

***The Kindest People Who Do Good Deeds:***

***Volume 2***

**David Bruce**

**Educate Yourself**

**Read Like A Wolf Eats**

**Be Excellent to Each Other**

**Books Then, Books Now, Books Forever**

**\*\*\***

**Do you know a language other than English? If you do, I give you permission to translate this book, copyright your translation, publish or self-publish it, and keep all the royalties for yourself.**

**Dedicated to Carl Eugene Bruce and Josephine Saturday Bruce**

My father, Carl Eugene Bruce, died on 24 October 2013. He used to work for Ohio Power, and at one time, his job was to shut off the electricity of people who had not paid their bills. He sometimes would find a home with an impoverished mother and some children. Instead of shutting off their electricity, he would tell the mother that she needed to pay her bill or soon her electricity would be shut off. He would write on a form that no one was home when he stopped by because if no one was home he did not have to shut off their electricity.

The best good deed that anyone ever did for my father occurred after a storm that knocked down many power lines. He and other linemen worked long hours and got wet and cold. Their feet were freezing because water got into their boots and soaked their socks. Fortunately, a kind woman gave my father and the other linemen dry socks to wear.

My mother, Josephine Saturday Bruce, died on 14 June 2003. She used to work at a store that sold clothing. One day, an impoverished mother with a baby clothed in rags walked into the store and started shoplifting in an interesting way: The mother took the rags off her baby and dressed the infant in new clothing. My mother knew that this mother could not afford to buy the clothing, but she helped the mother dress her baby and then she watched as the mother walked out of the store without paying.

\*\*\*

The doing of good deeds is important. As a free person, you can choose to live your life as a good person or as a bad person. To be a good person, do good deeds. To be a bad person, do bad deeds. If you do good deeds, you will become good. If you do bad deeds, you will become bad. To become the person you want to be, act as if you already are that kind of person. Each of us chooses what kind of person we will become. To become a good person, do the things a good person does. To become a bad person, do the things a bad person does. The opportunity to take action to become the kind of person you want to be is yours.

Human beings have free will. According to the Babylonian Niddah 16b, whenever a baby is to be conceived, the Lailah (angel in charge of contraception) takes the drop of semen that will result in the conception and asks God, "Sovereign of the Universe, what is going to be the fate of this drop? Will it develop into a robust or into a weak person? An intelligent or a stupid person? A wealthy or a poor person?" The Lailah asks all these questions, but it does not ask, "Will it develop into a righteous or a wicked person?" The answer to that question lies in the decisions to be freely made by the human being that is the result of the conception.

A Buddhist monk visiting a class wrote this on the chalkboard: "EVERYONE WANTS TO SAVE THE WORLD, BUT NO ONE WANTS TO HELP MOM DO THE DISHES." The students laughed, but the monk then said, "Statistically, it's highly unlikely that any of you will ever have the opportunity to run into a burning orphanage and rescue an infant. But, in the smallest gesture of kindness — a warm smile, holding the door for the person behind you, shoveling the driveway of the elderly person next door — you have committed an act of immeasurable profundity, because to each of us, our life is our universe."

In her book titled *I Have Chosen to Stay and Fight*, comedian Margaret Cho writes, "I believe that we get complimentary snack-size portions of the afterlife, and we all receive them in a different way." For Ms. Cho, many of her snack-size portions of the afterlife come in hip hop music. Other people get different snack-size portions of the afterlife, and we all must be on the lookout for them when they come our way. And perhaps doing good deeds and experiencing good deeds are snack-size portions of the afterlife.



## PREFACE

The doing of good deeds is important. As a free person, you can choose to live your life as a good person or as a bad person. To be a good person, do good deeds. To be a bad person, do bad deeds. If you do good deeds, you will become good. If you do bad deeds, you will become bad. To become the person you want to be, act as if you already are that kind of person. Each of us chooses what kind of person we will become. To become a good person, do the things a good person does. To become a bad person, do the things a bad person does. The opportunity to take action to become the kind of person you want to be is yours.

This book is a collection of stories of good deeds. Most of them I have encountered in my reading of books and then retold in my own words. A very few come from other sources. This book is organized by topic. Many people in the arts, in religion, and in everyday life have done good deeds, and I am happy that such people exist in this world.

I hope that you enjoy reading this book, and I hope that you are inspired to do some good deeds of your own.

## INTRODUCTION

On Sunday, 27 May 2007, my friend Cliff Craft died in Athens, Ohio. Most people probably thought of him as a homeless scavenger, but people who knew him realized that he was a generous person. He lived in low-income housing, and he frequently allowed homeless people to stay in his apartment. Because of his illnesses, including epilepsy, he lived on a monthly Social Security check and whatever money he found on his frequent walks around town, but he was generous with the money he had. Each month, he deposited his Social Security check at Hocking Valley Bank, but not all of the money ended up in his own account. According to Hocking Valley Bank branch manager Kim Sparks, for approximately two years before Mr. Craft died, he deposited some of his money each month into an account that had been set up to help a girl who had been injured in an accident. Truly, Mr. Craft's life shows that people don't need to be wealthy to do good deeds.<sup>1</sup>

## COMEDIANS

### **“I Have Been Waiting My Whole Life to Pay Taxes”**

Lewis Black is a comedian whose sense of social justice propels his comedy. A lot of his concern with ethical behavior comes from his Jewish parents and his grandfather, all of whom condemned Joseph McCarthy during his fight against free speech in the 1950s. During the Vietnam War, his father was so disgusted by the actions of the United States government that he told Lewis, “If I knew it was going to be like this, I would have stayed in Russia.” Mr. Black became very successful as a stand-up comedian and in the “Back in Black” segments on *The Daily Show with Jon Stewart*. When he started making real money, his accountant told him things he could do to pay less in taxes. Mr. Black's response was this: “I have been waiting my whole life to pay taxes. This is how it's supposed to work. This is how we are able to fund the things that make this country work—like roads and schools.”<sup>2</sup>

## **Repossessing the Teeth**

W.C. Fields hired a dwarf named William Blanche to be his valet. One of the presents Mr. Fields bought Mr. Blanche was a pair of false teeth, but Mr. Fields sometimes repossessed the teeth when he wanted something difficult done that Mr. Blanche didn't want to do. One day, Mr. Fields repossessed the teeth and then ordered two sirloin steaks: one for himself, and one for Mr. Blanche. After watching Mr. Fields savor his steak, while being unable to eat his own, Mr. Blanche said, "OK, I'll do it, boss. Hand over the teeth." (Mr. Fields did many kindnesses for Mr. Blanche, and when Mr. Blanche died, Mr. Fields bought him a tuxedo to be buried in.)<sup>3</sup>

## **Being Cheerful and Funny**

Bob Hope did a series of good deeds throughout his life by entertaining so many servicemen and servicewomen in so many wars. Of course, he took along many stars with him on these trips, including fellow comedian Phyllis Diller, and he ended up helping her as well. For one thing, he advised her that she was looking too morose when they visited badly wounded veterans in military hospitals, and that she needed to be cheerful and crack jokes because that's what the soldiers needed instead of sympathy. For another, she quickly discovered that her material was not suitable for soldiers, although it was very funny for civilians back home. Mr. Hope came to the rescue by having his writers immediately create a brand-new routine for her and him to perform for the soldiers—and Mr. Hope let her have all the funny lines while he played her straight man.<sup>4</sup>

## **Talking to Non-Celebrities**

According to Gracie Allen's husband, George Burns, Gracie always made an effort at parties to talk to non-celebrities. She realized that big Hollywood stars such as Clark Gable and Robert Taylor would not have any trouble finding someone to talk to, but non-celebrities would.<sup>5</sup>

## **An Anonymous Gift**

Early in her life, Whoopi Goldberg was on Welfare and in great need of money. Someone recognized that fact and sent her, anonymously, \$300. She still doesn't know who it was.<sup>6</sup>

## **Getting Fontaine Off Drugs**

One of the characters Whoopi Goldberg developed in her comedy act is Fontaine, a male drug addict. However, after Ms. Goldberg started to receive letters about the character from 10- and 11-year-old fans, she knew that she couldn't let the character remain a drug addict because children might think being a drug addict was OK. After all, Ms. Goldberg knows that it is not OK to be a drug addict—many of the people she did drugs with when she was a teenager died before she became really famous. Therefore, she developed a routine in which Fontaine goes to the Betty Ford Clinic and gets off drugs. (Fontaine sometimes wonders why he got off drugs, since the world is so crazy.)<sup>7</sup>

## **Stopping Harassment**

Comedian Jay Leno once noticed a man harassing a woman in a shopping mall, so he went over and pretended to be her boyfriend. The harasser ran.<sup>8</sup>

## **Friends Who Have Cerebral Palsy**

British comedian Benny Hill was friends with some fans who were handicapped by cerebral palsy. Two handicapped women were his special friends: Netta Warner and Phoebe King. He met Phoebe after she attended one of his shows, and he decided to surprise Netta (without knowing she had cerebral palsy) with a phone call after noticing her telephone number at the top of one of her letters to him. He often visited these women for a few days at a time.<sup>9</sup>

### **“How Come It Doesn’t Cost Anything?”**

Some people showed kindness to comedian Eddie Cantor when he was growing up. As a kid, he went to Surprise Lake Camp, a summer camp for slum kids, where one night he suddenly wondered, “How come we’re here? How come it doesn’t cost anything?” Another kid had the answer: “Oh, because somebody’s interested in us kids.” Later Mr. Cantor returned the kindness by raising many millions of dollars for charities, including a camp for underprivileged children such as he had been.<sup>10</sup>

### **A Caring Fag Hag**

Comedian Margaret Cho calls herself a “fag hag,” meaning that she is “a woman who prefers the company of gay men.” As such, she has many good relationships with gay men. For example, she grew up being friends with a gay boy, and they helped each other cope with life. After her friend was gay-bashed, she knew the pain he was going through, and when her parents got mad at her and said that she was a failure and they hated her, he baked her a cake and made her a mixed tape. (Later, her parents were proud of her career as a comedian.)<sup>11</sup>

### **Corn Seed to Help the Needy**

A corn-seed salesperson for Pfister Associated Growers called on country comedian Jerry Clower one day to give him a free sample. Mr. Clower talked to the salesperson and got enough corn seed from him that he could plant a patch of corn for the benefit of some needy children in the county. This impressed the people at Pfister so much that soon after they gave Mr. Clower a job as a sales representative.<sup>12</sup>

## **SPORTS**

### **“Hot Dog—Two of ’em. Catsup, Mustard”**

Team owner Walter O’Malley moved the Dodgers from Brooklyn to Los Angeles; however, Dodger pitcher Carl Erskine doesn’t blame Mr. O’Malley for the move. Instead, Mr. Erskine blames some Brooklyn power brokers for preventing the Dodgers from staying put. Mr. Erskine remembers a remarkable good deed that Mr. O’Malley performed while in Los Angeles. Twenty years after the first game was played in Dodger Stadium in LA, Mr. O’Malley invited some people to watch in his luxury box a game commemorating the anniversary. Mr. Erskine had pitched that first game and won it for the Dodgers, so of course he and his family, including Jimmy, his son with Down’s syndrome, were invited. Mr. O’Malley played host and asked everyone what they would like, and most people declined food and drink when the opening pitch was about to be thrown. However, Jimmy requested, “Hot dog—two of ’em. Catsup, mustard.” Mr. O’Malley missed the opening pitch of the anniversary game because he was busy fixing two hot dogs for Jimmy.<sup>13</sup>

## **Free Peanuts**

Fans sometimes show kindness to home team players. Joe Garagiola tells about Chicago hardware man Nate Levin, who always came to the home games with bags of peanuts. Whenever the coaches weren't looking, he would throw peanuts to the players in the bullpen.<sup>14</sup>

## **“I’m No Help to Your Ballclub Anymore”**

For decades, New York Yankee Lou Gehrig held the record for most-consecutive-games-played-in. When he finally missed a game, he had played in 2,130 major-league games in a row. And when he finally stopped playing, he did so for the best possible reason. He could have been selfish and kept extending his record, but because he realized that someone else could contribute more to the team than he could, he told his manager, “You’d better put someone else on first base today. I’m taking myself out of the lineup. I’m no help to your ball club anymore.” He was ill, but he didn’t know how badly. Two years later, he died of amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), which is now known as Lou Gehrig’s disease.<sup>15</sup>

## **Working Women on the Night Shift**

During World War II, many women did the work that men had formerly done. These Rosie the Riveters worked in factories and did heavy labor. Bill Veeck, owner of the Milwaukee Brewers, took notice when some of these women workers complained that they couldn’t attend baseball games because they worked the night shift. Therefore, Mr. Veeck scheduled a game for 9 a.m. All women who wore a welding mask or a hard hat got in free, and the ushers served free coffee and doughnuts and dressed in nightcaps and nightgowns.<sup>16</sup>

## **“I’ll Hit a Home Run for You”**

After 11-year-old baseball fan Johnny Sylvester became ill with a serious bone disease, his father arranged for some players on the teams in the 1926 World Series—the New York Yankees and the St. Louis Cardinals—to send him some autographed baseballs. Babe Ruth’s baseball came with this message: “I’ll hit a home run for you in Wednesday’s game.” That game—the fourth of the World Series—was played in St. Louis. Babe kept his promise to young Johnny, and Johnny never forgot that day. Twenty-one years later, when Babe Ruth was dying of cancer, Johnny visited him and cheered him up.<sup>17</sup>

## **Baseball Scrapbooks**

Mickey Mantle was loved by his fans. When he retired, he received more than 50 scrapbooks as gifts from fans who had kept them during his baseball career.<sup>18</sup>

## **The Bonds Family Foundation**

Barry Bonds of the San Francisco Giants started a foundation called the Bonds Family Foundation (BFF) to help African-American youths in the San Francisco Bay Area. He also used to buy 50 seats per home game for the youths helped by the foundation to sit in, and in the beginning of the first inning he would often tip his baseball cap in the direction where the youths were sitting.<sup>19</sup>

## **New Baseball Facilities**



In 1992, the Westminster Warriors of southern Florida's Westminster Christian School won the national high school baseball championship, but almost immediately Hurricane Andrew destroyed its baseball facilities. Fortunately, a local contractor generously donated his services and by spring of 1993 Westminster had new baseball facilities, including bleachers, dugouts, and fences.<sup>20</sup>

### **Autographing a Softball**

Before the game that determined the winner of the gold medal in women's softball at the 1996 Olympic Games, a number of great softball players—pioneers of the sport—autographed a softball which they gave to United States team member Dorothy "Dot" Richardson. These players included Kathy Arendsen, Joan Joyce, Snookie Mulder, Marge Ricker, Diane Schumacher, Irene Shea, and Stephanie Tenney. Dot much appreciated the autographed softball, and she hit the gold-medal-winning home run.<sup>21</sup>

### **Tom Watson Resigned**

Professional golfer Tom Watson and his family had long been associated with the Kansas City Country Club, where Mr. Watson had played during and since his youth. In 1991, the country club denied membership to one of Mr. Watson's friends because he was Jewish. Mr. Watson resigned.<sup>22</sup>

### **"How Does the Match Stand?"**

In an exhibition golf match, Horton Smith, Harry Cooper, Lawson Little, and Jimmy Thomson were preparing to tee off at the beginning of the match. Suddenly, a spectator ran up and asked Mr. Smith, "How does the match stand?" Mr. Smith replied, "All even, sir." The spectator thanked him and then joined the other people in the gallery.<sup>23</sup>

### **Cheering Up Sick Children**

Central Ohio sportscaster Jimmy Crum frequently visited hospitals to cheer up children. One day he took Ohio State University football coach Woody Hayes along to visit a young boy in the burn unit, but Mr. Hayes warned him that he could stay only a minute, and then he had to leave to watch some football film. However, once they arrived in the boy's room, two hours passed before Mr. Crum was able to drag Mr. Hayes away. The young boy mentioned that he would like to meet Heisman Trophy winner Archie Griffin, and the following day Mr. Griffin paid the boy a visit.<sup>24</sup>

### **"That Score Doesn't Count"**

University of Chicago football coach Amos Alonzo Stagg was scrupulously fair, and he meant it when he said, "I would rather lose every game on the schedule than win one by unfair means." In a game, a Chicago player stepped on the line as he ran for what the referees ruled was a touchdown. Mr. Stagg told the referees, "He had his foot outside the line. That score doesn't count."<sup>25</sup>

### **A Gift for a Baptist Church**

When Barry Sanders became a professional football player for the Detroit Lions, he signed a contract giving him \$6.1 million for five seasons. After signing the contract, Mr. Sanders sent a

gift to the Baptist church he had attended while growing up in Wichita, Kansas: a check for \$210,000.<sup>26</sup>

### **Giving Away the MVP Trophy**

Following the 1983 football season, the Sugar Bowl featured the teams from Auburn University (10-1) and the University of Michigan (9-2). During the game, Auburn players Bo Jackson and Lionel James both played very well. With Michigan leading 7-6, and time running out, Auburn ran the ball toward its goal line. At one point, Auburn faced fourth down and two yards to go, but Mr. James carried the ball and got a first down, setting up a field goal that enabled Auburn to win, 9-7. After the game, Mr. Jackson was chosen Most Valuable Player because he had gained 130 yards, more than anyone else in the game. However, in an act of remarkable unselfishness, he gave the MVP trophy to Mr. James in recognition of his fine running game and timely first down.<sup>27</sup>

### **Missing an Important Football Game**

One of Mississippi comedian Jerry Clower's greatest disappointments was being in the hospital in 1969 when No. 2 ranked Yazoo City played No. 1 ranked Murrah in high school football. This was disappointing for several reasons: His son was playing for Yazoo City, and Mr. Clower had led the team in prayer before each and every game. Still, Mr. Clower yahooped as he listened on the radio, and Yazoo City beat Murrah, 20-6. The next day, he received a wonderful surprise. Members of the Yazoo City football team came to his hospital bedroom, and they presented him with the game football. (By the way, Yazoo City remained undefeated for the rest of the season and finished ranked No. 1 in the state.)<sup>28</sup>

### **Not Knowing English**

When world-class women's gymnastics coach Bela Karolyi first defected from Romania and stayed in the United States, he did not speak English. He eventually learned the language with difficulty, but he still knew little English when he and his wife, Marta, obtained jobs coaching in a gymnastics camp in northern Oklahoma. Their plane tickets had been purchased for them to fly to Oklahoma, but when Bela and Marta arrived at the airport, they didn't know where to pick them up. After standing in various wrong lines for a long time, including a line to get to the AVIS counter (because AVIS is also the name of a travel agency in Europe), they finally heard some people speak in French. Because they spoke French, they asked that group of Frenchmen for help. The leader of the group asked what airline they were scheduled to fly on, but they didn't know, so he took them from airline to airline until he found their tickets.<sup>29</sup>

### **Baking Cookies**

Olympic gymnast Shannon Miller can be very considerate. One day, her mother needed to bring cookies to work the next day, but she had too many chores to do to bake them. When she woke up, she discovered that Shannon had baked the cookies for her.<sup>30</sup>

### **Good Manners**

Even when she was eight years old, gymnast Dominique Moceanu displayed good manners. Her first coach, Jeff LaFleur, once saw her running past two old ladies to reach the door of the ladies restroom. He thought at first that she was in a hurry, but then he saw that she had run past the two old ladies so she could hold the door open for them.<sup>31</sup>

## **The Medals of Eternal Friendship**

At the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, Germany, three men competed for medals in the pole-vault competition. American Earl Meadows won the gold, while two Japanese men, Shuhei Nishida and Sueo Oe, who were close friends, came in second after vaulting the same height. The two friends thought that they had both won silver medals, but late that night Olympic officials for some reason decided to award the silver medal to Mr. Nishida and the bronze medal to Mr. Oe, something the two men learned the following day. Mr. Nishida was not happy with this decision, and back home in Japan the two men had their medals cut in half and then had halves from each medal connected so that each man had a new medal, half of which was silver and half of which was bronze. When this action became known, the new medals received a new name: The Medals of Eternal Friendship.<sup>32</sup>

## **Fine Feelings and Highly Competitive Meets**

Sometimes fine feelings reign even during highly competitive meets. In the 1932 Olympic Games, two Finns, Heikki Savolainen and Einari Terasvirta, tied for second on the high bar. The judges weren't sure what to do, but the two Finns talked and decided among themselves that Mr. Savolainen should be awarded the silver medal and that Mr. Terasvirta should be awarded the bronze. The judges went along with their decision.<sup>33</sup>

## **Walking Arm in Arm in Front of Adolf Hitler's Box**

At the 1936 Berlin Olympic Games, African-American Jesse Owens shocked the Nazis by winning four track and field gold medals; however, he almost came home with one fewer gold medal. Mr. Owens had fouled twice in the qualifying round for the long jump. One more foul, and he would be disqualified. Fortunately, Luz Long, a German athlete and competitor in the long jump, helped him qualify. Mr. Long knew that Mr. Owen should qualify easily for the event, but he was beginning his jump past the take-off line and so was fouling. Therefore, Mr. Long told Mr. Owens, "Jesse, let me make a suggestion. I will place my towel a foot in front of the foul line, and you can use this for your takeoff. You should then qualify easily." The suggestion worked, and Mr. Owens did qualify easily. He and Mr. Long then battled for the gold medal. Mr. Owens won the gold, and Mr. Long won the silver. The two competitors then walked—arm in arm—in front of Adolf Hitler's box. Unfortunately, the two athletes never again saw each other after the Olympics—Mr. Long was killed during World War II.<sup>34</sup>

## **Graciousness in Defeat**

When former heavyweight champion Max Baer fought Joe Louis, the contest was between a white fighter and a black fighter, and in those days of racial prejudice, lots of white people didn't want the white fighter to lose to or even to face a black fighter. Of course, Mr. Baer—who was not prejudiced—didn't want to lose, but when Mr. Louis beat him in the ring, he showed remarkably good sportsmanship. After being defeated, Mr. Baer told reporters, "I have no excuse," and he said about Mr. Louis, "He's a swell kid and a swell fighter." Later, as he boarded the train leaving New York, he wished Mr. Louis good luck.<sup>35</sup>

## **Helping His People**

During World War II, boxer Sugar Ray Robinson was drafted into the United States Army, where he applied for admission to Officer Candidate School. Unfortunately, he was denied admission because he was an African American. Sugar Ray met heavyweight champion Joe

Louis, who was also serving in the Army, and he complained to him. Mr. Louis listened and then made a long-distance telephone call to an advisor to the Secretary of Defense. The advisor investigated the allegation of Jim Crow, and soon Sugar Ray and some other African-American men were accepted into Officer Candidate School.<sup>36</sup>

### **“What Can I Do to Help?”**

When Muhammad Ali fought Joe Frazier, a fight broke out as fans watched the match on closed-circuit TV in Philadelphia, and an African-American police officer tried to break up the fight. He was shot and killed. Later, at a funeral parlor in a poor part of town, the viewing of the body of the police officer was held. A Rolls-Royce pulled up, and Mr. Ali got out. He talked to the widow to find out what he could do to help. According to sportswriter Dave Kindred, “... if Ali is remembered for anything, he wants it to be this: ‘I was a fighter who tried to help my people.’”<sup>37</sup>

### **Helping the Homeless**

The great boxer Muhammad Ali treated the homeless well. He used to walk around in poor neighborhoods, and sometimes when he saw a homeless person, he would give that person a \$100 bill or a meal or a new suit of clothes.<sup>38</sup>

### **Congratulations—No Attitude**

Professional tennis player Chris Evert was gracious both in victory and in defeat. In 1977, before defeating young Tracy Austin 6-1, 6-1, in the 14-year-old’s first appearance at Wimbledon, Ms. Evert taught her how to curtsy before the Royal Box. In 1979, the then 16-year-old Tracy defeated Ms. Evert to win the United States Open, thus ending Ms. Evert’s streak of four straight U.S. Open championships. Of course, Tracy was excited and jumped with excitement. Ms. Evert responded to her loss not with attitude but by patting Tracy on the head.<sup>39</sup>

### **Tennis Lessons in France**

As Arthur Ashe played at a tennis club in the French-speaking Cameroons, he noticed an 11-year-old boy staring at him. As a kindness, Mr. Ashe offered to let the boy play with one of his rackets for a while, and the boy so impressed him with his talent that Mr. Ashe called the boy’s father and arranged for the boy to receive tennis lessons in France. The boy, whose name was Yannick Noah, grew up to win the 1983 French Open.<sup>40</sup>

### **A New Tennis Racket**

When Evonne Goolagong was a child, she started playing tennis with a racket an aunt gave her on her sixth birthday. Unfortunately, one day her sister accidentally burned the racket. Evonne was upset and stopped going to the tennis courts in her hometown of Barellan, Australia. Fortunately, the man who had built the tennis courts, Bill Kurtzman, discovered what had happened and he gave her a new tennis racket. In 1971, Evonne won the women’s championship at Wimbledon.<sup>41</sup>

