

(美) Allan Lazar  
Dan Karlan  
Jeremy Salter 著

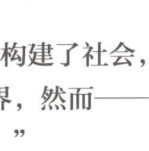
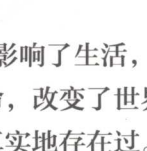
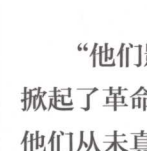


# 美国文化偶像101

The 101 Most Influential People  
Who Never Lived

英文注释版

外语教学与研究出版社  
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS



“他们影响了生活，构建了社会，  
掀起了革命，改变了世界，然而——  
他们从未真实地存在过。”





# 美国文化偶像101

The 101 Most Influential People  
Who Never Lived

英文注释版

(美) *Allan Lazar*

*Dan Karlan*

*Jeremy Salter* 著

汪泳 注

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 BEIJING

京权图字：01-2007-2889

版权声明：THE 101 MOST INFLUENTIAL PEOPLE WHO NEVER LIVED  
by Allan Lazar, Dan Karlan and Jeremy Salter  
English reprint with Simplified Chinese Annotation copyright © 2009  
by Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press  
Published by arrangement with HarperPaperbacks,  
an imprint of HarperCollins Publishers, USA  
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

美国文化偶像101=The 101 Most Influential People Who Never Lived:英文/(美)  
拉扎尔(Lazar, A.)等著;汪泳注. —北京:外语教学与研究出版社, 2010.1

ISBN 978-7-5600-9285-0

I. ①美… II. ①拉… ②汪… III. ①英语—语言读物 ②文化—名人—简介  
—美国 IV. ①H319.4; K

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2010)第014713号

你有你“优”——点击你的外语学习方案

www.2u4u.com.cn

阅读、视听、测试、交流  
购书享积分, 积分换好书

2U4U

出版人：于春迟

责任编辑：王霖霖

装帧设计：张苏梅

出版发行：外语教学与研究出版社

社址：北京市西三环北路19号(100089)

网址：<http://www.fltrp.com>

印刷：北京方嘉彩色印刷有限责任公司

开本：787×1092 1/16

印张：15.000

版次：2010年1月第1版 2010年1月第1次印刷

书号：ISBN 978-7-5600-9285-0

定价：38.00元

\* \* \*

如有印刷、装订质量问题，请与出版社联系

联系电话：(010) 61207896 电子邮箱：[zhijian@fltrp.com](mailto:zhijian@fltrp.com)

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励

版权保护办公室举报电话：(010) 88817519

物料号：192850001



# *The 101 in Rank Order*

## 美国文化偶像101排行榜

The following is the list of most influential characters, arranged in order of influence, most influential to least. (Note that this measure is completely subjective.)

1. The Marlboro Man 万宝路硬汉
2. Big Brother 老大哥
3. King Arthur 亚瑟王
4. Santa Claus (Saint Nick) 圣诞老人
5. Hamlet 哈姆莱特
6. Dr. Frankenstein's Monster 科学怪人
7. Siegfried 齐格弗里德
8. Sherlock Holmes 歇洛克·福尔摩斯
9. Romeo and Juliet 罗密欧与茱丽叶
10. Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde 化身博士
11. Uncle Tom 汤姆叔叔
12. Robin Hood 侠盗罗宾汉
13. Jim Crow 吉姆·克劳
14. Oedipus 俄底浦斯
15. Lady Chatterly 查特莱夫人
16. Ebenezer Scrooge 艾伯纳泽·斯克鲁奇
17. Don Quixote 唐·吉珂德
18. Mickey Mouse 米老鼠
19. The American Cowboy 美国牛仔
20. Prince Charming 白马王子
21. Smokey Bear 护林熊
22. Robinson Crusoe 鲁滨孙·克鲁索
23. Apollo and Dionysus 阿波罗与狄俄尼索斯
24. Odysseus 奥德修斯
25. Nora Helmer 诺拉·海曼
26. Cinderella 灰姑娘
27. Shylock 夏洛克
28. Rosie the Riveter 铆工罗茜
29. Midas 迈达斯
30. Hester Prynne 赫斯特·普林
31. The Little Engine That Could 万能小火车头
32. Archie Bunker 阿奇·邦克
33. Dracula 吸血鬼德拉库拉
34. Alice in Wonderland 漫游奇境的爱丽丝
35. Citizen Kane 公民凯恩
36. Faust 浮士德
37. Figaro 费加罗
38. Godzilla 哥斯拉
39. Mary Richards 玛丽·理查兹

