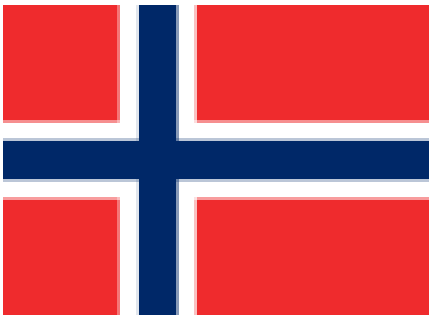


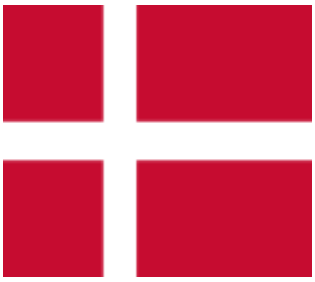
Switzerland



Norway



Sweden



Denmark



Germany



Netherlands



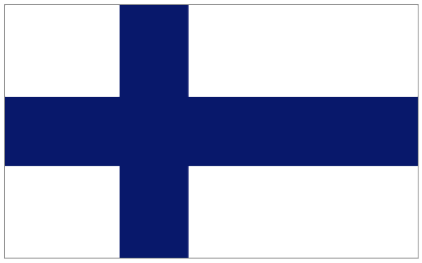
Australia



Canada



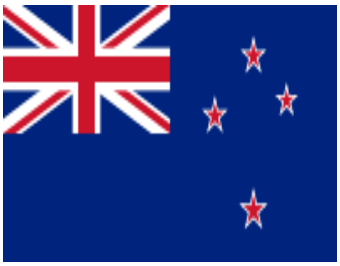
Singapore



Finland



Luxembourg



New Zealand

ACADEMIC PROOF THAT ETHICS PAYS

APPENDICES

JACQUES CORY

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APPENDIX I

DISSERTATION ON DEVISING A CULTURE INDEX

INTRODUCTION TO PARAMETER 32 IN LIST OF PARAMETERS IN CORY'S INDEX - 173 COUNTRIES COMPARISON, CULTURE & MEDIA COMPOSITE PARAMETER – UNESCO, UN DATA, CIA WORLD FACTBOOK, ETC. – MAINLY 1996-2015

A cultural parameter? Ranking all the countries of the world according to the quality of their culture? Alternatively, can we quantify culture and rank the countries according to objective criteria? Is it politically correct to do so? Who can judge which culture is better – African or European, Shakespeare or The Bhagavad Gita? But, if we can't quantify culture, how can we quantify happiness, or human development, or the best countries of the world? What is the alternative? Not even mention culture as one of the most important parameters to judge the achievements of the countries? Or not trying to find if there is a correlation between culture and ethics or corruption? Prima facie one tend to think that there should not be a clear-cut correlation, Russia (TI – 136) is one of the most cultural countries of the world and one of the most corrupt as well. It was so during the time of the Czars, when Chekhov, Dostoevsky and Tchaikovsky wrote some of the best masterpieces of world's culture, but is it so also today?

I have a personal interest in cultural issues. I may be an economist by education, a businessman by career, an ethicist, a manager or a consultant, but my predilection was always for culture, literature, drama, music, arts, cinema, philosophy, geography, biographies, languages, and I think that if I should summarize in a word what am I, I would say – an intellectual. I was much more active in business and ethics, and those are also an integral part of world's culture, but I also wrote a novel, a play, learned more than 50 languages, read thousands of novels, plays and non-fiction masterpieces, and seen some of the best plays and films, concerts and museums all over the world. Can a connoisseur judge what the best cultures of the world are? Or a painter, or an author, or a composer? I think that I have sufficient knowledge in ethical issues and I have contributed a substantial contribution to ethics, at least in ethics to minority shareholders, where I was the first academic author in the world who wrote a dissertation and breakthrough books on those issues published by the best publishers, such as Kluwer, Springer and Magnes. But have I sufficient knowledge to judge what are the best cultures of the world? Am I sufficiently cosmopolitan? I have dealt at length on those issues in my recent books such as "Cory's Cosmopolitan Cultural Credo" . But, after much thought I have decided not to use any of the personal insights in this book, as I didn't want to deviate even in one parameter to the rule that I have set – to include in Cory's Index only parameters & rankings of impeccable objective sources, as the UN, World Bank or CIA.

After working on the issue of the Culture parameter and trying many alternatives, I was stuck and thought to give up this endeavor, when I decided to consult a cultural authority, one of the best playwrights in Israel and Europe, a personal and dear friend, and he advised me to use quantitative parameters, such as the number of book titles published in each country, cinema attendance, etc. And this was much easier, as after a few more weeks I managed to find indicative parameters, combining dozens of subcategories, giving an indication on the culture in each country, not over hundreds of years, but in the last decade or two. As all the purpose of this book is to find if there is a correlation between ethics/corruption and achievement parameters today and not in the past, it is an adequate parameter, as the ethical data is also in 2014 or more generally in 1995-2016, and so are the culture parameters that I have found. The cultural parameter is of course imperfect and not optimal, but it gives an indication on some of the cultural achievements in recent years of the countries surveyed and compared to TI.

Culture is not only opera, literature masterpieces, or classical music. It is also cinema, newspapers, TV, radio, and the internet. Truly, we do not know where the borderline between

entertainment and culture is. You can watch soap operas on TV, read comics or publish photos of your trip on the Internet, it can be amusement, fun, recreation, but it can also be high culture. That is why I have called the composite parameter – Culture and Media, as it is Media for sure, and probably/surely also culture. But am I an elitist if I think that soap opera or comics are entertainment and not culture? Many believe that it is also culture. So, I hope that those parameters, mostly quantitative but not only, give an indication on culture, as many newspapers and periodicals are high culture and others are perceived by others as culture as well. You can watch on TV classic movies, classical concerts, operas, Shakespeare, Brecht or Racine's plays, excellent documentaries and also watch a reality program, but who says that reality is low culture? The same applies to radio or the Internet with their infinite choices.

The parameters that I have included in the composite parameter of Culture and Media are:
Books Production - Titles by the Universal Decimal Classification – Total of All Subcategories - figures per 1,000 people, 100 countries, in years 1996-1999 – Source: UNESCO. It includes the following categories: Applied Sciences, Arts and Recreation, Generalities, Literature, Philology, Pure Sciences, Social Sciences, Philosophy, Psychology, Geography, History, Theology, Religion.
Media- Newspapers and Periodicals – Circulation – Daily – per capita - figures per 1,000 people, 104 countries, in years 1997-2000 – Source: UNESCO
Media - Cinema attendance per capita, 77 countries, 2003, source – UNESCO
Media – Total number of TVs per 1000, 191 countries, 2003, source - CIA World Factbook
Media – Total number of Radio Receivers per capita, 181 countries, 1997, source – UNESCO
Media – Percentage of Individuals in the Population Using the Internet, 206 countries, 2012, source – UN Data
Total Number of New Titles of Books Published Per Year, as of the latest year available, 123 countries, year – 1990-2014, source – UNESCO
International Scientific Journal and Country Rank, 239 countries, years 1996-2015, source – SJR, SCImago, includes the journals and country scientific indicators developed from the information contained in the Scopus database (Elsevier B.V.). SCImago is a research group from the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas (CSIC), University of Granada, Extremadura, Carlos III Madrid and Alcala de Henares. It includes 27 major thematic areas and 313 specific subject categories. The areas are: Agricultural and Biological Sciences, Arts and Humanities, Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology, Business, Management and Accounting, Chemical Engineering, Chemistry, Computer Science, Decision Sciences, Dentistry, Earth and Planetary Sciences, Economics, Econometrics and Finance, Energy Engineering, Environmental Science, Health Professions, Immunology and Microbiology, Materials Science, Mathematics, Medicine, Multidisciplinary, Neuroscience, Nursing, Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics, Physics and Astronomy, Psychology, Social Sciences, Veterinary. It is perceived as one of the most comprehensive scientific parameters.

I have given the same weight to all the parameters and calculated the average of those parameters to receive the score or rank average. I have ranked the countries according to the scores; the lowest score is for the best country, closest to a rank of 1. The basis of comparison was the 175 countries surveyed in TI's Index of 2014 and I have calculated the culture and media parameter only for those countries and not for other countries that were not surveyed by TI. As two countries had no data, Kosovo and South Sudan, because they are new and lack sufficient data, the comparison was calculated only for 173 countries. By pure coincidence, the Culture Parameter is no. 32, which is in Hebrew – Lev – Heart, and in effect Culture is for me the heart, the essence of life, of quality of life, of happiness. GDP, equality, democracy, growth rates and social justice are essentials, but without culture/heart life cannot subsist!

1. The first parameter is: Books Production - Titles by the Universal Decimal Classification – Total of All Subcategories- figures per 1,000 people, 100 countries, in years 1996-1999 – Source: UNESCO

The countries with the highest number of book titles per capita are most of the European countries, the most ethical countries (Denmark, Switzerland, Finland, Sweden, New Zealand, Norway and Canada, the others were not surveyed), very ethical (Iceland, UK, Germany, but Japan is only in no. 32 and the US is ranked 40), and ethical/quite ethical (Estonia, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Hungary, Austria, Latvia, France, Slovakia, Poland, Israel, South Korea, Malta, Cyprus,), the former European communist countries in high ranking but lower ethical ranking (Bulgaria, Belarus, Serbia and Montenegro, Croatia, Romania, Moldova and Russia). Other countries with high ranking but lower ethical ranking are Italy, Greece, Iran and Argentina. We see here as in other educational parameters that countries with a high cultural heritage as the European former communist countries, Italy and Greece receive high ranking although they score much lower ethical ranking. But the most corrupt countries score the lowest ranking in this parameter – Togo, Mali, Angola, Indonesia, Myanmar, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madagascar, Cameroon, Nigeria, Uganda, Laos, Haiti & Uzbekistan. However, some very corrupt countries are ranked in this parameter with much higher ranking such as Venezuela (48) and some ethical countries as Chile are ranked here only in rank 63.

Totals (link to the table)

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
1	Iceland	6.55 per 1,000 people	1998
2	**Denmark**	**2.72 per 1,000 people**	**1999**
3	**Switzerland**	**2.56 per 1,000 people**	**1999**
4	**Finland**	**2.55 per 1,000 people**	**1999**
5	Estonia	2.37 per 1,000 people	1999
6	United Kingdom	1.89 per 1,000 people	1998
7	Slovenia	1.74 per 1,000 people	1999
8	Spain	1.48 per 1,000 people	1999
9	**Sweden**	**1.42 per 1,000 people**	**1998**
10	**New Zealand**	**1.41 per 1,000 people**	**1999**
11	Cyprus	1.36 per 1,000 people	1999
12	Czech Republic	1.22 per 1,000 people	1999
13	Lithuania	1.16 per 1,000 people	1999
14	**Norway**	**1.12 per 1,000 people**	**1999**
=15	Hungary	1.01 per 1,000 people	1999
=15	Austria	1.01 per 1,000 people	1996
17	Germany	0.951 per 1,000 people	1998

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
18	Latvia	0.911 per 1,000 people	1999
19	Macau	0.775 per 1,000 people	1999
20	**Canada**	**0.752 per 1,000 people**	**1999**
21	South Korea	0.67 per 1,000 people	1996
22	France	0.667 per 1,000 people	1999
23	Malta	0.616 per 1,000 people	1998
24	Bulgaria	0.606 per 1,000 people	1999
25	Belarus	0.603 per 1,000 people	1998
26	Slovakia	0.584 per 1,000 people	1999
27	Italy	0.569 per 1,000 people	1999
=28	Serbia and Montenegro	0.507 per 1,000 people	1996
=28	Croatia	0.507 per 1,000 people	1999
30	Poland	0.496 per 1,000 people	1999
31	Belize	0.482 per 1,000 people	1996
32	Japan	0.447 per 1,000 people	1996
33	Costa Rica	0.391 per 1,000 people	1998
34	Qatar	0.39 per 1,000 people	1996
35	Greece	0.377 per 1,000 people	1997
36	Romania	0.351 per 1,000 people	1999
37	Argentina	0.332 per 1,000 people	1998
38	Israel	0.33 per 1,000 people	1998
39	Moldova	0.278 per 1,000 people	1999
40	United States	0.253 per 1,000 people	1996
41	Russia	0.245 per 1,000 people	1996
42	Sri Lanka	0.244 per 1,000 people	1999
43	Iran	0.236 per 1,000 people	1999
44	Malaysia	0.226 per 1,000 people	1999
45	Portugal	0.216 per 1,000 people	1998
46	Uruguay	0.205 per 1,000 people	1999
47	Saudi Arabia	0.194 per 1,000 people	1997
48	Venezuela	0.168 per 1,000 people	1997

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
49	Armenia	0.166 per 1,000 people	1999
50	Georgia	0.146 per 1,000 people	1999
51	Bahrain	0.144 per 1,000 people	1998
=52	Thailand	0.138 per 1,000 people	1996
=52	South Africa	0.138 per 1,000 people	1995
54	Colombia	0.134 per 1,000 people	1997
55	Tunisia	0.133 per 1,000 people	1999
56	Brazil	0.128 per 1,000 people	1998
57	Ukraine	0.126 per 1,000 people	1999
58	Brunei	0.12 per 1,000 people	1998
59	Jordan	0.118 per 1,000 people	1996
60	Suriname	0.112 per 1,000 people	1996
61	El Salvador	0.11 per 1,000 people	1998
62	Kuwait	0.104 per 1,000 people	1999
63	Chile	0.095 per 1,000 people	1999
64	Kyrgyzstan	0.088 per 1,000 people	1998
65	Cuba	0.086 per 1,000 people	1999
=66	Ecuador	0.082 per 1,000 people	1999
=66	Kazakhstan	0.082 per 1,000 people	1999
68	Lebanon	0.079 per 1,000 people	1998
69	Peru	0.077 per 1,000 people	1998
70	Mexico	0.073 per 1,000 people	1998
71	Azerbaijan	0.056 per 1,000 people	1998
72	Mauritius	0.047 per 1,000 people	1998
73	Haiti	0.046 per 1,000 people	1995
74	Turkey	0.044 per 1,000 people	1999
75	Uzbekistan	0.043 per 1,000 people	1996
76	Guyana	0.034 per 1,000 people	1997
77	Tajikistan	0.025 per 1,000 people	1997
78	Egypt	0.022 per 1,000 people	1998
=79	Philippines	0.019 per 1,000 people	1999

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
=79	Laos	0.019 per 1,000 people	1995
=81	Morocco	0.014 per 1,000 people	1999
=81	India	0.014 per 1,000 people	1998
83	Uganda	0.013 per 1,000 people	1996
=84	Malawi	0.012 per 1,000 people	1996
=84	Nigeria	0.012 per 1,000 people	1995
86	The Gambia	0.008 per 1,000 people	1998
=87	Ethiopia	0.007 per 1,000 people	1999
=87	Madagascar	0.007 per 1,000 people	1997
=89	Oman	0.005 per 1,000 people	1999
=89	Burma	0.005 per 1,000 people	1999
=91	Cameroon	0.004 per 1,000 people	1999
=91	Algeria	0.004 per 1,000 people	1999
93	Mali	0.003 per 1,000 people	1998
=94	Angola	0.002 per 1,000 people	1995
=94	Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.002 per 1,000 people	1996
=96	Indonesia	0.001 per 1,000 people	1999
=96	Benin	0.001 per 1,000 people	1998
=96	Togo	0.001 per 1,000 people	1998
=99	Burkina Faso	0.0	1997
=99	Ghana	0.0	1998
	NATO countries average	1.27 per 1,000 people	1998
	European Union average	1.09 per 1,000 people	1996
	Group of 7 countries (G7) average	0.793 per 1,000 people	1996
	Former Soviet republics (profile)	0.386 per 1,000 people	1996

"Countries Compared by Media > Book > Production > Titles by the Universal Decimal Classification > Total > Per capita. International Statistics at NationMaster.com", Source: UNESCO UIS Data | UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Aggregates compiled by NationMaster. Retrieved from http://www.nationmaster.com/country-info/stats/Media/Book/Production/Titles-by-the-Universal-Decimal-Classification/Total/Per-capita

This parameter comprises the Book Titles categories of (category, link to table, countries no.):

STAT	COUNTRIES COVERED
Applied sciences	98
Applied sciences > Per capita	96
Applied sciences per million	97
Arts and recreation	92
Arts and recreation per million	90
Generalities	87
Generalities > Per capita	85
Generalities per million	86
Literature	97
Literature > Per capita	94
Literature per million	95
Philology	90
Philology > Per capita	88
Philology per million	88
Pure sciences	92
Pure sciences > Per capita	90
Pure sciences per million	91
Social sciences	98
Social sciences > Per capita	95
Social sciences per million	96

Total	**103**
Total > Per capita	**100**
Total per million	**101**
Psychology	82
Psychology > Per capita	80
Psychology per million	80
History	97
History > Per capita	94
History per million	95
Theology	95
Theology > Per capita	92
Theology per million	93

Media > Book > Production > Titles by the Universal Decimal Classification > Applied sciences > Per capita:

First 50 countries, per 1 million people, years 1995-1999, source - UNESCO

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
1	Iceland	700.73 per 1 million people	1998
2	**Finland**	**629.57 per 1 million people**	**1999**
3	**Denmark**	**606.87 per 1 million people**	**1999**
4	**Switzerland**	**540.9 per 1 million people**	**1999**
5	Estonia	377.28 per 1 million people	1999
6	Slovenia	337.95 per 1 million people	1999
7	**Sweden**	**337.33 per 1 million people**	**1998**
8	United Kingdom	291.93 per 1 million people	1998

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
9	Cyprus	224.26 per 1 million people	1999
10	Spain	220.41 per 1 million people	1999
11	**New Zealand**	**208.08 per 1 million people**	**1999**
	European Union average	187.61 per 1 million people	1996
12	Czech Republic	172.23 per 1 million people	1999
	NATO countries average	166.11 per 1 million people	1996
13	Hungary	157.17 per 1 million people	1999
14	Lithuania	144.15 per 1 million people	1999
15	Latvia	143.51 per 1 million people	1999
16	Belarus	137.05 per 1 million people	1998
17	Germany	128.8 per 1 million people	1996
18	Slovakia	126.78 per 1 million people	1999
19	**Norway**	**124.66 per 1 million people**	**1999**
	Group of 7 countries (G7) average	120.8 per 1 million people	1996
20	**Canada**	**119.15 per 1 million people**	1999
21	Japan	96.65 per 1 million people	1996
22	Croatia	87.47 per 1 million people	1999
23	Bulgaria	87.11 per 1 million people	1999
24	Austria	85.62 per 1 million people	1996
25	Poland	85.47 per 1 million people	1999
26	Portugal	84.45 per 1 million people	1997
27	South Korea	77.17 per 1 million people	1996
28	El Salvador	75.89 per 1 million people	1998
29	Serbia and Montenegro	74.76 per 1 million people	1996
30	Romania	72.53 per 1 million people	1999
31	Macau	70.69 per 1 million people	1999
32	Belize	67.57 per 1 million people	1996
33	Costa Rica	67.5 per 1 million people	1998
34	Italy	62.14 per 1 million people	1999
	Former Soviet republics average	54.91 per 1 million people	1996
35	Moldova	51.18 per 1 million people	1999

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
36	Qatar	50.36 per 1 million people	1996
37	France	47.61 per 1 million people	1999
38	Russia	47.4 per 1 million people	1996
39	Uruguay	46.52 per 1 million people	1999
40	Thailand	40.19 per 1 million people	1996
41	United States	39.95 per 1 million people	1996
42	Argentina	39.03 per 1 million people	1998
43	Iran	38.67 per 1 million people	1999
44	Venezuela	31.32 per 1 million people	1997
45	Israel	30.31 per 1 million people	1998
46	Greece	29.51 per 1 million people	1997
47	Malaysia	27.31 per 1 million people	1999
48	South Africa	25.61 per 1 million people	1995
49	Saudi Arabia	22.63 per 1 million people	1997
50	Ukraine	21.86 per 1 million people	1999

Media > Book > Production > Titles by the Universal Decimal Classification > Arts and recreation per million:

First 55 countries, years 1995-1999, source - UNESCO

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
1	Andorra	733.41	1999
2	Monaco	566.13	1999
3	Iceland	503.56	1998
4	**Switzerland**	**263.3**	**1999**
5	United Kingdom	179.87	1998
6	**Denmark**	**162.35**	**1999**
7	**Finland**	**147.13**	**1999**
8	South Korea	143.72	1996
9	Estonia	135.21	1999
10	Spain	126.03	1999
11	Macau	124.57	1999

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
12	Austria	120.99	1996
13	Cyprus	101.57	1999
14	**New Zealand**	**93.09**	**1999**
15	**Sweden**	**92.76**	**1998**
	NATO countries average	80.72	1996
	European Union average	80.04	1996
16	Japan	79.88	1996
17	Czech Republic	75.94	1999
	Group of 7 countries (G7) average	73.28	1996
18	Germany	72.28	1996
19	**Norway**	**70.6**	**1999**
20	Slovenia	69.09	1999
21	Belize	65.92	1996
22	Lithuania	61.01	1999
23	Italy	58.91	1999
24	Hungary	55.19	1999
25	**Canada**	**45.97**	**1999**
26	Latvia	36.39	1999
27	Malta	29.14	1998
28	Greece	27.47	1997
29	Poland	27.03	1999
30	Croatia	24.15	1999
31	Argentina	22.74	1998
32	France	21.75	1999
33	Slovakia	21.68	1999
34	Bulgaria	21.68	1999
	Former Soviet republics average	18.81	1996
35	Belarus	18.67	1998
36	United States	15.76	1996
37	Portugal	14.31	1998
38	Venezuela	12.77	1997

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
39	Qatar	11.71	1996
40	Iran	11.3	1999
41	Costa Rica	10.67	1998
42	Malaysia	9.7	1999
43	Armenia	8.73	1999
44	Uruguay	8.46	1999
45	Saudi Arabia	6.93	1997
46	Moldova	6.85	1999
47	Thailand	6.83	1996
48	Bahrain	6.48	1998
49	Romania	5.96	1999
50	Colombia	5.59	1997
51	Sri Lanka	5.41	1999
52	Israel	5.02	1998
53	Jordan	4.86	1996
54	Mexico	4.75	1998
55	Russia	4.49	1996

Media > Book > Production > Titles by the Universal Decimal Classification > Generalities > Per capita:

First 55 countries, per 1 million people, years 1995-1999, source - UNESCO

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
1	Iceland	160.58 per 1 million people	1998
2	Georgia	99.7 per 1 million people	1999
3	France	89.15 per 1 million people	1999
4	Estonia	88.69 per 1 million people	1999
5	Lithuania	85.25 per 1 million people	1999
6	Germany	76.75 per 1 million people	1996
7	**Denmark**	**57.53 per 1 million people**	**1999**
8	**Finland**	**56.92 per 1 million people**	**1999**
9	Lebanon	49.72 per 1 million people	1998

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
10	**New Zealand**	**47.46 per 1 million people**	**1999**
11	**Switzerland**	**47.06 per 1 million people**	**1999**
12	Latvia	43.52 per 1 million people	1999
13	Moldova	43.08 per 1 million people	1999
14	Suriname	43.06 per 1 million people	1996
15	Romania	41.19 per 1 million people	1999
16	Slovenia	39.28 per 1 million people	1999
17	United Kingdom	36.57 per 1 million people	1998
18	**Sweden**	**36.49 per 1 million people**	**1998**
19	**Norway**	**36.32 per 1 million people**	**1999**
20	Spain	36.22 per 1 million people	1999
	European Union average	35.15 per 1 million people	1996
21	Czech Republic	34.81 per 1 million people	1999
	NATO countries average	34.72 per 1 million people	1996
22	Portugal	32.11 per 1 million people	1997
23	Cyprus	30.58 per 1 million people	1999
24	Austria	30.51 per 1 million people	1996
25	Hungary	28.33 per 1 million people	1999
	Group of 7 countries (G7) average	24.96 per 1 million people	1996
	Former Soviet republics average	23.86 per 1 million people	1996
26	Russia	22.76 per 1 million people	1996
27	Sri Lanka	22.37 per 1 million people	1999
28	Bulgaria	20.71 per 1 million people	1999
29	Belarus	20.46 per 1 million people	1998
30	**Canada**	**19.48 per 1 million people**	**1999**
31	Serbia and Montenegro	19.47 per 1 million people	1996
32	Poland	17.49 per 1 million people	1999
33	Croatia	17.14 per 1 million people	1999
34	Kuwait	17.09 per 1 million people	1999
35	Qatar	16.79 per 1 million people	1996
36	Costa Rica	16.01 per 1 million people	1998

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
37	Colombia	15.54 per 1 million people	1997
38	Saudi Arabia	15.43 per 1 million people	1997
39	Malta	12.99 per 1 million people	1998
40	Greece	12.9 per 1 million people	1997
41	Slovakia	12.79 per 1 million people	1999
42	Macau	11.4 per 1 million people	1999
43	United States	11.24 per 1 million people	1996
44	Italy	10.59 per 1 million people	1999
45	Argentina	9.89 per 1 million people	1998
46	Iran	9.76 per 1 million people	1999
47	Japan	9.14 per 1 million people	1996
48	Mauritius	8.62 per 1 million people	1998
49	Thailand	7.86 per 1 million people	1996
50	Oman	7.65 per 1 million people	1998
51	Venezuela	7.23 per 1 million people	1997
52	Israel	7.2 per 1 million people	1998
53	Malaysia	6.98 per 1 million people	1999
54	Cuba	6.77 per 1 million people	1999
55	South Korea	6.66 per 1 million people	1996

Media > Book > Production > Titles by the Universal Decimal Classification > Literature > Per capita:

First 50 countries, per 1 million people, years 1995-1999, source - UNESCO

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
1	Iceland	1,620.44 per 1 million people	1998
2	Estonia	786.54 per 1 million people	1999
3	**Denmark**	**633.38 per 1 million people**	**1999**
4	**Norway**	**477.58 per 1 million people**	**1999**
5	Slovenia	467.89 per 1 million people	1999
6	Spain	454.46 per 1 million people	1999
7	**Finland**	**415.07 per 1 million people**	**1999**

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
8	United Kingdom	377.23 per 1 million people	1998
9	Czech Republic	360.6 per 1 million people	1999
10	**Sweden**	**335.98 per 1 million people**	**1998**
11	**Switzerland**	**333.19 per 1 million people**	**1999**
12	Hungary	326.06 per 1 million people	1999
13	Lithuania	325.97 per 1 million people	1999
	NATO countries average	314.42 per 1 million people	1996
	European Union average	254.8 per 1 million people	1996
14	Bulgaria	219.66 per 1 million people	1999
15	Macau	207.5 per 1 million people	1999
16	France	204.92 per 1 million people	1999
17	Portugal	201.5 per 1 million people	1998
	Group of 7 countries (G7) average	169.21 per 1 million people	1996
18	Latvia	161.09 per 1 million people	1999
19	Germany	156.24 per 1 million people	1996
20	Serbia and Montenegro	152.44 per 1 million people	1996
21	Austria	149.15 per 1 million people	1996
22	Greece	145.5 per 1 million people	1997
23	**New Zealand**	**139.5 per 1 million people**	**1999**
24	**Canada**	**139.28 per 1 million people**	**1999**
25	Italy	137.49 per 1 million people	1999
26	Slovakia	131.79 per 1 million people	1999
27	Belarus	122.75 per 1 million people	1998
28	Croatia	121.76 per 1 million people	1999
29	Malta	119.48 per 1 million people	1998
30	Cyprus	116.5 per 1 million people	1999
31	Romania	109.81 per 1 million people	1999
32	Poland	108.02 per 1 million people	1999
	Former Soviet republics average	106.7 per 1 million people	1996
33	Israel	105.51 per 1 million people	1998
34	Japan	94.81 per 1 million people	1996

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
35	South Korea	91.47 per 1 million people	1996
36	Argentina	88.92 per 1 million people	1998
37	Tunisia	69.38 per 1 million people	1999
38	Bahrain	60.93 per 1 million people	1998
39	Armenia	60.64 per 1 million people	1999
40	Costa Rica	58.97 per 1 million people	1998
41	Sri Lanka	58.29 per 1 million people	1999
42	Russia	57.49 per 1 million people	1996
43	Uruguay	55.03 per 1 million people	1999
44	United States	49.08 per 1 million people	1996
45	Malaysia	44.38 per 1 million people	1999
46	Moldova	42.13 per 1 million people	1999
47	Saudi Arabia	36.52 per 1 million people	1997
48	Chile	35.34 per 1 million people	1999
49	Cuba	34.29 per 1 million people	1999
50	South Africa	31.36 per 1 million people	1995

Media > Book > Production > Titles by the Universal Decimal Classification > Philology > Per capita:

First 55 countries, per 1 million people, years 1995-1999, source - UNESCO

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
1	Iceland	547.45 per 1 million people	1998
2	Cyprus	126.69 per 1 million people	1999
3	**New Zealand**	**104.56 per 1 million people**	**1999**
4	Lithuania	87.51 per 1 million people	1999
5	United Kingdom	72.94 per 1 million people	1998
6	**Finland**	**70.47 per 1 million people**	**1999**
7	Latvia	66.11 per 1 million people	1999
8	**Denmark**	**63.54 per 1 million people**	**1999**

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
9	Slovenia	61.03 per 1 million people	1998
10	Hungary	58.8 per 1 million people	1999
11	Spain	51.7 per 1 million people	1999
12	**Sweden**	**45.19 per 1 million people**	**1998**
13	**Switzerland**	**42.86 per 1 million people**	**1999**
14	Czech Republic	38.51 per 1 million people	1999
15	South Korea	30.4 per 1 million people	1996
16	Malaysia	29.44 per 1 million people	1999
17	Austria	26.24 per 1 million people	1996
18	Malta	25.97 per 1 million people	1998
19	Iran	23.69 per 1 million people	1999
20	Belarus	23.34 per 1 million people	1998
21	Poland	21.29 per 1 million people	1999
	Group of 7 countries (G7) average	20.72 per 1 million people	1996
22	**Canada**	**20.33 per 1 million people**	**1999**
23	Bulgaria	19.37 per 1 million people	1999
24	Brunei	18.87 per 1 million people	1998
25	Belize	18.02 per 1 million people	1996
26	Slovakia	17.98 per 1 million people	1999
27	**Norway**	**15.47 per 1 million people**	**1999**
28	Greece	14.47 per 1 million people	1997
29	South Africa	14.47 per 1 million people	1995
30	Qatar	13.05 per 1 million people	1996
	Former Soviet republics average	11.68 per 1 million people	1996
31	Japan	11.15 per 1 million people	1996
32	Italy	10.68 per 1 million people	1999
33	Moldova	10.47 per 1 million people	1999
34	Israel	9.88 per 1 million people	1998
35	Saudi Arabia	9.26 per 1 million people	1997
36	Sri Lanka	8.88 per 1 million people	1999
37	Peru	7.96 per 1 million people	1998

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
38	Russia	7.93 per 1 million people	1996
39	Macau	7.15 per 1 million people	1996
40	Kyrgyzstan	5.42 per 1 million people	1998
41	France	5.34 per 1 million people	1999
42	Costa Rica	5.34 per 1 million people	1998
43	Mauritius	5.17 per 1 million people	1998
44	Suriname	4.78 per 1 million people	1996
45	Thailand	4.39 per 1 million people	1996
46	Armenia	3.87 per 1 million people	1999
47	Brazil	3.85 per 1 million people	1998
48	Argentina	3.82 per 1 million people	1998
49	Jordan	3.7 per 1 million people	1996
50	Mexico	3.58 per 1 million people	1998
51	United States	3.33 per 1 million people	1996
52	Colombia	3.33 per 1 million people	1997
53	Egypt	3.32 per 1 million people	1998
54	Georgia	2.93 per 1 million people	1999
55	Ukraine	2.76 per 1 million people	1999

Media > Book > Production > Titles by the Universal Decimal Classification > Pure sciences > Per capita:

First 50 countries, per 1 million people, years 1995-1999, source - UNESCO

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
1	Iceland	510.95 per 1 million people	1998
2	**Switzerland**	**246.64 per 1 million people**	**1999**
3	**Finland**	**226.31 per 1 million people**	**1999**
4	**Denmark**	**204.92 per 1 million people**	**1999**
5	Estonia	199.18 per 1 million people	1999
6	United Kingdom	151.92 per 1 million people	1998
7	Czech Republic	124.19 per 1 million people	1999
8	Slovenia	121.88 per 1 million people	1999

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
9	**New Zealand**	**104.3 per 1 million people**	**1999**
10	**Sweden**	**93.31 per 1 million people**	**1998**
11	Lithuania	90.63 per 1 million people	1999
12	Hungary	83.42 per 1 million people	1999
13	Austria	81.73 per 1 million people	1996
14	Spain	81.28 per 1 million people	1999
	NATO countries average	77.83 per 1 million people	1996
	European Union average	75.19 per 1 million people	1996
15	Belize	72.07 per 1 million people	1996
16	Slovakia	47.08 per 1 million people	1999
	Group of 7 countries (G7) average	44.19 per 1 million people	1996
17	Latvia	42.68 per 1 million people	1999
18	Poland	39.97 per 1 million people	1999
19	Israel	37.01 per 1 million people	1998
20	**Canada**	**36.1 per 1 million people**	**1999**
21	Qatar	35.44 per 1 million people	1996
22	France	35.14 per 1 million people	1998
23	Romania	33.88 per 1 million people	1999
24	Germany	33.65 per 1 million people	1996
25	**Norway**	**32.06 per 1 million people**	**1999**
26	Belarus	31.38 per 1 million people	1998
27	Iran	29.39 per 1 million people	1999
28	Cyprus	29.12 per 1 million people	1999
29	Bulgaria	25.71 per 1 million people	1999
30	Malaysia	23.39 per 1 million people	1999
	Former Soviet republics average	23.36 per 1 million people	1996
31	Croatia	23.3 per 1 million people	1999
32	Greece	22.18 per 1 million people	1997
33	Serbia and Montenegro	22.11 per 1 million people	1996
34	Italy	19.5 per 1 million people	1999
35	Russia	19.42 per 1 million people	1996

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
36	Brunei	18.87 per 1 million people	1998
37	Moldova	18.09 per 1 million people	1999
38	Costa Rica	17.61 per 1 million people	1998
39	Portugal	15.56 per 1 million people	1997
40	Saudi Arabia	13.89 per 1 million people	1997
41	United States	13.83 per 1 million people	1996
42	Macau	13.68 per 1 million people	1999
43	Tunisia	12.59 per 1 million people	1999
44	Oman	11.47 per 1 million people	1998
45	Japan	10.84 per 1 million people	1996
46	Malta	10.58 per 1 million people	1995
47	Thailand	10.46 per 1 million people	1996
48	Venezuela	10.02 per 1 million people	1997
49	Jordan	9.02 per 1 million people	1996
50	South Africa	8.44 per 1 million people	1995

Media > Book > Production > Titles by the Universal Decimal Classification > Social sciences > Per capita:

First 50 countries, per 1 million people, years 1995-1999, source - UNESCO

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
1	Iceland	1,737.23 per 1 million people	1998
2	**Switzerland**	**684.17 per 1 million people**	**1999**
3	**Finland**	**593.95 per 1 million people**	**1999**
4	**New Zealand**	**566.61 per 1 million people**	**1999**
5	Cyprus	554.83 per 1 million people	1999
6	**Denmark**	**547.84 per 1 million people**	**1999**
7	Estonia	521.93 per 1 million people	1999
8	United Kingdom	421.77 per 1 million people	1998
9	Slovenia	372.7 per 1 million people	1999
10	Austria	357.94 per 1 million people	1996

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
11	**Sweden**	**280.17 per 1 million people**	**1998**
12	Spain	272.98 per 1 million people	1999
13	**Canada**	**268.27 per 1 million people**	**1999**
14	Latvia	262.34 per 1 million people	1999
	NATO countries average	240.21 per 1 million people	1996
15	Czech Republic	237.28 per 1 million people	1999
	European Union average	236.73 per 1 million people	1996
16	Lithuania	224.87 per 1 million people	1999
17	Portugal	223.51 per 1 million people	1997
18	Macau	212.06 per 1 million people	1999
19	Germany	197.9 per 1 million people	1996
20	Belarus	195.65 per 1 million people	1998
	Group of 7 countries (G7) average	187.33 per 1 million people	1996
21	**Norway**	**182.51 per 1 million people**	**1999**
22	Belize	175.68 per 1 million people	1996
23	Costa Rica	175.03 per 1 million people	1998
24	Malta	168.83 per 1 million people	1998
25	Qatar	164.12 per 1 million people	1996
26	France	150.28 per 1 million people	1999
27	Croatia	143.96 per 1 million people	1999
28	Serbia and Montenegro	143.18 per 1 million people	1996
29	Slovakia	126.22 per 1 million people	1999
30	Bulgaria	125.36 per 1 million people	1999
31	Italy	113.24 per 1 million people	1999
32	Hungary	109.5 per 1 million people	1999
33	Japan	101.54 per 1 million people	1996
34	Poland	99.05 per 1 million people	1999
35	Argentina	94.95 per 1 million people	1998
	Former Soviet republics average	90.18 per 1 million people	1996
36	Moldova	76.17 per 1 million people	1999
37	Israel	73.52 per 1 million people	1998

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
38	Sri Lanka	72.68 per 1 million people	1999
39	South Korea	70.31 per 1 million people	1996
40	Ukraine	59.59 per 1 million people	1999
41	Russia	59.57 per 1 million people	1996
42	Uruguay	58.99 per 1 million people	1999
43	Greece	55.3 per 1 million people	1997
44	United States	52.8 per 1 million people	1996
45	Venezuela	47.13 per 1 million people	1997
46	Malaysia	47.05 per 1 million people	1999
47	Colombia	46.17 per 1 million people	1997
48	Armenia	42.26 per 1 million people	1999
49	Romania	41.99 per 1 million people	1999
50	Thailand	41.63 per 1 million people	1996

Media > Book > Production > Titles by the Universal Decimal Classification > Geography > History > Per capita:

First 50 countries, per 1 million people, years 1995-1999, source - UNESCO

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
1	Iceland	507.3 per 1 million people	1998
2	**Finland**	**303.17 per 1 million people**	**1999**
3	**Denmark**	**248.73 per 1 million people**	**1999**
4	United Kingdom	212.18 per 1 million people	1998
5	Slovenia	167.72 per 1 million people	1999
6	Malta	132.47 per 1 million people	1998
7	**Switzerland**	**131.23 per 1 million people**	**1999**
8	Estonia	130.12 per 1 million people	1999
9	Spain	128.39 per 1 million people	1999
10	France	126.23 per 1 million people	1999
11	Germany	118.36 per 1 million people	1996
12	**Sweden**	**112.97 per 1 million people**	**1998**
13	Macau	111.73 per 1 million people	1999

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
14	Czech Republic	104.06 per 1 million people	1999
15	**New Zealand**	**101.69 per 1 million people**	**1999**
16	Hungary	97.88 per 1 million people	1999
	NATO countries average	97.15 per 1 million people	1996
17	**Norway**	**92.6 per 1 million people**	**1999**
	European Union average	87.46 per 1 million people	1996
	Group of 7 countries (G7) average	87.15 per 1 million people	1996
18	Austria	86.75 per 1 million people	1996
19	Italy	78.51 per 1 million people	1999
20	Cyprus	75.72 per 1 million people	1999
21	**Canada**	**62.43 per 1 million people**	**1999**
22	Lithuania	62.02 per 1 million people	1999
23	Latvia	57.32 per 1 million people	1999
24	Poland	49.95 per 1 million people	1999
25	Portugal	48.96 per 1 million people	1997
26	Serbia and Montenegro	43.66 per 1 million people	1996
27	Greece	39.71 per 1 million people	1997
28	Bulgaria	32.41 per 1 million people	1999
29	Belize	31.53 per 1 million people	1996
30	Slovakia	28.36 per 1 million people	1999
31	Israel	27.63 per 1 million people	1998
32	Saudi Arabia	27.15 per 1 million people	1997
33	United States	24.44 per 1 million people	1996
34	Croatia	24.4 per 1 million people	1999
35	Qatar	22.38 per 1 million people	1996
36	Belarus	20.86 per 1 million people	1998
37	Argentina	20.72 per 1 million people	1998
38	Costa Rica	20.28 per 1 million people	1998
39	Japan	20.22 per 1 million people	1996
40	Uruguay	19.76 per 1 million people	1999
41	Moldova	19.76 per 1 million people	1999

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
42	Romania	19.06 per 1 million people	1999
43	Bahrain	18.75 per 1 million people	1998
	Former Soviet republics average	16.3 per 1 million people	1996
44	South Korea	15.73 per 1 million people	1996
45	Iran	14.44 per 1 million people	1999
46	Jordan	13.64 per 1 million people	1996
47	Kuwait	12.34 per 1 million people	1999
48	Armenia	11.94 per 1 million people	1999
49	Mauritius	11.2 per 1 million people	1998
50	Russia	10.93 per 1 million people	1996

Media > Book > Production > Titles by the Universal Decimal Classification > Philosophy > Psychology > Per capita:

First 50 countries, per 1 million people, years 1995-1999, source - UNESCO

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
1	**Denmark**	**120.7 per 1 million people**	**1999**
2	**Switzerland**	**115.55 per 1 million people**	**1999**
3	Iceland	98.54 per 1 million people	1998
4	Slovenia	82.09 per 1 million people	1999
5	Estonia	62.52 per 1 million people	1999
6	Spain	61.49 per 1 million people	1999
7	United Kingdom	60.93 per 1 million people	1998
8	Latvia	54.81 per 1 million people	1999
9	**Finland**	**46.08 per 1 million people**	**1999**
10	Germany	43.7 per 1 million people	1996
11	**Sweden**	**41.12 per 1 million people**	**1998**
12	Czech Republic	37.63 per 1 million people	1999
13	Hungary	36.92 per 1 million people	1999
	NATO countries average	36.71 per 1 million people	1996
14	France	36.61 per 1 million people	1998
15	Italy	36.45 per 1 million people	1999

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
16	Austria	36.28 per 1 million people	1996
17	Lithuania	35.68 per 1 million people	1999
	European Union average	35.14 per 1 million people	1996
18	**Norway**	**31.61 per 1 million people**	**1999**
	Group of 7 countries (G7) average	30.56 per 1 million people	1996
19	Bulgaria	28.63 per 1 million people	1999
20	Argentina	26.4 per 1 million people	1998
21	Slovakia	22.8 per 1 million people	1999
22	Sri Lanka	19.32 per 1 million people	1999
23	Belarus	19.17 per 1 million people	1998
24	Croatia	18.24 per 1 million people	1999
25	**Canada**	**16.92 per 1 million people**	**1999**
26	Portugal	15.86 per 1 million people	1997
27	Poland	15.24 per 1 million people	1999
28	South Korea	14.89 per 1 million people	1996
29	Cyprus	14.56 per 1 million people	1999
30	Japan	14.24 per 1 million people	1996
31	**New Zealand**	**13.04 per 1 million people**	**1999**
32	Brazil	12.81 per 1 million people	1998
33	Israel	11.89 per 1 million people	1998
34	Iran	11.25 per 1 million people	1999
35	Greece	11.04 per 1 million people	1997
	Former Soviet republics average	10.87 per 1 million people	1996
36	Serbia and Montenegro	9.64 per 1 million people	1996
37	Romania	9.22 per 1 million people	1999
38	United States	8.66 per 1 million people	1996
39	Russia	8.63 per 1 million people	1996
40	Malta	7.79 per 1 million people	1998
41	Mexico	7.61 per 1 million people	1998
42	Armenia	7.42 per 1 million people	1999
43	Venezuela	6.75 per 1 million people	1997

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
44	Colombia	6.58 per 1 million people	1997
45	Kuwait	6.17 per 1 million people	1999
46	Costa Rica	6.14 per 1 million people	1998
47	Uruguay	5.78 per 1 million people	1999
48	Qatar	5.59 per 1 million people	1996
49	Moldova	5.47 per 1 million people	1999
50	Mauritius	3.53 per 1 million people	1996

Media > Book > Production > Titles by the Universal Decimal Classification > Religion > Theology > Per capita: First 56 countries, per 1 million people, 1995-1999, source - UNESCO

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
1	Iceland	167.88 per 1 million people	1998
2	**Switzerland**	**154.2 per 1 million people**	**1999**
3	Malta	103.9 per 1 million people	1998
4	United Kingdom	88.73 per 1 million people	1998
5	Slovenia	79.07 per 1 million people	1999
6	Estonia	71.97 per 1 million people	1999
7	Iran	71.79 per 1 million people	1999
8	**Denmark**	**71.63 per 1 million people**	**1999**
9	Lebanon	70.5 per 1 million people	1997
10	**Finland**	**61.56 per 1 million people**	**1999**
11	Hungary	57.92 per 1 million people	1999
12	**Norway**	**54.26 per 1 million people**	**1999**
13	Spain	49.14 per 1 million people	1999
14	Slovakia	48.93 per 1 million people	1999
15	Qatar	48.49 per 1 million people	1996
16	Cyprus	46.6 per 1 million people	1999
17	Croatia	45.93 per 1 million people	1999
18	Germany	45.39 per 1 million people	1996
19	Saudi Arabia	43.72 per 1 million people	1997

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
	NATO countries average	43.6 per 1 million people	1996
20	Latvia	43.52 per 1 million people	1999
21	Lithuania	43.33 per 1 million people	1999
22	**Sweden**	**42.14 per 1 million people**	**1998**
	European Union average	41.7 per 1 million people	1996
23	Italy	41.07 per 1 million people	1999
24	Suriname	38.27 per 1 million people	1996
25	Austria	36.28 per 1 million people	1996
26	Czech Republic	35.3 per 1 million people	1999
27	South Korea	35.26 per 1 million people	1996
	Group of 7 countries (G7) average	34.31 per 1 million people	1996
28	Poland	32.96 per 1 million people	1999
29	Belize	31.53 per 1 million people	1996
30	Brunei	31.45 per 1 million people	1998
31	**New Zealand**	**31.03 per 1 million people**	**1999**
32	Portugal	29.24 per 1 million people	1997
33	Sri Lanka	27.99 per 1 million people	1999
34	Macau	25.08 per 1 million people	1999
35	Bulgaria	24.98 per 1 million people	1999
36	Malaysia	24.33 per 1 million people	1999
37	**Canada**	**24.26 per 1 million people**	**1999**
38	Brazil	23.71 per 1 million people	1998
39	Israel	21.77 per 1 million people	1998
40	France	20.71 per 1 million people	1999
41	Greece	19.3 per 1 million people	1997
42	Argentina	18.17 per 1 million people	1998
43	Romania	15.9 per 1 million people	1999
44	Bahrain	15.62 per 1 million people	1998
	Former Soviet republics average	15.55 per 1 million people	1996
45	Kuwait	14.71 per 1 million people	1999
46	United States	14.12 per 1 million people	1996

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
47	Jordan	13.87 per 1 million people	1996
48	Belarus	13.8 per 1 million people	1998
49	South Africa	13.19 per 1 million people	1995
50	Costa Rica	13.07 per 1 million people	1998
51	Serbia and Montenegro	12.85 per 1 million people	1996
52	Venezuela	8.84 per 1 million people	1997
53	Japan	8.57 per 1 million people	1996
54	Armenia	8.06 per 1 million people	1999
55	Chile	7.36 per 1 million people	1999
56	Russia	6.66 per 1 million people	1996

2. The second parameter is: Media- Newspapers and Periodicals – Circulation – Daily – per capita - figures per 1,000 people, 104 countries, in years 1997-2000 – Source: UNESCO

I have chosen daily newspapers and periodicals as I hope that it gives a better indication on culture than just newspapers. And circulation per capita is also a good indication for culture. In this parameter we note that the most ethical countries have the highest ranks: Norway – 2, Finland – 3, Sweden – 4, Switzerland – 5, Denmark – 10, Netherlands – 11, Luxembourg – 12, Singapore – 13, New Zealand – 15, and somewhat lower Canada – 22, Australia – 23. But the very ethical countries have also the highest ranks – Japan – 1, Iceland – 6, UK – 7, Germany – 9, Hong Kong – 14, US – 16, and somewhat lower Belgium – 27, Ireland – 28. Barbados was not surveyed, but Austria (that was most of the years among the 20) is in no. 8. So, all the 20 most and very ethical countries are in the first ranks and not lower than 28.

But, also other ethical and quite ethical countries are in the first ranks – Estonia – 18, Slovenia – 21, Hungary – 24, France – 29, Latvia – 30, Slovakia – 32, Mauritius – 33, Poland – 35, Portugal – 36, Spain – 37, Malaysia – 40, Cyprus – 42, Costa Rica – 45. We have however some exceptions – in newspapers as in other culture and education parameters we find the former communist countries that are corrupt but have a high cultural ranking – Ukraine – 19, Bulgaria – 20, Moldova – 25, Belarus – 26, Croatia – 31. And we have other corrupt countries in high ranking as well – Thailand – 17, Italy – 34, Ecuador – 38, Bolivia – 39, Mexico – 41 (TI – 103), Philippines – 46, India – 48 (TI – 85), China – 49. A rank of 49 for China is of course not high but it is much higher than China's ethical ranking – 100.

In the lowest ranking we find countries that rank much higher in their ethical scores, such as Rwanda, in this parameter in the lowest rank – 104 which ranks 55 in TI's Index and Burkina Faso ranks here 99 compared to TI – 85. But otherwise, the most corrupt countries rank also in this parameter in the lowest ranks – Niger, Chad, Ethiopia, Mali, The Gambia, Central African Republic, Togo, Burundi, Mozambique, Uganda, D.R. Congo, Guinea-Bissau, etc.

Link to table

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
1	Japan	566.69 per 1,000 people	2000
2	**Norway**	**566.69 per 1,000 people**	**2000**
3	**Finland**	**445.11 per 1,000 people**	**2000**
4	**Sweden**	**408.95 per 1,000 people**	**2000**
5	**Switzerland**	**371.09 per 1,000 people**	**2000**
6	Iceland	323.84 per 1,000 people	2000
7	United Kingdom	320.69 per 1,000 people	2000
8	Austria	312.42 per 1,000 people	2000
9	Germany	291.28 per 1,000 people	2000
10	**Denmark**	**282.35 per 1,000 people**	**2000**
11	**Netherlands**	**278.99 per 1,000 people**	**2000**
12	**Luxembourg**	**273.97 per 1,000 people**	**2000**
13	**Singapore**	**272.79 per 1,000 people**	**2000**
	Group of 7 countries (G7) average	256.86 per 1,000 people	2000
	High income OECD countries average	250.55 per 1,000 people	2000
14	Hong Kong	222.21 per 1,000 people	2000
	Non-religious countries average	219.86 per 1,000 people	1999
	European Union average	199.75 per 1,000 people	2000
	Eurozone average	198.95 per 1,000 people	2000
15	**New Zealand**	**198.3 per 1,000 people**	**2000**
16	United States	198.23 per 1,000 people	2000
	NATO countries average	197.18 per 1,000 people	2000
17	Thailand	195.06 per 1,000 people	1998
18	Estonia	191.31 per 1,000 people	2000
19	Ukraine	176.57 per 1,000 people	2000
20	Bulgaria	173.7 per 1,000 people	2000
21	Slovenia	168.43 per 1,000 people	2000
22	**Canada**	**167.93 per 1,000 people**	**2000**
23	**Australia**	**160.97 per 1,000 people**	**2000**
24	Hungary	159.14 per 1,000 people	2000

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
25	Moldova	155.1 per 1,000 people	1998
26	Belarus	154.83 per 1,000 people	1998
27	Belgium	152.95 per 1,000 people	2000
28	Ireland	148.21 per 1,000 people	2000
29	France	143.03 per 1,000 people	2000
30	Latvia	137.86 per 1,000 people	2000
31	Croatia	132.15 per 1,000 people	2000
32	Slovakia	130.83 per 1,000 people	2000
33	Mauritius	116.27 per 1,000 people	2000
34	Italy	110.15 per 1,000 people	2000
35	Poland	102.15 per 1,000 people	2000
36	Portugal	100.33 per 1,000 people	2000
37	Spain	99.42 per 1,000 people	2000
38	Ecuador	99.14 per 1,000 people	2000
39	Bolivia	98.75 per 1,000 people	1998
40	Malaysia	95.27 per 1,000 people	2000
41	Mexico	94.43 per 1,000 people	2000
42	Cyprus	79.02 per 1,000 people	1997
43	Guyana	76.65 per 1,000 people	2000
44	Jordan	76.56 per 1,000 people	1998
45	Costa Rica	70 per 1,000 people	2000
46	Philippines	66.04 per 1,000 people	1997
47	Suriname	65.71 per 1,000 people	1998
48	India	60.09 per 1,000 people	1998
49	China	59.88 per 1,000 people	2000
50	Lebanon	58.32 per 1,000 people	2000
51	Cuba	53.93 per 1,000 people	2000
52	Brazil	45.34 per 1,000 people	2000
53	Argentina	40.66 per 1,000 people	2000
54	Pakistan	40.56 per 1,000 people	2000
55	Egypt	31.51 per 1,000 people	1999

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
56	Lithuania	30.86 per 1,000 people	2000
57	Morocco	29.72 per 1,000 people	2000
58	Gabon	28.81 per 1,000 people	1998
59	El Salvador	28.33 per 1,000 people	1998
60	Sri Lanka	27.69 per 1,000 people	2000
61	Algeria	26.88 per 1,000 people	1998
62	Colombia	26.66 per 1,000 people	1999
63	Dominican Republic	26.3 per 1,000 people	2000
64	South Africa	25.41 per 1,000 people	2000
65	Botswana	23.96 per 1,000 people	1998
66	Indonesia	23.49 per 1,000 people	1999
67	Nigeria	23.32 per 1,000 people	1998
68	Peru	22.7 per 1,000 people	1998
69	Zambia	21.3 per 1,000 people	2000
70	Tunisia	18.82 per 1,000 people	2000
71	Mongolia	18.35 per 1,000 people	2000
72	Namibia	17.16 per 1,000 people	1998
73	Cote d'Ivoire	14.88 per 1,000 people	1998
74	Libya	13.92 per 1,000 people	1998
75	Liberia	13.68 per 1,000 people	1998
76	Ghana	13.68 per 1,000 people	1998
77	Angola	10.08 per 1,000 people	1998
78	Azerbaijan	10.02 per 1,000 people	1999
79	Lesotho	9.11 per 1,000 people	1998
80	Burma	8.6 per 1,000 people	1998
81	Kenya	8.33 per 1,000 people	1999
82	Turkmenistan	7.11 per 1,000 people	2000
83	Congo, Republic of the	6.52 per 1,000 people	1998
84	Cameroon	6.46 per 1,000 people	1998
85	Vietnam	5.8 per 1,000 people	1999
86	Georgia	5.51 per 1,000 people	2000

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
87	Benin	4.72 per 1,000 people	1999
88	Equatorial Guinea	4.67 per 1,000 people	1998
89	Guinea-Bissau	4.64 per 1,000 people	1998
90	Madagascar	4.45 per 1,000 people	1998
91	Democratic Republic of the Congo	2.69 per 1,000 people	1998
92	Uganda	2.59 per 1,000 people	2000
93	Mozambique	2.51 per 1,000 people	1998
94	Malawi	2.39 per 1,000 people	1998
95	Burundi	2.38 per 1,000 people	1998
96	Togo	1.86 per 1,000 people	2000
97	Central African Republic	1.65 per 1,000 people	1998
98	The Gambia	1.62 per 1,000 people	1998
99	Burkina Faso	1.41 per 1,000 people	1998
100	Mali	1.18 per 1,000 people	1998
101	Ethiopia	0.375 per 1,000 people	1998
102	Chad	0.26 per 1,000 people	1998
103	Niger	0.182 per 1,000 people	1998
104	Rwanda	0.146 per 1,000 people	1998

For reference, we bring here the figures of the number of daily newspapers only per capita:

Media > Newspapers per million:

Number of Daily Newspapers per million, 66 countries, year – 2003, Source – UNESCO

Link to table

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
1	San Marino	104.53	2003
2	Andorra	26.44	2003
3	Macau	22.19	2003
4	Greece	18.78	2003
5	**Norway**	**17.74**	**2003**
6	Bermuda	15.79	2003

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
7	Estonia	11.82	2003
8	Latvia	11.18	2003
9	**Switzerland**	**11.04**	**2003**
10	**Finland**	**10.55**	**2003**
11	Iceland	10.36	2003
12	Czech Republic	10.09	2003
13	**Sweden**	**10.05**	**2003**
14	Malta	10.04	2003
15	Turkey	8.22	2003
16	Georgia	8.09	2003
17	Cyprus	8.01	2003
18	**New Zealand**	**6.95**	**2003**
19	Romania	6.67	2003
20	Bulgaria	6.65	2003
21	Lithuania	6.37	2003
22	**Denmark**	**6.12**	**2003**
23	Germany	4.82	2003
24	India	4.77	2003
25	Suriname	4.11	2003
26	Mauritius	4.09	2003
27	Hungary	3.26	2003
28	Bolivia	3.22	2003
29	Croatia	3.15	2003
30	Slovakia	2.97	2003
31	Portugal	2.97	2003
32	Republic of Macedonia	2.88	2003
33	Mexico	2.88	2003
34	Ecuador	2.71	2003
35	Guyana	2.65	2003
36	Armenia	2.64	2003
37	Slovenia	2.51	2003

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
38	Pakistan	2.31	2003
39	Austria	2.09	2003
40	Oman	2.09	2003
41	Spain	2.07	2003
42	Brazil	2.05	2003
43	Belarus	2.04	2003
44	Mongolia	2.03	2003
45	Costa Rica	1.92	2003
46	Benin	1.7	2003
47	Moldova	1.66	2003
48	Ukraine	1.28	2003
49	Poland	1.1	2003
50	Dominican Republic	0.992	2003
51	Jordan	0.968	2003
52	Tunisia	0.813	2003
53	Indonesia	0.788	2003
54	Morocco	0.777	2003
55	Algeria	0.727	2003
56	El Salvador	0.663	2003
57	Mozambique	0.604	2003
58	Kyrgyzstan	0.595	2003
59	Senegal	0.468	2003
60	Turkmenistan	0.43	2003
61	Egypt	0.23	2003
62	Chad	0.215	2003
63	Togo	0.19	2003
64	Burundi	0.138	2003
65	Burma	0.0807	2003
66	Ethiopia	0.0278	2003

3. The third parameter is: Media - Cinema attendance per capita, 77 countries, 2003, source – UNESCO

One should not confound cinema attendance with film production, although in many cases they are related, as the population tends to prefer watching local films. All of the most and very ethical countries surveyed are positioned in this parameter in the highest ranks: Iceland, US, New Zealand, Singapore, Australia, Canada, Ireland, Luxembourg, Norway, UK, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Netherlands, Japan. In the highest and medium ranks we can find also other ethical and quite ethical countries such as Georgia, France, Austria, Portugal, Hungary, South Korea, Mauritius, Slovenia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, Slovakia, Lithuania, Chile and Costa Rica.

Yet, there are some exceptions: Lebanon ranked 11 and in TI's Index 136 (in the past the Lebanese film industry was very important), India ranked 13 (TI – 85) but India is the largest producer of films – 1255 in 2011, Italy ranks 21 (TI – 69) – the Italian film industry is one of the largest and the best: Fellini, De Sica, Visconti, Rossellini, Antonioni, Bertolucci, Benigni.. and Sergio Leone. And also Belarus, ranked 27 (TI – 119), Greece – 28 (TI – 69), Mexico – 32 (TI – 103), Argentina – 36 (TI – 107), with quite important film industries. Many corrupt countries have the lowest ranks, such as Kenya, Zimbabwe, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, but we find also countries with important film industries in low ranks, such as China ranked 65 (TI – 100), Russia – 64 (TI – 136), Egypt – 63 (TI – 94), Romania – 61 (TI – 69).

Link to table

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
1	Iceland	5.29	2003
2	United States	4.9	2003
3	Georgia	4.32	2003
4	**New Zealand**	**4.16**	**2003**
5	**Singapore**	**4.13**	**2003**
6	**Australia**	**4.02**	**2003**
7	**Canada**	**3.56**	**2003**
8	Spain	3.13	2003
9	Ireland	3.11	2003
10	Lebanon	2.95	2003
11	**Luxembourg**	**2.91**	**2003**
12	San Marino	2.65	2003
13	India	2.61	2003
	Group of 7 countries (G7) average	2.58	2003
14	France	2.5	2003
15	**Norway**	**2.49**	**2003**

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
16	United Kingdom	2.34	2003
	High income OECD countries average	2.11	2003
17	Belgium	2.11	2003
18	**Switzerland**	**2.1**	**2003**
19	**Denmark**	**2.02**	**2003**
20	Austria	1.85	2003
21	Italy	1.82	2003
22	Germany	1.81	2003
23	**Sweden**	**1.76**	**2003**
	Eurozone average	1.65	2003
	NATO countries average	1.59	2003
	Non-religious countries average	1.58	2003
24	Portugal	1.46	2003
	European Union average	1.42	2003
25	**Finland**	**1.34**	**2003**
26	Hungary	1.32	2003
27	Belarus	1.27	2003
28	Greece	1.18	2003
29	**Netherlands**	**1.15**	**2003**
30	South Korea	1.14	2003
31	Japan	1.14	2003
32	Mexico	1.11	2003
33	Mauritius	1.08	2003
34	Slovenia	0.985	2003
35	Indonesia	0.871	2003
36	Argentina	0.856	2003
37	Cyprus	0.844	2003
38	Cuba	0.822	2003
39	Czech Republic	0.818	2003
40	Poland	0.72	2003
	Former Soviet republics average	0.652	2003

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
41	Estonia	0.646	2003
	Emerging markets average	0.609	2003
42	Latvia	0.591	2003
43	Slovakia	0.563	2003
44	Venezuela	0.55	2003
45	Libya	0.53	2003
46	Croatia	0.516	2003
47	Lithuania	0.515	2003
48	Morocco	0.485	2003
49	Turkey	0.478	2003
50	Brazil	0.44	2003
51	Chile	0.425	2003
52	Costa Rica	0.408	2003
53	Burkina Faso	0.387	2003
54	Iran	0.379	2003
55	Macau	0.344	2003
56	Bulgaria	0.246	2003
57	Peru	0.24	2003
58	Republic of Macedonia	0.231	2003
59	Nicaragua	0.226	2003
60	Suriname	0.213	2003
61	Romania	0.193	2003
62	Bolivia	0.158	2003
63	Egypt	0.153	2003
64	Russia	0.132	2003
65	China	0.109	2003
66	Ukraine	0.107	2003
67	Oman	0.105	2003
68	Zimbabwe	0.0947	2003
69	Kazakhstan	0.0674	2003
70	Tajikistan	0.0637	2003

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
71	Kyrgyzstan	0.0636	2003
72	Benin	0.0367	2003
73	Moldova	0.0257	2003
74	Kenya	0.0251	2003
75	Algeria	0.0195	2003
76	Azerbaijan	0.0188	2003
77	Malaysia	0.0135	2003

For reference, we bring here the 70 countries with the largest number of national feature films produced, 12 and more, in 2011, source – UNESCO. Link to table.

Media > Cinema > Number of national feature films produced:

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
1	India	1,255	2011
2	Nigeria	997	2011
3	United States	819	2011
4	China	584	2011
5	Japan	441	2011
6	United Kingdom	299	2011
7	France	272	2011
8	South Korea	216	2011
9	Germany	212	2011
10	Spain	199	2011
11	Italy	155	2011
12	Russia	140	2011
13	Argentina	100	2011
14	Brazil	99	2011
15	**Canada**	**86**	**2011**
=16	Indonesia	84	2011
=16	**Switzerland**	**84**	**2011**
18	Philippines	78	2011
19	Iran	76	2011

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
20	Vietnam	75	2011
=21	**Netherlands**	**73**	**2011**
=21	Mexico	73	2011
23	Turkey	70	2011
24	Bangladesh	64	2009
25	Austria	54	2011
26	Hong Kong	53	2011
27	Poland	51	2011
=28	Malaysia	49	2011
=28	Thailand	49	2010
30	Belgium	47	2009
31	Czech Republic	45	2011
=32	**Australia**	**43**	**2011**
=32	**Denmark**	**43**	**2011**
=32	Greece	43	2011
=32	**Sweden**	**43**	**2011**
36	**Finland**	**42**	**2011**
37	**Norway**	**35**	**2011**
38	Ireland	32	2011
=39	Mauritius	30	2011
=39	Portugal	30	2011
=41	Serbia	29	2011
=41	Bhutan	29	2011
43	Egypt	28	2011
=44	Pakistan	27	2009
=44	Burma	27	2009
46	Israel	26	2011
=47	Bolivia	25	2009
=47	**New Zealand**	**25**	**2011**
=49	Morocco	24	2011
=49	Hungary	24	2010

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
=49	Iraq	24	1997
52	Chile	23	2011
53	South Africa	22	2011
=54	Cameroon	20	2009
=54	Azerbaijan	20	2010
56	Slovenia	19	2011
57	Colombia	18	2011
58	Romania	17	2011
=59	**Luxembourg**	**16**	**2011**
=59	Venezuela	16	2011
=61	Bulgaria	15	2011
=61	**Singapore**	**15**	**2011**
=63	Georgia	14	2011
=63	Lebanon	14	2011
=65	Estonia	13	2011
=65	Cambodia	13	2011
=65	Mongolia	13	2011
=65	Iceland	13	2011
=69	Slovakia	12	2011
=69	Kazakhstan	12	2009

4. The fourth parameter is: Media – Total number of Televisions per 1000, 191 countries, 2003, source - CIA World Factbook. Link to table.

This list includes dependencies, such as Greenland or Guam and microstates such as Monaco, and it distorts somewhat the ranking as we compare it to TI's ranking which includes only independent countries (also Puerto Rico and Hong Kong). Nevertheless in the first 32 ranks we find almost all the 20 most and very ethical countries – US, with effectively the highest amount per capita of televisions – 755 per 1000, Canada, Japan, Luxembourg, Germany, Finland, Denmark, Sweden, UK, Australia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Ireland, Belgium, Switzerland, Norway. Only Iceland – 48, Singapore – 52 and Hong Kong – 61, rank much lower. The other countries in the top rankings are mainly ethical or quite ethical countries: Malta, Georgia, France, Latvia, Austria, Lithuania, Slovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Malaysia, and in medium ranking – Spain, Slovenia, Qatar, Poland, Czech Republic, South Korea, Portugal, Israel, Puerto Rico, Uruguay, and Chile ranking 86. But we have also a few corrupt countries in high ranking – Italy – 18, Bulgaria – 35, Russia – 36 (TI – 136), Ukraine – 40 (TI – 142). The most corrupt countries rank here also at the lowest ranks – Eritrea, Chad, Comoros,

Mozambique, Tanzania, Burundi, The Gambia, Mali, Haiti, Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Cambodia, Guinea, Laos, Niger, Papua New Guinea.

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
1	Bermuda	1,042.24	2003
2	Monaco	758.31	2003
3	United States	754.89	2003
4	Malta	702.49	2003
5	**Canada**	**678.75**	**2003**
6	Japan	677.27	2003
7	Guam	671.64	2003
8	Oman	669.7	2003
9	**Luxembourg**	**631.05**	**2003**
10	Germany	622.77	2003
	Group of 7 countries (G7) average	618.69	2003
11	**Finland**	**613.85**	**2003**
12	Georgia	593.68	2003
13	**Denmark**	**578.97**	**2003**
14	Brunei	570.91	2003
15	France	559.1	2003
16	Palau	558.38	2003
17	Greenland	528.49	2003
18	Italy	526	2003
19	Latvia	524.65	2003
20	Austria	523.31	2003
21	**Sweden**	**513.49**	**2003**
22	United Kingdom	512.03	2003
23	**Australia**	**510.17**	**2003**
24	**Netherlands**	**499.22**	**2003**
25	Lithuania	492.15	2003
	Eurozone average	490.33	2003
26	Slovakia	487.02	2003

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
27	**New Zealand**	**478.25**	**2003**
	High income OECD countries average	467.86	2003
	European Union average	462.34	2003
28	Ireland	455.4	2003
29	Belgium	454.89	2003
30	**Switzerland**	**451.02**	**2003**
31	Estonia	446.97	2003
32	**Norway**	**444.7**	**2003**
33	Hungary	436.35	2003
34	Malaysia	433.9	2003
	NATO countries average	432.21	2003
35	Bulgaria	423.08	2003
	Europe average	421.9	2003
36	Russia	418.4	2003
37	Kuwait	413.45	2003
	Non-religious countries average	404.68	2003
38	Spain	385.67	2003
	Cold countries average	383.2	2003
39	Antigua and Barbuda	383.17	2003
40	Ukraine	377.51	2003
	Tourist destinations average	363.23	2003
41	Andorra	356.94	2003
42	Bahrain	356.19	2003
43	Slovenia	355.76	2003
44	Liechtenstein	351.48	2003
45	Moldova	348.75	2003
46	Qatar	348.36	2003
47	Poland	341.58	2003
48	Iceland	338.49	2003
49	Czech Republic	333.66	2003
50	South Korea	332.23	2003

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
51	Trinidad and Tobago	331.03	2003
52	**Singapore**	**323.22**	**2003**
53	Grenada	322.36	2003
54	Lebanon	319.77	2003
55	Portugal	317.02	2003
56	Turkey	316.96	2003
	Heavily indebted countries average	315.95	2003
57	San Marino	313.59	2003
58	China	310.46	2003
	Former Soviet republics average	307.06	2003
59	Barbados	280.6	2003
60	Croatia	274.77	2003
61	Hong Kong	273.37	2003
62	Armenia	271.74	2003
63	Puerto Rico	266.85	2003
	Emerging markets average	261.62	2003
	Christian countries average	260.27	2003
64	Kazakhstan	260.25	2003
65	Belarus	257.22	2003
66	Israel	252.63	2003
67	Uzbekistan	250.32	2003
68	Republic of Macedonia	245.09	2003
	Catholic countries average	242.82	2003
69	Romania	241.47	2003
70	Mexico	236.91	2003
71	American Samoa	236.82	2003
72	Thailand	235.55	2003
73	Uruguay	235.16	2003
74	Cuba	234.75	2003
75	Greece	230.42	2003
76	New Caledonia	230.36	2003

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
77	Saudi Arabia	223.17	2003
78	Albania	216.09	2003
79	The Bahamas	212.28	2003
80	Mauritius	210.99	2003
81	Saint Kitts and Nevis	209.74	2003
82	Argentina	209.37	2003
83	Aruba	206.15	2003
84	Brazil	200.82	2003
85	Saint Lucia	197.82	2003
86	Chile	196.93	2003
	Middle Eastern and North Africa average	196.1	2003
	Latin America and Caribbean average	194.42	2003
	Sparsely populated countries average	190.87	2003
87	Ecuador	188.26	2003
	East Asia and Pacific average	187.08	2003
	Religious countries average	178.07	2003
	Former British colonies average	177.53	2003
88	Turkmenistan	176.42	2003
89	Jamaica	175.19	2003
90	Paraguay	174.22	2003
91	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	166.12	2003
92	French Polynesia	160.94	2003
93	Venezuela	158.93	2003
94	Belize	158.7	2003
95	Panama	157.37	2003
96	Sao Tome and Principe	155.98	2003
97	Cayman Islands	152.07	2003
	OPEC countries average	151.26	2003
	Former Spanish colonies average	136.61	2003
98	Libya	134.62	2003
	Muslim countries average	133.08	2003

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
99	Seychelles	132.85	2003
100	South Africa	130.11	2003
101	Suriname	129.4	2003
102	Democratic Republic of the Congo	127.09	2003
103	Costa Rica	125.86	2003
104	Tajikistan	125.58	2003
	Hot countries average	124.85	2003
105	Peru	113.03	2003
106	Egypt	110.9	2003
107	Guatemala	109.68	2003
108	Colombia	109.62	2003
109	Macau	108.72	2003
110	Fiji	107.82	2003
111	Morocco	104.78	2003
112	Bolivia	99.81	2003
113	El Salvador	99.51	2003
114	Jordan	96.82	2003
115	Algeria	93.93	2003
116	Ghana	93.59	2003
117	Tunisia	93.5	2003
118	United Arab Emirates	92.01	2003
119	Honduras	86	2003
120	Dominica	85.64	2003
121	Dominican Republic	84.88	2003
122	Tuvalu	83.42	2003
	South and Central Asia average	83.05	2003
123	Sri Lanka	79.8	2003
124	Sudan	79.4	2003
125	Mongolia	68.38	2003
126	Iraq	67.41	2003
127	Iran	67.26	2003

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
128	Cote d'Ivoire	64.46	2003
129	Indonesia	63.03	2003
130	Guyana	61.04	2003
131	Syria	60.7	2003
132	Nicaragua	60.17	2003
133	India	57.6	2003
134	Nigeria	52.06	2003
135	North Korea	51.17	2003
136	Samoa	48.59	2003
137	Gabon	47.88	2003
138	Philippines	44.79	2003
139	Vietnam	44.37	2003
	Former French colonies average	42.58	2003
140	Kyrgyzstan	41.64	2003
	Sub-Saharan Africa average	37.11	2003
141	Djibouti	37.08	2003
	failed states average	36.07	2003
142	Maldives	34.77	2003
143	Senegal	33.82	2003
144	Mauritania	33.04	2003
145	Cape Verde	32.12	2003
146	Namibia	30.28	2003
147	Zimbabwe	29.2	2003
148	Federated States of Micronesia	26.21	2003
149	Cameroon	26.13	2003
150	Zambia	25.43	2003
151	Yemen	24.63	2003
152	Liberia	22.41	2003
153	Kenya	21.53	2003
154	Swaziland	21.14	2003
	South Asia average	21.13	2003

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
155	Azerbaijan	20.65	2003
156	Pakistan	20.34	2003
157	Tonga	20.06	2003
158	Madagascar	18.85	2003
159	Uganda	18.63	2003
160	Bhutan	17.85	2003
161	Botswana	16.92	2003
162	Somalia	16.8	2003
163	Togo	13.88	2003
164	Angola	12.71	2003
165	Vanuatu	11.56	2003
166	Kiribati	11.45	2003
167	Sierra Leone	11.25	2003
168	Burkina Faso	10.38	2003
169	Papua New Guinea	10.31	2003
170	Niger	10.2	2003
171	Ethiopia	9.47	2003
172	Laos	9.25	2003
173	Guinea	9.23	2003
174	Benin	8.61	2003
175	Cambodia	7.27	2003
176	Equatorial Guinea	7.04	2003
177	Solomon Islands	6.72	2003
178	Burma	6.45	2003
179	Bangladesh	5.53	2003
180	Nepal	5.3	2003
181	Central African Republic	4.7	2003
182	Afghanistan	4.33	2003
183	Haiti	4.22	2003
184	Mali	4.01	2003
185	The Gambia	3.71	2003

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
186	Burundi	3.44	2003
187	Mozambique	3.4	2003
188	Tanzania	2.8	2003
189	Comoros	1.75	2003
190	Chad	1.07	2003
191	Eritrea	0.224	2003

5. The fifth parameter is: Media – Total number of Radio Receivers per capita, 181 countries, 1997, source – UNESCO. Link to table

This list includes dependencies, such as French Polynesia or Guam, and it distorts somewhat the ranking as we compare it to TI's ranking which includes only independent countries (also Puerto Rico and Hong Kong). Nevertheless, the 11 most ethical countries are ranked in the top ranks of this parameter – 9 in the top 19, and only Luxembourg (38) and Singapore (40) are ranked somewhat lower. But if we include also the very ethical countries all of them are ranked in the top 24, with the exception of Ireland which is ranked somewhat lower – 34. Other countries that are ranked in the top 40 are the ethical and quite ethical countries – France, Austria, South Korea, Samoa, Czech Republic, The Bahamas, Puerto Rico, Estonia, Latvia, Hungary, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines. Other ethical countries are ranked somewhat lower down to 60 – Malta, Georgia, Uruguay, Slovakia, Lithuania, Israel & Poland. So, almost all the countries in the ethical categories are ranked in top positions, but so are a few exceptions of corrupt countries – Ukraine (TI – 142), Lebanon (TI – 136), Italy (TI – 69), Moldova (TI – 103), Suriname (TI – 100), Argentina (TI – 107), Bolivia (TI – 103), but most of the exceptions rank high also in other cultural parameters due to their cultural heritage.

Worth mentioning are the rankings of corrupt Venezuela ranking at the same rank as ethical Qatar – 62, and right after them Greece – 64, Brazil – 69, Malaysia – 70, corrupt and cultural Russia – 72 and China – 83, ethical Spain – 85, Mexico – 86, Egypt – 88, Romania – 90, ethical United Arab Emirates – 92 and Portugal – 94, corrupt and cultural Iran – 100, etc. The most and very corrupt countries rank very low in this parameter – Azerbaijan, Timor-Leste, Nepal, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Guinea, Bangladesh, Haiti, Yemen, Burundi, Central African Republic, Somalia, Papua New Guinea, Myanmar, Zimbabwe, etc., with the exception of ethical Bhutan ranking 166 which is very cultural but secluded & not so modern.

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
1	United States	2.11 per capita	1997
2	**Finland**	**1.5 per capita**	**1997**
3	Guam	1.48 per capita	1997
4	United Kingdom	1.45 per capita	1997

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
5	**Australia**	**1.38 per capita**	**1997**
	Group of 7 countries (G7) average	1.2 per capita	1997
6	Netherlands Antilles	1.2 per capita	1997
7	**Denmark**	**1.14 per capita**	**1997**
8	**Canada**	**1.08 per capita**	**1997**
9	Samoa	1.04 per capita	1997
10	South Korea	1.03 per capita	1997
11	**Switzerland**	**1 per capita**	**1997**
12	**New Zealand**	**0.991 per capita**	**1997**
13	**Netherlands**	**0.98 per capita**	**1997**
=14	Japan	0.956 per capita	1997
=14	Iceland	0.956 per capita	1997
16	France	0.95 per capita	1997
17	Germany	0.948 per capita	1997
18	**Sweden**	**0.932 per capita**	**1997**
19	**Norway**	**0.915 per capita**	**1997**
20	Barbados	0.898 per capita	1997
21	Ukraine	0.89 per capita	1997
22	Italy	0.888 per capita	1997
	High income OECD countries average	0.875 per capita	1997
23	Czech Republic	0.803 per capita	1997
24	Belgium	0.793 per capita	1997
25	Lebanon	0.785 per capita	1997
26	Austria	0.763 per capita	1997
27	Moldova	0.748 per capita	1997
28	The Bahamas	0.746 per capita	1997
29	Saint Lucia	0.742 per capita	1997
30	Puerto Rico	0.723 per capita	1997
31	Estonia	0.721 per capita	1997
32	Latvia	0.718 per capita	1997
	European Union average	0.717 per capita	1997

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
	Eurozone average	0.713 per capita	1997
33	Suriname	0.711 per capita	1997
	Non-religious countries average	0.705 per capita	1997
34	Ireland	0.694 per capita	1997
35	Hong Kong	0.686 per capita	1997
	NATO countries average	0.684 per capita	1997
=36	Hungary	0.681 per capita	1997
=36	Argentina	0.681 per capita	1997
38	**Luxembourg**	**0.676 per capita**	**1997**
39	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.674 per capita	1997
=40	Bolivia	0.672 per capita	1997
=40	**Singapore**	**0.672 per capita**	**1997**
42	Malta	0.666 per capita	1997
	Europe average	0.657 per capita	1997
	Cold countries average	0.652 per capita	1997
	Heavily indebted countries average	0.644 per capita	1997
43	Fiji	0.636 per capita	1997
44	Tonga	0.621 per capita	1997
45	Georgia	0.618 per capita	1997
46	Oman	0.609 per capita	1997
47	Uruguay	0.605 per capita	1997
48	Kuwait	0.593 per capita	1997
49	Slovakia	0.58 per capita	1997
50	Belize	0.578 per capita	1997
51	French Polynesia	0.572 per capita	1997
52	Guyana	0.57 per capita	1997
53	Bahrain	0.544 per capita	1997
54	Bulgaria	0.543 per capita	1997
55	Trinidad and Tobago	0.535 per capita	1997
=56	Lithuania	0.531 per capita	1997
=56	New Caledonia	0.531 per capita	1997

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
58	Colombia	0.53 per capita	1997
59	Israel	0.526 per capita	1997
60	Poland	0.523 per capita	1997
61	Jamaica	0.479 per capita	1997
	Eastern Europe average	0.469 per capita	1997
=62	Qatar	0.468 per capita	1997
=62	Venezuela	0.468 per capita	1997
64	Greece	0.466 per capita	1997
65	El Salvador	0.465 per capita	1997
66	Cyprus	0.462 per capita	1997
67	Uzbekistan	0.456 per capita	1997
	Former Soviet republics average	0.443 per capita	1997
68	Equatorial Guinea	0.431 per capita	1997
	Sparsely populated countries average	0.429 per capita	1997
69	Brazil	0.427 per capita	1997
70	Malaysia	0.425 per capita	1997
71	Kazakhstan	0.422 per capita	1997
	Emerging markets average	0.418 per capita	1997
72	Russia	0.418 per capita	1997
73	Honduras	0.412 per capita	1997
	Former British colonies average	0.407 per capita	1997
74	Slovenia	0.405 per capita	1997
75	Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.383 per capita	1997
76	Macau	0.375 per capita	1997
77	Jordan	0.372 per capita	1997
	Middle Eastern and North Africa average	0.369 per capita	1997
	Former Spanish colonies average	0.367 per capita	1997
78	Mauritius	0.366 per capita	1997
79	Cuba	0.355 per capita	1997
80	Ecuador	0.352 per capita	1997
81	Chile	0.349 per capita	1997

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
	Religious countries average	0.346 per capita	1997
82	Vanuatu	0.344 per capita	1997
83	China	0.339 per capita	1997
84	South Africa	0.336 per capita	1997
85	Spain	0.331 per capita	1997
=86	Mexico	0.33 per capita	1997
=86	Croatia	0.33 per capita	1997
88	Egypt	0.323 per capita	1997
89	Saudi Arabia	0.321 per capita	1997
90	Romania	0.319 per capita	1997
91	Liberia	0.318 per capita	1997
	OPEC countries average	0.31 per capita	1997
92	United Arab Emirates	0.309 per capita	1997
	Hot countries average	0.307 per capita	1997
93	Brunei	0.3 per capita	1997
=94	Portugal	0.299 per capita	1997
=94	Belarus	0.299 per capita	1997
96	Serbia and Montenegro	0.297 per capita	1997
97	Panama	0.293 per capita	1997
98	Sao Tome and Principe	0.288 per capita	1997
99	Turkmenistan	0.283 per capita	1997
=100	Tanzania	0.279 per capita	1997
=100	Iran	0.279 per capita	1997
=102	Libya	0.27 per capita	1997
=102	Armenia	0.27 per capita	1997
=104	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.269 per capita	1997
=104	Peru	0.269 per capita	1997
106	Costa Rica	0.268 per capita	1997
107	Syria	0.267 per capita	1997
=108	Sierra Leone	0.266 per capita	1997
=108	Nicaragua	0.266 per capita	1997

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
110	Albania	0.263 per capita	1997
	Muslim countries average	0.246 per capita	1997
111	Malawi	0.246 per capita	1997
112	Sudan	0.245 per capita	1997
=113	Morocco	0.243 per capita	1997
=113	Algeria	0.243 per capita	1997
115	Ghana	0.237 per capita	1997
116	Thailand	0.234 per capita	1997
=117	Chad	0.224 per capita	1997
=117	Tunisia	0.224 per capita	1997
119	Iraq	0.211 per capita	1997
120	Sri Lanka	0.207 per capita	1997
121	Madagascar	0.206 per capita	1997
122	Nigeria	0.204 per capita	1997
123	Ethiopia	0.197 per capita	1997
124	Togo	0.195 per capita	1997
125	Paraguay	0.184 per capita	1997
	South and Central Asia average	0.178 per capita	1997
=126	Turkey	0.177 per capita	1997
=126	Comoros	0.177 per capita	1997
128	Gabon	0.176 per capita	1997
129	Cape Verde	0.174 per capita	1997
130	Dominican Republic	0.173 per capita	1997
131	The Gambia	0.164 per capita	1997
	Sub-Saharan Africa average	0.164 per capita	1997
132	Cameroon	0.163 per capita	1997
	Former French colonies average	0.163 per capita	1997
133	Swaziland	0.162 per capita	1997
134	Philippines	0.161 per capita	1997
135	Indonesia	0.159 per capita	1997
136	North Korea	0.157 per capita	1997

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
137	Mongolia	0.154 per capita	1997
=138	Mauritania	0.148 per capita	1997
=138	Solomon Islands	0.148 per capita	1997
=138	Laos	0.148 per capita	1997
141	Cote d'Ivoire	0.145 per capita	1997
142	Tajikistan	0.143 per capita	1997
143	Botswana	0.141 per capita	1997
	failed states average	0.141 per capita	1997
144	Namibia	0.132 per capita	1997
145	Senegal	0.129 per capita	1997
146	Maldives	0.127 per capita	1997
147	India	0.12 per capita	1997
148	Uganda	0.117 per capita	1997
149	Cambodia	0.112 per capita	1997
150	Kyrgyzstan	0.11 per capita	1997
=151	Congo, Republic of the	0.109 per capita	1997
=151	Vietnam	0.109 per capita	1997
=153	Kenya	0.107 per capita	1997
=153	Eritrea	0.107 per capita	1997
155	Pakistan	0.105 per capita	1997
156	Zambia	0.103 per capita	1997
157	Rwanda	0.097 per capita	1997
=158	Zimbabwe	0.094 per capita	1997
=158	Benin	0.094 per capita	1997
160	Burma	0.092 per capita	1997
	South Asia average	0.087 per capita	1997
161	Papua New Guinea	0.083 per capita	1997
=162	Guatemala	0.08 per capita	1997
=162	Djibouti	0.08 per capita	1997
164	Central African Republic	0.079 per capita	1997
165	Somalia	0.073 per capita	1997

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
166	Bhutan	0.072 per capita	1997
167	Burundi	0.07 per capita	1997
=168	Yemen	0.064 per capita	1997
=168	Niger	0.064 per capita	1997
170	Lesotho	0.06 per capita	1997
171	Haiti	0.055 per capita	1997
172	Mali	0.053 per capita	1997
173	Bangladesh	0.051 per capita	1997
174	Angola	0.049 per capita	1997
175	Guinea	0.046 per capita	1997
176	Mozambique	0.044 per capita	1997
177	Guinea-Bissau	0.039 per capita	1997
178	Nepal	0.037 per capita	1997
179	Burkina Faso	0.036 per capita	1997
180	East Timor	0.023 per capita	1997
181	Azerbaijan	0.022 per capita	1997

6. The sixth parameter is: Media – Percentage of Individuals in the Population Using the Internet, 206 countries, 2012, source – UN Data. Link to table.

This list includes dependencies, such as Faroe Islands and Aruba, and microstates such as Liechtenstein and Andorra, and it distorts somewhat the ranking as we compare it to TI's ranking which includes only independent countries (also Puerto Rico and Hong Kong). Nevertheless in the first 40 ranks one can find all the 20 most and very ethical countries, as well as the ethical and quite ethical countries Qatar, United Arab Emirates, France, Austria, Slovakia, Estonia, Czech Republic, Latvia, Israel, and right after them down to 50 – Hungary, Spain, The Bahamas, Slovenia, Malta, Lithuania, Malaysia, Poland. Almost all the countries in the ethical categories rank at similar ranking in this very important parameter of percentage of individuals in the population using the Internet. Unlike in other cultural categories we don't have in this parameter any exception of corrupt countries ranking high in using the Internet.

Lebanon ranks 58, Italy ranks 64, Greece 67, Argentina – 68, Russia – 78, Brazil – 83, Venezuela – 97, China – 99, in most of the cases the corrupt countries rank in similar ranking as in TI's Index, and in some of the cases they rank here higher than in TI's Index, but still not in top positions. Some ethical countries rank low in this parameter – Uruguay – 71, Puerto Rico – 80, Costa Rica – 88, Georgia – 92, Mauritius – 102, Cape Verde – 118, Bhutan – 133, which indicate rather than not being cultural that they have technical problems with Internet. The worst ranks belong to the most and very corrupt countries – Eritrea, Timor-Leste, Myanmar, Burundi, Somalia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Madagascar, Chad, Papua New Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Central African Republic, Togo, Cambodia, Afghanistan, etc.

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
1	Iceland	96.21%	2012
2	**Norway**	**95%**	**2012**
3	**Sweden**	**94%**	**2012**
=4	**Netherlands**	**93%**	**2012**
=4	**Denmark**	**93%**	**2012**
6	**Luxembourg**	**92%**	**2012**
7	Bermuda	91.3%	2012
8	**Finland**	**91%**	**2012**
9	**New Zealand**	**89.51%**	**2012**
10	Liechtenstein	89.41%	2012
11	Qatar	88.1%	2012
12	Bahrain	88%	2012
13	United Kingdom	87.02%	2012
14	**Canada**	**86.77%**	**2012**
15	Andorra	86.43%	2012
16	Faroe Islands	85.34%	2012
17	**Switzerland**	**85.2%**	**2012**
18	United Arab Emirates	85%	2012
19	South Korea	84.1%	2012
20	Germany	84%	2012
21	Guernsey	83.63%	2011
22	France	83%	2012
23	**Australia**	**82.35%**	**2012**
24	Belgium	82%	2012
25	United States	81.03%	2012
26	Austria	81%	2012
27	Slovakia	80%	2012
28	Saint Kitts and Nevis	79.35%	2012
29	Kuwait	79.18%	2012
30	Japan	79.05%	2012

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
=31	Ireland	79%	2012
=31	Estonia	79%	2012
33	Czech Republic	75%	2012
34	**Singapore**	**74.18%**	**2012**
35	Cayman Islands	74.13%	2012
=36	Aruba	74%	2012
=36	Latvia	74%	2012
38	Israel	73.37%	2012
39	Barbados	73.33%	2012
40	Hong Kong	72.8%	2012
=41	Hungary	72%	2012
=41	Spain	72%	2012
43	The Bahamas	71.75%	2012
=44	Slovenia	70%	2012
=44	Malta	70%	2012
46	Lithuania	68%	2012
47	Malaysia	65.8%	2012
48	Bosnia and Herzegovina	65.36%	2012
49	Gibraltar	65.02%	2012
50	Poland	65%	2012
51	Greenland	64.9%	2012
52	Macau	64.27%	2012
53	Portugal	64%	2012
54	Republic of Macedonia	63.15%	2012
55	Croatia	63%	2012
56	Guam	61.53%	2012
57	Chile	61.42%	2012
58	Lebanon	61.25%	2012
59	Cyprus	61%	2012
60	Brunei	60.27%	2012
61	Oman	60%	2012

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
62	Trinidad and Tobago	59.52%	2012
63	Antigua and Barbuda	59%	2012
=64	Italy	58%	2012
=64	New Caledonia	58%	2012
66	Montenegro	56.84%	2012
67	Greece	56%	2012
68	Argentina	55.8%	2012
69	Dominica	55.18%	2012
70	Bulgaria	55.15%	2012
71	Uruguay	55.11%	2012
72	Morocco	55%	2012
73	Albania	54.66%	2012
74	Azerbaijan	54.2%	2012
=75	Nauru	54%	2011
=75	Saudi Arabia	54%	2012
77	Kazakhstan	53.32%	2012
78	Russia	53.27%	2012
79	French Polynesia	52.88%	2012
80	Puerto Rico	51.41%	2012
81	San Marino	50.88%	2012
82	Romania	50%	2012
83	Brazil	49.85%	2012
84	Colombia	48.98%	2012
85	Saint Lucia	48.63%	2012
86	Serbia	48.1%	2012
87	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	47.52%	2012
88	Costa Rica	47.5%	2012
89	Seychelles	47.08%	2012
90	Belarus	46.91%	2012
91	Jamaica	46.5%	2012
92	Georgia	45.5%	2012

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
93	Panama	45.2%	2012
94	Turkey	45.13%	2012
95	Dominican Republic	45%	2012
96	Egypt	44.07%	2012
97	Venezuela	44.05%	2012
98	Moldova	43.37%	2012
99	China	42.3%	2012
100	Grenada	42.09%	2012
101	Tunisia	41.44%	2012
102	Mauritius	41.39%	2012
103	Palestine	41.08%	2011
104	Jersey	41.03%	2012
=105	Jordan	41%	2012
=105	South Africa	41%	2012
107	Virgin Islands	40.55%	2012
108	Vietnam	39.49%	2012
109	Armenia	39.16%	2012
110	Maldives	38.93%	2012
111	Mexico	38.42%	2012
112	Peru	38.2%	2012
113	Uzbekistan	36.52%	2012
114	Philippines	36.24%	2012
115	Ecuador	35.13%	2012
116	Tuvalu	35%	2012
117	Tonga	34.86%	2012
118	Cape Verde	34.74%	2012
119	Suriname	34.68%	2012
120	Bolivia	34.19%	2012
121	Fiji	33.74%	2012
122	Ukraine	33.7%	2012
123	Guyana	33%	2012

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
124	Nigeria	32.88%	2012
125	Kenya	32.1%	2012
126	Paraguay	27.08%	2012
127	Palau	26.97%	2004
128	Thailand	26.5%	2012
129	Iran	26%	2012
130	French Guiana	25.7%	2009
131	Cuba	25.64%	2012
132	El Salvador	25.5%	2012
133	Bhutan	25.43%	2012
134	Belize	25%	2012
135	Syria	24.3%	2012
136	Kyrgyzstan	21.72%	2012
137	Sao Tome and Principe	21.57%	2012
138	Sudan	21%	2012
139	Swaziland	20.78%	2012
140	Senegal	19.2%	2012
141	Sri Lanka	18.29%	2012
142	Honduras	18.12%	2012
143	Yemen	17.45%	2012
144	Ghana	17.11%	2012
145	Zimbabwe	17.09%	2012
146	Angola	16.94%	2012
147	Mongolia	16.4%	2012
148	Guatemala	16%	2012
149	Indonesia	15.36%	2012
150	Algeria	15.23%	2012
151	Uganda	14.69%	2012
152	Tajikistan	14.51%	2012
153	Libya	14%	2011
154	Equatorial Guinea	13.94%	2012

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
155	Nicaragua	13.5%	2012
156	Zambia	13.47%	2012
157	Namibia	12.94%	2012
158	Samoa	12.92%	2012
159	India	12.58%	2012
160	Gambia	12.45%	2012
161	Botswana	11.5%	2012
162	Nepal	11.15%	2012
163	Laos	10.75%	2012
164	Kiribati	10.75%	2012
165	Vanuatu	10.6%	2012
166	Marshall Islands	10%	2012
167	Pakistan	9.96%	2012
168	Haiti	9.8%	2012
169	Gabon	8.62%	2012
170	Djibouti	8.27%	2012
171	Rwanda	8.02%	2012
172	Turkmenistan	7.2%	2012
173	Iraq	7.1%	2012
174	Solomon Islands	7%	2012
175	Bangladesh	6.3%	2012
176	Comoros	5.98%	2012
177	Cameroon	5.7%	2012
178	Afghanistan	5.45%	2012
179	Mauritania	5.37%	2012
180	Cambodia	4.94%	2012
181	Mozambique	4.85%	2012
182	Lesotho	4.59%	2012
183	Malawi	4.35%	2012
184	Togo	4%	2012
185	Tanzania	3.95%	2012

#	COUNTRY	AMOUNT	DATE
186	Benin	3.8%	2012
187	Liberia	3.79%	2012
188	Burkina Faso	3.73%	2012
189	Central African Republic	3%	2012
190	Guinea-Bissau	2.89%	2012
191	Cote d'Ivoire	2.38%	2012
192	Papua New Guinea	2.3%	2012
193	Mali	2.17%	2012
194	Chad	2.1%	2012
195	Madagascar	2.05%	2012
196	Democratic Republic of the Congo	1.68%	2012
197	Guinea	1.49%	2012
198	Ethiopia	1.48%	2012
199	Niger	1.41%	2012
200	Somalia	1.38%	2012
201	Sierra Leone	1.3%	2012
202	Burundi	1.22%	2012
203	Netherlands Antilles	1.1%	1999
204	Burma	1.07%	2012
205	East Timor	0.915%	2012
206	Eritrea	0.8%	2012
=207	American Samoa	0.0	1990
=207	Northern Mariana Islands	0.0	1990
=207	North Korea	0.0	2012

7. The seventh parameter is: Total Number of New Titles of Books Published Per Year, as of the latest year available, 123 countries, year – 1990-2014, source – UNESCO. Link to table.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) monitors both the number and type of **books published per country per year** as an important index of standard of living and education, and of a country's self-awareness. In this table – the list of countries in descending order of number of new titles per year, as of the latest year available, sometimes "new titles and editions".

The first six parameters in the composite Culture and Media Parameter and their sub-categories are all per capita. Nevertheless, I have decided that the last two parameters will rank the countries according to the total numbers of books and scientific articles as totals are also indicative of culture. We have chosen not to use qualitative rankings in culture unless they are scientific as in the last parameter, and the book titles are calculated without weighting if they are for literature masterpieces and cooking handbooks. We didn't want to distort the rankings because of the population number and we tried to measure culture according to the production of book titles in this example. However, if we measure culture in quantities per capita we should also at least in one or two parameters also measure it in total quantities. The contribution of Russia to culture is huge, in literature, arts, music, films, drama, etc. but if we measure only per capita we give the same weight to Russia and to Iceland, and although I have great respect to Icelandic culture, one should bear in mind at least in one parameter that Russia ranks 4 in the total number of titles and Iceland – 61, while in the number of titles per capita Iceland ranks first and Russia – 41. I have taken both in consideration in the composite Culture parameter and gave them a same weight, but total quantity has also to be considered.

China is the most populous countries and a very cultural one, so one should not be surprised that they rank first of the first 13 countries in the parameter of total book titles production annually (from 40,000 to 440,000 titles). Other very populous and very cultural countries rank also very high: US – 2, UK – 3, Russia – 4, India – 5, Japan – 6. Right after them are the less populous but also very cultural countries: Germany – 7, Iran – 8, Italy – 9, South Korea – 10, Spain – 11, Turkey – 12, France – 13. Those rankings are in my opinion related to population and culture and not so much to corruption as we find in top rankings the corrupt China and India, the very corrupt Russia and Iran, the quite corrupt Italy and Turkey, the very ethical US, UK and Germany, the ethical Spain and France, and the quite ethical South Korea. We don't find any most corrupt countries and most ethical countries as well in the first 13 ranks.

The most ethical countries are not ranked in the top positions, inter alia because most of them are not populous, although all of them are very cultural. The most populous among them Australia – 14 and Canada – 20 are ranked highest, Netherlands – 24, Finland – 29, Denmark – 32, Switzerland – 34, Singapore – 35, Sweden – 48, New Zealand – 53, Luxembourg – 57 and Norway was not surveyed. The quite ethical, ethical and very ethical Taiwan, Czech Republic, Poland, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Belgium, Hungary, Slovakia, Israel and Austria are ranked relatively high until 40, and somewhat lower are Chile, Portugal, Latvia, Iceland and Costa Rica. But we find in high and medium rankings the corrupt Argentina – 16, Vietnam – 17, Indonesia – 18, Thailand – 30, Belarus – 31, Colombia – 33, Egypt – 38, Mexico – 42, Sri Lanka – 46, Peru – 47, the quite corrupt Brazil – 19, Romania – 25, Greece – 43, South Africa – 45, Saudi Arabia – 49, and the very corrupt Ukraine – 26 and Pakistan – 50.

In lower rankings are the most corrupt countries Afghanistan – 55, Venezuela – 56, Uzbekistan – 66, Turkmenistan – 78, and the very corrupt countries such as Myanmar, Nigeria, Kazakhstan, Syria. Finally, in the last ranks we find a mixture of the different categories of corrupt countries – Oman, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Mali, Angola, Libya, Ghana, Bahrain, Suriname, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Benin, Laos, Eritrea, Papua New Guinea, Madagascar, Tajikistan, but also ethical countries as Mauritius, Qatar and Botswana.

Rank	Country	Year	Titles	Notes	
1	China	2013	440,000	New titles and re-editions	
2	United States	2013	304,912	New titles and re-editions	
3	United Kingdom	2011	184,000	New and revised	
4	Russia	2013	101,981	120,512 total	
5	India	2013	90,000	total: revised editions not included; 26% in Hindi, 24% in English, and the rest in other Indian languages	
6	Japan	2013	82,589	New	
7	Germany	2011	82,048	New	
8	Iran	2014	72,871	1 January 2012 to 15 October 2012; 53,958 total	
9	Italy	2013	61,966	New	
10	South Korea	2014	47,589	New	
11	Spain	2011	44,000	74,244 total	
12	Turkey	2014	50,752	Total	
13	France	2011	41,902	New	
14	**Australia**	**2014**	**28,234**		
15	Taiwan	2010	28,084	43,258 total	

Rank	Country	Year	Titles	Notes	
16	Argentina	2014	28,010	New	
17	Vietnam	2009	24,589		
18	Indonesia	2009	24,000+		
19	Poland	2015	21,130	34,920 total	
20	Brazil	2012	20,792	57,473 total	
21	**Canada**	**1996**	**19,900**		
22	Czech Republic	2011	18,985		
23	Malaysia	2011	17,923		
24	**Netherlands**	**2014**	**16,502**	**Only physical Dutch new titles**	
25	Romania	2008	14,984		
26	Ukraine	2004	14,790		
27	Hong Kong	2005	14,603		
28	Belgium	1991	13,913		
29	**Finland**	**2006**	**13,656**		
30	Thailand	2009	13,607		

Rank	Country	Year	Titles	Notes	
31	Belarus	2009	12,885		
32	**Denmark**	**1996**	**12,352**		
33	Colombia	2010	12,334	13,294 total	
34	**Switzerland**	**2001**	**12,156**		
35	**Singapore**	**2007**	**12,000+**		
36	Hungary	2012	11,645		
37	Slovakia	2006	9,400		
38	Egypt	2000	9,022		
39	Israel	2013	8,411		
40	Austria	1996	8,056		
41	Portugal	1996	7,868		
42	Mexico	2012	7,521	23,948 total	
43	Greece	2002	6,826		
44	Chile	2012	5,641	6,045 total	
45	South Africa	1995	5,418		

Rank	Country	Year	Titles	Notes	
46	Sri Lanka	1996	4,115		
47	Peru	2006	4,101		
48	**Sweden**	**2010**	**4,074**	**30,857 total**	
49	Saudi Arabia	1996	3,900		
50	Pakistan	2012	3,811	Total; 2,943 in Urdu and 868 in English	
51	Lebanon	2005	3,686		
52	Myanmar	1993	3,660		
53	**New Zealand**	**2003**	**3,600**		
54	Ecuador	2010	2,854	4,164 total	
55	Afghanistan	1990	2,795		
56	Venezuela	2003	2,061		
57	**Luxembourg**	**2001**	**2,000**		
58	Latvia	1996	1,965		
59	Philippines	1996	1,507		
60	Cuba	2003	1,488		
61	Iceland	2014	1,402		

Rank	Country	Year	Titles	Notes	
62	Costa Rica	2003	1,315		
63	Nigeria	1991	1,314		
64	Kazakhstan	1996	1,226		
65	Syria	2004	1,138		
66	Uzbekistan	1996	1,003		
67	Cyprus	1996	930		
68	Morocco	1996	918		
69	Tunisia	1996	720		
70	Dominican Republic	2003	705		
71	Algeria	1996	670		
72	Uruguay	2003	605		
73	Bolivia	2003	584		
74	Georgia	1998	581		
75	Azerbaijan	1996	542		
76	Jordan	1996	511		
77	Panama	2003	506		

Rank	Country	Year	Titles	Notes	
78	Turkmenistan	1994	450		
79	Guatemala	2003	446		
80	Kyrgyzstan	1998	420		
81	Malta	1995	404		
82	Fiji	1994	401		
83	Armenia	1996	396		
84	Paraguay	2003	390		
85	Albania	1991	381		
86	Nicaragua	2003	306		
87	Kenya	1994	300		
88	United Arab Emirates	1993	293		
89	Honduras	2003	290		
90	Uganda	1996	288		
91	Mongolia	1992	285		
92	El Salvador	2003	250		
93	Ethiopia	1991	240		

Rank	Country	Year	Titles	Notes	
94	Zimbabwe	1992	232		
95	Vatican City	1996	228		
96	Qatar	1996	209		
97	Kuwait	1992	196		
98	Tanzania	1990	172		
99	Botswana	1991	158		
100	Tajikistan	1996	132		
101	Papua New Guinea	1991	122		
102	Madagascar	1996	119		
103	Malawi	1996	117		
104	Palestine	1996	114		
105	Namibia	1990	106		
106	Eritrea	1993	106		
107	Brunei	2009	91		
108	Laos	1995	88		
109	Benin	1994	84		

Rank	Country	Year	Titles	Notes	
110	Mauritius	1996	80		
—	Réunion	1992	69		
111	Democratic Republic of the Congo	1992	64		
112	Andorra	1994	57		
113	Suriname	1996	47		
114	Guyana	1996	42		
115	Monaco	1990	41		
116	Bahrain	1996	40		
117	Ghana	1992	28		
118	Libya	1994	26		
119	Angola	1995	22		
120	Mali	1995	14		
121	Gambia	1996	14		
122	Burkina Faso	1996	12		
123	Oman	1996	7		

TOTAL: approximately 2,200,000

8. The eighth parameter is: International Scientific Journal and Country Rank, 239 countries, years 1996-2015, source – SJR, SCImago, includes the journals and country scientific indicators developed from the information contained in the Scopus database (Elsevier B.V.). SCImago is a research group from the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas (CSIC), University of Granada, Extremadura, Carlos III Madrid and Alcala de Henares. Link.

This parameter includes 27 major thematic areas and 313 specific subject categories. The areas are: Agricultural and Biological Sciences, Arts and Humanities, Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology, Business, Management and Accounting, Chemical Engineering, Chemistry, Computer Science, Decision Sciences, Dentistry, Earth and Planetary Sciences, Economics, Econometrics and Finance, Energy Engineering, Environmental Science, Health Professions, Immunology and Microbiology, Materials Science, Mathematics, Medicine, Multidisciplinary, Neuroscience, Nursing, Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics, Physics and Astronomy, Psychology, Social Sciences, Veterinary.

