



Y.C. James Yen (Chinese: 晏阳初 Yan Yangchu) 1893-1990. Yen was a Chinese educator and reformer who organized Rural Reconstruction in the villages of China, most famously at Ding Xian, a county in Hebei, from 1926-1937.

Yan Yangchu was born in Sichuan in 1893. After Yan's father, a scholar, poet, and writer, accepted a job teaching Chinese to missionaries at the local China Inland Mission (C.I.M.) station, the missionaries urged him to send his son to a C.I.M. school. Yan met the head master, Rev. William B. Aldis, who inspired him for the rest of his life. He was baptized in 1904.

Calling himself a "follower of Christ" (jidu tu), Yan found in Christianity the love and power to serve China.

He later attended Hong Kong University, where he became friends with Fletcher Brockman, the national secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in China from 1898-1915. After studying from 1916 to 1918, Yan received his Bachelor's Degree from Yale University. After graduation, he went to France to join the work of the International YMCA with the Chinese Labor Corps in France. The Chinese labor corps consisted of 20,000 illiterate workers who had been sent to support the Allies at the end of World War I by digging trenches. While writing letters for them by day and translating news for them at night, he developed a basic Chinese vocabulary of about 1,300 characters. About this experience, Yan observed, "I began to realize that what these humble, common people of my country lacked was not brains, but opportunity...They had potential powers waiting for development, waiting for release." For the first time in his "ignorant intellectual life," Yan recognized the value of the common people of his own country. To compensate for their lack of education, Yan wrote a widely copied literacy primer which used 1,000 basic Chinese characters.

After the war, he returned to the United States and studied history and politics at Princeton University, serving as President of the Chinese Students Christian Association and graduating with a Masters in 1920. Yan returned to China in 1921 to head national mass literacy campaigns under the Chinese National YMCA.

In 1923, Yan and leading intellectuals such as Liang Qichao, Hu Shi, and Tao Xingzhi formed the National Association of Mass Education Movements (MEM). The MEM organized campaigns across the country which coordinated volunteer teachers and local leaders to offer classes in any available location, in order to attract students who could not pay high tuition. Among the volunteer teachers was Mao Zedong. These campaigns attracted more than five million students and served as a model for even more widespread schools.

In 1926, the MEM set up a village campaign in Ding Xian, a county some 200 miles south of Beijing. The Ding Xian Experiment used People's Schools to coordinate innovations ranging from hybrid pigs and economic cooperatives to village drama and Village Health Workers. Yan joined Liang Shuming and other independent reformers to form a National Rural Reconstruction Movement which included several hundred local and national organizations. The Rural Reconstruction Movement aimed to create a new countryside as the basis for a new Chinese nation. The work at Ding Xian attracted nationwide attention and developed many new techniques for rural development which did not depend on central government control, violent revolution, or large infusions of foreign money.

In 1937 the Japanese invasion drove MEM operations first to Hunan, then to Sichuan, but Yan spent much of the war in Washington, D.C.. In 1948 he persuaded the American Congress to fund an independent Sino-American Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction, of which he became one of the Commissioners.

In December of 1949, Yan, his wife, and two daughters went to New York City. There, in the summer of 1952, Yan organized the Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement. The PRRM improved rural health by cleaning up the villages, setting up showcase farms that had dual harvests and promoted rural credit cooperatives. They educated the rural people



and trained the youth to become local leaders. Yan founded the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) in 1960. He spent the next thirty years encouraging rural reconstruction in the Philippines, Africa, Central America, and Southeast Asia. Yan's integrated and people-centered development strategy has now been widely adopted throughout the developing world.

In the 1980s, he was invited back to China and given a warm reception. After stepping down from the chair of IIRR in 1988, he settled in New York City. Two years later, Yan died in Manhattan, at the age of ninety-seven.

Yan received much recognition during his lifetime. At Carnegie Hall in New York City, in May 1943, Yan received a Copernican award with nine other "modern revolutionaries" including Albert Einstein, Orville Wright, Walt Disney, Henry Ford, and John Dewey. In the 1990s, the Central Educational Science Institute in Beijing established the Association of James Yen and published more than ten volumes on Yan's thoughts and his approach to rural reconstruction and development. In 1994 the IIRR participated in the Ford Foundation's Yunnan Upland Management program and in 1995 it partnered with the Guangxi government to train two hundred county teachers, government officials, village leaders, and farmers in environmental education, solid waste management, and integrated pest management. The Communist Youth League of a school in Ding Xian sponsors a "Dr. Yen Day" each year in July. In 2001, the China Central TV station broadcast a nationwide program on Yan in its series of outstanding Chinese leaders of the twentieth century.



