

amount of money and to be sure about tomorrow because of the protection that these "gangsters" represented.

So, here we have an image of a "good fellow", Robin Good of that time, who are taking from the rich and giving to the poor, and, of course, the unshakable faith in God. Sounds great! Many of those bandits thought so, and so justified themselves. All these contradictions, therefore, became so interesting to a simple layman that became the basis for truly brilliant works of no less than brilliant directors.

The phenomenon of the mafia is that the government of the US couldn't do a thing with them for long, that those cold-blooded killers had the respect of people. Even nowadays we are interested in their story, in the story of the outlaws.

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SUNGLASSES FROM THEN TO NOW

What comes to your mind when you hear about sunglasses? Maybe you think of it as one of the most important accessory of nowadays? Or maybe the only thought that appears in your head is the importance of protection of your eyes from the sun? But the both of the opinions are totally correct. So, sunglasses are not only about the beauty and style, it is mostly about the safety and health. But have you ever thought about the appearance of this “tiny helper”?

The history of sunglasses began many centuries BC. In those times people used unusual materials to make them, such as wood, fabrics, precious and semi-precious metals and other materials. The earliest known use of glasses to protect eyes from the sun was the Inuit use of “sun goggles” to shield their eyes from the blinding glare of light reflected off the snow. These were made from carved driftwood, bone, walrus ivory, or caribou antler that formed a strip worn across the eye area, with thin slits that the wearer could see through [2].

Another prototype of the glasses was found in Ancient Egypt, it was made of bronze and emeralds. One of the legends says that Nero, the emperor of Ancient Rome, used sunglasses to watch gladiator’s fights. In that model emeralds were used as lenses.

One more historical mention of goggles was associated with China. The Chinese made a slight improvement over the Inuit model in the 12th century, when they used smoky quartz for lenses, but the specs were used for concealing judges’ facial expressions rather than style or sunlight purposes [1]. But after some time judges realised that this device is very convenient not only for hiding their emotions from the inquisitive eyes, but also is great for protecting their own eyes from bright sunlight.

Another great experiment with spectacles happened in 1752, when English optician and designer James Ayscough showed the world a brand new kind of lenses made of blue or green glass. The main idea of using those colours was to correct some problems of vision and to make eyes feel less tension. Unfortunately, this experiment did not produce the desired effect and the accessory did not become popular, although it was already more similar to modern analogues.

The real promotion for sunglasses was Napoleon, who ordered a whole batch for his soldiers so that they could protect their eyes from bright rays. From that moment, glasses began to gain popularity and opticians began trying to create such a model that would both look good visually and do all the necessary functions, the most important of which was UV protection.

The American military was at the front of this technology for their servicemen and women. In 1929 Sam Foster found the perfect place to sell sunglasses, at the beaches in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Foster was the founder of the Foster Grant Company and began selling Foster Grant sunglasses on the Boardwalk, with increasing popularity thus began the States' love affair with the sun and sunglasses [3].

A huge step in the development of the industry was the demand from the pilots who needed to protect their eyes from the bright sun at an altitude. Then appeared one of the most famous models of nowadays – aviators. It was an invention of the American company called “Bausch & Lomb” under the brand “Ray-Ban” which occupies one of the leading positions in the world nowadays.

At that time also appeared another great company, “Polaroid”, which made a great invention of polarized lenses. It was a breakthrough, because they were the first in the world who made glasses that not only protect from ultraviolet and soften the brightness of sunlight, but also repel sun rays.

After all these discoveries, the popularity of sunglasses has only increased. New forms and colours of lenses began to appear. One of the most popular models, “Cat Eye”, which will always be associated with actresses of old Hollywood, such as Audrey Hepburn and Marilyn Monroe, is very beloved by girls from all over the world.

Another models of sunglasses which became really classical are: “Wayfarer”, “Teashades”, “Browlines”. Glasses with a variety of coloured frames, glasses of different styles and for different applications began to appear.

Nowadays, you can find sunglasses for every taste and for any purpose, whether it's glasses for everyday wear, or glasses for professional use, for sports, mountains, driving, or even for shooting. Glasses can be not even for protection from the sun, but rather for overcast, just take the glasses with yellow lenses and, voila, you created yourself an “artificial sun”. Glasses can be of varying degrees of dimming for different brightness of the sun, or even transparent for your style. The price category also varies from the cheapest to expensive brand models. The industry has reached such a pace and proportions that it can now satisfy absolutely any request.

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