As the SCImago Journal Rank and Scopus databse may not be known by some of the readers, I am quoting here from Wikipedia the entries:

SCImago Journal Rank (SJR indicator) is a measure of scientific influence of scholarly journals that accounts for both the number of citations received by a journal and the importance or prestige of the journals where such citations come from. The SJR indicator is a variant of the eigenvector centrality measure used in network theory. Such measures establish the importance of a node in a network based on the principle that connections to high-scoring nodes contribute more to the score of the node. The SJR indicator, which is inspired by the PageRank algorithm, has been developed to be used in extremely large and heterogeneous journal citation networks. It is a size-independent indicator and its values order journals by their "average prestige per article" and can be used for journal comparisons in science evaluation processes.

The *SJR indicator* is a free journal metric which uses an algorithm similar to PageRank and provides an alternative to the impact factor (IF). Average citations per document in a 2-year period, abbreviated as "Cites per Doc. (2y)", is another index that measures the scientific impact of an average article published in the journal. It is computed using the same formula as the journal IF.

If scientific impact is considered related to the number of endorsements, in the form of citations, a journal receives, then prestige can be understood as a combination of the number of endorsements and the prestige or importance of the journals issuing them. The *SJR indicator* assigns different values to citations depending on the importance of the journals where they come from. This way, citations coming from highly important journals will be more valuable and hence will provide more prestige to the journals receiving them. The calculation of the *SJR indicator* is very similar to the *Eigenfactor score*, with the former being based on the Scopus database and the latter on the Web of Science database.

The SJR indicator computation is carried out using an iterative algorithm that distributes prestige values among the journals until a steady-state solution is reached. The SJR algorithm begins by setting an identical amount of prestige to each journal, then using an iterative procedure, this prestige is redistributed in a process where journals transfer their achieved prestige to each other through citations. The process ends up when the difference between journal prestige values in consecutive iterations do not reach a minimum threshold value any more. The process is developed in two phases, (a) the computation of *Prestige SJR* (*PSJR*) for

each journal: a size-dependent measure that reflects the whole journal prestige, and (b) the normalization of this measure to achieve a size-independent measure of prestige, the *SJR indicator*.

Scopus is a bibliographic database containing abstracts and citations for academic journal articles. It covers nearly 22,000 titles from over 5,000 publishers, of which 20,000 are peer-reviewed journals in the scientific, technical, medical, and social sciences (including arts and humanities). It is owned by Elsevier and is available online by subscription. Searches in Scopus also incorporate searches of patent databases.

Since Elsevier is the owner of Scopus and is also one of the main international publishers of scientific journals, an independent and international Scopus Content Selection and Advisory Board was established to prevent a potential conflict of interest in the choice of journals to be included in the database and to maintain an open and transparent content coverage policy, regardless of publisher. The board consists of scientists and subject librarians.

Evaluating ease of use and coverage of Scopus and the Web of Science (WOS), a 2006 study concluded that "Scopus is easy to navigate, even for the novice user. ... The ability to search both forward and backward from a particular citation would be very helpful to the researcher. The multidisciplinary aspect allows the researcher to easily search outside of his discipline" and "One advantage of WOS over Scopus is the depth of coverage, with the full WOS database going back to 1945 and Scopus going back to 1966. However, Scopus and WOS complement each other as neither resource is all inclusive."

Scopus also offers author profiles which cover affiliations, number of publications and their bibliographic data, references, and details on the number of citations each published document has received. It has alerting features that allows registered users to track changes to a profile and a facility to calculate authors' h-index. Scopus IDs for individual authors can be integrated with the nonproprietary digital identifier ORCID.

All the following categories are included in the Scimago Journal & Country Ranking:

The categories of Social Science Citation Index are: Anthropology, Area Studies, Business, Business Finance, Cultural Studies, Communication, Criminology and Penology, Demography, Economics, Education & Educational Research, Education Special, Environmental Studies, Ethics, Ethnic Studies, Family Studies, Geography, Gerontology, Green & Sustainable Science & Technology, Health Policy & Services, History, History & Philosophy of Science, History of Social Sciences, Hospitality, Leisure, Sport & Tourism, Industrial Relations & Labor, Information Science & Library Science, International Relations, Law, Linguistics, Management, Nursing, Planning & Development, Political Science, Psychiatry, Psychology Applied, Psychology Clinical, Psychology Developmental, Psychology Educational, Psychology Experimental, Psychology Mathematical, Psychology Multidisciplinary, Psychology Psychoanalysis, Public Administration, Public, Environmental & Occupational Health, Rehabilitation, Social Issues, Social Sciences Biomedical, Social Sciences Interdisciplinary, Social Sciences Mathematical Methods, Social Work, Sociology, Substance Abuse, Transportation, Urban Studies, Women's Studies.

The categories of Arts & Humanities Citation Index are: Archaeology, Architecture, Art, Asian Studies, Classics, Cultural Studies, Dance, Film, Radio, Television, Folklore, History, History and Philosophy of Science, Humanities Multidisciplinary, Language & Linguistics, Literary Reviews, Literary Theory & Criticism, Literature, Literature African, Australian, Canadian, Literature American, Literature British Isles, Literature German, Dutch, Scandinavian, Literature Slavic, Medieval & Renaissance Studies, Music, Philosophy, Poetry, Religion, Theater.

The categories of Science Citation Index are: Acoustics, Agricultural Economics & Policy, Agricultural Engineering, Agriculture, Dairy, Animal Science, Agriculture Multidisciplinary, Agronomy, Allergy, Anatomy & Morphology, Andrology, Anesthesiology, Astronomy & Astrophysics, Audiology & Speech-Language Pathology, Automation & Control Systems, Behavioral Sciences, Biochemical Research Methods, Biochemistry & Molecular Biology, Biodiversity Conservation, Biology, Biophysics, Biotechnology & Applied Microbiology, Cardiac & Cardiovascular Systems, Cell Biology, Chemistry Analytical, Chemistry Applied, Chemistry Inorganic & Nuclear, Chemistry Medicinal, Chemistry Multidisciplinary, Chemistry Organic, Chemistry Physical, Clinical Neurology, Computer Science, Artificial Intelligence, Computer Science, Cybernetics, Computer Science, Hardware & Architecture, Computer Science, Information Systems, Computer Science, Interdisciplinary Applications, Computer Science, Software Engineering, Computer Science, Theory & Methods, Construction & Building Technology, Critical Care Medicine, Crystallography, Dentistry, Oral Surgery & Medicine, Dermatology, Developmental Biology, Ecology, Education, Scientific Disciplines, Electrochemistry, Emergency Medicine, Endocrinology & Metabolism, Energy & Fuels, Engineering, Aerospace, Engineering, Biomedical, Engineering, Medical, Engineering, Civil, Engineering, Electrical & Electronic, Engineering, Environmental, Engineering, Geological, Engineering, Industrial, Engineering, Manufacturing, Engineering, Marine, Engineering, Mechanical, Engineering, Multidisciplinary, Engineering, Ocean, Engineering, Petroleum, Entomology, Environmental Sciences, Evolutionary Biology, Fisheries, Food Science & Technology, Forestry, Gastroenterology & Hepatology, Genetics & Heredity, Geochemistry & Geophysics, Geography, Physical, Geology, Geosciences, Multidisciplinary, Geriatrics & Gerontology, Health Care Sciences & Services, Hematology, History & Philosophy of Science, Horticulture, Imaging Science & Photographic Technology, Immunology, Infectious Diseases, Instruments & Instrumentation, Integrative & Complementary Medicine, Limnology, Logic, Marine & Freshwater Biology, Materials Science, Biomaterials, Materials Science, Ceramics, Materials Science, Characterization & Testing, Materials Science, Coatings & Films, Materials Science, Composites, Materials Science, Multidisciplinary, Materials Science, Paper & Wood, Materials Science, Textiles, Mathematical & Computational Biology, Mathematics, Mathematics Applied, Mathematics Interdisciplinary Applications, Mechanics, Medical Ethics, Medical Informatics, Medical Laboratory Technology, Medicine, General & Internal, Medicine, Legal, Medicine, Research & Experimental, Metallurgy & Metallurgical Engineering, Meteorology & Atmospheric Sciences, Microbiology, Microscopy, Mineralogy, Mining & Mineral Processing, Multidisciplinary Sciences, Mycology, Nanoscience & Nanotechnology, Neuroimaging, Neurosciences, Nuclear Science & Technology, Nursing, Nutrition & Dietetics, Obstetrics & Gynecology, Oceanography, Oncology, Operations Research & Management Science, Ophtalmology, Optics, Ornithology, Orthopedics, Otorhinolaryngology, Paleontology, Parasitology, Pathology, Pediatrics, Peripheral Vascular Disease, Pharmacology & Pharmacy, Physics Applied, Physics, Atomic, Molecular & Chemical, Physics, Condensed Matter, Physics, Fluids & Plasmas, Physics Mathematical, Physics Multidisciplinary, Physics Nuclear, Physics, Particles & Fields, Physiology, Plant Sciences, Polymer Science, Psychiatry, Psychology, Public, Environmental & Occupational Health, Radiology, Nuclear Medicine & Medical Imaging, Rehabilitation, Remote Sensing, Reproductive Biology, Respiratory System, Rheumatology, Robotics, Soil Science, Spectroscopy, Sport Sciences, Statistics & Probability, Substance Abuse, Surgery, Telecommunications, Thermodynamics, Toxicology, Transplantation, Transportation Science & Technology, Tropical Medicine, Urology & Nephrology, Veterinary Sciences, Virology, Water Resources, Zoology.

The following instructions assist the reader to understand the table:

JOURNALS

- Find a journal Journal Search
- Rank journals Journal Indicators
- Understand tables and charts

COUNTRIES

- Find a Country or World Region Country Search
- Rank Countries and/or World Regions Country Indicators
- Understand tables and charts

EMBEDDINGS

- Embed SJR info into your site

Journals

Find a Journal. Journal Search

Journals can be searched by journal title, ISSN or publisher. When searching by journal title or journal publisher, individual words or exact wording/phrase can be used

Rank Journals. Journal Indicators

Journal sets listed in rankings can be customized by filtering and ranking criteria and applying a lower threshold to the ranking. All these customized journal rankings can be downloaded (excel doc).

Ranking and filtering options include:

Display only Open Access Journals

You can generate rankings only for Open Access Journals. When not applying this filter an image of an open padlock appears next to the journal's names indicating these are open access journals.

Scopus® Subject Areas and Subject Categories

Journals are assigned to 27 major thematic categories as well as to 313 specific subject categories according to Scopus® Classification. You can use these to narrow the output set.

Regions and countries

Journals can be retrieved for all regions and countries or for each of the regions and countries separately.

Year

Source year for obtained values.

Order by

The result sets can be ranked by every indicator available: SJR, H Index, Total Documents, Total Documents (3 years), Total References, Total Cites (3 years), Citable Documents (3 years), Cites per document (2 years) and Reference per Document.

Display journals with at least

It offers the possibility to set a threshold for the number of citable documents or total cites.

Every journal can be analyzed separately, just click the journal title's link (either from the journal search results or from the journal ranking list) to obtain an individual profile including time series tables and charts to analyze significative metrics of journal performance.
The individual profile offers: the country of the journal, subject area, subject category, publisher, publication type, ISSN,

coverage, the scope and different indicators.
Indicators offered for each journal: H Index, Quartiles, SJR, Citations per document (4, 3 and 2 years), Total Cites, Self-Cites, External Cites per Document, Cites per Document, International Collaboration, Citable Documents, Non-Citable Documents, Cites Documents, Uncited Documents.
The series tables and charts offer the evolution of these indicators from 2001 to 2015. On the upper part of every chart there is a plus symbol, which you can click to get the indicator explanation.

Understanding indicators, tables and charts

SJR (SCImago Journal Rank) indicator

It expresses the average number of weighted citations received in the selected year by the documents published in the selected journal in the three previous years, --i.e. weighted citations received in year X to documents published in the journal in years X-1, X-2 and X-3. See detailed description of SJR (PDF).

H Index

The h index expresses the journal's number of articles (*h*) that have received at least h citations. It quantifies both journal scientific productivity and scientific impact and it is also applicable to scientists, countries, etc. (see H-index wikipedia definition)

Total Documents

Output of the selected period. All types of documents are considered, including citable and non citable documents.

Total Documents (3years)

Published documents in the three previous years (selected year documents are excluded), i.e.when the year X is selected, then X-1, X-2 and X-3 published documents are retrieved. All types of documents are considered, including citable and non citable documents.

Citable Documents (3 years)

Number of citable documents published by a journal in the three previous years (selected year documents are excluded). Exclusively articles, reviews and conference papers are considered.

Non-citable Docs. (Available in the graphics)

Non-citable documents ratio in the period being considered.

Total Cites (3years)

Number of citations received in the seleted year by a journal to the documents published in the three previous years, --i.e. citations received in year X to documents published in years X-1, X-2 and X-3. All types of documents are considered.

Cites per Document (2 years)

Average citations per document in a 2 year period. It is computed considering the number of citations received by a journal in the current year to the documents published in the two previous years, --i.e. citations received in year X to documents published in years X-1 and X-2.

Cites per Document (3 years)

Average citations per document in a 3 year period. It is computed considering the number of citations received by a journal in the current year to the documents published in the three previous years, --i.e. citations received in year X to documents published in years X-1, X-2 and X-3.

Cites per Document (4 years)

Average citations per document in a 4 year period. It is computed considering the number of citations received by a journal in the current year to the documents published in the four previous years, --i.e. citations received in year X to documents published in years X-1, X-2, X-3 and X-4.

Self Cites

Number of journal's self-citations in the seleted year to its own documents published in the three previous years, --i.e. self-citations in year X to documents published in years X-1, X-2 and X-3. All types of documents are considered.

Cited Documents

Number of documents cited at least once in the three previous years, --i.e. years X-1, X-2 and X-3

Uncited Documents

Number of uncited documents in the three previous years, --i.e. years X-1, X-2 and X-3

Total References

It includes all the bibliographical references in a journal in the selected period.

References per Document

Average number of references per document in the selected year.

% International Collaboration

Document ratio whose affiliation includes more than one country address.

Countries and World Regions

Find a Country

Countries and regions are easily browsable through the world regions list and country list displayed in Country Rankings.

Rank Countries and World Regions. Country indicators

Country ranks can be customized by filtering and ranking criteria and applying a lower threshold to the ranking. All these customized country rankings can be downloaded (excel doc).

Ranking and filtering options include:

Scopus® Subject Areas and Subject Categories

Journals are assigned to 27 major thematic categories as well as to 313 specific subject categories according to Scopus® Classification. You can use these to narrow the output set

Region

Eight Wajor World Regions in which we have splitted the world to facilitate sectorial analyses

Year

Source year for obtained values

Order by

The result set can be ranked by Documents, Citable Documents, Citations, Self-Citations, Citation per Document and H index

Display countries with at least

Set a threshold for number of published documents, citable documents or cites

Every country can be then analyzed separately, just click the country name's link to obtain an individual profile. This profile includes time series tables and charts to analyze significative metrics of country performance.

The individual profile offers the possibility to analyse the country for all subject areas together or by each specific subject area, and numerous indicators.
Indicators offered for each country: H Index, Documents, Citations, Citation per Document, Citable Documents and % of Citable Documents, External Cites and % of External Cites, Citable Documents and Non-Citable documents, the total output and its percentage over the region and over the world, Cited Documents and Uncited Documents, Documents by Subject Area, % of International Collaboration, External Cites and Self-Cites, % of Open Access Output. The series tables and charts offer the evolution for most of these indicators from 1996 to 2014. On the upper part of every chart there is a plus symbol, which you can click to get the indicator explanation.

Understanding indicators, tables and charts

Documents

Number of documents published during the selected year. It is usually called the country's scientific output.

Citable Documents

Selected year citable documents. Exclusively articles, reviews and conference papers are considered.

Non-citable Documents (Available in the graphics)

Non-citable documents ratio for the period being considered.

Citations

Number of citations by the documents published during the source year, --i.e. citations in years X, X+1, X+2, X+3... to documents published during year X. When referred to the period 1996-2014, all published documents during this period are considered.

Citations per Document

Average citations per document published during the source year, --i.e. citations in years X, X+1, X+2, X+3... to documents published during year X. When referred to the period 1996-2014, all published documents during this period are considered.

Self Citations

Country self-citations. Number of self-citations of all dates received by the documents published during the source year, --i.e. self-citations in years X, X+1, X+2, X+3... to documents published during year X. When referred to the period 1996-2014, all published documents during this period are considered.

Self Citations per Document

Average country's self-citations (of all times) per document published during the source year, --i.e. self-citations in years X, X+1, X+2, X+3... to documents published during year X.

Cited Documents

Number of documents cited at least once.

Uncited Documents

Number of uncited documents, i.e. documents that have never been cited.

H index

The h index is a country's number of articles (h) that have received at least h citations. It quantifies both country scientific productivity and scientific impact and it is also applicable to scientists, journals, etc. (see H-index wikipedia definition)

% International Collaboration

Document ratio whose affiliation includes more than one country address.

% Region

Country relative contribution to regional publication output.

% World

Country relative contribution to world publication output.

Embedding

In addition to available data at SCImago Journal & Country Rank, you can also embed significative journal metrics into your web as a clickable image widget. The embedding includes 2008-2015 trends for the following values:

- SJR (SCImago Journal Rank)
- Citations per paper: Average citations per paper in a 2 year period.
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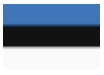
	Country	Documents	Citable documents	Citations	Self-Citations	Citations per Document	H index
1	United States	9360233	8456050	202750565	94596521	21.66	1783
2	China	4076414	4017123	24175067	13297607	5.93	563
3	United Kingdom	2624530	2272675	50790508	11763338	19.35	1099
4	Germany	2365108	2207765	40951616	10294248	17.31	961
5	Japan	2212636	2133326	30436114	8352578	13.76	797
6	France	1684479	1582197	28329815	6194966	16.82	878
7	**Canada**	**1339471**	**1227622**	**25677205**	**4699514**	**19.17**	**862**
8	Italy	1318466	1217804	20893655	4825002	15.85	766
9	India	1140717	1072927	8458373	2906102	7.41	426
10	Spain	1045796	966710	14811902	3510196	14.16	648
11	**Australia**	**995114**	**894315**	**16321650**	**3464749**	**16.40**	**709**
12	South Korea	824839	801077	8482515	1801111	10.28	476
13	Russian Federation	770491	755186	4907109	1474887	6.37	421

14		**Netherlands**	**746289**	**682627**	**16594528**	**2639487**	**22.24**	**752**
15		Brazil	669280	639527	5998898	2007696	8.96	412
16		**Switzerland**	**541846**	**501917**	**12592003**	**1652258**	**23.24**	**744**
17		Taiwan	532534	516171	5622744	1208385	10.56	363
18		**Sweden**	**503889**	**471036**	**10832336**	**1631188**	**21.50**	**666**
19		Poland	475693	460979	4083631	1044070	8.58	401
20		Turkey	434806	407064	3509424	854126	8.07	296
21		Belgium	407993	378807	7801077	1076566	19.12	593
22		Iran	333474	323299	1954324	729365	5.86	199
23		Israel	295747	274748	5826878	775709	19.70	536
24		Austria	295668	273467	5052810	663061	17.09	487
25		**Denmark**	**290994**	**269364**	**6405076**	**891841**	**22.01**	**558**
26		**Finland**	**257159**	**242853**	**4940153**	**749075**	**19.21**	**479**
27		Greece	246202	226914	3186313	504455	12.94	354

28		Czech Republic	237910	230048	2204922	507502	9.27	322
29		Mexico	232828	221611	2305554	469296	9.90	316
30		**Norway**	**229276**	**209259**	**3951661**	**606499**	**17.24**	**439**
31		Hong Kong	219177	206011	3494244	445101	15.94	392
32		**Singapore**	**215553**	**202089**	**3135524**	**389066**	**14.55**	**392**
33		Portugal	214838	201562	2544577	483861	11.84	334
34		South Africa	188104	172424	2125927	454537	11.30	320
35		Malaysia	181251	175146	888277	239643	4.90	190
36		**New Zealand**	**180340**	**162720**	**2940051**	**436745**	**16.30**	**387**
37		Argentina	159172	150927	1965624	405797	12.35	300
38		Ireland	150552	135523	2382077	269113	15.82	364
39		Hungary	147901	140910	1914820	298090	12.95	329
40		Ukraine	145332	142812	732429	198882	5.04	188
41		Romania	141731	138041	752219	181584	5.31	187

42		Egypt	137350	133147	1009954	198941	7.35	184
43		Thailand	123410	117565	1182686	190912	9.58	236
44		Saudi Arabia	111117	106187	748069	122715	6.73	195
45		Chile	101841	97250	1203308	226651	11.82	257
46		Pakistan	94285	90034	546210	146901	5.79	166
47		Slovakia	80765	78484	653526	129689	8.09	195
48		Croatia	79154	76097	548687	110824	6.93	194
49		Slovenia	71408	68494	725498	131629	10.16	204
50		Colombia	60402	57407	468135	69810	7.75	186
51		Bulgaria	59384	57590	523844	80800	8.82	184
52		Nigeria	59372	56630	334059	72718	5.63	131
53		Tunisia	58769	55904	342429	73636	5.83	123
54		Serbia	53116	50436	258732	61742	4.87	118
55		Algeria	42456	41544	215922	43297	5.09	106

56		Morocco	40737	38371	279731	51031	6.87	129
57		Indonesia	39719	37729	282788	33087	7.12	155
58		Lithuania	36136	35205	271666	59564	7.52	144
59		Venezuela	33780	32445	321006	40277	9.50	166
60		Cuba	31690	30382	202503	38512	6.39	127
61		United Arab Emirates	31366	29259	210873	21957	6.72	130
62		Belarus	30944	30439	202088	36363	6.53	133
63		Bangladesh	30612	29157	227447	42157	7.43	134
64		Viet Nam	29238	27989	253661	37049	8.68	142
65		Estonia	28660	27323	381206	64171	13.30	185
66		Jordan	28234	27369	201400	24913	7.13	112
67		Kenya	24458	22347	379560	57594	15.52	179
68		Lebanon	20815	19040	186558	18136	8.96	138
69		Philippines	20326	18658	265737	27209	13.07	163

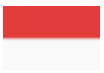
70		Kuwait	18468	17687	157888	18112	8.55	108
71		Cyprus	17072	15552	172117	20409	10.08	127
72		Latvia	16350	15851	119627	17472	7.32	112
73		Iceland	15625	14353	357678	32840	22.89	218
74		Peru	14434	13201	192443	20509	13.33	154
75		Puerto Rico	13841	13293	248888	15917	17.98	166
76		Uruguay	13702	12971	186793	25028	13.63	132
77		Qatar	13438	12524	71382	8900	5.31	86
78		Ethiopia	13363	12625	118656	24840	8.88	101
79		Armenia	12852	12496	130584	22528	10.16	135
80		Oman	12846	11919	87333	10379	6.80	91
81		**Luxembourg**	**12562**	**11567**	**120570**	**12410**	**9.60**	**114**
82		Sri Lanka	12557	11532	121696	11140	9.69	120
83		Kazakhstan	12124	11809	39700	6662	3.27	68

84		Tanzania	11964	11140	170144	25866	14.22	122
85		Iraq	11605	11042	39145	5022	3.37	59
86		Ghana	11543	10578	111205	13874	9.63	105
87		Uganda	11528	10599	171367	26995	14.87	128
88		Georgia	11196	10305	105036	13619	9.38	114
89		Cameroon	11128	10513	108649	21111	9.76	94
90		Azerbaijan	9848	9620	40070	7735	4.07	64
91		Uzbekistan	9259	8997	46900	8545	5.07	68
92		Costa Rica	9177	8612	148475	14940	16.18	137
93		Nepal	9133	8196	85174	10354	9.33	94
94		Macedonia	8522	8167	54409	6198	6.38	81
95		Ecuador	7942	7440	96119	11416	12.10	111
96		Zimbabwe	7243	6691	94533	9757	13.05	99
97		Senegal	7220	6752	75373	9377	10.44	95

98		Bosnia and Herzegovina	7054	6752	30300	3892	4.30	61
99		Sudan	6099	5792	50784	5797	8.33	70
100		Moldova	5948	5828	46522	8218	7.82	80
101		Syrian Arab Republic	5744	5459	53601	5900	9.33	81
102		Macao	5157	4903	25298	3144	4.91	57
103		Panama	5129	4830	137585	13042	26.82	142
104		Botswana	5107	4545	52195	5234	10.22	79
105		Trinidad and Tobago	5037	4561	44146	3357	8.76	76
106		Malawi	4952	4520	77829	9975	15.72	104
107		Côte d'Ivoire	4842	4621	52446	5510	10.83	89
108		Burkina Faso	4814	4606	57772	8671	12.00	82
109		Jamaica	4750	4220	48226	4957	10.15	75
110		Bahrain	4657	4225	24769	2346	5.32	55
111		Palestine	4506	4224	30338	3884	6.73	60

112		Malta	4500	3980	40668	3167	9.04	83
113		Libya	4160	4020	18971	1158	4.56	51
114		Zambia	3992	3623	56481	6207	14.15	92
115		Benin	3851	3681	35470	6223	9.21	65
116		Bolivia	3569	3387	61076	4927	17.11	88
117		Mongolia	3319	3164	33119	3522	9.98	72
118		Congo	3304	3069	34559	3348	10.46	72
119		Madagascar	3207	3059	39217	5950	12.23	74
120		Albania	3172	3028	14759	1396	4.65	48
121		Yemen	2776	2698	18951	2154	6.83	50
122		Cambodia	2558	2292	34654	3886	13.55	72
123		Mali	2490	2353	36254	3647	14.56	75
124		Brunei Darussalam	2440	2136	16224	1601	6.65	52
125		Fiji	2400	2188	22836	2107	9.52	56

126		North Korea	2384	2329	38622	235	16.20	80
127		Mozambique	2382	2193	37433	3285	15.71	73
128		Namibia	2303	2125	28985	2673	12.59	72
129		Guatemala	2281	2085	29034	1873	12.73	69
130		Papua New Guinea	2258	2133	31119	3229	13.78	71
131		Montenegro	2232	2153	7346	1486	3.29	32
132		Mauritius	2206	2035	17629	1534	7.99	54
133		New Caledonia	2122	2041	34753	4479	16.38	73
134		Gabon	2048	1936	34704	3737	16.95	80
135		Gambia	2004	1859	54925	4683	27.41	99
136		Laos	1802	1670	20028	2677	11.11	59
137		Rwanda	1759	1554	15356	1456	8.73	54
138		Barbados	1690	1416	20879	1171	12.35	64
139		Niger	1623	1553	19835	1782	12.22	59

140		Monaco	1586	1449	29705	3225	18.73	76
141		Myanmar	1543	1458	13764	1034	8.92	51
142		Kyrgyzstan	1486	1402	9918	1056	6.67	45
143		Togo	1470	1367	8850	841	6.02	39
144		Paraguay	1454	1373	17717	1029	12.19	60
145		Guadeloupe	1435	1345	17075	1307	11.90	52
146		Nicaragua	1301	1233	18269	1293	14.04	62
147		French Polynesia	1272	1207	19523	2077	15.35	58
148		Liechtenstein	1272	1172	14339	1166	11.27	55
149		Tajikistan	1244	1209	4728	714	3.80	29
150		El Salvador	1149	1061	9994	519	8.70	44
151		Dominican Republic	1101	1029	12965	657	11.78	51
152		Swaziland	1091	988	9618	450	8.82	43
153		Honduras	995	950	13157	619	13.22	51

154		Greenland	977	941	14484	2024	14.82	48
155		Grenada	965	824	6286	300	6.51	33
156		French Guiana	956	898	15573	1068	16.29	56
157		Afghanistan	791	674	5800	534	7.33	36
158		Guam	788	727	12222	541	15.51	55
159		Haïti	765	683	12231	992	15.99	49
160		Angola	715	680	5422	411	7.58	35
161		Martinique	653	598	10737	227	16.44	39
162		Bermuda	633	590	21884	1579	34.57	73
163		Guinea	597	552	8320	346	13.94	46
164		Sierra Leone	590	529	5551	462	9.41	31
165		Reunion	581	544	6605	143	11.37	38
166		Bhutan	551	499	3249	371	5.90	27
167		Central African Republic	538	500	6940	367	12.90	41

168		Guyana	530	485	4898	169	9.24	32
169		Democratic Republic Congo	517	481	7641	200	14.78	43
170		Faroe Islands	510	472	10105	771	19.81	48
171		Eritrea	488	468	5260	421	10.78	35
172		Seychelles	482	453	8579	657	17.80	44
173		Mauritania	482	456	4762	300	9.88	32
174		Lesotho	459	425	3524	180	7.68	28
175		Guinea-Bissau	458	421	9357	1791	20.43	50
176		Netherlands Antilles	435	397	7662	214	17.61	44
177		Burundi	421	392	3761	191	8.93	32
178		Bahamas	399	365	4535	366	11.37	36
179		Chad	382	363	5122	382	13.41	33
180		Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	358	341	4628	718	12.93	34
181		Saint Kitts and Nevis	350	240	1866	78	5.33	21

182		Belize	330	299	4734	207	14.35	38
183		Solomon Islands	324	296	4125	301	12.73	33
184		Vanuatu	317	295	3142	350	9.91	27
185		Turkmenistan	296	286	2291	297	7.74	20
186		Suriname	293	276	2921	201	9.97	30
187		Dominica	266	234	2007	145	7.55	23
188		Liberia	263	216	1934	136	7.35	21
189		Samoa	249	231	2734	151	10.98	27
190		Cayman Islands	231	210	1857	68	8.04	23
191		Virgin Islands (U.S.)	215	204	3173	72	14.76	31
192		Maldives	206	194	1833	99	8.90	21
193		Cape Verde	199	194	1501	128	7.54	17
194		San Marino	191	181	2365	63	12.38	23
195		Djibouti	190	178	1206	94	6.35	18

196		Federated States of Micronesia	188	175	2144	138	11.40	24
197		Andorra	172	151	1786	59	10.38	21
198		American Samoa	162	150	2127	97	13.13	22
199		Equatorial Guinea	153	147	1587	168	10.37	20
200		Palau	149	143	2238	134	15.02	26
201		Timor-Leste	125	102	628	48	5.02	13
202		Virgin Islands (British)	121	111	2047	52	16.92	20
203		Somalia	115	97	685	33	5.96	15
204		Antigua and Barbuda	114	103	550	22	4.82	13
205		Tonga	108	105	1408	62	13.04	21
206		Gibraltar	106	94	1451	137	13.69	19
207		Saint Lucia	99	85	1774	10	17.92	17
208		Comoros	96	89	839	52	8.74	13
209		Montserrat	95	93	2282	236	24.02	27

210		Aruba	93	74	621	7	6.68	12
211		Marshall Islands	84	77	827	30	9.85	16
212		Mayotte	74	72	416	20	5.62	10
213		Northern Mariana Islands	68	66	680	37	10.00	14
214		Cook Islands	64	61	658	56	10.28	14
215		Sao Tome and Principe	47	45	695	60	14.79	15
216		Turks and Caicos Islands	45	45	475	19	10.56	13
217		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	40	38	518	3	12.95	11
218		Anguilla	36	33	201	7	5.58	7
219		Kiribati	33	28	184	2	5.58	8
220		United States Minor Outlying Islands	30	29	710	0	23.67	11
221		Tuvalu	25	24	284	4	11.36	8
222		Vatican City State	25	16	121	5	4.84	6
223		Nauru	22	21	118	4	5.36	6

224		Norfolk Island	20	20	114	0	5.70	7
225		Svalbard and Jan Mayen	20	18	283	3	14.15	8
226		British Indian Ocean Territory	19	16	267	0	14.05	7
227		Niue	16	13	25	0	1.56	2
228		Wallis and Futuna	15	13	60	4	4.00	4
229		Saint Helena	15	15	69	0	4.60	5
230		Cocos (Keeling) Islands	14	14	162	0	11.57	4
231		Western Sahara	11	9	22	0	2.00	3
232		Christmas Island	7	7	38	0	5.43	4
233		South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands	7	5	42	0	6.00	2
234		Bouvet Island	6	4	29	0	4.83	2
235		Saint Pierre and Miquelon	5	4	6	0	1.20	1
236		French Southern Territories	5	5	97	0	19.40	5
237		Pitcairn	3	1	4	0	1.33	1

238		Tokelau	2	1	43	0	21.50	1
239		Heard Island and McDonald Islands	1	1	3	0	3.00	1

This parameter is probably the ultimate parameter for publications in most of the fields of knowledge in the last twenty years, it is qualitative as well as quantitative, and it is a cultural parameter par excellence. But it is focused on academic achievements, and therefore he has to be complemented by the other parameters in our composite Cultural and Media parameter in order to give us an adequate indication on the cultural level of each country. And even so, it is not comprehensive as it lacks many facets of culture as will be explained in the analysis of the parameters that were not included in the composite parameter for various reasons.

The SCImago Journal & Country Rank ranks the United States as the no. 1 country ahead by far from all the other countries, more than twice China (no. 2) the most populated country in the world, and far more than the combined published documents number of United Kingdom – 3, Germany – 4, Japan – 5 and France – 6, all of them academic and scientific superpowers. Canada is the first most ethical country and it ranks 7, while the quite corrupt and very cultural Italy ranks 8, corrupt India ranks 9, ethical Spain ranks 10. Australia is the second most ethical country and it ranks here 11, as it is not surprising that the two most ethical countries which are also the most populous in this category are in top rankings as the ranks are according to the total number of documents and not per capita. Quite ethical South Korea ranks 12, very corrupt Russia ranks 13, not surprising for a scientific superpower, the very populous Brazil ranks 15, ethical Taiwan ranks 17 and very corrupt Iran ranks 22. Most of the other most ethical countries have high ranking – Netherlands – 14, Switzerland – 16, Sweden – 18, Denmark – 25, Finland – 26, Norway – 30, Singapore – 32, New Zealand – 36. Only the very small and most ethical Luxembourg ranks 81 as quantity matters after all, but all the other ten most ethical countries are in top rankings. Most of the other categories of ethical countries rank high – I have mentioned US, UK, Germany, Japan, France, Spain, etc., but to this list we add – Poland – 19, Belgium – 21, Israel – 23, Austria – 24, Czech Republic, Hong Kong, Portugal, Malaysia, Ireland, Hungary, Chile, Slovakia and Slovenia ranking in no. 49.

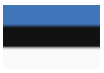
We find countries in the different categories of corruption in top positions, but far less than the ethical countries, which are the overwhelming majority – I have mentioned China, Russia, Brazil, Italy, India, Iran, etc., but to this list we add – Turkey – 20, Greece – 27, Mexico – 29, South Africa – 34, Argentina – 37, Ukraine – 40, Romania, Egypt, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, the very corrupt Pakistan which is also very advanced in Sciences is in no. 46, Croatia, Colombia, Bulgaria, and the very corrupt and most corrupt Nigeria, Venezuela, Bangladesh… Other rankings worth mentioning are: Cuba – 60, United Arab Emirates – 61, Belarus – 62, Vietnam – 64, Kenya – 67, Philippines – 69, Iceland – 73, Peru – 74, Uruguay – 76, Qatar – 77. In this parameter ethics matters mainly in the extremes, and ethical countries which are small or without major scientific achievements rank low like Georgia, Costa Rica, Botswana, Mauritius and Barbados (138), while corrupt countries allocate very high resources to science and warfare, as North Korea (126, low but still far from the last 239), Iraq – 85, Sudan – 99, Syria – 101, Libya – 113, Congo – 118, etc. Finally, in the last ranks one can find the very small countries and dependencies, as Pitcairn, Tokelau, and very and most corrupt countries such as Somalia, Turkmenistan, Chad, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Angola, Haiti, Afghanistan.

The first 50 countries (out of 214) in the Scimago Journal & Country Rank – Arts and Humanities - 1996-2015 (columns from left to right – rank, country, documents, citable documents, citations, self-citations, citations per document, H index)

1		United States	379840	350199	10779998	5471158	28.38	930
2		United Kingdom	134514	123469	2637973	703798	19.61	476
3		Germany	54057	51219	1296037	285702	23.98	400
4		France	52716	50191	833297	157312	15.81	334
5		**Canada**	**52544**	**49191**	**1175320**	**195305**	**22.37**	**363**
6		**Australia**	**39014**	**36675**	**648028**	**130775**	**16.61**	**269**
7		Spain	33246	31868	328736	67496	9.89	200
8		Italy	31560	29847	549849	111712	17.42	261
9		**Netherlands**	**29878**	**28147**	**729287**	**119034**	**24.41**	**299**
10		China	20591	19902	221077	80215	10.74	190
11		Japan	16037	15213	512886	99070	31.98	295
12		Belgium	15462	14705	218105	31814	14.11	171
13		Israel	13933	13357	272637	36833	19.57	203

14		**Sweden**	**13329**	**12684**	**338947**	**47143**	**25.43**	**222**
15		**Switzerland**	**12748**	**11957**	**394118**	**43440**	**30.92**	**273**
16		South Africa	11604	11080	87859	21856	7.57	122
17		Brazil	10267	9740	100738	19347	9.81	134
18		**Denmark**	**8446**	**7979**	**183949**	**23354**	**21.78**	**181**
19		Russian Federation	8111	7976	95904	13014	11.82	121
20		**Norway**	**7938**	**7559**	**138720**	**22811**	**17.48**	**151**
21		**New Zealand**	**7800**	**7217**	**132597**	**16917**	**17.00**	**141**
22		**Finland**	**7648**	**7330**	**172088**	**23875**	**22.50**	**165**
23		India	7355	6775	62862	12772	8.55	102
24		Poland	6948	6740	50806	7121	7.31	95
25		South Korea	6884	6549	105985	13070	15.40	140
26		Turkey	6672	6426	49272	7580	7.38	89
27		Austria	6668	6278	148830	13481	22.32	171

28		Taiwan	6151	5925	83719	13689	13.61	119
29		Ireland	5774	5324	73825	7160	12.79	112
30		Croatia	5704	5613	19603	6292	3.44	42
31		Hong Kong	5693	5411	88124	11259	15.48	113
32		Czech Republic	5613	5363	29374	5775	5.23	72
33		Romania	5051	4985	7783	2074	1.54	38
34		Greece	4635	4443	65823	6564	14.20	94
35		Hungary	4589	4444	41440	4598	9.03	91
36		Chile	4511	4239	26267	3905	5.82	73
37		Malaysia	4398	4307	10477	2520	2.38	38
38		Argentina	4367	4192	45654	6003	10.45	97
39		Portugal	4241	4052	50123	5187	11.82	96
40		Mexico	4059	3868	57895	5353	14.26	98
41		**Singapore**	**3600**	**3349**	**63443**	**5816**	**17.62**	105

42		Iran	3138	3051	10508	2631	3.35	40
43		Slovenia	2813	2740	10048	2162	3.57	40
44		Slovakia	2499	2424	7939	1818	3.18	38
45		Nigeria	1955	1921	5266	815	2.69	32
46		Colombia	1952	1848	14522	905	7.44	60
47		Estonia	1673	1623	10832	2053	6.47	44
48		Lithuania	1603	1572	3677	806	2.29	25
49		Thailand	1164	1116	14658	1373	12.59	57
50		Egypt	1017	988	6752	715	6.64	37

The first 50 countries (out of 229) in the Scimago Journal & Country Rank – Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology - 1996-2015 (columns from left to right – rank, country, documents, citable documents, citations, self-citations, citations per document, H index)

1		United States	1443153	1381406	52254219	24932737	36.21	1077
2		China	407905	400486	4390399	1944144	10.76	326
3		Japan	374719	366810	9238882	2316488	24.66	523
4		United Kingdom	345063	328101	11912568	2387671	34.52	666

5		Germany	335876	324529	10487941	2348907	31.23	601
6		France	241156	232562	7090022	1347545	29.40	519
7		Italy	195269	185567	4958336	1025747	25.39	451
8		**Canada**	**192523**	**185982**	**5862267**	**1032836**	**30.45**	**496**
9		India	142441	138475	1595484	540518	11.20	234
10		Spain	138852	133978	3367315	700610	24.25	374
11		**Australia**	**121925**	**117019**	**3335771**	**602061**	**27.36**	**409**
12		**Netherlands**	**112802**	**108210**	**3822370**	**561577**	**33.89**	**438**
13		South Korea	110658	108268	1856132	366112	16.77	284
14		**Switzerland**	**85356**	**82379**	**3158127**	**359483**	**37.00**	**453**
15		**Sweden**	**83697**	**81378**	**2726405**	**372611**	**32.57**	**390**
16		Brazil	76936	75119	1075915	335553	13.98	209
17		Russian Federation	73093	72067	732620	172172	10.02	225
18		Belgium	61446	59062	1879972	239780	30.60	351

19		Poland	56363	55191	802051	167965	14.23	214
20		Taiwan	53632	52666	971355	176450	18.11	215
21		**Denmark**	**51504**	**49913**	**1641604**	**220934**	**31.87**	**335**
22		Israel	44008	42418	1440205	177346	32.73	328
23		Austria	42722	41105	1230275	152845	28.80	304
24		Turkey	37962	36331	488100	95848	12.86	175
25		**Finland**	**35145**	**34238**	**1121132**	**148332**	**31.90**	**291**
26		Iran	31251	30577	274038	96899	8.77	125
27		Czech Republic	30190	29350	531554	102400	17.61	194
28		Greece	27797	26614	582917	82036	20.97	209
29		**Norway**	**26815**	**25920**	**765457**	**98089**	**28.55**	**255**
30		Portugal	26129	25432	542317	93566	20.76	199
31		Argentina	25725	25258	438258	84977	17.04	170
32		Mexico	25642	25014	420617	75647	16.40	174

33		Hungary	24003	23319	496706	72284	20.69	210
34		**Singapore**	**23842**	**23167**	**662754**	**72741**	**27.80**	**238**
35		**New Zealand**	**21532**	**20774**	**557657**	**70052**	**25.90**	**226**
36		Ireland	19517	18778	556461	60110	28.51	230
37		Hong Kong	19043	18485	495473	58805	26.02	206
38		South Africa	18946	18297	327073	59190	17.26	162
39		Egypt	16588	16316	159196	26668	9.60	106
40		Thailand	15335	14912	212751	33161	13.87	126
41		Malaysia	13835	13531	118165	25834	8.54	100
42		Saudi Arabia	12498	12200	123026	14925	9.84	113
43		Slovakia	11204	11009	169799	28454	15.16	127
44		Chile	10871	10642	200364	32293	18.43	137
45		Ukraine	10473	10345	87429	15863	8.35	102
46		Romania	9650	9434	87580	14703	9.08	99

47		Pakistan	8527	8312	83226	17497	9.76	96
48		Bulgaria	7853	7729	93606	12935	11.92	102
49		Slovenia	7798	7581	143307	25258	18.38	120
50		Croatia	7491	7246	105530	16306	14.09	114

The first 50 countries (out of 208) in the Scimago Journal & Country Rank – Business, Management and Accounting - 1996-2015 (columns from left to right – rank, country, documents, citable documents, citations, self-citations, citations per document, H index)

1		United States	203383	188916	3609052	1495875	17.75	485
2		United Kingdom	63678	59627	914765	253740	14.37	237
3		China	47246	46641	142786	51006	3.02	110
4		Germany	31533	30026	229068	47952	7.26	152
5		**Australia**	**28709**	**27570**	**325647**	**68785**	**11.34**	**160**
6		**Canada**	**24529**	**23271**	**410995**	**54042**	**16.76**	**204**
7		India	18736	18383	71279	20261	3.80	84
8		France	17396	16578	175615	24018	10.10	147

9		**Netherlands**	**15799**	**15168**	**287397**	**43977**	**18.19**	**182**
10		Spain	15486	15006	149460	32604	9.65	121
11		Taiwan	13597	13365	133215	30365	9.80	116
12		Italy	12783	12326	129186	27071	10.11	114
13		Hong Kong	10372	10101	197886	22077	19.08	157
14		Japan	9623	9446	59738	11168	6.21	81
15		**Sweden**	**8802**	**8518**	**125483**	**19959**	**14.26**	**127**
16		South Korea	8789	8605	108291	12006	12.32	117
17		Malaysia	7640	7559	25419	7841	3.33	58
18		Brazil	7115	7000	28056	6881	3.94	59
19		**Switzerland**	**7081**	**6705**	**86278**	**7544**	**12.18**	**111**
20		**Finland**	**6990**	**6793**	**82478**	**13824**	**11.80**	**102**
21		**New Zealand**	**6193**	**5927**	**77873**	**7974**	**12.57**	**94**
22		Belgium	5946	5640	78813	8134	13.25	105

23		**Singapore**	**5847**	**5653**	**99787**	**7044**	**17.07**	**117**
24		**Denmark**	**5241**	**4992**	**74160**	**7717**	**14.15**	**106**
25		Turkey	5064	4922	50443	7371	9.96	83
26		**Norway**	**4821**	**4682**	**61236**	**7766**	**12.70**	99
27		Romania	4559	4537	3243	1124	0.71	19
28		Israel	4398	4272	68314	8102	15.53	101
29		Austria	4293	4118	44494	4455	10.36	87
30		Greece	4287	4162	39518	5179	9.22	76
31		Portugal	4169	4032	31346	4480	7.52	67
32		Poland	4006	3936	14305	3605	3.57	40
33		South Africa	3969	3882	17702	3208	4.46	51
34		Russian Federation	3869	3824	6292	932	1.63	31
35		Iran	3183	3144	13474	3653	4.23	39
36		Ireland	2967	2837	31682	3022	10.68	68

37		Czech Republic	2542	2518	5261	2196	2.07	27
38		Thailand	2378	2323	15961	1597	6.71	48
39		Mexico	2040	1968	11087	1308	5.43	42
40		Slovenia	1929	1883	11387	1877	5.90	42
41		Lithuania	1779	1742	9376	5243	5.27	36
42		United Arab Emirates	1735	1686	10117	951	5.83	40
43		Croatia	1562	1527	3468	952	2.22	23
44		Indonesia	1510	1491	3661	353	2.42	29
45		Saudi Arabia	1413	1373	10103	731	7.15	43
46		Pakistan	1341	1313	2840	457	2.12	22
47		Egypt	1305	1285	7205	814	5.52	36
48		Colombia	1297	1247	3308	626	2.55	26
49		Chile	1276	1247	8976	1185	7.03	41
50		Nigeria	1270	1256	3442	560	2.71	24

The first 50 countries (out of 207) in the Scimago Journal & Country Rank – Chemistry - 1996-2015 (columns from left to right – rank, country, documents, citable documents, citations, self-citations, citations per document, H index)

1		United States	583725	570353	16727752	6111940	28.66	767
2		China	540481	536816	6495807	3686042	12.02	377
3		Japan	272212	269124	5202322	1571918	19.11	397
4		Germany	244016	240138	5362430	1440743	21.98	453
5		India	176897	175185	2048623	778963	11.58	253
6		France	162505	160450	3483862	818156	21.44	369
7		United Kingdom	159253	156047	3888043	787525	24.41	417
8		Russian Federation	135602	133808	858836	294941	6.33	183
9		Spain	117610	116381	2458417	642536	20.90	299
10		South Korea	108133	106681	1716525	396080	15.87	280
11		Italy	103564	102156	2151959	507283	20.78	307
12		**Canada**	**88519**	**87112**	**2108248**	**392498**	**23.82**	**331**
13		Poland	66342	65586	785793	226382	11.84	187

14		**Australia**	**55497**	**54620**	**1151871**	**224198**	**20.76**	**260**
15		Taiwan	53583	53148	901705	188959	16.83	190
16		Brazil	53514	52917	698753	226747	13.06	175
17		Iran	48397	47858	486161	222139	10.05	133
18		**Switzerland**	**47774**	**46825**	**1335522**	**206663**	**27.95**	**301**
19		**Netherlands**	**46298**	**45535**	**1353141**	**194498**	**29.23**	**301**
20		**Sweden**	**37510**	**37001**	**940365**	**153648**	**25.07**	**247**
21		Turkey	34872	34484	439993	130765	12.62	157
22		Belgium	34672	34147	748001	122533	21.57	208
23		Czech Republic	28584	28251	405822	108524	14.20	157
24		Portugal	24392	24099	420415	101447	17.24	150
25		Egypt	23854	23652	232374	64476	9.74	108
26		**Singapore**	**22650**	**22387**	**566708**	**81078**	**25.02**	**211**
27		Austria	22304	22001	459470	72029	20.60	183

28		Romania	21493	21373	150696	48044	7.01	97
29		Mexico	20638	20395	258954	53993	12.55	131
30		Ukraine	20626	20306	154674	39739	7.50	108
31		Israel	20130	19783	514100	79312	25.54	212
32		**Denmark**	**20109**	**19824**	**528933**	**77358**	**26.30**	**214**
33		Hungary	18790	18485	282058	56573	15.01	136
34		Hong Kong	18557	18375	469574	62717	25.30	198
35		Greece	18203	17971	367600	66830	20.19	163
36		**Finland**	**17907**	**17687**	**341546**	**58440**	**19.07**	**163**
37		Malaysia	17602	17437	159468	42285	9.06	113
38		Argentina	17353	17205	235404	52885	13.57	113
39		Saudi Arabia	15460	15295	127017	24805	8.22	96
40		South Africa	12717	12572	161037	32557	12.66	117
41		Thailand	11433	11299	153204	27082	13.40	104

42		**Norway**	**11390**	**11228**	**236555**	**36706**	**20.77**	**152**
43		Pakistan	10936	10803	74491	22521	6.81	79
44		Ireland	10710	10552	239265	34565	22.34	156
45		Slovakia	9397	9307	109157	23769	11.62	97
46		**New Zealand**	**8956**	**8829**	**174265**	**23515**	**19.46**	**137**
47		Bulgaria	8732	8654	114072	21082	13.06	104
48		Chile	8183	8092	94919	22848	11.60	88
49		Slovenia	7991	7921	122257	25299	15.30	105
50		Croatia	7147	6964	71851	17041	10.05	79

The first 50 countries (out of 214) in the Scimago Journal & Country Rank – Computer Science - 1996-2015 (columns from left to right – rank, country, documents, citable documents, citations, self-citations, citations per document, H index)

1		United States	818182	799714	9712426	3514007	11.87	711
2		China	671752	666227	1976070	1228055	2.94	243
3		Germany	220738	215735	1556988	391541	7.05	294

4		Japan	208873	205629	896087	283615	4.29	204
5		United Kingdom	203389	197060	1887532	407227	9.28	331
6		France	170579	167206	1229505	317878	7.21	274
7		**Canada**	**136386**	**133093**	**1261968**	**213844**	**9.25**	**290**
8		Italy	128383	124741	945288	247462	7.36	232
9		India	122005	120389	457742	126373	3.75	162
10		South Korea	115325	113487	585356	111287	5.08	180
11		Spain	108400	105837	678155	182916	6.26	197
12		Taiwan	100694	99100	665439	171070	6.61	185
13		**Australia**	**90550**	**88088**	**684064**	**121373**	**7.55**	**219**
14		**Netherlands**	**63163**	**61285**	**605155**	**104555**	**9.58**	**226**
15		Brazil	49296	48360	212132	55315	4.30	130
16		**Singapore**	**45599**	**44637**	**409891**	**53455**	**8.99**	**179**
17		Russian Federation	45469	45166	114157	41052	2.51	95

18		Poland	44365	43601	196362	69924	4.43	113
19		**Switzerland**	**43715**	**42471**	**502764**	**61431**	**11.50**	**215**
20		Hong Kong	43283	42286	485322	56720	11.21	199
21		**Sweden**	**39767**	**38961**	**366139**	**53453**	**9.21**	**173**
22		Iran	37542	37063	158173	49338	4.21	95
23		Greece	36537	35399	242809	44013	6.65	139
24		Belgium	35984	35175	354601	53038	9.85	182
25		Austria	33447	32422	242598	41036	7.25	147
26		Israel	33240	32624	417509	57632	12.56	215
27		**Finland**	**32749**	**32169**	**241519**	**40442**	**7.37**	**153**
28		Portugal	30920	29833	151427	31177	4.90	114
29		Turkey	30459	29932	213387	41940	7.01	128
30		Malaysia	29758	29487	77707	22358	2.61	75
31		Czech Republic	23795	23380	93381	28356	3.92	89

32		**Denmark**	**21992**	**21321**	**192951**	**27366**	**8.77**	**147**
33		Mexico	21454	21148	93647	22423	4.37	98
34		Romania	18761	18512	54766	16752	2.92	68
35		**Norway**	**18376**	**17849**	**130104**	**21006**	**7.08**	**117**
36		Ireland	18362	17912	125684	14631	6.84	115
37		**New Zealand**	**14207**	**13853**	**102099**	**13792**	**7.19**	**117**
38		Ukraine	14041	13902	20281	8329	1.44	45
39		Thailand	13981	13826	43396	6863	3.10	63
40		Hungary	13180	12876	78329	15232	5.94	102
41		Saudi Arabia	12183	11918	46572	8526	3.82	64
42		Egypt	11150	11017	43910	6936	3.94	68
43		South Africa	10644	10456	50791	7854	4.77	77
44		Tunisia	9787	9666	23571	6161	2.41	49
45		Pakistan	9679	9546	25024	6286	2.59	46

46		Algeria	8168	8091	21501	4635	2.63	50
47		Slovenia	7633	7510	58648	12315	7.68	77
48		Chile	7426	7237	55940	10392	7.53	85
49		Argentina	7212	7092	36633	7305	5.08	63
50		Serbia	6266	6187	17584	5697	2.81	41

The first 50 countries (out of 230) in the Scimago Journal & Country Rank – Earth and Planetary Sciences - 1996-2015 (columns from left to right – rank, country, documents, citable documents, citations, self-citations, citations per document, H index)

1		United States	452205	441399	9688886	5282732	21.43	560
2		China	244161	242022	1514423	1094928	6.20	231
3		United Kingdom	140971	136673	3097076	962803	21.97	378
4		Germany	131999	129058	2673110	835600	20.25	357
5		France	104970	102882	2123805	635931	20.23	322
6		**Canada**	**79884**	**77814**	**1548163**	**377384**	**19.38**	**283**
7		Italy	79803	77991	1375455	499286	17.24	263
8		Russian Federation	76518	75845	514714	165349	6.73	170

9		Japan	75923	74692	1134819	331840	14.95	243
10		**Australia**	**65218**	**63445**	**1268684**	**355011**	**19.45**	**274**
11		Spain	52548	51435	866276	267553	16.49	218
12		India	46378	45115	354099	155076	7.64	132
13		**Netherlands**	**42561**	**41479**	**916594**	**178302**	**21.54**	**253**
14		**Switzerland**	**29679**	**28898**	**709463**	**135637**	**23.90**	**235**
15		Poland	26283	25789	235054	73811	8.94	135
16		Brazil	25184	24707	277749	90092	11.03	143
17		**Sweden**	**22512**	**22054**	**466915**	**88461**	**20.74**	**191**
18		**Norway**	**22194**	**21690**	**384832**	**90955**	**17.34**	**169**
19		South Korea	19439	19086	211665	48085	10.89	133
20		Belgium	17320	16944	316896	60001	18.30	164
21		Mexico	15936	15671	197066	54649	12.37	123
22		South Africa	15829	15373	215186	55711	13.59	131

23		Austria	15713	15325	239707	43246	15.26	145
24		**Denmark**	**15507**	**15191**	**346421**	**60279**	**22.34**	**176**
25		Taiwan	15403	15130	192329	51256	12.49	128
26		**Finland**	**13998**	**13638**	**235008**	**61074**	**16.79**	**143**
27		Chile	13874	13643	286598	59167	20.66	159
28		Argentina	13791	13533	162988	63344	11.82	112
29		Turkey	13711	13357	138104	55793	10.07	110
30		Czech Republic	12588	12378	119379	36478	9.48	98
31		**New Zealand**	**12542**	**12249**	**218698**	**58309**	**17.44**	**130**
32		Iran	12309	12008	63666	27073	5.17	68
33		Greece	11647	11373	172445	44421	14.81	123
34		Portugal	10603	10354	164162	37322	15.48	123
35		Israel	10110	9906	218811	41017	21.64	154
36		Ukraine	8062	7996	57448	11482	7.13	87

37		Hungary	7146	7028	104456	17816	14.62	115
38		Hong Kong	6263	6075	111747	16090	17.84	124
39		Ireland	6107	5940	109108	14196	17.87	109
40		Egypt	5646	5511	35043	9668	6.21	59
41		Romania	5398	5336	29945	7100	5.55	60
42		Malaysia	5268	5155	27049	7101	5.13	63
43		Saudi Arabia	4705	4590	22353	4309	4.75	50
44		Slovakia	4695	4652	31890	8425	6.79	65
45		Croatia	3697	3648	30368	8599	8.21	62
46		**Singapore**	**3347**	**3244**	**35993**	**5361**	**10.75**	**74**
47		Slovenia	3313	3249	29442	5601	8.89	64
48		Nigeria	3254	3207	12430	3346	3.82	41
49		Thailand	2914	2858	28025	5390	9.62	65
50		Bulgaria	2903	2863	30031	5073	10.34	65

The first 50 countries (out of 210) in the Scimago Journal & Country Rank – Economics, Econometrics and Finance - 1996-2015 (columns from left to right – rank, country, documents, citable documents, citations, self-citations, citations per document, H index)

1		United States	146539	139259	2869830	1273949	19.58	430
2		United Kingdom	46838	44470	689879	175073	14.73	224
3		Germany	26696	25604	251135	60031	9.41	137
4		France	20647	19860	168437	30009	8.16	127
5		**Canada**	**19347**	**18531**	**261080**	**38422**	**13.49**	**162**
6		**Australia**	**18761**	**18104**	**184473**	**42718**	**9.83**	**127**
7		China	15464	15011	100809	41690	6.52	99
8		Italy	14612	14127	138335	29966	9.47	117
9		Spain	14483	14076	129880	27534	8.97	111
10		**Netherlands**	**13204**	**12673**	**208423**	**31890**	**15.78**	**148**
11		India	9556	8703	40784	10590	4.27	73
12		Japan	9100	8763	56146	13007	6.17	73
13		Taiwan	7036	6886	55328	11644	7.86	83

14		**Switzerland**	**7027**	**6639**	**97772**	**10031**	**13.91**	**113**
15		Belgium	6397	6118	79852	10007	12.48	101
16		**Sweden**	**6391**	**6191**	**97071**	**13701**	**15.19**	**117**
17		South Korea	5767	5622	51023	5825	8.85	84
18		Hong Kong	5312	5150	96823	9994	18.23	118
19		South Africa	4967	4891	16555	6111	3.33	47
20		Malaysia	4857	4796	12371	4085	2.55	44
21		Brazil	4421	4326	24631	5398	5.57	57
22		**Norway**	**4180**	**4060**	**57336**	**8938**	**13.72**	**89**
23		Turkey	4046	3926	31815	5649	7.86	73
24		Austria	3999	3853	42953	5328	10.74	81
25		**Denmark**	**3976**	**3808**	**57598**	**6148**	**14.49**	**94**
26		Russian Federation	3942	3891	9883	2485	2.51	39
27		Greece	3886	3749	28584	4777	7.36	63

28		Israel	3844	3719	55908	6032	14.54	90
29		**New Zealand**	**3607**	**3491**	**37793**	**3937**	**10.48**	**75**
30		Czech Republic	3597	3550	10745	4705	2.99	32
31		**Singapore**	**3457**	**3327**	**41470**	**3249**	**12.00**	**80**
32		**Finland**	**3440**	**3340**	**39325**	**5410**	**11.43**	**74**
33		Portugal	2852	2776	22230	3257	7.79	55
34		Ireland	2370	2280	25809	3025	10.89	61
35		Ukraine	2181	2172	1485	210	0.68	18
36		Poland	2088	2034	7108	1449	3.40	31
37		Mexico	1928	1845	14095	1669	7.31	53
38		Romania	1877	1861	3576	1509	1.91	20
39		Nigeria	1578	1566	2975	589	1.89	25
40		Chile	1553	1505	13896	1417	8.95	47
41		Iran	1455	1430	5885	1568	4.04	33

42		Thailand	1401	1351	8381	774	5.98	39
43		Slovakia	1379	1372	3257	1243	2.36	23
44		Colombia	1337	1282	5206	658	3.89	34
45		Argentina	1262	1222	8654	874	6.86	43
46		Hungary	1223	1182	7995	1046	6.54	38
47		Lithuania	1167	1123	7869	4610	6.74	40
48		Pakistan	1099	1064	3537	1078	3.22	27
49		Indonesia	1041	1016	6503	972	6.25	35
50		Croatia	951	927	1685	464	1.77	17

The first 50 countries (out of 207) in the Scimago Journal & Country Rank – Energy - 1996-2015 (columns from left to right – rank, country, documents, citable documents, citations, self-citations, citations per document, H index)

1		China	194938	194267	1069596	699883	5.49	186
2		United States	186855	182652	1860185	687972	9.96	297
3		Japan	62355	61873	558964	170278	8.96	179

4		Germany	45695	45037	452518	116591	9.90	179
5		United Kingdom	42570	41427	457524	98384	10.75	183
6		India	33146	32585	279436	84130	8.43	149
7		France	31507	31065	341981	85017	10.85	155
8		**Canada**	**31300**	**30782**	**376005**	**71006**	**12.01**	**182**
9		Russian Federation	31021	30528	86624	28159	2.79	79
10		South Korea	25881	25691	248896	58777	9.62	130
11		Italy	25094	24723	257070	68292	10.24	137
12		Spain	20412	20226	263033	57569	12.89	143
13		**Australia**	**17716**	**17418**	**206942**	**38635**	**11.68**	**148**
14		Brazil	15022	14664	107291	27877	7.14	98
15		Iran	13817	13680	88193	30250	6.38	80
16		Taiwan	13444	13366	159661	31471	11.88	118
17		**Netherlands**	**13151**	**12920**	**169111**	**26063**	**12.86**	**141**

18		**Sweden**	**11321**	**11122**	**161198**	**28661**	**14.24**	**126**
19		Turkey	10378	10263	151870	42151	14.63	122
20		**Norway**	**9743**	**9590**	**73020**	**13945**	**7.49**	**95**
21		**Switzerland**	**9638**	**9501**	**136587**	**22847**	**14.17**	**129**
22		Malaysia	8074	8001	61374	18223	7.60	90
23		Poland	7745	7681	53394	14500	6.89	69
24		Belgium	7318	7177	77533	13502	10.59	94
25		Mexico	7181	7100	48962	10837	6.82	70
26		**Denmark**	**6848**	**6742**	**105124**	**17094**	**15.35**	**122**
27		Greece	5832	5767	85193	13978	14.61	110
28		Portugal	5562	5510	55881	10983	10.05	78
29		Austria	5536	5353	50962	6768	9.21	87
30		Saudi Arabia	5320	5231	37661	4966	7.08	75
31		**Singapore**	**5152**	**5055**	**86229**	**10887**	**16.74**	**110**

32		Egypt	5099	5019	34206	5758	6.71	64
33		**Finland**	**4895**	**4826**	**52653**	**9489**	**10.76**	**80**
34		Ukraine	4863	4710	13121	4160	2.70	38
35		Czech Republic	4561	4517	25348	6946	5.56	57
36		Hong Kong	4276	4233	62593	7258	14.64	94
37		South Africa	3812	3777	24112	4384	6.33	60
38		Thailand	3642	3620	36348	5116	9.98	72
39		Romania	3328	3304	15301	3446	4.60	46
40		Israel	3093	3057	41820	5896	13.52	81
41		Argentina	2953	2926	22101	3846	7.48	56
42		Algeria	2668	2643	16276	3100	6.10	50
43		Ireland	2323	2289	34719	4587	14.95	77
44		**New Zealand**	**2168**	**2133**	**25584**	**3054**	**11.80**	**63**
45		Colombia	2163	2153	11432	1717	5.29	48

46		United Arab Emirates	2146	2105	10915	1204	5.09	42
47		Hungary	2085	2041	18041	3667	8.65	48
48		Nigeria	2029	2007	8913	1728	4.39	41
49		Indonesia	1981	1941	7774	980	3.92	38
50		Pakistan	1788	1769	11487	3075	6.42	43

The first 50 countries (out of 226) in the Scimago Journal & Country Rank – Engineering - 1996-2015 (columns from left to right – rank, country, documents, citable documents, citations, self-citations, citations per document, H index)

1		China	1520514	1513451	5300669	3441224	3.49	334
2		United States	1503616	1471087	15099037	5710411	10.04	708
3		Japan	517393	511476	3153319	1050082	6.09	319
4		Germany	366061	359882	2872260	719190	7.85	357
5		United Kingdom	334595	326430	3251695	715559	9.72	375
6		France	257584	254247	2186642	566652	8.49	301
7		South Korea	242461	239592	1732964	398314	7.15	255
8		India	215550	213073	1202720	388154	5.58	210

9		**Canada**	**210198**	**206390**	**1957416**	**373777**	**9.31**	**307**
10		Italy	200629	197108	1770205	479375	8.82	268
11		Taiwan	175001	173175	1268714	328032	7.25	211
12		Russian Federation	147233	145911	458747	169748	3.12	152
13		Spain	133760	131683	1146188	289887	8.57	230
14		**Australia**	**123682**	**120986**	**1159632**	**230145**	**9.38**	250
15		**Netherlands**	**92653**	**90904**	**1020100**	**166006**	**11.01**	269
16		Iran	82046	81126	428960	149397	5.23	120
17		Poland	81878	81019	387841	131408	4.74	134
18		Brazil	80277	79369	455719	118377	5.68	155
19		**Sweden**	**72082**	**70071**	**720056**	**119395**	**9.99**	**221**
20		**Singapore**	**69646**	**68655**	**800713**	**112241**	**11.50**	**226**
21		**Switzerland**	**68130**	**66823**	**859678**	**125283**	**12.62**	**264**
22		Turkey	62031	61095	487680	119416	7.86	148

23		Hong Kong	60667	59667	729375	99715	12.02	218
24		Belgium	58404	57464	595961	101821	10.20	212
25		Malaysia	53233	52805	181026	57897	3.40	100
26		Greece	43543	42704	385184	72056	8.85	159
27		Ukraine	43131	42523	106064	43632	2.46	73
28		**Finland**	**43057**	**42466**	**330497**	**62083**	**7.68**	**157**
29		Austria	42460	41536	336776	56205	7.93	161
30		Portugal	41150	40324	318496	72609	7.74	140
31		Czech Republic	39213	38848	183486	54021	4.68	114
32		Romania	39102	38891	125607	38310	3.21	89
33		Mexico	36987	36549	198051	44568	5.35	127
34		Israel	35536	35033	413720	63041	11.64	194
35		**Denmark**	**31286**	**30712**	**357431**	**53212**	**11.42**	**188**
36		**Norway**	**28511**	**28029**	**237399**	**39019**	**8.33**	**150**

37		Egypt	27799	27516	144167	28372	5.19	93
38		Thailand	23847	23625	117223	20304	4.92	95
39		Ireland	22255	21897	216584	31389	9.73	153
40		Saudi Arabia	20174	19882	116344	20861	5.77	92
41		South Africa	19163	18819	107903	19301	5.63	93
42		Hungary	17917	17649	111975	22668	6.25	104
43		**New Zealand**	**16927**	**16597**	**150590**	**22668**	**8.90**	**125**
44		Slovakia	15788	15669	70692	20415	4.48	75
45		Slovenia	14223	14081	91749	20244	6.45	91
46		Algeria	13678	13566	58389	13228	4.27	69
47		Argentina	13392	13169	97911	19348	7.31	87
48		Croatia	12481	12328	41051	10173	3.29	66
49		Pakistan	12222	12068	52683	15327	4.31	70
50		Tunisia	12038	11924	52116	12671	4.33	63

The first 50 countries (out of 231) in the Scimago Journal & Country Rank – Environmental Science - 1996-2015 (columns from left to right – rank, country, documents, citable documents, citations, self-citations, citations per document, H index)

1		United States	433231	417603	8164911	3916606	18.85	487
2		China	185217	182794	1618324	930727	8.74	215
3		United Kingdom	121873	117137	2538532	683448	20.83	332
4		Germany	97290	94084	1607020	399956	16.52	287
5		**Canada**	**82331**	**79795**	**1549382**	**398587**	**18.82**	271
6		India	71218	69517	637503	223794	8.95	190
7		Japan	68095	66730	876287	220043	12.87	196
8		France	66642	65119	1244511	305037	18.67	257
9		**Australia**	**65779**	**63561**	**1175082**	**362102**	**17.86**	**246**
10		Spain	56817	55732	1023631	294917	18.02	214
11		Italy	52285	50956	815081	211688	15.59	199
12		**Netherlands**	**39380**	**38175**	**906799**	**155833**	**23.03**	**257**
13		Brazil	34276	33564	387858	138220	11.32	157

14		**Sweden**	**30387**	**29589**	**688316**	**123310**	**22.65**	**227**
15		South Korea	29200	28720	357674	71046	12.25	156
16		Poland	25828	25522	216907	60721	8.40	127
17		**Switzerland**	**25539**	**24546**	**589284**	**97140**	**23.07**	**225**
18		Turkey	23203	22763	281462	73500	12.13	147
19		Russian Federation	22652	22372	170192	40402	7.51	120
20		Taiwan	21259	20905	293451	59109	13.80	143
21		Iran	19557	19135	141643	50001	7.24	103
22		Belgium	19157	18696	390806	60317	20.40	183
23		**Norway**	**18863**	**18390**	**373876**	**75675**	**19.82**	**171**
24		**Denmark**	**18701**	**18206**	**451143**	**72434**	**24.12**	**193**
25		**Finland**	**18503**	**18092**	**348800**	**79153**	**18.85**	**164**
26		Mexico	16009	15709	191460	44664	11.96	127
27		**New Zealand**	**15478**	**15038**	**284648**	**63744**	**18.39**	**151**

28		Portugal	15378	15054	226913	53010	14.76	130
29		Austria	14582	14057	254315	36143	17.44	159
30		South Africa	14442	14099	199722	53028	13.83	132
31		Greece	14304	13986	230716	43519	16.13	138
32		Malaysia	11830	11601	106679	27594	9.02	110
33		Czech Republic	11461	11269	145405	36497	12.69	116
34		Argentina	10048	9870	142838	42933	14.22	110
35		Hong Kong	8998	8767	200556	26185	22.29	148
36		Egypt	8397	8212	72131	12470	8.59	83
37		Israel	8366	8177	151228	25757	18.08	123
38		Ireland	7134	6996	118630	18783	16.63	114
39		Romania	6956	6872	39536	10775	5.68	72
40		Thailand	6846	6691	90124	12753	13.16	100
41		Chile	6277	6144	84683	21295	13.49	89

42		**Singapore**	**6115**	**5943**	**110376**	**13294**	**18.05**	**121**
43		Saudi Arabia	5849	5718	45445	7446	7.77	69
44		Hungary	5817	5674	74443	13073	12.80	98
45		Nigeria	5510	5440	31397	7356	5.70	57
46		Ukraine	4718	4676	25054	4131	5.31	61
47		Slovakia	4515	4447	40118	8086	8.89	73
48		Pakistan	4470	4394	40539	9640	9.07	72
49		Croatia	4179	4113	33363	8230	7.98	64
50		Slovenia	3827	3761	51470	8405	13.45	80

The first 50 countries (out of 209) in the Scimago Journal & Country Rank – Mathematics - 1996-2015 (columns from left to right – rank, country, documents, citable documents, citations, self-citations, citations per document, H index)

1		United States	539376	529133	6070408	2447963	11.25	558
2		China	365826	362413	1594106	1042350	4.36	212
3		Germany	175077	171737	1480654	421145	8.46	257
4		France	151758	149144	1284435	410522	8.46	233

5		United Kingdom	143578	140037	1510710	372770	10.52	290
6		Japan	117898	116211	682176	218923	5.79	176
7		Italy	108139	105843	827778	267804	7.65	189
8		**Canada**	**89747**	**87939**	**808876**	**163043**	**9.01**	**214**
9		Russian Federation	83162	82026	299688	116731	3.60	119
10		Spain	81710	80037	606941	187744	7.43	175
11		India	64615	63804	357905	116709	5.54	127
12		South Korea	62921	62224	347881	86876	5.53	143
13		**Australia**	**54405**	**53150**	**464335**	**96354**	**8.53**	**171**
14		Poland	46015	45415	250359	90529	5.44	114
15		Taiwan	45543	44979	346821	93982	7.62	140
16		**Netherlands**	**42790**	**41771**	**453297**	**84154**	**10.59**	**179**
17		Brazil	37530	36867	226955	72881	6.05	114
18		Israel	32852	32258	340146	63316	10.35	164

19		**Switzerland**	**29690**	**29021**	**334481**	**47190**	**11.27**	**173**
20		Iran	28088	27613	159909	66124	5.69	97
21		Belgium	27934	27369	283709	52173	10.16	151
22		**Sweden**	**26138**	**25650**	**277563**	**43605**	**10.62**	**146**
23		Turkey	24850	24358	169226	51302	6.81	103
24		Austria	23865	23209	195334	38318	8.18	126
25		Hong Kong	23641	23220	277881	37018	11.75	156
26		Greece	20851	20368	148031	36981	7.10	105
27		**Singapore**	**20766**	**20353**	**191502**	**26666**	**9.22**	**131**
28		Portugal	20375	19884	138929	33769	6.82	105
29		Czech Republic	20322	19984	110312	35417	5.43	87
30		Mexico	19267	19028	95101	27336	4.94	85
31		Romania	17652	17447	83181	26843	4.71	71
32		**Finland**	**17190**	**16874**	**140069**	**28469**	**8.15**	**109**

33		Ukraine	16385	16198	57058	20330	3.48	63
34		**Denmark**	**15404**	**15044**	**159071**	**22898**	**10.33**	**130**
35		Hungary	14725	14474	103778	23045	7.05	104
36		**Norway**	**13287**	**12983**	**112550**	**22382**	**8.47**	**104**
37		Malaysia	11579	11460	40624	13882	3.51	59
38		Saudi Arabia	11311	11086	57413	15833	5.08	70
39		Ireland	10821	10647	87309	11876	8.07	88
40		Egypt	9264	9163	59865	16962	6.46	76
41		**New Zealand**	**9204**	**8991**	**77572**	**12867**	**8.43**	**90**
42		South Africa	8740	8557	58696	13159	6.72	74
43		Argentina	8620	8510	59465	15153	6.90	74
44		Chile	8335	8179	54846	13591	6.58	67
45		Slovenia	6868	6773	57349	14052	8.35	76
46		Thailand	6537	6465	26252	7206	4.02	54

47		Pakistan	6159	6071	36007	14295	5.85	59
48		Tunisia	5874	5800	24061	7402	4.10	51
49		Algeria	5860	5787	23456	6402	4.00	51
50		Slovakia	5686	5595	36897	10313	6.49	62

The first 50 countries (out of 236) in the Scimago Journal & Country Rank – Medicine - 1996-2015 (columns from left to right – rank, country, documents, citable documents, citations, self-citations, citations per document, H index)

1		United States	2973705	2638391	75532101	36553312	25.40	1213
2		United Kingdom	851600	717226	19638716	4390363	23.06	806
3		Germany	709308	638602	13472015	3103088	18.99	672
4		Japan	628940	593835	9442185	2353055	15.01	491
5		China	505719	489001	3599710	1442619	7.12	306
6		France	488872	439577	9203322	1683182	18.83	643
7		Italy	455815	404594	8749828	1714325	19.20	604
8		**Canada**	**396416**	**356481**	**10007932**	**1637201**	**25.25**	**684**
9		Spain	329518	281785	4696715	938655	14.25	471

10		**Australia**	**304905**	**267183**	**6278469**	**1162641**	**20.59**	**526**
11		**Netherlands**	**286081**	**258828**	**7548291**	**1187900**	**26.39**	**598**
12		India	232767	199319	1716085	506943	7.37	242
13		Brazil	190030	176686	2016162	585997	10.61	306
14		Turkey	183658	164636	1314593	254295	7.16	198
15		**Switzerland**	**183653**	**166197**	**4629407**	**516639**	**25.21**	**531**
16		**Sweden**	**172810**	**160347**	**4598707**	**642002**	**26.61**	**502**
17		South Korea	167784	157883	1999228	355946	11.92	262
18		Belgium	135796	123595	3338626	374614	24.59	475
19		Taiwan	115998	108201	1502030	268216	12.95	252
20		Poland	113989	108554	1130511	192366	9.92	285
21		**Denmark**	**106538**	**97272**	**2724961**	**365299**	**25.58**	**429**
22		Austria	98063	88377	2048315	220327	20.89	355
23		Israel	92412	84468	1995429	212809	21.59	347

24		Greece	80106	71163	1245784	152734	15.55	272
25		**Norway**	**73630**	**65339**	**1645175**	**203501**	**22.34**	**349**
26		**Finland**	**71569**	**67588**	**2126570**	**247085**	**29.71**	**377**
27		Iran	71423	66488	393631	130424	5.51	127
28		Czech Republic	56212	53339	595976	89724	10.60	238
29		Mexico	53194	49369	613991	94481	11.54	218
30		**New Zealand**	**50162**	**43916**	**1039017**	**109446**	**20.71**	**289**
31		Russian Federation	48306	47208	503162	82951	10.42	209
32		Hong Kong	47672	43157	957128	113216	20.08	267
33		South Africa	46656	40847	744980	136527	15.97	239
34		Ireland	44827	39394	884715	71561	19.74	268
35		Portugal	42248	38642	594636	78097	14.07	225
36		Argentina	41019	37545	592069	77228	14.43	225
37		**Singapore**	**40250**	**36418**	**706162**	**72518**	**17.54**	**232**

38		Thailand	36297	33610	481375	71257	13.26	187
39		Hungary	34822	32806	563268	64325	16.18	226
40		Egypt	30290	28814	254659	29596	8.41	127
41		Saudi Arabia	29958	27595	246039	33285	8.21	130
42		Pakistan	27078	24883	164935	35443	6.09	113
43		Malaysia	25592	23935	183882	34203	7.19	117
44		Chile	24633	23008	290147	40817	11.78	168
45		Croatia	23168	21709	168942	27710	7.29	122
46		Nigeria	19456	18421	134820	28891	6.93	104
47		Colombia	16845	15666	172334	20876	10.23	141
48		Romania	16724	15795	139506	13788	8.34	127
49		Tunisia	15890	14211	101060	14291	6.36	89
50		Cuba	14760	13923	63078	14539	4.27	84

The first 50 countries (out of 212) in the Scimago Journal & Country Rank – Physics and Astronomy - 1996-2015 (columns from left to right – rank, country, documents, citable documents, citations, self-citations, citations per document, H index)

1		United States	1072927	1058312	20629889	8975942	19.23	791
2		China	708744	704502	4954827	2835169	6.99	335
3		Japan	458257	453996	5528292	1909959	12.06	430
4		Germany	446100	441060	7544235	2383993	16.91	502
5		France	309552	306265	4915267	1371938	15.88	420
6		United Kingdom	290349	285854	5286895	1351162	18.21	466
7		Russian Federation	282416	279983	2307643	771100	8.17	314
8		Italy	212754	210216	3169433	932427	14.90	364
9		India	169208	167318	1627576	564926	9.62	246
10		South Korea	165904	164259	1784548	443992	10.76	276
11		Spain	141351	139805	2208958	546645	15.63	324
12		**Canada**	**132814**	**131134**	**2237577**	**432389**	**16.85**	**335**
13		Poland	103049	102109	1084313	307839	10.52	246
14		Taiwan	93318	92489	999705	250505	10.71	200

15		**Switzerland**	**92173**	**91079**	**1860500**	**338053**	**20.18**	**341**
16		**Australia**	**85893**	**84650**	**1421427**	**303360**	**16.55**	**283**
17		**Netherlands**	**84457**	**83320**	**1726662**	**291769**	**20.44**	335
18		Brazil	82137	81400	829051	234317	10.09	199
19		**Sweden**	**66426**	**65616**	**1133120**	**208005**	**17.06**	**266**
20		Belgium	58682	57978	892499	169453	15.21	231
21		Ukraine	57389	56933	370460	111959	6.46	141
22		Israel	48167	47603	882075	150206	18.31	253
23		Mexico	44373	43901	452651	99806	10.20	164
24		Iran	42464	41897	307937	123774	7.25	113
25		Austria	41582	41045	743046	119337	17.87	233
26		Czech Republic	40863	40520	451938	112520	11.06	170
27		Turkey	40353	39806	380093	109982	9.42	137
28		**Singapore**	**36696**	**36302**	**520247**	**83922**	**14.18**	**190**

29		**Denmark**	**33978**	**33603**	**678481**	**106159**	**19.97**	**236**
30		**Finland**	**33227**	**32873**	**510211**	**94665**	**15.36**	**187**
31		Portugal	32761	32278	444287	88742	13.56	178
32		Greece	31031	30632	437486	87444	14.10	168
33		Romania	30612	30350	245253	61713	8.01	132
34		Hong Kong	29477	29200	455253	65917	15.44	186
35		Hungary	24752	24480	377444	65505	15.25	180
36		Argentina	24194	23950	297000	60854	12.28	142
37		Malaysia	21155	20931	101420	37335	4.79	75
38		Egypt	18985	18794	151783	41917	7.99	96
39		Chile	18662	18460	319312	59898	17.11	165
40		Ireland	18276	18076	267342	42176	14.63	155
41		**Norway**	**17395**	**17197**	**263733**	**42544**	**15.16**	**155**
42		South Africa	16483	16252	202166	34161	12.27	126

43		Bulgaria	14725	14610	168820	28933	11.46	112
44		Slovakia	14599	14475	157668	31804	10.80	123
45		Belarus	14167	14014	105850	22049	7.47	101
46		Saudi Arabia	13595	13426	89561	20189	6.59	77
47		Slovenia	11678	11569	168485	31937	14.43	125
48		Pakistan	10923	10766	80842	26539	7.40	82
49		**New Zealand**	**10234**	**10084**	**156580**	**22182**	**15.30**	**131**
50		Algeria	9673	9579	55182	13944	5.70	64

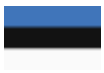
The first 50 countries (out of 213) in the Scimago Journal & Country Rank – Psychology - 1996-2015 (columns from left to right – rank, country, documents, citable documents, citations, self-citations, citations per document, H index)

1		United States	334254	319448	7970709	4643786	23.85	568
2		United Kingdom	81891	76502	1732044	528916	21.15	320
3		**Canada**	**47246**	**45427**	**1051957**	**209384**	**22.27**	**276**
4		Germany	45586	43427	739181	223963	16.22	239
5		**Australia**	**33597**	**32169**	**582069**	**131449**	**17.33**	**205**

6		France	31472	30210	280988	67008	8.93	163
7		**Netherlands**	**28566**	**27513**	**668061**	**148679**	**23.39**	**235**
8		Italy	19788	18735	266620	66482	13.47	155
9		Spain	19218	18777	201589	63589	10.49	131
10		Japan	13077	12765	132380	27850	10.12	111
11		Israel	11189	10838	207138	36475	18.51	154
12		Belgium	10820	10382	183364	32526	16.95	136
13		**Switzerland**	**10282**	**9842**	**152547**	**22947**	**14.84**	**134**
14		Brazil	9895	9635	60643	19518	6.13	85
15		**Sweden**	**9593**	**9259**	**178511**	**32828**	**18.61**	**139**
16		China	8135	7883	73358	20732	9.02	90
17		**New Zealand**	**6495**	**6235**	**129410**	**16129**	**19.92**	**129**
18		**Norway**	**6217**	**6030**	**103576**	**16679**	**16.66**	**108**
19		**Finland**	**5554**	**5378**	**107566**	**19397**	**19.37**	**113**

20		Turkey	5544	5421	42006	8919	7.58	76
21		Taiwan	5276	5167	61544	13519	11.66	85
22		Hong Kong	5152	5027	91872	15545	17.83	112
23		Austria	4740	4486	63255	9304	13.34	94
24		South Africa	4707	4551	41256	12204	8.76	78
25		South Korea	4222	4109	50878	6536	12.05	86
26		Poland	3931	3814	24416	4274	6.21	64
27		**Denmark**	**3799**	**3622**	**59343**	**9563**	**15.62**	**91**
28		Mexico	3790	3685	24175	5646	6.38	58
29		Portugal	3711	3594	32362	5656	8.72	67
30		Ireland	3695	3420	44005	5920	11.91	79
31		India	3332	3078	27860	5582	8.36	64
32		Greece	3030	2945	34658	4635	11.44	72
33		**Singapore**	**2530**	**2460**	**34422**	**3280**	**13.61**	**78**

34		Iran	2337	2288	11624	2877	4.97	44
35		Russian Federation	2295	2246	15506	2492	6.76	52
36		Hungary	2051	1978	27588	4620	13.45	72
37		Argentina	1721	1653	15158	2751	8.81	49
38		Chile	1639	1596	10859	2313	6.63	42
39		Romania	1518	1488	6943	1274	4.57	38
40		Colombia	1410	1359	10914	1035	7.74	49
41		Malaysia	1401	1370	7538	1546	5.38	37
42		Czech Republic	1387	1355	10040	1944	7.24	46
43		Croatia	1064	1050	7790	1079	7.32	38
44		Slovakia	744	738	3884	822	5.22	28
45		Cyprus	631	617	5728	799	9.08	36
46		Slovenia	617	603	6424	763	10.41	38
47		Thailand	591	569	7981	908	13.50	34

48		Estonia	578	558	8601	1183	14.88	42
49		Nigeria	515	493	4060	622	7.88	31
50		Iceland	502	485	7699	979	15.34	42

The first 50 countries (out of 232) in the Scimago Journal & Country Rank – Social Sciences - 1996-2015 (columns from left to right – rank, country, documents, citable documents, citations, self-citations, citations per document, H index)

1		United States	723304	684664	8755526	4825885	12.10	507
2		United Kingdom	237657	223145	2709181	957094	11.40	296
3		**Canada**	**97065**	**92707**	**1101301**	**236850**	**11.35**	**238**
4		**Australia**	**94250**	**89785**	**832861**	**235752**	**8.84**	**189**
5		Germany	83946	80220	662322	168700	7.89	208
6		China	74815	73557	260002	123983	3.48	119
7		France	66073	63329	362507	81412	5.49	164
8		Spain	54882	53124	282457	87712	5.15	130
9		**Netherlands**	**52063**	**49526**	**672824**	**144310**	**12.92**	**203**

10		Italy	39079	37477	294064	70194	7.52	144
11		India	31185	29401	115728	37059	3.71	92
12		Japan	29021	28065	176024	39398	6.07	110
13		Brazil	28619	27759	84942	29914	2.97	83
14		**Sweden**	**27404**	**26414**	**295112**	**61494**	**10.77**	**147**
15		South Africa	24002	23149	141414	47245	5.89	103
16		Israel	22786	22033	250436	50791	10.99	146
17		Belgium	22471	21501	199111	35026	8.86	127
18		Turkey	21754	21276	98736	27988	4.54	91
19		Taiwan	20469	20020	152333	40446	7.44	110
20		**Switzerland**	**19804**	**18762**	**202633**	**28386**	**10.23**	**140**
21		**Norway**	**18376**	**17705**	**188950**	**35237**	**10.28**	**126**
22		**New Zealand**	**18278**	**17400**	**173745**	**29171**	**9.51**	**118**
23		South Korea	16670	16248	105963	16218	6.36	98

24		Hong Kong	16213	15664	186840	30686	11.52	130
25		**Finland**	**16154**	**15556**	**155450**	**31457**	**9.62**	**119**
26		Russian Federation	15032	14854	39220	9823	2.61	68
27		**Denmark**	**14732**	**14059**	**151334**	**22391**	**10.27**	**129**
28		Malaysia	13651	13346	33881	10400	2.48	57
29		Poland	11666	11374	36821	9563	3.16	61
30		Austria	11488	10944	89183	11974	7.76	103
31		**Singapore**	**11361**	**10825**	**105558**	**14199**	**9.29**	**104**
32		Greece	11255	10899	83249	14861	7.40	88
33		Portugal	11127	10768	57067	11437	5.13	77
34		Ireland	11027	10528	83436	12028	7.57	87
35		Mexico	9860	9500	47746	7995	4.84	76
36		Croatia	9558	9364	23522	9439	2.46	40
37		Iran	8248	8088	22285	6601	2.70	44

38		Czech Republic	8013	7796	26214	8909	3.27	56
39		Chile	7982	7688	29684	7048	3.72	64
40		Romania	7006	6905	11935	3351	1.70	40
41		Hungary	6881	6712	33114	4612	4.81	70
42		Argentina	6646	6463	27485	5875	4.14	56
43		Slovenia	6577	6355	18924	5457	2.88	45
44		Nigeria	6035	5939	16673	4065	2.76	40
45		Thailand	5340	5185	26407	4118	4.95	55
46		Colombia	4092	3893	13803	1618	3.37	48
47		Pakistan	4060	3740	11799	3230	2.91	39
48		Indonesia	3297	3242	19143	2944	5.81	52
49		Lithuania	3266	3206	6365	2215	1.95	28
50		Slovakia	3034	2967	9615	2155	3.17	39

The parameter of SCImago Journal and Country Rank includes 27 major thematic areas and 313 specific subject categories. The areas are: Agricultural and Biological Sciences, Arts and Humanities, Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology, Business, Management and

Accounting, Chemical Engineering, Chemistry, Computer Science, Decision Sciences, Dentistry, Earth and Planetary Sciences, Economics, Econometrics and Finance, Energy Engineering, Environmental Science, Health Professions, Immunology and Microbiology, Materials Science, Mathematics, Medicine, Multidisciplinary, Neuroscience, Nursing, Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics, Physics and Astronomy, Psychology, Social Sciences, Veterinary. Out of the 27 major thematic areas we have brought the first 50 countries of 15 areas: 1. Arts & Humanities, 2. Biochemistry, Genetics & Molecular Biology, 3. Business, Management & Accounting, 4. Chemistry, 5. Computer Science, 6. Earth & Planetary Sciences, 7. Economics, Econometrics & Finance, 8. Energy, 9. Engineering, 10. Environmental Science, 11. Mathematics, 12. Medicine, 13. Physics & Astronomy, 14. Psychology, 15. Social Sciences. Those 15 areas are more than half of the 27 areas, including some of the most salient pillars of culture. We could add of course the other 12 areas, some or all of the 313 specific subject categories, as detailed above, but we have decided to give only a sample of those areas, as anyhow all the areas and categories are included in our parameter.

CALCULATION OF THE RANKING OF THE CULTURE AND MEDIA INDEX

The following table sums up all the rankings of the parameters that I have included in the composite parameter of Culture and Media in the 175 countries of the 2014 Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index in this order: TIR - TI rank, name of the country,
1. Books Production - Titles by the Universal Decimal Classification – Total of All Subcategories - figures per 1,000 people, 100 countries, in years 1996-1999 – Source: UNESCO. It includes the following categories: Applied Sciences, Arts and Recreation, Generalities, Literature, Philology, Pure Sciences, Social Sciences, Philosophy, Psychology, Geography, History, Theology, Religion.
2. Media- Newspapers and Periodicals – Circulation – Daily – per capita - figures per 1,000 people, 104 countries, in years 1997-2000 – Source: UNESCO
3. Media - Cinema attendance per capita, 77 countries, 2003, source – UNESCO
4. Media – Total number of Televisions per 1000, 191 countries, 2003, source - CIA World Factbook
5. Media – Total number of Radio Receivers per capita, 181 countries, 1997, source – UNESCO
6. Media – Percentage of Individuals in the Population Using the Internet, 206 countries, 2012, source – UN Data
7. Total Number of New Titles of Books Published Per Year, as of the latest year available, 123 countries, year – 1990-2014, source – UNESCO
International Scientific Journal and Country Rank, 239 countries, years 1996-2015, source –
8. SJR, SCImago, includes the journals and country scientific indicators developed from the information contained in the Scopus database (Elsevier B.V.). SCImago is a research group from the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas (CSIC), University of Granada, Extremadura, Carlos III Madrid and Alcala de Henares. It includes 27 major thematic areas and 313 specific subject categories. The areas are: Agricultural and Biological Sciences, Arts and Humanities, Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology, Business, Management and Accounting, Chemical Engineering, Chemistry, Computer Science, Decision Sciences, Dentistry, Earth and Planetary Sciences, Economics, Econometrics and Finance, Energy Engineering, Environmental Science, Health Professions, Immunology and Microbiology, Materials Science, Mathematics, Medicine, Multidisciplinary, Neuroscience, Nursing, Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics, Physics and Astronomy, Psychology, Social Sciences, Veterinary. It is perceived as one of the most comprehensive scientific parameters.

I have given the same weight to all the parameters and calculated the average of those parameters to receive the score or rank average. I have ranked the countries according to the scores; the lowest score is for the best country, closest to a rank of 1. The basis of comparison was the 175 countries surveyed in TI's Index of 2014 and I have calculated the culture and media parameter only for those countries and not for many of the other countries that were not surveyed by TI. As two countries had no data, Kosovo and South Sudan, probably because they are new and lack sufficient data, the comparison was calculated only for 173 countries.

The other columns in the table are the total rankings: A – Culture and Media Rank, B – the sum of the ranks in the 8 columns of the parameters, C – the number of parameters surveyed for each country, D – the average rank (B:C). The ranking of A was calculated according to the score of the average rank – the lowest average for the best Culture and Media results of each country, ranking 1 for the lowest average (the best rank) and 173 for the highest average.

TIR Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	A| B |C| D
1. Denmark	2	10	19	13	7	4	32	25	6|112|8|14.00
2. New Zealand	10	15	4	27	12	9	53	36	15|166|8|20.75
3. Finland	4	3	25	11	2	8	29	26	5|108|8|13.50
4. Sweden	9	4	23	21	18	3	48	18	14|144|8|18.00
5. Norway	14	2	15	32	19	2	-	30	10|114|7|16.29
5. Switzerland	3	5	18	30	11	17	34	16	11|134|8|16.75
7. Singapore	-	13	5	52	40	34	35	32	24|211|7|30.14
8. Netherlands	-	11	29	24	13	4	24	14	12|119|7|17.00
9. Luxembourg	-	12	11	9	38	6	57	81	25|214|7|30.57
10. Canada	20	22	7	5	8	14	20	7	3|103|8|12.87
11. Australia	-	23	6	23	5	23	14	11	7|105|7|15.00
12. Germany	17	9	22	10	17	20	7	4	4|106|8|13.25
12. Iceland	1	6	1	48	14	1	61	73	20|205|8|25.62
14. UK	6	7	16	22	4	13	3	3	1| 74|8|9.25
15. Belgium	-	27	17	29	24	24	28	21	18|170|7|24.29
15. Japan	32	1	31	6	14	30	6	5	8|125|8|15.62
17. Barbados	-	-	-	59	20	39	-	138	59|256|4|64.00
17. Hong Kong	-	14	-	61	35	40	27	31	28|208|6|34.67
17. Ireland	-	28	9	28	34	31	-	38	21|168|6|28.00
17. US	40	16	2	3	1	25	2	1	2| 90|8|11.25
21. Chile	63	-	51	86	81	57	44	45	55|427|7|61.00
21. Uruguay	46	-	-	73	47	71	72	76	62|385|6|64.17
23. Austria	15	8	20	20	26	26	40	24	17|179|8|22.38
24. Bahamas	-	-	-	79	28	43	-	178	85|328|4|82.00
25. Un.ArabEm.	-	-	-	118	92	18	88	61	76|377|5|75.40
26. Estonia	5	18	41	31	31	31	-	65	27|222|7|31.71
26. France	22	29	14	15	16	22	13	6	13|137|8|17.12
26. Qatar	34	-	-	46	62	11	96	77	49|326|6|54.33
29. StVincent.Gr	-	-	-	91	39	87	-	217	108|434|4|108.50
30. Bhutan	-	-	-	160	166	133	-	166	160|625|4|156.25
31. Botswana	-	65	-	161	143	161	99	104	125|733|6|122.17
31. Cyprus	11	42	37	-	66	59	67	71	43|353|7|50.43
31. Portugal	45	36	24	55	94	53	41	33	39|381|8|47.62
31. Puerto Rico	-	-	-	63	30	80	-	75	57|248|4|62.00
35. Poland	30	35	40	47	60	50	22	19	30|303|8|37.87
35. Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	17	9| 32|2|16.00
37. Israel	38	-	-	66	59	38	39	23	34|263|6|43.83
37. Spain	8	37	8	38	85	41	11	10	23|238|8|29.75
39. Dominica	-	-	-	120	-	69	-	187	131|376|3|125.33
39. Lithuania	13	56	47	25	56	46	-	58	33|301|7|43.00
39. Slovenia	7	21	34	43	74	44	-	49	32|272|7|38.86
42. Cape Verde	-	-	-	145	129	118	-	193	151|585|4|146.25
43. South Korea	21	-	30	50	10	19	10	12	16|152|7|21.71
43. Latvia	18	30	42	19	32	36	58	72	31|307|8|38.37
43. Malta	23	-	-	4	42	44	81	112	45|306|6|51.00
43. Seychelles	-	-	-	99	-	89	-	172	122|360|3|120.00
47. Costa Rica	33	45	52	103	106	88	62	92	74|581|8|72.62
47. Hungary	15	24	26	33	36	41	36	39	26|250|8|31.25
47. Mauritius	72	33	33	80	78	102	110	132	82|640|8|80.00

TIR Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	A| B |C| D
50. Georgia	50	86	3	12	45	92	74	88	50|450|8|56.25
50. Malaysia	44	40	77	34	70	47	23	35	38|370|8|46.25
50. Samoa	-	-	-	136	9	158	-	189	126|492|4|123.00
53. Czech Rep.	12	-	39	49	23	33	21	28	22|205|7|29.29
54. Slovakia	26	32	43	26	49	27	37	47	29|287|8|35.87
55. Bahrain	51	-	-	42	53	12	116	110	59|384|6|64.00
55. Jordan	59	44	-	114	77	105	76	66	79|541|7|77.29
55. Lesotho	-	79	-	-	170	182	-	174	156|605|4|151.25
55. Namibia	-	72	-	146	144	157	105	128	131|752|6|125.33
55. Rwanda	-	104	-	-	157	171	-	137	147|569|4|142.25
55. Saudi Arabia	47	-	-	77	89	75	49	44	58|381|6|63.50
61. Croatia	28	31	46	60	86	55	-	48	44|354|7|50.57
61. Ghana	99	76	-	116	115	144	117	86	106|753|7|107.57
63. Cuba	65	51	38	74	79	131	60	60	71|558|8|69.75
64. Oman	89	-	67	8	46	61	123	80	66|474|7|67.71
64. Macedonia	-	-	58	68	-	54	-	94	68|274|4|68.50
64. Turkey	74	-	49	56	126	94	12	20	56|431|7|61.57
67. Kuwait	62	-	-	37	48	29	97	70	51|343|6|57.17
67. South Africa	52	64	-	100	84	105	45	34	70|484|7|69.14
69. Brazil	56	52	50	84	69	83	19	15	48|428|8|53.50
69. Bulgaria	24	20	56	35	54	70	-	51	36|310|7|44.29
69. Greece	35	-	28	75	64	67	43	27	41|339|7|48.43
69. Italy	27	34	21	18	22	64	9	8	19|203|8|25.37
69. Romania	36	-	61	69	90	82	25	41	52|404|7|57.71
69. Senegal	-	-	-	143	145	140	-	97	140|525|4|131.25
69. Swaziland	-	-	-	154	133	139	-	152	149|578|4|144.50
76. Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	131	99|197|2|98.50
76. SaoTomePr	-	-	-	96	98	137	-	215	144|546|4|136.50
78. Serbia	28	-	-	-	96	86	-	54	65|264|4|66.00
79. Tunisia	55	70	-	117	117	101	69	53	86|582|7|83.14
80. Benin	96	87	72	174	158	186	109	115	128|997|8|124.62
80. BosniaHerz	-	-	-	-	104	48	-	98	87|250|3|83.33
80. El Salvador	61	59	-	113	65	132	92	150	98|672|7|96.00
80. Mongolia	-	71	-	125	137	147	91	117	114|688|6|144.67
80. Morocco	81	57	48	111	113	72	68	56	77|606|8|75.75
85. BurkinaFaso	99	99	53	168	179	188	122	108	134|1026|8|127.00
85. India	81	48	13	133	147	159	5	9	75|595|8|74.37
85. Jamaica	-	-	-	89	61	91	-	109	89|350|4|87.50
85. Peru	69	68	57	105	104	112	47	74	80|636|8|79.50
85. Philippines	79	46	-	138	134	114	59	69	92|639|7|91.29
85. Sri Lanka	42	60	-	123	120	141	46	82	90|614|7|87.71
85. Thailand	52	17	-	72	116	128	30	43	63|458|7|65.43
85. TrininadTob	-	-	-	51	55	62	-	105	67|273|4|68.25
85. Zambia	-	69	-	150	156	156	-	114	136|645|5|129.00
94. Armenia	49	-	-	62	102	109	83	79	84|484|6|80.67
94. Colombia	54	62	-	108	58	84	33	50	61|449|7|64.14
94. Egypt	78	55	63	106	88	96	38	42	73|566|8|70.75
94. Gabon	-	58	-	137	128	169	-	134	130|626|5|125.20
94. Liberia	-	75	-	152	91	187	-	188	145|693|5|138.60

TIR Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	A| B |C| D
94. Panama	-	-	-	95	97	93	77	103	95|465|5|93.00
100. Algeria	91	61	75	115	113	150	71	55	93|731|8|91.37
100. China	-	49	65	58	83	99	1	2	45|357|7|51.00
100. Suriname	60	47	60	101	33	119	113	186	91|719|8|89.87
103. Bolivia	-	39	62	112	40	120	73	116	83|562|7|80.29
103. Mexico	70	41	32	70	86	111	42	29	54|481|8|60.12
103. Moldova	39	25	73	45	27	98	-	100	53|407|7|58.14
103. Niger	-	103	-	170	168	199	-	139	159|779|5|155.80
107. Argentina	37	53	36	82	36	68	16	37	37|365|8|45.62
107. Djibouti	-	-	-	141	162	170	-	195	169|668|4|167.00
107. Indonesia	96	66	35	129	135	149	18	57	88|685|8|85.62
110. Albania	-	-	-	78	110	73	85	120	96|466|5|93.20
110. Ecuador	66	38	-	87	80	115	54	95	78|535|7|76.43
110. Ethiopia	87	101	-	171	123	198	93	78	124|851|7|121.57
110. Kosovo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - - -
110. Malawi	84	94	-	-	111	183	103	106	111|681|6|113.50
115. Cote d'Ivoire	-	73	-	128	141	191	-	107	135|640|5|128.00
115. DominicanR	-	63	-	121	130	95	70	151	104|630|6|105.00
115. Guatemala	-	-	-	107	162	148	79	129	129|625|5|125.00
115. Mali	93	100	-	184	172	193	120	123	146|985|7|140.71
119. Belarus	25	26	27	65	94	90	31	62	47|420|8|52.50
119. Mozambique	-	93	-	187	176	181	-	127	157|764|5|152.80
119. SierraLeone	-	-	-	167	108	201	-	164	166|640|4|160.00
119. Tanzania	-	-	-	188	100	185	98	84	139|655|5|131.0
119. Vietnam	-	85	-	139	151	108	17	64	97|564|6|94.00
124. Guyana	76	43	-	130	52	123	114	168	102|706|7|100.86
124. Mauritania	-	-	-	144	138	179	-	173	164|634|4|158.50
126. Azerbaijan	71	78	76	155	181	74	75	90	100|800|8|100.00
126. Gambia	86	98	-	185	131	160	121	135	138|916|7|130.86
126. Honduras	-	-	-	119	73	142	89	153	115|576|5|115.20
126. Kazakhstan	66	-	69	64	71	77	64	83	72|494|7|70.57
126. Nepal	-	-	-	180	178	162	-	93	158|613|4|153.25
126. Pakistan	-	54	-	156	155	167	50	46	103|628|6|104.67
126. Togo	96	96	-	163	124	184	-	143	143|806|6|134.33
133. Madagascar	87	90	-	158	121	195	102	119	127|872|7|124.57
133. Nicaragua	-	-	59	132	108	155	86	146	113|686|6|114.33
133. TimorLeste	-	-	-	-	180	205	-	201	173|586|3|195.33
136. Cameroon	91	84	-	149	132	177	-	89	123|722|6|120.33
136. Iran	43	-	54	127	100	129	8	22	69|483|7|69.00
136. Kyrgyzstan	64	-	71	140	150	136	80	142	109|783|7|111.86
136. Lebanon	68	50	10	54	25	58	51	68	40|384|8|48.00
136. Nigeria	84	67	-	134	122	124	63	52	94|646|7|92.29
136. Russia	41	-	64	36	72	78	4	13	35|308|7|44.00
142. Comoros	-	-	-	189	126	176	-	208	170|699|4|174.75
142. Uganda	83	92	-	159	148	151	90	87	116|810|7|115.71
142. Ukraine	57	19	66	40	21	122	26	40	42|391|8|48.87
145. Bangladesh	-	-	-	179	173	175	-	63	152|590|4|147.50
145. Guinea	-	-	-	173	175	197	-	163	171|708|4|177.00
145. Kenya	-	81	74	153	153	125	87	67	105|740|7|105.71

TIR Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	A| B |C| D
145. Laos	79	-	-	172	138	163	108	136	141|796|6|132.67
145. PapuaNGuin	-	-	-	169	161	192	101	130	153|753|5|150.60
150. CenAfricanR	-	97	-	181	164	189	-	167	165|798|5|159.60
150. Paraguay	-	-	-	90	125	126	84	144	112|569|5|113.80
152. RepofCongo	-	83	-	-	151	-	-	118	117|352|3|117.33
152. Tajikistan	77	-	70	104	142	152	100	149	110|794|7|113.43
154. Chad	-	102	-	190	117	194	-	179	161|782|5|156.40
154. DRofCongo	94	91	-	102	75	196	111	169	121|838|7|119.71
156. Cambodia	-	-	-	175	149	180	-	122	162|626|4|156.50
156. Myanmar	89	80	-	178	160	204	52	141	137|904|7|129.14
156. Zimbabwe	-	-	68	147	158	145	94	96	119|708|6|118.00
159. Burundi	-	95	-	186	167	202	-	177	167|827|5|165.40
159. Syria	-	-	-	131	107	135	65	101	107|539|5|107.80
161. Angola	94	77	-	164	174	146	119	160	142|934|7|133.43
161. GuineaBiss	-	89	-	-	177	190	-	175	163|631|4|157.75
161. Haiti	73	-	-	183	171	168	-	159	153|754|5|150.60
161. Venezuela	48	-	44	93	62	97	56	59	64|459|7|65.57
161. Yemen	-	-	-	151	168	143	-	121	150|583|4|145.75
166. Eritrea	-	-	-	191	153	206	106	171	167|827|5|165.40
166. Libya	-	74	45	98	102	153	118	113	101|703|7|100.43
166. Uzbekistan	75	-	-	67	67	113	66	91	81|479|6|79.83
169. Turkmenistan	-	82	-	88	99	172	78	185	117|704|6|117.33
170. Iraq	-	-	-	126	119	173	-	85	133|503|4|125.75
171. South Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- | - | - | -
172. Afghanistan	-	-	-	182	-	178	55	157	148|572|4|143.00
173. Sudan	-	-	-	124	112	138	-	99	120|473|4|118.25
174. North Korea	-	-	-	135	136	207	-	126	155|604|4|151.00
174. Somalia	-	-	-	162	165	200	-	203	172|730|4|182.50
No. of Countries	100	104	77	191	181	207	123	239	

The table "Ranking of the Culture and Media Composite Parameter" comprises 173 countries of the TI Index ranked by the score of the average of all the Culture and Media parameters, which are themselves the sums of dozens of parameters and hundreds of categories of most of the facets of culture, but focused on culture and media – books, newspapers, cinema, television, radio, Internet – per capita and the total number of production of books' titles, as well as academic journals of all facets of knowledge from all the facets of pure and applied science to anthropology, business, communication, economics, education, history, geography, philosophy, information, law, linguistics, management, political science, psychology, sociology, archaeology, architecture, dance, film, classics, art, folklore, literature, poetry, music, religion and theater. Most of the parameters are quantitative, but the academic journal ranking in all its categories takes into consideration qualitative criteria as well. It is important to mention that this ranking gives an indication on the culture of the countries as of today (or in the last 20 years), not throughout the history, as we compare it and try to find a correlation to the TI Index which gives also an indication of the ethics and lack of corruption of countries as of today and not in the past. All the other parameters in Cory's Index are also parameters that measure the performance of countries as of today or in the last twenty years.

