfare and killed anyone who has gotten in his way.

Charles Manson (1924)

Charles Manson's crimes began with minor infractions, then auto theft. He was classified as dangerous after he brutally assaulted a fellow inmate.

Manson was arrested numerous times, eventually spending seven years in prison. When Manson was paroled in 1967, he said he did not want to be released. The self-styled guru headed for San Francisco, where he found a following among the drug and hippie cultures. Manson presented himself as a modern-day messiah, advising against the dangers of a "race war."

Manson convinced his followers there was a secret city of gold underneath Death Valley, Calif. There, Manson told them, they would wait until the race war was over, then come back to rule the earth. Under his guidance, Manson's followers began a string of brutal slayings which shocked the nation. Manson would later tell authorities the murders — the most high profile being the killing of Sharon Tate, wife of filmmaker Roman Polanski, were meant to inspire others to do the same. Manson is currently incarcerated in Corcoran State Prison, Calif.

Timothy McVeigh (1968)

Timothy McVeigh aspired to a successful military career. He won a Bronze Star in the Gulf War, but was denied admittance to Special Forces.

The rejection was devastating to McVeigh. He became obsessed with the Branch Davidian showdown in Waco, Texas, and developed a theory that the federal building in Oklahoma City, which he would later bomb, was part of "the evil empire."

While on trial for the disastrous crime, damning evidence from his sister, an ex-roommate and his former best friend would leave little doubt about McVeigh's guilt. His friend's wife testified McVeigh had demonstrated how he would make the bomb. McVeigh's sister said he sent her excerpts from "The

Turner Diaries," a book relating the tale of extremists who blow up FBI headquarters to start a second American Revolution.

McVeigh is held responsible for 168 deaths resulting from the bombing.

Richard Nixon (1913-1994)

President Richard Nixon assumed office in 1969, during the height of the Vietnam War. He authorized the bombing of Cambodia, Laos and North Vietnam, which spurred nationwide protests. One of these protests, at Kent State University in Ohio, resulted in the shooting deaths of four students.

As a result of Nixon's expansion of the Vietnam War, American casualties declined and his approval rating soared, earning him a second term as president. However, by 1973, questions arose regarding the identity of burglars who had broken into Democratic National Committee headquarters. A special investigation revealed the Watergate hotel break-in to be just one of many affronts directed against the Democrats.

Three high-ranking officials in the Nixon administration resigned as a result of a now historic investigative story by Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein of *The Washington Post*.

Nixon was ordered to hand over the tapes from the White House recording system to determine if he was involved in a burglary cover-up.

He refused and resigned in 1974.

Lee Harvey Oswald (1930-1963)

Lee Harvey Oswald left high school to join the Marines when he was 17 years old. In boot camp, Oswald was criticized for his support of communism and his bad marksmanship. Three years later, Oswald defected to live in the Soviet Union, where he married a 19-year-old Soviet woman.

On November 22, 1963, Oswald became the prime suspect in the fatal shooting of President John F. Kennedy. Almost immediately, rumors circulated Oswald was a "patsy" — that the United States government was behind the crime — perhaps due to the fact that he was never "handy" with guns while in the military. While in police custody, Oswald was killed by Jack Ruby two days after the assassination of President Kennedy.

— JENNY MONTGOMERY
NEWS EDITOR

TOP 10 PICKS

Crimes of the Century

ALPHABETICALLY

- Columbine shootings
- Dahmer murders
- The Holocaust
- JFK assassination
- Jonestown massacre
- Lindberg kidnapping
- MLK assassination
- Manson murders
- Oklahoma City bombing
- Watergate



With her 12 Oscar nominations and four wins, Katharine Hepburn (above) is the highest acclaimed actor of all time — second only to Jack Nicholson, who has 11 nominations and three wins.

People who PORTRAYED the world

■ To be a star is one thing. To have classic talent, a true gift for acting, is completely different. These 20 actors have touched our hearts in countless ways.

FEMALE

Ingrid Bergman (1915-1982)

Her face will be forever connected with one of the most beloved films of all time — *Casablanca*. (1942). Bergman was known as "Sweden's gift to Hollywood." She won three Oscars during her 40-film career, two for Best Actress, one for Best Supporting Actress.

Jean Crawford (Unknown-1977)

Born Lucille Fay LeSueur, Crawford was insistent on disguising her age and looking perfect. She once said: "I need sex for a clear complexion, but I'd rather do it for love." During a career that spanned nearly 50 years, Crawford made more than 85 feature films, including *Mildred Pierce* (1945), which earned her the first and only Best Actress Academy Award she would receive. According to adopted daughter Christina, who wrote a tell-all book about her mother's terrible temper, Crawford died a penniless alcoholic.

