

Value

CCC's mentors



She then enlisted in the U.S. Naval Reserve in 1943.

Eventually, her work in the Navy took her to the Bureau of Ordnance Computation Project. She became the third person to program the Mark I computer, which was operated to provide the calculations that Navy gunners needed during war.

Hopper went on to help develop COBOL, the Common Business Oriented Language. Now, COBOL is a standard computer language that is used in businesses around the world.

At the age of 79, Hopper was the oldest commissioned officer on active duty in the U.S. Navy. She retired in 1986. Her retirement ceremony was held on the U.S.S. Constitution.

Chief Joseph

Chief Joseph will always be known for saying "I will fight no more forever," as he surrendered to the U.S. Army after fighting dozens of battles.

The Nez Perce' began as a friendly tribe, occupying much territory where Washington, Oregon and Idaho adjoin. They were peaceful with the whites until gold was discovered and the government demanded that the Nez Perce' give up parts of their reservation. Chief Joseph refused to allow this.

War broke out in 1877 after young Nez Perce' warriors retaliated for what they considered outrageous acts by the white settlers.

Chief Joseph led his people, some 750 men, women and children, over more than 1,500 miles

of mountainous terrain in the winter. They were headed for Canada. Only 30 miles from the border, federal troops overtook the Nez Perce' and Chief Joseph was forced to surrender.

Chief Joseph made many trips to Washington D.C. following the surrender to secure their return to Wallowa, but he was shown nothing but indifference. He was eventually sent to Colville Indian Reservation in Washington state. He died there in 1904.

Frida Kahlo

Frida Kahlo, born in Coyoacan, Mexico, in 1910, was a Mexican painter and a teacher at the Esmerelda school.

While growing up, she dreamed of a career in the medical field, but a serious accident ended that dream. Painting, which she first used for therapy, is actually what made her successful and famous. She is best known for her art's symbolic realism. Many of her paintings contained psychological aspects and references. Kahlo was highly influenced by Mexican folk art and costumes.

At the age of 18, Kahlo married Diego Rivera, a leading artist in Latin America. Kahlo died in 1954.

Florence Nightingale

The name Florence Nightingale and the word determination are basically synonymous.

Nightingale was born in 1820 in Florence, Italy. She had always been interested in helping others. She wanted to be a nurse.

But hospitals, during that time, were unclean and full of disease - working in them was not a respectable job. Nightingale's family was very wealthy and did not approve of her ambitions.

Despite her family's objections, however, Nightingale was determined to follow her "calling."

She worked in hospitals and orphanages for many years, and by 1853 she was the superintendent of a medical institution. At this institution, Nightingale strove to get things organized. She was determined to clean up the medical system.

Nightingale also aided soldiers who were wounded in combat.

She was able to inform the public of the problems in the medical system by writing several books. Her book, "Notes on Matters affecting the Health, Efficiency and Hospital Administration of the British Army," detailed the army's bad medical practices, which she had witnessed during war.

Nightingale died in her sleep on August 13, 1910.

Luca Pacioli

The name Luca Pacioli may not be as recognizable as Darwin or Nightingale, but his discoveries are. In fact, Pacioli's achievements are heavily relied on in the business world today.

Pacioli, also called Luca di Borgo, was an Italian Franciscan monk in the 1400s. He was highly influential in mathematics and accounting.

In 1494, he published the

"Music is about the spirit and the spiritual."

--Miles Davis

first description of the "double-entry" bookkeeping system -- a system that is still used today.

Pacioli was also a great influence on his friend Leonardo da Vinci. Using Pacioli's mathematical theories, Leonardo, a world-famous artist, was able to calculate the proportions of the human body, and he began to use geometry in his painting.

Pacioli died in the early 1500s, but his achievements are still alive today.

Eleanor Roosevelt

Eleanor Roosevelt (1884-1962) was more than a first lady.

Roosevelt, who was married to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the 32nd President of the United States, was a writer, lecturer and humanitarian.

"I would not be satisfied to be merely an official hostess ... life would be very uninteresting to me if I did not feel I was accomplishing something," wrote Roosevelt in her autobiography "This I Remember."

So, Roosevelt traveled across the country giving lectures and she wrote a daily column for the United Feature Syndicate.

In addition, her work for the poor and for women was, and still is, widely recognized.

In the 1930s, she visited some poor, disease-stricken mining districts in America. She recognized problems and saw the poor living conditions in the districts - she knew she had to remedy them. So, she initiated the "Home-Steal Project." People in poverty-stricken areas were taught new skills and were given agricultural projects.

Roosevelt also had great hope for women.

After recognizing the accomplishments that women made in fields, factories, businesses and military services during World War II, Roosevelt wrote, "They were an indispensable part of the life of the country ... Women have become conscious also of the need to take part in the political life of their country ... This to me, is a very hopeful sign, for women will work for peace as hard as they worked for the war."

William Shakespeare

English playwright William Shakespeare is considered to be the greatest dramatist of the English language.

