

50+1

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英汉对照

Greatest Sports Heroes of all Times

50+1位

体育巨星的荣耀

Who are the greatest sports heroes and what makes them the greatest?
谁是叱咤风云的体坛巨星? 他们何以如此伟大?
Can you name the heroes who changed their sport?
你能说出是谁改变了体育运动吗?
Learn about their lives before they were heroes
走进体坛巨星成名前的生活
Review each sports legends statistics
回顾每项体育运动的传奇纪录
Greatest Sports Heroes of all Times

安徽科学技术出版社
Encouragement Press, LLC



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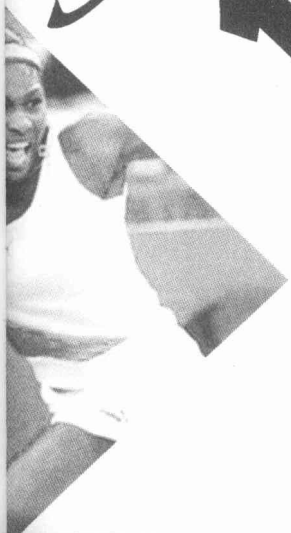
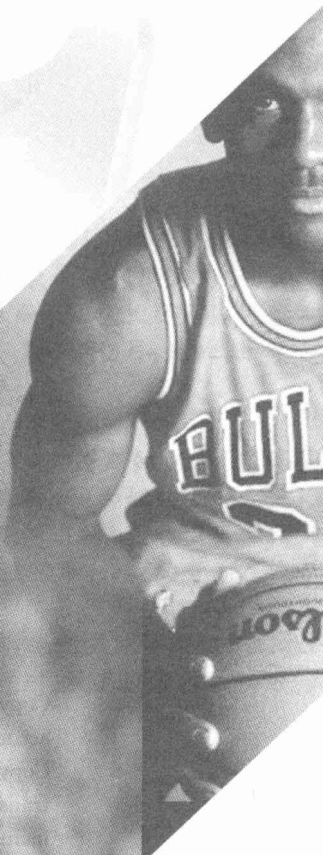
Greatest Sports Heroes of all Times

50+1位
的
体育巨星

体育巨星



Encoregen Press, LLC



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50+1 位最闪耀的体育巨星

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译者序

他似凌空飞燕,将篮球一次次“塞入”篮中,姿势潇洒自如。欢呼声阵阵如潮,人群为之倾倒、陶醉。他叱咤国际球坛,以个人魅力感动了千千万万的人,拥有数量最多的球迷。他,名字叫乔丹,书写了篮球的神话!他是怎么成才的,怎么最终成为伟大的球星?

他像一个力大无穷的金刚,在拳坛“横扫千军如卷席”,用一双拳头铸就了辉煌。他就是令人肃然起敬的阿里!他赢得人们的尊敬,不仅因为他技压群雄,掌握着“蝴蝶舞步”,“如蜜蜂般犀利蜇人”,更因为他的“博爱”:他反对越南战争,拒绝参加侵略军,并发表反战演说;他仗义疏财,拿出数百万美元救助弱势人群,还要求美国政府援助卢旺达难民,据估计有2200万灾民受到他直接或间接的救助。

他用一根球棒征服了球迷们的心,他所取得的伟大业绩成为美国棒球史上的一道丰碑。他不但征服了球迷,也赢得了电影明星玛丽莲·梦露的芳心,二人双双步入婚姻殿堂。他出身于平民,最终成为棒球界的“圣人”。他的名字叫狄马乔!

一个个矫健的身影活跃在运动场上,一双双眼睛在注视着他们所取得成就……随着赛事的起落,人们情不自禁地手舞足蹈、心驰神往:为一胜而振臂狂呼,为一败而伤心懊恼。这就是体育的魅力!尽管性别、年龄、职业、经历、兴趣甚至政见不同,但人们都关心体育,因为体育代表着人类的进取精神。无论胜利还是失败,它所追求的目标是全世界的团结、进步、和平和友谊。

“追星族”处处可见,有的追天姿国色的女影星或英俊的男星,

有的追满腹经纶的知识之星，有的则追力量和刚毅型的体育明星……有些“追星族”一提到自己喜爱的体育明星，就会兴奋起来，滔滔不绝，崇拜、激动之情溢于言表。其实，这些fans(粉丝)八成只是为明星的成就而倾倒。那么，体育明星的人生和梦想诸位知道多少呢？这本书通过一个个从“平凡”到“伟大”的故事，记载了一些世界顶级体育明星的人生经历以及他们如何把梦想变为现实的奋斗历程。

