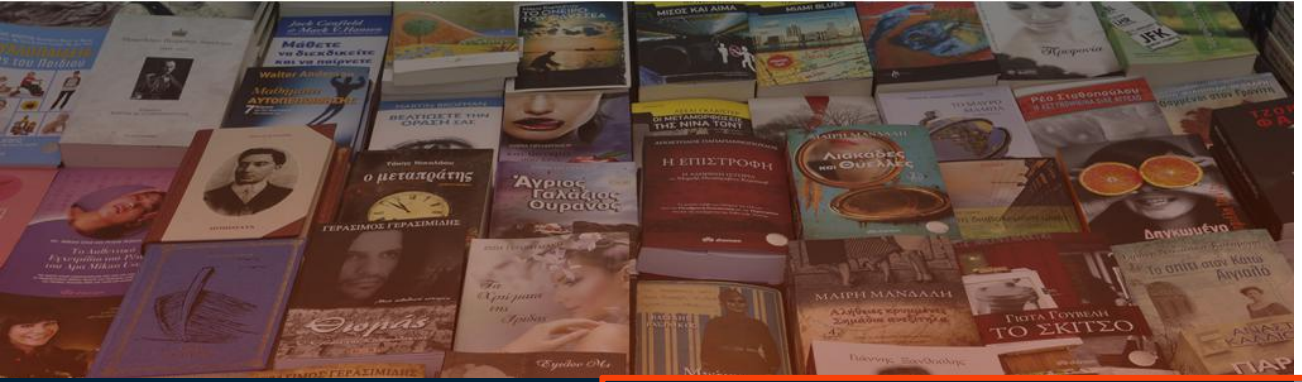

利用Gale资源发现学习和研究中的各种可能性

张炜，Gale高级市场经理

2019年10月10日，吉林大学

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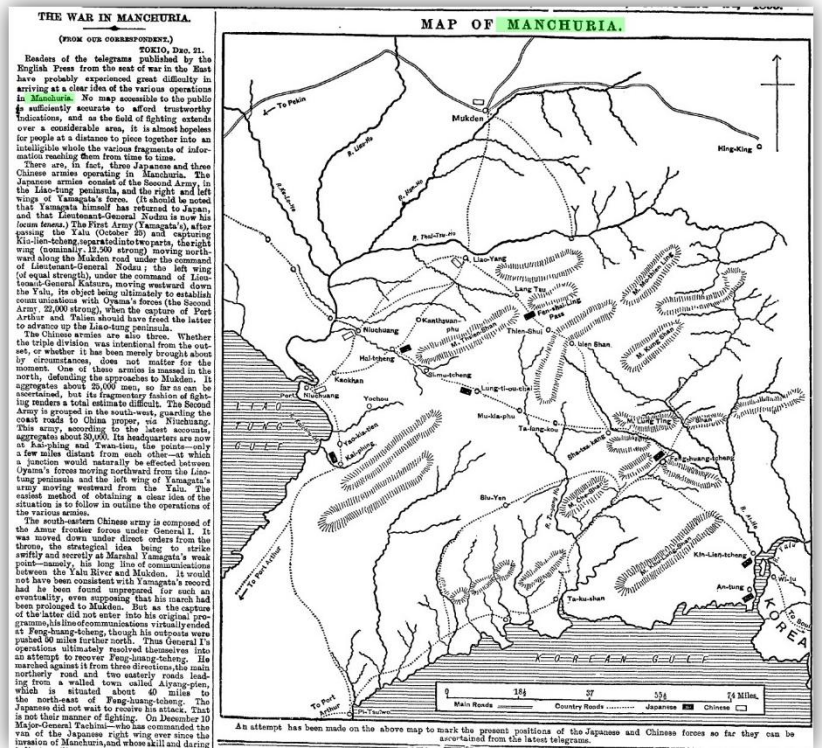
长春-满洲的历史

- 1895年，中日甲午战争



THE WAR IN MANCHURIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKIO, Dec. 21.

Readers of the telegrams published by the English Press from the seat of war in the East have probably experienced great difficulty in arriving at a clear idea of the various operations in Manchuria. No map accessible to the public is sufficiently accurate to afford trustworthy indications, and as the field of fighting extends over a considerable area, it is almost hopeless for people at a distance to piece together into an intelligible whole the various fragments of information reaching them from time to time.

There are, in fact, three Japanese and three Chinese armies operating in Manchuria. The Japanese armies consist of the Second Army, in the Liao-tung peninsula, and the right and left wings of Yamagata's force. (It should be noted that Yamagata himself has returned to Japan, and that Lieutenant-General Nodzu is now his locum tenens.) The First Army (Yamagata's), after passing the Yalu (October 26) and capturing Kiu-lien-tcheng, separated into two parts, the right wing (nominally 12,500 strong) moving northward along the Mukden road under the command of Lieutenant-General Nodzu; the left wing (of equal strength), under the command of Lieutenant-General Katsura, moving westward down the Yalu, its object being ultimately to establish communications with Oyama's forces (the Second Army, 22,000 strong), when the capture of Port Arthur and Talien should have freed the latter to advance up the Liao-tung peninsula.

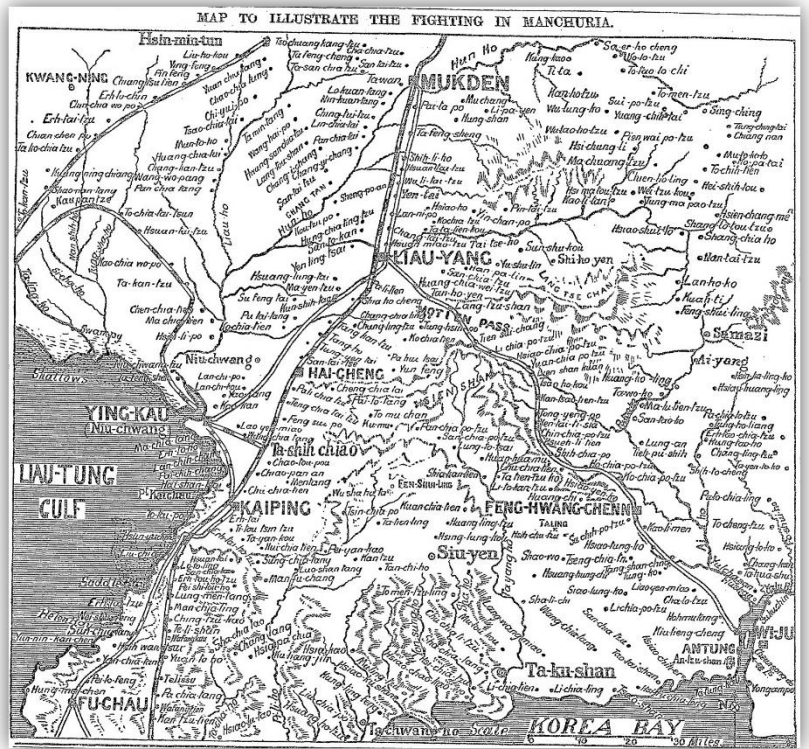
The Chinese armies are also three. Whether the triple division was intentional from the outset, or whether it has been merely brought about by circumstances, does not matter for the moment. One of these armies is massed in the north, defending the approaches to Mukden. It aggregates about 25,000 men, so far as can be ascertained, but its fragmentary fashion of fighting renders a total estimate difficult. The Second Army is grouped in the south-west, guarding the coast roads to China proper, via Niuchuang. This army, according to the latest accounts, aggregates about 30,000. Its headquarters are now at Kai-ping and Twan-tien, the points—only a few miles distant from each other—at which a junction would naturally be effected between Oyama's forces moving northward from the Liao-tung peninsula and the left wing of Yamagata's army moving westward from the Yalu. The easiest method of obtaining a clear idea of the situation is to follow in outline the operations of the various armies.

The south-eastern Chinese army is composed of the Amur frontier forces under General I. It was moved down under direct orders from the throne, the strategical idea being to strike swiftly and secretly at Marshal Yamagata's weak point—namely, his long line of communications between the Yalu River and Mukden. It would not have been consistent with Yamagata's record had he been found unprepared for such an eventuality, even supposing that his march had been prolonged to Mukden. But as the capture of the latter did not enter into his original programme, his line of communications virtually ended at Feng-hwang-cheng, through his outposts were pushed 90 miles further north. Thus General I's operations ultimately resolved themselves into an attempt to recover Feng-hwang-cheng. He marched against it from three directions, the main northerly road and two easterly roads leading from a walled town called Aiyang-pien, which is situated about 40 miles to the north-east of Feng-hwang-cheng. The Japanese did not wait to receive his attack. That is not their manner of fighting. On December 10 Major-General Tachimi—who has commanded the van of the Japanese right wing ever since the invasion of Manchuria, and whose skill and daring

MAP OF MANCHURIA.

An attempt has been made on the above map to mark the present positions of the Japanese and Chinese forces so far they can be ascertained from the latest telegrams.

- 1904年，日俄战争



MAP TO ILLUSTRATE THE FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA.

长春-满洲的历史

- 1910年，南满铁路

stated, their timber supplies to carry on the war. After the war with China Antung became a bone of contention between China, Russia, and Japan, on account of the timber business of the Yalu River. Indeed these disputes may be said to have conduced to the Russo-Japanese War. For a second time within ten years the Japanese troops occupied Antung, and for a second time Japan procured in this port its timber supply for military purposes. The large business in timber attracted merchants, especially the Chinese and Japanese, to Antung. After the war, the Japanese Government built a new town, and Japanese immigration has greatly increased. Moreover, the commencement of the work of reconstructing the Antung-Mukden Railway has recently brought about a recovery in business in this locality.

MANCHURIA.

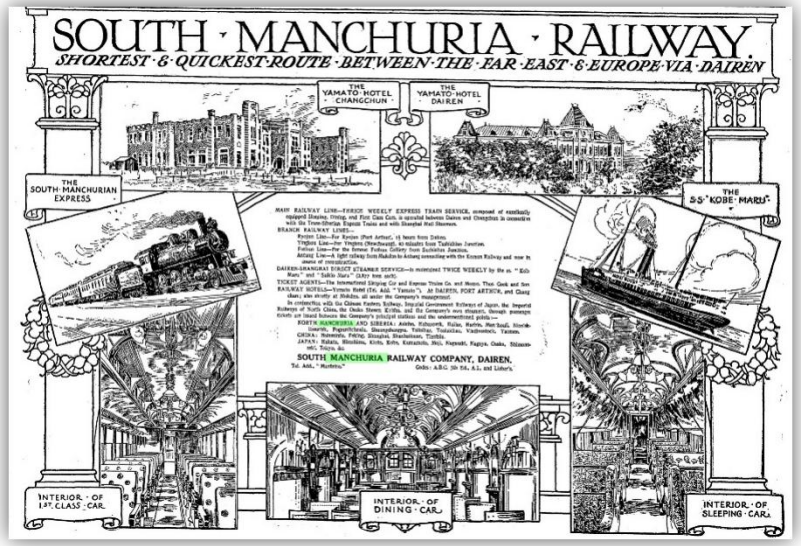
ITS RESOURCES, TRADE, AND INDUSTRIES.

THE FAMOUS PALACES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The descriptions one is accustomed to read in the newspapers, especially the American Press, of Manchuria would convey the idea that it was a newly-discovered Eldorado of inexhaustible resources and of unheard-of riches. Having spent several weeks in Manchuria and having visited its principal cities and towns, and travelled over its railways, I am ready to testify to its great agricultural possibilities and to agree with those who believe in its future as a mineral-producing State. Manchuria is a province of 260,000 square miles, consisting of wide plains and fruitful valleys, and fulfilling all the conditions for the production of staple agricultural products, the two principal of which are kaoliang and the Soya bean. There are several varieties of this new agricultural product—two larger kinds, a green and a yellow bean, as also a smaller green bean which is used especially in the manufacture of biscuits. In the Dairen Laboratory I was shown fifty different varieties of these beans. Ingenious artists make mosaic pictures of them, and these when hung on the wall appear at a distance something like Japanese cut velvet work.

The population of Manchuria is much denser in the South than in the North, but the best



长春-满洲的历史

- 1922年，张作霖宣布东北独立

CHANG DEFIES PEKING.

INDEPENDENCE PROCLAIMED.

JAPAN'S POSITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, MAY 14.

The reported declaration of the independence of Manchuria by Chang Tso-lin is so far unconfirmed officially by the Chinese, though it is a logical and expected step.

Chang Tso-lin's forces are being transported to the north of the Lwan River [90 miles north-east of Tientsin], where he is reported to be preparing to defend the new State.

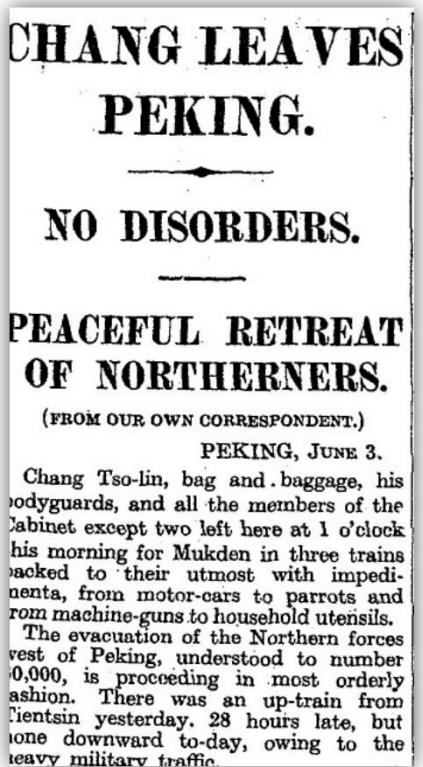
Chang Tso-lin will certainly not declare his independence unless he has the moral,

- 1924年，直奉战争

THE PRESIDENT OF CHINA, TSAO KUN (left), and Marshal Chang Tso-lin, of Manchuria, who are on opposite sides in the Chinese civil war. Chang has declared his intention to lead his army south, swearing to rid the country of Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu.

长春-满洲的历史

- 1928年，张作霖从北京撤回东北



CHANG LEAVES PEKING.

NO DISORDERS.

PEACEFUL RETREAT OF NORTHERNERS.

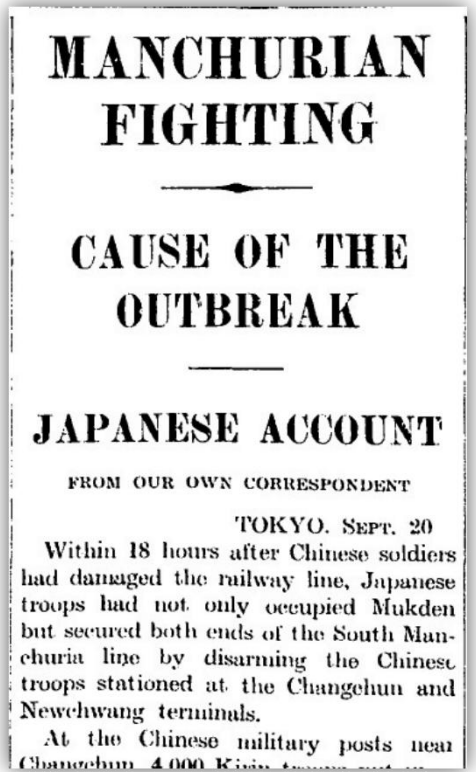
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, JUNE 3.

Chang Tso-lin, bag and baggage, his bodyguards, and all the members of the Cabinet except two left here at 1 o'clock this morning for Mukden in three trains packed to their utmost with impedimenta, from motor-cars to parrots and from machine-guns to household utensils.

The evacuation of the Northern forces west of Peking, understood to number 50,000, is proceeding in most orderly fashion. There was an up-train from Tientsin yesterday. 28 hours late, but none downward to-day, owing to the heavy military traffic.

- 1931年，“九一八事变”



MANCHURIAN FIGHTING

CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK

JAPANESE ACCOUNT

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

TOKYO. SEPT. 20

Within 18 hours after Chinese soldiers had damaged the railway line, Japanese troops had not only occupied Mukden but secured both ends of the South Manchuria line by disarming the Chinese troops stationed at the Changchun and Newchwang terminals.

