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货币宽松真能解救危济吗
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就要做个臭公知
For other people named Dick Clark, see Dick Clark (disambiguation).

Dick Clark
Richard Wagstaff "Dick" Clark[2] (November 30, 1929 – April 18, 2012) was an American radio and television personality, best known for hosting American television's longest-running variety show, American Bandstand, from 1957 to 1987. He also hosted the game show Pyramid and Dick Clark's New Year's Rockin' Eve, which transmitted Times Square's New Year's Eve celebrations worldwide.

As host of American Bandstand, with his strong communication skills, he was a “primary force in legitimizing rock 'n roll,” not only to teenagers, but also to America’s adult population. The show gave many new music artists their first exposure to national audiences, including Ike and Tina Turner, Smokey Robinson and the Miracles, Stevie Wonder, The Talking Heads, and Simon & Garfunkel. His shows were among the first where blacks and whites performed on the same stage and the live audience seating was desegregated. Singer Paul Anka claims that his show was responsible for creating a “youth culture,” and due to his youthful appearance, Clark was often referred to as “America’s oldest teenager.”[3]

As a successful businessperson,[3] he served as chairman and chief executive officer of Dick Clark Productions, part of which he sold late in his life. He also founded the American Bandstand Diner, a restaurant chain modeled after the Hard Rock Cafe. Beginning in 1973, he created and produced the annual American Music Awards show, similar to the Grammy Awards.

Clark suffered a massive stroke in December 2004. With speech ability still impaired, Clark returned to his New Year's Rockin' Eve show on December 31, 2005/January 1, 2006. Subsequently, he appeared at the Emmy Awards on August 27, 2006, and every New Year's Rockin' Eve show through the 2011/2012 show. Clark died on April 18, 2012, after suffering a heart attack following a medical procedure.[4]
Early life

Clark was born in Bronxville, New York, and was raised in nearby Mount Vernon,[5] the son of Julia Fuller (née Barnard) Clark and Richard Augustus Clark. His only sibling, older brother Bradley, was killed in World War II.

Clark attended A.B. Davis High School (now A.B. Davis Middle School) in Mount Vernon, where he was an average student.[6] At age 10, Clark decided to pursue a career in radio.[6] In pursuit of that goal, he attended Syracuse University in Syracuse, New York, graduating in 1951 with a degree in advertising and a minor in radio.[6] While at Syracuse, he was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity (Phi Gamma).[7]

Career

Radio and television

After graduating from high school in 1947, Clark started in the mailroom at WRUN, an AM radio station in Rome, NY, that was owned by his uncle and managed by his father in Rome. Almost immediately, he was asked to fill in for the vacationing weatherman, and within a few months he was announcing station breaks.[6]

While attending Syracuse, Clark worked at WOLF-AM, then a country music station. After graduation, he returned to WRUN for a short time where he went by the name Dick Clay.[6] After that, Clark got a job at the television station WKTV in Utica, NY.[9] His first television-hosting job was on Cactus Dick and the Santa Fe Riders, a country-music program. He would later replace Robert Earle (who would later host the GE College Bowl) as a newscaster.[8]

Clark was principal in pro broadcasters operator of 1440 KPRO in Riverside, California, from 1962 to 1982. In the 1960s, he was owner of KGUD AM/FM (later KTYD AM/FM) in Santa Barbara, California.[citation needed]

American Bandstand

Main article: American Bandstand

In 1952, Clark moved to Philadelphia suburb Drexel Hill, Pennsylvania, where he took a job as a disc jockey at radio station WFIL, adopting the Dick Clark handle.[9] WFIL had an affiliated television station (now WPVI) with the same call sign which began broadcasting a show called Bob Horn's Bandstand in 1952. Clark was responsible for a similar program on the company's radio station, and served as a regular substitute host when Horn went on vacation.[6] In 1956, Horn was arrested for drunk driving and subsequently dismissed.[6] On July 9, 1956, Clark became the show's permanent host.[6]