### **Breaking a Record**

During the 1970-71 season, Phil Esposito set a hockey record by scoring 76 goals in 78 games. During the 1981-82 season, Wayne Gretzky broke the record by scoring 79 goals in 64 games,

the final three goals coming in a game played against the Buffalo Sabres. In a remarkable display of sportsmanship, at the end of the game the Sabres' goalie, Don Edwards, skated all the way across the ice to shake Mr. Gretzky's hand and congratulate him. In addition, Mr. Esposito attended the game specifically in order to congratulate Mr. Gretzky.<sup>42</sup>

### **The Most Vicious Player Ever—and the Cleanest**

On 12 December 1933, a notable brawl broke out between the Boston Bruins and the Toronto Maple Leafs. Boston's Eddie Shore, aka "Blood and Guts," knocked Toronto's Ace Bailey to the ice so hard that Mr. Bailey ended up with a fractured skull. This started a hockey fight that lasted almost an hour. Mr. Bailey woke up in a hospital, only to discover that doctors had put a silver plate in his head and that he had no further career in hockey. Several hockey players, including Mr. Shore, played a benefit game to raise money for Mr. Bailey. Immediately before the benefit game began, Mr. Bailey walked over to Mr. Shore, who was in the center of the rink, and announced to the crowd in the hockey rink, "I hold no grudge against Eddie Shore. He is the most vicious player who ever lived, but he is also the cleanest player I've ever faced. What happened to me is all part of this game. I hold no grudge against Eddie Shore." The two men then hugged each other.<sup>43</sup>

### **"This Moment Means Something"**

In 2001, Canadians Jamie Sale and David Pelletier were preparing for the Figure Skating World Championships in pairs skating. Competitively, their season had been superb, but some personal issues threatened to distract them from their sport. First, one wall of their home burned, forcing them to move in with friends for a while. Next, Mr. Pelletier's car was stolen on the very day that they left to compete at the World Championships. Fortunately, something good happened to them. On the morning of the day of the free-skate competition, Barbara Underhill—she and fellow Canadian Paul Martini were World Champions in pairs skating in 1984—took a wrong turn while jogging and ran into Ms. Sale and Mr. Pelletier as they were eating breakfast at an outdoor cafe. Ms. Underhill felt that "this moment means something," so she talked to Ms. Sale and Mr. Pelletier and gave them advice about dealing with the pressure of competition. That night, Ms. Sale and Mr. Pelletier skated brilliantly and became World Champions.<sup>44</sup>

### **Blocking the Wind**

Back in the days when figure skating took place outside, Osborne Colson used to watch skaters trace figures on the ice during competitions. The most popular skaters were surrounded by fans, whose presence benefited the skaters by blocking the wind. However, the less popular skaters traced their figures while buffeted by the wind. Mr. Colson felt sorry for the less popular skaters, and so he used to hold his coat wide open in an attempt to block the wind for them.<sup>45</sup>

### **"You Can Pay Me in Art"**

As a young figure skater, Toller Cranston had very little money with which to pay a coach. After moving to Toronto, Canada, so Ellen Burka could coach him, Mr. Cranston soon discovered that he was without money and without a place to stay. (As an artist who had studied at the École des Beaux-Arts, he used ink; unfortunately, he was thrown out of two Toronto boarding houses because he spilled ink.) Fortunately, Ms. Burka was an art lover. After seeing Mr. Cranston's work, she told him, "I won't charge you for lessons. You can pay

me in art.” She also told him, “You can live in my house for one week until you find another boarding house.” That one week turned into almost one decade, but Mr. Cranston won six consecutive Canadian championships and an Olympic bronze medal.<sup>46</sup>

### **Putting Competition in Perspective**

Before skating in highly competitive events such as the national or world championships, young figure skater Tara Lipinski and her mother used to visit a children’s hospital. In addition to being a good deed, the visit served to put the competition in perspective. Tara said, “It brings us back to reality. You really begin to think that life revolves around landing a triple Lutz. You forget there is a world out there, and people are living and dying.”<sup>47</sup>

### **Curing Testicular Cancer**

In 1997, figure skater Scott Hamilton contracted testicular cancer. He got the best treatment available in the world at the Cleveland Clinic Foundation, and his cancer was cured. To show his gratitude, Mr. Hamilton wanted to do something for the Cleveland Clinic Foundation, so he held a benefit for it. Participants donating their talent and time included skaters Brian Boitano, Kurt Browning, Ekaterina Gordeeva, Rosalynn Sumners, Katerina Witt, Paul Wylie, and Kristi Yamaguchi, saxophonist Kenny G., and singer Olivia Newton-John. During his performance, Mr. Hamilton fell while attempting a triple toe loop, but the audience, who included Cindy Crawford and Jack Nicholson, applauded anyway.<sup>48</sup>

### **Real Talent**

When he was five years old, Todd Eldridge started skating at his hometown of Chatam, Massachusetts. Soon, it became apparent that he had real talent, and the town rallied to help provide financial support for his training each year by holding a clambake. The support paid off as Mr. Eldridge became the 1996 World Champion in men’s figure skating.<sup>49</sup>

### **Cooperation—Even Without Doughnuts**

When writer/photographer Christina Lessa set up a photo shoot with soccer player Julie Foudy, she was warned that Ms. Foudy hated photo shoots and so she should bring doughnuts. However, Ms. Lessa found Ms. Foudy very cooperative, even without the doughnuts. (Ms. Lessa couldn’t find a doughnut shop on the way to the photo shoot.) Once the photo shoot, which took place on a soccer field, was over, some young girls arriving for soccer practice spotted Ms. Foudy. Not only did Ms. Foudy give the young fans the autographs they asked for, but she also donated some soccer balls to their team.<sup>50</sup>

### **“Come and Kick Some Soccer Balls with Us”**

A little girl and her friends once knocked on the door of famous American soccer star Michelle Akers to ask her to come out and kick some soccer balls with them. She did.<sup>51</sup>

### **Fan Appreciation**

Women’s professional basketball players tend to treat their fans very well. Vicky Bullett signed autographs after a game for anyone who wanted one. Before leaving, she asked, “Have I missed anyone?” During a fan-appreciation night, Teresa Weatherspoon heard a girl shout that Teresa was her hero. Ms. Weatherspoon went up into the seats and gave the fan a hug. Michele Timms once spent two hours signing autographs and then wrote a letter the following day to

the *Arizona Republic* apologizing because she hadn't had time to give an autograph to everyone who had wanted one. And Rhonda Blades once high-fived one of a pair of little girls before going into the game. The little girl delightedly showed her hand to her friend.<sup>52</sup>

### **“Write Down a List of All Your Debts”**

Don Hicks and Dave Bing played basketball together in high school. Later, Mr. Hicks fell on hard times, while Mr. Bing became a professional basketball player and then a successful businessman. After learning of Mr. Hicks' financial difficulties, Mr. Bing asked him to write down an accounting of all his debts and send it to him. Mr. Hicks did, and a few days later, a check arrived from Mr. Bing—the check was for an amount of money big enough to pay off all of Mr. Hicks' bills.<sup>53</sup>

## **AUTHORS**

### **A Party for an Animal Lover**

*MAD* magazine writer Dick DeBartolo was an animal lover. After hearing about Betty O'Meara, who fed many, many dogs and cats at her home in Athens, Georgia, but who had suffered a heart attack and run up so many medical bills that she could no longer afford to feed and take care of the animals, he began to send her money each month. *MAD* publisher William M. Gaines heard about what Mr. DeBartolo was doing. Worried that the *MAD* writer might be sending her too much money, Mr. Gaines began to send her money, too, so that Mr. DeBartolo would not have to send her so much. Eventually, Mr. DeBartolo learned that because of the time and effort it took to take care of the animals, for the past 13 years Ms. O'Meara had never been away from her home for more than a few hours at a time, and certainly not for overnight. Therefore, he and Mr. Gaines decided to give her a vacation. They invited her to a party in New York City, telling her that the purpose of the party was to celebrate a new book by Mr. DeBartolo. Mr. Gaines sent her a plane ticket, and Mr. DeBartolo sent her money to hire someone to take care of the animals. When the party started, and Mr. Gaines announced that the party was in her honor, she didn't believe him: “Oh, Bill, you're always clowning. You know we're here to celebrate Dick's new book!” However, Mr. DeBartolo presented a slideshow in her honor, featuring many photographs of dogs and cats she had saved, and Ms. O'Meara cried because she was so happy.<sup>54</sup>

### **Comic Relief**

J.K. Rowling, author of the Harry Potter books, responded in a major way when Richard Curtis, screenwriter of *Notting Hill* and *Four Weddings and a Funeral*, asked her to make a contribution to a British charity called Comic Relief. (Comic Relief in America is a different charitable organization that was inspired by the British charity.) Ms. Rowling wrote two books—*Quidditch Through the Ages* and *Fantastic Beasts and Where to Find Them*—whose titles are mentioned in her Harry Potter books. Each time a copy is sold, the charity receives money.<sup>55</sup>

### **Standing Up for the Samoans and the Melanesians**

Robert Louis Stevenson, author of *Treasure Island*, stood up for the Samoans, on whose land he lived at the end of his life, and for other Melanesians, many of whom were treated almost as slaves by the Germans, who were influential in this area of the South Pacific. When Mr. Stevenson saw welts from beatings on the back of one Melanesian man who asked him for aid, he paid money to free the man, and the man then lived at his home. In addition, Mr. Stevenson wrote a number of letters to the London *Times*, protesting against the abuse of the Melanesians by the Germans. The letters were published as a book titled *A Footnote to History*, and the letters and book were so effective that the German government fired the worse abusers.<sup>56</sup>

### **A Gift from a Fan**

Katherine Paterson, author of *The Great Gilly Hopkins*, received an excellent gift from a fan of the novel, in which a character named Agnes Stokes follows Gilly around. The fan had ghostwritten Agnes' diary—it told the story of the novel from Agnes' point of view. Ms. Paterson says, "I loved it. The kid did a wonderful job. It was Agnes looking at Gilly, rather than Gilly looking at Agnes."<sup>57</sup>

### **Game Wardens Who Look the Other Way**

Gary Paulsen, author of *Hatchet*, learned to hunt and fish while he was growing up. He learned partly out of necessity, since when his alcoholic parents were on long drunks, the refrigerator stayed empty. Frequently, Mr. Paulsen returned from the woods with a grouse or rabbit that he had hunted out of season. He is very thankful for all the game wardens who saw him and then looked the other way.<sup>58</sup>

### **“Send the Manuscript Whenever You Get Around to Writing It”**

When author Gary Paulsen first competed in the Iditarod, a 1,049-mile dog-sled race beginning in Anchorage, Alaska, he was so busy training for the race that he didn't have time to write anything. Robert Jackson, editor of Bradbury Press, understood and sent him a check anyway, asking Mr. Paulsen to send him a manuscript whenever he got around to writing it.<sup>59</sup>

### **“Give Me the Next One You're Going to Whack”**

Gary Paulsen, author of *Hatchet*, loves dogs. Occasionally, he makes a dog lucky. He goes to the dog pound and says, "Give me the next one you're going to whack." He doesn't even ask about the dog's age, breed, sex, size, etc. He simply saves the next dog that is scheduled to die.<sup>60</sup>

### **Consideration for the Chicken**

The writer Isaac Bashevis Singer was a vegetarian. When he was asked why he became a vegetarian—whether it was out of consideration for his health or out of consideration for his religious beliefs—he replied, "It is out of consideration for the chicken."<sup>61</sup>

### **Rescued by an Author**

When David Alexander was in his mid-teens, he made a sail for his canoe and took off sailing in New Zealand, where his parents had emigrated when he was five years old. Due to his inexperience as a sailor, he got stuck in the mud. The person who rescued him was children's book author Margaret Mahy. As an adult, Mr. Alexander took the photographs that illustrated her short autobiography for children, *My Mysterious World*.<sup>62</sup>



### **“I’m Sick of Hearing Dickens”**

As a boy, future impresario James W. Morrissey sold tickets at a theater where Charles Dickens was to speak. One afternoon, a gentleman stopped by and asked him how tickets were selling. Mr. Morrissey replied that they were selling very well, and added a few words of high praise for Mr. Dickens. The gentleman replied that he guessed that the praise was given in order to sell tickets and that Mr. Morrissey had never actually seen Mr. Dickens. In fact, Mr. Morrissey was unable to afford to buy a ticket, so the gentleman, saying that he was sick of hearing Dickens, gave him a few tickets. Later, Mr. Morrissey received a surprise—the gentleman who had given him the tickets was Charles Dickens himself.<sup>63</sup>

### **“Jim Bliss Says *I Can Write*”**

Early in her career, after Anne McCaffrey had published two stories, she attended a science fiction convention where she met some writers, including James Bliss, a science fiction and fantasy author whom she had admired for years. Mr. Bliss asked her, “Anne, what has happened? You’ve published two *lovely* stories. What’s happened? Why haven’t you written anything more?” She explained that she was trying to write more, and Mr. Bliss said, “Well, you should.” Afterward, all she could think about was, “Jim Bliss says I can write. Jim Bliss says I can write. Jim Bliss says *I can write*.” The vote of confidence in her writing had good results; she became the author of many, many fantasy novels.<sup>64</sup>

### **Peter Pan at Kensington Gardens**

James M. Barrie became famous in large part because he was the author of *Peter Pan*. His famous character was associated with Kensington Gardens, and on 1 May 1912, the children and other people who frequented the gardens received a surprise. Mr. Barrie had arranged for the creation of a large bronze statue of Peter Pan to be placed near the Round Pond. The statue is still there today.<sup>65</sup>

### **The Mother of a Mass Murderer**

In 1950, Meyer Berger won the Pulitzer Prize for a 4,000-word article about Howard B. Unruh, a mentally ill war veteran who killed 13 people on a normally quiet street in New Jersey. When Mr. Berger received the \$1,000 that went with winning the Pulitzer, he gave the money to Mr. Unruh’s mother.<sup>66</sup>

### **Dying a Hero**

Henry Clemens, Mark Twain’s brother, died a hero. In 1858, he was working on the steamboat *Pennsylvania* as a clerk when four of its eight boilers blew up, throwing him out of his bunk into the river. He made it safely to shore, but returned to the steamboat to rescue other people. During his rescue efforts, he breathed in the steam that surrounded him, and the steam scalded his lungs and body. A few days later, on June 21, he died, one of the wreck’s 150 victims.<sup>67</sup>

## **ART**

### **Scholarship, or Gift?**

Joan Walsh Anglund wished to attend art school after graduating from high school, but her family had little money. Fortunately, one of her high school art teachers, Mary McMullen, announced that Joan had won a scholarship to an art school. Actually, no scholarship existed. Ms. McMullen used her own money to ensure that Joan could attend art school. Later, Joan became the author and illustrator of such children's books as *A Friend is Someone Who Likes You*.<sup>68</sup>

### **Farewell, Eugene**

A boy named Eugene who had braces on his legs helped Romare Bearden learn to draw on a table that Romare's grandmother, Miss Carrie Banks, set up. Eugene's drawings were excellent, and when he drew a building, he often left out part of a wall so the viewer of the drawing could look into the building and see what went on inside. Since Eugene lived in a bad neighborhood, what went on inside was not good. He drew half-naked women, drinking parties, and a shooting. When Miss Carrie saw the drawings, she was shocked. She went to Eugene's apartment and got his clothes, and Eugene started living with her. Romare Bearden became a noted American artist, and in his works of art he sometimes left out part of a wall so the viewer of the drawing could look into the building and see what went on inside. One of his works of art is titled *Farewell, Eugene* and depicts Eugene's funeral. According to Mr. Bearden, "Black art has always existed. It just hasn't been looked for in the right places."<sup>69</sup>

### **A Pupil Buys a Painting**

Before World War II, Lucy Carrington Wertheimer ran an art gallery that lent works of art to such places as schools. One such work of art was a painting by Henning Nyberg, which was insured at a cost of 35 guineas for the time of the exhibition at the school. (A guinea is worth one British pound and one shilling.) Mr. Nyberg received a letter from one of the school's young pupils, asking if he could buy the painting for five pounds, which was all the pocket money he had. Mr. Nyberg sold the valuable painting to the boy for five pounds.<sup>70</sup>

### **Kindness to an Animal**

Artist Vincent van Gogh performed many good deeds. At least once, he went without his sole luxury—tobacco for his pipe—because he had used his money to buy food for a hungry stray dog.<sup>71</sup>

### **“Do I Have Any Talent?”**

When Margaret Bourke-White was a young photographer still in college, she wondered if she had any talent, so during Easter vacation of 1927, she packed a portfolio and took it to the office of architect Benjamin Moskowitz in New York. It was late in the day, he didn't know she was coming, and she saw him walking to the elevator on his way out of the building. Fortunately, the elevator was slow, so she was able to show him a few photographs. He was impressed by what he saw, so they went to his office and he looked at more of her photographs. One hour later, when Ms. Bourke-White went home, she had his assurance that she could get work as a photographer in any architect's office in the United States.<sup>72</sup>

### **A Gift of a Sketch**

In October of 1897, 19th-century cartoonist Eugene “Zim” Zimmerman received a request from a young art student named A.G. Racey to send him a sketch. Mr. Zimmerman did him the

favor, and Mr. Racey later became the staff cartoonist for the Montreal *Daily Star*. Mr. Zimmerman discovered that Mr. Racey had requested a sketch from many other cartoonists and that he had been the only cartoonist who had granted the request. Mr. Racey told him, “Your sketch was framed and still reposes in a place of honor on my study walls.”<sup>73</sup>

### **Gliding As He Walked**

Al Capp, the cartoonist who created *Li'l Abner*, lost his leg after being hit by a trolley car before his tenth birthday. As an adult, he swayed as he walked on his artificial leg, but during World War II, when he spoke to American soldiers who had lost legs in the war effort, he made sure to walk as steadily and as naturally as possible. In fact, he almost glided as he walked on his artificial leg. The extra effort devoted to walking worked—the soldiers with missing legs were inspired and felt better about themselves. After the war, Mr. Capp again started walking with a swaying gait, saying that walking that way felt more comfortable.<sup>74</sup>

### **An Art Scholarship**

In 1904, promising Mexican artist Diego Rivera met Teodoro A. Dehesa, who governed the state of Veracruz, which is located along the Gulf Coast of Mexico. Mr. Dehesa was impressed with Mr. Rivera’s talent, so he gave him a scholarship to study art in Europe. However, Mr. Dehesa put two conditions on the scholarship. First, Mr. Rivera had to send a painting to him every six months so Mr. Dehesa could be sure he was making progress. Second, Mr. Rivera had to pay his own way to Europe. Fortunately, Mr. Rivera was able to meet both conditions. He had an art show, at which he sold enough paintings to pay his way to Europe. While in Europe, he faithfully sent a painting to Mr. Dehesa every six months. Mr. Dehesa’s scholarship paid off in a big way for Mexico and the world. Mr. Rivera became one of Mexico’s foremost artists and a world-class painter and muralist.<sup>75</sup>

### **Studying Art in Rome**

American artist Benjamin West saved his money so he could travel to Italy and learn more about painting. Unfortunately, although he lived frugally, he knew that he would have to return home from Italy soon because of lack of money. However, when he went to the bank, he discovered that a large sum had been added to his account. People in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, were aware of his situation and his talent, and they had contributed money so that he could continue to study art in Rome.<sup>76</sup>

### **A Gift for the People of Chicago**

Pablo Picasso became very wealthy as an artist, and as he became older and wealthier, money meant less to him. Rather than accepting commissions to create art, he sometimes created works of art as gifts. For example, he was requested to create a sculpture for the Chicago Civic Center. He did, and in 1967, it was unveiled in Chicago, Illinois. For this sculpture, Picasso was supposed to be given a check for \$100,000, but he declined to accept the check. Instead of taking the money, he gave the sculpture to the people of Chicago.<sup>77</sup>

### **Death and the Poor**

Leonardo da Vinci was concerned about the poor when he died. His will stated the funeral arrangements he desired, including a provision for sixty tapers (slim candles) carried by sixty poor men, all of whom would be paid for taking part in his funeral.<sup>78</sup>

## **A Messenger Dog**

After children's book illustrator Alexandra Day injured her back, she was forced to spend several weeks in bed. Her pet rottweiler, Arambarri, kept her company, lying beside the bed. One day, she was unable to attract the attention of any of her family members so they could bring her some water, so she wrote a note and gave it to Arambarri, who took the note downstairs and then returned, carrying a basket in which was nestled a bottle of water. After that, Arambarri became her messenger dog, and he used the basket to bring her books, flowers, food, pillows, a thermos, etc.<sup>79</sup>

## **“A Well-Deserved Bit of Recognition After All Their Years of Obscurity”**

Illustrator R. Crumb is a fan of early blues, jazz, and country music, and he created a series of trading cards bearing his likenesses of his heroes of early blues, jazz, and country music. Many of these heroes are barely known, although a few are well known. According to fellow early music enthusiast and movie director Terry Zwigoff, Mr. Crumb more especially enjoyed creating the likenesses of the less-well-known or barely-known-at-all musicians. Mr. Zwigoff speculates, “Perhaps he wanted to give them a well-deserved bit of recognition after all their years of obscurity.” How obscure are these artists? One of Mr. Crumb's country-music heroes is Mumford Bean and His Itawambians. Mumford Bean was 12 years old when he recorded two old-time waltzes in 1928 for Okeh Records—they are his only recordings. So obscure are these two tunes that Mr. Zwigoff believes that perhaps only a dozen truly dedicated collectors of this kind of music have heard them.<sup>80</sup>

## **MUSIC**

### **Going Down with the *Titanic***

Some of the most courageous people on board the *Titanic* when it sank on 15 April 1912, were the members of the orchestra. As people were struggling to get into the few lifeboats—so few that they had room at most for only 1,178 of the *Titanic*'s 2,208 passengers and crew—the orchestra set up their instruments on deck and played, thus helping to provide a calm atmosphere and keep panic from breaking out. The last song they played was “Nearer My God to Thee.”<sup>81</sup>

### **“Joel, How are You?”**

As a young man, voice major Joel Grow traveled around Europe. In London, he and a young woman treated themselves to a meal at a fancy restaurant. From their conversation, their waiter learned of Mr. Grow's study of voice, and he asked if Mr. Grow knew the great opera singer Richard Tucker. Of course, Mr. Grow was familiar with Mr. Tucker's work and reputation, so he answered, “Of course.” A few minutes later, the waiter brought Mr. Tucker to Mr. Grow's table. A puzzled Mr. Tucker came very close to Mr. Grow and whispered, “What's this all about?” An embarrassed Mr. Grow whispered back, “Mr. Tucker, I meant I know who you are, not that I know you. I'm a singing student.” Mr. Tucker quietly asked for Mr. Grow's name and then stepped back and loudly said, “Joel, how are you? How's the singing?” For a few minutes, Mr. Tucker treated this young student as if he were an old friend. Mr. Grow reminisces, “I saved face, and even rose quite dramatically in the view of the waiter and my traveling

companion. What a gracious, kind gesture from Mr. Tucker, who certainly didn't have to go to that trouble."<sup>82</sup>

### **“He'd Go *Himself*, With Extra Money in His Pocket and a Bag of Sandwiches”**

Blues musician Muddy Waters was a very kind human being. White blues musician Mike Bloomfield believed, “Muddy is warm and generous in his judgments of other blues men.” As evidence, he added, “Of one, Muddy said, ‘He had a heart full of talent.’” In full agreement that Muddy was a very kind human being is Raeburn Flerlage, a white photographer who documented the Chicago blues scene in the 1950s and 1960s. He said, “If a down-and-out musician hit town, Muddy would not *send* someone across town to help the person. He'd go *himself*, with extra money in his pocket and a bag of sandwiches. Muddy remembered that we are part of the same vibrations. Not many people do.”<sup>83</sup>

### **“If You Fire Studs, Find Another Mahalia Jackson”**

During the McCarthy era, gospel singer Mahalia Jackson wanted Studs Terkel to host her CBS radio show. CBS ordered Mr. Terkel to sign a loyalty oath, one of the unfortunate results of Joseph McCarthy's attacks on free speech. He refused. CBS ordered Mahalia Jackson to find another host for the show, but Ms. Jackson replied, “Look, if you fire Studs, find another Mahalia Jackson.” Not wanting to lose a star of Ms. Jackson's magnitude, CBS did not fire Mr. Terkel. What lesson did Studs learn from the experience? He replies, “The answer is to say ‘No!’ to authority when authority is wrong.”<sup>84</sup>

### **“These Kids Aren't Gonna Hurt Me”**

On 4 April 1968, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was assassinated. Immediately, people began to worry about rioting in the streets. One person who spoke out against rioting was the godfather of soul, James Brown, who was performing in Boston. He told the crowd, “We're going to do this right. We're not going to act like fools; we're going to act like people about this.” After calming the crowd in Boston that night, Mr. Brown went to Washington, D.C., the next day, where rioting had broken out. He wandered the violent streets, looking for young people and telling them that they needed to go home. Other people worried about Mr. Brown's safety, but he said, “These kids aren't gonna hurt me.”<sup>85</sup>

### **Free Songs**

When Judy Garland performed in Dublin, Ireland, many people couldn't afford her concerts, so she would open her dressing room window and sing a couple of songs for free before and after each concert.<sup>86</sup>