晏阳初1893-1990 晏阳初是一位中国的教育家和改革家。他在中国农村地区组织了乡村建设。其中最有名的是1926-1937年的河北定县乡村建设。

晏阳初1893年出生于四川。他的父亲是一位学者、诗人、作家。那时他父亲在当地中国内地会的传教站教传教士中文。传教士劝说他把他的儿子送入一所内地会的学校读书。晏阳初在那里认识了影响他一生的校长奥蒂斯牧师 (Rev. William B. Aldis)。他1904年受洗，成为基督徒。他在基督教信仰中找到了服务中国的力量和爱。

晏阳初后来去香港大学求学，并在那里和中国基督教青年会总干事巴乐满 (Fletcher Brockman) 成为挚友。巴乐满于1898年到1915年在中国任职。1916到1918年，晏阳初在耶鲁大学学习并获得学士学位。毕业后他前往法国加入到国际基督教青年会在法国的中国劳工团的工作。中国劳工团有两万劳工，他们在一战快结束时被派去支持法国，在那里挖战壕。这些劳工都是文盲。晏阳初白天帮他们代写家信，晚上给他们翻译新闻，在此期间，他编写了一本包括1300个基本汉字的课本。关于这段经历，他说到：“我们国家这些平凡的普通人所缺少的不是头脑，而是机会.....他们的潜力正等待开发，等待释放。”在他“无知的知识分子生活”中，他第一次认识到普通民众的价值。为了弥补他们教育上的欠缺，他编写了一本平民千字课本。

战争结束后，他返回美国，并就读于普林斯顿大学学习历史和政治，曾当选为北美中国留学生基督徒协会会长。1920年获得硕士学位。晏阳初于1921年返回中国并领导中国全国基督教青年会全国大规模扫盲运动。

1923年，晏阳初和一些知识分子领袖，如梁启超，胡适，陶行知一起成立了中国平民教育促进会（平教会）。平教会在全国开展扫盲运动，协调各地的教师和志愿者在任何可用的地方授课，以吸引支付不起高额学费的学生。毛泽东曾是其中的一名志愿者教师。这些运动吸引了五百多万学生，并为后来的大规模的学校建设树立了典范。

1926年，平教会在距北京200里的定县开展了一个乡村建设运动。定县试验点用平民学校在这方面协调创新，从杂交猪和经济合作社到农村戏剧和乡村卫生工作人员。晏阳初后来和梁漱溟及其他改革者，成立了全国农村建设运动，其中包括数百名当地和国家组织。乡村建设运动的目的是创建一个新农村作为新的中华民族的基础。在定县的工作引起全社会的关注，并为农村发展开发了很多新技术，这一切都没有依赖中央政府的控制，暴力革命，或外国资金的大量注入。

1937年由于日本侵略，平教会先是迁往湖南，后到四川。战争期间，晏阳初大部分时间在华盛顿度过。1948年，他说服了美国国会给予资金援助，建立了一个独立的中美农村复兴联合委员会，他是其中一名委员。

在1949年12月，晏阳初携妻子和两个女儿前往纽约。在1952年夏，他在那里建立了菲律宾乡村改造促进会。菲律宾乡村改造运动通过清理村镇环境改善了农民健康状况，还开办模范农场种植双季稻并推广农村信用合作社，普及农村教育，为当地培训青年领袖人才。1960年，晏阳初又创立了国际乡村改造学院 (IIRR)。随后30年间，他在菲律宾，非洲，中美洲和东南亚推动乡村改造事业。晏阳初的综合的和以人为中心的发展战略已