At the Chinese military posts near Changchun 4,000 Kirin

THE MANCHURIAN OUTBREAK

CHINESE LEADER'S ACTION

200 JAPANESE HOSTAGES

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

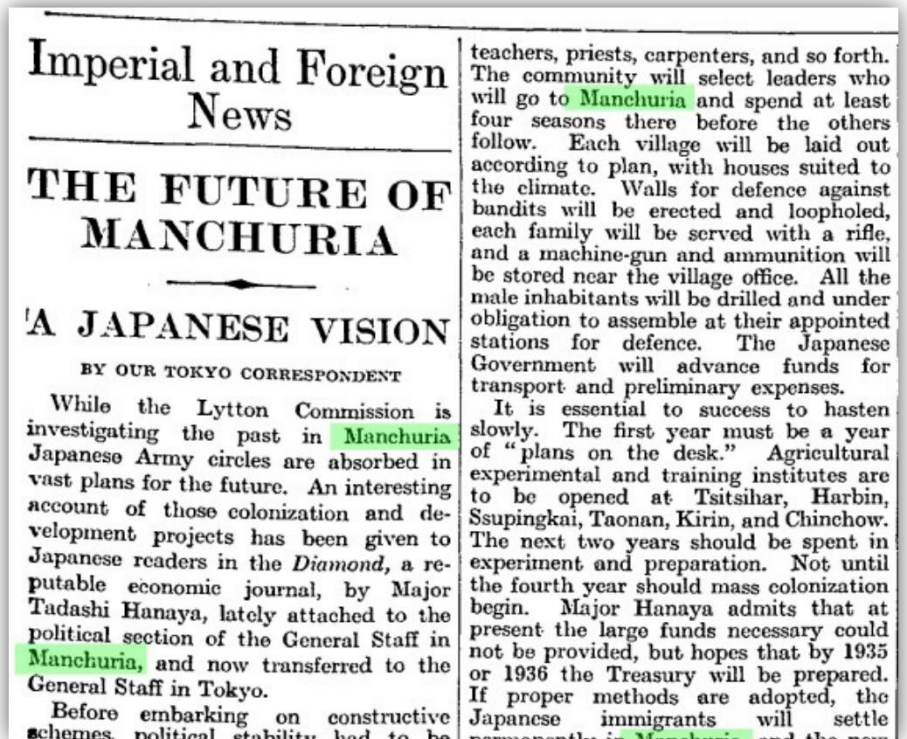
TOKYO, OCT. 7

Su Ching-wen, a local commander, who apparently holds all North-West Manchuria beyond the Khingan mountains, has astutely developed a situation entirely characteristic of the Chinese civil war. He holds 200 Japanese as hostages at Manchuli, on the western border of Manchuria, and has let it be known that their lives would not be safe if an expedition were sent against him.

On Sunday, in answer to a message dropped from an aeroplane stating that Japanese headquarters hoped for a peaceful settlement, he said that the Heilung-

长春-满洲的历史

- 1932年，伪满洲国建立



Imperial and Foreign News

THE FUTURE OF MANCHURIA

A JAPANESE VISION

BY OUR TOKYO CORRESPONDENT

While the Lytton Commission is investigating the past in Manchuria Japanese Army circles are absorbed in vast plans for the future. An interesting account of those colonization and development projects has been given to Japanese readers in the *Diamond*, a reputable economic journal, by Major Tadashi Hanaya, lately attached to the political section of the General Staff in Manchuria, and now transferred to the General Staff in Tokyo.

Before embarking on constructive schemes, political stability had to be

teachers, priests, carpenters, and so forth. The community will select leaders who will go to Manchuria and spend at least four seasons there before the others follow. Each village will be laid out according to plan, with houses suited to the climate. Walls for defence against bandits will be erected and loopholed, each family will be served with a rifle, and a machine-gun and ammunition will be stored near the village office. All the male inhabitants will be drilled and under obligation to assemble at their appointed stations for defence. The Japanese Government will advance funds for transport and preliminary expenses.

It is essential to success to hasten slowly. The first year must be a year of "plans on the desk." Agricultural experimental and training institutes are to be opened at Tsitsihar, Harbin, Ssupingkai, Taonan, Kirin, and Chinchow. The next two years should be spent in experiment and preparation. Not until the fourth year should mass colonization begin. Major Hanaya admits that at present the large funds necessary could not be provided, but hopes that by 1935 or 1936 the Treasury will be prepared. If proper methods are adopted, the Japanese immigrants will settle

PROGRESS IN MANCHUKUO: THE EXPANSION OF JAPAN

DEVELOPMENT IN MANCHUKUO.—The pictures above and others in the upper half of the page accompany an article on Japanese progress and ambitions in Manchuria on page 11. They show new houses in Hsinking, and in striking contrast an old-fashioned pony-carriage. Right: A high official of the Manchukuo Government exchanging greetings with an official in Japan by the newly opened direct telephone service.

IN HSINKING.—The rear of the new headquarters of the Japanese Army in Hsinking, one of the most imposing buildings in the new capital of Manchukuo.

PEKING TO MUKDEN.—The resumption of through rail traffic between Peking and Mukden, after an interval of nearly three years, was begun on July 1. The picture in the centre shows the managing director of the Mukden-Shanhaikwan service, who made the journey on the first train, receiving a report from the stationmaster at Kouyangtzu. Left: A post erected for railway guards on an exposed section of the line. Right: An indication of the work of development in Manchuria. Caterpillar tractors being used for the making of roads suitable for motor traffic.

长春-满洲的历史

- 1945年，苏联攻入满洲，日本投降

JAPANESE OFFER TO SURRENDER

POTSDAM DEMAND ACCEPTED ON TERMS

NOTE SENT THROUGH NEUTRAL CAPITALS

REQUEST THAT EMPEROR BE SAFEGUARDED

ALLIES IN CONSULTATION

A broadcast from Tokyo yesterday announced that the Japanese Government was ready to accept the terms of the allied "declaration" from Potsdam on July 26 "with the understanding that the said declaration does not comprise any demand which prejudices the prerogatives of the Emperor."

The British and Soviet Ministers in Stockholm yesterday received a communication from the Japanese Legation. The United States and China received communications through the Swiss Foreign Office.

The Russian army has driven 100 miles into Manchuria, where it has taken the railway town of Hailar and several other places

WHEN V DAY IS ANNOUNCED

PUBLIC HOLIDAY OF TWO DAYS

ESSENTIAL WORK TO GO ON

The following statement was issued from 10, Downing Street late last night after a second meeting of the Cabinet:—

His Majesty's Government are in communication with the Governments of the United States, Soviet Union, and China about the Japanese Government's statement on surrender terms, but no official statement on this matter can be made.

In the meantime there will be a general desire for some guidance as to the arrangements for a holiday when hostilities with Japan cease.

It has been decided that, so far as Government factories and Government services are concerned, the two working days immediately following the announcement should be regarded as days of paid holiday.

It is important in the national interest that the holiday should be limited to those two days, and that workers should return to work immediately thereafter.

Most industries will no doubt find it convenient to put into operation the same arrangements as were found to be appropriate in connexion with VE day.

During the holiday period workers in essential services or engaged on vital maintenance work must, in the national interest, be prepared to carry on. This applies particularly to workers engaged in the supply of gas, water, and electricity, in the maintenance of valuable and important plant, in essential food distribution and farming operations, and in the operation of transport and communication services.

This notice is issued to enable advance preparations to be made where necessary. A definite announcement will be made as soon as possible as to the days to be treated as holidays.

BIG RUSSIAN ADVANCES

100 MILES INTO MANCHURIA

HAILAR TAKEN

The Red Army swept forward 100 miles yesterday towards the heart of Japanese Manchuria. This advance was, the Soviet High Command announces, made at the western end of the 1,000-mile front, where mobile units are swinging south-east round Hailar, 60 miles inside Manchuria, into the foothills of the great Khingan mountains standing between them and the central plain.

Hailar itself, an important railway communication centre and Japanese stronghold, was captured after fighting. The railway station at Arsun, farther west towards Lake Buir Nor, was also captured.

Another Russian force, driving west and south into Manchuria from the Vladivostok maritime area, captured a number of strong

points along the Siberian border, including the town of Pogranichinaya, and advanced 19 miles along the Chinese railway.

- 1947年，国共内战期间的满洲

THE DECAY OF MANCHURIA

SPOLIATION BY CHINESE AND RUSSIAN ARMIES

STALEMATE IN THE CIVIL WAR

From Our Correspondent lately in Manchuria

The general impression gained from a visit to Manchuria to-day is that of serious retrogression from the days when, as a more or less independent political and economic unit under the war-lord Chang Tso-lin and later under the puppet emperor P'u Yi, its economy was controlled and developed by the Japanese. This is due to three main causes—the Russian and Communist occupations and the consequent looting of machinery and factories; the involvement of a once economically independent country in the general economic chaos in China; and last but not least the civil war.

Manchuria has a population of some 40,000,000, of whom about 70 per cent. are engaged in agriculture. Though it is the original home of the Manchus, these have practically entirely disappeared and been absorbed in the rest of the population, which is made up mostly of immigrants from the province of Shantung and their descendants. The Japanese have disappeared from the scene, except for a few thousand technical experts who have been allowed to stay on. The

Currency was allowed to follow suit This has caused a tremendous rise in the cost of living, the price of certain staple foodstuffs having increased by 700 per cent.

One of the main troubles to-day is the shortage of rolling stock on the railways, which was largely removed by the Russians. The general criticism is that the railway administration is not making full use of what is left. Freight trains sent north with troops are allowed to return empty, instead of being loaded with the produce lying piled up at every station. Many such trains are not returned at all, but are retained as living quarters for the troops.

A striking example of the collapse of the economy is afforded by the soya bean, which once constituted more than half the agricultural production of the whole country and was the main export. Now three-quarters of the soya bean growing areas are in Communist hands, and the produce is not therefore available for export southwards, although shipments are said to be sent to Russia from North Manchuria. It is estimated that not more

长春-满洲的历史

- 1948年，东北解放

FIGHTING IN NORTH CHINA

MUKDEN CUT OFF COMPLETELY

THREAT TO PEKING

From Our Own Correspondent

PEKING, Oct. 21

As the toll of Nationalist setbacks continues to grow it seems likely that Peking will become before long the next centre of interest. Chinchow has fallen and Chefoo has been evacuated.

According to the Communist radio, General Fan Han-chieh has been captured at Chinchow. As he was the commander of the armoured

- 1976年，长春一汽

How a Chinese factory looks after the needs of its workers

China's north-eastern province of Kirin is famous, we were told, for its "three treasures"—sable furs, ginseng and deer horn. Such traditional products are indeed characteristic of the north-east. However, as soon becomes obvious, they no longer reflect the essential nature of this industrial region.

The provincial capital, Changchun, has 1,300,000 inhabitants and with more than 650 large and small factories their lives centre around industrial production.

The largest factory is the Number One Motor Vehicle Plant. Directly employing more than 40,000 workers and staff, it is the heart of a community of well over 160,000 people when dependants and local services are included, making up more than 10 per cent of the city's population.

It is typical of large economic units in China in that, besides its basic role as an employer, it provides for many of the political, cultural, recreational and welfare needs of employees and their families.

It does this through its housing estate, creche and kindergarten facilities, cinemas and clubs, hospital and clinics, and its workers' college. The plant also acts as the focus of its employees' political life, being the centre of their party and youth league activities and issuing official documents such as travel permits, ration coupons and letters of introduction.

All these aspects underline the importance of the unit of employment and its collective activities in the life of the average Chinese person.

The plant is producing three vehicles, two versions of the Liberation Lorry and the Red Flag Sedan. The former are in assembly line production with an output of 60,000 units a year at a rate of about 200 a day. The latter is a large prestige car built to order for institutional use. In 1975 they produced about 700.

Technically the plant is not very sophisticated. Many of the machines are quite old and there is not much automation. Only one air-powered tool was used on the assembly line, for example.

Since it was ... trip to the Li... Exhibition that ... on its recent ... east China is c... ing and produ... ticated auto... tools, this re... labour-intensive ...

... is, of u... a ... nical levels ap... work to be d... capital and la...

Productivity ... and the head ... administration ... that output ha... 1965, but it wa... that this had n... automation and ... employment.

Alongside th... emphasis on p... a component ... ing and motiv... shops we visit... boards rec... workers or m... groups. Materi... now completely banned and at the time of our visit there was a campaign to promote extra hours of work without pay.

Lists of workers' names recorded how many "presentation hours" each person had performed. Not surprisingly, the pace was being set by the party members among the workforce. The workers' political consciousness was also cited as the basis for technical innovation within the plant.

An example was quoted of mass indignation at the costs of importing a special furnace and at the conditions laid down by the exporter. Finally, the plant built its own furnace, getting some help from "friendly countries". The example not only illustrated the workers' commitment to their factory but also indicated the extent to which even major policy decisions were widely discussed, although final auth... on output in relation to planned production. In some workshops they were slightly behind target, the two reasons cited being machine failure and rejection of substandard output.

... is significant in ... ymptomatic of the ... has moved away ... overriding goal of ... mization, that was ... al of the period ... Cultural Revolution, ... eater control of ...

... atively the struc... Changchun plant ... to that of factories ... China. Planning ... ision-making rested ... arty committees at ... ls. The revolution... ttees and other ... e bodies carried ... -to-day running of ... Key party and rev... committee posts ... ncurrently.

... 71, when factories ... e role of worker representatives on major committees, the situation has changed to one where worker participation in practical management is centred on the workshop "workers' administration committee" and on the production group. The former acts as an advisory body to the workshop director. The latter has a committee whose members are responsible for such things as production, welfare, safety, tool maintenance and so on.

Parallel to this system is that of management participation in labour. Most administrative cadres do one or two days a week on the shop floor.

Overall it was said that the Soviet-style strict, hierarchical system of management which had persisted in the plant up until the Cultural Revolution had been replaced with greater lateral flexibility, as for example, in the use of technicians, a proportion who could now be deployed where needed rather than remain within separate branches and workshops.

Andrew J. Watson

The provincial capital, Changchun, has 1,300,000 inhabitants and with more than 650 large and small factories their lives centre around industrial production.

The largest factory is the Number One Motor Vehicle Plant. Directly employing more than 40,000 workers and staff, it is the heart of a community of well over 160,000 people when dependants and local services are included, making up more than 10 per cent of the city's population.

Meyer Limited

Points from the Chairman's Statement for 1975/76

1. The Rights Issue in February proved very successful producing £7.1 million and the Consolidated Balance Sheet shows how this, together with prudent trading and investment has strengthened our position.

2. The net profit before taxation ... recovered from its loss situation by making healthy profits in the first six months of the present year from 1st January and the Hallam Group of Nottingham which is 50% owned in conjunction with May & Hassell Ltd is the subject of a redevelopment programme designed to achieve a

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  - **纸本书：**. 图书馆参考书，例如专题百科全书、年度名录、文学传记、文学评论等
  - **电子书：** 纸本书各版的电子书及电子书平台
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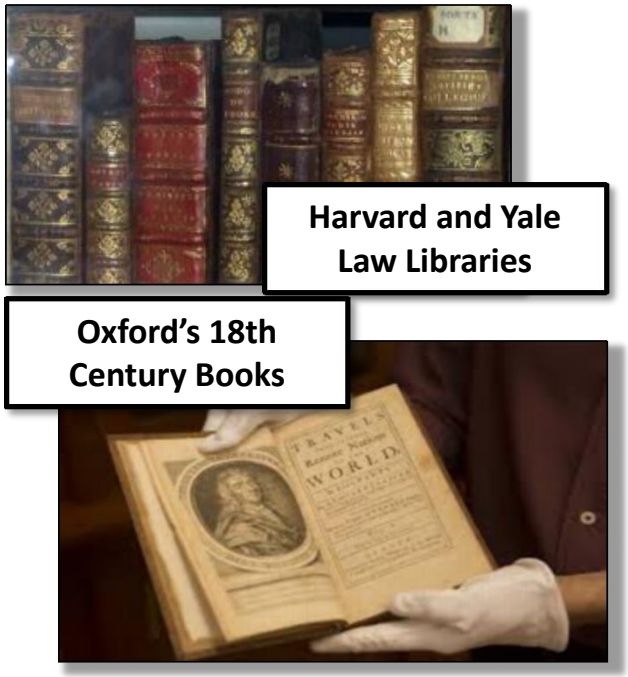
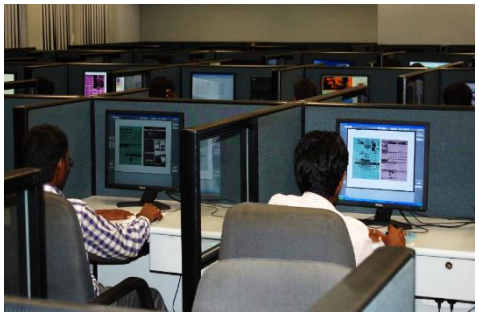
数字化与OCR





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数字化与OCR

By Gloria Lubkin

Chien-Shiung Wu, the first lady of physics research

With skill that inspires the awe of her colleagues, she proved a basic law of physics to be incorrect

The middle-aged Chinese lady emerged from the salt mine near Cleveland, Ohio, and smiled when she saw the daylight once more. Perfectly groomed, as always, in her traditional *cheong-san*, she had spent the better part of the day 2,000 feet down in a small house that protected her colleagues and their equipment from the hydrochloric acid fumes produced in the crystal-line cavern. Deep in the mine, shielded from the rain of radioactivity and cosmic rays that constantly fall on the earth, racks of apparatus had been installed in the house to determine whether a radioactive sub-stance ever emits two electrons at the same time.

This elaborate experiment was one of many in the career of Dr. Chien-Shiung Wu, who has been called the greatest living woman experimental physicist. An earlier experiment on radioactive decay of cobalt-60 had overthrown one of the most fundamental laws of physics; another had helped to explain why the first large atomic pile stopped running a few hours after it reached a critical mass. Unlike many physicists who tend to retire from the rat race of active research at age 40 or so, Dr. Wu is still a leader in experimental physics. Now 57, she is today applying her skill and imagination as a nuclear physicist to a serious and long-neglected medical problem—sickle-cell anemia. "I've always felt that in physics you must have total

Gloria Lubkin, herself a trained nuclear physicist, is Physics Today's *senior editor for scientific and political news.*

Madam Wu at home: delicate flowers, the crisp tracery of a Chinese dress, a tenacious mind probing the heart of the nucleus.

commitment," she says softly. "It's not just a job. It's my whole life."