### **“Trick or Treat”**

In 1958, singer Ritchie Valens, famous for such hits as “La Bamba,” stayed with an aunt in California on Halloween. When a group of trick-or-treaters arrived at her house, his aunt discovered that she didn't have any candy, so she told the children, “I'll give you a treat. You can listen to Ritchie Valens.” The children ran into the house, and Mr. Valens gave them a free concert.<sup>87</sup>

### **Your National Anthem**

While on tour in South America on July 4, Arturo Toscanini called together his musicians, who were from the United States and then they rehearsed “The Star-Spangled Banner.” He told the musicians, “Since you are all far from home, I thought you might like to play your national anthem today.”<sup>88</sup>

### **“Oh, Yes, She Does!”**

As a young boy, humorist Frank Sullivan worked as a water boy at the Saratoga horse race track. That’s where he met the beautiful comic opera singer and actress Lillian Russell. Her box was high up in a grandstand, and young Frank carried his water, a dipper, and a tin cup all the way up to her box, where he was stopped by one of her bodyguards, who told him to get a glass because Miss Russell did not want to drink from a tin cup. Miss Russell overheard the bodyguard and said, “Oh, yes, she does! Let the little boy through.”<sup>89</sup>

### **“There Goes a Week’s Wages”**

Jenny Lind, the 19th-century singer known as the Swedish Nightingale, was capable of great kindness. Her secretary once told her that in the lobby he had overheard an impoverished woman say as she paid \$3 for a ticket to her concert, “There goes a week’s wages, but I must hear Jenny Lind.” Ms. Lind gave him \$20 and told him to find the woman in the audience and give the money to her.<sup>90</sup>

### **Helping Marian Anderson**

While growing up in South Philadelphia, Marian Anderson attended the Union Baptist Church, which helped her out in her young singing career. One day, she was invited to sing at a concert with African-American classical singer Roland Hayes. Knowing that her family was short of money, the church congregation collected \$17.02 so that her mother could buy gold trim and white cloth to make her a dress for the concert. In 1920, she needed money to get singing lessons from famous vocal teacher Giuseppe Boghetti, so the church started a “Fund for Marian Anderson’s Future” and raised \$600 to pay for her lessons. In 1955, Ms. Anderson became the first African American to sing a featured role at New York’s Metropolitan Opera.<sup>91</sup>

### **“Spend It on What You Need Most”**

Before establishing herself as an opera star, Australian soprano Marjorie Lawrence studied in Paris, where she was often short of money. One day, fellow Australian Emily Skyring gave her 1,000 francs, telling her, “Look here, Lawrence, I hear you are broke ... that things are pretty tough with you. You have a better voice than I have, and I reckon you’ll do something with it. I want you to take this. Spend it on what you need most.” Ms. Lawrence spent the money on special voice coaching, and she later repaid the money, although it had been meant as a gift.<sup>92</sup>

### **“Give Them Good, Thick Beefsteaks”**

Enrico Caruso was capable of great kindness. While staying at the Knickerbocker Hotel, he became friends with the proprietor, James Regan. After noticing a line of shabbily dressed men waiting outside a side door at the hotel, he asked Mr. Regan who they were. It turned out that they were impoverished men waiting for a handout of whatever food was left over after the hotel restaurant closed. Mr. Caruso asked if the men ever were served steak, and of course they weren’t. Therefore, Mr. Caruso said, “Those men should have beefsteak. They are poor and

cold, and steaks would be good for them. I tell you what, Jimmy—tonight, you give them good, thick beefsteaks instead of the stew, and send the bill to me.”<sup>93</sup>

### **Donating Furniture**

Enrico Caruso did many good deeds in his life. While singing in Mexico City, he rented an unfurnished house for two months, bought lots of furniture to furnish it and then donated the furniture to the local hospital when he was finished living at the house.<sup>94</sup>

### **A Present from the Jersey Lily**

Judge Roy Bean, the Law West of the Pecos, loved singer Lillie Langtry, aka the Jersey Lily, although he never met her. Once, he wrote her, inviting her to visit Langtry, Texas, which he said had been named after her. He also invited her to visit his saloon, the Jersey Lilly. The saloon was named after her, and its name mentioned the place she was born—the island of Jersey. (The name painted on the sign of the saloon acquired an extra ‘l’ because the sign painter was drunk.) Unfortunately, Ms. Langtry wrote that she couldn’t visit, but she did offer to buy the town a drinking fountain. Judge Bean wrote back, “The only thing the citizens of Langtry don’t drink is water.” Therefore, Ms. Langtry sent the judge a pair of silver-plated Colt Peacemaker pistols. Judge Bean used one of these pistols as a gavel to start sessions of his court.<sup>95</sup>

### **“Never Will I Take Money from You”**

While young soprano Mary Garden was studying in Paris, she lost her source of income, so she went to her singing teachers—Professor Trabadello and Lucien Fugère—to explain that she couldn’t continue to take lessons from them because she couldn’t pay them anymore. They allowed her to take lessons without money. Professor Trabadello told her, “It makes no difference at all that you cannot pay, Mlle. Garden. Pay us when you are ready.” Mr. Fugère went even further: “Never will I take money from you.”<sup>96</sup>

### **Her First Birthday Cake**

Opera/lieder singer Kathleen Ferrier seldom lost control of her emotions, but at a birthday party she started crying when a birthday cake decorated with passages from *Orpheus* was brought in. She apologized, “Please forgive me, but, you see, this is the first birthday cake I have ever had!”<sup>97</sup>

### **Winning with Generosity**

When Plácido Domingo was a small child, he entered and easily won a singing competition, since he had been singing for as long as he could talk. Another boy started crying because he had not won, so young Plácido gave him the prizes he had won: some books and a soccer ball.<sup>98</sup>

### **Bringing Happiness to Other People**

Many composers are not wealthy; however, Victor Herbert was very wealthy. At the beginning of the 20th century, when American dollars were much more valuable than they are today, he used to carry around a wad of money, with no bill smaller than \$5. He paid 25-cent taxi fares with a \$5 bill, for which he refused to accept change. In addition, his tip for a free glass of ice

water was \$5. Those who knew him realized that Mr. Herbert did not spread his wealth to show off, but to bring happiness to other people.<sup>99</sup>

### **Supporting a Widow**

George Frideric Handel always respected his music teacher, Friedrich Wilhelm Zachau, a church organist and composer. When Mr. Zachau died, Mr. Handel financially supported his widow.<sup>100</sup>

## **DANCE**

### **Helping a Fellow Trouper**

In the early 1920s, a time of racism, the famous black dancer Bill Robinson, aka Mr. Bojangles, did a good deed for a white entertainer in San Francisco. Blackface comedian Jack George had fallen ill and needed a replacement. Mr. Bojangles volunteered to take his place—provided that he receive nothing and that Mr. George receive his full salary. Mr. George told a reporter, “I was born in the South, and I must confess to my shame that I had all the lack of respect for the Negro as a unit that the Southerners have. I say, ‘had,’ for Bill Robinson has unconsciously taught me a lesson, because he didn’t know me except as a trouper.”<sup>101</sup>

### **“I’ve Seen It 13 Times”**

As a child, Whitney Houston (not the singer) was ill in bed when the great dancer Fred Astaire came to visit his parents. Whitney was a huge fan of Mr. Astaire’s, and he asked Mr. Astaire to dance around his bed. When Mr. Astaire asked what he wanted him to dance, Whitney replied, “Anything from *Top Hat*. I’ve seen it 13 times.” Mr. Astaire very happily obliged and danced around his bed—twice.<sup>102</sup>

### **“You Will Never Know What You Have Done for Me”**

One of Martha Graham’s early masterpieces was a 1930 solo titled *Lamentation*, about deep grief. After one performance, a crying woman went backstage and told Ms. Graham, “You will never know what you have done for me tonight.” The woman’s nine-year-old son had been killed in an automobile accident, and she had been unable to cry until seeing Ms. Graham dance in *Lamentation*.<sup>103</sup>

### **Good Deeds in Fashion**

In her old age, Martha Graham became friends with fashion designer Halston, who lent her a beautiful caftan when she needed a suitable dress to wear when she presented the Capezio Dance Award at a ceremony. She liked the very expensive dress so much that she asked if she could keep it and pay for it in installments. Mr. Halston gave her the dress, and he designed costumes for her dance company and clothing for Ms. Graham to wear that flattered her and hid her arthritic hands.<sup>104</sup>

### **A Kind Hotel Proprietor**

While on tour in Mexico City, Anna Pavlova made sure that she stayed at a certain hotel because its proprietor had earlier done a kindness for a troupe of Russian entertainers. The



troupe had run out of money and been stranded, but the hotel proprietor allowed them to stay at his hotel and eat there for free.<sup>105</sup>

### **“Haven’t You Just Been Evicted?”**

When ballerina Suzanne Farrell was a young child, she and her family moved to New York. While they were moving into their apartment, young Suzanne was stationed outside to guard the furniture. While she was standing there, a kind woman gave her \$5. Surprised, young Suzanne gave the money back, and the woman said, “No, no, take it. Haven’t you just been evicted?” Suzanne had to explain that she and her family were actually moving into the apartment before the woman would take back the \$5.<sup>106</sup>

### **Desperate for a Taxi**

Margot Fonteyn needed to quickly get to the airport in Rome, Italy, when her husband was very hurt and needed her. Unfortunately, the people driving her to the airport didn’t know where it was. Running out of time, and desperate, she jumped out of the car at a traffic light and unloaded her mother and all their luggage, and started to scream for a taxi. Fortunately, a stranger realized how desperate she was, so he used his own car to drive Ms. Fonteyn, her mother, and their luggage to the airport.<sup>107</sup>

### **Taking Care of Margot**

Ballerina Margot Fonteyn used up all her money taking care of her husband after he was badly injured in an assassination attempt that crippled him for life. After he died and she contracted bone cancer, she had no money to take care of her own medical bills. A special performance was held for her at Covent Garden, but even the money raised there was not enough to keep her medical bills paid. Fortunately, Margot’s dance partner, Rudolf Nureyev, although he could be tight with money, came through in a big way. Ballerina Maria Tallchief writes, “All the years I knew him Rudy was parsimonious. He never carried a dime in his pocket, and always managed to get others to pay, yet he thought nothing of helping Margot when she needed it.”<sup>108</sup>

### **“I Called Margot Last Night”**

Margot Fonteyn and Rudolf Nureyev were very generous in helping other ballet dancers solve problems. In *Sleeping Beauty*, the Royal Ballet’s Veronica Tennant was having trouble with the attitude balances in the Rose Adagio. Mr. Nureyev told her, “I called Margot last night for advice for you, and she suggested you try strength of balance in shoulders rather than thinking of balances from toes.” Ms. Tennant reports, “This proved to be the key, and before every performance I blessed both Margot and Rudolf for it.”<sup>109</sup>

### **“Dance Beautifully”**

Ballerina Alicia Markova was unable to perform in *Giselle* because of illness, so Alicia Alonso volunteered to take her place despite the limited amount of time available to learn and rehearse the role. Ms. Markova sent this note to Ms. Alonso the day before the performance: “Here is my very first headdress I wore when I danced *Giselle* for the first time. It brought me luck, so I am lending it to you for tomorrow evening, hoping it will do the same for you. Dance beautifully.” Ms. Alonso did dance beautifully, and following her performance, dance

memorabilia collector George Schaffe grabbed her toe shoes and ran away with them as he shouted, “For history! For history!”<sup>110</sup>

### **Food can be an Important Gift**

During World War II, certain kinds of food were difficult to get, so admirers gave ballerina Alicia Markova gifts of food. On one occasion, she was given a bunch of bananas. Also, the doorman at the Metropolitan Opera House frequently gave her lamp chops. A member of his family didn’t eat meat, and he was worried because Ms. Markova looked so fragile.<sup>111</sup>

### **Kissing the Young Ones Good Night**

When Alexandra Danilova was very young, not yet nine years old, she went to board at the Mariinsky School in St. Petersburg, Russia. Because no parents were there to tuck them in, she and the other first-year girls cried, so the older girls came to them and kissed them good night.<sup>112</sup>

## **TV AND MOVIES**

### **The Ghoulardi All-Stars**

Popular Cleveland, Ohio, horror-movie host Ghoulardi—his real name was Ernie Anderson—raised many thousands of dollars for charity by playing sports games around northeast Ohio with his Ghoulardi All-Stars. The Bob Soinski Parma Garfield Heights Combined Polish Marching Band provided the halftime entertainment. Their marching routines included making the formation of a pencil—a straight line. In addition, they saluted various sports by making circles of various sizes. A small circle represented a golf ball, a bigger circle a baseball, the next bigger circle a softball, and so on. As part of the team’s warm-up routine at softball games, the pitcher would throw several softballs for Ghoulardi to hit—and one grapefruit. Years after Ghoulardi had retired from Cleveland TV, a young man arrived at the television station with a photograph of the Ghoulardi All-Stars, saying that he wanted to thank them in person. When he was a baby, he had needed an operation, and the Ghoulardi All-Stars had raised the money for it. Without the operation, the baby would not have survived to become a young man.<sup>113</sup>

### **Making a Contribution to Stickup Men**

Peter Lind Hayes, who is probably best remembered as a TV actor, was performing in a nightclub one evening when a group of stickup men came in and held up the place. Because Mr. Hayes had just finished his act and was still wearing his stage clothes, he worried about what the stickup men would do to him when he told them that he had no money. However, a customer at the table where Mr. Hayes had sat when the holdup started understood his plight. The customer handed him some cash under the table so Mr. Hayes could make his contribution to the stickup men.<sup>114</sup>

### **A Table for Four**

Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton once arrived at a fashionable New York restaurant just in time to hear a maître d’ tell an African-American couple that the restaurant was completely full

and no room was available for them. Ms. Taylor and Mr. Burton requested a table for four, which, being stars, they were quickly given, and then they asked the African-American couple to dine with them.<sup>115</sup>

### **“Look for the Helpers”**

As a young child, TV’s Mister Rogers would sometimes watch the news, which of course often reported on many horrifying events. Whenever the young Mister Rogers was upset by what he saw, his mother would tell him, “Look for the helpers. You will always find people who are helping.”<sup>116</sup>

### **A Scholarship at Ball State**

In 1970, television talk-show host David Letterman graduated from Ball State University. In 1985, he funded a scholarship for students at Ball State. The scholarship is for C students in telecommunications—students who get A’s don’t qualify.<sup>117</sup>

### **“I Ain’t Gonna be Drivin’ No Pink Miata Around Los Angeles”**

Nancy Cartwright, the voice of TV’s Bart Simpson, owned a pink Miata automobile that she donated to a charity auction to raise money for the drug-rehab program known as Narconon. The man who bought the car was George Foreman, who told her, “Miss Cartwright, I am going to donate this money to the Narconon because I believe in this program, but I am going to give you back your car because I ain’t gonna be drivin’ no pink Miata around Los Angeles.” Ms. Cartwright donated her car once again to Narconon, and it was auctioned off a second time. The two auctions raised \$15,000—twice the car’s blue book value.<sup>118</sup>

### **“I was in the Neighborhood”**

Television executive Grant Tinker was a good friend of game-show host Allen Ludden. When Mr. Ludden was ill in a hospital, Mr. Tinker traveled across town every day to see him. Mr. Ludden frequently asked, “What are you doing here?” Mr. Tinker always replied, “I was in the neighborhood.”<sup>119</sup>

### **A No-Interest Loan of \$1,000**

While at UCLA, comedian Carol Burnett was helped by an act of kindness. She wanted to go to New York City to become an actress, but she didn’t have the money. However, one day someone offered to lend her \$1,000 at no interest so she could go. The money did come with a few conditions: 1) it had to be paid back after five years, 2) she couldn’t reveal the name of her benefactor, and 3) if she became successful in her chosen field, she had to help other people.<sup>120</sup>

### **Handing a Scene to a Future Star**

Katherine Hepburn performed a remarkable good deed for fellow actress Judy Holliday. Ms. Holliday had made a major success on Broadway in *Born Yesterday*, but the movie studio Columbia Pictures was reluctant to let her star in the movie version. Therefore, George Cukor, who would direct the movie version, and Garson Kanin, who would write the screenplay based on his own hit play, decided to make the movie *Adam’s Rib* as a way of showcasing Ms. Holliday. In an important scene in which Ms. Hepburn’s character interviews Ms. Holliday’s character in a prison, Ms. Hepburn allowed the focus to be almost entirely on Ms. Holliday—Ms. Hepburn appears in the scene only in profile. Movie maven Peter Bogdanovich writes that

Ms. Hepburn did much more than simply allowing Ms. Holliday to steal the scene—she handed the scene to her. The plan worked. Ms. Holliday starred in the movie version of *Born Yesterday* and won an Oscar for Best Actress.<sup>121</sup>

### **“From Your Least Favorite Actor”**

While suffering from the effects of an operation related to cancer, film critic Roger Ebert was pleasantly surprised to receive a beautiful bouquet of flowers and a very nice handwritten note from an actor who signed the note, “Your Least Favorite Movie Actor, Rob Schneider.” Certainly Mr. Schneider had made a movie that ranks among Mr. Ebert’s least favorite movies: *Deuce Bigalow: European Gigolo*. From his review of the movie, Mr. Ebert got the title of one of his collections of movie reviews: *Your Movie Sucks*. However, when he received the flowers and the note, Mr. Ebert observed, “I regard the flowers and intuit they were not sent in the spirit of irony. Despite my review, Rob Schneider was moved to make a kind and generous gesture, one person to another.” Mr. Ebert also observed that he prefers to write a positive review of a good movie rather than a negative review of a bad movie and that he hoped that Mr. Schneider’s next movie will be good.<sup>122</sup>

### **“Isn’t That Classy?”**

After Elizabeth Taylor gained weight, Joan Rivers made jokes about her, but when Ms. Rivers’ husband, Edgar Rosenberg, was in a coma, Ms. Taylor sent flowers to the hospital. After the flowers arrived, Ms. Rivers said, “Isn’t that classy? Isn’t that lovely?”<sup>123</sup>

### **Newman’s Own Profits are Not Newman’s**

Paul Newman and his friend A.E. Hotchner figured out a great way to raise money for charity. They started Newman’s Own in 1982, sold salad dressing, paid taxes on the profits, and then donated the profits that were left over to charity. Since then, several more food products have been added, and the company has donated over \$200 million to various charities. Because many of the letters requesting help came from families with a child suffering from cancer, Mr. Newman decided to help those children. He started the Hole in the Wall Gang Camp, which is named after the gang his character headed in the movie *Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid*. Each year, children with serious illnesses stay at the nonprofit camp for free, and they do the things that children do at any camp: swim, fish, play sports, and go horseback riding. Of course, the camp has an infirmary, just like other camps. One of the campers named the infirmary the O.K. Corral “because it’s okay to go there.” Each year, Mr. Newman took time out from his acting career and from Newman’s Own to spend a day or two with the campers.<sup>124</sup>

### **Hattie McDaniel: African-American Oscar Winner**

With her portrayal as a Mammy in *Gone with the Wind*, Hattie McDaniel became the first African-American woman ever to win an Oscar. This 1940 win was a big step for blacks in the United States, but Ms. McDaniel was criticized because her movie roles consisted of maids and Mammies. Of course, those were almost the only roles offered to black women back then. As Ms. McDaniel pointed out, “It’s better to get \$7,000 a week for playing a servant than \$7 a week for being one.” In her private life, she did much to help other African Americans. During World War II, she organized entertainment for black troops. In 1945, she filed a lawsuit to stop segregated neighborhoods in Los Angeles—her lawsuit went all the way to the Supreme Court. She won, she kept her house in a formerly all-white neighborhood, and she set a legal

precedent against segregated neighborhoods that helped other African Americans get housing in neighborhoods of their choice.<sup>125</sup>

### **Horned-Rimmed Eyeglasses**

Harold Lloyd's silent-film persona was of a seemingly ordinary man who was capable of great daring when necessary. On camera, Mr. Lloyd wore horned-rimmed eyeglasses without lenses (so that light would not reflect off them). When the glasses broke, he tried to get them fixed, but the shopkeeper could not repair them. Therefore, the shopkeeper wrote to the distributor in New York. Out of gratitude for the vast amount of positive publicity that Mr. Lloyd's comedies had given to the horned-rimmed eyeglasses, the manufacturer sent him 28 free pairs.<sup>126</sup>

### **Working for UNICEF**

In 1988, Audrey Hepburn began her five years of work with UNICEF. (She was a goodwill ambassador for UNICEF until her death in 1993.) As a goodwill ambassador, Ms. Hepburn visited such countries as Bangladesh, El Salvador, Ethiopia, the Sudan, and Vietnam. Her role for UNICEF was as a lure for the media. Because she was famous and had been reclusive in her later years, the media were willing to interview her about terrible conditions in third-world countries; without Ms. Hepburn, the media might not have been as willing to write about those conditions. Ms. Hepburn felt so close to UNICEF because she had suffered as a child from the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands. When the Netherlands was freed, she received food from the UN.<sup>127</sup>

### **“Your Place is with Your Wife”**

When actor Walter Slezak's wife was giving birth to their first child, he was scheduled to shoot an important movie scene with 350 extras. He called his boss, Charlie Koerner, told him his situation, and asked if he could come in late. Mr. Koerner replied, “Your place is with your wife. Stay at the hospital.” Mr. Koerner then paid the extras and told them to report again to work on a different day.<sup>128</sup>

### **“I Cannot Support Your Government”**

Marlene Dietrich was, of course, German, and the Nazis wanted her to make films for them in Germany. Several Nazi officers visited her in France and offered her enormous rewards to return to Germany—a fabulous salary, her choice of directors, and her choice of films. She turned them down, saying that she could not support a government that persecuted Jews and intellectuals. Instead, on 5 March 1937, she became a citizen of the United States. In addition, she devoted herself to entertaining in the USO, selling war bonds, and helping such refugees as Max Copley, Fritz Lang, and Billy Wilder get started in Hollywood.<sup>129</sup>

### **“Gonna Show This to the Grandkids”**

B-movie actor Bruce Campbell, star of the *Evil Dead* movies, once worked with craft service worker Ron Webber. A craft service worker fixes the coffee, makes sure food is available for actors and crew—and cleans up horse droppings! Mr. Campbell discovered that long ago Mr. Webber had acted in a bit part on TV's *Lost in Space* during which he had lifted a man over his head. As a surprise, Mr. Campbell located a videotape of the episode (this was before such videotapes were widely available) and showed it to everyone on the set, and then he gave the videotape to a very happy Mr. Webber, who said, “Gonna show this to the grandkids.”<sup>130</sup>

## **Shredding Paris Hilton**

People who point out the absurdities of life do good deeds. One such absurdity is the emphasis on celebrity “news” when so much real news needs to be reported. One person who rebelled against celebrity “news” is Mika Brzezinski. On 26 June 2007, on MSNBC, Ms. Brzezinski was supposed to lead off with a story about Paris Hilton, who is most famous for starring in a sex tape. Ms. Brzezinski was shocked that the Paris Hilton story was the lead story on what was supposed to be a real news program, and she tried to use a cigarette lighter to set fire to the story. Unfortunately, the cigarette lighter didn’t work, and her co-host took the story from her. Later, Ms. Brzezinski’s news director put the story in front of her again, expecting her to read it. This time, Ms. Brzezinski took the story to a paper shredder—in full view of the news cameras—and shredded it.<sup>131</sup>

## **THEATER**

### **Yiddish Jokes**

By 1959, the blacklist against so-called “Communist” entertainers began to be broken when a play called *The World of Sholem Aleichem* was shown on public television. (Mr. Aleichem was a writer whose stories formed the basis for *Fiddler on the Roof*.) Its cast consisted of many blacklisted actors, including Zero Mostel and his friend Jack Gilford. While rehearsing, Mr. Mostel was kind to actress Nancy Walker, the only non-Jew in the cast. During rehearsals Mr. Mostel and Ms. Walker would lunch together and he would speak continually in a thick Jewish accent and tell Yiddish jokes. Ms. Walker told him, “I could be the dumbest woman in the world, but I’d know enough to thank you for teaching me the right inflections during those lunches.”<sup>132</sup>

### **Keeping a Fellow Player from Being Embarrassed**

On the first day of rehearsal for *Fiddler on the Roof*, Zero Mostel went through the entire rehearsal without ever looking at the script or asking for help from a prompter—the entire cast applauded. At a later rehearsal, a cast member had trouble remembering his lines, and so Zero began to ask the prompter for help with his own lines simply to make the other actor feel less embarrassed.<sup>133</sup>

### **Shivering on a Cold Stage**

Theatrical director Tyrone Guthrie could show great kindness to actors and actresses. At a dress rehearsal of *A Midsummer Night’s Dream* at the Old Vic in the bitterly cold winter of 1939, Dorothy Hyson, who was playing Titania, was forced to lie shivering on the cold stage. She heard “Psst! Psst!” and looked up—from the wings Mr. Guthrie was pushing a hot water bottle to her.<sup>134</sup>

### **“I am a Player”**

At one time, actors and actresses—aka players—were looked down upon as being of low moral character. Early Shakespearean actress Dora Jordan once paid the debt of a poor widow who had been thrown into debtors’ prison with her small children. The widow thanked her, and Ms. Jordan gave her some money. Witnessing the scene was a Methodist preacher who praised