40. Don Juan 唐璜
41. Bambi 小鹿斑比
42. William Tell 威廉·退尔
43. Barbie 芭比娃娃
44. Buffy the Vampire Slayer “吸血鬼猎手” 巴菲
45. Venus and Cupid 维纳斯与丘比特
46. Prometheus 普罗米修斯
47. Pandora 潘多拉
48. G. I. Joe 玩偶大兵
49. Tarzan 人猿泰山
50. Captain Kirk and Mr. Spock 库克舰长与尖耳朵史波克
51. James Bond 詹姆斯·邦德
52. Hansel and Gretel 汉塞与格泰
53. Captain Ahab 捕鲸船长亚哈比
54. Richard Blaine 理查德·布莱恩
55. The Ugly Duckling 丑小鸭
56. Loch Ness Monster (Nessie) 尼斯湖怪
57. Atticus Finch 阿提克斯·芬奇
58. Saint Valentine 圣瓦伦丁
59. Helen of Troy 特洛伊的海伦
60. Batman 蝙蝠侠
61. Uncle Sam 山姆大叔
62. Nancy Drew 妙探南茜
63. J. R. Ewing J. R. 尤因
64. Superman 超人
65. Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn 汤姆·索亚和哈克贝利·费恩
66. HAL 9000 智能电脑HAL 9000
67. Kermit the Frog 布偶蛙柯密特
68. Sam Spade 山姆·史培德
69. The Pied Piper 花衣魔笛手
70. Peter Pan 彼得·潘
71. Hiawatha 海华沙
72. Othello 奥赛罗
73. The Little Tramp 小流浪汉
74. King Kong 金刚
75. Norman Bates 诺曼·贝茨
76. Hercules (Herakles) 大力神
77. Dick Tracy 至尊神探
78. Joe Camel 骆驼老乔
79. The Cat in the Hat 魔法灵猫
80. Icarus 伊卡洛斯
81. Mammy 黑嬷嬷
82. Sindbad 水手辛巴达

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 83. Amos 'n' Andy 阿莫斯与安迪       | 93. The Great Gatsby 了不起的盖茨比                         |
| 84. Buck Rogers 巴克·罗杰斯         | 94. Buck ( <i>The Call of the Wild</i> ) 巴克(《野性的呼唤》) |
| 85. Luck Skywalker “天行者”卢克     | 95. Willy Loman 威利·洛曼                                |
| 86. Perry Mason 佩里·梅森          | 96. Betty Boop 贝蒂娃娃                                  |
| 87. Dr. Strangelove 奇爱博士       | 97. Ivanhoe 艾凡赫                                      |
| 88. Pygmalion 皮格马利翁            | 98. Elmer Gantry 埃尔默·甘特瑞                             |
| 89. Madame Butterfly 蝴蝶夫人      | 99. Lilith 莉莉丝                                       |
| 90. Hans Beckert 汉斯·贝克特        | 100. John Doe 无名氏                                    |
| 91. Dorothy Gale 多萝茜·盖尔        | 101. Paul Bunyan 保罗·班扬                               |
| 92. The Wandering Jew 永世流浪的犹太人 |  |

# Contents

## *Greek and Roman Myths*

|                         |    |
|-------------------------|----|
| Prometheus—#46          | 3  |
| Apollo and Dionysus—#23 | 5  |
| Venus and Cupid—#45     | 7  |
| Pandora—#47             | 8  |
| Helen—#59               | 10 |
| Odysseus—#24            | 12 |
| Midas—#29               | 14 |
| Pygmalion—#88           | 16 |
| Icarus—#80              | 17 |
| Hercules—#76            | 19 |

## *Folktales*

|                            |    |
|----------------------------|----|
| Santa Claus—#4             | 23 |
| The Pied Piper—#69         | 25 |
| The Wandering Jew—#92      | 27 |
| Hansel and Gretel—#52      | 29 |
| Cinderella, a Rebuttal—#26 | 31 |