Bandstand was picked up by the ABC television network, renamed American Bandstand, and debuted nationally on August 5, 1957 with a Clark interview of Elvis Presley.[10] The show took off, due both to Clark's natural rapport with the live teenage audience and dancing participants and the non-threatening image he projected to television audiences, including many parents being introduced to rock and roll music. According to Hollywood producer Michael Uslan, “he was able to use his unparalleled communication skills to present rock 'n roll in a way that was palatable to parents.”[11] In 1958, the show was added ABC’s Saturday night line up[6] By the end of year, viewership exceeded 20 million, and featured artists were “virtually guaranteed” large sales boosts after appearing.[6]
Clark moved the show from Philadelphia to Los Angeles in 1966. The move was related to the popularity of new "surf" groups based in Southern California, including The Beach Boys and Jan and Dean. The show ran daily Monday through Friday until 1963, then weekly on Saturdays until 1987. Bandstand was briefly revived in 1989, with Clark again serving as host. By the time of its cancellation, the show had become longest running variety show in TV history.[6]

In 2002, many of the groups he introduced appeared at the 50th anniversary special to celebrate "American Bandstand". Clark noted during the special that American Bandstand was listed in the Guinness Book of Records as "the longest running variety show in TV history." In 2010, American Bandstand and Clark himself were honored at the Daytime Emmy Awards.[14] Hank Ballard, who wrote "The Twist," described Clark's popularity during the early years of American Bandstand:

As a result of Clark's work on Bandstand, journalist Ann Oldenburg states "he deserves credit for doing something bigger than just putting on a show."[15] Los Angeles Times writer, Geoff Boucher, goes further, stating that "with the exception of Elvis Presley, Clark was considered by many to be the person most responsible for the bonfire spread of rock 'n roll across the country in the late 1950s," making Clark a "household name."[11] He became a "primary force in legitimizing rock 'n' roll," adds Uslan. Clark, however, simplified his contribution:

"I played records, the kids danced, and America watched."[16]

The show was credited with introducing numerous artists to national audiences, including Jerry Lee Lewis, Buddy Holly and Chubby Checker.[17] Shortly after taking over, Clark also ended the show's all-white policy by featuring black artists such as Chuck Berry. In time blacks and whites performed on the same stage and studio seating was desegregated.[12] During the late 1950s and 1960s, Clark produced and hosted a series of concert tours around the success of American Bandstand, which by 1959 had a national audience of 20 million.[15] However, Clark was unable to get the Beatles to appear when they came to America.[11]

The reason for Clark's impact on popular culture was partly explained by Paul Anka, a singer who appeared on the show early in his career: "This was a time when there was no youth culture — he created it. And the impact of the show on people was enormous."[18]

In 1959, the United States Senate investigated payola, the practice of music-producing companies paying broadcasting companies to favor their product. As a result of Clark's personal investments in music publishing and recording companies, his investments were considered a conflict of interest, and he sold his shares in those companies.[19] Clark denied any involvement in "payola" and was not charged with any illegal activities.

Game show host

Main article: Pyramid (game show)

In 1964, Clark branched out into hosting game shows, presiding over The Object Is.[20] The show was cancelled in 1964, and replaced by Missing Links, which had moved from NBC. Clark took over as host, replacing Ed McMahon.[20]

Clark became the first host of The $10,000 Pyramid, which premiered on CBS March 26, 1973.[21] The show — a word association game created and produced by daytime television producer Bob Stewart — moved to ABC in 1974. Over the coming years, the top prize changed several times (and with it the name of the show), and several prime time spin-offs were created.[21] Clark continued to host the daytime version through most of its history, winning three Emmy Awards for best game show host.[22] In total, Pyramid won nine Emmy Awards for best game show during his run, a mark that is eclipsed only by the twelve won by the syndicated version of Jeopardy!.[23] Clark retired from the program in 1988.

Clark subsequently returned to Pyramid as a guest in later incarnations. During the premiere of the John Davidson version in 1991, Clark sent a pre-recorded message wishing Davidson well in hosting the show. In 2002, Clark played as a celebrity guest for three days on the Donny Osmond version. Earlier, he was also a guest during the Bill Cullen version of The $25,000 Pyramid which aired simultaneously with Clark's daytime version of the show.
In 1990 and 1991, he hosted the syndicated television game show *The Challengers*, which only lasted for one season. In 1993, he hosted *Scattergories*. In 1999, along with Bob Boden, he was one of the executive producers of Fox’s TV game show *Greed*, which ran from November 5, 1999, to July 14, 2000, and was hosted by Chuck Woolery. At the same time, Clark also hosted the Stone-Stanley-created *Winning Lines*, which ran for six weeks on CBS from January 8, 2000 – February 12, 2000.