Ms. Jordan without knowing who she was. Ms. Jordan knew that the Methodists of her day looked down upon players in the theater, so she said, “You won’t like me when I tell you what I am. . . . I am a player. I know you’ve heard of me. I am Mrs. Jordan.” The preacher hesitated a moment, remembered the good deed that he had just seen her do, and replied, “Thy calling matters but little. If thy soul upbraid thee not, the Lord forbid I should. He has given thee a large portion of His spirit.” He then kindly walked her to her home.<sup>135</sup>

### **Promptness at Rehearsals**

Sir Henry Irving was a kind and generous man, but he expected his players to be prompt at rehearsals. One day, Ethyl Barrymore arrived late at a rehearsal, but she explained that her grandmother had just died. Sir Henry replied, “Go home, my dear. No rehearsal for you today.” Because of actions such as this, Ms. Barrymore always regarded Sir Henry affectionately.<sup>136</sup>

### **Taking Care of the Cats**

When the great 19th-century actor Sir Henry Irving discovered an old woman who needed money to survive but who couldn’t work, he would hire her to take care of the cats in his theater. Later, he was going to hire an old woman to take care of the cats, but then he discovered that he had already hired three old women to take care of the cats. Therefore, he hired this old woman to take care of the three old women who took care of the cats.<sup>137</sup>

### **Great Theater for Those Who Cannot Afford It**

In ancient Greece, plays by such masters as Aeschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes were very popular and usually sold out. Attending the theater could have been the privilege of only the rich. However, the great Greek statesman Pericles set up a government fund to ensure that the poor could also get tickets to the theater.<sup>138</sup>

### **“Don’t Say Where You Got It”**

The 19th-century actor Edwin Forrest did many good deeds in his life. He once overheard an actor lamenting that he had been given a good role in another city, but he didn’t have the money to pay the train fare there. Mr. Forrest gave him the money and told him, “Don’t say where you got it.” A man once sent him a note saying that he was ill and needed financial help. Mr. Forrest immediately sent him \$100. Mr. Forrest also made an arrangement with his grocer. If anyone needed food but was unable to pay for it, the grocer was to give them the food and put the expense on Mr. Forrest’s account.<sup>139</sup>

### **“I Have Not Tasted Bread in Three Days!”**

While acting the part of Jane Shore, Edward IV’s mistress who was persecuted by Richard III, Sarah Siddons cried out the line, “I have not tasted bread in three days!” Hearing this line, a little girl in the audience called out, “Madam! Do take my orange, if you please!”<sup>140</sup>

### **“I Am a Very Silly Old Lady”**

Ellen Terry was a much-loved Shakespearian actress. When she was nearly 80 years old, she played Portia, but forgot the words to the “quality of mercy” speech. She struggled to remember, could not, and then said to the audience, “I am a very silly old lady, and I cannot remember what I have to say.” The audience cheerfully shouted out the words to the speech, and Ms. Terry continued with her performance.<sup>141</sup>

## EDUCATION

### **“Please, God, Try to Forgive Those People”**

When American schools were first desegregated, African-American children sometimes had to be escorted by federal marshals past mobs of white people who screamed racial epithets at them. In New Orleans, one little African-American girl, Ruby Bridges, used to climb out of the federal marshal’s car, bow her head for a moment, and then walk with the federal marshal into her school. When she was asked why she bowed her head, Ruby said, “I’m saying a little prayer. I’m saying, ‘Please, God, try to forgive those people. Because even if they say those bad things, they don’t know what they’re doing. So You could forgive them, just like You did those folks a long time ago when they said terrible things about You.’”<sup>142</sup>

### **A Sign from Heaven**

Teaching well is a good deed in itself. Sufis teach through telling stories, such as this one: A man was walking in the forest when he saw a fox with no legs. “I wonder how the fox is able to live,” he thought. He stayed in the forest and watched. A tiger carried its kill near the fox and then began to eat. After the tiger had eaten, the fox ate the remains of the kill. The next day, exactly the same thing happened. “This is a sign from heaven,” thought the man. “I will imitate the fox and trust in God to feed me.” A few days went by, and the man became faint with hunger. Then God spoke to him: “Don’t imitate the fox; imitate the tiger.”<sup>143</sup>

### **“Get Rid of What is Bothering You”**

In high school, a chemistry teacher noticed that a student was in a bad mood and upset, so he stopped his lecture and asked the student to carry a message for him to the principal’s office. Outside the classroom, the chemistry teacher explained that he didn’t have a message, but that he was giving the student a “free” pass to go anywhere in the school: “Take the time to sit quietly and get rid of what is bothering you. I trust you to use this pass sensibly.” The student used the pass to speak to his guidance counselor, and then he thanked the chemistry teacher for his understanding.<sup>144</sup>

### **Teaching by Example**

Arthur Jerome Wright, the father of Marian Wright Edelman, believed that service is the rent that one pays for being alive. He was an African American and a Baptist minister at Shiloh Baptist Church in Bennettsville, South Carolina, and when he saw a need, he did his best to meet it. For example, no playground for African-American children existed in Bennettsville, so he built one behind his church. African-American teenagers had nowhere to have fun and just hang out, so he built a canteen behind his church. No rest home for aged African Americans existed, so he started one near his church. In short, by example, he taught his children, “If you don’t like the way the world is, you change it. You have an obligation to change it. You just do it, one step at a time.” In 1973, Ms. Edelman founded the Children’s Defense Fund, which lobbies politicians to pass legislation to help children.<sup>145</sup>

### **“I Don’t Think We Have Enough”**



At a store, Ohio University student Kimberlee Eichhorn was standing in line behind a little boy and a little girl who plopped 20 pennies and a bunch of candy on the counter. The clerk said, "That'll be \$1.20." The little boy looked at the little girl and said, "I don't think we have enough." (Ms. Eichhorn gave them the dollar.)<sup>146</sup>

## FAMILY AND FRIENDS

### A Gruff Voice

Christian writer Dale Hanson Bourke once traveled on an airplane with Chase, her young son. Also on the flight was a Cambodian family who had all their scanty possessions with them. Seated behind Ms. Bourke and her son was a person with a gruff voice who complained more than once about having to share a flight with children and “smelly foreigners.” For a while, Chase played with his toys, including a favorite train. His mother noticed that the Cambodian children didn’t have any toys and so suggested that Chase share his toys with them. Chase, however, believed that the Cambodian children must have toys in their bags, and he was very surprised to learn from his mother that they didn’t have any toys with them—or even at home. So he gave them a few toys to play with, pleasing them very much, and then he also gave them his favorite toy train. This time, the now familiar gruff voice behind them said, “You’ve got a fine boy there.”<sup>147</sup>

### Helping During the Great Depression

During the Great Depression, many people lost their farms, animals, and other possessions after banks foreclosed on their loans. Sometimes, friends and neighbors would help the people who had lost their farm. They would attend the auction of the animals on the foreclosed farm and deliberately keep the prices down, paying a quarter for a horse or a dime for a cow and giving the animals back to their original owners. Here’s another example of people helping their neighbors out during the Great Depression. In Omaha, Nebraska, the family of Ora Glass, like other families, was short of money. Since he had small children, he needed milk, although he had no money to pay for it. However, his children never lacked for milk. The milkman talked to the milk company, got permission to continue the milk deliveries to Mr. Glass on credit, and then told Mr. Glass, “You need this, you’ve always paid, and that’s the way it’s gonna be.”<sup>148</sup>

### Milking a Seventh Cow

Early in the 20th century, Emma Washa and her husband, Frank, had a farm with 13 cows in Wisconsin. They shared the milking duties together, and because Emma knew how hard her husband worked, she tried to milk six cows faster than her husband, so she could also milk a seventh cow.<sup>149</sup>

### Mother Jones

Few people have done more for working Americans than union organizer Mother Jones. In 1903, Mother Jones attempted to draw attention to the children working dangerous jobs at mills in Philadelphia for little pay and long hours. In fact, some children’s hands had been cut off by heavy machinery at work. She held meetings, gave speeches, and displayed children’s mutilated limbs to Philadelphia citizens—but the Philadelphia newspapers would not report on what she was saying. Eventually, Mother Jones learned that the Philadelphia mill owners also owned stock in the Philadelphia newspapers, so they were censoring the newspapers. Therefore, Mother Jones started inviting the representatives of New York newspapers to the Philadelphia meetings and speeches, and she showed them the mutilated limbs of the children working in the mills. The people who owned mills in Philadelphia did not own these newspapers, and these newspapers printed the truth.<sup>150</sup>

### **Joyce Grenfell's Wedding**

When English entertainer Joyce Grenfell got married, some of the wedding guests were her mother's special friends. One was a toothless taxicab driver who often waited for her mother to finish dining at the Berkeley Hotel and then drove her home. Another was a one-legged gardenia-seller from whom her mother often bought a flower—and sometimes the man's entire tray of flowers, thus allowing him to go home early.<sup>151</sup>

### **Kind and Generous Poor People**

Many poor people are very capable of kindness and generosity. As a young man, Jack Gantos, the author of the Newbery Honor book *Joey Pigza Loses Control*, lived in a welfare motel whose proprietor was named after her ancestor, Davy Crockett. Davy was quite a woman, and she baked cookies for Jack and left them in his apartment, and she never called the police on any of her residents, even when they got rowdy. (Occasionally, some Seminole Native Americans would get drunk and order the white people to move away.) When Jack moved out, he gave Davy a gift he had found in a thrift shop: an autographed photograph of Fess Parker, an actor who had played the roles of Davy Crockett and Daniel Boone. Davy said, "I love it! You always have a place here, so keep in touch." (Lots of his friends were afraid of Jack's neighbors, but Jack kept bags of candy in his room so he could give treats to the kids who lived in the motel.)<sup>152</sup>

### **Comfort from a One-Year-Old**

Clara Null was having a hard day, and after putting her one-year-old in his high chair, she suddenly started crying. Her one-year-old took the pacifier out of his mouth and put it in her mouth.<sup>153</sup>

## **CHRISTMAS**

### **"There Ain't a Dime in Our House"**

One Christmas, Sue, the young daughter of country comedian Jerry Clower, told him that she had been to see Santa Claus in a department store, and a little girl in line ahead of her had told Santa, "There ain't a dime in our house. We ain't got a penny. And my mother said we wasn't going to get nothing for Christmas." Mr. Clower said, "Darling, what was her name? Let's go and find her." They did. They bought a Christmas tree and decorations for the family, they bought the little girl a doll, and they left money at a grocery store for the little girl's family to come in and buy food all during the holiday season.<sup>154</sup>

### **"What Kind of Deal Can We Make?"**

Comedian Lou Costello was capable of great kindness. As Christmas approached, he would buy huge amounts of food, sometimes going into a grocery store and saying, "I'm going to spend \$1,000 here. What kind of deal can we make?" He would make up a list of needy families, and hire someone who wouldn't be recognized to make the deliveries of food on Christmas Eve. When he read in the newspaper about a family that was having very hard times, he would send a check to pay for hospital bills or to pay the house mortgage. When Mr.

Costello was honored on Ralph Edwards' *This is Your Life*, Mr. Edwards brought on the show two people whom Mr. Costello's charity had saved from physical handicaps.<sup>155</sup>

### **Orchids for a Botched Operation**

When architect Julia Morgan needed an emergency mastoidectomy (the removal of her inner ear), her doctor made a mistake and severed a facial muscle that resulted in one side of her face sagging. Afterward, she would not eat with the guests at San Simeon—William Randolph Hearst's estate, which she had designed and was continuing to design. She said, "The face has not yet regained its normal form. For an architect, it is more or less embarrassing to present so unsymmetrical an appearance!" The doctor was embarrassed by his mistake and never sent her a bill, but Ms. Morgan sent orchids to his house each Christmas because the doctor had once told her that his wife liked orchids.<sup>156</sup>

### **"My Name Won't Help the Toys Any"**

In 1917, while on a walk with Eddie Cantor, Will Rogers walked up to the Good Fellow Fund window at the *Detroit Free Press* and donated \$1,000 (in year 2000 dollars, that's over \$11,000) to buy children some Christmas presents. When the woman at the window asked for his name, he said, "My name won't help the toys any," and walked away.<sup>157</sup>

### **Cleaning Up a Tenement**

When he was 13 years old, Jacob August Riis became aware of an old, run-down tenement called Rag Hall in Denmark that was filled with poor families—and with rats. Jacob's Christmas present had been a silver coin, and he gave the coin to the head of the poorest family in Rag Hall with the request that the money be spent cleaning up the tenement. The man whitewashed the tenement, and Jacob destroyed the rats' nests. Later, Jacob moved to New York City, where he became a crime reporter whose articles drew attention to and helped solve the problems of people living in the slums.<sup>158</sup>

### **Lunch on Christmas**

Ralph Nader's father, Nathra, ran a restaurant. His one day off a year was supposed to be Christmas, but each Christmas he went to his restaurant around 11 a.m. and spent approximately three hours serving lunch to elderly people who no longer had families and who ate lunch at the restaurant every day. Nathra ran his restaurant from 1925 to 1969. During that time, he fed many poor people for free, especially during the Great Depression, when hungry people sometimes knocked on doors to beg for a meal. When that happened at the Nader home, Ralph's mother always told the hungry person to go to the family restaurant, where they could get a hot meal for free. In addition, Nathra did an impressive good deed during World War II. Above the restaurant was a dentist's office operated by Dr. Henry Garbus. When Dr. Garbus was called to do his military duty, Nathra kept the office for him, rent free, for almost three years. When Dr. Garbus returned from his military service, Nathra handed him the keys to the office.<sup>159</sup>

## **HOLOCAUST**

### **Disobeying a Direct Order of His Government**

During the Holocaust, the Portuguese government decided to stop allowing asylum to Jews, and therefore it ordered its consuls not to issue visas to Jews. Aristides de Sousa Mendes, the Portuguese consul in Bordeaux, France, disagreed with the order. Instead, he believed that the Constitution of Portugal offered asylum to anyone seeking it. Therefore, he disobeyed a direct order from his government and continued to give visas to all Jews who asked for them. The Portuguese government recalled Mr. Sousa Mendes, and he was forced to leave Bordeaux. However, he stopped at Bayonne, France, where Jews desperately seeking visas besieged the office of the vice-consul. Despite the desperateness of the Jews, the vice-consul refused to issue any visas. Because a consul outranks a vice-consul, Mr. Sousa Mendes was able to take over the vice-consul's office and issue hundreds more visas. Forced to move on yet again, he stopped at the Spanish border to issue yet more visas before finally returning to Portugal.<sup>160</sup>

### **Rescuing a Jewish Infant**

During World War II, Marion van Binsbergen rescued a Jewish infant by taking it by train to a town in northern Holland. Once she arrived in the town, she learned that the person to whom she was supposed to deliver the infant had been taken away by the Nazis. She rested in the home of a man and his wife, and when she woke up from a nap, she found his wife taking care of the infant. The man and his wife decided to keep the infant, so they told their neighbors that Ms. van Binsbergen had given birth to the infant out of wedlock and they were going to adopt it.<sup>161</sup>

### **Saving a Jewish Mother's Infant**

When the Nazis began liquidating the Jewish ghetto of Krakow, Poland, a Jewish mother realized that she and her infant would almost certainly die soon. She begged a blonde Catholic Polish woman to take her infant and save it. The blonde woman did take the infant, but a neighbor informed the police, who took the blonde woman in for questioning. The police captain asked the blonde woman, "This is not your baby, is it? This is a Jewish child, isn't it?" The blonde woman acted as if she were angry and told the police, "You should be ashamed of yourselves. Do you call yourselves Poles? Do you call yourselves gentlemen? There is one man sitting in this office who is the father of this child, but he stoops so low that instead of admitting paternity, he would rather see his child labeled a Jew and exterminated!" The baby's life was saved.<sup>162</sup>

### **"You Should Keep Helping People"**

During World War II, Malka Csizmadia helped many Jews in Hungary by taking their letters out from behind a space that was enclosed by barbed wire and mailing them. She also brought them such items as newspapers, paper, and envelopes. Her entire family became involved in bribing the guard, so that Jews could go through a hole under the fence and come to her house to listen to the radio. (As long as the Jews returned that night, it was OK with the bribed guard.) Some people figured out what she was doing, and once a German even told the four-and-a-half-foot-tall Malka, "You're small in size, but not up here [pointing to his head]. War is terrible. I haven't seen my children in five years. You should keep helping people."<sup>163</sup>

### **Rescuing the Drowning**

During World War II in Hungary, the Arrow Cross, an anti-Semitic military group, used to execute Jews by taking them to the Danube River, tying three Jews together, shooting the Jew in the middle and then pushing them into the river so that the dead Jew would weigh down the

other two Jews, who would drown. One day, Raoul Wallenberg asked for people who could swim to go with him to the river at night. They stayed downstream, out of the sight of the Arrow Cross, and as the river swept people toward them, they rescued them. That night, they saved 50 lives.<sup>164</sup>

### **A Bill of Lading**

During the Holocaust, Oskar Schindler saved over 1,000 Jews. One day, he inspected the bill of lading of a trainload of Jews—who were treated as if they were cattle, except that cattle were treated better. He saw that no destination was written on the bill of lading, so he wrote the name of a town near his factory on it. He then took the trainload of Jews to the dormitories at his factory, where his wife nursed them back to health. The Jews stayed at Mr. Schindler's factory, where were other Jews whom Mr. Schindler had saved, and they survived the war.<sup>165</sup>

### **Bluffing the Nazis**

Giorgio Perlasca, an Italian fascist, became a rescuer of Jews during the Holocaust. During the Spanish Civil War, he fought for the fascist General Francisco Franco, and for his services he received Spanish citizenship. While living in Budapest, he witnessed a Nazi killing a Jewish child, and he decided to do what he could to help the Jews. In late 1944, the Spanish envoy left Budapest, and Mr. Perlasca told everyone that he was the envoy's replacement, even though he wasn't. He then worked to set up safe houses for Jews, so that they would be protected by the government of Spain. When several Hungarian Nazis tried to take some Jews from one of his safe houses, Mr. Perlasca told the Nazis that if they took the Jews, the Spanish government would immediately arrest 3,000 Hungarians in Spain. This was pure bluff, but it worked and the lives of the Jews were saved.<sup>166</sup>

### **Righteous Among the Nations**

The Dutch village of Nieuwlande, which had only 117 residents, is recognized as Righteous Among the Nations. During the Holocaust, every house hid one or more Jews. In addition, in France, the residents of a small town, Le Chambon-Sur-Lignon, rescued 5,000 Jews. Again, the small town is recognized as Righteous Among the Nations.<sup>167</sup>

## **RABBIS**

### **Freeing a Calf**

Rabbi Israel Salanter failed to appear in the synagogue one Eve of Atonement because he had found a calf trapped in some brush and had freed it and returned it to his neighbor. When he was criticized for this by people who felt that he should have been in the synagogue praying, he replied that God was called "Merciful One" and an act of mercy was also a prayer.<sup>168</sup>

### **Yom Kippur**

On Yom Kippur, the devout of Berdichev waited in the synagogue for Rabbi Levi Itzchok to arrive, but he never did. Long after sunset, the good rabbi was discovered in a simple dwelling, rocking a baby to sleep. He had been going to the synagogue when he heard the crying of the baby with no one to attend it, and so he had stopped to take care of it. "Apparently, the baby's

parents had gone to the synagogue,” he said. “They would have done better to remain at home.”<sup>169</sup>

### **The Blowing of the Shofar**

The Chazon Ish once ordered that the shofar be blown immediately after the reading of the Torah on Rosh Hashanah—without the usual break for prayers or the recitation of the psalm Lamnatze’ach. Afterward, he explained that he had heard a son begging his seriously ill father to eat, but that the father had replied, “On Rosh Hashanah, I have never eaten before the sounding of the shofar.”<sup>170</sup>

### **Passover Kindness**

On the eve of Passover, a Jew came to Rabbi Akiva Eger of Posen to ask if it would be permissible to substitute four cups of milk for the four cups of wine to be used at the Passover Seder. Surprised at the request, the rabbi asked, “Why do you ask? Are you ill?” The man replied, “No, but I can’t afford to buy wine.” The rabbi then gave some money to the man, saying, “It is forbidden to substitute milk for the wine. Take this money and buy some wine for the Seder.” Later, the rabbi’s wife asked why he had given so much money to the man—much more than was needed to buy wine. The rabbi replied, “The man didn’t have money to buy wine for the Seder, so he couldn’t have had money to buy meat or even unleavened bread. With the money I gave him, he will be able to buy what he needs to observe Passover properly.”<sup>171</sup>

### **A Problematic Doorknob**

Rabbi Joseph Zundel gave freely to beggars. After noticing one day that the door to his house did not open easily when beggars turned the doorknob, he immediately repaired it.<sup>172</sup>

### **An Impoverished Rabbinic Scholar**

While raising money for an impoverished rabbinic scholar, Rabbi Nissen Telushkin withheld any information that would lead to the discovery of the name of the scholar. Rabbi Eliezer Silver of Cincinnati sent Rabbi Telushkin a signed blank check, along with this note: “Since you are the one person totally familiar with the circumstances and identity of the recipient, only you know the proper sum to fill in.”<sup>173</sup>

### **A Joking Rabbi**

Rabbi Israel Salanter once spent some time joking with a common man who seemed illiterate. This shocked observers, who knew that Rabbi Israel did not waste his time. Later, they learned that the man who seemed illiterate had suffered misfortunes, and that Rabbi Israel was attempting to cheer him up, at least for a short time.<sup>174</sup>

### **“How Much Did R’ Akiva Donate?”**

A rabbi traveled about collecting money to help young married couples set up in their own house. He met R’ Akiva of Amsterdam, who made a generous donation and then told him to travel to Frankfort, see Baron Rothschild, and tell him how much money he, R’ Akiva, had donated. Though loath to do this, because it seemed like R’ Akiva was boasting, the rabbi did as he was asked to do. Baron Rothschild understood what was upsetting the rabbi, so he set him at ease, saying, “Do not worry. R’ Akiva and I have an agreement. He knows that I am

very busy and am unable to take the time to find out whether those who come to me represent worthy causes or not. R' Akiva has taken it upon himself that whenever he finds someone worthy he will let me know how much he gave, and I will give the man ten times that amount.”<sup>175</sup>

### **A Neighbor with Expensive Tastes**

Maruka engaged in charity. Before each Day of Atonement, he gave money to his son to give to a poor neighbor. One day, the son returned home, angry, and said that he had not given the money to the neighbor because he had found the neighbor drinking old wine. Maruka said merely that the neighbor must have been well off once because he had expensive tastes, and so he would give the neighbor twice as much money as he had been giving.<sup>176</sup>

### **“I’m Sorry It’s Not a Major Sum”**

Rabbi Shlomo Carlebach did many good deeds in his life and gave away much of the money he made. One day, a man who was down on his luck—laid off, and with a family of six children and a pregnant wife—came to one of his concerts and talked to him after the concert about the problems he was having. Rabbi Shlomo took a check from his pocket, endorsed it, and gave it to the man, saying, “I’m sorry it’s not a major sum, but I hope it will help you out temporarily.” The man was embarrassed but grateful to receive the check, and when he looked at it later, he discovered the check was for \$3,000!<sup>177</sup>

### **Kindness to a Beggar—and Toll Booth Workers**

Rabbi Aaron Kotler was considerate of other people. A beggar once stood near the entrance of the good rabbi’s synagogue, and Rabbi Kotler gave the beggar money twice—once as he entered the synagogue, and once as he left the synagogue. Why did he give money twice? Because someone might see him not give money to the beggar and conclude that he or she also ought not to give money to the beggar. In addition, Rabbi Kotler advised people who drove on toll roads to go through the toll booths that were run by people instead of the ones that were run by machines. Why? Because the people who ran toll booths needed someone to talk to, if only for a brief time.<sup>178</sup>

### **“What Will You Give to the Poor?”**

Nachman Grodner, the rabbi of Grodno, was known for being humble and helping the poor. In the synagogue, he performed humble tasks such as cleaning up and lighting the stove. Because of his many duties, he was forced to collect money for the poor only at night. Often, he went to a tavern, where he made jokes among the gamblers and asked for part of their winnings to help the poor. One night, he asked a cardplayer what he would give to the poor, and the cardplayer hit him. Rabbi Grodner said, “You’ve given me something. Now what will you give to the poor?” The astonished cardplayer made a sizable donation.<sup>179</sup>

### **A Pair of Shoes**

As the Rabbi of Wuerzburg was lecturing on the Talmud, a poor man came to him and asked for a pair of shoes. The good rabbi stopped lecturing and gave him a pair of his own shoes. Afterward, one of his students pointed out that the shoes he had given the beggar were new, and asked why he hadn’t given the beggar a pair of old shoes. The rabbi replied, “The poor man already has torn shoes. I should give him only the best.”<sup>180</sup>



## RELIGION

### **Giving the Torah Out in the Open**

According to the Midrash, God had a good reason for giving the Torah while the Jews were wandering in the wilderness. If God had given the Torah to the Jews when they were in Israel, then the Jews would have kept the Torah for themselves, saying to all other nations, “You have no share in it.” Therefore, God gave the Torah to the Jews while they were in the wilderness, out in the open, where everyone could see, and so anyone who wants a share of the Torah can receive it.<sup>181</sup>