## *Legends*

|                     |    |
|---------------------|----|
| Lilith—#99          | 35 |
| Saint Valentine—#58 | 37 |

|                  |    |
|------------------|----|
| King Arthur—#3   | 38 |
| Robin Hood—#12   | 40 |
| William Tell—#42 | 42 |
| Don Juan—#40     | 45 |

## *Monsters*

|                               |    |
|-------------------------------|----|
| Dr. Frankenstein's Monster—#6 | 49 |
| Loch Ness Monster—#56         | 50 |
| King Kong—#74                 | 53 |
| Godzilla—#38                  | 54 |

## *Stereotypes*

|                     |    |
|---------------------|----|
| Prince Charming—#20 | 59 |
| Jim Crow—#13        | 61 |
| Mammy—#81           | 63 |

## *Adventure*

|                        |    |
|------------------------|----|
| Sindbad the Sailor—#82 | 69 |
| Robinson Crusoe—#22    | 71 |
| Buck—#94               | 73 |
| Tarzan—#49             | 75 |
| Luke Skywalker—#85     | 77 |



## *Crime*

|                    |    |
|--------------------|----|
| Sherlock Holmes—#8 | 81 |
| Batman—#60         | 83 |
| Hans Beckert—#90   | 85 |
| Dick Tracy—#77     | 86 |

## *Americana*

|                         |     |
|-------------------------|-----|
| Uncle Sam—#61           | 91  |
| Uncle Tom—#11           | 92  |
| Hiawatha—#71            | 94  |
| The American Cowboy—#19 | 96  |
| Tom Sawyer and          |     |
| Huckleberry Finn—#65    | 98  |
| Paul Bunyan—#101        | 100 |
| Amos 'n' Andy—#83       | 102 |
| G. I. Joe—#48           | 105 |
| John Doe—#100           | 107 |

## *Literature*

|                             |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| Don Quixote—#17             | 111 |
| Ivanhoe—#97                 | 112 |
| Ebenezer Scrooge—#16        | 114 |
| Captain Ahab—#53            | 116 |
| Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde—#10 | 118 |
| The Great Gatsby—#93        | 119 |

## *Children's Literature*

|                                  |     |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| The Little Engine That Could—#31 | 125 |
| The Ugly Duckling—#55            | 126 |
| Alice—#34                        | 127 |
| Peter Pan—#70                    | 129 |
| The Cat in the Hat—#79           | 132 |

## *Theater*

|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| Oedipus—#14          | 137 |
| Romeo and Juliet—#9  | 138 |
| Hamlet—#5            | 140 |
| Othello—#72          | 142 |
| Shylock—#27          | 143 |
| Figaro—#37           | 144 |
| Faust—#36            | 146 |
| Madame Butterfly—#89 | 147 |
| Siegfried—#7         | 149 |
| Willy Loman—#95      | 150 |

## *Movies*

|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| The Little Tramp—#73 | 155 |
| Dracula—#33          | 157 |
| Dorothy Gale—#91     | 160 |
| Sam Spade—#68        | 162 |
| Citizen Kane—#35     | 164 |



|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| Richard Blaine—#54   | 166 |
| Elmer Gantry—#98     | 167 |
| Norman Bates—#75     | 169 |
| Dr. Strangelove—#87  | 171 |
| Bond, James Bond—#51 | 172 |
| Atticus Finch—#57    | 175 |
| HAL 9000—#66         | 176 |

|              |     |
|--------------|-----|
| Superman—#64 | 198 |
| Bambi—#41    | 200 |

*Commerce*

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| The Marlboro Man—#1 | 205 |
| Barbie—#43          | 206 |
| Joe Camel—#78       | 208 |

*Women's Liberation*

|                              |     |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Hester Prynne—#30            | 181 |
| Nora Helmer—#25              | 182 |
| Lady Chatterly—#15           | 183 |
| Nancy Drew—#62               | 185 |
| Mary Richards—#39            | 187 |
| Buffy the Vampire Slayer—#44 | 188 |

*Comics and Animation*

|                  |     |
|------------------|-----|
| Mickey Mouse—#18 | 193 |
| Betty Boop—#96   | 194 |
| Buck Rogers—#84  | 196 |