Bette Davis (1901-1989)

With her mesmerizing eyes and cold, smoky voice, Ruth Elizabeth Davis, known to the world as "Bette," ruled Hollywood in the 1930s and 40s. In 1939, Davis starred in four films, winning her second Best Actress Oscar for *Jezebel* (1939). She had won three years earlier for *Dangerous* (1936). Davis is famous for two roles: as an aging stage star in *All About Eve* (1950) and as a psychotic sister in *What Ever Happened to Baby Jane?* (1962). Davis made more than 80 feature films in a nearly 60-year career.

Olivia de Havilland (1916)

Her most famous role was playing second fiddle Melanie Wilkes to Vivian Leigh's Scarlett O'Hara in the lush epic *Gone With the Wind* (1939). Born in To-

kyo, de Havilland won the Best Actress Oscar twice: *To Each His Own* (1946) and *The Heiress* (1950). When asked to join other Oscar winners on stage for a 1997 tribute, she refused to show if her sister — and arch enemy actress Joan Fontaine — was attending. Fontaine shared the sentiment, and neither attended.

Jodie Foster (1962)

Jodie Foster, born Alicia Christian Foster, first caught all of Hollywood's attention at 14. She starred opposite Robert DeNiro in *Taxi Driver* (1976). Her role as a young prostitute earned her an Academy Award nomination for Best Supporting Actress. A magna cum laude graduate of Yale University, Foster won two Best Actress Oscars before she turned 30: for *The Accused* (1988) and *Silence of the Lambs* (1991). In 1981, John Hinckley Jr. tried to assassinate President Ronald Reagan because he wanted to impress Foster.

Greta Garbo (1905-1990)

Perhaps the most mysterious woman in Hollywood, Greta Garbo appeared in only about 30 feature films, retiring after World War II. The Swedish-born Greta Lovisa Gustafsson had a penchant for suffering on-screen. In her most famous roles, she played characters who were dreadfully depressed in *Grand Hotel* (1932) and dreadfully ill in *Camille* (1937). Critics say Garbo, who never made a film in color, did her best work in *Anna Karenina* (1935). Garbo was nominated for the Academy Award four times — twice in one year (1930) — but never won.

Katharine Hepburn (1907)

The undisputed Queen of Hollywood, Katharine Hepburn holds the record (for male and female) for Oscar nominations (12) and wins (4). She took the prize for *Morning Glory* (1933), *Guess Who's Coming to Dinner* (1968), *Lion in Winter* (1969) and *On Golden Pond* (1982). She never saw *Guess Who's Coming to Dinner* because it was the last film made by long-time love Spencer Tracy. Hepburn had a quick

and sharp tongue. To a question about death, Hepburn once responded: "Afraid of death? Not at all. Be a great relief. Then I wouldn't have to talk to you."

Sophia Loren (1934)

The sultry Italian star has appeared in more than 80 feature films since 1950. She grew up in the slums of Pozzuoli, near Naples. Perhaps Marilyn Monroe's only competition for the title of most desirable sex goddess of the 1960s, Loren is best known for her work in *El Cid* (1961) and *La Ciociara* (1961), the latter of which earned her a Best Actress Academy Award.

Meryl Streep (1949)

Mary Louise Streep is considered by many to be the finest female actor of her generation. It seems she will go to any length — learning to speak foreign languages and play musical instruments — just to give her roles that extra authenticity. Roles have included parts in cinematic masterpieces *Out of Africa* (1985) and *The Bridges of Madison County* (1995). An 11-time Oscar nominee, Streep has won twice: for Best Supporting Actress in *Kramer vs. Kramer* (1979) and Best Actress in *Sophie's Choice* (1982).

Elizabeth Taylor (1927)

Her eight marriages and frequent bouts with illness have often overshadowed her larger-than-life acting talent. The British-born Elizabeth Taylor made her mark on Hollywood at the young age of 12 in *National Velvet* (1944). And the rest is history. She took the movie-going public by storm in *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof* (1958) and *Cleopatra* (1963). Taylor has two Best Actress Oscars to her credit: for *Butterfield 8* (1960) and *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?* (1966).

— J.M. BROWN
EDITOR IN CHIEF

Jodie Foster (below) starred in *Contact* (1997). She has two Academy Awards to her credit, both for Best Actress. She won for *The Accused* (1988) and *Silence of the Lambs* (1991).