RANKING OF THE CULTURE AND MEDIA COMPOSITE PARAMETER
(rank, country with a link to articles on the culture of the country, average score)

1. United Kingdom – 9.25
2. USA – 11.25
3. Canada – 12.87
4. Germany – 13.25
5. Finland – 13.50
6. Denmark – 14.00
7. Australia – 15.00
8. Japan – 15.62
9. Taiwan – 16.00
10. Norway – 16.29
11. Switzerland – 16.75
12. Netherlands – 17.00
13. France – 17.12
14. Sweden – 18.00
15. New Zealand – 20.75
16. South Korea – 21.71
17. Austria – 22.38
18. Belgium – 24.29
19. Italy – 25.37
20. Iceland – 25.62
21. Ireland – 28.00
22. Czech Republic – 29.29
23. Spain – 29.75
24. Singapore – 30.14
25. Luxembourg – 30.57
26. Hungary – 31.25
27. Estonia – 31.71
28. Hong Kong – 34.67
29. Slovakia – 35.87
30. Poland – 37.87
31. Latvia – 38.37
32. Slovenia – 38.86
33. Lithuania – 43.00
34. Israel – 43.83
35. Russia – 44.00
36. Bulgaria – 44.29
37. Argentina – 45.62
38. Malaysia – 46.25
39. Portugal – 47.62
40. Lebanon – 48.00
41. Greece – 48.43
42. Ukraine – 48.87
43. Cyprus – 50.43
44. Croatia – 50.57
45. Malta – 51.00
45. China – 51.00

47. Belarus – 52.50
48. Brazil – 53.50
49. Qatar – 54.33
50. Georgia – 56.25
51. Kuwait – 57.17
52. Romania – 57.71
53. Moldova – 58.14
54. Mexico – 60.12
55. Chile – 61.00
56. Turkey – 61.57
57. Puerto Rico – 62.00
58. Saudi Arabia – 63.50
59. Barbados – 64.00
59. Bahrain – 64.00
61. Colombia – 64.14
62. Uruguay - 64.17
63. Thailand – 65.43
64. Venezuela – 65.57
65. Serbia – 66.00
66. Oman – 67.71
67. Trinidad & Tobago – 68.25
68. Macedonia – 68.50
69. Iran – 69.00
70. South Africa – 69.14
71. Cuba – 69.75
72. Kazakhstan -70.57
73. Egypt – 70.75
74. Costa Rica – 72.62
75. India – 74.37
76. United Arab Emirates – 75.40
77. Morocco – 75.75
78. Ecuador – 76.43
79. Jordan – 77.29
80. Peru – 79.50
81. Uzbekistan – 79.83
82. Mauritius – 80.00
83. Bolivia – 80.29
84. Armenia – 80.67
85. Bahamas – 82.00
86. Tunisia – 83.14
87. Bosnia and Herzegovina – 83.33
88. Indonesia – 85.62
89. Jamaica – 87.50
90. Sri Lanka – 87.71
91. Suriname – 89.87
92. Philippines – 91.29
93. Algeria – 91.37
94. Nigeria – 92.29
95. Panama – 93.00
96. Albania – 93.20

97. Vietnam – 94.00
98. El Salvador – 96.00
99. Montenegro – 98.50
100. Azerbaijan – 100.00
101. Libya – 100.43
102. Guyana – 100.86
103. Pakistan – 104.67
104. Dominican Republic – 105.00
105. Kenya – 105.71
106. Ghana – 107.57
107. Syria – 107.80
108. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines – 108.50
109. Kyrgyzstan – 111.86
110. Tajikistan – 113.43
111. Malawi – 113.50
112. Paraguay – 113.80
113. Nicaragua – 114.33
114. Mongolia – 114.67
115. Honduras – 115.20
116. Uganda – 115.71
117. Republic of the Congo – 117.33
117. Turkmenistan – 117.33
119. Zimbabwe – 118.00
120. Sudan – 118.25
121. Democratic Republic of the Congo – 119.71
122. Seychelles – 120.00
123. Cameroon – 120.33
124. Ethiopia – 121.57
125. Botswana – 122.17
126. Samoa – 123.00
127. Madagascar – 124.57
128. Benin – 124.62
129. Guatemala – 125.00
130. Gabon – 125.20
131. Dominica – 125.33
131. Namibia – 125.33
133. Iraq – 125.75
134. Burkina Faso – 127.00
135. Cote d'Ivoire – 128.00
136. Zambia – 129.00
137. Myanmar – 129.14
138. The Gambia – 130.86
139. Tanzania – 131.00
140. Senegal – 131.25
141. Laos – 132.67
142. Angola – 133.43
143. Togo – 134.33
144. Sao Tome and Principe – 136.50
145. Liberia – 138.60
146. Mali – 140.71

147. Rwanda – 142.25
148. Afghanistan – 143.00
149. Swaziland – 144.50
150. Yemen – 145.75
151. Cape Verde – 146.25
152. Bangladesh – 147.50
153. Papua New Guinea – 150.60
153. Haiti – 150.60
155. North Korea – 151.00
156. Lesotho – 151.25
157. Mozambique – 152.80
158. Nepal – 153.25
159. Niger – 155.80
160. Bhutan – 156.25
161. Chad – 156.40
162. Cambodia – 156.50
163. Guinea-Bissau – 157.75
164. Mauritania – 158.50
165. Central African Republic – 159.60
166. Sierra Leone – 160.00
167. Burundi – 165.40
167. Eritrea – 165.40
169. Djibouti – 167.00
170. Comoros – 174.75
171. Guinea – 177.00
172. Somalia – 182.50
173. Timor-Leste – 195.33

The reason that I have devoted to the Culture parameter, which consists only 2% of the content of Cory's Index, several weeks of research, and hundreds of pages, is that this book includes many important topics – ethics, cosmopolitanism, business, economy, social justice, innovation, education, which may be also called culture but I thought that it should include also one of the most important facets of knowledge – culture in the classic term – arts, philosophy, literature, cinema, theater, science, newspapers and journals, TV, music, as the ultimate "victory" of ethics would be if we could prove that the most ethical countries are not only the wealthiest, happiest, most democratic, equal, free, peaceful, but are also the most… cultural. And I assume that some critics would say that it is an aberration, as the most obscure regimes were also cultural – Nazis and Wagner, the Pharaohs and the Pyramids, the Soviet Union and the Bolshoi, the Borgia family and Renaissance art… But they forget one small detail – that this culture pertained only to the elites, that most of the leading authors, film-makers and playwrights fled from Nazi Germany, most of the leading Soviet authors were dissidents, most of the ancient Egyptians and Renaissance Italians were illiterate, poor and miserable, and finally - the fate of Nazism and communism that went ultimately into oblivion.

That is why I am not speaking of culture in the Middle Ages, in Ancient times, or even culture in the 19th and 20th century, I am speaking of contemporaneous culture, as of today, 21st culture, ultra-modern culture, culture that affects all of us, not only the elites – operas, concerts or Ibsen, Shakespeare or Sartre's plays, but culture that includes books of all kinds, television, cinema, newspapers, radio, Internet and scientific and humanities journals. Culture

of the people, for the people, by the people, culture that encompasses all the facets of culture, at least as related to media and quantitative approach, without judging which culture is better – operas or soap operas watched on TV, Comedie Francaise's plays watched on YouTube as well as popular music watched on the Internet, realism or Neo-realism - Italian, French or Japanese in cinema, cuisine and politics programs on the radio, new titles of detective stories or by Nobel Prize of Literature laureates, comics and the New York Times, academic journals on arts, physics, medicine, psychology, history, materials, poetry, geography and economics.

And I have tried to be academic, fair and unbiased. Personally, my cultural preferences are completely "elite" preferences – I like operas and I never see soap operas, I prefer by far Ibsen, Shakespeare or Sartre's plays over "popular" plays, I have read mainly the classics in literature and almost no detective stories, I dislike extremely reality programs but am a great admirer of Neo-realism, and it goes without saying that I never read comics and prefer the "serious" journals. I saw on YouTube and TV Moliere, Racine and Corneille's plays and I almost never see TV series, I prefer by far classical music over ethnic music, etc., but in this book as well as in my courses and throughout my academic career my democratic, egalitarian and objective judgment superseded my personal preferences, and that is why I reckon the fact that culture should be democratic, open for all and for every taste, and also for popular tastes.

Furthermore, although my education and upbringing was mainly Euro-centrist, nevertheless in my books, courses and especially in this book I was completely open to all countries, all cultures, reviewing data on culture in more than 200 countries and dependencies, relying on objective surveys by impeccable sources as the UN, TI, World Bank, UNESCO, etc. The number of titles is a completely fair parameter as it cannot be biased by cultural preferences or quality judgment, you just measure if you read books or not, if you write books or not, if you read newspapers, watch TV, listen to the radio, use the Internet or go to the cinema, whether you see a light comedy or an Ingmar Bergman movie. One can say that very poor countries, where people are illiterate, cannot afford to buy a TV, and prefer folk culture over written books, would receive in my index a low ranking, which is true only in the extremes, as otherwise how can you explain why the same people Koreans are ranked in the culture index in no. 16 (South) and in no. 155 (North), Arabs with a common cultural heritage are ranked in the culture index in no. 40 (Lebanon)/no. 49 (Qatar) and no. 133 (Iraq)/no. 150 (Yemen), Latin American Argentina ranks 37 and Haiti ranks 153, and the same applies also to Africa.

That is why I am extremely satisfied and happy (not an academic terminology…) that there is an almost perfect correlation between ethics and culture, at least in the indices surveyed - for ethics and corruption there is only one relevant Index – TI's index, and for culture the composite index that I have devised is based on the most objective sources of UNESCO, etc. The ranking is not exactly the same ranking as in TI's Index, but almost all the ethical countries are also in top positions in the culture index as well, and in very similar ranks. **The most cultural country in the world according to the culture and media index is t**he **UK** – today (as in the past?), the country of Shakespeare, Newton, Faraday, Darwin, Adam Smith, Francis Bacon, Locke, Hobbes, Bentham, Mill, Churchill, Wordworth, Byron, Shelley, Jane Austen, Virginia Woolf, Lawrence, Dickens, Orwell, Agatha Christie, Hitchcock, David Lean, Monty Python, Harry Potter and James Bond, the London Times, Gilbert and Sullivan, Purcell, Elgar, Britten, and… the Beatles, Constable, Turner, Gainsborough, Westminster Abbey, Encyclopaedia Britannica, first published in 1768-1771 in Edinburgh, Laurence Olivier, the Globe Theater, Royal Opera House, Royal Ballet and the Proms, Magna Carta…
In no. 2 we find the United States – today as in the twentieth century and even more so today the cultural superpower in all fields – in science (with an overwhelming majority in

almost all fields, as well as in the number of Nobel Prize laureates), the country of Sinclair Lewis, Hemingway, Faulkner, O'Neill, Miller (Arthur, not the other one), Williams, Odets, the Metropolitan Museum and Opera, Pollock, Hollywood, the cradle of TV, radio, Internet… Both countries are also very ethical countries – the UK is no. 14 and the US no. 17, and right after them comes Canada, a very cultural and most ethical country (3 and 10 respectively).

Germany is the first continental European in the culture index in no. 4 and no. 12 in TI, and indeed what a glorious culture – Heine, Goethe, Schiller, Thomas and Heinrich Mann, Beethoven, Brahms, Schumann, Bach, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Wagner, Hegel, Kant, Karl Marx, Bauhaus, Pabst, Dietrich, Brecht, Kurt Weill, Feuchtwanger, Expressionism, Herzog, Boll.. I will not continue to praise the leading cultures as I have done it at length in my books, including the less known cultures of Canada – no. 3 (Alice Munro, Margaret Atwood, James Cameron, David Cronenberg), Finland – no. 5 (Composer Sibelius and modernist architect Alvar Aalto, the Kalevala, authors Frans Eemil Sillanpää, Mika Waltari, Vaino Linna), Denmark – 6 (Andersen, Kierkegaard, Carl Nielsen, Karen Blixen, Jacobsen, Functionalism in architecture and design, Utzon, and film directors Lars von Trier, Bille August, Susanne Bier), Australia – 7 (Heidelberg/Melbourne Impressionistic School, Australian cinema, director Peter Weir and actors Russell Crowe, Cate Blanchett), Norway – 10 (Ibsen, Grieg, Munch, Hamsun, Liv Ullmann), Switzerland – 11 (Durrematt, Verbier and Montreux Festivals, Wilhelm Tell, watches, Honegger), Netherlands – 12, Sweden – 14 and New Zealand – 15 (English and Maori cultures, film director Peter Jackson, Katherine Mansfield), all of them the 9 most ethical countries in the world, that may not have the best known cultures in the world, but are nevertheless in the top positions of the culture and media index.

Only 2 out of the 11 most ethical countries rank lower than rank 15 in the culture index – small Singapore in no. 24 and Luxembourg no. 25 (authors Rewenig and Manderscheid in Luxembourgish), as quantity matters after all even for those extremely ethical and cultural countries that rank not so high in the total quantity of books and scientific articles. We find in top positions in the culture index all the other very ethical countries – Japan in no. 8, Belgium in no. 18 (cartoonists Herge, Peyo, Franquin, authors Maeterlinck, Verhaeren, Hugo Claus, painters Rubens, Brueghel, Magritte, film directors Dardenne Brothers, singer Jacques Brel, Bruges), Iceland – 20 (Icelandics' sagas, gender equality), Ireland – 21. So, amazingly almost all the 20 most and very ethical countries rank in the first 21 ranks of the culture index, while Singapore ranks 24, Luxembourg 25 and Hong Kong 28 (cantonese opera, television drama), all three of them much smaller than the other ethical countries, and the last one Barbados (59) is the smallest country of them (West African and British cultures, and the singer Rihanna).

Japanese culture – traditional music, painters Hokusai, Sanraku, Buncho, calligraphy, theater – noh, kyogen, kabuki and bunraku, with the masks, costumes and the stylized gestures, Shinto shrines, castles in Kyoto and Nara, gardens, Haruki Murakami, Akira Kurosawa, Ozu.. Singapore culture – beliefs: meritocracy, social harmony, Botanic Gardens, festivals, literature in English, Mandarin, Tamil and Malay, writers Tan Swie Hian, Kuo Pao Kun, Goh Poh Seng, Boey Kim Chang, Robert Yeo, Catherine Lim. Swedish culture – film director Ingmar Bergman, authors Selma Lagerlof, Per Lagerkvist, Vilhelm Moberg, Stieg Larsson, botanist Carl Linnaeus, poet Tomas Transtromer, playwright Strindberg, painter Anders Zorn, Nobel Prizes, sopranos Jenny Lind, Birgit Nilsson, tenor Nicolai Gedda, and … ABBA. The culture of the Netherlands is known mainly by its great painters Rembrandt, Van Gogh, Vermeer, Frans Hals, Jan Steen, Ruisdael, Mondrian, the philosophers Erasmus, Spinoza, the authors Vestdijk and… Anne Frank, film director Paul Verhoeven, Amsterdam, Madurodam... Irish culture is known mainly by its authors who wrote in English: James Joyce, Jonathan

Swift, Oscar Wilde, W. B. Yeats, George Bernard Shaw, Samuel Beckett, folk music and dance, Irish films from My Left Foot to The Crying Game, actors Peter O'Toole, Maureen O'Hara, Liam Neeson, Daniel Day-Lewis, Abbey Theater, St. Patrick's Festival, Irish Gaelic...

All the other ethical countries rank high in the culture index – Taiwan, South Korea, Czech Republic, Hungary, Estonia, Slovakia, Poland, Latvia, Slovenia, Lithuania, Malaysia, Portugal. All of them rank in the first 39 positions of the culture index vs TI: 26-54, in most of the cases their culture ranking is even higher than their ethical ranking, because of the strong emphasis that was made on education and culture in former communist East European countries and in Far Eastern countries. One of the leading world cultures is the French culture which ranks high in the culture index – 13 although some would expect that it would rank much higher, but so is the ranking of France in TI Index, only 26 for the country of Liberte, Egalite, Fraternite, the French Revolution and the Civil Rights, Voltaire and Rousseau. Nevertheless, France made a tremendous contribution to world culture – Racine, Corneille, Moliere, Pascal, Gounod, Bizet, Saint-Saens, Ravel, Berlioz, Debussy, David, Gericault, Delacroix, Monet, Manet, Pissarro, Renoir, Toulouse-Lautrec, Gauguin, Cezanne, Balzac, Zola, Hugo, Verne, Dumas, Rostand, Anouilh, Paris, Academie Francaise, Cuisine, Fashion…

Taiwanese culture - Bentuhua or Taiwanization has become, the most important symbol of cultural change - describing the movement to identify with Taiwan's unique historical/cultural legacy. Karaoke is incredibly popular, and so is watching miniseries called Taiwanese drama.
South Korean culture - Many South Korean phones feature TV broadcasting. In recent years games, online games and the traditional board game baduk, have become a significant part of Korean culture. Kim Ki-Duk is a well-respected filmmaker, as the entire Korean cinema.
Czech culture is best known for its authors – Karel Capek, Vaclav Havel, Jaroslav Hasek, Milan Kundera… and Franz Kafka (German/Czech/Jewish), composers Smetana, Dvorak, Janacek, Martinu, Czech cinema and film directors Milos Forman and Jiri Menzel, the Golem.
Polish culture: authors Adam Mickiewicz, Jan Potocki, Sinkiewicz, Conrad, Gombrowicz, Szymborska, composers Chopin, Artur Rubinstein, Paderewski, Szymanowski, film directors Roman Polanski, Andrzej Wajda, polymath Copernicus, Marie Curie and… Hasidic Music.
Portuguese culture: Os Lusiadas by Camoes, authors Jose Saramago, Eca de Queiroz, poet Pessoa, playwright Almeida Garrett, film director (1908-2015) with the longest film career Manoel de Oliveira, Fado music by Amalia Rodrigues, Madredeus, pianist Maria Jose Pires.
Malaysia culture: Traditional Malaysian art is mainly centered on the crafts of carving, weaving, and silversmithing. Traditional jewelry was made from gold and silver adorned with gems. The strong oral tradition that has existed since before the arrival of writing to what is now Malaysia continues today. These early works were heavily influenced by Indian epics**.** Munshi Abdullah , who lived from 1797 to 1854, is regarded as the father of Malay literature. *Hikayat Abdullah*, his autobiography, is about everyday life at those times.

Austria ranks very high – 17 in the culture index, with its glorious cultural heritage – Mozart, Haydn, Johann Strauss II, Mahler, Klimt, Schnitzler, Zweig, Werfel, Rilke, Freud, Vienna Philharmonic, Vienna State Opera, Kokoschka, Festivals, etc. Here again it ranks higher than in TI's Index – 23, and so and even more is Spain, ranking 23 in the culture index and only 37 in TI's Index. So, we see many cases – UK, US, Germany, Japan, France, Spain, most of the former communist East European countries, etc. that the ranking in the cultural index transcends the ethical ranking by ten ranks or more. They are in top rankings in both cases, but one could say that they are "more" cultural than "ethical"… Spain is an excellent example of that phenomenon as Spain has made an outstanding contribution to world's culture – Cervantes, Calderon, Lope de Vega, Garcia Lorca, Albeniz, Goya, Velazquez, Miro, Dali,

Gris, Picasso, Alhambra, Gaudi, Cathedrals, Bunuel, Almodovar, Saura, Domingo, Casals, Cantar del Mio Cid, Fernando de Rojas, Zorrilla, Jimenez, Unamumuno, Cela, Blasco Ibanez.

Israel ranks 34, a similar rank to TI's Index – 37, but Israel ranks much higher in its Scientific Journal Ranking – 23, much closer to its TI rank in 2016 – 28. Israeli culture is well known, even if we examine it separately from the Jewish culture and the book of the books – the Bible. Israel is one of the most advanced countries in science, it has the highest number of museums per capita in the world, most of the cities have their own orchestra, Batsheva Dance Company, Habima, Massada, Jerusalem, Shai Agnon, Amos Oz, Ephraim Kishon, Amos Gitai. I have linked all the countries in the culture index to articles on their cultures and wrote several lines, highlights, on the cultures of 30+ representative countries, divided evenly between European/US countries and non-European countries, most of them ranking very high among the top Culture and TI Index ranks, trying to be very objective and without biases.

What about the exceptions? - Corrupt countries whose cultural achievements transcend by even more their poor ethical results. The most salient examples are Italy, Greece and Russia. Italy ranks among the top 20 in the culture index, in no. 19, while it is a quite corrupt country ranking 69 in TI's Index – a difference of 50 (!) in ranking… But one should have the cultural heritage of Italy in order to achieve such a high anomaly, Italy of Dante, the Renaissance Art, Michelangelo, Rafael, Da Vinci, Bruneleschi, St. Peter's Basilica, Cathedrals, Pirandello, D'Annunzio, Goldoni, Moravia, Modigliani, Svevo, Pasolini, Antonioni, De Sicca, Gucci, Versace, Cuisine, Virgil, Ovid, Boccaccio, Machiavelli, Galileo, Fellini, Mastroianni, Loren...

Greece ranks 41 in the Culture Index and 69 in TI's Index. The birthplace of Western culture – Aristotle, Plato, Socrates, Greek Theater – Sophocles, Aristophanes, classic paintings and sculpture, ancient Greek and Byzantine architecture, Cacoyannis, Kazantzakis, Zorba the Greek, Hadjidakis, Theodorakis, Vangelis, El Greco, Mitropoulos, Cavafy, Seferis, Callas… And even more so, Russia, ranking in the culture index in no. 35 and in TI's Index in no. 136 (a difference of 101… in ranking). Russia was always corrupt, unfortunately Italy also but much less, still Russia contributed to world's culture – Chekhov, Tchaikovsky, Pushkin, Pasternak, Solzhenitsyn, Nikolai Gogol, Ivan Turgenev, Leo Tolstoy, Fyodor Dostoyevsky, Chagall, the Kremlin, Kandinsky, Alexander Scriabin, Stravinsky, Rachmaninoff, Prokofiev, Shostakovich**,** Rostropovich; pianists Vladimir Horowitz, Sviatoslav Richter, and Emil Gilels; Fyodor Shalyapin, Ballets Russes, George Balanchine, Pavlova, Eisenstein, Bondarchuk, etc.

Argentina is corrupt (TI – 107) but ranks 70 ranks ahead in the culture index – 37, as it is very cultural, but those are only the exceptions. China ranks 45 in the culture index and 100 in TI's Index, a difference of 55, but here again we have a country with an exceptional cultural background, a cultural superpower. We have also ethical countries ranking much lower in the culture index – Cyprus – 43, Malta ranks about the same – 45, Qatar – 49, Chile – 55, Puerto Rico – 57, Barbados – 59, Uruguay – 62. In the first 54 countries of the culture index to compare to the first 54 countries of TI's Index – the ethical countries of all categories, we find only a few exceptions of corrupt countries that are also cultural. Most of those countries are corrupt-light or quite corrupt ranking 55 to 79 in TI's Index – Italy, Bulgaria, Greece, Croatia, Brazil, Kuwait, Romania. And most of them have also a very significant cultural heritage.

The corrupt countries ranking much higher in the culture index are 5 - Argentina (37culture/107TI), China (45/100), Belarus (47/119), Moldova (53/103), Mexico (54/103). Those are corrupt countries with a difference of 50-72, but with a very cultural background. Only 3 countries are very corrupt and rank high in the culture index – Russia (35/136),

Lebanon (40/136) and Ukraine (42/142, a difference of 100!), and in all those cases the cultural background of the countries is very significant. So, in the 54 first countries of the culture index and mostly in the lowest ranks we find only 8 exceptions of corrupt and very corrupt countries, which indicates a very high correlation between ethics and culture, with exceptions of less than 15% of corrupt and very corrupt countries where culture is exceptionally important in those countries in spite of their corruption and unrelated to it.

Argentina culture: authors Jorge Luis Borges, Julio Cortazar, Victoria Ocampo, Esteban Echeverria, painters Berni, Spilimbergo, Castagnino, tango singer and composer Carlos Gardel, Astor Piazzolla, Mercedes Sosa, film directors Szifron, Campanella, Carlos Sorin. Composer Lalo Schifrin, classical musicians Martha Argerich and Israeli Daniel Barenboim.
Lebanese culture: authors: Khalil Gibran particularly known for his book *The Prophet* (1923), Elias Khoury, Hanan al-Shaykh, and Georges Schehadé. Prominent traditional musicians include Fairuz, an icon during the civil war, Sabah Melhem Barakat, and Najwa Karam. Cinema in Lebanon has been in existence since the 1920s, and the country has produced over 500 films. Theatre's origin was in passion plays. The musical plays of Maroun Naccache from the mid-1800s are considered the birth of modern Arab theatre. Some scholars divided theatre in Lebanon into three phases: translations of European plays, Arab nationalism, and realism.

Chinese culture: Some of the most important early texts include the *I Ching* and the *Shujing* within the Four Books and Five Classics. The Song dynasty saw the creation of works such as Su Song's *Xin Yixiang Fayao* and Shen Kuo's *Dream Pool Essays*. **Gao Xingjian** is a Chinese novelist, playwright, and critic who in 2000 was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. The earliest music of the Zhou Dynasty recorded in ancient Chinese texts includes the ritual music called *yayue* and each piece may be associated with a dance. Chinese painting became highly appreciated in court circles with specialized styles as Ming Dynasty painting. Finally, Chinese culture is also well-known for its excellent Opera and Cinema.
Brazil culture: architects Kubitschek, Niemeyer, authors Macedo, Alencar, Dias, Machado de Assis, Jorge Amado, film directors Fernando Mireilles, Bruno Barreto, composers: Samba - Dorival Caymmi, bossa nova – Antonio Carlos Jobim, classical - Villa-Lobos, telenovelas.

Many countries have a similar cultural and ethical ranking – Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Serbia, Oman, Macedonia, Cuba, South Africa, Morocco…, some have a higher culture ranking but with a moderate difference – Thailand (63/85), Egypt (73/94), India (75/85), Armenia (84/94), Indonesia (88/107), Vietnam (97/119), Pakistan (103/126), all of them with an important cultural background transcending the corruption bias, but there are some exceptions that very corrupt or most corrupt countries receive an average or moderately low culture ranking such as Venezuela (64/161), Iran (69/136), Uzbekistan (81/166), Nigeria (94/136), Libya (101/166), Kenya (105/145), Syria (107/159), where the cultural background transcends the corruption bias to a high degree, as the "glorious" cultural past stills radiates over the poor results in most of the other parameters and on top of them the corruption parameter – it applies particularly to the well-known cultures of Syria, Iran, Kenya & Nigeria.

A few exceptions but in the opposite direction – ethical Botswana (TI 31) ranks only 125 in the culture index, Samoa (TI 50) - 126, Bhutan (TI 30) - 160, Lesotho (TI 55) - 156, possibly because of poverty or poor media exposure, while very corrupt Republic of the Congo, Sudan, Angola and Myanmar rank relatively higher in the culture index (their background?). Finally, the most corrupt countries rank also in the lowest cultural ranks – Somalia, Timor-Leste, Comoros, Eritrea, Burundi, Central African Republic, Cambodia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, North Korea, Bangladesh, Papua-New Guinea, Nepal, Yemen, Afghanistan, Chad, etc.

Egypt culture – hieroglyphs, religious literature in the third millenium BC, the Pyramid texts, wisdom texts, the Instruction of Ptahhotep, the Pyramids of Giza, the Sphinx, the Concorde Obelisk, Al Azhar Mosque, pharaonic paintings and sculptures, Bust of Nefertiti, Tomb of Sarenput II, the Gold Mask of Tutankhamun, Temple of Horus at Edfu, Luxor and Karnak Temples. Modern authors Muhammad Husayn Haykal, Naguib Mahfouz, Nawal El Saadawi, Salah Jaheen. Belly Dance, dancers Tahia Carioca, Samia Gamal, singers Umm Kulthum, Mohammad Abdel Wahab, Abdel Halim Hafez. The largest Arabic film industry, film directors Anwar Wagdi and Henry Barakat, composer, singer and actor Farid al-Atrash, actors Omar Sherif, Shadia, the Jewish Layla Murad, Faten Hamama, Ismail Yassine, Nadia Lufti.

Iran culture – the Achaemenid reliefs in Persepolis, mosaic paintings of Bishapur, classical Persian poetry, authors Houshang Moradi-Kermani, Ahmad Shamlou. Persian Rugs. Film directors Abbas Kiarostami, Majid Majidi, Asghar Farhadi. Contributions to humanity in Ancient History – domestication of the goat, the modern brick, invention of wine, invention of the Tar, which developed to the guitar, game of Polo, first banking system of the world, Chess, the first taxation system and courier post, Ice cream and ancient refrigerators, the first hospital, the windmill, Algebra, Trigonometry. 98% of the population is Muslim – 89% Shi'a, 9% Sunni, other religions – Baha'is, Armenians, Assyrians, Catholics, Protestants and Jews.

India culture - The Rāmāyaṇa and the Mahābhārata are the oldest preserved and well-known epics of India. Indian dance includes eight classical dance forms, many in narrative forms with mythological elements. Kalidasa's plays like Shakuntala and Meghadoota are some of the older dramas, following those of Bhasa. The oldest preserved examples of Indian music are the melodies of the *Samaveda* (1000 BC) that are still sung in certain Vedic Śrauta sacrifices. Nandalal Bose, M. F. Husain, S. H. Raza, Geeta Vadhera, Jamini Roy and B. Venkatappa are some prominent modern painters. India has produced many cinema-makers like Satyajit Ray, Mrinal Sen, J. C. Daniel, Kasinathuni Viswanath, Ram Gopal Varma, Bapu, Ritwik Ghatak, Guru Dutt, K. Vishwanath and Adoor Gopalakrishnan.

Nigeria culture - The **culture of Nigeria** is shaped by Nigeria's multiple ethnic groups. The country has 520 languages. Nigeria also has over 1150 dialects and ethnic groups. The four largest ethnic groups are the Hausa and Fulani in the north, the Igbo in the southeast, and the Yoruba predominate in the southwest. Nigeria has produced a number of important writers, who have won accolades for their work, including Daniel O. Fagunwa, Chinua Achebe, Wole Soyinka, Femi Osofisan, Ken Saro-Wiwa. The music of Nigeria includes many kinds of folk and popular music, some of which are known worldwide. Traditional musicians use a number of diverse instruments, such as Gongon drums. Nigerians films also known as Nollywood are produced by Tunde Kelani films especially Saworoide or Tade ogidan films.

Kenya culture - The **culture of Kenya** consists of multiple trends. Kenya has no single prominent culture that identifies it. It instead consists of various cultures practiced by the country's different communities. Kitenge is a cotton fabric made into colors and design through tie-and-dye and heavy embroidery. It is commonly worn by a number of Kenya's populations. The Maasai wear dark red garments to symbolize their love for the earth and their dependence on it. It also stands for courage and blood that is given to them by nature. The Kanga is another cloth that is in common use in practically every Kenyan home. Kenya is home to a diverse range of music styles, ranging from imported popular music, afro-fusion and benga music to traditional folk songs. The government has not been very supportive of the film industry in Kenya. Few locally-made films have consequently been released. However, a number of famous foreign productions have been shot in the country.

CULTURAL PARAMETERS THAT WERE NOT INCLUDED IN THE CULTURE INDEX

NOBEL PRIZE LAUREATES

We have examined dozens of parameters that were not included in the Culture Index that we have chosen and we shall review some of them in the following pages in order to explain the considerations that have brought us not to include them in the composite index. Nevertheless, as they are important parameters we would have used them if not for objective reasons, such as statistical incompatibility, small number of sample, partial worldwide coverage, quality of source, and so on. We can still learn about a correlation between ethics and culture, although we chose not to draw statistical conclusions and did not include them finally in Cory's Index.

When you mention culture, especially contemporaneous culture one would tend to think – Nobel Prizes. This is a prestigious prize distributed once a year in Stockholm and Oslo in 6 of the main categories of culture – physics, chemistry, medicine, economy, literature and peace. We encounter here several problems – some laureates are registered under two or even three nationalities and thus the number of prizes by countries exceeds the number of laureates and the number of laureates exceeds the number of prizes as in many cases the prize was divided between two or three laureates. Furthermore, there is a large disproportion in the number of laureates. We'll bring here as an example the total number of laureates by country. From the official Nobel Prize Website we bring the list of the number of laureates from 76 countries. Between 1901 and 2016, the Nobel Prizes and the Prize in Economic Sciences were awarded 579 times. A large number of awards, mainly in science, were awarded to 2-3 recipients.

Nobel Prize	Number of Prizes	Number of Laureates	Awarded to one Laureate	Shared by two Laureates	Shared by three Laureates
Physics	110	204	47	32	31
Chemistry	108	175	63	22	23
Medicine	107	211	39	31	37
Literature	109	113	105	4	-
Peace	97	104+26	66	29	2
Economic Sciences	48	78	24	18	6
Total:	**579**	**911**	**344**	**136**	**99**

In the **statutes of the Nobel Foundation** it says: "A prize amount may be equally divided between two works, each of which is considered to merit a prize. If a work that is being rewarded has been produced by two or three persons, the prize shall be awarded to them jointly. In no case may a prize amount be divided between more than three persons."

885 Laureates* and 26 organizations have been awarded the Nobel Prize between 1901 and 2016. Of them, 78 are Laureates in Economic Sciences. A small number of individuals and organizations have been honored more than once, which means that 881 individuals and 23 unique organizations have received the Nobel Prize in total. See **Multiple Nobel Laureates**. Lists of all Nobel Laureates in
| **Physics** | **Chemistry** | **Physiology or Medicine** | **Literature** | **Peace** | **Economic Sciences** |

If we rank the first ten countries of the total number of recipients of the Nobel Prize we find the US in no. 1 but with the huge number of 363 laureates, no. 2 is UK with 123, one third of the US, no. 3 – Germany – 106, no. 4 – France – 68, less than 20% of the US, **in no. 5 we find Sweden with 31**, less than 10% of the US, in no. 6 - Russia and Soviet Union (another problem of definition) with 27, and from here the numbers decrease slowly. **7. Switzerland – 2**6, 8. Japan – 25, **8. Canada – 25**, 10. Austria - 21, 11. Italy – 20, **11. Netherlands – 20**, 13. Poland – 18, **14. Denmark – 14, 15. Norway – 13**, 16. Israel – 12, **16. Australia – 12**, 18. Belgium – 10, 18. South Africa – 10, 18. India – 10, 21. Hungary – 9, 21. China – 9, 23. Spain – 7, 23. Ireland – 7, 25. Czech Republic – 5, 25. Argentina – 5, **25. Finland – 5**, 28. Romania – 4, 28. Egypt – 4, **30. New Zealand – 3**, 30. Mexico – 3. So, almost all the laureates come from 31 countries, but the distribution is completely uneven and we have only 31 countries receiving more than 2 prizes and 20 countries receiving 10 prizes and more.

As far as correlation to ethics is concerned, most of the most ethical countries rank in the first 16 ranks – 7, 1 ranks 25 – Finland, 1 ranks 30 – New Zealand, 1 ranks 32 – Luxembourg, and Singapore has no laureates. But in the top rankings we find very ethical countries – the first 3 are the US, UK, Germany, ethical France in no. 4, very ethical Japan in no. 8, ethical Austria in no. 10, Poland in no. 13, Israel in no. 16, Belgium – 18, Hungary – 21, Spain – 23, Ireland – 23, Czech Republic – 25. Almost all the first 30 countries with any significant number of laureates or more than 2 are most and very ethical countries and some of them are ethical. The only exceptions are Russia – ranking 6 in Nobel Prizes and 136 in TI's Index, Italy – 11/69, South Africa – 18/67, China – 21/100, Argentina – 25/107, Romania – 28/69, Egypt – 28/94, Mexico – 30/103. 8 countries out of 31, about 25%, which emphasizes the ethical correlation as the Nobel Prizes are not per capita but in absolute terms, and that is why large corrupt countries as Russia, Italy and China have relatively high rankings, but not as the ethical.

We have 16 countries receiving 2 prizes each – Saint Lucia, Colombia, **Luxembourg**, East Timor, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Liberia, Belarus, Portugal, Greece, Guatemala, Chile, Algeria, Ukraine, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan. All of them would have ranked in no. 32. Finally, we have 29 countries receiving only 1 prize – Azerbaijan, Faroe Islands (a dependency), Iceland, Cyprus, Trinidad and Tobago, Latvia, Slovenia, Macedonia, Lithuania, Tibet (another dependency), Croatia, Palestine (Yasser Arafat, born in Cairo, Egypt. In the official website of the Nobel Prize the laureates are listed by country of birth, which would give us a complete imbroglio, if for example I would have received the prize, an Israeli born in Cairo, Egypt, emigrating to Israel at the age of 9, we would find in the same country Egypt the Palestinian Arafat, the Israeli Cory, the British Dorothy Crowfoot Hodgkin, the American/Egyptian Ahmed Zewail, and 3 "only" Egyptians Naguib Mahfouz, Sadat and ElBaradei…), Costa Rica, Bulgaria, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Yemen, Ghana, Venezuela, Peru, Morocco, Kenya, South Korea, Myanmar, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Brazil, Eritrea. All of them would be ranked 48. Statistically, it doesn't make any sense, and of course it doesn't give us a cultural indication on the ranks of the countries, as 45 countries received only 1 or 2 prizes, as compared to 25 countries that received 3 – 27 prizes, 5 countries that received 31-123 prizes, and 1 country the US that received 363 prizes… Such rankings, and especially if

about 60% of the countries are ranked no. 32 or no. 48, two ranks for most of the countries…, is not valid statistcally and is not fit to be included in Cory's Index, which is calculated exclusively according to rankings, without too many countries ranking in the same rank.

Another problem, which is relevant throughout this entire book and especially if we want to devise a culture index, is that we try to be unbiased and without any preference to European culture countries. That is why we have chosen almost exclusively indices of international organizations which are perceived as completely objective, at least as statistics are concerned. Some experts criticize the Swedish Academy that selects the laureates and has awarded prizes (mainly in Literature, but also in sciences) almost exclusively to European culture countries. Japan has received 25 prizes, India – 10, China – 9, and Egypt – 4, so overall 48 laureates out of 870, 885 or 911 laureates (problems with multiple laureates, organizations…) about 5% only originate from 4 countries with a non-European culture and have received a significant amount of prizes, more than 2. Others blame the Swedish Academy to be biased in favor of Jews, as more than 21% of the total laureates – 185 out of 870 were Jewish or people of Jewish descent, although they comprise less than 0.2% of the world's population - 41% of all the Nobel Prizes in economics, 28% of medicine, 26% of physics, 19% of chemistry, 13% of literature and 9% of all peace awards. Furthermore, 12 Israelis have been awarded the Nobel Prize, which is equal to the number of Muslim laureates, and the Academy is also accused to be anti-Muslim. I am the last one to emit any judgment in this issue, being a Jew, an Israeli, and furthermore, my in-law Dan Shechtman won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2011. I was even interviewed live from our home several times during the December 10 ceremony on the Israeli National TV channel… Anyhow, I have decided, mainly because of statistical reasons, not to include the Nobel Prize laureates in the culture index, although personally I don't question the integrity of the Swedish Academy and I am convinced that they are completely unbiased in their decisions, but of course I am not objective in this issue for obvious reasons.

The per capita ranking of Nobel Prizes is totally focused on ethical countries as we see below:

Rank	Country	Nobel laureates[1]	Population (2015)[2]	Laureates/ 10 million
—	*Faroe Islands*	1	48,199	207.473
1	Saint Lucia	2	184,999	108.109
2	**Luxembourg**	**2**	**567,110**	**35.267**
3	**Sweden**	**30**	**9,779,426**	**30.677**
4	Iceland	1	329,425	30.356
5	**Switzerland**	**25**	**8,298,663**	**30.125**

Rank	Country	Nobel laureates[1]	Population (2015)[2]	Laureates/ 10 million
6	**Norway**	**13**	**5,210,967**	**24.947**
7	**Denmark**	**14**	**5,669,081**	**24.695**
8	Austria	21	8,544,586	24.577
9	United Kingdom	123	64,715,810	19.006
10	East Timor	2	1,184,765	16.881
11	Ireland	8	4,688,465	14.930
12	Israel	12	8,064,036	14.881
13	Germany	105	80,688,545	13.013
14	**Netherlands**	**20**	**16,924,929**	**11.817**
15	United States	363	321,773,631	11.281
16	France	62	64,395,345	9.628
—	*European Union*[3]	474	505,150,401	9.383
17	Hungary	9	9,855,023	9.132
18	**Finland**	**5**	**5,503,457**	**9.085**
19	Belgium	10	11,299,192	8.850

Rank	Country	Nobel laureates[1]	Population (2015)[2]	Laureates/ 10 million
20	Cyprus	1	1,165,300	8.581
21	Trinidad and Tobago	1	1,360,088	7.352
22	**New Zealand**	**3**	**4,528,526**	**6.625**
23	**Canada**	**23**	**35,939,927**	**6.400**
24	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2	3,810,416	5.249
25	Latvia	1	1,970,503	5.075
26	**Australia**	**12**	**23,968,973**	**5.006**

In the list of the top 26 we find all the 10 most ethical countries in top positions (except Singapore), all the very ethical countries (Japan ranks 39 and Hong Kong 45, except Barbados), and ethical Austria, Israel, France, Hungary, Cyprus and Latvia. The only exceptions are East Timor (2 prizes), Trinidad – 1 and Bosnia – 2, but otherwise only most, very and ethical countries are in the top positions, without practically no exceptions.

As the List of Nobel Laureates in Literature from 1901 to 2016 by Country amount to 120 and the laureates are only 113, I tried to match these figures. I have opted mainly to assign the country according to the culture and language, more than the country of birth, and when they wrote in two languages, which one prevailed. The ranking of the laureates by country (39 countries) is this: 1. France – 14, 2. US – 11, 3. UK – 10, 4. Germany – 9**, 5. Sweden – 7**, 6. Italy – 6, 7. Spain – 5, 8. Russia/USSR – 4, 8. Ireland – 4, 8. Poland – 4, **11. Norway – 3, 11. Denmark – 3**, 13. China – 2, 13. Japan – 2, 13. South Africa – 2, 13. Greece – 2, 13. Chile – 2, 13. **Switzerland – 2**, 19. **1 laureate for each** of the 21 countries: Belgium, India, **Finland**, Iceland, Portugal, Austria, Serbia (Yugoslavia), Israel, Guatemala, **Australia**, Colombia, Nigeria, Egypt, Saint Lucia, **Canada**, Belarus, Hungary, Czech Republic (Czechoslovakia), Mexico, Turkey, Peru. Most of the laureates come from most and very ethical countries, but the country with the most laureates in literature is France, with one of the best literatures in the world, ranking 26 in TI's Index. Italy (TI – 69) ranks 6th, Russia (TI – 136) ranks 8th, China (TI – 100) ranks 13th, and so are South Africa (TI – 67) and Greece (TI – 69). Out of the 18 countries ranking in all the ranking of more than one laureate almost all the countries are ethical, 3 are quite corrupt, 1 corrupt (China) and 1 very corrupt (Russia) – 2 of the best…

Most interesting is the list of the languages in which the laureates wrote, as English culture does not stop on the border, and so Spanish, French, Scandinavian or German culture. 28 laureates wrote in English (most of them from the US and the UK), 14 in French, 13 in

German, 11 in Spanish (only half of them from Spain), 7 in Swedish (but if we add to them the 3 laureates who wrote in Danish, the 3 who wrote in Norwegian and the author who wrote in Icelandic, all of them very similar languages, we arrive to 14 Scandinavian laureates equal to the authors who wrote in French). 6 laureates wrote in Italian, 6 in Russian, 4 in Polish, 2 in Chinese, 2 in Japanese, 2 in Greek, and 1 each in: Arabic, Bengali, Czech, Finnish, Hebrew, Hungarian, Provencal, Portuguese, Serbian, Turkish, Yiddish – a language without country… Here again, we find only 7 laureates, 6% of the total who wrote in non-European languages.

The 175 laureates of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry come from the following 24 countries: 1. US – 66, 2. Germany – 30, 3. UK – 26, 4. France – 8, 5. Japan – 7, 6. Israel – 6, **7. Sweden – 5, 8. Switzerland – 4, 8. Netherlands – 4, 8. Canada – 4**, 11. Croatia – 2, 12. 1 of each of the 13 countries – Argentina, **Australia**, Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, **Denmark, Finland**, Italy, Mexico, **Norway**, Poland, Russia, Taiwan. Almost all the laureates come from most and very ethical countries and on top (4 laureates and more) are the US, Germany, the UK, Sweden, Switzerland, Netherlands, Canada and Japan, and the ethical France and Israel, and only 6 laureates out of 175, 3%, come from corrupt countries, so there is perhaps good chemistry between ethics and chemistry, as we find an almost perfect correlation with ethics.

The 204 laureates of the Nobel Prize in Physics come from the following 22 countries: 1. US – 76, 2. Germany – 24, 3. UK – 22, 4. Soviet Union/Russia – 12, 4. France – 12, 6. Japan – 11, **7. Netherlands – 9**, 8. Italy – 5, **9. Sweden – 4, 9. Canada –** 4, 9. Austria – 4, **9. Switzerland – 4, 13. Denmark – 3**, 13. China – 3, 15. **Australia – 2**, 15. Hungary – 2, 15. India – 2, 18. 1 laureate each to the 5 countries – Poland, Pakistan, Ireland, Hong Kong, Belgium. Most of the laureates come from ethical countries – very ethical and most ethical, ethical France ranks 4, Austria ranks 9, and only very corrupt Russia ranks 4, Pakistan ranks 18, quite corrupt Italy ranks 8, corrupt China ranks 13, India – 15, only 5 countries out of 22, with 23 laureates out of 204, 11%, much more than Chemistry, but still a very low number.

The 211 laureates of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine come from the following 28 countries: 1. US – 89, 2. UK – 26, 3. Germany – 17, 4. France – 11, **5. Switzerland – 7, 5. Sweden – 7, 7. Australia – 6**, 8. Austria – 5, 8. Italy – 5, **8. Denmark –** 5, 11. Belgium – 4, 11. Japan – 4, **13. Netherlands – 3**, 13. South Africa – 3, 15. Argentina – 2, **15. Canada – 2**, 15. Russia – 2, **15. Norway – 2**, 18. 1 each from the following 11 countries – Brazil, **Finland**, China, Ireland, India, Hungary, **New Zealand**, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Venezuela. Almost all the countries are most ethical (9 of 11, without small Luxembourg and Singapore), very ethical (6 of 8, without small Barbados and Hong Kong), ethical France is no. 4, Austria – 8, Portugal, Spain, Hungary. Only quite corrupt Italy is no. 8, South Africa – 13, Brazil – 18, Romania – 18, corrupt Argentina is 15, China – 18, India – 18, very corrupt Russia is 15 and most corrupt Venezuela is 18. Actually, only 6 laureates out of 211 come from corrupt countries, and if we add to them the quite corrupt countries, mainly Italy, it is 17, or 8%.

The 78 laureates of the Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel come from the following 17 countries: 1. US – 45, 2. UK – 8, **3. Canada – 3, 3. Norway –** 3, 3. France – 3, **6. Sweden – 2**, 6. Israel – 2, **6. Netherlands – 2**, 6. Soviet Union/Russia – 2, 10. 1 laureate of each of the 8 countries: Austria, Cyprus, **Finland**, Germany, India, Italy, Poland, Saint Lucia. In Economics as in all the other categories the laureates from the most ethical and very ethical countries are almost all the recipients, with ethical France, Israel, Austria, Cyprus, Poland. Only very corrupt Russia, corrupt India and quite corrupt Italy are the 3 exceptions with 4 laureates out of 78 or 5% of the total laureates, in Economics even more than others.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON CULTURE

From the paper: "The Extraordinary Extent of Cultural Consumption in Iceland", we find in Table 3 the percentage of GDP expenditures by the general government (central government and local government and states) on cultural activities for 49 countries as the yearly average of three years 2006-2008. Those figures from the IMF Government Finance Statistics Yearbook, 2007-2009, include cultural, recreational and religious affairs – category 708: recreational and sporting services - 7081, religious and other community services - 7084, broadcasting and publishing services - 7083 – for television and radio broadcasting, for newspaper, magazine or book publishing, R&D recreation, culture, and religion - 7085, recreation, culture, and religion N.E.C. - 7086, and what interests us most but we don't have specific figures for it: 7082 Cultural Services. This category comprises the following items:

Provision of cultural services; administration of cultural affairs; supervision and regulation of cultural facilities. Operation or support of facilities for cultural pursuits (libraries, museums, art galleries, theatres, exhibition halls, monuments, historic houses and sites, zoological and botanical gardens, aquaria, arbotera, etc.); production, operation, or support of cultural events (concerts, stage and film productions, art shows, etc.). Grants, loans, or subsidies to support individual writers, designers, composers, and others working in the arts or to organizations engaged in promoting cultural activities. Includes: national, regional, or local celebrations provided they are not intended chiefly to attract tourists. Excludes: cultural events intended for presentation beyond national boundaries (70113); national, regional, or local celebrations intended chiefly to attract tourists (70473); production of cultural material intended for distribution by broadcasting (70830). On the IMF website we find more recent data (2015) but limited to a small number of countries, less than the 49, and not to most of the countries.

The ranking of the culture, recreation and religious affairs expenditures as % of GDP for the 49 countries is as follows. It could have been one of the components of the Culture Index, but we have here two major problems: 1. not enough countries, 2. expenditures include other items. It is true that many view sports, religion and community services as part of culture, but I don't think that tennis courts, running tracks, parks, beaches, swimming pools, or payment of clergy, community affairs, support of fraternal, civic, youth, and social organizations or labor unions, and political parties give an appropriate indication on culture in the strict sense of the term. Nevertheless, as culture is a substantial part of the category and the number of countries is 49, quite indicative of all the countries, I thought that we could analyze the data and see if there is any potential correlation between this parameter and ethics or lack of corruption.

1. Iceland – 8.02, **2. Luxembourg – 5.09, 3. New Zealand – 4.57**, 4. Kazakhstan – 4.40, 5. Latvia – 4.27, 6. Spain – 4.09, 7. Maldives – 4.00, 8. Bahrain – 3.75, 9. Georgia – 3.68, 10. Egypt – 3.64, 11. Lithuania – 3.27, 12. Kyrgyz Republic – 3.19, 13. Slovenia – 3.13, 14. Italy 3.05, **14. Denmark – 3.05**, 16. Croatia – 3.00, 17. Iran – 2.98, **18. Netherlands – 2.97**, 19. Belarus – 2.94, 20. Hungary – 2.93, 21. Israel – 2.92, 22. France – 2.90, 23. Slovak Republic – 2.87, 24. Czech Republic – 2.68, **25. Canada – 2.59, 26. Norway – 2.58, 27. Switzerland – 2.55**, 28. Poland – 2.54, **29. Australia – 2.50**, 30. Moldova – 2.42, 31. Kuwait – 2.30, 32. Bulgaria – 2.27, 33. Romania – 2.24, 34. Austria – 2.09, **35. Sweden – 1.97**, 36. Bolivia – 1.95, 37. Russia – 1.90, 38. Ukraine – 1.88, 39. Mauritius – 1.55, 40. Germany – 1.37, 41. Albania – 1.30, 42. China – 1.18, 43. Jamaica – 1.08, 44.United States – 0.85, 45. Bhutan – 0.83, 46. El Salvador – 0.75, **47. Singapore – 0.67**, 48. Costa Rica – 0.65, 49. Japan – 0.40.

While on top rankings we can find very ethical and most ethical countries, as Iceland (8%), Luxembourg and New Zealand – 5%, other most ethical countries are divided all over the rankings: Denmark in no. 14, Netherlands – 18, both – 3%, Canada – 25 –, Norway – 26, Switzerland – 27, Australia – 29, the 4 of them about 2.5% - in middle rankings, while Sweden ranks only 35 with 2%, and Singapore – 47 with 0.7% (Finland is not in this table).

But in top and medium ranking we find mostly ethical countries, not as ethical as in the other parameters, but still ethical – Latvia, Spain, Georgia, Lithuania, Slovenia, Hungary, Israel, Slovakia, Czech Republic and Poland are ranked until 30, out of 49, with 4.27% to 2.54%. Finally, in medium and low rankings we can find very ethical and very cultural countries such as Austria – 34 – 2%, Germany – 40 – 1.4%, and the United States – 44 – 0.9%, and in the last rank – 49 – very ethical Japan with only 0.40% of its GDP allocated to culture, sports, etc.

On the other side corrupt but very cultural countries are in top positions – Egypt – 10 – 3.64%, Italy – 14 – 3.05%, Iran – 17 – 2.98%, Belarus – 19 – 2.94%. In medium ranking we can find other corrupt countries – Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine, Russia – 37 – 1.9%, but China ranks 42 – 1.18%, all of them very cultural. Other corrupt high ranking countries are Kazakhstan – 4 – 4.4%, Kyrgyzstan – 12, Croatia 16, medium ranking Moldova – 30 – 2.42%, Kuwait – 31, Bolivia – 36, low ranking Albania – 41 – 1.3%, Jamaica – 43, El Salvador – 46. Maldives is ranked 7, Bahrain 8, Mauritius 39, Bhutan 45 and Costa Rica 48.

So, which conclusions can we draw from this parameter? The top 20 ranks are divided equally between ethical and corrupt countries. In the next 10 ranks all of the countries are ethical except Moldova. And in the last 19 countries – 8 countries are ethical and 11 are corrupt. There is therefore a slight advantage to ethical countries in this parameter, mainly in medium ranking, but medium ranking countries allocate about 2.5% of their GDP to culture, which is quite high by any standard, and the exception is rather to be found in the top ranking countries which allocate very large percentages of their GDP to culture, sports and religion – Iceland – 8%, Luxembourg and New Zealand – 5%, Spain – 4%, Egypt – 3.64%. Most of the most/very ethical countries allocate 2% - 3% of their GDP to cultural activities, which is quite high.

CULTURAL ACCESS AND PARTICIPATION

An excellent parameter for culture is – culture access and participation. The European Union has published a report on Cultural Access and Participation in November 2013. The Treaty on the European Union states in article 3 that "The Union shall respect its rich cultural and linguistic diversity, and shall ensure that Europe's cultural heritage is safeguarded and enhanced". Furthermore, it dedicates article 167 to European Union action in the field of culture (Article 167), which should "contribute to the flowering of the cultures of the Member States, while respecting their national and regional diversity and at the same time bringing the common cultural heritage to the fore." The European Commission's Directorate-General for Education and Culture (DG EAC) commissioned this survey to measure the attitudes of the European public towards a range of cultural activities, looking at their participation as both consumers and performers of culture. I quote in the following pages part of this report textually and write my comments only at the end of this chapter. For the full report see Link. I quote at length this report as it is extremely relevant to the topic of this dissertation - trying to find an index of culture. It is a pity that this report was not made for at least 70-100 countries, as I would have used it as a substantial component of the Culture Index, but as it comprises only EU countries we bring it here only as an indication on what form of Culture Index (at least one of its five or ten components) would seem appropriate to use in Cory's Index.

The first part of this report looks at levels of engagement in different cultural activities. In particular, access to and participation in various cultural activities is measured, and levels of involvement and barriers to participation are assessed. Given the aim of promoting cross-border cooperation, part of this survey measures access and participation in relation to other European countries' cultural activities to identify the extent of transnational circulation of cultural and artistic output. The results of the 2007 survey have also been analysed to establish the evolutions in levels of engagement in various cultural activities between then and now.

In the second part, this report examines the active involvement of EU citizens in a range of artistic activities as performers (e.g. singing, dancing, making a film, etc.) as distinct from consumers (e.g. going to the cinema). The third part of the report looks at the use of the Internet for cultural purposes. Over recent years, the Internet has played an increasingly important role as a source of information in many EU citizens' homes. This survey measures the role of the Internet in enabling EU citizens to access and participate in cultural activities. A distinction will be made between "direct" uses – e.g. reading articles online – and "indirect" uses of the Internet for cultural purposes – e.g. using the Internet to purchase cultural products.

Throughout the report, results are analysed in terms of the European average, followed by a breakdown of the results by country and finally by some socio-demographic variables. Where possible, the results are also compared with those of the 2007 Eurobarometer Cultural Values survey. Finally, an index of cultural practice has been developed by attaching scores to high participation levels in cultural activities. These scores were collated to identify respondents with "Very high", "High", "Medium" or "Low" profiles in terms of their participation in cultural activities.

Note: In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to: BE Belgium LT Lithuania BG Bulgaria LU Luxembourg CZ Czech Republic HU Hungary DK Denmark MT Malta DE Germany NL The Netherlands

EE Estonia AT Austria EL Greece PL Poland ES Spain PT Portugal FR France RO Romania IE Ireland SI Slovenia IT Italy SK Slovakia CY Republic of Cyprus* FI Finland LV Latvia SE Sweden UK The United Kingdom HR Croatia EU27 European Union – 27 Member States

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The most common form of participation in a cultural activity is watching or listening to a cultural programme on TV or radio: 72% of Europeans have done so at least once in the last twelve months. The next most common activity is reading a book (68%). The least popular activity is going to see a ballet, dance performance or opera, with just 18% participation.

- Since 2007, there has been a general decline in participation in most activities; the steepest decline was recorded in watching or listening to a cultural programme on the TV or radio, which fell by 6 percentage points from 78% to 72% (while still remaining the most popular form of participation). Least affected were visits to the cinema, which rose by one percentage point, while seeing a ballet, dance performance or an opera remain unchanged. This general decline might be partly an effect of the financial and economic crisis.

- Respondents in northern European countries are the most engaged in a range of cultural activities; as an example, 90% of respondents in Sweden, 86% in the Netherlands and 82% in Denmark have read at least one book in the last year. By contrast, southern and eastern countries are often the least engaged in cultural activities: only 51% of respondents in Romania and 50% in Greece have read at least one book in the last year (compared with 68% in the EU as a whole).

- An index of cultural practice reflecting participation in a range of cultural activities reveals that northern European countries have the highest proportion of "Very high" and "High" participation indices, led by Sweden (43%), Denmark (36%) and the Netherlands (34%). By comparison, the lowest cultural index scores are measured in Greece (5%), Portugal, Cyprus (both 6%), Romania and Hungary (both 7%).

- In terms of socio-demographic factors, age, education, occupation and ability to pay bills are all linked to some degree with participation in cultural activities. For example, "reading a book" is strongly predicated by the level of education of the respondent (managers have the highest book-reading frequency) and watching and listening to cultural programmes on TV or radio is most common among those aged 40 and over.

- The two main reasons for not participating or not participating more in cultural activities are "lack of interest" (the first reason given for five out of the nine activities tested) and "lack of time" (the first reason given for the remaining four activities). However, cost, as measured by "too expensive" responses, is an obstacle for many Europeans, particularly in eastern European countries (Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary) and in some of the countries worst affected by the economic crisis (Greece, Portugal and Spain). "Limited choice or poor quality" is less of a problem, except in Romania. SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 399 "Cultural access and participation"

- Only small minorities of Europeans say that they participate in cultural activities from another European country, and even fewer participate in activities in another EU country. The most commonly accessed activity is reading books by an author from another European country (31% of Europeans have done so at least once in the last twelve months), followed by

watching or listening to a cultural TV or radio programme from another European country (27%). Fewer Europeans participate in cultural activities in another EU country: 19% have visited a historical monument or site and 10% have attended a live performance, exhibition or cultural activity.

- Individual involvement, in terms of performing or producing a cultural or artistic activity, has decreased significantly since 2007: this may perhaps be a side-effect of the financial and economic crisis. The most common activity for Europeans is dancing (13% have danced at least once in the last 12 months), followed by photography or making a film (12%) and singing (11%). Fewer respondents had played an instrument (8%), participated in creative writing (5%) and acting (3%) in the last year. In 2007, 27% of Europeans had made a film or were involved in photography, 19% had danced and 15% had sung.

- In line with the national results highlighted above, respondents from northern European countries are most likely to be actively involved in artistic activities, with especially high participation levels in Denmark and Sweden, but also in Finland, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Again, respondents in southern and central-eastern European countries are least likely to participate in such activities.

- There are some variations between different socio-demographic groups when looking at the artistic activities in which Europeans participate; for example, women are more likely to participate in singing (13% against 9% for men), and men are more likely to play a musical instrument (10% against 7% for women). Respondents with "Very high" or "High" cultural practice indices are much more likely to participate as both consumers and performers of cultural activities.

- Over half of Europeans use the Internet for cultural purposes, 30% doing so at least once a week. The most popular uses are reading newspaper articles (53%), searching for cultural information (44%) and listening to the radio or music over the Internet (42%). Respondents from northern countries are most likely to use the Internet for cultural purposes than those from southern and central-eastern European countries.

EU citizens were most likely to have watched the TV, listened to the radio or read a book; all these are relatively inexpensive activities that can be done at home. The most popular activity was watching or listening to a cultural programme on the TV or radio, 72% of respondents having done so at least once in the last year. Reading a book was almost as popular, 68% having read a book at least once in the last year. Just over half of EU citizens had also been to the cinema (52%) and visited a historical monument or site (52%) at least once in the last year. Under half of respondents had undertaken a range of other cultural activities once or more in the last year. These included: visiting a museum or gallery (37%); attending a concert (35%); visiting a public library (31%); going to the theatre (28%) and seeing a ballet, dance performance or opera (18%).

INDEX OF CULTURAL PRACTICE

To help identify levels of engagement in cultural activities among citizens from the 27 EU Member States, a simple index of cultural practice has been built based on frequency of participation and access to the different cultural activities included in this survey. This index will essentially be used to cross-tabulate the results of the survey. Each respondent has been given a score based on their frequency of participation, and these scores are used to identify

the different cultural index types of “Very high”, “High”, “Medium” and “Low”. The scoring system is as follows:

Scoring system

Question dimension in the last 12 months:

None: SCORES 0

1-2 times: SCORES 1

3-5 times: SCORES 2

More than 5 times: SCORES 3

When the scores for the 9 cultural activities tested are calculated, each respondent receives a score between 0 (9 answers “none”) and 27 (9 answers “more than 5 times”).

Cultural Index

Very high - A score of 21-27 - Includes all respondents who selected “more than 5 times in the last 12 months” 5 or more times

High - A score of 14-20 - Includes all respondents who selected “more than 5 times in the last 12 months” 3-4 or more times

Medium - A score of 7-13 - Includes all respondents who selected “more than 5 times in the last 12 months” 1-2 or more times

Low - A score of 0-6 - Excludes all respondents who selected “more than 5 times in the last 12 months” once or more

The index of cultural practice illustrates a decline in participation in cultural activities among citizens across the EU27, with “Very high” and “High” cultural engagement declining from 21% in 2007 to 18% in this survey. The proportion of medium scores fell by just one percentage point from 49% to 48% in the same period. In line with these results, the proportion with “Low” increased from 30% to 34%. The cultural practice index reveals some interesting differences in levels of cultural engagement between Member States. The northern European countries, led by Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands, stand out as having the highest levels of cultural engagement, with the highest combined “Very high” and “High” scores: 43% in Sweden, 36% in Denmark, 34% in the Netherlands, 30% in Estonia and 29% in Finland, compared with a European average of 18%.

Combined “Very high” and “High” scores have actually risen since 2007 by 12 percentage points in Finland and 7 percentage points in Sweden. In Denmark and the Netherlands cultural engagement scores are a little lower than before, down -5 in Denmark and -3 in the Netherlands. France and the UK also have reasonably high levels of cultural engagement, with combined “Very high” and “High” scores of 26% in the UK and 25% in France.

There are wide variations between Member States in the incidence of “Low” cultural index scores; at the extremes, just 8% of respondents in Sweden have a “Low” score, compared with 63% in Greece. Greece, Portugal, Romania, Hungary and Cyprus record the lowest

levels of cultural engagement, with combined "Very high" and "High" scores of 5% in Greece, 6% in Portugal and Cyprus and 7% in Romania and Hungary.

These "Low" engagement scores could reflect the severe spending constraints experienced by EU citizens in the economies worst hit by the financial and economic crisis, as well as the lack of time people have to spend on cultural activities in this difficult economic context. However, Spain and Ireland, where citizens have also experienced hardships, appear less affected. These Member States have more moderate "Low" cultural index rates of 37% in Spain and 29% in Ireland. Ireland has even experienced a rise in cultural participation: the proportion of "Low" scores has fallen from 33% in 2007 to 29% in this survey.

The greatest rises in "Low" cultural index scores have occurred in Poland (50%, +19 since 2007) and even more strikingly in Hungary (54%, +26). The national analysis reveals that, across the 27 EU Member States, 52% of citizens had been to the cinema at least once in the previous year, and the cinema was most popular in northern European countries. Citizens from Romania, Bulgaria and Portugal went to the cinema least: more than 70% of respondents in each country had not been to the cinema at all in the last 12 months.

Historical monuments and sites were visited most frequently by respondents in Sweden, 30% of whom had visited a historical monument or site more than 5 times in the last year, and in Denmark and the Netherlands (both 22%). Respondents in Sweden were also the most likely to have visited a historical monument or site at least once, with 79% of respondents having done so. In Greece and Portugal, less than 30% of respondents had visited a historical site in the last year. There was a broadly similar pattern of visits to museums and galleries. Respondents in Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands were most likely to have visited a museum or gallery at least once in the last year.

There was a particularly high level of participation in Sweden, where 76% of respondents had visited a museum or gallery in the last year, followed by Denmark at 62%. Citizens in Greece and Portugal were least likely to visit a museum or gallery, 83% not having done so in the last year. Respondents in the Netherlands were most likely to have been to the theatre, with 53% going at least once in the last 12 months and 6% going more than 5 times in that period. 53% of respondents in Sweden had also been to the theatre at least once in the previous year. Respondents in Portugal were least likely to have visited the theatre: 87% said they had not done so at all in the previous twelve months.

Cultural programmes on the TV or radio were consumed at least once in the last year by 80% or more of respondents in Sweden (89%), Denmark (86%), Estonia (86%), France (85%), the Netherlands (84%), Latvia (83%), Luxembourg (81%) and Lithuania (80%). Respondents in Greece (54%), Hungary (57%), Cyprus (59%) and Romania (59%) were least likely to watch or listen to cultural programmes. Respondents in Sweden were more likely to have read a book than the citizens of any other EU country, 90% saying they had done so in the last year. Other northern European countries also had high proportions of readers, with 86% of respondents in the Netherlands, 82% in Denmark and 80% in the UK all having read at least one book in the last year. Citizens in Portugal (40%), Greece (50%), Romania (51%) and Cyprus (54%) were the least likely to have done so.

Concert-going was most popular in northern European countries. In Sweden 61% and Denmark 60% of citizens went to a concert at least once in the last year. Respondents in Portugal (19%), Poland (22%), Greece (23%) and Romania (25%) were least likely to have done so. Respondents in northern European countries were also more likely to have visited a public library in the last twelve months, led by Sweden (74%), Finland (66%) and Denmark

(63%). Respondents from Cyprus (8%), Greece (10%) and Portugal (15%) were least likely to have visited a public library in the last year.

Respondents in Sweden were most likely to have attended a ballet, dance performance or opera, with 34% doing so at least once in the last twelve months. Citizens in the Baltic States were also relatively likely to have done so: 25% in Estonia, 24% in Latvia and 23% in Lithuania had been to a ballet, dance performance or opera at least once in the previous year. Only 8% of citizens in Portugal and 9% in Greece and Cyprus had done so.

QB1. How many times in the last twelve months have you…?
Total 'At least once'

	Watched or listened to a cultural programme on TV or on the radio	Read a book	Been to the cinema	Visited a historical monument or site (palaces, castles, churches, gardens, etc.)	Visited a museum or gallery	Been to a concert	Visited a public library	Been to the theatre	Seen a ballet, a dance performance or an opera
EU27	72%	68%	52%	52%	37%	35%	31%	28%	18%
SE	89%	**90%**	74%	79%	76%	61%	74%	53%	*34%*
DK	**86%**	82%	76%	73%	62%	60%	63%	38%	*25%*
EE	**86%**	78%	46%	59%	46%	54%	47%	45%	*25%*
FR	**85%**	73%	63%	54%	39%	33%	33%	*21%*	25%
NL	84%	**86%**	70%	71%	60%	51%	45%	53%	*23%*
LV	**83%**	72%	43%	60%	49%	55%	39%	43%	*24%*
LU	**81%**	76%	61%	59%	49%	52%	*17%*	35%	29%
LT	**80%**	66%	41%	53%	39%	51%	35%	34%	*23%*
MT	**77%**	55%	51%	53%	37%	32%	29%	24%	*18%*
SI	**77%**	67%	43%	52%	36%	50%	48%	33%	*15%*
SK	**77%**	68%	40%	49%	31%	40%	26%	30%	*15%*
UK	77%	**80%**	61%	65%	52%	37%	47%	39%	*22%*
FI	**75%**	**75%**	50%	47%	40%	47%	66%	42%	*17%*
DE	74%	**79%**	54%	63%	44%	45%	23%	30%	*19%*
ES	**74%**	60%	49%	48%	29%	31%	33%	21%	*15%*
BE	**72%**	65%	54%	51%	40%	36%	37%	32%	*22%*
BG	**71%**	55%	29%	41%	26%	30%	18%	24%	*11%*
CZ	70%	**71%**	47%	60%	37%	36%	28%	36%	*15%*
IE	70%	**74%**	61%	54%	40%	43%	45%	31%	*17%*
AT	62%	**73%**	59%	57%	42%	52%	22%	40%	*18%*
PL	**61%**	56%	40%	36%	24%	22%	26%	16%	*10%*
PT	**61%**	40%	29%	27%	17%	19%	15%	13%	*8%*
IT	**60%**	56%	53%	41%	30%	26%	24%	24%	*17%*
CY	**59%**	54%	30%	31%	18%	30%	*8%*	23%	9%
RO	**59%**	51%	20%	33%	21%	25%	17%	15%	*11%*
HU	57%	**60%**	33%	33%	28%	26%	19%	20%	*10%*
EL	**54%**	50%	36%	22%	16%	23%	10%	24%	*9%*
HR	63%	56%	34%	37%	29%	36%	31%	22%	12%

Highest percentage per country | *Lowest percentage per country*
Highest percentage per item | Lowest percentage per item

A more detailed national analysis reveals that respondents from Denmark are the most likely overall to be actively engaged in artistic activities, individually or as part of a group. They are the most likely to produce a film or take photographs (49%), to sing (38%), to dance (35%), to sculpt, paint, draw or practice a handicraft (27%) or to produce a piece of creative writing (13%). Respondents in Sweden are also enthusiastic participants in creative activities and were the most likely to use their computer for designing

websites, blogs and other creative purposes (26%). They are also the mostly likely to play a musical instrument (22%) and to act on the stage or in a film (9%). Respondents in Finland are enthusiasts for many activities (63% are actively involved in an artistic activity), as are citizens in the Netherlands (58%). Approximately half of respondents in Estonia, France, Slovenia and Luxembourg are also actively engaged in one or more artistic activity.

At the other end of the scale, respondents in Bulgaria are least likely to be active participants, with the lowest responses recorded for film or photography (1%), creative writing (1%), acting (1%), using computer for creative activities (2%), practicing sculpture, painting, drawing or a handicraft (2%) and playing a musical instrument (2%). Citizens from Malta are the least likely to dance (2%) or sing (2%). Respondents in Italy also have low involvement in all these creative activities and they are in equal last place for creative computing (2%) and acting (1%). This confirms that there are significant variations between northern and southern Europe in terms of cultural and artistic activities, whether these are experienced as part of an audience or through active involvement as the creator or performer.

There are also a number of interesting differences in participation in these activities when **socio-demographic factors** are considered. Women are more likely to participate in singing (13% vs. 9% of men), dance (16% vs. 10%) and sculpture, painting, drawing or handicrafts (13% vs. 7%). Men are more likely to participate in playing a musical instrument (10% vs. 7%) and creative computing (9% vs. 6%). Younger citizens aged 15-24 are most likely to take active part in an artistic activity, 54% spontaneously answering that they actively participate, compared with 40% of 25- 39 year-olds, 36% of 40-54 year-olds and 28% of respondents aged 55 and over. Younger Europeans are more active in each of the different artistic activities and are especially likely to have danced (23%) compared with 8% of those aged 55 and over. They are also more likely to have used their computers creatively: 15% have developed blogs and websites, compared with 7% of 40-54 year-olds and just 3% of those aged 55 and over.

Education is also a discriminating factor: those still studying are the most likely to take part in creative activities (61%), compared to 48% among those who left education at the age of 20 or later and just 20% of those who left education at the age of 15 or before. Respondents who left education at age 15 or before are least likely to play a musical instrument (2%), sing (6%), dance (8%) and write creatively (1%). In terms of occupation, students are the most likely to participate in these creative activities: 25% dance, 21% play a musical instrument, 19% film or practice photography, 19% use their computers creatively, 17% sing, 15% do creative writing and 8% act.

Respondents with “Very high” or “High” scores on the Cultural Practice Index, which measures participation in cultural activities as part of the audience (consumers of culture), are also much more likely to take part actively as performers of cultural activities. For example, of those recorded as “Very high” on the cultural index, 22% played a musical instrument, 22% sang and 23% danced in the last year. By comparison, of those recorded as “Low” on the cultural index, 4% played a musical instrument, 6% sang and 7% danced in the last year. In effect, the more involved someone is in cultural activities as the audience, the more likely they are to participate actively as the performer too.

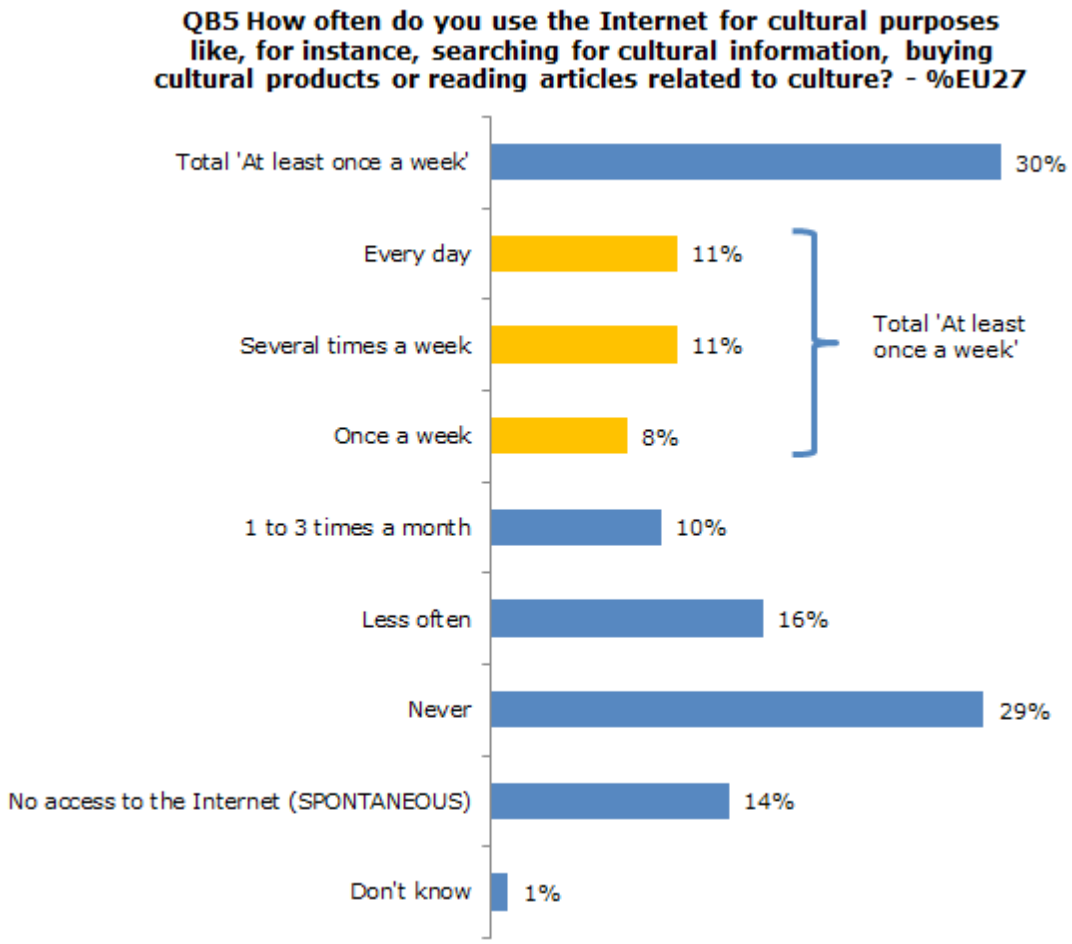
QB4 I am going to read out a list of cultural activities. Please tell me if, in the last 12 months, you have either on your own or as part of an organised group or classes...?

	Danced	Made a film, done some photography	Sung	Done any other artistic activities like sculpture, painting, handicrafts or drawing	Played a musical instrument	Done creative computing such as designing websites or blogs, etc.	Written a poem, an essay, a novel, etc.	Acted on the stage or in a film	Other (SPONTA-NEOUS)	None (SPONTA-NEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	13%	12%	11%	10%	8%	8%	5%	3%	2%	62%	1%
DK	35%	**49%**	38%	27%	21%	23%	13%	5%	1%	26%	0%
SE	22%	**35%**	28%	24%	22%	26%	12%	9%	1%	32%	0%
SI	21%	**22%**	21%	14%	9%	8%	4%	3%	4%	49%	0%
FR	**20%**	**20%**	16%	**20%**	10%	11%	7%	4%	1%	49%	1%
EE	19%	10%	15%	**20%**	9%	12%	8%	4%	2%	50%	4%
LU	18%	**21%**	16%	19%	15%	9%	7%	3%	6%	43%	0%
EL	**17%**	4%	12%	5%	3%	2%	1%	1%	0%	74%	2%
CY	**17%**	7%	11%	7%	7%	5%	3%	3%	1%	67%	0%
BE	**16%**	10%	11%	15%	11%	10%	6%	3%	3%	54%	2%
DE	16%	**19%**	11%	10%	10%	10%	4%	3%	1%	58%	0%
IE	**16%**	8%	13%	9%	12%	4%	7%	3%	2%	59%	1%
AT	**16%**	14%	12%	10%	12%	7%	2%	2%	4%	56%	0%
SK	**16%**	12%	15%	6%	7%	6%	2%	1%	1%	62%	1%
CZ	**15%**	13%	12%	4%	8%	8%	2%	2%	1%	63%	1%
NL	15%	20%	17%	**23%**	14%	20%	9%	5%	1%	42%	0%
FI	15%	19%	23%	**26%**	16%	16%	12%	3%	6%	37%	0%
ES	**14%**	3%	10%	10%	7%	5%	3%	2%	2%	68%	1%
RO	**14%**	7%	7%	3%	4%	4%	3%	1%	2%	74%	3%
LV	13%	13%	**14%**	11%	7%	6%	4%	4%	0%	58%	4%
UK	11%	12%	9%	**14%**	10%	9%	8%	3%	3%	59%	0%
PT	**10%**	5%	6%	3%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	78%	0%
PL	**9%**	8%	**9%**	3%	3%	2%	2%	1%	6%	68%	2%
BG	**7%**	1%	5%	2%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	86%	1%
HU	7%	**8%**	5%	4%	3%	3%	1%	1%	0%	79%	0%
LT	5%	4%	**7%**	**7%**	4%	2%	3%	2%	5%	71%	2%
IT	3%	2%	4%	3%	**6%**	2%	2%	1%	2%	80%	1%
MT	2%	4%	2%	**5%**	**5%**	3%	3%	4%	1%	82%	0%
HR	6%	9%	2%	7%	4%	5%	4%	2%	3%	79%	0%

Highest percentage per country *Lowest percentage per country*

Highest percentage per item | Lowest percentage per item

The Internet can be used in many different ways to discover, research, purchase and participate in cultural activities, and this was explored in the last section of this survey. Respondents were asked how often they used the Internet for cultural purposes. Across the EU, 30% said that they used the Internet at least once a week to look for cultural information, buy cultural products or read cultural articles; as many as 11% said they access this information once a day, 11% several times a week and 8% once a week. Around a quarter (26%) accessed the Internet for this type of cultural information less than once a week and 29% said they never used the Internet for this purpose; 14% of Europeans said that they did not have Internet access.



A national analysis focusing on the aggregated results for “every day”, “several times a week” and “once a week” reveals significant variations between EU Member States: more than four in ten respondents say that they use the Internet for cultural purposes at least once a week in Luxembourg (48%), France (43%) and Sweden (41%). The proportion falls below 20% in Austria (17%), Greece and Bulgaria (both 18%). Generally, respondents in countries with the most participation in cultural activities are also most likely to use the Internet for cultural purposes, with few exceptions: for instance, 30% of respondents in the Netherlands use the Internet in this way at least once a week. Conversely, while respondents in Italy have a relatively low rate of participation in cultural activity, they use the Internet for cultural purposes more than Europeans on average (35% at least once a week, compared with 30% in the EU as a whole).

QB6 What do you use the Internet for, in terms of cultural purposes?

	Reading newspaper articles online	Searching for information on cultural products or events	Listening to radio or music	Downloading music	Watching streamed or on demand movies or TV programmes	Buying cultural products such as books, CDs or theatre tickets	Playing computer games, interactive or not	Visiting museum or library websites or other specialised websites to improve your knowledge	Downloading movies, radio programmes (podcasts) or TV programmes	Reading or looking at cultural blogs	Putting your own cultural content online, e.g. on an online social network or on a sharing site	Creating your own website or blog with cultural content	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	53%	44%	42%	31%	27%	27%	24%	24%	22%	21%	11%	7%	4%	2%
BE	**60%**	47%	49%	34%	22%	23%	19%	30%	24%	20%	15%	6%	3%	1%
BG	43%	24%	40%	**45%**	21%	5%	17%	19%	35%	21%	5%	5%	1%	2%
CZ	**56%**	40%	45%	39%	26%	22%	29%	12%	34%	20%	10%	5%	1%	2%
DK	**80%**	68%	61%	35%	36%	52%	35%	47%	32%	28%	15%	9%	2%	1%
DE	47%	**49%**	30%	24%	15%	44%	15%	25%	15%	15%	8%	6%	4%	4%
EE	**77%**	50%	58%	41%	25%	26%	22%	26%	37%	22%	11%	7%	1%	1%
IE	**44%**	32%	30%	21%	19%	17%	13%	13%	16%	16%	10%	6%	5%	6%
EL	53%	37%	52%	**60%**	29%	9%	25%	15%	33%	26%	13%	6%	1%	1%
ES	**53%**	48%	45%	36%	31%	14%	19%	21%	26%	28%	15%	8%	6%	2%
FR	**61%**	56%	48%	23%	35%	31%	27%	33%	19%	26%	11%	5%	2%	2%
IT	**48%**	38%	31%	28%	22%	11%	29%	17%	18%	24%	14%	7%	9%	0%
CY	**63%**	29%	40%	61%	44%	8%	37%	16%	37%	21%	12%	7%	0%	2%
LV	43%	38%	**56%**	38%	26%	14%	20%	16%	37%	24%	9%	4%	1%	4%
LT	**64%**	43%	49%	46%	26%	18%	22%	14%	43%	30%	7%	2%	3%	2%
LU	**68%**	58%	52%	41%	39%	43%	18%	39%	28%	27%	18%	8%	5%	0%
HU	**52%**	31%	36%	38%	10%	11%	17%	15%	27%	21%	5%	4%	2%	2%
MT	**59%**	38%	32%	32%	21%	22%	26%	33%	26%	27%	11%	5%	3%	2%
AT	**52%**	39%	38%	42%	20%	34%	34%	18%	21%	16%	11%	8%	6%	2%
NL	53%	**58%**	47%	37%	28%	45%	29%	43%	26%	15%	12%	7%	4%	1%
PL	46%	31%	**50%**	32%	20%	14%	18%	9%	16%	15%	5%	3%	3%	6%
PT	**50%**	39%	43%	32%	20%	9%	35%	15%	21%	22%	14%	5%	4%	1%
RO	**55%**	23%	47%	33%	27%	6%	27%	19%	24%	22%	10%	8%	3%	3%
SI	**62%**	44%	51%	40%	30%	16%	21%	13%	28%	18%	7%	7%	6%	0%
SK	**43%**	36%	42%	33%	24%	17%	24%	11%	28%	19%	7%	4%	2%	1%
FI	**66%**	41%	54%	25%	40%	37%	24%	28%	20%	15%	9%	5%	6%	1%
SE	**78%**	60%	69%	30%	61%	53%	32%	43%	43%	19%	12%	12%	2%	0%
UK	**53%**	39%	41%	36%	33%	30%	25%	22%	25%	22%	13%	9%	4%	3%
HR	73%	44%	52%	29%	37%	11%	22%	22%	25%	27%	8%	6%	3%	0%

Highest percentage per country *Lowest percentage per country*

Highest percentage per item | Lowest percentage per item

The report does not rank the countries in detailed rankings as we do in our dissertation nor does it try to find a correlation between culture and ethics in the countries of the EU. This is what we are going to accomplish in the following tables and analysis of this dissertation:

Combined very high and high scores in the Index of Cultural Practice

One should bear in mind that an answer of "none" to the question of "how many times in the last 12 months have you" in any of the 9 cultural categories – read a book, been to the cinema, visited a museum, been to a concert, to the theater, etc. – scores 0, 1-2 times scores 1, 3-5 times scores 2, more than 5 times scores 3. A very high score is a score of 21-27, a high score is a score of 14-20, a medium score is a score of 7-13, and a low score is a score of 0-6. Combined very high and high scores mean therefore a score of 14-27, equivalent to a maximum of being to/reading more than 5 times a year in the 9 categories (3X9) to being to/reading 3-5 times in 7 categories (7X2) and none (0) in 2 categories, or any other mix.

1. Sweden – 43%, 2. Denmark – 36%, 3. Netherlands – 34%, 4. Estonia – 30%, **5. Finland – 29%**, 6. UK – 26%, 7. France – 25%, **8. Luxembourg – 24%**, 8. Slovenia – 24%, 10. Lithuania – 22%, 11. Latvia – 21%, 12. Spain – 19%, 12. Belgium – 19%, 14. Germany – 18%, 14. Ireland – 18%, 16. Czech Republic – 17%, 17. Malta – 14%, 17. Slovakia – 14%, 19. Croatia – 12%, 20. Austria – 11%, 20. Poland – 11%, 22. Bulgaria – 9%, 23. Italy – 8%, 24. Romania – 7%, 24. Hungary – 7%, 26. Portugal – 6%, 27. Cyprus – 6%, 28. Greece – 5%.

One observation which is striking is that the European Union is the most ethical union of countries in the world and Europe as a whole is the most ethical continent of the world. This applies to all the 28 members of the EU as well as to the countries forming EFTA – the European Free Trade Association which are not EU members, but have partly committed to the EU's economy and regulations: Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein, which are part of the single market through the European Economic Area, and Switzerland which has similar ties through bilateral treaties. But the origin of ethics is not only European, it is common to all the main religions and humanist philosophies of the world. It was implemented in the recent decades mainly in European countries but also in other countries that follow the precepts of the Golden Rule and of course by all the citizens of the European countries from different faiths and origins and by the countries that were colonized in the past by European countries but have developed an ethical standing of their own based on European and Local traditions.

The ethical identity that has developed in all those countries is not necessarily European or Western, it is humanistic, adhering to the Golden Rule "One should treat others as one would like others to treat oneself", which is common to Taoism, Confucianism, Buddhism, Hinduism, in the ancient epic of India the Mahabharata, in ancient Greece, Persia and Rome. And, of course, in Judaism, Christianity and Islam. "You shall not take vengeance or bear a grudge against your kinsfolk. Love your neighbor as yourself: I am the LORD." *Leviticus 19:18*. Hillel the Elder said: "What is hateful to you, do not do to your fellow: this is the whole Torah; the rest is the explanation; go and learn." *Shabbath folio:31a*, *Babylonian Talmud*. The "Golden Rule" has been attributed to Jesus of Nazareth, who used it to summarize the Torah: "Do to others what you want them to do to you. This is the meaning of the law of Moses and the teaching of the prophets" (Matthew 7:12 NCV, see also Luke 6:31). The Golden Rule is implicitly expressed in some verses of the Quran, and is explicitly declared in the sayings of Muhammad. "Wish for your brother, what you wish for yourself" or "Love for your brother what you love for yourself". And it applies also to Humanism and Human Rights as well – Jean Jacques Rousseau, the US Declaration of Independence, the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in psychology, in philosophy, all over the world.

If we analyze the ethical standing of the 31 countries in the European Union and EFTA (Liechtenstein was not surveyed by TI), we find them in the following ethical categories:

1. 7 out of 11 most ethical countries – Denmark - 1, Finland - 3, Sweden - 4, Norway – 5, Switzerland – 5, Netherlands – 8. Luxembourg – 9. Furthermore, New Zealand – 2, Canada – 10, Australia – 11 were founded and colonized by the UK, an EU member – 14, and Singapore - 7 was a British colony, and its official language is English. So, practically all the most ethical countries are EU members, or founded by them, or strongly connected to them.

2. 5 out of 9 very ethical countries – Germany – 12, Iceland – 12, United Kingdom – 14, Belgium – 15, Ireland – 15. Furthermore, the United States – 17 was founded and colonized by the UK, Barbados – 17 and Hong Kong were British colonies with English as official language. Those colonies as well as Singapore were strongly influenced by the British, and even Japan's – 15 – constitution is based primarily on the US constitution and civil rights.

3. 7 out of 18 ethical countries – Austria – 23, Estonia – 26, France – 26, Cyprus – 31, Portugal – 31, Poland – 35, Spain – 37. Furthermore, Chile – 21, Uruguay – 21, were founded and colonized by Spain, their language is Spanish and they had a very strong Spanish influence. Bahamas – 24, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines – 29, Botswana – 31 were British colonies, strongly influenced by the UK and with English as official language. United Arab Emirates – 25, Qatar – 26 were British protectorates, Puerto Rico – 31 is a US territory, Israel – 37 was a British Mandate which has influenced its legal system but the ethical standing of

Israel is based mainly on its religion, only Bhutan – 30 was never colonized and Taiwan – 35 had only a limited Dutch & Spanish influence, and a much stronger US influence after WWII.

4. 7 out of 16 quite ethical countries – Lithuania – 39, Slovenia – 39, Latvia – 43, Malta – 43, Hungary – 47, Czech Republic – 53, Slovakia – 54, most of them were former communist. Furthermore, Dominica – 39, Seychelles – 43, Mauritius – 47, were British colonies, much influenced by the UK or France and have English/French as official/recognized languages. Malaysia – 50 was a British protectorate, Samoa – 50 was a New Zealand protectorate, both had a strong British influence and English is an official/recognized language. Cape Verde – 42 was a Portuguese colony, with a strong Portuguese influence and Portuguese as the official language, Costa Rica – 47 was a Spanish colony, with a strong Spanish influence and Spanish as the official language. Georgia – 50 was part of the Soviet Union, but after independence has pursued a strongly pro-Western foreign policy aimed at NATO and European integration. South Korea – 43, was part of the independent country of Korea until it was occupied by Japan in 1910 and after World War II has a strong US influence. So, most of the countries are either European or with a strong European influence, mitigated by the communist corruption.

5. 5 out of 25 quite corrupt countries. Those are the least ethical countries of the EU, more corrupt than ethical in fact, but still the least corrupt countries in the corrupt categories: Croatia – 61, Bulgaria – 69, Greece – 69, Italy – 69, Romania – 69. 100 countries in the TI Index are more corrupt than they are, and the least ethical country Romania has a score of 43 in 2014 as compared to 92 for Denmark, less than half, but only 7 points lower than the median score of 50 between ethical and corrupt countries. Anyhow, only 5 out of 31 are not ethical, a mere 16%, compared to 23% most ethical, 16% very ethical, 23% ethical, 22% quite ethical. The European Union mainly, but also Europe and the countries mostly influenced by Europe are the most ethical countries in the world, with very few exceptions as Bhutan.

To sum up, the Golden Rule, ethics and lack of corruption, was mainly implemented in the last decades by the European Union, EFTA, Europe and the countries mostly influenced by Europe. Not because the other countries did not invent the Golden Rule even before Europe, but because they have "forgotten" this rule, did not implement it, as in India, China, Iran, Russia, Iraq and Syria; and to a lesser extent in Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Romania and Croatia.

As almost all EU countries are ethical it is pointless to find a correlation between ethics and culture, but we can observe that the most ethical countries are also the most cultural (Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Finland, Luxembourg), while the least ethical countries are also the least cultural (Bulgaria, Italy, Romania, Greece). Worth mentioning are also the strong cultural standing of former communist countries as Estonia, Slovenia, Lithuania and Latvia, and the strong cultural standing of bastions of culture as UK, France, Spain and Germany.

The cultural mix of this parameter is very appealing as it comprises nine of the main categories of culture: read a book – not only an elitist book by Shakespeare or Hugo, just a book, been to the cinema – seeing a light comedy or a film by Ingmar Bergman, visited a historical monument or site (palaces, castles, churches, gardens, etc.) – a very easy cultural task common probably to most of us, visited a museum or gallery – scientific, arts, anthropology, been to a concert – this sounds more elitist but in can also be The Prom or light music, visited a public library to read any book or any newspaper or periodical, been to the theater – this does not sound too elitist baring in mind that nowadays most of plays are popular plays and not classic plays, seen a ballet, a dance performance or an opera – this is probably the most elitist ingredient and that is why it has the lowest percentage of attendance, and finally the easiest ingredient – watched or listened to a cultural programme on TV or on

the radio – you can do it at home, without going out, it doesn't cost you, yet it is not just entertainment, but has to be a cultural programme, but it depends what you call culture….

One should bear in mind that those cultural "tasks" are very easy to accomplish, at least as any intellectual reads at least a dozen books a year, by the best authors and not just any book, a detective story or a comics book, a "romantic" book, a western or even a professional book on selected recipes, on how to become a millionaire in twenty lessons, etc. Any intellectual sees at least to twenty plays a year, twenty concerts, visits twenty museums, and the elitists go to a few operas and ballets if they can afford it. Furthermore, they do it not only in their countries but in neighboring countries as well, or in far away countries. The easier tasks are also go to the cinema, who doesn't go at least to see films thirty to forty times a year? Any film, actually, a comedy, a soap opera, a James Bond or a Terminator film, a science fiction film, a war film, or see fifty films in ten days at the Haifa Film Festival or in Cannes. I personally would fail in one task as I never visit a public library, unless to go to a bookshop and buy dozens of books count as well, but once it was very common and probably it still is in many countries and regions to visit a public library. To watch or listen to a cultural programme seems also extremely easy, not once a year or 5 times a year, but at least twice a week, if you see a documentary, a film, a historical series, and of course a Comedie Francaise play, a concert, an opera, a ballet, a virtual visit of a museum, a National Geographic film…

So, who ranks first in all the categories? Is it possible that one country ranks first in all of them? Who is the "ultimate" cultural country, not by its culture output – number of books, films or academic articles - but by its cultural access and participation – reading books, visiting museums, seeing films, concerts, plays, operas, etc. Actually, there is one country in the EU that ranks first – Sweden! With a score of at least 3 times annually for the following percentage of the population in the 9 categories: 90% - reading books, 89% - watching cultural programmes on TV, 79% - visiting historical monuments, 76% - visiting museums, 74% - visiting a public library, 74% being to the cinema (but, alas, it ranks here only second, as Denmark its neighbor ranks first with 76%...), 61% - being to a concert, 53% being to the theater (sharing rank no. 1 with the Netherlands), 34% - seeing an opera or a ballet. And who ranks last? Here, it is divided among: Greece – 54% watching cultural programmes, 22% visiting historical monuments, 16% visiting museums, Portugal – 40% reading books, 19% being to concerts, 13% being to theaters, 8% seeing an opera, Romania – 20% being to the cinema, Cyprus – 8% visiting a public library. So, in the last ranks are Greece and Portugal.

I tried to rank the countries for every task of the nine tasks, but truly it doesn't matter so much if you rank attendance to concerts, operas or theater. I bring here the two extremes: first- Seen a ballet, a dance performance or an opera, with the following ranking of the 28 countries:

1. Sweden – 34%, 2. Luxembourg – 29%, 3. Denmark – 25%, 3. Estonia – 25%, 3. France – 25%, 6. Latvia– 24%, **7. Netherlands – 23**%, 7. Lithuania – 23%, 9. UK – 22%, 9. Belgium – 22%, 11. Germany – 19%, 12. Malta – 18%, 12. Austria – 18%, 14. Italy – 17%, 14. Ireland – 17%, **14. Finland – 17%**, 17. Slovenia – 15%, 17. Slovakia – 15%, 17. Czech Republic – 15%, 17. Spain – 15%, 21. Croatia – 12%, 22. Romania – 11%, 22. Bulgaria – 11%, 24. Poland – 10%, 24. Hungary – 10%, 26. Greece – 9%, 26. Cyprus – 8%, 28. Portugal – 8%.

The most "elitist" countries, if seeing an opera or a ballet is a criterion of elitism are: the Scandinavian/Baltic countries, Benelux, UK and France. Right after them Germany and Austria, and of course THE operatic country Italy, but also Malta, Ireland, Finland, Slovenia, Slovakia, Czech Republic and Spain. In the last ranks with only 8% to 12% are countries that might love opera but cannot afford it, such as Romania, Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Portugal.

On the other side of the spectrum, we can find the most "popular" category, and surely the one that costs less – Watched or listened to a cultural programme on TV or on the radio, ranking:

1. Sweden – 89%, 2. Denmark – 86%, 2. Estonia – 86%, 4. France – 85%, 5. Netherlands – 84%, 6. Latvia – 83%, 7. Luxembourg – 81%, 8. Lithuania – 80%, 9. Malta – 77%, 9. Slovenia – 77%, 9. Slovakia – 77%, 9. UK – 77%, 13. Finland – 75%, 14. Germany – 74%, 14. Estonia – 74%, 16. Belgium – 72%, 17. Bulgaria – 71%, 18. Czech Republic – 70%, 18. Ireland – 70%, 20. Croatia – 63%, 21. Austria – 62%, 22. Poland – 61%, 22. Portugal – 61%, 24. Italy – 60%, 25. Cyprus– 59%, 25. Romania– 59%, 27. Hungary– 57%, 28. Greece– 54%.

Surprisingly enough, we have here a very similar ranking to the most elitist category – seeing operas. In the first ranks we find the Baltic/Scandinavian countries, Benelux, France, UK, Germany, Slovenia, Slovakia, but Bulgaria, Czech Republic and Ireland are also in very close ranks as the whole difference between the first to the 19th rank is only 19%, 89% - 70%, and 70% is also a very high figure. In the last ranks we find also almost the same countries, except Austria ranking here 21 instead of 12 and Italy ranking 24 instead of 14. But the allegation that the poorer country are in low ranks because of lack of means to see operas is not validated here, as even when Greeks or Portuguese can watch operas/ballets on TV they don't.

Reading books or visiting museums, and especially watching cultural programmes on TV, are rather passive. So, the report tried to examine what was the active cultural involvement of the EU countries in 9 categories: In the last 12 months you have either on your own or as part of an organized group or classes: 1. Danced, 2. Made a film, done some photography, 3. Sung, 4. Done any other artistic activities like sculpture, painting, handicrafts or drawing, 5. Played a musical instrument, 6. Done creative computing such as designing websites or blogs, etc., 7. Written a poem, an essay, a novel, etc., 8. Acted on the stage or in a film, 9. Other (spontaneous). This is a very interesting criterion, as with all due respect, writing a book is much more creative than reading a book, and so is playing a musical instrument as compared to being to a concert, dancing compared to seeing a ballet, singing compared to seeing an opera, acting compared to being to the theater, or painting compared to visiting a museum, making a film compared to going to the cinema, designing a website, writing a poem, and I would add to it from my experience – designing a trip as compared to participating in a trip.

All businessmen who have graduated as MBAs could tell you that there is no comparison between studying business and doing business. I experienced it myself, when at the age of 24 I graduated from Insead, and right after that started working in managerial positions. All my life I read books, but after reading books for 40 years I wrote a play and this was an exhilarating experience which can in no way compare to the passivity of reading plays. I felt such an elation, much more intense than the catharsis of watching plays, and when I compared the bibliotherapy of reading books in my recent books to the writing therapy, I arrived to the conclusion that what "healed" me from one of the worst crises in my life was not reading books on similar topics, but rather writing a play on those issues, & subsequently writing a dissertation, academic books, and the most intense experience – teaching students.

I imagine that the same applies to those who visit museums as compared to painters, professionals or even amateurs, those who listen to music as compared to those who play it, here again even if you do as a hobby, and to a lesser extent singing in a choir or in community singing (I have sung for 14 years once a month, it was nice but not elating, probably singing in a choir is much more intense), dancing folk dances at the cultural center as opposed to being a ballet dancer, and playing even as a hobby is probably much more intense than going to the theater. I really cannot understand how the report put in the same "basket" – writing a poem, an essay and a novel. As I have done the three of them, and I am not an expert, it

cannot be compared, at least if we measure the time that it takes to write a poem, an article, an essay, a novel, a play, an academic dissertation, book and article, or writing this book…

In any case it is interesting to compare the ranking of countries in passive and active culture, and here we find (surprise!) that instead of Sweden ranking number 1 and Denmark no. 2 in the passive cultural activities, in the active cultural activities Denmark ranks 1 and Sweden – 2! In any case we don't leave the borders of Scandinavia. I would say that it is even frustrating as what are the chances of less cultural countries, and less ethical ones, how to ever match those "perfect" countries – Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway… And even that Sweden is ranked here only second, the differences are not very large, as also are the differences between the two countries in the passive cultural activities. But I am quite amazed about the low percentage of most of the countries in most of the activities. I really don't know what is meant by "dancing" – dancing professionally, dancing in a community center, dancing at a wedding party, dancing in a school of samba, all of them could fit in the question asked in the report, but it seems the most popular activity, together with singing and filming. While playing a musical instrument is a clear-cut activity, filming a film or photographing with a smart phone is someone that almost everybody does, so I really cannot understand how only 2% did it in Italy? And how only 4% of the Italians sing in the country of the Bel Canto? And only 3% of Italians dance, with all due respect it could be that the Italians who are not in the right mood because of the political and economic situation, just answered to the question "None!", with a huge proportion of 80%, and lasciami in pace…

Anyhow, if we try to learn anything from this survey which was probably answered very seriously by at least some of the countries, Denmark ranks no. 1 with 35% dancing, 49% filming, 38% singing, 27% painting, 21% playing an instrument (no. 2 after Sweden in no. 1 with 22%...), 23% designing websites (after Sweden in no. 1 with 26%), 13% writing, 5% acting (after Sweden in no. 1 with 9%). We'll not analyze the acting results as they are very low, mostly varying from 1% to 3%. On those hectic days, who has time to write a novel, even a poem? It seems an exclusive Scandinavian privilege, as only Denmark and Finland rank second with 12%, and all the others rank much lower, from 1% to 9%. Playing musical instruments seems more popular with Finland in no. 3 – 16%, Luxembourg is 4 – 15%, Netherlands is 5 – 14%, Ireland and Austria are 6 – 12%, Belgium is 8 – 11%, and in no. 9 – 10% we find UK, France, Germany, and all the other countries with less than that. In creative computing Netherlands ranks 3 with 20%, Finland is 4 – 16%, Estonia is 5 – 12%, France is 6 – 11%, Belgium and Germany rank 7 with 10%, and all the others rank also here - lower.

Painting is popular in Finland ranking 2 with 26%, Sweden – 3/24%, Netherlands - 4/23%, France and Estonia – 5/20%, Luxembourg – 7/19%, Belgium - 8/15%, UK and Slovenia - 9/14%, Latvia – 11/11%, Germany, Austria and Estonia – 12/10%, and all the others lower with Bulgaria 28 - last with 2%. Here again, we find in the top rankings Benelux, the Scandinavian/Baltic countries, France/UK, Germany and Austria. Singing is popular in Sweden – 2/28%, Finland – 3/23%, Slovenia – 4/21%, Netherlands – 5/17%, Luxembourg and France – 6/16%, Estonia and Slovakia – 8/15%, Latvia – 10/14%, Ireland – 11/13%, Greece, Austria, Czech Republic – 12/12%, Cyprus, Belgium, Germany – 15/11%, Estonia – 18/10%, and the others are lower than that. The ranking is similar to the other categories. Photographing and Filming is popular mostly in Denmark as stated above – 1/49%, Sweden – 2/ 35%, Slovenia – 3/22%, which ranks in top rankings in many categories, Luxembourg – 4/21%, France and Netherlands – 5/20%, Germany and Finland – 7/19%, Austria – 9/14%, Czech Republic and Latvia – 10/13%, UK and Slovakia – 12/12%, Estonia and Belgium – 14/10%. The other countries are much lower with Bulgaria last – 1%. Finally, Dancing seems also very popular: 1. Denmark – 35%, 2. Sweden – 22%, 3. Slovenia – 21%, 4. France – 20%,

5. Estonia – 19%, 6. Luxembourg – 18%, 7. Greece – 17%, only singing and dancing seem popular in Greece in spite of its difficult economic situation, 7. Cyprus – 17%, 9. Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Austria, Slovakia – 16%, 14. Czech Republic, Netherlands, Finland – 15%, 17. Estonia, Romania – 14%, 19. Latvia – 13%, 20. UK – 11%, 21. Poland – 10%, 22. Portugal – 9%, 23. Bulgaria – 7%, 23. Hungary – 7%, 25. Croatia – 6%, 26. Lithuania – 5%, 27. Italy – 3%, 28. Malta – 2%. This category behaves in the same manner as most of the other categories, with the exception of Greece and Cyprus with high rankings, ranked no. 7.