*Propaganda*

|                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Smokey Bear—#21       | 213 |
| Rosie the Riveter—#28 | 215 |
| Big Brother—#2        | 216 |

*Television*

|                                |     |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Perry Mason—#86                | 221 |
| Archie Bunker—#32              | 223 |
| Captain Kirk and Mr. Spock—#50 | 226 |
| J. R. Ewing—#63                | 228 |
| Kermit the Frog—#67            | 229 |



## *Greek and Roman Myths*

**T**he gods we know best are the ones passed down to us in Greek and Roman stories. But what has made these deities so interesting for so long? The Greek god Dionysus<sup>1</sup> invented wine, quite an impressive accomplishment to some people. But others were more impressed by the sobering, palpable presence of the gods in their everyday lives. They were not just the gods behind the forces of nature; they were the very forces themselves.

These gods lived full lives of intellect, temperament, and emotion. They exhibited vanity and jealousy; they engaged in love and war. While other cultures' gods were snakes or bulls, the Greek and Roman gods looked human and, much of the time, acted like humans. They married, had children, and battled among themselves. They had favorites among us mortals: people whom they met, spoke to, helped, or cursed. And many human women bore children by them. These offspring were demigods who often became heroes in their own right.

Are these gods and heroes fictional? That's the wrong question. Myth is a seductive, poetic enterprise by which we express our deepest wishes, as well as our most profound anxieties. In this chapter, we visit these gods and examine their influence on how we resolve moral issues today. The beauty of these stories can only be realized when the characters remain where they belong, neither in the world of truth nor the realm of fiction, but beyond the world of reason.

---

1. Dionysus: 狄俄尼索斯，古希腊神话中的酒神。



# Greek and Roman Myths



## PROMETHEUS<sup>1</sup> —#46

**P**rometheus is the god who created man, a claim he shares with dozens of other deities. But he also brought man the essential gift of fire, which is more than we can say for Yahweh<sup>2</sup>, Allah<sup>3</sup>, or any other Western divinity.

Prometheus, whose name means “to think before acting,” was a god to both the ancient Greeks and Romans, and his history has grown under the pens of such writers as Hesiod<sup>4</sup>, Apollodorus<sup>5</sup>, and Ovid<sup>6</sup>.

Prometheus was the son of the Titan Iapetus<sup>7</sup> and a nymph, Clymene. Even though he was a Titan on his father's side, he sided with Zeus<sup>8</sup> during the war in which the Olympic gods defeated the Titans. Following this, Zeus, the chief Olympian god, rewarded him with the task of creating humans. Prometheus did this from earth and water and then had the goddess Athena<sup>9</sup> breathe life into them.

But Prometheus secretly held a grudge against Zeus and the other Olympians for destroying his race of Titans.

And he always sided with humans against the gods.

When Zeus decreed that man must share with the gods each animal the humans sacrificed, Prometheus decided to trick Zeus. After a sacrifice to Mecone<sup>10</sup>, Prometheus cut up the bull and hid the desirable parts under the hide and the undesirable bare bones under a layer of rich fat. Then he told Zeus to choose for all time which he wanted and which would go to the humans. Zeus, the glutton, chose the fat. When he realized that he had been tricked, he withheld fire from humans as a punishment. But Prometheus went up to Olympus and stole some burning nuggets from the sun. He brought them to earth hidden in a stalk of fennel and thus delivered fire to mankind. After man had fire, Prometheus taught them architecture, mathematics, medicine, and metallurgy. Again,

1. Prometheus: 普罗米修斯，名字的意思是“先知者”。
2. Yahweh: 耶和华，上帝。
3. Allah: 安拉，真主。伊斯兰教信奉的唯一神的名称。
4. Hesiod: 赫西奥德，公元前8世纪时的古希腊诗人，代表作有长诗《神谱》。
5. Apollodorus: 阿波罗多罗斯，公元前3世纪的古希腊神话作家。
6. Ovid: 奥维德（43 BC—17 AD），古罗马诗人，代表作为长诗《变形记》。
7. Titan Iapetus: 伊阿珀托斯，泰坦众巨神之一。
8. Zeus: 宙斯，希腊神话中的主神，奥林匹斯山诸神的领袖。
9. Athena: 雅典娜，智慧、技艺和战争女神。
10. Mecone: 墨科涅，位于今天希腊科林斯附近的一处平原。





● 纽约洛克菲勒中心前  
普罗米修斯的雕像。

Zeus became angry with Prometheus. By teaching men all of these skills, Prometheus's pets were approaching the status of the gods.