方华文

方华文简介

方华文，男，1955年6月生于西安，现任苏州大学外国语学院英语教授，著名学者、文学翻译家及翻译理论家，被联合国教科文组织国际译联誉为“the most productive literary translator in contemporary China”(中国当代最多产的文学翻译家，Babel.54:2, 2008, 145-158)。发表的著、译作品达1 000余万字，其中包括专著《20世纪中国翻译史》等，计200余万字；译著《雾都孤儿》《无名的裘德》《傲慢与偏见》《蝴蝶梦》《魂断英伦》《儿子与情人》《少年维特之烦恼》《红字》《从巅峰到低谷》《马丁·伊登》《套向月亮的绳索》《君主论》《社会契约论》以及改写本的《飘》《汤姆叔叔的小屋》《查特莱夫人的情人》《大卫·科波菲尔》《苔丝》《高老头》《三个火枪手》《悲惨世界》等；主编的译作包括《基督山伯爵》《红与黑》《简·爱》《汤姆·索亚历险记》《茶花女》《金银岛》《鲁滨孙漂流记》《巴黎圣母院》《莎士比亚戏剧故事集》《精神分析引论》《论法的精神》和《国富论》等；并主编了多部英汉对照读物。以上均为单行本著作，所发表文章不计在内。

Sports is one of the greatest highs there is — whether as a player or as an avid fan. Witness the spectacular rise in NASCAR, hockey, football and baseball attendance — college games alone have huge following and crazed fans. Who can not help but be fascinated by March Madness and its grip on the country each year?

Everyone has their favorite sport and everyone has their favorite sports heroes. But who are the best in the modern era in North America? How do you compare the exploits of a running back in football to the grace and finesse of a point guard in basketball or the rugged stamina of a soccer player?

The fact is that you probably cannot but we do know from research, our sports committee and a host of statistics and interviews that there are truly great, in fact, spectacularly talented athletes that deserve our attention and admiration.

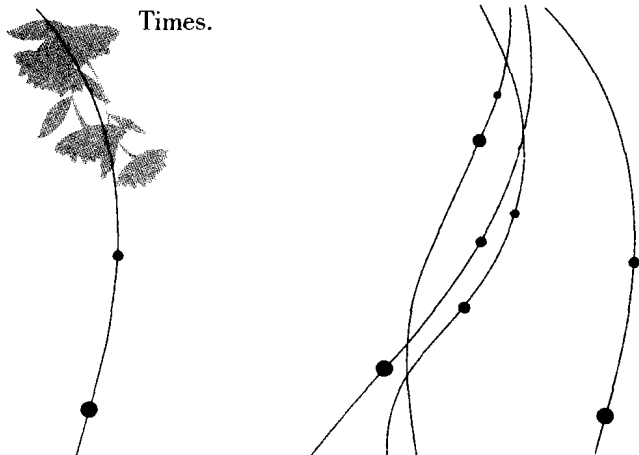
Every sports fan who picks up this book will have opinions on who should and should not have been included. There is no doubt that many great names were left out, not because they are not worthy of mention but because the task was to come up with the 50 plus one greatest sports heroes. (Readers are invited to write us at michael@encouragementpress.com and let us know your opinions, one way or another. We would love to hear from you.)

Of course, our favorite sports heroes often are more than just athletes; they are people — active in their communities and the world at large. We have tried to show the full picture of each of our athletes — who they are, where they came from, what they accomplished and how they live their lives, both in and out of their chosen sports.

While our profiles of each athlete are short (by intention) we offer one or more resources where readers can learn more about their favorites — sometimes Websites, sometimes books or articles, but always informative and interesting.

Sit back, read and enjoy the 50 plus one Greatest Sports Heroes of All Times.

Paul J. Christopher
Alicia Marie Smith



无论你是运动员,还是狂热的运动迷,体育总令人兴奋不已。虽然纳斯卡汽车协会、曲棍球、足球和棒球的兴起令无数观众着迷,但仅仅是大学比赛就已拥有无数追随者和疯狂的爱慕者。谁能不为每年3月的赛事痴迷呢?