Sidney Poitier

TOP 10 PICKS

Actors of the Century (male)

ALPHABETICALLY

Robert DeNiro
Tom Hanks
Charlton Heston
Dustin Hoffman
Sir Anthony Hopkins
Paul Newman
Jack Nicholson
Sir Laurence Olivier
Sidney Poitier
James Stewart

TOP 10 PICKS

Actors of the Century (female)

ALPHABETICALLY

Ingrid Bergman
Jean Crawford
Bette Davis
Olivia de Havilland
Jodie Foster
Greta Garbo
Katharine Hepburn
Sophia Loren
Meryl Streep
Elizabeth Taylor

MALE

Robert De Niro (1943)

Famous for playing characters prone to violence or psychotic destruction, Robert De Niro has captured the attention of Hollywood as its most volatile actor. His acting range is best seen in *Taxi Driver* (1976), *The Untouchables* (1987) and *Wing the Dog* (1997). It was De Niro's role as a young Vito Corleone in *The Godfather II* that gained him a reputation as a versatile actor. This role, and his role in *Bull Dog* (1980) garnered him two Oscars.

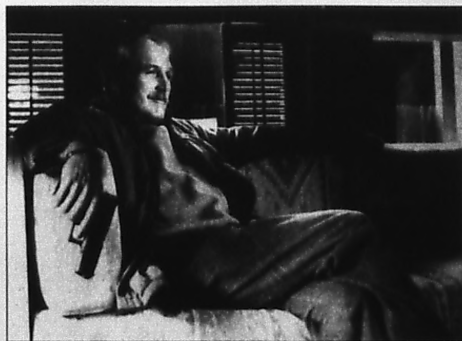
Tom Hanks (1956)

Tom Hanks is one of the few actors to master the combination of comical and

dramatic acting. In *Splash* (1984), Hanks amused audiences with his infatuation with a mermaid. Then in *The Green Mile* (1999) he played a cynical federal prison guard. It was Hanks' title roles in *Philadelphia* (1993) and *Forrest Gump* (1994) that won Hanks back-to-back Best Actor Oscars.

Charlton Heston (1924)

An actor who bounces between TV and feature films with ease, Charlton Heston enjoys playing larger-than-life characters. His most recognizable work is in *The Agony and the Ecstasy* (1965) as Michelangelo, *The Ten Commandments* (1956) and *Ben Hur* (1959), the latter which won him a Best Actor Oscar.



Paul Newman

Dustin Hoffman (1937)

Dustin Hoffman has made a career of portraying everyday people on the silver screen. He played a custody-seeking father in *Kramer vs. Kramer* (1979) and an autistic Raymond Babbitt in *Rain Man* (1988), both which earned him the Best Actor Oscar. Hoffman really showcased his range when he exchanged his trousers for a pleated skirt in *Tootsie* (1982).

Sir Anthony Hopkins (1937)

Sir Anthony Hopkins has thrived on roles of complexity. On television, Hopkins has won Emmys for his take on Adolf Hitler in *The Bunker* (1981) and Bruno Hauptmann in *The Lindbergh Kidnapping Case* (1976). It was in the 1980s that moviegoers would see Hopkins' full acting scope. In *Silence of the Lambs* (1991), he played prisoner Dr. Hannibal Lecter, which earned him his only Best Actor Oscar to date.

Paul Newman (1925)

The man with the most famous blue eyes in movie history, Paul Newman was a top box office draw in the 1960s. Newman played in *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof* (1958), *Hud* (1963) and *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid* (1969). Newman won his only Best Actor Oscar to date playing a pool shark in *The Color of Money* (1986). Even in the 1990s, Newman commanded lead roles in films like *Nobody's Fool* (1994) and *Message in a Bottle* (1999).

Jack Nicholson (1937)

"Wait 'til they get a load of me!" Audiences have been taking their dose of Jack Nicholson for more than 30 years and still crave it. From *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* (1975) to *As Good As It Gets* (1997), Nicholson makes crazy look so interesting. The only male actor to win three Oscars, Nicholson has the uncanny skill of relaying lines that leave a mark on popular culture. His "You can't handle the truth" line in *A Few Good Men* (1992) is one of Tinseltown's most legendary lines.

Sir Laurence Olivier (1907-1989)

One of the finest Shakespearean actors, Sir Laurence Olivier impressed theater audiences in London before bringing his acting charm to the United States. In the mid 1930s, Olivier placed his mark on American film with roles in *Wuthering Heights* (1939), *Rebecca* (1940) and *Clash of the Titans* (1981). It was his work in *Hamlet* (1948) that won the knighted actor a Best Actor Oscar.

