



1000名

# 美国杰出运动员

田耀 主编

100

*Outstanding American Athletes*



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# 100 名美国杰出运动员

100 Outstanding American Athletes

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# 前言

美国是世界公认的体育强国,也是孕育杰出体育明星的摇篮。优秀的体育人才层出不穷。他们在比赛中表现出的卓越技能令人叹为观止,他们在赛场上奋力拼搏的精神让人们心潮澎湃。这些杰出的明星以其独特的个人魅力感染着赛场内外的每一个人,甚至包括竞争对手。他们在赛场上的拼搏精神影响了几代人的的人生观,甚至对美国社会文化的发展起到了巨大的推动作用。

出于各种原因,人们希望了解这些明星的成长经历,阅读这些明星在赛场上拼搏的文章,了解这些被光环笼罩的体育明星们不寻常的人生历程。人们在感慨这些运动员创造一个又一个振奋人心的成绩的同时,更想知道是什么推动着这些运动员奋勇拼搏,以及人们将他们奉若神明的内在原因。

《100名美国杰出运动员》一书将带领人们进入美国这个体育王国,向读者介绍100位杰出的美国体育明星。这些体育明星涉及田径、篮球、拳击、棒球、垒球、网球、橄榄球、高尔夫、游泳、跳水、体操、冰上运动等项目。他们都在自己的运动领域为美国、为世界体育的发展做出了突出的贡献。该书不仅详细介绍了这些运动员成名的经历,还向人们展示了他们多姿多彩的生活。人们看到的不仅仅是赛场上生龙活虎的运动员,还可以看到这些明星生活中真实的一面。

编写此书的另一个目的是希望能为广大的读者特别是在校英语和非英语专业的大学生打开一扇能够直接了解美国的窗口。广大英语爱好者在学习英语的同时可随着书中的人物穿越时空,通过这些体育明星成长的经历,深入系统地了解美国社会与文化的精髓。

该书每篇文章均为2500字,对所有人物的描述均采用编写的形式,并在编书过程中对文章所涉及的体育、文化、历史等方面的知识做出了详细的注释。此外,每篇文章的开头都引用了运动明星的成功格言,每篇文章都配有150字左右的汉语的人物简介,有助于读者更好地理解这些体育人物的辉煌历程。

当然,美国优秀的运动员还有很多,我们只是选取了其中影响力较大的100位运动员。我们希望读者阅后能够对美国的体育运动有更深层次的了解,从而激发对体育竞技以及体育事业的热爱,在我们的生活、学习中都去发挥运动员的拼搏精神。

编者

2008年4月

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# Unit One 第一部分

## Track and Field 田径

### 1. James Connolly 詹姆斯·科劳里

*Patriotism will preserve a nation when nothing else survives.*

爱国主义会使一个民族绝路逢生。

——James Connolly

现代奥运会第一枚金牌得主。1865年11月28日,詹姆斯·科劳里出生在美国。1896年,31岁的他是哈佛大学法律系学生,在看到现代奥运会即将在希腊举行的消息后,他从哈佛大学退学前往雅典。经过17天的海上航行,到达意大利的那不勒斯,在奥运会开幕的前一天到达雅典。1896年4月6日科劳里在三级跳的比赛中,跳出了13.71 m的成绩,获得三级跳比赛的冠军,这是现代奥运会的第一枚金牌。他是第一位夺得奥运会金牌的运动员,同时他还在跳高比赛中拿到银牌,跳远比赛中获得铜牌。后来,他成为一位知名的记者和小说家,并且获得哈佛大学的荣誉博士学位。

James Brendan Bennet Connolly, an American athlete and author. In 1896, he became the first modern Olympic champion.

On November 28, 1868, James Connolly was born to poor Irish American parents, fisherman John Connolly and Ann O'Donnell, as one of twelve children, in South Boston Suffolk County, Massachusetts (马萨诸塞州), USA. Growing up at a time when the parks and playground movement in Boston was slowly developing, Connolly joined other boys in the streets and vacant lots to run, jump, and play ball.

He was educated at Notre Dame Academy and then at the Mather and Lawrence grammar schools of his district, but never went to high school. Instead, Connolly worked as a clerk with an insurance company in Boston and later with the United States Army Corps of Engineers in Savannah, Georgia.

