

用耳朵听
传奇人物故事

读故事
记单词

Crazy English

疯狂英语 故事会

徐黎鹃 编



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生

京剧中将人物分为：生、旦、净、末、丑，当然，本书对于人物的分类并不完全按照京剧中对戏曲人物的分类，生，在戏曲中主要指男性、小生、老生、武生，本书则主要侧重于青年才俊、商界奇才等，读者可以感受到加拿大英雄特里·福克斯的坚强与倔强，也可以领略到马克·扎克伯格这个商业怪才的抱负与童心，还有法国总统萨科齐的野心与智谋。总之，你可以通过本书了解那些名人不为人知的隐秘人生，以他们的成功经历勉励自己，一步步攀登人生的高峰。



无限潜能大师 安东尼·罗宾逊

*Anthony Robbins —
Unlimited Power*



安东尼·罗宾逊 (Anthony Robbins) 本来是一名贫穷潦倒的小伙子，26岁时仍然住在仅有10平方米的单身公寓里，洗碗盆也只能在浴缸里洗，生活一团糟，人际关系恶劣，前途十分暗淡。然而自从他发现内心蕴藏着无限的潜能之后，生活便开始大为改观，成为一名充满自信的成功者。如今，他是一位白手起家、事业成功的亿万富翁，是当今最成功的世界级潜能开发专家。1995年安东尼·罗宾逊当选为“美国十大杰出青年”，1994年获评杰出人类活动家与“布莱恩·怀特公正奖”。1993年被Toastmaster International评为“全球五大演说家”；1995年被授予其最高奖项“金锤奖”。

Robbins's life story is the kind of rags-t-o-riches tale that makes red-blooded Americans burst into song at the sight of the flag. Born and raised in a low-income suburb of Los Angeles and kicked out of his house at the age of seventeen for being “too intense”, he

quickly found his first vocation: sales, a career which, combined with his voracious¹⁾ appetite for personal growth books (he read over seven hundred such books in a period of a few years), soon found him in the seminar²⁾ business, initially selling tickets for a popular motivational speaker. While his remarkable ability to sell tickets to almost anyone (he broke all the sales records in his first month) soon catapulted him from his four-hundred-square-foot apartment into an income bracket beyond his dreams, it wasn't until he started giving his own seminars that his destiny began to take shape.

It was early 1983 when Robbins first encountered NLP (Neuro-Linguistic Programming), a radical and relatively new therapeutic³⁾ technique promising to deliver instant transformation by directly altering unconscious “programs”. After only a brief introduction to the NLP principles, Robbins took the technique on the road, appearing on radio and television stations throughout Canada and eventually the United States, touting the wonders of this new “technology of change”. So confident was he in his ability to induce⁴⁾ dramatic change that

罗宾逊的一生是一贫如洗到腰缠万贯的一生。他的故事让热血美国人在国旗前慷慨高歌。罗宾逊生长于洛杉矶的一个低收入suburb, 17岁时因家庭“负荷太重”被赶出了家门。不久后, 他开始了第一份职业——推销。也许是爱看励志类书籍的缘故(在短短几年内看了700多本), 他很快就被分配从事讲座业务, 开始为一名热门励志演讲者推销讲座门票。他remarkable的推销能力(几乎每个人都会买他的票, 他在一个月内打破了所有销售记录)很快有了回报——400平方英尺的apartment, 做梦都没想到的收入档次……然而, 他的人生直到自己办讲座时才算真正启航。

1983年初, 罗宾逊第一次encountered到NLP(神经语言程式学), 这是种比较新颖的激进式治疗法, 据说能直接改变思维的潜在“程式”, 使人的心智瞬间得以改变。在听了NLP原理的简要introduction后, 罗宾逊马上开始推广这一方法。他频频亮相于加拿大各大电台和电视台, 极力宣扬这种新“改变方法”带来的奇迹。最终, 他将这股风潮推向了美国。罗宾逊非常confident, 他坚信自己能让人发

生词注释

1) voracious [və'reɪʃəs] adj. 狼吞虎咽的, 贪婪的

2) seminar ['semɪnɑ:] n. 研究会, 讨论发表会


3) therapeutic [θeərə'pi:ʊ:tɪk] adj. 治疗的, 治疗学的

4) induce [ɪn'dju:s] vt. 促使, 导致, 引起, 感应




Legends' Stories

he began to publicly challenge *psychiatrists*⁵⁾ (many of whom had expressed skepticism and even outrage at his claims) to give him a **chance** to work with their toughest **cases** in front of a live **audience**. After curing a woman's *phobia*⁶⁾ of snakes in fifteen minutes — a phobia her psychiatrist had been treating for seven years — he writes, “I became a wild man! I stormed across the country demonstrating to people how quickly change could occur”. He even started **offering** personal therapy sessions, first for \$500, then \$1,000, then \$5,000 per hour, guaranteeing transformation in one session and *proclaiming*⁷⁾, “If you see your therapist more than twice, your therapist has no integrity”. Interest in his seminars began to grow, and after a financial roller-coaster ride that lasted for several years and through a number of partnerships, the rest, as they say, is history.