Sidney Poitier (1924)

Sidney Poitier is the first successful lead African-American actor in feature film history. Poitier played roles of a non-stereotypical nature, allowing him to be acknowledged one of the greatest versatile actors of his time. In films *In the Heat of the Night* (1967), *The Jackal* (1971), *Guess Who's Coming to Dinner* (1967) and *A*

Raisin in the Sun, (1961) Poitier continually expressed a range of emotions that kept him on the same playing field of his white colleagues. Poitier is the first African-American male actor to have won an Oscar: for *Lilies of the Field* (1963).

James Stewart (1908-1997)

James Stewart began his acting career depicting characters with calm demeanors *Harvey* (1950) and *You Can't Take It With You* (1938). Alfred Hitchcock, however, turned Stewart into a dramatic leading man with *Rear Window* (1954) and *Vertigo*. (1958). Stewart's most memorable work was the classic *It's a Wonderful Life* (1946) for which he received the third of his five Academy Award nominations. Stewart won his only Best Actor Oscar for *The Philadelphia Story* (1940).

— JAMIE ODOM
LIFE EDITOR

People who ENTERTAINED the world

■ These 10 stars shine brighter than any. They mastered many forms of entertainment: acting, singing, comedy. You name it, they did it. And better than anybody.



Lucille Ball

Lucille Ball (1910-1989)

When she was 15, she left drama school because they said she had no acting talent. Lucille Ball went far beyond proving them wrong with a career that lasted more than 50 years and included 79 movies and more than 600 episodes from four different TV shows and a radio program. In addition to three Emmy Awards, Ball was awarded a Lifetime Achievement Award by the Kennedy Center for Performing Arts.

George Burns and Gracie Allen (1896-1986), (1902-1984)

"Fall in love with what you do for a living. I don't care what it is. It works." This is the advice of a man who lived to be 100 and made millions of people laugh. George Burns, formerly known as Nathan Birnbaum did just that: he fell in love with being a comedian, actor, singer and dancer. And when he fell in love with Gracie Allen, the two became a winning comedy duo. Performing for nearly four decades with Allen on radio, television and film, Burns also acted in more than 50 movies and wrote 10 books.

Johnny Carson (1925)

For 30 years Johnny Carson entertained America on late night television. Since the first *Tonight Show* in 1962, 24.000 guests appeared and millions watched as Johnny magically entertained. Throughout his career he won four Emmys for Outstanding Program Achievement for *The Tonight Show* and raised his salary from \$100,000 in 1962 to \$20 million in 1991. But Johnny has kept on giving. He recently donated \$1 million to the Carson Regional Cancer Center in Norfolk, Nebraska.

Charlie Chaplin (1889-1977)

Charlie Chaplin put color and laughter into silent black and white films. He kept America laughing through two World Wars and The Great Depression. As a talented director, producer, script writer and composer, Chaplin had been in 69 films by age 31. Even though Americans loved him, his controversial films like *The Great Dictator* and *Monsieur Verdoux* prompted FBI allegations that Chaplin was a leftist. After years of harassment, he moved to Switzerland.

Bill Cosby (1937)

For four decades he has not only been selling out arenas, his *Cosby Show* broke down racial barriers, his books have had record-breaking sales, his jazz and comedy albums have won five Grammy Awards, and he has acted in a number of movies. Bill Cosby's down to earth, and very witty style has made him one of the most influential performers of this century.

Alfred Hitchcock (1899-1980)

After studying mechanics, electricity, acoustics, art, and navigation at universities in London, Alfred Joseph Hitchcock went on to essentially define the meaning of "the thriller." He began his career as a filmmaker at 20, illustrating time cards for silent films. And for the next nearly 60 years Hitchcock would continue to mix suspense, humor and sex in a way that would shock viewers and make them want more. And more is what he gave them. Hitchcock retired in 1976, having made more than 50 movies. His contribution to the genres of mystery and suspense is unsurpassed.

Bob Hope (1903)

Bob Hope is recorded in the *Guinness Book of World Records* as the "most honored entertainer." He also holds the book's record for having "the longest running contract with a single network—spanning 61



Barbra Streisand

years." After entertaining on radio, Hope took his wife Dolores to entertain troops around the world during WWII. Hope has entertained 11 presidents, starred in television specials from 1950 to 1996 and continued what he calls his real profession — golf.