### **“I Didn’t Ask Him if He was Jewish”**

Zero Mostel, star of *The Producers* and *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum*, was Jewish—as so many comedians are. He had an enormous respect for his father, Israel, who used to bring hungry men home with him to eat with the family. One day, one of the children asked, “Why did you invite this person to eat with us? He isn’t Jewish.” Israel replied, “I didn’t ask him if he was Jewish; I asked him if he was hungry.”<sup>182</sup>

### **Food, Famine, and War**

Monsignor Angelo Roncalli was Apostolic Delegate to Greece at a time of famine and war. One day, the leader of an emergency famine relief center told him about an Athenian merchant who was selling food at fantastically high prices. Monsignor Roncalli tracked down the merchant, forced open the door to the warehouse where the merchant was hiding, and threatened him with physical violence. The merchant decided to sell the food at much fairer prices. Later, Monsignor Angelo Roncalli became Pope John XXIII.<sup>183</sup>

### **A Gift of a Pen**

Pope John XXIII had very few worldly goods. On his deathbed, he gave his pen to his physician, saying, “Take it as a sign of my devotion. You have done so much for me, and I have nothing here to repay you for all your care and devotion. Please take it. It’s almost new. I’ve hardly used it.”<sup>184</sup>

### **A Celebratory Banquet**

When Mother Teresa won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1979, a celebratory banquet was scheduled for her in Oslo, Norway. However, she asked that the banquet be cancelled and that she be given the money that was budgeted for it. Mother Teresa sent the \$7,000 back to Calcutta, India, where it fed 400 people for a year.<sup>185</sup>

### **“I Have Spent Three Days Without Eating Any Sugar”**

During a shortage of sugar in Calcutta, a little boy, who was only three or four years old, and his parents came to see Mother Teresa and to give her a small packet of sugar. The little boy told her, “I have spent three days without eating any sugar. Take it. This is for your children.”<sup>186</sup>

### **Giving Joan a Cross**

In 1431, just before English soldiers burned the French heroine Joan of Arc at the stake, she begged to be given a cross. An Englishman took wood from the end of a stick, and made a small cross, which he gave to her. She kissed it and began to pray, and then she was executed while she was still praying. She spoke her last word when she cried out, “Jesus.” In 1920, the Catholic Church recognized her merit and made her Saint Joan.<sup>187</sup>

### **“We Lepers”**

Father Damien served the lepers at Molokai during the 19th century. After 12 years of service, he too became a leper. He informed the lepers at a Sunday Mass. Instead of saying, “My brethren,” as he usually did, he said, “We lepers.”<sup>188</sup>

### **“There is But *One* Master; and He Who is Your Master is My Master”**

Early in the history of the state of New York, slavery was legal, but that changed in 1799 and the early 1800s. First, the state legislature declared free all slaves born after 4 July 1799. However, the freed slaves still had to work as unpaid servants for their masters for many years—the boys until they were 29-year-old men, and the girls until they were 24-year-old women. In 1817, New York passed another law declaring that all slaves over the age of 28 were to be freed by July 4, 1827. A slave owner named John Dumont recognized that one of his slaves, who was named Isabella, would be free in ten years. However, he promised to free her one year early if she continued to work hard for him. She did continue to work hard, even after injuring her right hand. However, after nine years had passed, when Isabella went to Dumont and asked to be freed, he refused to free her, claiming that her injured right hand had kept her from working hard for him. Isabella wanted the freedom she had earned, so she took her infant daughter, walked away from Dumont’s farm and went to the farm of Levi Rowe, a good man who was unfortunately very ill and unable to help her. However, he sent her to Isaac and Maria VanWagener. The VanWageners opposed slavery, were members of the Dutch Reformed Church, and allowed Isabella to stay at their house. When Dumont realized that Isabella was gone, he went after her and tracked her to the VanWageners’ house. The VanWageners offered to buy Isabella and her daughter for \$25, which Dumont accepted. Isabella thought at first that the VanWageners had become her new masters, but Mr. VanWagener told her, “There is but *one* Master; and He Who is your Master is my Master.” Isabella realized that Mr. VanWagener meant that God was her only Master and that she was finally free. Later, Isabella took a new name that she made famous: Sojourner Truth.<sup>189</sup>

### **Money for College**

In 1885, W.E.B. DuBois wanted to go to college, but he lacked the necessary money. Fortunately, the Reverend C.C. Painter recognized Mr. DuBois’ intellectual gifts, and he worked with several churches to raise money for Mr. DuBois. In all, they raised \$100—a lot of money back then. Mr. DuBois became the first African American to get a Ph.D. from Harvard, and he became a noted intellectual and civil rights leader.<sup>190</sup>

### **“A Welcoming Place for Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual People”**

Gay men and lesbians can become ministers in such denominations as the Society of Friends, the United Church of Christ, and the Unitarian Universalists. Many congregations encourage gay men and lesbians to worship with them. In fact, the Unitarian Universalists have been

known to advertise their church as “A Welcoming Place for Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual People.”<sup>191</sup>

### **“We Must Not Return Violence Under Any Condition”**

In January 1956, while Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was away from home and busy working in the Civil Rights movement, racists bombed his parsonage in Montgomery, Alabama. His daughter was asleep in a back bedroom, and his wife and a family friend were in the living room. His wife heard something land on the front porch, and she and her friend ran toward the back of the house. Fortunately, no one was hurt when the bomb exploded, shattering windows and spraying glass slivers into the living room. When Dr. King arrived home, he found standing outside his house a group of people who were very angry about the bombing and who wanted revenge. However, Dr. King calmed them down, saying, “We must not return violence under any condition. I know this is difficult advice to follow, especially since we have been the victims of no less than ten bombings. But this is the way of Christ.”<sup>192</sup>

### **Is the Bill Genuine?**

Andrew Carnegie was a tremendously wealthy man who sometimes visited churches while traveling to inspect his steel mills. He was very impressed with one plain-speaking preacher at a church he had never visited before, so he made a large donation in the offering plate. When the total of the offering was announced, the preacher said, “The collection today is at least \$2.31—but if the bill put in the offering plate by the stranger is genuine, the collection today is \$102.31.”<sup>193</sup>

### **The Gamblers’ Church**

In 1850, the Reverend Edward Fontaine, an Episcopal preacher, went to Austin, Texas. He wanted to construct a church building, but the faithful were not forthcoming with tithes. One Sunday morning Reverend Fontaine walked into the Swisher Saloon, where he began to talk to the gamblers. Being a good conversationalist, he entertained them for some time and then invited them to Sunday morning services, beginning immediately. The gamblers liked Reverend Fontaine and followed him to the area where services were being held and worshipped with him. A few weeks later, after making further appeals to the faithful for money to build a church—and getting nowhere—Reverend Fontaine went to his gambler friends, who donated \$1,000 for the church building. The next Sunday, Reverend Fontaine took the \$1,000 to the faithful, and challenged them to come up with \$2,000 of their own money to construct a church building—otherwise, he would start preaching exclusively to the gamblers. The money was raised, and soon the Church of the Epiphany—nicknamed the Gamblers’ Church—was built.<sup>194</sup>

### **“The Evidence of Your Sins has been Stolen”**

A talented thief grew old and discovered that he could no longer make his living as a thief. Therefore, he approached the richest man in town—a man who had sinned often and with enthusiasm—and asked for alms. The rich man—feeling empathy because he knew that he was in the presence of a sinner much like himself—agreed to help the thief, and the thief was able to live on the money the rich man gave him each month. The rich man and the thief died at about the same time, and they were judged. The rich man was found guilty of sin, and he was sentenced to Hell. However, just as the rich man was about to enter Hell, an angel called him back and told him to enter Paradise, explaining that the page in the rich man’s balance book

that had the evidence for the rich man's sins had been stolen. The thief was then judged, found guilty of sin, and sentenced to Hell. However, just as the thief was about to enter Hell, an angel called him back and told him to enter Paradise, explaining that a good deed had suddenly appeared in the thief's balance book.<sup>195</sup>

### **A Thief with a Heart of Gold**

A thief once burglarized an office belonging to a lawyer in Kiryat Shemona, Israel, stealing a notebook and a 50-shekel note. The next day, the thief read the notebook and discovered that the 50-shekel note had been set aside as a donation to a synagogue charity fund. That night, the thief broke into the lawyer's office again—to return the notebook and the 50-shekel note.<sup>196</sup>

### **An Anglican Priest**

Trevor Huddleston, an Anglican priest, had an enormous impact on Desmond Tutu of South Africa. When Desmond was a young boy, he saw Mr. Huddleston tip his hat to show respect to Desmond's mother. The sight of a white man showing respect to a black woman in South Africa at that time was extremely rare, and Desmond never forgot it. Mr. Huddleston's kindness did not stop there. When Desmond was a teenager, he was hospitalized with tuberculosis and Mr. Huddleston stopped by every day to see him. Because of Mr. Huddleston's great kindness, Desmond converted to Anglicanism, and later Mr. Tutu became an Anglican bishop. In 1984, Bishop Tutu won the Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to have blacks in South Africa treated with respect and dignity.<sup>197</sup>

### **“We Have Come to Wash Your Feet”**

Dorothy Day ministered to women in prison, among other charitable endeavors. Sometimes, the women inmates were suspicious of her. One inmate demanded, “Why are you here?” Ms. Day replied, “We have come to wash your feet.”<sup>198</sup>

### **“Stop Eating Sugar”**

A woman once brought a small boy to Mahatma Gandhi and requested, “Please, Master, tell my son to stop eating sugar.” Gandhi looked at the boy and then told the woman, “Bring him back in two weeks.” The woman said, “But, Master, we live far away. Can't you tell my son to stop eating sugar?” Again, Gandhi looked at the boy and then told the woman, “Bring him back in two weeks.” In two weeks, the woman brought her son back to Gandhi. Gandhi looked at the boy and said, “Stop eating sugar.” The woman asked, “Why did you send us away two weeks ago? Why didn't you tell my son then to stop eating sugar?” Gandhi replied, “Two weeks ago, I was eating sugar.”<sup>199</sup>

### **How to Distinguish the Good Man from the Bad Man**

Uways was a famous wise man, and a baker wanted very much to meet him. One day, Uways disguised himself as a beggar, and he entered the baker's shop and asked for a free roll of bread, but the baker insulted him, beat him, and threw him out of his shop. One of Uways' disciples then told the baker that the “beggar” was the famous wise man whom the baker had long wanted to meet. Of course, the baker was very sorry for what he had done, and he asked Uways what he could do to make up for the unpleasantness. Uways suggested that the baker buy a meal for him and his disciples. This the baker gladly did, taking them to the most expensive restaurant in town and buying them the most expensive delicacies. Later, Uways

told his disciples, “Learn how to distinguish the good man from the bad man. This baker is capable of spending a small fortune on a banquet for me because I am famous, but he is incapable of giving a roll of bread to feed a hungry beggar.”<sup>200</sup>

### **“He is No Longer a Disciple”**

A guru had a disciple to whom he revealed a sacred mantra, along with a warning not to reveal the mantra to anyone. The disciple asked, “What will happen if I reveal the sacred mantra?” The guru replied, “Anyone to whom you reveal the sacred mantra will learn about Ultimate Goodness and will become wiser. But you will be excluded from discipleship.” Immediately, the disciple ran to the marketplace and began shouting the sacred mantra to everyone there. The other disciples came to the guru and demanded that the first disciple be excluded from discipleship because he had revealed the sacred mantra. The guru smiled, agreed, and said, “Yes, you are right. He is no longer a disciple. Today he has become a guru.”<sup>201</sup>

### **“Your Disgust is Filthier Than Their Sores”**

A group of beggars afflicted with leprosy asked Zen master Bankei to teach them. He accepted them as students, initiated them, and even washed and shaved their heads with his own hands. A baron saw Bankei doing this and was disgusted, so he brought water for Bankei to wash his hands. However, Bankei refused to accept the basin of water, saying, “Your disgust is filthier than their sores.”<sup>202</sup>

### **“Don’t be Angry When I Give It Away”**

Zen master Soen Roshi was very generous and gave away many gifts. One day, an admirer gave him a Buddhist sculpture. He accepted it gladly and thanked the giver for it, but he also told her, “Don’t be angry when I give it away. Someone else might like it.”<sup>203</sup>

### **“You Know Right from Wrong, But ...”**

Zen master Bankei was lecturing when a thief was caught. Because the thief had been caught many times before, Bankei’s students resolved to banish him; however, Bankei said to leave the thief alone. Hearing this, the students said that if the thief were not banished, they would all leave. Bankei replied, “You know right from wrong, but this thief does not. If all of you leave, it makes no difference—he is the one who needs to be taught.” On hearing this, the thief threw himself to the ground with tears streaming down his face and resolved never to steal again.<sup>204</sup>

### **“Though the Many Beings are Numberless, I Vow to Save Them”**

When newly arrived in the United States, Zen master Nyogen Senzaki was given room and board by Mrs. Kin Tanahashi in return for taking care of Jimmy, her son with mental retardation. Senzaki taught the boy the first line of the Four Great Bodhisattva Vows, which translated means, “Though the many beings are numberless, I vow to save them.” During his life, Jimmy Tanahashi spoke very few words, but these he learned well.<sup>205</sup>

### **“Don’t Die Now—Everyone will be Cold”**

Zen monk Yamamoto Gempo Roshi was 96 years old when he decided that it was time to die, and so he stopped eating. However, the other monks pointed out that it was January and very cold, so that if he died now, everyone would feel cold at his funeral and be uncomfortable.

Yamamoto Gempo Roshi listened to the other monks and began to eat again, but when the weather turned warm, he stopped eating and died.<sup>206</sup>

## WAR

### **Stopping a War by Remaining Neutral**

The nation of Han and the nation of Zhao went to war against each other, but their strength was equal and the war was at a stalemate. The nation of Han sent envoys to the nation of Wei to ask for aid; however, the King of Wei replied that he was friends with the King of Zhao and so would not fight against him. Later, the nation of Zhao sent envoys to the nation of Wei to ask for aid; however, the King of Wei replied that he was friends with the King of Han and so he would not fight against him. Because the nation of Han and the nation of Zhao were so equal in strength, and because neither nation could convince Wei to join with it, the war ended. Simply by remaining neutral, the King of Wei had stopped a war.<sup>207</sup>

### **The Angel of Marye's Heights**

During the Civil War, the Union and Confederate forces met in a heated battle at Fredericksburg, Virginia. Union soldiers charged against Marye's Heights fourteen times, but they could not take the position. That night, the voices of wounded Union soldiers lying in no man's land could be heard calling for water. Sergeant Richard Kirkland of South Carolina gathered together several canteens and the next day he spent several hours tending to the Union wounded. Because of his good deeds that day, both sides called him the "Angel of Marye's Heights." Nine months later, Sergeant Kirkland died in battle.<sup>208</sup>

### **"You're Fighting for My Freedom"**

During the Civil War, Albert Tinsley Glazner, who had been fighting for the Union side, became very ill in Virginia. He collapsed and then crawled under a bridge before falling unconscious. When he awoke, an old slave was taking care of him. The old black man told him, "You've been very sick and I've been here feedin' and lookin' after you. I'm going to get you back to your side, because you're fighting for my freedom." Each night, the old black man sneaked away from his home to help him, and when Mr. Glazner was well enough, the old black man put him on his shoulders, carried him across the river, and told him, "Your men are right up there."<sup>209</sup>

### **Risking Her Life**

Clara Harlowe Barton risked her life working as a nurse during Civil War battles. On a battlefield, she was giving a soldier a drink of water when a bullet tore through her skirt and hit the soldier, killing him.<sup>210</sup>

### **"On Whom Would I Spend It?"**

When Madame Coucaud's only child, a son, was killed fighting in World War I, she grieved for a long time. One day, an American soldier poked his head in her door and asked for something to eat. At first, she told him that her house was not a restaurant, but then she decided to cook for him. After that, her home became an unofficial restaurant for American

soldiers. She charged very little and wanted only enough money to be able to feed the next group of soldiers. Sometimes her neighbors would say that she was a fool for charging so little because she wouldn't have any money saved for her old age, but she replied, "On whom would I spend it?"<sup>211</sup>

### **"Godmother Through the War"**

During World War II, dancer Ida Rubinstein was very generous to French pilots and soldiers. She visited them in the hospital, and she listened to their stories. On one occasion, she threw a huge champagne party for everyone well enough to attend—the party celebrated the shooting down of the 1,000th German airplane. In particular, she took care of the Alsace Free French. When she died in 1960, her grave was marked with a plain tombstone that didn't even have her date of birth. Therefore, French pilot M. Roland Leblond went to the Free French Pilots in Paris, and they created a plaque for her grave. The plaque bears this message: "Godmother through the war, / from the Alsace Regiment."<sup>212</sup>

### **Playing a Fiddle**

During World War II, some British soldiers performed the kindness of allowing an Italian prisoner of war to borrow a fiddle and play the opening movement of Monte's *Czardas*. With tears in his eyes, the Italian POW thanked the British soldiers. In civilian life, he had been a professional musician, but because of the war he had been forced to live without playing music for nearly two years.<sup>213</sup>

### **An Audience of One Person**

During World War II, comedian Joe E. Brown entertained American troops overseas. His smallest audience was on the island of Canton and consisted of just one person: someone who had missed out on Mr. Brown's regular performance because of lookout duty.<sup>214</sup>

## **AIDS AND MEDICINE**

### **Elton's Closet**

Rock singer Elton John is known for his outrageous outfits. However, his friendship with Ryan White, a hemophiliac who contracted HIV through a blood transfusion and later died of AIDS, led him to part with some of those outfits. Mr. John started the Elton John AIDS Foundation, which funds HIV/AIDS prevention and education and patient care. In 1995 and 1996 (and more recently), to raise money for his foundation, Mr. John cleaned out some of his closets and sold hundreds of his outfits at a benefit that he called Elton's Closet. Mr. John says, "Most people know by now that I love clothes, and I certainly have enough closets to part with some of my favorite things and still have enough to wear!"<sup>215</sup>

### **Bringing Good Out of Evil**

Good things can come out of evil. One of the children of Roald Dahl, author of *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*, nearly died at four months old. The Dahls' nanny was taking young Theo out for a stroll when a taxicab crashed into his baby carriage at an intersection. The baby needed a shunt in his head to drain excess fluid, and the valve occasionally got clogged up.

Therefore, Mr. Dahl, Theo's doctor (Kenneth Till), and another man whom Mr. Dahl knew (Stanley Wade) created a new, better valve. Fortunately, Theo became well enough that he did not need to use the Wade-Dahl-Till Valve, but other children benefited from its invention.<sup>216</sup>

### **“This is on Me”**

Before he died, William P. Rothwell, M.D., had his headstone cut and placed in a Pawtucket, Rhode Island, cemetery. The headstone bore the inscription, “This is on me.” Dr. Rothwell did not want his friends to grieve over him, so he created the inscription, hoping that it would make his friends laugh and remember his hospitality.<sup>217</sup>

### **“The Baltimore Burn Center Works Miracles”**

Back in 1985, the advertising company W.B. Doner and Company was asked to create a TV ad for free for the Baltimore Burn Center. The ad was supposed to be a simple one, with a local sports celebrity telling the viewers about the burn center. However, Jim Dale saw an opportunity to do something fabulous for a medical facility that helped young burn victims. He and his partner, Steve Perrin (whose own son had been treated for a burn), came up with a memorable commercial that ran film of a burning photograph of a young girl. However, the film ran in reverse, showing the young girl being restored to pre-burn health. The voice-over stated, “The Baltimore Burn Center works miracles.” This commercial very effectively let the viewer know where to get help for young burn victims.<sup>218</sup>

### **“Cancer, Right? I Can Tell. You Got Cancer, Huh”**

At age 38, Len Miret died of colon cancer, but he enjoyed life during the time he had on this Earth. For example, when he got out of the hospital after the doctors had done everything they could for him, he found a bed in his living room and a hospice nurse waiting for him. He fired the nurse and asked her to haul away the bed, and then he went for a bicycle ride with his children. He did of course suffer from the effects of the cancer, which turned him into an orange skeleton. Still, he didn't complain (and called himself lucky because of all the blessings he had), and he made time to talk with people—all kinds of people. While he was shopping at Wal-Mart, a clerk yelled over at him, “Cancer, right? I can tell. You got cancer, huh.” This is not the kind of thing to yell to a person in public, but Mr. Miret went over and talked to her anyway and let her know she was right. According to his aunt, the newspaper columnist Beth Quinn, “That's how Lenny was. He thought everyone was worth his time, worth engaging in a conversation.”<sup>219</sup>

## **POLITICS**

### **Defending the Baptists**

Patrick Henry was raised as an Anglican (a member of the Church of England), but he sometimes attended Presbyterian churches in Virginia, where he heard sermons about the meaning of liberty. From 1768-1776, more than 40 Baptist preachers were persecuted by being whipped, fined, and jailed, but Mr. Henry helped them. He represented the Baptist preachers in court, and he often paid their fines with his own money. As a lawyer, he also helped Baptist preachers get the right to preach to Baptist soldiers in the Revolutionary Army.<sup>220</sup>



### **“He Will See Me Safely Through”**

A New York meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society was broken up by anti-abolitionists. Lucretia Mott, who was an abolitionist and a Quaker, asked the gentleman she was with to look after some of the more frightened women at the meeting. He asked, “But who will take care of you?” Ms. Mott looked around, seized the arm of the roughest-looking of the rowdies and then answered, “He will see me safely through.” He did exactly as she requested.<sup>221</sup>

### **Retiring a General**

When Ulysses S. Grant was dying of cancer, he desperately needed money. Congress rescued him, making him once again a General of the United States Army and retiring him—with full pay.<sup>222</sup>

### **Soldiers and Sailors Regarded Him as a Friend**

Nineteenth-century political cartoonist Thomas Nast was a great believer in having a strong United States Army and Navy, and some of his cartoons gave voice to this belief. Because of his support of the armed forces, soldiers and sailors regarded him as a friend, and they took up a collection of coins to create a gift to thank him for his support. On February 15, 1879, they gave Mr. Nast his gift—a silver vase made in the form of a canteen. One side of the canteen displayed a picture showing Mr. Nast being presented with a medal by Columbia, a figure representing the U.S. The other side bore an inscription stating that 3,500 soldiers and sailors had helped pay for the vase.<sup>223</sup>

### **Voting Her Conscience**

While members of the House of Representatives were voting for or against the United States entering the fighting of World War I, Jeanette Rankin stood up and said, “I love my country, but I cannot vote for war.” She was consistent in her beliefs, and she became the only member of Congress to vote against the United States’ entry into the fighting of both World War I and World War II. (Ms. Rankin was also the first woman ever to be elected to Congress.)<sup>224</sup>

### **Coffee and Doughnuts**

After John F. Kennedy was elected President of the United States, but before his inauguration, he often met with reporters outside his house. The reporters spoke with President-elect Kennedy, and then they visited a kind woman across the street who gave them coffee and doughnuts. On the day Mr. Kennedy was inaugurated as President, he visited the woman, gave her a bronze plaque to commemorate her kindness, and then sent a car to take her to the Inauguration, where he had reserved a seat for her.<sup>225</sup>

### **Signing a Complaint with Her Blood**

On January 8 1999, Wangari Maathai and some friends started to plant a tree in Nairobi, Kenya. Suddenly, 200 armed guards attacked them. Ms. Maathai suffered a deep gash in her head, and she went to the police to report the attack. She wanted the police to go with her to the site of the attack to investigate the crime, but instead they wanted her to sign a formal report. Ms. Maathai dipped a finger in her own blood, and then signed the complaint with an X. No one was ever arrested for the attack; in fact, that evening she saw TV news footage that implied that the police were on the side of the attackers. Ms. Maathai has done much work for

the environment in Kenya, often facing hostile developers who would like for her to be dead. In 2004, she won the Noble Peace Prize for her environmental work.<sup>226</sup>

### **“Who Would Help Me with My Lawn?”**

In 2007, Massachusetts politicians voted to uphold marriage equality, meaning they voted to continue to allow same-sex marriages. For many of the politicians, the choice of how to vote was difficult to make, but many politicians voted to uphold marriage equality as a result of meeting same-sex couples and as a result of hearing from their constituents. Senator Gale Candaras voted to uphold marriage equality. One of the letters that helped her decide how to vote came from a 82-year-old woman who was concerned that one of her grandchildren might turn out to be gay and would not be allowed to commit legally to the person whom he loved. Another elderly woman, who had at first opposed same-sex marriage, wrote Senator Candaras about why she had changed her mind and now wanted her to vote to support marriage equality: “But since then, Gale, this lovely couple, these two men, moved in next door to me, and they have a couple of children and they’re married, and they help me with my lawn. And if they can’t be married in Massachusetts, they’re going to leave—and then who would help me with my lawn?”<sup>227</sup>