被广泛应用在整个发展中世界。

20世纪80年代，他被邀请到中国，并给予热情接待。1988年，晏阳初从国际乡村改造学院院长的职位上退休，定居纽约。两年后，他在曼哈顿去世，享年97岁。

晏阳初一生享有盛誉。1943年5月，在纽约卡耐基音乐厅举办的纪念波兰天文学家哥白尼逝世的庆典上，晏阳初和另外九人一起当选为“当代具革命性贡献”的伟人。一同获此殊荣的还有爱因斯坦，莱特，沃尔特迪斯尼，亨利福特，以及约翰杜威等人。在20世纪90年代，中国中央教育科学研究所在北京举办了一系列有关晏阳初的研讨会，并出版了十多种有关晏阳初乡村建设思想和工作的书籍。1994年，国际乡村改造学院（IIRR）参与了福特基金会资助的云贵高原管理项目。1995年，该学院与广西政府合作，对200名教师，地方官员，村干部和农民进行环保、垃圾处理、病虫害综合防治等方面的培训。另外，河北定县一所学校的共青团每年七月都举办“晏阳初博士日”活动。2001年，中国中央电视台向全国播放介绍20世纪中国杰出领袖人物的系列节目，其中就有晏阳初。

Sources: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Y._C._James_Yen,
http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Y._C._James_Yen *Salt and Light*

Dr. Paul Brand (1914-2003) was a world-renowned British orthopedics and leprosy surgeon. He was the first to discover that limb degeneration in leprosy patients is due to injuries and infections resulting from the patients' inability to feel pain, rather than the disease itself. Brand also pioneered a surgical technique that gave leprosy patients the ability to use their hands again. Brand's extensive knowledge and research contributed to him writing what is considered to be the premier handbook for hand surgeons: *Clinical Mechanics of the Hand*.



Early Life

Dr. Brand was born to missionary parents in India, where he first encountered leprosy patients and the stigmas they face. At the age of 9, he was sent back to Great Britain to live with his aunts. Brand was still there when, at the age of 15, his father died in India. Though his father was a doctor, Brand initially had no desire to follow in his footsteps. Instead, as a 17-year-old he began a building apprenticeship, learning the trades of carpentry, plumbing and masonry. After his five-year apprenticeship, Brand decided to enroll in a one-year tropical medicine course in order to prepare for missionary service. During that time, Brand discovered a passion for medicine he had not known before. In 1937, Brand began formal medical training at the University College Medical School in London. Soon after, World War II began. Suddenly, London found itself being bombarded by German planes on a regular basis. Though still in medical school, Brand was pressed into service as a junior surgeon during the London Blitz of 1940. Throughout the war, he gained valuable experience in surgery and treating injured patients – especially those with hand injuries.

Life's Work

In 1946, Brand finally returned to India to work as a doctor and teacher at the Vellore Christian Medical College. Over the next 18 years, he performed over 3,000 surgeries. The year after arriving in India, Brand was invited to work at the Leprosy Sanatorium in Chingleput, India. He was deeply moved by the leprosy patients he saw. Of particular interest were the patients' hands, which usually resembled unusable claws. When Brand asked what was wrong with the patients' hands and what the doctors did to treat them, he was told, "I don't know and we can't do anything about them." This experience initiated a time of passionate research by Brand. As he examined approximately 2,000 patients, Brand noticed a pattern emerging of how leprosy developed and which muscles were not affected by it. In 1948, Brand performed his first operation on a leprosy patient – it was a success. In subsequent years, Brand made the ground-breaking discovery that it was the

leprosy patient's inability to feel pain that contributed to injuries and infections resulting in the loss of limbs so often seen in leprosy patients. Previously, it had been thought that the leprosy bacteria caused the loss of limbs. Brand wasn't only concerned with healing patients' bodies, but also helping them regain their self-respect and re-integrate into the society that usually shunned them. To this end, Brand opened the New Life Centre in 1950. At New Life, Brand and others taught carpentry and farming skills to patients who had regained their healthy hands. These newly-acquired skills were used to make children's toys which were sold on the open market. Working with leprosy patients became Brand's life work. In addition to his work in India, Brand also served for 20 years at a world-famous leprosy research and rehabilitation hospital in the United States. After retirement in 1986, Brand served as President of the Leprosy Mission International for six years (1993-1999). During his final years, he served as Professor of Orthopedics, Emeritus at the University of Washington.