As a teacher of self-mastery, Anthony Robbins is a force to be reckoned with. He is a gifted speaker — at once entertaining, educating, inspiring and challenging. The essence of his message, **simply** stated, is that we all have within our grasp the ability to profoundly transform our lives if only we are willing to make clear **decisions** and take dramatic action to follow through on them. He writes: “I believe life is **constantly** testing us for our level of commitment, and life's greatest **rewards** are reserved for those who demonstrate a never-ending commitment to act until they achieve. As **simplistic** as this may sound, it is still the common denominator separating those who live their dreams from those who live in regret.” Using his own life story as an example of the commitment to change he teaches, he is *unabashed*⁸⁾ at pointedly challenging others to reach for their own highest **potential**, and it is apparently this **passion** for living on the edge of the possible that *infuses*⁹⁾ his work with such a *contagious*¹⁰⁾ **positive** energy.

For more than a quarter of a century, Anthony Robbins has served as an **advisor** to **leaders** around the world. A recognized authority on the psychology of leadership, negotiations, organizational turnaround, and peak performance, he has been honored for his strategic intellect and humanitarian endeavors. His nonprofit Anthony Robbins Foundation provides **assistance** to the homeless, the elderly, and inner-city youth, and feeds more than one million people in nine countries every year through its international holiday “Basket Brigade”. Robbins has directly **impacted** the lives of nearly 50 million people from 80 countries with his best-selling books and audiotape



生巨大的**change**。他开始向精神病专家们公开宣战（其中许多人对他的声明表示怀疑甚至愤怒），要求获得一个**chance**，好让他在现场**audience**前处理他们最棘手的**cases**。当罗宾逊用15分钟治愈了一位女病人的蛇类恐惧症后——要知道，她的精神病医生可是治疗了7年——他写道：“我疯狂了！我在全国四处奔走，向人们展示这变化来得有多快。”他甚至开始**offering**个人治疗服务。开始每小时收费500美元，接着1000，后来居然升至5000元的天价。他保证一个疗程就能让人旧貌换新颜。他宣称道：“如果你的精神病医生两次还没医好你，那他肯定有问题。”人们对罗宾逊的讲座兴趣越来越浓，好几年，他的财务状况如云霄飞车般跌宕起伏，他还与许多人搭过伙。后来的事，套句老话，路人皆知。

作为自我克制的大师，安东尼·罗宾逊的作用不容忽视。他是位才华横溢的演讲者，带给人们娱乐、教育、励志和挑战。他的中心思想**simply**来说就是：只要我们愿意做出明确的**decisions**，然后按照决定行事，人人都能改变生活。他写道：“在我看来，生活**constantly**测试着人们的决心，它最大的**rewards**永远都留给那些不达目的不罢休的人。这话也许听起来**simplistic**，但它却像一个公分母，将向前看和向后看的人区分开来。”他拿自己的故事做例子，告诉他人如何立志改变；他不怕开罪人，一针见血地要求他们挑战自己的**potential**。显然，正是这股生活在“一切皆有可能”中的**passion**，为他的工作注入了**positive**的感染力。

25年来，安东尼·罗宾逊一直担任世界各国**leaders**的**advisor**。作为领导、谈判、组织性转变、最佳表现心理学的公认权威，罗宾逊因其卓越的战略智慧和伟大的人道主义事业深受世人尊敬。他创建了非营利性质的安东尼·罗宾逊基金会，为无家可归者、老人和贫民区青年提供**assistance**，并在基金会每年的“菜篮子之旅”国际节日时，向9个国家100多万人提供粮食救济。罗宾逊通过撰写畅销书籍，出版录音带产品、发表公开演讲以及参加现场节目，直接**impacted** 80个国家近50万人的生活。

生词注释

- | | |
|---|--|
| 5) psychiatrist [saɪˈkɪətrɪst; (US) sɪ-] n. 精神病医师，精神病学家 | 8) unabashed [ˌʌnəˈbæʃt] adj. 不害羞的，泰然自若的，不加掩饰的 |
| 6) phobia [ˈfəʊbjə] n. 恐怖病，恐怖症 | 9) infuse [ɪnˈfjuːz] vt. 灌输，注入 |
| 7) proclaim [prəˈkleɪm] vt. 宣布，声明 | 10) contagious [kənˈteɪdʒəs] adj. 传染性的，会感染的 |

Legends' Stories

products, public speaking engagements, and live appearances.