I think that the results of looking for culture on the Internet are rather encouraging. If we bear in mind that the access to Internet is not universal even in the EU and that many people still don't know how to use the Internet, it is very encouraging to find out that 11% of the total population of the EU use every day the Internet for cultural purposes, like searching for cultural information, buying cultural products or reading articles related to culture, 11% - several times a week, 8% - once a week, 10% - 1 - 3 times a month, 16% less often, or in total – 56%. 48% use the Internet for cultural purposes at least once a week in Luxembourg, 43% in France, 41% in Sweden, and much lower in Greece and Bulgaria – 18%. To the question of "What do you use the Internet for, in terms of cultural purposes?" – the highest percentage of people Reading newspaper articles online is in Denmark – 80% and in no. 2? – Sweden with 78%, Estonia - 3/77%, Croatia – 4/73%, Luxembourg – 5/68%, Finland – 6/66%, Lithuania – 7/64%, Cyprus – 8/63%, Slovenia – 9/62%, France – 10/61%, and in the last rank two countries that normally have high rankings – Latvia and Slovakia, but also Bulgaria – 43%.

In the category of Searching for information on cultural products or events – Denmark ranks no. 1 with 68% and Romania is last with 23%. In the category of Listening to radio or music Sweden ranks first with 69% while Germany and Ireland rank last with 30%. In the category of Downloading music Cyprus ranks first with 61% and Ireland ranks last with 21%. In the category of Watching streamed or on demand movies or TV programmes Sweden ranks first with 61% and Hungary is last with 10%. In the category of Buying cultural products such as books, CDs of theater tickets Sweden ranks first with 53% and Bulgaria is last with 5%. In the category of Playing computer games interactive or not Cyprus ranks first with 37% and Ireland is last with 13%. But I beg to differ in this category, I am willing to "agree" that reading a "romantic" novel might be perceived as a cultural activity, as it is still reading, but I totally disagree that playing computer games is a cultural activity. In my humble opinion, there is nothing more degenerating than playing computer games, I see what is their devastating influence on the youngsters who play those terrible games, mostly violent, instead of reading Verne, Dumas, Dickens, Twain, or Christie and Karl May. But I am in a minority, being probably the Last of the Mohicans who never played a computer game, and a serious EU report perceives playing computer games as a cultural activity. Sic transit gloria mundi…

In the category of Visiting museum or library websites or other specialized website to improve your knowledge Denmark ranks first with 47%. In the category of Downloading movies, radio programmes (podcasts) or TV programmes Sweden and Lithuania rank first with 43%. In the category of Reading or looking at cultural blogs Lithuania comes first with 30%. In the category of Putting your own cultural content online, e.g. on an online social network or on a sharing site Luxembourg comes first with 18%, and in the category of creating your own website or blog with cultural content Sweden comes first with 12% and all the other countries have less than 10%. As I was one of the first who created my own website with cultural, academic and business content, I am amazed on how low is the percentage of people creating their own website, which is the least popular category of all the Internet cultural categories. Nevertheless, on the Internet cultural activities as in other cultural activities the most ethical countries, Sweden and Denmark, rank first in 8 out of 12 categories.

NATURE INDEX TABLES FOR HIGH-QUALITY SCIENCE

Nature Index tables are excellent indicators on indexing the world's leading countries and institutions for high-quality science, ordered by weighted fractional count (WFC) for 2014. The following table shows also the total number of articles and the change in WFC from 2013. Articles are from the 68 natural science journals that comprise the Nature Index. Number of countries surveyed – 100. Source – Nature, a weekly multidisciplinary journal first published in 1869. Nature Publishing Group publishes in addition to its flagship publication Nature, Nature research journals, Nature Review journals, and society-owned academic journals. Springer Nature also publishes Scientific American in 16 languages, a magazine intended for the general public. Nature Publishing Group bought also a controlling stake in Frontiers. Nevertheless, I didn't include Nature Index in my composite Culture Index as I preferred after consultation the SCImago Journal rank, which is much more comprehensive, encompassing most of academic fields and categories, and most of the countries of the world.

2014| COUNTRY| WFC| ARTICLE COUNT| 2013 WFC| 2013–2014 CHANGE IN WFC

1 United States| 17,936.51| 26,638| 18,581.10| –3.5%

2 China 6,037.22 8,641 5,204.06 16.0%

3 Germany 4,018.73 8,582 4,073.53 –1.3%

4 United Kingdom 3,249.72 7,592 3,271.65 –0.7%

5 Japan 3,200.43 4,976 3,365.50 –4.9%

6 France 2,221.95 5,243 2,232.59 –0.5%

7 Canada 1,488.90 3,226 1,480.64 0.6%

8 Switzerland 1,293.75 2,715 1,169.17 10.7%

9 South Korea 1,167.66 1,969 1,150.07 1.5%

10 Spain 1,090.72 2,897 1,177.00 –7.3%

11 Italy 1,046.98 3,052 1,078.08 –2.9%

12 Australia 951.22 2,497 932.86 2.0%

13 India 921.77 1,484 850.97 8.3%

14 Netherlands 757.33 2,189 759.47 –0.3%

15 Singapore 520.62 873 483.20 7.7%

16 Sweden 514.55 1,407 496.38 3.7%

17 Israel 492.44 1,012 473.15 4.1%

18 Taiwan 481.47 888 543.18 –11.4%

19 Russia 370.18 1,147 344.26 7.5%

20 Belgium 348.91 1,082 327.23 6.6%

21 Denmark 321.26 1,036 296.85 8.2%

22 Austria 318.98 856 279.97 13.9%

23 Brazil 237.01 715 233.69 1.4%

24 Poland 209.69 686 216.55 –3.2%

25 Finland 194.97 590 191.87 1.6%

26 Norway 149.81 415 122.42 22.4%

27 Czech Republic 126.33 372 118.43 6.7%

28 Portugal 117.45 416 123.53 –4.9%

29 Ireland 113.91 331 116.73 –2.4%

30 Argentina 98.58 321 105.55 –6.6%

31 New Zealand 95.69 275 117.58 –18.6%

32 Chile 95.13 857 75.43 26.1%

33 Greece 91.77 320 90.15 1.8%

34 Mexico 84.60 391 77.08 9.7%

35 South Africa 81.67 418 81.62 0.1%

36 Turkey 79.24 237 59.07 34.1%

37 Hungary 78.52 278 54.92 43.0%

38 Saudi Arabia 76.63 384 76.64 0.0%

39 Iran 67.87 147 58.55 15.9%

40 Ukraine 37.06 173 28.58 29.7%

41 Slovenia 36.36 106 43.20 –15.8%

42 Thailand 22.69 93 25.69 –11.7%

43 Estonia 22.31 92 13.27 68.1%

44 Romania 21.41 79 17.47 22.6%

45 Croatia 17.56 102 21.86 –19.7%

46 Serbia 17.00 55 13.95 21.9%

47 Lithuania 16.85 58 11.26 49.7%

48 Malaysia 15.81 54 14.14 11.8%

49 Egypt 14.32 87 12.04 18.9%

50 Slovakia 14.16 64 12.57 12.6%

51 Puerto Rico 13.66 38 11.24 21.6%

52 Iceland 12.87 65 13.90 –7.4%

53 Pakistan 12.83 42 18.03 –28.8%

54 Cyprus 10.95 28 8.90 23.1%

55 Luxembourg 10.94 35 10.55 3.7%

56 Uruguay 9.55 22 5.21 83.5%

57 United Arab Emirates 9.37 49 7.08 32.2%

58 Colombia 9.36 56 9.45 –1.0%

59 Panama 8.84 32 6.61 33.9%

60 Bulgaria 8.59 63 9.49 –9.5%

61 Armenia 8.38 30 7.98 5.0%

62 Vietnam 7.53 29 8.23 –8.4%

63 Belarus 6.15 22 3.95 55.9%

64 Indonesia 5.92 30 4.28 38.4%

65 Kenya 5.64 25 5.36 5.2%

66 Qatar 4.98 35 3.96 25.6%

67 Peru 4.92 29 4.22 16.6%

68 Algeria 4.65 22 1.10 322.5%

69 Georgia 4.15 27 2.45 69.6%

70 Costa Rica 3.50 25 1.49 134.6%

71 Lebanon 3.08 14 3.34 –7.9%

72 Tunisia 2.75 13 2.84 –2.8%

73 Ecuador 2.48 19 2.48 0.1%

74 Bangladesh 2.45 14 2.28 7.7%

75 Venezuela 2.40 27 1.83 31.2%

76 Morocco 2.37 18 3.46 –31.4%

77 Latvia 2.18 12 3.18 –31.4%

78 Cuba 2.03 9 4.86 –58.2%

79 Oman 2.00 8 1.29 54.8%

80 Kazakhstan 1.93 9 2.85 –32.2%

81 Philippines 1.82 16 3.33 –45.4%

82 Moldova 1.68 10 3.35 –49.8%

83 Nepal 1.64 8 0.82 99.4%

84 Benin 1.62 6 0.37 341.4%

85 Uganda 1.61 11 0.29 452.6%

86 Mongolia 1.37 5 0.62 119.1%

87 Malta 1.30 5 0.46 179.4%

88 Senegal 1.17 4 0.56 110.1%

89 Cameroon 1.16 8 0.81 42.9%

90 Uzbekistan 1.16 10 0.17 576.6%

91 Bolivia 1.05 9 0.48 120.2%

92 Mali 1.00 3 0.19 415.5%

93 Macedonia 1.00 6 0.26 290.5%

94 Kuwait 0.95 7 3.17 –70.0%

95 Namibia 0.95 4 0.09 988.5%

96 Burkina Faso 0.93 4 0.05 1,944.6%

97 Azerbaijan 0.92 5 0.56 63.0%

98 Iraq 0.84 12 0.74 13.8%

99 Sri Lanka 0.83 8 0.70 18.6%

100 Kyrgyzstan 0.81 2 0.81 –0.2%

What is particularly striking in this table is the huge difference between the WFC of each country. The first country the US has a WFC of 17,936.51, and the second country China has a much lower number – 6.037.22, and this number diminishes gradually in the 4-digit category to the level of 1,046.98 for Italy ranked 11. The next 18 countries have WFC in the 3-digit category down to Ireland – 29 with 113.91. The next 26 countries have WFC in the 2-digit category down to Luxembourg – 55 with 10.94. The next 38 countries have WFC in the 1-digit category down to Macedonia– 93 with 1.00. The last 7 countries have fractional WFC.

Almost all the most ethical countries have top rankings in Nature Index Tables for high-quality science: 7. Canada, 8. Switzerland, 12. Australia, 14. Netherlands, 15. Singapore, 16. Sweden, 21. Denmark, 25. Finland, 26. Norway. We find New Zealand in a somewhat lower rank – 31 and the last one is Luxembourg – 55. In the top third we find mostly ethical countries – 10 out of the 11 most ethical, the very ethical countries – 1. United States, 3. Germany, 4. United Kingdom, 5. Japan, 20. Belgium, 29. Ireland, but Iceland is in no. 52, and Hong Kong and Barbados were not surveyed. In the top third we find also the ethical 6. France, 10. Spain, 17. Israel, 18. Taiwan, 22. Austria, 24. Poland, 28. Portugal, 32. Chile.

The top third includes also the quite ethical 9. South Korea, 27. Czech Republic. So, almost all the countries in the first third – 33 ranks - are also almost the same ethical countries of the first 37 ranks in TI's Index, with the most and very ethical countries in the top rankings. Only corrupt China (TI – 100) ranks 2, as it is the second most populous country in the world with a huge number of scientific papers (this index is quantitative and doesn't measure the number of papers per capita), quite corrupt Italy (TI – 69) ranks 11 – a scientific giant as well, corrupt India (TI – 85) ranks 13 – the most populous country in the world, a scientific giant as well, very corrupt Russia (TI – 136) ranks 19 – the largest country in the world, a scientific giant, quite corrupt Brazil (TI – 69) ranks 23, corrupt Argentina (TI – 107) ranks 30, and quite corrupt Greece (TI – 69) ranks 33. Altogether 7 corrupt countries or 20%, but 3 of them are in the category of quite corrupt, 3 in the category of corrupt and only 1 – Russia is very corrupt. So, the ethical countries are in top positions, also if they are small countries (except the very small Luxembourg and Iceland), while the only corrupt countries in the top third are the largest and most populous countries (except Greece) with a large number of scientific papers.

Other corrupt and large countries have medium rankings – 34. Mexico, 35. South Africa, 36. Turkey, 38. Saudi Arabia, 39. Iran, 40. Iran, 42. Thailand, 49. Egypt, 53. Pakistan, 58. Colombia, 62. Vietnam, 64. Indonesia, 65. Kenya, 67. Peru. But on those rankings we find also many small ethical countries – Luxembourg and Iceland were already mentioned, but also Hungary, Slovenia, Estonia, Lithuania, Malaysia (the only exception of a quite populous country), Slovakia, Puerto Rico, Cyprus, Uruguay, United Arab Emirates, Qatar. So, the second third comprises small ethical countries with a rather small number of publications with large corrupt countries. Finally, in the last third we find the most and very corrupt countries – Kyrgyzstan, Iraq, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Cameroon, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Bangladesh, but also some very small ethical countries as Malta, Latvia and Costa Rica.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL JOURNAL ARTICLES

Scientific and technical journal articles refer to the number of scientific and engineering articles published in the following fields: physics, biology, chemistry, mathematics, clinical medicine, biomedical research, engineering and technology, and earth and space sciences. Number of countries surveyed in 2013 – 188. Source: National Science Foundation, Science and Engineering Indicators. The National Science Foundation – NSF – is an independent federal agency created by the US Congress in 1950 "to promote the progress of science; to advance the national health, prosperity and welfare; to secure the national defense…" Nevertheless, I didn't include this important index in my composite Culture Index as I preferred after consultation the SCImago Journal rank, which is much more comprehensive, encompassing most of academic fields and categories, and most of the countries of the world.

Rank	Country	Value	Year
1	United States	412,541.50	2013
2	China	401,434.50	2013
3	Japan	103,376.60	2013
4	Germany	101,073.90	2013
5	United Kingdom	97,332.20	2013
6	India	93,349.40	2013
7	France	72,554.50	2013
8	Italy	66,310.30	2013
9	Korea	58,844.10	2013
10	**Canada**	**57,796.70**	**2013**
11	Spain	53,342.10	2013
12	Brazil	48,622.20	2013
13	**Australia**	**47,805.70**	**2013**
14	Russia	35,542.30	2013
15	Iran	32,964.80	2013

16	**Netherlands**	**30,412.40**	**2013**
17	Turkey	30,402.30	2013
18	Poland	28,753.30	2013
19	**Switzerland**	**21,060.40**	**2013**
20	**Sweden**	**19,361.80**	**2013**
21	Malaysia	17,720.10	2013
22	Belgium	16,511.30	2013
23	Czech Republic	14,022.40	2013
24	Portugal	13,555.60	2013
25	Mexico	13,112.40	2013
26	**Denmark**	**12,482.40**	**2013**
27	Austria	12,031.30	2013
28	Greece	11,370.40	2013
29	Israel	11,300.20	2013
30	Romania	11,163.60	2013
31	**Singapore**	**10,658.50**	**2013**
32	**Finland**	**10,156.70**	**2013**
33	**Norway**	**9,853.60**	**2013**
34	South Africa	9,679.10	2013
35	Egypt	9,199.20	2013
36	Thailand	8,630.80	2013
37	Argentina	8,053.10	2013
38	Pakistan	7,771.50	2013

39	Saudi Arabia	7,635.60	2013
40	**New Zealand**	**7,244.30**	**2013**
41	Ukraine	7,217.80	2013
42	Ireland	6,874.00	2013
43	Hungary	6,249.30	2013
44	Serbia	5,169.10	2013
45	Chile	5,157.60	2013
46	Slovak Republic	4,729.90	2013
47	Colombia	4,455.90	2013
48	Croatia	4,359.00	2013
49	Tunisia	4,206.80	2013
50	Nigeria	3,653.70	2013
51	Algeria	3,652.50	2013
52	Slovenia	3,514.20	2013
53	Indonesia	2,927.70	2013
54	Bulgaria	2,677.30	2013
55	Morocco	2,536.40	2013
56	Lithuania	2,185.40	2013
57	Bangladesh	1,970.60	2013
58	Vietnam	1,848.40	2013
59	United Arab Emirates	1,679.10	2013
60	Cuba	1,547.90	2013
61	Jordan	1,504.30	2013

62	Estonia	1,425.80	2013
63	Latvia	1,206.80	2013
64	Venezuela	1,196.10	2013
65	Hong Kong SAR, China	1,075.00	1994
66	Lebanon	1,050.30	2013
67	Belarus	1,000.60	2013
68	Iraq	946.50	2013
69	Philippines	915.80	2013
70	Cyprus	888.60	2013
71	Kazakhstan	879.00	2013
72	Kenya	871.60	2013
73	Kuwait	843.80	2013
74	Ethiopia	801.70	2013
75	Qatar	770.20	2013
76	**Luxembourg**	**732.20**	**2013**
77	Sri Lanka	713.10	2013
78	Oman	657.60	2013
79	Peru	647.80	2013
80	Uruguay	590.60	2013
81	Ghana	583.30	2013
82	Iceland	575.90	2013
83	Armenia	558.50	2013
84	Cameroon	526.80	2013

85	Azerbaijan	481.80	2013
86	Uganda	473.90	2013
87	Georgia	468.40	2013
88	Nepal	442.10	2013
89	Macedonia	439.90	2013
90	Bosnia and Herzegovina	437.30	2013
91	Tanzania	378.90	2013
92	Sudan	375.10	2013
93	Uzbekistan	346.60	2013
94	Syrian Arab Republic	310.50	2013
95	Senegal	295.80	2013
96	Costa Rica	276.60	2013
97	Malta	259.20	2013
98	Ecuador	256.00	2013
99	Libya	231.40	2013
100	Moldova	226.60	2013
101	Zimbabwe	210.20	2013
102	Bahrain	209.70	2013
103	Montenegro	192.30	2013
104	Benin	187.10	2013
105	Albania	183.60	2013
106	Burkina Faso	177.00	2013
107	Jamaica	176.40	2013

108	Côte d'Ivoire	169.20	2013
109	Botswana	165.30	2013
110	Mongolia	163.90	2013
111	Trinidad and Tobago	159.90	2013
112	Panama	157.50	2013
113	Malawi	156.50	2013
114	Congo	136.80	2013
115	Yemen	127.10	2013
116	Brunei	120.20	2013
117	Zambia	117.30	2013
118	Madagascar	113.20	2013
119	Mauritius	109.50	2013
120	Rwanda	91.10	2013
121	Bolivia	89.40	2013
122	Cambodia	84.00	2013
122	Fiji	84.00	2013
124	Guatemala	80.50	2013
125	Namibia	79.30	2013
126	Tajikistan	70.80	2013
127	Togo	69.10	2013
128	Lao PDR	69.00	2013
129	Mozambique	67.80	2013
130	Mali	64.20	2013

131	Paraguay	61.00	2013
132	Kyrgyz Republic	60.40	2013
133	Gabon	50.30	2013
134	Dem. People's Rep. Korea	45.30	2013
135	The Gambia	45.10	2013
136	Papua New Guinea	43.60	2013
137	Dominican Republic	39.10	2013
137	Barbados	39.10	2013
139	Myanmar	38.20	2013
140	Swaziland	37.90	2013
141	Niger	35.70	2013
142	El Salvador	35.40	2013
143	Monaco	34.40	2013
144	Grenada	33.80	2013
145	Bhutan	28.60	2013
146	Nicaragua	28.20	2013
147	Haiti	27.80	2013
148	Afghanistan	26.50	2013
149	Liechtenstein	26.30	2013
150	Angola	22.60	2013
151	Honduras	20.00	2013
152	Dem. Rep. Congo	16.40	2013
153	Burundi	16.30	2013

154	Mauritania	16.20	2013
155	The Bahamas	15.80	2013
156	Seychelles	15.40	2013
157	Suriname	15.20	2013
158	Sierra Leone	15.00	2013
159	Comoros	13.90	2013
160	St. Kitts and Nevis	13.20	2013
161	Lesotho	12.40	2013
162	Guinea-Bissau	12.00	2013
163	Central African Republic	11.80	2013
164	Guinea	11.50	2013
165	Dominica	11.30	2013
166	Guyana	10.70	2013
167	Eritrea	10.60	2013
168	Belize	9.60	2013
169	Liberia	8.30	2013
170	Cabo Verde	8.00	2013
171	Djibouti	7.80	2013
172	Vanuatu	7.10	2013
173	Chad	7.00	2013
174	Turkmenistan	6.90	2013
175	San Marino	6.80	2013
176	Somalia	6.30	2013

177	Andorra	5.90	2013
178	Solomon Islands	4.30	2013
179	Samoa	4.00	2013
180	Palau	3.50	2013
181	Equatorial Guinea	2.40	2013
182	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2.20	2013
183	Antigua and Barbuda	1.90	2013
184	Tonga	1.30	2013
185	São Tomé and Principe	1.20	2013
186	Kiribati	1.10	2013
187	St. Lucia	0.80	2013
188	Tuvalu	0.30	2013

More rankings: Africa | Asia | Central America & the Caribbean | Europe | Middle East | North America | Oceania | South America | World |

Development Relevance: A scientific journal is a periodical publication intended to further the progress of science, usually by reporting new research. Most journals are highly specialized, although some of the oldest journals such as Nature publish articles and scientific papers across a wide range of scientific fields. Scientific journals contain articles that have been peer reviewed. When a scientific journal describes experiments or calculations, they must supply enough details that an independent researcher could repeat the experiment or calculation to verify the results. Each such journal article becomes part of the permanent scientific record. Some journals, such as Nature, Science, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (PNAS), and Physical Review Letters, have a reputation of publishing articles that mark a fundamental breakthrough in their respective fields.

Limitations and Exceptions: Scientific and technical article counts are from journals classified by the Institute for Scientific Information's Science Citation Index (SCI) and Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). Counts are based on fractional assignments; articles with authors from different countries are allocated proportionately to each country. The SCI and SSCI databases cover the core set of scientific journals but may exclude some of local importance and may reflect some bias toward English-language journals. Articles are classified by year of publication and assigned to region/country/economy on basis of institutional address(es) listed on the article. Articles are counted on a fractional-count basis that is, for articles with collaborating institutions from multiple countries/economies, each

country/economy receives fractional credit on basis of proportion of its participating institutions. Details may not add to total because of rounding.

Statistical Concept and Methodology: The number of scientific and engineering articles published in the following fields: physics, biology, chemistry, mathematics, clinical medicine, biomedical research, engineering and technology, and earth and space sciences. The NSF considers article counts from a set of journals covered by Science Citation Index (SCI) and Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI).

Aggregation method: Gap-filled total

Periodicity: Annual

In the first 33 countries we find 9 out of the 11 most ethical countries – 10. Canada, 13. Australia, 16. Netherlands, 19. Switzerland, 20. Sweden, 26. Denmark, 31. Singapore, 32. Finland, 33. Norway. Only New Zealand has a somewhat lower rank – 40 and the very small Luxembourg has a much lower rank – 76, but we have to bear in mind that it is a quantitative index and not a per capita index, so larger countries that publish much more papers have a much higher rank. We find as well 5 out of the 9 very ethical countries – 1. United States, the first country in the world by the number of its scientific and technical journal articles. 3 – Japan, 4. Germany, 5. United Kingdom, 22. Belgium, while the small countries: Ireland ranks slightly lower – 42, Hong Kong ranks much lower – 65, Iceland ranks 82, Barbados – 137, all 4 publish very few papers due to their small population. Other countries in the first 33 are ethical 7. France, 11. Spain, 18. Poland, 24. Portugal, 27. Austria, 29. Israel, quite ethical 9. South Korea, 21. Malaysia, 23. Czech Republic. So, most of the first 33 countries are ethical.

The exceptions are the corrupt but very large countries which are mostly scientific super powers – 2. China, 6. India, 8. Italy, 12. Brazil, 14. Russia, 15. Iran, 17. Turkey, 25. Mexico, 28. Greece (small but scientific), 30. Romania. Most of the exceptions are quite corrupt countries, the lightest category of corrupt countries – Italy, Brazil, Greece, Turkey, Romania. China, Mexico and India are corrupt countries, while Iran and Russia are very corrupt countries. 9 out of 33 countries are not ethical - 27%, but only 4 or 12% are corrupt and very corrupt, which proves that in this cultural index of Scientific journals also - Ethics Pays.

In the next 33 countries we find 11 small ethical countries as New Zealand, Ireland, Hungary, Chile, Slovakia, Slovenia, Lithuania, United Arab Emirates, Estonia, Latvia, Hong Kong, one third. Two thirds are corrupt countries, some of them are very and most corrupt as Venezuela, Ukraine, Pakistan, Bangladesh, but they have a strong scientific background and they are much larger than the small ethical countries which publish small numbers of scientific papers.

In the last ranks we find a mixture of very small ethical countries such as St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, the Bahamas, Dominica, Cabo Verde, Seychelles, with very and most corrupt countries such as Somalia, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burundi, Honduras, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Central African Republic, Eritrea, Turkmenistan, etc.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES BOTH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AS PERCENTAGE OF GDP

Definition: Expenditures for research and development are current and capital expenditures (both public and private) on creative work undertaken systematically to increase knowledge, including knowledge of humanity, culture, and society, and the use of knowledge for new applications. R&D covers basic research, applied research, and experimental development. No. of countries surveyed – 133, mainly in 2013. Source: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics. This parameter is an excellent scientific parameter, but I have not included it ultimately in my Culture Index as the issue of R&D, innovation & patents is covered in other parameters comprised in Cory's Index.

Rank	Country	Value	Year
1	Israel	4.21	2013
2	Korea	4.15	2013
3	Japan	3.47	2013
4	**Finland**	**3.31**	**2013**
5	**Sweden**	**3.30**	**2013**
6	**Denmark**	**3.06**	**2013**
7	**Switzerland**	**2.96**	**2012**
8	Germany	2.85	2013
9	Austria	2.83	2014
10	United States	2.81	2012
11	Slovenia	2.59	2013
12	Iceland	2.49	2011
13	Belgium	2.28	2013
14	**Australia**	**2.25**	**2011**
15	France	2.23	2013

16	China	2.01	2013
17	**Singapore**	**2.00**	**2012**
18	**Netherlands**	**1.98**	**2013**
19	Czech Republic	1.91	2013
20	Estonia	1.74	2013
21	**Norway**	**1.66**	**2013**
22	United Kingdom	1.63	2013
23	**Canada**	**1.62**	**2013**
24	Ireland	1.58	2012
25	Hungary	1.41	2013
26	Portugal	1.37	2013
27	Italy	1.26	2013
28	**New Zealand**	**1.25**	**2011**
29	Spain	1.24	2013
30	**Luxembourg**	**1.16**	**2013**
31	Brazil	1.15	2012
32	Russia	1.13	2013
33	Malaysia	1.13	2012
34	Lithuania	0.95	2013
35	Turkey	0.94	2013
36	Malta	0.89	2013
37	Poland	0.87	2013
38	Slovak Republic	0.83	2013

39	India	0.82	2011
40	Croatia	0.81	2013
41	Greece	0.80	2013
42	Kenya	0.79	2010
43	Ukraine	0.76	2013
44	Morocco	0.73	2010
45	South Africa	0.73	2012
46	Hong Kong SAR, China	0.73	2012
47	Serbia	0.73	2013
48	Greenland	0.72	2004
49	Tunisia	0.68	2012
50	Egypt	0.68	2013
51	Belarus	0.67	2013
52	Mali	0.66	2010
53	Bulgaria	0.65	2013
54	Ethiopia	0.61	2013
55	Latvia	0.60	2013
56	Argentina	0.58	2012
57	Gabon	0.58	2009
58	Senegal	0.54	2010
59	Mexico	0.50	2013
60	United Arab Emirates	0.49	2011
61	Uganda	0.48	2010

62	Cyprus	0.48	2013
63	Cuba	0.47	2013
64	Costa Rica	0.47	2011
65	Qatar	0.47	2012
66	Macedonia	0.44	2013
67	Puerto Rico	0.44	2013
68	Jordan	0.43	2008
69	Mozambique	0.42	2010
70	Romania	0.39	2013
71	Thailand	0.39	2011
72	Tanzania	0.38	2010
73	Montenegro	0.38	2013
74	Ghana	0.38	2010
75	Chile	0.36	2012
76	St. Lucia	0.36	1999
77	Moldova	0.35	2013
78	Ecuador	0.34	2011
79	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.33	2013
80	Iran	0.31	2010
81	Nepal	0.30	2010
82	Seychelles	0.30	2005
83	Kuwait	0.30	2013
84	Pakistan	0.29	2013

85	Zambia	0.28	2008
86	Botswana	0.25	2012
87	Armenia	0.24	2013
88	Uruguay	0.23	2012
89	Mongolia	0.23	2013
90	Colombia	0.23	2013
91	Togo	0.22	2012
92	Nigeria	0.22	2007
93	Azerbaijan	0.21	2013
94	Burkina Faso	0.20	2009
95	Vietnam	0.19	2011
96	Mauritius	0.18	2012
97	Panama	0.18	2011
98	Kazakhstan	0.17	2013
99	Oman	0.17	2013
100	Myanmar	0.16	2002
101	Georgia	0.16	2014
102	Bolivia	0.16	2009
103	Sri Lanka	0.16	2010
104	Kyrgyz Republic	0.16	2011
105	Peru	0.16	2004
106	Albania	0.15	2008
107	Namibia	0.14	2010

108	The Gambia	0.13	2011
109	Burundi	0.12	2011
110	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.12	2002
111	Tajikistan	0.12	2013
112	Philippines	0.11	2007
113	Madagascar	0.11	2011
114	Paraguay	0.09	2012
115	Indonesia	0.08	2013
116	Dem. Rep. Congo	0.08	2009
117	Saudi Arabia	0.07	2009
118	Cabo Verde	0.07	2011
119	Algeria	0.07	2005
120	Jamaica	0.06	2002
121	Macao SAR, China	0.05	2013
122	Cambodia	0.05	2002
123	Trinidad and Tobago	0.05	2012
124	Guatemala	0.04	2012
125	Bahrain	0.04	2013
126	Honduras	0.04	2004
127	Monaco	0.04	2005
128	Lao PDR	0.04	2002
129	Brunei	0.04	2004
130	Nicaragua	0.03	2002

131	Iraq	0.03	2011
132	El Salvador	0.03	2012
133	Lesotho	0.01	2011

More rankings: Africa | Asia | Central America & the Caribbean | Europe | Middle East | North America | Oceania | South America | World |

Development Relevance: Expenditure on research and development (R&D) is a key indicator of government and private sector efforts to obtain competitive advantage in science and technology. Estimates of the resources allocated to R&D are affected by national characteristics such as the periodicity and coverage of national R&D surveys across institutional sectors and industries; and the use of different sampling and estimation methods. R&D typically involves a few large performers, hence R&D surveys use various techniques to maintain up-to-date registers of known performers, while attempting to identify new or occasional performers. R&D expenditures include expenditures from all sources for R&D performed within a country, including capital expenditures and current costs (wages and associated costs of researchers, technicians, and other supporting staff and other current costs, including noncapital purchases of materials, supplies, and minor equipment to support R&D such as utilities, reference materials, subscriptions to libraries and scientific societies, and materials for laboratories). The gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) indicator is used for international comparisons. This consists of the total expenditure (current and capital) on R&D by all resident companies, research institutes, university and government laboratories, etc. It excludes R&D expenditures financed by domestic firms but performed abroad. GERD is here expressed as a share of GDP. Research and development (R&D) comprise creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, and the use of this knowledge to devise new applications. R&D covers three main activities: (1) Basic research - Basic research is experimental or theoretical work undertaken primarily to acquire new knowledge of the underlying foundation of phenomena and observable facts, without any particular application or use in view (2) Applied research - Applied research is also original investigation undertaken in order to acquire new knowledge; it is, however, directed primarily towards a specific practical aim or objective. (3) Experimental development - Experimental development is systematic work, drawing on existing knowledge gained from research and/or practical experience, which is directed to producing new materials, products or devices, to installing new processes, systems and services, or to improving substantially those already produced or installed.

Limitations and Exceptions: The OECD's Frascati Manual defines research and experimental development as "creative work undertaken on a systemic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society, and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications." R&D covers basic research, applied research, and experimental development. Data on researchers and technicians in R&D are measured in both full-time equivalent and headcount but are shown in full-time equivalent only. The data are obtained through statistical surveys which are regularly conducted at national level covering R & D performing entities in the private and public sectors.

Statistical Concept and Methodology: Total domestic intramural expenditure on R&D during a given period as a percentage of the GDP (i.e. the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy, including distributive trades and transport, plus any product taxes

and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products). The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics collects data on researchers, technicians, and expenditure on research and development (R&D) through its biennial R&D survey and from other international partners such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Eurostat, and the Network for Science and Technology Indicators - Ibero-American and Inter-American.

Aggregation method: Weighted average

Periodicity: Annual

I was really tempted to include this parameter in the Culture Index because at last Israel ranks first in one parameter and Charity Begins At Home, but academic rigor prevented me to do so and I didn't include this parameter in spite of its importance. Nevertheless, Israel ranks first in 2013 in its expenditures – current and capital, public and private – as % of its GDP – 4.21%. This is a very high percentage for large and small countries, and it is one of the causes for the high tech unique standing of Israel, called often Start-Up Nation. I worked closely with Israel's Chief Scientists, was responsible for the R&D grants in many of the organizations in which I worked, was the manager of the Generic R&D Satellite Communications Consortium (1991-1993) comprised of some of the largest Israeli companies: IAI, Rafael/Galram, Elisra, Gilat, Technion, and therefore I can say that I believe from personal knowledge that this field is the least tainted by corruption in Israel. This proves also that Ethics Pays and when you conduct ethically sky is the limit and you can achieve the most ambitious goals and be no. 1. No. 2 in this parameter is the high tech oriented South Korea with 4.15% (TI – 43, very close to Israel – 37). Both countries are the only ones to invest more than 4% of their GDP in R&D.

The other countries that invest the most in R&D are almost exclusively ethical, very ethical and most ethical countries. In the first 33 countries investing more than 1% of their GDP in R&D, we find all the 11 most ethical countries – 4. Finland, 5. Sweden, 6. Denmark, 7. Switzerland, 14. Australia, 17. Singapore, 18. Netherlands, 21. Norway, 23. Canada, 28. New Zealand, 30. Luxembourg, 7 out of the 9 very ethical countries – 3. Japan, 8. Germany, 10. United States, 12. Iceland, 13. Belgium, 22. United Kingdom, 24. Ireland, while Hong Kong ranks 46 and Barbados was not surveyed. Ethical countries comprised in the first 33 are: 1. Israel, 9. Austria, 11. 15. France, 20. Estonia, 26. Portugal, 29. Spain, and quite ethical countries are: 2. South Korea, 11. Slovenia, 19. Czech Republic, 25. Hungary, 33. Malaysia. There are very few exceptions and those are high tech giants – one in the second group of ten -16. China (TI – 100) investing 2.01% in R&D, one in the third group of ten - 27. Italy (TI – 69), and in the third group of ten – 31. Brazil (TI – 69), 32. Russia (TI – 136), 35. Turkey (TI – 64), 39. India (TI – 85), 40. Croatia (TI – 61). In this group of ten we find also the ethical countries Malaysia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland and Slovakia. So, in the first 30 ranks there are only two exceptions – the high tech giants China and Italy, and in the third group of ten the results are divided equally between ethical and corrupt countries, while the corrupt countries comprise mainly of high tech giants such as Russia, Brazil & India. Here again – Ethics Pays.

I will not analyze at length the countries with R&D expenditures of less than 1% as the differences in percentages are really minimal and anyhow investing less than one percent is so low that really one cannot draw any conclusion from the differences between countries. I would just say that we find here a mix between small ethical states as Latvia, United Arab Emirates, Cyprus, Puerto Rico, Chile, Costa Rica, Qatar, Uruguay, Botswana, and corrupt

countries in different categories as Uganda, Ukraine, Greece, South Africa, Egypt, Belarus, Mali, Bulgaria, Ethiopia, Mexico, Argentina, Senegal, Mozambique, Romania, Thailand, Tanzania, Moldova, Nepal, Zambia, Nigeria, Azerbaijan, Vietnam, Kazakhstan, Mongolia. I presume that many countries do not divulge their true investment in R&D, mainly for military purpose; otherwise I cannot understand how Iran invests only 0.31% of its GDP and Pakistan – 0.29. Finally, from rank 100 downwards we find mainly very and most corrupt countries as Myanmar, Kyrgyzstan, Burundi, Tajikistan, Madagascar, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cambodia, Paraguay, Honduras, Nicaragua, Laos, Iraq, corrupt countries as Albania, Bolivia, Peru, Sri Lanka, Philippines, Indonesia, Algeria, and even ethical St. Vincent & Grenadines.

WORLD HERITAGE CULTURAL SITES

As of July 2016 there are a total of 1,052 World Heritage Sites – 814 are cultural, 203 are natural and 35 are mixed properties. Source – UNESCO World Heritage Sites official sites – 2016. This parameter could be possibly a parameter for the Culture Index, unless so many countries had the same ranking with 1, 2, 3 sites, which makes ranking the countries pointless.

1. Italy – 47
2. Spain – 40
3. Germany – 38, 3. France – 38
5. China – 35
6. Mexico – 27, 6. India – 27
8. United Kingdom – 25
9. Iran – 20
10. Russia – 16, 10. Japan – 16, 10. Greece – 16
13. Turkey – 14, 13. Portugal – 14
15. Sweden – 13, 15. Poland – 13, 15. Brazil – 13
18. Czech Republic – 12, 18. Belgium – 12
20. South Korea – 11
21. United States – 10
22. Switzerland – 9, 22. Netherlands – 9, 22. Morocco -9, 22. Israel – 9, 22. Austria – 9
27. Peru – 8, **27. Canada – 8**, 27. Ethiopia - 8
30. Tunisia – 7, **30. Norway – 7**, 30. Hungary – 7, 30. Cuba – 7, 30. Croatia – 7, 30. Bulgaria – 7
36. Ukraine – 6, 36. Syria – 6, 36. Sri Lanka – 6, 36. Romania – 6, 36. Pakistan – 6, **36. Finland – 6**, 36. Egypt – 6, 36. Colombia – 6, 36. Chile – 6, 36. Bolivia – 6, 36. Argentina – 6, 36. Algeria – 6
48. Slovakia – 5, 48. Serbia – 5, 48. Senegal – 5, 48. Libya – 5, 48. Lebanon – 5, **48. Denmark – 5**, 48. Vietnam - 5
55. Uzbekistan – 4, 55. South Africa – 4, 55. Saudi Arabia – 4, 55. Oman – 4, 55. Lithuania – 4, 55. Jordan – 4, 55. Iraq – 4, 55. Indonesia – 4,
63. Zimbabwe – 3, 63. Yemen – 3, 63. Turkmenistan - 3, 63. Thailand – 3, 63. Tanzania – 3, 63. Philippines – 3, 63. Mongolia – 3, 63. Malta – 3, 63. Mali – 3, 63. Kenya – 3, 63. Kazakhstan – 3, 63. Georgia – 3, 63. Ecuador – 3, 63. Cyprus – 3, 63. Bosnia and Herzegovina – 3, 63. Belarus – 3, **63. Australia – 3**, 63. Armenia - 3
81. 2 in each of the 28 countries: Venezuela, Uruguay, Sudan, Slovenia, Panama, Palestine, Nigeria, Nicaragua, Nepal, Montenegro, Mauritius, Malaysia, Latvia, Laos, Kyrgyzstan, Ireland, Holy See, Guatemala, Ghana, Gambia, Estonia, North Korea, Cambodia, Bangladesh, Bahrain, Azerbaijan, Albania, Afghanistan.
109. **1 in each** of the 39 countries: Vanuatu, United Arab Emirates, Uganda, Togo, Tajikistan, Suriname, **Singapore**, San Marino, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Qatar, Paraguay, Papua New Guinea, Niger, Namibia, Myanmar, Mozambique, Micronesia, Moldova, Mauritania, Marshall Islands, Malawi, Madagascar, **Luxembourg**, Jerusalem, Iceland, Honduras, Haiti, Fiji, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Costa Rica, Cape Verde, Burkina Faso, Botswana, Benin, Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, Andorra.

There are transboundary sites and problems of definitions, so in order to match exactly the numbers one has to read all the notes in the UNESCO detailed list of the cultural sites.

The 10 most ethical countries are mostly in higher ranking of the cultural sites (New Zealand has no cultural site): 15. Sweden – 13, 22. Switzerland and Netherlands – 9, 27. Canada – 8, 30. Norway – 7, 36. Finland – 6, 48. Denmark – 5, 63. Australia – 3, 109. Luxembourg and Singapore – 1. The very ethical countries are mostly in higher ranking of the cultural sites: 3. Germany – 38, 8. United Kingdom – 25, 10. Japan – 16, 18. Belgium – 12, 21. United States – 10, 81. Ireland – 2, 109. Iceland, Barbados – 1. Hong Kong is a dependency of China. Ethical countries are mostly in higher ranking of the cultural sites: 2. Spain – 40, 3. France – 38, 13. Portugal – 14, 15. Poland – 13, 22. Israel – 9, 22. Austria – 9, 36. Chile – 6, 63. Cyprus – 3, 81. Estonia – 2, 109. United Arab Emirates, Qatar – 1. Quite ethical Czechia ranks 18 with 12 sites, South Korea - 20 with 11 sites, and other countries are in lower ranks.

Quite corrupt Italy ranks no. 1 with 47 cultural sites, corrupt China ranks 5 with 35 sites, corrupt Mexico and India rank 6 with 27 sites. Very corrupt Iran ranks 9 with 20 sites and very corrupt Russia ranks 10 with 16 sites. Quite corrupt Greece ranks 10 with 16 sites, Turkey ranks 13 with 14 sites, Brazil ranks 15 with 13 sites. One conclusion can be drawn – that ethical countries are in general in higher ranks and even when corrupt countries are in high ranks those are quite corrupt countries as Italy and Greece, Turkey and Brazil. The exceptions are corrupt China, Mexico and India, and very corrupt Russia and Iran. All of those 9 corrupt countries in top rankings have a very rich cultural heritage, but the most corrupt countries and most of the very corrupt countries still rank very low in this parameter.

US NEWS – BEST COUNTRIES – CULTURAL INFLUENCE

Source – US News, formed in partnership with global marketing communications company Y&R's brand strategy firm, BAV Consulting, and the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, based on a survey that asked more than 21,000 people from four regions to associate 80 countries with specific characteristics. Ranking of 80 countries. 2017 report.

The US News ranked the 2017 best countries, with Cultural Influence as one of its sub-rankings. We are interested in this ranking as it is quite unique in ranking the cultures of 80 countries and we chose to bring here the part of the report dealing with culture with data and links to data on all those countries. But as the report deals with cultural influence – culturally significant in terms of entertainment, fashionable, happy, has an influential culture, modern, prestigious and trendy, we chose not to include the ranking in the cultural ranking, as we are mainly interested in culture, not entertainment, not fashionable, happiness is dealt with in another parameter, but we think that the part dealing with influential culture, and modern culture is important to our dissertation, but not the part dealing with prestige and trendiness. We'll bring an analysis of the ranking at the end of the report with its photos, flags and data.

Countries that command cultural influence are often synonymous with fine food, fashion and easy living. They are trendsetters – the country equivalent of the cooler, older sibling. Their products have that certain "je ne sais quoi" that makes them fly a little faster off the shelves. Their music, television and movies are absorbed by other cultures, becoming part of a wider global conversation. The 2017 Best Countries rankings, formed in partnership with global marketing communications company Y&R's brand strategy firm, BAV Consulting, and the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, are based on a survey that asked more than 21,000 people from four regions to associate 80 countries with specific characteristics. The Cultural Influence subranking is based on an equally weighted average of scores from seven country attributes that relate to a country's cultural influence: culturally significant in terms of entertainment, fashionable, happy, has an influential culture, modern, prestigious and trendy. The Cultural Influence subranking score had a 14 percent weight in the overall Best Countries ranking.

When it comes to cultural influence, Europe is the clear leader. Italy, celebrated for its culinary traditions, classical art and architecture and designer clothing, beat out last year's No. 1, France, for the top spot in the subranking. The United States, Spain and the U.K. round out the top five, as they did last year, but with scores that are at least 16 points lower than the top two countries on a 100-point scale. While the U.S. may not be associated with sophisticated living, its $500 billion-plus media and entertainment industry is the largest in the world, representing a third of the global industry, according to PriceWaterhouseCoopers. Brazil, a football powerhouse with the largest economy in Latin America, is the only South American country to crack the top 10 – the next is Mexico, at No. 24. Japan and Singapore are the only Asian countries to place in the top 15. Japan is considered the most modern country.

A country's identity is built over lifetimes, and it is perhaps not surprising that little changed in the results of this subranking. Of the 20 countries added to rankings this year, however, there were a few standouts, particularly Switzerland at No. 7 and the United Arab Emirates at No. 16. Countries that had a once great empire or power over a large territory didn't necessarily have a strong lingering influence. Portugal, which once ruled land from South

America to Africa, came in at 27, followed by Russia at No. 28. Survey respondents found little trendy or fashionable about regimes with authoritarian tendencies. Algeria and Kazakhstan, two countries at the bottom of the list, have been criticized by human rights groups such as Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch for cracking down on free speech and political opposition.




Italy
#1 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#16 in Best Countries

Italy is a south-central European country, whose boot-shaped borders extend into the Mediterranean Sea. The country's historical cities, world-renowned cuisine and geographic beauty make it a popular destination for more than 40 million tourists each year. The nation is home to Mount Etna, Europe's tallest and most active volcano, and houses two countries within its borders – the Vatican and San Marino. more




France
#2 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#9 in Best Countries

It is difficult to overstate the influence France has on the world, both in the past and today. Located in Western Europe, France is one of the world's oldest countries, and its reach extends around the globe through science, politics, economics and perhaps above all, culture.

Starting in the Middle Ages, France evolved through kingdom, empire and finally, into a republic. It was one of the first nations to champion the rights of the individual. France today is a democracy with a separation of power falling between executive, legislative and judicial branches of government. more



United States
#3 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#7 in Best Countries

The United States of America is a North American nation that is the world's most dominant economic and military power. Likewise, its cultural imprint spans the world, led in large part by its popular culture expressed in music, movies and television. In 2016 the country elected Donald Trump president, whose campaign rhetoric raised questions around the world, including from the country's closest allies, about the nation's future course on the global stage. Following the terrorist attacks on Sept. 11, 2001, the U.S. launched its War on Terror, including the Iraq War, the ongoing war in Afghanistan and other military strikes, including the 2011 killing of al-Qaida leader Osama bin Laden. The war has had wide-reaching effects on the country's politics, economy and global alliances that resonate to this day. more



Spain
#4 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#19 in Best Countries

A number of independent kingdoms united in 1492 to form the Kingdom of Spain, a cultural patchwork that continues to shape the modern nation's dynamic identity. Spain comprises much of the Iberian Peninsula, which it shares with Portugal on the southwestern edge of

Europe. It also includes the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean Sea, the Canary Islands in the Atlantic Ocean and two enclaves in North Africa. more



United Kingdom
#5 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#3 in Best Countries

The United Kingdom is a highly developed nation that exerts considerable international economic, political, scientific and cultural influence. Located off the northwest corner of Europe, the country includes the island of Great Britain – which contains England, Scotland and Wales – and the northern portion of the island of Ireland. The year 2017 ushered in anxiety about the country's role on the global stage, due to the public voting in the summer of 2016 to leave the European Union. The vote raises questions about the European Union, as well as the policies supporting the eurozone. more



Japan
#6 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#5 in Best Countries

Japan, one of the world's most literate and technically advanced nations, is an East Asian country made up of four main islands. While most of Japan is covered by mountains and heavily wooded areas, the country's roughly 126 million people lead a distinctly urban lifestyle. Long culturally influenced by its neighbors, today the country blends its ancient traditions with aspects of Western life. more



Switzerland
#7 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#1 in Best Countries

Switzerland, officially called the Swiss Federation, is a small country in Central Europe made up of 16,000 square miles of glacier-carved Alps, lakes and valleys. It's one of the world's wealthiest countries, and has been well-known for centuries for its neutrality. The Swiss Confederation was initially founded in 1291 as a defensive alliance among cantons. In 1499, the Confederation became independent from the Holy Roman Empire. In 1848, a new constitution turned the Confederation into a centralized federal government, ending a period of conflict. Since then, the country has enjoyed relative tranquility. more



Brazil
#8 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#28 in Best Countries

Occupying half of South America's land mass, Brazil is the giant of the continent – both in size and in population. Brazil's history is filled with economic turmoil, veering from boom to bust, and its culture is a melting pot that has traditionally welcomed the world. Brazil is one of the world's top tourist destinations. However, the country in the 21st century confronts serious questions touching on poverty, inequality, governance and the environment. more



Sweden
#9 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#6 in Best Countries

The Kingdom of Sweden, flanked by Norway to the west and the Baltic Sea to the east, expands across much of the Scandinavian Peninsula and is one of the largest countries in the European Union by land mass. Capital city Stockholm was claimed in the 16th century, and border disputes through the Middle Ages established the modern-day nation. more



Australia
#10 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#8 in Best Countries

The Commonwealth of Australia occupies the Australian continent. The country also includes some islands, most notably Tasmania. Indigenous people occupied the land for at least 40,000 years before the first British settlements of the 18th century. more



 Canada
#11 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#2 in Best Countries

Canada takes up about two-fifths of the North American continent, making it the second-largest country in the world after Russia. The country is sparsely populated, with most of its 35.5 million residents living within 125 miles of the U.S. border. Canada's expansive wilderness to the north plays a large role in Canadian identity, as does the country's reputation of welcoming immigrants. Although the Norse briefly settled in Canada during the 10th century, European exploration accelerated in the 1500s. France and Britain angled for control over the region, with the British cementing their dominance in 1763. The country was a collection of British colonies until it became a self-governing dominion in 1867. more



 Germany
#12 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#4 in Best Countries

Germany, the most populous nation in the European Union, possesses one of the largest economies in the world and has seen its role in the international community grow steadily since reunification. The Central European country borders nine nations, and its landscape varies, from the northern plains that reach to the North and Baltic seas to the Bavarian Alps in the south. more





Singapore
#13 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#15 in Best Countries

Founded as a British trading colony in the 19th century, Singapore is a bustling metropolis in Southeast Asia and home to one of the world's busiest ports. The vast majority of its 5.7 million citizens live on the eponymous capital island, and dozens of surrounding islands complete the city state. Singapore gained self governance in 1959, and in 1963 joined the Federation of Malaysia. In 1965 it left the federation and became independent as the Republic of Singapore. Today, it operates under a conservative parliamentary republic that is world-renowned for its strict laws and tight regulation. While safety and security serve as a major point of pride, residents and visitors are subject to harsh penalties for chewing gum, littering and more. One of Asia's four economic tigers, Singapore has seen impressive growth in recent years as efficient manufacturing and production practices have made way for free-market innovation in the booming electronics and pharmaceutical industries. Gross domestic product per capita is high and unemployment is low, making Singapore one of the wealthiest nations in the world. Singapore is densely populated, with most citizens living in urban high-rises. The Singaporean government has forecasted exponential population growth in the coming decades, with immigrants expected to account for more than half of the population by 2030.

Space constraints coupled with rapid population growth contribute to concerns about the rising cost of living and income inequality. Conservation, land reclamation efforts and improved environment-friendly practices amid the urbanization and industrial pollution are also a focus. Four official languages - Mandarin, English, Malay and Tamil - cater to the diverse population of a nation that has been an important gateway for international trade. Many also speak Singlish, a slang dialect. Local cuisine blends elements of Chinese, Indian and Western traditions, among others, as do the architecture and local festivals. Singapore headquarters the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation and is a member of a number of additional international organizations, including the ASEAN Regional Forum, the United Nations and the World Trade Organization. more



Netherlands

#14 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#11 in Best Countries

Situated along the fringes of Western Europe, the Netherlands is a coastal lowland freckled with windmills characteristic of its development around the water. Three major European rivers - the Rhine, Meuse and Schelde - run through neighbors Germany and Belgium into the nation's busy ports. The Kingdom of the Netherlands emerged in 1815 after years

of Spanish and later French occupation. In 2010, a collection of island territories in the Caribbean known as the Dutch Antilles were disbanded, but Aruba, Curacao and Sint Maarten remain constituent countries within the Kingdom. Known as Dutch, the people of the Netherlands have formed what has long been considered a tolerant society, though some politicians are increasingly voicing concerns over immigration and Islam.. In 2001, the country became the first to legalize same-sex marriage, and national stances on drugs, prostitution, euthanasia and abortion are liberal. Holland also boasts the highest concentration of museums in the world. It was the birthplace of Rembrandt and Van Gogh, as well as the microscope, telescope and thermometer.

More than 1,000 bridges and 20,000 miles of bike paths connect the densely populated nation, with most citizens concentrated in a grouping of cities along the coast, known as the Randstad. Much of the country is underwater, and the 40 million people that touch down in capital city Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport each year land more than a dozen feet below sea level. The seat of the government is located about 40 miles southwest of the capital in The Hague. The Dutch operate under a constitutional monarchy with an elected parliament, within which there are two main political parties. In 2012, leaders of the two parties signed a cooperative coalition agreement, focused on improving health care, the housing market, the labor market, foreign policy and the energy sector. Known for its tulips, this high-income, developed nation is one of the world's leading exporters of agriculture, an industry that has become mostly mechanized. An open-market policy and prime transportation location help the Netherlands maintain a trade surplus, but the economy continues to recover from an expensive stimulus program designed to help it bounce back after the economic downturn in 2009. The Netherlands is active in United Nations peacekeeping efforts and headquarters The International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court in The Hague. It was a founding member of NATO and the modern-day European Union, of which it has been quite vocally



Denmark

#15 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#12 in Best Countries

The Kingdom of Denmark emerged in the 10th century and includes two North Atlantic island nations, the Faroe Islands and Greenland. Along with Sweden and Norway, it forms Scandinavia, a cultural region in Northern Europe. Copenhagen, Denmark's capital, also serves as the country's cultural and industrial hub. With a population of more than 1 million, Copenhagen is home to notable institutions such as the Copenhagen Stock Exchange. Copenhagen also serves as a hub connecting Northern Europe with the rest of the world, with

the largest international airport in Scandinavia, an active port, a subway system and the Oresund Bridge, connecting the city with Malmo, Sweden. more



United Arab Emirates
#16 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#22 in Best Countries

The United Arab Emirates, or UAE, is a federation of seven emirates on the southeast end of the Arabian Peninsula. The country, wedged between between Oman and Saudi Arabia, has rocky desert, wetlands, waterless mountains and coastlines that stretch along the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf. The emirates that currently comprise the UAE were known as the Trucial States in the 19th century as a result of a series of agreements with Great Britain. In 1971, six of these states merged to form the UAE; a seventh joined in 1972. more



Thailand
#17 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#26 in Best Countries

Thailand, which translates to “land of the free,” is the only Southeast Asian nation that did not encounter European colonization. Located just above the equator, the nation is wedged into the Indochina peninsula with neighbors Myanmar, Laos and Cambodia and has an arm that extends out to Malaysia. Originally known as Siam, the kingdom was unified in the mid-14th century and became a constitutional monarchy in 1932 after a nonviolent revolution. Recurring coups have since escalated into large-scale political turmoil spurred by party division and grievances against leaders, and in 2014, the government was throw into interim military rule. more



New Zealand
#18 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#14 in Best Countries

British and Polynesian influences course through picturesque New Zealand, an island nation in the Pacific Ocean southeast of Australia. Early Maori settlers ceded sovereignty to British invaders with the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840, and European settlers flooded in. Today, 70 percent of Kiwis, a common term for the people of New Zealand after a native flightless bird, are of European descent. A sense of pride has surged among the Maori, the country's first settlers who now account for about 14 percent, as homeland grievances become more openly addressed. Though the British monarch remains head of state, New Zealand has operated under an independent parliamentary democracy led by a prime minister since its independence in 1907. The vast majority of its 4.5 million people are concentrated in the north island, with nearly one-third living in Auckland. But low density and scattered populations make for peaceful exploration of the nation's impressive mountains and pristine beaches of "Lord of the Rings" trilogy movie fame.

New Zealand saw impressive growth and transformation in the decades following independence. The export market, abounding with dairy, sheep, beef, poultry, fruit, vegetables and wine, was opened beyond the United Kingdom, and manufacturing and tourism were expanded. Per capita income remains high and, at 7.4 percent, education expenditures as a percent of gross domestic product are some of the highest in the world. The Kiwi spirit and culture are personified by such notable natives as Sir Edmund Hillary who first climbed Mount Everest in 1953 and Lord Rutherford, who split the atom. The bungee jump, Hamilton Jet boat, referee's whistle and frozen meat are also credited to New Zealanders. Since 1980, New Zealand has been a nuclear free zone. It is a leader in peacekeeping and global security and party to key international organizations, including the United Nations, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation and Pacific Islands Forum. more



 Greece
#19 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#29 in Best Countries

Located in southeastern Europe, Greece as an independent nation is young, existing since the 19th century. Its civilization, however, is one of history's oldest and most influential, credited with creating the concept of democracy as well as the ancient Olympic Games, and laying Western foundations in science, the arts and philosophy. more



 Norway
#20 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#10 in Best Countries

The Kingdom of Norway is the westernmost country in the Scandinavian peninsula, made up mostly of mountainous terrain. Nearly all of its population lives in the south, surrounding the capital, Oslo. Norway's coastline is made up of thousands of miles of fjords, bays and island shores. The Norwegians developed a maritime culture, and were active throughout the Viking era, establishing settlements in Iceland and Greenland. For many years, Norway's fate was tied to Denmark and Sweden. In 1905, Norway gained independence from Sweden through a referendum. The country was neutral during both World Wars but was nonetheless occupied by Nazi Germany for five years. more



 Finland
#21 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#13 in Best Countries

Geography defines the history and culture of Nordic Finland, one of the most northern-reaching countries in the world. Bordered by Scandinavia, Russia, the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Bothnia, Finland and its vast stretches of heavily forested open land acts as a northern gate between West and East. Finland is a bilingual country – Finnish and Swedish are both official languages. more



China
#22 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#20 in Best Countries

Home to one of the world's oldest civilizations, China has been ruled by the Communist Party since 1949, when the nation was established as the People's Republic of China. The country is the world's most populous and is considered the second-largest by land mass. more



Luxembourg
#23 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#17 in Best Countries

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is a landlocked country in northern Europe with Belgium to the west, France to the south and Germany to the east. The country is one of the smallest in the world and the second-wealthiest after Qatar. Castles and churches dot its forests and rolling hills. Luxembourg has fallen under the rule of many states and kingdoms since its emergence in the 10th century, but has always remained a distinct political unit. After years of

control under the Hapsburgs, Luxembourg formed a union with the Netherlands in 1815. The country, whose boundaries have constricted over time, won independence in 1867. more



Mexico
#24 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#33 in Best Countries

Bordered by the Pacific Ocean on its West and the Gulf of Mexico to its East, Mexico is the third-largest country in Latin America and has the second-largest economy. The nation is one of contrasts, with terrain encompassing arid lands and Caribbean coastlines and a society that has extremes of wealth and poverty. Once home of the Maya, Aztec and other ancient civilizations, Mexico was ruled by Spain starting in the early 16th century. Administered by Spain for three centuries, the country achieved independence early in the 19th century, first as a short-lived empire and then as a republic in 1824. more



Austria
#25 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#18 in Best Countries

Austria a culturally rich, high-income parliamentary democracy that hosts several key international organizations. Located in the heart of Central Europe, the modern Austrian state was shaped by the two world wars of the 20th century. more



India
#26 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#25 in Best Countries

Located in Southeast Asia, India sits on a peninsula that extends between the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. The country, the birthplace of Hinduism and Buddhism, is the world's second most-populous nation after China, and has roughly one-sixth of the world's population For many years of its long history, India faced incursions from the north by Turks, Arabs, Persians and others. By the 19th century, Great Britain became the dominant power on the subcontinent. After years of nonviolent struggle against British rule, India gained its independence in 1947. more



Portugal
#27 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#24 in Best Countries

Jutting into the Atlantic Ocean on the edge of the Iberian Peninsula and flanked by Spain to the east, Portugal is a nation with its gaze turned outward. Its history is steeped in discovery and exploration, beginning with early leaders that, after ousting Celtic and Moorish settlers in the 12th century, focused on building their kingdom beyond continental borders.The westernmost nation of continental Europe used its maritime strength to colonize and forge trade routes to India, China, Japan and the coasts of Africa. Such legendary explorers as Bartholomeu Dias, Vasco da Gama, Christopher Columbus and Ferdinand Magellan sailed under Portuguese masts throughout the 15th and 16th centuries, their journeys blessed by ambitious monarchs. Eighty percent of Portugal's current population is Roman Catholic.

The Discovery Age giant was thrown into economic turmoil after an earthquake ravaged the capital, Lisbon, in 1755, a fall that Portugal has never quite recovered from. Largely dependent on the success of its colonies, the nation's strained economy was pushed into steeper decline with the independence of Brazil, its wealthiest colony, in 1822 and the flood of emigrants returning home as other African and Asian colonies were relinquished through the next century. Financial strife continues to haunt Portugal. The nation's budget deficit, while decreasing, is well above the European Union's accepted rate, and financial assistance received from the European Commission and International Monetary Fund in 2011 is still being repaid. The country's gross domestic product per capita is one of the lowest among wealthy nations, and unemployment rates are high in this heavily service-based economy. Long stretches of beach, a mild climate and 15 UNESCO Heritage Sites make Portugal an increasingly popular place to visit.

Militaristic dictatorships that had taken advantage of a nation in crisis were finally overturned in 1974, and a democracy was established. Portugal released its last-standing colony, Macau, to China in 1999, and the once vast global empire has been reduced to a nation of about 10 million residents, heavily concentrated around Lisbon and the nearby coastal region. Portugal is a founding member of NATO, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the European Free Trade Association. It is also a member of the World Bank and World Trade Organization. more




Russia
#28 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#27 in Best Countries

The scale of Russia is difficult to imagine. It is the world's largest country by land mass – nearly twice as big as Canada, the world's second-largest nation – and covers all of northern Asia and much of Eastern Europe. It shares land borders with more than a dozen countries, and shares sea borders with Japan and the United States. more




Ireland
#29 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#21 in Best Countries

The Republic of Ireland is an island nation in the Atlantic Ocean, separated from Britain on the east by the Irish Sea. Nicknamed the Emerald Isle for its well-watered grasslands, the country is known for its rich cultural traditions, lively pub scene and its struggles for independence. The country comprises five-sixths of the island of Ireland – the remaining sixth is Northern Ireland, part of the United Kingdom. Irish culture has been largely influenced by the Celtic tribes who reached Ireland around the 6th century B.C. In the following centuries the country endured invasions by the Vikings, Normans and British. After a bloody fight for independence and civil war in the early 20th century, Ireland became a republic in 1949. more




Argentina
#30 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#42 in Best Countries

Argentina, the birthplace of tango, has experienced its share of tragedy and hardship since it became an independent nation in the early 19th century. During the 20th century, Argentina tilted between democracy and authoritarian rule, marked by the 1976-1983 “Dirty War” launched against political opponents of the country’s military government. Estimates of the number of people who disappeared during this period range from 7,000 to 30,000. Democracy returned to Argentina in 1983. The overwhelming majority of its citizens are ethnically European or partially European, reflecting the country’s 16th-century Spanish colonization and the waves of 19th and early 20th century immigration that flowed from Europe – particularly Spain and Italy. While the majority of Argentines are Catholic, the nation is home to many other religions, including substantial Jewish and Muslim communities. The World Bank classifies Argentina as a high-income nation. The country’s economy is driven by manufacturing, agricultural exports, natural resources and the services industry, which includes a thriving tourism industry. more



South Korea
#31 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#23 in Best Countries

South Korea, officially the Republic of Korea, is a nation in eastern Asia with a long history of conflict that occupies the southern portion of the Korean Peninsula. Liberated from Japan in 1945 at the end of World War II, South Korea was invaded by communist forces in North Korea a few years later. Aid requested by the United Nations helped end the three-year war and support the south on its way to democracy. A critical divide between the two nations along the center of the peninsula remains. more



Turkey
#32 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#36 in Best Countries

Founded in 1923, Turkey is home to a unique intersection of culture as the nation bridges Asia with Europe. The country is overwhelmingly Sunni Muslim, though influences of bygone Roman and Byzantine rule pepper the streets and skyline. Extravagant mosques and cathedrals can both be found within blocks of the Grand Bazaar in the city of Istanbul, home to 14 million people. Religious identity is an important part of Turkey's evolution. For more than a decade, power struggles between a military-backed secular government and an increasingly popular religious movement have raised concerns about government stability. The Islamic-based Justice and Development Party, known as AKP, was recently elected to lead the parliamentary republic, temporarily curbing fears of anti-Islamic sentiments. more




Egypt
#33 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#45 in Best Countries

Egypt, with vast swaths of desert in its east and west and the rich Nile River Valley at its heart, is site to one of the world's earliest and greatest civilizations. Its location at the northeast corner of Africa bordering the Mediterranean Sea has made it a cultural and trading center. But its location has also made it a prize to claim by empires and put it at the center of social and religious movements. At the beginning of 2014 voters approved a new constitution, the latest of several versions since modern-day Egypt was formed in the 1920s. The constitution's passage was born from the upheaval that roiled the country and many other Arab nations that sought to end authoritarian rule. Egypt's 2014 constitution upholds it as a republic with Islam as the state religion and Arabic as the nation's official language. The country has executive, legislative and judicial branches of the federal government. more




Qatar
#34 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#34 in Best Countries

Qatar is located on a small desert peninsula that extends northward into the Persian Gulf from the Arabian Peninsula. Qatar became subject to the Islamic caliphate after the rise of Islam in 628 A.D. and was subsequently ruled by a number of local and foreign powers. Since the mid-1800s, the country has been ruled by the Al Thani family. more



Costa Rica
#35 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#47 in Best Countries

Located in the heart of Central America, Costa Rica has been one of the most politically and economically stable countries in Central America since its birth in the 19th century The nation compares favorably to its regional neighbors in areas of human development, and it has used its landscapes of jungles, forests and coastlines to develop an international reputation for ecotourism. Costa Rica's constitution was adopted in 1949, and has since been amended to declare the nation as multicultural and multiethnic. The overwhelming majority of Costa Rica's population is either white or mestizo – a combination of European and Amerindian descent. The population also includes indigenous, African and mixed descent groups. Like other former Spanish colonies across the Americas, Costa Rica's official language is Spanish and the most commonly practiced religion is Roman Catholicism. However, a significant percentage of the population identifies with other religions, such as Evangelical Christianity and Jehovah's Witness. more



Dominican Republic
#36 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#51 in Best Countries

The Dominican Republic, the land of merengue and baseball, occupies two-thirds of the island Hispaniola in the Caribbean Sea. It was the site of Christopher Columbus's arrival in the Americas, as well the first toehold for European settlement. The country's history reflects many of the historical challenges that the rest of Latin America has faced: civil disorder, ethnic tensions, authoritarian rule and economic upheaval. The Dominican Republic is a

representative democracy, with a multi-party political system and traditional separations of government power falling on executive, legislative and judicial branches. more




Saudi Arabia
#37 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#32 in Best Countries

Saudi Arabia is the giant of the Middle East, with both the vast majority of land and wealth of the Arabian Peninsula falling within its borders. Millions of devout Muslims from around the world participate in a pilgrimage to Mecca each year, believed to be the birthplace of the Muslim prophet Mohammed and the cradle of Islam. A fierce religious identity dominates the Sunni-majority nation, with principles of the Koran, conservative Sunni teachings known as Wahhabism and strict Islamic Shariah law present in all aspects of life. more




South Africa
#38 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#38 in Best Countries

South Africa is located on the southern tip of Africa, with coastlines on both the Atlantic and Indian oceans. Africa's second-largest economy behind Nigeria, South Africa draws hundreds of thousands of visitors each year eager to see its impressive terrain, wildlife and cultural diversity. Although South Africa has come a long way since the end of apartheid in 1994, it remains a country of vast inequality and high crime. While the country is dotted with world-class dining, trendy shops, sprawling vineyards and upscale safari lodges, townships lacking basic infrastructure are often only a short distance away. more



Peru
#39 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#44 in Best Countries

Peru is a nation whose history is as diverse as the peaks and valleys of its terrain. A strip of the Andes mountains separates a stretch of coastal plains from the dense Amazon jungle that covers more than half of the country. It is the third-largest country in South America, linking Ecuador and Chile along the west coast and bordering Colombia, Brazil and Bolivia inland.

Military rule led the nation through its formative years after independence from Spain in 1821, traces of which could be found in the authoritarian rule of the transformative 1980s. Today, though recovering from human-rights abuses and tensions with radical guerrilla groups, democratic support and power is building steadily. The Republic of Peru is governed by a constitution with a president as chief of state. The ancient empire of the Incas was centered in Peru, leaving remnants of an expansive kingdom in its wake. A bite of the indigenous coca leaf can help to settle altitude sickness for those who climb the majestic Incan citadel of Machu Picchu. The plant is also the main component of cocaine, for which Peru rivals Colombia for the top spot in production. It draws a significant portion of its gross domestic product from the narcotics trade and other organized crime, including illegal mining. Much of the world's copper, silver and gold come from Peru, and the country has benefited tremendously from high international prices for these goods. Recent stimulus packages have aimed to improve infrastructure, invest in education and reduce informal taxation.

While the economy grows exponentially, heavy pollution affects rain forest ecosystems and contaminates drinking water, and demand for workers brings about one-third of the nation's children into the labor force. Poverty levels have been halved since the beginning of the century, but, at 30 percent, are still high, especially in rural areas. Peru is a middle-income country facing many of the same problems of a low-income country, without the eligibility or attention for assistance. Peru is a member of key international organizations, including the United Nations, Organization of American States, APEC and the World Bank. more



Malaysia
#40 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#35 in Best Countries

Located in two separate regions in the South China Sea, Malaysia is a small country with a fast-growing economy. Once a British colony, the country is home to about 29 million people, many of whom live in or near the capital city of Kuala Lumpur. Located on an ocean trade route, Malaysia came under the influence of China, India, the Middle East and eventually Great Britain in the late 18th century. The Federation of Malaysia was formed in 1948 by the unification of former British-ruled territories along the Malay Peninsula. In 1963, the former British colonies of Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak, joined the Federation, thereafter known simply as Malaysia. The first few years were marked by a communist uprising, confrontation with Indonesia and the withdrawal of Singapore in 1965. more



Morocco
#41 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#48 in Best Countries

The Kingdom of Morocco is a Muslim country in western North Africa, with coastlines on the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea. Just an hour ferry ride from Spain, the country has a unique mix of Arab, Berber, African and European cultural influences. Unlike many of its neighbors, Morocco remained independent for much of its history. Once part of the Roman Empire, the country was ruled by a series of kingdoms after the Arab conquest of the late seventh century. Morocco thwarted attempts at Turkish and European control until the country became a French protectorate from 1912 to 1956, when it gained independence.

Morocco is a constitutional monarchy with a capital in Rabat. The monarch, who serves as head of state, appoints the prime minister, who serves as head of government. The country has a bicameral parliament with indirectly elected members. The Moroccan government has pursued privatization and economic reform since the 1980s, and now has an open, diverse market economy. Key sectors of the economy include agriculture, aerospace, phosphates, textiles and apparel. The tourism and telecommunications sectors are becoming increasingly important.

Morocco is known for its cuisine, which is admired and imitated throughout the world. The country's cooks make heavy use of spices and local ingredients, such as saffron, mint and olives. Couscous is Morocco's premier food, and kabobs, soups and salads are often served. Harira, a thick lamb soup served with dates, is a national specialty served during Ramadan. Bread is a big part of every meal and is often washed down with mint tea, the national drink.

In addition to its mountainous interior, sunny coastline and portions of desert, Morocco boasts cities and buildings rich in historical significance. Fez is the only complete medieval city in the Arab world, and Casablanca's architecture blends Moroccan styles with French Art Deco to form unique designs. Despite Morocco's economic progress, high unemployment, poverty and illiteracy continue to plague the country. Morocco is also involved in territorial disputes, over both the Western Sahara and several islands under Spanish control. Human rights groups complain of ongoing restrictions on freedom of expression, association and assembly.

Morocco is a member of the United Nations, the World Trade Organization and a partner of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. more




Philippines
#42 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#43 in Best Countries

Thousands of islands in the South China Sea comprise the tropical nation of the Philippines. The land of beautiful beaches and abundant biodiversity has long been plagued by political instability, but its resilient economy continues to improve and push ahead of others in the region. The Republic of the Philippines claimed independence from Japan after World War II in 1946 with assistance from the United States, which had exercised colonial rule over the nation earlier in the century. American influence and ties remain prevalent in the Filipino society, although the relationship has become more strained since the 2016 election of President Rodrigo Duterte.

Citizens have led two revolutionary movements - in 1986, and again in 2001 - against corrupt leadership, leading to the exile and impeachment of two presidents. Though shaky, republican ideals have again taken hold. Recent government actions have boosted social spending in an effort to battle high unemployment and manage a rapidly growing population, a quarter of which lives below the poverty line. Threats to national order also come from separatist groups primarily based in the southern part of the country. more




Israel
#43 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#30 in Best Countries

Israel, the only Jewish nation in the world, is a small country on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea. For its relatively small size, the country has played a large role in global affairs. The country has a strong economy, landmarks of significance to several religions and strained relationships with many of its Arab neighbors. more




Croatia
#44 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#49 in Best Countries

Croatia has found itself at the crossroads of major historical movements, both East and West. These political shifts have uniquely shaped its present-day borders, which curve around Bosnia and Herzegovina in central Europe and stretch along the Adriatic Sea opposite Italy. The nation’s stunning Mediterranean coastline eases into the rugged Dinaric Alps and, continuing northeast, the fertile plains of the Danube River. After World War I, the Croat, Serb and Slovene ethnic tribes joined to form what would become Yugoslavia. The Croats

declared independence from the then-Communist state in 1991, and their new nation was thrown into years of territorial war and authoritarian rule. In 2009, ongoing border disputes with neighboring Slovenia were resolved and Slovenia lifted its objections to Croatia's European Union membership. more





Colombia
#45 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#62 in Best Countries

Colombia is located in the northwest corner of South America and is the continent's most populous Spanish-speaking nation. Roughly twice the geographic size of France, Colombia is bordered by both the Pacific Ocean and Caribbean Sea, as well as Panama, Venezuela, Brazil, Peru and Ecuador. Colombia won independence from Spain in the early 19th century, and was one of three countries that formed out of the 19th-century collapse of Gran Colombia – the other two nations being Ecuador and Venezuela. Today the country is a democratic republic with universal suffrage, with separate executive, legislative and judicial branches of the federal government. more





Indonesia
#46 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#39 in Best Countries

Made up of a chain of thousands of islands between Asia and Australia, Indonesia is the world's largest archipelagic state and the world's biggest Muslim-majority nation. Indonesia's people are diverse, speaking more than 300 languages and ranging from cosmopolitan urbanites to rural villagers. There are hundreds of volcanoes in Indonesia, the most famous of

which is Krakatoa, whose explosion in 1883 was one of the most catastrophic in history. Hindu-Buddhist and Muslim kingdoms existed before the arrival of the Dutch, who colonized the archipelago but ceded independence to the country after an occasionally violent struggle in 1949. From 1967 until 1988, President Suharto ruled Indonesia with an iron hand. Free and fair elections took place in 1999, after rioting toppled his dictatorship. more



Poland
#47 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#31 in Best Countries

Poland is a medium-sized nation located in central Europe with a history and culture shaped by a millennium of conflict across the European continent. The Christian Kingdom of Poland was formally created in 1025 and by the mid-16th century the Polish-Lithuanian commonwealth was one of the largest countries on the continent. Partitioned by neighboring countries in the late 18th century, Poland briefly regained its independence following World War I. Nazi Germany and the former Soviet Union invaded the country in 1939, marking the beginning of World War II. more



Chile
#48 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#52 in Best Countries

Distance is one way to define Chile, a long, narrow country on South America's western coastline whose dramatic landscapes may play a part in the country's history of producing great poets. A trip from the country's northern border with Peru to its southern tip at Cape Horn covers 2,700 miles. Chile is narrow – its widest point is just 150 miles – as its eastern

border with Argentina backs up against the Andes, the longest continental mountain range in the world. more




Czech Republic
#49 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#37 in Best Countries

The Czech Republic may have been born in 1993, but the nation's history goes back more than 1,000 years. Its location in the heart of Central Europe has nurtured a rich culture yet provided its people with a reserve born from interference and invasions from larger powers. Perhaps due to the country's history, the people are among the least religious in the world. The Czech Republic's modern history began at the end of World War I, when Czechs and Slovaks, formerly part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, created Czechoslovakia. Nazi Germany occupied the Czech lands during World War II, and following the war, the newly reformed Czechoslovakia fell under the Soviet Union's sphere of influence. The "Velvet Revolution" of 1989 pushed the Communist Party from power and returned democracy to the country. On Jan. 1, 1993, Czechoslovakia dissolved and two separate nations formed, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. The Czech Republic today is a parliamentary democracy.

The Czech Republic is considered an advanced economy with high living standards. The country compares favorably to the rest of the world for inequality-adjusted human development, according to the United Nations. Machinery, engineering, electronics, automobile manufacturing and brewing are major industries while tourism and agriculture are also industrially significant. Czechs are the country's largest ethnic group, and Moravians, Slovaks and Poles are other significant groups. While Czechs don't tend to be particularly religious, Roman Catholicism is the most popular faith among religious citizens. Like other developed societies, the Czech Republic has an aging population. A significant proportion of children are born outside of marriage, according to the government's Statistical Office.

Culturally, the Czech Republic has a rich history in music, literature, visual arts and decorative glass and crystal. Notable classical composers include Antonin Dvorak and Bedrich Smetana, while notable writers have included Franz Kafka and the late Vaclav Havel – the author and political dissident who served as the country's first president following the downfall of communism. The Czech Republic is a member of major international organizations such as the United Nations, and regional groupings such as the European Union, NATO and the Council of Europe. more



Bahrain
#50 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#56 in Best Countries

Off the east coast of Saudi Arabia, a collection of a few dozen small islands comprise the Kingdom of Bahrain. It is one of seven Arab states that border the Persian Gulf and, with the exception of Iraq, belong to the Gulf Cooperation Council, a political and economic union in the region. Much of Bahrain's identity stems from its relationship with the water surrounding it; translated from Arabic, its name means "the two seas." In 1932, it was the first to discover oil off of its shores in the Persian Gulf. While its petroleum industry has not matched the same production level or profitability as Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates have achieved, its central location to oil transit gives Bahrain a strategic advantage and an important role in foreign relations. more



Panama
#51 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#41 in Best Countries

Panama is a Central American nation that connects Costa Rica and South America by way of Colombia. Much of the country's narrative is tied to a connector of another kind: the Panama Canal, a hub of global trade and transportation that joins the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans through the Caribbean Sea. Construction of the canal began immediately after Panama's secession from Colombia at the turn of the 20th century. The two nations, along with Ecuador and Venezuela initially, claimed joint independence from Spain in 1821. The massive project was financed and built by the United States in return for a claim to sovereignty over land on either side of it, effectively splitting Panama in half. more



Sri Lanka
#52 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#50 in Best Countries

Referred to as the teardrop of India, Sri Lanka sits just off the southeast coast in the Indian Ocean. Scars of a bitter civil war are fading, and an island nation rich with resources and ripe for adventure is shining through. The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, previously known as Ceylon, is governed by an elected president and legislature. The young nation was born in 1948, when the early Sinhalese settlers claimed independence from the British, putting an end to a string of colonization by many countries, including Portugal, the Netherlands and India. more



Hungary
#53 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#46 in Best Countries

Hungary is a landlocked central European country with Christian roots, which for centuries served as a barrier for Ottoman Turkish expansion in Europe. While Hungary enjoys the relative economic prosperity typical of many European countries, it is linguistically isolated from its European peers. Over a beer and goulash, most of Hungary's 9.9 million citizens speak Hungarian, or Magyar. Like Finnish and Estonian, the language is one of the few non-Indo-European languages in Europe. more




Vietnam
#54 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#40 in Best Countries

Curving along the eastern edge of the Indochina Peninsula, Vietnam shares long stretches of its borders with Cambodia, Laos and the South China Sea. Occupied by the French until 1954, a communist state emerged in 1975 after the People's Army of the north and Viet Cong guerilla fighters defeated the anti-communist south. The bitter war garnered international attention and participation, especially from the United States, at a critical juncture in the Cold War era in which communism was gaining ground on the global stage.

"Doi moi" economic policy reforms beginning in 1986 have helped The Socialist Republic of Vietnam transition to a more modern, competitive nation. State-owned enterprises and agriculture, which once monopolized the economy, are losing prominence as the nation works to achieve sustainable development through more open trade and industry, including food processing, garment manufacturing, machine-building and mining. The United States is now the nation's most prominent trade partner, a position reinforced by former President Obama's visit to the country in 2016. more




Tunisia
#55 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#64 in Best Countries

Tunisia is a small Arab country in North Africa that represents both the aspirations of freedom and struggles against terrorism that roil the region. Along with neighbors Algeria and Libya, it lines the southern coast of the Mediterranean Sea, a strategic location that has

attracted Romans, Arabs, Ottoman Turks and others over the years. In 1956, the Republic of Tunisia claimed independence from France. Though not an official language, French is still spoken by two-thirds of the population. After gaining independence, politician Habib Bourguiba became the nation's first president, and the nation flourished despite his authoritarian rule. Tunisia boasted a strong market-based economy and relatively liberal social policies that were quite contrary to other regional neighbors. more




Romania
#56 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#58 in Best Countries

Romania is the largest of the Balkan nations, tucked between Bulgaria and Ukraine in southeastern Europe along the Black Sea. It is a jigsaw of distinct regions, each with their own history and influence. In the mid-1880s, the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia emerged from the Turkish Ottoman Empire and united to form Romania's earliest recognized independent nation. Transylvania, which was ruled by Austria and Hungary, was later acquired by Romania after fighting for the Allies in World War I. more




Uruguay
#57 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#54 in Best Countries

Uruguay spent much of the 20th century under military rule before emerging as a democratic country in 1984. The country's origins date to the 16th century, when it was discovered by the Portuguese in 1512, but it remained in contention between Spain and Portugal until it gained independence in the 1811 Battle of Las Piedras. A series of civil wars and internal strife

occupied most of the 19th century. Uruguay is a representative democratic republic with a presidential system. Executive power is exercised by the president and 13 cabinet ministers. The legislative branch is the General Assembly, consisting of two chambers. Members of both are elected by proportional representation.

Located in southeastern South America, Uruguay's capital, Montevideo, is the third most southern capital city in the world. Montevideo is the transportation hub of the country, with most paved roadways originating in the city, as well as Carrasco airport, built in 2009 for more than $156 million. The Port of Montevideo is the most sophisticated container terminal in South America, handling more than 1.1 million containers annually. more




Lebanon
#58 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#76 in Best Countries

Lebanon is a Levantine country in the northern Arabian Peninsula, located on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea and bordered by Syria to its north and east, and Israel to its south. Its location at the crossroads of Asia and Europe gave birth to early kingdoms and has put it in the center of political and religious upheavals throughout history. Signs of civilization in Lebanon date more than 7,000 ago. The land eventually came under rule of the Roman Empire and then the Ottomans. Following the collapse of the Ottoman Empire after World War I, Lebanon was brought into French administrative rule until it gained its independence in 1943. Since then, Lebanon has swayed between periods of political stability and economic prosperity to violent sectarianism, marked by the 1975-1990 civil war that claimed an estimated 120,000 lives. more



 Ecuador
#59 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#55 in Best Countries

Named for its proximity to the Earth's equator, the South American nation of Ecuador is home to a more dynamic society than its straightforward name may suggest. Tremendous culture is packed within a nation a quarter the size of its neighbors, Colombia and Peru. Once part of the Inca Empire, Ecuador won independence from Spain in the early 1800s and was one of three countries that emerged from the 19th-century collapse of Gran Colombia. Its current population -- largely of mixed indigenous and European descent -- is a clear manifestation of these distinctive roots. Spanish is the official language, and Incan Quechua is used in formal intercultural relations. more



 Tanzania
#60 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#59 in Best Countries

Tanzania is an East African country home to the continent's highest mountain – Kilimanjaro – and the world's second-deepest lake, Lake Tanganyika. It also includes the Zanzibar Archipelago, several islands – sometimes called the "spice islands" – in the Indian Ocean. In the 1800s, present-day Tanzania drew the colonial interests of the Germans and the British. The separate states of Tanganyika and Zanzibar gained independence from Britain in the early 1960s, and merged to form the United Republic of Tanzania in 1964. In 2015, Tanzania held general elections for the fifth time since it transitioned to a multiparty democracy in 1992. more



 Kenya
#61 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#61 in Best Countries

When Kenya claimed its independence from the U.K. in 1963, leaders of the newly formed republic promoted a sense of national unity using the motto “harambee,” Swahili for ‘pulling together.’ The sentiment holds true today in a country that blends the rich culture and traditions of dozens of varied groups that call it home. Scientists have called the East African nation, situated along the equator, the cradle of humankind. Some of the oldest and most complete human remains have been found along the Great Rift Valley, a volcano-lined trench that runs through western Kenya. more



 Myanmar
#62 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#57 in Best Countries

The history of Myanmar, also known as Burma, is marked by ethnic violence and widespread impoverishment as it has convulsed between democratic freedom and brutal authoritarian rule. The country, a medium-sized nation in Southeast Asia that borders Bangladesh, India, China, Laos and Thailand, is populated by several ethnic groups, with the Burmese dominating the population, politics, economy and society. City states began emerging in the second century, B.C. and lasted into the 11th century, before one of those states, Bagan, established the first kingdom to unify lands that what would become modern-day Myanmar. Following the kingdom’s toppling by Mongol invasions, various ethnic kingdoms and city-states ruled until Britain conquered Burma in the 19th century. more



 Jordan
#63 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#67 in Best Countries

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is a small, young country located on land of ancient biblical significance. The country is one of the most liberal in the region and also has one of the smallest economies, as it lacks the natural resources enjoyed by many of its neighbors. Under the rule of the Ottoman Empire until 1918 and later a mandate of the United Kingdom, Jordan became an independent kingdom in 1946. The country lost the West Bank and East Jerusalem to Israel in the war of 1967. Years later the country joined Egypt in becoming one of the two Arab nations to make peace with Israel. Jordan is a constitutional monarchy with two legislative houses and a capital in Amman, its largest city. The country has a prime minister appointed by the ruling monarch. more



 Guatemala
#64 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#65 in Best Countries

Home to much of Maya civilization, Guatemala is the most populous country in Central America, touching Mexico's southern border and possessing coastlines on the Pacific Ocean and Caribbean Sea. Guatemalans have traveled a painful road to present-day democracy. The country won independence from Spain in the early 19th century, but civil discord and authoritarian rule has marked much of the country's history. A United Nations-commissioned panel that examined Guatemala's 1960-1996 civil war charted extensive human-rights violations, most carried out by right-wing governments backed by the United States. The panel found more than 200,000 people had been killed during that period – the overwhelming majority being Mayan. more



 Slovenia
#65 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#53 in Best Countries

Slovenia is a small country located in southern Central Europe, bordered by Croatia, Hungary, Austria, Italy and the Adriatic Sea. Slovenia had been ruled by many larger states dating to the Roman Empire and later the Habsburgs of Austria. Following World War I and the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Slovenia achieved self-determination, eventually merging with Croatia and Serbia to first form a Kingdom of Yugoslavia. After World War II, Slovenia was part of a reformed socialist Republic of Yugoslavia. It declared independence in 1991 from the former Yugoslavia and today the country has a parliamentary democracy form of government. more



 Oman
#66 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#66 in Best Countries

The oldest independent state in the Arab world, Oman is located on the southeast corner of the Arabian Peninsula at the confluence of the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea. The country was always of interest to foreign powers due to its strategic position for Indian Ocean trade. Controlled by the Portuguese in the 1500s and later the Persians, the country eventually formed close ties with Britain in the late 19th century, though it never became a colony. During the 1800s, Oman profited greatly from the slave trade, cultivating colonies in modern-day Kenya, Tanzania and Pakistan. more



Latvia
#67 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#60 in Best Countries

On the edge of eastern Europe, Latvia sits nestled between Estonia and Lithuania. The trio form the Baltic states and share roots in early tribal settlers as well as similarly strategic locations along the Baltic Sea that have led to various coinciding conquests of their land throughout history. Latvia is among the larger European countries in terms of landmass, but low population density has allowed more than half of the country's geography to remain as natural ecosystems. There is great geographic diversity within the country's borders, too, from Ventas Rumba, Europe's widest waterfall, to the towering pines of Gauja National Park and the crystalline Baltic waters along the resort town of Jurmala. more



Ukraine
#68 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#73 in Best Countries

Ukraine, a nation whose history has experienced long periods of occupation from other countries, today wrestles between war and peace, as well as between corruption and reform. The nation borders the Black and Azov seas to the south and abuts several Eastern European nations, including Russia. Ukraine declared independence from the former Soviet Union in 1991. Its president is directly elected by voters. The prime minister is the head of the central government, which is separated along executive, legislative and judicial branches. more



 Belarus
#69 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#70 in Best Countries

Carved out of Russia's east border, Belarus sits among a group of post-Soviet states in East Europe to the north of Ukraine. The nation claimed its independence in 1991 after seven decades under the USSR. Though landlocked, more than 11,000 lakes and ancient, enchanting woodlands cover the flat landscape. Despite operating under an autonomous government, Belarus maintains extremely close political and economic ties with Russia. The two countries agreed to create a two-state union in 1999, but the treaty has not yet been seriously implemented. Isolationist trade policies are fueled by priority access to cheap oil from Russia, a relationship that has been called into question more than once in the last decade. more



 Pakistan
#70 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#74 in Best Countries

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan was born in 1947 when Muslims broke from the Hindu-majority, British India to rule their own homeland. Located in the ancient Indus Valley of the Middle East, settlements in the region, among the Khyber Pass, Himalayas and Arabian Sea, are some of the oldest in the world and most heavily travelled in history. Conflicts over the Kashmir region, one of the largest of the disputed territories, erupted into wars with India, and in 1971, India helped the Bengalis of the east secede from Pakistan to form modern-day Bangladesh. more



 Nigeria
#71 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#77 in Best Countries

The Federal Republic of Nigeria claimed its independence from the United Kingdom in 1960, becoming the most populous country in Africa. The Niger River connects Nigeria to its West African neighbors along the Gulf of Guinea, and empties into the Niger Delta, a hotbed for the oil trade. Before moving to the centrally located city of Abuja, Nigeria's capital was Lagos, a port city by the Niger Delta. Lagos maintains the heaviest concentration of Nigeria's population and is one of the fastest growing cities in the world. more



 Bolivia
#72 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#72 in Best Countries

Named after a key leader in the Latin American independence revolutions of the early 19th century, Bolivia is a landlocked nation in central South America that reflects the region's rich yet painful past as well as present-day challenges and promise. Bolivia is a multiethnic country that has a large proportion of indigenous people. Other groups include mestizo (mixed Indian and European descent) and European. Military dictatorship governed Bolivia for much of its history since independence was gained from Spain in the early 1800s. In the late 20th century, civilian rule returned, and in 2005 voters elected Evo Morales, regarded by many as the nation's first indigenous president. more



 Iran
#73 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#79 in Best Countries

Iran, once the heart of the great Persian Empire, sits in southwestern Asia, bordered to its east by Afghanistan and to its west by Iraq. Iran has one of the largest economies in the Middle East and one of the largest populations, with 80.8 million people. While Iran experienced secular reforms and a glimpse of democracy in the mid-20th century, today it is governed by an authoritarian regime. Iran can trace its history back 2,500 years to the time of the Achaemenids. The country has long been of interest to global powers because of its strategic location within the Middle East and its abundant supply of oil and other natural resources. The modern state of Iran was founded in 1925. After several western-backed attempts to control Iran's leadership, the country became an Islamic Republic in 1979. more



 Bulgaria
#74 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#63 in Best Countries

Located in the southeastern corner of the Balkans, Bulgaria sits at the junction of Europe and Asia. Its location has made it susceptible to invasions in the past, but it also has provided a rich culture – the country is the birthplace of the Cyrillic script. more



 Azerbaijan
#75 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#69 in Best Countries

Azerbaijan is a small nation located in the Caucasus region, straddling Europe and Asia. Situated at a geographic crossroads, the land was ruled by many empires before it first became a democratic republic in 1918, following World War I. Just two years later, however, it was absorbed into the Soviet Union. In 1991 Azerbaijan emerged as an independent republic following the Soviet collapse. more




Serbia
#76 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#80 in Best Countries

Serbia is a small country in central-southeast Europe whose history is a timeline of European wars dating to the Middle Ages. Contemporary Serbia reflects the ambiguities and contradictions of modern Europe – culturally rich, comparatively developed economically yet driven by regional rivalries and ethnic tensions. In 2006, neighboring Montenegro voted to withdraw from a union with Serbia, leaving Belgrade the capital of a small country that once was the center of the larger six-republic Yugoslavia (the name literally translates as “The Land of the South Slavs”), a socialist federation that formed six decades earlier, at the end of World War II. more




Ghana
#77 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#68 in Best Countries

The former Gold Coast, named for its rich deposits of the precious metal, became the Republic of Ghana in 1957 when it gained independence from British colonial rule. An ancient trade route once ran through west Africa, crossing through Ghana and neighbors Togo and Cote d'Ivoire. The discovery of gold made Ghana one of the first places in sub-Saharan Africa to attract European traders; it was also the first nation in the region to break colonial rule. more



Kazakhstan
#78 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#71 in Best Countries

Kazakhstan, the world's largest landlocked country, is located mostly in Central Asia, with a small section in easternmost Europe. The country has the largest economy in the region, fueled mostly by its vast natural resources. Present day Kazakhstan was part of various empires throughout the centuries, including the Mongols in the 13th and 14th centuries. The area came under Russian control in the 18th century and became a Soviet Republic in 1936. In 1991, it was the last of the Soviet republics to declare independence after the fall of the Soviet Union. more



Angola
#79 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#75 in Best Countries

The Republic of Angola is an oil-rich nation in southern Africa, bordered by Namibia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo along the Atlantic Ocean. It's shimmering shores rise to a high plateau with both desert and rainforest terrain. Originally colonized by Portugal in the 16th century, the Portuguese withdrew from Angola in 1975, and the newly independent

nation was thrown into a decades-long civil war between rival independence movements. The nation's people and economy are still recovering from the conflict that killed thousands and displaced millions before peace was reached in 2002. more



Algeria
#80 in Best Countries: Cultural Influence

#78 in Best Countries

Nestled against the Mediterranean coast of North Africa, Algeria was born in 1962 when it gained independence from France following an eight-year war. It is the largest nation by size in the Arab world, and most of the country is covered by desert. In the 21st century it emerged from years of civil war that began in 1992 when authorities canceled elections after an Islamist party won the early vote. What ensued was a conflict between the military and Islamist militants that occupied the 1990s. more

Summary of ranking of 80 countries of the Cultural Influence parameter in US News survey:

1. Italy, 2. France, 3. US, 4. Spain, 5. UK, 6. Japan, 7. Switzerland, 8. Brazil, 9. Sweden,

10. Australia, 11. Canada, 12. Germany, 13. Singapore, 14. Netherlands, 15. Denmark,

16. United Arab Emirates, 17. Thailand, 18. New Zealand, 19. Greece, 20. Norway,

21. Finland, 22. China, 23. Luxembourg, 24. Mexico, 25. Austria, 26. India, 27. Portugal,

28. Russia, 29. Ireland, 30. Argentina, 31. South Korea, 32. Turkey, 33. Egypt, 34. Qatar,

35. Costa Rica, 36. Dominican Republic, 37. Saudi Arabia, 38. South Africa, 39. Peru,

40. Malaysia, 41. Morocco, 42. Philippines, 43. Israel, 44. Croatia, 45. Colombia,

46. Indonesia, 47. Poland, 48. Chile, 49. Czechia, 50. Bahrain, 51. Panama, 52. Sri Lanka,

53. Hungary, 54. Vietnam, 55. Tunisia, 56. Romania, 57. Uruguay, 58. Lebanon, 59. Ecuador,

60. Tanzania, 61. Kenya, 62. Myanmar, 63. Jordan, 64. Guatemala, 65. Slovenia, 66. Oman,

67. Latvia, 68. Ukraine, 69. Belarus, 70. Pakistan, 71. Nigeria, 72. Bolivia, 73. Iran,

74. Bulgaria, 75. Azerbaijan, 76. Serbia, 77. Ghana, 78. Kazakhstan, 79. Angola, 80. Algeria.

This dissertation has many references to culture in the different countries of the world. We have mentioned in a few lines highlights of dozens of cultures in the analysis of the composite Culture Index and linked every country of the 173 countries to articles on their culture. The report of the US News not only surveys the culture of the countries but other aspects as well and brings in the links photos and data. The report focused also on entertainment and other facets that are not what one could call culture, but who knows – today everything is culture: sports, cuisine, soap operas and do it yourself books, so why not entertainment? Nevertheless, I am really impressed how the report managed to rank the most cultural countries also in a way that fits the classic terminology of culture, but this could be a subjective judgment.

If we analyze in the same way that we have done in the previous chapters the 33 countries in top rankings we truly find the most salient cultures (I hesitate to say the best as it might sound not politically correct), and what is amazing is that most of them are also the most ethical countries, except of course the "pillars" of culture that are also corrupt in different degrees but not very corrupt in most of the cases, as Italy in no. 1, Brazil in no. 8, Greece in no. 19 – the three of them are only quite corrupt ranking 69 out of 175 in TI's Index. Thailand (TI – 85) is no. 17, China (TI – 100) is no. 22, Mexico (TI – 103) is no. 24, India (TI – 85) is no. 26, Russia (TI – 136) is no. 28, Argentina (TI – 107) is no. 30, Turkey (TI – 64) is no. 32, and Egypt (TI – 94) is no. 33. Those 11 countries, a third of the top 33, most of them in the lower ranks are not very corrupt, but are among the most important cultures in history and even today are very cultural, in spite of being corrupt, which is not correlated here to culture.

However 22 countries out of the 33 comprise: 1. all the 11 most ethical countries in top rankings – 7. Switzerland, 9. Sweden, 10. Australia, 11. Canada, 13. Singapore, 14. Netherlands, 15. Denmark, 18. New Zealand, 20. Norway, 21. Finland, 23. Luxembourg, 2. the very ethical countries in top rankings – 3. US, 5. UK, 6. Japan, 12. Germany, 29. Ireland (the other countries were not surveyed), 3. and the ethical countries in top rankings – 2. France, 4. Spain, 16. United Arab Emirates, 25. Austria, 27. Portugal. All those countries are very cultural and most of them have contributed much to culture (past/present) in the world. So, here again Ethics Pays, and the most ethical countries are also the most cultural.

I would like to draw the attention to two more facts – 1. in many cases the culture factor ranks much higher than the best country factor as culture prevails over the other factors, and 2. very small countries manage to get high rankings similar to those of cultural giants. When I decided to learn the Luxembourgian language I remember how difficult it was to find who are its prominent writers, yet Luxembourg ranks on the same level with China – a multi-thousand-year culture which is also today a pillar of culture. But Luxembourg is also a very cultural country even if it has not contributed so much to world literature, music and cinema, maybe because it was shadowed by the huge French and German cultures which are the two other official languages of the country. A similar case is the case of Singapore which has a similar rank to Germany, and although I have great respect to the high level of culture, or rather cultures of Singapore, German culture is one of the most important cultures of history.

The same applies but to a lesser extent to Switzerland, Sweden, Australia, Canada, Denmark, United Arab Emirates, New Zealand, Norway, Finland – all of them very cultural countries which however contributed less than Italy, France, Spain, US, UK, Japan, Brazil, Germany,

Greece, China, Austria, India, Portugal, Russia, Ireland, Turkey and Egypt over the centuries, and I apologize to Ibsen, Grieg, Strindberg, Bergman, Andersen, Durrenmatt and Sibelius who have contributed so much to culture, but quantity and size also matter and if you are a small country you cannot compete too well with cultural giants. Australia and Canada are larger than the others but their cultures were shadowed by the British culture, Greece, Austria and Portugal are now small countries but in the past were empires, Ireland was always small, free for less than a century, yet its literature is giant, but written mostly outside of Ireland.

The countries in mid rankings are mostly quite corrupt and corrupt but not very and most corrupt – Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Peru, Morocco, Philippines, Croatia, Colombia, Indonesia, Bahrain, Panama, Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Tunisia and Romania. Some of them are ethical/quite ethical as Qatar, Costa Rica, Malaysia, Poland, Chile, Czechia, Hungary and Uruguay. Israel was ranked 43 but comprises only the Israeli culture and not Jewish culture which is one of the giant cultures of the world. And this raises a very important question – is the Irish culture only the culture since its independence less than a century ago, does it include Shaw, Beckett, Wilde, Joyce, Swift and so many others who were Irish but wrote most of their books outside Ireland and not in Irish Gaelic? What about the Polish culture when it was not an independent country and when Chopin, Arthur Rubinstein or Marie Curie lived in Paris/US? Is Kafka Czech, German or a pillar of Jewish culture? Is Einstein German, Swiss, American or the most prominent Jewish scientist in history? Are Maimonides' works part of Spanish, Egyptian or Jewish culture? And is Elias Canetti Bulgarian, Jewish, Swiss, Austrian, British, German, cosmopolitan, while he wrote all his books in German?

Finally, most of the countries in the lowest ranks (although we have here only 80 countries and not 175 like in TI's Index) are very corrupt and most corrupt – Lebanon, Kenya, Myanmar, Pakistan, Ukraine, Nigeria, Iran, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Angola, Some of them are even quite ethical as Slovenia, Bulgaria and Latvia. So, generally speaking, the highest ranking cultures are mainly most and very ethical, except some pillars of culture as Russia, India and China, and the lowest ranking cultures are mainly very and most corrupt.

CORY'S CULTURAL LISTS – LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, ARTS, CINEMA, TRAVEL, THEATER, MUSIC, BIOGRAPHIES, BUSINESS ETHICS, CAPITALISM, SOCIAL JUSTICE, WORKS…

The last part of this dissertation on devising a culture index will try to give my cultural ID, countries will be mentioned but not ranked as I believe in a cosmopolitan world, unified in its ethical, welfare, prosperity, multi-cultural and peaceful approach. The only reason that I ranked countries in this dissertation and in this book is to prove that Ethics Pays and ethical countries flourish most, according to the Psalms' verse "The righteous will inherit the land, and they will dwell in it forever". If this goal will be achieved all the other objectives will be achieved – each nation according to its pace, culture, heritage, in liberty, equality, fraternity.

Culture was for me since early childhood the pivot and the source of all my actions and beliefs – all fields of culture: Literature, Theater, Cinema, Music, Arts, Languages, Travel, History, Geography, Philosophy, Psychology, Sciences, Business, Ethics, and Social Justice. I have written over the last years books on my cultural credo, all of them can be read on my website in Books. Since this subject preoccupied me so much I tried to put things in order and to figure who were the authors who influenced me most, the films and plays that exhilarated me most, the arts and music that I enjoyed most. Who were the philosophers and illustrious persons that I admire most, what were the countries that impressed me most, why have I tried to encompass so much in learning languages, obtaining a PhD in business ethics, succeed in business while keeping a rigorous ethical approach. How come that "suddenly" in less than twenty years I have completely changed my course of action and focus on quality, on creativity, writing books, teaching, on achieving ethics in business, in Israel and in the world.

I have made cultural lists on the different topics which I will present in the following pages, which are obviously subjective, without trying to obtain a universal truth, but which will hopefully be used as a lifetime companion for the universal intellectual humanist. Nevertheless, I have tried to be objective in my choices, reflect a cosmopolitan approach, wider than the European culture environment in which I was brought up, and effectively obtain a much more balanced result as compared to many other lists that I have read and link. I have read books since my early childhood in my mother tongue French, heard stories and romances in my mother tongue Ladino, and before I was ten I could read also fluently in Hebrew and English, after immigrating to Israel and having English as second language. Yet, as I was born in Egypt and learned but could not read Arabic, something of the local culture was also impregnated in my personality, as well as my Sephardic/Spanish/Portuguese heritage, Greek/Italian/Turkish origins of my parents, which made me a true cosmopolitan.

My cultural heritage is a product of many melting pots – being born and studying until the age of 9 in multi-cultural Egypt with French, British, Arab, Jewish, Christian, Armenian, Italian, Greek, Turkish components, immigrating to a much wider melting pot – Israel, where Jews from a Diaspora of over a hundred countries and nations gathered, bringing something of their heritage – Moroccans, Tunisians, Algerians, Iraqis, Persians, Yemenites, Egyptians, Libyans, Syrians, Turks, Indians, Ethiopians, South Africans, Australians, Canadians, Americans, Mexicans, Argentineans, Brazilians, Russians, Polish, Germans, Italians, Greeks, Serbians, Hungarians, Checks, Austrians, English, French, Dutch, Scandinavians, Romanians, Bulgarians, Ukrainians, Lithuanians…; and if it is not enough we lived with very large

minorities of Arabs, Druze, Christians, Muslims, Baha'is, foreign workers from Eritrea, Sudan, Thailand, China, India, Sri Lanka, Romania, South America, Philippines, Africa, Asia.

At the age of 23 I studied at the most cosmopolitan university on earth - Insead - and studied there international – mainly European and American – business with students from most of those countries, but also from Peru, Belgium, Luxembourg, Spain, Portugal, Lebanon, etc. With this background it is not surprising that I chose an international career in finance and sales, travelled all over the world, from Taiwan to Singapore, from Peru to the US, from Canada to France, UK, Germany, Italy, from Senegal to Kenya, with an IPO on Wall Street, subsidiaries in Europe & the US, trying to sell air conditioners to Nigeria, simulators to Peru. Visiting over 60 countries, reading in over 50 languages, watching films from over 40 countries, influenced by novels from over 30 countries, plays from over 20 countries, studying and having academic activities in over 10 countries, but with one homeland – Israel.