Legacy

During his life, Brand received numerous prestigious awards, including the Commander of the British Empire Award for promotion of good relations between India and Great Britain from Queen Elizabeth II and the U.S. Surgeon General's Medallion for his rehabilitation work in the U.S. Former U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop, who wrote the foreword to one of Brand's books, *Pain: The Gift Nobody Wants*, once said that if he could have chosen anyone else besides himself to be the U.S. Surgeon General, he would have chosen Dr. Brand. And though Brand was a recognized expert in leprosy and hand surgery, it wasn't just Brand's expertise that made such a difference in the lives of his patients. It was the loving approach he used to treat them. A friend and colleague of Brand's from the Leprosy Mission, Eddie Askew said, "From his work, many thousands of lives have been transformed and enriched...it wasn't just the surgical techniques that Paul worked on, it was the people. I have often watched him as he engaged with patients, assessing their disabilities and deciding what would best meet their needs. I noticed that he never concentrated solely on the hand or foot he held so gently and intimately. He looked at the patient's face, looked into the eyes. Paul was concerned for the individuals, their personalities, acknowledging and valuing our common humanity." Brand died in 2003 at the age of 88 in Seattle, Washington.

Sources: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_Wilson_Brand, www.tlm-ni.org/Brand.htm (The Leprosy Mission – Northern Ireland), Christianity Today magazine, www.csec.org, www.request.org.uk.

保罗·布兰德博士（1914年至2003年）是世界知名的英国整形外科医生和麻风病专家。他是第一个发现麻风病患者的肢体变性是由于患者对疼痛无法感知造成的受伤和感染，而不是疾病本身。布兰德也开创了外科手术技术，使麻风病患者能够使用他们的双手。布兰德丰富的知识和研究帮助他完成了有第一步手外科医生手册之称的著作：临床手部力学。



早年生活

布兰德博士出生在印度一个传教士的家庭，在那里他第一次接触麻风病患者及他们所面临的歧视。在9岁的时候，他被送回英国和他姑姑一起生活。布兰德还15岁时，他父亲在印度去世。虽然他的父亲是一名医生，布兰德最初并不想追随他父亲做一样的职业。相反，17岁时他成为建筑行业的学徒，学习木工建筑，管道建筑和砖石建筑。在他5年的学徒生活之后，布兰德决定参加一年的热带医学课程，以便为传教做准备。在此期间，布兰德发现了他以前并不知道对医学的热情。1937年，布兰德在伦敦医科大学开始正式的医疗训练。不久后，第二次世界大战爆发。突然间，伦敦被德国飞机不断轰炸。虽然当时仍然在医科学学校学习，布兰德也被迫作为初级外科医生参与1940年伦敦的闪电战。整个战争期间，他获得了宝贵的经验和手术治疗受伤的病人-尤其是手部受伤的人。

一生的工作

1946年，布兰德作为一个医生终于回到了印度，并在韦洛尔基督教医学院任教。在未来18年里，他做了3000多次手术。在抵达印度一年后，布兰德被邀请到印度的京格尔布德的麻疯病疗养院工作。他被所看见麻疯病人深深地打动。特别是病人无法使用通常像爪子一样的手。当布兰德问患者他们的手怎么回事和医生是怎么治疗的时候，他被告知，“我不知道，我们对他们的双手做不了任何事情。”布兰德这方面的经验引发了他充满激情的研究。当他检查约2,000名患者，布兰德发现了一个麻风病发展的模式并且肌肉并没有受其影响。1948年，布兰德给麻风病病人进行了第一次且成功的手术。在随后的几年，布兰德取了突破性的发现，这就是麻疯病人无法感到疼痛加剧了伤害和感染造成了麻风患者常常出现的肢体损失。此前，它一直认为是麻风病细菌引起的肢体损失。布兰德不仅关注医治病人的身体，而且还帮助他们重新获得了他们的自尊和重新融入社会。为此，布兰德在1950年成立新生命中心。在新生命中心，布兰德和其他人员教那些重获健康的双手患者木工和务农技能给。这些新获得的技能被用来制作在公开市场上出售的儿童玩具。与麻风病病人工作成为布兰德的一生的工作。除了在印度工作，布兰德还担任了20年在世界著名的麻风病的研究和在美国的康复医院的工作。在1986年退休后，布兰德担任国际麻风病协会主席6年（1993-1999年）。在他的最后几年，他担任骨科教授，华盛顿大学名誉教授。