His predisposition (预先安排) to sport, and his impact on the community, soon became apparent. Calling a special meeting of **the Catholic Library Association (CLA)**<sup>①</sup> of Savannah in 1891, he was instrumental (起作用的) in forming a football team. Soon thereafter, Connolly was elected Captain of the CLA Cycling Club and aggressively sought to promote (推动) the sport on behalf of the Savannah Wheelmen.

Altogether dissatisfied with his career path, Connolly sought to regain the lost years of high school through self-tutorial (自学). In October 1895, he sat for (参加) the entrance examination to the Lawrence Scientific School and was unconditionally accepted to study the classics at **Harvard University**<sup>②</sup>

(哈佛大学). A tryout (选拔赛) for the freshman football team was stopped short by a broken collar bone. It was this incident that prompted Connolly to turn his athletic energies to track and field in which he was far from a novice (新手) having already won the amateur hop, step and jump championship of the United States in 1890 as a member of the Trimount Athletic Club of South Boston (a predecessor to the Suffolk Athletic Club).

After the creation of the International Olympic Committee in 1894, the first modern edition of the Olympic Games was scheduled for April 6 to 15, 1896 in Athens, Greece. Connolly decided to participate. Yet his involvement in sport was to be, it appeared, fraught (充满) with controversy (争论) from the outset. When he submitted a request for a leave of absence to the Chairman of the Harvard University Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports, he was denied (拒绝). According to Connolly himself, he was informed that his only course of action would be to resign (退学) and make reapplication to the College. Connolly then claimed to have replied "I am not resigning and I'm not making application to re-enter. I am getting through with Harvard right now. Good day!"

It was ten more years before he returned to Harvard and then only upon being invited to speak, on the subject of literature, before the Harvard Union. In 1949, he joined the fiftieth reunion of his Harvard class and was presented a crimson (深红色的) letter sweater in track.

Connolly remained the sole representative of the Suffolk AC of South Boston, proudly wearing its golden stag's (牡鹿) head insignia (勋章) along with a silk American ensign (徽章) on his singlet (背心). Connolly later explained, "I had been elected to membership in one of the powerful athletic clubs of the country [the Manhattan A. C. of New York] without my knowing anything about it before I went south, but I had never competed for them. I was never strong for those big clubs who were always taking promising athletes away from poor clubs, and keeping them like stables of horses, paying their way and giving them a good time so long as they brought prestige (声望、威望) to the big club. I chose to compete for the little Suffolk Athletic Club of my own home town of South Boston, and I was paying my own expenses."

On March 21, 1896, Connolly joined his teammates in Hoboken, New Jersey, and together they sailed to Europe. He spent all his life savings on a ticket aboard a German freighter S. S. *Fulda* to Athens, where he competed in the first modern Olympics held in over 1527 years. He earned a place in modern Olympic history by winning the first gold medal of the games, taking first place in the triple jump (then known as the Hop, Skip and Jump). According to a report filed by Boston *Herald* reporter Beverly Cronin, Connolly "walked up to the line, and with **Prince George of England**<sup>③</sup> and **Prince George of Greece**<sup>④</sup> as judges, yelled in a burst of emotion, 'Here's one for the honor of County Galway,' and then jumped 44 feet, 11 3/4 inch (13.71 m) that won him the title as the first modern Olympic victor." He later went on to take second place in the high jump (5'5" / 1.65 m), and third place in the long jump (20'01/2" / 6.11 m). Back home in Boston, Connolly was welcomed enthusiastically, and was presented a gold watch by the citizens of South Boston.

Connolly would also visit the second edition of the modern Olympics held in Paris. There, he failed to retain his title in the triple jump, losing to compatriot Meyer Prinstein. The 1904 Summer Olympics were also attended by Connolly, but as a journalist, not as an athlete.

Patriotism (爱国主义) and nationalism (民族主义) appear as common threads throughout Connolly's life. Underscoring his belief in the importance of **Flag Day**<sup>⑤</sup> (国旗日) he wrote, "It matters not what country a man chooses to call his own, he must, if he would wish that country well, hold in reverence (尊敬、敬畏) her institutions. Patriotism will preserve a nation when nothing else survives."