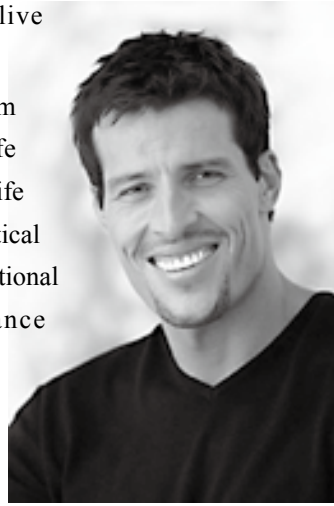
Committed to helping individuals transform the **quality** of their lives, Robbins brings his life coaching expertise to leaders from every walk of life — from teachers and parents to presidents, political leaders, advocates for humanity, CEOs of multinational corporations, psychologists, peak performance

athletes, and world-class entertainers. Since fathering the life coaching industry more than 25 years ago, Robbins has produced the number-one audio coaching **system** of all time. He is also an international author, award-

winning speaker, chairman overseeing five private companies, and vice chairman of two companies. Robbins has been honored by Accenture as one of the “Top 50 Business Intellectuals in the World”, by American Express as one of the top six business leaders in the world to coach their entrepreneurial clients, by Justice Byron White as one of the world’s “Outstanding Humanitarians”, and by the International Chamber of Commerce as one of the top ten “Outstanding People of the World”.

Robbins has worked with political and business leaders in diverse world communities such as South Africa, England, Cuba, Panama, Venezuela, and the United States. Through his strategies for “Leadership in Times of Crisis” and his systems for “Indirect Negotiations”, Robbins has participated in negotiations that have broken patterns and rhetoric of **violence**.

Robbins has addressed such distinguished audiences as the British Parliament, Harvard Business School, the Gorbachev Foundation’s Cold War Forum, the Presidents’ Summit for America’s Future, and the State of the World Forum. He is an internationally best-selling author with 5 books published in 14 languages. Highly respected as an authority on the psychology of peak performance and personal, professional, and organizational turnaround, Robbins has advised and counseled Fortune 500 CEOs, world-renowned medical doctors, championship sports teams, elite athletes and coaches (including Andre Agassi and Greg Norman), and legends in entertainment (such as Quincy Jones and Anthony Hopkins).



罗宾逊致力于帮助人们改变生活的**quality**，他通过各个社会阶层向领导人宣扬自己的生活训练知识——从教师、家长到总统、政治领袖，人道主义者、跨国公司总裁、心理学家、处于职业生涯顶峰的**athletes**以及世界级的艺人。自25年前成为生活训练行业的开山鼻祖后，罗宾逊已打造出一套一流的训练音像**system**。罗宾逊还是一名世界级作家，是屡获殊荣的演讲者，是五家私人公司的董事长，同时还是两家公司的副董。埃森哲授予他“世界50强商业知识分子”的称号，美国万国宝通银行认为他是世界上6大商业领导者之一，并请他来培训自己的企业客户，Justice Byron White说安东尼·罗宾逊是世界上“杰出的人道主义者”，国际商会评价安东尼·罗宾逊为“世界杰出人物”前十强。

罗宾逊与全球各地的政商领袖合作，范围遍及南非、英国、古巴、巴拿马、委内瑞拉和美国。通过“危机时刻的领导”战略以及“间接谈判”系统，他在谈判中粉碎了各种**violence**模式和辞令。

罗宾逊的听众中星光闪耀，例如英国议会、哈佛商学院、戈尔巴乔夫基金会的冷战论坛、美国前途大学校长高峰论坛和世界现状论坛。罗宾逊是国际畅销书作家，他出版的五本书被翻译成了14种语言。作为巅峰表现以及个人、专业、组织转变等方面的心理学权威，罗宾逊备受尊敬。他为财富500强的CEO、世界知名的医生、冠军运动团队、优秀运动员和教练（包括阿加西和格雷格诺曼）、著名艺人（如昆西·琼斯和安东尼·霍普金斯）提供建议和咨询。