Madam Wu lives only a block away from Columbia University and her laboratory in the Pupin physics building. In her spacious apartment, amid a collection of Chinese art and furniture combined with modern American pieces, she often entertains—in honor of a student receiving a Ph.D. or to introduce colleagues to a visiting scientist. Her kitchen is filled with gadgets for cooking in the Chinese style. She is so devoted to fine Chinese cooking that when a favorite restaurant chef moves to a new job she follows. Her graduate students recall the custom of lunching with her on Fridays at one of the nearby Chinese restaurants.

Last year she had ten graduate students. She works her students hard and sends them proudly off to careers in high-energy physics research, teaching and medical research. "She demanded a lot," one student recalls, "and gave as much and more than she demanded. She didn't ask us to work, but she was working all the time and she certainly expected people to work hard." When they were running an experiment, they might work continuously for one or two days straight and Dr. Wu would stay the whole time. Normally she spends the day in her laboratory and office, coming in at 9:00 A.M. and leaving at 7:00 or 8:00 P.M.; often she continues her work in the evening, either at home or in the lab. "Sitting around or walking I think about my work; usually those are the best moments."

Growing up in Shanghai, where her father was a school principal, she and her two brothers were encouraged to read and to explore the world around them. An early interest in solving puzzles made her think of becoming a mathematician, but at National Central University she became absorbed in physics. After writing her senior thesis on X rays, she decided to come to the United States for a Ph.D.

Originally she planned to attend the University of Michigan, but when she found that the campus had about 500 students from China she decided against it. "I wanted to learn everything about the United States . . . to absorb the American way of life," she says. At Michigan, she felt, she would stick too closely to her countrymen. So she enrolled in the University of California at Berkeley, where the Chinese students were mostly native Americans.

It was a particularly exciting time in physics and physics was particularly exciting at Berkeley. Ernest Lawrence had recently invented a new machine to smash atoms—the cyclotron. Chien-Shiung became a student of Lawrence at the Radiation Laboratory and received her Ph.D. in 1940.

In 1939 the German scientists Otto Hahn and Fritz Strassmann had discovered that the uranium atom could split roughly in half with the release of large amounts of energy. Then the Austrian expatriates, Lise Meitner in Sweden and her nephew Otto Frisch in England, correctly interpreted this as fission. The news reached Berkeley and with it a host of new problems to be pursued. Chien-Shiung set to work to discover the lifetimes of the noble gases emitted when the uranium nucleus split. Meanwhile, American scientists had agreed among themselves to refrain from publishing any new information on uranium fission, and as a result Madam Wu's work was not known beyond Berkeley.

Physics in an auto showroom

Among themselves, however, the physicists at Berkeley were openly discussing the possibilities of fission. Robert Oppenheimer asked Dr. Wu to give a colloquium talk on the subject and, after an hour on pure physics, Chien-Shiung discussed the feasibility of a chain reaction and the possibility of "a catastrophe." "Now I will stop here. I will go no further," she said, drawing an appreciative laugh from Lawrence. But Dr. Wu did go further.

Before long she was at Columbia University working on the Manhattan Project, helping to invent and develop the atomic bomb she had hinted at in the colloquium. In an automobile showroom converted into a laboratory, she helped develop a diffusion process for enriching uranium ore for producing large quantities of uranium-235. After Enrico Fermi built the first atomic pile under Stagg Field at the University of Chicago in 1942, another pile was constructed at Hanford, Washington. Mysteriously, the chain reaction stopped a few hours after start-up. Fermi had suspected that one of the substances produced by fission was capturing most of the neutrons, thus halting the reaction. "Ask Miss Wu," Fermi was told. It turned out that one of the noble gases studied by Chien-Shiung at Berkeley was the very isotope that was poisoning the chain reaction. Once the poison was known, the antidote was found and the pile continued to operate.

In 1942, after a long-distance, long-term courtship, Chien-Shiung had married Luke Yuan, a fellow graduate student from her days at Berkeley. They moved to the East, she to a teaching job at Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts, and he to

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Chien-Shiung Wu, the First Lady of Physics Research By Gloria Lubkin Chien-Shiung Wu, the first lady of physics research With skill that inspires the awe of her colleagues, she proved a basic law of physics to be incorrect,The middle-aged Chinese lady emerged from the salt mine near Cleveland, Ohio, and smiled when she saw the daylight once more. Perfectly groomed, as always, in her traditional cheong-san, she had spent the better part of the day 2,000 feet down in a small house that protected her colleagues and their equipment from the hydrochloric acid fumes produced in the crystal¬ line cavern. Deep in the mine, shielded from the rain of radioactivity and cosmic rays that constantly fall on the earth, racks of apparatus had been installed in the house to determine whether a radioactive sub¬ stance ever emits two electrons at the same time. This elaborate experiment was one of many in the career of Dr. Chien-Shiung Wu, who has been called the greatest living woman experimental physicist. An earlier experiment on radioactive decay of cobalt-60 had overthrown one of the most fundamental laws of physics; another had helped to explain why the first large atomic pile stopped running a few hours after it reached a critical mass. Unlike many physicists who tend to retire from the rat race of active research at age 40 or so.....

Lubkin, Gloria. Chien-Shiung Wu, the First Lady of Physics Research. *Smithsonian*, Jan. 1971, p. 52+. *Smithsonian Collections Online*,.

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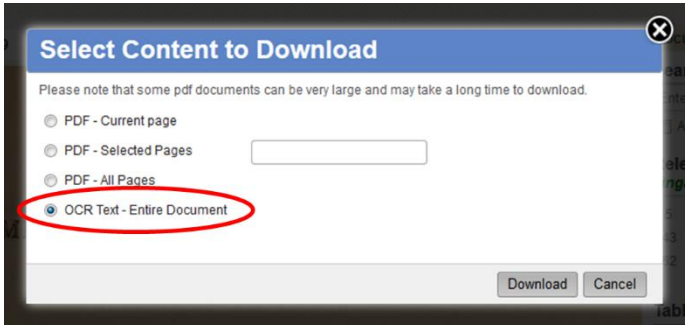

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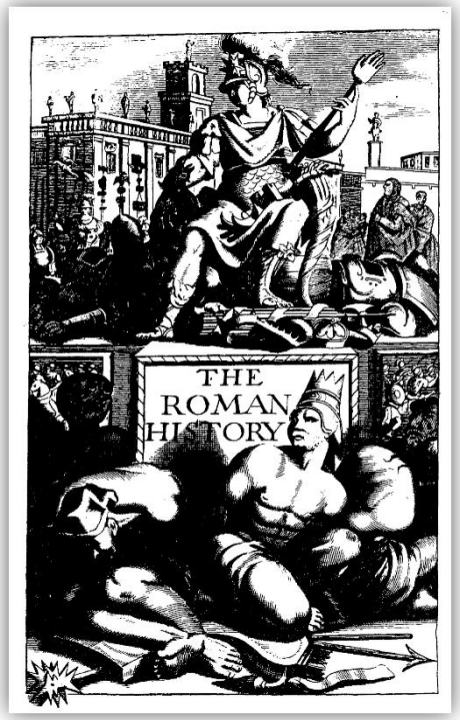

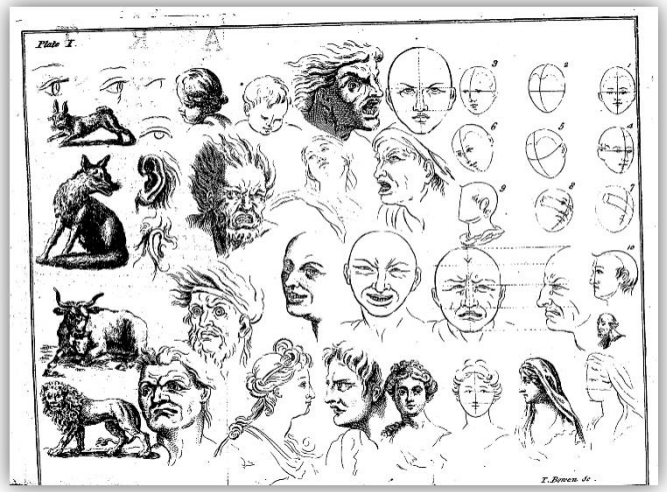

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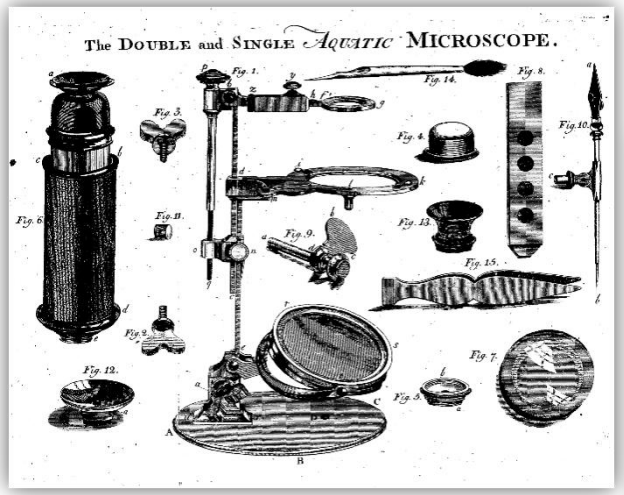

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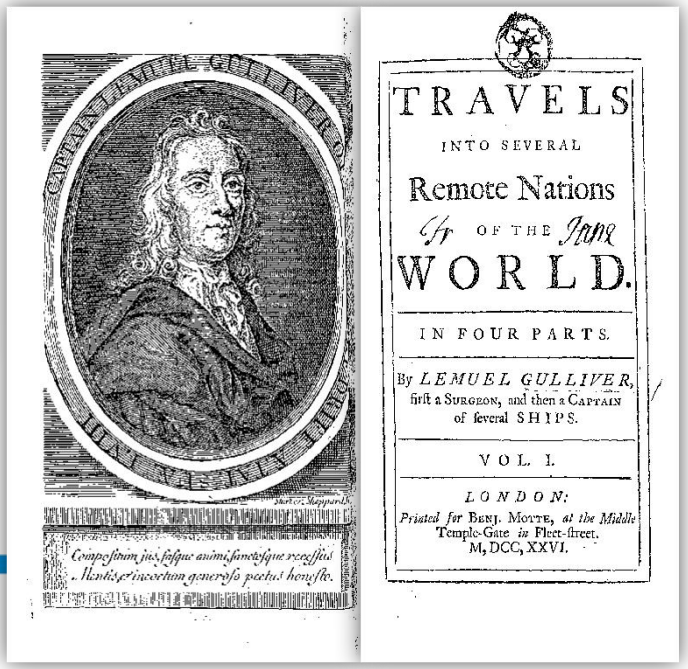

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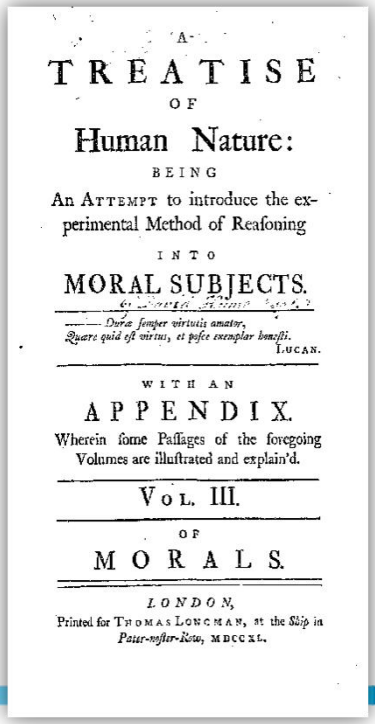
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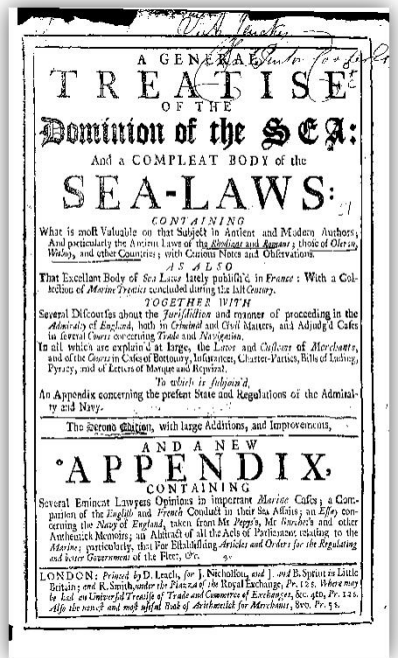
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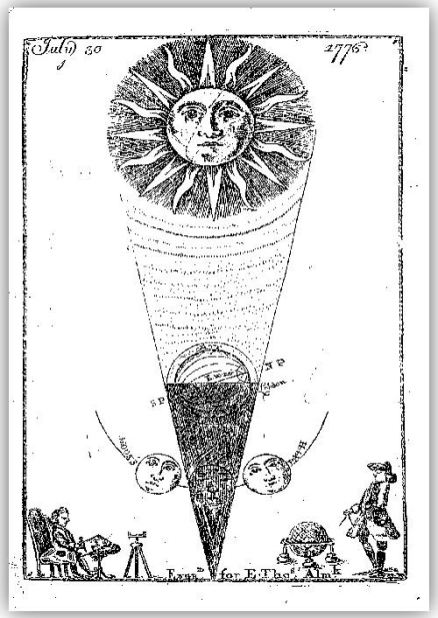
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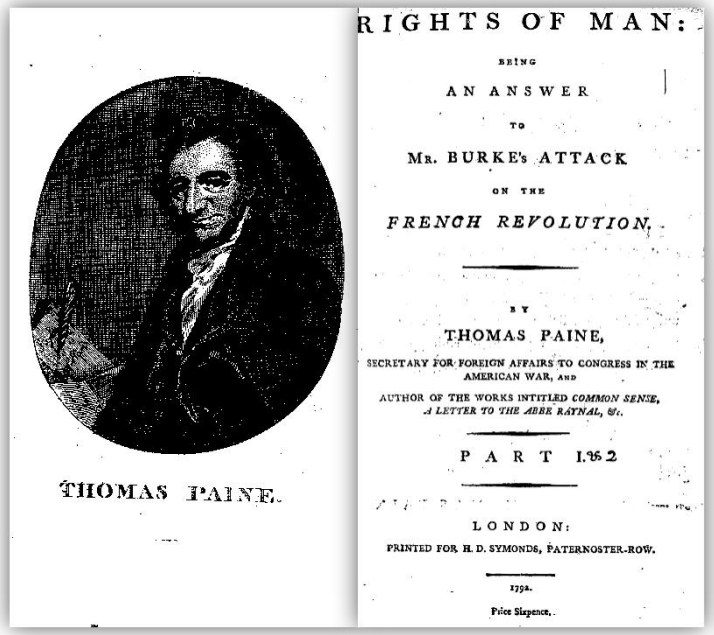

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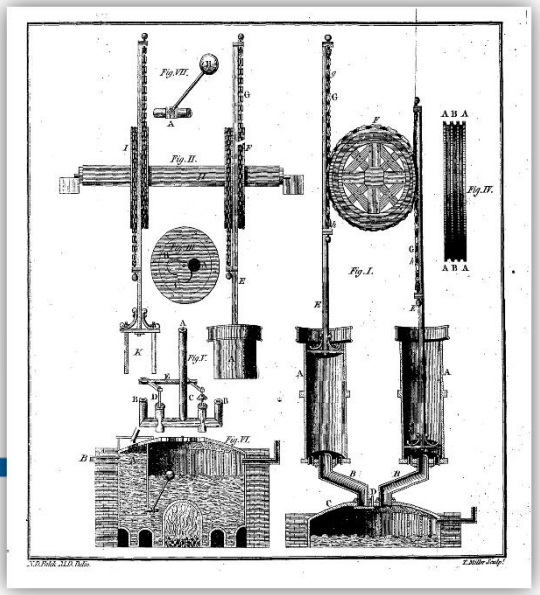

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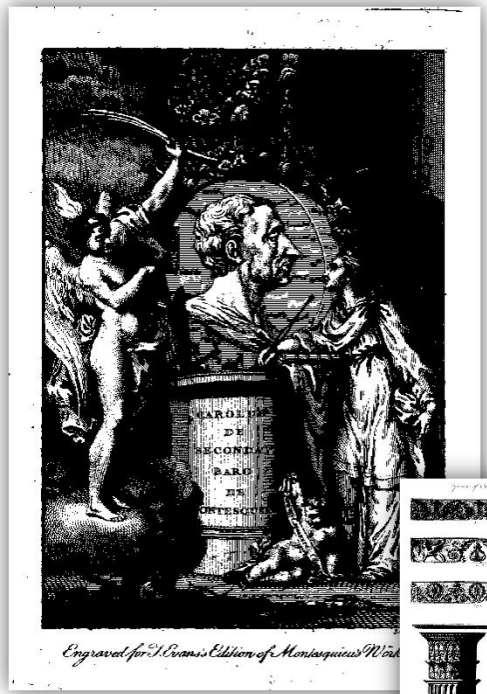