Shakespeare lived from 1564 to 1616.

During his life, he wrote comedy and drama for the stage. Some of his best known works are "Romeo and Juliet," "The Comedy of Errors," "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Hamlet," "Julius Caesar," "The Taming of the Shrew," and "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

Shakespeare grew up in England in a town called Stratford-

on-Avon, and married in 1852 when he was 18. He quit writing drama in 1611 to focus on other projects.

Sojourner Truth

Sojourner Truth was the name used by American abolitionist Isabella Baumfree, the first black woman to ever speak out against slavery.

Baumfree was born a slave in New York in 1797 and became free in 1828 under a New York law banning slavery.

In 1843, she took the name Sojourner Truth after experiencing what she considered to be a command from God to preach. She began traveling around and lecturing on the belief that people show their love of God by how they treat each other. She soon began focusing on the abolition of slavery.

In 1864, she was given the opportunity to visit Abraham Lincoln in the White House. She stayed in Washington D.C. and worked to find better living conditions and jobs for blacks there. In the 1870s, she worked on persuading the federal government to set aside undeveloped lands in the West to be used as farms for blacks, but her plan received no government support.

She died in 1883.

Frank Lloyd Wright

After seeing 40 men killed or injured when a state capital building wing collapsed because of faulty construction, Frank Lloyd Wright set out to be the world's greatest architect, and he succeeded.

In his late 20s, Wright changed the look of the American house by tailoring it to the size of man. He lowered ceilings from their 12 and 14 foot levels and shrunk doors which loomed above those living in the houses.

By Wright's mid-30s, he had designed a big building in steel and concrete with glass doors and steel furniture. That building lasted 50 years.

While in his 40s, Wright's Imperial Hotel survived the Japanese earthquakes.

At 65, when most people are retiring and ending their careers, Wright had a burst of creativity that lasted the next 24 years.

By the age of 90, he had designed a mile-high office building, great auditoriums, civic centers and opera houses, some of which are just now being built.

In 89 years, Wright reached his goal of being the world's greatest architect.

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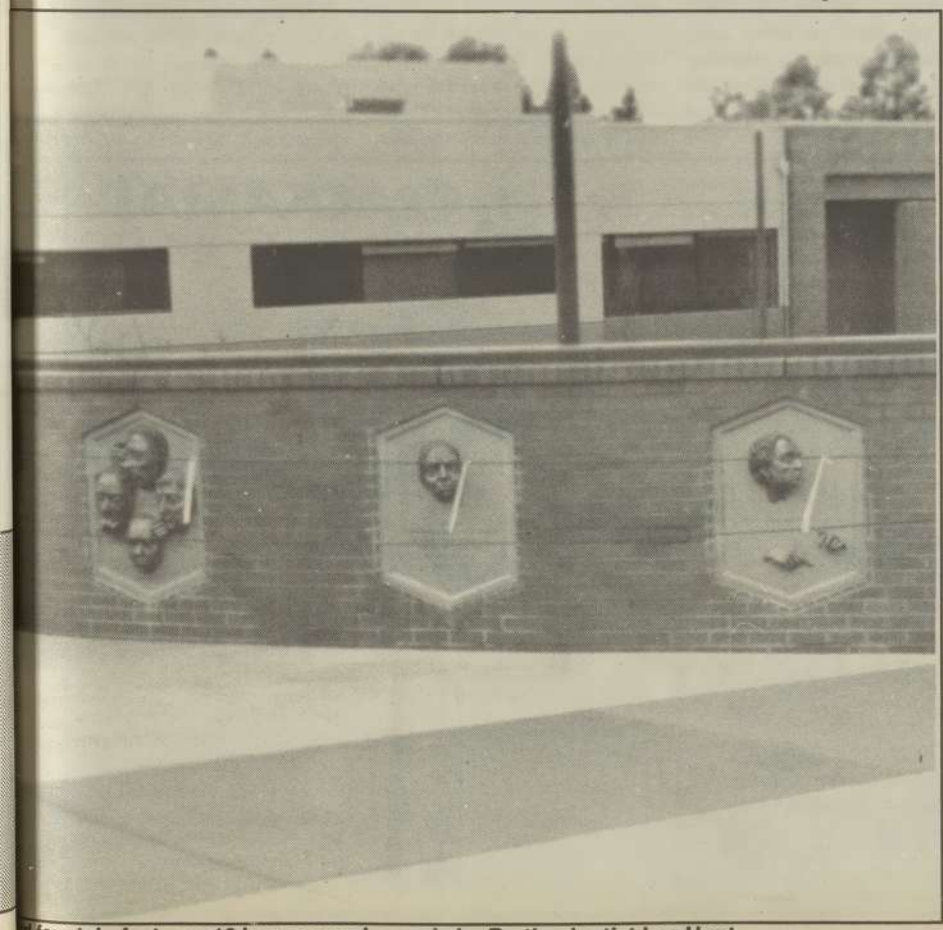
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fountain features 18 bronze masks made by Portland artist Lee Hunt.