读惊奇故事，记必考单词

suburb ['sʌbɜ:b] n. 市郊，郊区

remarkable [rɪ'mɑ:kəbl] adj. 非凡的，显著的

apartment [ə'pɑ:tmənt] n. <美>公寓住宅

encounter [ɪn'kauntə] v. 遇到，接触

introduction [ɪn'trə'dʌkʃən] n. 介绍

confident ['kɒnfɪdənt] adj. 自信的

change [tʃeɪndʒ] n. 改变，变化

chance [tʃɑ:ns] n. 机会

audience ['ɔ:dʒəns] n. 观众

case [keɪs] n. 病例

offer ['ɒfə] vt. 提供

simply ['sɪmplɪ] adv. 简单地

decision [dɪ'sɪʒən] n. 决定，决心

constantly ['kɒnstəntli] adv. 不断地

reward [rɪ'wɔ:d] n. 报酬，奖赏

simplistic [sɪm'plɪstɪk] adj. 简单化的

potential [pə'tenʃ(ə)l] n. 潜能，潜力

passion ['pæʃən] n. 激情，热情

positive ['pɒzətɪv] adj. 积极的

leader ['li:də] n. 领导人

advisor [əd'vaɪzə(r)] n. 顾问

assistance [ə'sɪstəns] n. 援助

impact ['ɪmpækt] vt. 影响

quality ['kwɒlɪti] n. 质量

athlete ['æθli:t] n. 运动员

system ['sɪstəm] n. 系统

violence ['vaɪələns] n. 暴力

侦探小说之父埃德加·艾伦·坡 “恐怖来自心灵深处”

Edgar Allan Poe — Father of Detective Story



埃伦·坡（1809—1849）美国作家、文艺评论家。出身演员家庭。提倡“为艺术而艺术”，宣扬唯美主义、神秘主义。受西欧尤其法国资产阶级文学颓废派影响最大。被誉为“侦探小说的鼻祖”。其小说风格怪异离奇，充满恐怖气氛。

Edgar Poe was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on January 19, 1809, the second of the three children of David Poe and Elizabeth (Arnold) Poe, both of whom were professional actors and members of a touring theatrical company. Eclipsed by his more famous wife, his own **promising** career

埃德加·爱伦·坡1809年1月19日出生于马萨诸塞州的波士顿。他的父亲大卫·坡和母亲伊丽莎白都是一个巡回剧院的专业演员，埃德加·坡是他们三个孩子中的老二。坡的父亲本来是一个很**promising**演员，但在坡有名的母亲的光环照耀下，



Legends' Stories

ruined by alcoholism, Poe's father deserted the family when Edgar was still an **infant**; nothing conclusive is known of his life thereafter. While appearing professionally in Richmond, Virginia, Poe's mother became ill and died on December 8, 1811, at the age of twenty-four. Her three children, who would maintain **contact** with one another throughout their lives, were sent to live with different foster families.

Edgar Poe was unofficially **adopted** by a wealthy **merchant** in Richmond, Virginia, John Allan. From 1815-1820, Edgar lived in England, where he was able to study at a school in Stoke Newington. Even at the age of five, his teachers commented that he was a true **poet** and had genuine writing **talent**.

John Allan never really liked Edgar and thought of him as a *bastard*¹⁾ son. However, his wife absolutely *adored*²⁾ Edgar, but she died of tuberculosis, leaving Edgar to the mercy of John Allan.

In 1826, he was accepted in the University of Virginia, but became **addicted to gambling**³⁾. When his **debts** built up to massive proportions, he was *expelled*⁴⁾ from the university when John Allan **refused** to pay off the debts. John was furious about the incident and completely *disowned*⁵⁾ Edgar, leaving him homeless on the streets.

A desperate Edgar enlisted in the US Army in 1827 and was allowed into West Point University in 1830. However, he was **dishonorably** discharged within a year for neglect of duty. It was later found that the charges had been *contrived*⁶⁾ in order to allow him to leave the Army and pursue his writing career.

In 1833, Edgar moved to Baltimore, New Jersey to live with his **aunt**. At one point, he entered his story "MS. Found in a Bottle" into a writing **contest** and won a prize of \$50 (a good deal of money at the time). The story caught the **attention** of literary magazines in the city and soon he found himself working for the Southern Literary Messenger as a **professional** writer. He continued working there until 1837, when he was partly forced to leave as a result of his addiction to alcohol. In 1839, he obtained a **position** as a writer for "Burton's Gentleman's Magazine", but left in 1840. His last official writing position was at "Graham's Magazine" from 1842 to 1843.