After the Olympics, Connolly embarked (开始) on an exciting life, traveling around the world, working on fishing docks, and fighting in the Spanish American War with the Irish 9th Infantry of Massachusetts. His accounts of the war were published in the Boston *Globe* as "*Letters from the Front in Cuba*". He became an authority on maritime writing, after spending years on many different vessels, fishing boats, military ships all over the world. In all, he published more than 200 short stories, and 25 novels. Furthermore, he twice ran for Congress of the United States on the ticket of the Progressive Party, but never was elected.

In 1949 he was offered an honorary (荣誉) doctorate by Harvard University, which he turned down. Connolly died in New York at the age of eighty-eight. A collection of items related to Connolly, including his triple jump silver medal, is housed in the library of Colby College in Maine.

### Notes

- ① **the Catholic Library Association 天主教图书馆联合会** 简称为 CLA, 于 1921 年建立, 是一个国际成员组织。它通过教育和网络手段出版著作、提供奖学金, 以此为其成员提供专业发展机会。CLA 进行思想交流的联络, 提供与图书馆管理员资格有关的伦理问题的神灵启示方面的支持和指导。
- ② **Harvard University 哈佛大学** 美国最早的私立大学之一。总部位于波士顿的剑桥城, 医学院和商学院位于波士顿市区。哈佛大学前身为哈佛学院。1638 年正式开学, 第一届学生共 9 名。1721 年扩建成哈佛大学。共有六位美国总统曾是该校毕业生。富兰克林·罗斯福(连任四届)和约翰·肯尼迪是其中的两位。哈佛大学的教授团中总共产生了 34 名诺贝尔奖得主。
- ③ **Prince George of England 乔治五世**(1865.6.3—1936.1.20) 全名乔治·弗雷德里克·恩斯特·阿尔伯特·温莎(George Frederick Ernest Albert Windsor)。乔治五世是爱德华七世的次子。1901 年, 爱德华七世即位, 封乔治为康沃尔公爵、威尔士亲王。1910 年, 乔治即位, 称乔治五世。第一次世界大战期间, 乔治五世为了安抚民心, 舍弃了自己的德国姓氏, 将王室改称“温莎”。1936 年, 乔治五世逝世。
- ④ **Prince George of Greece 希腊王子乔治**(1869.6.24—1957.11.25) 家人称其为 Uncle Goggy, 是希腊国王乔治一世和俄国大伯爵夫人 Olga 的第二个儿子。他陪同沙皇尼古拉斯二世到亚洲, 在日本他使尼古拉斯免于一次暗杀, 这就是后来闻名于世的 Otsu 丑闻。在克里特摆脱奥特曼统治并与希腊联盟争取独立的过渡时期, 他任克里特(希腊)的高级专员。
- ⑤ **Flag Day 国旗日** 美国大陆会议于 1777 年 6 月 14 日通过了美国第一面正式国旗。美国第一次大规模的国旗纪念活动是 1876 年庆祝建国 100 周年时进行的。19 世纪 90 年代, 许多公立学校倡议每年在 6 月 14 日举行国旗纪念活动。1893 年费城首先承认 6 月 14 日为国旗纪念日, 1897 年纽约州也承认了这一节日。进入 20 世纪后, 美国国旗协会再次发起纪念活动, 国会为响应他们的倡议, 于 1949 年正式确认 6 月 14 日为美国国旗日。

## 2. Ray Ewry 雷·尤里

*Not bad for a man doctors said would never walk.*

医生说我都不能走路,我现在取得这样的成绩就算不错了。

——Ray Ewry

雷·尤里在 1900 年、1904 年、1906 年和 1908 年奥运会上夺得十枚金牌,但他仍不为现在的人们所了解,这主要是因为他当时参加的比赛项目在今日的奥运会上都不再流行:立定跳高、立定跳远和立定三级跳。1900 年在法国巴黎夏季奥运会上,他一个人包揽了三项立定跳金牌,并在 1904 年的美国圣路易斯奥运会上成功卫冕。1908 年奥运会上,立定三级跳从奥运比赛项目中去掉,但他仍然夺取了另外两项立定跳的金牌。从这届奥运会后,立定跳项目就全部从奥运会比赛项目中去掉。因此,雷·尤里包揽了奥运会历史上所有立定跳项目的金牌,成为真正的立定跳之王。他被誉为“青蛙人”。

No one in Olympic history won more gold medals than Ray Ewry, who won eight Olympic gold medals in 1900, 1904 and 1908, and another two at the “**Intercalated Games**”<sup>①</sup> (届间运动会) 1906 in Athens, in the now-abandoned standing high, long and triple jump events. This puts him among the most successful Olympic athletes of all time.