4 This time Zeus decided to punish Prometheus directly. He had his servants, Force and Violence, seize Prometheus, take him to the Caucasus Mountains<sup>1</sup>, and chain him naked to a rock. There a giant eagle tore at his liver during the day; because Prometheus was immortal, his liver grew back during the night. This went on for many years until finally, in his infinite mercy, Zeus gave Prometheus a way out of his torment, but it required that an immortal volunteer had to die

for Prometheus. Needless to say, volunteers did not come pouring in. In fact, no one took up the call for a long time. But eventually, Chiron the Centaur<sup>2</sup> made the sacrifice for him and Zeus ended Prometheus's punishment.

Prometheus is the inspiration for all those who refuse to bow to authority, and we venerate him with a prominent statue in Rockefeller Plaza<sup>3</sup> in New York City. We also revere him at his sacred temples, the Golden Arches<sup>4</sup>, where we enjoy the desirable cuts of sacrificed animals that Prometheus secured for us.

- 
1. Caucasus Mountains: 高加索山脉。
  2. Chiron the Centaur: 客戎, 半人半马的怪物, 传说他长生不死。
  3. Rockefeller Plaza: 洛克菲勒中心。
  4. Golden Arche: “金色拱门”, 麦当劳快餐店的标志。



## APOLLO<sup>1</sup> AND DIONYSUS

—#23

**T**hese two gods of ancient Greece embody the opposite personality types of the Rational and the Free Spirit. We all are combinations of calm restraint and emotional abandon, which is what separates us from the stereotypes of myth, legends, and fairy tales. “Who you are” is reflected in which of these two influential gods dominates your personality.

The Apollonian side of life is order, reason, truth, and virtue—important aspects of life, but not the things that give you a rush. By contrast, Dionysus is the god of wine, revelry, risks, disorder, and freedom.

Apollo was one of the few Greek gods not renamed when brought into the Roman pantheon<sup>2</sup>. He was known as the god of light,

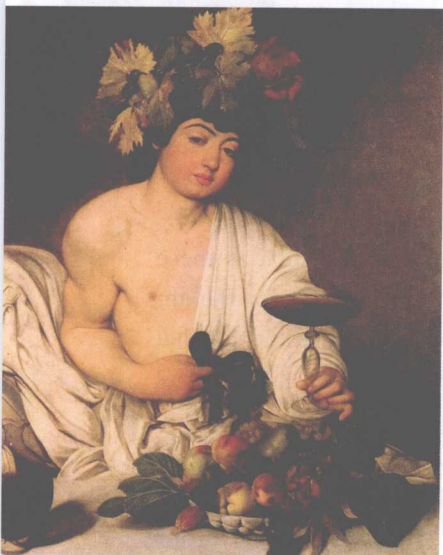
medicine, music, and poetry. As protector of the nine Muses<sup>3</sup>, he was the guardian of all culture. As the god of theater, he inspired the playwrights Sophocles<sup>4</sup>, Euripides<sup>5</sup>, and Aeschylus<sup>6</sup>, whose works are still performed. Writers such as these produced new plays and poems for the annual festival of Dionysus. The theater that was dedicated to him in Athens still survives, though ticket sales are not what they used to be. Various groves were sacred to Dionysus, and presumably all the nightclubs and all the gin-joints as well. Dionysus, as god of the grape, has inspired the vintner’s art from Dom Perignon<sup>7</sup> to Thunderbird<sup>8</sup>.