The Rat Pack

When Humphrey Bogart and Frank Sinatra came straggling into Bogart's house with some other stray cats, his wife, actress Lauren Bacall, said they looked like "a rat pack." That was the beginning of the legendary group of entertainers that would break all the rules, dazzling Americans with their style and politics. After Bogart's death, Sinatra became the leader of the pack, adding Dean Martin, Sammy Davis Jr., Peter Lawford, and Joey Bishop, and finding them a new home in the Copia Room at the Sands Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas. They sang, acted, performed stand up comedy and danced.

Barbra Streisand (1942)

The first time it is a charm for Brooklyn-born Barbra Joan Streisand. (She removed the second "a" from her name because she didn't feel it was necessary.) The legendary entertainer won two Grammys for her first record, *The Barbra Streisand Album*, an Academy Award for her first movie, *Funny Girl* (1968); and a Peabody Award along with a total of five Grammys for her first television special, *My Name Is Barbra*. She is a singer, actor, director, and producer, and the first female composer to win an Academy Award for "Evergreen" — from the film *A Star Is Born* (1976). Streisand is the highest-selling female recording artist of all time.

Orson Welles (1915-1985)

His voice is most famous for spellbinding America the day before Halloween with the radio production *The War of the Worlds* (1938). And just three years later, the 26-year-old Orson Welles took his Mercury Players to Hollywood to direct and star in one of the most acclaimed films of the century, *Citizen Kane* (1941).

— HEATHER ALLEN, CAMPUS EDITOR

Movies that FASCINATED the world

■ These 10 films forever will be engraved in the collective American memory. While making us laugh and cry, they defined who we were as a nation the time of their release.

Ben Hur (1959)

The film won Oscars for Best Picture, Best Actor (Charlton Heston), Best Art Direction, Best Cinematography, Best Costume Design and Best Director (William Wyler). The film depicts the life of a Jewish Prince betrayed and sent into slavery. He regains his freedom and set out for revenge.

Casablanca (1942)

Starring Humphrey Bogart and Ingrid Bergman, the film won Oscars for Best Picture and Best Director (Michael Curtiz). Rick Blaine (Bogart), a nightclub owner during WWII in Casablanca, discovers his old flame, Ilsa (Bergman), is in town with her husband, a resistance leader with Germans on his trail. Rick's love for Ilsa leads him to try to help her out of the country. The film popularized the saying, "Here's lookin' at you, kid."

Citizen Kane (1941)

Starring Orson Welles, the film won an Oscar for Best Writing. Original Screenplay. In the film, multimillionaire newspaper tycoon Charles Foster Kane dies alone in his extravagant mansion, Xanadu, speaking a single word: "Rosebud." In an attempt to figure out the meaning of this word, a reporter tracks down the people who worked and lived with Kane. They tell their stories in a series of flashbacks that reveal much about Kane's life but not enough to answer the riddle of his dying breath.

The Godfather (1972)

Stunning audiences with its graphic portrayal of Mafia life, the film starred Marlon Brando, Al Pacino, Diane Keaton and Robert Duvall. The film narrates the story of a Mafia boss' son, previously not involved in the business, who takes over when his father is critically wounded in a mob hit. The film won Oscars for Best Picture and Best Actor (Marlon Brando).

Gone With the Wind (1939)

Starring Clark Gable and Vivian Leigh, the film narrates the love between Scarlett O'Hara (Leigh) and Rhett Butler (Gable) during the Civil War. The film won Oscars for Best Picture, Best Actress (Leigh), Best Director (Victor Fleming) and Best Supporting Actress (Hattie McDaniel). The film popularized the saying, "Frankly my dear, I don't give a damn."

Schindler's List (1993)

Starring Liam Neeson, Ben Kingsley and Ralph Fiennes, the film showcased the true story of Oskar Schindler, a German who employs Jewish people to start a factory in Poland during WWII. He witnessed the horrors endured by the Jews and began to save them. The film won Oscars for Best Picture and Best Director (Steven Spielberg).

The Sound of Music (1965)

Starring Julie Andrews and Christopher Plummer, the film won Oscars for Best Picture and Best Director (Robert Wise). The film outlines the life of the real-life Von Trapp family, headed by Baron Von Trapp (Plummer) — a widower and ex-Naval Commander who runs his Austrian home like a tight ship. That changes when Maria (Andrews) arrives from the convent to be the new governess of his seven children.

The Star Wars Trilogy (1977, 1980, 1983)

The trilogy came from "a galaxy far, far away" starting with *Star Wars* (1977). The adventure continued with *The Empire Strikes Back* (1980) and *Return of the Jedi* (1983). The trilogy starred Mark Hamill, Harrison Ford and Carrie Fisher as intergalactic heroes trying to flee Darth Vader and the Emperor. *Star Wars* won seven Oscars. *The Empire Strikes Back* won two and *Return of the Jedi* won one.