Is there any correlation between ethical countries and culture in literature, theater, cinema, arts, music, etc.? At least in what I perceive as the best literature, theater and cinema? As my knowledge of the important Non-European culture in China, Japan, India, Arabic and African countries is minimal and in many cases is almost nill (what do I really know about the culture of Indonesia which I've never visited, nor read books or seen films or plays from this country?), I'll not pretend that this correlation is comprehensive or indicative. Furthermore, even my knowledge of some of the European cultures is minimal, such as Hungary, Serbia or Bulgaria, although I have visited them for short visits and saw some excellent films from those countries. I have much deeper knowledge of the cultures of Sweden, Norway, Czechia, Denmark, Romania, Belgium, or the Netherlands, not because I have visited them much more but because I have read excellent books, seen films, heard music and saw paintings, or lived with a wife born and fluent in Romanian for 50 years, or had friends and business colleagues from them. I would say that I know in depth the cultures of very few countries – Israel, France, UK, US, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Ladino, Ireland, Yiddish, Switzerland, Greece, and to a lesser extent – Singapore, Canada, Finland, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Turkey, Egypt, Venezuela, Estonia, which I have visited and Luxembourg, Poland, Iceland, Chile, Cuba, Lebanon, Morocco, Mexico, Ukraine, Haiti, Netherland Antilles, Lithuania, Latvia, which I have not visited, but learned their languages or saw their films, read their literatures, heard their music, learned their heritage and history.

With those caveats I would say that the most ethical countries are in most of the cases very cultural, and only with a few exceptions of corrupt and cultural giants. Based on my limited knowledge and/or the following survey, the best cultures in most of the cultural fields are those of the 11 most ethical countries – Denmark, New Zealand, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Singapore, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Canada, Australia; those of the very ethical countries Germany, Iceland, UK, Belgium, Japan (although I know very little, yet I am aware of their huge culture in literature, cinema, music, arts, etc.), Ireland and the US. From the ethical countries, I would mention the enormous contribution to culture of Austria, France, Portugal, Poland, Spain; as well as the important cultural impact of Estonia, Uruguay, Chile, Taiwan, Israel (and the enormous impact of Jewish culture), Lithuania, Slovania, South Korea, Latvia, Hungary, Czechia, Slovakia. And I know very little on cultures of Barbados, Hong Kong, Bahamas, UAE, Qatar, Bhutan, Botswana, Cyprus, Puerto Rico, Dominica, Cape Verde, Malta, Seychelles, Costa Rica, Mauritius, Georgia, Malaysia, Samoa. The exceptions of very cultural and quite corrupt countries are mainly: Italy, Greece, Turkey, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Serbia, corrupt countries India, Morocco, Peru, Thailand, Egypt, China, Mexico, Argentina, very corrupt countries Iran, Lebanon, Nigeria, Russia and Ukraine.

CORY'S LIST OF THE 400 BEST AUTHORS OF THE 20TH CENTURY WITH COMMENTS AND LINKS TO OTHERS' LISTS

I chose my own list of the best authors of the 20th century, which I hope is more balanced than Le Monde's list, although it is biased to French and English authors. I think that those authors are the best, but I reckon that my list is subjective as all the others, including also primarily European languages, as well as Israeli authors and even Yiddish & Ladino authors. Yet, I reckon that about 20% of the list should be international. I include in the list books in the different languages but I don't rate the books within every language and of course I don't rate the languages. In case that an author from a different nationality writes a book in a different language I mention the nationality, for example Nabokov is a Russian author writing in English and he'll be in the list of English (the language) authors, unless in the case of Indian, Nigerian or Kenyan authors who write in English but primarily on local subjects – in this case those authors are comprised in the category of Nigerian, Indian or Kenyan. The authors are excellent and I don't think that it is possible to rate them within the category of 100 or 200 best authors – who is best Kafka or Sartre, both are excellent. Nevertheless, I put in Bold the best of the best, the crème de la crème, without rating the authors within the category of the best of the best. I put in Italics the authors who were awarded a Nobel Prize in Literature. Some of them are included in my lists, but some of them are not. Nevertheless, I mention also the Nobel Prize laureates who are not in my lists, as I try to be as objective as possible, and if I don't know them or have not read any of their books, it doesn't mean that they are not excellent, therefore I mention them without including them in my lists. I have also added another category for the three leading literatures – French, English and German – books in excess of the list of the best authors, as otherwise the proportion of those languages would be too great. Categories of literatures were called by synonyms– leading, outstanding, prominent, and important – without showing any preference to any of them. I have read books by almost all those authors and I don't rate the books of every author as most of them are excellent – what is better Topaze or Marius by Pagnol? – so, I include only the authors but not the books. The list of the books can be found in the list of "20th century in Literature" on Wikipedia.

THE LEADING LITERATURES – FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN

1. **French/Belgian** – **Marcel Proust**, **Marcel Pagnol**, ***Jean-Paul Sartre*** (1964 – declined), **Jacques Prevert**, **Jean Anouilh**, ***Albert Camus*** (1957), **Andre Malraux**, ***Andre Gide*** (1947), ***Francois Mauriac*** (1952), **Eugene Ionesco** (Romanian), ***Samuel Beckett*** (1969, Irish), **Albert Cohen** (Swiss, born in Greece), Louis Aragon, Louis-Ferdinand Celine, Antoine de Saint-Exupery, Simone de Beauvoir, Jean Giraudoux, Jean Giono, Georges Duhamel, Paul Claudel, Colette, Paul Eluard, Jules Romains, Jean Genet, Andre Maurois. 25 authors, a quarter of the original list, among them 12 are the best authors of the list. My best authors, whom I read with pleasure most of their books, of course in French, are first of all Pagnol, Sartre (novels, plays, and an excellent biography), Prevert (his unique poetry), Anouilh (his excellent and modern plays), and Cohen (one of the best novelists of 20th century, his Jewish characters are unforgettable). But I enjoy reading also Gide, Camus, Maurois, Anouilh, Malraux, Mauriac, Ionesco, Duhamel and Colette. I have written at length in my book about Pagnol's plays and novels, Ionesco's Rhinoceros, etc. I could write long articles about every author in this list, on some of them I have written indeed in Hebrew, but this book is long enough anyway…

If we include other outstanding authors and authors of best sellers we add: Francoise Sagan, Jules Renard, Alain-Fournier, Guillaume Apollinaire, Herge (Belgian), Rene Goscinny and Albert Uderzo, Raymond Queneau, Vercors, Andre Breton, Marguerite Duras, Nathalie Sarraute, Blaise Cendrars, Georges Simenon (Belgian), Georges Perec, Marguerite Yourcenar (Belgian), Jean Cocteau, whom I like very much, Marcel Ayme, Francois-Regis Bastide, Pierre Daninos, Maurice Barres, Georges Bernanos, Maurice Druon whom I like very much, Joseph Kessel…

I differ from the anti-Semitic writings of Maurice Barres and Georges Bernanos, still they are good writers worth to be included at least in the list of the authors on top of the 25. In the opposite spectrum we find two of my favorite authors – Maurice Druon, author of Les grandes familles that I read and saw the film, and his uncle Joseph Kessel, author of L'armee des ombres and many other books that were adapted to excellent films that I saw). In 1943 Joseph Kessel and his nephew Maurice Druon translated Anna Marly's song *Chant des Partisans* into French from its original Russian. The song became one of the anthems of the Free French Forces during the Second World War. The Chant des Partisans is one of the best songs ever written, with poignant lyrics (that can be watched in the link) and music. This is probably the ultimate answer to the anti-Semitic writers that two of the best French authors who wrote the most patriotic French song were Jewish, born. But this should not surprise us as the author (lyrics and music) of the most patriotic American song God Bless America – Irving Berlin – was Jewish too, born in Russia, named Israel, who changed his name from Ballin to Berlin… This is ironic as the three authors of the most patriotic songs were Jews from Russian origin and not French or American from many generations, but their songs symboled the spirit of World War II for the allied French and American people, and were sung by millions then and today, after 9/11 by Celine Dion.

Back to the list - *Roger Martin du Gard* (1937), Romain Gary/Emile Ajar/Roman Kacew (Russian), Jacques Lanzmann, Pierre Loti, Raymond Radiguet (died at the age of 20), Christiane Rochefort, *Romain Rolland* (1915), Elsa Triolet (Russian), Michel Zevaco, Marek Halter (Pole) – I have read with pleasure many of his books, Charles Peguy, Francis Jammes, Emile Verhaeren (Belgian), Anna de Noailles, Max Jacob, Sacha Guitry (I have seen many of his plays), Paul Valery, *Henri Bergson* (1927), Tristan Tzara (Romanian), Marcel Achard, Henri Troyat, who has written many excellent biographies. On top of the 25 authors we can find 45 more authors who were not included because I have decided to restrict arbitrarily the list of any literature in a language to 25 authors, or a quarter of the total list. So, we have three layers – 12 are the best of the best, 25 are in the list, 45 are in excess of the list, or 70 in total. We'll include those authors in the configurations of the list. Almost all the authors are French, some of them have a foreign origin. There are 4 Belgians, 2 Russians, 2 Romanians, 1 Pole, 1 Swiss and 1 Irish. I do not include Nobel Laureates in the lists beyond the 8 in the list of the 25 and the excess authors. However, there are more laureates who are not included at all in my lists but should be mentioned here: 1. *Patrick Modiano* (2014), 2. *J. M. G. Le Clezio* (2008), 3. *Claude Simon* (1985), 4. *Saint-John Perse* (1960), 5. *Anatole France* (1921) – an outsanding author whose main activities were in the 19th century. 6. *Frederic Mistral* (1904) – who wrote in Provencal, and is mentioned and quoted in the Provencal chapter of this book. 7. *Sully Prudhomme* – 1901. In total 15 (8+7) French authors were Nobel Prize Laureates in Literature. To those authors we have to add a Belgian Nobel Prize winner author - 8. *Maurice Maeterlink* (1911), so in total there are 16 (8+8) Nobel Prize laureates in French. If we add the 8 Nobel laureates not in my lists, we arrive to a total of 78 authors in French. To this number we have to add the French author who is in my cosmopolitan list (1), as well as the African authors who write in French, but write mainly about African subjects (4) amounting

to 83, but we'll restrict to the original list of 70 authors, as we don't want to duplicate my lists with authors appearing in Cosmopolitan and African lists.

2. **English/American/Irish** – ***Ernest Hemingway*** (1954, US), **D. H. Lawrence**, **Arthur Miller** (US), **Tennessee Williams** (US), ***Sinclair Lewis*** (1930, US), **F. Scott Fitzgerald** (US), ***John Steinbeck*** (1962, US), **James Joyce** (Irish), ***William Faulkner*** (1949, US), ***George Bernard Shaw*** (1925, Irish), **Virginia Woolfe**, **John Dos Passos** (US), ***Eugene O'Neill*** (1936, US), *T. S. Eliot* (1948, US/UK), Graham Greene, Aldous Huxley, George Orwell, Vladimir Nabokov (Russian), Arthur Conan Doyle, H. G Wells, J. R. R. Tolkien, Jack London (US), J. D. Salinger (US), Henry Miller (US), Salman Rushdie (Indian). 25 authors, a quarter of the original list, among them 13 are the best authors of the list. If we include also other outstanding authors and authors of best sellers we could add James Hadley Chase, Raymond Chandler (US), Leon Uris (US), James Clavell (Australia), Margaret Mitchell (US), Agatha Christie, Ayn Rand (born in Russia, US), Jack Kerouac (French Canadian), Joseph Conrad (Pole), William Styron (US), Theodor Dreiser (US), *Saul Bellow* (1976, US/Canada), Norman Mailer (US), Philip Roth (US), W. Somerset Maugham, Nelle Harper Lee (US), Richard Bach (US), Truman Capote (US), John Irving (US), Sean O'Casey (Irish), Clifford Odets (US), Robert Frost (US), Dylan Thomas, Noel Coward, Arthur Koestler (Hungarian), Alan Paton (South Africa), Bernard Malamud (US), Isaac Asimov (US), Iris Murdoch, Allen Ginsberg (US), *Harold Pinter* (2005), John Osborne, Anthony Burgess, Tom Stoppard, John Le Carre, Mario Puzo (US), *William Butler Yeats* (1923, Irish), William Saroyan (US), *Pearl S. Buck* (1938, US), A. J. Cronin, Ezra Pound (US), *Winston Churchill* (1953), *Bertrand Russell* (1950), *John Galsworthy* (1932), *Rudyard Kipling* (1907).

I like most French literature, it is my mother tongue, and I understand the language almost perfectly. However, trying to be objective, I have to admit that at least in the twentieth century the literature in English is probably much better and prolific, mainly the US literature, possibly because so many authors from all over the world wrote in English and resided in the US. I enjoy readng most, of course in English, the excellent books by Hemingway, Lewis, Lawrence. Plays by Arthur Miller and Tennessee Williams – I have read and seen most of their plays, Shaw, O'Neill and Pinter – who have written some of the best plays of the 20th century. I read less but enjoy nevertheless reading Woolfe, Faulkner, Steinbeck, Dos Passos, and Joyce. But I have read at least some of the books by the other authors of this glorious list, so varied, so good, so moving. I have written and quoted at length in this book about the books by Scott Fitzgerald, Sinclair Lewis, D. H. Lawrence, James Joyce, the plays by Arthur Miller, George Bernard Shaw, etc. I have read biographies of Arthur Miller, Tennessee Williams, Hemingway, G. B. Shaw, etc.

We have three layers: 13 are the best of the best, 25 are the best authors because I have decided arbitrarily that no more than a quarter of authors in the original list can come from any language. Authors in excess to the 25 amount here to 45, so if the list was larger it would have included 70 authors in English compared to 70 in French. In the original list of 25 we can find that half are from the US – 13, 2 are Irish, 1 Russian and 1 Indian. Thus only 8 authors are from the UK. The same proportions can be found in the list of the 45 authors in excess to the list of the 25 – 22 are from the US, 2 are Irish, 1 is Australian, 1 is Canadian, 1 South African, 1 Pole, 1 Hungarian, in total 29, and 16 are from the UK. Probably, the 70 authors writing in English have sold the largest numbers of books, which is not surprising as there are much more English speakers.

There is another category – Nobel Prize laureates who are not included in my lists (on top of the 15 who are included in my lists), but should be mentioned nevertheless, as their choice

was quite objective: 1. *Patrick White* (1973) – Australian. 2. *Alice Munro* (2013) – Canadian. 3. *V. S. Naipaul* (2001) – UK/Trinidad and Tobago. 4. *Derek Walcott* – (1992) – Saint Lucia. 5. *Seamus Heaney* (1995) – Ireland. 6. *Doris Lessing* (2007) – UK. 7. *William Golding* (1983) – UK, 8. *Toni Morrison* (1993) – US. This list is much more cosmopolitan than my list, including authors that were completely unknown to me, such as Walcott, White, Naipaul, coming from Saint Lucia, Australia and Trinidad. We should mention also 3 other African writers who were awarded the Nobel Prize but are not listed in the English lists, as most of their writings is about African topics: *Nadine Gordimer* (1991) – South Africa, *J. M. Coetzee* (2003) – South Africa. and *Wole Soyinka* (1986) – Nigeria. In total there are 23 Nobel Prize laureates authors who wrote in English (15 + 8, without the Africans), 77% more compared to the Nobel Prize laureates authors who wrote in German, and 44% more than the Nobelists in French. If we add the 8 additional Nobelist authors to our lists we arrive to 78 authors in English. To this number we have to add the English author who is in my cosmopolitan list (1), as well as the African authors who write in English, but live, operate and write mainly about African subjects (6, 3 of them are Nobelists), and we reach a total number of 85 writers (78+1+6) writing worldwide in English. The total number of Nobelists writing in English amounts to 26 (23+3 Africans). But we'll restrict to the 70 authors of my original lists, in order not to duplicate the Cory's lists.

My list is less biased than Le Monde's list, but is possibly biased as well, as it reckons that the French and English (mainly American) authors contributed so much to the world's culture. However, I do believe that the 20th century was mainly the century of authors in English and French, who influenced most the literature and the intelligentsia of the world with giants as Sartre, Proust, Camus, Pagnol, Ioneseco, Prevert, Gide, Beckett, Arthur Miller, Tennessee Williams, Hemingway, Scott Fitzgerald, James Joyce, G. B. Shaw, Faulkner, Steinbeck, Virginia Woolfe, O'Neill, and others.

3. **German/Austrian/Swiss** – **Franz Kafk**a (Czech), ***Thomas Mann*** (1929), **Bertolt Brecht**, **Heinrich Mann**, **Sigmund Freud** (Austria), **Hans Fallada**, **Stefan Zweig** (Austria), **Friedrich Duerennmatt** (Swiss), ***Heinrich Boell*** (1972), **Hannah Arendt**, **Franz Werfel** (Austrian), **Arthur Schnitzler** (Austrian), Robert Musil (Austrian), Rainer Maria Rilke (Austrian), Erich Maria Remarque, Erich Kaestner, Lion Feuchtwanger, Ephraim Kishon (born in Hungary, lived in Israel and Switzerland, wrote in Hebrew and German), *Herman Hesse* (Swiss 1946), Vicky Baum (Austrian), *Guenter Grass* (1999), Peter Weiss (German, Swedish), Hans Habe (lived in Hungary, Austria, France, Switzerland and the US), Max Frisch (Swiss), Johannes Mario Simmel (Austria). 25 authors, 12 of which are the best of the best. Out of the 25 – Germans – 11, Austrians – 9, Czech – 1, Hungarian – 1, Swiss – 3. I like very much German literature, and I try to read as much as possible in German, with dictionaries or translations. However, I read most of the German books in translation – Kafka, Freud, Fallada, Duerennmatt, Arendt, Werfel, Grass, Rilke, but I read also Thomas Mann, Heinrich Mann, Bertolt Brecht, Heinrich Boell, Lion Feuchtwanger in German with a translation, and I manage to read fluently without translations books in German by Remarque, Kishon, Stephan Zweig, and Arthur Schnitzler. The German literature in the 20th century is undoubtedly one of the best ever, including the unique Kafka, Brecht, Duerennmatt, Thomas Mann, Heinrich Mann, Fallada, and the excellent Stefan Zweig, Werfel, Schnitzler (I even saw La Ronde in Paris with the couple Emmanuelle Beart and Daniel Auteuil), Feuchtwanger, Werfel, my favorite novel writer Remarque and the best humorist writer in the 20th century Ephraim Kishon whom I read in Hebrew and German, saw his plays & films. I have quoted and written at length in this book about the plays by Bertolt Brecht, that I teach at my business ethics courses, and I have analyzed in my books the Freudian concepts of Business Ethics. I have read biographies on Thomas and Heinrich Mann, Brecht, Kishon, Freud, etc.

I tried to be objective, but it is amazing that in a century with the fiercest anti-Semitism in history instigated by the German and Austrian Nazi party, more than half of the best authors who wrote in German were Jewish, the highest percentage of Jewish authors in any of the languages, except Hebrew… Some of the wives of the Christian authors were Jewish as well (as Thomas Mann and Heinrich Mann's wives) and most of the German and Austrian authors had to flee their country when the Nazis took power. We bring hereafter an article on the Exile Literature.

German Exilliteratur (exile literature) is the name for a category of books in the German language written by writers of anti-nazi attitude who fled from Nazi Germany and its occupied territories between 1933 and 1945. These dissident authors, many of whom were of Jewish origin or with communist sympathies, fled abroad in 1933 after the Nazi Party came to power in Germany and after Nazi Germany annexed Austria by the *Anschluss* in 1938, abolished the freedom of press and started to prosecute the authors whose books were banned. Many of the European countries where they found refuge were later occupied by Nazi Germany as well, which caused them again to look for safety elsewhere, by emigrating to the United States or taking cover in the *"underground"*. Between 1933 and 1939, prolific centers of German exile writers and publishers emerged in several European cities, like Paris, Amsterdam, Stockholm, Zürich, London, Prague, Moscow as well as across the Atlantic in New York, Los Angeles, and Mexico. Well known for their publications were the publishers Querido Verlag and Verlag Allert de Lange in Amsterdam and Oprecht in Zürich. They served the German community outside Germany with critical literature, and their books were also smuggled into Nazi Germany.

The best known exile writers include Theodor Adorno, Hannah Arendt, Bertolt Brecht, Hermann Broch (Austrian), Ernst Bloch, Alfred Döblin, Lion Feuchtwanger, Bruno Frank, Oskar Maria Graf, Hermann Hesse, Max Horkheimer, Heinrich Eduard Jacob, Hermann Kesten, Annette Kolb, Siegfried Kracauer, Else Lasker-Schüler, Emil Ludwig, Heinrich Mann, Klaus Mann, Erika Mann, Thomas Mann, Ludwig Marcuse, Robert Musil, Robert Neumann, Erich Maria Remarque, Ludwig Renn, Joseph Roth (Austrian), Alice Rühle-Gerstel and Otto Rühle, *Nelly Sachs* (1966), Felix Salten (Austrian), Anna Seghers, Franz Werfel, Bodo Uhse, Max Brod (Czech), and Arnold Zweig. The authors Walter Benjamin, Walter Hasenclever, Ernst Toller, Kurt Tucholsky, Ernst Weiss (Austrian), and Stefan Zweig committed suicide in exile. I have read books by many of those authors, and those who were not included in the list of the 25 best authors, could be added as well to the list, as Kurt Tucholsky, whose book Castle Gripsholm I have read in Interlingua… **Max Brod** was a German-speaking Czech Jewish, later Israeli, author, composer, and journalist. Although he was a prolific writer in his own right, he is most famous as the friend and biographer of Franz Kafka. As Kafka's literary executor, Brod refused to follow the writer's instructions to burn his life's work, and had them published instead. So, we owe him the publication of Kafka's books! Without him world literature would be quite different than what it is as Kafka had a major contribution to world literature. We could live well if Stefan Zweig would not have existed, but the world literature would be much poorer without Kafka!

Most of the exile writers cited above were probably the best German writers of their epoch, and if we have to draw up a list in excess of the 25 authors, we would include most of them if not all of them. I have not found any of them that does not deserve to be included in the list of the best German authors of the twentieth century. Some of the authors appear in the list of the 25 best authors, such as Thomas Mann, Heinrich Mann, Franz Werfel, Stefan Zweig and Lion Feuchtwanger. There are 32 authors in excess of those who were included in the list of 25 (4

of them are Austrians and 1 is Czech). What is amazing is that I have tried to find good authors who colaborated with the Nazis and I have not found any. Maybe I am biased or the researchers are biased. Anyhow, what I have found is that there is an additional category of Inner Emigration – German authors who did not emigrate but remained in Germany during the war without being Nazis, sometimes retiring from their occupations in order not to clash with the government. In this category we find German authors as Hans Fallada and Erich Kaestner included in the list of 25 and other authors who can be added to the authors in excess of the 25 – Frank Thiess, Gottfried Benn, Walter von Molo (Austrian) and Werner Finck, 4 in total, 1 of them is Austrian. Another category comprises German authors who wrote mainly after the war, some of them as Guenter Grass and Heinrich Boell were included in the list of the 25. Additional authors in this category are: Paul Celan (Romanian), Sarah Kirsch (worked in DDR), Johannes Becher (DDR), Guenter Kunert (DDR and West Germany), Ingeborg Bachmann (Austrian), Rainald Goetz (postmodern), Christoph Ransmayr (Austrian), and Hans Wollschlaeger (postmodern). Bertolt Brecht (worked before and after the war, after the war in DDR, is included in the list of 25), and the Swiss Friedrich Duerrenmatt and Max Frisch, both of them included in the list of 25. In excess of the 25 – 8 in this category, 2 of them Austrians, 1 Romanian, but so are many others...

A category of his own is the Austrian/British/Jewish/Catholic Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889-1951), a philosopher who worked primarily in logic, the philosophy of mathematics, the philosophy of mind, and the philosophy of language. So, in all those categories we can find 45 additional authors on top of the 25 (32+4+8+1), 70 in total – Germans – 46, Austrians – 17, Swiss – 3, Czech – 2, Hungarian – 1, Romanian – 1. The amount of authors writing in German in excess of the 25 in my lists is 45, as in French and English, and the total number of authors in each of the 3 languages is 70. I want to reiterate that if I've limited the lists to 70.

Nobel Prize laureates in my lists are mentioned in Italics. However, there are many laureates who are not included in my lists and are mentioned here: 1. *Elfride Jelinek* (2004) – Austrian. 2. *Herta Mueller* (2009) – Romanian. 3. *Gerhart Hauptmann* (1912). 4. *Paul Johann Ludwig Heise* (1910). 5. *Rudolph Christoff Eucken* (1908). 6. *Theodor Mommsen* (1902). And the 7. Swiss *Carl Spitteler* (1919). And ***Elias Canetti*** (1981), a Sephardic Jew, born in Bulgaria, who lived in England, Austria, Germany and Switzerland, and wrote in German. In my list he is categorized as Cosmopolitan. In total 13 Nobel Laureates who wrote in German (12 in my German lists) – 5 in the lists of the 25 and excess (1 of them is Swiss), 7 are not in any list (1 Austrian, 1 Romanian, 1 Swiss), and 1 in the Cosmopolitan list. All the others 4 Nobel laureates in the lists and 4 not in the lists or 8 are Germans. The three layers of German writers are 12 best of the best, 25 best authors in the list, 70 best authors if we include the 45 additional authors in the list of the exile writers and the other lists. If we add the other 7 Nobel Prize laureates who are not included in my German lists, we reach in total 77 authors in German, similar to the number of authors in English and French. Nevertheless, we'll restrict to 70 authors who wrote in German. With the cosmopolitan Canetti who wrote in German we arrive to a total of 78 German authors.

List of the Nobel Literature Prize authors who are not in my lists of the best authors:

French: France: 1. *Patrick Modiano* (2014), 2. *J. M. G. Le Clezio* (2008), 3. *Claude Simon* (1985), 4. *Saint-John Perse* (1960), 5. *Anatole France* (1921) – an outsanding author whose main activities were in the 19th century. 6. *Frederic Mistral* (1904) – who wrote in Provencal, and is mentioned and quoted in the Provencal chapter of this book. 7. *Sully Prudhomme* –

1901. To those authors we add a Belgian Nobel Prize winner author - 8. *Maurice Maeterlink* (1911). In total 8 authors in French – 7 from France & 1 from Belgium, all of them excellent.

English: 1. *Patrick White* (1973) – Australian. 2. *Alice Munro* (2013) – Canadian. 3. *V. S. Naipaul* (2001) – UK/Trinidad and Tobago. 4. *Derek Walcott* – (1992) – Saint Lucia. 5. *Seamus Heaney* (1995) – Ireland. 6. *Doris Lessing* (2007) – UK. 7. *William Golding* (1983) – UK, 8. *Toni Morrison* (1993) – US. In total 8 authors in English – 2 from the UK, 1 from the US, 1 Australian, 1 Canadian, 1 Ireland, 1 from Trinidad & Tobago (and also UK), 1 from Saint Lucia.

German: 1. *Elfride Jelinek* (2004) – Austrian. 2. *Herta Mueller* (2009) – Romanian. 3. *Gerhart Hauptmann* (1912). 4. *Paul Johann Ludwig Heise* (1910). 5. *Rudolph Christoff Eucken* (1908). 6. *Theodor Mommsen* (1902). 7. Swiss *Carl Spitteler* (1919). 7 authors in German: 4 Germans, 1 Austrian, 1 Romanian, 1 Swiss. All of them are excellent.

In total 23 authors (8+8+7) who wrote in French (and Provencal), English and German and won the Nobel Literature prize are not included in my lists. To those we add two excellent authors who won the Nobel Peace Prize: 1. Muhammad Yunus from Bangladesh (2006), a social entrepreneur, banker, economist, civil society leader and author, who wrote in English books on his Grameen Bank, microcredit, social business… I taught social and economic justice with his books and videos, as well as books and videos from Naomi Klein, Joel Bakan and Joseph Stiglitz. The Norwegian Nobel Committee noted that "lasting peace cannot be achieved unless large population groups find ways in which to break out of poverty" and that "across cultures and civilizations, Yunus and Grameen Bank have shown that even the poorest of the poor can work to bring about their own development". 2. Elie Wiesel, a US citizen, born in Romania and lived also in France. He is a writer, professor, political activist, and Nobel Peace Prize Laureate (1986). Wiesel is the author of 57 books in English, French and Yiddish, mainly on the Holocaust/Shoah, including *Night*, a work based on his experiences as a Jewish prisoner in the Auschwitz, Buna, and Buchenwald concentration camps. The Norwegian Nobel Committee called him a "messenger to mankind," stating that through his struggle to come to terms with "his own personal experience of total humiliation and of the utter contempt for humanity shown in Hitler's death camps", as well as his "practical work in the cause of peace", Wiesel had delivered a powerful message "of peace, atonement and human dignity" to humanity. The total number of Nobel prize laureates who are not included in my lists amount therefore to 25 (23+2), and should be counted as a special important category contributing to the 20th century literature.

We can divide the best authors of the twentieth century in 4 categories:

1. The Leading Literatures in French, English and German, divided almost equally between the three languages – 75 authors, 37 of them best of the best. If we add to them the 45 authors in excess of the 25 – 70 authors each, or 210 authors in total. The Nobelists in those languages wrote in: English – 23, French – 16, and German – 12. In total 51. If we add to the 210 - authors the Nobel Prize laureates who are not in my leading literature lists (8F+8E+7G = 23), the 2 Nobel Peace Prize laureates who wrote in English and French, and the Cosmopolitan authors who wrote in those languages (3, 1 of them Nobelist in German), and the African authors who wrote in English and French, but almost exclusively on African topics (4F+6E=10), we reach a total figure of about 250 (248) authors. But in order not to duplicate the findings, we'll restrict ourselves to the number of 70 authors for each of the languages, and

deal separately with Cosmopolitan and African authors, without adding the 25 Nobelists who are not in my lists of the 70x3=210.

2. The Outstanding Literatures in Spanish, Italian, and Russian.

3. The Prominent Literatures – Dutch (Netherlands, Belgium Flemish), Czech, Portuguese, Greek, Polish, Scandinavian (Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Finnish, Icelandic), Other European Literatures (Albanian, Bosnia/Serbian, Hungarian, Turkish, Icelandish), Cosmopolitan, Yiddish, Ladino.

4. The Important Non-European/American Literatures – Hebrew, Indian, Arabic, Japanese, Chinese, African, Other Asian/World Literatures. In the list of authors in the literatures that I am not an expert of, I have based my research on Nobel Prize winners (Greek, Finnish, Danish, Japanese, Chinese, etc.), articles, etc., and on my partial knowledge of those literatures – by reading one book or a few books in Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, etc. literatures. I have not added additional Nobel Prize winners on top of those that are in my lists in the main literatures as the lists are saturated enough with dozens of books that I have read most of them, but I have mentioned all the winners.

THE OUTSANDING LITERATURES – SPANISH, ITALIAN, RUSSIAN

4. **Spanish/Latin American** – **Federico Garcia Lorca** (Spain), **Jorge Luis Borges** (Argentina), ***Gabriel Garcia Marquez*** (1982, Colombia), ***Mario Vargas Llosa*** (2010, Peru), **Carlos Fuentes Macias** (Mexico), ***Camilo Jose Cela*** (1989, Spain), ***Juan Ramon Jimenez*** (1956, Spain), ***Pablo Neruda*** (Chile 1971), **Salvador de Madariaga** (Spain), **Romulo Gallegos** (Venezuela),Vicente Blasco Ibanez (Spain), Isabel Allende (Chile), *Gabriela Mistral* (Chile 1945), *Vicente Aleixandre* (1977, Spain), *Jacinto Benavente* (1922, Spain), *Jose Echegaray* (1904, Spain), Jose Ortega Y Gasset (Spain), Antonio Machado (Spain), *Octavio Paz Lozano* (1990, Mexico), *Miguel Angel Asturias* (1967, Guatemala). 20 authors, 10 of which are the best of the best, 11 of which are Nobel Prize laureates. Spanish literature is one of the best literatures in the world, especially because of its variety. In the list above we find excellent authors from Spain, Argentina, Colombia, Peru, Mexico, Chile, Venezuela, Guatemala – 8 countries from Latin America and Spain. The Nobel Prize laureates are also double than the Nobelists of Italian and Russian, and almost equal as the Nobelists of German. I have books of all the Spanish best of the best which I have read, and of course my favorite novelist – Vicente Blasco Ibanez. Lorca is one of my favorite playwrights and poets and I have written and quoted at length from his work in this book, as well as from Vargas Llosa and Jimenez, whom I like very much. The other authors whom I have read are good, but not as good as the best authors of French, English and German languages in the 20th century. Lorca wrote masterpieces, but it is hard to say that about the other authors of this list. Yet, I enjoy to read their books, I read them in Spanish fluently, but I have longings to Cervantes. Sartre, Pagnol, Prevert, and Proust are as good as the best French authors, poets, and playwrights of the past, except the 19th century. Arthur Miller, Eugene O'Neill, George Bernard Shaw, and Tennessee Williams are as good as Shakespeare. D. H. Lawerence, Sinclair Lewis, Scott Fitzgerald, James Joyce, and Hemingway, are as good as the best novelists of the past. Bertolt Brecht, Thomas and Heinrich Mann are as good as Goethe, and Kafka is far better than all the previous German authors. It is good to see that the twentieth century was the best century in literature, at least in the English and German literature. Only in French literature the 19th century surpassed the 20th with the best authors in world literature – Balzac, Hugo, Zola, Flaubert, Baudelaire, Vigny, Musset, Lamartine, and to a lesser extent

George Sand, Alexandre Dumas pere and Jules Verne, the heroes of my youth. Yet, they are all My Sons (or My Fathers) and I like to read Isabel Allende, Pablo Neruda and Blasco Ibanez not less than Proust, Brecht or Hemingway. Everyone in his context, his language, and his readers. At those levels of excellence it is presumptuous to compare between authors, it is like comparing between sons, as all the authors in my lists are excellent, should be read, and if I understand less Spanish or Russian authors, it is probably because I don't have the necessary affinities to appreciate them. Anyway, Spanish authors received almost the same number of Nobel Prizes than the Germans, and the Nobel Prize committees are probably more objective than me.

5. **Italian** – **Alberto Moravia**, ***Luigi Pirandello*** (1934), **Umberto Eco**, **Primo Levi**, **Italo Svevo**, **Elsa Morante**, **Curzio Malaparte**, **Pier Paolo Pasolini**, Hugo Pratt, Eduardo de Filippo, *Dario Fo* (1997), *Eugenio Montale* (1975), *Salvatore Quasimodo* (1959), *Gracia Deledda* (1926), *Giosue Carducci* (1906), Giuseppe Ungaretti. 16 authors, 8 of which are the best of the best, 6 of which are Nobel Prize laureates. Italian literature in the twentieth century is less known than the other five leading and outstanding literatures, but I like to read in Italian Pirandello, Moravia – one of the most modern and best authors of the 20th century, I also enjoyed reading his biography, Eco – a brilliant author, Levi – his moving novels, Svevo, Morante, Malaparte, Pasolini (films, poetry), and see plays by Pirandello, Dario Fo, Eduardo de Filippo.

6. **Russian** – **Maxim Gorky**, ***Alexander Solzhenitsyn*** (1970), ***Boris Pasternak*** (1958), **Vladimir Mayakovsky**, **Isaac Babel**, **Mikhail Bulgakov**, ***Mikhail Sholokhov*** (1965), **Yevgeny Yevtushenko**, Mikhail Kuzmin, *Ivan Bunin* (1933, France), Nikolai Ostrovsky, Anna Akhmatova, *Joseph Brodsky* (1987, US), Nikolai Bukharin, Osip Mandelstam, Svetlana Alexievich (2015, Belarus). Vladimir Nabokov wrote mainly in English – see writers in English. 16 authors, 8 of which are the best of the best. 6 authors in Russian are Nobel Prize laureates. The 20th century was incomparable to the 19th century of Russian literature. With all due respect to Gorky, Solzhenitsyn and Pasternak, they cannot compare to Tolstoy, Dostoievsky and Chekhov, Turgenev, Pushkin and Gogol. Maybe it was due to the Soviet regime, but the Tzars were not liberals either. I read a few books by contemporary Russian authors, in translations as it was not worth the effort to try to read in Russian, I have tried to read in Russian only the authors whom I like most - Tolstoy, Pushkin and Gogol. The contemporary Russian authors are good, but could not be compared not only to the 19th century Russian literature but also to 20th Century French, English, German literature and some of the others literature. My remark stated before applies also here, and probably if I could read the modern Russian authors in Russian and read more of them (actually, I read only a few books by those authors and my knowledge of Russian literature is mainly of the 19th century literature) I would probably appreciate them more.

Anyhow, there is an objective indicator of excellence – the Nobelists in Russian, Spanish and Italian amount to 23 as compared to the 51 Nobelists in French, English and German. So, if the Nobelists of the Outstanding Literatures are only 45% of the Nobelists of the Leading Literatures, it probably indicates that it is worthwhile to read them but after reading the Leading Literatures authors. In my lists, the Outstanding Literatures authors amount to 52, and the best of the best amount to 26, compared to 75 and 37 respectively in the lists of the Leading Literatures authors. But if we add the authors in excess to the 25 the proportions are far more significant – 210 authors of the Leading Literatures compared to 52 of the Outstanding – 4 times as much.

THE PROMINENT LITERATURES – DUTCH/FLEMISH, CZECH, GREEK, PORTUGUESE, POLISH, SCANDINAVIAN, OTHER EUROPEAN, COSMOPOLITAN, YIDDISH, LADINO

7. **Dutch/Flemish** – **Hugo Claus**, **Simon Vestdijk**, Anne Frank. 3 authors, 2 best of the best. It is amazing how the most cultivated people – the Dutch people – have not won even one Nobel Prize in Literature in more than a century. Furthermore, if someone (who is not Dutch) has ever heard about Dutch authors the first one that comes in mind is a small girl Anne Frank who wrote a diary like millions of other girls, but because of her tragic fate and good style she managed to be one of the best known authors of the world, of course after she died in 1944 in a concentration camp, as a result of a denunciation that has remained unknown until now. The first book that I read in Dutch was therefore Anne Frank (Het Achterhuis), I read also John Grisham's Het Testament, and only after I was more fluent in the language I have read some of the best authors in Dutch/Flemish – Hugo Claus and Simon Vestdijk. I have bought other books in Dutch, but it would take me years until I'll be able to read them. Nevertheless, I have great admiration to the Dutch culture (in spite of the rather mediocre film industry), its painters, its quality of life, ethics, economy, social and economic justice, ecology, and most of all its excellent people.

8. **Czech** – **Milan Kundera, Jaroslav Hasek**, Karel Capek, *Jaroslav Seifert* (1984). 4 authors, 2 best of the best, 1 Nobel Prize laureate. I have read and seen the film The Good Soldier Swejk by Hasek, which is one of the best humoristic books of the century. The Unbearable Lightness of Being by Kundera is a masterpiece, I have read it and saw the film. The Czech films are among the best in the world, in spite of the fact that Czech Republic is a rather small state, but the Swedish film industry, and recently the Danish one, have contributed also very much to the film industry. I have great admiration for the Czech people, and as a citizen of another small country, we compare in our literature achievements – only one Nobel Prize in literature. We could be in a worse situation, and after all literature is not the prism of everything. Small nations can excel in other fields (Israel in techonology), be happy in what you have as You Can't Win Them All!

9. **Greek** – **Nikos Kazantzakis,** *Odyseeas Elytis* (1979), *Giorgos Seferis* (1963). 3 authors, 1 best of the best, 2 Nobel Prize laureates. My favorite book is the Odyssey by Homer, I try very hard to read in Ancient Greek Homer and Sophocles, and I have more success with Nikos Kazantzakis' Zorba the Greek, and with the poems by Elytis and Seferis, which I have in my library. So, in spite of the thousands of years that have elapsed since Homer, I try to keep in touch with my Greek ancestors, I have learned the language and read modern novels and poetry.

10. **Portuguese/Brazilian** – ***Jose Saramago*** (1998, Portugal), **Jorge Amado** (Brazil), Paulo Coelho (Brazil). 3 authors, 2 best of the best, 1 Nobel Prize laureate. My roots are in Portugal and Spain, Greece and Turkey, Israel and Egypt. All those countries do not excel nowadays in their literature, although I think that we have excellent literatures maybe unknown internationally. Yet, in the past the literature of those nations and their cultures were the best in the world – the Jews gave to the world the Bible and the Talmud, the Greeks gave Homer and Euripides, all of them in ancient times. The Arabs gave much more than the Quran, they gave poetry, philosophy, mathematics, and their contribution to the world literature was very high in the Middle Ages. Portugal and Spain contributed very much throughout the centuries to world literature with the novels, poetry and plays which I have read from: Camoes, Usque, Eca de Queiros, Machado de Assis, Cervantes, Lope de Vega, Calderon de la Barca, Jose Maria de Pereda, Alarcon, etc. But I kept in touch with modern Portuguese, Spanish, Arab

and Greek literature, reading extensively Spanish literature in Spanish, but also my beloved Portuguese and Brazilian authors – Jose Saramago (I've seen him at my hotel), Jorge Amado and Paulo Ceoelho.

11. **Polish** – **Witold Gombrowicz**, ***Henrik Sienkiewicz*** (1905) ***Wislawa Szymborska*** (1996), Stanislaw Lem, *Czeslaw Milosz* (1980), *Wladyslaw Reymont* (1924). 6 authors, 3 best of the best, 4 Nobel Prize laureates. My knowledge of Polish literature is quite restrained. Polish is the last language that I have learned, and practically I can't read it. I try to read Pan Tadeusz by Adam Mickiewicz but I go stucked at page 15 although I read it with Polish and English text side by side. He is the neighbor in my library with Arthur Miller, I have read almost all his plays and writings, and I perceive him as one of the best authors in all times. Nevertheless, I read Quo Vadis (and of course saw the film) by Sienkiewicz, read a few poems by Szymborska, and saw plays by Polish authors. So, my knowledge of Polish literature is quite restrained and I have to rely mainly on the Nobel Prize committee, who has given 4 Nobel prizes to polish authors, to make it a prominent literature. Nevertheless, I have seen dozens of Polish films and I am a great admirer of Polish films and of course their screenplays, which are among the best in the world.

12. **Swedish** – **Ingmar Bergman**, ***Selma Lagerlof*** (1909), ***Par Lagerkvist*** (1951), ***Verner von Heidenstam*** (1916), *Tomas Transtromer* (2011), *Eyvind Johnson* (1974), *Harry Martinson* (1974), *Erik Axel Karlfeldt* (1931). 8 authors, 4 best of the best, 7 Nobel Prize laureates. Swedish literature is known all over the world mainly because of August Strindberg, whose plays were written mostly in the 19th century. I write and quote Strindberg in Swedish, and I have learned Swedish in order to read his plays in Swedish, as well as other books with translation. I am also reading Lagerlof's books, but the best Swedish author in the 20th century is undoubtedly Ingmar Bergman. Bergman is my favorite director and script writer, and among his books one can find: The Magic Lantern (a masterpiece), Scenes from a Marriage (which I have read, seen on stage, watched the TV series, and seen the film several times – the best film ever produced, the most authentic story about marriage, the best script, best director, and best actress – my favorite Liv Ullmann). Bergmann also wrote the scripts of the following films which I have seen: The Seventh Seal, Fanny and Alexander (which I have read), The Best Intentions (which I have read), Wild Strawberries, Persona, Shame, Autumn Sonata, Through a Glass Darkly, Saraband… Today, Sweden is one of the most advanced countries in the world, most ethical, one of the richest, an example for us all, obtaining the best ratings in most parameters of quality of life.

13. **Norwegian** – ***Knut Hamsun*** (1920), *Sigrid Undset* (1928), *Bjornstjerne Bjornson* (1903). 3 authors, 1 best of the best, 3 Nobel Prize laureates. I have read several books and plays in Norwegian (with a translation), and I think that Knut Hamsun is a great author. What I admire less is his collaboration with Hitler and Goebbels. During World War II, Hamsun put his support behind the German war-effort. He courted and met with high-ranking Nazi officers, including Hitler. Nazi Minister of Propaganda Joseph Goebbels wrote a long and enthusiastic diary entry concerning a private meeting with Hamsun; according to Goebbels Hamsun's "faith in German victory is unshakable". In 1940 Hamsun wrote that "the Germans are fighting for us". After Hitler's death, he published a short obituary in which he described him as "a preacher of the gospel of justice for all nations." But, Norwegian literature has given us also one of the best playwrights of all times Henrik Ibsen (died in 1906), whose play En folkefiende – An Enemy of the People – is the cornerstone of my courses on business ethics, and I learned Norwegian only to be able to read it. I always wonder how my students, who have seldom read or seen plays, catch the gist of the play in its stage or films versions (a film with Steve McQueen as Dr. Thomas Stockmann and the Indian film Ganashatru – probably

the only word that I know in Hindi meaning An Enemy of the People). The play relates most of the dilemmas of modern business and society ethics in a captivating way, although it tells the story of a small Norwegian town 150 years ago. This is the true test of a masterpiece – his relevance beyond the limits of time and geography. It applies to Ibsen, as well as to Shakespeare, Moliere, Sophocles, Homer, Cervantes, Zola, Hugo, Balzac, Dickens, Tennessee Williams, Dante, Brecht, and the Bible…

Ibsen is the father of modern theater, he is the most humane of playwrights, but unfortunately he had to live most of his life in exile, as he was ostracized in his own country. I have read quite all of Ibsen's plays, an excellent biography on Ibsen, and I write at length and quote in this book Ibsen and his plays. I have also seen most of his plays on the stage and in films. One should not judge of course Norwegian literature by the political ideology of one of its authors. In the 20th century Norwegian has dozens of excellent authors, one of them is Erik Fosnes Hansen, whose book published in1990 : Salme ved reisens slutt (Psalm at Journey's End) that I am reading in Norwegian (I read also Hunger by Hamsun) with a translation. The book describes in separate but steadily interwoven stories how the individual musicians end their careers and lives on the *Titanic*. The book has been translated into more than twenty languages. Fosnes Hansen has also published poetry, and is a frequent contributor to contemporary public cultural debate. He is a member of the Norwegian Academy for Language and Literature. Fosnes Hansen was awarded the Riksmål Society Literature Prize in 1990. Another Norwegian author whom I admire is the actress Liv Ullmann, my favorite actress in the best film ever made Ingmar Bergman's Scenes from a Mariage. She wrote an excellent biography Changing that I have read, which recalls light-hearted moments from her life with Bergman, as also darker memories of life in Faro island. And most striking – showing us not to judge countries by individual conducts – Ullmann's grandfather was sent to the Dachau concentration camp during the Second World War for helping Jewish people escape from the town where he lived in Norway; he died in the camp. Today, Norway is one of the most advanced countries in the world, most ethical, one of the richest, an example for us all, obtaining the best ratings in most parameters of quality of life.

14. **Danish** – ***Johannes Vilhelm Jensen*** (1944), *Karl Adolph Gjellerup* (1917), *Henrik Pontoppidan* (1917). 3 authors, 1 best of the best, 3 Noble Prize laureates. The best Danish author Hans Christian Andersen lived in the 19th century. I manage to read him in Danish with translation, and I have read him in many more languages – French, English, Hebrew, Plattdeutsch, Icelandic… I am reading a historic book Fru Marie Grubbe by J. P. Jacobsen, but he lived a short life (38 years) in the 19th century. When I study a language as I did with Danish I start reading the writers in this language, but it was far easier for me to read Andersen in Danish than Jacobsen. Today, Denmark is one of the most advanced countries in the world, most ethical, one of the richest, an example for us all, with best ratings in most parameters of quality of life.

15. **Finnish** – ***Frans Eemil Sillanpaa*** (1939), **Eino Leino**, **Pavo Haavikko**, Penti Saarikoski, Mika Waltari. 5 authors, 3 best of the best, 1 Nobel Prize winner. I have not learned Finnish, it is too difficult for me, yet I admire the country and have visited it shortly. I am sure that there are excellent Finnish authors, but as the language is so difficult, the authors were not translated often. From my enquiries I have found a list of excellent authors whom I have never heard of, maybe because of the problem of the language barrier. I think that the 5 authors in this list can compare to many of the authors in German or Swedish literature, but I must confess that I have not read any of their writings, and my judgement is based unically on articles on those writers. Furthermore, only the best of the best of the authors are translated while all the others are read only in Finnish. Hebrew suffers from the same problem, and if

the Israeli authors would have written in English or French, German or Spanish, they would probably be exposed much more to the world, but even so some of the best Israeli authors were translated into dozens of languages. I can write about this because I have read many books in translations, and after I have learned the language I have read them in the original language, sometimes with a translation.

Most of the flavor of the books is lost in translation – in German, Spanish, French, Hebrew, Yiddish, Ladino, Russian, Italian, Portuguese, etc. With one caveat, there are some translators who are excellent authors, who have translated difficult poetry or plays even in rhyme. But it makes months if not years to make a good translation and most of the translators have not the time, the talent, or the reward to make excellent translations. If you pay well to have a good translation of a best seller novel the translation can be good, but who would pay you to make a good translation of a poems book that would be sold in 200 copies… I refer to this problem at length in this book that describes languages and literatures and their interaction. This problem of exposure applies specially to difficult languages as Hungarian, Turkish, Arabic, Chinese, Albanian, Czech, Bulgarian, Greek, Hindi, Japanese, Finnish, etc. that have been translated.

If an author as Shai Agnon has a very special style it is almost impossible to translate it, the same applies to Sholom Aleichem whom I have read in Hebrew (boring) and Yiddish (extremely funny). It applies to Don Quijote that I have read in Hebrew and Spanish, but only in Spanish you can grasp Cervantes' peculiar style. It applies of course to German – you can translate Mack the knife's ballad to whatever language, but nothing compares to the acerbity of German (Und der Haifisch, der hat Zähne Und die trägt er im Gesicht Und Macheath, der hat ein Messer Doch das Messer sieht man nicht). I don't know if this problem affects also the Nobel Prize committee and explains why the difficult languages have got only one or two prizes, but also in Norwegian and Danish there were not many laureates. Is it because of the language, of the exposure, or because Hungarian authors (1 prize) are not as good as Swedish authors who received 7 prizes.

Today, Finland is one of the most advanced countries in the world, most ethical, one of the richest, an example for us all, with best ratings in most parameters of quality of life. I have made this remark to all the Scandinavian countries to emphasize that beyond literature you must appreciate a country by its quality of life. What is better to live in New York and be exposed to the best literature, plays, operas, concerts, or live in Helsinki or Oslo, with a much less known literature, far from the financial center, the cultural center, the academic center. We must therefore introduce the factor of the quality of life, ethics, ecology, peace, with much less crime, bribes, and polution, and appreciate the country by the intergral of all the parameters. I have dealt at length with this problem of excellence in all the parameters in my other book "Ethics Pays", but in that book I have almost not dealt with the cultural implications. Is it a coincidence that the 11 most ethical countries in the world: Denmark, New Zealand, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Singapore, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Canada and Australia, who have the best quality of life, least polution, peaceful life with minimal crime and no wars, but that have also "less outsanding" literature, composers, playwrights, film industry (except Bergman who made his films in the tiny Swedish island of Faro), who have won barely one or two Nobel Prizes in literature (here again except Sweden), New Zealand, Singapore, Netherlands and Luxembourg have not won even one Nobel Prize in literature. It is obvious that the most corrupt countries have all the drawbacks and no one would want to live there. But maybe it is better to live in the second tier of ethical countries, who are not as ethical as the first 11, who have more polution, less social and economic justice, but still have a reasonable quality of life and an excellent intellectual output in

literature, films, music, theater, etc. I refer to Germany (no. 12 in the list of the most ethical countries), UK (no. 14), Japan (no. 15), US (no. 17), Austria (no. 23), France (no. 26), etc. If I was a European I would prefer to live in France rather than in Switzerland and Scandinavia, although those countries are the "perfect" countries, and France has many drawbacks. But France has also the best literature, film industry, music and theater. Those who opt for Germany, the UK, or the US, would prefer those countries. So, what is best?

16. **Other European: Albanian** – Ismail Kadare, 1 author. **Bosnia and Herzegovina/Serbian** – *Ivo Andric* (1961), 1 author, 1 Nobel Prize laureate. **Turkish** – ***Orhan Pamuk*** (2006), 1 author, 1 best of the best, 1 Nobel Prize laureate. **Icelandish** – *Halldor Laxness* (1955), 1 author, 1 Nobel Prize laureate. **Hungarian** – ***Imre Kertesz*** (2002), 1 author, 1 best of the best, 1 Nobel Prize laureate. In total – 5 authors, 5 countries with one author only, 2 best of the best authors, 4 Nobel Prize laureates. Possibly those countries have an excellent literature that remains unknown because of the difficult languages that are very hard to translate. I have books and dictionaries, texts and sagas in those languages, which I don't quite understand, in spite of my roots (I know many proverbs in Turkish), attempts to learn the language (it is very difficult for me to read books in Icelandic even with a translation), when I was in the Balkans I tried to understand Serbian/Croatian/Bosniak with my Russian background (which is also very poor), while Hungarian and Albanian are completely hopeless for me, as they don't resemble to anything.

17. **Cosmopolitan** – 3 authors, 2 best of the best, 1 Nobel Prize laureate: 1. ***Elias Canetti*** (1981), the ultimate cosmpolitan writer, was born in Bulgaria, from Sephardi (Spanish) Jewish ancestors, his mother tongue was Ladino. He lived most of his youth in Austria, England, Switzerland and Germany, and after the Anschluss in 1938 he left for the UK, and lived there (a citizen since 1952) and in Switzerland for the rest of his life. He wrote all his books in German, but he spoke also Bulgarian, English and French. His brother settled in France. Canetti's most famous book is Auto-da-Fe. He won the Nobel Price in Literature in 1981. 2. **Lawrence Durrell** preferred to be considered cosmopolitan, as he lived in India (where he was born from English parents), in England, Corfu - Greece, Alexandria – Egypt, France, Rhodes, Argentina, Yugoslavia, Cyprus. His most famous books are The Alexandria Quartet, written in English. 2 out of his 4 wives were Alexandrian Jewish women. 3. Maurice Dekobra, was a French writer and wrote in French. His real name was Maurice Tessier. His books have been translated into 77 languages. At the age of 19, he started his career as a trilingual journalist – French, English, German. During the 1914–18 War he was attached as liaison officer/interpreter first to the Indian army, and later to the United States army. The contacts he made at this time ignited his passion for travel. He attributed the origin of his pen name to an episode in North Africa when he saw a snake charmer with two cobras. Allegedly he began thinking of the "deux cobras", which led him to De-kobra, then Dekobra. The term 'dekobrisme' was coined from his fiction, which used journalistic features in his novels. Dekobra traveled all over the world, he lived in England, Germany, China, and he chose to live in the United States from 1939 to 1946. He traveled also to India, Egypt, Italy, Balkans, Turkey, Ceylon/Sri Lanka, Nepal, Japan, Pakistan… Some of his novels were made into films. His books published between the two World Wars were immensely successful, with a true enterprise of literary marketing - with launching events, posters campaigns, bookshops open at midnight. He is known as the father of the cosmopolitan literature, and was the mostly read French author between the two world wars. He sold more than 90 million books and was an international star. Dekobra wrote as a rule two books about his travels – one a voyage book and one novel. He wrote his novels with a precise geographic location, finally my father Albert Cory admired Dekobra very much, maybe because in all his life he lived only in three countries of the Middle East – Turkey, Egypt and Israel, and travelled only for a few months

to Italy and a week in France. With Dekobra he could discover exotic countries where he would never stay. It goes without saying that I have books by all the three cosmopolitan authors, and I visited or lived in most of the sites (except the Indian peninsula) where those three authors lived, and admire their cosmopolitan way of life, that is probably the most cosmopolitan of all the authors in this list.

18. **Yiddish** – 1. ***Isaac Bashevis Singer*** (1978), was a Polish-born Jewish-American author. He was a leading figure in the Yiddish literary movement, writing and publishing only in Yiddish, and was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1978. 2. S. Ansky was a Russian Jewish author, playwright, researcher of Jewish folklore, polemicist, and cultural and political activist. He is best known for his play *The Dybbuk* or *Between Two Worlds*, written in 1914. 3. Jacob Gordin was a Russian-born American playwright active in the early years of Yiddish theater. He is known for introducing realism and naturalism into Yiddish theater. 3 authors, 1 best of the best, 1 Nobel Prize laureate. Sholem Aleichem is the best Yiddish author ever, and I enjoyed reading his books in Yiddish. But he is also one of the best world authors, and I have not introduced his name in this list only because most of his novels and plays were written in the 19th century. Yet, this book refers extensively on Yiddish authors and quote them, in particular Sholom Aleichem.

19. **Ladino** – 1. **Yitzhak Levy** was an Israeli composer and hazzan (cantor), as well as a pioneer researcher into the long and rich history of the Ladino music and culture of Spanish Jewry and its diaspora, being the editor of the Ladino language magazine *Aki Yerushalayim*. He devoted his *life* to the collection and preservation of Sephardic *Jewish songs*, which had been passed orally from generation to generation for more than five hundred years. He *published* four *books* of Sephardic romances and ten volumes of *liturgical* songs, *recording* many of them for the national radio. Two other prominent writers on the Sephardic heritage are: 2. the former Israeli President and Minister for Education **Yitzhak Navon** (author of two musicals based on Sephardic folklore: Bustan Sephardi/Sephardic Garden – 1970, and Sephardic Romoncero - 1968), author of stories, a TV series on Jerusalem, articles on Ben Gurion, and 3. the Israeli actor and singer Yehoram Gaon (author of From Toledo to Jerusalem, where he traces his Sephardic roots in Ladino with songs and narration). 3 authors (2 best of the best), who have contributed most to the revival of the Ladino folklore. I have humbly contributed with the translation of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights with Ladinokomunita into Ladino - in this book.

The best authors of the lists of the Prominent Literatures amount to 52, with 26 as best of the best, exactly the same numbers of the Outstanding Literatures, but the there are 16 additional languages in this category compared to only 3 in the outstanding literatures. The Nobelists of the prominent literatures amount to 28 (including 7 Swedes), compared to 23 of the outstanding.

THE IMPORTANT NON-EUROPEAN/AMERICAN LITERATURES: HEBREW, INDIAN, ARABIC, JAPANESE, CHINESE, AFRICAN, OTHER ASIAN/WORLD LITERATURES

20. **Hebrew** – 1. ***Shai Agnon***, Shmuel Yosef Agnon, S. Y. Agnon, was a Nobel Prize laureate (1966) writer and was one of the central figures of modern Hebrew fiction. Agnon was born in Galicia, Austro-Hungarian Empire (today Ukraine). He later immigrated to Mandatory Palestine, and died in Jerusalem, Israel. His works deal with the conflict between the traditional Jewish life and language and the modern world. They also attempt to recapture the fading traditions of the European *shtetl* (village). 2. Moshe Shamir, was an Israeli author, playwright, opinion writer, and public figure. He was a prolific author, publishing in the

course of his life more than 25 books. Thus he is best recognized as a novelist and a playwright. He was elected to the Knesset in the legislative elections of 1977. He supported the settling of the West Bank after its capture. 3. Benjamin Tammuz was born in Soviet Russia. When he was five years old, he emigrated with his parents to Palestine. He was an Israeli writer and artist who contributed to Israeli culture in many disciplines, as a novelist, journalist, critic, painter, and sculptor. While growing up, he became a member of the Communist underground. As a youth he was a member of the Canaanite movement. 4. **Amos Oz** is an Israeli writer, novelist, journalist and intellectual. He is also a professor of literature at Ben-Gurion University in Beersheba. He is regarded as Israel's most famous living author. Oz's work has been published in 42 languages, including Arabic, in 43 countries. He has received many honours and awards, among them the Legion of Honour of France, the Goethe Prize, the Prince of Asturias Award in Literature, the Heinrich Heine Prize and the Israel Prize. In 2007, a selection from the Chinese translation of *A Tale of Love and Darkness* was the first work of modern Hebrew literature to appear in an official Chinese textbook. Since 1967, Oz has been a prominent advocate of a two-state solution to the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. 5. **Joshua Sobol** is an Israeli playwright, writer, and director. Joshua Sobol was born in Tel Mond, Israel, then Palestine. His mother's family fled the pogroms in Europe in 1922 and his father's family immigrated from Poland in 1934 to escape the Nazis. Sobol's first play was performed in 1971 by the Municipal Theatre in Haifa, where Sobol worked from 1984 to 1988 as a playwright and later assistant artistic director. The performance of his play *The Jerusalem Syndrome*, in January 1988, led to widespread protests, whereupon Sobol resigned from his post as artistic director. In 1983, after the Haifa production of his play *Weininger's Night* (The Soul of a Jew), he was invited to participate in the official part of the Edinburgh Festival. Between 1983 and 1989 Sobol wrote three related plays: *Ghetto*, *Adam* and *Underground*, which constitute together *The Ghetto* triptich.*Ghetto* became world famous shortly after its premiere in Haifa in May 1984. I was a member of the Board of Directors of the Haifa theater 15 years later. The play won the Israeli David's Harp award for best play. The Israeli opening was followed by Peter Zadek's much acclaimed German premiere of the play in July of the same year. The play and the production were chosen by *Theater Heute* as best production and best foreign play of the year. The play has been translated into more than 20 languages and performed by leading theatres in more than 25 countries throughout the world. Joshua Sobol wrote a very favorable review of my play "Nelly Doron/Nelly's Choice" (that can be read in this book), and he is a friend of mine. 6. Abraham B. Yehoshua - is an Israeli novelist, essayist, and playwright, published as A. B. Yehoshua. The *New York Times* called him the "Israeli Faulkner." Avraham ("Boolie") Yehoshua was born to a fifth-generation Jerusalem family of Sephardi origin. His father, Yaakov Yehoshua, was a scholar and author specializing in the history of Jerusalem. His mother, Malka Rosilio, immigrated from Morocco in 1932. Since 1972, he has taught Comparative and Hebrew Literature at the University of Haifa, where he holds the rank of Full Professor. In 1975 he was a writer-in-residence at St. Cross College, Oxford. He has also been a visiting professor at Harvard (1977) the University of Chicago (1988, 1997, 2000) and Princeton (1992). Yehoshua is the author of eleven novels, three books of short stories, four plays, and four collections of essays, most recently *Ahizat Moledet* (Homeland Lesson), a book of reflections on identity and literature. His most acclaimed novel, *Mr Mani*, is a multigenerational look at Jewish identity and Israel through five conversations that go backwards in time to cover over 200 years of Jewish life in Jerusalem and around the Mediterranean basin. It was adapted for television as a five-part multilingual series by director Ram Loevy. As do many of his works, his eighth novel, *Friendly Fire*, explores the nature of dysfunctional family relationships in a drama that here moves back and forth between Israel and Tanzania. His works have been published in translation in 28 countries, and many have been adapted for film, television,

theatre, and opera. Yehoshua is an Israeli Peace Movement activist. He attended the signing of the Geneva Accord and freely airs his political views in essays and interviews. He is a long-standing critic of Israeli occupation but also of the Palestinians. He and other intellectuals mobilized on behalf of the dovish New Movement before 2009 elections in Israel. 6 Israeli authors, 3 best of the best, one of them is Sobol, my friend, so my judgment is subjective, 1 Nobelist. And with some sense of humor – I didn't have a dilemma whether to include me in the list, as my first book (out of the 20+ that I have written) was published in the 21st century, in 2001…

21. **Indian** – 11 authors, 6 best of the best, 1 Nobelist, writing in 5 languages - Bengali (1), Urdu (1), Hindi (5), English (3), Gujarati (1): ***Rabindranath Tagore*** (1913), wrote in Bengali, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in literature in 1913. **Rajinder Singh Bedi** wrote in Urdu. The authors in Hindi – **Munshi Premchand**, **Maithili Sharan Gupt**, Vishnu Prabhakar, Sarveshwar Dayal Saxena, Harivansh Rai Bachchan. Finally, **R. K. Narayan**, Mulk Raj Anand, Raja Rao – all three of them wrote in English, lived in India and wrote about India. A category of his own is **Mahatma Gandhi** who wrote extensively in Gujarati, as well as in Hindi and English. I have not read enough books by Indian authors, basically only Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi, so the list of the best authors could be different and longer, and could extend to dozens of excellent authors. The Indian/UK citizen Salman Rushdie is included in the English section.

22. **Arabic** – I have tried to remain politically correct, and although I differ strongly from the writings of some authors, I have included them in the list of the best authors. I have kept a balance between the authors in Hebrew, Yiddish and Ladino – 12, 6 best of the best, and the Arabic authors – 12, 6 best of the best. However, the Hebrew/Yiddish authors have 2 Nobelists and the Arabs only one, but I am not responsible for the Nobel Prize committee's judgement. The authors are from 5 countries: Egypt (3), Palestinians (3), Iraq (3), Lebanon (2), Sudan (1): ***Naguib Mahfouz*** (1988, Egyptian), **Tawfik Al-Hakim** (Egyptian), **Elias Khoury** (Lebanese), **Mahmoud Darwish** (Palestinian), **Tayeb Salih** (Sudanese), **Khalil Gibran** (Lebanese**)**, Ibrahim Muhawi (Palestinian), Abd Al-Wahhab Al-Bayati (Iraqi), Badr Shakir Al-Sayyab (Iraqi), Muhammad Husayn Haykal (Egyptian), Nazik Al-Malaika (Iraqi), Fadwa Tuqan (Palestinian). I have not read enough books by authors in Arabic, basically only Naguib Mahfouz, Elias Khoury and Tayeb Salah, as well as a few poems in Arabic, watched a few movies, and read translated texts into Arabic, so the list of the best authors could be different and longer, as it is based now primarily on reading articles on the topic of Arab literature in the twentieth century.

I have included Mahmoud Darwish among the 120 best authors of the 20th century, although I object to the "anthropophagic" sickening and defamatory content of his work. To illustrate this, I give here a few lines from Mahmoud Darwish's poem who has a special predilection for Israelis' flesh that will be his food: *Therefore ! Record on the top of the first page: I do not hate people Nor do I encroach But if I become hungry The usurper's flesh will be my food Beware.. Beware.. Of my hunger And my anger!* (Fadwa Tuqan strongly advocates terror and prefers to eat the Israelis' liver). I do not recall such level of hate from any Israeli or Jewish author against Arabs or even against Nazis. Yet, I reckon the importance of his poetry and although I loathe its content, my objectivity obliges me to overcome it and include the poet among the best authors of the century. This dilemma is similar to the dilemma of cinema critics that chose Leni Riefenstahl as one of the best film directors ever.

In the 1930s, she directed *Triumph des Willens* ("Triumph of the Will") and *Olympia*, resulting in worldwide attention and acclaim. Both movies are widely considered two of the

most effective, and technically innovative, propaganda films ever made. The exact nature of her relationship with Nazi Party leader Adolf Hitler remains a matter of debate. However, Hitler was in close collaboration with Riefenstahl during the production of at least three important Nazi films, and a closer friendship is claimed to have existed. Nevertheless, war-crime documenters warned against a revisionist view that glorified the director. They stated that publicly Riefenstahl seemed "quite infatuated" with Hitler and was in fact the last surviving member of his "inner circle." Others go further, arguing that Riefenstahl's visions were essential to the success of the Holocaust. After the war, Riefenstahl was arrested, but classified as being a "fellow traveler" or "Nazi sympathiser" only and was not associated with war crimes. In both cases – Darwish and Riefenstahl we have very talented people who glorified Nazis and/or the extermination of Jews, while Nazis "only" killed Jews as opposed to Darwish who wishes also to eat their flesh. So, does one contribute to those atrocities by giving them the credit as best author or best director? I have chosen nevertheless to include the Palestian national poet Mahmoud Darwish in the list, in spite of the Nazi propaganda of the Holocaust denial Palestinian leadership of the Hamas and Mahmoud Abbas, blaming Israelis, the victims of their terrorist attacks to be Nazis, publishing Nazi anti Jewish caricatures in their newspapers, on their TV and at their schools. Darwish maintains in his poems the same false mantra that Israelis have stolen Palestinian land and left for them nothing, that the country was theirs and Israelis are usurpers. While there never was a Palestinian state before, but Israel was always the Jewish homeland and was recognized by most of the nations (including Egypt, Jordan, and the Palestinians) in the 20th century.

23. **Japanese** – 10 authors, 5 best of the best, 2 Noble Prize winners: **Haruki Murakami**, ***Yasunari Kawabata*** (1968), **Junichiro Tanizaki**, **Takaaki Yoshimoto**, **Kobo Abe**, Yukio Mishima, Ryunosuke Akutagawa, *Kenzaburo Oe* (1994), Takiji Kobayashi**,** Banana Yohsimoto. I have not read enough books by Japanese authors, basically only Haruki Murakami, so the list of the best authors could be different or longer. I based the lists of Asian and African authors on reading articles on literature, and I have included the two Japanese Nobel Prize Winners.

24. **Chinese** – ***Mo Yan*** (2012), **Lin Yutang** (wrote in Chinese and English), **Mu Dan**, ***Gao Xingjian*** (2000), **Lu Xun**, Han Shaogong, Yang Mo, Bei Dao, Wang Meng, Zhu Wen. 10 authors, 5 best of the best, 2 Nobel Prize winners. I have not read enough books by Chinese authors, basically only Mo Yan, so the list of the best authors could be different and longer. I based the lists of Asian and African authors on reading articles on literature, and I have included the two Chinese Nobel Prize Winners. I don't know also if all of them wrote in Mandarin or not.

25. **African Writers** – 12 authors from 9 countries – Nigeria – 2, Kenya – 1, Senegal – 1, South Africa – 3, Cote d'Ivoire – 1, Chad – 1, D. R. Congo – 1, Ethiopia – 1, Madagascar – 1. 6 best of the best – Nigeria – 1, Senegal – 1, South Africa – 3, D. R. Congo – 1. 3 Nobelists – 1 Nigeria, 2 South Africa. The best of the best authors are 6 as follows: Nigeria: 1 - Chinua Achebe. Senegal: 1 - Leopold Senghor. South Africa: 3 - Lewis Nkosi, J. M. Coetzee, Nadine Gordimer. The Democratic Republic of the Congo (former Kinshasa): 1 - Valentin-Yves Mudimbe.Most of the authors write in English (6 in Nigeria, Kenya, South Africa) and French (4 in Senegal, Cote d'Ivoire, Chad, D. R. Congo), the official languages in their countries. However, the Ethiopian writer writes in Amhari and the Madagascar writer writes in Malagasi. **Nigeria** – 1. **Chinua Achebe**, who wrote in English, but lived, operated and wrote about Nigeria. 2. *"Wole" Soyinka* (1986) is a Nigerian playwright and poet. He writes in English and was awarded the 1986 Nobel Prize in Literature, the first African to be honored in that category. 2 authors, 1 best of the best, 1 Nobelist. **Kenya** – 3. Ngũgĩ wa Thiong'o is a

Kenyan writer, formerly working in English and now working in Gikuyu. 1 author. **Senegal** – 4. **Leopold Senghor**, president of Senegal, member of the Academie Francaise, renown poet who wrote in French. 1 author, 1 best of the best. **South Africa** – 5. **Lewis Nkosi** was a South African writer and essayist, who wrote in English. He was a multifaceted personality, and attempted every literary genre, literary criticism, poetry, drama, and novels. 6. ***J. M. Coetzee*** (2003) – South Africa. A novelist, essayist, linguist, translator and recipient of the 2003 Nobel Prize in Literature. He relocated to Australia in 2002 and lives in Adelaide. He became an Australian citizen in 2006. In 2013, Richard Poplak of the *Daily Maverick* described Coetzee as "inarguably the most celebrated and decorated living English-language author". 7. ***Nadine Gordimer*** (1991) was a South African writer, political activist and recipient of the 1991 Nobel Prize in Literature. She was recognized as a woman "who through her magnificent epic writing has – in the words of Alfred Nobel – been of very great benefit to humanity". Gordimer's writing dealt with moral and racial issues, particularly apartheid in South Africa. Under that regime, works such as *Burger's Daughter* and *July's People* were banned. She was active in the anti-apartheid movement, joining the African National Congress during the days when the organization was banned. She was also active in HIV/AIDS causes. She wrote in English. 3 authors, 3 best of the best, 2 Nobelists. **Cote d'Ivoire** – 8. Ahmadou Kourouma was an Ivorian novelist who wrote in French. 1 author. **Chad** – 9. Koulsy Lamko is a Chadian-born playwright, poet, novelist and university lecturer, who writes in French. Born in Dadouar, Lamko left his country for Burkina Faso in 1979 due to the beginning of the civil war. 1 author. **The Democratic Republic of the Congo** (former Kinshasa) – 10. **Valentin-Yves Mudimbe** is a philosopher, professor, and author of poems, novels, as well as books and articles on African culture and intellectual history, who writes in French. 1 author, 1 best of the best. **Ethiopia** – 11. Haddis Alemayehu was a Foreign Minister and novelist from Ethiopia. His Amharic novel *Fəqər əskä Mäqabər* (*Love to the Grave*, 1968) is considered a classic of modern Ethiopian literature. 1 author. **Madagascar** – 12. Elie Rajaonarison was a poet, artist, professor and civil servant from Madagascar. Considered the standard-bearer for modern Malagasy poetry, Rajaonarison's published poetry anthologies earned him international recognition and have been translated into French and English. I have not read enough books by African authors, basically only a book from the Nigerian Chinua Achebe and poems by Leopold Senghor, so the list of the best authors could be different or longer, as I have based this entry primarily on articles that I have read about African literature and poetry. I have seen several African films, many on South Africa, and a unique film Hyenas from Senegal in French, the African version of The Visit of the Old Lady by Duerrenmatt, which is the best version of all, far better and authentic than the Hollywood version, to the delight of my business ethics students.

26. **Other Asian/World Literature** – It would be presumptuous by me to write about modern Korean literature, Persian literature, Philippine literature, Native American literature, Oceanic literature, Indonesian literature, Singaporean literature, Malaysian literature, Vietnamese literature, Thai literature, Burmese literature, Kazakh literature, etc. The reader who wants to read about those twelve literatures and many more literatures can find many entries on these subjects on Wikipedia, encyclopediaes, Internet, etc. But as I have never read a book from those literatures (at least I have read some books from the Chinese, Japanese, African, Arabic, Indian literatures), some of them in the original language – Arabic, English, French - I will not include authors from those countries, and I am aware that I am biased, as there might be excellent authors who deserve to be included in the world literature of the 20th century, but the least that I can do is to give links to all those literatures and let the reader find for himself what suits him.

The best authors of the lists of the 18 Important Non European/American Countries/Literatures in 12 languages amount to 61, 31 of whom are the best of the best, compared to more than 300 European languages authors, 89 of them best of the best. There are only 10 Nobel Prize laureates (3 of them wrote in English), compared to more than a hundred European languages Nobelists. Does it mean anything? That those literatures are not as good as the European/American literatures? First of all we have to bear in mind that I have not included in my lists authors from at least 12 more countries/languages – Korean, Persian, Philippine, Native American, Oceanic, Indonesia, Singaporean, Malaysian, Vietnamese, Thai, Burmese, Kazakh. If we follow the links and try to find more about those languages, and if we study more about the countries/languages that have contributed their authors to my lists – Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, Indian, Hebrew, etc. we could possibly find hundreds of excellent authors. I can estimate from the language that I know most Hebrew that we could enlarge the list of 6 authors to at least 30 excellent authors who are as good as many of the European authors in my lists. Still, probably they wouldn't receive Nobel Prizes as we have the language barrier and the fact that non-European/American authors are always less known than European authors. The total number of authors in my lists amount to 240 (75+52+52+61), 120 (37+26+26+31) of them are the best of the best. If we add to them the authors in excess from the French, English and German languages (45 each) we would reach 375 authors, and if we add to them the additional 23 (8+8+7) Nobel Literature Prize laureates and 2 Nobel Peace Prize laureates who are not in my lists, we would reach 400 authors who are the best 20th century's authors, at least in my opinion, which is less biased than others.

Cory's list of the best of the best authors includes all the 120 best of the best authors of the 20th century. And those of us who believe in symbolism – the number 120 is a very important number in the Bible – this was the age of Moses when he died (Dt 34,7), it is the limit of age fixed by God for the man (Gn 6,3), and Jesus-Christ would have had 120 disciples, including the apostles. So, the number 120 marks a full lifetime, and when you want to wish somebody longevity you wish him to live until 120, as this is the ultimate blessing (well, to be healthy also). And what is curious/coincidence – I processed the writing of this survey on the best authors without knowing what will be the number of authors, I hoped it will be 100, but I noticed soon enough that if you want to include authors from all over the world and not only French and English only you have to enlarge the scope of this survey, and indeed I reached up to 400 authors. But when I tried to limit the scope to the best of the best, not only in French and English or the main European/American languages, but also in Chinese, Hindi, Japanese, Arabic and Hebrew, I thought that I would arrive to a number close to 100 and indeed I have reached exactly the number of 120…

In this list about 30% of the authors – 37 - write in the leading literature languages French, English and German, about 20% of the authors – 26 – write in the outstanding literature languages Spanish, Italian and Russian. So, about 50% of the authors come from the main 6 European languages, as compared to the list of Le Monde where 50% of the authors were French, thus making my list much less biased than Le Monde and other comparable lists. Furthermore, no country has more than 10% of the total list, not even the US (9 authors - 7.5%), and no language has more than 20% of the list, even English (17 authors – 14%). I was inspired by the regulations of the university where I learned Business Administration – Insead in France, which was a European Union, now International university with students from all over the world, and none of the countries could have more than 10% of the students. It was meant primarily for French students, as they wanted to differ from other French business schools. It may be unfair to excellent French students who got penalized by this numerus clausus, but it helped me to get a scholarship at Insead, coming from Israel, and having average grades, but if you are looking for diversity, this is the prize that you have to pay. In

fact, it was a fantastic booster for Insead, as we studied in groups case studies with 7 students from 7 countries and the classes had students from dozens of countries, which was a unique experience which enhanced my cosmopolitan approach. I should say that this rule may apply to literature, but not for Physics or Medicine, as there what counts is primarily the excellence of the discoveries, and if most of the researchers are from the US, because they are the best, the US gets all the credit. But in literature and at business schools and even at business diversity counts a lot and is equivalent at least to excellence.

About 20% of the lists or 26 authors come from the 17 prominent European languages, so three quarters of the authors in the list come from the European languages in Europe and America, as compared to about 100% in Le Monde's list, less biased, although possibly biased because I am not familiar with non-European languages except Hebrew of course. My list has 31 authors or about 25% of the list coming from non-European/American languages and countries, which is to the best of my knowledge the highest percentage of non-European authors in any comparable list. The Nobel Prize laureates from 1901 to 2015 amount to 112, a similar number to the 120 of my list, however it differs in many respects – 23 of them are not included in my list, 31 of them in my list come from non-European/American languages as opposed to 10 in the Nobel list, 21 less. And of course the Nobel Prize laureates in my lists are not confined to the list of the best of the best amounting to 120, but are comprised also in the lists of the best authors and of the excess. The Nobel Prize laureates include 51 authors from the leading languages, 23 authors from the outstanding languages, 28 authors from the prominent languages, and 10 authors from the non-European/American languages, in total 112 laureates. In the following list we can find the 111 Nobel Prize laureates by country and language. In 2015 a Belarus winner received a Nobel Prize, she writes in Russian, and she is included in my lists, so the exact figure is 112. See List of Nobel Laureates in Literature.

One more word about diversity. Diversity has become nowadays a positive term, for me it was always positive, and me, my family, my friends, my town, and my country apply diversity. Diversity is multiculturalism, biodiversity, cosmopolitanism, cultural diversity, diversity politics. I am a strong supporter of all those terms in theory and in practice. I may be accused of Europocentrism, though the reader can assess that this book, my indexes, my Ethics Pays book, all my other books, show my endeavors to be as cosmpolitan as possible. Even if I like most European culture – I am not confined to French, English or Spanish culture, as most Europeans do, and I read the literature, write about the cultures, learn the languages, visit the countries, watch films, art and plays, and appreciate most of the European cultures – French, English, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, German, Austrian, Irish, Dutch, Czech, Belgian, Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Russian, Polish, Greek, Balkans, Catalan, Provencal, Galician, Frisian, Friulian, Hebrew (it is a European culture, basis of European religion, literature– the Bible), etc... If we examine the diversity considerations in the judgement of the Nobel Prize Literature committee, we find that out of the 112 laureates almost all of them were Europeans/Americans or from European cultures (including the Israeli Shai Agnon born in Ukraine, Nadine Gordimer's parents came from Lithuania and England, and the Afrikaner J. M. Coetzee). Actually the non-Europeans/Americans winners are: 1 Arab, 2 Chinese, 2 Japanese, 2 Indians, 2 Africans, 2 Afro-Americans, 11 – less than 10%, half of them writing in English, while in my list they are more than 20%. And I am not an expert in non-European/American literatures as the diversity minded Nobel Prize committee should be. But I cannot complain, as my in-law Dan Shechtman was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2011, and 22% of the Nobel Prize laureates over the years were Jews, many of them in Literature, too few of them in Peace, while Jews are only 0.2% of the world's population. So one thing is for sure, they are not anti-Semitic, bearing in mind that probably there are no Jews in the Swedish committee and almost no Jews in Sweden.

SeeWikipedia's List of Le Monde's 100 Books of the Century , with links to books & authors.
Modern Library – The 100 Best Novels in English, Board's List and Readers' List.
Modern Library – The 100 Best Nonfiction in English, Board's List and Readers' List.
Wikipedia – 20th Century in Literature, lists of books, authors, by years, novels, plays, poetry..
Wikipedia – 21st Century in Literature, lists of books, authors, by years, novels, plays, poetry..
Wikipedia – 19th Century in Literature, lists of books, authors, by years, novels, plays, poetry..
Wikipedia – List of Literary Works by Number of Translations
Wikipedia – List of the Best Selling Books of All Times
The Best 452 Books by Jewish Authors, The 100 Greatest Works of Modern Jewish Literature, Jewish Authors, Best 100 Contemporary Jewish Books, Best 190 Jewish Poets
The 50 Most Essential Works of Jewish Fiction of the Last 100 Years
274 Most Popular Jewish Non-Fiction Books, 100 Best Jewish Authors, Poets, Screenwriters
53% Recipients of the Pulitzer Prize for General Non-Fiction, Best Sellers in Jewish Literature and Fiction, Reading Lists of Jewish Authors, IMDb 123 Greatest Jewish Directors
Most Famous 339 Israeli Authors, Wikipedia – List of Israeli Writers
List of Famous Jewish Producers, Screenwriters and Creators
List of Jewish Screenwriters and TV and Radio Scriptwriters
List of Jewish American Entertainers List of Jewish American Authors
List of Jewish American Playwrights List of Jewish American Poets
List of Hebrew Language Authors List of Hebrew Language Poets - Playwrights
WIKIPEDIA: LIST OF FRENCH JEWS, LIST OF AMERICAN JEWS, LIST OF BRITISH JEWS, GERMAN JEWS, LIST - AUSTRIAN JEWS, LIST OF RUSSIAN JEWS

From Wikipedia's List of Modernist Writers – we bring here links to some of the best writers: Anna Akhmatova (1889–1966), Gabriele d'Annunzio (1863–1938), Guillaume Apollinaire (1880–1918), W. H. Auden (1907–73), Samuel Beckett (1906–89), Gottfried Benn (1886–1956), Bertolt Brecht (1898–1956), Jorge Luis Borges (1899–1986), Karel Čapek (1890–1938), Constantine P. Cavafy (1863–1933), Joseph Conrad (1857–1924), Hart Crane (1899–1932), E. E. Cummings (1894–1962), Alfred Döblin (1878–1957), T. S. Eliot (1888–1965), William Faulkner (1897–1962), Ford Madox Ford (1873-1939), E. M. Forster (1879–1971), F. Scott Fitzgerald (1896–1940), Robert Frost (1874–1963), Carlo Emilio Gadda (1893–1973), Knut Hamsun (1859–1952), Jaroslav Hašek (1883–1923), Ernest Hemingway (1899–1961), Hermann Hesse (1877- 1962), Hugo von Hofmannsthal (1874–1929), Max Jacob (1876–1944), James Joyce (1882–1941), Franz Kafka (1883–1924), Georg Kaiser (1878–1945), D. H. Lawrence (1885–1930), Federico García Lorca (1898–1936), Joaquim Maria Machado de Assis (1839–1908), Osip Mandelstam (1891)–1938), Thomas Mann (1875–1955), Katherine Mansfield (1888–1923), José Martí (1853-1895), Robert Musil (1880–1942), Vladimir Nabokov (1899–1977), Pablo Neruda (1904–1973), Yone Noguchi (1875–1947), Eugene O'Neill (1888–1953), John Dos Passos (1896–1970), Boris Pasternak (1890–1960), Fernando Pessoa (1888–1935), Luigi Pirandello (1867–1936), Katherine Anne Porter (1890–1980), Ezra Pound (1885–1972), Marcel Proust (1871- 1922), Klaus Rifbjerg (1931-2015), Rainer Maria Rilke (1875–1926), Victor Serge (1890–1947), Gertrude Stein (1874–1946), Wallace Stevens (1875–1955), Italo Svevo (1861–1928), Dylan Thomas (1914–1953), Ernst Toller (1893–1939), Federigo Tozzi (1883–1920), Paul Valéry (1871–1945), Jakob Wassermann (1873-1934), Robert Walser (1878–1956), Frank Wedekind (1864–1918), Virginia Woolf (1882–1941), Lu Xun (1881–1936), W. B. Yeats (1865–1939).

CORY'S LIST OF THE 300 BEST AUTHORS IN THE WORLD IN 1860-1899 WITH COMMENTS

The list of the best authors in the 20th century is not the optimal list of the best modern authors. First of all, most of the best authors wrote their masterpieces in the first half of the century or latest in the 50's, only about 20% of the authors wrote most of their works in the second half of the century – Marguerite Duras, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Mario Vargas Llosa, Saul Bellow, Primo Levi, Peter Weiss, Chinua Achebe, Truman Capote, Gabriel Garcia Marquez, Philip Roth, Milan Kundera, Nadine Gordimer, Heinrich Boell, Anthony Burgess, Georges Perec, Umberto Eco, Paulo Coelho… All of them are good authors, but in the first half of the century there were much better authors on the average, and in the second half of the 19th century we find the best authors of all times, on the average of course. Therefore, the best literature century is in my opinion the century of 1860-1959, where we can find on top of the authors that I mentioned in my lists, such gigantic authors as Victor Hugo, Emile Zola, Mark Twain, Lev Tolstoy, Fyodor Dostoyevsky, Henrik Ibsen, Anton Chekhov, Gustave Flaubert, August Strindberg, Guy de Maupassant, Oscar Wilde, Henry James, Gabriele d'Annunzio, Charles Dickens, George Eliot, Arthur Rimbaud, Emily Dickinson, Charles Baudelaire, Alexandre Dumas, Jules Verne, etc. However, there were also excellent authors in the first half of the 19th century, so we could of course chose 19th century as the best literature century ever: Balzac, Lord Byron, Jane Austen, the sisters Bronte, Chateaubriand, Johan Wolfgang von Goethe, Heinrich Heine, Nikolai Gogol, Washington Irving, John Keats, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Mikhail Lermontov, Alexander Pushkin...

Anyhow, I prefer the century of 1860-1959 as it gathers the authors whom I love and appreciate most, the most modern authors, in a century that was a breakthrough in all fields, in science, technology, democracy, independence of national entities, art – the impressionism, surrealism, expressionism, cubism, abstract – painting, sculpture, architecture, and the painters that I like most: Renoir, Monet, Manet, Degas, Cezanne, Van Gogh, Pissarro, Sisley, Morisot, Guillaumin, Caillebotte, Cassatt, Seurat, Gauguin, Toulouse-Lautrec, in the 19th century, and in the 20th – Dali, Chagall, Modigliani, Klimt, Magritte, Max Ernst, de Chirico, Munch, Tanguy, Soutine… and of course modern literature – poetry, novels, plays, biographies, philosophy. Finally, the music that I love most - Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, Antonín Dvořák, Gustav Mahler, Max Bruch, Igor Stravinsky, Georges Bizet, Hector Berlioz, Charles Gounod, Giuseppe Verdi, Giacomo Puccini, Jacques Offenbach, Claude Debussy, Maurice Ravel, Franz Liszt, Johan Strauss the son, Johannes Brahms, Anton Bruckner, Camille Saint-Saens, Nicolai Rimsky-Korsakov, Bedrich Smetana, Edvard Grieg Jan Sibelius, Aaron Copland, and composers that I love less but were nevertheless great: Richard Wagner, Bela Bartok, Alban Berg, Sergei Prokofiev, Dmitri Shostakovich. On top of that the best music that I love is the popular and folk music, jazz, and most of all Musicals by Rodgers and Hammerstein, Lorenz Hart, Kurt Weill, Irving Berlin, Cole Porter, George Gershwin, My Fair Lady, West Side Story by Leonard Bernstein, all of them composed prior to 1959… One more personal remark – I was born in this 'century' and when it ended I was already 15, an intellectual person (as proved by my diary), reading fluently in French, English, Hebrew and Ladino, the best authors of this century in the libraries of my father Albert, my brother Haiim and the local libraries – Zola, Hugo, Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky, Dumas, Verne, Dickens, writing in 1860-1899, as well as Sartre, Gide, Maurois, Arthur Miller, Pagnol, D. H. Lawrence, Remarque, Blasco Ibanez, Aragon, Colette, writing in the 20th century.

But this was also the century of the worst tragedies in humankind – the wars between Prussia with Austria and France, wars of independence, colonial wars, First World War, Second World War, the Holocaust, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Korean war, the Great Depression, Imperialism, Colonialism, deaths of millions in Communist Soviet Union and China, Civil wars in the US, Russia, Germany, France, Spain, China, Nazism, Fascism, Communism, neoliberal Capitalism, famine, racism, anti-Semitism, epidemics, earthquakes, unbridled crime… So, what is preferable to live in the most intellectual century which was also the most tragic, or to live in our century – the post-modern century of 1960-2059, in a democratic and educated world, with the highest standard of living ever, but with a rather tedious and boring literature, music and art, yet a century that makes them accessible to most of mankind free of charge in state museums, subsidized concert halls, online books accessible at no cost in Gutenberg Project, communications and Internet practically free of charge, the best healthcare, the highest longevity, the most ethical century in spite of all the scandals and Recessions. A century with almost no wars - except of course the Israeli-Arab and Palestinians wars with thousands of casualties on both sides military and civilians, the Arab/Muslim fratricide civil wars between fundamentalists, seculars, Shiites, Sunnis, Christians, Daesh/ISIS, Hamas, Hizballah, Muslim Brothers, with hundreds of thousands of casualties in Algeria, Syria, Libya, Iraq, Afghanistan, Yemen, Sudan, Lebanon…(and yet all the hypocrites in the West, the UN, and the Muslim nations blame Israel only), the fratricide wars in Yugoslavia, the civil wars in Africa, the dictatorships in most of the developing countries, but not in such order of magnitude as the World Wars. Well, I fear that I am mistaken here, as it suffices that a terrorist organization, or a genocide regime takes hold of nuclear weapons thus killing in one war millions of people. A fundamentalist suicide bomber would prefer of course to kill hundreds of thousands than to kill only one person with a knife, ten persons with his gun, a hundred persons with his explosives…

In the 40 years that I am adding to my list (1860-1899) there were the most significant breakthroughs in human history: 1861-1865 – The American Civil War, a tragedy that changed the face of history and enabled the US to become the strongest nation in the world. 1863 – Formation of the International Red Cross, and also London Underground opens. 1866 – Successful transatlantic telegraph cable, and also Alfred Nobel invents dynamite. 1869 – First transcontinental railroad in the US, and also Dmitri Mendeleev created the Periodic Table. Finally, the Suez Canal opens. 1870-1871 – The Franco-Prussian War results in the unifications of Germany and Italy, the collapse of the Second French Empire, and the emergence of a New Imperialism. 1871-1914 – Second Industrial Revolution. 1872 – Yellowstone, the first National Park is created. 1873 – Maxwell's A Treatise of Electricity and Magnetism is published. 1876 – 1879 – 13 million Chinese die of famine in Northern China. 1876-1914 – The massive expansion in population, territory, industry and wealth in the US is referred to as the Gilded Age. 1877 – Great Railroad Strike in the US – the world's first nationwide labour strike. 1877 – Thomas Edison invents the phonograph. 1878 – First commercial telephone exchange in New Haven, Connecticut. 1879 – Thomas Edison tests his first light bulb. 1881 – Wave of pogroms begins in the Russian Empire. 1881 – First electrical power plant and grid in Godalming Britain. 1881-1882 – France establishes free secular education. 1885 – Louis Pasteur creates the first successful vaccine against rabies. 1885 – Singer begins production of the most popular model of sewing machine. 1886 – Karl Benz sells the first commercial automobile. 1888 – Louis le Prince records the Roudhey Garden Scene, the earliest surviving film. 1889 – Eifell Tower is inaugurated in Paris, and also – Aspirin patented. 1890 – Clement Ader attempted a flight of the Eole, that took off, reaching a height of 20 cm and flew uncontrolled for 50 m. 1892 – John Froelich develops and constructs the first gasoline-petrol-powered tractor. 1893 – New Zealand becomes the first

country to enact women's suffrage. 1894 – Frist commercial film released by Jean Aime Le Roy. 1894 – First gramophone record. 1894-1906 – Dreyfus Affair in France. 1895 – Wilhelm Roentgen identifies x-rays. 1896 – Olympic Games rewind in Athens. 1896 – Henri Becquerel discovers radioactivity, and also – J. J. Thomson identifies the electron. 1899-1900 – Indian famine kills over one million people. Those are therefore the most salient events.

The list of the authors in the last 40 years of the 19th century 1860-1899, comprises first of all the authors who wrote most of their works in this period, but also a few authors who wrote only some of their works in this period, a few authors who were born in this period and finally very exceptional cases of authors who were born in the 20th century but that for various reasons are included in this list and not in the list of the authors of the 20th century. We include also at the end of this list 20 authors who wrote mainly in the years 2000-2015, but many authors in my list of the 20th century wrote also in 2000-2015. The list of 20 authors is not indicative, as in this period hundreds of authors from all over the world wrote excellent books, but it is too early to judge their achievements, so I just mentioned the 20 authors in order to complement the list of the authors who wrote in the best epoch of world literature 1860-2015, a period of 156 years, not a century, not two centuries, not even 1.5 century, but this period encompasses in my opinion the best, most versatile & cosmopolitan literature that mankind has ever produced in human history.

CORY'S LIST OF THE BEST AUTHORS IN THE WORLD IN 1860-1899

The order in the lists of the authors in the last 40 years of the 19th century 1860-1899, in the following languages is not according to importance.

1. **FRENCH**: Emile Zola, Victor Hugo, Guy de Maupassant, Gustave Flaubert, Alexandre Dumas pere, Theophile Gautier, Stephane Mallarme, George Sand, Edmond Rostand, Alexandre Dumas fils, Arthur Rimbaud, Georges Courteline, Georges Feydeau, Paul Verlaine, Charles Baudelaire, Jules Verne, Eugene Labiche, Emile Augier, Henri Meilhac, Ludovic Halevy, Theodore de Banville, Leconte de Lisle, Henri de Reigner, Alfred Jarry, Joris-Karl Huysmans, Anatole France (Nobel), Alphonse Daudet, La comtesse de Segur (children books), Paul Feval, Jules Valles, Prosper Merimee, Jules Barbey d'Aurevilly, Les Freres de Goncourt (Edmond et Jules), Sully Prudhomme (Nobel), Maurice Maeterlink (Nobel, Belgium), Frederic Mistral (Nobel, wrote in Provencal), Victor Cherbuliez (Switzerland), Louis-Honore Frechette (French Canada), Oswald Durand (Haiti, wrote in Haitian), Edouard David (wrote in Picard).

In total 40 authors who wrote in 4 languages: French (37), Provencal (1), Haitian (1), Picard (1), the last three are in the French languages family. They come from 5 countries: France (36), Belgium (1), Switzerland (1), Canada (1), Haiti (1). As I know much more French literature from France and in French, the literature in the other languages and countries is merely indicative, and does not encompass the whole literature of Canada, Haiti or Belgium. However, I have studied the other languages of the French family, I read books in those languages, and in other French family languages, as Gascon, and I try at least to mention the literature in those languages and in other French speaking countries. The 40 last years of the 19th century was maybe the best period ever of the French literature with Giant Novelists as Emile Zola, Victor Hugo, Gustave Flaubert, Alexandre Dumas, Guy de Maupassant, George Sand, Anatole France, Alphonse Daudet, Jules Verne, Giant Poets as Victor Hugo, Arthur Rimbaud, Paul Verlaine, Charles Baudelaire, Stephane Mallarme, Theophile Gautier, Frederic Mistral, and Giant Playwrights as Victor Hugo, Edmond Rostand, Georges Courteline,

Georges Feydeau, Eugene Labiche, Maurice Maeterlink. I prefer this epoch in French literature, painting & music over the whole period of the 20th century.

The 4 authors who received the Nobel Literature Prize were not included in the lists of the 20th century authors, as most of their works was written in the 19th century. However, when we compare the enlarged lists of the 20th century authors with all the categories including the Nobel Literature Prize laureates who were not included in my lists (400 in total), we'll substract the 19th century authors from the list. Finally, I have limited the list of the authors in French and English – the two main languages of the literature in the 19th century (German was less prominent in the 19th century than in the 20th century) – to 40 authors in 40 years of activity: 1860-1899.

2. **ENGLISH**: Henry James (US), Charles Dickens, Oscar Wilde (Irish), Mark Twain (US), Alfred Lord Tennyson, Emily Dickinson (US), George Eliot, Samuel Butler, Thomas Hardy, Elizabeth Gaskell, Walt Whitman (US), Robert Browning, W.S. Gilbert, Robert Louis Stevenson, Howard Pyle (US), Henry Rider Haggard, Lew Wallace (US), Frances Hodgson Burnett (US), Jerome K. Jerome, Louisa May Alcott (US), Anthony Trollope, Israel Zangwill, Anthony Hope, Nathaniel Hawthorne (US), Harriet Beecher Stowe (US), Henry David Thoreau (US), Lewis Carroll, George Meredith, Herman Melville (US), William Dean Howells (US), Sheridan Le Fanu (Irish), Dante Gabriel Rossetti, B. C. Stephenson, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, John Millington Synge (Irish), Augusta Lady Gregory (Irish), Charles G. D. Roberts (Canada), Miles Franklin (Australia), Katherine Mansfield (New Zealand), Samuel Selvon (in Creolized English, Trinidad). In total 40 authors, 4 of them: James, Dickens, Wilde and Twain, were among the best authors of the English literature, and among the best world authors in all times.

The 40 authors wrote in 2 languages: English (39), Creolized English (1). They come from 6 countries: UK (19), US (13), Irish (4), Canada (1), Australia (1), New Zealand (1), Trinidad (1). As I know much more English, Irish, and American literature the literature from the other countries is merely indicative, and does not encompass the whole literature of Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Caribbeans. I try at least to mention the literature in other English speaking countries. In the last 40 years of the 19th century the authors from England were better and more numerous, but in the 20th century the American authors took the lead. Some would say that the 20th century authors (English, Irish and American) are much better than the whole 19th century authors, but this is arguable as authors in English excel in modern style. I personally prefer by far the 20th century literature in English, and especially from the US. Finally, I have limited the list of the authors in French and English – the two main languages of the literature in the 19th century, (German was less prominent in the 19th century), to 40 authors in 40 years of activity.

3. **GERMAN**: Gerhard Hauptmann (Nobel), Theodor Mommsen (Nobel), Friedrich Nietzsche, Theodor Storm, Theodor Fontane, Gottfried Keller (Switzerland), Conrad Ferdinand Meyer (Switzerland), Detlev von Liliencron, Gustav Freitag, Wilhelm Raabe, Wilhelm Busch, Adalbert Stifter (Austria), Carl Spitteler (Nobel, Switzerland), Paul Johann Ludwig Heise (Nobel), Rudolf Christoff Eucken (Nobel), Leopold von Sacher-Masoch (Austrian), Bertha von Suttner (Nobel Peace Prize, Austrian), Marie von Ebner-Eschenbach (Austrian), Ferdinand von Saar (Austria), Peter Rosegger (Austria), Klaus Groth (in Plattdeutsch, Germany), Michel Rodange (in Luxembourgish, Luxembourg), Auguste Lustig (in Alsatian, France), Auguste Corrodi (in Schwyzerdutsch, Switzerland). The German authors in the 20th century were by far more numerous and better than the authors in the last

40 years of the 19th century, however, if we compare the whole 19th century to the 20th century, some would say that 19th century was better.

In total 24 authors who wrote in 5 languages: German (20), Plattdeutsch (1), Luxembourgish (1), Alsatian (1), Schwyzerdutsch (1). They come from 5 countries: Germany (12), Austria (6), Switzerland (4), France (1), Luxembourg (1). As I know more German and Austrian literature in German, the literature in the other languages and countries is merely indicative, and does not encompass the whole literature in Plattdeutsch/Alsatian/Luxembourgish/Schwyzerdutsch in Switzerland, France, Germany, and Luxembourg. However, I have studied the other languages of the German family, I read books in those languages and in other Germanic languages, as Bavarian, and I try at least to mention the literature in those languages and in other Germanic languages countries. The 5 authors who received the Nobel Literature Prize were not in the lists of the 20th century authors, as most of their works was written in the 19th century. However, when we compare the enlarged lists of the 20th century authors with all the categories including the Nobel Literature Prize laureates who were not included in my lists (400 in total), we'll substract the 19th century authors from the list (9 authors overall – 4 in French and 5 in German).

4. **SPANISH**: Jose Maria de Pereda, Jose Zorilla, Miguel de Unamuno, Gustavo Adolfo Becquer, Ramon de Campoamor, Gaspar Nunez de Arce, Juan Valera, Benito Perez Galdos, Leopoldo Alas "Clarin", Armando Palacio Valdes, Marcelino Menendez Y Pelayo, Jose Marti (Cuba), Ruben Dario (Nicaragua), Manuel Gonzalez Prada (Peru), Rosalia de Castro (Galego), Angel Guimera (Catalan), Pachin de Melas (Asturianu), Nikolas Ormaetxea/Orixe (Basque). In total 18 authors in 5 languages: Spanish (14), Galego (1), Catalan (1), Asturianu (1), Basque (1) and in 4 countries: Spain (15), Nicaragua (1), Cuba (1), Peru (1). As I know more Spanish literature, the literature in the other languages is merely indicative, and does not encompass the whole literature in Catalan/Galego/Asturianu/Basque. However, I have studied the other languages of the Spanish family (except Basque which is not in the Spanish family), I read books in those languages and in other Spanish languages, as Aragonese, and I try at least to mention the literature in those languages. I prefer by far the Spanish and Latin American literature of the 20th century compared to the 19th. I know also much less Latin American literature in the 19th century (and much more in the 20th century), although all of us have heard about the famous Jose Marti. A Cuban/Latin American hero, who was killed in battle against the Spaniards, wrote: "No me entierren en lo oscuro/ A morir como un traidor/ Yo soy bueno y como bueno/ Moriré de cara al sol." ("Do not bury me in darkness / to die like a traitor / I am good, and as a good man / I will die facing the sun.") His belief in the inseparability of Cuban and Latin American sovereignty and the expression thereof in his writings have contributed to the shape of the modern Latin American Identity. His works are a cornerstone of Latin American and political literature and his prolific contributions to the fields of journalism, poetry, and prose are highly acclaimed.

5. **ITALIAN**: Gabriele d'Annunzio, Giovanni Verga, Antonio Fogazzaro, Edmondo de Amicis, Carlo Collodi, Luigi Capuana, Giovanni Pascoli, Matilde Serao, Giuseppe Giacosa, Salvatore Farina, Carlo Favetti (Friulian, Italy), Peider Lansel (Rumantsch, Switzerland), Rinatu Coti (Corsican, France), Gavino Contini (Sardinian, Italy), Nino Martoglio (Sicilian, Italy). In total 15 authors in 6 languages: Italian (10), Friulian (1), Rumantsch (1), Corsican (1), Sardinian (1), Sicilian (1). From 3 countries: Italy (13), Switzerland (1), France (1). I prefer by far the Italian literature of the 20th century, and I know it better, as compared to the 19th century. As I know more Italian literature, the literature in the other languages is merely indicative, and does not encompass the whole literature in

Friulian/Rumantsch/Corsican/Sardinian/Sicilian. However, I have studied the other languages of the Italian family, I read books in those languages and in other Italian languages, as Veneto, and I try at least to mention the literature in those languages.

6. **RUSSIAN**: Lev Tolstoy, Fyodor Dostoyevsky, Anton Chekhov, Ivan Turgenev, Nikolay Leskov, Nikolay Nekrasov, Alexei Konstantinovich Tolstoy, Alexander Ostrovsky, Valery Bryusov, Konstantin Balmont. In total 10 authors, 4 of them: Tolstoy, Dostoyevsky, Chekhov and Turgenev, were the best authors ever of the Russian literature, and among the best world authors in all times. It goes without saying that I prefer by far this period with its leading authors.

7. **DUTCH**: Piet Paaltjens, Marcellus Emants, Willem Kloos, Louis Couperus, Frederik van Eeden, Hendrik Conscience (in Flemish, Belgium), Jan van Beers (in Flemish, Belgium), Fedde Schurer (in Frisian, Netherlands), N. P. van Wyk Louw (in Afrikaans, South Africa), Guillermo Rosario (in Papiamentu, Curacao). In total 10 authors in 5 languages: Dutch – 5, Flemish – 2, Frisian – 1, Afrikaans – 1, Papiamentu – 1. From 4 countries: Netherlands – 6, Belgium – 2, South Africa – 1, Curacao – 1. I must confess that I have not read any of those authors except trying to read Guillermo Rosario in Papiamentu. The authors whom I read in those languages are from the 20th century, but I have arrived to this list from researching the subject and finding that the Dutch/Flemish/Afrikaans/Frisian literature in the 19th century was very good indeed. However, I have not picked the names of the authors whom I have not read at random. I have read material on all of them from the Wikipedia and other sources, sometimes reading extracts.

8. **CZECH**: Otokar Brezina, Alois Jirasek, Karel Vaclav Rais. 3 authors writing in Czech, apparently good as I have not read them, but a worthy survey of the world literature in the 19th and 20th centuries cannot overlook the Czech literature, and we must not forget that one of the best authors in history was a Czech - Franz Kafka who wrote in German in the 20th century.