Yet he is almost unknown today because his unprecedented (前所未有的) feats (功绩) were performed in events that are no longer held, the standing high jump, the standing long jump and the standing triple jump. His standing long jump record of 3.47 m remained on the official world record list until the event was discarded (取消) in 1938. He was fifteen times an American Athletics champion. Contracted (疾) polio as a young boy and confined to a wheelchair, it was thought that he might be paralyzed (瘫痪) for life. However, he began exercising on his own and grew up to be a superb athlete.

Raymond Clarence Ewry was born in Lafayette, Indiana, on 14 October, 1873. He was orphaned at the age of 5, and he seemed destined to spend his entire life in the tiny town. Before he was old enough to fully understand, a doctor told him that he would never walk again for he had polio. He was bound to a wheelchair when he was seven years old.

One doctor suggested leg exercises since there was no cure for polio. A century later, there would be a workout, but back then it was a last resort (最后一着). So Ray tried. He dreamed of getting out of that chair, of taking just one step. The boy only wanted to walk.

There was Ray, doing his exercises from the moment he woke up in the morning until the moment he fell asleep at night. There was Ray on a path by the Wabash and Erie Canal, near his home. There was Ray, pushing himself out of his chair and onto the ground, pushing the Earth away, teaching himself to stand. There was Ray, balancing himself on his two feet. There was Ray, leaving the ground, jumping. Imagine the look on the boy's face as he jumped for the first time. Ray jumped over and over again. He jumped simply because he could. He jumped not for glory or gold, but to keep the wheelchair away.

The crippled boy had become the 6-foot-3 college kid with legs of steel. Wilma Rudolph, the great American sprinter, had also overcome polio to become the first U.S. woman to win three gold medals in a single Olympics at the 1960 Summer Games in Rome.

Ray enrolled at Purdue in 1890 and led the school to her first-ever track title. He broke world records in standing high jump, standing long jump and standing triple jump, also known as the “hop, step and jump”. He moved to New Jersey in 1899 and joined **the New York Athletic Club**<sup>②</sup> (纽约竞技俱乐部), whose members had watched the inaugural (首次的) **Athens Games**<sup>③</sup> (雅典奥运会) in 1896 with deep interest. Back then the Olympics were no more than a fledgling (初出茅庐的人) side-show (附属活动). The NYAC wanted the Games to succeed. In 1900, they sent Ray, their best member, to Paris.

On July 16, 1900, Ewry entered the standing high jump competition. He took one step and bounced 5 feet, 5 inches. That was 65 inches, with no run-up. The Parisians gasped (惊呆). Then, in the standing long jump, he flew 10 feet, 10 inches. More gasps and claps and cheers. And in the standing triple jump, Ray covered 34 feet, 8 1/2 inches. By the end of the fortnight, they had named Ewry “The Human Fsog”.

Ray doubled his gold medal count from three to six by winning the same three events again in St. Louis in 1904. He set a world record in the standing long jump.

Two years later he went to Athens. Greece was celebrating the 10th anniversary of the modern Games with a full list of events. So although 1906 was not an Olympic year, the medals counted. Ewry won two more. He could have won three, but the hop, step and jump was eliminated after 1904. By this time, Ray was waving off all preliminary heats and jumping only once, in the final. He only needed one attempt to win. The boy with polio had become the unbeatable Olympic champion.

Ray won two more gold medals in London in 1908, and would have won more in 1912 if it was not for the severe pain from what he called “a note from Old Dame Nature in the shape of a rheumatic twinge”, which he wrote in the Purdue Alumnus in 1920. Ray retired with 10 gold medals. He won four straight championships in each of two events—a mark that might never fall. No other Olympian in history has won as many gold medals without losing a single competition. Even Carl Lewis silvered once.

What did Ray get for his athletic genius? Not a single endorsement. There were no talk shows waiting for him back home. Today, a 65-inch vertical might make Ewry a national phenomenon. But back then, Ray quietly went home and used his engineering expertise—he had two degrees in the field—to help the New York Board of Water Supply build the dams and reservoirs that bring city dwellers (居住者) drinking water till today. The only things Ray kept from all his years of dominance were his nicknames, which eventually included “The Greatest Jumper on Earth” and “Rubber Man”, 10 gold medals, and a small collection of dirt. Ray figured that he might never make it back to Greece. So, he leaned over after his final victory and scooped up some Athens soil.