### Dick Clark’s New Year’s Rockin’ Eve

Main article: *Dick Clark’s New Year’s Rockin’ Eve with Ryan Seacrest*

In 1972, Clark produced and hosted *Dick Clark’s New Year’s Rockin’ Eve*, the first of an ongoing series of specials still broadcast on *New Year’s Eve*. [24] The program has typically consisted of live remotes of Clark in Times Square in New York City, counting down until the New Year ball comes down. After the ball drops, the focus of the program switches to musical segments taped prior to the show in Hollywood, California. The special is live in the Eastern Time Zone, and is delayed for the other time zones so that they can ring in the New Year with Clark when midnight strikes in their area.

ABC has broadcast the event on every *New Year’s Eve* since 1972 except in 1999 when it was preempted for *ABC 2000 Today*, news coverage of the milestone year hosted by Peter Jennings. However, during that broadcast, Clark, along with ABC News correspondent Jack Ford, announced his signature countdown to the new year. He was a correspondent, according to the transcript of the broadcast released by ABC News, [25] Ford had been assigned to Times Square during the broadcast, and thus, Clark’s role was limited. Nevertheless, he won a Peabody Award for his coverage.

Clark was unable to host the 2004/05 edition of the show, as he was recovering from his stroke. Regis Philbin substituted as host. [26] Having not been seen in public since his stroke, Clark announced in an August 2005 statement that he would be back in Times Square for the annual tradition, bringing on Hillary Duff and Ryan Seacrest as co-hosts. In the same press release, it was announced that Seacrest would eventually take over as the sole host should Clark decide to retire, or be unable to continue. As planned, Clark returned to the show for the 2005/06 countdown, although Ryan Seacrest served as primary host. [27] On air, he stated, “Last year I had a stroke. It left me in bad shape. I had to teach myself how to walk and talk again. It’s been a long, hard fight. My speech is not perfect but I’m getting there.” Before counting down to 2006, he mentioned he “wouldn’t have missed this for the world.”

Reaction to Clark’s appearance was mixed. While some TV critics (including Tom Shales of *The Washington Post*, in an interview with the CBS Radio Network) felt he was not in good enough shape to do the broadcast, stroke survivors and many of Clark’s fans praised him for being a role model for people dealing with post-stroke recovery. [28]

From 2005 to 2011, Clark co-hosted *New Year’s Rockin Eve* with Seacrest. In the four decades it has been on the air, the show has become a mainstay in U.S. New Year’s Eve celebrations. Watching the ball in Times Square drop on Clark’s show was considered an annual cultural tradition for the New Year’s holiday for the last decades of his life. [29]

### Radio programs

Clark also had a long stint as a top-40 radio countdown show host. He began in 1963, hosting a radio program called *The Dick Clark Radio Show*. It was produced by Mars Broadcasting of Stamford, Connecticut. Despite his enormous popularity on *American Bandstand*, the show was only picked up by a few dozen stations and lasted less than a year. [29]


Dick Clark’s longest running radio show began on February 14, 1982. “Rock, Roll & Remember” was a four hour oldies show named after Clark’s 1976 autobiography. The first year, it was hosted by veteran Los Angeles disc jockey Gene Weed. Then in 1983 voice over talent Mark Elliot co-hosted with Clark. By 1985, Clark hosted the entire show. Pam Miller served as producer. Each week, Clark would profile a different artist from the Rock and Roll era. He would also count down the top four songs that week from a certain year in the 1950s, 1960s or 1970s. Pam Miller served as producer. Each week, Clark would profile a different artist from the Rock and Roll era. He would also count down the top four songs that week from a certain year in the 1950s, 1960s or 1970s.
Beginning in 2009, Clark merged elements of “Rock, Roll and Remember” with the syndicated oldies show, “Rewind with Gary Bryan”. The new show was called “Dick Clark Presents Rewind with Gary Bryan”. Bryan, a Los Angeles radio personality, serves as the main host. Clark contributed profile segments.