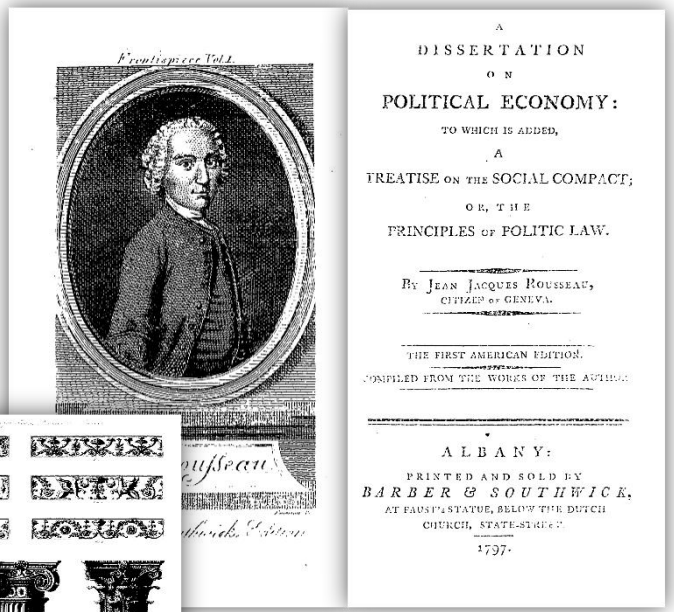

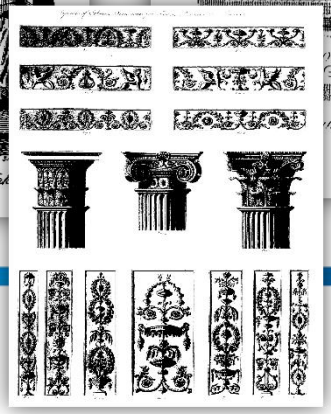

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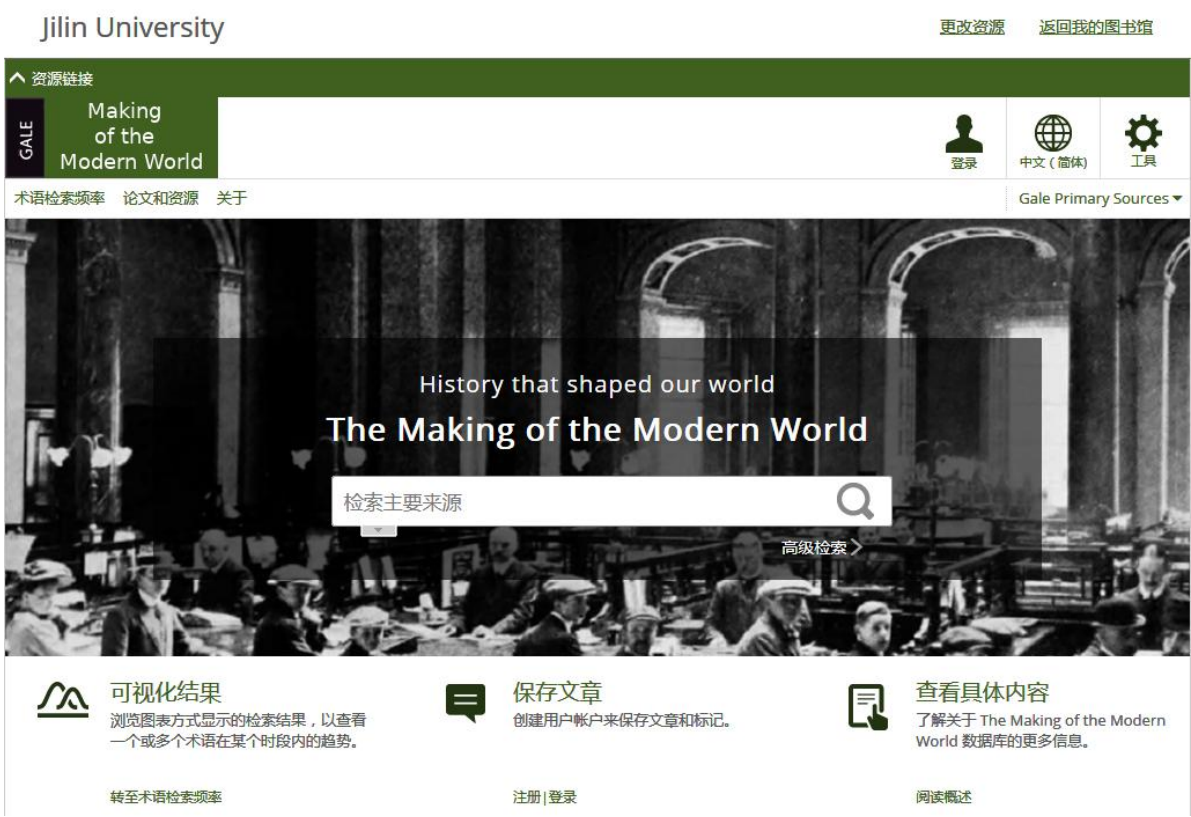

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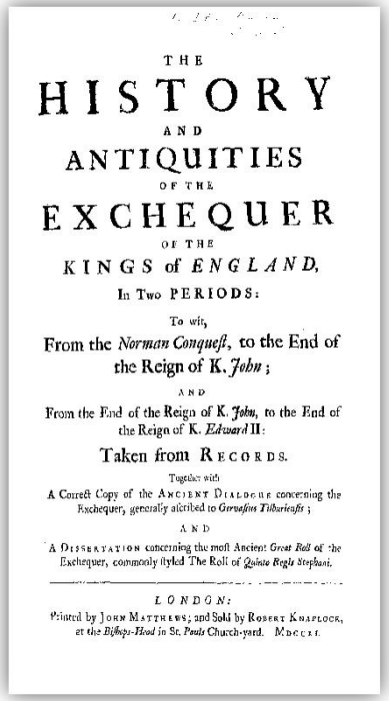

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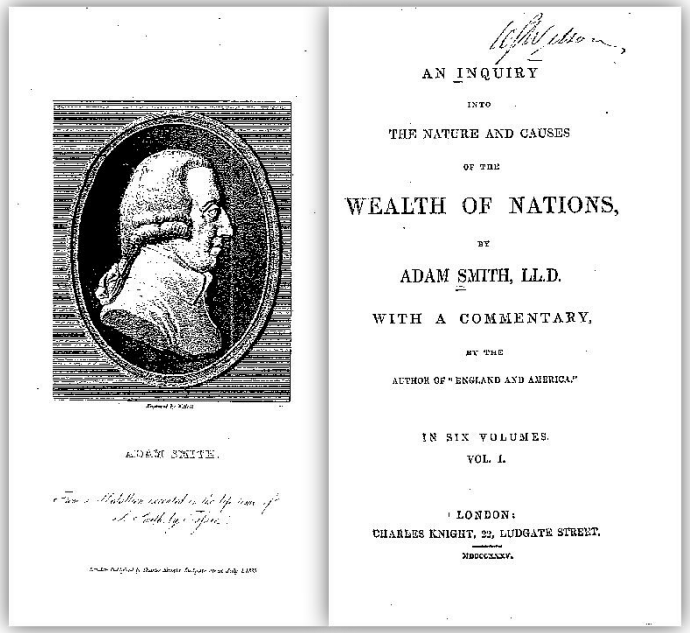

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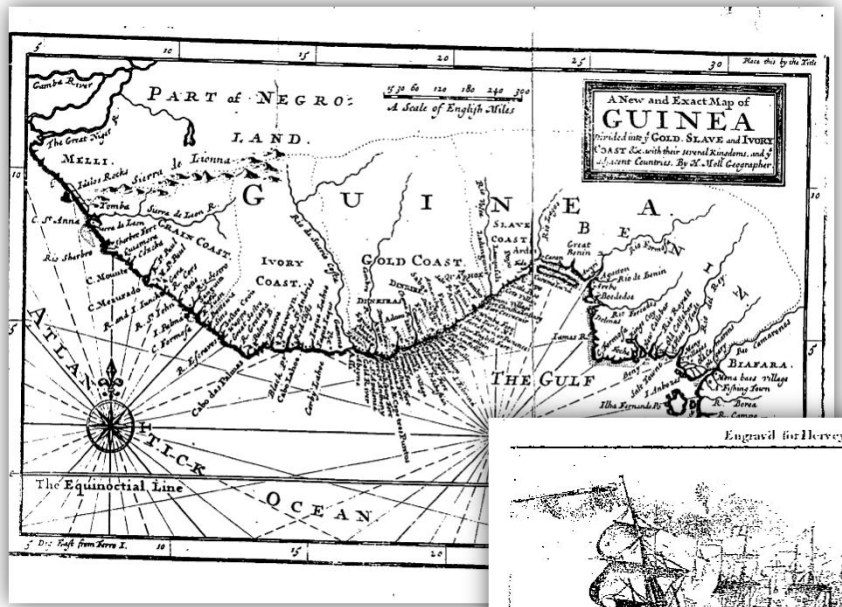

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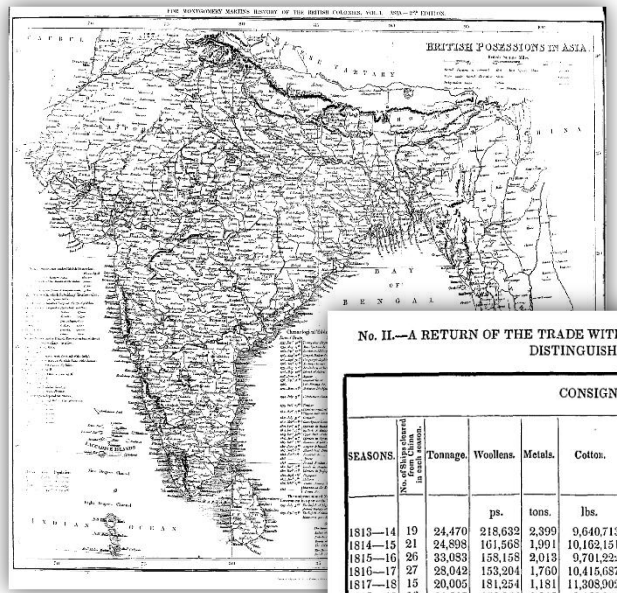

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			ps.	tons.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		skins.	£	£	lbs.	ps.	lbs.		£
1813—14	19	24,470	218,632	2,399	9,640,713	860,737	120,266	..	..	..	1,371,398	24,858,761	207,130	140,129	..	1,892,619
1814—15	21	24,898	161,568	1,991	10,162,151	475,993	..	..	..	127,695	1,282,477	26,230,357	247,900	209,073	..	1,978,659
1815—16	26	33,083	158,158	2,013	9,701,224	379,742	..	..	..	1,247,016	2,389,893	33,131,888	227,700	37,642	..	2,252,587
1816—17	27	28,042	153,204	1,760	10,415,687	..	..	..	..	..	1,072,827	29,479,500	256,000	67,518	..	2,142,470
1817—18	15	20,005	181,254	1,181	11,308,902	458,631	..	..	..	..	1,093,948	20,260,726	225,000	55,597	480,000	1,907,157
1818—19	16	21,217	150,254	1,218	9,162,224	788,235	..	..	..	..	947,315	21,221,660	208,700	48,007	98,103	1,525,077
1819—20	24	28,460	157,817	1,472	10,572,106	684,361	614,649	4,509 pieces	..	656,124	1,854,051	28,650,928	219,700	111,432	..	1,932,497
1820—21	23	28,817	158,120	1,882	13,321,869	1,310,802	1,069,824	4,960 " 5,040 twist, lbs.	..	..	1,286,949	28,831,801	211,000	110,978	..	2,040,364
1821—22	22	29,535	182,576	1,923	16,964,521	..	1,075,200	..	..	..	1,341,231	25,994,166	153,000	106,281	..	1,884,251
1822—23	22	29,930	196,622	2,103	6,712,721	751,398	1,075,200	2,700 pieces	..	..	963,130	27,580,161	120,000	70,627	..	1,950,973
1823—24	21	28,345	204,558	2,440	15,730,339	741,396	1,167,556	..	27,000	344,058	1,522,318	29,850,316	2,000	79,616	..	2,078,904
1824—25	21	27,514	158,800	3,098	14,189,511	478,780	1,972,544	658 "	18,000	..	1,090,733	28,835,672	5,000	..	..	1,811,557
1825—26	23	28,707	220,516	3,866	14,718,608	..	..	6,572 "	6,020	..	1,268,335	27,970,629	7,000	..	..	1,742,411
1826—27	35	39,013	166,261	4,001	16,405,774	21,000	140,448	15,300 "	..	..	1,132,203	40,386,156	5,000	..	..	2,384,559
1827—28	27	31,421	190,836	3,201	22,155,300	253,377	..	90,000 twist, lbs.	..	..	1,267,793	33,453,925	3,500	..	..	2,100,117
	342	423,357	2,659,183	34,548	119,161,648	7,204,452	7,235,687	34,699 pieces 95,040 lbs.	51,020	2,274,893	19,884,601	426,736,655	2,098,630	1,037,600	578,103	29,724,202

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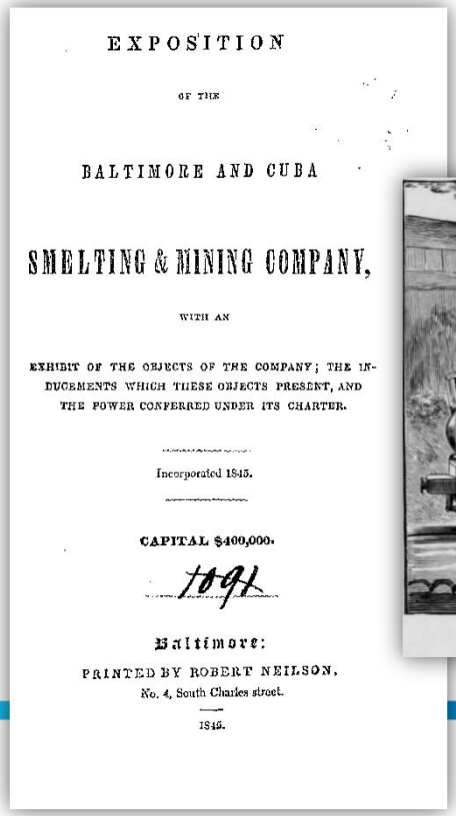
早期公司章程，1845年



EXPOSITION

OF THE

BALTIMORE AND CUBA

SMELTING & MINING COMPANY,

WITH AN

EXHIBIT OF THE OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY; THE INDUCEMENTS WHICH THESE OBJECTS PRESENT, AND THE POWER CONFERRED UNDER ITS CHARTER.

Incorporated 1845.

CAPITAL $400,000.

1091

Baltimore:

PRINTED BY ROBERT NEILSON,

No. 4, South Charles street.

1845.

第一条电气化铁路，1903年

The First Electric Railway.

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《共产党宣言》德语首版，1848年

Manifest

der

Kommunistischen Partei.

Veröffentlicht im Februar 1848.

Proletarier aller Länder vereinigt euch.

London.

Gedruckt in der Office der „Bildungs-Gesellschaft für Arbeiter"
von J. E. Burghard.
46, Liverpool Street, Bishopsgate.

最早的银行——伦敦及威斯敏斯特银行，1849年

LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
Lothbury

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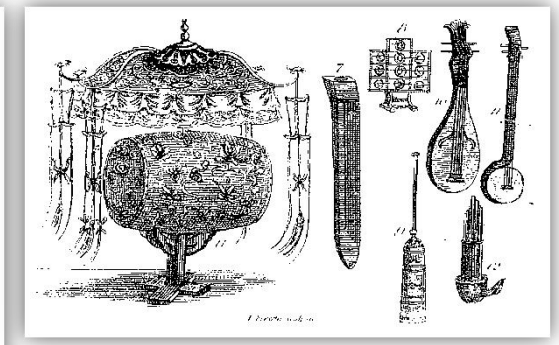
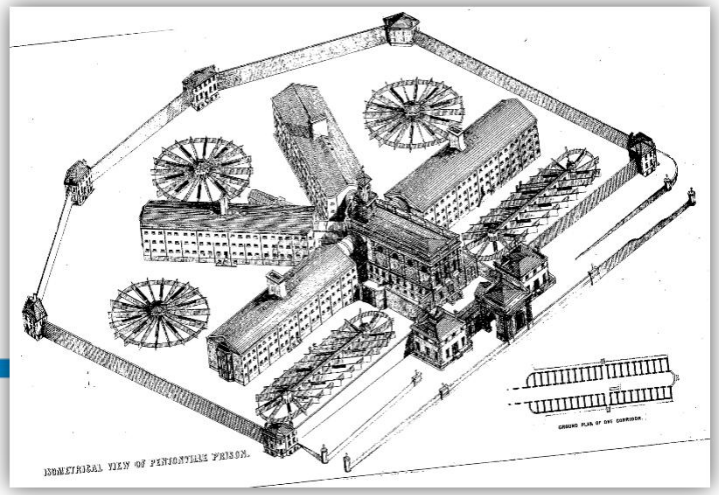


中国的酿酒术和乐器，1813年



伦敦本顿维尔监狱平面图，1845年

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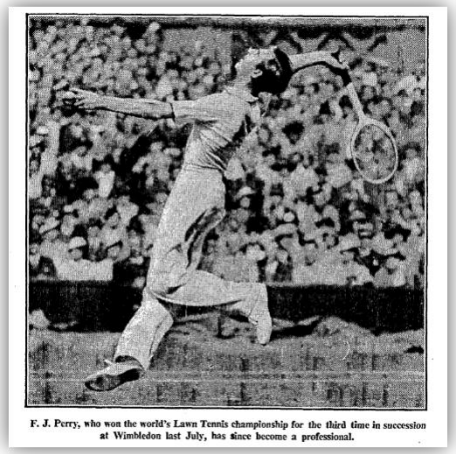
- 国际关系
- 科学与技术
- 社会史
- 体育与娱乐

F.J. Perry连续第三次获得温伯尔登网球赛冠军，1937年



F. J. Perry, who won the world's Lawn Tennis championship for the third time in succession at Wimbledon last July, has since become a professional.