The Wizard of Oz (1939)

Judy Garland stars as Dorothy Gale, a young woman swept away in a tornado to a magical land. She embarks on a quest to see the Wizard who can help her return home. The film won Oscars for Best Music, Original Score and Best Music, Song. The film introduced what is undoubtedly the most recognized song from the movies: "Somewhere Over the Rainbow."

White Christmas (1954)

Starring Bing Crosby, Danny Kaye, and Rosemary Clooney, the film was nominated for a Best Music, Song Oscar for "White Christmas," what is now recognized by many as the best-selling song of all time. After leaving the Army following WWII, two performers team up to become a top song-and-dance act. They are introduced to a pair of sisters who also excel at singing and dancing.

Orson Welles starred in *Citizen Kane* (1941).

— ANDREW HANLEY, PHOTO EDITOR



MASTERS

FILMS

TV

Shows that DEFINED the world

■ These 10 shows were the cream of the crop, making us laugh over and over again, week after week.

The cast of *The Cosby Show*

The Cosby Show

The show held the biggest audience in TV history for the longest time. By depicting an upper-middle class African-American family, the show broke racial stereotypes.

The Ed Sullivan Show

America's premiere TV variety series showcased more than 10,000 performers from rock to opera stars.

The Monkees

Starring Jackie Gleason and Audrey Meadows, the show aired only 39 episodes but is a TV classic.

I Love Lucy

Everyone loved Lucy. The

Ricardos and the Mertzes live forever in the TV hall of fame.

MASH

MASH's stories of the doctors, nurses and patients of the 4077th brought comfort into homes for an incredible 11 years.

Saturday Night Live

For 25 years NBC's Emmy-winning late night comedy show has been entertaining audiences with its cutting edge comedy.

Solinfeld

Ending while still atop the ratings, the show was about four friends who hang out in New York doing nothing.

Sesame Street

Created in 1969, the show helps children learn the alphabet, basic math and social skills. The stars: Big Bird, Bert and Ernie and Cookie Monster.

The Simpsons

Never before had an animated series premiered on

primetime TV. Homer, Marge, Bart, Lisa and Maggie have entertained for nearly a decade.

Star Trek

Created in 1966 by futurist Gene Roddenberry, the science fiction-based television series has captured the imagination America. Lasting only three seasons, *Star Trek* continues to live in the future through syndication.

— ONDIE ELLIOTT, VIEWPOINTS EDITOR

TOP 10 PICKS

TV Shows of the Century

ALPHABETICALLY

- The Cosby Show
- The Ed Sullivan Show
- The Monkees
- I Love Lucy
- MASH
- Saturday Night Live
- Solinfeld
- Sesame Street
- The Simpsons
- Star Trek

Singers who CAPTIVATED the world

■ With lung power and unique style, these singers dominated their art. More importantly, they set the tone — the standard — for their peers.

Garth Brooks

TOP 10 PICKS

Voices of the Century

ALPHABETICALLY

Tony Bennett
Garth Brooks
Maria Callas
Patsy Cline
Nat King Cole
Ella Fitzgerald
Aretha Franklin
Whitney Houston
Luciano Pavarotti
Frank Sinatra

Aretha Franklin

Tony Bennett (1926)

Anthony Dominick Benedetto owes much of his success to legendary entertainer Bob Hope, who noticed the young tenor at a Greenwich village night club following World War II. Hope encouraged Tony Bennett to audition for Columbia Records, who after hearing his mellow, smooth voice, signed him to a deal. Bennett became a national treasure, recording pop standards such as his most famous tune *I Left My Heart in San Francisco*.

Garth Brooks (1962)

Troyal Garth Brooks is the all-time best selling solo artist in America, with sales totalling \$81 million. The country singer, born in Oklahoma, has tinkered around two or three times with the idea of retiring, but never seems to really commit to the notion. With a record like that, who would?

Maria Callas (1923-1977)

The daughter of Greek immigrants, Maria Kalogeropoulos began studying opera in Athens and was offered a chance to replace a soprano in Puccini's famed opera, *Tosca*. A move to Italy and acclaimed performances in Wagner's *Walküre* and Bellini's *Puritani* two nights later began her illustrious career. After contracting a throat ailment, however, and learning that rumored lover Aristotele Onassis was to wed Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy, both Callas' professional and personal life suffered.