Other television programs

At the peak of his American Bandstand fame, Clark also hosted a 30-minute Saturday night program called The Dick Clark Show (aka The Dick Clark Saturday Night Beech-Nut Show). It aired from February 15, 1958, until September 10, 1960, on the ABC television network. It was broadcast live from the “Little Theater” in New York City and was sponsored by Beech-Nut Gum. It featured the rock and roll stars of the day lip synching their hits, just as on American Bandstand. However, unlike the afternoon Bandstand program which focused on the dance floor with the teenage audience demonstrating the latest dance steps, the audience of The Dick Clark Show (consisting mostly of squealing girls) saw a traditional theater setting. While some of the musical numbers were presented simply, others were major production numbers. The high point of the show was the unveiling with great fanfare at the end of each program, by Clark, of the top ten records of the coming week.[29]

From September 27 to December 20, 1959, Clark hosted a thirty-minute weekly talent/variety series entitled Dick Clark’s World of Talent at 10:30 p.m. on Sunday nights on ABC. A variation of producer Irving Mansfield’s earlier CBS series, This Is Show Business (1949–1956), it featured three celebrity panelists, including comedian Jack E. Leonard, judging and offering advice to amateur and semi-professional performers. While this show was not a success, during its nearly three month duration, Clark was one of the few personalities in television history on the air nationwide seven days a week.[29]

One of Clark’s most well-known guest appearances was in the final episode of the original Perry Mason TV series (“The Case of the Final Fadeout”) in which he was revealed to be the killer in a dramatic courtroom scene.[30]

Clark attempted to branch into the realm of soul music with the series Soul Unlimited in 1973. The series, hosted by Buster Jones, was a more risqué and controversial imitator of the then-popular series Soul Train and alternated in the Bandstand time slot. The series lasted for only a few episodes.[31] Despite a feud between Clark and Soul Train creator and host Don Cornelius, the two would later collaborate on several specials featuring black artists. Clark hosted the short-lived Dick Clark’s LIVE Wednesday in 1978.[32]

In 1984, Clark produced and co-hosted with Ed McMahon the NBC series TV’s Bloopers & Practical Jokes. The series ran through 1988 and continued in specials hosted by Clark (sometimes joined by another TV personality) into the 21st century, first on NBC, later on ABC, and currently on TBS (the last version re-edited into 15-minute/filler segments airing at about 5 A.M.). Clark and McMahon were longtime Philadelphia acquaintances, and McMahon praised Clark for first bringing him together with future TV partner Johnny Carson when all three worked at ABC in the late 1950s. The “Bloopers” franchise stems from the Clark-hosted (and produced) NBC “Bloopers” specials of the early 1980s, inspired by the books, record albums and appearances of Kermit Schafer, a radio and TV producer who first popularized outtakes of broadcasts.[30] For a period of several years in the 1980s, Clark simultaneously hosted regular programs on the 3 major American television networks: ABC (Bandstand), CBS (Pyramid) and NBC (Bloopers).

In July 1985, Clark hosted the ABC prime time portion of the historic Live Aid concert, an all star concert designed by Bob Geldof to end world hunger.[33]

Clark did a brief stint as announcer on The Jon Stewart Show, in 1995.[34]

From 2001 to 2003, Clark was a co-host of The Other Half with Mario Lopez, Danny Bonaduce and Dorian Gregory, a syndicated daytime talk show intended to be the male equivalent of The View. Clark also produced the television series American Dreams about a Philadelphia family in the early 1960s whose daughter is a regular on American Bandstand. The series ran from 2002 to 2005.[30]

Other media appearances

Clark was featured in the 2002 documentary film Bowling for Columbine. He was criticized for hiring poor, unwed mothers to work long hours in his chain of restaurants for little pay. The mother in particular works over numbers were presented simply, others were major production numbers. The high point of the show was the unveiling with great fanfare at the end of each program, by Clark, of the top ten records of the coming week.[29]