他有些黯然失色，于是他成了一个酒鬼。在坡还是个**infant**的时候他就离家出走，从此后再无音讯。坡的母亲后来在弗吉尼亚的里士满演出的时候染病并于1811年12月8号去世，终年24岁。留下三个孩子被人分别领养，但他们之间一直都保持着**contact**。

埃德加·坡被里士满一个富有的**merchant**——约翰·爱伦私下**adopted**。从1815年到1820年，埃德加都在英国斯托克纽因顿的一所学校里读书。当他只有5岁的时候，他的老师就认为他是个真正的**poet**，很有写作**talent**。

约翰·爱伦因为埃德加是个养子，所以从来就没有真正喜欢过他。但他的妻子却非常疼爱埃德加，她后来死于肺结核，留下小埃德加靠着养父的施舍来过活。

1826年，坡上了佛吉尼亚大学，但却**addicted to**赌博。后来由于他欠下的**debts**数量过大，而他的养父又**refused**帮他还债，他被赶出了学校。他的养父也因这件事一气之下和他断绝了父子关系。他成了街上无家可归的流浪汉。

绝望的爱德华在1827年应征加入了美国陆军并于1830年进了西点军校。然而不到一年，他又因为玩忽职守被**dishonorably**赶出了西点。后来研究发现正是由于离开了军队从而促使他走上了写作的道路。

1833年，爱德华搬到了新泽西的巴尔的摩和他的**aunt**住在一起。也就是在这个时候，他参加了写作**contest**，凭借小说《瓶中手稿》获得了大奖并得到50美元，（这在当时是一大笔钱）。同时他也获得了《南方文学信使》杂志的**attention**，成了一名**professional**作家。他在那里一直干到1837年，直到因为酗酒而被迫离开。1839年，他又在《伯顿绅士》杂志谋得一个作家的**position**。但1840年他又离开了。他最后一个正式工作是1842年到1843年为杂志《格雷厄姆》写作。

生词注释

1) **bastard** ['bæstəd] n. 私生子

2) **adore** [ə'dɔ:] v. 崇拜，爱慕，(口语)喜爱

3) **gambling** ['gæmbliŋ] n. 赌博

4) **expel** [ɪks'pel] v. 驱逐，开除

5) **disown** [dɪs'əʊn] vt. 否认，声明与(子女等)脱离关系

6) **contrive** [kən'traɪv] v. 发明，设计，策划



Legends' Stories

During his stay in his aunt's home, Edgar became very fond of his 13-year old cousin, Virginia Clemm. He soon discovered that he had fallen in love with her and they were married in 1836. Unfortunately, after breaking a blood vessel in 1842, Virginia became *invalid*⁷⁾ and caught tuberculosis.

On January 30, 1847, Virginia died, *plunging*⁸⁾ Poe into an emotional and physical *collapse*⁹⁾ that lasted for most of the year. In 1848, he was briefly engaged to marry Sarah Helen Whitman, a widowed poet several years his senior, but their relationship was tense and strained, and the **engagement** was broken off. He went to Richmond in the summer of 1849, hoping to find financial backing for yet another journal, and while there he was reunited with and re-engaged to Elmira Royster, his first love, now herself a widow. He sailed from Richmond to Baltimore, where on October 3, 1849, he was found outside a polling place (it was election day), in a state of *delirium*¹⁰⁾ and wearing shabby and *ill-fitting*¹¹⁾ clothing. He was taken to a nearby hospital, where he *raved*¹²⁾ *feverishly*¹³⁾ for several days before dying on October 7 at the age of forty. Neither the circumstances that had led to his condition nor the exact cause of his death have ever been satisfactorily determined. Poe's *posthumous*¹⁴⁾ reputation sustained grievous and long-lasting damage from a libelous biography by Rufus Griswold, whom Poe himself had appointed his literary executor, and rumors, mostly **unfounded**, circulate to this day about Poe's **mental** state and personal **habits**.

Whatever **mysteries** may still surround his life and character, there is no doubt of his enormous importance to American literature in several different **areas**. His best poems—"To Helen", "The Raven", "Annabel Lee", and others—which many can recite by heart, demonstrate him to be a master of rhythmic effect. His stories, particularly his tales of horror and terror, are equally treasured by an immense readership. Yet despite his popular association with the gothic and the grotesque, Poe was also an accomplished **humorist**, as shown in a number of his short stories, and was capable of hilarious satire at the expense of inferior writers. For all his interest in *lurid*¹⁵⁾ effects and morbid states of mind, he was also fascinated by ratiocination: in his three tales featuring Auguste Dupin, he singlehandedly invented the genre of the detective story. And more **than** anyone else in early nineteenth-century America, he played a crucial role in shaping and