人人都有自己最爱的体育运动,也有自己喜爱的体坛英雄,但是谁是现代北美最佳风云人物?橄榄球跑卫功绩显著、篮球控球后卫沉着稳重、橄榄球队员精力充沛,怎样比较他们的优劣呢?

虽然不是人尽皆知,但是我们通过调查研究、体委及大量数据和访谈确定有很多伟大的、极具天赋的运动员值得我们关注和尊敬。

每位对体育痴迷的读者将从本书中认识他们。书中必定疏漏了很多伟大的名字,这并不是因为他们不值得一提,而是因为本书只着重介绍所列出的体坛巨星。

当然,这些最受欢迎的体坛英雄不仅仅是运动员,他们还活跃在各自的社会、甚至全球更广泛的领域。我们竭尽所能引领您进入所列出的体坛健儿的世界,包括他们的姓名、国籍、成就以及他们在体坛内外的生活。

请就座并欣赏我们精心为您准备的《50+1位最闪耀的体育巨星》吧。

保罗·J.克里斯托弗

艾莉西亚·玛丽·史密斯

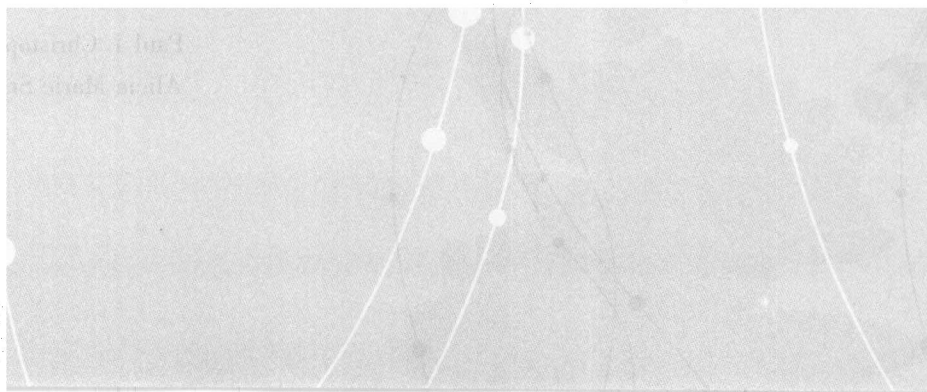


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50+1位最閃耀的體育巨星

體育運動的終極目標在於追求人類健康、健美的发展，從而最大限度地激發人的潛能，以爭取精神世界的健康自由，這種對提升勇氣、信念、耐力、意志力品質的執著追求，往往會改善人的命運。書中這些體壇巨星的運動成就固然令人歎為觀止，但從他們奮鬥歷程所提煉出的情感、態度和價值觀，無疑會給我們許多思考和啟迪……



Michael Jordan

Why He is Among the 50 plus one Greatest Sports Heroes

Former basketball star Magic Johnson seemed to say it all with these words:

"There's Michael Jordan and then there is the rest of us."

Jordan is considered by most—fans, players and experts alike—to be the greatest player in the history of the game. His athleticism was competitive, quick, powerful, artistic and graceful all at once, and he came to define the term superstar in the arena of professional basketball. During his career, Jordan was named an All-Star 14 times and he led his team to two separate National Basketball Association (NBA) championship three-peats. He has also been credited with gaining global recognition for the league through his fantastic playing abilities and his highly marketable charismatic personality. Jordan is hands-down one of the ultimate heroes ever to exist in the sports world.

On the Way Up

Michael Jeffrey Jordan was born on February 17, 1963 in Brooklyn, New York. He was the third son of James and Delores Jordan. He grew up in Wilmington, North Carolina with his four brothers and sisters. As a child, he played some football and basketball, but his greatest love was baseball, a passion that he shared with his father, James. Jordan started playing one-on-one pickup games against his older brother, Larry, and basketball soon moved into the number one spot in his heart as he tried again and again to beat his brother.

Jordan attended Emsley A. Laney High School in Wilmington. Although he got in trouble and was suspended various times during his freshman year and was cut from varsity basketball the following season due to an underdeveloped 5-foot 11-inch physique, he eventually became an excellent student and a star on the baseball, basketball and football teams. The summer between his sophomore and junior years, Jordan grew 4 inches and was even more dedicated to practicing his Michael Jordan skills. He finally made the varsity basketball team, averaging 25 points per game in both his junior and senior seasons. As a senior, Jordan was selected to the McDonald's All-American team and became the only high school player in history to average a triple-double with averages of 29.2 points, 11.6 rebounds and 10.1 assists.