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Clark also appeared in interview segments of another 2002 film, Confessions of a Dangerous Mind, which was based on the “unauthorized autobiography” of Chuck Barris. (Barris had worked at ABC as a standards-and-practices executive during “American Bandstand’s” run on that network.)[36]

In the 2002 Dharma and Greg episode “Mission: Implausible,” Greg is the victim of a college prank, and devises an elaborate plan to retaliate, part of which involves his use of a disguise kit; the first disguise chosen is that of Dick Clark. During a fantasy sequence that portrays the unfolding of the plan, the real Clark plays Greg wearing his disguise.[37]

He also made brief cameos in two episodes of the TV show The Fresh Prince of Bel-Air. In one episode he plays himself at a Philadelphia diner, and in the other he helps Will Smith’s character host bloopers from past episodes of that sitcom.[38]

Post stroke

On August 27, 2006, Clark appeared on NBC’s telecast of the 2006 Emmy Awards. He was introduced by Simon Cowell after the show paid tribute to his successful career that has spanned decades. He was shown
Clark was honored at The 37th Annual Daytime Emmy Awards on CBS TV. It was a tribute to his 40 years hosting *American Bandstand*.

### Business ventures

See also: Dick Clark Productions


### Restaurants

Dick Clark's AB Grill in Branson, Missouri (November 2007).

Clark had a stake in a chain of music-themed restaurants licensed under the names "Dick Clark's American Bandstand Grill"; "Dick Clark's AB Grill"; "Dick Clark's Bandstand — Food, Spirits & Fun"; and "Dick Clark's AB Diner". There are currently three airport locations in Newark, New Jersey; Phoenix, Arizona; and Salt Lake City, Utah, one location in the Molly Pitcher travel plaza on the New Jersey Turnpike in Cranbury, New Jersey, and one location at "Dick Clark's American Bandstand Theater" in Branson, Missouri.[39]

### Theaters

"Dick Clark's American Bandstand Theater" opened in Branson in April 2006[40] and nine months later, a new theater and restaurant entitled "Dick Clark's American Bandstand Music Complex" opened near Dolly Parton's Dollywood theme park in Pigeon Forge, Tennessee.[41]

### In popular culture

Before his stroke, Clark's perennial youthful appearance, despite his advancing years, was a subject of jokes and commentary in the popular culture, most notably his nickname of "the World's Oldest Teenager". One of Gary Larson's *The Far Side* cartoons has the caption, "Suddenly, on a national talk show in front of millions of viewers, Dick Clark ages 200 years in 30 seconds." In the *Police Squad!* episode "Testimony of Evil (Dead Men Don't Laugh)," Dick Clark, appearing as himself, purchases Secret Formula Youth Cream from street snitch Johnny the Shoeshine Boy.[42] In *The Simpsons* 1999 Y2K episode "Treehouse of Horror X," at midnight a computer glitch causes Dick Clark to melt and he is revealed to be a robot. In a stand up comedy routine Bill Hicks referenced Clark as the Anti-Christ pointing to his youthful non-aging as evidence.[43]

### Personal life

Clark was married three times. His first marriage was to Barbara Mallery in 1952; the couple had one son, Richard ("R.A."); or "Rac"); and divorced in 1961. He married Loretta Martin in 1962; the couple had two children, Duane and Cindy, and divorced in 1971. His third marriage, in 1977 to Kari Wigton, lasted until his death.

### Stroke

On December 8 of that year, the then 75-year-old was hospitalized in Los Angeles after suffering what was initially termed a minor stroke. Clark's spokeswoman, Amy Streibel, said that he was hospitalized but was expected to be fine. However, on December 13, 2004, it was announced that Clark would be unable to host his annual New Year's Rockin' Eve broadcast.[45] Clark returned to the series the following year, but the dysarthria that resulted from the stroke rendered him unable to speak clearly for the remainder of his life.