And when he was invited to the opening ceremonies for Purdue’s brand new **Ross-Ade football stadium**<sup>④</sup> (罗斯-艾德足球场), Ray sprinkled (撒布) the Athens dirt onto the gridiron sod (方块草皮). Bob Griese, Jim Everett and Drew Brees would trample (蹂) all over that international turf (草皮) on their way to fame and fortune! Ray Ewry never knew.

There is probably not a single American Olympian who has heard of Ray Ewry. Today the world is obsessed more with the speed of swimmers and sprinters than it ever was with jumping. None of Ewry's events are still contested today, so there will never be a Michael Phelps to Ray's **Mark Spitz**<sup>⑤</sup> (马克·斯匹兹).

Over a century after the last Athens Games, the Olympics have become a place to discover someone like Ray Ewry. The greatest athletic entertainers might be on baseball fields in America or soccer fields in Europe, but the greatest athletic stories are here. Millions around the world will tune in to this Olympics in the hopes of seeing one athlete complete an unforgettable life story with an unforgettable performance. But those millions will be lucky to see someone as unforgettable as the forgotten Ray Ewry—the greatest jumper in Olympic history who wasn't supposed to take a single step.

### Notes

- ① **Intercalated Games 届间运动会** 1906 年夏季奥林匹克运动会在希腊首都雅典举行, 也称为 1906 年届间运动会。这次运动会是在第三届与第四届的国际奥林匹克运动会之间所举办的, 故称“届间”, 而没有冠上国际奥林匹克运动会的名称, 比赛期间所颁发的奖牌, 也没有被国际奥委会 (IOC) 所正式承认。
- ② **the New York Athletic Club 纽约竞技俱乐部** 1868 年由 Henry Buermyer, John Babcock 和 William Curtis 三人组建。俱乐部所有成员都是致力于美国业余体育运动的成长和发展的有成就的运动员。它对世界业余体育运动和奥林匹克运动的影响是很大的。39 名运动员参加了 2004 年在雅典举行的奥运会。击剑比赛就是由该俱乐部的运动员介绍到美国的。
- ③ **Athens Games 雅典奥运会** 1896 年 4 月 6 日至 15 日在希腊首都雅典举行。1894 年 6 月 16 日, 在现代奥林匹克运动之父皮埃尔·德·顾拜旦的倡议下, “国际体育运动代表大会”在巴黎召开。大会通过成立了“国际奥林匹克委员会”, 批准了顾拜旦制订的第一部《奥林匹克宪章》, 选举了希腊诗人维凯拉斯为国际奥委会第一任主席, 顾拜旦为秘书长, 还选出了 14 名国际奥委会委员。会议规定法语 (现为英、法两种语言) 为国际奥委会法定语言, 并决定每 4 年举行一次运动会。
- ④ **Ross-Ade football stadium 罗斯-艾德足球体育场** 1922 年 9 月 6 日在为新校长爱德华·埃里奥特举行的欢迎酒会和晚宴上, 校友大卫·罗斯和乔治·艾德宣布, 他们已经购买了 65 英亩位于西拉菲特郊区的奶牛场, 要把这块地建成一个足球场和校际间的体育设施。该项目于 1924 年 6 月 2 日动工, 11 月 22 日举行落成仪式。该场起初有 13 500 个座位, 另外在体育场的北段还可容纳站立观众 5 000 人。每隔几年, 就动工改造一次, 到 2003 年, 它可容纳 6 250 观众。
- ⑤ **Mark Spitz 马克·斯匹兹** 1950 年 2 月 10 日生于加州。他是历史上在单届奥运会上获得金牌 (7 枚) 最多的运动员。创 26 项世界纪录, 35 项美国纪录。2000 年他被选为 20 世纪水上运动最佳竞技员。