遗产

在他的一生中，布兰德收到了无数著名的奖励，包括女王伊丽莎白二世应改善英印关系授予的大英帝国司令奖章和因在美国所做的康复工作而所获得的美国外科协会总监奖章。前美国外科协会总监C·埃佛莱特·库普为布兰德书籍之一，《疼痛：没有人想要的礼物》的前言中曾经说过，如果他可以选择除了自己以外其他任何人作为美国卫生总监的话，他会选择布兰德博士。尽管布兰德是在麻风病和手外科方面公认的专家，它不仅是因为布兰德的专业知识使得病人的生活发生改变。更是他用爱的方式来对待他们。布兰德的一位朋友，埃迪艾斯丘说：“通过他的工作，成千上万人的生命已经转变，丰富了...它不只是保罗对医术的研究，更是他对是病人的关系。我经常看着他和病人在一起，评估他们的残疾，并决定什么最能满足他们的需要。我注意到，他从来没有单独注视病人的手或脚，他看着病人的脸和他们的目光。保罗关注每个人，他们的个性，承认并珍惜我们共同的人性。”布兰德于2003年在华盛顿州西雅图去世，享年88岁。

来源: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_Wilson_Brand, www.tlm-ni.org/Brand.htm (该麻风使命 - 北爱尔兰), 基督教杂志今天, www.csec.org, www.request.org.uk.



Helen Adams Keller (1880-1968) was an American author, political activist and lecturer, and was the first deaf-blind person to earn a Bachelor of Arts degree. Keller was well traveled and was outspoken in her opposition to war. She campaigned for women's suffrage, workers' rights, and socialism. She is remembered as an advocate for people with disabilities and numerous other causes. In 1915, Helen Keller and George Kessler founded the Helen Keller International (HKI) organization. This organization is devoted to research in vision, health and nutrition.

Keller was born in Tuscumbia, Alabama, in 1880. She contracted an illness as a 19-month old child that left her deaf and blind. In 1886, Anne Sullivan, a former student of the Perkins Institute for the Blind, herself visually impaired and then only 20 years old, became Keller's instructor. The story of how Keller's teacher, Annie Sullivan, broke through the isolation imposed by a near complete lack of language, allowing the girl to blossom as she learned to communicate, has become known worldwide through the dramatic depictions of the play and film *The Miracle Worker*. Sullivan taught Helen to speak using the Tadoma method of touching the lips and throat of others as they speak, combined with fingerspelling letters on the palm of the child's hand. Later Keller learned Braille and used it to read not only English but also French, German, Greek, and Latin.

Starting in May 1888, Keller attended the Perkins Institute for the Blind. In 1894, she and Anne Sullivan moved to New York to attend the Wright-Humason School for the Deaf and

Horace Mann School for the Deaf. In 1896, they returned to Massachusetts and Keller entered The Cambridge School for Young Ladies before gaining admittance in 1900 to Radcliffe College. Her admirer Mark Twain had introduced her to Standard Oil magnate Henry Hutton Rogers, who, with his wife, paid for her education. In 1904, at the age of 24, Keller graduated from Radcliffe, becoming the first deaf-blind person to earn a Bachelor of Arts degree.

Anne Sullivan stayed as a companion to Helen Keller long after she taught her, but when her health started to fail around 1914, Polly Thompson was hired to keep house. She later became Helen's secretary and eventually a constant companion. After Anne died in 1936, Keller and Thompson moved to Connecticut. They travelled worldwide raising funding for the American Foundation for the Blind. Thompson had a stroke in 1957 from which she never fully recovered, and died in 1960. Winnie Corbally, a nurse who was originally brought in to care for Polly Thompson in 1957, stayed on after Thompson's death and was Keller's companion for the rest of her life.

Keller and Sullivan traveled to over 39 countries, making several trips to Japan and becoming a favorite of the Japanese people. Keller met every US President from Grover Cleveland to Lyndon B. Johnson and was friends with many famous figures, including Alexander Graham Bell, Charlie Chaplin, and Mark Twain.

Helen was a member of the Socialist Party and actively campaigned and wrote in support of the working classes from 1909 to 1921. In 1920, she helped to found the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). Keller explained that her motivation for activism came in part from her concern about blindness and other disabilities, "I was appointed on a commission to investigate the conditions of the blind. For the first time I, who had thought blindness a misfortune beyond human control, found that too much of it was traceable to wrong industrial conditions, often caused by the selfishness and greed of employers. And social evil contributed its share. I found that poverty drove women to a life of shame that ended in blindness." In this last comment she was referring to prostitution and the fact that sexually-transmitted diseases were a leading cause of blindness.