乔布斯离开自己创立的公司，重新开始创业，1985年

COMPUTER HORIZONS/2

Bitter Apple as Jobs starts again

By Andrew Pollack

In his years of guiding Apple Computer, Steven Jobs had become the epitome of the American entrepreneur, a symbol of the wealth and power that can arise almost overnight in California's Silicon Valley.

Even President Reagan recently urged the nation's youth to follow in the footsteps of those two students who launched one of America's great computer firms from the garage behind their house.

The tale of Jobs' visionary leadership at Apple came to a bitter end last week when he resigned as chairman after disclosure of his plans to start a new company.

His resignation, which followed a long corporate power struggle, exemplifies a situation common to the entrepreneur: an inability to adjust as the company grows larger and the nature of the business changes.

According to numerous associates, the same vision, drive and ego that helped Jobs make Apple into a leading personal computer company also prevented his heeding the advice of others to the point that Apple is in worse financial shape than ever.

He trusted only himself to be the high leader, said Stephen Wozniak, who founded Apple with Jobs in 1976 and has since seen his relations sour with his former partner.

Wozniak, who left Apple in February to form his own company, said that Jobs could never see himself in second place and that his devotion to pet projects made it difficult for him to make commonsense business decisions.

Jobs, a millionaire many times over at 30, lost operating authority in the spring, but remained in largest shareholder. His impatience with this reduced role led him, in the best Silicon Valley spirit, to do what entrepreneurs do best: start a new company. It was this action that caused the final rift with Apple's current management.

Silicon Valley has had its share of instant success and sudden failures. Nolan Bushnell had to leave Atari as it grew larger and more complex; and Adam Osborne left Osborne Computer in a dispute with the management brought in to run the growing company. Both companies subsequently collapsed.

Apple is not considered to be in danger though some analysts say the company's weakened condition may make it a takeover target. The job of guiding Apple now belongs more than ever to John Sculley, the president and chief executive recruited from Pepsico two years ago by Jobs.

Jobs' resignation culminates a tumultuous power struggle with Sculley that began earlier this year as Apple's fortunes started to decline. It was a power struggle that Sculley has compared with a real-life version of the series *Dynasty*.

Jobs courted Sculley in hopes of providing Apple with a more experienced manager and for the first year they appeared to be in harmony.

But as Apple's financial position took a turn for the worse, Sculley came under increasing pressure to exert that seasoned authority and be seized control.

Jobs fought to regain his company by trying to enlist the board's help but Sculley outmaneuvered and the board relieved his operating responsibilities, leaving him just the chairman.

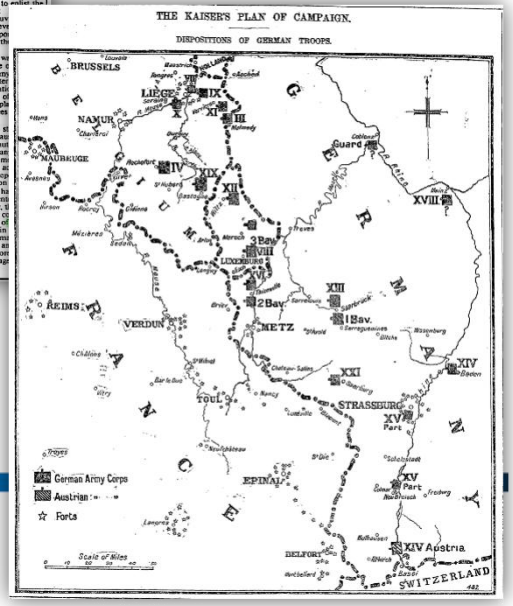
Jobs' resignation was tated by his dispute to start a company unspecified computer for the higher educati – which is one of strongholds. Jobs' pla five Apple employees the company.

Jobs said he was s new company becau longer had any aut Apple. "The compan reorganization left m work to do and no ac to management exp said in his resignation

While Jobs will ha of money and talent from which to draw, t his starting another co the size and success of exceedingly thin in more competitive ma when Apple started as growing as fast. Mor entrepreneurs manage gold twice.

Steven Jobs: Saying a sour goodbye to Apple

德国军队部署，1914年



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- 社会史
- 体育与娱乐

撒切尔夫人击败威廉·怀特劳，成为保守党党魁1975年

TIMES PAST

THE TIMES

New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

MR WHITELAW OR MRS THATCHER?

It is natural that *The Times* should prefer Mr Whitelaw to Mrs Thatcher; the whole character and sympathies of the paper would suggest it. We would not therefore attach great importance to our personal judgment of their personal qualities, though we do think that Mr Whitelaw has a degree of political understanding which Mrs Thatcher lacks. She is good with her own people and he is good with all people.

Yet these personal judgments are for everyone to make for themselves and particularly for Conservative members of Parliament to make for themselves. Much more important are the two vital questions: what needs to be done? Who can best do it? The central policy issue for the Conservative Party must be the issue of inflation. Mrs Thatcher's supporters are right when they say that the issue of inflation is the one great issue in the light of which a leader ought to be chosen. They are objective in itself has greatly contributed to inflation; the Whitelaw-Howell position would seem to be that realistically defined full employment is a good aim, but that inflationary money supply policies are not a sensible way to try to achieve it. Mr Whitelaw also believes, as do most of the economists who wrote in *Crisis 75*, that inflation has social and institutional causes, and not only monetary ones.

Northern Ireland is of course a crisis economy and is poorer than most of the rest of the United Kingdom. Experience in Northern Ireland made both Mr Howell and Mr Whitelaw recognize the significance of the social element in the social market policy, and particularly the danger of unemployment in a social crisis. The Conservative Party is indeed not divided between those who believe in the social market economy and those who do not; there are three groups, those who believe there is no doubt. That is true of Mr Whitelaw but, by common observation, it is not true of Mrs Thatcher. The chance of getting a coherent Conservative anti-inflation policy, and of getting it supported in the country, depends therefore on its being put forward by a Conservative of the centre rather than a Conservative of the right. People will only accept painful measures from a man they know is concerned not to hurt them; that is as true of politicians as it is of dentists.

This is the crucial argument. We respect Mrs Thatcher, but we do not believe that she would find it easy to win national consent for the policies with which she is associated. In preparing for a general election, when unemployment could well be a major issue, Mrs Thatcher would be much exposed to attack, and therefore under great pressure to alter her basic policy position. It was pressures of this kind which resulted in Mr Heath's

丘吉尔遗孀去世讣告，1977年

OBITUARY

LADY SPENCER-CHURCHILL

Life devoted to the career of a great statesman

Lady Spencer-Churchill, CBE, widow of Sir Winston Churchill, died yesterday at the age of 92.

Clementine Hozier was born on April 1, 1885, the second of the daughters of Sir Henry and Lady Blanche Hozier. Her father, a brilliant, difficult and, to his daughter, romantic figure, whom she saw but rarely in her childhood, had parted from Lady Blanche in Clementine's early years. The children were therefore brought up by Lady Blanche, the beautiful but wayward daughter of that Earl of Airlie whose wildness was a matter of some notoriety in those staid, late Victorian days, and whose penury imposed considerable restrictions on her children. They knew no luxury and lived for long periods at Dieppe in order to economize.

Whatever Lady Blanche's financial circumstances, she did not neglect her children's education, and by the time Clementine grew up she was well read in her own language and fluent in both French and

was a ball when more than 500 students sang "Clementine" in English. When Winston Churchill died in 1965 the entire world rallied to her with real and abiding sympathy, not only for her great personal loss, but also for herself.

Amid the ... grim ...

attain Cordon Bleu standards in an astonishingly short time.

Knowing that her husband was a man influenced more by the written than the spoken word, if she had a point she was anxious to make, she embodied it in a minute and sent it to Sir Winston with his breakfast.

Although she never sought publicity, and indeed equated it with vulgarity, she was better known to the public and more widely admired than the wife of any other Prime Minister. Years after Sir Winston had retired from politics, every head would turn as she walked down the street and her undiminished beauty would be recognized by the murmurs of the passers-by. She had curiously few close personal friends of her own generation, but she was respected and admired by an ever widening circle of people of all ages and, without ever seeking to do so, she acquired a position for herself in the country entirely in her own right.

During the First World War ...

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保加利亚物资短缺，1955年

福特公司的金融服务，1985年

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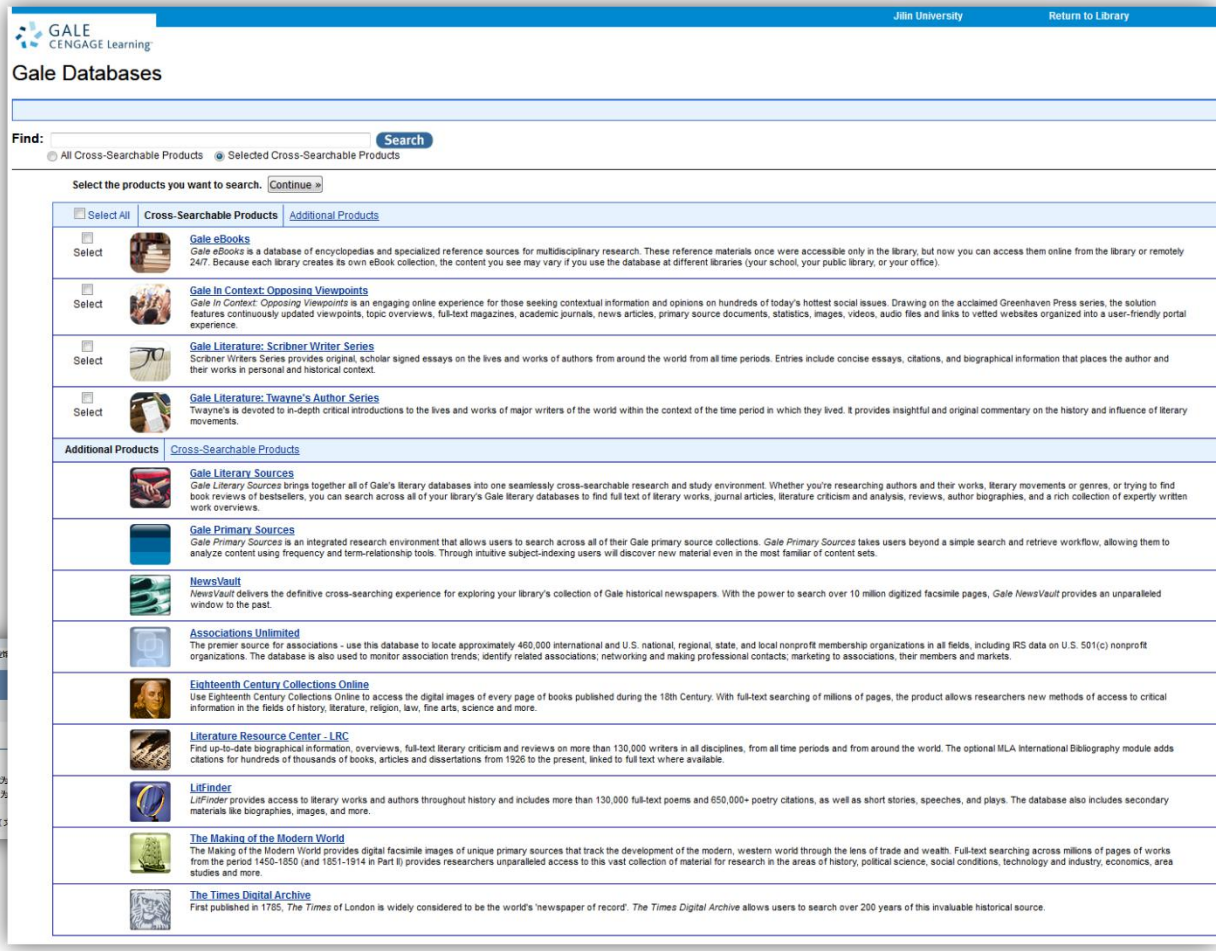
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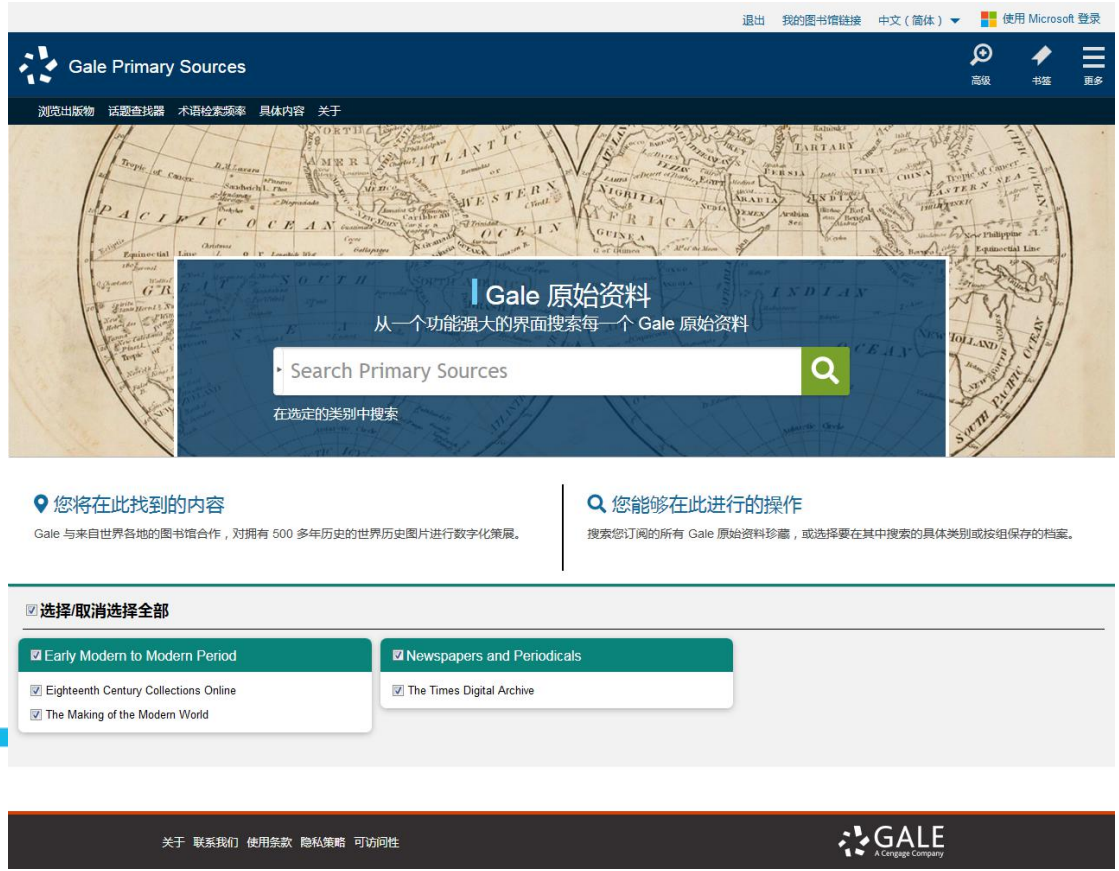
Gale Literary Sources brings together all of Gale's literary databases into one seamlessly cross-searchable research and study environment. Whether you're researching authors and their works, literary movements or genres, or trying to find book reviews of bestsellers, you can search across all of your library's Gale literary databases to find full text of literary works, journal articles, literature criticism and analysis, reviews, author biographies, and a rich collection of expertly written work overviews.
Gale Primary Sources
Gale Primary Sources is an integrated research environment that allows users to search across all of their Gale primary source collections. Gale Primary Sources takes users beyond a simple search and retrieve workflow, allowing them to analyze content using frequency and term-relationship tools. Through intuitive subject-indexing users will discover new material even in the most familiar of content sets.
NewsVault
NewsVault delivers the definitive cross-searching experience for exploring your library's collection of Gale historical newspapers. With the power to search over 10 million digitized facsimile pages, Gale NewsVault provides an unparalleled window to the past.
Associations Unlimited
The premier source for associations - use this database to locate approximately 460,000 international and U.S. national, regional, state, and local nonprofit membership organizations in all fields, including IRS data on U.S. 501(c) nonprofit organizations. The database is also used to monitor association trends; identify related associations; networking and making professional contacts; marketing to associations, their members and markets.
Eighteenth Century Collections Online
Use Eighteenth Century Collections Online to access the digital images of every page of books published during the 18th Century. With full-text searching of millions of pages, the product allows researchers new methods of access to critical information in the fields of history, literature, religion, law, fine arts, science and more.
Literature Resource Center - LRC
Find up-to-date biographical information, overviews, full-text literary criticism and reviews on more than 130,000 writers in all disciplines, from all time periods and from around the world. The optional MLA International Bibliography module adds citations for hundreds of thousands of books, articles and dissertations from 1926 to the present, linked to full text where available.
LitFinder
LitFinder provides access to literary works and authors throughout history and includes more than 130,000 full-text poems and 650,000+ poetry citations, as well as short stories, speeches, and plays. The database also includes secondary materials like biographies, images, and more.
The Making of the Modern World
The Making of the Modern World provides digital facsimile images of unique primary sources that track the development of the modern, western world through the lens of trade and wealth. Full-text searching across millions of pages of works from the period 1450–1850 (and 1851–1914 in Part II) provides researchers unparalleled access to this vast collection of material for research in the areas of history, political science, social conditions, technology and industry, economics, area studies and more.
The Times Digital Archive
First published in 1785, The Times of London is widely considered to be the world's 'newspaper of record'. The Times Digital Archive allows users to search over 200 years of this invaluable historical source.