Patsy Cline (1932-1963)

The story of Patsy Cline, born Virginia Patterson Hensley, is almost as legendary as her unforgettable love anthem, *Crazy* — penned by Willie Nelson. (Cline recorded it in only one take.) Born into a poor and large family, Cline wanted nothing more than to be a star at the Grand Ole Opry. She got her wish, but before her potential and talent could be fully realized, she died in a plane crash near her way to Nashville.

Nat King Cole (1917-1995)

"An Alabama-born jazz pianist, Nat King Cole, moved to Los Angeles, where his career really took off, selling more than 50 million records. His innu-



Whitney Houston

merable hits include *Mona Lisa* and *Route 66*. Ironically, the man with the "velvet voice," as he was often called, died of lung cancer, presumably caused by smoking three packs of cigarettes a day.

Ella Fitzgerald (1917-1996)

The master of "scatting," a difficult jazz technique requiring quick, improvisational vocal arrangements, Ella Fitzgerald was heralded for her youthful, vibrant voice. She lived a very reclusive existence in her later years, traumatized by having both legs amputated due to complications with diabetes.

Aretha Franklin (1942)

"The Queen of Soul" is in a class all her own. The daughter of a Baptist minister, Franklin gave up teaching high school in Washington D.C. to record gospel al-

Luciano Pavarotti

bums. But after 1960, she was ready for a change. Columbia Records auditioned several styles on Aretha, trying her remarkable voice at blues and jazz. But until she moved to Atlantic Records and recorded the soulful *I Never Loved a Man* in 1967, was her talent fully realized. Franklin went on to record some of America's best loved pop songs including *Respect* and *(You Make Me Feel Like) A Natural Woman*. A few years ago at the Grammy Awards, producers were scrambling to find a replacement act for Luciano Pavarotti, who had cancelled shortly before his scheduled performance. Franklin stepped up to the microphone, performing the opera star's signature piece *Nessun Dorma*, with no rehearsal, in his key.

Whitney Houston (1963)

In the late 1980s, pop diva Whitney Houston smashed a record previously held by The Beatles — she recorded her seventh consecutive No. 1 single. In 1987, her second album *Whitney* debuted at No. 1, the first time a female vocalist had accomplished that feat. In a career that started with modeling for fashion magazines, Houston has racked up more American Music Awards than any other artist. But it wasn't until 1991 that Houston became a superstar. She recorded a remake of Dolly Parton's *I Will Always Love You* in 1991 to lead the soundtrack to her film debut in *The Bodyguard*. The powerhouse anthem became topped the U.S. charts for 12 weeks, and the album became the best-selling soundtrack of all time.

Luciano Pavarotti (1935)

Born in Modena, Italy, the amazing tenor took to the Teatro Regio Emilia in 1961, after deciding he would rather sing opera than teach school. He made his U.S. debut in 1968, and is most famous for his rendition of Puccini's *Nessun Dorma*.

Frank Sinatra (1915-1998)

Francis Albert Sinatra may have been known as "Ol' Blue Eyes," but his electric voice is what moved him into the ranks of the truly timeless, world-class artists. In his nearly 50-year career, Sinatra recorded such hits as *Come Fly with Me*, *All the Way*, *All or Nothing at All*, and *New York, New York*.

— J.M. BROWN
EDITOR IN CHIEF

LEADERS

Continued from Page 1

The Dalai Lama (1935)

The 14th Dalai Lama, born Lhamo Dhondrub in 1935, was recognized at the age of two as the reincarnation of his predecessor and an incarnation of the Buddha of Compassion. Three years later he took the throne. Then in 1950, he assumed the role of head of State and Government of Tibet after Chinese soldiers invaded the tiny country.

Ever since, he has sought a peaceful end to the struggle in his homeland. The Tibetan government is currently in exile in India. He has worked tirelessly to save Tibetan refugees and the Tibetan culture. The Dalai Lama has traveled the globe seeking allies in the Tibetan struggle, while preaching non-violence, tolerance and mutual respect.

In 1989 the Dalai Lama was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. He accepted the honor on behalf of oppressed people everywhere and all who struggle for freedom.

Mohandas Gandhi (1869-1948)

Another spiritual/political leader that preached non-violence was Mohandas Gandhi. He helped free India from British control with his non-violent tactics and is considered by the people of India to be the father of their nation.

Gandhi studied law in London and returned to India to practice, but wasn't successful as a lawyer. In 1893 he went to South Africa for some legal work. While he was there, he was abused and saw that all Indians were discriminated against. Gandhi stayed in South Africa for 21 years working for Indian rights.

He returned to India in 1915 and soon after became the leader of the Indian nationalist movement.

Thirty-two years later India received its freedom, but was divided into India and Pakistan. Rising tension broke out between Hindus and Muslims.