### 3. Alvin Kraenzlein 阿尔文·克伦茨莱因

*Hard work is the key to success.*

勤奋是成功的关键。

——Alvin Kraenzlein

阿尔文·克伦茨莱因是美国早期著名的田径运动员。在1890年法国巴黎夏季奥运会上,克伦茨莱因在60 m跑、110 m栏、200 m栏和跳远比赛中获得四枚金牌。他曾经五次打破跳远世界纪录,同时,他发明的直腿跨栏技术也让他两次打破跨栏比赛的世界纪录。1899年是他跳远运动的高峰,在四月份他三次打破世界纪录,五月份他又两次打破跳远的世界纪录。1900年奥运会跳远比赛预赛中,阿尔文·克伦茨莱因在决赛中毫无悬念地获得这个项目的金牌,退役后他在密歇根大学任田径教练,也曾执教过德国国家队和古巴田径队。

Alvin Kraenzlein, an American track and field athlete had two claims to historical significance. He originated (发明) the modern technique of hurdling in which the leading leg is thrown out across the hurdle, and he was the first sportsman to win four individual track and field gold medals in a single Olympic Games.

Kraenzlein was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on December 12, 1876. When he began competitive running and jumping at Milwaukee's East Side High School, his special talents quickly caught the eye of local athletes. After enrolling at the University of Wisconsin in 1895, he dominated his intercollegiate (大学之间的) opponents in many speed events. Mike Murphy, Pennsylvania's famed track coach, soon noticed Kraenzlein and influenced him to come to Penn. Murphy would later describe Kraenzlein as the "world's best all-around (全面的) athlete of his time".

Kraenzlein won his first athletics title in 1897, when he won the 220 yards hurdles race (跨栏赛跑) at the Amateur Athletic Union Championships. The next few years he gained many more titles, winning five AAU titles in both hurdling and long jump events, and eight **Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America**<sup>①</sup> (美国大学校际业余运动员协会) titles in sprinting (短距离赛跑), hurdling and the long jump. Kraenzlein was especially noted for his hurdling technique, as he was the first to practice the now common method of taking a hurdle with a straight front leg.

Until Kraenzlein, hurdlers simply jumped over the hurdles as well as they could. Kraenzlein developed the modern technique of going over the hurdle with a straight front leg and the trailing (拖曳的) leg tucked under, which became the standard technique for modern hurdlers.

Kraenzlein's pioneering technique of straight-leg hurdling brought him two world hurdle records in addition to his five world records in the long jump. The long jump records were all set in 1899, three in April at **the Penn Relays**<sup>②</sup> (宾州接力赛), and two in May at the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America Championships. A very versatile (多才多艺的) athlete, Kraenzlein once won seven events in a high school meet.

In the fall of 1897, Kraenzlein transferred to the University of Pennsylvania to study dentistry (牙科医学) in the Dental School. He became a member of Psi Omega dental fraternity (共济会) and the Edwin T. Darby Dental Society, but his primary extracurricular (课外的) activity centered on the track and field. During his tenure (在职期间) at the University of Pennsylvania, Kraenzlein set world records for the 120-meter high hurdles and the 220-meter low hurdles. He won the 120- and 220-yard hurdles at the AAU national championships in 1898 and 1899 and was also the 1898 long jump champion. Running for Penn, Kraenzlein captured IC4A championships in both hurdles events for three straight (连续的) years, from 1898 through 1900. He won the IC4A long jump in 1898 and he scored a record of 18 points in the 1899 meet, when he also won the 100-yard dash and finished second in the long jump to lead Penn to the team championship.

Kraenzlein won four straight intercollegiate championships while setting records in the process. His records in the hurdles would last for decades both on the intercollegiate and world level and many of his feats (功绩) would live on in Penn track and field lore (经验知识).

In 1900, Kraenzlein missed the AAU meet because he was in England, preparing for the 1890 Paris Olympics. He won the British championships in the 120 yards hurdles and the long jump while he was there.

Then he went on to the 1900 Olympic Games, in which Kraenzlein won the 60 meter dash, the 110-meter hurdles, 200-meter hurdles and the long jump. His four individual gold medals remained the record for a track and field athlete at a single Olympic Games, and he accomplished the feat over a period of only three days.

In the 60 meters, he ran both the preliminary (预赛) and finals in seven seconds, defeating **John Tewksbury**<sup>③</sup> by bare inches in the finals. He won the 110-meter hurdles in 15.2 seconds, equaling the world record.