Gale Primary Sources

Gale原始档案
统一检索平台



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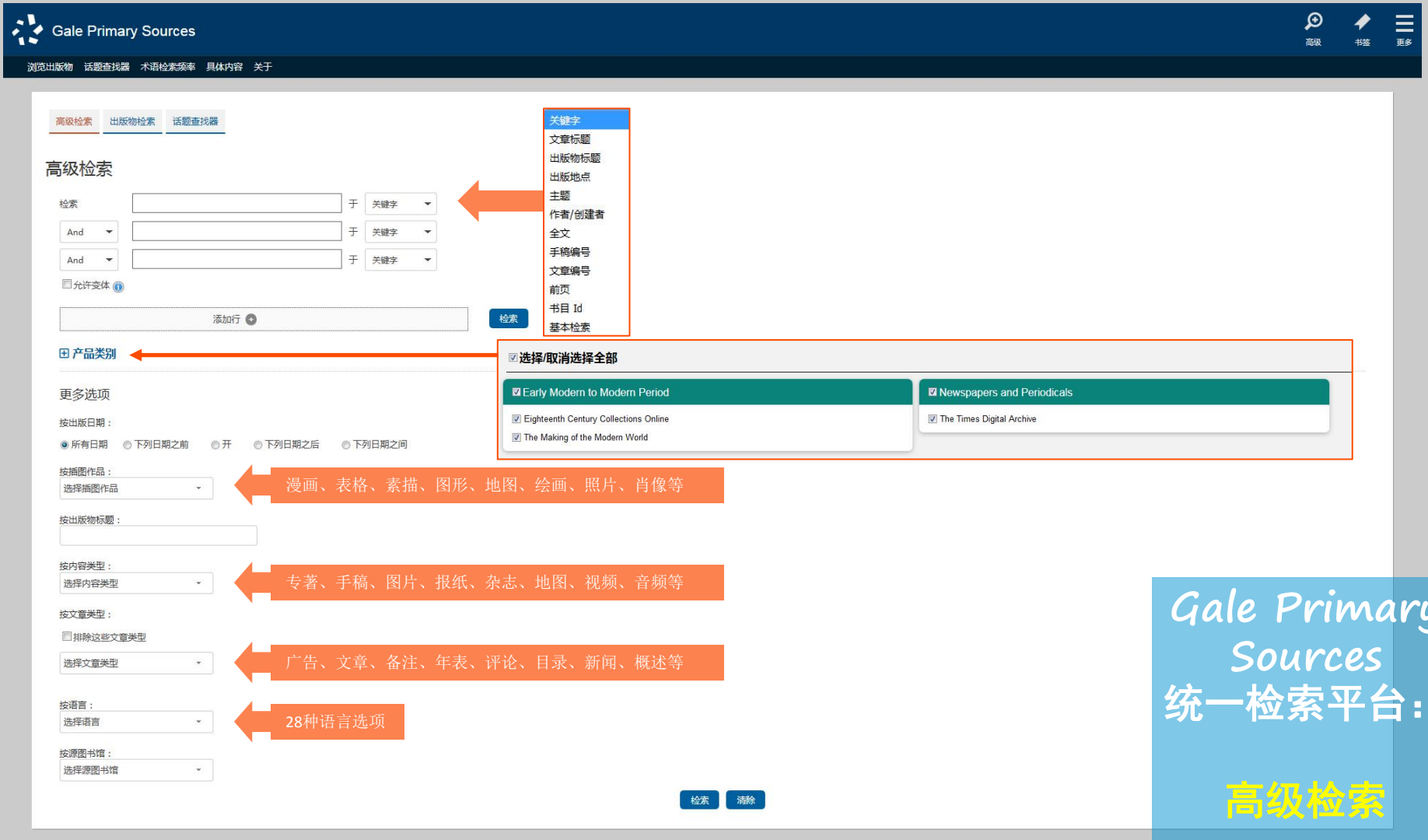
Gale Primary Sources 统一检索平台：主页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高级检索 出版物检索 话题查找器
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检索 于 关键字
And 于 关键字
And 于 关键字
允许变体
添加行
检索
关键字
文章标题
出版物标题
出版地点
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全文
手稿编号
文章编号
前页
书目 Id
基本检索
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Early Modern to Modern Period
Eighteenth Century Collections Online
The Making of the Modern World
Newspapers and Periodicals
The Times Digital Archive
更多选项
按出版日期：
所有日期 下列日期之前 开 下列日期之后 下列日期之间
按插图作品：
选择插图作品
漫画、表格、素描、图形、地图、绘画、照片、肖像等
按出版物标题：
按内容类型：
选择内容类型
专著、手稿、图片、报纸、杂志、地图、视频、音频等
按文章类型：
排除这些文章类型
选择文章类型
广告、文章、备注、年表、评论、目录、新闻、概述等
按语言：
选择语言
28种语言选项
按源图书馆：
选择源图书馆
检索 清除
Gale Primary Sources
统一检索平台：
高级检索

Gale Primary Sources

高级 书签 更多

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出版物检索

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在下面输入一个或多个参数以限制您的检索结果。

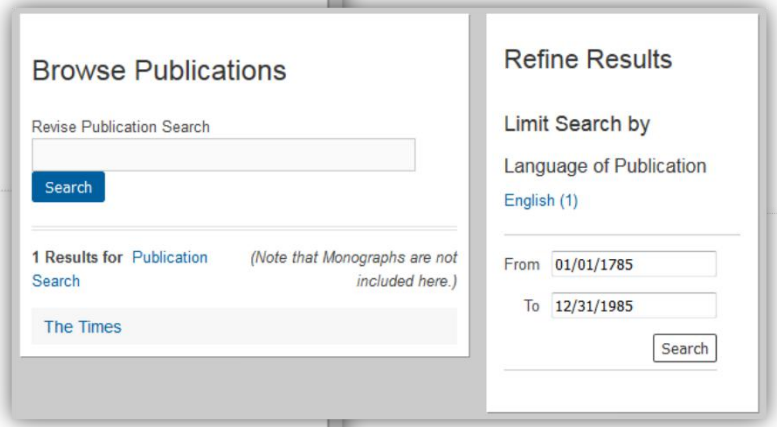
出版语言：

全选

按出版日期：

所有日期 下列日期之前 开 下列日期之后 下列日期之间

检索 清除



Gale Primary Sources

统一检索平台：

高级检索

Gale Primary Sources

opium war

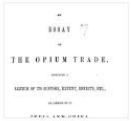
高级 书签 更多

浏览出版物 话题查找器 术语检索频率 具体内容 关于

检索结果

术语: *基本检索* (opium war)

专题著作 (63)



An essay on the opium trade : including a sketch of its history, extent, effects, etc, as carried on in India and Chin

Nathan Allen.

Boston : John P. Jewett & Co, 1850. 68 pp.

自 *The Making of the Modern World.*

保存

Letter to the Hon. Charles J. Ingersoll, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives, containing some brief notices respecting the present state, productions, trade, commerce, &c. c

Aaron Haight Palmer and Charles Jared Ingersoll.

New-York : J.M. Elliott, [1846]. 16 pp.

自 *The Making of the Modern World.*

保存

To the people : the moral lunacy of our class legislators, and of their supporters, demonstrated

Arthur Trevelyan.

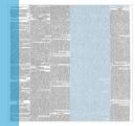
London : J. Watson, 1849. 16 pp.

自 *The Making of the Modern World.*

保存

显示更多结果

报纸 (180)



Opium War With China.

The Times. Saturday, Apr. 25, 1840: Issue 17341. p. 5.

自 *The Times Digital Archive.*

保存

Chinese humbled in a new opium war

内容类型

专题著作 (63)

报纸 (180)

按内容类型分类查看

检索结果

二次检索

以如下条件限定检索:

数据库

The Times Digital Ar... (180)

The Making of the Mo... (43)

Eighteenth Century C... (20)

语言

English (243)

主题

点击“+”，展开筛选选项

United Kingdom. Hous... (39)

Opium (37)

Opium trade (34)

个人 - 关于此人

Brougham, Henry (2)

Cowell, Adrian (2)

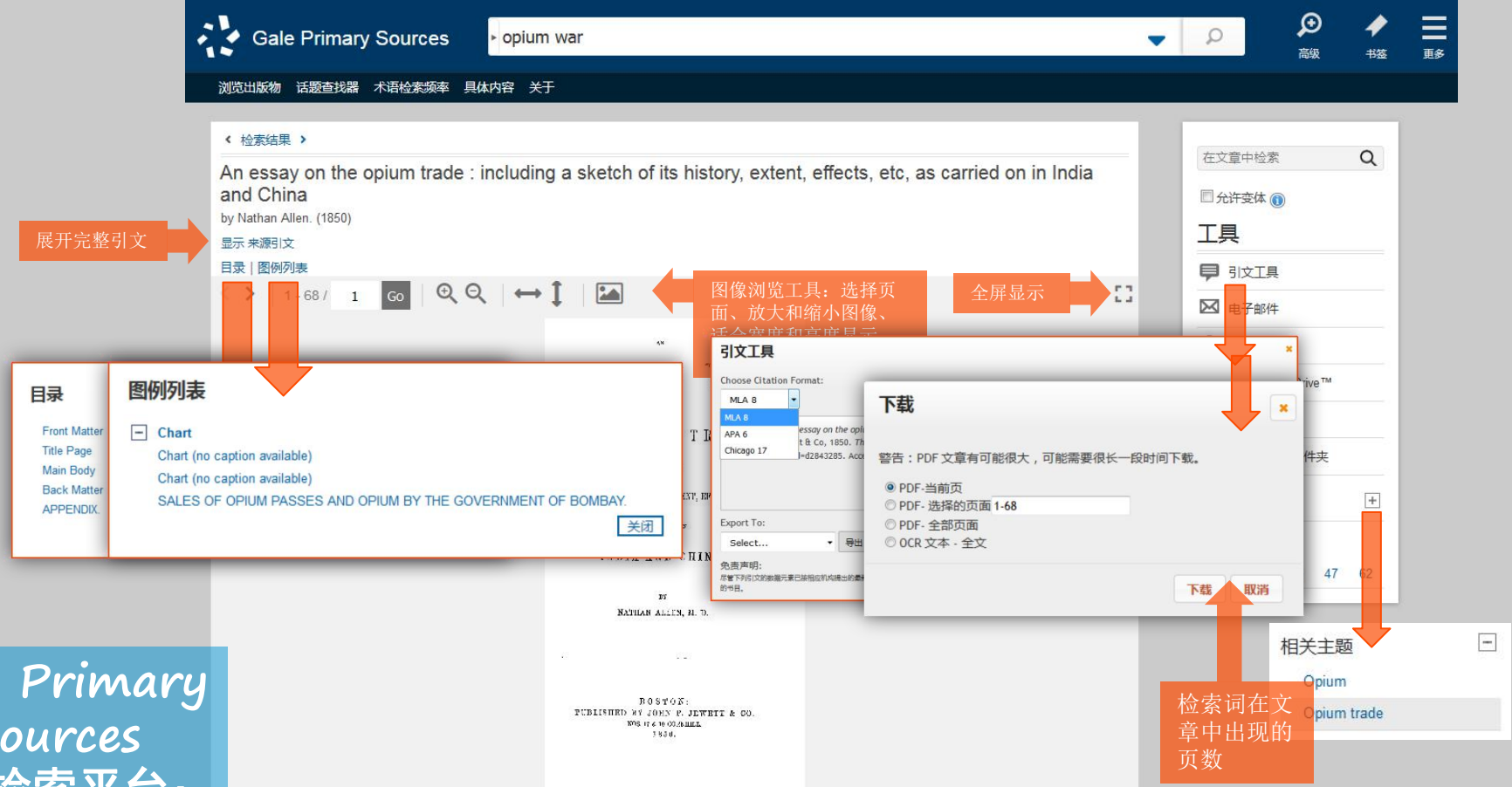
Sturge, Joseph (2)

出版年份

1757-1985

Gale Primary Sources 统一检索平台：

检索结果



Gale Primary Sources 统一检索平台：

文章浏览

Gale Primary Sources 统一检索平台：

平台工具

高级检索 | 出版物检索 | 话题查找器

话题查找器

查找新主题或关键字并发现主题结果中的新关联。

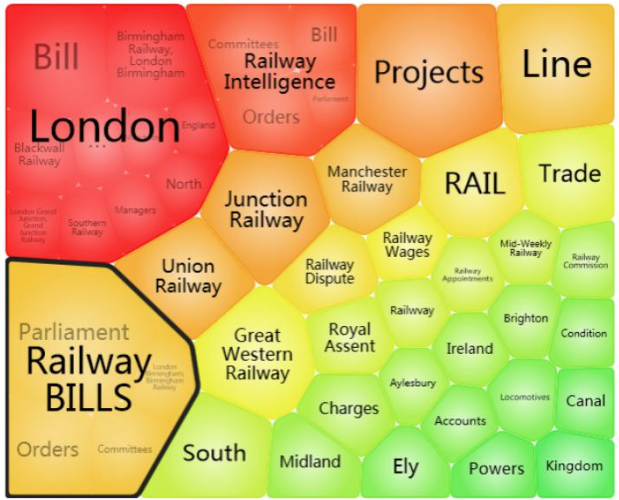
查看检索结果

railway 检索

检索词：railway

有两种方法来直观显示下面哪些词和主题在检索结果的文本中最经常出现。

可视化：转轮 磁贴 重置 帮助



结果

单击主题转轮或磁贴可将原始搜索结果缩小到也包含该主题或词条的文章。

以下主题的检索结果： Railway BILLS (17)

1. Railway Intelligence. RAILWAY INTEZIGEKNUCR RAILWAY BILTS RAILWAY INTEZIGEKNUCR RAILWAY BILTS Yesterday the Examine declared that in respect to the following Bills the Standing Orders of both Houses of parliament had been complied with... [Railroads]
2. Railway BILLS. RAILWAY AND OTHER COMPANIES RAILWAY AND OTHER COMPANIES RAILWVAY BILLS RAILWVAY BILLS In the ensuing Session of Parliament the Great Western Railway Company will apply for an Act with powers to constructa railway... [Railroad construction] [Railroads]

工作原理

此工具抽取标题、主题并从顶部结果的子集中提取大约前 100 个字，然后将它们纳入
词在文稿中找到的最常见字词。

伊利诺斯的主题可能出现诸如芝加哥之类的预期关联，以及预期之外但通常相关的词，如水、钢，以及在有关伊利诺斯的文章中频繁出现的人名。

Gale Primary Sources 统一检索平台：

平台工具

术语检索频率

查看一段时间内的检索结果，可输入词语或词组，或在需要时比较多个检索语。
单击图表上的点，获取该年的检索结果，或通过单击和拖放，选择要放大的一个时段。

术语 capitalism　imperialism　年份范围 1468 - 1985

添加行　删除行　检索

内容类型
- 专题著作
- 手稿
- 报纸
- 杂志
- 照片
- 地图
- 珍稀原始典藏档案报纸
- 音频

频率　人气

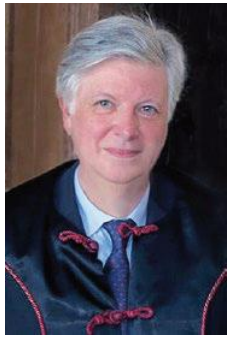
产品类别

选择/取消选择全部

- Early Modern to Modern Period
  - Eighteenth Century Collections Online
  - The Making of the Modern World
- Newspapers and Periodicals
  - The Times Digital Archive

档案库使用案例

国外学者使用感受



Flavio Gregori **教授** 自1995年起就在威尼斯大学教授各个年级的英国文学。他目前承担两个课程的教学工作。一个是三年级本科生的英国文学课，着重18世纪早期；而另一个是两年的初级硕士生课程，围绕18世纪前半叶与犯罪相关的、从经济和文学角度的城市表征。Gregori教授已经从事18世纪研究有40年的时间，尽管他目前的研究领域发生了变化，但他研究的重心集中在三位作者上——斯特恩、斯威夫特和蒲柏。

*“主要的问题是对文本的访问。我们的英国文学和法国文学学生们非常幸运，我们的图书馆有很多这类图书，但他们无法以系统性的方式访问这些老旧资料。在18世纪古书数字化之前，我们必须出国寻找研究资料，**费用很高且很耗时**。对这些文献资料的数字化大大提升了我们访问这些资源的能力，节省了时间和金钱。”*

*“威尼斯大学的ECCO主要由学习**英国文学**的学生们使用。其他学生使用ECCO是因为他们的研究主题与18世纪相关，例如研究**电影的历史**。我和我的学生们使用ECCO，主要议题是**文学和文化历史**。我向他们解释如何访问资源和其中的文献资料，如何使用关键词，他们能够找到什么，以及如何从这些文本中形成自己的见解……目前我正在使用ECCO备课，我摘录与描绘城市和特定城市区域发展相关的文本、诗歌、讽刺小册子或书籍。”*