The classical Greeks believed that balancing your internal powers of Apollo and Dionysus brought you great personal strength. In the late 1800s, the influential German philosopher, Frederic Nietzsche<sup>9</sup>, wrote about the ancient Greek concept of the man who lives beyond

5

1. Apollo: 阿波罗, 希腊神话中司阳光、智慧、医药、音乐、诗歌等之神, 即太阳神。
2. Roman pantheon: 罗马万神庙。
3. the nine Muses: 缪斯, 掌管文艺和科学等的九位女神。
4. Sophocles: 索福克勒斯 (496? —406 BC), 古希腊三大悲剧诗人之一, 传世剧作有《埃阿斯》、《俄狄浦斯王》、《安提戈涅》等。
5. Euripides: 欧里庇得斯 (485—406 BC), 古希腊三大悲剧家之一, 现存《特洛伊妇女》等19部作品。
6. Aeschylus: 埃斯库罗斯 (525? —456 BC), 古希腊三大悲剧作家之一, 现存《被缚的普罗米修斯》、《阿伽门农》等7部悲剧。
7. Dom Perignon: 唐·培里依, 是一位双目失明的18世纪天主教修道士, 他是最早酿制香槟的人, 号称“香槟之父”。
8. Thunderbird: 雷鸟, 一种酒的品牌。
9. Frederic Nietzsche: 弗里德里希·尼采 (1844—1900), 德国哲学家, 唯意志论的主要代表。





● 狄俄尼索斯，  
古希腊神话中的酒神。

good and evil, the man who lives in the worlds of both the Apollonian and Dionysian.

Nietzsche urged us to emphasize the Dionysian side.

6

The twentieth-century Greek writer Nikos Kazantzakis gave us a superb window into the realm of Apollo and Dionysus in his novel *Zorba the Greek*, which was made into a movie in 1964. In the film, the Apollonian narrator is Basil, a writer. On his way to Crete<sup>1</sup>, he befriends the middle-aged Zorba, a Dionysian free spirit who accepts the world as it is. He lives life with passion. For him, the realities are freedom, love, delight, and pleasure. He is impetuous, unreflective, and irresponsible.

Basil reopens an abandoned lignite mine and Zorba, as his right-hand man, leads the venture into disaster.

In the aftermath of the calamity, they realize that they will go their separate ways, but first Zorba tells his friend that to be free, a fellow needs little lunacy. And, as a final gesture in the film, Basil asks the Greek to teach him how to dance. Starting off side-by-side, in the sensuous Greek style, they are soon laughing and dancing wildly—the first pure delight we see Basil enjoy.

Zorba and his friend are not the only examples of the Apollonian/Dionysian. There are Mr. Spock and Captain Kirk<sup>2</sup>; Felix Unger and Oscar Madison<sup>3</sup> (the Odd Couple); Leo Bloom and Max Bialystock<sup>4</sup> (the Producers); among many others.

As for us, we identify ourselves with the enlightenment of Apollo; however, those who know us best probably see us as Dionysian, and we'll drink to that.



● 太阳神阿波罗的头像。

1. Crete: 克里特岛，位于希腊东南的地中海域，是希腊最大岛屿，古老的文化中心。
2. Mr. Spock and Captain Kirk: 美国电视剧集《星际迷航》中的人物。
3. Felix Unger and Oscar Madison: 美国电影《单身公寓》中的人物。
4. Leo Bloom and Max Bialystock: 美国电影《制片人》中的人物。





### VENUS<sup>1</sup> AND CUPID<sup>2</sup> —#45

**T**hese two Roman gods, mother and son, who were called Aphrodite and Eros by the Greeks, have wrought havoc on the world since its inception. For simplicity, we will refer to them as Venus and Cupid even though many of the stories about them originated in the Greek culture before being adopted into Roman mythology. In both cultures, Cupid's arrows could strike any creature and arouse in him or her the reaction we call love. With just one shot, Pluto the king of the underworld fell in love. Cupid even caused Apollo, the god of reason, to fall in love.

Venus, the goddess of sexual pleasure, has been resoundingly rejected as inherently sinful, especially since the writings of Augustine<sup>3</sup> in the early 300s. But let's consider Venus and Cupid as the personifications of the positive aspects of normal people.

Love is not something we can define. How can I resolve the meaning of the word if I claim to love my wife, my children, my dog, and my car? The only things they have in common are that they all cost me money and have to be washed, but that is not an ac-

ceptable analogy for love.

We really cannot separate romantic love from Venus and her incarnation of sexual desire.

But to preserve the ignorance of children, we depict love as the cute little cherub, Cupid, and celebrate him on Valentine's Day, when we are careful not to mention his mother.