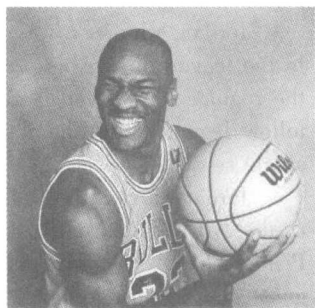
After his super senior season, Jordan played for the University of North Carolina Tar Heels on a basketball scholarship. In 1982, he played somewhat below the radar as a freshman underneath upperclassmen stars, James Worthy and Sam Perkins, but he stepped into the spotlight at the end of the year during the NCAA Championship game against the Georgetown Hoyas and his future NBA rival, Patrick Ewing. Not only did Jordan score 16 points and pull down nine rebounds, but he also hit a 16-foot jump shot with 18 seconds left to carry the Tar Heels to a 63-62 victory. He was named the College Player of the Year by The Sporting News in 1983 and 1984, and received the Naismith and Wooden awards in 1984. The summer after his junior year, Jordan

+1. 迈克尔·乔丹

他为何入选《50+1位最闪耀的体育巨星》

昔日篮球明星埃尔文·约翰逊(魔术师约翰逊)似乎一语破的:“有了迈克尔·乔丹,才有了我们其余所有篮球运动员。”

乔丹被众多球迷、运动员及专家们称为篮球运动史上最伟大的球员。他是一位集好胜、快速、力量、艺术和优雅于一体的优秀运动员,是他重新定义了职业篮球领域超级明星的概念。乔丹在职业生涯中,曾14次荣获“全能明星”称号,并带领他的球队分别两次赢得美国全国篮球协会(NBA)“三连冠”。其精湛卓越的球技及非凡脱俗的个人魅力,也让全世界认识了他的球队。乔丹无疑是体坛中一颗永恒的璀璨之星。



成长之路

1963年2月17日,迈克尔·杰弗里·乔丹出生于纽约布鲁克林。他是詹姆斯和德罗拉的第3个孩子。乔丹和他的4个兄弟姐妹生长在北卡罗来纳州惠明顿市。孩提时的乔丹会踢足球、打篮球,但他的最爱是棒球,这是他和父亲詹姆斯共同的爱好。起初,乔丹跟他的哥哥莱瑞一起玩一对一的篮球“斗牛”,后来,在他一次次地努力打败哥哥的过程中,篮球逐渐在他心中占据了第一位。

乔丹曾就读于惠明顿兰尼高中。虽然那时他坎坷多难,一年级时多次被停赛,且因那5英尺11英寸的矮个子被篮球校队排斥在接下来的赛事之外,但最终他还是成为棒球队、篮球队和足球队的优秀学生、卓越明星。在二、三年级之间的那个夏季,乔丹长了4英寸,他更加专心地练习球技。终于,他让校队在三、四年级赛季中每场比赛平均拿到25分。四年级时,乔丹入选麦当劳全美队,并成为历史上唯一获得三双场均均为29.2分、11.6个篮板和10.1次助攻的高中生。

过了辉煌的第四学年后,乔丹获得北卡大学篮球奖学金并为该校球队效力。1982年,还是一年级的乔丹虽已初出茅庐,但在他之上还有高年级的詹姆斯·沃西及萨姆·帕金斯这样的明星们。然而,到年底的时候,他在北卡与佐治顿大学NCAA(全美大学生体育协会)决赛中就大出风头,未来的NBA对手帕特里克·尤因也认为此人不容小觑。乔丹不仅拿下了16分、抢了9个篮板,而且在最后的18秒内以16英尺处跳投为北卡大学赢得了63:62的胜利。在1983年和1984年,他被《体育新闻》评选为“年度最佳大学篮球球员”,并获得1984年的奈史密斯奖和伍登奖。三年级的暑期过后,乔丹率领着以波比·奈特为主教练的

led the U.S. Men's Basketball Team, coached by Bobby Knight, to an Olympic gold medal in Los Angeles, California. Then, in the 1984 NBA Draft, he was selected as the third overall pick by the Chicago Bulls. He left school after that, but eventually graduated from North Carolina with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1986.