*“我有一位学生……研究与**17世纪晚期和18世纪英国圣公会教堂布道**相关的主题。她分析了这些文本内的关键词。然后她在ECCO中检索其他18世纪书籍中的这些关键词。她利用ECCO提升了她的研究并得到了更好的结果。她的出色研究结果部分归功于ECCO。”*

国外学者使用感受

Riccardo Capoferro **教授** 在罗马大学教授英国文学，专注涵盖1688-1815年的“漫长18世纪”。他的研究领域不仅仅是18世纪文学，也包括非文学体裁，例如评论或期刊。

*“在能够访问《十八世纪作品在线》之前，我必须买张去伦敦的机票才能拜访大英图书馆，但因为ECCO，我节省了机票钱和大量的时间。而且，我们的图书馆经费短缺，很难购买珍本图书，但ECCO为我提供了我**很难通过其他渠道获取的内容**。有了ECCO，仅在几个地方有馆藏的资料如今在一个资源中即可找到。*

*“这些资料的数字化让我能够访问到大量的文献，便于更多基于文本的检索。ECCO是我18世纪博士研究项目的关键工具，它帮助我找到了很多我用其他方法**可能会忽视的新资料**。我能够**查阅到一些罕见的作品**，例如《The Travels and Adventures of William Bingfield》、《A Voyage to Cacklogallinia》和《A Narrative of the Life and Astonishing Adventures of John Daniel》等。总体而言，ECCO对我的研究产出起到了积极的作用。*

“像ECCO这样的数字资源可以吸引来自其他大学的学生和研究者，因为他们自己会衡量那家大学的这类资源最符合他们的需求。”

国外学者使用感受

Lidia De Michelis 教授 在米兰大学教授英国文化及英语国家的文化，专注于文化研究，包括语言学和文化调停。De Michelis教授的研究领域是18世纪早期文学，包括18世纪最伟大作家的新闻和宣传作品。De Michelis教授的另一个研究兴趣是21世纪英国文学，特别是政治演讲或重要的文化演讲。

“你必须外出寻找你需要的资料……到达的第一天就要向图书馆预订所需的书目……首先要做参考书目的调研，然后抄录这些资料……我们遇到的限制因素主要与确定参考书目有关。我们必须从目录着手……而访问一些文档则需要授权。另一个问题是复制这些图书，你不能复印，只能订购。这就造成了高昂的费用……”

*“……ECCO也让你能够检索包含在18世纪古老珍本图书中的文字，帮助你从大量的文献资料中找到特定的主题……我研究了丹尼尔·笛福的小册子，当我撰写有关南海公司（South Sea Company）和‘发现通史’的文章时，ECCO就非常有用……ECCO帮助我获取**早期未经修订的版本**。通常，它有助于我开展其他研究者感觉很难开展的有针对性的研究。它帮助我发现还**没有现代版本出版**的书目。”*

*“我已经成为18世纪研究的专家有25年。过去的10年我都在使用ECCO，在此期间，我想我已经使用了大约150-200卷书籍。作为18世纪研究的一名专家，我很庆幸拥有这么巨量的资源，而这些资源也是多多益善，特别是对专注**小众主题**的学者而言。”*

研究案例：ECCO and “Commonplaces”

Dr Glen Roe
澳大利亚国立大学

Most frequently commonplaced authors (ECCO, Literature & Language Module)

1. Shakespeare, William
2. Horace
3. Pope, Alexander
4. Milton, John
5. Virgil
6. Ayscough, Samuel
7. Bysshe, Edward
8. Ovid
9. Terence
10. Dryden, John
11. Becket, Andrew
12. Thomson, James
13. Cicero, Marcus Tullius
14. Jonson, Ben
15. Chambers, Ephraim
16. Gildon, Charles
17. Young, Edward
18. Congreve, William
19. Rider, William
20. Cibber, Colley
21. Griffith, Mrs. (Elizabeth)
22. Fénelon, François de Salignac de…
23. Goldsmith, Oliver
24. Fenning, Daniel
25. Addison, Joseph
26. Walker, John
27. Voltaire
28. Garrick, David
29. Cibber, Theophilus
30. Enfield, William

“Commonplaces”是18和19世纪摘抄文字的流行方式，类似于引用，但很少注明出处。

Glen Roe博士和他的团队在ECCO数据中寻找这种摘抄，想要知道在这个历史时期文字是怎样被规律性地重新使用的（《圣经》除外）。早期的一些发现表明，莎士比亚和亚历山大·蒲柏是最常被摘抄作品的作家。

Dr Clovis Gladstone
芝加哥大学

an Hour of virtuous Liberty, Is worth a whole Eternity in Bondage
- Joseph Addison

Trigrams: hour_virtuous_liberty, virtuous_liberty_eternity, liberty_eternity_bondage

an hour, of virtuous liberty Is worth a whole eternity in bondage
- James Thomson

Trigrams: hour_virtuous_liberty, virtuous_liberty_eternity, liberty_eternity_bondage

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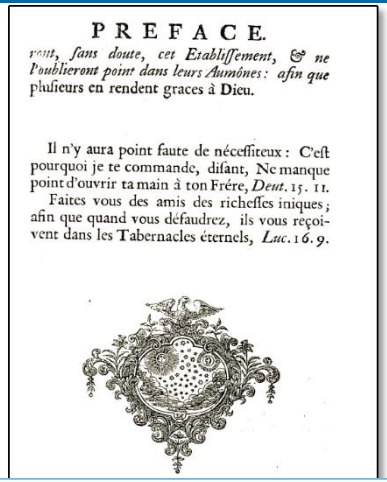
http://dh2016.adho.org/abstracts/343

EMPOWER™ RESEARCH

研究案例： ECCO & Printers' Ornaments

Dr Hazel Wilkinson,
剑桥大学

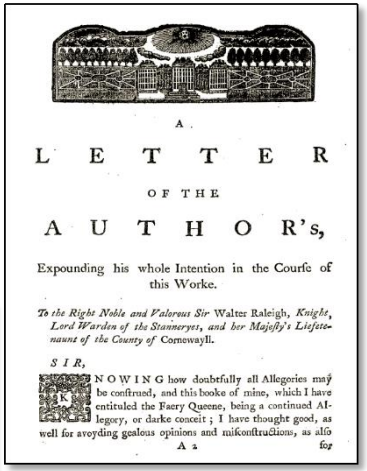


PREFACE.

ront, ſans doute, cet Etabliſſement, & ne Poublieront point dans leurs Aumônes: afin que pluſieurs en rendent graces à Dieu.

Il n'y aura point faute de néceſſiteux: C'eſt pourquoi je te commande, diſant, Ne manque point d'ouvrir ta main à ton Frére, *Deut.* 15. 11.

Faites vous des amis des richeſſes iniques; afin que quand vous défaudrez, ils vous reçoivent dans les Tabernacles éternels, *Luc.* 16. 9.



A

LETTER

OF THE

AUTHOR's,

Expounding his whole Intention in the Courſe of this Worke.

To the Right Noble and Valorous Sir Walter Raleigh, *Knight, Lord Warden of the Stanneryes, and her Majeſty's Lieftenaunt of the County of* Cornewayll.

SIR,

KNOWING how doubtfully all Allegories may be conſtrued, and this booke of mine, which I have entituled the Faery Queene, being a continued Allegory, or darke conceit; I have thought good, as well for avoyding gealous opinions and miſconſtructions, as alſo

A 2 for

Digital Humanities award for English Fellow Dr Hazel Wilkinson

Monday, 5 September, 2016 - 09:45

Dr Hazel Wilkinson was awarded first prize by the Göttingen Dialog in Digital Humanities for 'A database of printers' ornaments'.

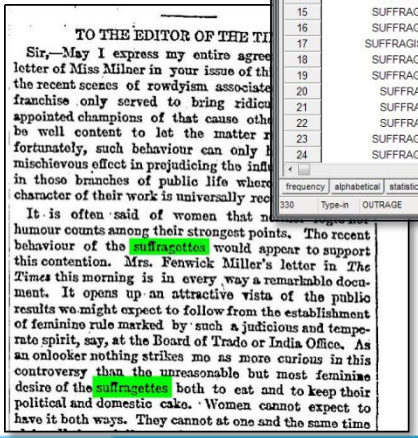
The Board of the Göttingen Dialog in Digital Humanities (GDDH) awarded first prize to Dr Hazel Wilkinson's '*A database of printers' ornaments*' presentation at its annual seminar series. The €500 prize was awarded on the basis of an evaluation of both her paper and the quality of her presentation.

The talk introduced Hazel's latest project, *Fleuron*, a database of eighteenth-century printers' ornaments, the decorations added to all types of books during the hand press printing period (c.1440-1830) to enhance, enliven and beautify text. The practice of decorating initial letters, headings and blank spaces in a book evolved from scribal practices, particularly the illumination of sacred manuscripts.

Hazel Wilkinson博士利用《十八世纪作品在线》建立了一个装饰品数据库“Fleuron”，收集了约1440-1830年之间手工印刷时期，为了让文字更加生动和美观，印刷商在各类书籍上印刷的装饰图案。这种装饰首字母、标题和空白区域的做法源自于手工抄写，特别受到宗教手稿的启发。

研究案例： *The Times* and Suffrage

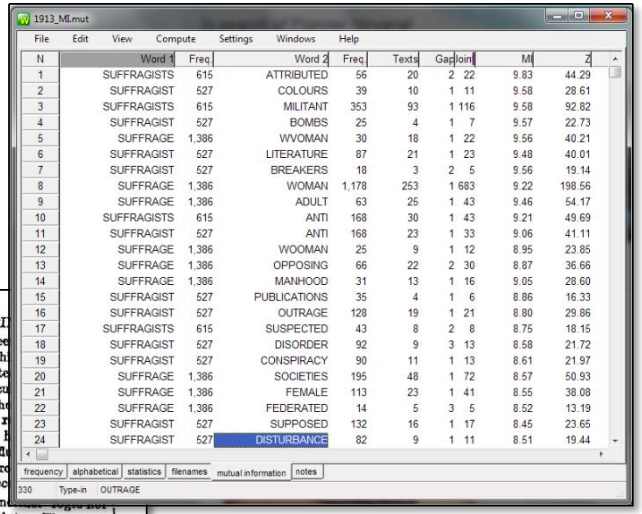
Dr Kat Gupta
诺丁汉大学



TO THE EDITOR OF THE TI

Sir,—May I express my entire agree letter of Miss Milner in your issue of th the recent scenes of rowdyism associate franchise only served to bring ridicu appointed champions of that cause oth be well content to let the matter r fortunately, such behaviour can only h mischievous effect in prejudicing the infl in those branches of public life where character of their work is universally rec

It is often said of women that n humour counts among their strongest points. The recent behaviour of the suffragettes would appear to support this contention. Mrs. Fenwick Miller's letter in *The Times* this morning is in every way a remarkable document. It opens up an attractive vista of the public results we might expect to follow from the establishment of feminine rule marked by such a judicious and temperate spirit, say, at the Board of Trade or India Office. As an onlooker nothing strikes me as more curious in this controversy than the unreasonable but most feminine desire of the suffragettes both to eat and to keep their political and domestic cake. Women cannot expect to have it both ways. They cannot at one and the same time



N	Word 1	Freq	Word 2	Freq	Texts	Gap	Join	MI	Z
1	SUFFRAGISTS	615	ATTRIBUTED	56	20	2	22	9.83	44.29
2	SUFFRAGIST	527	COLOURS	39	10	1	11	9.58	28.61
3	SUFFRAGISTS	615	MILITANT	353	93	1	116	9.58	92.82
4	SUFFRAGIST	527	BOMBS	25	4	1	7	9.57	22.73
5	SUFFRAGE	1,386	WVOMAN	30	18	1	22	9.56	40.21
6	SUFFRAGIST	527	LITERATURE	87	21	1	23	9.48	40.01
7	SUFFRAGIST	527	BREAKERS	18	3	2	5	9.56	19.14
8	SUFFRAGE	1,386	WOMAN	1,178	253	1	683	9.22	198.56
9	SUFFRAGE	1,386	ADULT	63	25	1	43	9.46	54.17
10	SUFFRAGISTS	615	ANTI	168	30	1	43	9.21	49.69
11	SUFFRAGIST	527	ANTI	168	23	1	33	9.06	41.11
12	SUFFRAGE	1,386	WOOMAN	25	9	1	12	8.95	23.85
13	SUFFRAGE	1,386	OPPOSING	66	22	2	30	8.87	36.66
14	SUFFRAGE	1,386	MANHOOD	31	13	1	16	9.05	28.60
15	SUFFRAGIST	527	PUBLICATIONS	35	4	1	6	8.86	16.33
16	SUFFRAGIST	527	OUTRAGE	128	19	1	21	8.80	29.86
17	SUFFRAGISTS	615	SUSPECTED	43	8	2	8	8.75	18.15
18	SUFFRAGIST	527	DISORDER	92	9	3	13	8.58	21.72
19	SUFFRAGIST	527	CONSPIRACY	90	11	1	13	8.61	21.97
20	SUFFRAGE	1,386	SOCIETIES	195	48	1	72	8.57	50.93
21	SUFFRAGE	1,386	FEMALE	113	23	1	41	8.55	38.08
22	SUFFRAGE	1,386	FEDERATED	14	5	3	5	8.52	13.19
23	SUFFRAGIST	527	SUPPOSED	132	16	1	17	8.45	23.65
24	SUFFRAGIST	527	DISTURBANCE	82	9	1	11	8.51	19.44

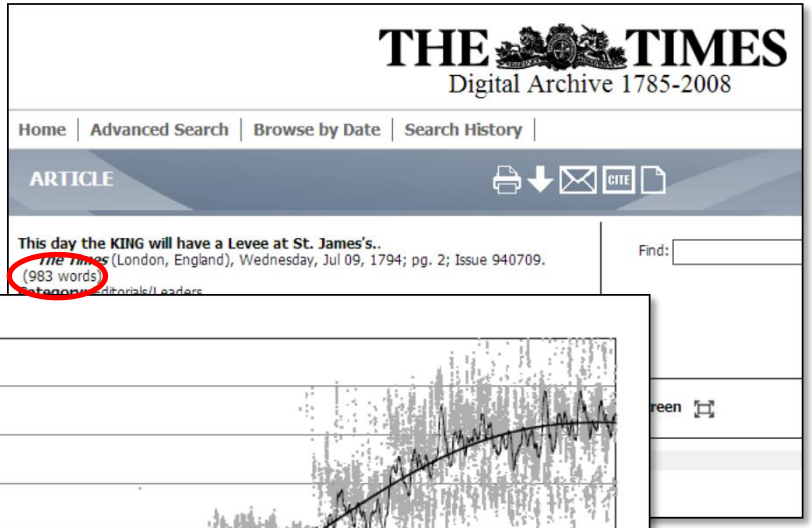
SHAW., G. BERNARD, and VIOLET R. MARKHAM. "Woman Suffrage." Times 31 Oct. 1906: 8. The Times Digital Archive. URL http://tinyurl.galegroup.com/tinyurl/3USpS4

Gupta博士利用来自“《泰晤士报》数字典藏”的OCR数据，探讨报纸上的语言如何描述1908-1914年英国女性争取投票权的运动。

尽管选举权运动由很多不同背景和理念的团体组成，Gupta博士发现报纸总是用同样的方式形容这一运动——暴力和危险的运动。

研究案例： *The Times* and Technological Change

Prof Dallas Liddle
奥格斯堡学院



Dallas Liddle教授通过统计《泰晤士报》上文章的字数随时间的变化，揭示出随着印刷技术的发展，报纸的篇幅得以快速增加，为人们提供了更多详细的时事资讯，同时也见证了新闻业的发展轨迹。

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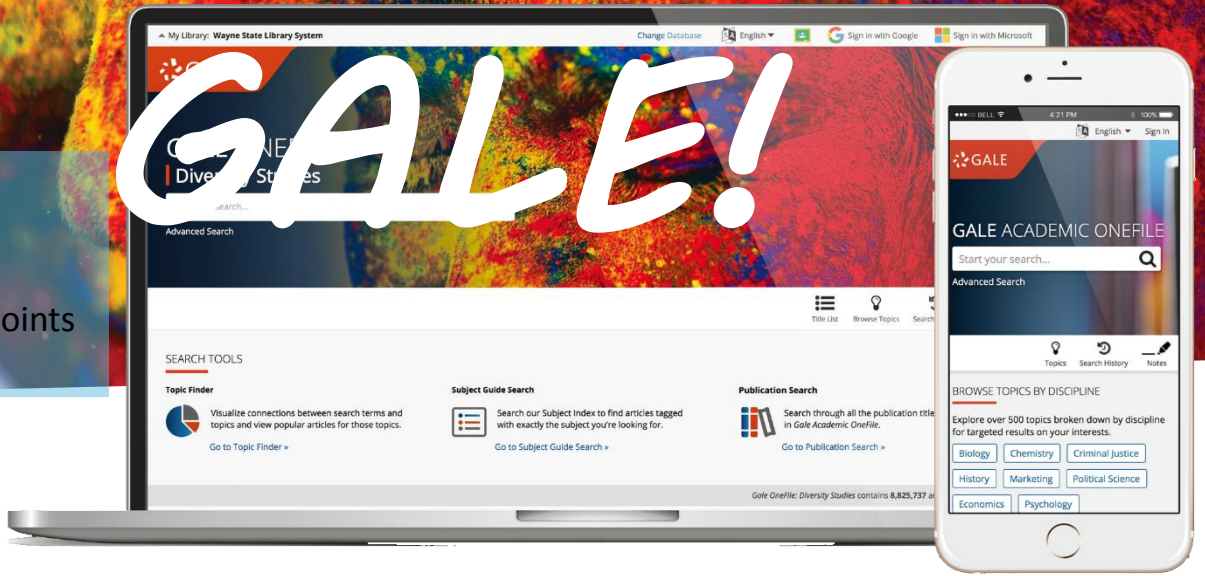

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- 文学 (2)
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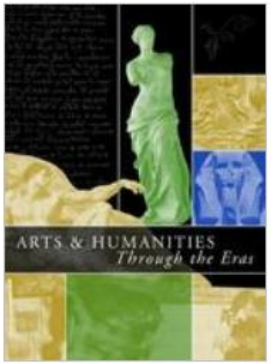
艺术 (1)



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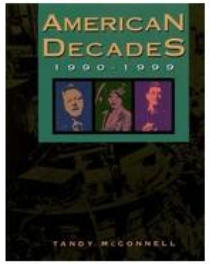
81 结果 分类依据： 相关性

检索词 基本检索: global warming

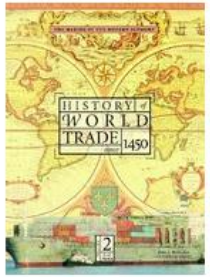


The Environment

编辑: Judith S. Baughman, Victor Bondi, Richard Layman, Tandy McConnell, and Vincent Tompkins
发件人： American Decades (Vol. 10: *1990-1999*.)