9. **GREEK**: Kostis Palamas, Aristotelis Valaoritis, Emmanuel Rhoides. In total 3 authors. I heard of those two poets and novelist from articles on Greek literature, biographies on the Wikipedia, and poems of Palamas and Valaoritis in my book The Penguin Book of Greek Verse in Greek and English. This book brings Homer's poetry from the Iliad and the Odyssey, Hesiod, Archilochus, Alcaeus, Sappho, Ibycus, Simonides, and many other ancient poets, as well as extracts from the works of the playwrights Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides, and the philosophers Plato and Aristotle. This excellent anthology encompasses also poets from the Hellenistic World, the Byzantine Empire, Turkish rule, Modern Greece - 19th and 20th centuries,

10. **PORTUGUESE**: Jose Maria de Eca de Queiroz, Fernando Pessoa, Joao de Deus, Antero de Quental, Teofilo Braga, Guerra Junqueiro, Machado de Assis (Brazil), Jose de Alencar (Brazil), Euclides da Cunha (Brazil), Aluisio Azevedo (Brazil), Raul Pompeia (Brazil), Joaquim Manuel de Macedo (Brazil). 12 authors – 6 from Portugal, 6 from Brazil. I have read some of those authors from both countries, who wrote excellent novels and poetry. It is quite sad that the excellent works by Portuguese and Brazilian authors is unknown to the world readers, and only in the 2nd half of 20th century two authors have become famous – Jorge Amado and Saramago.

11. **POLISH**: Jozef Ignacy Kraszewski, Michal Balucki, Eliza Orzeszkowa, Maria Konopnicka, Boleslaw Prus, Gabriela Zapolska. In total 6 authors, whom I have not read but researched.

12. **SWEDISH**: August Strindberg, Gustaf Froeding, Johan Ludwig Runeberg, who was a Finn writing in Swedish, but also the national poet of Finland. In total 3 authors, with a giant author August Strindberg, one of the world's (and mine) greatest playwrights of all times.

13. **NORWEGIAN**: Henrik Ibsen, Alexander Kielland, Jonas Lie. In total 3 authors, with the giant Henrik Ibsen, the best playwright ever (in my opinion), and perceived as the best modern playwright. I taught Ibsen in my courses, especially An Enemy of the People & A Doll's House.

14. **DANISH**: Hans Christian Andersen, Georg Brandes, Jens Peter Jacobsen. In total 3 authors, with the giant Hans Christian Andersen. I read Andersen and Jacobsen, and the stories by Andersen are perceived as the best children stories ever. However I enjoyed reading them as an adult and read them in many languages, as Andersen is one of the most translated authors.

15. **FINNISH**: Aleksis Kivi, Minna Canth, Elias Loennrot - who compiled Kalevala, the national epic of Finland. 3 authors whom I have not read but made research on their works and activities.

16. **CROATIAN**: Eugen Kumicic, Ksaver Sandor Gjalski, Vjenceslav Novak. 3 authors whom I have not read but made research on their works and activities. In the literature of the 20th century I wrote about an Albanian author and a Bosniak author who wrote in Serbian, and here I write about Croatian authors. But I am aware that there are excellent Balkans/Slavic authors in the 19th and 20th centuries from Croatia, Serbia, Bosnia, Montenegro, Slovenia, Slovakia, Macedonia, Belarus, Moldova, and Albania whom I have not researched for lack of knowledge and space. Nevertheless, I wrote about authors from Russia, Poland, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Romania and Greece in the 19th century, and authors from some of those countries also in the 20th century.

17. **HUNGARIAN**: Geza Gardonyi, Mor Jokai, Imre Madach. 3 authors whom I have not read but made research on their works and activities. In the 20th century I wrote about one author.

18. **YIDDISH**: Sholem Aleichem (Russian and American), Isaac Mayer Dick (Russian), Abraham Goldfaden (Russian born, Romanian), Mendele Mocher Sforim (Russian), I. L. Peretz (Poland). In total 5 authors from Russia (3), Romania (1), Poland (1). One of them Sholem Aleichem is a giant author, one of the best authors of modern times, whom I like very much to read him in Yiddish. I have read in Yiddish, English and Hebrew some of the works by these authors and seen plays by some of them. **Solomon Naumovich Rabinovich**, better known under his pen name **Sholem Aleichem** was a leading Yiddish author and playwright. The musical *Fiddler on the Roof*, based on his stories about Tevye the Dairyman, was the first commercially successful English-language stage production about Jewish life in Eastern Europe. Isaac Mayer Dick's fame rests on his Yiddish novels, a field in which he was the first professional and the founder of a school. As he himself asserted many times, he wrote only for the purpose of spreading knowledge and morality among his readers, and in many cases he permitted this purpose to overshadow the story. Abraham Golfaden was a Russian-born

Jewish poet, playwright, stage director and actor in the languages Yiddish and Hebrew, author of some 40 plays. Goldfaden is considered the father of the Jewish modern theatre. In 1876 he founded in Romania what is generally credited as the world's first professional Yiddish-language theater troupe. He was also responsible for the first Hebrew-language play performed in the United States. **Mendele Mocher Sforim**, originally **Sholem Yankev Abramovich**, was a Jewish author and one of the founders of modern Yiddish and Hebrew literature. The Little Man" and the unstaged drama *Di Takse* ("The Tax") both condemned the corruption by which religious taxes This satiric tendency continued in *Die Klatshe* (*The nag*). His later work became more humane and less satiric, starting with *Fishke* and continuing with the unfinished *Masoes Beniamin Hashlishi* (*The Travels of Benjamin III*,), something of a Jewish *Don Quixote*. **Isaac Leib,** best known as **I. L. Peretz**, was a Yiddish language author and playwright from Poland. He is perceived together with Mendele Mokher Seforim and Sholem Aleichem as one of the three great classical Yiddish writers. Peretz rejected cultural universalism, seeing the world as composed of different nations, each with its own character. He greatly respected the Hasidic Jews for their mode of being in the world; at the same time, he understood that there was a need to make allowances for human frailty. His short stories such as "If Not Higher", "The Treasure", and "Beside the Dying" emphasize the importance of sincere piety rather than empty religiosity.

19. **LADINO**: Elia Carmona (Turkey), David Fresco (Turkey), Alexander Ben Guiat (Turkey), Moshe David Gaon (Bosnia, Israel), Moshe Attias (Greece, Israel). 5 authors, 3 of them from Turkey, 1 from Israel, and 1 from Greece. **Elia Carmona**, native of Constantinople, was the most prolific known author of original Judeo-Spanish novels (romansos). Carmona also founded and edited, El Gugeton, longest surviving of the satirical Judeo-Spanish newspapers inaugurated after the 1908 Young Turks' revolution. Carmona was one of the greatest Ladino authors and journalists in Ladino. He wrote dozens of novels that were very popular among the Sephardis. His works are perceived as one of the highlights in the Golden Age of Ladino in modern times. **David Fresco** is known mostly as the editor for almost fifty years of the Ladino newspaper in Turkey El Tiempo. David Fresco aligned with prominent anti-Zionist Rabbi Chaim Nahum. Fresco argued in favour of assimilation of the Ottoman Jews into Turkish society and the promotion of the use of Turkish language. He wrote many novels and books in Ladino – El bezero de oro, La ermoza Judia de Espania… & in French - Le Sionisme. **Alexander Ben Guiat** was a Ladino journalist, author, translator, poet, playwright and publisher in Turkey and he is perceived as one of the most prominent authors in Ladino in modern times. He wrote many novels – Los suvenires del meldar, Mis tres kaveyos blankos, El jurnal de un resien kasado, La istoria de mi senior padre, Salvado por su ija, La ermosa viuda, El muerto ke esta vivo, Banios de sangre, La maldision del djidio, La kavesa del brigante, Fuego! **Moshe David Gaon** was an historian, researcher of the history of the Oriental Jews, a Bibliograph, educator, journalist and poet. He was born in Bosnia and settled in Israel/Palestine as a young man. He is the father of the Israeli actor and singer Yehoram Gaon. Gaon published many research books on the Sephardi and Oriental Jews, including the well-known "Oriental Jews in Eretz Israel in the Past and Present". He wrote in many newspapers in Ladino and other languages. He wrote poetry "Poesias" in Ladino, and the largest bibliography of newspapers in Ladino. **Moshe Attias** was born in Greece and came as a young man to Israel/Palestine. He wrote articles in many newspapers in Ladino and other languages. His most well-known books are Romansero Sephardi and Cansoniero Sephardi, giving a rich and vivid picture of songs and poems of the Sephardis. I have read novels, plays and poetry in Ladino (Rashi and Latin) from the 19th and 20th century.

20. **ROMANIAN**: Mihai Eminescu, Vasile Alecsandri, Ion Luca Caragiale, Ion Creanga, Barbu Stefanescu Delavrancea. In total 5 authors from Romania, some of them I read in Romanian and enjoyed. Mihai Eminescu was born in Botosan, hometown of my wife Ruthy and her mother.

21. **TURKISH**: Namik Kemal, Tevfik Fikret, Halid Ziya Usakligil, Ahmet Hasim, Yakup Kadri Karaosmanoglu. In total 5 authors from Turkey, that I have not read but researched them.

22. **IRISH GAELIC**: Peadar Ua Laoghaire, Patrick Padraic Pearse, Mairtin O Cadhain. In total 3 authors from Ireland writing in Irish Gaelic. Padraic Pearse I have read in English and enjoyed.

23. **UKRAINIAN**: Ivan Franko, Mikhailo Kotsiubynsky, Lesya Ukrainka, Mykhailo Starytsky, Nikolay Kostomarov (Russian who wrote in Ukrainian and Russian). In total 5 authors from Ukraine (4) and Russia (1), writing in Ukrainian. Some of them I read in Ukrainian and enjoyed.

24. **BULGARIAN**: Ivan Vazov, Pencho Slaveykov, Aleko Konstantinov, Dimcho Debelyanov, Peyo Yavorov. In total 5 authors from Bulgaria, whom I have not read but researched.

25. **HEBREW**: Yehuda Burla (Israel), Hayim Nahman Bialik (Ukraine/Palestine), Shaul Tchernichovsky (Russia/Palestine), Abraham Mapu (Lithuania), Judah Leib Gordon (Lithuania/Palestine), Eliezer Ben Yehuda (Lithuania/Palestine), Rachel Bluwstein Sela/Rachel (Russia/Palestine), Avraham Shlonsky (Russia/Israel), Samuel David Luzzatto/Shadal (Italy), Moshe Smilansky (Ukraine/Israel). In total 10 authors who wrote in Hebrew, from 5 countries, but only one of them was born in Palestine (after 1948 – Israel) and lived there all his life – Yehuda Burla. Some of them never lived in Palestine (Mapu and Luzzatto), all the others were born outside Palestine and emigrated to Palestine, only two of them lived long enough to live in Israel after 1948 (Shlonsky and Smilansky). 3 of the authors were born in Lithuania, 3 in Russia, 2 in Ukraine, 1 was born in Italy and only 1 - a Sabra born in Israel. 8 of them were Ashkenazi Jews and 2 were Sephardi Jews. All of them were born in the 19th century, some of them lived only in the 19th century and some of them lived part or most of their lives in the 20th century. I studied about all of them, and read for pleasure only some of them, as I prefer by far the 20th century Israeli authors, and the 19th century authors sound archaic. I love very much literature, also Hebrew literature of course, and I am a fervent Zionist (see next paragraph on the Zionist authors), and that's why I lived in Tel Aviv (named after the book Altneuland by Herzl) near streets named after most of the Hebrew/Zionist/Yiddish authors in the 19th and 20th centuries mentioned in this book. I lived in Gordon (J. L.) street corner of Ben Yehuda street, 1 minute walk from Mapu street, 2 minutes walk from Frischman, Ben Gurion, A. D. Gordon, Sholom Aleichem, Mendelei streets, 5 minutes walk from Tchernichovsky, Bialik, Jabotinsky and Usishkin streets, 10 minutes walk from Herzl, I. L. Peretz streets, and not far away from Dick, Ansky, Shlonsky, Rachel, Alterman, Shadal, Ehad Haam, Klausner, Bashevis Singer, Shai Agnon (twice one Shay and one Agnon), Shamir, Burla, Goldfaden, Begin, Rothschild, Montefiore, Grinberg streets (and parks…), and of course those are streets named after authors who died as you don't name streets after authors who are still alive. Furthermore, I lived just around the corner from the street named after the author I like most – the French Emile Zola!

26. **ZIONISM/HISTORY/POLITICAL LITERATURE**: Theodor Herzl (Austria, in German), all the others wrote in Hebrew – Ahad Haam/Asher Ginsberg (Ukraine/UK/Palestine), Nathan Alterman (Israel), Yosef Haim Brenner (Russia/Palestine), David Frischmann (Poland), Aharon David Gordon (Ukraine/Palestine), Joseph Klausner (Lithunania/Israel), Uri Zvi Greenberg (Ukraine/Israel), Menahem Begin (Belarus/Israel), Amnon Shamosh (Syria/Israel), Yaakov Yehoshua (Israel), Yitzhaq Shami (Israel), Zeev Jabotinsky (Russia, Palestine), Menachem Usishkin (Russia/Palestine), David Ben Gurion (Poland/Israel). In total 15 authors, but if we could add also philanthropists who contributed to Education, Science and Literature in Palestine, we would add Sir Moses Montefiore (Italy/UK), Baron Edmond Benjamin James de Rothschild (France), and many oriental Jews originating from Iraq and other countries, such as Sir Ellis Kadoorie (Iraq/China), but we stick to the 15 authors. The authors originate from 8 countries: Israel (3), Ukraine (3), Russia (3), Poland (2), Austria (1), Belarus (1), Lithuania (1), Syria (1). 12 are Ashkenazis, 3 are Sephardis. Most of them were born in the 19th century and operated in Palestine prior to the establishment of Israel. Herzl founded Zionism, Ben Gurion and Begin were prime ministers of Israel, some of them wrote poetry, novels, academic researches. I have learned about all of those leaders/authors, read biographies on Herzl and Ben Gurion, read books by Herzl and anthologies on Shami, Yehoshua and Shamosh, poetry by Grinberg, Alterman, and Jabotinsky, I was exposed to the works/speeches by Ben Gurion & Begin, but I am not an expert in Zionist literature. However, I hope that youngsters know at least what I and others from my generation know about Zionism and that those founders of the state and ethos of Israel are not for them just names of streets, parks and schools in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, and other cities of Israel… Finally, I can understand if some readers would object to include Zionist authors in a survey of world literature, but the only reason I did it is because of the wave of anti-Semitism, anti-Zionism and anti-Israeli in the world, and before someone attacks us they are invited to read the Zionist literature, read the Bible, read Hebrew literature, Yiddish and Ladino literature, and also read the large number of Jewish authors who are part of the world literature in the US, France, UK, Germany, Italy…, who won the Nobel Literature Prize, and then decide what to believe.

27. **ARABIC**: Rifaa al-Tahtawi (Egypt), Francis Marrash (Syria), Taha Hussein (Egypt), Ahmed Shawqi (Egypt), Hafez Ibrahim (Egypt), Khalil Mutran (born in Lebanon, from Palestinian parents, lived in Egypt), Jurji Zaydan (Lebanon), Zaynab Fawwaz (Lebanon/Egypt), Mikhail Naima (Lebanon/US), May Ziade (Lebanon/Palestine/Egypt). In total – 10 authors: 5 Egyptians, 3 Lebanese, I Syrian and 1 Palestinian. I have not read any of those authors, unlike the Arab authors of the 20th century, but I've researched this topic, like I did for the Hungarian literature.

28. **INDIAN**: Assamese: Lakshminath Bezbaroa, Bengali: Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay, Hindi: Jaishankar Prasad and Suryakant Tripathi 'Nirala', Gujarati: Kanaiyalal Maneklal Munshi and Govardhanram Tripathi, Kannada: D. R. Bendre, Marathi: Krushnaji Prabhakar Khadilkar, Urdu: Qurratulain Hyder, Bengali/English: Michael Madhusudan Dutt, Nissim Ezekiel – a Jewish poet from Mumbai writing in English, English: Jawaharlal Nehru, the first prime minister of Indian. In total: 12 authors who wrote in 8 languages: 2 wrote in Hindi, 2 in Gujarati, 1 in Assamese, 1 in Bengali, 1 in Kannada, 1 in Marathi, 1 in Urdu and 3 in English. I was exposed only to the works/speeches by Nehru, but researched about all the other Indian authors in this list.

29. **CHINESE**: Wu Jianren/Wu Woyao, Li Baojia/Li Boyuan/ Nanting Tingzhang, Liu E/Liu O/Tieyun, Zeng Pu, Hu Shi, Chen Duxiu, Chen Sanli, Dai Wangshu, Wen Yiduo, Yan Fu. I was not exposed to any of those authors, and I decided on the list after researching this topic.

30. **JAPANESE**: Natsume Soseki, Naoya Shiga, Mori Ogai, Ozaki Koyo, Kyoka Izumi, Ichiyo Higuchi, Fukuzawa Yukichi, Tsubouchi Shoyo, Futabatei Shimei, Koda Rohan. I was not exposed to any of those authors, and I decided on the list after researching this topic.

31. **AFRICAN LITERATURE**: Ghana – Joseph Ephraim Casely Hayford, wrote in English. South Africa – Herbert Isaac Ernest Dhlomo, wrote in English. Nigeria - Christopher Okigbo, wrote in English. Kenya – Ali Mazrui, wrote in English. Senegal – Mariama Ba, wrote in French. Cameroon – Mongo Beti, wrote in French. Cote d'Ivoire – Veronique Tadjo, wrote in French. Cape Verde - Germano Almeida, wrote in Portuguese. Ethiopia - Birhanu Zerihun, wrote in Amhari. Madagascar – Dox/Jean Verdi Salomon Razakandrainy, wrote in Malagasi. In total – 10 authors who wrote in 5 languages: English (4), French (3), 1 in Portuguese, 1 in Malagasi, 1 in Amhari. From 10 countries: Ghana, South Africa, Nigeria, Kenya, Senegal, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Madagascar. I made research on all those African authors.

In the 40 last years of the 19th century – 1860-1899 – we have in our lists 300 authors. Actually, it is 309 but we deduct the 9 authors (4 French and 5 Germans) who are also in the enlarged list of the 20th century (400) with the Nobel Prize laureates who were not part of our basic lists there but 9 of them are part of our lists in the 19th century. In the 20th century we have in the enlarged lists with all the Nobel Prize laureates 400 authors, thus amounting to a total of 700 authors for the period of 140 years - 1860-1999 – that I call: the period of modern literature. We could of course add 20 authors for the 21st century thus amounting to the "lucky" number of 720, or 100 authors for the 21st century, with 10 prominent English authors: 1. UK – J. K. Rowling, 2. US – Jonathan Franzen, 3. US – Laura Hillenbrand, 4. Canada – Yann Martel, 5. Canada – David Szalay, 6. UK – Hilary Mantel, 7. US – John Grisham, 8. US – Cormac Mc Carthy, 9. US – Thomas Pynchon, 10. UK – Philip Pullman. With prominent authors as French Valerie Toranian and Claude Vigee, German Botho Strauuss and Charlotte Roche, Chilean Roberto Bolano, Chinese Liu Xiabo, Indian Anosh Irani, Afghan Khaled Hosseini, Libyan Hisham Matar, Nigerian Chigozie Obioma, etc.

We could add many Israeli 21st century writers whose works were translated into dozens of languages: Meir Shalev, Zeruya Shalev. Aharon Appelfeld, David Grossman, Sami Michael, Erez Biton, Ronny Someck, and of course authors whom I've mentioned in my 20th century list as A. B. Yehoshua, Amos Oz, and Yehoshua Sobol. But also Ladino contemporary authors who continue to publish in the 21st century: Matilda Koen-Sarano, Margalit Matitiahu, Avner Perez, Moshe Ha-Elion, Yosef Avraam Papo, Pilar Romeu Ferre, Tamar Alexander, and other authors from all over the world. We could enlarge the list to all the 19th century (with 300 more authors) amounting to the 1000 best authors of modern times if we define modern also works by authors who wrote mainly in 1800-1859, as Balzac, Lord Byron, Jane Austen, the sisters Bronte, Chateaubriand, Johan Wolfgang von Goethe, Heinrich Heine, Nikolai Gogol, Washington Irving, John Keats, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Mikhail Lermontov, Alexander Pushkin..., which many would call modern as they paved the road to modernism.

Anyhow, if we want to complete our list for the 140 years period of 1860-1999, we find out that it comprises 700 authors writing in more than 60 languages from over 70 countries.

Different Languages	**Different Countries**	**Different Authors**
19th century (1860-1899) – 58	**57**	**300 (309-9)**
20th century – 33	**54**	**400**
In the period 1860-1999 – 60+	**70+**	**700 (300+400)**

ANALYSIS OF ASPECTS OF ZOLA AND PAGNOL'S WORKS

Zola was initially buried in the Cimetière de Montmartre in Paris, but on 4 June 1908, just five years and nine months after his death, his remains were relocated to the Panthéon, where he shares a crypt with Victor Hugo and Alexandre Dumas. I had a most pleasant surprise when I found in my visit to the Pantheon that the three authors I admire the most – Zola, Hugo, and Dumas share a same crypt. We can say on the three of them what Anatole France said at Zola's funeral: « Il fut un moment de la conscience humaine », actually the three of them were a moment of human conscience, but to this glorious status we have to add, as true cosmopolitans, such prominent personalities, who contributed most to humanity: Henrik Ibsen, George Bernard Shaw, Arthur Miller, Shakespeare, Cervantes, Moliere, Brecht, Sartre, Joshua Sobol, Dickens, Gandhi, Ben Gurion, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, Tolstoy, Marcel Pagnol, Muhammad Yunus, Verdi, Beethoven, Lorca, Martin Luther King, Joseph Stiglitz, Naomi Klein.

I have written many chapters in my books about Zola's contribution to human conscience, to the oppressed, the underpriviledged, describing what motivates the rich and mighty in their schemes against the minority shareholders, as if he was a modern writer with a brilliant knowledge of business and economics. I strongly support whistleblowers as essential to eradicate wrongdoings that otherwise would remain in the dark, like the crimes of Brecht's Mack the Knife, like the crimes of Zola's Aristide Saccard, like the crimes of Pagnol's Cesar. There will always be cases where it will be argued that it is impossible to divulge a case as it is a state secret or a professional secret whose disclosure could endanger the company or the state. The most renowned case of a disclosure of a crime by act of conscience is probably the case of Colonel Picquart. One needs to have extreme courage in order to denounce his superiors, and bring against him the French army, the government and the majority of Frenchmen. But Picquart, imperturbable, testifies at the trial of Zola, after the latter wrote his famous 'J'accuse', where he accused the French authorities of concealing the truth about the innocence of Captain Dreyfus: "Pendant plus d'une heure, il expose, d'une voix tranquille, comment il a decouvert la trahison d'Esterhazy, les manoeuvres dont il a ete la victime et sa tristesse d'etre ecarte de l'armee. Les revisionnistes lui font une ovation. Apres quoi il est confronte avec ses anciens subordonnes, qui, tous partisans de Henry, l'accablent." (Troyat, Zola, p.274) "For more than an hour, he exposes, in a quiet voice, how he has discovered the treason of Esterhazy, the maneuvers that he was victim of and his sadness to be dismissed from the army. The revisionists make him an ovation. After that he is confronted with his old subordinates, whom, all colleagues of Henry, scorn him."

But Zola does not glorify the poors or underpriviledged and condemn always the rich and mighty, he shows cases where petit bourgeois, honest people rival with the crimes of the unscrupulous rich, as he shows cases that the rich contribute to the welfare of society and are honest and benevolent. When we mention the word personification, we incorporate all its meanings, even in the negative sense of minority shareholders, who sometimes while being simple and honest men act more rapaciously than the worse of the majority shareholders. The Internet in many cases reveals this rapacity, this vulgarity, this egoism, which puts a question mark on the essential dilemma of this book. Is it worthwhile to safeguard the rights of minority shareholders or stakeholders if on the average they are just as unethical as the executives and majority shareholders? Emile Zola describes in his book 'Le Ventre de Paris' - 'The Belly of Paris' the conduct of Lisa Quenu-Macquart who finds herself in an ethical

dilemma that would make a good case study on ethics. Florent, her husband's brother, has fled from the Devil's Island where he was imprisoned because of subversive conduct toward the regime of Napoleon III. He has the right of his part of the inheritance and she decides to give it to him, by fundamental honesty. She wants to give him the money, but Florent insists that she keep it in her butcher shop. "Vous avez tort, dit-elle, comme pour conclure. J'ai fait ce que je devais faire. Maintenant, ce sera comme vous voudrez… Moi, voyez-vous, je n'aurais pas vecu en paix. Les mauvaises pensees me derangent trop." (Zola, Le Ventre de Paris, p. 106) "You are wrong, she said, as to conclude. I have done what I had to do. Now, it will be as you wish… You see, I would have never lived in peace. Malicious thoughts disturb me too much."

Lisa is the epitome of honesty; her conscience does not reproach her of anything; she does not owe a penny, is not part of any skullduggery; she buys and sells good meat, she does not charge more than her competition… The dishonest people are people like Saccard her cousin the financier, the hero of L'Argent, the speculators, those who despoil the poor people. She is a proud 'minority shareholder' who despises the 'majority shareholders', the mighty. "C'est bon pour nos cousins, les Saccard, ce que tu dis-la. Ils font semblant de ne pas meme savoir que je suis à Paris; mais je suis plus fiere qu'eux, je me moque pas mal de leurs millions. On dit que Saccard trafique dans les demolitions, qu'il vole tout le monde. Ca ne m'etonne pas, il partait pour ça. Il aime l'argent a se rouler dessus, pour le jeter ensuite par les fenêtres, comme un imbécile… Qu'on mette en cause les hommes de sa trempe, qui réalisent des fortunes trop grosses, je le comprends. Moi, si tu veux le savoir, je n'estime pas Saccard… Mais nous, nous qui vivons tranquilles, qui mettront quinze ans a amasser une aisance, nous qui ne nous occupons pas de politique, dont tout le souci est d'élever notre fille et de mener à bien notre barque! allons donc, tu veux rire, nous sommes d'honnêtes gens!" (same, p. 238-9) "It is good for our cousins, the Saccard, what you say here. They pretend to ignore that I am in Paris; but I am prouder than them, I don't care about their millions. They say that Saccard speculates in real estate, that he steals from everybody. It doesn't surprise me; he started like that. He likes money to roll with it on the ground, in order to throw it afterwards from the windows, like a fool… I understand that people of his kind who earn exorbitant fortunes have questionable conduct. For myself, if you want to know it, I don't estimate Saccard… But we who live quietly, who will need fifteen years to achieve an easy life, we who are not preoccupied by politics, whose only concern is to raise our daughter and row our boat properly! Come on, you are kidding, we are honest people!"

And it is this honest woman, who ultimately finds the political discussions of Florent despicable, who cannot stand the smell of fish that Florent brings to the table as it prevents her from eating, she – who probably has the smell of pork from her butcher shop. She thinks that Florent eats too much but he doesn't enjoy it. He cannot even get fatter, the miserable, as he is eaten up by his malice. The honest lamb Florent has become a wolf in the imagination of Lisa, when she sees that she can profit from the inheritance. "Elle s'était approchée de la fenêtre. Elle vit Florent qui traversait la rue Rambuteau, pour se rendre à la poissonnerie. L'arrivage de la marée débordait, ce matin-la; les mannes avaient de grandes moires d'argent, les criees grondaient. Lisa suivit les épaules pointues de son beau-frère entrant dans les odeurs fortes des Halles, l'échine pliée, avec cette nausée de l'estomac qui lui montait aux tempes; et le regard dont elle l'accompagnait etait celui d'une combattante, d'une femme resolue au triomphe." (same, p. 242-3) "She approached the window. She saw Florent cross Rambuteau Street and reach the fish shop. The tide overflowed this morning; the mannas glistened like silver, the fishmongers' auctions were at their peak. Lisa followed the pointed shoulders of her brother-in-law entering the Halles, his back curved, with a nausea of the stomach that

reached his temples; and the look with which she accompanied him was a look of a warrior, a woman resolute to win." Is Zola misogynist? Lisa, Gervaise, Nana, Renee, Therese Raquin, Severine, Adelaide, are to say the least not so positive characters. Critics find Zola misogynist, who tries to prove "scientifically" the negative aspects of women, nervous, irritable, unfaithful, women who betray their husbands, prostitutes who take advantage of their lovers, committing crimes. But Denise, Catherine, Angelique, Clotilde, and many others are positive figures, although not in modern terms, as they are not enough feminists.

Florent was condemned because of his smell of fish, of his 'malice', but really because these excuses gave her the legitimacy to steal his part of the inheritance that she coveted without admitting it, as she was honest. Exactly like those who condemned Captain Dreyfus to exile to the same Devil's Island where Florent was imprisoned, because of his Jewish smell, his treason, his innocence. And Zola, who 20 years later condemns the honorable and honest men who have judged Dreyfus in 'J'accuse'; blames Lisa of her treachery and honest people of their covetousness, after the policemen take Florent to prison. "Les bandes de lard entrevues, les moities de cochon pendues contre les marbres, mettaient la des rondeurs de ventre, tout un triomphe du ventre, tandis que Lisa, immobile, avec sa carrure digne, donnait aux Halles le bonjour matinal, de ses grands yeux de forte mangeuse. Puis toutes deux se penchèrent. La belle Mme Lebigre et la belle Mme Quenu échangèrent un salut d'amitié. Et Claude, qui avait certainement oublie de diner la veille, pris de colère a les voir si bien portantes, si comme il faut, avec leurs grosses gorges, serra sa ceinture, en grondant d'une voix fâchée: 'Quels gredins que les honnêtes gens!' " (same, p. 424) "The packs of bacon, the half porks hanged over the marble, put over there roundness of bellies, a whole triumph of bellies, while Lisa, motionless, with her imposing dignity, gave to the Halles the good morning, with her large eyes. Then both of them stooped over. The beautiful Mme. Lebigre and the beautiful Mme. Quenu said a friendly hello to each other. And Claude, who certainly has forgotten to dine yesterday, furious to see them so healthy, decent, with their large bosoms, gripped his belt, while growling in an angry voice: 'What scoundrels are the honest people!' " So, honesty is not everything, ultimately…

The most Provencal of all the French authors, although he wrote in French as Zola and not in Provencal, is Marcel Pagnol, one of the best authors of world literature, probably the most humane who excelled in his plays (Marius, Fanny, Cesar, Topaze – Acte 1, Acte 2, 3. Les marchands de gloire, Jazz, Judah, Jofroi…), his novels (Jean de Florette, Manon des sources, La gloire de mon père, Le château de ma mere, Le temps des secrets, Le temps des amours…), and his films (La femme du boulanger, Topaze, Marius, Fanny, Cesar, Manon des sources, Ugolin, La belle meuniere, La fille du puisatier…). Pagnol was one of the first writers who dared to show Judah as a positive person and not as a traitor. He loved all his protagonists, even the evil ones, as he could not hate anybody. Pagnol was one of the playwrights who understood most human nature. I have read almost all his books, plays and screenplays – about 30, as I have also read about 30 novels by Emile Zola, the 20 of the Rougon-Macquart and novels wrote before and after. These are two examples of my method of reading, where if I like a playwright, a novelist or a poet, I read almost all his work in order to understand him the best. Thus, I have read almost all the works by Arthur Miller, Tennessee Williams, Jean Anouilh, Joshua Sobol, Eugene O'Neill, Henrik Ibsen, William Shakespeare, Honore de Balzac, Albert Cohen, Benjamin Tammuz, Shai Agnon, Jean-Paul Sartre, Henry James, Franz Kafka, Racine, Moliere, and most of their biographies. From Pagnol's works I taught and wrote about Topaze, Jean de Florette, Manon des sources. I write extensively about Zola in this book's Appendix (L'argent), and about Pagnol's humor in the

chapter about Humor. We bring here a short essay about Pagnol's Jean de Florette, which happens in Provence, and can be seen on film in the masterpieces Jean de Florette and Manon, that were produced after Pagnol's death, but Pagnol has made also his version of the films, long before Berri's films in 1986, which give a more modern approach:
Jean de Florette by Marcel Pagnol
Jean de Florette, 1986, 122 minutes, Director Claude Berri, with Yves Montand, Daniel Auteuil, Gerard Depardieu
Manon des Sources by Marcel Pagnol
Manon des Sources 1986, 113 minutes, Director Claude Berri, with Emmanuele Beart, Daniel Auteuil, Yves Montand

Jean de Florette (L'Eau des Collines of Marcel Pagnol) has come to settle at Bastides Blanches in Provence, in the property of his deceased mother, which was coveted by Cesar Soubeyran, the Papet - the Father or rather the Godfather, and his nephew, Ugolin. Cesar was the richest landowner in the region and the Bastidians feared them or had their interests to remain in good terms with them. The property had a spring, which was known by the Bastidians, and was blocked by the Soubeyran in order to discourage Jean de Florette from cultivating his land. Nobody told Jean about the existence of the spring, even those who learned that it was blocked by the Soubeyran, as Jean was an 'outsider', to whom nobody has to disclose anything as 'you don't mess with others' business'. The 'insider information' is therefore not disclosed to those who are not insiders, part of the majority, mighty, although Jean had the right to know because the spring was in his property. Cesar sends his nephew to befriend Jean in order to get information on his whereabouts, but he himself does not want to know him, as criminals prefer not to personify their victims, because 'nothing is personal'. The criminal remains anonymous.

Since the victim is also anonymous, Cesar can keep his objectivity, and he tells off Ugolin who knows Jean and has scruples over him. Cesar even manages to prevent Jean from befriending the Bastidians, who lose the last scruples they could have toward Jean, whom they do not know. Pamphile, one of the only Bastidians who wants to tell Jean about the spring, is prevented from doing so by his wife Amelie, who gives him the 'classical' arguments to dissuade him: "La premiere fois qu'il est venu au village, il a essaye de tuer Cabridan a coups de boules… ne t'occupe pas des affaires des autres. Tu as besoin d'avoir des clients… C'est pas un bossu de Crespin qui te donnera du travail. Justement, dit-elle le Papet est venu. Il veut que tu lui refasses la mangeoire de son mulet." (Pagnol, Oeuvres Completes III, Jean de Florette, p.822) "The first time that he came to the village, he tried to kill Cabridan with bowls… do not mess up with others' business. You need to have clients… It is not a hunchback form Crespin who will give you work. By the way, she said, the Papet has come. He wants you to mend the manger of his mule." Anything goes: calumny, as it is Jean himself who received the bowls on his hump; Omerta – don't speak and don't mess with other people's business; intimidation, your livelihood can be endangered; xenophobia – as Jean is from Crespin, he is not one of ours…; and finally corruption, as the Papet buys his silence by giving work to Pamphile. Well, solidarity is fine as long as it does not hinder the business interests, as we see throughout the two parts of the novel.

The story is well known, Jean dies while trying to dig another well, Cesar and Ugolin buy at a bargain price the property from the widow. After having 'rediscovered' the spring on the property, they cultivate carnations, which need a lot of water, and get even richer. When the widow's and Jean's daughter Manon learns later on that the Soubeyran and all the village knew that the spring existed and it was blocked, she decides to avenge herself by obstructing

the spring that gives water to the whole village. In so doing, many villagers are ruined, and the property of the Soubeyran is also devastated. In a splendid confrontation with the Papet and the villagers, they learn from Manon that the Papet has concealed from them that Jean was the son of Florette, who was born in the village of the Bastides. I was inspired by this confrontation in my novel.
"(Manon) 'Oui, c'était Florette Camoins, qui était née dans la ferme ou son fils est mort!'
'Oyayaie!' dit Pamphile, consterne, 'personne ici ne l'a jamais su!'
(Manon) 'Le vieux voleur, la-bas, l'a toujours su, et Ugolin aussi le savait…'
(Le Papet) 'Qu'est-ce que ça change?'
Pour eux 'ça changeait tout'. Avoir abandonne à son triste sort un paysan amateur venu de Crespin, c'était en somme de bonne guerre, mais la victime, c'était le fils de Florette des Bastides; non pas un locataire ou un acheteur etranger, mais le proprietaire d'un bien de famille, acquis par un heritage maternel." (Pagnol, Oeuvres Complètes III, Manon des Sources, p. 1028)
"(Manon) 'Yes, it was Florette Camoins, who was born in the farm where her son has died!'
'Oyayaie!' said Pamphile, with consternation, 'nobody here knew it!'
(Manon) 'The old thief, over there, has known it all the time and Ugolin also knew it…'
(Le Papet) 'How does it change anything?'
For them 'it changed everything'. To have left to his sad fate an amateur farmer who came from Crespin, was ultimately a good fight, but the victim, was the son of Florette from the Bastides; not a tenant or a foreign buyer, but the owner of a family wealth, acquired by a maternal inheritance." Toward the end of the second part of the book (Manon des Sources), Cesar learns that Jean was his son whom he had with Florette, who was not able to reveal it to him as he was posted far away in the army and her letter got lost. Cesar dies from the shock of knowing that he caused the death of his own son… It reminds us of Arthur Miller's end of the play All My Sons.

Marcel Pagnol depicts in the most salient way the comic and tragic facets of Provence, his characters are so vivid, so funny, so tragic. When I visited Provence for the first time in 2014 (not counting short stays in Marseille in 1953… and on the Riviera), I felt that I know the places, the people, all Pagnol's characters came to my mind. I have seen several times the plays and films of Pagnol and enjoy them every time more. Jean de Florette/Manon was in my main course and I saw it probably 40 times with my students (17 times at the Naval Academy…), and I was moved to tears every time that Jean (Depardieu) and Manon (Beart) suffered as victims of the inexorable infamous Ugolin (Auteuil) and Cesar (Montand), played so masterly by three of the best French actors, and by the beautiful Beart, who on the last scene unveils to the people of the town the schemes of Ugolin and Cesar, causing their (justified?) death after they have caused her father's death. We hear French in a Provencal accent, and my students who don't speak French were moved by the film, even that they read the translation. Once they even tried to "embarrass" me by asking how come that I call Manon – Mano (in French you don't pronounce the last n), and Ugolin calls her Manon (pronouncing the final n)? I answered them that in Provencal you pronounce the final n, as in Spanish (Provence is very close to Spain) Jamon as opposed to Jambon. Although the players didn't speak Provencal their French was with a Provencal accent.

LIST OF CHAPTERS SURVEYING LEADING WRITERS/BOOKS, HERITAGE, IMPRESSIONS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, HEBREW, LADINO, PORTUGUESE, ETC.

I bring here a sample of the list of chapters that can be read or downloaded from the book **Cory's Cosmopolitan Cultural Credo** on websites of Cory, Universities and Organizations.

1. GERMAN, WHY GERMAN? – CONSCIOUS AND SUBCOUNSCIOUS, GOETHE – GOETZ VON BERLICHINGEN AND THE SORROWS OF YOUNG WERTHER, HEINE, FOLK SONG, VISITS TO GERMANY, SWITZERLAND, VIENNA, SCHILLER – HOPE 397

2. ROMANIAN, THE POET EMINESCU 410

3. INTERLINGUA, CHEKHOV/MI VITA, ANDERSEN/ LITTLE MATCH GIRL/DANISH 412

4. LADINO, TRANSLATION OF UN'S UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS INTO LADINO, PRESENT TO ISRAELI PRESIDENT NAVON, EN EL VERGEL DE LA REINA, PRAYER, DURME DURME, SEPHARDI JEWS, ODYSSEY, 3 ROMANCES, THEODOR HERZL, SEPHARDIC ZIONISM, HERZL'S ALTNEULAND IN LADINO, SINGING AGADA IN LADINO TO HARRY RECANATI WHO BURST OUT CRYING 415

5. PORTUGUESE, JORGE AMADO, ANTECEDENTS, VISIT, UMA CASA PORTUGUESA, SAMUEL USQUE, RIO CARNIVAL, A FELICIDADE – ON HAPPINESS INDEX 431

6. ITALIAN, ITALY OF MY PARENTS ALBERT & PAULINE, GIOVINEZZA, BANDIERA ROSSA, VERDI, RIGOLETTO ARIAS, BATTI LE MANINE, VISITS, AFFINITIES, ITALY'S MERITS, CORTIGIANI, VINCERO, DIO COME TI AMO, DANTE'S INFERNO**,** PARADISO, ON BEHALF OFWHISTLEBLOWERS,FRIULIAN:LANUOVA GIOVENTU 438

7. SPANISH, DON QUIJOTE, ARTICLE – HOW I DISCOVERED THE SYNAGOGUE OF CORIA IN SPAIN, JUAN RAMON JIMENEZ, FEDERICO GARCIA LORCA – A LAS 5 DE LA TARDE, TANGO CAMBALACHE, VISITS OF SPAIN, MARIO VARGAS LLOSA – LA TIA JULIA Y EL ESCRIBIDOR, GALEGO, POETRY, ROSALIA DE CASTRO 451

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10. HEBREW, PATRIOT & COSMOPOLITAN, BIBLE, COMMUNITY SINGING, ISRAELI SONGS, MOVEMENT OF THE 2ND REPUBLIC OF ISRAEL, SHAI AGNON, MOSHE SHAMIR, AMOS OZ, PEACELOVINGS, BENJAMIN TAMMUZ, HAIM N. BIALIK 524

CORY'S LIST OF THE 72 BEST PLAYWRIGHTS

FRANCE/FRENCH

1. Corneille
2. Moliere
3. Jean Racine
4. Pierre de Marivaux
5. Beaumarchais
6. Alfred de Musset
7. Alexandre Dumas fils
8. Edmond Rostand
9. Georges Feydeau
10. Georges Courteline
11. Jean Anouilh
12. Jean Giraudoux
13. Jean-Paul Sartre
14. Marcel Pagnol
15. Paul Claudel
16. Jean Genet
17. Henry de Montherlant
18. Francois Billetdoux

ROMANIA/FRENCH

Eugene Ionesco (writing in French)

DRAMA IN FRENCH: 20, COMPRISING OF FRANCE – 18, ROMANIA– 1, IRELAND- 1

UNITED KINGDOM/ENGLISH

1. Christopher Marlowe
2. William Shakespeare
3. Noel Coward
4. John Osborne
5. Tom Stoppard
6. Harold Pinter

UNITED STATES/ENGLISH

1. Arthur Miller
2. Tennessee Williams
3. Eugene O'Neil
4. Clifford Odets
5. Edward Albee
6. Neil Simon

IRELAND/ENGLISH

1. George Bernard Shaw
2. Oscar Wilde
3. Sean O'Casey
4. Samuel Beckett (writing in French)

DRAMA IN ENGLISH: 15, COMPISING OF UK – 6, US – 6, IRELAND - 3

GERMANY/GERMAN

1. Schiller
2. Goethe
3. Richard Wagner
4. Bertolt Brecht
5. Peter Weiss

AUSTRIA/GERMAN

Arthur Schnitzler

SWITZERLAND/GERMAN

Friedrich Durrenmatt (writing in German)

DRAMA IN GERMAN: 7, COMPRISING OF GERMANY – 5, AUSTRIA – 1, SWITZERLAND - 1

SPAIN/SPANISH

1. Tirso de Molina
2. Pedro Calderon de la Barca
3. Juan Luiz de Alarcon
4. Federico Garcia Lorca

ARGENTINA/SPANISH

Mario Diament

DRAMA IN SPANISH: 5, COMPRISING OF SPAIN – 4, ARGENTINA - 1

PORTUGAL/PORTUGUESE

Almeida Garrett

ITALY/ITALIAN

1. Carlo Goldoni
2. Luigi Pirandello
3. Alberto Moravia

GREECE/GREEK

1. Eschyle
2. Euripides
3. Sophocles
4. Aristophanes

ROMAN/LATIN/ITALY

1. Plautus
2. Seneca

RUSSIA/RUSSIAN

1. Alexander Pushkin
2. Anton Tchekhov
3. Nikolai Gogol
4. Maxim Gorky

NORWAY/NORWEGIAN

Henrik Ibsen

SWEDEN/SWEDISH

1. August Strindberg
2. Ingmar Bergman

ISRAEL/HEBREW

1. Joshua Sobol
2. Hanoch Levin
3. Moshe Shamir
4. Ephraim Kishon

LADINO

1. Moshe Haelyon (Greece, Israel)
2. Yosef Avraham Papo (Bulgaria)

YIDDISH

1. Sholom Aleikhem (Russia, Ukraine, US)
2. S. Anski (Russia, Belarus)

A SAMPLE OF THE CHAPTERS ON THEATER IN MY BOOKS

I have written hundreds of pages in my books on theater, plays, analysis in text books, etc. Based on those chapters thousands of students in business ethics and readers of my books were introduced to the beautiful world of theater and some of them read for the first time in their lives a play. They had to personalize the ethical dilemmas of the main protagonists of The Merchant of Venice, Rhinoceros, All My Sons, The Visit of the Old Lady, Revizor, The Threepenny Opera, Death of a Salesman, Glengarry Glen Ross, An Enemy of the People, etc. I bring here a sample of the list of chapters on theater and plays that can be read/downloaded from the book **Cory's Cosmopolitan Cultural Credo** on Cory's/Universities' websites, as well as the analysis of one of the best plays ever written All My Sons by Arthur Miller.

3. PLAYS, FAVORITE PLAYWRIGHTS, 30+ LANGUAGES OF PLAYS READ BY ME 829

4. CORY'S SUBJECTIVE IMPRESSIONS ON READING PLAYS/WATCHING DRAMA 830

5. THE THREEPENNY OPERA (GERMAN) IN BERLIN, TI'S LECTURE BASED ON IT 831

6.CORY'S ACADEMIC COURSES BASED ON PLAYS, NEW ETHICAL COLLEAGUES 836

7. JOSHUA SOBOL'S GHETTO (HEBREW) 844

8.ANALYSIS:A. MILLER'S ALL MY SONS (ENGLISH) IN CORY'S BOOKS/COURSES 849

9. CORY'S FIRST MEMORY – EDMOND ROSTAND'S PLAY L'AIGLON (FRENCH) 852

10. BEST BUSINESS ETHICS NOTION: AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE (NORWEGIAN) 854

11. MODERN PLAYS IN OTHER LANGUAGES: PIRANDELLO, LORCA, STRINDBERG, CHEKHOV, PLAYS/TRANSLATIONS IN LADINO, CATALAN, PORTUGUESE, LATIN, HAITIAN,ROMANIAN,ICELANDIC,ESPERANTO,ASTURIAN, ROMANSH, GASCON 857

11.1 INTRODUCTION TO MODERN PLAYS & TRANSLATIONS IN 21 LANGUAGES 857

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11.3 LA CASA DE BERNARDA ALBA/THE HOUSE OF BERNARDA ALBA BY FEDERICO GARCIA LORCA IN SPANISH AND ENGLISH 862

11.4 FROEKEN JULIE/MISS JULIE BY AUGUST STRINDBERG IN SWEDISH AND ENGLISH 866

11.5 ТРИ СЕСТРЫ/TRI SESTRY/THREE SISTERS BY ANTON CHEKHOV IN RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH 869

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11.12 ON THE LANGUAGE ESPERANTO, THE TEMPEST BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE IN ESPERANTO AND ENGLISH 890

11.13 ROMEO & JULIET BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE IN ICELANDIC & ENGLISH 893

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11.16 ON THE LANGUAGE GASCON, LA PASTORALA DEU PAISAN, CALVINISME DE BEARN DIVISAT EN SEIS EGLOGAS IN GASCON/FRENCH, BY J. H. FONDEVILLE 904

12. EXTRACTS AND ANALYSIS OF THE OPERA RIGOLETTO, PLAYS BY IONESCO, MAMET, ARTHUR MILLER, CORY'S PLAY/NOVEL BEWARE OF GREEKS' PRESENTS/ NELLY DORON/NELLY'S CHOICE, SYNOPSIS, TABLE OF CONTENTS, ON COINCIDENCE IN MY LIFE,THE WORLD IS A STAGE,WE ARE MERELY PLAYERS 906

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12.11 RHINOCEROS BY EUGENE IONESCO 923

12.12 ON COINCIDENCE IN LIFE, ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE, WE ARE PLAYERS 933

ANALYSIS OF ARTHUR MILLER'S PLAY ALL MY SONS

The best example of an analysis of ethical dilemmas of a play, a course and a book by Jacques Cory is my analysis of Arthur Miller's All My Sons, that concludes my first book: Business Ethics: The Revolution of Minority Shareholders, published by Kluwer in 2001, pp. 238-241:

"The monumental play of Arthur Miller, All My Sons, can be treated as a case study in business ethics as it summarizes the principal themes of the book. From each scene one can draw a conclusion that refers to one of the chapters of the book. This book has tried to juxtapose professional literature on ethics, classical literature with ethical subjects, and real life cases of ethical dilemmas in American, French and Israeli companies. The conclusion of the book will be faithful to this method, which emphasizes the reality of fiction.

Joe Keller is a rich American industrial, who has sent during the war defective aircraft parts to the Air Force, causing the death of 21 pilots. His son, Larry, a pilot himself, who hears those news during the war, disappears with his aircraft. By the end of this unforgettable play, we learn that before dying, Larry has sent to his fiancee Ann a farewell letter explaining to her that he can no longer live with a guilty conscience of his father's crime. Joe is an ethics criminal, but legally he has managed to be acquitted. He returns home after the acquittal, and society exculpates him.

"Everybody knew I was getting out that day; the porches were loaded. Picture it now; none of them believed I was innocent. The story was, I pulled a fast one getting myself exonerated. So I get out of my car, and I walk down the street. But very slow. And with a smile. The beast! I was the beast, the guy who sold cracked cylinder heads to the Army Air Force; the guy who made twenty-one P-40's crash in Australia. Kid, walkin' down the street that day I was guilty as hell. Except, I wasn't, and there was a court paper in my pocket to prove I wasn't, and I walked… past… the porches. Result? Fourteen months later I had one of the best shops in the state again, a respected man again; bigger than ever." (Six Great Modern Plays, Arthur Miller, All My Sons, p. 381-2)

His environment forgives him, as he is rich, has a lot of nerve, is self-confident, he managed to outsmart the court, and who cares if he has caused the death of 21 pilots… Society is therefore an accessory to Joe Keller's crime, with its benevolence to ethics criminals. Conclusion, as long as society will let criminals get away with their ethical crimes and will not ostracize them, it will be very difficult to fight effectively ethical crimes, as the law will almost always exculpate the criminals, who are often the strongest and smartest, and have at their disposal the best lawyers and the largest funds.

Joe Keller, is worried that Ann intends to marry his son Chris, that Ann's father who was his partner and his crime accomplice is going to be released from prison, and that Ann's brother, George Deever, suspects his complicity. Joe tries to corrupt them by offering a job in his factory to George and to his father, they try to marry George with a friend, they embrace him with attention. When it does not succeed, Joe threatens George and blames his father for the crime he himself has committed. Conclusion, all is permitted to safeguard your interests - corruption, threats, deceit. You blame the others for your own crimes. The victims are the 'speculators' of Joe Keller, the lambs are treated as wolves, and the wolves are disguised as innocent grandmothers. From the moment we start to behave unethically, there are no more limits.

But one should nevertheless keep up appearances, even at the price of self deceit. Kate Keller, Joe's wife, who knows perfectly well that Joe is guilty, refuses to admit that Larry is dead, because if she admits it, it would mean that Joe had murdered his own son. She is therefore forced to oppose the wedding of Chris with Ann, as Larry has to remain alive and disappeared. It is her compromise with her conscience, but it is exactly this lie that is the basis of the denouement, as it is impossible to base your existence on lies. Her conscience allows her to admit that her husband has murdered 21 'anonymous' pilots, but does not let her admit that he murdered his own son, as if there was a difference between blood and blood. "Your brother's alive, darling, because if he's dead your father killed him. Do you understand me now? As long as you live, that boy is alive. God does not let a son be killed by his father." (Miller, All My Sons, p. 418)

Conclusion, one can always compromise with his conscience on all degrees of ethical and other crimes. Joe is convinced that he did not murdered the pilots, as he does not know them personally, he does not personify them, exactly like in Marcel Pagnol's papet. We can commit a crime against Jean de Florette as he is a stranger, we can kill 21 pilots, we can wrong the rights of minority shareholders, as we do not know them, they are weak and cannot retaliate.

Chris, Joe's son who works with his father, suspects the culpability of his father. He is the member of the second generation of ethics criminals, a precursor of Michael, the son of Don Corleone, who has started his career with good intentions but who was ultimately corrupted by his environment. In 1947, the year Miller wrote his masterpiece, as in the year 2000, the ethical dilemma is the same. Chris appeases his conscience by saying that everything is permitted in the business world: "This is the land of the great big dogs, you don't love a man here, you eat him! That's the principle; the only one we live by – it just happened to kill a few people this time, that's all. The world's that way, how can I take it out on him? What sense does that make? This is a zoo, a zoo!" (Miller, All My Sons, p. 429) But even Chris has his scruples and he cannot solve the dilemma between his conscience and the love and respect he owes to his father.

And as Joe does not succeed in convincing his son Chris, he tries the well-known stratagem, by telling him that 'everybody does the same', therefore - vox populi vox dei, a doctrine that led to the most violent crimes in history, as you do not measure your conduct according to your conscience or ethics, but according to what you perceive or you fool yourself to believe are the norms of society: "Who worked for nothin' in that war? When they work for nothin', I'll work for nothin'. Did they ship a gun or a truck outa Detroit before they got their price? Is that clean? It's dollars and cents, nickels and dimes; war and peace, it's nickels and dimes, what's clean? Half the Goddam country is gotta go if I go!" (Miller, All My Sons, p. 430) And everybody continues to join the parade… Conclusion, everything is allowed if it is the norm of society even if it is unjust, as you cannot survive otherwise in the business world. Everything consists in dollars, francs or shekels, there is no other thing, war, peace, morals, ethics, family, friends, country. From the moment that we admit that everything is based on profits, everything is really permitted. It is therefore the complete bankruptcy of the business world, an obscure world, dangerous, merciless, without compassion, where everybody is a wolf to the other, where everything is allowed as long as you earn nickels and dimes.

At the end of the play, Joe learns that his son Larry has not disappeared but has committed suicide, without being able to forgive his father on his crime and assassination of 21 pilots, and his last words in his farewell letter to Ann are - that if he could he would have killed his own father for what he did. Joe is at last affected by his crime, which is personalized by the curse of his son. He quits his wife and his life, and before committing suicide he says: "Sure,

he was my son. But I think to him they were all my sons. And I guess they were, I guess they were." (Miller, All My Sons, p. 432). Conclusion, from the moment that you admit that all are your sons and brothers, that you should not do unto the other what you would not want to be done to you, we return to the biblical, philosophical and literary precepts of love of others, which should be at the basis of the business world, and destroy the last vestiges of autocracy and cannibalism, of belligerence and corruption. In a world where 'cut throat competition' is a leit motive, where 'street fighter' is a hero, where the CEO is king, and where there are no scruples, one always murders ultimately his son and one has to commit suicide, at least virtually, by suppressing his conscience and killing it completely.

And the moral of the play and the book, is in the last words of Chris: "You can be better! Once and for all you can know there's a universe of people outside and you're responsible to it, and unless you know that, you threw away your son because that's why he died." (Miller, All My Sons, p. 432) The conclusion in our context is that beyond the company, the board of directors, the executives and the majority shareholders, there are also the stakeholders, the employees, the suppliers, the customers, the community, the nation, and also the minority shareholders. From the moment you forget them, when you only see your own portrait in the silver mirror, when you disregard the world, the environment and others, when you are no longer responsible toward your brothers and you are looking only after you own interests, it is equivalent to the murder of your own sons. And those of us who do not want to murder their sons, their conscience, their neighbors, have to resort to ethics that will guide them to a happy life, as maintained by Aristotle, a life of moderation, psychological, spiritual, and emotional equilibrium, that maybe will not give them the maximum profitability but will ensure them a successful combination of profitability with a peace of mind. The majority, the privileged, the people who control society have already reached the conclusion that the best way to govern a country is through democracy, where every minority, the weak and the underprivileged have also a fair share of the country governance."

Arthur Asher Miller (October 17, 1915 – February 10, 2005) was a prolific American playwright, essayist, and prominent figure in twentieth-century American theatre. Among his most popular plays are *All My Sons* (1947), *Death of a Salesman* (1949), *The Crucible* (1953) and *A View from the Bridge* (1955, revised 1956). He also wrote several screenplays and was most noted for his work on *The Misfits* (1961). The drama *Death of a Salesman* is often numbered on the short list of finest American plays in the 20th century alongside *Long Day's Journey into Night* and *A Streetcar Named Desire*. Miller was often in the public eye, particularly during the late 1940s, 1950s and early 1960s. During this time, he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for Drama; testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee; and was married to Marilyn Monroe. He received the Prince of Asturias Award and the Praemium Imperiale prize in 2002 and the Jerusalem Prize in 2003, as well as the Dorothy and Lillian Gish Lifetime Achievement Award and the Pulitzer Prize. In 1947, Miller's play *All My Sons*, the writing of which had commenced in 1941, was a success on Broadway (earning him his first Tony Award, for Best Author) and his reputation as a playwright was established. Years later, in a 1994 interview with Ron Rifkin, Miller said that most contemporary critics regarded *All My Sons* as "a very depressing play in a time of great optimism" and that positive reviews from Brooks Atkinson of *The New York Times* had saved it from failure. In 1948, *Death of a Salesman* premiered on Broadway on February 10, 1949, directed by Elia Kazan, and starring Lee J. Cobb as Willy Loman, Mildred Dunnock as Linda, Arthur Kennedy as Biff, and Cameron Mitchell as Happy. The play was commercially successful, critically acclaimed and was performed 742 times, winning a Tony Award for Best Author, the New York Drama Circle Critics' Award, and the Pulitzer Prize for Drama.

COMMENTS ON PLAYS SEEN IN ISRAEL, LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK AND BERLIN

Israel has become a paradise for theater lovers, with at least 10 theater groups and many fringe groups, but also dozens of theater halls all over the country where the repertory groups peform, performing plays of the ancient Greeks and Latins, classics, modern, avant-garde, Israeli, European, American and International playwrights. Joshua Sobol is an Israeli playwright and one of the best playwrights in the world. He is my friend, and I have read almost all his dozens plays and wrote a review on them, and of course saw all his plays performed in the last few years. Sobol also wrote a very favorable review of my play Nelly's Choice. The hub of all the theaters is Tel Aviv, one of the most cultural cities in the world, but Haifa has also a theater (I was a director in this theater for a number of years), showing its repertory but also hosting most of the other theaters.

So, I saw during the period of 2011-2013 (it is just a sample) more than 60 plays in Haifa, but also in Tel Aviv and New York – an average of at least 20 plays a year. There were times when I saw much more plays, traveling for months to Europe and the US and going to the theater every night. I had for many years a subscription to at least two theaters for all my 5 family members with an extra seat for one of their friends, to a philharmonic orchestra – 10 concerts, to 10 folklore music performances, 10 chamber music subscription, to 20 lectures a year, watching at least 100 films a year at the cinematheque/cinemas and 50 films at the Haifa film festival, going also occasionely to jazz, fringe, ballet, opera, and of course watching TV.

I never see reality programs or TV series, almost never see the news, never watch programs with commercials, and when I am at home I see on cable TV two good films a night. During the years 2011-2013 I saw among others: The servant of two masters by Goldoni, Yerma by Lorca, A view from the bridge by Arthur Miller, Moris Shimel by Levin, Les fourberies de Scapin by Moliere, Ghetto by Sobol, The Caucasian chalk circle by Brecht, All my sons by Arthur Miller, Art by Yasmina Reza, An Ideal Husband – an adaptation by Sobol of Oscar Wilde, Revizor by Gogol, Sei personaggi in cerca d'autore by Pirandello, Ivona Princess of Burgundia by Witold Gombrowicz, Gott Mensch and Teufel by Gordin in Yiddish, L'ecole des femmes by Moliere, Caviar and lentils by Scarnicci and Tarabusi, Once there was a Hassid by Dan Almagor, Race by Mamet, Le prenom by Delaporte and de la Patteliere, The Lover by Pinter, A pigeon and a boy by Meir Shalev, Suitcase Packers by Levin, Makolet by Mittlepunkt, Richard II (I studied it at the university), Richard III by Shakespeare, Lend me a tenor by Ludwig, The merchant of Venice by Shakespeare, A doll's house by Ibsen, They shoot horses, don't they? By McCoy, Arsenic and old lace by Kesselring, Mirale Efrat by Gordin, Kazablan by Ygal Mossinsohn, The Good soldier Schweik by Hasek, and many other plays by classics and Israelis.

I have a problem with Broadway plays. In my many visits to the city in the past I went to the theater every night and paid reasonable prices for the best seats. I stayed at the best hotels and paid reasonable prices, a full breakfast cost in the eighties one dollar…, New York was affordable to theater lovers. However, in the last ten to fifteen years, tickets have reached the outrageous price of $500 for the best seats, a good hotel cost at least $600 per night, a visit to New York for a week or two may amount for a couple to $10,000 - $20,000, even if you don't reside in the best hotels and don't purchase the best theater seats. But, if you are resourceful, you can go to off Broadway shows at reasonable prices, and see excellent plays as I saw in

2011 - musicals on the life of Bessie Smith and Danny Kaye, Freud's Last Session by Marjorie Deane, went to a theater festival and saw Mo Lo Ra of the South Africa Theater and The Temple of the Golden Pavilion of the Japanese Theater, and saw on Broadway Rain, a Tribute to the Beatles.

To illustrate the plays that I have seen in the best theaters in London, Paris, New York and Berlin in the last few years we brought a few examples: In September 2006 in New York: The times they are a-changing – a musical on Bob Dylan's songs, The wedding singer, Losing Louie – on the assimilation of a Jewish family, Jewtopia – Jewish humor, WASPs in bed, The history boys, Arms and the Man by Shaw (in Seattle), and also La Boheme at the New York City Opera, and at Avery Fisher Hall – the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Lorin Mazel conducting, with Mahler's symphony no. 4 recorded live. In December 2014 we saw in New York very good plays, most of them on Off Broadway – Side Show, Disenchanted, Absolution, an excellent Wiesenthal, The Oldest Boy, a very good musical Motown, A Particle of Dread, A Delicate Balance by Edward Albee with Glenn Close. On the average there is a deterioration in the quality of plays and musicals that I see in New York, although I do not travel often to New York as I used to in the past, but every few years, so my impression is not an objective impression.

In June 2009 I saw in London excellent plays, as the London theaters exceed by far their cousins in New York: at Shakespeare's Globe Theater we saw an unforgettable Romeo and Juliet, at the National Theater we saw Phedre by Racine with Helen Mirren, directed by Nicholas Hytner, we saw Stoppard's Arcadia, Sondheim's A little night music, Harwood's Collaboration on the relations of Richard Strauss and Stephan Zweig his Jewish librettist, and Taking Sides on the denazification of Wilhelm Furtwangler. Sometimes you have excellent surprises as Duet for One, which we saw on the first row of Vaudeville Theatre with Juliet Stevenson and Henry Goodman. I enjoyed also light comedies such as England People very nice at the Olivier. 8 plays in a week, with such excellence, what a treat! I am sorry that I do not have the opportunity to see London plays as I used to in the past, but subjectively I can say that they are as good as before.

With all due respect to New York and London theaters, I enjoy the most going to the theater in Paris, as I see plays in my mother tongue and enjoy all kinds of theater. I have probably seen hundreds of plays over the years in Paris, sometimes seeing as much as three plays a night. I know practically almost all the important theaters, but go often to Fringe Theater in tiny places of 20 seats. In March 2010 for example I saw at the Theatre de Paris - Seznec, about a famous trial with my favorite director Robert Hossein – this time I didn't sit next to him as in Julius Caesar, but Hossein came after the play and talked to the audience, answering their questions. At La Pepiniere I saw two plays one after the other – Promenade de sante and a musical – Non, je ne danse pas.

At the Comedie Francaise (how not) I saw one of the best comedies by Corneille – L'illusion comique, directed by Galin Stoev. Every time I go to the Comedie Francaise, I have a sense of elation. This is the theater where I feel the most in my element, everything is perfect there. Even if you can't hear well, the Comedie has special days where you can read the text in subtitles, and of course you have earphones, but even better – you pay for yourself and your companion tickets at half price in the best seats, because you are handicaped. And this isn't only at the Comedie, it is also at Chaillot Theater and all over France.

There are endless stories that can be told on the theaters of Paris, the funniest is maybe, when I went to a musical on the songs of Mistinguett with Zizi Jeanmaire, one of the leading singers and dancers in France, I sat as usual at the best places and was very well dressed as I came

directly from business meetings. Zizi sang the famous song – Je cherche un millionaire – I am looking for a millionaire. And so, from all the spectators, she chose me, sat on my lap, and asked me if I were a millionaire, and if I wanted her. I was exhilarated, as it was quite a long way from my humble beginnings at the vocation school in Israel, a long time ago. I enjoy all kinds of theater – classic, modern, musicals, sometimes even kitsch, concerts, ballet, jazz, standup, in large and well-known theaters as the Comedie Francaise or Le Casino de Paris, but also in tiny theaters or small ones.

I went also in 2010 to the Casino de Paris, the largest Parisian musicall to see Gala pour Haiti, a gala where the best French actors, musicians and singers came to raise money for Haiti. I saw at the Rond-Point des Champs Elysees, the closest theater from my hotel, where I used to come in the dozen times when I was in Paris in the last 20 years, at the Salle Renaud-Barrault (the same famous actors that I saw during the Students' Revolution of May 1968): a delightful comedy Les nouvelles breves du comptoir. At the Comedie des Champs Elysees (also near "home/hotel") I saw one of my favorite plays by one of my favorite playwrights – Colombe by Jean Anouilh, directed by Michel Fagadau, with the excellent actors – Anny Duperey, Sara Giraudeau and Rufus.

At the Madeleine, all in a walking distance – I saw Ibsen's A Doll's House with the famous actor Audrey Tautou, which was a very moving Nora, and with Michel Fau who also directed. Nearby, at the Madeleine church although it was freezing and the church was not heated, I heard a beautiful concert with the fantastic Les violons de Paris – Vivaldi's the four seasons, Ave Maria by Schubert and Gounod, Aria by Bach, Canon by Pachelbel and Albinoni's Adagio. Finally, at the famous music hall Follies Bergere, Isaw the musical Zorro by Clark and Edmundson, with music by The Gipsy Kings. In December 2014 I saw Un chapeau de paille d'Italie, a lovely comedy by Eugene Labiche at the Comedy Francaise, a tedious musical Mistinguett about the life of one of my most beloved singers Mistinguett with a mediocre actress and a mediocre show, an exhilarating review Ca swing chez Maxim's on Les freres Jacques, excellent plays as Le rois se meurt by Ionesco at the Theatre de Paris with Michel Bouquet, Moliere's Georges Dandin at the Comedie Francaise, La colere du tigre with Claude Brasseur and Michel Aumont at the Theatre Montparnasse, and mediocre plays although with excellent actors as Novecento with Andre Dussolier and Kinship with Isabelle Adjani. My impression is that the quality of the plays in Paris has remained as high as before since the days where I first saw plays in Paris in 1967, then occasionally in the seventies and eighties, every month or so during most of the ninetees, and quite frequently in the beginning of the new century.

Ruthy and I spent a fantastic fortnight in Berlin, one of the most beautiful and attractive cities in the world. I liked very much the city, but haven't visited it after I studied there at the Goethe Institut in 1967. On the occasion of the Insead Alumni reunion in 2010 I visited the city once more. I liked the people, the architecture, the prices for hotels, food and culture were very reasonable. After the reunion we stayed for another 10 days, and every night we went to the theater. We wrote already about the excellent Brecht and Weill's Dreigroschenoper at the Berliner Ensemble, where we saw also Mutter Courage und ihre Kinder by Brecht. We saw also Der Besuch den alten Dame by Duerenmatt at the Maxim Gorki theater (most of the cultural life was at the old East Berlin, which was now the middle of the city).

At the Deutsches Theater we saw 3 plays – Faust I, by Goethe, directed by Michael Thalheimer, Krankenzimmer Nr. 6, by Tchekhov, directed by Dimiter Gotscheff, and Der Schmerz by Marguerite Duras. We saw a ballet – Shut up and Dance! at the Staatsballet Berlin, a concert at the Staatsoper Unter den Linden with the Staatskapelle Berlin conducted

by Daniel Barenboim – a concert of Schumann's works – the best concert I have ever seen, everything was perfect, the concert hall, the composer, the conductor and the orchestra. The concert held on June 1, 2010, was in celebration of Schumann's 200th birthday. Young German cellist Marie-Elisabeth Hecker performed the cello concerto, and the Staatskapelle Berlin performed the first and fourth symphonies. Schumann's cello concerto was played in the past by Jacqueline du Pre, also a young cellist. She was the wife of Barenboim, who conducted. Finally, we saw a comedy on Wilhelm Busch – Helena, Max & Co., and at Dresden Opera – Verdi's Macbeth. It was an unforgettable visit! The three European capitals of culture – Paris, London and Berlin – are unbeatable, and I enjoyed every moment.

THE UNBEARABLE LIGHTNESS OF SLANDERING ISRAEL IN THE THEATER

I would like to share a personal dilemma on reacting to slandering Israel in the theater. In 2014, I organized a tour to Provence with my friends. In the first five days of the tour, the group stayed in Avignon, and those who wanted attended the famous festival there. For decades, I wanted to attend this festival, and now at last I had the opportunity to do so. I ordered tickets for every night and chose plays in German, Spanish and French. The plays were under average, but I prefer not to blame the festival as perhaps I didn't choose the right plays. When I went to see the play in Spanish with young Chileans actors about the last day of Allende's life, I noticed that they did not treat too hard Pinochet, and I wondered why, because I was always a fierce opponent of Pinochet's regime, of the murder of thousands, torturing and incarcerating tens of thousands. Pinochet was the dictator of Chile from 1973 to 1990, ruling the country by terror, who introduced a neo liberal regime, implementing a la lettre all what Milton Friedman told him to do. Suddenly, before the last scene, the leading actor stops the play in Spanish and tells the audience in French that he wants to speak about the atrocities of Benjamin Netanyahu and Israel towards the Palestinians, stating bluntly that the Israeli prime minister enjoys killing Palestinian children (with the worse sexual allegations). I was astonished and couldn't believe this.

This actor does not speak about the atrocities in Chile during Pinochet's regime as this is the topic of the play, nor about Syria where hundreds of thousands of civilians were killed today, nor about the atrocities in Sudan, Iraq, Afghanistan, surely not about the atrocities that the terrorist Hamas regime does in Gaza to their own people. The actor prefers to speak about Israel (and implicitly the Jews) killing on purpose poor children. I had one of my worst dilemmas – what should I do? Stand up and refute those anti-Semite allegations, totally convinced that all the children killed in the war were not killed on purpose but because the Hamas launched thousands of rockets towards Israel trying to kill inocent civilians and Israel retaliated by firing back the sites of the launching, that Hamas has chosen to fight from civilian neighbourhoods, because they wanted to show the 'atrocities' of Israel, and of course not caring about their people's lives. To tell all that in the middle of the play in French or Spanish was impossible. I could leave the theater, but I wanted to see what would be the reaction of the public. The public didn't applaud and remained silent, but I remained in a state of outrage until the end of the play and far beyond. I wanted to complain to the management of the Festival, but didn't do it. I finally chose not do react, because it would only promote the mendacious propaganda against Israel.

And I thought of the Jews who started to hear such anti-Semitic remarks and lies in the theater, in films, on the radio, at school, at the universities, in the streets, from the officials, during the early years of the Nazi regime and couldn't react. I thought that probably the gangrene of anti-Semitism has become widespread, if in a friendly country like France, a Chilean actor coming from a friendly state to Israel, the most ethical country in Latin America, that has suffered from similar fascist lies and propagandas, dares to speak in such a manner about an Israeli prime minister elected democratically by the only democratic state in the Middle East (although I haven't voted for him but to the Labor party). Why this actor didn't speak about the atrocities of some Arab or Muslim regimes, was he afraid that his fate would be like the fate of Charlie Hebdo (a few months later), those people kill for a caricature and the democratic Israel does not react against slander, or has it become politically correct to tell lies about the Jews like the Nazis did a few decades ago.

The "courageous" actor (it is interesting to learn how his parents reacted against Pinochet, were they silent as most of the Chileans, what kind of courage is needed to talk today against Pinochet, and even better against the Israelis) knew that it has become bon ton to speak so against the Jews and the Israelis, he knew that although he lies he wouldn't be sued and nothing would happen to him. He knew that the European journalists who covered the war in Gaza were afraid to tell the truth about the civilian shield of the Hamas because they would be murdered by this terrorist regime who ruled Gaza in a retrogade, fundamentalist and undemocratic regime, wanting to annihilate Israel, and investing the billions that they receive not in improving the welfare of their citizens but in a hopeless war against Israel. Hamas, the terrorist Islamic fundamentalists murdering civilians in Gaza and Israel and involved in terrorist attacks against Europeans are OK, but the democratic Europeans Israelis are murderers of children? And all this said at an international theater festival that pretends to promote humanistic ideals… I have not reacted, rightly or wrongly, have I acted cowardly, was I afraid that I would sound ridiculous, that it would only worsen the situation? What would you do in my place?

60+ PLAYS SEEN IN ISRAEL/NEW YORK IN 2011-2013

60+ Plays as follows:

In Israel:

The Mother-in-Law by Andrew Bergman, Habima Theater

The Servant of Two Masters by Carlo Goldoni, Cameri Theater

Yerma by Federico Garcia Lorca, Herzlya Ensemble

Alma Mahler with Adi Etzion Zak and Yonathan Zak

A View from the Bridge by Arthur Miller, Beit Lessin Theater

Moris Shimel by Hanoch Levin, Habima Theater

Les fourberies de Scapin by Moliere, the Khan Theater

Ghetto by Joshua Sobol, Cameri Theater

The Caucasian Chalk Circle by Bertolt Brecht, Cameri Theater

Tashah by Yoram Kaniuk, Haifa Theater

The Road to Damascus, by Hillel Mittelpunkt, Habima Theater

Argentina by Boaz Gaon, Haifa Theater

All My Sons by Arthur Miller, Cameri Theater

Art by Yasmina Reza, Haifa Theater

Difficult People by Yosef bar Yosef, Haifa Theater

Israel Journal by Ronny Sinai, Haifa Theater

The Aristocrats by Edna Mazia, Cameri Theater

Sof Tov (Happy End) by Anat Gov, Cameri Theater

An Ideal Husband by Joshua Sobol, adaptation of Oscar Wilde's play, Cameri Theater

Revizor by Nikolai Gogol, Gesher Theater

Six personnages en quete d'auteur by Luigi Pirandello, Gesher Theater

Ivona, Princess of Burgundia by Witold Gombrowicz, Gesher Theater

Gott, Mensch und Teufel by Yaakov Gordin, The Yiddish Theater

L'ecole des femmes by Moliere, Haifa Theater

Aharon yameyha, Her Last Day by Gadi Inbar, Beit Lessin Theater

Caviar and Lentils by Giulio Scarnicci and Renzo Tarabusi, Premiere at Habima Theatre

Next to Normal, musical by Brian Yorkey and Tom Kitt, Premiere at Habima Theatre

Once There Was a Hassid by Dan Almagor, Haifa Theater

Race by David Mamet, Haifa Theater

Le Prenom by Matthieu Delaporte and Alexandre de la Patteliere, Beit Lessin Theater

The Lover by Harold Pinter, Cameri Theater

A Pigeon and a Boy by Meir Shalev, Gesher Theater

Something to Die for/The Suicide by Nikolai Erdman, Haifa Theater

Suitcase Packers by Hanoch Levin, Cameri Theater

Makolet (Grocery Store) by Hillel Mittelpunkt, Cameri Theater

Ulysses on Bottles by Gilad Evron, Haifa Theater

Richard III by William Shakespeare, Cameri Theater

Richard II by William Shakespeare, Cameri Theater

Life is not a movie – Greta Garbo, by and with Adi Etzion

Prima Donna by Jeffrey Hatcher, Gesher Theater

Lend Me a Tenor by Ken Ludwig, Cameri Theater

The Merchant of Venice by William Shakespeare, Habima Theater

Nora/A Doll's House by Henrik Ibsen, Beer Sheva Theater

Max and Me by Hillel Mittelpunkt, Beit Lessin Theater

They Shoot Horses, Don't They? By Horace McCoy, Cameri Theater

Arsenic and Old Lace by Joseph Kesselring, Habima Theater

Kizuz (Offset) by Ilan Hatsor, Cameri Theater

'Night Mother by Marsha Norman, Herzlya Ensemble

A Family Affair by Edna Mazya, Cameri Theater

Mirale Efrat by Yaakov Gordin, Habima Theater

Horses on the Highway by Savyon Liebrecht, Beit Lessin Theater

Then, Prague by Hillel Mittelpunkt, Beit Lessin Theater

Kazablan by Ygal Mossinsohn, Cameri Theater

A Visitor's Guide to Warsaw by Hillel Mittelpunkt, Yiddishspiel, in Yiddish

Dfukim by Zadok Zemach, Haifa Theater

The Good Soldier Schweik by Jaroslav Hasek, Habima Theater

And other plays

THEATER IN NEW YORK – JULY 2011 – 6 Plays

The Devil's Music – The Life and Blues of Bessie Smith, Musical, St. Luke's Theater

Freud's Last Session, Marjorie S. Deane Little Theater

Mo Lo Ra, South Africa Theater, Ailey Citigroup Theater

The Temple of the Golden Pavilion, Japanese Theater, Rose Theater, Lincoln Center Festival

Danny (Kaye) and Sylvia, St. Luke's Theater

Rain, a Tribute to the Beatles, Atkinson Theater

A SAMPLE OF DOZENS OF CULTURAL TRIPS

We bring here a sample of 64+ plays seen in London, Paris, Berlin, New York, etc. recently. Actually, I made dozens of cultural trips as in every visit of a week, ten days, or more that I made in Paris and New York I saw almost every day/night a play or sometimes two or three. In London I visited less frequently and in Berlin only once recently (not counting my stay on 1967), but I saw also plays in Rome, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Boston, Budapest, Prague...

THEATRE IN LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, NEW YORK

(List of plays, musicals, concerts, operas, etc. seen in typical weeks)

SEPTEMBER 2006 – PLAYS SEEN IN A WEEK IN NEW YORK

1. Brooks Atkinson Theater – The Times They Are A-Changin' – Musical on Bob Dylan's songs

2. Hirschfeld Theater – The Wedding Singer, director – John Rando, with Stephen Lynch

3. Avery Fisher Hall at Lincoln Center – New York Philharmonic Orchestra, conductor – Lorin Maazel, Weber – Oberon, Mahler – Symphony no. 4 (recorded live), Mozart – Exultate jubilate

4. New York State Theater at Lincoln Center - New York City Opera – La Boheme by Puccini, James Robinson production, with Shu-Ying Li, James Valenti

5. Biltmore Theater – Losing Louie by Simon Mendes da Costa, directed by Robin Lefevre, assimilation of a Jewish family

6. 47th Street Theater – Forbidden Broadway, Special Victims Unit, Gerald Alessandrini's revue

7. Westside Theater – Jewtopia, by Brian Fogel and Sam Wolfson

8. Becket Theater – WASPs in Bed, a comedy

9. Broadhurst Theater – The History Boys by Alan Bennett, directed by Nicholas Hytner

10. In Seattle – Taproot Theater Company – Arms and the Man by George Bernard Shaw, director Karen Lund

JULY 2011 – PLAYS SEEN IN A WEEK IN NEW YORK

1. St. Luke's Theater - The Devil's Music – The Life and Blues of Bessie Smith, Musical

2. Marjorie S. Deane Little Theater - Freud's Last Session

3. Ailey Citigroup Theater - Mo Lo Ra, South Africa Theater

4. Rose Theater - The Temple of the Golden Pavilion, Japanese Theater, Lincoln Center Festival

5. St. Luke's Theater - Danny (Kaye) and Sylvia

6. Atkinson Theater - Rain, a Tribute to the Beatles

DECEMBER 2014 – PLAYS SEEN IN A WEEK IN NEW YORK

1. St. James Theater – Side Show

2. Radio City Music Hall – Christmas Spectacular

3. Theater at St. Clement - Disenchanted

4. St. Luke's Theater – Absolution

5. Acorn Theater – Wiesenthal

6. Mitzy Newhouse Theater, Lincoln Center – The Oldest Boy

7. Lunt-Fontane Theater - Motown

8. Signature Theater – A Particle of Dread, Oedipus Variations, by Sam Shepard

9. The John Golden Theater – A Delicate Balance, by Edward Albee

Subsequently in San Francisco and the Bay Area: The Nutcracker Ballet, Cirque du Soleil/Kurios…

Museums – Museum of Modern Art, Metropolitan, Frick, Guggenheim, 9/11 Memorial Museum…

JUNE 2009 – PLAYS SEEN IN A WEEK IN LONDON

1. Shakespeare's Globe – Romeo and Juliet by Shakespeare, with Adetomiwa Edun, Ellie Kendrik

2. Vaudeville Theatre – Duet For One by Tom Kempinski, with Juliet Stevenson, Henry Goodman

3. National Theatre, Olivier – England People Very Nice, a comedy on refugees in England

4. National Theatre, Lyttelton – Phedre by Racine, with Helen Mirren, directed by Nicholas Hytner

5. Garrick Theatre – A Little Night Music, a Stephen Sondheim musical, directed by Trevor Nunn

6-7. Duchess Theatre – Two plays by Ronald Harwood: Collaboration on the relationship of Richard Strauss & Stefan Zweig his Jewish librettist, directed by Philip Frank; Taking Sides, with Michael Pennington, David Horovitch, on the denazification of Wilhelm Furtwangler.

8. Duke of York's Theatre – Arcadia by Tom Stoppard

MARCH 2010 – PLAYS SEEN IN TEN DAYS IN PARIS

1. Théâtre de Paris – Seznec (procès), by Olga Vincent & Eric Rognard, directed by Robert Hossein

2-3. La Pépinière Théâtre – Promenade de santé, by Nicolas Bedos, with Melanie Laurent, Jérome Kirchner; Non, je ne danse pas, by Lydie Agaesse, music by Thierry Boulanger, Patrick Laviosa

4. Comédie Française, Salle Richelieu – L'illusion comique by Corneille, directed by Galin Stoev

5. Casino de Paris – Gala pour Haiti: Réplique en Rire(s), with Anne Roumanoff, Sandrine Alexi

6. Rond-Point, Salle Renaud-Barrault – Les nouvelles brèves du comptoir, by Jean-Marie Gourio

7. Comédie des Champs-Élysées – Colombe by Jean Anouilh, directed by Michel Fagadau, with Anny Duperey, Sara Giraudeau, Rufus

8. Madeleine – Maison de poupée by Henrik Ibsen, with Audrey Tautou, Michel Fau (also director)

9. Théâtre Musical Marsoulan – Le Barbier de Séville by Rossini, director – Christophe Tzotzis

10. Follies Bergère – Zorro, musical by Stephen Clark & Helen Edmundson, based on the novel by Isabel Allende. Music by The Gipsy Kings

11. Église de la Madeleine – Concert with Orchestre Les Violons de France: Les quatre saisons by Vivaldi, Ave Maria by Schubert & Gounod, Aria by Bach, Canon by Pachelbel, Albinoni's Adagio

DECEMBER 2014 – PLAYS SEEN IN A WEEK IN PARIS

1. Comédie Française, Salle Richelieu – Le chapeau de paille d'Italie

2. Casino de Paris – Mistinguett, Reine des années folles

3. Théâtre Maxim's – Ca swing chez Maxim's (Les Frères Jacques)

4. Théâtre de Paris – Le roi se meurt, Ionesco, with Michel Bouquet

5. Théâtre de la Gaité – Coup de Théâtre

6. Comédie Française, Théâtre du Vieux Colombier – Georges Dandin by Molière

7. Théâtre Montparnasse – La colère du tigre (about Monet et Clemenceau) with Claude Brasseur and Michel Aumont

8. Théâtre du Rond Point – Novecento, with Andre Dussolier

9. Théâtre de Paris – Kinship, with Isabelle Adjani

Museums: Musée du Luxembourg – Paul Durand-Ruel, Musée d'Orsay, Centre Pompidou, Orangerie, Louvre, Delacroix, Balzac, Musée du Moyen Age, Marmottan…

JUNE 2010 – PLAYS SEEN IN TEN DAYS IN BERLIN

1. Maxim Gorki Theater - Der Besuch den alten Dame by Duerrenmatt, directed by A. Petras

2. Berliner Ensemble – Dreigroschenoper, by Bertolt Brecht, music by Kurt Weill

3. Deutsches Theater – Faust, erster Teil, by Goethe, directed by Michael Thalheimer

4. Deutsches Theater – Der Schmerz, by Marguerite Duras, directed by Corinna Harfouch

5. Komische Oper Berlin – Shut up and dance!, Staatsballett Berlin

6. Staatsoper Unter den Linden – Staatskapelle Berlin, Sinfonien und Konzert von Schumann, conductor Daniel Barenboim

7. Deutsches Theater – Krankenzimmer Nr. 6, by Chekhov, directed by Dimiter Gotscheff

8. Berliner Ensemble – Mutter Courage und ihre Kinder by Bertolt Brecht, with C.-M. Antoni

9. Pavillon of the Berliner Ensemble - Helena, Max & Co., review on Wilhelm Busch

10. In Dresden - Dresden Oper – Macbeth by Verdi

Other plays (amounting to hundreds), concerts, shows, operas, ballets, folklore, lectures, museums, films, etc. seen in more than a hundred cities and locations in all the six continents, mainly in Europe and the USA:

Los Angeles, San Francisco, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Boston, Seattle, Dallas, Fort Worth, Washington, Page, San Jose, Palo Alto, New York, Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria, Lima, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Wellington, Sydney, Bangkok, Taipei, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Singapore, Cairo, Nairobi, Abidjan, Johannesburg, Madrid, Sevilla, Barcelona, Cordoba, Granada, Coria, Lisbon, Toledo, Montserrat, London, Edinburgh, Monte Carlo, Paris, Marseille, Avignon, Nimes, Albi, Toulouse, Giverny, Pau, Aix-en-Provence, Brussels, Amsterdam, Oslo, Copenhagen, Goteborg, Stockholm, Saint Petersburg, Tallinn, Helsinki, Frankfurt am Main, Munchen, Luebeck, Berlin, Dresden, Potsdam, Rostock, Geneve, Bern, Lucerne, Lugano, Prague, Budapest, Vienna, Rome, Milano, Napoli, Athens, Corfu, Nicosia, Istanbul, Bodrum, Haifa, Kfar Ata, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Zagreb, Podgorica, Belgrad, Bucharest, Veliko Tarnovo, Sarajevo, Dubrovnik, Brasov, Apolonia, Shkodra, Ohrid, Sofia, Sinaia, Novi Sad, Bran, Kotor…

VIDEOS OF PLAYS SEEN, MAINLY SINCE 2009

Videos of plays 1-32 in Hebrew are of new and old versions of All My Sons by Arthur Miller (2011, Cameri/Haifa Theater, 1999, Beit Lessin), A Working Class Hero by Joshua Sobol (2006, Cameri), A Permit to Live by Itzhak Gormezano Goren (1999, Beer Sheba Theater), Revizor by Nikolai Gogol (1993, Cameri), The Visit of the Old Lady by Friedrich Durrenmatt (2012, Habima, 1994, Cameri), The Merchant of Venice by William Shakespeare (1994, Cameri), The Dolls' House by Henrik Ibsen (2000, Cameri), The Threepenny Opera by Bertolt Brecht (2002, Gesher), Rhinoceros by Eugene Ionesco (2002, Hasifria), Glengarry Glen Ross by David Mamet (2001, Han), An Enemy of the People by Henrik Ibsen (1999, Cameri), The Glass Menagerie by Tennessee Williams (2005, Cameri), Lysistrata by Aristophanes (2001, Cameri), Three Sisters by Anton Chekhov (2005, Cameri), An Eye Witness by Joshua Sobol (2003, Cameri), Hamlet by William Shakespeare (2005, Cameri), Death of a Salesman by Arthur Miller (2007, Cameri), Mother Courage by Bertolt Brecht (2002, Cameri), Father by August Strindberg (2006, Cameri), Uncle Vanya by Anton Chekhov (1995, Haifa Theater), Ghetto by Joshua Sobol (1998, Haifa Theater), Tofrot by Elisheva Grinbaum (2002, Haifa Theater), Caucasian Chalk Circle by Bertolt Brecht (1991, Haifa Theater), L'avare by Moliere (2003, Han), Dvash by Josha Sobol (1997, Haifa Theater), Leil Haesrim by Joshua Sobol (1976, Haifa Theater), Nefesh Yehudi by Joshua Sobol (1982, Haifa Theater), The Palestinian by Joshua Sobol (1985, Haifa Theater), Hatsotsra Bavadi by Sami Michael and Shmuel Hasfari (1999, Haifa Theater), Soharei Gumi by Hanoch Levin (2005, Haifa Theater), The Caretaker by Harold Pinter (2002, Haifa Theater).

33. Antigone by Jean Anouilh, 1972, Directed by Gerald Freedman, with Genevieve Bujold, Stacy Keach, Fritz Weaver, 91 min.

34. Happy Days by Samuel Beckett, 1980, Directed by David Heeley, with Irene Worth, 90 min.

35. Awake and Sing! by Clifford Odets, 1972, Directed by Norman Lloyd and Robert Hopkins, with Walter Matthau, Martin Ritt, Ruth Storey, Felicia Farr, Leo Fuchs, Robert Lipton, 100 min.

36. The Seagull by Anton Checkov, 1975, Directed by Nikos Psacharopoulos & John Desmond, music by Arthur Rubinstein, with Frank Langella, Blythe Danner, Olympia Dukakis, Lee Grant, 117 min.

37. Three Sisters by Anton Checkov, 1970, Directed by Laurence Olivier, with Alan Bates, Laurence Olivier, Joan Plowright, Derek Jacobi, 162 min.

38. The Iceman Cometh by Eugene O'Neill, 1960, Directed by Sidney Lumet, with Jason Robards, James Broderick, Robert Redford, 210 min.

39. Alice at the Palace by Elizabeth Swados, 1981, Directed by Emile Ardolino, with Meryl Streep and Debbie Allen, 75 min.

40. The Pirates of Penzance by Gilbert & Sullivan, 1980, Directed by Wilford Leach, with Kevin Kline and Linda Rondstadt, 120 min.

41. Mourning Becomes Electra by Eugene O'Neill, 1978, Directed by Nick Havinga, Music - Maurice Jarre, with Bruce Davison, Joan Hackett, Roberta Maxwell, 290 m.

42. The Blocks in the Camino Real by Tennessee Williams, 1966, Directed by Jack Landau, with Martin Sheen, Lotte Lenya, 70 min.

43. The Rules of the Game by Luigi Pirandello, 1975, Directed by Stephen Porter & Ken Campbell, with Glenn Close, Joan Van Ark, David Dukes, John Mc Martin, 87 min.

44. A Touch of the Poet by Eugene O'Neill, 1974, Directed by Stephen Porter & Kirk Browning, with Nancy Merchand, Fritz Weaver, Roberta Maxwell, 150 min.

45. Scarecrow by Percy MacKaye, 1971, Directed by Boris Sagal, music by Mundell Lowe, with Gene Wilder, Blythe Danner, Norman Lloyd, 105 min.

46. Six Characters in Search of an Author by Luigi Pirandello, 1976, Directed by Stacy Keach, with Andy Griffith, John Houseman, Julie Adams, 90 min.

47. Paradise Lost by Clifford Odets, 1971, Directed by Glenn Jordan, with Bernadette Peters, Eli Wallach, Fred Gwyne, 160 min.

48. The Master Builder by Henrik Ibsen, 1961, Directed by John Stix and Richard Lukin, with E. G. Marshall, Lois Smith, Phyllis Love, 103 min.

49. Home by David Storey, 1971, Directed by Lindsay Anderson, with Sir John Gielgud and Sir Ralph Richardson, music by Alan Price, 90 min.

50. The Glass Menagerie by Tennessee Williams, 1973, Directed by Anthony Harvey, music by John Barry, with Katharine Hepburn, Sam Waterston, Michael Moriarty, Joanna Miles, 105 min.

51. The Shadow of a Gunman by Sean O' Casey, 1972, Directed by Joseph Hardy, with Richard Dreyfuss, Brenda Dillon, music by Robert Prince, 80 min.

52. The Cherry Orchard by Anton Checkov, 1999, Directed by Michael Cocoyannis, with Charlotte Rampling, Alan Bates, Michael Gough, 137 min.

53. The Human Voice by Jean Cocteau, 1966, Directed by Ted Kotcheff, with Ingrid Bergman, 50 min.

54. Carola by Jean Renoir, 1972, Directed by Norman Lloyd, with Leslie Caron and Mel Ferrer, music by William Goldenberg, television adaptation by James Bridges with author, 120 min.

55. Incident at Vichy by Arthur Miller, 1973, Directed by Stacy Keach, music by Lyn Murray, with Rene Auberjonois, Harris Yulin and Richard Jordan, 80 min.

56. The Eccentricities of a Nightingale by Tennessee Williams, 1976, Directed by Glenn Jordan, with Blythe Danner, Frank Langella, Tim O'Connor, 120 min.

57. Bizet - Carmen, with Placido Domingo

58. Tennessee Williams - the Glass Menagerie, with Joan Woodward

59. Moliere - Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme

60. Funny Face, Fred Astair and Audrey Hepburn

61. Funny Girl, Barbra Steisand

62. Moliere - L'ecole des Femmes, Bernard Blier

63. For me and my Girl

64. Moliere - Les Femmes Savantes

65. Moliere - Les Fourberies de Scapin

66. Jacques Offenbach - La Belle Helene

67. Lloyd Weber - Evita

68. Guys and Dolls

69. Grease, John Travolta, Olivia Newton John

70. Gentlemen Prefer Blondes, Marilyn Monroe

71. Gigi, piece avec Danielle Darieux

72. Moliere - George Dandin

73. La Touche Etoile, le Theatre Lucernaire, Satire

74. Gilbert & Sullivan - Topsy Turvy

75. Hair

76. Shakespeare - Hamlet, Mel Gibson

77. Hello Dolly, Barbra Streisand

78. Victor Hugo - Hernani

79. Tennessee Williams - A Streetcar Named Desire

80. Puccini - Tosca

81. Irma la Douce

82. The King and I, Yul Brinner and Deborah Kerr

83. William Shakespeare, King Lear

84. Kiss Me Kate, Howard Keel and Kathryn Grayson

85. Mozart - Le Nozze de Figaro

86. Oklahoma

87. Jacques Offenbach - Les Contes d'Hoffman

88. Jacques Offenbach - La Vie Parisienne

89. William Shakespeare - Othello, Orson Wells

90. Irving Berlin - Annie Get Your Gun, with Betty Hutton and Howard Keel

91. Eugene O' Neill - Long Day's Journey into Night, Kathrin Hepburn

92. The Pajama Games

93. Paint Your Wagon

94. Gershwin - Porgy and Bess

95. Puccini - La Boheme, with Andrea Boccelli

96. Leoncavallo - I Pagliacci

97. Delibes - Lakme, with Joan Sutherland

98. William Shakespeare - Richard III, with Laurence Olivier

99. William Shakespeare - Richard II

100. William Shakespeare - Romeo and Juliet, with Leslie Howard and Norma Shearer and film with Franco Zefirelli

101. Saint Saens - Samson et Dalilah

102. There is no Business Like Show Business

103. Showboat

104. William Shakespeare - Twelfth Night

105. Puccini - Turandot

106. Seven Brides for Seven Brothers, with Jane Powell and Howard Keel

107. Verdi - Aida

108. Verdi - La Traviata

109. Cabaret with Lisa Minelli

110. Victor Herbert - Naughty Marieta

111. Verdi - Un Ballo di Mascara

112. Casablan with Yehoram Gaon

113. Mascagni - Cavaleria Rusticana, with Placido Domingo

114. 42nd Street

115. Romancero Sefardi

116. Lerner and Loewe, My Fair Lady

117. Leonard Bernstein - West Side Story

118. Edmond Rostand - Cyrano de Bergerac with Gerard Depardieux

119. Cover Girl with Rita Hayworth and Gene Kelly

120. Edward Albee - Who's Afraid of Virginia Wolf

121. Calamity Jane

122. William Shakespeare - Comedy of Errors

123. William Shakespeare - A Midsummer Night's Dream

124. Gilbert and Sullivan - The Mikado

125. Puccini - Madama Butterfly

126. William Shakespeare - Macbeth, Polanski

127. William Shakespeare - Much Ado About Nothing, with Kenneth Branna, Ema Thomson, Densel Washington

128. Moliere - Le Misanthrope

129. Marivaux - On ne Badine pas avec L'amour

130. South Pacific

131. Singin' in the Rain, with Gene Kelly, Debbie Reynolds, O' Connor

132. Gershwin - Shall we Dance?, with Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers

133. Sacha Guitry - Le Comedien

134. Voltaire – Zadig

135. Gershwin - American in Paris

136. Anchors Away with Gene Kelly and Frank Sinatra

137. Henry Rousell - Violetas Imperiales with Carmen Sevilla and Luis Mariano

138. August Strindberg, Miss Julie, 1999, 103 min., Director Mike Figgis, with Saffron Burrows & Peter Mullan

139. Wagner – Tristan und Isolde, with Siegfried Jerusalem, Waltraud Meier, Chor und Orchester der Bayreuther Festspiele, Conductor Daniel Barenboim

140. Nikos Kazantzakis – Zorba the Greek, 1964, 142 min., Director Mihalis Kakogiannis, with Anthony Quinn, Alan Bates, Irene Papas, Lila Kedrova.

CORY'S LIST OF THE 133 BEST POETS

Poetry is the most intimate form of literature. One has to master the language perfectly in order to enjoy poetry or read it from an excellent translation, which is almost "mission impossible". That is why my list is completely subjective, with 24 French poets (my mother tongue), 36 poets writing in Hebrew (the language I know most), and relatively a high percentage of poets in languages that I master quite well (English, Spanish, Italian, German). I have read very little poetry from China, Japan, India and Arab countries and the lists from those countries are completely indicative and not comprehensive. Actually, the entire list is indicative, and even so, in some cases I have read only a few poems or just read about it. I like all kinds of poetry – modern, ancient, romantic – with many ancient poets Homer, Dante, Ibn Gabirol, Ronsard, Shakespeare, Romancero Sefaradi, but also Goethe, Hugo, Musset, Wordsworth, Byron, Heine, Poe, and of course Baudelaire, Prevert, Garcia Lorca, Rachel, Bialiq, and as I think that songs can be pure poetry – also Brassens, Aznavour, Guthrie, Dylan, Shemer, Manger, Yonatan. I tried to read poetry in all the 50+ languages that I learned (and don't know…) – in Galician, Russian, Provencal, Friulian, but the poetry I liked most is the Haitian poetry which moved me to tears, like the best poetry of the most renowned poets. I have dealt at length in my books and articles with poetry and poets, writing in all those languages, analyzing poems, songs, and I don't intend to repeat those comments that can be found in my books on my website and in many other websites and downloaded free of charge. Nevertheless, I'll bring here one example, an analysis on some of the aspects of Dante's work.

FRANCE/FRENCH

1. Pierre de Ronsard
2. François de Malherbe
3. Jean de La Fontaine
4. Nicolas Boileau-Despréaux
5. Victor Hugo
6. Alphonse de Lamartine
7. Alfred de Vigny
8. Alfred de Musset
9. Théophile Gautier
10. Charles Baudelaire
11. Stéphane Mallarmé
12. Paul Verlaine,
13. Arthur Rimbaud
14. Paul Valéry
15. Paul Claudel
16. Guillaume Apollinaire
17. Paul Éluard
18. André Breton
19. Georges Brassens
20. Jacques Prévert
21. Jean Cocteau
22. Blaise Cendrars
23. Paul Geraldy

24. Charles Aznavour

FRANCE/PROVENCAL

Frédéric Mistral

UNITED KINGDOM/ENGLISH

1. William Shakespeare
2. William Wordsworth
3. Percy Bysshe Shelley
4. Lord Byron
5. John Keats

UNITED STATES/ENGLISH

1. Edgar Allan Poe
2. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
3. Walt Whitman
4. Emily Dickinson
5. Ezra Pound
6. T. S. Eliot
7. Sylvia Plath
8. Allen Ginsberg
9. Woody Guthrie
10. Bob Dylan

IRELAND/ENGLISH

W. B. Yeats

GERMANY/GERMAN

1. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe
2. Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller
3. Novalis (Friedrich von Hardenberg)
4. Friedrich Hölderlin
5. Heinrich Heine

SPAIN/SPANISH (3 IN HEBREW, 1 ALSO IN GALICIAN)

1. *Cantar de Mio Cid*
2. Solomon Ibn Gabirol (wrote in Hebrew)
3. Moses Ibn Ezra (wrote in Hebrew)
4. Judah Halevi (wrote in Hebrew)
5. Lope de Vega
6. Gustavo Adolfo Becquer
7. Rosalia de Castro (wrote also in Galician)
8. Miguel de Unamuno
9. Antonio Machado

10. Juan Ramon Jimenez
11. Federico Garcia Lorca

CHILE/SPANISH

Pablo Neruda

CUBA/SPANISH

Jose Marti

ARGENTINA

Jorge Luis Borges

PORTUGAL/PORTUGUESE

1. Luis de Camoes
2. Fernando Pessoa

ITALY

1. Dante Alighieri
2. Francesco Petrarca
3. Ludovico Ariosto
4. Torquato Tasso
5. Samuel David Luzzatto (wrote in Hebrew)
6. Giosuè Carducci
7. Gabriele D'Annunzio
8. Pier Paolo Pasolini (wrote also in Friulian)

RUSSIA

1. Alexander Pushkin
2. Mikhail Lermontov
3. Judah Leib Gordon (wrote in Hebrew)
4. Anna Akhmatova
5. Osip Mandelstam
6. Sergei Yesenin
7. Vladimir Mayakovsky
8. Boris Pasternak

GREECE/GREEK

1. Homer
2. Sappho
3. Kostis Palamas
4. Constantine Cavafy (lived in Egypt)
5. George Seferis

LADINO

1. Moshe Attias – Romancero Sefaradi (Israel)
2. Yitzhak Isaac Levy - *Antología de Liturgia Judeo-Española* (Israel)

YIDDISH

1. Itzik Manger (Romania, Poland, France, England and Israel)
2. Abraham Sutzkever (Soviet Union, Israel)

ISRAEL/HEBREW

1. Biblical Poetry
2. Israel Ben Moses Najara
3. Hayim Nahman Bialiq
4. Nathan Alterman,
5. Yehudah Amichai
6. David Avidan
7. Erez Biton
8. Haim Gouri
9. Leah Goldberg
10. Uri Zvi Greenberg
11. Haim Hefer
12. Alexander Penn
13. Isaac Loeb Peretz
14. Rachel
15. Zvi Aviel
16. Yonatan Ratosh
17. Dahlia Rabikovitch
18. Amnon Shamossh
19. Naomi Shemer
20. "David Shimoni"
21. Abraham Shlonsky
22. Ronny Someck
23. Shaul Tchernichovsky
24. Yona Wallach
25. Meir Wieseltier
26. Miriam Yalan-Shteklis
27. Avoth Yeshurun
28. Natan Yonatan
29. Nathan Zach
30. Zelda

YEMEN

Shalom Shabazi (wrote in Hebrew)

LEBANON/ARABIC

Kahlil Gibran

PALESTINE/ARABIC

Mahmoud Darwish (see the caveat in the Literature chapter)

EGYPT/ARABIC

1. Salah Jahin
2. Ahmed Shawqi

IRAN/PERSIAN

Omar Khayyam

CHINA/MANDARIN

1. Cao Cao
2. Mao Zedong

INDIA

1. Bhāravi (in Sanskrit)
2. Bhagavad Gita (in Sanskrit)
3. Rabindranath Tagore (in Bengali)

JAPAN/JAPANESE

1. Collections of the 21 eras - anthologies
2. Hiromi Ito

HAITI/HAITIAN

Open Gate – an Anthology of Haitian Creole Poetry

ROMANIA/ROMANIAN

Mihai Eminescu

POLAND/POLISH

Adam Mickiewicz

ANALYSIS ON SOME OF THE ASPECTS OF DANTE'S WORK

One of the first "modern" writers (as opposed to ancient Greeks and Romans) and surely one of the best was undoubtedly Dante Alighieri (1265-1321). His long narative poem The Divine Comedy – Divina Commedia - is considered the greatest literary work composed in the Italian language and a masterpiece of world literature. There are very few books that leave you out of breath when you read them and make you think that life with all its hardships is worthwhile to live if you read such books by the best prominent authors Shakespeare, Pagnol, Zola, Homer, the Bible, Sobol, Agnon, Balzac, Brecht, Goethe, Moliere, Racine, and Dante… I read the Divine Comedy as you read a detective story wondering every moment what will come next. It comprises everything, it is modern as the most modern literature, yet it is so beautiful, a masterpiece. No wonder that I found in Dante analogies that fit into my business ethics books.

We are educated since our childhood that it is prohibited to tell on your friends. The pejorative names for the telltales or tattletales are countless – whistle-blowers, stool pigeons, squealers, etc. Dante writes in the last verses of the Inferno, how the traitors and informers are punished in the lowest place of hell. Dante and Virgil enter Judecca, the lowest zone of Cocytus, where the souls of the traitors who betrayed their legitimate superiors and benefactors are totally immersed in the frozen waste. At the central and lowest point lies Satan, who devours Judas, Brutus and Cassius in his three mouths:

<<Quell'anima la` su` c'ha maggior pena>>,
disse 'l maestro, <<e` Giuda Scariotto,
che 'l capo ha dentro e fuor le gambe mena.

De li altri due c'hanno il capo di sotto,
quel che pende dal nero ceffo e` Bruto:
vedi come si storce, e non fa motto!;

e l'altro e` Cassio che par si` membruto.

“That soul there, which has the worst punishment,

Is Judas Iscariot, my master said,

With his head inside, and kicking his legs.

Of the two others, who hang upside-down,

The one who hangs from the black face is Brutus;

See how he twists and says not a word;

And the other is Cassius, whose body looks so heavy.”

(Dante, The Divine Comedy, Inferno XXXIV, 61-67, p.192-3)

It is incredible that out of all the criminals - those who have committed atrocious murders, genocides, rapes - the ones who receive the worst punishment are the traitors. It is not Pontius Pilate, who gave the order to crucify Jesus, it is not Julius Caesar who was an unscrupulous tyrant, it would not be Hitler if Dante would have lived in our times, but it would rather be

Rommel, who ‘betrayed’ his fuhrer in order to save Germany. We enter here into a very problematic domain of the fidelity toward a company where we are employed, as the majority of the whistle-blowers would probably be employees of the companies concerned. Would the denunciations be anonymous like on the Internet? How could we distribute the rewards? And who will distribute them – the activist associations or another organization? Is it ethical to encourage the whistle-blowers? Would it be possible to employ this vehicle to get revenge from companies or executives who have not committed any fraud? How could we verify if the information is correct and make sure that the denunciations do not resemble precedent cases from totalitarian regimes?