## **SCIENCE**

### **Removing a Tax Placed on Jews Only**

Antoine Lavoisier, the founder of modern chemistry, was one of the Farmers-General, a group that collected taxes for the French government before the French Revolution. Of course, the Farmers-General were not popular, but as a Farmer-General, Mr. Lavoisier was able to correct some injustices. For example, he discovered that a province had placed a tax on Jews only, and he was able to remove that tax.<sup>228</sup>

### **Renaming Her Research Laboratory**

For 22 years, Rosalyn Sussman Yalow and Solomon A. Berson did medical research together. After Mr. Solomon died in 1972, Ms. Yalow renamed her research laboratory. She called it the Solomon A. Berson Research Laboratory so that Mr. Solomon’s name would appear on every research paper she published. That way, his name would not be forgotten. In 1977, Ms. Yalow won the Nobel Prize for her work in medicine.<sup>229</sup>

### **A Cure for Rabies**

Louis Pasteur, a French physician, developed a method to inoculate people against chicken cholera and anthrax, and he developed a cure for rabies. His work as a chemist and as a microbiologist saved many lives. Among the lives he saved was that of a 10-year-old boy who was bitten by a rabid dog and who would have died if not for Mr. Pasteur’s cure for rabies. That young boy grew up to become world-famous cellist Pablo Casals.<sup>230</sup>

### **“May I Take Your Plane for a Spin?”**

When he was a young pilot at the Marine Air Station at El Centro, California, John Glenn watched a new model Corsair fighter plane land. Stepping out of the plane was Mr. Glenn’s

hero, Charles Lindbergh, the man who had first flown solo across the Atlantic Ocean. Of course, Mr. Glenn let his hero know how much he admired him. He also asked for permission to fly the Corsair. Mr. Lindbergh smiled and readily gave Mr. Glenn permission to fly the plane.<sup>231</sup>

### **Generosity with Time**

While doing research for her second book, the best-selling *The Sea Around Us*, environmentalist Rachel Carson asked many scientists many questions. Several of the scientists she approached were very generous with their time. For example, the curator of the Marine Studios in Florida, Arthur McBride, handwrote her a 16-page letter on July 4 giving her the answers to her questions. In her thank-you letter to him, she wrote, “If I had had any idea you would give me such a wealth of detail, I would have lacked the courage to ask so many questions, but the material was exactly what I needed.”<sup>232</sup>

### **Respecting Life**

Nuclear physicist Robert Oppenheimer respected life. After the first A-bomb exploded in the desert, Mr. Oppenheimer came across a turtle that had been blown onto its back because of the blast. He righted the turtle so it could crawl away.<sup>233</sup>

### **Autographs: \$1**

Albert Einstein gave autographs, but he charged \$1 for each one. All the money he raised that way went to charity.<sup>234</sup>

### **Giving Away Prize Money**

In 1933, geneticist Thomas Hunt Morgan won the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. A generous man, he gave part of the prize money to his students.<sup>235</sup>

## **MISCELLANEOUS**

### **You Don’t Need to Be Perfect to Do Good Deeds**

On 5 May 2007, homeless person Peter S. Cummings died in San Francisco. Even though he was an alcoholic, occasionally abused illegal drugs, and suffered from mental illness, he did good deeds in Golden Gate Park, where he slept and lived. Occasionally, a woman named Cirrus Blaa fjell walked her dogs in the park. When some of the guys in the park started to harass her one night, Mr. Cummings yelled at them, “Leave her alone. She’s a nice person!” Ms. Blaa fjell says, “He watched out for me.” One day, someone followed University of San Francisco student Amanda Anderson through the park. When Mr. Cummings found out about the incident, he yelled throughout the park, “Who tried to hurt Amanda? I’m gonna beat his \*ss when I find him.” In addition, Mr. Cummings used his own money to feed the other homeless people in the park. Often, he bought them hot dogs and piroshkis. Jerry, a homeless man living in the park, remembers, “He used to buy cartons of milk and leave them quietly next to people who he thought would need it.”<sup>236</sup>

### **Ben and Jerry: Ice Cream and Good Deeds**

As you probably would expect, Ben Cohen and Jerry Greenfield have done many good deeds in their lives, and not just from donating to charity some of the profits from their ice cream. On 5 May 1978, Ben and Jerry opened an ice-cream parlor. A friend named Don Rose volunteered to provide music by playing piano. Ben and Jerry were grateful to him for doing that, so they made him a lifer—he gets free Ben and Jerry’s ice cream for life. Later, after Ben and Jerry’s was getting so big that it had outgrown its factory, they decided to open a second factory in Springfield, Vermont. Why there? The economy in Springfield was depressed, and Ben and Jerry knew that the factory would help the community. Much later, in 1991, dairy farmers ran into a problem—the price of milk was going down. Ben and Jerry bought the milk they used in their ice cream from family farmers in Vermont, and to help out the family farmers, Ben and Jerry continued to pay the same price for milk.<sup>237</sup>

### **Fired Because She was Heterosexual**

In 1993, in Tampa, Florida, a bar made a business decision to cater to gays and lesbians; therefore, it fired all of its heterosexual employees and hired only gay men. One of the heterosexual employees who were fired was waitress and single mother Carolyn O’Neill, who had three sons she supported with her job. This discrimination against heterosexuals outraged gays and lesbians, who boycotted the bar, forcing it out of business. One of the people who helped organize the boycott said, “Sexual orientation has no bearing on your capacity to mix drinks. Discrimination is wrong whether it’s directed against gays and lesbians or straights.”<sup>238</sup>

### **“How Wonderful is That!”**

On June 1, 2007, William Sledd (of <youtube.com> “Ask a Gay Man” fame) posted a video on <youtube.com> to celebrate Gay and Lesbian Pride Month. As part of the celebration, he asked other gays and lesbians to post videos on <youtube.com> to tell other people that they are proud—and in some cases to come out of the closet. (When Mr. Sledd told his friends in high school that he was gay, their reaction was, “We know.”) His video resulted in an outpouring of videos from gays and lesbians—and from their straight supporters. One lesbian posted a video response in which she spoke about coming out—at age 12—to her mother. She is proud of her mother’s response—her mother was OK with it and told her, “I still love you.” For a while, the 12-year-old girl was unaware that homophobia existed in this world. As an adult woman, she says today, “How wonderful is that!”<sup>239</sup>

### **“Sorry, I Forgot”**

In Concord, New Hampshire, the family of Sandy Halotte became the victims of a crime when their jack-o’-lantern was stolen from their front porch the week before Halloween. Her daughters—ages 5 and 8—took the theft hard, and they cried. However, the thief did not remain a thief long. The theft stirred up a long-forgotten memory in him, and the next day the Halotte family found the jack-o’-lantern back on their porch, along with this note: “Sorry, I forgot. It happened to me when I was 3, and I cried my brains out. I’m really sorry.” (We cannot applaud the thief for taking the jack-o’-lantern, but we can applaud the thief for returning it.)<sup>240</sup>

### **Putting Criminal Expertise to Good Use**

Private detective Allan Pinkerton helped some of the criminals he sent to prison. After they got out of prison, he would sometimes arrange for them to get jobs in banks and brokerages, where

they put their criminal expertise to good use in looking for signs of embezzlement and forgery.<sup>241</sup>

### **A Fair Deal**

In 1960, a young man named Jim Azarmi, who was an exchange student from Iran, needed to buy a car in Edmund, Oklahoma. He could barely speak English, and he could have easily been taken advantage of, but Craig Ayers and Bob Ford made sure that he got a fair deal at their car dealership. Mr. Azarmi later became the buyer for the Iranian Contractors Association, and he remembered that Mr. Ayers and Mr. Ford had treated him fairly, so he placed an order at their dealership 15 years after he had bought a car there. The order was for 350 pickup trucks and 750 dump trucks.<sup>242</sup>

### **Paychecks and Banks**

Artist/writer/practical joker Hugh Troy was a generous employer. Whenever he sent his assistant out on an errand, he always told him to keep the change. That meant that the assistant never needed money and so never cashed his weekly paycheck. Eventually, Mr. Troy asked him what he was doing with the paychecks. Discovering that the assistant was keeping them all in his wallet, Mr. Troy took him to the bank the next day and showed him how to open a savings account.<sup>243</sup>

### **Not Laying People Off**

*Peanuts* cartoonist Charles M. Schulz' father, Carl, was a barber during the Great Depression. Even though he really couldn't afford it—he was once seven months behind in the rent for his barbershop—he kept on paying journeyman barbers because he didn't want to lay them off.<sup>244</sup>

### **“Giving Away \$324,657,399”**

When J.P. Morgan decided to attempt to buy the Carnegie Steel Company, he asked its President, Charles Schwab, to approach Andrew Carnegie, who owned most of the company's stock. Mr. Schwab did so, and Mr. Carnegie asked for a night to think about whether he wanted to sell the company. The next day, Mr. Carnegie gave Mr. Schwab a piece of paper on which was written the amount of money he wanted for the company: \$480 million. Mr. Schwab showed the paper to Mr. Morgan, who looked at it and said, “I accept this price.” Mr. Carnegie's share of the selling price, by virtue of his stock ownership, was approximately \$300 million, a huge amount now, and an even huger amount in 1901, when Mr. Carnegie sold his steel interests. For the rest of his life, Mr. Carnegie gave away much of his money to good causes. When he died, his estate was worth \$23 million. Before dying in 1919, he had given away \$324,657,399—that much money is worth nearly \$4.5 billion in year 2000 dollars.<sup>245</sup>

### **Endangered Species**

Zoos sometimes care for endangered animals in hopes that they can eventually be returned to the wild. While taking care of the animals, zoo workers must be careful that the animals don't grow too used to human beings and that they learn how to survive in the wild. For example, while feeding California condor chicks, zoo workers used a puppet that resembled the head of a California condor. In addition, to teach the kits (the young) of black-footed ferrets to fear badgers (a natural enemy), biologists constructed a robotic badger. They placed a stuffed badger on a toy truck controlled by radio. The biologists drove the robotic badger at the kits

and shot rubber bands at them to teach them to be afraid of badgers. This helped them to survive when they were released into the wilderness.<sup>246</sup>

### **Comfort from Strangers**

Following the riots that broke out in 1991 when the police who had beaten Rodney King were found innocent of police brutality, white truck driver Reginald Denny was pulled from his vehicle and savagely beaten. When he woke up in a hospital, he found two African-American men—Arsenio Hall and Jesse Jackson—waiting to comfort him.<sup>247</sup>

### **Dying, Yet Helping Others**

Rescue workers risk their lives to help other people. During and following the 19 April 1995 bombing of the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 168 people died. One of them was Rebecca Needham Anderson, a nurse who had been caring for survivors when part of what was left of the building collapsed and concrete struck her head. She died five days later. After she died, her heart and kidneys were used in medical transplants to help other people, as she had requested.<sup>248</sup>

### **Wyoming**

While music impresario James W. Morrissey was traveling with his troupe on a train in Wyoming, a cowboy came to his car and asked if a physician was present. One wasn't, but fortunately, some women present were able to help the cowboy's wife deliver a daughter. The cowboy and his wife decided to name the baby girl "Wyoming," after the state.<sup>249</sup>

## **CONCLUSION**

### **Free Hugs**

Can one man make a difference in the world? Yes.

Throughout the world, you can occasionally see a person in a public place holding a sign that says, "FREE HUGS." The sign means exactly what it says. If you want a hug, you may hug the person holding the sign, for free—even if you are a stranger to the person holding the sign. A man in Sydney, Australia, was the first to start giving free hugs, footage of him ended up in a music video for the song "All the Same" by a group called Sick Puppies, the video was seen millions of times on <youtube.com>, and many people have given many free hugs in many countries across the world. (Go to <youtube.com> and search for "Free Hugs" to see videos.)

Who is the one man who started a worldwide movement by giving free hugs in the video? He goes by a pseudonym: Juan Mann.<sup>250</sup>

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Aaseng, Nathan. *The Peace Seekers: The Nobel Peace Prize*. Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publications Company, 1987.

Adams, Joey. *The God Bit*. Boston, MA: G.K. Hall & Co., 1975.

Adams, Mary Agnes. *Whoopi Goldberg: From Street to Stardom*. New York: Dillon Press, 1993.

Adler, Bill. *The Letterman Wit: His Life and Humor*. New York: Carroll & Graf Publishers, Inc., 1994.

Adler, Bill, and Bruce Cassiday. *The World of Jay Leno: His Humor and His Life*. New York: Carol Publishing Group, 1992.

Algeranoff, H. *My Years With Pavlova*. London: William Heinemann, Ltd., 1957.

Aller, Susan Bivin. *J.M. Barrie: The Magic Behind Peter Pan*. Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publications Company, 1994.

Anderson, Catherine Corley. *John F. Kennedy: Young People's President*. Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publications Company, 1991.

Arnold, Sandra Martin. *Alicia Alonso: First Lady of the Ballet*. New York: Walker and Company, 1993.

Barber, David W. *Getting a Handel on Messiah*. Toronto, Canada: Sound and Vision, 1994.

Berke, Art. *Babe Ruth*. New York: Franklin Watts, 1988.

Bernard, Catherine. *Sojourner Truth: Abolitionist and Women's Rights Activist*. Berkeley Heights, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 2001.

Bernstein, Ross. *Barry Bonds*. Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publications Company, 2004.

Berry, Ralph, compiler and editor. *The Methuen Book of Shakespeare Anecdotes*. London: Methuen Drama, 1992.

Besserman, Perle, and Manfred Steger. *Crazy Clouds: Zen Radicals, Rebels, and Reformers*. Boston, MA: Shambhala, 1991.

Billings, Henry and Melissa. *Eccentrics: 21 Stories of Unusual and Remarkable People*. Providence, RI: Jamestown Publishers, 1987.

Blackman, Sushila, compiler and editor. *Graceful Exits: How Great Beings Die*. New York: Weatherhill, Inc., 1997.

Block, Gay, and Malka Drucker. *Rescuers: Portraits of Moral Courage in the Holocaust*. New York: Holmes and Meier Publishers, Inc., 1992.

Blumberg, Arthur, and Phyllis Blumberg. *The Unwritten Curriculum: Things Learned But Not Taught in Schools*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press, Inc., 1994.

Bogdanovich, Peter. *Peter Bogdanovich's Movie of the Week*. New York: Ballantine Books, 1999.

Bontemps, Arna. *Famous Negro Athletes*. New York: Dodd, Mead, and Company, 1964.

Bourke, Dale Hanson. *Everyday Miracles: Holy Moments in a Mother's Day*. Dallas, TX: Word Publishing, 1989.

Brasch, Walter M., editor. *ZIM: The Autobiography of Eugene Zimmerman*. Selinsgrove, PA: Susquehanna University Press; London and Toronto: Associated University Presses, 1988.

Broadwater, Andrea. *Marian Anderson: Singer and Humanitarian*. Berkeley Heights, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 2000.

Brown, David. *Star Billing: Tell-Tale Trivia from Hollywood*. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, Limited, 1985.

Brown, Jared. *Zero Mostel: A Biography*. New York: Atheneum, 1989.

Brown, Joe E. *Laughter is a Wonderful Thing*. As told to Ralph Hancock. New York: A.S. Barnes and Co., 1956.

Bryan III, J. *Merry Gentlemen (and One Lady)*. New York: Atheneum, 1985.

Burchard, S.H. *Tracy Austin*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Publishers, 1982.

Burns, George, and Cynthia Hobart Lindsay. *I Love Her, That's Why!* New York: Simon and Schuster, 1955.

Camp, Carole Ann. *American Women of Science*. Berkeley Heights, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 2001.

Campbell, Bruce. *If Chins Could Kill: Confessions of a B Movie Actor*. New York: Thomas Dunne Books, 2001.

Cantor, Eddie. *Take My Life*. Written with Jane Kesner Ardmere. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1957.

Cantwell, Lois, and Pohla Smith. *Women Winners: Then and Now*. New York: Sports Illustrated for Kids, 2000.

Caplin, Elliott. *Al Capp Remembered*. Bowling Green, OH: Bowling Green State University Popular Press, 1994.

Cardus, Neville, editor. *Kathleen Ferrier: A Memoir*. London: Hamish Hamilton, Ltd., 1954.

Carpenter, Angelica Shirley, and Jean Shirley. *Robert Louis Stevenson: Finding Treasure Island*. Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publications Company, 1997.

Cartwright, Nancy. *My Life as a 10-Year-Old Boy*. New York: Hyperion, 2000.

Caruso, Dorothy. *Enrico Caruso: His Life and Death*. New York: Simon and Schuster, Inc., 1945.

Châtaigneau, Gérard, and Steve Milton. *Figure Skating Now: Olympic and World Stars*. Willowdale, Ontario, Canada: Firefly Books, 2001.

Cho, Margaret. *I'm the One That I Want*. New York: Ballantine Books, 2001.

Cleary, Thomas, translator. *Zen Antics: A Hundred Stories of Enlightenment*. Boston: Shambhala Publications, Inc., 1993.

Clower, Jerry. *Ain't God Good!* Waco, TX: Word Books, Publisher, 1975.

Clower, Jerry. *Let the Hammer Down!* With Gerry Wood. Waco, TX: Word Books, Publisher, 1979.

Cole, Michael D. *John Glenn: Astronaut and Senator*. Hillside, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 1993.

Cole, Michael D. *The Titanic: Disaster at Sea*. Berkeley Heights, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 2001.

Coles, Robert. *The Story of Ruby Bridges*. New York: Scholastic, Inc., 1995.

Collins, Beulah, collector. *For Benefit of Clergy*. New York: Grosset & Dunlap, 1966.

Compson, William. *J.K. Rowling*. New York: Rosen Central, 2003.

Cranston, Toller. *Zero Tolerance*. With Martha Lowder Kimball. Toronto, Canada: McClelland and Stewart, Inc., 1997.

Crawford, John W. *Early Shakespearean Actresses*. New York: Peter Lang Publishing, Inc., 1984.

Crum, Jimmy, and Carole Gerber. *How About That! Jimmy Crum: Fifty Years of Cliffhangers and Barn-Burners*. Columbus, OH: Fine Line Graphics, 1993.

Crumb, R., illustrator. *R. Crumb's Heroes of Blues, Jazz, and Country*. Text by Stephen Calt, David Jasen, and Richard Nevins. New York: Abrams, 2006.



Currie, Stephen. *We Have Marched Together: The Working Children's Crusade*. Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publications Company, 1997.

Danilova, Alexandra. *Choura: The Memoirs of Alexandra Danilova*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1986.

Davis, Mac. *100 Greatest Sports Feats*. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, Publishers, 1964.

Davis, Mac. *Strange and Incredible Sports Happenings*. New York: Grosset and Dunlap, Publishers, 1975.

DeBartolo, Dick. *Good Days and MAD*. New York: Thunder's Mouth Press, 1994.

Deedy, John. *A Book of Catholic Anecdotes*. Allen, TX: Thomas More, 1997.

DeVos, Dick. *Rediscovering American Values: The Foundations of Our Freedom in the 21st Century*. New York: The Penguin Group, 1997.

Diller, Phyllis. *Like a Lampshade in a Whorehouse: My Life in Comedy*. With Richard Buskin. London: Penguin Group, 2005.

Dolin, Anton. *Alicia Markova: Her Life and Art*. New York: Hermitage House, 1953.

Doner, W.B., and Company. *Likeable Advertising*. Southfield, MI: W.B. Doner and Company, 1988.

Dosick, Wayne. *Golden Rules: The Ten Ethical Rules Parents Need to Teach Their Children*. San Francisco, CA: HarperSanFrancisco, 1995.

Epstein, Lawrence J. *A Treasury of Jewish Anecdotes*. Northvale, NJ: Jason Aronson, Inc., 1989.

Epstein, Lawrence J. *A Treasury of Jewish Inspirational Stories*. Northvale, NJ: Jason Aronson, Inc., 1993.

Erskine, Carl. *Carl Erskine's Tales from the Dodger Dugout*. Champaign, IL: Sports Publishing, Inc., 2000.

Evans, J. Edward. *Freedom of Religion*. Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publications Company, 1990.

Ewen, David. *Famous Conductors*. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, 1966.

Farrell, Suzanne. *Holding On to the Air*. New York: Summit Books, 1990.

Feran, Tom, and R.D. Heldenfels. *Ghoulardi: Inside Cleveland TV's Wildest Ride*. Cleveland, OH: Gray & Company, Publishers, 1997.

Fesquet, Henri, collector. *Wit and Wisdom of Good Pope John*. Translated by Salvator Attanasio. New York: P.J. Kenedy & Sons, 1964.

Fine, Edith Hope. *Barbara McClintock: Nobel Prize Geneticist*. Springfield, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 1998.

Flerlage, Raeburn. *Chicago Blues as Seen from the Inside: The Photographs of Raeburn Flerlage*. Edited by Lisa Day. Toronto, Ontario, Canada: ECW Press, 2000.

Fonteyn, Margot. *Autobiography*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1976.

Forkos, Heather. *Dorothy "Dot" Richardson*. Philadelphia, PA: Chelsea House Publishers, 2001.

Forwood, Margaret. *The Real Benny Hill*. London: Robson Books, 1992.

Freedman, Russell. *Martha Graham: A Dancer's Life*. New York: Clarion Books, 1998.

Fremon, David K. *The Great Depression in American History*. Springfield, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 1997.

Fremon, David K. *The Holocaust Heroes*. Springfield, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 1998.

Gantos, Jack. *Hole in My Life*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2002.

Garagiola, Joe. *Baseball is a Funny Game*. New York: Bantam Books, 1960.

Garden, Mary, and Louis Biancolli. *Mary Garden's Story*. New York: Simon and Schuster, Inc., 1951.

Giles, Sarah. *Fred Astaire: His Friends Talk*. New York: Doubleday, 1988.

Glatzer, Nahum N., editor. *Hammer on the Rock: A Short Midrash Reader*. Translated by Jacob Sloan. New York: Schocken Books, 1962.

Glenn, Menahem G. *Israel Salanter: Religious-Ethical Thinker*. New York: Bloch Publishing Company, 1953.

Goldenstern, Joyce. *American Women Against Violence*. Springfield, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 1998.

Gonzales, Doreen. *Diego Rivera: His Art, His Life*. Berkeley Heights, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 1996.

González-Balado, José Luis, compiler. *Mother Teresa: In My Own Words*. New York: Gramercy Books, 1996.

Goodman, Philip. *Rejoice in Thy Festival*. New York: Bloch Publishing Company, 1956.

Goodnough, David. *Pablo Casals: Cellist for the World*. Springfield, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 1997.

Goodnough, David. *Plácido Domingo: Opera Superstar*. Berkeley Heights, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 1997.

Green, Carl R., and William R. Sanford. *Judge Roy Bean*. Springfield, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 1995.

Greenberg, Jan. *Romare Bearden: Collage of Memories*. New York: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., 2003.

Greenberg, Jan, and Sandra Jordan. *Vincent van Gogh: Portrait of an Artist*. New York: Delacorte Press, 2001.

Greenberg, Keith Elliot. *Ben and Jerry: Ice Cream for Everyone!* Woodbridge, CT: Blackbirch Press, 1994.

Greenspan, Bud. *100 Greatest Moments in Olympic History*. Los Angeles, CA: General Publishing Group, Inc., 1995.

Grenfell, Joyce. *Joyce Grenfell Requests the Pleasure*. London: Macdonald Futura Publishers, Ltd., 1976.

Gutman, Bill. *Barry Sanders: Football's Rushing Champ*. Brookfield, CT: The Millbrook Press, 1993.

Gutman, Bill. *Shooting Stars: The Women of Pro Basketball*. New York: Random House, 1998.

Gutman, Dan. *Gymnastics: The Trials, the Triumphs, the Truth*. New York: Puffin Books, 1996.

Hamill, Dorothy. *On and Off the Ice*. With Elva Clairmont. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1983.

Haskins, Jim, and N.R. Mitgang. *Mr. Bojangles: The Story of Bill Robinson*. New York: William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1988.

Heuman, William. *Famous Coaches*. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, 1968.

Heylbut, Rose, and Aimé Gerber. *Backstage at the Opera*. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1937.

Himelstein, Shmuel. *A Touch of Wisdom, A Touch of Wit*. Brooklyn, NY: Mesorah Publications, Limited, 1991.

Himelstein, Shmuel. *Words of Wisdom, Words of Wit*. Brooklyn, NY: Mesorah Publications, Limited, 1993.

Houle, Michelle M. *Roald Dahl: Author of Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*. Berkeley Heights, NJ: Enslow Publishers, Inc., 2006.

Jacobs, Linda. *Evonne Goolagong: Smiles and Smashes*. St. Paul, MN: EMI Corporation, 1975.

Jadan, Doris. *The Great Life of Ivan Jadan*. St. John, Virgin Islands: Caribbean Booksmiths, 1995.

Josephson, Judith Pinkerton. *Allan Pinkerton: The Original Private Eye*. Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publications Company, 1996.

Karolyi, Bela, and Nancy Ann Richardson. *Feel No Fear: The Power, Passion, and Politics of a Life in Gymnastics*. New York: Hyperion, 1994.

Keller, Emily. *Margaret Bourke-White: A Photographer's Life*. Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publications Company, 1996.

Kent, Zachary. *Andrew Carnegie: Steel King and Friend to Libraries*. Berkeley Heights, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 1999.