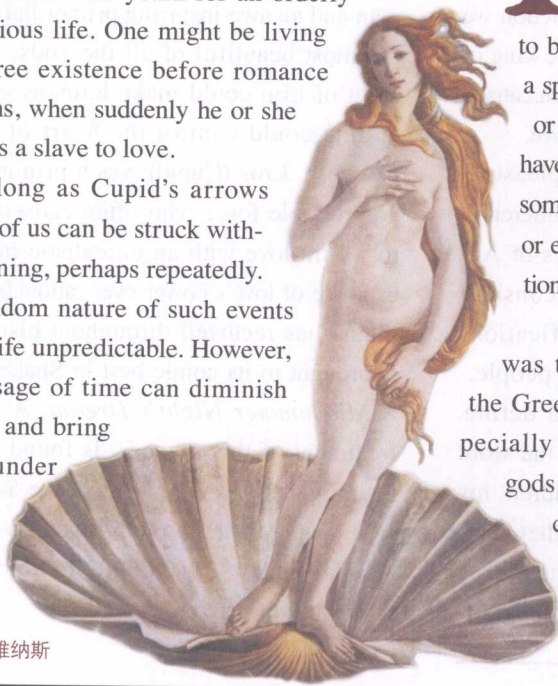
Picturing Cupid as a chubby, playful, childlike god alludes to his Roman essence. By contrast, to the Greeks he was a lusty man and an awe-inspiring primordial force—the most beautiful of all the gods. Just the sight of him could make humans go limp, and he could control the heart of anyone he chose. Eros (Cupid) was a primitive, uncontrollable force who often caused people to fall in love with an unrealistic mate—an example of love's power over rationality. This theme has recurred throughout history and is brought to its comic best in Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. A modern treatment of this scenario is found in Isaac Asimov's<sup>4</sup> story "The Up-to-Date Sorcerer." In it people under the influence of a love potion fall madly in love only to be cured by the reality of marriage.

- 
1. Venus: 维纳斯, 爱与美的女神, 即希腊神话中的阿佛罗狄特。
  2. Cupid: 丘比特, 爱神, 即希腊神话中的厄洛斯。
  3. Augustine: 奥古斯丁 (354—430), 古罗马帝国时期基督教思想家。
  4. Isaac Asimov: 艾萨克·阿西莫夫 (1930—1992), 美国生物化学家、作家, 著有大量科普读物和科学幻想小说。

Cupid too fell in love. In that myth, Venus felt threatened by the beauty of a mortal, Psyche, and dispatched Cupid to make the maiden fall in love with a monster. But when Cupid saw Psyche, he became enraptured and married her. In retaliation, Venus struck Psyche dead, but Cupid resurrected his bride and she became a goddess, as did their child. Yet another story of death, resurrection, and elevation to the status of a deity. Love can do that.

The power of Cupid is a source of anxiety for those who yearn for an orderly harmonious life. One might be living a carefree existence before romance blossoms, when suddenly he or she becomes a slave to love.

8 As long as Cupid's arrows fly, any of us can be struck without warning, perhaps repeatedly. The random nature of such events makes life unpredictable. However, the passage of time can diminish our lust and bring Cupid under control.



● 维纳斯

As a philosopher once so wisely observed, old age can clip our wings, cool our passions, and allow our intellect to finally function unimpeded. But just when we thought we were safe, along came Viagra<sup>1</sup>.

## PANDORA<sup>2</sup> —#47

Pandora is the original scapegoat, the target of a primitive need to point the finger, to find someone to blame. While we no longer recognize a specific individual as responsible for all or even most of the ills of mankind, we haven't completely shed the need to blame someone else when anything goes wrong or even merely not according to expectations.

In Greek mythology, Pandora was the first human (mortal) woman, the Greek analog of Eve. To make her especially attractive to men, the Olympian gods each contributed something to her construction: Aphrodite made her beautiful, Apollo made her musical, Hermes<sup>3</sup> made her seductive,

1. Viagra: 万艾可, 即“伟哥”。
2. Pandora: 潘多拉, 希腊神话中的第一位凡间女子。
3. Hermes: 赫尔墨斯, 希腊神话中众神的使者, 兼司商业、辩才、灵巧之神, 也是盗贼、赌徒的保护神。