The conviction that to denounce is an atrocious crime is inculcated in all peoples and religions. The Jews ostracized in the Diaspora the ‘mousser’, or the squealer, the person who denounced his brethren to the authorities, even if that brother was a thief or murderer. Everybody knows the awful fate of the squealers who denounce Mafia chiefs to the police. But the American and Italian police would have never succeeded in arresting Mafia leaders without the aid of the squealers of the Cosa Nostra. Is it moral to denounce a crime committed by the Mafia to the police, in spite of the law of Omerta, which advocates a complete silence? Is it ethical to denounce an immoral act committed toward a customer or shareholder of a company by one of the company’s employees? If he does not denounce his chiefs, the employee knows that truth will never be disclosed, and the company will continue to sell airplanes with damaged components, endangering the lives of the pilots, as was the case in many recent cases. Is the employee a squealer? If he believes in God and the Inferno, will he find himself in hell after his death in the vicinity of Judas and Brutus? If he is an agnostic, can he risk his career, the well-being of his family, respect of his colleagues, for saving the life of a pilot he doen't know or avoid losses of a minority shareholder?

The employee will never denounce his superiors if society continues to treat him as a whistle-blower (pejorative connotation in the business world), a tattletale or sneak (pejorative connotation at school), an informer (pejorative connotation from the German Occupation), a stool pigeon (pejorative connotation in the Soviet Union), or a squealer (pejorative connotation from the criminal world). Maybe he would have the courage to denounce immoral acts, if he would be treated as a ‘discloser’, a neutral term meaning somebody discloses a fact, without a pejorative connotation. In this book the term whistle-blower is used, because otherwise the meaning would not be understood, but the meaning that I propose is that of a discloser, and if it does not exist in the dictionary it is high time that it should be invented. This discloser will not be ostracized but will be appreciated by the society in which he lives, as he will assist it to be cleaner and just. Many of the readers of this book will think of McCarthy who meant exactly the same thing when he urged intellectuals to denounce the ‘communists’ in order to have a cleaner society with no fear of the rising communism that endangered the existence of the free world. In most cases, nobody forced the people to denounce friends, but those who didn't cooperate didn't get jobs and were ostracized.

What is therefore the difference between the proposals of this book and McCarthyism? McCarthy represented the authorities, he acted against the weak. Here is a completely opposite situation where the weak become organized against the powerful. Those who condemn Brutus, the rebel, the traitor, the squealer, to the pit of hell would have condemned as well the French Revolution which was against the legitimate power of the Bourbons, the American revolution which was against the legitimate power of the British, or the terrorists attacks of the Haganah, Etsel or Lehi in Palestine which were against the legitimate power of the British mandate. Those who condemn the whistle-blowers are in favor of the multitude of the immoral acts that are performed in companies against their stakeholders. The companies

should be transparent ethically, without fearing anything from squealers, because when you have a clear conscience you do not need to be afraid to be discovered. Crime likes darkness, and the companies that do not conduct themselves ethically are looking for anonymity. We find it in business as we find it in Brecht's Threepenny Opera.

And finally, getting back to Dante, this time the last verses of Paradiso, here again we can find consolation to our sorrows, to our sicknesses, even at our age to approaching death by those divine words. Those verses should be written in golden letters in all the old-age homes:

tal era io a quella vista nova:	So was I faced with this new vision:
veder voleva come si convenne	I wanted to see how the image could fit the circle
l'imago al cerchio e come vi s'indova;	And how it could be that that was where it was;
ma non eran da cio` le proprie penne:	But that was not a flight for my wings:
se non che la mia mente fu percossa	Except that my mind was struck by a flash
da un fulgore in che sua voglia venne.	In which what it desire came to it.
A l'alta fantasia qui manco` possa;	At this point high imagination failed;
ma gia` volgeva il mio disio e 'l velle,	But already my desire and my will
si` come rota ch'igualmente e` mossa,	Were being turned like a wheel all at one speed,
l'amor che move il sole e l'altre stelle.	By the love which moves the sun and the other stars.

And if Dante speaks of love, what better verses could end this chapter than the ultimate love song by Domenico Modugno, the song of all the lovers, Ruthy and me, young and old ones.

Dio, come ti amo	**My God, I love you so much**
Nel cielo passano le nuvole	In the sky the clouds pass by
Che vanno verso il mare	They're going towards the sea
Sembrano fazzoletti bianchi	Looking like white handkerchiefs
Che salutano il nostro amore	That greet our love
Dio, come ti amo	My God, I love you so much
Non è possibile	It's not possible
Avere tra le braccia tanta felicità	To have so much happiness between your arms
Baciare le tue labbra che odorano di vento	Kissing your lips that smell like the wind
Noi due innamorati, come nessuno al mondo	We're two lovers, like nobody in the world
Dio, come ti amo	My God, I love you so much
Mi vien da piangere	I feel like crying
In tutta la mia vita, non ho provato mai	In my whole life, I've never felt
Un bene così caro, un bene così vero	Such a valuable happiness, such a true happiness
Chi può fermare il fiume che corre verso il mare?	Who can stop the river that flows towards the sea?
Le rondini nel cielo, che vanno verso il sole?	The swallows in the sky that go towards the sun?
Chi può cambiare l'amore, l'amore mio per te?	Who can change my love, my love for you?
Dio, come ti amo	My God, I love you so much

A METHODOLOGY OF LEARNING LANGUAGES

At the age of 10 I spoke fluently 4 languages: my two mother tongues: French (learned also at the Lycee in Cairo, Egypt) and Ladino (learned at home), Hebrew (after immigrating to Israel at the age of 9, I was first of my class at 10), and English (learned at school). I also had basic knowledge of Arabic, learned at school in Cairo, and could understand Spanish and Italian.

At the age of 20 I had learned for two years Spanish and German at the university and one year Italian at the Dante Alighieri School. I read fluently those 7 languages, and especially the classics – Shakespeare, Racine, Agnon, Cervantes, Goethe, Pirandello and Romances in Ladino. But I received also the final grade of 9 in Arabic at high school, I learned and could read the Talmud in Aramaic, and read quite well Portuguese although I never learned the language, altogether 10 languages that I've learned/could understand, most of them fluently.

At the age of 30 I had learned intensively Russian for a few months, when I was unemployed (although I had a very partial knowledge of Russian and Arabic which were not as easy to learn as the Romance languages). I succeeded much more in Romanian and Yiddish that I learned when I married Ruthy and wanted to understand her mother tongues, while Ruthy learned French and Ladino wanting to understand my mother tongues. I could read Shalom Aleikhem in Yiddish and a Romanian newspaper. 13 languages learned, most of them fluent.

The knowledge of languages was a tremendous benefit in several aspects: 1. It enriched my multicultural approach in literature, poetry, films, media, and plays, specializing in the classics that I was delighted to read in the original language. But, also in my meetings with French, English or Italians, I could befriend them and communicate easily, understanding their mentality, culture and literature. 2. I was received at Insead, the European Institute of Business Administration at Fontainebleau, France, although I didn't have good enough grades in my BA, but I was the only Israeli student who knew well enough the three languages in which business was taught at Insead – English, French and German. I received a full scholarship from the Baron Edmond de Rothschild, which enabled me to learn there, as I didn't have any funds to finance my very expensive studies. I was very popular among the European students, speaking to them in their mother tongue, although I noticed that the Dutch and Scandinavians spoke the three Insead languages much better than me, on top of their mother tongues, while the French preferred to speak only in French. I befriended the Lebanese, although I didn't speak Arabic, but they were of course fluent in French and English, and prepared with them and the Israelis a Middle Eastern evening. Briefly, I was at last in my element, being a cosmopolitan as other polyglot students.

3. In business, as an export manager making business trips to Europe and Africa, and later on as a VP Sales and Finance at a high tech company, or a free lance consultant, making business trips also the Americas and Asia, I had a fantastic advantage, as the knowledge of languages added a lot to my credibility with no language and mentality barriers. Doing business in France and French speaking countries was of course the easiest, and I even wrote a case study on the advantages of being a polyglot and how I overcame the Anti-Semitic prejudices of a devout Catholic, speaking with him during a week about theater and literature before I started talking business. I understood excellently the American mentality that was very similar to the Israeli one, starting at once talking business and not talking about Arthur Miller or Gershwin, if I didn't want that my counterpart would think that I am a freak. In Spain, I took it easy,

arriving at ten to work, going to lunches and dinners of three hours each with my customers, speaking to them in Spanish and assimilating in the environment, sensing every time that I came to Madrid that I was at home, because of my Spanish origins. I also discovered the synagogue of Coria, after 500 years of absence, and wrote a marvelous story about that in five languages – Spanish, Ladino, English, French, Hebrew - on more than twenty newspapers and websites all over the world.

I even succeeded in conducting business in Germany, although my German was far from perfect. There, I shared the mentality of exactitude, the seriousness at work, the politeness, setting the meetings a year in advance and finishing the negotiations on time no matter what. I maybe shared with the Spanish their culture and conducted there as they did, but I preferred personally the German way of doing business, which was much more efficient, without any jokes, friendships, or small talk. Well, as a matter of fact, I didn't mind to conduct business in any of the countries I visited, as I found commonalities with each people, in Singapore I was a Singaporean, in Peru I was a Peruvian, and in Ticino I was a Ticinese. I felt at home also in Toronto, London, Brussels or Athens, but felt quite estranged in Africa. Even when I made business in Taiwan, I started learning Chinese, going to local opera, impressing my clients with Confucius sayings. Finally, I signed with them a very lucrative contract, although I didn't drink "Campe" as others. **I noticed everywhere commonalities instead of differences.**

When I decided to write a PhD dissertation on business ethics and no Israeli university was interested, and I couldn't afford to learn full time at an American university, I wrote my dissertation in French and received my PhD with distinction after answering satisfactorily in French all the questions of the CNAM jury in Paris. I taught in English at the International MBA programs and at Insead in Singapore, gave lectures in French to top level businessmen in Paris, taught of course in Hebrew, and even allowed my foreign students in Israel to write their final papers in Spanish, French, English, Italian, German and Portuguese. No one ever gave me a final paper in Ladino, but I wrote poems to my wife in this language (and to her mother in Romanian), and even initiated the translation of the UN Declaration of Human Rights into Ladino. My linguistic activities in Ladino consist of several facets, including participation in Ladino forums, writing in Ladino, and contributing substantially to the preservation of the Sephardic heritage.

When I speak of knowing a language I mean primarily that I have learned the language, mostly by myself with Teach Yourself books, sometimes with audio books, with dictionaries, and I know the language in different levels. I put Hebrew, the language I know most, as a yardstick giving it 100% (of course nobody knows a language 100%, but it is only a relative measure to assess my knowledge of languages), as I studied in Hebrew at the elementary and high schools, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem (Economics and Political Sciences), I worked all my life in Israel. I am fluent in writing, speaking and reading, and I wrote academic books, articles, case studies, business plans, a novel and a play in Hebrew. I taught at several Israeli universities, gave lectures to many forums, and was also interviewed. I would say that I know almost perfectly the language with a slight deficiency in vocabulary and grammar, as it is not my mother tongue.

I know Ladino – 95%, it is my mother tongue although spoken only occasionally by my parents between themselves. I am fluent in speaking, reading and writing the language in Latin alphabet, but only reading in Rashi alphabet. I initiated, edited and participated in the translation of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights into Ladino, wrote and published articles and poems, gave lectures, was interviewed on the radio. I have some

deficiency in writing and speaking, in vocabulary and grammar, as I have never learned the language at school or by myself.

I know French – 90%, it is my mother tongue, and the main language that we spoke at home, I speak with my brother, my French speaking relatives, I spoke and learned during 4 years at the Lycee elementary school in Cairo, Egypt, and I speak with my French speaking friends. I learned at Insead, Fontainebleau, France, in French, English and German Business Administration. I wrote my PhD dissertation in French with all the process of the PhD held in French at CNAM, Paris, France. I worked over the years in French in France, Belgium, Switzerland, and African countries, and during a few years I traveled every month to Paris on business. I held an extensive correspondence over the years with friends & family in French, I gave lectures in French. I didn't write my play in French and preferred to give it to translation, as I do not master slang, but edited it. I am fluent in reading, speaking and writing, but I have problems in spelling, style, and rather archaic vocabulary, as I read the classics Racine and Hugo, but lived in France only one year in 1967-1968. Bearing in mind that I studied at a French school only 4 years and that friends who studied more cannot write in French, it is a miracle how I master the language, while living in Israel since 1953 and speaking with my wife, kids, Israeli friends, at work, etc. only in Hebrew, and rarely in French. It is probably because I persevered during the years in reading most of the time in French, learning time and again French vocabulary, and visiting France/Paris very often.

I would say that I know French, Ladino and Hebrew at the level of mother tongues minus, as probably those who learned those languages exclusively as mother tongue master them better. The following languages I master at a good level, but not at the same level for all of them.

I know English – 85%. This was my second language in elementary and high schools and at the Hebrew University, the main language in which I learned at Insead Business Administration. Most of my work outside Israel and some of my work in Israel was held in English. The correspondence in many multinational companies is held in English. I worked mostly in the US, Canada and the UK, and often in other English speaking countries, but work with most of the other countries was also held in English – Taiwan, Africa, Singapore, Netherlands, Portugal… I published many academic books and articles in English, taught in English at Insead Singapore, at International MBAs in Israel, gave lectures at Insead France, and in many forums worldwide. I am fluent in reading, writing and speaking, but I have problems in vocabulary, grammar and accent. As a matter of fact, I do not excel in grammar in amy of my languages, as I find the grammar rules rather tedious and superfluous, and I think that all languages should have only a very basic vocabulary like in Interlingua. Most of my correspondence is in English on business, with friends, my academic correspondence, and I would say that I excel most in reading, understanding almost everything (but much less Shakespeare), writing with minor mistakes but my books needed editing, and speaking quite well but with an Israeli/French/Egyptian accent.

I know Spanish – 80%. I learned Spanish for two years at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and it was quite easy for me as I master Ladino which is very close to Spanish Castellano, much closer than Yiddish to German Hochdeutsch. Yet, because of that I may have mistakes in speaking Spanish using Ladino or French words, but people understand me quite well. I held Business negotiations in Spain and Latin America mostly in Spanish, visited those countries as a tourist, and wrote articles and correspondence with my Spanish speaking friends in Spanish. I was astonished how from the start I could understand almost perfectly books that I read in Spanish (best – Cervantes who is closer to ancient Spanish/Ladino as Jews were expelled from Spain in 1492 and since then had no contacts with Spain, and least –

Latin American books which have local idioms). I am fluent in reading, speaking and writing, but have problems in vocabulary, grammar and accent, although I speak Spanish with a better accent than English.

I know Interlingua – 75%. Interlingua was a pleasant surprise. After starting my teach yourself linguistics I found out that I understand almost perfectly Interlingua which is an artificial language based on Romance languages. I read it fluently and have read already many books and articles in Interlingua, however I have never spoken or written in Interlingua, but I figure that if I go to a one week course held often in this language I could master that and the only reason that I don't do it is that I don't see the use to communicate with one thousand Interlingua speakers… What I admire in Interlingua is the one page grammar which is the easiest in the world. For me the language is very easy because I master most of the Romance languages. I hope that Interlingua would become the international language, but know that there is no chance, as English has won the battle & has become the language in which most of humanity communicate.

I know Italian – 70%. I have studied one year at the Dante Alighieri Institute in Israel 50 years ago, and I was probably the only young man at the course. So, those who are interested in meeting women should study Italian without delay. Italian is a beautiful language, probably the most beautiful language in the world. I found out that it has an excellent literature, and as a bonus you can at last understand all the libretti of the operas you love. If you learn English, French and Spanish because of practical considerations (I personally learned them because of their literature), you learn Italian because of your soul. However, I used Italian in my business and tourist trips to Italy. I read almost fluently Italian, speak with many mistakes (with French and Spanish words) but with good colloquial understanding, and have practically no sufficient experience in writing. I have of course problems in vocabulary and grammar as always.

I have good knowledge in 4 languages – English, Spanish, Interlingua, Italian, and with the three languages that I speak at a level of mother tongue – Hebrew, Ladino and French – I can say that I am quite fluent in 7 languages that are widely spoken in Europe, America and over the world (except Ladino, Hebrew and Interlingua, and not counting Chinese, Indian, Japanese & Arabic).

The languages in which I have sufficient knowledge are first of all German – 65%. German is a very difficult language, especially for me who specializes in Romance languages. I have studied the language for two years at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem with an excellent teacher. Before starting my studies at Insead I had a 5 weeks seminar at the Goethe Institute in Berlin. I can read books at two different levels: for difficult books like the books by Thomas Mann I need to read them with a translation, as it would be too difficult to read them with a dictionary, which I need once in a while for reading in Italian or Spanish, or for writing in English or French. However easier books as books by Remarque or Feuchtwanger I can read without a translation. But I remember that 50 years ago I could read even Goethe without a translation so my knowledge of German has deteriorated over the years. I conducted business in Germany, but mostly in English, however sometimes also in German, for conversations, reading letters and documents, and understanding the news. Today, I have an average knowledge in reading, speaking and writing with many mistakes, with deficient grammar and vocabulary.

I know Portuguese – 65%. I have studied the language in a teach yourself audio course and passed at 100% the examination. As the language is very close to Spanish I can read it almost fluently, but sometimes I need a dictionary. I have never used the language for writing but I believe that with a bit of practice I could write it and understand it quite well. Even now, I

understand Portuguese if it is spoken slowly, and if I spend a few months in Brazil or Portugal I believe that I could speak and understand the language quite well. After I have "dicovered" my Portuguese ancestry I have a special interest to master the language but I need to read more and visit more frequently Portugal (I toured it for a fortnight) and Brazil, where I have also cousins.

I know Romanian/Moldavian – 60%. I have learned the language mostly by hearing it for more than 40 years at my wife's family, until I was able to understand and speak it averagely. I also studied the language from a teach yourself book, and I can read it quite well – difficult texts with a translation and easier texts with a dicitionary. I have a very limited experience in writing although once in a while I wrote texts for family use, as greetings for my mother-in-law birthdays. When I visited at last Romania in 2015 I saw that I can communicate quite well, but as my in-laws passed away the knowledge of the language is deteriorating, with strong deficiency in vocabulary and grammar. Howver, I notice that I can understand also words originating from Russian and Turkish, and so the loop is closed between my wife's Romanian and my Ladino.

I know Catalan – 60%. I have studied the language in a teach yourself course, as I have studied most of the following languages. I made several trips to Barcelona and Catalunya, and understood there quite well Catalan if spoken to me slowly, although I have no experience in speaking or writing the language. I can read difficult texts with a translation and easier texts with a dictionary, however with a bit of practice I could probably master Catalan as Spanish, as it is based on Spanish and French which I master well. But there is no urge to do it soon.

I know the France Dialects/Languages averagely – 60%: Provencal, Gascon, Occitan auvergnat, Occitan Languedocien, Picard, Wallon, reading almost fluently, but with no experience in speaking and writing. The same goes with England Dialects/Languages: Old English, Scots Braid, and so on. The same goes with Spain Dialects/Languages: Asturian (Bable), Galician (Galego), Aragonese… Finally, the same applies with Aramaic, which I can read quite well but understand better with a translation into Hebrew. I do not and cannot have any experience in writing or speaking, as the language is a dead language, although some people still speak it,

I know the Italy Dialects/Languages averagely – 55%: Corsican, Sardinian, Friulian (northern Italy), Rumantsch (Switzerland), Sanmarinese (San Marino), Venetian, Sicilian, Ladin, Sardinian, Calabrese, Neapolitan, Piemontese, Lombard, etc. – reading quite well texts, better with translation, with no experience in speaking and writing. I have studied all the new languages beyond the ten first ones in order to be able to read them, with no aspirations to write or speak them, and without wanting of course to master their grammar. The same applies also to Creole and Pidgin – Kreyol (Haiti), French (Mauritius, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyane, Cajun…), English (Nigerian, Sranan…), Spanish, Portuguese (Papiamentu…), and others.

I know Yiddish – 50%. The language is based mainly on German and Hebrew, and has much more Hebraic words than Ladino, so it is quite easy for me to understand. Besides, I live in a Yiddish environment in Israel for more than 60 years, my wife's mother tongue is also Yiddish, and I had a strong urge to learn the language (with a teach yourself audio book) in order to read Sholom Aleichem and other prominent authors in Yiddish and undertand the Yiddish plays at the theatre. It is also highly recommended when you marry to learn each others' mother tongues as Ruthy and me did, so no in-laws can talk behind your back… When I see Israelis who are married to Russians, Moroccans, Frenchs, and have not learned the language, I really cannot understand it as it is almost a prerequisite to learn your mate's

culture and language in order to understand him/her better. So, I read, speak and understand Yiddish averagely, and even try once and then to write in Yiddish. Of course my vocabulary and grammar are defficient, but you are not expected to speak fluently Yiddish, especailly when you are a Sephardi Jew. Which brings me to a final remark – in the past and now much less there was a discrimination by the Ashkenazis against the Sephardis, so if you speak their language you become almost one of ours!

I knowArtificial Languages – 50%. There are dozens of Artificial languages. We have written about Interlingua, and we give in this book a list of many other artificial languages. I have learned Esperanto and Ido but can understand averagely many other artificial languages. However, I understand better Ido, as Esperanto is not only based on Romance and even Germanic languages, trying to introduce words from many more languages, which make it much difficult for me to understand it. I can read the languages with a translation but with easy texts even without translations. I have no experience in writing and speaking those languages.

I know below average Germanic Dialects/Languages: 45%: Plattdeutsch (Low German), Bavarian, Kolnisch, Luxembourgish, Gothic, Old Saxon, Alsatian, Hessisch, Schwabisch, Sachsisch, Schwitzerdeutsch, Vienese, Berlinerisch – reading mostly with translation, with no experience in speaking and writing, but who can find somebody to speak with him in Old Saxon? It is easier to find a Luxmembourgian or Alsatian, but I would probably speak to them in French and they would understand me perfectly well, as those languages as most of the other regional Italian and French languages tend to disappear, while some of the Spanish regional languages – Catalan, Galego, Basque - are now widely spoken in their regions.

I know below average Dutch (Nederlands) and Flemish: 45%. I learned the languages as usual with Teach Yourself audio books, and understand below average texts, requiring me to use a translation. But I read the texts quite fast using now and then the translation, not like Russian or Greek where it is much more difficult for me to read texts even with a translation. I have made business and tourists trips to the Netherlands and Belgium, and I even worked for half a year with a Dutch firm. But I have no experience in writing or speaking the languages, although with some effort I can understand colloquial Dutch if it is spoken to me very slowly.

I know Latin – 40%. This is the basis of all the Romance languages, but it is very difficult to learn, especially the grammar. The vocabulary is easier as it resembles much Italian, Spanish and French and the analogies are the same. I cannot read Latin without a translation but I believe that if I tried very hard I could do it, but as I don't intend to visit the Vatican soon I see no urgent need to speak and write Latin, and it is enough for me to read Plautus or Seneca, Cicero or Vergil, with a translation at an average speed of 4 pages an hours. If I would be assured that in Hades I would meet all of them I would invest much more in learning Latin and Ancient Greek...

I know Afrikans (South Africa, based on Dutch), Vlach (Romania), Pennsylvania Dutch, Anglo-Saxon, Frisian (in the Netherlands), etc. much below average – 35%. Reading only with a translation but not very slowly, and with no experience in speaking and writing. Here again, the main reason for learning those languages were not a sudden urge to read their excellent authors or planning to visit those countries soon, not even a need to become an Amish, but just because they were there, very close to the other languages that I have learned, like Rumantsch or Friulian with Italian. I believe that it would be much more interesting to learn Chinese or Hungarian but as those are very difficult languages (I started to learn Chinese to no avail), I did not find the time and the abalities to do that and I found more rewarding to learn quite easily Afrikans.

I know Arabic – 30%. Here is a case that with a very little effort I could double my knowledge of Arabic from 30% to 60% and know it at least as Catalan. I have studied three times Arabic, the first one in Egypt at the Lycee (after the Shabab almost burned us alive during the riots of January 1952), the second time at high school (I have a final grade of 90, when the Arab countries did not want to recognize Israel although there were no occupied territories and they started wars and terror attacks time and again), and the third time in the summer of the Second Lebanese War when all the citizens of Northern Israel stayed at home in their shelters and suffered from thousands of rockets launched by the Hizballah in thanking us that we have withdrawn totally from Lebanon, as their friends from the Hamas launched later thousands of rockets thanking us that we have withdrawn from Gaza, and as Arafat, the Nobel Peace Prize laureate, sent suicide bombers killing more than a thousand civilians after we have withdrawn from most of the West Bank following the Oslo agreeements. Well, from this "Introduction" we can understand that the subject is quite "loaded", and I suggest to leave the subject right away, as I deal with those issues at length in my book. Factually, Arabic is very similar to Hebrew, I have excellent foundations to know Arabic quite well, but at present it is enough for me to study occasionally the language enabling me to read one page an hour with a translation, with no experience in writing, almost no experience in speaking, and understanding about a third of a conversation. Hopefully, when there will be peace, when the Arabic schools would not teach Nazi-like propaganda against the Jews, when we'll be welcomed as tourists, and the Egyptian intelligentsia will not ban not only Jews but also Nobel Prize Winners as Naguib Mahfouz who advocated warm relations with Israel after we have withdrawn from every inch of Sinai, when the Arabs will not promote a boycott against Israelis, their leaders would not encourage suicide bombing, their tycoons will not finance terror, and their streets will not be named after Shahids killing dozens of innocent civilians before going to heaven to meet 72 virgins…, personally I believe that this wishful thinking will happen only at Bukra fil Mishmish/A nehtiger tug/The Messianic Age, not because I don't want it but because they don't want us, but I'll try nevertheless to learn Arabic, and my motivation will grow at the same pace of our mutual love. I hope that I'll master Arabic quite well, as I have nothing against the language or the Quran which I appreciate much, as I have also nothing against the peoples who are misled by extremist leaders and motivated by lies and anti-Semitic propaganda, often with the assistance of European and American anti-Semitic organizations who hate so much the Jews as they do not see the danger of fundamentalist Islam aimed primarily against the West and nurtured in some of the Madrasahs.

I know Swedish, Norwegian Bokmal, Norwegian Nynorsk, Danish – 30%. This is much below average, and even this is due to the similarities with German and the strong urge to study those languages with teach yourself audiobooks, as I appreciate much their people, ethics, democracy, economies, and their regimes, the Scandinavian model, as opposed to the Middle East model with mass murders and wars, corruption, terrorism, women segregation, in Syria, Iraq, Afghanistan, Yemen, Algeria, Lebanon, Palestine, Sudan… I have made Business and tourist trips to Scandinavia, and I can read much below average and only with a translation, at a pace of a few pages an hour, yet with exhilaration when I read the masterpieces by Ibsen, Strindberg and Andersen in their original languages. It goes without saying that I have no experience in speaking and writing, but my main exposure to those languages, besides reading their literature is by watching films by my favorite director Ingmar Bergman and by other excellent cineasts.

I know Icelandic, Faroese, Old Norse – 25%. It is much difficult for me to read those languages, which are even harder than the other Scandinavian languages. I studied them only

because of their similarities to the others, mainly Icelandic with learning books and dictionaries.

I know Greek – 25%. It is very important for me to study Greek and I started several times to learn it, as my mother was Greek and spoke it perfectly well and my grandfather was born and lived in Larisa before emigrating to Egypt. But most of all because I exhilerate when I can read at a pace of one page an hour the Odyssey by Homer or tragedies by Sophocles. I wish to read them faster but as I am so occupied by writing books, learning new languages or reading masterpieces, going to the theater, film festivals or visiting new countries, I don't believe that I'll ever be able to read Greek faster or even at this pace as first of all I write the new books. I studied a basic course of Greek with less than satisfactory results. I enjoyed very much business and tourist trips to Greece. I have a very slight colloquial understanding, cannot write at all, and have no experience in speaking Greek. Greek is the basis of European languages, has a very dificult grammar, but part of the vocabulary can be found in French, English and German.

I know Russian – 20%. I started many times to learn Russian but I have problems to understand it as it is a very difficult language, totally different from the Romance languages and the Germanic languages. Sometimes I wish that we would live in the times of Tolstoy as about half of War and Peace is written in French, the leading language of Russian aristocracy. But with my luck I would be probably born to a serf and barely speak rudimentary Russian without knowing how to read and write. This time I finished two audio books and even learned some patriotic and children songs that I bring in this book, so I am supposed to know the language well. But nevertheless I read Anna Karenina at a pace of one page an hour and the alphabet is very difficult (this is also true for Greek and Arabic). So, I can barely read, I understand about a quarter of what I hear, actually I think that even less, I have no experience in writing, and I cannot speak at all. But I'll not give up as I have a lot of admiration to the literature and culture.

I know Slavonic languages – 15%. I have studied Polish and Ukrainian but can understand them even less than Russian, reading at a very low pace, without any ability to write and speak. I have noticed in my trips to the Balkans that I can understand some words of the Slavonic languages because of the Russian that I have learned – it applies to Macedonian, Czech, Croatian, Bulgarian, Bosnian, Serbian, Montenegrin, Slovene. And as far as I can read it applies also to Belorussian, Slovak, Palityan (Bulgaria), Sorbian (Germany), Old Church Slavonic, etc. It is not much but I don't feel estranged when I can read the Cyrillic alphabet and understand a few words. I have read texts in those languages – the UN Declaration of Human Rights, extracts from The Little Prince, prayers and the Bible – and I believe that I understand about 15%, however with a translation I can follow the text, and I like it very much. It goes without saying that I have no experience in writing and speaking those languages and don't think that I'll ever do it.

I know Turkish – 10%. This is the country where my father was born and lived until the age of 16. He taught me many proverbs, words and sayings, and when I read a text I can understand about 10% of the text, mainly the European and International words and the words that are similar to Arabic and Hebrew. I have not learned Turkish, barely a conversation manual, I have visited Turkey twice as a tourist. I can understand about ten percent of a conversation, and cannot even follow a text with a translation – I've tried it with the UN Declaration to no avail. Of course I cannot write or speak the language. Many words in Ladino come from Turkish and even words in Romanian come from Turkish, but black coffee is either Greek or Turkish.

I have started to learn Chinese/Mandarin and I know several proverbs and words. I have no knowledge of reading and writing. Which is more than my knowledge in Hindi or Swahili, yet in those two languages, as in some of the other African languages, there are many words originating from English (right choice), French (monsieur le maire), Spanish or Portuguese. Even in Albanian that I visited in 2015 I could understand about 5% of the words, because of their international origin. So, I would say that in all the European languages that I haven't learned but visited, including Hungarian, Finnish, Romani, or Estonian, I can understand about five percent of the language, because of the international words. The same applies also probably from what I can gather from texts to countries that I have not visited in Europe, as Latvian, Irish Gaelic, Lithuanian, Basque, I would say that also in African and Asian languages with Arab influence as Hausa in Nigeria, Malay in Malaysia, Indonesia Bahasa, Urdu in Pakistan, I can understand some words originating from Arabic (but also from English), maybe also about 5%.

As far as I can know there are languages that I cannot understand at all even a few words, such as Japanese, Amharic, Korean, Thai, Tibetan, Vietnamese, Armenian, Azeri, Blackfoot (North American Indian), BoBangi (Zaire), Bororo (Brazilian Indian), Burmese, Cherokee, Eskimo, Georgian, Greenlandic, Guarani (Indian Paraguay), Hawaian, Javanese, Kashmiri, Lapp, Lao, Luganda (Uganda), Malagasi, Maori, Mohawk, Navajo, Nepali, Nsenga (Zambia), Quechua (Bolivia Indian), Samoan, Sioux, Tahitian, Tamil, Toaripi (New Guines), Zapoteco (Mexico, Indian), Zulu, Uzbek, Houailou (New Caledonian), Habbe/Dogon (Mali), Fijian.

After all this dissertation, showing here and subsequently that I can read and follow at least with a translation more than 250 languages and dialects, if somebody asks me how do you say money in all those languages I probably woud fail in the examination. I remember how I saw on TV a scholar who wrote a huge Chinese dictionary and when he was asked how you say money in Chinese he didn't know. So, I decided to examine myself and find in how many languages I know how to say money right away or even if I find it in the dictionary – if I knew the word and just forgot it. So, three levels of knowledge: immediate, knew but forgot, don't know. I think it should be easy, a piece of cake, so wait and see, as said our placid British CEO at the business game of Insead, until at the middle of the play we fired him and started to play when we saw that we were last. I should know money as I am an economist, a businessman (and an ethicist…). Money in English, as in Cabaret: "money makes the world go around". Kesef in Hebrew, does it come from the word Kisouf – yearning or Kishouf – sorcery? Actually, it comes from Silver – kesef. In French – argent, also comes from silver. In Ladino – paras, comes from Turkish para. Or like my father used to say "bu kadar para, bu kadar boya" – according to the amount of money you get the amount of shoeshine. In Romanian – bani, it does not come from silver – argint like in French, maybe from baie – bath, a bath of money, that is swell. In Spanish dinero (if you don't have money you don't dine), but in Argentine you say plata like silver, they should know as the name of their country comes from silver – argent. In Portuguese you say dinheiro for money and prata for silver, like in Spanish. In German you say Geld – has it any connection to Guilt, as very often you earn your money with a sensation of guilt, but silver is Silber. In Yiddish it is gelt like in German. In Italian soldi, it reminds me of solde/sale, as you need money to buy in the sales all what you want (not what you need, as you need much less than you want and you want much less than you buy). Silver is Argento like in French. In Latin it is pecunia (I know it from pecuniary) and silver is argentum, the root of all the other Romance languages. In Arabic I remember that money is flus/filus/fulus, but it is in colloquial Arabic, in literary Arabic you say naqd/nuqud, but I never heard of it. In Aramaic you say Kaspa, like in Hebrew. So, those are the languages that I knew the word without needing to look in a dictionary, not bad for a

start. But to my surprise when I looked at the dictionaries of all other languages that I learned I knew all the words in most of the cases, and I understand the word in texts that I read.

Let's start with Interlingua – it is moneta, like money, like monnaie in French used for change, currency and monetary. In Auvergnat it is argent like in French, and so it is in Occitan, Gascon and Provencal (however in Provencal you pronounce it arje-ent and not arge' like in French). In Creole – most of the French Creoles – you say monne, like in English and in French in similar meanings, but you say also lajan. The Creoles make it simpler, as you don't pronounce in French in L'argent/the money the ending of the word, you pronounce it phonetically lajan. In Picard you say argint, almost like in French. We go south to Spain – in Asturianu it is dineru like in Spanish, in Catalan it is diners like in Spanish, but the metal is argent like in French and plata like in Spanish, no wonder as Catalunya borders with both countries. In Galego it is moeda also like in Spanish, as in Spanish you can either say dinero or moneda, but moneda is more used as currency or coin. In Corsican you say soldi like in Italian and dinari like in Spanish, but silver is like in French argentu. The word dinero comes from Latin denarii – Roman silver coin originally worth 10 asses, as denarius means containing ten (den-ten). The Arabic currency Dinar derives from denarius in Latin. In Romansch you say also daners. In Esperanto you say mono like in Interlingua, English, Spanish and French. The Germanic languages offer no surprise as you say in Alsatian Gald like in German Geld, in Plattdeutsch and Luxembourgish – Geld, and also in Dutch you say Geld (the metal is zilver like in German and English). In Afrikans you say geld or munt (like moneta) and silver is silwer. But the Scandinavian languages use a different word that I remembered only after looking in the dictionary. Swedish – pengar, Norwegian – penge, Danish – penge, Icelandic – peningar. It goes without saying that it is hopeless to remember all the minor changes of Geld, money, argent or pengar from language to language and what is important is to remember the root words, as anyhow I learned most of the new languages only in order to read them and if I read Gald or diners I know of course that they mean money. What I don't understand is how there are Norwegians who don't understand Swedish with such minor changes. In Russian we say dengui, and I needed the dictionary to remember the word, in Polish pieniadze – I didn't know the word, which shows my poor knowledge of Polish. But in Ukrainian which I learned with Polish and is much easier and much closer to Russian money is Groshi and Valiouta, words that I know as groush is a penny in Hebrew and valeur in French is securities – from value, and anyhow there are many in Wall Street whose sole values are money. Finally, in Modern Greek it is hrimata or lefta, lefta I remember, hrimata not. But in ancient Greek the word for money is nomisma, which is derived from nomos – custom, law, because money exists not by nature but by law-nomos, according to the famous book of Aristotle – Nicomachean Ethics, which I learned for my PhD and taught in my classes, and also is dealt at length in this book. In modern Greek the word nomisma means currency. Well, to sum up, my achievements were quite good and I knew almost all of the words for money in the different languages that I have learnt.

MY 72 LANGUAGES OF UN DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS. ON MONEY

The list of the 72 languages (out of 466 on 8.3.16) of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights with reading capabilities (understand most of the content with a translation) of Cory: Afrikaans, Arabic, Asturian, Belorus, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Catalan, Corsican, Crioulo (Cabo Verde), Crioulo da Guine-Bissau, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch,

English, Esperanto, Faroese, Forro, Francoprovencal-Fribourg, Francoprovencal–Savoie, Francoprovencal-Valais, Francoprovencal-Vaud, French, Frisian, Friulian, Galician, German, Greek, Haitian Creole, Hebrew, Icelandic, Ido, Interlingua, Italian, Krio-Sierra Leone, Ladin, Ladino, Latin, Ligurian, Low German, Luxembourgish, Macedonian, Mozarabic, Nigerian Pidgin English, Norwegian Bokmal, Norwegian Nynorsk, Occitan Auvergnat, Occitan Languedocien, Papiamentu, Picard, Pijin-Solomons, Polish, Portuguese, Provencau, Rumantsch, Romanian, Russian, Sammarinese, Sardinian, Scots, Serbian, Seselwa Creole French, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish, Swedish, Tok Pisin – Papua New Guinea Creole, Ukrainian, Venetian, Vlach, Walloon, Yiddish. Additional entries on this subject: The 30 articles of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights - video; The UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights - Full Audio Book; Eleanor Roosevelt on The UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights; 10 December 1948 - The UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights; 1948 - The UN Declaration of Human Rights; A British Sign Language Translation

Finally, we'll bring a list of proverbs about money, wealth, rich and poor, business and ethics:

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. A fool and his money are soon parted.
A full cup must be carried steadily. A golden key can open any door.
A king's chaff is worth more than other men's corn.
A moneyless man goes fast through the market. A penny saved is a penny earned.
A rich man is either a scoundrel or the heir of a scoundrel. A rising tide lifts all boats.
A wise man's day is worth a fool's life.
As the person who has health is young, so the person who owes nothing is rich.
Bad money drives out good. Beggars can't be choosers. Better be safe than sorry.
Big mouthfuls often choke. Cut your coat according to your cloth.
Don't put all your eggs in one basket. Easy come, easy go.
Fools build houses and wise men live in them. Forgetting a debt does not pay it.
Full cup, steady hand. Give a thing and take a thing. Gold may be bought too dear.
He who pays the piper calls the tune. If wishes were horses, beggars would ride.
If you don't speculate, you can't accumulate.
If you look after the pennies, the dollars will look after themselves.
If you won't work you shan't eat. It is best to be on the safe side.
It is better to be born lucky than rich. It is better to give than receive.
Keep a thing seven years... Lend your money and lose your friend. Let the buyer beware.
Money doesn't grow on trees. Money has no smell. Money is power. Money is the root of all evil. Money isn't everything. Money makes a man. Money makes money. Money makes the mare to go. Money talks. Much would have more. Never look a gift horse in the mouth.
Never marry for money but marry where money is. No penny, no paternoster.
Nothing ventured, nothing gained. Of the wealth of the world each has as much as they take.
One law for the rich and another for the poor. One man's loss is another man's gain.
Out of debt, out of danger. Penny wise and pound foolish. Spare well and have to spend.
Take the goods the gods provide. The best things in life are free.
The more you get, the more you want. The worth of a thing is what it will bring.
There's no such thing as a free lunch. Thrift is a great revenue.
Time is money. Waste not, want not. What you have, hold. What you've never had you never miss. When poverty comes in at the door, love flies out of the window. Whose bread I eat, his song I sing. You can have too much of a good thing. You can't take it with you when you go.
You cannot lose what you never had. You cannot serve God and Mammon.

NOVELS AND POETRY IN 40+ LANGUAGES WITH LIMITED READING CAPABILITIES (Reading of 100+ simultaneously)

1. Russian (with translation) – Anna Karenina by Leo Tolstoy, Russian Stories by Pushkin, Gogol, Turgenev, Dostoevsky, Chekhov… Le petit prince: Antoine de Saint Exupery, Bible

2. Greek (with translation) – Zorba the Greek by Nikos Kazantzakis, Carmen by Prosper Merimee, Nana by Emile Zola, Greek Verse by Homer, Sappho, Seferis, Kavafis… The Bible

3. Arabic (with translation) – Bab al-Shams by Elias Khoury, Midaq alley by Naguib Mahfouz, Season of migration to the north by Tayeb Salih, The woman in black by Susan Hill, The Little Prince by Antoine de Saint-Exupery, The Bible, The Coran

4-5. Dutch and Flemish (with translation) – Het Achterhuis by Anne Frank, Het verdriet van Belgie, Ik schrijf je neer by Hugo Claus, De koperen tuin by Simon Vestdijk, Als er een Morgen is by Sidney Sheldon, the Bible. **Read recently** – Het testament by John Grisham

6. Norwegian (with translation) – Salme ved reisens slutt by Erik Fosnes Hansen, Sult by Knut Hamsun, Det farvede slot by William Somerset Maugham, The Bible

7. Swedish (with translation) – Liljecronas hem by Selma Lagerlof, Innan du somnar by Linn Ullmann, Vad gut forenat… by Stephen Greenleaf, The Bible

8. Danish (with translation) – Fru Marie Grubbe by J.P. Jacobsen, Stories by Hans Christian Andersen, Et by Richard Bach, The Bible

9. Icelandic (with translation) – Tiunda innsynin by James Redfield, The Bible, Stories by Hans Christian Andersen. Eirik the red and other Icelandic sagas (in English)

10. Latin (with translation) – Amphitryo by Plautus, Latin selections by Cicero, Caesar, Vergil, Ovid, Livy, Sallust, Seneca, Tacitus, St. Augustine, Apuleius, Pliny… The Bible

11. Esperanto (with translation) – La firmao de la kato kiu pilkludas by Honore de Balzac, Le petit prince by Antoine de Saint-Exupery, The Ballad of Reading Gaol by Oscar Wilde

12. Ukrainian (with translation) – Treasury of Ukrainian Love, poems, quotations & proverbs, Ukrainian Poetry (Taras Shevchenko) and Play (Olexander Irvanets), The Bible

13. Polish (with translation) – Pan Tadeusz by Adam Mickievicz, The Bible, The Little Prince by Antoine de Saint-Exupery

14. Afrikans (with translation) – Triomf by Marlene van Niekerk

15. Luxembourgish (with translation) – Mass mat drai Haren by Guy Rewenig

16. Frisian (with translation) – Alice yn Wunderlan by Lewis Carroll

17. Plattdeutsch (with translation) – Stories by Hans Christian Andersen, Max und Moritz by Wilhelm Busch, The Bible. (without translation) – Dat Oole Siminor, een schoone Tiet by Otto Beuck, Anne Luud sund ok Luud by Johanna Kastendieck

18. Galego – O lapis do carpinteiro by Manuel Rivas, Harry Potter e a pedra filosofal by J.K. Rowling, Follas novas by Rosalia de Castro

19. Asturianu – Obra Completa by Pachin de Melas, Falanxista!!! by Nel Amaro, Zanahoriu by Jules Renard

20. Catalan (with translation) – Germinal by Emile Zola, Modern Catalan Poetry – J.V. Foix, Pere Quart... (without translation) – Purgatori by Joan Mira, Canigo by Jacint Verdaguer.

21. Yiddish (with translation) – Stempeniu by Sholom-Aleichem, Poetry (Itzik Manger…), The Bible. (without translation) – Regenboygen by Wanda Wassilevska. Motel ben Peissi Hahazan by Sholom-Aleichem (in Hebrew).

Read recently – Tevie der milchiger by Sholom-Aleichem

22-26. Rumantsch, Ladin, Surmirans, Sutsilvans, Sursilvans – (without translation) - Prosa by Luisa Famos, Gion Mani, Peter Cadotsch, Ludivic Hendry… (with translation) - Sherlock Holmes – Peder Nair, La Lia dals chaus cotschens by Arthur Conan Doyle, The Bible.

Read recently - Poesias by Luisa Famos

27. Ido – (without translation) - Arthur Rimbaud, biografio by Rene Zwaap. (with translation) - Le petit prince by Antoine de Saint-Exupery

28. Papiamentu – (without translation) - Machu by Guillermo Rosario, Dolo di amor by Hubert Wanga. (with translation) - Sept manifestoj Dada by Tristan Tzara, The Bible

29-32. Occitan, Provencal, Gascon, Auvergnat (with translation) – Per ma fe! by Jacques Mallouet, Petites oeuvres povencales by Charles Dupont, La festa by Robert Lafont, Mireille by Frederic Mistral. (without translation) - Pirena by Joan-Claudi Pertuze, Margalida by Jan Gastellu-Sabalot, Poetry by Xavier Navarrot, Las Malineiras by Emilien Barreyre.

Read recently - Lo hiu tibat by Peire Bec, Dama Carcas by Joan-Claudi Pertuze.

33-34. Creole Antilles, Haitian (with translation): Vyolonis-la, Chouval bwa, by Isabelle et Henri Cadore, Ora lavi by Terez Leotin, The Bible, Fab Lafonten by Mont-Rosier Dejean**.**

Read recently - Open Gate, anthology of Haitian Creole Poetry: poems by Jan Mapou, Kapten Koukouwouj, Pye Banbou, Nounous, Denize Lotu, Gari Danyel, Boadiba…

35-36. Picard, Wallon – Chl'autocar du Bourq-ed-eut by Jean Leclercq. (with translation) - Proverbes et dictons (wallons) de Belgique francophone by Francoise Pirart & Pierre Maury

37. Corsican (with translation) – Prighjuneri by Marcu Biancarelli

38. Aramaic (with translation) – The Torah

39. Alsatian (with translation) – Le petit prince by Antoine de Saint-Exupery, E Struss us d'r Heimer by Georges Zink

40. Friulian (with translation) – La nuova gioventu by Pier Paolo Pasolini

41-70+. Reading Texts in Other Languages – Kolsch, Hessisch, Schwabisch, Bairisch, Berlinerisch, Sachsisch, Wienerisch, Schwyzerdutsch, Lombard, Veneto, Calabrese, Neapolitan, Piemontese, Roman, Sardinian, Sicilian, Nynorsk, Faroese, Lingua Franca Nova, Bulgarian, Czech, Croatian, Aragonese, Valencian, Pidgins & Creoles of French, English…

The reader can find details on the books and the languages on Wikipedia & Encyclopaedias, on Amazon/Local Books websites, on Cory/books/language websites

HOW TO BECOME A POLYGLOT?

I Am Reading BOOKS on Linguistics - The languages of the world by Kenneth Katzner, The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language by David Crystal, I dialetti delle regioni d'Italia by Devoto and Giacomelli, Language and Culture by Shaul and Furbee, International Languages, a matter for interlingua by F.P. Gopsill, The Power of Babel: A natural history of language by John McWhorter.

I have read many books on linguistics, and have learned more than 50 languages, with reading capabilities of 200+ more (**see above in Linguistic Activities**). In linguistics, I specialize in research on the Ladino language, I read fluently Ladino books with Rashi writing, I initiated, partially translated, and edited the UN Declaration of Human Rights in Ladino. I am a member of several forums on research of Ladino and attend occasionally symposiums on those subjects, Sephardic history and folklore. I wrote in 5 languages an article on the discovery of Coria's synagogue – Spanish, Ladino, French, English and Hebrew, published in more than 20 journals and websites all over the world. I have translated from German a story on Zvi Aviel.

LEARNING OF NEW LANGUAGES

In 2012 – Learning Polish, Ukrainian, thus bringing the number of Languages learned with books, dictionaries, CDs, etc. to 50+, and reading books with limited reading capabilities.

Testing reading capabilities also in Czech, Bulgarian & Croatian. Reading the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in 72+ languages. Reading extracts of The Little Prince in 130+ languages and extracts of the Old & New Testament in 250+ languages.

Previously learned the following languages and started reading books in those languages:
Russian, Greek, Arabic (also spoken), Swedish, Norwegian, Danish, Dutch, Afrikaans, etc.

See Details on Studies in those Languages on Cory's Website in About Jacques Cory.
See Details on Translation of the UN UDHR into Ladino on Cory's Website in Articles.

How can someone become a polyglot? I think that first of all you have to possess an aptitude for languages, which is similar to an aptitude for music, painting or soccer. Otherwise, how can you explain that in the same family one brother speaks perfectly a language spoken occasionally by his parents between themselves while another brother doesn't learn the language? Another condition is of course – the number of languages spoken at home or learned at school. But, here again – two friends whose parents spoke Polish at home until the age of ten – one remembers the language while the other forgets it. Even, when you live in France until the age of 8 and study two years at primary school, and then immigrate to another country – one girl remembers the language while her friend forgets it completely. Or if you study five years Arabic at school, one boy remembers the language or at least some sentences and the alphabet while his friends forgets completely the language, even if they had the same grades at school. But also psychological factors are important – if you love the language or the people who speak it you'll remember it, but if you want to forget the language or had a traumatic experience connected with the language or the people who speak it you'll forget it for sure. If you want to assimilate among the Sabras (native Israelis) you'll forget the Hungarian or the Arabic that you spoke until the age of ten and speak only Hebrew, even if

your parents still speak the language among themselves but you forbid them to speak it with you, as you don't want that your friends will categorize you as having a ghetto mentality. Or if you have a southern Provencal French accent and you come as a youngster to Paris, you may do your utmost in order to acquire a Parisian accent, and not be perceived as a "meridional", or a "pied noir" if you happen to come from Algeria, or a "Pole" if you emigrate to New York. Everybody knows the joke about the Pole who came to an English school in order to polish his English and the teacher tells him that he doesn't need to do so, as his English is Polish enough… I never had complexes about my mother tongues and although I immigrated to Israel at the age of nine I continued to speak French with my parents and family, even when my friends visited me, but many friends "dumped" their Yiddish or Arabic…

So, residing in a foreign country, learning languages at school, hearing your parents or grandparents speak a foreign language, all are excellent reasons to know many languages, but the most important reason is aptitude! That is how I know perfectly well Ladino, although my parents spoke the language only occasionally between themselves and I've never learned the language at school or with books. Friends who studied more years than me at a French school in Egypt or elsewhere have forgotten most of the language, although I never continued to learn French when I came to Israel, but on my own I kept reading my grammar books and reading classic literature in French – Racine, Corneille, Moliere, Hugo, Zola, and of course more popular novels by Dumas and Verne. Aptitude means that you can find the syllogism between words and expressions from language to language, if French stands at the base of Romance languages, it is much easier for me to learn Spanish (also because of my Ladino), Italian or Romanian.

Aptitude is when you come to a country where you never visited you can find the characteristics of the language very quickly. This is what happened to me when I visited Portugal for the first time and I understood quite well Portuguese before I ever learned it, because the guide used to tell every comment in the languages I knew – English, French, Spanish and Italian – before ending with Portuguese in favor of the Brazilians that were in our group. That is how I understood quite well Catalan immediately after visiting Barcelona for the first time in the ninetees. When I visit mosques, I read the verses from the Quran on the wall, when I visit churches I read the quotes in Latin, I learned Ladino in Rashi letters almost instantly in 1962, when I read a translation of Romeo and Juliet, because I had to link my knowledge of Rashi letters with my knowledge of Ladino. I cannot understand how children of Russian immigrants in Israel who speak from childhood Russian with their parents, cannot read Russian because it is too complicate for them to decifer the Cyrillic script. I, who never knew Russian learned without problems the Cyrill script and the Greek and Arabic, but to tell the truth, it takes me more time to decipher the content than it takes me to read the same text in Latin script. I noticed the difference when I visited the Balkans, it was much easier for me to read the same texts in Croatian, Bosnian and Slovenian written in Latin alphabet than texts in Serbian, Montenegrin and Macedonian written in Cyrill script. But, the languages of the Balkans are so similar that our Israeli guide who was born in Bulgaria spoke to our driver in **Bulgarian** and the driver answered in Montenegrin. They understood each other perfectly well during the two weeks of the trip, but I noticed that our guide uses frequently words such as Siga (now) and Tuka (here), which I knew were different in the Russian that I learned. Because they were used so much I noticed the discrepancy and the guide told me that effectively those are specific Bulgarian words that don't appear in Russian. This is what I mean by aptitude. I didn't understand most of what they said, but I noticed that those two words are different in the two languages, and indeed I was right.

COSMOPOLITAN TRIFLES AND SONGS FROM EVERYWHERE

In our Balkans Trip, our Montenegrin driver understood our Bulgarian/Israeli guide, but in other cases – in restaurants or parks – the locals could not understand his language, as they did not have the aptitude to overcome the ten, twenty or thirty percents differences in the languages and complement the analogy or syllogism of the languages. The same rule applies also with Scandinavian languages that are very similar, some people can feel at home in Denmark, Norway and Sweden, even if they speak only one of the simlar languages, but some other people can understand only their native language and cannot make the effort to try and understand the other similar languages. That is how, for me, when I read languages the walls come tumbling down, once I speak fluently two or three Romance languages – French, Spanish and Ladino, it wouldn't be difficult to overcome the language barriers when I study Portuguese, Catalan or Italian. Romanian is more difficult as it comprises many Slavic words which I don't understand, but on the other side it comprises Turkish words as Tavan – Ceiling, Zarzavat – Vegetables, or Capac – Lid, which are exactly the same words as in Ladino… So, if you figure the world's languages as a puzzle, the more languages you know – the more you'll be able to understand, at least in the same family of languages. The breakthrough in Romance languages came naturally because of my mother tongues, in the Germanic Languages it was difficult to learn German (although many words are similar to English and French), but afterwards it was much easier to learn Dutch or Swedish. The most difficult was to learn Russian, but when you learned it, it was much easier to understand Ukrainian, Bulgarian or Croatian. As I am alergic to Lactose, I had to say in every restaurant the same ritual – that I cannot eat butter, cheese or dairy products. As I can't say it in Serbian, I needed the assistance of the guide, and indeed when he was not there, I suffered from that because they can't understand English in most of the restaurants, but when I arrived to Bucharest, what a relief it was to say the same sentence with the same words that I learned from my mother in law – eating her excellent meals for more than forty years (m-am saturat – I am full after meal). Well, I could practice the differences in saying that sentence in 30 languages exactly like I read the comparison of an extract of The Little Prince on the Internet.

But you don't need only an aptitude in order to learn languages. You need also a very good memory. Dozens of years ago, a relative of Ruthy my wife, Miron, had his Bar Mitzva, and he said in his speech in Romanian (they were new immigrants) – Eu sint Mironica fara frica, sint Mironel frumosel. I am Mironica without fear, Mironel the beautiful (In Romanian it rhimes). Recently, we met Miron and Ruthy asked me if I remember him, so I answered: "How can I forget you, as you said in your Bar Mitzva's speech – Eu sint Mironica fara frica, sint Mironel frumosel". I remember the words of poems that I learned in my German courses before I was 20 (as Heine's Das Fraulein stand am Meere). Songs that I learned in my Russian teach yourself books and records (Kipuchaia maguchaia nikiem nie pamiedimaia, strana maia Maskva maia ti samaia lubimaia). Songs that I learned in my youth in Spanish (Malaguena, especially the second verse – si por pobre me desprecias yo the concedo razon, no te ofresco riqueza te ofresco mi coracon a cambio de mi pobreza – if you deprecate me because I am poor I give you reason, I don't offer you riches, I offer you my heart in return of my poverty, which was very actual for me in those times), in Ladino (la ija de la vizina oy sasa oy sasa, ke se yama karolina, en koriendo se kayo la tripa se le unflo – the neighbor's daughter Karolina fell when running and since then her belly is inflated – as in Ladino you can't even figure pregnancy out of wedlock). Proverbs about the fickelness of the world are so similar throughout the ages and cultures: in Latin "Sic transit gloria mundi" - "Thus passes the glory of the world." It has been interpreted as "Worldly things are fleeting." But in Latin we can

hear/read also requiems and the immortable Carmina Burana, in this version conducted by Andre Rieu. In Ladino: "El mundo es un shuflete, ken lo tanya i ken lo siente" – The world is a whistle, some people blow it, some people just hear it. We continue with a proverb in Arabic that I learned from friends - Dunya zil hiyar, yaoum fi idak… - the world is like a cucumber, one day it is in your hand, and I prefer not to continue. And a Turkish proverb that I learned from my father, now almost forgotten in Turkey: "Dünya felek, çarkifelek, kiimisi ağlar, kimisi güler." - World of fortune, wheel of fortune, some cry, some laugh.

Everyone who receives instructions in many languages read them in his language and doesn't even look at the other languages. But only "crazy" polyglots like me when they receive instructions of Ikea in 30 languages, make the comparison between Deutsch (not so difficult to begin with), Dansk (how it differs from German), Suomi (no way, but I can understand by way of analogy at least 20%), Espanol (no problems), Polski (how it differs from Russian), Francais (this is my anchor), Islenska (the most difficult of all the Scandinavian languages), Svenska (and see the difference between voksen in Dansk, vuxna in Svenska and voxne in Norsk), Italiano (so simple). Lietuviu (no way, but a priori I give away), English (another anchor), Nederlands (volwassene compared to Deutsch – Erwachsenen), Norsk (I can't understand how it is so difficult to find the analogies between voxne and vuxna), Cesky (quite different from Polski), Magyar (sorry, I like your music, but no way that I would ever learn your difficult language). Portugues (if my ancestors and my Brazilian uncles learned the language so fast, why shouldn't I?), Bulgarski (quite far away from Russki), Russki (it is difficult to understand even when compared to the French text), Turkce (I don't understand a word, probably they don't include the proverbs and expressions that I learned from my Turkish father). Chinese, Japanese, Korean – Well, I have a problem here, I don't understand of course a word – but at least I can locate what are Chinese and Japanese, as they have similar signs, Korean have distinctive signs and to be on the safe side I verify on Wikipedia how you write Korean in Korean – and bingo! I was right.

But, still I haven't resolved a problem – I found Japanese and checked how it is written, but there are two kinds of Chinese writings that are written very similar and I couldn't discern if it was Mandarin, Cantonese or another language, anyhow Hindi it is not, but none of the headings means Chinese or Cantonese, although they are very similar. Now, next to it, I can see Thai, as it helps to visit Thailand several times. We continue – I heard that Bahasa Malaysia and Bahasa Indonesia are quite identical, and indeed they are very similar. Still further – Romana (mother tongue of my wife – piece of cake…), Hrvatski (the first time that I was in Croatia it took me a whole day until I figured that Hrvatski means Croatian, and for a Latin like me it means breaking my teeth. In Spanish actually you cannot even say statistics starting with two consonants and you have to say estadistica, but our Croatian friends have three consonants Hrv and pronounce it without problems). Srpski (Serbian, almost identical to Croatian, so why do you need to make a civil war and separate the Croatians from the Serbs? But anything the Croatians can do – 3 starting consonants, their brothers Serbs can do better – with 5 consonants – Srpski…). Arabic (not too difficult, if you read it with the translation), Slovensky (you think that it is Slovenian, but you are wrong – it means Slovak language), Slovenscina (this is Slovene, why make life so complicate, couldn't everybody speak English or Interlingua…). Ellinika (my mother's father tongue, I tried to learn it several times, but I still can barely decipher the alphabet, and hardly can follow with a translation). How many languages altogether? 33, it took me a couple of hours to decipher all those languages and try to make sense. In this time I could have learned better a language or read 50 pages in French, 10 in Portuguese or 2 in Russian, and instead I continue to be a dilettante, knowing badly 50 languages instead of knowing well 10, and having to look in the dictionary if dilettante is written with two l or two t, or two l and two 2, or one l and two t…

When I was two years old, I sang perfectly well the sad French love song "Mon amant de Saint Jean": "Car l'on croit toujours aux doux mots d'amour quand ils sont dits avec les yeux. Moi qui l'aimais tant, mon bel amour, mon amant de Saint-Jean, il ne m'aime plus, c'est du passe, n'en parlons plus" – As you always believe in the sweet love words when they are said with the eyes. I, who loved him so, my beautiful love, my lover of Saint-Jean, he doesn't love me anymore, it is the past, don't speak of it anymore. My aunts told me, when I was much older, that I looked so pathetically serious when, at the age of two, I sang this song about the betrayal of men, and about the past of love, that my listeners thought that I have experienced all the sorrows of love in a previous reincarnation. And who knows, if more than a billion Indians believe in reincarnation maybe they are right? I have a friend who even believes in reincarnation from trees…

Well, when I was singing such tragic love songs at the age of two, other babies were singing children songs in **Polish**, which I learned 20 years afterwards from a friend, long before I learned Polish by myself:
Miała baba koguta, koguta, koguta, Grandma had a rooster cute, rooster cute, rooster cute.
wsadziła go do buta, do buta, hej! Put it in an old brown boot, old brown boot, hey!
O mój miły kogucie, kogucie, kogucie kogucie, kogucie, kogucie.
Oh my lovely rooster-roo, my lovely rooster-roo, my lovely rooster-roo, I love you.
Czy ci dobrze w tym bucie, w tym bucie, w tym bucie, w tym bucie jest?
Are you happy in that boot my dearest, in that boot my dearest dear!

Spirituals in Aramaic and English, songs in Hebrew, Hindi and Greek – linguistics through songs! We sing every Seder in Passover in Aramaic Had Gadia, here in a beautiful performance of the children of Kibbutz Ein Harod, and for those who don't understand Aramaic (they don't know what they are losing...) we bring a translation from the Wikipedia. Nowadays, when you sing in community singing you can read the words projected on the screen, but when I was young there were no screens and we knew by heart all the folk songs in Hebrew (Shir hareut, Shirat hanoded, Etz harimon – etz harimon natan reiho bein yam hamelah li Yeriho), and in English (If I had a hammer, We shall overcome, Give me that old time religion – Give me that old time religion, give me that old time religion, Give me that old time religion, It's good enough for me. It was good for Paul and Silas...). We saw in the movies Aliki singing her famous cat song: "Niaou niaou, vre gatoula, me ti roz mitoola, gatoola moo mikri. Niaou, se ehoone mi staxi, ki ine apo metaxi, I gouna soo i gri". Νιάου νιάου, βρε γατούλα με τη ροζ μυτούλα γατούλα μου μικρή Νιάου, σε έχουνε μη στάξει κι είναι από μετάξι η γούνα σου η γκρι. But of course, nothing compares to the unforgettable Melina Mercouri singing Ta Pedia Tou Pirea in the famous film Never on Sunday "Πώς ήθελα να είχα ένα και δύο και τρία και τέσσερα παιδιά - Pos ithela na icha ena ke dyo ke tria ke tessera pedia - How would I want to have one and two And three and four children". And Raj Kapoor singing in Hindi his famous song: "Ichak Dana Bichak Dana Dane Upar Dana Ichak Dana" in Shree 420. Actually, most of the song is sung by Lata Mangeshkar and his part of the song was sung by Mukesh, but we knew that Raj Kapoor was the singer and Nargis was his counterpart, and don't confuse us with facts. Singing Indian and Greek songs make us much closer to them.

The song in Yiddish that my wife loves most, actually as it describes her perfectly, as also many Jewish mothers from all over the world, is A Yiddishe Mame – about the Jewish mother who sacrifices herself for her children - A Yiddishe Mame, Es gibt nisht besser oif der velt, A Yiddishe Mame, Oy vey vi bitter ven zi felt. Vi shayn in likhtig iz in hoiz ven di mame iz do.

Vi troyerig finster vert ven Got nemt ir oif Olam Haboh. In vasser in fayer volt zi gelofn far ihr kind, nisht halten ihr tayer, dos iz gevis di gresten zind. Oy, vi gliklekh un raykh iz der mentsh vos hot, Aza shayne matuneh geshenkt foon Got, Nor ayn altichke Yiddishe Mame, Oy, Mame Mayn! - A Yiddishe Mame, It doesn't get better on this earth, A Yiddishe Mame, How bitter when she is missing. How nice and bright it is at home, when the Mame is here. How sad and dark it becomes, when God takes her to Olam Haba (The World to Come). In water, through fire, she would have run for her child, Not to hold her dear, is surely the greatest sin. How lucky and rich is the one who has, Such a beautiful gift presented from God, Like an old Yiddishe Mame, My Yiddishe Mame! Here the well-known Regine (on Wikipedia in English) sings the song, I have met her at her famous discotheque in Paris in the early 80's (the only time that I went to a discotheque, the other nights I went to the theater).

I felt very close to the Portuguese long before I learned that probably our family comes from the Portuguese Marranos. And we sang the happy and sad songs of the carnival in Portuguese: "Manhã, tão bonita manhã, Na vida, uma nova canção, Cantando só teus olhos, Teu riso, tuas mãos, Pois há de haver um dia, Em que virás. Das cordas do meu violão, Que só teu amor procurou, Vem uma voz, Falar dos beijos perdidos, Nos lábios teus. Canta o meu coração, Alegria voltou, Tão feliz a manhã Deste amor." Morning, such a beautiful morning of carnival, In life, a new song, Only your eyes sing, your laugh, your hands, as there must be a day, when you'll come. From the cords of my guitar, that only your love has searched, comes out a voice, speaking about the lost kisses, on your lips. My heart sings, joy has returned, so happy is the morning, of this love. Actually, I learned by heart the words of dozens of more songs in more languages, or proverbs in 12 languages, not counting the songs in the languages I knew most: French, Hebrew, English, Spanish, Italian and Ladino. I tried to give a gist of some of those songs, proverbs and poems, throughout this book in hundreds of examples.

And last but not least, a song that I learned when I was a small boy, a song that my mother Pauline taught me in Italian, used to correct me until I sang it perfectly in the right accent, also a love song – so fitting small boys, instead of learning lullabies, that I remember word by word, and that I sing now and then with all my international "repertoire". We present here the Italian song with Gigliola Cinquetti - **Il tango delle capinere,** and lyrics in Italian/English**The Lark's Tango.** But I was not the only one in Israel who knew most of those songs and many more by heart, we were a cosmopolitan society, a society of immigrants where everybody brought his contribution, his culture, his songs – in French, Hebrew, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Polish, Russian, Arabic, Amhari, English, Italian, Hindi, Hungarian, Romanian, Bulgarian, Turkish, and 100 more languages. We heard most of the songs on the radio and we saw films from most of those countries. Unfortunately, this doesn't happen anymore.

Israel has become a one culture country – Hebrew, maybe also English, a language that most of the population speaks. That is what our forefathers intended by the melting pot, like in the US or Australia, but we lost also a lot, as nothing can compare to being cosmopolitan, without losing of course your Israeli, American or Australian roots. I enjoy to present another immortal song Mamma with Beniamino Gigli (I link it also to the lyrics in Italian and English and another performance by Luciano Pavarotti) that my father Albert loved so much, as it reminded him of his mamma, as it reminds me of my mamma and papa, and so does Ruthy, and I hope that all our children and granchildren will remember us with songs, stories and how we loved them so much. Here I feel Italian when I sing it, as a matter of fact I feel also Afro-American when I sing spirituals, Portuguese, Greek, Polish, Ashkenazi when I sing in Yiddish, Sephardic when I sing in Ladino, and Israeli when I sing in Hebrew, a polyglot…

PROPOSAL: LEARNING 5 LANGUAGES AT SCHOOL: MOTHER TONGUE, ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH, ONE OF 9 ADDITIONAL LANGUAGES, WITH LINKS TO POPULAR SONGS, DANCE, MUSIC IN THOSE 12 LANGUAGES

What languages do we have to learn at school, even if we live in the US or England and our mother tongue is English? I believe that an intellectual man has to know well at least 5 languages: his mother tongue, English, Spanish, French, and one of the languages: Mandarin, Hindi, Arabic, Portuguese, Russian, German, Italian, Swahili, and Japanese. If his mother tongue is English or one of those languages he should learn another of those languages. Many countries have already in their curriculum 3-4 languages as Switzerland, Belgium, Singapore, Israel, etc. And we don't speak of the times where at the Lycee in Cairo you had to learn at least 6 languages – French, English, Arabic, Greek, Latin, and one more language: Hebrew (for the Jews), Italian…

I learned some of the languages also by learning their songs, and I enjoy not only reading the literature, mostly novels, of the countries – English, American, French, Italian, German, Russian, Arabic, Portuguese, Brazilian, Spanish, Latin American, but also plays and poetry in those languages, music and songs, learning about their art, philosophy, ethics, religion, history, geography, traveling to those countries, meeting people, doing business with them. In this book, we'll refer to all those parameters, beyond learning the languages, and **in this chapter we chose links (direct and indirect) to hundreds of songs from those countries**, that I like most of them, from Yves Montand to Joan Baez, from Domenico Modugno to Raj Kapoor, from Schubert to Verdi, from Anything Goes to My Fair Lady, from Argentinian to Arabic film songs, from children songs to folk songs, from patriotic songs to icon pop songs, from Brazilian to African songs, from Russian to Chinese, from mariachis to yodeling. In order to remain politically correct, we bring herebelow in Arabic – the classic song Enta Omri – you are my life, sung by the greatest Arab singer Umm Kulthum during 1 hour and 18 minutes, exactly the same duration of the masterpiece Topaze by Marcel Pagnol, 1933, 78 minutes, Director Harry d'Abbadie d'Arrast, with John Barrymore, Myrna Loy. Umm Kulthum called for the annihilation of Israel, and as a counterpart - a song in an Arab film by another well-known Arab singer – Leila Mourad – who was born Jewish, converted to Islam, and was a personal friend of my aunt.

Herebelow, we give the rationale for chosing the languages that should be learned – 5 out of 12.

Why English is obvious – it has become the international language of the world, the first global lingua franca, it has an important cultural heritage, and it is the mother tongue of many G20 countries as the US, UK, Australia, South Africa, Canada…, it is widely spoken in India, African countries, Singapore…, altogether it is spoken by 1.2 billion people. English is the world's most widely used language in newspaper publishing, book publishing, international telecommunications, scientific publishing, international trade, mass entertainment, and diplomacy. English has replaced German as the dominant language of scientific research.

Why Spanish is also obvious – it is spoken by 460 million people, and the mother tongue in Spain, Latin America, etc., and is spoken or can be understood in many other countries such as Brazil, Portugal, Italy, Philippines… It has an important cultural heritage, and is very important in business. Spanish is the primary language of 20 countries worldwide, making it

the second most widely spoken language in terms of native speakers, and the third most spoken language by total number of speakers, after Mandarin and English. Spanish is the third most commonly used language on the Internet, after English and Mandarin. Spanish is also very easy to learn, and if you master the language you can understand quite well also Portuguese, Italian and even French.

Why French is less obvious, unless you are French, of course. A century ago it was an international language of commerce, literature, scientific standards, and the diplomatic language. Today it is spoken by 274 million people, and the mother tongue in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Canada, African former colonies, etc., it is spoken or can be understood in many other countries. French is the official language in 45 countries and dependencies. It has an important cultural heritage and is very important in Business. French is the second-most widespread language worldwide after English. French is the third-most widely understood language in the EU. French is one of the top three most useful languages for business, after English and Chinese. So, taking all those consideratons in mind those three languages, English, Spanish and French, should be learned at school, receiving as a bonus fluency in their cultural heritage. They are also official languages of the UN, with Arabic, Russian and Mandarin.

Russian is spoken by 260 million people, the mother tongue in Russia, and is understood in all the Slavic countries – Belarus, Poland, Ukraine, Czech Republic, Croatia, Bulgaria, etc., and in many former Soviet Union countries as Kazakhstan and Kirghizstan. It has an important cultural heritage, but is needed for business only in Russia and some of the Slavic countries. The international business language in most of the Slavic countries is now English, especially in Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, the former countries of Yugoslavia, etc. Mandarin is the language spoken by the largest number of people in the world - 1.35 billion people. Almost all of them are in one country – China, and a small number of them are in Taiwan, Singapore and Chinese people in Malaysia, Indonesia, etc. In all those countries, except China, the business language is English. The native speakers in China, Arab countries, India, Kenya, Portugal, Japan, etc. are of course aware of the very important cultural heritage of those countries, that is not however widely known all over the world as the English, French or Spanish cultural heritage. Arabic is spoken by 390 million people – all Arab countries and many countries in Africa. The language is important for business only in those countries, and even in those countries English has become a very important business language. Many Arab countries are very rich with their oil reserves and Saudi Arabia is part of the G20, although in many Arab countries there is civil war.

Hindi is a very important language, spoken by 540 million people, however most of them are in India, and even there, other languages are widely spoken as Bengali (also in Bangladesh), Tamil, Panjabi, etc.. It goes without saying that English is widely spoken in India and it is a very important business language there. Urdu, which is mutually intelligible to Hindi but uses the Arabic script, is spoken by 376 million people, most of them Moslems in Pakistan and India. English is widely spoken in those countries and is an official language in both countries. Portuguese is a very important language with 336 million speakers, most of them as a mother tongue in Brazil, Portugal, Angola, Mozambique, etc. In those countries English is also a very important business language. Malay is an important language with 270 million speakers, but almost all of them are in two countries Malaysia and Indonesia, and some of the speakers are in Singapore and Brunei. In the Malay speaking countries, former British/Dutch colonies, English is a most important business language. Japanese is spoken by 123 million people, almost all of them in Japan, and a few in the Japanese diaspora. Swahili is widely spoken in Africa, spoken by 150 million people in Africa in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda,

Ruanda, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Comoros. It is used as a lingua franca in much of Southeast Africa.

German was and still is a very important language with 145 million speakers, 95 million in Germany, Austria and Switzerland, but tens of millions in other European countries that were part of the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires. In all those countries English is a very important business language. German is the second most commonly used scientific language and the third largest contributor to research and development. It is also a dominant language in business, culture, history, literature, philosophy and theology. Worldwide, Germany is ranked number 5 in terms of annual publication of new books. One tenth of all books (including e-books) in the world are published in German. German is also the third most used language used by websites. Italian is spoken by 64 million people, most of them in Italy and the others in the rather large Italian diaspora in the US, Australia and over Europe. In Italy also English is a very important business language, as in other European countries, such as the Netherlands, Belgium, Scandinavia, Baltic countries, Greece, etc. Italian is an important language in art, music, opera, design and fashion, and within the Catholic church Italian is known by a large part of the ecclesiastical hierarchy and is used in substitution for Latin in some official documents. Those who are interested in the cultural heritages of Germany or Italy would opt to study those languages, which otherwise are not as important or widely spoken, as Chinese, Japanese, or Arabic, although Germany & Italy are economic superpowers, being an important part of the EU.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN FORMER COLONIES AND IN MULTINATION COUNTRIES

On this topic of studying foreign languages, we should resort to the leader who has founded the free state of Singapore – Lee Kuan Yew. In his captivating biography "From Third World to First – The Singapore Story 1965-2000" he writes in page 181: "Bilingualism in English and Malay, Chinese or Tamil is a heavy load for our children. The three mother tongues are completely unrelated to English. But if we were monolingual in our mother tongues, we should not make a living. Becoming monolingual in English would have been a setback. We would have lost our cultural indentity, that quiet confidence about ourselves and our place in the world. In any case, we could not have persuaded our people to give up their mother tongues. Hence, in spite of the criticism from many quarters that our people have mastered neither language, it is our best way forward. English as our working language has prevented conflicts arising between our different races and given us a competitive advantage because it is the international language of business and diplomacey, of science and technology. Without it, we would not have many of the world's multinationals and over 200 of the world's top banks in Singapore. Nor would our people have taken so readily to computers and the Internet." This applies to other countries also, small countries teach at school more languages than large countries, thus Scandinavian or Dutch students speak fluently several languages, but Americans or Chinese speak at best 2 languages.

Very few people know that Belgium has three official languages: French, Flemish and German, but more people know that Switzerland has four official languages: German, French, Italian and Romansch. Switzerland is often quoted as a success story for its handling of linguistic and cultural diversity. The problem is more complex if we bear in mind that proportion has changed over the years and that according to the 1990 Swiss Federal Census: German speaking citizens are 63.6% of the resident population, French – 19.2%, Italian –

7.6%, and Romansch – 0.6%. 9% of the resident population claims a non-national language as their main languages, which is a very high percentage in international comparison. These figures are taken from the essay "Language Policy in Multilingual Switzerland" by Francois Grin. The existence of fairly sharp linguistic boundaries separating corresponding language region means that, with the exception of a limited number of municipalities, there is no official bilingualism at the local level. Switzerland may be quadrilingual, but to most intents and purposes, each point of its territory can be viewed as unilingual. Correspondingly, living in Switzerland means living entirely in German, in French or in Italian. As long as Switzerland, Belgium or Canada have specific geographic language boundaries in which only one language is learned at a level of mother tongue, it would be impossible to teach thoroughly other languages as should be in a true multilingual country where all 3, 4 or 5 languages should be taught at the same level of fluency.

Furthermore, there is a growing tendency to study English as a second language, which complicates even more the language puzzle. In reality, kids start learning one foreign language in primary school, often along with English. They may learn a second later on. But the level of speaking skill is usually very low once people leave school. French Swiss make a point of not being able to speak German. They prefer English. The Swiss Germans pretend they can't speak French and when forced to do so often speak in an appalling accent, jokingly called "Français Federal" which uses heavy-handed German intonation and manages to thoroughly mangle French. Neither Swiss Germans nor Swiss French speak Italian widely. The Swiss Italians take German at school but are generally hopeless at actually speaking it. No-one learns Romansch at school unless you live in a Romansch-speaking region. So it looks great on paper, but the reality is that most Swiss aren't brilliant polyglots. They speak their language, usually pretty good English, & a smattering of another national language. What a pitty, what a waste of opportunity!

In Belgium 59% of the population is Flemish, 40% is French and 1% is German. But 25% of the population are people of foreign background and their descendants – half are Europeans and half are non-Europeans. 55% of the Flemish population speaks French, while only 18% of the French population speaks Flemish. The differences between the French and Flemish are so accute that many Belgians consider seriously to split the country into two parts. I often wonder why is there such a level of animosity in multilanguage countries towards the other languages. Instead of seizing the opportunity to learn 5 languages which is the minimum that an intellectual person should speak, English Canadians are reluctant to learn French, Americans are reluctant to learn Spanish, German Swiss are reluctant to learn French, and French Belgians are reluctant to learn Flemish. However, there is a tendency for the minority language speakers to speak the language of the majority – Spanish speaking people in the US study more willingly English than vice versa, Arab speaking people in Israel and the West Bank study more willingly Hebrew than vice versa, French speaking Swiss sometimes reluctantly have to study German because of the economic importance of the Swiss German cantons, and so French speaking Belgians need to speak Flemish in modern Belgium, which was not the case a hundred years ago when French was the dominant language in Belgium and less so in Switzerland. Israeli Jews may be reluctant to learn Arabic, which is mandatory at school, because of the Palestinian conflict, but Arabic should not be "painted" by the conflict as it is a very rich language with a high culture. It is easy to say so, but if this is the case how come that I didn't study seriously Arabic at school in Egypt and in Israel (although I had a final grade of 9), and in spite of three to four serious attempts I still don't speak fluently the language, while I speak much better Spanish, Italian or German, which I studied much later and that are very far apart from Hebrew, the language I know best.

So, the answer has to be found in the historical animosities in those countries – why do German and French Swiss don't like each other, English and Spanish Americans, French and English Canadians, French and Flemish Belgians, Arabs and Jews in Israel? If we solve those animosities, in spite of wrongs dating hundreds of years, seeming insurmountable, with a history of oppression, superiority and inferiority complexes, sometimes linked to a different religion, we may arrive to the solution which should be beneficial to all - where everyone would speak perfectly at least four to five languages – in Belgium Flemish/Dutch, French, German and English (and in many cases a native language of Turkish or Spanish), in Switzerland – German, French, Italian, English and possibly Portuguese, in Canada – English, French, and possibly German, Italian or Chinese, in the US – English, Spanish, French, and possibly Chinese or Hindi, in Singapore – English, Mandarin, Malay, and possibly Tamil or French, in Israel – Hebrew, English, Arabic, French & Spanish. We can bring as an example the decision of Lee Kuan Yew who chose English as the first language in Singapore, contributing by that to the economic success of the country and lessening potential conflicts between the Chinese, Malayan and Tamil populations. Lee, who was one of the wisest leaders in the 20th century, arrived to the conclusion that he shouldn't punish the Singaporeans and the English language for the colonial wrongs committed by the British. He chose English because it was the best solution for his people.

And so did the Indians who suffered even more from the British, but chose English as their official language, by that contributing substantially to Indian economy, enabling American and English companies to outsource to India business of billions dollars, and lessening potential conflict between speakers of Bengali, Assamese, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Odia, Punjabi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu and speakers of so many languages, that would not want to adopt Hindi as their first language, although de jure India has two official languages – English and Hindi. But black South Africans suffered even more than the Indians, especially from Afrikaans speakers, and what do we see? More black, coloured, and Indian South Africans speak Afrikaans at home than white South Africans. According to a recent SAIRR study, based on data from the 2011 census, only 40 percent of those who speak Afrikaans at home are whites. This means that out of 6.9 million people who speak the language at home, 2.7 million are white, while the rest are from other racial groups. English is the home language of almost five million South Africans; of these, 1.6 million (or 34 percent) are white. Almost 1.2 million black South Africans have English as their mother tongue, while coloured people and Indians accounted for nearly 950,000 and 1.1 million, respectively. SAIRR researcher Thuthukani Ndebele said English was only the fourth most-spoken home language, but was the preferred language of learning in South Africa. About 64% of the 11.5 million pupils in public schools in 2010 chose to be taught in English, reflecting a global trend for the preference of the language. Yet, IsiZulu was the most common home language in South Africa, with 11.6 million South Africans listing it as their mother tongue.

Furthermore, the former colonies of France, UK, Belgium, Spain and Portugal, have chosen in most of the cases the colonial language as an official language. The former satellites of Russia have "divested" Russian in most of the cases, but still Russian is an official language in Belarus (9.5M), Kazakhstan (17.7M), Kyrgyzstan (5.4M), Tajikistan (7.6M), of course Russia (142.9M, although many people in the federation have another mother tongue), as well as many autonomous and de facto independent regions – Abkhazia, South Ossetia, Transnistria, Gagauzia – autonomous, and the following Oblasts in Ukraine – Kherson, Mykolaiv, Odessa, Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Crimea. Russian may not be official, but it is widely spoken in many other countries – Armenia, Azerbaijan, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Georgia, Moldova,

Mongolia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan (and Israel)… Although the Russians have oppressed those countries they have not punished the language, which remains a very important language worldwide. Worldwide 23 million people speak Dutch, most of them in the Netherlands (16M) and in Belgium (6M), but also in the former Dutch dependencies of Aruba, Curacao, Bonaire, Saba, St. Eustatius, St. Maarten, Suriname, elderly people and 20,000 students in the former Dutch colony of Indonesia, and Dutch immigrants to Australia, Canada, US, New Zealand. Furthermore, we have 6.9 million native speakers of Afrikaans in South Africa (most of them black), more than the 5 million native speakers of English. In Namibia people speak the similar Namibian African.

Last but not least, Sephardic Jews have suffered much from the Spanish in Auto-da-fes, expulsion, confiscation of assets, torture and murder, yet the Jews have not punished Spanish and continued to speak the language (Ladino) for 500 years, loving it, writing in it novels, plays and articles, keeping the Spanish folklore and romances. Even the Ashkenazi Jews who have suffered so much in Central and Eastern Europe continued to speak and write in Yiddish, which is based on German, with an outstanding contribution to world's culture in novels, plays and folklore in this language. The German Jews spoke German perfectly, the Polish Jews spoke Polish, Russian Jews spoke Russian, Romanian Jews spoke Romanian, Ukrainian Jews spoke Ukrainian, Croatian Jews spoke Croatian, Hungarian Jews spoke Hungarian, Greek Jews spoke Greek, and Italian Jews spoke Italian, although they suffered so much during the Holocaust, before and after from anti-Semitism, they continued to speak those languages and didn't punish them.

So, if South Africans and Indians have overcome their animosities towards English speakers, by chosing English as their official language, why can't Belgians, Swiss, Canadians, Americans and Israelis overcome their animosities, having suffered much less than the South Africans and Indians? They have nothing to lose from learning their compatriots language, on the contrary it would enhance mutual understanding, patriotic cohesiveness, with a clear economic benefit, and an invaluable cultural benefit. We refer to languages which are spoken by tens to hundreds of millions all over the world, spoken in countries with the strongest economies, with a very rich culture, an enchanting folklore – German, French, Italian, Spanish, English, Dutch, Arabic (and Hebrew). Or maybe I am completely wrong and in a generation or two everybody would speak only English or at most two languages – a mother tongue and English. This would be such a waste of culture, the end of a cosmopolitan society, a global world but very limited in diversity, as the languages are not to blame for the wrongs committed by their speakers. I am strongly opposed to such a solution and if this book would contribute to favor a diverse society, with an holistic approach to the world culture comprising of many segments – it would achieve its goal.

Finally, we bring here statistics on the numbers of people speaking the most spread world languages, mainly because of conquest of other countries: English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Dutch, Arabic. This list proves that although the former colonies suffered much of the colonial powers, in most of them the language of their oppressors is still the official language of the former colonies. But this is not the rule in many cases – we'll take Algeria as an example, that was part of France prior to its independence and where French people where an important part of the population before they emigrated after Algeria's indipendence. In all the documentation Arabic is the official language of Algeria (spoken by 72% of the population, Berber is spoken by 28%), they fought one of the fiercest war of independence to get rid of the French rule. So, in Algeria French has no official status. But, Algeria is also the second-largest Francophone country in the world in terms of speakers, and

French is widely used in government, media (newspapers, radio, local television), and both the education system (from primary school onwards) and academia due to Algeria's colonial history. It can be regarded as the *de facto* co-official language of Algeria. In 2008, 11.2 million Algerians could read and write in French. An Abassa Institute study in April 2000 found that 60% of households could speak and understand French or 18 million in a population of 30 million then. In recent decades the government has reinforced the study of French and TV programs have reinforced use of the language.

In Morocco, we find a similar case - French is widely used in governmental institutions, media, mid-size and large companies, international commerce with French-speaking countries, and often in international diplomacy. French is taught as an obligatory language at all schools. In 2010, there were 10,366,000 French-speakers in Morocco, or about 32% of the population. French also plays a major role in Tunisian society, despite having no official status. It is widely used in education (e.g., as the language of instruction in the sciences in secondary school), the press, and in business. In 2010, there were 6,639,000 French-speakers in Tunisia, or about 64% of the population. So, the Maghreb countries adopted a practical approach to the problem of the French language – they saved face in not giving it an official status, but de facto they recognized French as an official language and most of the population of the Maghreb still speaks French.

On the contrary to that policy, Russian which was a mandatory language in all Polish schools from the end of the forties to the end of the eighties, is spoken now only by elderly people and no more taught as a mandatory language at school, Poles now opt much more to English, but also to French, Spanish and German. It is a question of how benefitial the language is to its learners – Poles have never linked the French language to the French occupation in the times of Napoleon, they had always a great respect and love for the language and for the French people, contributing with their best people to the glory of both countries with Chopin and Marie Curie. They could have retained a grudge towards the Germans and the German language following the worst atrocities of mankind that were executed in their country during the German Nazi occupation, but they decided to open a new page and to judge the German people according to their conduct in the new Germany, without punishing of course the German language which is one of the most important languages in Europe. They cooperate with the Germans, study the language at school, as they study Spanish and English, which are three of the most important languages in business. However, they try very hard to forget the times where Russia/The Soviet Union dominated their country and oppressed their people, they don't study the language, and judge the benefits of learning the language in the context of the new post-Communist world, where Russia is not so important as in the past, and from their two neighbors the western and the eastern they prefer by far the western German, which open for them the gates to the European Union and to prosperity.

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72+ BEST BIOGRAPHIES, 72 MOST ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONS

The reader can find details on the following books, authors, and eminent personalities on Wikipedia & Encyclopaedias, on Amazon/Local books/Cory's/Eminent Personalities websites

It is fascinating to read biographies of the best politicians, businessmen, composers, musicians, painters, writers, actors, kings and emperors, heads of states and ministers, economists, etc. One can learn a lot from the good and the bad examples, from Churchill, F.D. Roosevelt, De Gaulle, Ben Gurion, Lee Kuan Yew, but also from Hitler, Mussolini, Franco, Mao Zedong, and Stalin. Biographies are probably the form of literature that I enjoy most, as they are a synergy between documentary and fiction. I read about ten biographies/novels of Dona Gracia, finding that probably she was responsible for rescuing my forefathers who were obliged to convert to Christianity in Portugal, and enabling them to escape to the Ottoman Empire. After reading all the books by Emile Zola, my most beloved author, I read several biographies of his life, until I started reading the monumental biography of Zola by Henri Mitterand in 3 volumes of about a thousand pages each, being sure that I'll never finish it, as I read in parallel tens of other biographies, I have postponed reading literature until I finished all the 120 books about Capitalism, and I am writing presently the book Ethics Pays. But, it is very interesting to read in parallel the biographies of the leaders of the world in World War II, and notice how the conflict started and evolved from all the possible angles. I read also in parallel biographies of my most preferred authors from Shakespeare to Thomas Mann, from Cervantes to Marcel Pagnol. But, as I decided to focus on one book of each category, I intend to read once in ten days Zola's biography, and so I may finish it within a couple of years, but I would have to postpone for that reading the biographies of Churchill, Proust, Shaw, Renoir, Moliere, Verdi, Steve Jobs. I can of course read only biographies, but what about the languages that I will forget if I abandon Anna Karenina in Russian, the plays, the geography books, and the books in Spanish and English?

I have read and started reading more than 100 biographies in several languages. I have created my autobiography on my website, with texts, links, audios, pictures and videos. My wife Ruthy mocks me by saying that my website is my pyramid (being born not far from them). I have written a diary in the years 1957-1961 (Opus 1) and an essay A Portrait of the Idealist as a Young Man. The 4'38" audioplay on the wedding anniversary in 1989 and the 1'20" screenplay on Ruthy's birthday in 1992 are also part of Cory's autobiography, as well as this book and the other documents on my website/About Jacques Cory. My academic books with dozens of case studies, my novel and play, etc., are also based on my biography. On my website one can find articles, poetry, eulogies, appreciation letters, videos…, which are part of Cory's autobiography.

Can the writing of my autobiography bring me malocchio/evil eye, as too many people who have written their autobiography died shortly after? Yitzhak Navon, the fifth President of Israel and a renowned author in Ladino, wrote his authobiography at the advanced age of 94 and shortly after he died. But he also got married at the age of 87 with a much younger wife. When he was 90 he used to joke that when someone is 70 he is called Yashish (old), when he is 80 he is called Kashish (not hashish, very old), and when he gets 90 it is just Bakshish (tip). So, he had a 4 years tip, which is not so much – less than 5% tip, as my uncle who died at the

age of 104 and he received a tip of 14 years, more than 15%, while he caused Barclays Bank that gave him a pension for 44 years, more than the years he worked for them in Egypt and Israel, to be almost bankrupt. Charlie Chaplin published his autobiography at the age of 75 in 1964, 13 years before he died. Arthur Rubinstein published the second book of his autobiography in 1980 two years before his death at the age of 95, but he left his wife at the age of 90 for Annabelle Whitestone, then 33 years old. Lee Kuan Yew published his memoirs in 2000, 15 years before he died at the age of 92. So, we can not draw any conclusion on the malocchio of writing his autobiography, because you have a span between 1 to 15 years, depending also if you have married again at the age of 90 with a woman of 33 or lived happily married for 63 years as Lee Kuan Yew - his wife died at the age of 90 in 2010. I'll take the risk anyhow, as I remember that I have written my will at the age of 40, and I am almost 72, and ceased my life insurance at the age of 50.

But death of the main protagonist is an interesting issue in world literature and I refer to it in this book. Balzac gives us an advanced notice of the death of Goriot and it comes naturally at the end of the novel. Amado on the other hand kills the husband of Dona Flor Vadinho in the first line of the first sentence of the first page of the first chapter, but his ghost visits Dona Flor throughout the book. But the most surprising death that I have ever read occurred to the Tai-Pan Struan in the middle of his life, while he was making many plans, surprisingly, as no reader expects it, and especially me, who was astonished and grieved by this death. It goes like that: 'Struan and May-may held each other tightly. "Dinna give up, Tai-tai!" "Never! I love you, Husband." And the Supreme Winds fell on them.' Nobody knows when the Supreme Winds will fall on you, it can be from a wind, an earthquake, an explosion of a chemical factory near Haifa, terror, war, sickness, with or without your wife, so if you have still a message to convey for posterity you should do it now and hope for the better afterwards. As I am not afraid of death, I dealt with those issues when I was 17 in my diary, I was much impressed by Shakespeare's Julius Caesar's words on the day that Caesar died, as the valiant never taste of death but once when it comes.

Cowards die many times before their deaths.
The valiant never taste of death but once.
Of all the wonders that I yet have heard,
It seems to me most strange that men should fear,
Seeing that death, a necessary end,
Will come when it will come.

Before expanding on the biographies I admire most, we'll examine what are the definitions of autobiography, biography, memoirs… An **autobiography** (from the Greek, αὐτός-*autos* self + βίος-*bios* life + γράφειν-*graphein* to write) is a written account of the life of a person written by that person. In other words, it is the story that a person wrote about themselves. In antiquity such works were typically entitled *apologia*, purporting to be self-justification rather than self-documentation. John Henry Newman's autobiography (first published in 1864) is entitled *Apologia Pro Vita Sua* in reference to this tradition. The Jewish historian Flavius Josephus introduces his autobiography (*Josephi Vita*, c. 99) with self-praise, which is followed by a justification of his actions as a Jewish rebel commander of Galilee. The pagan rhetor Libanius (c. 314–394) framed his life memoir (*Oration I* begun in 374) as one of his orations, not of a public kind, but of a literary kind that could not be aloud in privacy. Augustine (354–430) applied the title *Confessions* to his autobiographical work, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau used the same title in the 18th century, initiating the chain of confessional and sometimes racy and highly self-critical, autobiographies of the Romantic era and beyond.

In the spirit of Augustine's *Confessions* is the 12th-century *Historia Calamitatum* of Peter Abelard, outstanding as an autobiographical document of its period. I prefer not to use the terms of apologia or confession for my autobiography because of the negative connotations of those terms nowadays.

A memoir is slightly different in character from an autobiography. While an autobiography typically focuses on the "life and times" of the writer, a memoir has a narrower, more intimate focus on his or her own memories, feelings and emotions. Memoirs have often been written by politicians or military leaders as a way to record and publish an account of their public exploits. A **memoir** (from French: *mémoire*: *memoria*, meaning *memory* or *reminiscence*) is a collection of memories that an individual writes about moments or events, both public or private that took place in the subject's life. The assertions made in the work are understood to be factual. While memoir has historically been defined as a subcategory of biography or autobiography since the late 20th century, the genre is differentiated in form, presenting a narrowed focus. A biography or autobiography tells the story *of a life*, while a memoir often tells *a story from a life*, such as touchstone events & turning points from an author's life. The author of a memoir is a *memoirist.*

One early example is that of Julius Caesar's *Commentarii de Bello Gallico*, also known as *Commentaries on the Gallic Wars*. In the work, Caesar describes the battles that took place during the nine years that he spent fighting local armies in the Gallic Wars. His second memoir, *Commentarii de Bello Civili* (or *Commentary on the Civil War*) is an account of the events that took place between 49 and 48 BC in the civil war against Gnaeus Pompeius and the Senate. Leonor López de Córdoba (1362–1420) wrote what is supposed to be the first autobiography in Spanish. The English Civil War (1642–1651) provoked a number of examples of this genre, including works by Sir Edmund Ludlow and Sir John Reresby. French examples from the same period include the memoirs of Cardinal de Retz (1614–1679) and the Duc de Saint-Simon.

Notable 18th-century autobiographies in English include those of Edward Gibbon and Benjamin Franklin. Following the trend of Romanticism, which greatly emphasised the role and the nature of the individual, and in the footsteps of Jean-Jacques Rousseau's *Confessions*, a more intimate form of autobiography, exploring the subject's emotions, came into fashion. Stendhal's autobiographical writings of the 1830s, *The Life of Henry Brulard* and *Memoirs of an Egotist*, are both avowedly influenced by Rousseau. An English example is William Hazlitt's *Liber Amoris* (1823), a painful examination of the writer's love-life. With the rise of education, cheap newspapers and cheap printing, modern concepts of fame and celebrity began to develop, and the beneficiaries of this were not slow to cash in on this by producing autobiographies. It became the expectation—rather than the exception—that those in the public eye should write about themselves—not only writers such as Charles Dickens (who also incorporated autobiographical elements in his novels) and Anthony Trollope, but also politicians (e.g. Henry Brooks Adams), philosophers (e.g. John Stuart Mill), churchmen such as Cardinal Newman, and entertainers such as P. T. Barnum. Increasingly, in accordance with romantic taste, these accounts also began to deal, amongst other topics, with aspects of childhood and upbringing—far removed from the principles of "Cellinian" autobiography. List of autobiographies – of renowned autobiographies.

A **biography** or simply **bio** is a detailed description of a person's life. It involves more than just the basic facts like education, work, relationships, and death, but also portrays a subject's experience of these life events. Unlike a profile or curriculum vitae (résumé), a biography

presents a subject's life story, highlighting various aspects of his or her life, including intimate details of experience, and may include an analysis of the subject's personality. Biographical works are usually non-fiction, but fiction can also be used to portray a person's life. One in-depth form of biographical coverage is called legacy writing. Works in diverse media, from literature to film, form the genre known as biography. An **authorized biography** is written with the permission, cooperation, and at times, participation of a subject or a subject's heirs. An **autobiography** is written by the person himself or herself, sometimes with the assistance of a collaborator or ghostwriter. Fortunately, I don't need a biographer or a ghostwriter for my book.

The list of personalities and their biographies is only a partial list of all the biographies that I have read. I have not included the dozens of biographies that I have only started to read but just the biographies which I have read and enjoyed most. Furthermore, I have not included in this list biographies of negative personalities, but biographies of persons which I admire most, although some of them had quite many negative aspects in their life, but overall they inspired me much. I'll bring here a survey on the best biographies that I have ever read – 36 (twice י"ח or 18 – alive in Hebrew) starting with the historic figure I admire most – Dona Gracia, reading about 10 biographical books on her life, and ending with the most moving autobiography that I have ever read on another remarkable woman, or rather a child – Anne Frank. To this list we can add 36 more biographies that I have started reading, amounting to 72 biographies, in the context of the complete works of the best 72 authors (or even 720 authors in modern literature detailed in this book), works of the 72 best composers, best 72 plays, best 72 films…, as mentioned in this book.

The list of the 36 best biographies that I have read on the 36 most prominent personalities includes: Dona Gracia, Honore de Balzac, David Ben-Gurion, Brutus, Charles Chaplin, Felix Mendelssohn, Arthur Rubinstein, Charles de Gaulle, Theodor Herzl, Henrik Ibsen, Lee Kuan Yew, Alma Mahler, Karl Marx, Arthur Miller, Victor Hugo, Mahatma Gandhi, Federico Garcia Lorca, Liv Ullmann, George Sand, Emile Zola, Jean-Paul Sartre, Lev Tolstoi, Rembrandt, Rachel, Verdi, Warren Buffett, Renoir, Paul Hawken, Disraeli, Marcel Dassault, Don Isaac Abravanel, Coco Chanel, Sarah Bernhardt, Shelley, Alberto Moravia, Anne Frank. I could of course add more biographies that I have read, on Chopin, Baron Haussmann, Pereire, Talleyrand, Camondo, Kishon, Freud, Fouche, but I preferred to concentrate on the special mix of those 36 biographies chosen by the quality of the bios, excellence of personalities; their diverse professions – statesmen, painters, musicians, actors, authors/playwrights/poets, businessmen, philosophers, remarkable women (8 – 22%), leaders; from different countries – Portugal, Spain, France (11 – 30%), UK, US, Israel, Austria, Norway, Singapore, India, Germany, Poland, Italy, Russia, Netherlands; about half of them lived in the 19th century and half in the 20th, 3 during the Renaissance, and one Roman – Brutus, 3 of them are still living. Some of them were Jews (13 – 36%), 1 Hindu, 1 Buddhist, 1 Pagan, but most of them are/were Christian. I admire extremely Muhammad Yunus, a Muslim from Bangladesh, but I have not read his biography, although I've read his book, speak and write extensively on him in my courses and in this book. Another woman whom I admire most is not included – Marie Curie – as I have only seen a film on her life and not read a biography. At the end of this survey I bring the additional list of the 36 biographies on most prominent figures that I have started to read. And, as stated before, those lists do not include interesting biographies on negative personalities that I have read or started to read, as Stalin, Hitler, Mussolini, or Franco, Henry VIII, and after I finish all the 36 biographies that I have started to read (list – at the end of this chapter) I intend to read the biographies that are in my library waiting patiently that I'll find the time to read them: Lucrezia Borgia, Truman Capote,

Chiang Kai-Shek, Gabriel Garcia Marquez, Arthur Koestler, Charles Lindbergh, Mao Zedong, La reine Margot, Maria Stuart, Marie Antoinette, Madame de Sevigne, Le Duc de Morny, Akio Morita (I've read this excellent autobiography by the founder of Sony), Golda Meir– this list includes Asian personalities from Japan, China, Israel. Altogether more than 100 biographies, not counting hundreds of shorter biographies of philosophers, statesmen, composers, musicians, painters, businessmen, film directors and actors, etc.

The best 36 biographies of the most admired personalities, that I have started reading: Shai Agnon, Woody Allen, Ingmar Bergman, Ludwig van Beethoven, Bertolt Brecht, Miguel de Cervantes, Winston Churchill, Leonardo da Vinci/Eine Kindheitserrinerung des Leonardo da Vinci by Sigmund Freud, Michelangelo Buonarroti, Alfred Dreyfus, Bob Dylan, Ernest Hemingway, Heinrich Heine, Albert Einstein, Isaac Newton, Napoleon, Moliere, Marcel Pagnol, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Rothschild, William Shakespeare, George Bernard Shaw, August Strindberg, The Brothers Mann (Heinrich and Thomas), Tennessee Williams, Yisrael Meir Lau, Steve Jobs, Lee Iacocca, Lorenzo da Ponte, Marcel Proust, Augustus, Henri IV, Goethe, Elias Canetti, Yitzhak Navon.

The 72 most illustrious persons are, I believe: Winston Churchill, Charles de Gaulle, Sigmund Freud, Albert Einstein, Isaac Newton, Napoleon Bonaparte, Queen Victoria, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Baron Edmond de Rothschild of the 19th century, Don Isaac Abravanel, Dona Gracia, Don Joseph Nasi, David Ben Gurion, Brutus, Coco Chanel, Marcel Dassault, Le Baron Haussmann, Theodor Herzl, Lee Kuan Yew, Karl Marx, Mahatma Gandhi, Henri IV, from the Bible – Moses, Jacob, Joseph, David, Salomon, Jeremiah, Isaiah, Amos, Ezekiel, Daniel, Ruth, Esther. Also Jesus, Muhammad, Cicero, Plato, Aristotle, Socrates, Disraeli, Montefiore, Marie Curie, Abraham Lincoln, Martin Luther King, Buddha, Confucius, Johannes Gutenberg, Christopher Columbus, Louis Pasteur, Galileo Galilei, Charles Darwin, George Washington, Alexander the Great, Thomas Edison, Guglielmo Marconi, Alexander Graham Bell, Simon Bolivar, Rene Descartes, Ernest Rutherford, Thomas Jefferson, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Voltaire, Charlemagne, Alexander Fleming, Antoine Laurent Lavoisier, James Watt, Michael Faraday, Louis Daguerre, Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen, Benjamin Franklin, Gregory Pincus. This list is not a list of the 72 most influential people, but a list of the 72 most illustrious persons for their contribution to humankind as statesmen, scientists, founders of religions, philosophers, industrialists, inventors of vaccines, printing, electricity, the pill, atom… In the Biographies chapter we can find a list of the 36 best biographies of the best personalities that I have ever read, and a list of the biographies of another 36 best personalities that I have started reading, altogether the best 72 biographies.

I bring here a sample of the list of chapters that can be read or downloaded from the book **Cory's Cosmopolitan Cultural Credo** on websites of Cory, Universities and Organizations.
2. BIOGRAPHIES – 583, Dona Gracia - 587, Honore de Balzac - 593, David Ben-Gurion - 596, Brutus - 600, Charles Chaplin - 604, Felix Mendelssohn - 607, Arthur Rubinstein - 610, Charles de Gaulle - 615, Theodor Herzl - 618, Henrik Ibsen - 625, Lee Kuan Yew and Singapore - 629, Alma Mahler - 637, Karl Marx - 640, Arthur Miller - 643, Victor Hugo - 652, Mahatma Gandhi – 657, Federico Garcia Lorca - 664, Liv Ullmann - 670, George Sand - 676, Emile Zola - 681, Jean-Paul Sartre - 687, Lev Tolstoi - 701, Rembrandt - 713, Rachel - 717, Verdi - 724, Warren Buffett -729, Renoir - 740, Paul Hawken - 746, Disraeli - 751, Marcel Dassault (with Sibat Ethical Code overview) - 755, Don Isaac Abravanel - 765, Coco Chanel - 774, Sarah Bernhardt - 783, Shelley - 790, Alberto Moravia - 799, Anne Frank - 806.

DONA GRACIA – BIOGRAPHIES: ANDREE BROOKS, CECIL ROTH, YITZHAK GOREN

We give here an example of the dozens of reviews on the biographies that I have read, the biographies of **Dona Gracia**, one of the most prominent figures in Jewish history, who was also probably responsible of enabling my forefathers to leave Portugal where they were forced to convert to Christianity and settle in Italy, Greece and Turkey. I have read about ten books/biographies of her life, and I'll bring here only three – The Woman Who Defied Kings – The Life and Times of Dona Gracia Nasi, a Jewish Leader During the Renaissance, by Andree Aelion Brooks. Cecil Roth: Dona Gracia of the House of Nasi, and the four books on Dona Gracia by Yitzhak Gormezano Goren, who is a personal friend and Egyptian/Israeli compatriot. Dona Gracia is for me a model (being a feminist), she was proud of her heritage, she didn't have any inferiority complexes towards kings, Christians, men and businessmen, she was one of the most prominent Sephardi personalities in the last 500 years, and a precursor of Zionism. I feel a personal great empathy to Dona Gracia, and reading the excellent biographies, and especially Goren's masterpiece, I imagine that I lived at this epoch and shared with her her dilemmas.