Kraenzlein's victory in the long jump was remarkable, as he beat silver medalist **Meyer Prinstein**<sup>④</sup>, his great rival (竞争者), only by a single centimeter. At the 1900 Olympic Games in Paris, Prinstein easily defeated Kraenzlein in an early round of the long jump. Although Prinstein was Jewish, he was forbidden from competing in the finals by his coach because they were held on Sunday, **the Sabbath**<sup>⑤</sup> (安息日). Prinstein and Kraenzlein had had an informal agreement not to compete on Sunday, however, Kraenzlein did compete and, with the advantage of six extra jumps, beat Prinstein's best jump by one centimeter. When Prinstein learned that Kraenzlein had competed he became violent, punching (用拳猛击) Kraenzlein according to some accounts. Others claimed that Prinstein was restrained before he could land the punch.

Kraenzlein retired from athletics the following year, as the owner of six world records. His record of 23.6 seconds in the 220-yard hurdles stood for twenty-six years. This feat would not be duplicated (复制) until Jesse Owens won five gold medals at the 1936 Olympics in Berlin. Kraenzlein's record accumulation (累积) of 18 points at the 1900 Intercollegiate Championships, propelling (促使) the Penn team to another victory in that arena (竞技场), was just as noteworthy (值得注明的) as his Olympic achievements in the eyes of his contemporaries (同时代的人).

By the time Kraenzlein received his dental degree and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania



in 1901, he practiced dentistry for five years. Although a qualified dentist, Kraenzlein preferred to become a track coach, and he devoted most of the rest of his life to coaching.

Alvin coached track teams at Mercersburg Academy and the University of Michigan from 1910 until 1913 and led both teams to very successful programs. In 1913 he signed a five-year contract to coach the German Olympic team for the 1916 Olympics for a reported salary of \$ 50,000, but with the onslaught (猛攻) of World War I, the games were postponed (推迟). He instead returned to the United States and served in the Army. He became an army physical instructor. After the war he was assistant coach at Penn until 1922. His coaching positions included time with the Cuba track and field team.

In August of 1927, Dr. Kraenzlein fell seriously ill with heart disease and within five months, on January 6, 1928, he succumbed (过世) to his illness in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

Upon his death he was still revered (尊敬) as the best athlete ever to wear the Red and Blue of the University of Pennsylvania and, in some people's view, the best athlete of their time.

### Notes

- ① **Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America** 美国大学校际业余运动员协会 英文简称为 ICAAAA, 是美国第一个全国性的运动员组织。1873 年举办第一届校际赛事。1888 年举办第一届锦标赛。此后, 该赛事每年一届。为自己的大学赢得点数是每一位参赛的田径运动员的最高荣誉。比赛项目包括铅球、100 m、1 000 m、5 000 m、撑杆跳、跳远、跳高、跨栏等 13 个项目。
- ② **the Penn Relays** 宾州接力赛 宾州接力赛是世界上最古老的也是规模最大的户外竞赛, 有着 100 多年历史, 由全美近 500 多所高中派队参加。接力赛就在宾夕法尼亚大学的富兰克林足球场兼运动场里进行。
- ③ **John Tewksbury** 约翰·图克斯伯里 美国田径运动员, 在 1900 年第二届夏季奥运会中共获得五枚奖牌包括男子 60 m、100 m 跑的银牌, 男子 200 m 跑、400 m 栏的金牌和男子 200 m 栏的铜牌。
- ④ **Meyer Prinstein** 迈尔·普林斯坦 美国田径运动员, 在 1900 年第 2 届奥运会男子三级跳远比赛中以 14.47 m 的成绩获得金牌, 并在男子跳远比赛中获得一枚银牌。在 1904 年第三届奥运会以 14.35 m 的成绩获男子三级跳远的冠军, 并在男子跳远比赛中再获金牌。
- ⑤ **the Sabbath** 安息日 源于阿卡德语, 本意为“七”, 希伯来语意为“休息之日”。它是犹太教的古老节日。犹太教古老律法规定, 一周的第 7 天是休息的日子。从犹太教古经《摩西五经》中可以看到, 安息日与上帝创世相关, 上帝用 6 天完成了创世的工作, 第 7 天是休息的日子。作为节日, 它是以色列人与上帝订立的约定, 是神圣不可更改的。按犹太教古经律法规定, 在安息日开始之前必须点灯, 由家庭主妇在点灯时以祝祷开始神圣的日子。这一天不工作。口传律法书《塔木德》详细地将当天禁止的工作列为 39 类。