Professional Career

The Bulls had only won 28 games in their last pre-Jordan season and it immediately became apparent that he was going to have a huge impact on the team. In his first NBA game, on October 26, 1984, he scored 16 points against the Washington Bullets, before scoring 40 or more points seven times and finishing his rookie season as one of the top scorers in the league with an average of 28.2 points per game. He also averaged 6.5 rebounds, 5.9 assists and 2.4 steals per game that year.

Jordan, who soon was nicknamed Air Jordan, established himself as one of the finest players in the league during his second season in the NBA, scoring 50 or more points eight times during the regular season and leading the league with a 37.1 points-per-game average. He also joined fellow legend Wilt Chamberlain to become one of only two players to score 3,000 points in a single season.

Jordan carried the Bulls into the playoffs every year, but the team did not make it all the way to the NBA Finals until the 1990-1991 season. The year before, the Bulls faced the Detroit Pistons in the Eastern Conference Finals and the Pistons employed what had become their usual game plan against Jordan's team: The Jordan Rules. Basically, they tried to force Jordan out of commission by double-and triple-teaming him every time he got the ball, stopping him from going to the baseline and hacking him whenever he drove to the basket. The Bulls lost to the Pistons in seven games during the 1990 Conference Finals, causing Jordan to agree to an offensive change by Coach Phil Jackson and Assistant Coach Tex Winter.

The Bulls began playing with a triangle offense, and this proved to be the jumpstart they needed to finish in first place for the first time in 16 years and to reach a franchise-record 61 wins in a single regular season. Jordan and his team went on to win their first NBA Championship ever in 1991 against Magic Johnson and the Los Angeles Lakers. They repeated their stellar performance over the next 2 years, defeating Clyde Drexler and the Portland Trailblazers in 1992 and Charles Barkley and the Phoenix Suns in 1993. During the six-game 1993 NBA Finals series, Jordan scored a finals-record average of 41 points per game and he became the first player in league history to win three consecutive finals MVPs.

In 1992, Jordan went to the summer Olympics again, this time as a member of the original Dream Team, which was the first Olympic team to include NBA players on its roster. Jordan averaged 12.7 points per game in Barcelona and won his second Olympic gold medal as the team swept through with a 6-0 record.

In October of 1993, Jordan announced he was going to retire, stating that he had simply lost the drive to play professional basketball. It was speculated that there were two main reasons for his early first retirement. One was that his father had been tragically killed by armed robbers in July of that same year, and the other was that the NBA had started an investigation into allegations that Jordan had illegally bet on league games, although all accusations against him were later cleared.

After retiring from the NBA, Jordan signed a minor league contract with the Chicago White Sox. He played as an outfielder for the Birmingham Barons, a White Sox farm team. Masses of

美国男子篮球队,在洛杉矶奥运会夺得了金牌。1984年,NBA选拔新秀时,他被芝加哥公牛队选为第3顺位。之后,他离开了学校,但在1986年获得了北卡大学文学士学位。

篮球职业生涯

公牛队在乔丹之前的赛季只赢得28场比赛,显而易见,他将在全队起到重要作用。1984年10月26日他在NBA中首次亮相,对抗华盛顿子弹队,并获得16分,之后,他7次获得40甚至40多分,他第一个赛季就以平均每场28.2分的成绩成为联盟的最高得分选手,同时荣获最佳新人称号。那年,他每次比赛平均6.5次篮板抢球,5.9次助攻,2.4次断球。

不久,“飞人乔丹”的昵称应运而生,在NBA第二赛季中他成为联盟最佳球员之一。在常规赛中,乔丹8次获得50分,甚至50多分,带领全队平均每场比赛拿到37.1分。同时,他与张伯伦一起成为仅有的两名单赛季得3000分的运动员。乔丹每年带领公牛队参加季后赛,但直到1990-1991年的赛季始终没有进入NBA决赛。在此之前,公牛队在东联盟决赛时遇见对手底特律活塞队,活塞队用上了他们的一贯策略来对付乔丹球队的“乔丹定律”。基本上只要乔丹拿到球,就有双人、三人包夹攻击,不让他接近端线,只要他投篮,就让他打手犯规。在1990年联盟决赛中,公牛队7次输给活塞队,乔丹不得不答应主教练菲尔·杰克逊和助理教练泰克斯·温特,来改变进攻主力。