Keller suffered a series of strokes in 1961 and spent the last years of her life at her home. She died in her sleep on June 1, 1968, passing away 26 days before her 88th birthday, at her home in Connecticut. On September 14, 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson awarded Helen Keller the Presidential Medal of Freedom, one of the United States' highest civilian honors. In 1965 she was elected to the Women's Hall of Fame at the New York World's Fair.

Source: summarised from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Helen_Keller



海伦·亚当斯·凯勒（1880年至68年）是一位美国作家，政治活动家和演讲家，并且是第一个获得了文学学士学位的聋盲人。凯勒是游历丰富，并且她直言不讳地反对战争。她参与争取妇女选举权，工人的权利，和社会主义。她被当作一位为残疾人士和其他弱势群体的支持和倡导而被后人纪念。1915年，海伦凯勒和乔治·凯勒成立了海伦凯勒国际（香港岛）的组织。该组织致力于研究视力，健康和营养。

1880年，凯勒出生于塔斯卡比亚，阿拉巴马州。她19个月大的时间得了一种致使她失聪和失明的疾病。1886年，安妮沙利文是一位珀金斯学院以前的学生，她自己视障并且只有20岁，成为了凯勒的老师。凯勒的老师安妮沙利文怎样打破语言隔离，使一个女孩学会了沟通的故事，通过戏剧表演和电影《奇迹工作者》的描写被众人所知。

沙利文教海伦是使用泰德玛佛的方法，来触摸说话人的嘴唇和喉咙的方式学习说话，同时使用手指拼写的方法在对孩子的手掌上拼写字母。后来凯勒学习盲文，并用它来阅读，不仅英国，而且法语，德语，希腊语和拉丁语。

1888年5月开始，凯勒就读于珀金斯盲人学院。1894年，她和安妮沙利文搬到纽约就读霍勒斯曼恩和赖特赫马森聋人学校。1896年，他们回到了马萨诸塞州和凯勒在1900年考上拉德克利夫学院之前进入剑桥大学的青年女子学院学习。她的崇拜者马克吐温曾介绍她给石油巨头亨利·罗杰斯和他的妻子，他们夫妇



俩支付了她的教育。1904年，在凯勒24岁的时候，他从拉德克利夫大学毕业，成为第一个获得了文学学士学位聋盲人。

安妮沙利文很长时间一直是海伦凯勒的同伴，但是当她的健康开始出现问题在1914年左右的时候，波莉汤普森被聘请到家里管理家务。她后来成为海伦的秘书，最后一个一生的同伴。在安妮于1936年去世后，凯勒和汤普森搬到康涅狄格州。他们足迹遍及世界各地为美国盲人基金会筹资。汤普森曾在1957年，得过中风，但是她从没有完全恢复，于1960年去世。温尼·考鲍利，原本是在1957年带来照顾波莉汤普森，一直留到汤普森的去世并且成为凯勒余生的同伴。

凯勒和沙利文旅行超过39个国家，在几次前往日本，成为日本人民喜爱。凯勒会见了历届的美国总统从格罗弗·克利夫兰到林登·约翰逊，并与许多著名人物，包括亚历山大格雷厄姆贝尔，查理卓别林，和马克吐温成为朋友。

海伦是社会党的成员，积极竞选并且写作支持劳动阶级从1909年到1921年。1920年，她帮助成立了美国公民自由联盟（ACLU）。凯勒解释说，她对行动主义的动力部分来自于她对盲症和其他残疾的关注，“我被任命了一个委员会来调查盲人的情况。这是第一次我，曾经觉得失明是超出人的控制，发现大部分可以追溯到错误的工业条件，通常由雇主的自私和贪婪引起的。和社会邪恶也有份。我发现，贫困迫使妇女过上耻辱的生活，在失明结束生命。”在这最后的评论，她指的是卖淫和一个事实，即性传播疾病是一个失明的主要原因。

凯勒在1961年遭受了一系列的中风和在家里度过她生命的最后几年。她在睡梦中于1968年6月1日，是在她88岁生日26天之前在康涅狄格州的家中去世。1964年，9月14日，总统林登·约翰逊授予海伦·凯勒自由勋章，美国的最高荣誉之一的公民总统勋章。1965年在纽约世界博览会她当选为妇女名人堂。

资料来源：摘自http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Helen_Keller