2001 **Topic overview**

During the 1990s global warming became a major concern for scientists and the public. Many scientists warned that carbon dioxide and other gases from the burning of fossil fuels were collecting in the atmosphere and...



Climate

作者: Pascal Acot
发件人： History of World Trade Since 1450 (Vol. 1.)

2006 **3 页面** **Topic overview**

The use of the term trade winds illustrates the close relationship between climate and world trade, although the nature and scale of the influence of climatic factors on trade is a matter for debate. We know that...

Keeling, Charles

作者: Ashyia N. Henderson
发件人： Newsmakers 2006 Cumulation

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Climate

作者: Pascal Acot
编辑: John J. McCusker
日期: 2006

From: History of World Trade Since 1450 (Vol. 1.)
Publisher: Gale

文章类型： Topic overview
页: 3
Content Level: (Level 5)

翻译 Font Size 收听

页面 131

CLIMATE

The use of the term *trade winds* illustrates the close relationship between climate and world trade, although the nature and scale of the influence of climatic factors on trade is a matter for debate. We know that improving climatic conditions favor the development of human societies and, accordingly, terrestrial and maritime trade, as in Europe from the tenth to the fourteenth centuries. At that time, when the earth warmed, dangerous sea routes were curved around toward higher latitudes, and the crossing of mountainous barriers was easier as passes were not as snowy.

However, this trend toward climatic determinism should be tempered. On the one hand, as regards the regional effects of general climatic changes in Northern Europe, historically, most maritime trade has been limited in winter to the non-icebound harbors. It has been the case, for example, of Bergen (in today's Norway), the harbor of which was never icebound and could belong to the Hanseatic League during the late medieval period for this very reason. Obviously, this kind of factor is ineffective in the Mediterranean, where no harbor is ever ice-bound.

EXPLORE

相似检索

Climate
The Ancient Near East: An Encyclopedia for Students, 2000.

Climatology—South Asia
Encyclopedia of Modern Asia, 2002.

Topography and Climate
World Eras, 2002.

See More

相关主题

- Ice ages
- Climate change
- Climatology
- Global warming
- International trade
- Climate

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climate

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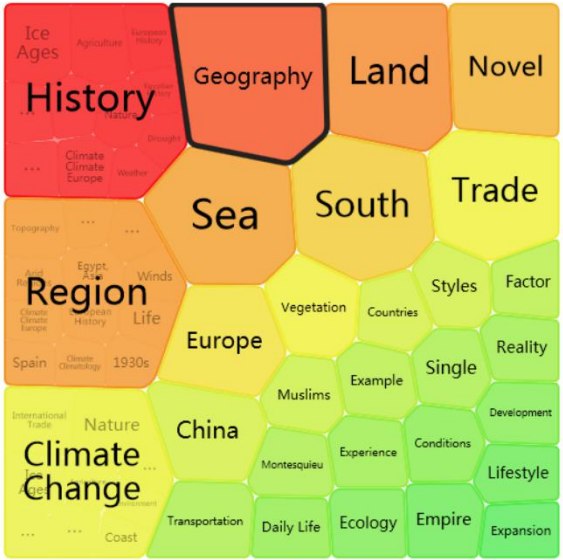

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结果

单击主题转轮或磁贴可将原始搜索结果缩小到也包含该主题或词条的文章。

以下主题的检索结果： **GEOGRAPHY** (10)

Geography

The Geography or the physical and biological features of a region determines many aspects of life for the people who live there A regions geographical features can isolate it or can attract people from other lands...

[Arabian Peninsula] [Asia Minor] [Egypt] [Iran] [Levant] [Mesopotamia]

Topography and Climate

Varied Landscapes Muslim rulers presided over an increasingly vast re diverse land forms climates soils wildlife and vegetation extending fro Africa and Spain to the borders of India Geography...

[Boundaries (Geography)] [Climate] [Landscape] [Muslims] [Royal hou [Topography]

Climate and Topography

Persistent Misconceptions The area around the Mediterranean Sea wa well explored by Homers time Nevertheless misconceptions about the continued throughout antiquity Hipparchus for example believed...

[Ancient Geography] [Ancient Roman civilization] [Climate] [Rivers] [R state)] [Spain] [Strabo] [Topography]

Climate

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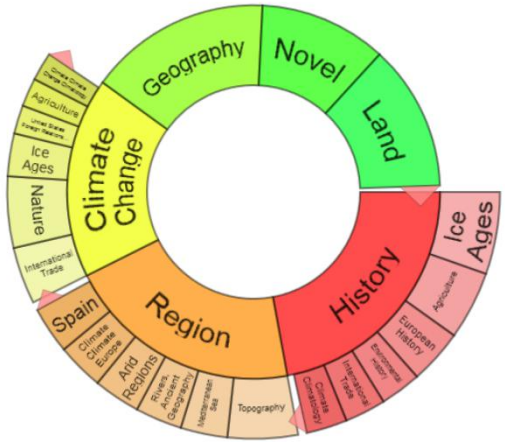

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工作原理

此工具抽取标题、主题并从顶部结果的子集中提取大约前 100 个字，然后将它们纳入到一个算法。图形中显示的关键字是使用检索词在文稿中找 词。

伊利诺斯的主题可能出现诸如芝加哥之类的预期关联，以及预期之外但通常相关的词，如水、钢，以及在有关伊利诺斯的文章中频繁出现的人名。

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ISSUES OF INTEREST

Global Warming and Climate Change

On September 20, young people marched at the Global Climate Strike in New York City, part of a series of strikes in hundreds of cities worldwide. Millions joined the youth-led movement to bring attention to the subject of climate change as world leaders met at a United Nations Climate Summit.

浏览期刊

Business and Economics (114)
Minimum Wage
Music Streaming UPDATED!
Pharmaceutical Industry UPDATED!

Energy and Environmentalism (48)
Food Waste UPDATED!
Recycling UPDATED!
Urban Agriculture

Health and Medicine (78)
Alzheimer's Disease UPDATED!
E-Cigarettes and Vapor Products UPDATED!
School Start Times NEW!

Law and Politics (179)
Capital Punishment UPDATED!
Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women NEW!
Separation of Government Powers NEW!

National Debate Topic (38)
2019-2020 National Debate Topic
Arms Trade
US Economy

Science, Technology and Ethics (105)
Airport Security
Organ Donation and Transplantation
Smartphones

Society and Culture (294)
Children of Divorced Parents UPDATED!
Road Rage UPDATED!
Sexual Abuse in Religious Institutions NEW!

War and Diplomacy (57)
9/11 Attacks
Afghan War
2016-2017 National Debate Topic

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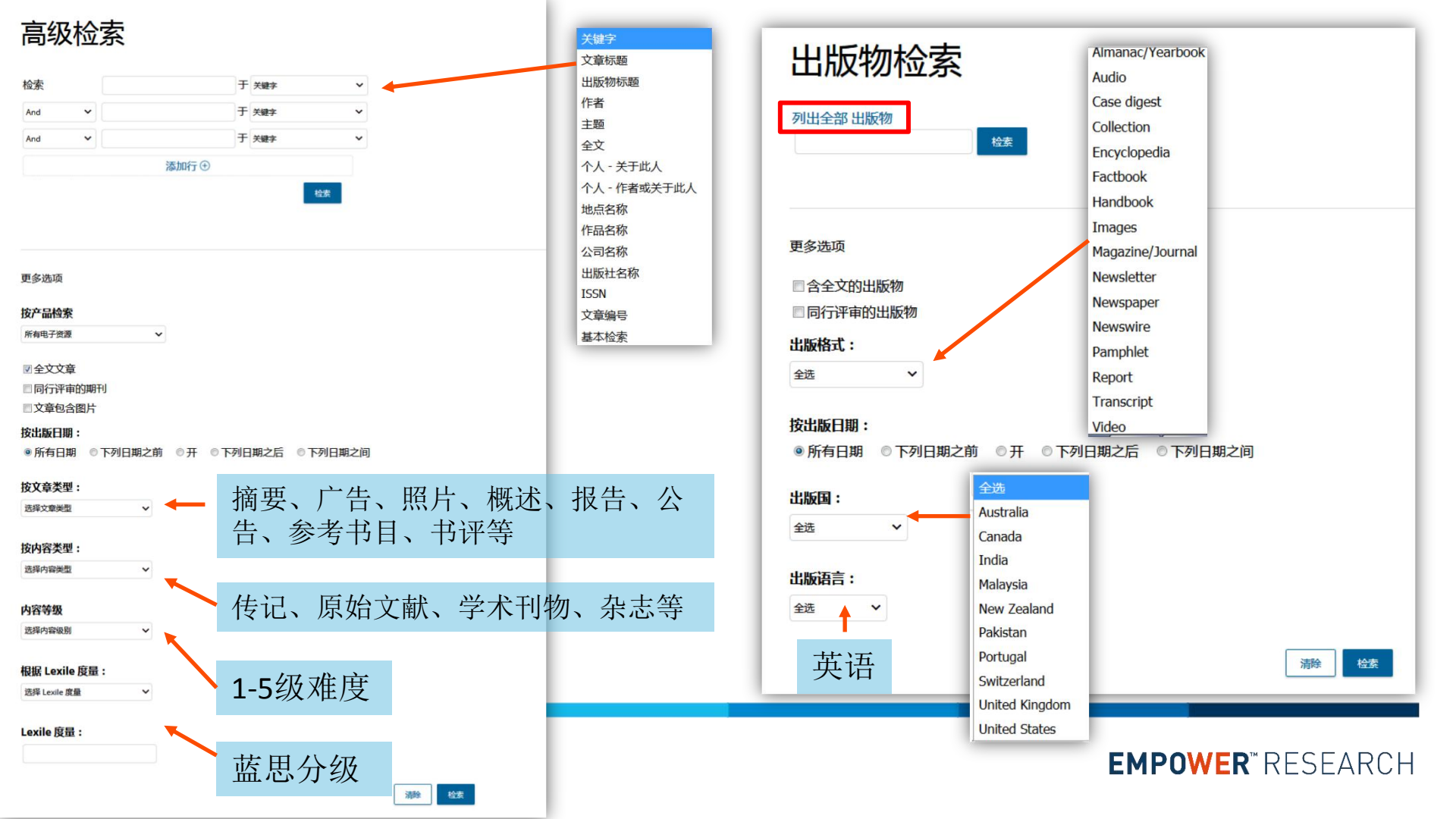
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global warming 高级检索

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全部 内容类型 学术刊物 (1,043) 观点 (502) 原始来源 (8) 参考 (235)

传记 (1) 图片 (199) 音频 (775) 新闻 (11,787)

杂志 (1,978) 统计数据 (27) 网站 (8)

全部 内容类型

检索词 基本检索: global warming

Applied Filters: 有全文

学术刊物 (1,043)

Capacity for survival in global warming: Adaptation of mesophiles to the temperature upper limit

作者: Tomoyuki Kosaka, Yasuyuki Nakajima, Ayana Ishii, Maiko Yamashita, Saki Yoshida, Masayuki Murata,
发件人： PLoS ONE (Vol. 14, Issue 5.) Peer-Reviewed

May 7, 2019 7,167 words Report 1540L

Adapting to Global Warming: Four National Priorities

作者: Bruce Guile and Raj Pandya
发件人： Issues in Science and Technology (Vol. 34, Issue 4.) Peer-Reviewed

June 22, 2018 2,505 words Article 1400L

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Date Published | 主题 | 文章类型

出版物标题 | 报纸版面 | Lexile 度量

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推荐的主题

Capacity for survival in global warming: Adaptation of mesophiles to the temperature upper limit

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Authors: Tomoyuki Kosaka, Yasuyuki Nakajima, Ayana Ishii, Maiko Yamashita, Saki Yoshida and Masayuki Murata
日期: May 7, 2019
From: PLoS ONE (Vol. 14, Issue 5.)
Publisher: Public Library of Science
文章类型： Report
Length: 7,167 words
Content Level: (Level 5) **Lexile 度量：** 1540L
DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0215614

翻译 Font Size 收听

Author(s): Tomoyuki Kosaka 1,2,3, Yasuyuki Nakajima 4, Ayana Ishii 4, Maiko Yamashita 4, Saki Yoshida 4, Masayuki Murata 1, Kunpei Kato 4, Yuki Shiromaru 2, Shun Kato 1, Yu Kanasaki 5,6,7, Hirofumi Yoshikawa 5,6, Minenosuke Matsutani 1, Pornthap Thanonkeo 8, Mamoru Yamada 1,2,3,*

Introduction

A ccording to the fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change regarding global warming over the next 100 years, in a scenario with the lowest average temperature rise, the temperature is predicted to rise by about 2 degrees, and in a scenario with the highest average temperature rise, the temperature is expected to rise by about 4 degrees. The fifth Assessment Report points out the possibility of various effects on society and the environment if the temperature continues to rise as it has been. Global warming may affect not only environments but also the diversity and populations of organisms. Each microorganism possesses a critical high temperature (CHT) that is an upper limit of survival as well as an optimum temperature for growth, probably due to the integration of various factors including general and

EXPLORE

相似检索

Evaluation of strategies for improving the transgene expression in an oleaginous...
BMC Biotechnology, Jan. 10, 2019.

Molecular dynamics provides insight into how N251A and N251Y mutations in the active site ...
PLoS ONE, Oct. 2, 2018.

Endogenous tassel-specific small RNAs-mediated RNA interference enables a novel glyphosate-...
PLoS ONE, Aug. 23, 2018.

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检索词: climate

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结果

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以下主题的检索结果： **CLIMATE CRISIS** (22)

Climate Crisis ADVICE

WHAT TO CARE ABOUT THE Climate Crisis TRUMP TWEETS EVERYTHING E

[Climate]

Climate Crisis ADVICE

REFUSING TO GIVE UP REFUSING FLIGHTS REFUSING STRAWS IT ALL HEL

[Climate]

Climate Crisis ADVICE

INTRODUCING THE QUARTERLY CHEESEBURGER SO DELICIOUS YOULL O NEED FOUR A YEAR TO SATISFY YOUR MEAT CRAVINGS...

[Climate]

Climate Crisis ADVICE

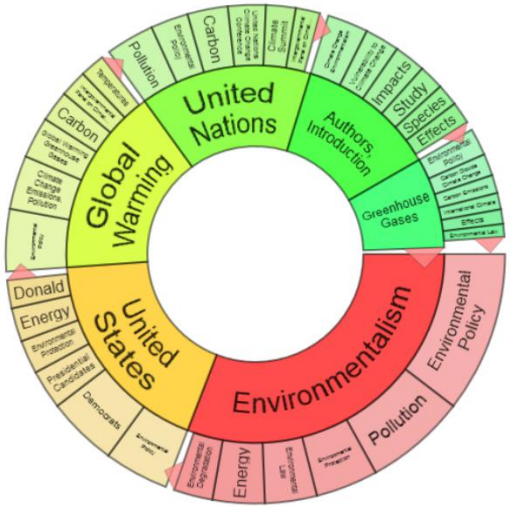
THE FIRST RULE OF Climate Crisis TALK ABOUT Climate Crisis LIKE ALL TH TALK TALK TALK TALK TALK TALK TALK...

[Climate]

Climate Crisis ADVICE

Personal actions dont matter Weve got to get the whole system to chang

可视化: ○ 磁贴 ◉ 转轮



帮助 重置

工作原理

此工具抽取标题、主题并从顶部结果的子集中提取大约前 100 个字，然后将它们纳入到一个算法。图形中显示的关键字是使用检索词在文稿中找到的最常见字词。

伊利诺斯的主题可能出现诸如芝加哥之类的预期关联，以及预期之外但通常相关的词，如水、钢，以及在有关伊利诺斯的文章中频繁出现的人名。

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GALE EBOOKS
基本检索
检索
高级检索

GALE
GALE IN CONTEXT
Opposing Viewpoints
检索
高级检索

Q & A

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谢谢！

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