公牛队开始进行三角进攻,这个改进是他们在16年里需要第一次首先完成的,也帮助他们在单季赛中创下了61次获胜的球队纪录。1991年,乔丹和他的公牛队在对抗埃尔文·约翰逊和洛杉矶湖人队比赛中获得了他们的第一个NBA冠军。随后的两年中,他们仍硕果累累:1992年击败了克莱德·德雷克斯勒和他所在的波特兰开拓者队;1993年他们打败了查尔斯·巴克利和他所在的风凰城太阳队。在1993年NBA总决赛中,乔丹平均每场得41分,成为联盟历史上第一个连续3年获得NBA总决赛最有价值球员称号的运动员。

1992年,乔丹作为第一个吸纳NBA球员的国家队——梦之队的一员再次参加夏季奥运会。在巴塞罗那,乔丹平均每场得分27.2,第二次获得了奥运会金牌,使该队以6胜0负的成绩横扫对手。

1993年10月,乔丹宣布退役,宣称自己仅仅是失去了打职业篮球的动力。据推测,他这么早退役有两大原因:第一个是他父亲在这一年被持枪盗贼杀害的惨剧,另一原因是NBA开始调查并断言乔丹以联盟比赛非法赌博,不过所有指控最终都被澄清了。

乔丹从NBA退役后,与一个小联盟棒球队的芝加哥白袜队签约,身份是白袜子分队伯明翰男爵队的外场手。众多球迷蜂拥而至一睹他的崭新风采,但他的运球远不及投篮。



fans flocked to watch Jordan play his new game, but his batting was nowhere near as good as his shooting. After 127 games with the Barons, he finished with a .202 batting average, three home runs, 51 runs batted in, six outfield assists, 11 errors and 114 strikeouts. Jordan switched to the Scottsdale Scorpions to play in the 1994 Arizona Fall League, where he maintained a .252 batting average.

Even though the Bulls had already erected a life-sized statue of Jordan in front of the United Center and retired his number, 23, he announced his return to the team on March 18, 1995 with probably the shortest ever press-release, which stated simply - I'm back. The very next day, he put on his new jersey No. 45, to finish out the rest of the regular season with the Bulls. They eventually lost to the Orlando Magic in that year's Eastern Conference Semifinals after Jordan had carried them to a 9-1 record in April. Nick Anderson of the Orlando Magic sparked the competitive spirit in Jordan once again after he stated that Jordan, "Didn't look like the old Michael Jordan."

Jordan began wearing his old No. 23, on a mission to prove that he was even better than before. In the 1995-96 season, he led the Bulls to finish 72-10, the best regular season record in the history of the NBA. He also topped the league in scoring with 30.4 points per game and carried his team all the way to their fourth NBA Championship victory against the Seattle SuperSonics. Jordan and the Bulls continued to dominate the league for the next 2 seasons and they became the first team in NBA history to repeat the feat of a three-peat. They defeated the Utah Jazz for both the 1997 and 1998 championship titles. In the 1998 Finals, Jordan was the top scorer in the series, averaging more than 30 points per game, including 45 in the sixth and final game. He earned his sixth Finals MVP, twice as many as any other player.

After this fantastic finale, Jordan retired from the NBA for a second time on January 13, 1999. He became President of Basketball Operations and part owner of the Washington Wizards in January of 2000, determined to turn the losing team into a winning one. After the team won a measly 19 games in the 2000-2001 season, a disappointed yet motivated Jordan started training again, eventually signing a 2-year contract with the Wizards in an effort to lead them to the playoffs. After the devastating attacks of September 11th, he announced that he would donate his entire season's salary to victims and their families. Even though Jordan was able to score his 30,000th career point on January 4, 2002 against the Bulls, the Wizards did not make it to post-season play. Jordan retired for a third and final time after his last game on April 16th, 2003.

Jordan retired with 32,292 points, making him the NBA's third all-time scorer behind Kareem Abdul-Jabbar and Karl Malone. He also finished with a career average 30.12 points per game, the best in NBA history. Jordan holds the NBA record for most seasons leading the league in scoring with 10 and he co-owns the league record with Wilt Chamberlain for most consecutive seasons as the NBA's top scorer with seven from the 1986-1987 season to the 1992-1993 season. He also holds the NBA record for most consecutive games scoring double digits with 842 and for most seasons leading the league in field goals made with 10 and attempted, also with 10. This is just a short list of all of the records that Jordan set during his career.