Kent, Zachary. *The Civil War: "A House Divided."* Hillside, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 1994.

Kindred, Dave. *Heroes, Fools, and Other Dreamers: A Sportswriter's Gallery of Extraordinary People*. Atlanta, GA: Longstreet Press, 1988.

Klinger, Kurt, collector. *A Pope Laughs: Stories of John XXIII*. Translated by Sally McDevitt Cunneen. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1964.

Knapp, Ron. *American Legends of Rock*. Springfield, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 1996.

Knapp, Ron. *Sports Great Bo Jackson*. Hillside, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 1990.

Kornfield, Jack, and Christina Feldman. *Soul Food: Stories to Nourish the Spirit and the Heart*. San Francisco, CA: HarperSanFrancisco, 1996. This is a revised edition of their 1991 book *Stories of the Spirit, Stories of the Heart*.

Kovacs, Deborah. *Meet the Authors*. New York: Scholastic Professional Books, 1995.

Kramer, Barbara. *Amy Tan: Author of The Joy Luck Club*. Springfield, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 1996.

Laskas, Jeanne Marie. *We Remember: Women Born at the Turn of the Century Tell the Stories of Their Lives*. Photographs by Lynn Johnson. New York: William Morrow and Company, 1999.

Lassieur, Allison. *Leonardo da Vinci and the Renaissance in World History*. Berkeley Heights, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 2000.

Lawrence, Marjorie. *Interrupted Melody: The Story of My Life*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1949.

Leder, Jane Mersky. *Wayne Gretzky*. Mankato, MN: Crestwood House, Inc., 1985.

Leipold, L. Edmond. *Famous American Artists*. Minneapolis, MN: T.S. Denison and Company, Inc., 1969.

Lessa, Christina. *Women Who Win: Stories of Triumph in Sport and in Life*. New York: Universe Publishing, 1998.

Lewis, Mildred and Milton. *Famous Modern Newspaper Writers*. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, 1962.

Lipinski, Tara. *Totally Tara: An Olympic Journey*. Original photography by Simon Bruty, with text by Mark Zeigler. New York: Universe, 1998.

Lyman, Darryl. *Holocaust Rescuers: Ten Stories of Courage*. Springfield, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 1999.

Mahy, Margaret. *My Mysterious World*. Photographs by David Alexander. Katonah, NY: Richard C. Owen Publishers, Inc., 1995.

Manchel, Frank. *The Rise of Film Comedy*. New York: Franklin Watts, Inc., 1973.

Mandelbaum, Yitta Halberstam. *Holy Brother: Inspiring Stories and Enchanted Tales About Rabbi Shlomo Carlebach*. Northvale, NJ: Jason Aronson, Inc., 1997.

Mankell, Henning. *I Die, But My Memory Lives On*. New York: The New Press, 2004.

Marcus, Leonard S., compiler and editor. *Author Talk*. New York: Simon and Schuster Books for Young Readers, 2000.

Marinacci, Barbara. *Leading Ladies: A Gallery of Famous Actresses*. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1961.

Martin, W.K. *Marlene Dietrich*. New York: Chelsea House, 1995.

Maybarduk, Linda. *The Dancer Who Flew: A Memoir of Rudolf Nureyev*. Toronto, Ontario, Canada: Tundra Books, 1999.

Maychick, Diana. *Audrey Hepburn*. New York: Carol Publishing Co., 1993.

McArthur, Debra. *Raoul Wallenberg: Rescuing Thousands from the Nazis' Grasp*. Berkeley Heights, NJ: Enslow Publishers, Inc., 2005.

McCaffrey, Todd J. *Dragonholder*. New York: The Ballantine Publishing Group, 1999.

Mendelsohn, S. Felix. *Here's a Good One: Stories of Jewish Wit and Wisdom*. New York: Block Publishing Co., 1947.

Miller, Claudia. *Shannon Miller: My Child, My Hero*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1999.

Milton, Steve. *Skate Talk: Figure Skating in the Words of the Stars*. Buffalo, NY: Firefly Books, Inc., 1997.

Mingo, Jack. *The Juicy Parts*. New York: The Berkley Publishing Group, 1996.

Morrissey, James W. *Noted Men and Women*. New York: The Klebold Press, 1910.

Mostel, Kate, and Madeline Gilford. *170 Years of Show Business*. With Jack Gilford and Zero Mostel. New York: Random House, 1978.

Nader, Ralph. *The Seventeen Traditions*. New York: HarperCollins Publishers, Inc., 2007.

Nardo, Don. *Greek and Roman Theater*. San Diego, CA: Lucent Books, 1995.

Nardo, Don. *The Trial of Joan of Arc*. San Diego, CA: Lucent Books, 1998.

Netzach, editor. *Chesed: The World is Built upon Kindness*. Edited and published by Netzach, a project of Mercaz HaTorah of California. North Hollywood, CA: Netzach, 1985.

Nirgiotis, Nicholas and Theodore. *No More Dodos: How Zoos Help Endangered Wildlife*. Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publications Company, 1996.

Old, Wendie. *Marian Wright Edelman: Fighting for Children's Rights*. Springfield, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 1995.

Oliner, Samuel P. *Do Unto Others: Extraordinary Acts of Ordinary People*. Cambridge, MA: Westview Press, 2003.

Oliver, Marilyn Tower. *Gay and Lesbian Rights: A Struggle*. Springfield, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 1998.

Parker, Jessica. *Great African Americans in Film*. New York: Crabtree Publishing Company, 1997.

Paulsen, Gary. *Guts: The True Stories Behind Hatchet and the Brian Books*. New York: Delacorte Press, 2001.

Pflueger, Lynda. *Mark Twain: Legendary Writer and Humorist*. Berkeley Heights, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 1999.

Pflueger, Lynda. *Thomas Nast: Political Cartoonist*. Berkeley Heights, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 2000.

Phares, Ross. *Bible in Pocket, Gun in Hand: The Story of Frontier Religion*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1964.

Pike, Robert E. *Granite Laughter and Marble Tears*. Brattleboro, VT: Stephen Daye Press, 1938.

Poley, Irvin C., and Ruth Verlenden Poley. *Friendly Anecdotes*. New York: Harper & Brothers, Publishers, 1950.

Pratt, Paula Bryant. *Martha Graham*. San Diego, CA: Lucent Books, 1995.

Presnall, Judith Janda. *Rachel Carson*. San Diego, CA: Lucent Books, 1995.

Quiner, Krista. *Dominique Moceanu: A Gymnastics Sensation*. East Hanover, NJ: The Bradford Book Company, 1997.

Rogers, Fred. *The World According to Mister Rogers*. New York: Hyperion, 2003.

Rolph, Daniel N. *My Brother's Keeper: Union and Confederate Soldiers' Acts of Mercy during the Civil War*. Mechanicsburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 2002.

Rosen, Michael J., editor. *Speak! Children's Book Illustrators Brag About Their Dogs*. San Diego, CA: Harcourt Brace and Company, 1993.

Rossi, Alfred. *Astonish Us in the Morning: Tyrone Guthrie Remembered*. London: Hutchinson & Co., Publishers, 1977.

Rowell, Edward K., editor. *Humor for Preaching and Teaching*. Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Books, 1996.

Rowh, Mark. *W.E.B. DuBois: Champion of Civil Rights*. Berkeley Heights, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 1999.

Russell, Fred. *I'll Try Anything Twice*. Nashville, TN: The McQuiddy Press, 1945.

Schleichert, Elizabeth. *Dave Bing: Basketball Great with a Heart*. Springfield, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 1995.

Schraff, Anne. *Coretta Scott King: Striving for Civil Rights*. Springfield, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 1997.

Schraff, Anne. *Women of Peace: Nobel Peace Prize Winners*. Hillside, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 1994.

Schulman, Arlene. *Muhammad Ali: Champion*. Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publications Company, 1996.

Schulz, Charles M. *Charlie Brown, Snoopy and Me*. With R. Smith Kiliper. Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1980.

Sherrow, Victoria. *The Oklahoma City Bombing*. Springfield, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 1998.

Silverman, William B. *Rabbinic Wisdom and Jewish Values*. New York: Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 1971.

Slezak, Walter. *What Time's the Next Swan?* Garden City, NY: Doubleday and Co., Inc., 1962.

Smaridge, Norah. *Famous Author-Illustrators for Young People*. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, 1973.

Sobol, Donald J. *Encyclopedia Brown's Book of Wacky Cars*. New York: William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1987.

Sobol, Donald J., and Rose Sobol, *Encyclopedia Brown's Book of Strange But True Crimes*. New York: Scholastic, Inc., 1991.

Stevens, William Oliver. *Famous Humanitarians*. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, 1953.

Stier, Theodore. *With Pavlova Around the World*. London: Hurst & Blackett, Ltd., 1927.

Stone, Tanya Lee. *Medical Causes*. New York: Twenty-First Century Books, 1997.

Swisher, Clarice. *Pablo Picasso*. San Diego, CA: Lucent Books, 1995.

Tallchief, Maria. *Maria Tallchief: America's Prima Ballerina*. With Larry Kaplan. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1997.

Taylor, Robert Lewis. *W.C. Fields: His Follies and Fortunes*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1949.

Thomas, Bob. *Bud & Lou: The Abbott and Costello Story*. Philadelphia, PA: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1977.

Thomson, Sarah L. *Gary Paulsen*. New York: Rosen Central, 2003.

Thornley, Stew. *Alex Rodriguez: Slugging Shortstop*. Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publications Company, 1998.

Troy, Con. *Laugh with Hugh Troy, World's Greatest Practical Joker*. Wyomissing, PA: Trojan Books, 1983.

Tsai, Chih-Chung (editor and illustrator) and Kok Kok Kiang (translator). *The Book of Zen*. Singapore: Asiapac, 1990.

Uecker, Bob, and Mickey Herskowitz. *Catcher in the Wry*. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1982.

Unterbrink, Mary. *Funny Women: American Comediennes, 1860-1985*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland and Co., Inc., Publishers, 1987.

Wade, Don. "And Then Arnie Told Chi Chi ...." Chicago, IL: Contemporary Books, 1993.

Wadsworth, Ginger. *Julia Morgan: Architect of Dreams*. Minneapolis, MN: Lerner Publications Company, 1990.

Wagenknecht, Edward. *Merely Players*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1966.

Wagenknecht, Edward. *Seven Daughters of the Theater*. Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1964.

Wertheim, Lucy Carrington. *Adventure in Art*. London: Nicholson and Watson, 1947.

White, Betty. *Here We Go Again: My Life in Television*. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1995.

Wilner, Barry. *Scott Hamilton: Star Figure Skater*. Berkeley Heights, NJ, 1999.

Wolf, Vicki. *Dancing in the Vortex: The Story of Ida Rubinstein*. Australia: Harwood Academic Publishers, 2000.

Woollcott, Alexander. *Enchanted Aisles*. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1924.

Worland, Bill. "Fumble Four Bars In." London: Minerva Press, 1996.

Wright, David K. *Arthur Ashe: Breaking the Color Barrier in Tennis*. Springfield, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 1996.

Xuanming, Wang. *Three Strategies of Huang Shi Gong*. Singapore: Asiapac Books PTE, LTD, 1993.

Yount, Lisa. *Antoine Lavoisier: Founder of Modern Chemistry*. Springfield, NJ: Enslow Publications, Inc., 1997.

Zolotow, Maurice. *No People Like Show People*. New York: Random House, 1951.

## **Appendix A: Public Domain Video Ideas**

These Public Domain ideas are by David Bruce.

1) A young woman in college was going through a Goth / Punk phase, and she wore heavy, scary makeup most of the time. Sometimes, she didn't take off the makeup even when she was going out for a run in the park. One day, she was running in the park while wearing the heavy, scary makeup, and a masked man jumped out from behind a bush, grabbed her arm, and said, "I'VE GOT YOU NOW!" The scary Goth woman said, "THE POLICE ARE AFTER ME!" Scary masked man ran away in one direction, and scary Goth woman ran away in the opposite direction.

Alternatively, the young woman can be clean-cut and when she says, "THE POLICE ARE AFTER ME!" the masked man can laugh at her. So she says, "I'M A SHOPLIFTER!" Lots of clean-cut young women are shoplifters, so the masked man runs away.

2) A man was trying to pick up a woman, and he was persistent even after she made it clear that she was not interested in him. Finally, she asked, "May I borrow your phone?" He handed her his phone, and she looked through the contacts and saw a contact labelled "Mom." She called that number, and when his mom answered, she said, "Your son is trying to pick me up, and I have told him over and over that I am not interested, and he is persistent even after I have made it clear that I am not interested." They talked for a minute or so, with the woman giving the man's mother a few details, and then she handed the phone back to the man and said, "Your mother wants to talk to you."

3) A man was walking one way on the sidewalk, and a woman was walking toward him on the sidewalk. When they got close, the man said, "You're a bit too thin for me." The woman replied, "You're a bit too thick for me." They kept on walking past each other.

4) Two women were riding their bikes in the neighborhood when a man working on his roof began to catcall them. The two women got off their bikes, walked over to his house, knocked the man's ladder over, and then they got on their bikes and rode away.

5) Some men are scary, obviously, but other men are not scary. A man was arguing with a woman on a bus. The man was standing up, and the woman was seated. Eventually, the man got so angry that he kicked the seat the woman was sitting on. This is, of course, an act of violence. A quick-thinking man ran up behind the angry man and grabbed the top of his sweatpants and pulled them down to his ankles. The quick-thinking man then stood between the woman and the angry man, and he stared at the angry man. The angry man pulled his pants up and walked back to his own seat. The woman thanked the quick-thinking man, who said, "You're welcome," and he went back to his seat and sat down. The angry man got off the bus at the next stop.

NOTE: This actually happened, and there is a video on YouTube, but I would like to see a better-quality video on YouTube.

6) This story is just about a man who simply did the right thing. A woman ordered a pizza and thought she had time to take a quick shower before it was delivered, but she heard the doorbell ring as she was wrapping a towel around herself after the shower. She went to the door and let in the pizza-delivery man. She handed him her credit card, and he handed her the pizza, and — oh! my goodness! — her towel accidentally fell to the floor. Pizza-delivery man immediately turned around so he couldn't see her, and she picked up the towel and held it in front of her. Pizza-delivery man finished the credit-card transaction and handed the woman her credit card and the receipt by holding it over his shoulder and behind his back, and he left.

7) A woman went into a coffee shop and a man there tried to pick her up. She did not want to be picked up, but the man was persistent. The woman bought two hotdogs and two Cokes. She went to a table and put down one hotdog and one Coke on each side of the table. She sat down. The man sat down opposite her. She pushed her hotdog and her Coke toward him, and then she got up and left. The man had a decision to make: Does he get up and follow the woman, or does he stay and eat? The man stayed and ate.

\*\*\*

Please, someone take these stories and make videos to put up on YouTube, Vimeo, or wherever. In the case of the pizza delivery, the woman can be wearing a two-piece swimsuit, so you don't get censored.



## Appendix B: About the Author

It was a dark and stormy night. Suddenly a cry rang out, and on a hot summer night in 1954, Josephine, wife of Carl Bruce, gave birth to a boy—me. Unfortunately, this young married couple allowed Reuben Saturday, Josephine's brother, to name their first-born. Reuben, aka "The Joker," decided that Bruce was a nice name, so he decided to name me Bruce Bruce. I have gone by my middle name—David—ever since.

Being named Bruce David Bruce hasn't been all bad. Bank tellers remember me very quickly, so I don't often have to show an ID. It can be fun in charades, also. When I was a counselor as a teenager at Camp Echoing Hills in Warsaw, Ohio, a fellow counselor gave the signs for "sounds like" and "two words," then she pointed to a bruise on her leg twice. Bruise Bruise? Oh yeah, Bruce Bruce is the answer!

Uncle Reuben, by the way, gave me a haircut when I was in kindergarten. He cut my hair short and shaved a small bald spot on the back of my head. My mother wouldn't let me go to school until the bald spot grew out again.

Of all my brothers and sisters (six in all), I am the only transplant to Athens, Ohio. I was born in Newark, Ohio, and have lived all around Southeastern Ohio. However, I moved to Athens to go to Ohio University and have never left.

At Ohio U, I never could make up my mind whether to major in English or Philosophy, so I got a bachelor's degree with a double major in both areas, and then I added a Master of Arts degree in English and a Master of Arts degree in Philosophy. Yes, I have my MAMA degree.

Currently, and for a long time to come (I eat fruits and veggies), I am spending my retirement writing books such as *Nadia Comaneci: Perfect 10*, *The Funniest People in Comedy*, *Homer's Iliad: A Retelling in Prose*, and *William Shakespeare's Hamlet: A Retelling in Prose*.

If all goes well, I will publish one or two books a year for the rest of my life. (On the other hand, a good way to make God laugh is to tell Her your plans.)

By the way, my sister Brenda Kennedy writes romances such as *A New Beginning* and *Shattered Dreams*.

## **Appendix C: Some Books by David Bruce**

### **Anecdote Collections**

*250 Anecdotes About Opera*

*250 Anecdotes About Religion*

*250 Anecdotes About Religion: Volume 2*

*250 Music Anecdotes*

*Be a Work of Art: 250 Anecdotes and Stories*

*The Coolest People in Art: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Coolest People in the Arts: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Coolest People in Books: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Coolest People in Comedy: 250 Anecdotes*

*Create, Then Take a Break: 250 Anecdotes*

*Don't Fear the Reaper: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Funniest People in Art: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Funniest People in Books: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Funniest People in Books, Volume 2: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Funniest People in Books, Volume 3: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Funniest People in Comedy: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Funniest People in Dance: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Funniest People in Families: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Funniest People in Families, Volume 2: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Funniest People in Families, Volume 3: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Funniest People in Families, Volume 4: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Funniest People in Families, Volume 5: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Funniest People in Families, Volume 6: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Funniest People in Movies: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Funniest People in Music: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Funniest People in Music, Volume 2: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Funniest People in Music, Volume 3: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Funniest People in Neighborhoods: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Funniest People in Relationships: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Funniest People in Sports: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Funniest People in Sports, Volume 2: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Funniest People in Television and Radio: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Funniest People in Theater: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Funniest People Who Live Life: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Funniest People Who Live Life, Volume 2: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Kindest People Who Do Good Deeds, Volume 1: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Kindest People Who Do Good Deeds, Volume 2: 250 Anecdotes*

*Maximum Cool: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Most Interesting People in Movies: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Most Interesting People in Politics and History: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Most Interesting People in Politics and History, Volume 2: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Most Interesting People in Politics and History, Volume 3: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Most Interesting People in Religion: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Most Interesting People in Sports: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Most Interesting People Who Live Life: 250 Anecdotes*

*The Most Interesting People Who Live Life, Volume 2: 250 Anecdotes*

*Reality is Fabulous: 250 Anecdotes and Stories*

*Resist Psychic Death: 250 Anecdotes*

*Seize the Day: 250 Anecdotes and Stories*

## Notes

[ ← 1 ]

Source: Nick Claussen, "Man who lived scavenger's life remembered by friends as lover of books, generous soul."  
*The Athens News*. 4 June 2007 <[http://athensnews.com/index.php?action=viewarticle&section=news&story\\_id=28430](http://athensnews.com/index.php?action=viewarticle&section=news&story_id=28430)>.

[ ← 2 ]

Source: Antonino D'Ambrosio, "Lewis Black Interview." *The Progressive*. April 2007 <  
<http://www.progressive.org/node/4677>>.

[ ← 3 ]

Source: Robert Lewis Taylor, *W.C. Fields: His Follies and Fortunes*, pp. 174-178.

[ ← 4 ]

Source: Phyllis Diller, *Like a Lampshade in a Whorehouse: My Life in Comedy*, pp. 188-189.

[ ← 5 ]

Source: George Burns, *I Love Her, That's Why!*, pp. 184-185.



[ ← 6 ]

Source: Mary Unterbrink, *Funny Women*, p. 207.

[ ← 7 ]

Source: Mary Agnes Adams, *Whoopi Goldberg: From Street to Stardom*, pp. 22-23, 30, 60-61.

[ ← 8 ]

Source: Bill Adler and Bruce Cassiday, *The World of Jay Leno: His Humor and His Life*, p. 59.

[ ← 9 ]

Source: Margaret Forwood, *The Real Benny Hill*, pp. 82ff.

[ ← 10 ]

Source: Eddie Cantor, *Take My Life*, p. 18.

[ ← 11 ]

Source: Margaret Cho, *I'm the One That I Want*, pp. 37-39.

[ ← 12 ]

Source: Jerry Clower, *Ain't God Good!*, p. 38.

[ ← 13 ]

Source: Carl Erskine, *Carl Erskine's Tales from the Dodger Dugout*, pp. 178-180.



[ ← 14 ]

Source: Joe Garagiola, *Baseball is a Funny Game*, p. 71.

[ ← 15 ]

Source: Mac Davis, *100 Greatest Sports Feats*, p. 24.

[ ← 16 ]

Source: Henry and Melissa Billings, *Eccentrics: 21 Stories of Unusual and Remarkable People*, p. 88.

[ ← 17 ]

Source: Art Berke, *Babe Ruth*, pp. 68-69.

[ ← 18 ]

Source: Bob Uecker and Mickey Herskowitz, *Catcher in the Wry*, p. 52.

[ ← 19 ]

Source: Ross Bernstein, *Barry Bonds*, pp. 92-93.

[ ← 20 ]

Source: Stew Thornley, *Alex Rodriguez: Slugging Shortstop*, p. 24.

[ ← 21 ]

Source: Heather Forkos, *Dorothy “Dot” Richardson*, pp. 42-43.



[ ← 22 ]

Source: Don Wade, "*And Then Arnie Told Chi Chi...*," pp. 229-230.

[ ← 23 ]

Source: Fred Russell, *I'll Try Anything Twice*, p. 60.

[ ← 24 ]

Source: Jimmy Crum and Carole Gerber, *How About That!*, p. 154.

[ ← 25 ]

Source: William Heuman, *Famous Coaches*, p. 30.

[ ← 26 ]

Source: Bill Gutman, *Barry Sanders: Football's Rushing Champ*, p. 30.

[ ← 27 ]

Source: Ron Knapp, *Sports Great Bo Jackson*, pp. 30-31.

[ ← 28 ]

Source: Jerry Clower, *Let the Hammer Down!*, pp. 164-167.

[ ← 29 ]

Source: Bela Karolyi and Nancy Ann Richardson, *Feel No Fear*, pp. 121-122.



[ ← 30 ]

Source: Claudia Miller, *Shannon Miller: My Child, My Hero*, p. 47.

[ ← 31 ]

Source: Krista Quiner, *Dominique Moceanu: A Gymnastics Sensation*, pp. 13-14.

[ ← 32 ]

Source: Bud Greenspan, *100 Greatest Moments in Olympic History*, pp. 216-217.

[ ← 33 ]

Source: Dan Gutman, *Gymnastics: The Trials, the Triumphs, the Truth*, p. 84.

[ ← 34 ]

Source: Bud Greenspan, *100 Greatest Moments in Olympic History*, pp. 18-19.

[ ← 35 ]

Source: Arna Bontemps, *Famous Negro Athletes*, pp. 29-30.

[ ← 36 ]

Source: Arna Bontemps, *Famous Negro Athletes*, p. 66.

[ ← 37 ]

Source: Dave Kindred, *Heroes, Fools, and Other Dreamers*, pp. 205-206.



[ ← 38 ]

Source: Arlene Schulman, *Muhammad Ali: Champion*, p. 55.

[ ← 39 ]

Source: S.H. Burchard, *Tracy Austin*, pp. 23, 43-48.

[ ← 40 ]

Source: David K. Wright, *Arthur Ashe: Breaking the Color Barrier in Tennis*, p. 70.

[ ← 41 ]

Source: Linda Jacobs, *Evonne Goolagong: Smiles and Smashes*, pp. 11, 13.

[ ← 42 ]

Source: Jane Mersky Leder, *Wayne Gretzky*, pp. 24-27.

[ ← 43 ]

Source: Mac Davis, *Strange and Incredible Sports Happenings*, pp. 9-11.

[ ← 44 ]

Source: Gérard Châtaigneau and Steve Milton, *Figure Skating Now: Olympic and World Stars*, p. 79.

[ ← 45 ]

Source: Steve Milton, *Skate Talk: Figure Skating in the Words of the Stars*, p. 134.



[ ← 46 ]

Source: Toller Cranston, *Zero Tolerance*, pp. 7-8.

[ ← 47 ]

Source: Tara Lipinski, *Totally Tara: An Olympic Journey*, p. 86.

[ ← 48 ]

Source: Barry Wilner, *Scott Hamilton: Star Figure Skater*, pp. 7ff.

[ ← 49 ]

Source: Gérard Châtaigneau and Steve Milton, *Figure Skating Now: Olympic and World Stars*, pp. 22-23.

[ ← 50 ]

Source: Christina Lessa, *Women Who Win*, p. 1.

[ ← 51 ]

Source: Lois Cantwell and Pohla Smith, *Women Winners: Then and Now*, p. 51.

[ ← 52 ]

Source: Bill Gutman, *Shooting Stars*, pp. 100-101.