### Death

On April 18, 2012, Clark died after suffering a heart attack following a medical procedure at Saint John's Health Center in Santa Monica, California.[46] Clark's family did not immediately decide on whether there would be a public memorial service, but stated "there will be no funeral".[28] Clark was cremated on April 20 and his ashes will be scattered in the Pacific Ocean.[47]

Following Clark's death, U.S. President Barack Obama praised Clark's career: "With American Bandstand, he introduced decades' worth of viewers to the music of our times. He reshaped the television landscape forever as a creative and innovative producer. And, of course, for 40 years, we welcomed him into our homes to ring in the New Year."[48]

Motown founder Berry Gordy and singer Diana Ross spoke of Clark's impact on the recording industry: "Dick was always there for me and Motown, even before there was a Motown. He was an entrepreneur, a visionary and a major force in changing pop culture and ultimately influencing integration," Gordy said. "I will always appreciate what he did for me and for popular music. He presented Motown and the Supremes on tour with the Caravan of Stars and on American Bandstand, where I got my start. Dick Clark was a pioneer, he was a music star maker, he was a legend and was my friend," Ross said.[48]

Ryan Seacrest, who began hosting New Year's Rockin' Eve after Clark suffered a stroke, paid tribute to Clark on *American Idol*.[49][50] *American Idol* and the Game Show Network plan to air tributes to Clark over the next week.[51]
Actor Andy Cohen expressed his condolences, “The broadcasting legend will remain a teenager in our memory forever.” Russell Simmons wrote “Dick Clark was eternally young. No matter what culturally phenomenon was happening, he always embraced it. RIP…” Actress Denise Richards wrote “My heart goes out to Dick Clark’s family and loved ones…. we lost a legend..”

He was also an inductee at several

Clark received the following awards:

Television

- ABC 2000 Today, Times Square correspondent
- American Bandstand, host
- The Challenges, host
- The Krypton Factor, host (1981)
- Missing Links, host (1964)
- The Object Is, host (1963-1964)
- Pyramid, host ($10,000, $20,000, $25,000, $50,000, $100,000 version), guest (2003 version)
- Scattergories, host
- The Saturday Night Bachelorette, host (1958–1960)
- TV's Bloopers & Practical Jokes, co-host, producer
- Winning Lines, host

Notable awards

Clark received the following awards:

- Daytime Emmy Lifetime Achievement Award (1994)
- Peabody Award (1999)

He was also an inductee at several Hall of Fame locations:

- Hollywood Walk of Fame (1976)
- National Radio Hall of Fame (1990)
- Broadcasting Magazine Hall of Fame (1992)
- Rock and Roll Hall of Fame (1993)
- Academy of Television Arts & Sciences Hall of Fame (1993)

References
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◎文件大小 1CD 1.36GB
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◎主 演 杨紫琼 Michelle Yeoh … Aung San Suu Kyi
大卫·休里斯 David Thewlis … Michael Aris
Jonathan Raggett … Kim Aris
Jonathan Woodhouse … Alexander Aris
Susan Wooldridge … Lucinda Philips
Benedict Wong … Karma Phuntsho
Flint Bangkok … Nyo Ohn Myint
Guy Barwell … Military Policeman

◎简 介
根据昂山素季的生平改编。她生于缅甸仰光,是缅甸非暴力提倡民主的政治家。1990年带领全国民主联盟赢得大选的胜利,但选举结果被军政府作废。其后21年间她被军政府断断续续软禁于其寓所中长达15年,在2010年11月13日终于获释。

昂山素季的发言人证实了杨紫琼被驱逐的事实,但没有提供更多细节。

名字从民众的记忆中清除,因此昂山素季的名字在缅甸是不允许提的。人们都以“夫人”来尊称这位奇女子,这部电影片名来源于此。杨紫琼也被称称,她希望能够通过扮演

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简 介

在险恶的日据时代，赛德克族被迫失去自己的文化信仰，男人须服劳役不得狩猎、女人帮佣不能编织彩衣，骁勇善战的英雄莫那鲁道，见证三十年来的压迫统治。

因一场误会种下日警和赛德克族的紧张关系，自此族人便活在忍遭日警报复的阴影中，忍辱负重的莫那鲁道在深思后，虽知将面临灭族危机，但他明白唯有挺身为民族尊严反击，才能成为真正的赛德克人，于是决心带领族人循着祖灵之训示，夺回属于他们的猎场……

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