After Jordan retired for good, he received a plethora of awards honoring his tremendous presence in the NBA for so many years. In fact, during his final NBA game in Philadelphia, the opposing crowd forced Jordan's re-entry in the final minutes of the fourth quarter by repeatedly chanting, We want Mike! and they showered him with a more than 3-minute standing ovation at the end of the game. Even before that, at his last home game in Washington, U.S. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld presented Jordan with the American flag that had flown over the

在男爵队的127场比赛后，乔丹的最后成绩为平均运球拍击202,3次本垒打,51个打点,6次外场助攻,11次失误,114次三击未中而出局。乔丹又转入史考特蝎子队参加1994年亚历桑纳秋季联盟赛,并保持了252拍的平均运球率。

公牛队早已在联合中心前竖立了一座乔丹真人大小般的塑像,他的23号球衣也随之退役,然而,乔丹在1995年3月18日以最简短的新闻发布会形式宣布复出球坛,他仅说了一句:我回来了。就在次日,他穿上了新的45号球衣,与公牛队一起做季赛的最后冲刺。这年4月乔丹率领公牛队获得9胜1负的战绩后,他们最终还是在东部联盟半决赛中输给了奥兰多魔术队。乔丹那不服输的精神再次被激发,只因魔术队尼克·安德森的一句话:“乔丹再也不是过去的迈克尔·乔丹了。”

乔丹重新穿上了他的23号球服,就想证明自己甚至比以往更出色。1995-1996赛季,他带领公牛队以72胜10负战绩告终,这是NBA有史以来的最佳常规赛季赛成绩。他使联盟以每场30.4分的成绩排名第一,带领球队在对决西雅图超音速队中勇夺第四个NBA冠军。乔丹所在的公牛队在下两个赛季中继续保持联盟盟主位置,并成为NBA有史以来唯一蝉联三冠的球队。1997和1998年,他们两度打败犹他爵士队,荣获冠军头衔。1998年决赛中,乔丹得分最多,平均每场30多分,在第六场和决赛中都得过45分。他第六次获得了NBA总决赛最有价值球员称号,是其他运动员的两倍之多。

精彩的终场比赛结束后,1999年1月13日,乔丹第二次宣布从NBA退役。2000年1月他以合伙人和篮球事务主管的身份加盟华盛顿奇才队,决心让球队转败为胜。2000-2001赛季,该队仅赢了19场,乔丹化失望为动力,重新开始训练。最后,他与奇才队签订了两年合同,努力带领球队打入季后赛。9.11毁灭性袭击之后,他宣布将所有的季赛薪水捐给遇难者及其家属。2002年1月4日,乔丹在对公牛队的比赛中拿下了他职业生涯中第30000分,即便如此,奇才队还是没有进入季后赛。乔丹于2003年4月16日最后一场比赛后,第三次也是最后一次宣布退役。

乔丹退役时共得32292分,成为继卡里姆·阿卜杜勒·贾巴尔和卡尔·马龙后第三个得分王。他以NBA史上每场平均30.12分的最佳成绩结束了职业生涯。乔丹保持了多数NBA赛季纪录,10次带领联盟得最高分。他同张伯伦都是联盟最高分纪录保持者,并获NBA1986-1987年、1992-1993年连续7个赛季得分王称号。乔丹保持了NBA纪录,连续双位数得分共842场,在NBA历史上获得10个赛季的最多的投中次数和投篮次数。这些仅是他职业生涯战绩的冰山一角。乔丹永久退役后,他因多年来在NBA的非凡表现获得了无数荣誉。其实,在费城NBA决赛中,对方观众不停地传来“我们要迈克!”的呼喊声使得乔丹在第四节比赛最后几分钟重新上场,比赛结束时,球迷起立并报以3分钟雷鸣般的掌声。

就在此之前,在华盛顿最后一次主场比赛中,美国国防部长拉姆斯菲尔德把“911”恐怖袭击纪念日当天悬挂在五角大厦的一面美国国旗,赠送给乔丹。在退役后的日子里,几乎每个NBA赛场都举行了欢送,芝加哥联合中心的球迷全体起立,欢呼鼓掌,面对如此经久不息的掌声,乔丹不得不打断他们,并发表即兴演讲。虽然乔丹从未效力过迈阿密热火队,但该队于2003年4月弃用23号球衣。此举更是令人难忘,因为这是该队