Gandhi continued to work for peace and encouraged the two groups to live together. With his last fast in 1948, the fighting stopped.

Twelve days later, Gandhi was assassinated by a Hindu fanatic.

Adolf Hitler (1889-1945)

No leader in modern history has inflicted more pain than Adolf Hitler. The German dictator only ruled for 12 years, but that was enough time for his regime to kill millions — nearly 6 million European Jews and about 5 million others he considered racially inferior or politically dangerous.

After Germany's surrender in World War I, Hitler believed the unity of his country had become threatened and decided it was up to him to save Germany.

Fifteen years later, he had maneuvered himself into the chancellorship of Germany. Preying on the insecurities of the German people during the Great Depression Hitler began to spread his politics of hate. Hitler started World War II with his invasion of Poland in 1939, and his war machine had conquered most of Europe before it was finally defeated in 1945.

Martin Luther King Jr. (1929-1968)

Think of the civil rights movement in the United States and Martin Luther King Jr. automatically comes to mind.

He arrived on the national scene when he was chosen to head the Montgomery Improvement Association and lead a boycott of the segregated city buses in 1955.

With King's leadership and encouragement of peaceful protest, the U.S. Supreme Court desegregated the buses in 1956. Two years later King became president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, a group that organized civil rights activities throughout the South.

His work brought about the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Also in 1964, at the age of 35, King became the youngest recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize.

In the mid 1960s, King was attacked on all sides. Militant black leaders grew tired of his non-violent approach. The government, engulfed in the Vietnam War, disliked his anti-war stance. Even so, King didn't waiver.

King was assassinated in Memphis, Tenn. on April 4, 1968. He was in town to support a strike of sanitation workers. His death sparked riots across the nation. Nine years after his death, King was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom for his battle against prejudice. The Martin Luther King Jr. national holiday was established by Congress in 1996.

V.I. Lenin (1870-1924)

He was born Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov in a quiet town on the Volga River in 1870, but he would become known to the world as V.I. Lenin, father of the Communist Party in Russia and the first Communist dictator.

Lenin drew up the blueprint for Communist revolutions. He used force to take over the government. Then he ruled as a dictator, outlawing all other political parties and all anti-Communist speeches and publications. With the establishment of a political police force Lenin ruled by terror. Opponents were killed, imprisoned or sent to labor camps. After his success in Russia, Lenin hoped other countries would follow with their own Communist revolutions. He even helped the movements in other nations.

Pope John Paul II (1920)

During the Nazi occupation of Poland, Karol Józef Wojtyła worked as a stone cutter and acted to support himself and maintain the work permit required to avoid deportation. More than 30 years later, Wojtyła was elected to head the Roman Catholic Church. He succeeded Pope John Paul I.

and became Pope John Paul II. He was the first Polish pope and the first non-Italian pope since 1322.

In 1981, Pope John Paul II was shot in St. Peter's Square. One day more than two months in the hospital, he recovered fully. Two years later, the Pope met with his would-be assassin in jail. To this day, only the two men know what they said.

Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882-1945)

Franklin Delano Roosevelt brought the United States out of the Great Depression in the 1930s and guided it through most of World War II.

At the age of 39 he contracted polio and lost the use of his legs. Eventually he established a foundation to aid other polio victims and inspired and directed the March of Dimes Foundation, which provided funds for an effective polio vaccine. Three years after his illness, Roosevelt was back in the game and elected governor of New York.

He was elected to his first term as president in 1932, defeating Herbert Hoover by 7 million votes. His deep involvement in World War II and the stress it produced ultimately wore on him.



Winston Churchill

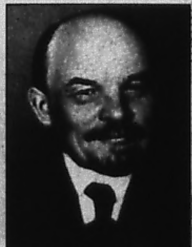
While on vacation in 1945, FDR suffered a stroke and died, one day before the complete military victory in Europe and just months away from victory over Japan.

Joseph Stalin (1879-1953)

V.I. Lenin was a ruthless Communist dictator, but Joseph Stalin made him look soft. As dictator of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Stalin squashed all opposition. He even had most of the people who helped him gain power thrown in jail or executed because he thought they might threaten his rule. He also was responsible for the deaths of millions of peasants who opposed the Soviet program of collective agriculture.

Stalin's people hated him and the world feared him. But he brought the Soviet Union from an undeveloped nation to one of the world's great industrial and military powers. Stalin put the "cold" in Cold War, which began at the end of his reign.

—DOUG JAGGERS
MANAGING EDITOR



V.I. Lenin