[ ← 53 ]

Source: Elizabeth Schleichert, *Dave Bing: Basketball Great with a Heart*, pp. 75-76.



[ ← 54 ]

Source: Dick DeBartolo, *Good Days and MAD*, pp. 198-200.

[ ← 55 ]

Source: William Compson, *J.K. Rowling*, pp. 42-44, 81.

[ ← 56 ]

Source: Angelica Shirley Carpenter and Jean Shirley, *Robert Louis Stevenson: Finding Treasure Island*, p. 122.

[ ← 57 ]

Source: Deborah Kovacs, *Meet the Authors*, p. 75.

[ ← 58 ]

Source: Gary Paulsen, *Guts: The True Stories Behind Hatchet and the Brian Books*, pp. 32-33.

[ ← 59 ]

Source: Sarah L. Thomson, *Gary Paulsen*, p. 54.

[ ← 60 ]

Source: Leonard S. Marcus, compiler and editor, *Author Talk*, p. 81.

[ ← 61 ]

Source: Lawrence J. Epstein, *A Treasury of Jewish Anecdotes*, p. 213.



[ ← 62 ]

Source: Margaret Mahy, *My Mysterious World*, p. 32.

[ ← 63 ]

Source: James W. Morrissey, *Noted Men and Women*, pp. 4-6.

[ ← 64 ]

Source: Todd F. McCaffrey, *Dragonholder*, p. 41.

[ ← 65 ]

Source: Susan Bivin Aller, *J.M. Barrie: The Magic Behind Peter Pan*, pp. 100-101.

[ ← 66 ]

Source: Mildred and Milton Lewis, *Famous Modern Newspaper Writers*, pp. 39-40.

[ ← 67 ]

Source: Lynda Pflueger, *Mark Twain: Legendary Writer and Humorist*, pp. 35-37.

[ ← 68 ]

Source: Norah Smaridge, *Famous Author-Illustrators for Young People*, p. 133.

[ ← 69 ]

Source: Jan Greenberg, *Romare Bearden: Collage of Memories*, pp. 22-23.



[ ← 70 ]

Source: Lucy Carrington Wertheim, *Adventure in Art*, p. 55. Note: A guinea is worth 21 shillings, and a pound is worth 20 shillings.

[ ← 71 ]

Source: Jan Greenberg and Sandra Jordan, *Vincent van Gogh: Portrait of an Artist*, p. 18.

[ ← 72 ]

Source: Emily Keller, *Margaret Bourke-White: A Photographer's Life*, pp. 30-31.

[ ← 73 ]

Source: Walter M. Brasch, editor, *ZIM: The Autobiography of Eugene Zimmerman*, p. 107.

[ ← 74 ]

Source: Elliott Caplin, *Al Capp Remembered*, p. 6.

[ ← 75 ]

Source: Doreen Gonzales, *Diego Rivera: His Art, His Life*, pp. 28-29, 32.

[ ← 76 ]

Source: L. Edmond Leibold, *Famous American Artists*, p. 23.

[ ← 77 ]

Source: Clarice Swisher, *Pablo Picasso*, p. 86.



[ ← 78 ]

Source: Allison Lassieur, *Leonardo da Vinci and the Renaissance in World History*, p. 106.

[ ← 79 ]

Source: Michael J. Rosen, editor, *Speak! Children's Book Illustrators Brag About Their Dogs*, p. 24.

[ ← 80 ]

Source: Terry Zwigoff, "Introduction" to *R. Crumb's Heroes of Blues, Jazz, and Country*, pp. 11, 188-189.

[ ← 81 ]

Source: Michael D. Cole, *The Titanic: Disaster at Sea*, pp. 24, 26, 31.

[ ← 82 ]

Source: Andrew Tobias, "Daily Column." 29 December 2006  
<<http://www.andrewtobias.com/newcolumns/061229.html>>.

[ ← 83 ]

Source: Raeburn Flerlage, *Chicago Blues as Seen from the Inside*, pp. 32, 107.

[ ← 84 ]

Source: Amy Goodman, "Give 'Em Hell, Mr. Terkel." King Features Syndicate. 17 May 2007  
<<http://www.alternet.org/columnists/story/51990/>>.

[ ← 85 ]

Source: Scott Freeman, "James Brown: Soul Brother No. 1 (1933-2006)." 10 January 2007  
<<http://atlanta.creativeloafing.com/gyrobase/Content?oid=oid%3A181542>>.



[ ← 86 ]

Source: Jack Mingo, *The Juicy Parts*, pp. 147-148.

[ ← 87 ]

Source: Ron Knapp, *American Legends of Rock*, p. 41.

[ ← 88 ]

Source: David Ewen, *Famous Conductors*, pp. 40-41.

[ ← 89 ]

Source: J. Bryan III, *Merry Gentlemen (and One Lady)*, pp. 81-82.

[ ← 90 ]

Source: Edward Wagenknecht, *Seven Daughters of the Theater*, p. 36.

[ ← 91 ]

Source: Andrea Broadwater, *Marian Anderson: Singer and Humanitarian*, pp. 22, 31.

[ ← 92 ]

Source: Marjorie Lawrence, *Interrupted Melody: The Story of My Life*, p. 87.

[ ← 93 ]

Source: Rose Heylbut and Aimé Gerber, *Backstage at the Opera*, p. 177.



[ ← 94 ]

Source: Dorothy Caruso, *Enrico Caruso: His Life and Death*, pp. 108-109.

[ ← 95 ]

Source: Carl R. Green and William R. Sanford, *Judge Roy Bean*, pp. 24, 26-27.

[ ← 96 ]

Source: Mary Garden and Louis Biancolli, *Mary Garden's Story*, p. 19.

[ ← 97 ]

Source: Neville Cardus, editor, *Kathleen Ferrier: A Memoir*, pp. 47-48.

[ ← 98 ]

Source: David Goodnough, *Plácido Domingo: Opera Superstar*, p. 18.

[ ← 99 ]

Source: Theodore Stier, *With Pavlova Around the World*, pp. 80-81.

[ ← 100 ]

Source: David W. Barber, *Getting a Handel on Messiah*, p. 19.

[ ← 101 ]

Source: Jim Haskins and N.R. Mitgang, *Mr. Bojangles*, pp. 140-141.



[ ← 102 ]

Source: Sarah Giles, *Fred Astaire: His Friends Talk*, p. 157.

[ ← 103 ]

Source: Russell Freedman, *Martha Graham: A Dancer's Life*, p. 61.

[ ← 104 ]

Source: Paula Bryant Pratt, *Martha Graham*, p. 98.

[ ← 105 ]

Source: H. Algeranoff, *My Years With Pavlova*, p. 118.

[ ← 106 ]

Source: Suzanne Farrell, *Holding On to the Air*, p. 45.

[ ← 107 ]

Source: Margot Fonteyn, *Autobiography*, p. 234.

[ ← 108 ]

Source: Maria Tallchief, *Maria Tallchief: America's Prima Ballerina*, p. 330.

[ ← 109 ]

Source: Linda Maybarduk, *The Dancer Who Flew*, p. 100.



[ ← 110 ]

Source: Sandra Martin Arnold, *Alicia Alonso: First Lady of the Ballet*, pp. 42-43.

[ ← 111 ]

Source: Anton Dolin, *Alicia Markova: Her Life and Art*, p. 285.

[ ← 112 ]

Source: Alexandra Danilova, *Choura*, p. 17.

[ ← 113 ]

Source: Tom Feran and R.D. Heldenfels, *Ghoulardi*, pp. 102, 104.

[ ← 114 ]

Source: Joey Adams, *The God Bit*, pp. 38-40.

[ ← 115 ]

Source: David Brown, *Star Billing: Tell-Tale Trivia from Hollywood*, p. 15.

[ ← 116 ]

Source: Fred Rogers, *The World According to Mister Rogers*, p. 187.

[ ← 117 ]

Source: Bill Adler, *The Letterman Wit: His Life and Humor*, p. 27.



[ ← 118 ]

Source: Nancy Cartwright, *My Life as a 10-Year-Old Boy*, pp. 169-170.

[ ← 119 ]

Source: Betty White, *Here We Go Again*, p. 184.

[ ← 120 ]

Source: a Lifetime *Intimate Portrait* program featuring Carol Burnett.

[ ← 121 ]

Source: Peter Bogdanovich, *Peter Bogdanovich's Movie of the Week*, p. 36.

[ ← 122 ]

Source: Roger Ebert, "A bouquet arrives...." 7 May 2007 <<http://rogerebert.suntimes.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20070507/COMMENTARY/70507001>>.

[ ← 123 ]

Source: Mary Unterbrink, *Funny Women*, p. 135.

[ ← 124 ]

Source: Tanya Lee Stone, *Medical Causes*, pp. 7-9. Additional source for “\$200 million” figure:  
<<http://www.newmansown.com>>, accessed 25 June 2007.

[ ← 125 ]

Source: Jessica Parker, *Great African Americans in Film*, pp. 18-21.



[ ← 126 ]

Source: Frank Manchel, *The Rise of Film Comedy*, p. 106.

[ ← 127 ]

Source: Diana Maychick, *Audrey Hepburn*. See ch. 4-5 for information about Ms. Hepburn's life during the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands. See ch. 26 for information about Ms. Hepburn's work with UNICEF.

[ ← 128 ]

Source: Walter Slezak, *What Time's the Next Swan?*, p. 220.

[ ← 129 ]

Source: W.K. Martin, *Marlene Dietrich*, pp. 101-102, 108-109, 113-114.

[ ← 130 ]

Source: Bruce Campbell, *If Chins Could Kill: Confessions of a B Movie Actor*, pp. 228-229.

[ ← 131 ]

Source: Jim Hightower, "Shredding Paris Hilton." 30 July 2007 <<http://www.jimhightower.com/node/6176>>. You can watch a hero in action at <<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6VdNcCweL0>>.

[ ← 132 ]

Source: Jared Brown, *Zero Mostel: A Biography*, p. 149.

[ ← 133 ]

Source: Kate Mostel and Madeline Gilford, *170 Years of Show Business*, p. 171.



[ ← 134 ]

Source: Alfred Rossi, *Astonish Us in the Morning*, pp. 27-28.

[ ← 135 ]

Source: John W. Crawford, *Early Shakespearean Actresses*, pp. 85-86.

[ ← 136 ]

Source: Barbara Marinacci, *Leading Ladies: A Gallery of Famous Actresses*, p. 222.

[ ← 137 ]

Source: Edward Wagenknecht, *Merely Players*, p. 176.

[ ← 138 ]

Source: Don Nardo, *Greek and Roman Theater*, p. 34.

[ ← 139 ]

Source: Edward Wagenknecht, *Merely Players*, pp. 117-118.

[ ← 140 ]

Source: Barbara Marinacci, *Leading Ladies: A Gallery of Famous Actresses*, p. 62.

[ ← 141 ]

Source: Ralph Berry, compiler and editor, *The Methuen Book of Shakespeare Anecdotes*, p. 127.



[ ← 142 ]

Source: Robert Coles, *The Story of Ruby Bridges*. The pages of this children's book are unnumbered.

[ ← 143 ]

Source: Jack Kornfield and Christina Feldman, *Soul Food*, p. 54.

[ ← 144 ]

Source: Arthur Blumberg and Phyllis Blumberg, *The Unwritten Curriculum*, pp. 23-24.

[ ← 145 ]

Source: Wendie Old, *Marian Wright Edelman: Fighting for Children's Rights*, pp. 26-27.

[ ← 146 ]

Source: Personal anecdote.

[ ← 147 ]

Source: Dale Hanson Bourke, *Everyday Miracles*, pp. 37ff.

[ ← 148 ]

Source: David K. Fremon, *The Great Depression in American History*, p. 31, 71-72.

[ ← 149 ]

Source: Jeanne Marie Laskas, *We Remember*, p. 94.



[ ← 150 ]

Source: Stephen Currie, *We Have Marched Together: The Working Children's Crusade*, pp. 27-29.

[ ← 151 ]

Source: Joyce Grenfell, *Joyce Grenfell Requests the Pleasure*, pp. 18-19.

[ ← 152 ]

Source: Jack Gantos, *Hole in My Life*, pp. 16-17, 34-35, 49-50.

[ ← 153 ]

Source: Edward K. Rowell, editor, *Humor for Preaching and Teaching*, p. 33.

[ ← 154 ]

Source: Jerry Clower, *Ain't God Good!*, p. 130.

[ ← 155 ]

Source: Bob Thomas, *Bud & Lou*, pp. 149, 183.

[ ← 156 ]

Source: Ginger Wadsworth, *Julia Morgan: Architect of Dreams*, pp. 104, 107.

[ ← 157 ]

Source: Eddie Cantor, *Take My Life*, p. 113.



[ ← 158 ]

Source: William Oliver Stevens, *Famous Humanitarians*, pp. 103ff.

[ ← 159 ]

Source: Ralph Nader, *The Seventeen Traditions*, pp. 96, 106-107, 120.

[ ← 160 ]

Source: David K. Fremon, *The Holocaust Heroes*, pp. 53-54.

[ ← 161 ]

Source: Darryl Lyman, *Holocaust Rescuers: Ten Stories of Courage*, p. 99.

[ ← 162 ]

Source: Samuel P. Oliner, *Do Unto Others: Extraordinary Acts of Ordinary People*, p. 38.

[ ← 163 ]

Source: Gay Block and Malka Drucker, *Rescuers: Portraits of Moral Courage in the Holocaust*, pp. 215-216.

[ ← 164 ]

Source: Debra McArthur, *Raoul Wallenberg: Rescuing Thousands from the Nazis' Grasp*, pp. 97-98.

[ ← 165 ]

Source: Darryl Lyman, *Holocaust Rescuers: Ten Stories of Courage*, p. 71.



[ ← 166 ]

Source: David K. Fremon, *The Holocaust Heroes*, pp. 56-57.

[ ← 167 ]

Source: Samuel P. Oliner, *Do Unto Others: Extraordinary Acts of Ordinary People*, p. 62.

[ ← 168 ]

Source: William B. Silverman, *Rabbinic Wisdom and Jewish Values*, p. 37.

[ ← 169 ]

Source: S. Felix Mendelsohn, *Here's a Good One*, p. 251.

[ ← 170 ]

Source: Shmuel Himmelstein, *Words of Wisdom, Words of Wit*, p. 96.

[ ← 171 ]

Source: Philip Goodman, *Rejoice in Thy Festival*, pp. 191-192.

[ ← 172 ]

Source: Menahem G. Glenn, *Israel Salanter: Religious-Ethical Thinker*, p. 16.

[ ← 173 ]

Source: Rabbi Joseph Telushkin, *Jewish Wisdom*, p. 15.



[ ← 174 ]

Source: Menahem G. Glenn, *Israel Salanter: Religious-Ethical Thinker*, p. 25.

[ ← 175 ]

Source: Shmuel Himmelstein, *A Touch of Wisdom, A Touch of Wit*, pp. 97-98.

[ ← 176 ]

Source: William B. Silverman, *Rabbinic Wisdom and Jewish Values*, p. 81.

[ ← 177 ]

Source: Yitta Halberstam Mandelbaum, *Holy Brother*, pp. 80-81.

[ ← 178 ]

Source: Netzach, editor, *Chesed: The World is Built upon Kindness*, p. 16.

[ ← 179 ]

Source: Lawrence J. Epstein, *A Treasury of Jewish Anecdotes*, pp. 89-90.

[ ← 180 ]

Source: Netzach, editor, *Chesed: The World is Built upon Kindness*, p. 26.

[ ← 181 ]

Source: Nahum N. Glatzer, editor, *Hammer on the Rock*, p. 40.



[ ← 182 ]

Source: Jared Brown, *Zero Mostel: A Biography*, p. 5.

[ ← 183 ]

Source: Henri Fesquet, collector, *Wit and Wisdom of Good Pope John*, p. 81.

[ ← 184 ]

Source: Kurt Klinger, *A Pope Laughs*, p. 155.

[ ← 185 ]

Source: a Lifetime *Intimate Portrait* program featuring Mother Teresa.

[ ← 186 ]

Source: José Luis González-Balado, compiler, *Mother Teresa: In My Own Words*, p. 17.

[ ← 187 ]

Source: Don Nardo, *The Trial of Joan of Arc*, p. 81.

[ ← 188 ]

Source: John Deedy, *A Book of Catholic Anecdotes*, p. 241.

[ ← 189 ]

Source: Catherine Bernard, *Sojourner Truth: Abolitionist and Women's Rights Activist*, pp. 25-27.



[ ← 190 ]

Source: Mark Rowh, *W.E.B. DuBois: Champion of Civil Rights*, p. 22.

[ ← 191 ]

Source: Marilyn Tower Oliver, *Gay and Lesbian Rights: A Struggle*, pp. 40-41.

[ ← 192 ]

Source: Anne Schraff, *Coretta Scott King: Striving for Civil Rights*, pp. 9-12, 42.

[ ← 193 ]

Source: Beulah Collins, collector, *For Benefit of Clergy*, p. 39.

[ ← 194 ]

Source: Ross Phares, *Bible in Pocket, Gun in Hand*, pp. 29-31.

[ ← 195 ]

Source: Lawrence J. Epstein, *A Treasury of Jewish Inspirational Stories*, p. 99.

[ ← 196 ]

Source: Lawrence J. Epstein, *A Treasury of Jewish Inspirational Stories*, p. 254.

[ ← 197 ]

Source: Nathan Aaseng, *The Peace Seekers: The Nobel Peace Prize*, pp. 69ff.



[ ← 198 ]

Source: John Deedy, *A Book of Catholic Anecdotes*, p. 68.

[ ← 199 ]

Source: Wayne Dosick, *The Business Bible*, pp. 87-88.

[ ← 200 ]

Source: Paulo Coelho, "Human stains." *The Guardian*. 20 April 2007  
<<http://books.guardian.co.uk/extracts/story/0,,2062052,00.html>>.

[ ← 201 ]

Source: Wayne Dosick, *Golden Rules*, pp. 125-126.

[ ← 202 ]

Source: Thomas Cleary, translator, *Zen Antics*, p. 2.

[ ← 203 ]

Source: Perle Besserman and Manfred Steger, *Crazy Clouds*, p. 173.

[ ← 204 ]

Source: Tsai Chih Chung (editor and illustrator) and Kok Kok Kiang (translator), *The Book of Zen*, p. 32.

[ ← 205 ]

Source: Perle Besserman and Manfred Steger, *Crazy Clouds*, p. 146.



[ ← 206 ]

Source: Sushila Blackman, compiler and editor, *Graceful Exits*, pp. 52-53.

[ ← 207 ]

Source: Wang Xuanming, *Three Strategies of Huang Shi Gong*, pp. 185-188.

[ ← 208 ]

Source: Zachary Kent, *The Civil War: "A House Divided,"* pp. 55-56.

[ ← 209 ]

Source: Daniel N. Rolph, *My Brother's Keeper*, p. 86.

[ ← 210 ]

Source: William Oliver Stevens, *Famous Humanitarians*, p. 78.

[ ← 211 ]

Source: Alexander Woollcott, *Enchanted Aisles*, pp. 22ff.

[ ← 212 ]

Source: Vicki Woolf, *Dancing in the Vortex: The Story of Ida Rubinstein*, pp. 144-147, 153.

[ ← 213 ]

Source: Bill Worland, "*Fumble Four Bars In*," p. 92.



[ ← 214 ]

Source: Joe E. Brown, *Laughter is a Wonderful Thing*, pp. 257-258.

[ ← 215 ]

Source: Tanya Lee Stone, *Medical Causes*, pp. 23-25.

[ ← 216 ]

Source: Michelle M. Houle, *Roald Dahl: Author of Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*, pp. 61-62.

[ ← 217 ]

Source: Robert E. Pike, *Granite Laughter and Marble Tears*, p. 30.

[ ← 218 ]

Source: W.B. Doner and Company, *Likeable Advertising*, pp. 48-49.

[ ← 219 ]

Source: Beth Quinn, "Life's lessons from one lucky guy." 19 March 2007

<<http://www.recordonline.com/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20070319/NEWS/703190321/-1/NEWS0206>>.

[ ← 220 ]

Source: J. Edward Evans, *Freedom of Religion*, p. 33.

[ ← 221 ]

Source: Irvin C. Poley and Ruth Verlenden Poley, *Friendly Anecdotes*, pp. 91-92.



[ ← 222 ]

Source: Walter M. Brasch, editor, *ZIM: The Autobiography of Eugene Zimmerman*, p. 73.

[ ← 223 ]

Source: Lynda Pflueger, *Thomas Nast: Political Cartoonist*, pp. 85, 87.

[ ← 224 ]

Source: Anne Schraff, *Women of Peace: Nobel Peace Prize Winners*, p. 36.

[ ← 225 ]

Source: Catherine Corley Anderson, *John F. Kennedy: Young People's President*, pp. 74-75.

[ ← 226 ]

Source: Stuart Jeffries, "Planting the future." *The Guardian*. 16 February 2007  
<<http://www.guardian.co.uk/g2/story/0,,2014388,00.html>>.

[ ← 227 ]

Source: Lisa Wangsness and Andrea Estes, "Personal stories changed minds." *The Boston Globe*. 15 June 2007

<[http://www.boston.com/news/local/articles/2007/06/15/personal\\_stories\\_changed\\_minds/](http://www.boston.com/news/local/articles/2007/06/15/personal_stories_changed_minds/)>.

[ ← 228 ]

Source: Lisa Yount, *Antoine Lavoisier: Founder of Modern Chemistry*, p. 52.

[ ← 229 ]

Source: Carole Ann Camp, *American Women of Science*, pp. 73-74.



[ ← 230 ]

Source: David Goodnough, *Pablo Casals: Cellist for the World*, pp. 19-20.

[ ← 231 ]

Source: Michael D. Cole, *John Glenn: Astronaut and Senator*, p. 21.

[ ← 232 ]

Source: Judith Janda Presnall, *Rachel Carson*, pp. 41-42.

[ ← 233 ]

Source: Doris Jadan, *The Great Life of Ivan Jadan*, p. 82.

[ ← 234 ]

Source: Jack Mingo, *The Juicy Parts*, p. 30.

[ ← 235 ]

Source: Edith Hope Fine, *Barbara McClintock: Nobel Prize Geneticist*, p. 34.

[ ← 236 ]

Source: Lisa Katayama, "How one homeless man's death impacted the various Haight Street communities he looked after." *San Francisco Bay Guardian*. 30 May 2007 <[http://www.sfbg.com/entry.php?entry\\_id=3719&volume\\_id=254&issue\\_id=299&volume\\_num=41&issue\\_num=35](http://www.sfbg.com/entry.php?entry_id=3719&volume_id=254&issue_id=299&volume_num=41&issue_num=35)>.

[ ← 237 ]

Source: Keith Elliot Greenberg, *Ben and Jerry: Ice Cream for Everyone!*, pp. 20, 30, 39.



[ ← 238 ]

Source: Tina Kafka, *Gay Rights*, pp. 83-84. Also: "Tampa Bartender Replaced Because She Is Not Gay." Human Rights Campaign. <[http://www.hrc.org/Template.cfm?Section=Documenting\\_Discrimination1&CONTENTID=11138&TEMPLATE=/ContentManagement/ContentDisplay.cfm](http://www.hrc.org/Template.cfm?Section=Documenting_Discrimination1&CONTENTID=11138&TEMPLATE=/ContentManagement/ContentDisplay.cfm)>.

[ ← 239 ]

Source: AAGM, "Show Your Pride." 1 June 2007 <<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RVb5r5X4gPk&mode=user&search=>>. Also: "Why are You Proud?" 15 April 2007 <<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zMcZGE4Rlk0&NR=1>>.

[ ← 240 ]

Source: Donald J. Sobol and Rose Sobol, *Encyclopedia Brown's Book of Strange But True Crimes*, pp. 50-51.

[ ← 241 ]

Source: Judith Pinkerton Josephson, *Allan Pinkerton: The Original Private Eye*, pp. 40-41.

[ ← 242 ]

Source: Donald J. Sobol, *Encyclopedia Brown's Book of Wacky Cars*, pp. 101-102.

[ ← 243 ]

Source: Con Troy, *Laugh with Hugh Troy*, pp. 96-97.

[ ← 244 ]

Source: Charles M. Schulz, *Charlie Brown, Snoopy and Me*, pp. 12-13.

[ ← 245 ]

Source: Zachary Kent, *Andrew Carnegie: Steel King and Friend to Libraries*, pp. 11-13, 15, 114.



[ ← 246 ]

Source: Nicholas Nirgiotis and Theodore Nirgiotis, *No More Dodos: How Zoos Help Endangered Wildlife*, pp. 16-17, 19, 97.

[ ← 247 ]

Source: Joyce Goldenstern, *American Women Against Violence*, pp. 83-85.

[ ← 248 ]

Source: Victoria Sherrow, *The Oklahoma City Bombing*, p. 30.

[ ← 249 ]

Source: James W. Morrissey, *Noted Men and Women*, pp. 144-147.

[ ← 250 ]

Source: "Free Hugs Campaign." 17 May 2007 <[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free\\_hugs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_hugs)>. Also see <<http://freehugscampaign.org/>>.