The Woman Who Defied Kings is the first modern, comprehensive biography of Doña Gracia Nasi, an outstanding Jewish international banker during the Renaissance. A courageous leader, she used her wealth and connections to operate an underground railroad that saved hundreds of her fellow Spanish and Portuguese conversos (Jews who had been forced to convert to Catholicism) from the horrors of the Inquisition. Born in Lisbon in 1510, she later moved onto Antwerp, Venice, and Ferrara where she was constantly negotiating with kings and emperors for better conditions for her people. Doña Gracia Nasi helped lead a boycott of the Italian port of Ancona in retaliation for the burning of 23 of her people by the Inquisition - an outrageous act in an era when Jews were more accustomed to appeasement. Finally settling in Constantinople, she persuaded Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent to grant her a long-term lease on the Tiberias region of Palestine, where she spearheaded one of the earliest attempts to start an independent state for Jews in Isr'l. Doña Gracia Nasi is equally important to history because she shatters the stereotype of how women, especially Jewish women, conducted their lives during the Renaissance period. Some historians have called her the most important Jewish woman since Biblical times.

From Publishers Weekly - In an assiduously researched biography of a 16th-century Jewish woman who managed a powerful business empire, Brooks, an associate fellow at Yale, has illuminated a mostly forgotten corner of history. Famed during her lifetime both in the Sephardic Jewish community for her unstinting philanthropy and in the wider world of the Muslim Ottoman Empire, where she fled to escape the Inquisition, Beatrice de Luna Mendes, better known as Dona Gracia Nasi (1510-1569), was a woman of formidable business acumen, personal courage, outstanding altruism and devotion to the Jewish religion, which, as a Catholic converso, she practiced in secret. Widowed early, Dona Gracia managed both the complex financial affairs of her late husband's merchant empire and its secret activities. The latter included huge bribes to the Church and (never repaid) loans to several monarchs, as well as an underground escape route that rescued thousands of conversos from the Inquisition's fury in Spain, Portugal and Italy. Despite their financial power, the Mendes family were forced by the Inquisition into quick moves and narrow escapes from Lisbon to Antwerp to Venice and Ferrara, back to Venice and then to Constantinople. Brooks's research,

which involved previously unavailable documents in 13 languages and seven countries, effectively details 16th-century social, religious and economic conditions, especially as they affected the Jewish community. Her overeager attempt to lionize her subject, however, sometimes results in fulsome, even strident prose. Yet even if Dona Gracia is not a feminist heroine, as Brooks suggests, this saga of her life and times is a significant contribution to Jewish history during the Renaissance. Photos. Copyright 2002 Cahners Business Information, Inc. --*This text refers to the Hardcover edition.*

Review - "An excellent read ! The story of Dona Garcia is riveting. She would be a hero in any age and a role model for women today." --Fayne Erickson, publisher, Ms. Magazine. From the Publisher *FINALIST FOR THE 2002-03 JEWISH BOOK AWARD. About the Author - ANDRÉE AELION BROOKS is a journalist, author and lecturer specializing in Jewish history topics. For nearly two decades she was a contributing columnist and news writer for the New York Times. She wrote the award-winning book Children of Fast Track Parents. She founded the Women's Campaign School at Yale University, where she is an Associate Fellow, and served as the director/editor of an important teaching series for 5-7th graders in Sephardic Jewish history and culture called "Out of Spain."

Esther Nebenzahl wrote on Roth's Dona Gracia biography on December 10, 2000 her comments:
This is the biography of Dona Gracia, a Jewish woman who lived in the 15th century and whose personality is characterized by intelligence, shrewdness, generosity, and religious devotion. Born in Spain, she went to Portugal in 1492, following the expulsion of the Jews. In Portugal she was forcibly converted to Christianity and became one amongst many "New Christians," "Marranos," or "Conversos." At the age of 18 she married Francisco Mendes, the richest merchant in Lisbon at that time. Seven years later she became a widow and successfully took over her husband's business. Determined to reach Turkey where under the protection of the Ottoman Empire she would be able to profess her faith freely, she embarked on a long journey, which took 17 years. This journey took her to London, Antwerp, Lyon, Venice, Ferrara, Ancona, Ragusa, Salonika and finally Constantinople. Throughout her perils she proved to be highly courageous and an excellent businesswoman. She used her wealth and contacts to help Jews escape the Inquisiton, became the self-appointed protector of the conversos, built houses of prayer and teaching, devoted herself to good works, and was know as "the heart of her people."
There are two importnat factors in the history of Dona Gracia: first, she represents one of the rare examples of fight against repression to the Jews by the use of commercial tactics (the Ancona Boycott), and the first to establish a Jewish colony in Paletine (Tiberias), a self-sustaining settlement for Jews and conversos from an hostile Europe. The author Cecil Roth is a well-known historian. He clearly demonstrates his admiration for Dona Gracia, his praises are many, and openly admits to the fact that he has not been able to find any historical proof to the contrary. Despite this embellishment, Dona Gracia remains a distant character, she carries an aura of mystery which contributes to her "divinity." Had the Jewish faith room for "canonization" Dona Gracia would certainly be a downright candidate. Her name stands amongst famous Jewish women, and as her contemporary the author Samuel Usque says, "she is much a heroine as Miriam, Deborah, and Judith." Cecil Roth was editor in chief of *Encyclopaedia Judaica* from 1965 until his death, and an author of more than 600 works.

Yitzhak Gormezano Goren was born in Alexandria, Egypt, in 1941 and immigrated to Israel as a child. He is a playwright and novelist. Goren studied English and French literature at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv University, and received a MFA in theater

direction in the United States. In 1982, he co-founded the Bimat Kedem Theater, which promotes original Israeli productions with an emphasis on non-European Jewish culture. In 1998, the company established the Bimat Kedem Publishing House. Gormezano Goren has worked as a broadcast editor and is active in the Israeli theater and film world. He has been awarded the Ramat Gan Prize for his novel, *An Alexandrian Summer* (1979), and the Prime Minister's Prize (2001). The first 3 books on the biography of Dona Gracia are:

The Holy Lie (biographical novel), Hakibbutz Hameuchad/ Siman Kriah, 2010 [Ha-Sheker Ha-Kadosh: Dona Gracia Be-Lisbo'a Portugal] – Dona Gracia in Lisboa, Portugal.
The Queen of Finance (biographical novel), Hakibbutz Hameuchad/ Siman Kriah, 2013 [Malkat Ha-Finansim: Dona Gracia Be-Anversa, – Dona Gracia in Antwerpen.
Venician Fever : Dona Gracia Mendes in Venice (biographical novel), Hakibbutz Hameuchad/ Siman Kriah, 2015 [Kadachat Venetzianit: Dona Gracia Be-Venetzia]

After reading ten biographies on her life I have become a bit expert on her life. That is why I think that we should change the usual ending of her biography. Most of the biographies mention that Dona Gracia died in Istanbul in 1569, however, we don't have historical substantiation on that. One can read on the Internet the entry "Where did Dona Gracia Die?" Posted on August 22, 2011 by Dona Gracia Admin: "We don't know for sure where Doña Gracia died. Cecil Roth, the distinguished historian, always maintained she died in Tiberias, and that a special mansion had been built for here there. However, we could not find any evidence of this. We did, however, find a letter to the authorities in Dubrovnik, signed by her nephew and partner Don Joseph Nasi, informing them of her recent passing. Its language suggests she was still active in Istanbul right up until her death. I have always believed she died in the comfort of her family home there, rather than take the dangerous journey onwards to Tiberias. The confusion might have occurred because it's possible Doña Gracia left instructions for her body to be taken to holy ground in Tiberias after her death. That's one of the holiest burial places in Israel, second only to the Mt. of Olives in Jerusalem, where she had sent the bones of her late husband, who had died in Lisbon many years before." I, personally think that if Dona Gracia would have died in Istanbul we would have plenty of documentation on that as we have on other events that occurred in this city, which was the capital of the Ottoman Empire. She was one of the most prominent personalities of the capital, knew personally ambassadors and statesmen, and probably the richest person in Turkey. So, it is quite impossible that her death would not have been noticed. That is why she probably died in Tiberias, where she had a mansion, and because of that the event was not noticed in the capital. If we don't know the truth for sure, I think that one is allowed to take an artistic license, and decide that she settled in Tiberias and died there. This is too good to be overlooked, a woman, a Sephardi, a conversa, was the first modern Zionist, founded Tiberias and settled there, and only because of her early death her project of Zionist settlement in the Holy Land did not last. I cannot believe that Dona Gracia preferred to remain in Istanbul when all her life's purpose was to renew the state of Israel in her times. Why did she build a mansion in Tiberias if she did not intend to settle there? Dona Gracia always set the example to all her congregation, she dared opposing the King of Portugal, Chales V Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, the Pope. All the time she had only one aim – to return to the faith of her ancestors and to renew the Jewish settlement in Tiberias and the Holy Land. So I cannot believe, that a moment before attaining her goal she decided to remain in Istanbul instead of settling in Tiberias.

Though Dona Gracia disappeared into oblivion almost immediately and remained hardly known for the subsequent 500 years, that is now changing, possibly due to a new sense of

relevance among today's women and scholars. Instrumental to keeping her rich Jewish past alive for future generations of Jews, the Habsburg Trust headed by family relatives, Baron Corso de Palenzuela et al., have sponsored and supported historical, and testimonial exhibitions that bring to light the efforts of Dona Gracia to keeping and maintaining the Jewish civilization and legacy of the Jewish Diaspora throughout the ages. Indeed, Dona Gracia is fast becoming a cult figure on the world stage. New York City designated a Dona Gracia Day in June 2010, followed by a similar proclamation in Philadelphia a year later. Israel's political leaders honoured her for the first time in October 2010. A dedicated website was launched in 2011. She now has a Facebook page: facebook.com/donagraciaworldwide. The Turkish government sponsored a Dona Gracia evening in New York City and has also sponsored an exhibit in Lisbon. There have been lectures, articles and festivals in her honour all over Europe. The growing numbers of women in business and the professions who attend the programs identify with her ambition, courage and even personal loneliness. An Italian white wine has been named after her. The Israeli mint has produced a commemorative medal. She now has a museum in Tiberias devoted to her life and deeds. She is idolised by the descendants of conversos she saved, now living in southern Italy, the US, Central & South America. In the TV series *Muhteşem Yüzyıl*, Gracia Mendes Nasi is portrayed by Turkish actress Dolunay Soysert. (A link to a lecture on the life and work of Dona Gracia.)

Gracia Mendes Nasi (*Gracia* is Portuguese and Spanish for the Hebrew *Hannah*, which means *Grace*; also known by her Christianized name **Beatrice de Luna**, 1510–1569) was one of the wealthiest Jewish women of Renaissance Europe. She married Francisco Mendes/Benveniste. She was the aunt and business partner of Joao Micas (alias, Hebrew name Joseph Nasi), who became a prominent figure in the politics of the Ottoman Empire. She also developed an escape network that saved hundreds of Conversos from the Inquisition. Beatrice de Luna was born in Portugal in 1510. The family was from Aragon in Spain and were forcibly converted Jews known as *Conversos* (also called Crypto-Jews, Marranos and Secret Jews). So that they could still practice Judaism, the family had fled to Portugal when the Catholic Monarchs, Queen Isabella I of Castile and King Ferdinand II of Aragon, expelled the Jews in 1492. Five years later, in 1497, they were forcibly converted to Catholicism along with all the other Jews in Portugal at that time. Beatrice's father Alvaro de Luna was married to Philippe (Pha) Mendes Benveniste. In 1528, Beatrice de Luna married her uncle, the very rich black pepper trader and new Christian in Lisbon, Francisco Mendes. Francisco also happened to belong to the same very prominent Jewish family as her mother – Benveniste from Castile and Aragon – and was also the great grandchild of Don Abraham Benveniste of Castile. The couple were believed to have been married in the great cathedral of Lisbon, in a public Catholic wedding, and then to have had a Crypto-Judaic ceremony with the signing of a ketubah. Francisco Mendes and his brother, Diogo, were the directors of a powerful trading company and bank of world renown, with agents across Europe and around the Mediterranean. In January 1538, when Beatrice was only twenty-seven years old, Francisco died. In his will Francisco divided his fortune between Beatrice and his brother and business partner, Diogo; this bold decision put Beatrice on the path to becoming the successful business woman of the sixteenth century that we know her for today. Dona Gracia's aim was to make Tiberias into a major new centre of Jewish settlement, trade and learning. A Jewish traveler who visited Tiberias mentions how she had lent support to the Jewish community there, and how that after her death they were compelled to ask for Jewish donations elsewhere. This venture has often been called one of the earliest attempts at a modern Zionist movement. Dona Gracia (Mendes) Nasi died in Istanbul in early 1569.

BEST EUROPEAN PAINTERS AND PAINTINGS, CORY'S 123 BEST PAINTERS

If I would have to chose who are the 100 best painters of all times, what are the best 100 paintings in the European culture, I would probably chose a similar listing as the one that I have found on the Internet. Wikipedia gives us the list of the 220 best paintings and painters in the West, alphabetically with links to painters and paintings. I concur with most of the list:

1. Josef Albers: *Homage to the Square: Against Deep Blue* (1955)[13]
2. Albrecht Altdorfer: *The Battle of Alexander at Issus* (1528–29)[14]
3. Giuseppe Arcimboldo *The Fire*
4. Hendrick Avercamp: *Winter Scene on a Canal* (c. 1630)[15]
5. Francis Bacon: *Three Studies for Figures at the Base of a Crucifixion* (1944)[16]
6. Hans Baldung Grien: *Death and the Maiden* (1517)[17]
7. Giacomo Balla: *Abstract Speed + Sound* (1913–14)[18]
8. Georg Baselitz: *Allegory of Art*
9. Georg Baselitz: *The Great Friends' (1965)*[19]
10. Max Beckmann: *Actors - Triptych* (1941–42)[13]
11. Giovanni Bellini: *Prayer of Christ in the Garden of Gethsemane* (c. 1465)[20]
12. Frits Van den Berghe: *Sunday*
13. Umberto Boccioni: *The Farewells* (1911)[21]
14. Arnold Böcklin: *Spring Awakening* (1880)[22]
15. Pierre Bonnard: *Backlit Nude* (1908)[23]
16. Hieronymus Bosch: *The Garden of Earthly Delights* (c. 1500)[20]
17. Sandro Botticelli: *The Birth of Venus* (1478–1487)[24]
18. François Boucher: *Marie-Louise O'Murphey* (1751)[25]
19. Georges Braque: *The Female Musician* (1917–1918)[26]
20. Pieter Brueghel the Elder: *Landscape with the Fall of Icarus' (c. 1550)*[27]
21. Pieter Brueghel the Elder: *The Triumph of Death*
22. Pieter Brueghel the Elder: *The Hunters in the Snow* (*Return of the Hunters*) (1565)[28]
23. Gustave Caillebotte: *Parisian Street, Rainy Day* (1877)[29]
24. Antonio Canaletto: *Return of the Bucintoro to the Molo on Ascension Day* (1734)[30]
25. Caravaggio: *Supper at Emmaus* (1596–1598)[23]
26. Caravaggio: *The Lute Player* (c. 1596)
27. Vittore Carpaccio: *Miracle of the Relic of the Cross at the Ponte di Rialto* (1494)[31]
28. Annibale Carracci: *River Landscape* (c. 1595)[26]
29. Mary Cassatt: *The Child's Bath* (c. 1891)[29]
30. Paul Cézanne: *Mont Sainte-Victoire* (1897)[32]
31. Paul Cézanne: *Bathers* (c. 1900)[33]
32. Marc Chagall: *I and the Village* (1911)[27]
33. Jean Siméon Chardin: *The Young Schoolmistress* (before 1740)[34]
34. China: *Clear Weather in the Valley* (12th century)[15]
35. John Constable: *Salisbury Cathedral* (1823)[27]
36. Lovis Corinth: *Self-portrait in Front of the Easel* (1914)[5][7]
37. Correggio: *Leda and the Swan* (c. 1530)[35]
38. Gustave Courbet: *Breakfast at the Hunt* (1858)[28]
39. Lucas Cranach the Elder: *Adam and Eve in Paradise* (1531)[36][37]
40. Salvador Dalí: *The Burning Giraffe* (1936)[17]

41. Honoré Daumier: *Ecce Homo* (c. 1849–1852)[31]
42. Jacques-Louis David: *The Lictors Bring to Brutus the Bodies of His Sons* (1789)[16]
43. Edgar Degas: *Woman in the Bath* (1886)[33]
44. Eugène Delacroix: *The Massacre at Chios* (1824)[14]
45. Robert Delaunay: *Eiffel Tower, Champs de Mars* (1911)[29]
46. Sonia Delaunay-Terk: *Electric Prisms* (1914)[38]
47. Niklaus Manuel Deutsch: *Pyramus and Thisbe* (after 1523)[17]
48. Otto Dix: *Flanders* (1934–1936)[39][40]
49. Jean Dubuffet: *Prosperous country* (1944)[38]
50. Duccio: *Christ Healing a Blind Man* (1308–1310)[41]
51. Marcel Duchamp: *Sad Young Man in a Train* (1911)[18]
52. Albrecht Dürer: *Picture of a Young Venetian Woman*
53. Albrecht Dürer: *Self-portrait* (1498)[42]
54. Anthony van Dyck: *Samson and Delilah* (c. 1628–1630)[43]
55. Thomas Eakins: *Max Schmitt in a Single Scull* (1871)[15]
56. James Ensor: *Self-portrait with Masks* (1899)[42]
57. Max Ernst: *Attirement of the Bride* (1939)[35]
58. Jan van Eyck: *The Madonna of the Chancellor Rolin (1434)*[24]
59. Lyonel Feininger: *Bird Cloud* (1926)[13]
60. Lucio Fontana: *Concetto Spaziale* (1957)[19]
61. Piero della Francesca: *Resurrection of Christ* (c. 1460)[24]
62. Piero della Francesca: *The Birth of Christ* (around 1480)[26]
63. Helen Frankenthaler: *Mountains and Sea* (1952)[44]
64. Caspar David Friedrich: *Polar Sea* (1822–1824)[45][46]
65. Henry Fuseli: *Titania Caressing Note with Donkey's Head* (1793)[22]
66. Thomas Gainsborough: *Mr and Mrs Andrews* (1748–1749)[35]
67. Paul Gauguin: *Mahana no atua (Day of God)* (1894)[47]
68. Théodore Géricault: *The Raft of the Medusa* (1819)[48]
69. Alberto Giacometti: *Portrait of Jean Genet* (1955)[38]
70. Giorgione: *Sleeping Venus* (1508)[25]
71. Giorgione or Titian: *Pastoral Concert* (c. 1510)[26]
72. Giotto: *The Mourning of Christ* (c. 1304–1306)[16]
73. Hugo van der Goes: *Adoration of the Kings* (around 1470)[36][37]
74. Vincent van Gogh: *Self-portrait* (1889)[42]
75. Vincent van Gogh: *Café Terrace at Night* (1888)[49]
76. Arshile Gorky: *One Year the Milkweed* (1944)[44]
77. Francisco Goya: *The Colossus* (attribution uncertain)
78. Francisco Goya: *The Naked Maja* (c. 1800)[25]
79. Francisco Goya: *Carnival Scene* (1793)[30]
80. Benozzo Gozzoli: *The Procession of the Magi* (c. 1460)[30]
81. Gotthard Graubner: *Black Skin* (1969)[19]
82. El Greco: *The Burial of the Count of Orgaz* (1586)[16]
83. El Greco: *View of Toledo* (1600–1610)[49]
84. Juan Gris: The Breakfast Table (1915)[38]
85. George Grosz: Untitled (1920)[8][50]
86. Matthias Grünewald: Crucifixion from the Isenheim Altarpiece (1515)[16]
87. Erich Heckel: Convalescing Woman (1912–1913)[13]
88. Hannah Höch: Cut with the Kitchen Knife (1919–1920)[39][40]
89. Ferdinand Hodler: Youth Amired by the Woman (1903)[22]

90. Hans Holbein the Younger: Portrait of Mrs. Holbein with the Children, Katharina and Philipp (1528)[17]
91. Winslow Homer: The Fox Hunt (1893)[28]
92. Edward Hopper: Nighthawks (1942)[29]
93. William Holman Hunt: The Hireling Shepherd (1851)[27]
94. Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres: The Turkish Bath (1862)[33]
95. Johannes Itten: The Encounter (1916)[22]
96. Geertgen tot Sint Jans: John the Baptist in the Wilderness (c. 1485–1490)[36][37]
97. Alexej von Jawlensky: Meditation (1918)[51][52]
98. Jasper Johns: Flag (1954–1955)[21]
99. Wassily Kandinsky: Improvisation 6 (1910)[47]
100. Kangra-School: Radha and Krishna in the Garden (c. 1780)[35]
101. Wilhelm von Kaulbach: Titus Destroying Jerusalem (1846)[5][7]
102. Fernand Khnopff: The Caress
103. Ernst Ludwig Kirchner: Five Women on the Street (1913)[53][54]
104. Konrad Klapheck: The War (1965)[8][50]
105. Paul Klee: Bird Garden (1924)[20]
106. Franz Kline: C & O (1958)[44]
107. Wilhelm von Kobell: The Siege of Kosel (1808)[5][7]
108. Oskar Kokoschka: Bride of the Wind (1914)[32]
109. Jan Kupecky: Portrait of the Miniaturist Karl Bruni (1709)
110. Fernand Léger: The Wedding (1911)[30]
111. Wilhelm Leibl: Three Women in Church (1878–1882)[45][46]
112. Franz von Lenbach: Franz von Lenbach with Wife and Daughters (1903)[51][52]
113. Roy Lichtenstein: Girl with Hair Band (1965)[44]
114. Max Liebermann: Women Mending Nets (1887–1889)[45][46]
115. Richard Lindner: The Meeting (1953)[21]
116. Stefan Lochner: Madonna in the Rose Bower (around 1448)[53][54]
117. Lorenzo Lotto: The Sleeping Child Jesus with the Madonna, St. Joseph and St. Catherine of Alexandria (c. 1533)[43]
118. Morris Louis: Beta-Kappa (1961)[44]
119. August Macke: The Hat Shop (1914)[49]
120. René Magritte: The Empire of Light (1954)[23]
121. Kazimir Malevich: An Englishman in Moskow
122. Édouard Manet: Olympia (1863)[25]
123. Andrea Mantegna: The Crucifixion of Christ (1457–1460)[48]
124. Franz Marc: Tiger (1912)[51][52]
125. Hans von Marées: Golden Age (1879–1885)[5][7]
126. Reginald Marsh: Twenty Cent Movie
127. Masaccio: The Tribute Money (c. 1425)[31]
128. Jan Matsys: Flora (1559)[45]
129. Henri Matisse: Bather at the River (1916–1917)[33]
130. Henri Matisse: Blue Nude (1907)[25]
131. William McTaggart: The Storm (1890)[55]
132. Hans Memling: St. John's Altarpiece (before 1494)[43]
133. Adolph von Menzel: The Flute Concert (1850–1852)[39][40]
134. Jean Metzinger: The Racing Cyclist (1914)[18]
135. John Everett Millais: Ophelia (1851–1852)[56]
136. Joan Miró: Dutch Interior I (1928)[21]
137. László Moholy-Nagy: LIS (1922)[22]

138. Claude Monet: Woman in a Garden (1867)[20]
139. Piet Mondrian: Apple Tree in Bloom (1912)[20]
140. Edvard Munch: Ashes
141. Edvard Munch: Four Girls on the Bridge (1905)[53][54]
142. Gabriele Münter: Village Street in Winter (1911)[51][52]
143. Bartolomé Esteban Murillo: Rest on the Flight to Egypt
144. Louis or Antoine Le Nain: Peasant Family (1640–1645)[48]
145. Paul Nash: Dream Landscape (1936–1938)[56]
146. Ernst Wilhelm Nay: Grauzug (1960)[19]
147. Mikhail Nesterov: The Great Consecration
148. Emil Nolde: St. Mary of Egypt (1912)[46]
149. Georgia O'Keeffe: White Calico Flower
150. Richard Oelze: Daily Stress (1934)[8][50]
151. Victor Pasmore: Inland Coastal Landscape (1950)[56]
152. Joachim Patinir: The Baptism of Christ (c. 1515)[43]
153. Constant Permeke: The Engaged Couple
154. Francis Picabia: Very Rare Picture of Earth (1915)[18]
155. Pablo Picasso: *Guernica* (1937)[14]
156. Pablo Picasso: La Vie (1903–1904)[41]
157. Jackson Pollock: Autumn Rhythm (1950)[47]
158. Nicolas Poussin: The Adoration of the Golden Calf (1635)[47]
159. Nicolas Poussin: Reclining Venus with Amor (1630)[35]
160. Henry Raeburn: Rev. Robert Walker Skating (1784)[55]
161. Raffael: Madonna of the Meadow (1506)[34]
162. Arnulf Rainer: Self-portrait Overpainted (1962–1963)[19]
163. Rembrandt: *The Jewish Bride* (1666)[41]
164. Rembrandt: Self-portrait as Paul (1661)[42]
165. Auguste Renoir: *Luncheon of the Boating Party* (1880)[15]
166. Ilya Repin: *Reply of the Zaporozhian Cossacks to Sultan Mehmed IV of Turkey* (1880–1891)
167. Sebastiano Ricci: Bathsheba in her Bath (c. 1720)[33]
168. Hyacinthe Rigaud: Portrait of Louis XIV. (1701)[24]
169. Hubert Robert: Design for the Arrangement of the Great Gallery of the Louvre des Louvre (1796)[48]
170. Giulio Romano: Virgin and Child and the Young John (c. 1518)[55]
171. Mark Rothko: Red, Brown and Black (1958)[23]
172. Carl Rottmann: From the Greek Cycle (1838–1850)[5][7]
173. Henri Rousseau: *The Sleeping Gypsy* (1897)[26]
174. Peter Paul Rubens: Château de Steen with Hunter (c. 1635–1637)[27]
175. Peter Paul Rubens: Mercury and Argus (1638)[31]
176. Jacob Isaakszoon van Ruisdael: The Large Forest (c. 1655–1660)[43]
177. Philipp Otto Runge: The Hülsenbeck Children (1805–1806)[45][46]
178. Pieter Saenredam: Interior of Grote Kerk in Haarlem (1648)[55]
179. Egon Schiele: Mother with Two Children (1915–1917)[34]
180. Karl Friedrich Schinkel: Medieval City on a River (1815)[39][40]
181. Oskar Schlemmer: Group on the Railings I (1931)[8][50]
182. Kurt Schwitters: Merzbild 25A, Constellation (1920)[8][50]
183. Georges Seurat: Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte (1884–1886)[15]
184. Luca Signorelli: Portrait of an Older Man (c. 1500)[36][37]

185. Tawaraya Sōtatsu: Waves of Matsushima (c. 1630)[32]
186. Stanley Spencer: The Resurrection, Cookham (1924–1927)[56]
187. Carl Spitzweg: The Poor Poet (1839)[39][40]
188. George Stubbs: The Grosvenor Hunt (1762)[28]
189. Franz von Stuck: Salome (1906)[51][52]
190. Yves Tanguy: About Four O'clock in the Summer, the Hope (1929)[38]
191. Giovanni Battista Tiepolo: Virtue and Nobility Putting Ignorance to Flight (c. 1745)[24]
192. Jacopo Tintoretto: Bacchus, with Ariadne Crowned by Venus (after 1570)[41]
193. Titian: Bacchanals
194. Titian: *Diana and Callisto* (1556–1559)[28]
195. Georges de La Tour: The Dream of St. Joseph (c. 1640)[41]
196. Georges de La Tour: The Fortune Teller *(c. 1620–1621)*[31]
197. William Turner: The Burning of the Houses of Parliament (1834–1835)[32]
198. William Turner: Venice - La Dogana and Santa Maria della Salute (1843)[49]
199. Paolo Uccello: *The Battle of San Romano* (c. 1456)[14]
200. Emilio Vedova: Picture of Time — Barrier (1951)[18]
201. Diego Velázquez: *Las Meninas*
202. Diego Velázquez: Prince Balthasar Carlos (1635)[34]
203. Diego Velázquez: The Surrender of Breda (1634)[14]
204. Jan Vermeer: The Artist in his Atelier (c. 1670)[47]
205. Jan Vermeer: *View of Delft* (c. 1660)[49]
206. Paolo Veronese: The Wedding at Cana (1562–1563)[48]
207. Élisabeth Vigée-Lebrun: Self-Portrait with Daughter (1789)[42]
208. Leonardo da Vinci: The Virgin and Child with St. Anne (c. 1510)[34]
209. Wolf Vostell: Miss America (1968)[53][54]
210. Andy Warhol: Texan, Portrait of Robert Rauschenberg (1963)[53][54]
211. Antoine Watteau: Pilgrimage to Cythera (1717)[30]
212. Rogier van der Weyden: Saint Johns Altarpiece (after 1450)[36][37]
213. James McNeill Whistler: Nocturne in Black and Gold: The Falling Rocket (1877)[32]
214. David Wilkie: William Bethune with Wife and Daughter (1804)[55]
215. Fritz Winter: Composition in Blue (1953)[13]
216. Konrad Witz: The Knights Abisai, Sibbechai and Benaja Bring King David Water (c. 1435)[17]
217. Grant Wood: American Gothic (1930)[29]
218. Joseph Wright of Derby: *An Experiment on a Bird in the Air Pump* (1767–1768)[56]
219. Andrew Wyeth: *Christina's World* (1948)[21]
220. Francisco de Zurbarán: Still Life: Lemons, Oranges and a Rose (1633)[23]

If 72 paintings, 100 or 220 are not enough we have here a list of the 1000 best Western paintings of all times. They are indeed beautiful and strongly recommend to see them all. The list of the 87 main painters with links to their main works, biography, bibliography is also very interesting. List of best museums gives another angle. The 100 best paintings in New York, the 100 best paintings in London, Most famous paintings of all times, greatest paintings of all times, etc. Detailed lists of the 100 best painters, 220 best paintings, even 1000 best paintings are given with links to the Wikipedia entries of the painters, to beautiful photos of the paintings, and so on. They are indeed beautiful and strongly recommend to see them all.

The 72 best painters that I have chosen initially are: Jan van Eyck, Paolo Uccello, Rogier van der Weyden, Filippo Lippi, Piero della Francesca, Andrea Mantegna, Giovanni Bellini, Hans Memling, Sandro Botticelli, Pietro Perugino, Domenico Ghirlandaio, Hieronymus Bosch, Leonardo da Vinci, Filippino Lippi, Vittore Carpaccio, Albrecht Durer, Lucas Cranach, Michelangelo Buonarroti, Raffaello Sanzio, Hans Holbein, Paolo Veronese, El Greco, Michelangelo Caravaggio, Pieter Paul Rubens, Frans Hals, Francisco de Zurbaran, Anthony Van Dyck, Diego Velasquez, Rembrandt Van Rijn, Bartolome Murillo, Jan Steen, Jan Vermeer, Jean-Antoine Watteau, Gianbattista Tiepolo, William Hogarth, Francisco Goya, Theodore Gericault, Eugene Delacroix, Jean-Francois Millet, Camille Pissarro, Edouard Manet, Edgar Degas, Paul Cezanne, Claude Monet, Auguste Renoir, Henri Rousseau, Paul Gauguin, Vincent Van Gogh, Georges Seurat, James Ensor, Gustav Klimt, Edvard Munch, Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, Wassily Kandinsky, Henri Matisse, Paul Klee, Fernand Leger, Pablo Picasso, Umberto Boccioni, Georges Braque, Amadeo Modigliani, Robert Delaunay, Oskar Kokoschka, Marc Chagall, Juan Gris, Marcel Duchamp, Giorgio de Chirico, Egon Schiele, Max Ernst, Joan Miro, Rene Magritte, Salvador Dali. But, other painters that I like or appreciate are at least as important. That is why I'll bring here in alphabetical order, an accurate list of 51 more painters that complements the list of my favorite 72 painters to 123:

Francis Bacon, Frederic Bazille, Pierre Bonnard, Francois Boucher, Pieter Bruegel the Elder, Gustave Caillebotte, Canaletto, Mary Cassatt, Pierre Puvis de Chavanne, John Constable, Camille Corot, Gustave Courbet, Honore Daumier, Jacques-Louis David, Maurice Denis, Andre Derain, Thomas Gainsborough, Giorgione, Giotto, Armand Guillaumin, Winslow Homer, Edward Hopper, William Holman Hunt, Jean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres, Ernst Ludwig Kirchner, Roy Lichtenstein, Max Liebermann, Jean Metzinger, John Everett Millais, Piet Mondrian, Berthe Morisot, Le Nain, Francis Picabia, Jackson Pollock, Nicolas Poussin, Odilon Redon, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Jacob Van Ruisdael, Paul Serusier, Paul Signac, Alfred Sisley, Chaim Soutine, Robert Carpenter Spencer, Yves Tanguy, Tintoretto, Titian, Georges de La Tour, J. M. W. Turner, Edouard Vuillard, Andy Warhol, James Abbott McNeill Whistler. I could add Alberto Giacometti, Mark Rothko, but there is no end to it…

Is it a coincidence that most of the classic painters that I like are Italians, maybe because I am familiar with them after an outstanding course that I took at the University on the Italian Renaissance painters? And most of the modern (since 1850…) painters that I like are French? I grew up in a family that had many books on the Impressionists and I was familiar with them since my early childhood. My head is with the Italian classic painters, my heart is with the French Impressionist painters, and I like also Spanish painters, Dutch painters, English painters, and some American, Scandinavian and German painters as well. But I am completely estranged with Chinese, Indian and Japanese paintings, and I know very little about Russian, South American, and even Israeli painters. I have to confess that most of the painters of the 20th century that I've included in my list are there as I know that they are good, though I don't feel it… To complete this survey, we bring here lists of the 100 best sculptors and greatest sculptures ever, a list of the 250 best paintings greatest paintings by old Masters between 800 to 1800, list of the 200 greatest modern paintings 1800-1900, greatest 300 20th century paintings, greatest renaissance paintings, greatest portrait paintings, greatest genre paintings, the 100 world famous architects in history. All of those are on Wikipedia, etc

Finally, from Wikipedia, the best painters of Impressionism are: Frédéric Bazille, Gustave Caillebotte, Mary Cassatt, Paul Cézanne, Edgar Degas, Armand Guillaumin, Édouard Manet, Claude Monet, Berthe Morisot, Camille Pissarro, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Alfred Sisley.

BEST MUSEUMS IN PARIS, LONDON, NY, MUSEE D'ORSAY

The reader can find details on the books, on the painters/sculptors/museums on Wikipedia, Encyclopaedias, Amazon/Local Books websites, Cory's/Painters &Museums websites. I am reading the BOOKS - Claude Monet, The art of Egyptian Hieroglyphics, Art of India, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Max Ernst, Edouard Manet, An history of the Italian Renaissance, Art at the turn of the millennium, History of modern art, Salvador Dali, Art of the XXth Century, Art in Society, Illustrated Encyclopedia of Western Art, The Great Collectors, A Treasury of Impressionism. I have read dozens of Art books, mainly on Impressionism, and have seen the best works of art, archeology, displays, architecture, etc., in museums, galleries, churches, mosques, synagogues, and sites in: New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Minneapolis, New Orleans, Boston, Seattle, Dallas, Fort Worth, Washington, San Jose, San Diego, Toronto, Lima, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Wellington, Sydney, Bangkok, Taipei, Tokyo, Hong Kong, Singapore, Cairo, Nairobi, Abidjan, Johannesburg, Madrid, Sevilla, Barcelona, Montserrat, Cordoba, Granada, Coria, Lisbon, Edinburgh, Monte Carlo, Brussels, Amsterdam, Oslo, Copenhagen, Goteborg, Stockholm, Helsinki, Talin, Saint Petersburg, Frankfurt am Main, Munchen, Geneve, Bern, London, Paris, Berlin, Prague, Budapest, Vienna, Rome, Milano, Napoli, Athens, Corfu, Nicosia, Istanbul, Ephesus, Haifa, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Zagreb, Avignon, Aix en Provence, Marseille, Orange, San Diego, San Jose, Carpentras, Orange, Pont du Gard, Arles, Les Baux, Nimes, Saintes Maries de la Mer, Aigues Mortes, Montpellier, Toulouse, Carcassonne, Albi, Pau…

I have a sense of intellectual elation when I visit museums, similar to the elation I sense watching the best plays and concerts, reading the best books and poems, visiting Paris, or writing my novel or some of my case studies. my most favorite painters are the Impressionists and especially Renoir, but also Monet, Manet and Van Gogh. I sense a great sympathy to the painters and the models, as though I participate in the event. My empathy to art is not confined exclusively to the Impressionists, but also to Rembrandt, Renaissance painters and sculptors, much less romantisicism painting, like Gericault's The Raft of the Medusa. I remain indifferent in front of this gigantic painting in the Louvre, but can be moved to tears by a painting of young women or a couple by Renoir, although the subject of the raft is much more tragic than the girls. I can visit the same museum ten times and I still enjoy seeing the paintings of the masters. My favorite museums are: In Paris - Orsay, because I find there most of the finest impressionist paintings I like, I can spend there hours and hours and visit it every month, although I go there only once every few years. Orangerie is a rather small museum but with excellent impressionist paintings, Rodin's museum is excellent, so is Marmottan, at the Louvre I feel rather lost – it is an excellent museum but maybe too excellent… Although I don't like much modern art, Centre Pompidou museum is so good that you can always find there what to see. It bothers me that although I have read so many books on modern art, Picasso, Cubism, I can't enjoy, be moved and understand those painters. Is it mainly a scam, or am I too blind to understand modern art?

In London I like the National Gallery, much less the British Museum, and I like most Courtauld Gallery. It is amazing how such a small museum is so perfect, and how I remain indifferent to the huge British Museum. Other good museums are: the National Portrait Gallery, Cabinet War Rooms where I feels a deep empathy to Churchill, Tate Britain and Tate Modern, Victoria and Albert Museum, many others, as you can always find a new one. In New York, I like most the Metropolitan, but also MoMA, Guggenheim, and the excellent Frick Collection and Whitney. The 9/11 Memorial Museum – Ground Zero is probably the

worst museum I have ever seen. Millions were spent in vain and instead to convey one of the worst tragedies in an emotional way – you feel completely estranged and unmoved. It is beyond the scope of this book to describe all the other museums seen all over the world – however, I enjoyed very much the Provence museums, museums in Rome, Milano, Madrid, Washington, Cairo (where I still remember the mummies I saw with my class), Berlin, Barcelona, Amsterdam (Van Gogh and Rembrandt), Oslo, Saint Petersburg, Athens, Jerusalem, Haifa, Tel Aviv, the Balkans, Frankfurt, Brussels...

The **Musée d'Orsay** is a museum in Paris, France, on the left bank of the Seine. It is housed in the former Gare d'Orsay, a Beaux-Arts railway station built between 1898 and 1900. The museum holds mainly French art dating from 1848 to 1915, including paintings, sculptures, furniture, and photography. It houses the largest collection of impressionist and post-impressionist masterpieces in the world, by painters including Monet, Manet, Degas, Renoir, Cézanne, Seurat, Sisley, Gauguin and Van Gogh.



Orsay Museum, seen from the right bank of the Seine river.

Paintings: major painters and works represented

- Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres — 4 paintings (the main collection of his paintings is in the Louvre)
- Eugène Delacroix — 5 paintings (the main collection of his paintings is in the Louvre)
- Eugène Carrière — 86 paintings including *The painting family*, *The sick child*, *Intimacy*
- Théodore Chassériau — 5 paintings (the main collection of his paintings is in the Louvre)
- Gustave Courbet — 48 paintings including *The Artist's Studio*, *A Burial at Ornans*, *Young Man Sitting*, *L'Origine du monde*
- Jean-François Millet — 27 paintings including *Spring*, *The Gleaners*
- Jean-Baptiste-Camille Corot — 32 paintings (the main collection of his paintings is in the Louvre) including *A Morning. The Dance of the Nymphs*
- Johan Barthold Jongkind — 9 paintings
- Alexandre Cabanel — *The Birth of Venus*, *The Death of Francesca da Rimini and Paolo Malatesta*
- Jean-Léon Gérôme — *Portrait of the baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild*, *Reception of Condé in Versailles*, *La Comtesse de Keller*
- Pierre Puvis de Chavannes — *Young Girls by the Seaside*, *The Young Mother also known as Charity*, *View on the Château de Versailles and the Orangerie*
- Gustave Moreau — 8 paintings
- Honoré Daumier — 8 paintings
- Eugène Boudin — 33 paintings including *Trouville Beach*

- Camille Pissarro — 46 paintings including *White Frost*
- Édouard Manet — 34 paintings including *Olympia*, *The Balcony*, *Berthe Morisot With a Bouquet of Violets*, *The Luncheon on the Grass*
- Berthe Morisot — 9 paintings
- Edgar Degas — 43 paintings including *The Parade*, also known as *Race Horses in front of the Tribunes*, The *Bellelli Family*, *The Tub*, *Portrait of Édouard Manet*, *Portraits*, *At the Stock Exchange*, *L'Absinthe*
- Paul Cézanne — 56 paintings including *Apples and Oranges*
- Claude Monet — 86 paintings (the main collection of his paintings is in the Musée Marmottan Monet) including *The Saint-Lazare Station*, The *Rue Montorgueil in Paris. Celebration of June 30, 1878*, *Wind Effect*, *Series of The Poplars*, *Rouen Cathedral. Harmony in Blue*, *Blue Water Lilies*
- Alfred Sisley — 46 paintings including *Inondation at Port-Marly*
- Armand Guillaumin — 44 paintings
- Frédéric Bazille — 6 paintings
- Mary Cassatt — 1 painting
- Odilon Redon — 106 paintings including *Caliban*
- Pierre-Auguste Renoir — 81 paintings including *Bal au moulin de la Galette, Montmartre*
- Ferdinand Hodler — *Der Holzfäller* (The Woodcutter)
- Gustave Caillebotte — 7 paintings including *The Floor Scrapers*
- Édouard Detaille — *The Dream*
- Vincent van Gogh — 24 paintings including *Self Portrait*, portrait of his friend Eugène Boch, *The Siesta*, *The Church at Auvers*, *View from the Chevet*, *The Italian Woman*, *Starry Night Over the Rhone*, *Portrait of Dr. Gachet*, *Bedroom in Arles*
- Paul Gauguin — 24 paintings including *Tahitian Women on the Beach*
- Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec — 18 paintings
- Eugène Jansson — *Proletarian Lodgings*
- Henri-Edmond Cross — 10 paintings including *The Cypresses in Cagnes*
- Paul Signac — 16 paintings including *Women at the Well*
- Théo van Rysselberghe — 6 paintings
- Félix Vallotton — *Misia at Her Dressing Table*
- Georges-Pierre Seurat — 19 paintings including *The Circus*
- Édouard Vuillard — 70 paintings
- Henri Rousseau — 3 paintings
- Pierre Bonnard — 60 paintings including *The Chequered Blouse*
- Paul Sérusier — *The Talisman, the Aven River at the Bois d'Amour*
- Maurice Denis — *Portrait of the Artist Aged Eighteen*, *Princess Maleine's Minuet* or *Marthe Playing the Piano*, *The Green Trees or Beech Trees in Kerduel*, *October Night* (panel for the decoration of a girl's room)
- André Derain — *Charing Cross Bridge*, also known as *Westminster Bridge*
- Edvard Munch — 1 painting
- Gustav Klimt — 1 painting
- Piet Mondrian — 2 paintings
- James McNeill Whistler — 3 paintings including *Arrangement in Grey and Black: The Artist's Mother*, also known as *Whistler's Mother*
- William-Adolphe Bouguereau — *The Birth of Venus*
- Cecilia Beaux – *Sita and Sarita (Jeune Fille au Chat)*

FILMS OF MY YOUTH, FESTIVALS AND COURSES

I am reading the BOOKS - The Jews in American Cinema, The Chronicle of the Movies, Dictionnaire du cinema, The international Encyclopedia of Film, Movie Directors' Story, Hollywood Musicals, Ginger Rogers, Greta Garbo, Marlon Brando, Meryl Streep, James Dean, Great Lovers of the Movies, 500 Great Films, The Illustrated Who's Who of the Cinema, An Anthology of the Cinema. (see also biograhies of great actors, directors, scenarists, and Internet Websites as IMDb, the Haifa Film Festival, Rotten Tomatoes, etc.) I have read dozens of books on cinema, have filmed hundreds of hours on travel around the globe and of our family in Israel, some of the films have an artistic value. Many videos were filmed on Cory's lectures and family, and are on Cory's website, including Cory's films and audios on the anniversaries. I have watched hundreds of films in order to prepare my courses and have prepared extracts of dozens of films which I showed to my students, including videos of plays. The reader can see the lists of extracts and the lists of the films on my website. I wrote the Screenplay and Directed a film of 1 hour and 20 minutes on my wife Ruthy's birthday in 1992 and the reader can see the screenplay, summary and video in two parts of the film: **Screenplay/Direction of 1'20" Film by Jacques on Ruthy's 45th Birthday in 1992, *Summary*, *List of Clips/Songs*, Video 1, *2***

I am a great admirer of films in general since my early childhood, where my parents took me from Day 1 to see films – dramas, comedies, westerns, musicals, in English, French, Italian, and a few in Spanish and Arabic. I started to see children movies only when I took my children to the cinema, as my parents used to take my brother and me to all the films that they saw, at least 3 films a week, 2 in the same performance in an open-air cinema, as the weather in Cairo is dry and hot and it almost never rains or is cold. I didn't get any complex from seeing those "adult" films, unless you call my addiction to films as a complex. Well, they did not go to horror films or films with sexual contents and I never had nightmares from films, while censorship also prevented children under 16 from going to "unsuitable" films anyhow.

In Kfar Ata the small village where I lived from the age of 9 to 15 I went also at least twice a week to the cinemas that we had, but had to walk for half an hour in each direction in order to get to the cinemas. I give a partial list of the films that I saw there in this chapter. Films were the solace to my unhappy childhood caused mainly by being ostracised by the other children in class and because of films and the books and plays I read I was never depressed. At high school, aged 13-15, I was quite popular and I went to the movies with my new friends, boy friends and girl friends. But after we moved to Haifa I was too young and poor to be invited to the parties and films became for me once again the solace of my loneliness, films, books, but also sad songs about lonely boys sung by Paul Anka "I'm just a lonely boy", and the like…

When I was too poor to go to the theater I continued to see 2-3 films a week, but since I could afford to go to the theater, which I like most, I saw mainly plays, at least once or twice a month, and when I was abroad every night and on weekends 4-6 as well. During the years my taste became more refined and since I started to attend the Haifa Film Festival I see during the ten days of the festivals about 50 films and after that "festival films" that I could not see during the festival. But also when I go regularly to the cinema, at least once a week, or to the cinematheque 2-3 times a week, or watch movies on TV (I never see TV shows by the seasons, reality, news or the like), I mainly see quality films, festival-like films, from the best directors, with the best actors, classics, although my taste differs a lot from most of reviewers.

Finally, I am probably the only academic in the world that based mainly his courses on plays and films about the topics that I teach – business ethics, social justice, corporate governance, sustainability, globalization, leadership, or business finance, marketing, capitalism, and so on. My students receive 50% of their grade from role playing of the ethical dilemmas of the protagonists of the films, plays or novels, and I show them 15-45 minutes from the movie, while the protagonists have to see the whole film when they prepare their assignments. That is maybe the reason why I influence my students most, reciprocated by being nominated as the best lecturer and getting the best reviews, they respond enthusiastically to my "new" methods, and by the way they watch the best movies, some of them black and white (for the first time), they read and see for the first time plays (I don't teach normally the elites…), and become better persons, more conscientious businessmen, with a finer intellectual taste in films/plays.

I have brought here as an illustration some of the lists of the films, their grades, and reviews.
September 2013 – Haifa Film Festival, 72 films from 25 countries, seen at the Festival and subsequently – see Cory's website.
October 2012 – Haifa Film Festival, 52 films from 23 countries – see following list.
October 2011 - Haifa Film Festival, 55 films from 21 countries
(55 films from 27 countries in 2010, 50 films from 22 countries in 2009 – see Cory's website)
Haifa Cinematheque and other Cinemas (not including festival films) – about 80 films in 2011, about 70 films in 2012, about 50 films in 2013.

28th Haifa Film Festival – October 2012: (Dir.: Director, C – Cast, ( ) – Festival Award)
1. 38 temoins, Belgium, Dir.: Lucas Belvaux, C: Ivan Attal, Sophie Quinton, Nicole Garcia, 9
2. A.C.A.B.: All Cops Are Bastards, Italy, Dir.: Stefano Sollima, C: Pierfrancesco Favino, 9
3. Aliyah, France, Dir.: Elie Wajeman, C: Pio Marmai, Cedric Kahn, Adele Haenel, 7
4. Baloney and Cheese, Israel, Dir.: Assaf Sagi Gafni, 48 min., Documentary, 8
5. Barbara, Germany, Dir.: Christian Petzold (Silver Bear Berlin), C: Nina Hoss, 9
6. Beyond the Hills, Dupa dealuri, (Haifa), Romania, Dir. & Scr. Cristian Mungiu (Cannes), 8
7. Les bien-aimes, France, Dir.: Christophe Honore, C: Catherine Deneuve, Milos Forman, 8
8. Broken, UK, Dir.: Rufus Norris, C: Tim Roth, Cillian Murphy, Eloise Laurence, 9
9. California Solo, US, Dir.: Marshall Lewy, C: Robert Carlyle, Alexia Rasmussen, 8
10. The Conductor, Dirizhyor, Russian, Dir.: Pavel Lungin, Music: Hilarion Alfeyev, 9
11. La Demora, Uruguay, Dir.: Rodrigo Pla, C: Carlos Vallarino, Roxana Blanco, 9
12. Elefante Blanco, Argentina, Dir.: Pablo Trapero, C: Ricardo Darin, Martina Gusman, 8
13. Ende der Schonzeit, Germany, Dir.: Franziska Schlotterer, C: Brigitte Hobmeier, 8
14. L'enfant d'en haut, (Silver Bear, Berlin), France, Dir.: Ursula Meier, C: Lea Seydoux, 7
15. The Exam, A vizsga, Hungary, Dir.: Peter Bergendy, C: Janos Kulka, Zsolt Nagy, 7
16. The Eye of the Storm, Australia, Dir: Fred Schepisi, C: Charlotte Rampling, Judy Davis, 8
17. Goodbye, Be Omid E Didar, Iran, Dir.: Mohammad Rasoulof, C: Leyla Zareh, 7
18. L'hiver dernier, Belgium, Dir.: John Shank, new director, worst film, boring, unfocused, 2
19. The Hunter, Australia, Dir.: Daniel Nettheim, C: Willem Dafoe, Frances O'Connor, 8
20. I, Anna, UK, Dir.: Barnaby Southcombe, C: Charlotte Rampling, Gabriel Byrne, 7
21. The Iceman, US, Dir.: Ariel Vromen, C: Michael Shannon, Winona Ryder, Ray Liotta, 9
22. Io e te, Italy, Dir.: Bernardo Bertolucci, C: Jacopo Olmo Antinori, Tea Falco, 8
23. Io sono Li, Italy, Dir.: Andrea Segre, C: Zhao Tao, Rade Serbedzija, Marco Paolini, 8
24. J'enrage de son absence, France, D: Sandrine Bonnaire, C: William Hurt, Lamy, BEST, 10
25. Just the Wind, Csak a szel, Hungary, Dir. & Scenario: Bence Fliegauf, insincere, boring, 4
26. The Master, US, Dir.: Paul Thomas Anderson (Venice), C: J. Phoenix, Ph.S. Hoffman, 8
27. Meet the Fokkens, Netherland, Dir.: Rob Schroeder, Gabrielle Provaas, Documentary, 8
28. The Mirror Never Lies, Laut bercermin, Indonesia, Dir: Kamila Andini, C: G. Novalista, 6

29. Mom, Dad, I'm Muslim, Israel, Dir.: Anat Tel Mendelovich, 58 min., Documentary, 9
30. Der Mondmann, Germany, Dir.: Stephan Schesch, Animation, based on Ungerer's book, 7
31. My Kosher Shifts, UK, Dir.: Iris Zaki, Documentary, 21 min., 7
32. Les neiges du Kilimandjaro, France, Dir.: Robert Guediguian, C: Ariane Ascaride, 8
33. Once Upon A Time Was I, Veronica, Brazil, Dir.: Marcelo Gomes C: Hermila Guedes, 8
34. Pieta, South Korea, Dir.: Kim Ki-Duk, C: Lee Jung-Jin, Jo Min-Su, 8
35. Postcard, Japan, Dir.: Kaneto Shindo, C: Etsushi Toyokawa, Shinobu Otake, 9
36. Renoir, France, Dir.: Gilles Bourdos, C: Michel Bouquet, Christa Theret, Vinc. Rottiers, 8
37. Robot & Frank, US, Dir.: Jake Schreier, C: Frank Langella, Susan Sarandon, Liv Tyler, 7
38. Romanzo di una strage (Piazza Fontana), Italy, Dir.: Marco Tullio Giordana, 9
39. Ruby Sparks, US, Dir: Jonathan Dayton, Valerie Faris, C: Annette Bening, A. Banderas, 8
40. Sacrifice, Bilder Zu, China, Dir.: Chen Kaige, C: Ge You, Wang Xueqi, Fan Bingbing, 9
41. The Sun, Russia, Dir.: Aleksandr Sokurov, Hirohito surrenders to the Americans, 9
42. Trilogy: The Weeping Meadow, Greece, Dir: Theo Angelopoulos, Music: E Karaindrou, 9
43. Trishna, UK (India), Dir.: Michael Winterbottom, C: Frieda Pinto, Riz Ahmed, 9
44. Twilight Portrait (Thessaloniki), Russia, Di: Angelina Nikonova, C: Olga Dihovichnaya, 8
45. Tyrannosaur, UK, Dir.: Paddy Considine (Sundance), C: Peter Mullan, Olivia Colman, 9
46. Des vents contraires, France, Dir.: Jalil Lespert, C: Benoit Magimel, A. Tatou, I. Carre. 9
47. Vous n'avez encore rien vu, France, Dir.: Alain Resnais, C: Lambert Wilson, Mathieu Amalric, Michel Piccoli, Sabine Azema, Pierre Arditi, based - Anouilh's Eurydice, BEST, 10
48. Die Wand, Austria, Dir.: Julian Roman Poelsler, C: Martina Gedeck, 6
49. Won't Back Down, US, Dir.: Daniel Barnz, C: Viola Davis, Maggie Gyllenhaal, BEST, 10
50. The Yellow Sea, South Korea, Dir.: Na Hong-jin, C: Ha Jung-woo, Kim Yoon-suk, 7
51. 3, Uruguay, D.: Pablo Stoll Ward, C: Humberto de Vargas, Sara Bessio, Nestor Guzzini, 7
52. Fill the Void, Israel, Dir., Script: Rama Burshtein, C.: Hadas Yaron, I. Klein, I. Sheleg, 8

23 Countries: France – 8, US – 6, UK – 4, Italy – 4, Germany – 3, Russia – 3, Israel – 3, Australia – 2, South Korea – 2, Belgium – 2, Hungary – 2, Uruguay - 2, Argentina, Romania, Iran, Netherland, Indonesia, UK (India), Brazil, Japan, China, Greece, Austria – 1 each.
Grades: 10 x 3 = 30, 9 x 16 = 144, 8 x 19 = 152, 7 x 10 = 70, 6 x 2 = 12, 4 x 1 = 4, 2 x 1 = 2
Total – 414, Average of 52 films – 7.96.

It is impossible to mention all the films that I have seen as they amout to a few thousands. I have mentioned above a list of 52 films seen at the Haifa Film Festival in 2012, but similar lists of films seen at the Haifa Film Festival in other years can be seen on my website, amouting to a few hundreds films. A few hundreds films with Business Ethics and Social Justice content in my library are detailed in this chapter. On top of that I have in my video library hundreds of films, plays, TV, most of them excellent films that I have recorded from the TV or bought. Finally, I have chosen to bring here a list of 240+ films that I have seen in my youth, when I was 12-17.5 in 1956-1961 and that have received the highest grades (8-10) in my diary, but the full list in my diary comprises more than a thousand films seen during those years, with details on the films. Altogether, I have lists of more than a thousand films, most of them classic movies. Before bringing the list of the best films that I have seen in 1956-1961 I'll mention the bungles, my goofy judgements from those days that later on when my taste and judgement of films became more refined, I have changed completely my perspective and thought that they are the best films. So, which films received average of very low grades while they deserved the highest grades in retrospective? Modern Times, 7 brides to 7 brothers, To catch a thief, The court jester, Daddy long legs, Three men in a boat, Richard III, A farewell to arms, Les sorcieres de Salem, Julius Caesar, La violetera, Ivan the Terrible, Vertigo, Orfeu Negro, Hiroshima mon amour, Le joueur, La dolce vita, Napoleon, A

bout de souffle, A lesson in love, The Virgin Spring, Les 400 coups. I have seen the film "I'll cry tomorrow" mentioned in this book in context of remembrance on Monday 17/3/1958 and I thought it was under average, as stated in my diary. The worst film that I saw in this period (with a grade of 0) was The Millionairess with Vittorio de Sica, Sophia Loren, and Peter Sellers. In general I was vey critical in my judgements and less than a quarter of the total films were good, very good and excellent. Today, when I see films at the Film Festivals, most of them are good to excellent, which proves that either my taste has improved, or that in my old age I've become less critical, or that films participating in festivals are by definition better.

I saw most of the films in 1956-1961 with friends, but many on my own as I used to see 3-4 films a week and nobody went to so many films. The films that I saw were from Israel (very few as the Israeli film industry was not developed a few years after independence and most of the Israeli films that I have seen were very bad and at best average), US, UK, France, Spain, Austria, Germany, Italy, Russia (USSR), India, Sweden, Yugoslavia, etc., and those I liked most are: Affaire Mauricius, Le rouge et le noir, Si tous les gars du monde, L'age de l'amour, Vera Cruz, To hell and back, The rains of Ranchipur, The Egyptian, King Richard and the Crusaders, There is no business like show business, The dam busters, The man who never was, Bridges at Toko-Ri, The war of worlds, Les grandes manoeuvres, War and Peace, The kidnappers, Alexander the Great, Le comte de Monte Cristo (with Jean Marais), Quentin Durward, Carmen Jones, Lady Hamilton, The kid from Brooklin, Never wave at a war, The man in the grey flannel suit, Une histoire d'amour (with Louis Jouvet), Anchors away, Vagabond (Indian, with Raj Kapoor), The Kid (with Charlie Chaplin), The ambassador's daughter, The King and I, Due Orfanelle, Shree 420 (Indian, with Raj Kapoor), Giant, Moby Dick, Island in the sun, Viva Las Vegas, Oklahoma, Gaby, Mam'zelle Nitouche, Three for the show, Anastasia, Love in the afternoon, Jubal, La sorciere, Gunfight at OK Corral, Artists and their models, Serenade, Anna Karenina (with Greta Garbo), You're never too young, The man who knew too much, High Society, Battle Hymn, The Vagabond King, Thunder in the east, April love, Notre-Dame de Paris, Barsaat (Indian, with Raj Kapoor), Le ballon rouge, Michel Strogoff, Hannerl, A king in New York, The rainmaker, Pajama Games, The long hot summer, The young lions, Bitter victory, Witness for the prosecution– 10, Between heaven and hell, Now and forever, The tea house of the August moon.

L'homme et l'enfant – a thriller with Eddie Constantine (I mentioned in my diary that I saw this film restricted to adults aged 16 and more, when I was 14. I remember well the film and truly I cannot understand why it was restricted…). Giuseppe Verdi (with famous Opera Arias – this was also restricted - but to intellectuals…), Julie, Sissi, The bridges on the river Kwai, Tanganika, Sergeant York, The vintage, Around the world in eighty days, Trial, On the Riviera, The designing woman, The stranger's hand – 10, Du rififi chez les hommes, The Great Dictator, Peyton Place, The enemy below, Madame Curie, Flying Tigers, The inn of the sixth happiness, The North Frederic, A night to remember – 10 (on the Titanic), The inspector general, Raintree Country, The silver lode, The baby and the battleship, Les nuits blanches, I was Monty's double, Les aventures d'Arsene Lupin, The Brothers Karamazov, The Rack, Compulsion, Seven hills of Rome, In love and war, Till l'espiegle, La grande illusion – 10, The true story of Ellen Stuart, Ewiger Walze, La Loi, Joselito, Sayonara, The Diary of Anne Frank – 10 (with Millie Perkins), Shake hands with the devil, Me and the Colonel, Time Lock, The naked and the dead, The restless years, Mogli Pericolose – 10 (immensely funny), The valley of decision, The world without end, Alias Jessie James, Lost, Une manche et la belle – 10 (thriller), The seventh veil, Vergiss mein nicht – 10 (very funny, excellent songs), These thousands hills, The lives of a Bengal lancer, Anna di Brooklin, Imitation of life, Some

like it hot, Carve her name with pride – 10 (espionage film), Anatomy of a murder, Cat on a hot tin roof, Bien joue… Mesdammes!, The story of Dr. Wassel, Tempest, The Blue Angel (with Curt Jurgens), Room at the top, Le chanteur de Mexico, The Mysterious, Les dragueurs, Sois belle et tais toi, The hanging tree, Club des femmes – 10 (a hilarious comedy), The nun's story, A private's affair, Le long des trottoirs, The best years of our lives, Destiny of a man (Russian – Sholokhov's novel), Brute force, The best of everything, Retour de manivelle, Pot Bouille, La chatte sort ses griffes, Faibles femmes, Some came running – 10 (with Shirley MacLaine), Carry on Sergeant, Ice cold in Alex, Five gates to hell, Night of the quarter moon, The reluctant debutante, Voyage to the center of the earth – 10.

For the first time, The story on page one, Resurrection (based on Tolstoy's book), Yesterday's army, On the waterfront, For whom the bell tolls, Serie noire, The big country, The mate game, This earth is mine, The seven year itch, The young Philadelphians, Suddenly last summer, Honeymoon (ballets), The Volga boatmen, From here to eternity, Toi… le venin – 10 (thriller), Look back in anger, Libel, Tiger Bay – 10, Pillow Talk, Les cousins, Les enfants du paradis– 10, The defiant ones, Rally round the flag boys, Danger within, Crack in the mirror, North by Northwest, Viva Zapata, Our man in Havana, Five Fingers – 10 (with Danielle Darrieux and James Mason), Ask my girl, All About Eve – 10, Carry on teacher, The last voyage, The Apartment – 10, Wild River, The Gazebo, Voulez-vous danser avec moi?, The ten commandments, Strangers when we met, Le Bossu, La grande guerra, Home from the hill, Le Fric – 10 (thriller), From the terrace, The day they robbed the Bank of England, Pepe le Moko, Il Generalle della Rovere, Operation Amsterdam – 10, The Savage Innocents – 10, Sons and Lovers – 10, South Pacific – 10 (in my diary – "best musical ever seen"), La chatte, The Misfits, Chaplin's Revue, Please don't eat the daisies – 10, La verite, Women of the orient, World by night, Les loups dans la bergerie, The Caine Mutiny, The fujitive kind – 10, Les chaleurs d'ete, Career – 10 (with Dean Martin and Shirley MacLaine), Elmer Gantry, Inherit the Wind – 10, Sanctuary, Les vieux de la vielle, Le Capitan, Happy is the bride, The magnificient seven, Ni vu ni connu, Summer with Monika (directed by Ingmar Bergman), No love for Johnie – 10, Butterfield, The Royal Ballet – 10 (Le lac des cygnes, The firebird, Ondine), The last sunset, Plein Soleil, Adua et ses compagnes – 10, Carry on regardless – 10.

I have probably the best and largest collection of films and plays on business ethics, social responsibility, social and economic justice. I bought and collected the videos for my pleasure and later on for my courses, which were based mainly on discussing the dilemmas of the protagonists of the films and plays, by the students who personified the film's play's heroes, and ensuing group dynamics of the class. The films are international and comprise ethical dilemmas in the US, Scandinavia, France, India, Africa, the Far East, Israel, Latin America, Switzerland, etc. Some of us prefer to ignore unethical conduct, others prefer to join the wrongdoers in the plunder, but I have preferred to teach and write books on business ethics, in an unorthodox way which may be the most orthodox after all, as it is based on religion and philosophy but is translated to modern methods with cases, films and plays.

The students were enthusiastic, personifying the roles of the protagonists - classical and modern heroes of masterpieces - such as: All My Sons, The Merchant of Venice, Rhinoceros, The Visit, The Great Gatsby, Jean de Florette, An Enemy of the People, as well as documentaries or films based on true events such as: Wall Street, Erin Brockovich, The Insider, Rogue Trader, Enron - The Crooked E, Barbarians at the Gate, Damaged Care, and so on. Furthermore, the students understood far better ethical dilemmas while personifying Gordon Gekko, Erin Brockovich, Dr. Jeffrey Wigand, Dr. Thomas Stockman, Shylock, Karla Zachanassian, Beranger, Ken Lay, Cesar Soubeyran, Gatsby, Nick Leeson, Ross Johnson or Linda Peeno, than by studying the classical theories on Ethics by Aristotle, Bentham & Kant,

as most of the business ethics professors teach. Cory's book "Business Ethics for a Sustainable Society" comprises an analysis of 50 films, documentaries, novels and plays, more than half of them based on famous cases, such as the Ford Pinto, Barings Bank, RJR Nabisco, Dr. Jeffrey Wigand and the Tobacco Industry, Ben & Jerry's, McLibel, Linda Peeno and Medicare, Enron, Woburn contamination case, Erin Brockovich, Karen Silkwood, models of multinationals, documentaries on sustainability, etc.

The first part "Leadership, Integrity and Whistleblowers" comprises cases on ethical leadership, management and whistleblowers in the various departments of the organization and professional integrity, and the analysis of plays as "All My Sons", "Death of a Salesman", "An Enemy of the People", "Glengarry Glen Ross" and films as "Executive Suite", "F.I.S.T." and Ben & Jerry's model of leadership. The second part "Ethics in Corporate Governance, the Stock Exchange and Banking" comprises an analysis of films - Wall Street on the scandals of the eighties, Rogue Trader on the collapse of Barings Bank, Barbarians at the Gate on leverage buyouts and RJR Nabisco, hostile takeovers, wrongdoing to minority shareholders, etc. The third part "Ethics, Corruption, Wrongdoing and Stakeholders" examines the motives of ethical and unethical conduct, of corruption and wrongdoing, with an analysis of films on the victims of corruption - Jean de Florette, corruption in Medicare - Damaged Care, corruption in State administration - Marie: a True Story, wrongdoing of stakeholders in mega corporations - Class Action and the Ford Pinto case, corruption and bribery in government – Revizor, and The Threepenny Opera on business, government & crime. All of that with an excellent mix of classical and modern works.

The fourth part "Trust, Transparency and Fairness" comprises cases analyses of films on Enron, transparency in the media - The Insider - about Dr. Jeffrey Wigand and the tobacco industry, law, fairness and ethics - The Merchant of Venice, The Great Gatsby on wealth, fairness and ethics, Emile Zola (L'Argent) the ultimate ethicist, and others. The fifth part "Sustainability, Social Responsibility and Activism" comprises an analysis of films on ethical activism - Erin Brockovich, conformism in society - Rhinoceros, CSR in community - It's a Wonderful Life, Ecology - A Civil Action, education and society - Topaze, sustainability documentaries such as Al Gore's An Inconvenient Truth, Who Killed the Electric Car?, biodynamic farming, genetically engineered food, Paul Hawken, and social responsibility of modern tycoons - Warren Buffett. The sixth part "International Business Ethics and Globalization" comprises an analysis of films such as The Visit in its European and African versions, labor rights in the global context - The Take, ethical dilemmas of multinationals and stakeholders – McDonald's and McLibel, globalization models of Nike and other multinationals and Michael Moore's film The Big One.

I bring a link to the Wikipedia entry on The New Wave, La Nouvelle Vague, which I like most The combination of objective realism, subjective realism, and authorial commentary created a narrative ambiguity in the sense that questions that arise in a film are not answered in the end. This is exactly what I expected from films – as opposed to the Hollywood routine where the bad ones lose, the good ones win, everything is expected, no surprises, no ambiguity, no objective and subjective realism, actually no realism at all, as if it happened in another planet. Cahiers du cinema directors: Claude Chabrol, Jean-Luc Godard, Jacques Rivette, Éric Rohmer, François Truffaut. Left Bank Directors: Henri Colpi, Jacques Demy, Chris Marker, Alain Resnais, Agnès Varda. Other directors associated with the movement: Alexandre Astruc, Jacques Doniol-Valcroze, Jean Douchet, Marguerite Duras, Jean Eustache, Georges Franju, Philippe Garrel, Pierre Kast, Claude Lelouch, Louis Malle, Jean-Pierre Melville, Luc Moullet, Alain Robbe-Grillet, Jean Rouch, Jacques Rozier, Roger Vadim.

CORY'S LISTS OF THE BEST – 830 - AND THE BEST OF THE BEST – 360 - FILMS EVER MADE

I have prepared the Cory's List of the Greatest Movies of All Time, which is based on the the films that I enjoyed most, including Israeli films. There may be many excellent films that I have omitted but as I haven't seen them I cannot include them in my list which comprises only the films I liked best. Most of the films are masterpieces, but many films are films that I have enjoyed watching although they are not so artistic, films that have influenced my life, films that have assisted me in filmotherapy when I was unhappy and lonely. The list is given in alphabetical order without ranking, as all the films are quite excellent and do not need additional ranking, but nevertheless I have put in bold the best of the best – the greatest movies, at least as far as I can judge in retrospective. My book deals on cosmopolitan culture, and as such my list of the best films is cosmopolitan – more than any other list that I have found on the Internet. My list is quite unique, as it comprises films from all over the world and is not focused primarily on American films, British films or French films in the other lists, which are however the three best and most artistic film industries in the world.

The list includes also Italian, Japanese, Spanish, German, Russian, Swedish masterpieces by the best directors, but includes also films from dozens of other countries which are not comprised in most of the other lists – Latin American films mainly from Argentina, Mexico and Brazil, other European films mainly from the Czech Republic, Poland and Denmark, Asian films mainly from China, South Korea and India, and also Israeli films, Arabic films, Australian films, Canadian films, African films, etc. I have seen in cinematheques, film festivals and on TV hundreds of films from countries which are not in any lists, some of them are not artistic, some of them are excellent but I have forgotten their names as it is quite difficult for me to remember the names of Arabic films, Korean films, Serbian films, Romanian films, Hungarian films, Indian films, and so on.

A - A bout de souffle/Breathless (1960) - France, **About Schmidt** (2002) – US, **Adam's Rib** (1949) – US, with Spencer Tracy and Katharine Hepburn – two giants, The Adventures of Robin Hood (1938) - US, The African Queen (1951) - US, After the Fall (1974) – US, A. I. Artificial Intelligence (2001) – US, Aida (1953) – Italy, Ajami (2009) – Israel, an Israeli Arab drama set in the Ajami neighborhood of Jaffa, in Arabic, Alfie (1966) – UK, Alien (1979) - US**,** **All About Eve** (1950) - US, Bette Davis in one of her best performances ever, All About My Mother – Todo sobre mi madre (1999) – Spain, **All My Sons** (1948) – US, a classic that I showed on most of my courses on business ethics, All Quiet on the Western Front (1930) - US, **All That Jazz** (1979) – US**,** All the King's Men (1949) - US**,** All the President's Men (1976) – US**,** **Amadeus** (1984) – US, I saw it also on stage in London both film and play are excellent, **Amélie/Le Fabuleux Destin d'Amélie Poulain** (2001) – France, a sheer delight when I saw for the first time Audrey Tautou and subsequently I saw her on stage as Nora in A Doll's House by Ibsen, **Amen** (2002) – Germany, America America (1963) - US, American Beauty (1999) – US, American Graffiti (1973) – US, An Affair to Remember (1957) - US, An American in Paris (1951) - US, **Amour** (2012) – France, one of the most poignant films I have ever seen, Amreeka (2009) – US, the film documents the lives of a Palestinian American family in both the West Bank and Post-9/11 Suburban Chicago, **Anatomy of a Murder** (1959) - US, **Anchors Aweigh** (1945) – US, I saw it at least ten times and I still enjoy it, **Androcles and the Lion** (1952) – UK, I remember this film very well, as I came as a child with my mother from our small village to the "big" town Haifa. We were supposed to meet

my father at the entrance of a cinema but he didn't show up. There were no mobile phones and we couldn't check what happened. After an hour or so we were about to return home very anxious on what had happened to my father who was very punctual and it was the first time that he didn't show up. Just at this moment my father arrived and apparently there was a mix up with the name of the cinema. It was too late to go to most of the movies and there was only one cinema where we could go and they showed Androcles and the Lion. I enjoyed so much this comedy, based on George Bernard Shaw's play, as it was in sharp contrast to the anxiety of "losing" our father. **Anna Karenina** (1935) – US, **Annie Get Your Gun** (1950) - US**,** the musical I love most – I have seen the film several times and I saw the musical on stage in New York and Los Angeles when I crossed by mistake at night a neighborhood known for its riots**,** **Annie Hall** (1977) – US, the best film by Woody Allen, **Anything Goes** (1956) US, one of the best musicals with famous songs by Cole Porter, in a leading role in the filom was the French dancer Zizi Jeanmaire, who sat on my knees at her performance in Paris while she was singing "Je cherche un millionaire/I am looking for a millionaire", she asked me if I was a millionaire because I was dressed like one, and she was very disappointed when I answered her "No!" I had the priviledge to see the musical also on Broadway, **The Apartment** (1960) - US, The Apprenticehip of Duddy Kravitz (1974) – Canada, **April Captains** (2000) – Portugal, **Arch of Triumph** (1948) – US, although many think of Remarque as a "lesser" author I think he is one of the best and he moved me very much, Aria (1987) – UK, Arms and the Man (1989) – UK, I saw alos the play in Seattle, one of the best plays I've ever seen and read, **Around the World in 80 Days** (1956) – US, one of my favorite authors Jules Verne in one of the best adeventure films, a sheer delight, **Arsenic and Old Lace** (1944) – US, I saw the play several times, also on Broadway in 1986 with Jean Stapleton (known better for her role in All in the Family), she was a great actress, one of the best, The Ascent of Money (2009) - UK, As Good As It Gets (1997) – US, **Ashes and Diamonds** (1958) – Poland, The Asphalt Jungle (1950) - US**,** Au bonheur des dames/Shop Girls of Paris (1943) – France, **Au revoir les enfants/Goodbye Children** (1987) – France, one of the most poignant films that I have ever seen, **Autumn Sonata** (1978) - Sweden, Aviva My Love (2006) - Israel, Aviya's Summer (1988) – Israel, a very moving Israeli film starring Gila Almagor, won the Silver Bear Award from the 39th Berlin International Film Festival, Best Foreign Film – San Remo Festival, **Awaara** (1951) – India, with the one and only Raj Kapoor, Away From Her (2006) – Canada.

B – Babel (2006) – Mexico, Babette's Feast (1987) – Denmark, Bad Education/La mala educacion (2009) – Spain, Baisers voles (based on Le lys dans la vallee)/Stolen Kisses (1968) – France, **Ballad of a Soldier** (1959) – Ukraine, The Band's Visit (2007) – Israel, one of the best Israeli films ever made, a sheer delight, **The Band Wagon** (1953) - US, The Bank (2001) – Australia, Barbara (2012) – Germany, **Barbarians at the Gate** (1993) - US, the subject of business ethics is very serious but the film makers and actors have managed to convey the message as an outstanding satire, Barry Lyndon (1975) - US, **Becket** (1964) – UK, **Bel Ami** (2012) – US, Belle de jour (1967) – France, Belle du Seigneur (2012) – France, by one of my favorite authors Albert Cohen, Belle Toujours (2006) – Portugal, directed by Manoel de Oliveira when he was almost 100, I saw every year his films at the Haifa Film Festival, even when he was more than 100, Bellissima (1951) – Italy, Ben-Hur (1959) - US, **The Best Intentions** (1991) - Sweden, **The Best Years of Our Lives** (1946) – US, not only the best years but also one of the best films, Bethlehem (2013) – Israel, a very authentic film on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, Betty Blue (1986) – France, Beyond Borders (2003) – US, The Big Country (1958) – US, The Big Lebowski (1998) – US, The Big One (1998) - US, The Birthday Party (1968) – UK, **Biutiful** (2010) – Mexico, **Black Book/Zwartboek** (2006) – Netherlands, **Black Cat White Cat** (1998) – Serbia, those three excellent films from Mexico,

Netherlands and Serbia prove that you can produce outstanding movies even if you are not from Italy, France or the UK, Blade Runner (1982) – US, Blaumilch Canal/The Big Dig/Taalat Blaumilch (1969) – Israel, Blazing Saddles (1974) – US, **Blindness** (2008) – Canada, Blow Out (1981) – US, **Blowup** (1966) - UK**,** **The Blue Angel/Der Blaue Engel** (1930) – Germany with Marlene Dietrich whom I saw in her show in Israel in 1960, **Blue Velvet** (1986) – US, written and directed by David Lynch whom I saw when he came to Israel and gave a lecture at the Haifa cinematheque, Boccaccio '70 (1962) – Italy, **Bonnie and Clyde** (1967) - US, Bowling for Columbine (2002) - US, The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas (2008) – UK, Brazil (1985) – UK, Bread and Roses (2000) – UK, Breakfast at Tiffany's (1961) - US, **Breaking the Waves** (1996), Denmark, there are few excellent films as this moving film, **The Bridge on the River Kwai** (1957) – UK, once upon a time they knew how to make epic films - a brilliant performance by all the actors, **The Bridges of Madison County** (1995) – US, Brief Encounter (1945) – UK, Broken Embraces/Los abrazos rotos (2009) – Spain, **Bronenossets Potyomkine /Battleship Potemkin** (1925) – Russia, you almost forget that it is a silent film as it is really a masterpiece, Brothers (2004) – Denmark, **The Brothers Karamazov** (1958) – US, an excellent film on Dostoevsky's masterpiece with Yul Brynner, **Buena Vista Social Club** (1999) – Germany, I like very much Cuban music, and I like even more when it is performed by such outstanding musicians, Burnt by the Sun (1994) – Russia.

C - Cabaret (1972) – US, I saw the film several times and saw the musical on stage in Paris and Tel Aviv, Cache/Hidden (2005) – France, Calamity Jane (1953) – US, Camille (1936) – US, Can-Can (1960) – US, **Capitalism a Love Story** (2009) – US, a masterpiece by Michael Moore that was part of my courses on Capitalism and The Great Recession, Career (1959) - US, I once thought that it was a masterpiece, when I saw it now I think that it is just a very good movie,, Carmen (1983) – Spain, **Carmen Jones** (1954) – US**,** I rarely enjoy adaptations of operas but this one is a masterpiece, **Carne Tremula/Live Flesh** (1997) – Spain, **Casablanca** (1942) – US, the one and only, Casque d'or (1952) - France, **The Castle** (1968) – Germany, Cat Ballou (1965) – US, one of the funniest film that I have ever seen, **Cat on a Hot Tin Roof** (1958) – US, who said that Elizabeth Taylor is not a good actress? In this film she is brilliant, Cavalleria Rusticana (1982) – Italy, I saw most of the famous operas in films and on stage as well, Cesare deve morire/Caesar Must Die (2012) – Italy, **Charade** (1963) – US, **Chariots of Fire** (1981) – UK, Child's Pose (2013) – Romania, China Blue (2005) - US, Chinatown (1974) - US, Chocolat (2000) – US, Chouans! (1988) – France, Cinema Paradiso (1988) – Italy, **Citizen Kane** (1941) – US, it is a good film but to chose him as the best film ever made is quite far-fetched, **City Lights** (1931) - US, A Civil Action (1998) – US, one of the films I used in my courses on business ethics, Class Action (1991) - US, Close Encounters of the Third Kind (1977) - US, it made me believe that possibly there are such encounters, Colonel Chabert (1994) – France, Colonel Redl (1985) – Hungary, The Color of Pomegranates (1969) – Armenia, this is really a bizarre film but very artistic, I would never have heard about this film if it was not shown at the Haifa Film Festival, The Comedy of Errors (1978) – UK, **The Conductor** (2012) – Russsia, **The Conformist** (1970) - Italy, Moravia at his best, I know so many "conformists" in Israel and around the world…, **The Constant Gardener** (2005) – UK, The Conversation (1974) - US, **The Corporation** (2003) - Canada, one of the best films on business ethics – it was part of most of my courses, Cosa voglio di piu/Come Undone (2010) – Italy, The Counterfeiters/Die Faelscher (2007) – Austria, The Court Jester (1956) – US, Cousin Bette (1998) – UK, Cover Girl (1944) – US, **Cries and Whispers** (1972) - Sweden, **Crimes and Misdemeanors** (1989) – US, American films have changed a lot since the times when the criminals were always punished, Woody Allen proves us that in most of the cases it is quite the opposite, unfortunately it is also what I

have experienced in my business career, **The Crucible** (1996) - US, one of the best adaptations of plays to movies, a masterpiece, **Cyrano de Bergerac** (1990) – French, an excellent adaptation of a play, one of the best plays ever written, which I have seen thrice, into a unique movie.

D - Dahab (1953) Egypt, I remember very well seeing this musical melodrama (link to the film in Arabic – 1 hour and 56 minutes) in 1953 in an open-air cinema of Cairo just before leaving the country. Dahab means gold in Arabic and in Hebrew (zahav) and is also the name of a small touristic site in Sinai by the Gulf of Aqaba, known also for the terrorist bombings in 2006 which killed and wounded Egyptians and tourists including Israelis and Europeans. But in the film I remember a young girl of my age Fayrouz the Egyptian Shirley Temple with a touch of Chaplin's The Kid and Al Jolson's The Jazz Singer. Fayrouz was actually Armenian born as Perouz Artin Kalfayan. Egypt was a true cosmopolitan society and even well-known actresses in Arabic films as Fairouz and Leila Mourad (who was Jewish) were not Arabs. Feyrouz/Fayrouz was born in Cairo on 15 March 1943 a year before me and when she made this film she was ten years old and I was 9. The Europeans "snobs" who were not integrated in the Egyptian society (except a small minority as the actresses and even politicians) did not go to Arabic films and did not speak Arabic, as French was the cultural language of the Europeans and English was the business language, while every nationality kept also its mother tongue – Italian, Greek, Armenian, Yiddish, Ladino, etc. Only when there were exceptional films which were a sensation as Dahab the Arabic films were screened at the European cinemas, as in the case of Dahab. Fayrouz was really a fantastic child actress who made her debut at the age of 7 in 1950 and retired at the age of 16 in 1959, marrying later an Egyptian actor. She sang and danced with a rare talent, the other actors were Magda and Ismail Yassin, as well as Anwar Wagdi who was also the film director and producer. Fayrouz's biggest role was in Dahab and she was sponsored by Wagdi in her short career. So, we have in a nutshell all my Egyptian experience in this story, even the terrorist epilogue in Dahab, while I wrote also extensively about the prologue - the riots of January 1952 burning the European Cairo including hotels and cinemas, killing and wounding hundreds of Europeans and Arabs, and almost killing my family. Damaged Care (2002) - US, Dances with Wolves (1990) - US, Darling (1965) – UK, Das Boot Ist Vool/The Boat Is Full (1981) – Switzerland, it makes you think about the burning issue of immigration, you think how would you have conducted if you were a Swiss, Das Cabinet des Dr. Caligari (1920) - Germany, **Death of a Salesman** (1985) - US, it is the same terrific performance with Dustin Hoffman which I saw on Broadway, the film was part of my courses on business ethics, **The Death of Mr. Lazarescu** (2005) – Romania, **The Decalogue** (1989) – Poland, the Poles made many outstanding masterpieces, and one of the best was Kieslowski, **The Deer Hunter** (1978) - US, Departures (2008) – Japan, De rouille et d'os/Rust and Bone (2012) – France**, Destiny of a Man**/Russian: **Судьба человека**, translit. **Sudba Cheloveka** (1959) – Russia, **The Diary of Anne Frank** (1959) – US, one of the most poignant films ever made, **Die Dreigroschenoper/The Threepenny Opera** (1931) - Germany, one of the best films and plays ever, I had the privilege to see the film, the plays in Berlin and Israel, and to include it in my courses. The students who rarely saw plays and have never seen black and white films were amazed of the quality of this "oldie – 1931", but I showed them also Chaplin's silent films and the silent film Greed, Die Hard (1988) – US, Dirty Harry (1971) – US, Divorzio all'Italiana/Divorce Italian Style (1961) – Italy, Doctor Zhivago (1965) - US, Dog Day Afternoon (1975) - US, **Dogville** (2003) – Denmark, **A Doll's House** (1973) - UK, I have seen several versions of this excellent film, some of them in Israel on stage, **Don Quixote** (2000) – US, one of the best novels ever written, here at an excellent film adaptation, Double Indemnity (1944) – US, The Double Life of Veronique (1991) - Poland, Dr. Strangelove or:

How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb (1974) - UK, **Duck Soup** (1933) - US, what a pity that there are no more comic giants as the Marx brothers.

E - **Easy Rider** (1969) - US, The Edukators/Die fetten Jahre sind forbei (2004) – Austria, Elena (2011) – Russia, **Elle s'appelait Sarah/Sarah's Key** (2010) – France, Elmer Gantry (1960) – US, I am always fascinated by such topics and how the masses believe in false Messiahs time and again, En attendant Godot/Waiting for Godot (1989) – Canada, I am also waiting for Godot and the proof that business ethics is not an oximoron, as practice proves that the crooks are almost never caught and the ethicists are ostracized instead of the other way round, Enemies a Love Story (1989) – US, **An Enemy of the People** (1978) - US, in many classic films as this one you discover excellent actors, here Steve McQueen, but also Gene Wilder in Rhinoceros, Burt Lancaster in All My Sons, Al Pacino in The Merchant of Venice, Russel Crowe in The Insider, The English Patient (1996) - US, **Equinox Flower** (1958) – Japan, **Erin Brockovich** (2000) - US, one of the best films ever made – a classic, everything is perfect – actors, director, screenplay, but most of all Julia Roberts, moving, funny, poignant, I saw the film which was part of my courses dozens of times and every time I was moved by it, Escape from Sobibor (1987) – UK, **E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial** (1982) - US, Europa Europa (1990) – Germany, Executive Suite (1954) - US, Exodus (1960) – US - I saw in Haifa when I was 15 one of the stars during the filming Eva Marie Saint, an excellent film by all standarda, The Exorcist (1973) – US.

F - **Face to Face** (1976) - Sweden**,** Fahrenheit 9/11 (2004) - US, Fahrenheit 451 (1966) – UK, Fanfan la Tulipe (2003, 1952) – France, Fanny (1961) – US, **Fanny and Alexander** (1982) - Sweden, a masterpiece by Ingmar Bergman, I have seen the film several times and enjoyed it, **Fantasia** (1940) - US, a must film for all children, **A Farewell to Arms** (1957) – US, Far from Heaven (2002) – US, **Fargo** (1996) - US, a masterpiece, a surprise, with the one and only Frances McDormand. Fatal Attraction (1987) – US, **Fiddler on the Roof** (1971) - UK, Topol made an unforgettable performance, one of the best musicals ever made, **The Firemen's Ball** (1967) – Czech, the Czechs can teach many Hollywood film makers how to make a film, The Firm (1993) – US, 500 Days of Summer (2009) – US, **Footnote** (2011) - Israel, one of the best Israeli films ever made, For Me and My Gal (1942) – US, Forrest Gump (1994) - US, **Fort Apache** (1948) – US, **For Whom The Bell Tolls** (1943) – US, The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse (1962) – US, **4 Months 3 Weeks and 2 Days/4 luni 3 saptamani si 2 zile** (2007) – Romania, Romanians are making in the last decade excellent films, Four Weddings and a Funeral (1994) – UK, Frankenstein (1931) - US, **Free Zone** (2005) – Israel, I know personally Amos Gitai the director of the film who is also an architect, as I met him at his Architecture Museum in Haifa where my son Joseph Cory, PhD in Architecture, exhibited his works on Sustainable Architecture. I know very well the actress Hanna Laslo who received the best actress award at the 2005 Cannes Film Festival for her role in this film. Laslo also contributed a clip to the surprise party of Ruthy my wife in 1992. Gitai has received many prizes and divides his time today between Haifa and Paris - to this we say in Yiddish – auf mir gesugt/I wish it for myself, as I have two loves: Haifa my residence town and Paris the most beautiful and cultural city in the world, the center of the world, The French Connection (1971) - US, **Frida** (2002) – US, **From Here to Eternity** (1953) - US, Funny Face (1957) – US, Funny Girl (1968) – US.

G – The Galilee Eskimos (2006) – Israel, the scriptwriter of the film, Joshua Sobol one of the best playwrights and theater directors in the world, is a personal friend who has read my play "Nelly's Choice" and wrote a very favorable review on it. I taught my play at my Business Ethics courses and his play "Working Class Hero" as well, Sobol came also a guest

lecturer to one of my courses and discussed with my students his play. Ganashatru/Enemy of the People (1990) - India, a surprise for all those who think that Indian films are merely musical kitsch, this is a serious and profound film, that was part of my courses on business ethics, **Gandhi** (1982) - UK, the leader whom I admire most, **The General** (1926) - US, Gentleman's Agreement (1947) - US, Gentlemen Prefer Blondes (1953) – US, a fantastic comedy, George Dandin (1996) – France, The German Doctor/Wakolda (2013) – Argentina, **Germinal** (1993) – France, **Gervaise** (1956) – France, both films are based on Emile Zola's books, and are excellent adaptations of his books, Gigi (1958) – US, **Gilda** (1946) – US, unforgettable, **Giulietta degli spiriti/Juliet of the Spirits** (1965) - Italy, one of the best movies by Fellini, **Gladiator** (2000) – UK, with my favorite actor Russel Crowe who can be Gladiator and Jeffrey Wigand as well, **The Glass Menagerie (1973, 1987**) US, excellent films and plays, **Glengarry Glen Ross** (1992) - US, one of the best films ever made, a masterpiece, part of my courses on business ethics, **The Godfather** (1972) - US, **The Godfather Part II** (1974) – US, Goldfinger (1964) – UK, I enjoy seeing also once in a while James Bond's films, The Gold Rush (1925) - US, **Gone with the Wind** (1939) - US, indeed a masterpiece, **The Good, the Bad and the Ugly**/Italian title: Il buono, il brutto, il cattivo, lit. "The Good, the Ugly, the Bad" (1966) – Italy, Goodbye Again/Aimez-vous Brahms? (1961) – US, Goodbye Bafana (2007) – South Africa, Good Bye Lenin! (2003) – Germany, **Goodbye Mr. Chips** (1939) – UK, the British make as usual masterpieces, Goodfellas (1990) - US, Goodmorning Vietnam (1987) – US, **Goya's Ghosts** (2006) – Spain, The Graduate (1967) - US, Grand Hotel (1932) – US**,** with the one and only Greta Garbo, whom my father Albert admired so much, **Gran Torino** (2008) – US, **The Grapes of Wrath** (1940) - US, **Grease** (1978) – US, **The Great Dictator** (1940) - US, one of Chaplin's masterpieces, a sheer delight, The Great Escape (1963) – US, Great Expectations (1946) – UK, The Great Gatsby (2013) - Australia, based on one of the best novels ever written, by Scott Fitzgerald, part of my courses on business ethics, The Great Train Robbery (1903) – US, **The Great Ziegfeld** (1936) – US, I enjoy very much musicals and this film is one of the best films of its kind, **Greed** (1924) - US, a silent masterpiece, Guess Who Is Coming To Dinner (1967) - US, **Guys and Dolls** (1955) – US.

H – Habemus Papam/We Have a Pope (2011) – Italy, **Hable con ella/Talk to Her** (2002) - Spain, Hamlet (1996) – UK, **Hannah and Her Sisters** (1986) – US, an excellent film by Woody Allen, Hannah's War (1988) – US, **Hans Christian Andersen** (1952) – US, one of the best films for kids, Danny Kaye makes it a masterpiece, I like very much Andersen and since I started to study languages I read his stories in the new languages, and of course I learned Danish (only basic) with his stories, Heat (1995) – US, Hello Dolly! (1969) – US, **Hero** (2002) – Chinese, High Heels/Tacones lejanos (1991) – Spain**, High Noon** (1952) - US, the most classic western, when we knew who was good and who was bad, High Society (1956) – US, in spite of what the critics wrote I enjoyed this musical with the excellent actors Bing Crosby, Frank Sinatra, and Grace Kelly, and of course the music by Cole Porter played by Sachmo, and also the previous film based on the same play The Philadelphia Story (1940) with other excellent actors - Cary Grant, Katharine Hepburn, and my beloved actor James Stewart, Hiroshima mon amour/Hiroshima my love (1959) - France, His Girl Friday (1940) – US, The Homecoming (1973) – UK, Hotel Terminus: Klaus Barbie sa vie et son temps/Hotel Terminus: The Life and Times of Klaus Barbie (1988) – France, **The Hours** (2002) – UK, an excellent film with excellent actors about an excellent author Virginia Woolf, House of Flying Daggers (2004) – China, The House on Garibaldi Street (1979) – US, How Green Was My Valley (1941) – US, Huckleberry Finn (1974, 1931, 1960, **1993**) – US, Huis-Clos/No Exit (1954) – France, The Hurt Locker (2008) - US, The Hustler (1961) – US, **Hyenas/The Visit** (1992) - Senegal, this African film was far better than the American film The Visit, much

more authentic and true to the Swiss play. My students also were fascinated by this extraordinary film and preferred this version.

I – Ieri Oggi Domani/Yesterday Today and Tomorrow (1963) – Italy, If I Want to Whistle I Whistle (2010) – Romania, Il capitale umano/Human Capital (2013) – Italy, Il Decameron (1971) – Italy, **Il deserto rosso/Red Desert** (1964) - Italy**,** Il gattopardo/The Leopard (1963) - Italy, **Il giardino dei Finzi-Contini/The Garden of the Finzi-Continis** (1970) – Italy, **Il Grido/The Cry** (1957) – Italy, **Il portiere di notte/The Night Porter** (1974) – Italy, Il Postino/The Postman (1994) – Italy, Il Trovatore (1978) – Austria, **Impromptu** (1991) – UK, **In America** (2002) – Ireland, An Inconvenient Truth (2006) - US, Indiana Jones and the Raiders of the Lost Arc (1981) – US, **Inherit the Wind** (1960) – US, Spencer Tracy and Fredric March – two of the best actors in the world in a confrontation that leaves you a bout de souffle/breathless, **The Insider** (1999) - US, Insomnia (1997) – Norway, The Inspector General (1949) - US, Interview (2003) – Netherlands, In the Heat of the Night (1967) – US, **In the Name of the Father** (1993) – Ireland, small countries like Ireland can make great films, but so are Irish playwrights and authors among the best in the world, Intolerance (1916) - US, **Intouchables** (2011) – France, Io e te/Me and You (2012) – Italy, I Pagliacci by Leoncavallo (1943) – Italy, Irma la douce (1963) – US, Island in the Sun (1957) – US, **I Soliti Ignoti/Big Deal on Madonna Street** (1958) – Italy, more than ten excellent Italian films in this paragraph, proving that Italian cinema is diversified – romantic, comedy, tragedy, modernist, historic, operas, and in all those categories Italian movies, directors, screenwriters, actors and actresses excel, Italian for Beginners (2000) – Denmark, It Happened One Night (1934) - US, **It's a Wonderful Life** (1946) - US, I am probably a sentimentalist, moved by films about love and marriage, as the films that I enjoyed most are Ingmar Bergman's Scenes from a marriage and Frank Capra's masterpiece It's a Wonderful Life, that was critically derided as being "simplistic" or "overly idealistic". I accept with proud to be called simplistic, idealistic, or romantic – but I believe that love, family, marital good relations, children, and their interaction with society are the most important topics for films. Anyhow, I have tears in my times every time that I watch the last scenes of It's a Wonderful Life, and I have watched them at least 30 times, as I used to conclude my courses in business ethics with this film, proving at least in an ideal world, that you can be a family man, an ethical businessman, a pilar of your town's society, altogether as I have tried to be all my life. I am maybe poorer in Milton Friedman's neoliberal terms, but I do feel and so is my family that we are, as George Bailey in this film, the richest people in town!

J - Jailhouse Rock (1957) – US, **The Jazz Singer** (1927) - US, **Jean de Florette** (1986) - France, I was moved to tears by this film based on Pagnol's novel and its sequel Manon every time that I showed it to my students in business ethics courses, when we see that ethics does not prevail in business and in life and that the Cesars and Ugolins, played materfully by Yves Montand and Daniel Auteuil, win them all – having respect and money although not always happiness, while the idealists as Jean de Florette – Gerard Depardieu, lose everything, at least before the sequel Manon. I have often the impression that all the world is a stage and all the men and women merely players, and God if he exists receive us all the Cesars, Ugolins, Jean de Florette and Manon, at the end of our show on earth congratulating us for our performances regardless if we acted the role of the villain or the saint. That is why secular ethicists are to be praised especially if they know that most of the time they lose and are not even rewarded in "paradise". Jeux interdits/Forbidden Games (1952) – France, **Jezebel** (1938) – US, JFK (1991) – US, **Jimmy's Hall** (2014) – Ireland, Johnny Guitar (1954) - US, **Judgment at Nuremberg** (1961) – US, The Juggler (1953) – US, **Jules et Jim** (1962) – France, **Julius Caesar** (1953) - US, one of the plays I love most after studying it at high

school, having the privilege to seat next to Robert Hossein who directed live his actors in the first performance of the play in Paris, quoting Brutus in my courses, and appreciating this film as one of the best films ever made.

K - Kandahar**:** The Sun Behind the Moon (2001) – Iran, **Kapo** (1960) – Italy, **Kazablan** (1974) – Israel, with the singer/actor Yehoram Gaon with whom I was interviewed and correspond, **The Kid** (1921) – US, a hundred years later my grandchildren enjoy this Chaplin's film as well as Modern Times, proving once more that masterpieces are immortal, **The King and I** (1956) – US, King Lear (1983) – UK, The King of Comedy (1983) – US, King of Jazz (1930) – US, King Richard the Second (1978) – UK, The King's Speech (2010) – UK, The Kiss (1896) – US, Kiss Me Kate (1953) – US, The Kite Runner (2007) – Afghanistan, **Knife in the Water** (1962) – Poland, **Korczak** (1990) – Poland, Kramer vs. Kramer (1979) – US, one of the best films ever made on family's crisis, with two of the best actors – Dustin Hoffman and Meryl Streep.

L - La belle et la bete/Beauty and the Beast (1946) - France, La Belle Helene by Offenbach (2000) – France, **La bete humaine/The Human Beast** (1938) – France, La Boheme by Puccini (1965) – Germany, La citta delle donne/City of Women (1980) – Italy, L.A. Confidential (1997) - US, **La Dolce Vita** (1960) - Italy, I have seen this film several times and every time I enjoy it more, more than half a century later it is as modern as it was in 1960, Ladri di biciclette/Bicycle Thieves (1948) – Italy, The Lady Eve (1941) – US, **The Lady from Shanghai** (1947) – US, **La femme du boulanger/The Baker's Wife** (1938) – France, Marcel Pagnol excelled in the plays that he wrote, the films that he wrote and directed, the novels that he wrote, his memoirs, his autobiography, his humanism, in this film Pagnol reached the peak of his humanism, his kindness, his outstanding understanding of human nature, La Forza del Destino (1950) – Italy, **La Grande Bellezza/The Great Beauty** (2013) – Italy, **La grande illusion** (1937) - France, one of the masterpieces of the cinema, La Grande Vadrouille/The Great Stroll (1966) – France, Lakme by Delibes (1976) Australia, **La lengua de las mariposas/Butterfly's Tongue** (1999) – Spain, **La mala educacion/Bad Education** (2004) – Spain, **La meglio gioventu/The Best of Youth** (2003) – Italy, I like very much sagas, films of 8 or 10 hours, I am not bored as I am delighted to see how the protagonists evolve like in life, in this Italian film lasting 400 minutes especially, L'annee derniere a Marienbad/Last Year at Marienbad (1961) – France, **La Notte/The Night** (1961) - Italy**,** La peau douce/The Soft Skin (1964) – France, La Pianiste/The Piano Teacher (2001) – France, La Piscine/The Swimming Pool (1968) – France, **La rafle/The Round Up** (2010) – France, La regle du jeu/The Rules of the Game (1939) – France, **La reine Margot** (1994) – France, **L'Argent (1928, 1988**) – France, these two films are indeed masterpieces – one of them is silent and the other one is "only" 250 minutes long, yet Emile Zola is incomparable in his novels, and their adaptations to the screen and the stage. If I have to chose one film about business ethics it is undoubtedly L'Argent – as it comprises all the facets of ethics and corruption in business. Zola wrote about corruption in banks and finance during the reign of Napoleon III, but the same problems are encountered 150 years later in the Great Recession of 2008, nothing was learned – the crooks still win, the suckers still lose, in France, Israel, and the US, **L'armee des ombres/Army of Shadows** (1969) – France, La stanza del figlio/The Son's Room (2001) – Italy, The Last Emperor (1987) – Italy, films are not only about family or business, fortunately they deal also about distant countries and past epochs, and we can dream of being there, especially in such outstanding movies as The Last Emperor and The Last of the Mohicans (1992) – US, **The Last Picture Show** (1971) - US, **La Strada** (1954) - Italy**,** **Late Marriage/Hatuna Meukheret** (2001) – Israel, In the last two decades Israeli films have attained at last international standards and Late Marriage was one of the first films

to be perfect in all respects, **Late Spring** (1949) – Japan, Latin Lover (2015) – Italy, **La Traviata** by Verdi (1983) – Italy, I have seen at least twenty films of operas, I like most of course Verdi and Rigoletto, but La Traviata and La vie parisienne are two of the best as well, Laura (1944) – US, La Vie Parisienne by Offenbach (1977) – France, La Violetera/The Violet Seller (1958) – Spain, **La vita e bella/Life is Beautiful** (1997) – Italy, **L'Avventura** (1960) - Italy, Lawrence of Arabia (1962) - UK, Le ballon rouge/The Red Balloon (1956) – France, **Le charme discret de la bourgeoisie**/The discreet charm of the bourgeoisie (1972) - France, **L'Eclisse/Eclipse** (1962) - Italy**, Le comte de Monte Cristo** (1998) – France, one of the best novels of all times that was dealt at length in this book was also adapted many times to the screen, **Le jour se leve/Daybreak** (1939) - France, Le journal d'une femme de chambre/The diary of a chambermaid (1964) – France, Le locataire/The Tenant (1976) – France, Le mepris/Contempt (1963) - France, Le Misanthrope (1994) – France, films on the best plays are also very frequent and what can be better than to see one of the best plays by Moliere in Paris, Israel and on screen, L'enfant/The Child (2005) – Belgium, **Le notti di Cabiria/Nights of Cabiria** (1957) - Italy, Le Nozze di Figaro by Mozart (1975) – Germany, Leon/Leon: The Professional (1994) – France, Le Pere Goriot (2004) – France, **Le proces/The Trial** (1962) – France, film is the best media to show the anguish of Kafka's books, you have nightmares for months after seeing Kafka's films, Le quai des brumes/Port of Shadows (1938) – France, **Le salaire de la peur/The Wages of Fear** (1953) - France, sometimes small budget films as this one are greater than life and I still remember every minute of the film more than 60 years after seeing it, Les contes d'Hoffmann by Offenbach (2002) – France and also The Tales of Hoffmann (1951) – UK, Les demoiselles de Rochefort/The Young Girls of Rochefort (1967) – France, **Les enfants du paradis/Children of Paradise** (1945) - France, **Les enfants du siecle/Children of the Century** (1999) – France, I have seen many films on the wonderful love story of George Sand and Alfred de Musset and I have read their correspondence, and it still interests me every time, Les Faux-monnayeurs/The Counterfeiters (2010) – France, Les grandes familles/The Possessors (1958) – France, I have a profound disrespect to most of the "grandes familles", "royal houses", aristocrats, tycoons, politicians, proving once more the truth of the Hebrew saying: what is the difference between a mountain/Har and a minister/important people/Sar – the mountain seems small when you see it in the distance and huge when you see it close, with the minister/the tycoon/the aristocrat/politician/who's who – it is the opposite…, Les invasions barbares/The Barbarian Invasions (2003) – Canada, **Les liaisons dangereuses** (1959) – France, I may be fair in my conduct in business, with friends, with my wife and family, but it does not mean that I don't enjoy reading the most unfair conduct as in this wonderful book and film, watching gangster films as The Godfather, and films about greater than life crooks as L'Argent, Les Marchands de Gloire (1998) – France, **Les Miserables (1998-UK)**, (2012-UK), (2002-France), (1935-US), (1934-France), (1982-France), (1958-France), I have seen many films on this book and I have enjoyed most of them, as I have enjoyed the novel, and all Hugo's masterpieces, **Les parapluies de Cherbourg/The Umbrellas of Cherbourg** (1964) – France, **Les 400 coups/The 400 Blows** (1959) - France, I enjoy most films of the French Nouvelle Vague and this is one of their first movies, **Les sorcieres de Salem/The Crucible** (1957) - France, very few people have seen this film which is a masterpiece, far better than all the other adaptations of Miller's play to the screen, and to think that the French succeeded to depict the atmosphere of Salem in the US three hundred years ago just proves that a good film is really cosmopolitan, **Les trois mousquetaires/The Three Musketeers (1921-US), (1948-US), (**1961-France**)**, (1973-UK), this immortal book was one of the best books that I have read when I was a child - together with its sequels Vingt ans apres, Le vicomte de Bragelonne, 10 volumes in total, and I enjoyed most films on those stories from the US, UK and France, Les uns et les autres (1981) – France, Les vacances de monsieur Hulot/Mr. Hulot's Holiday (1953) - France, Letter from

an Unknown Woman (1948- US) (2004-China), Leviathan (2014) - Russia, **Le voyage dans la lune/A Trip to the Moon** (1902) – France, I have seen this film only recently and showed it to my grandchildren as well, to think how more than a century ago Melies made such a masterpiece in colors, interesting, funny, it shows that masterpieces are truly immortal, L'homme et l'enfant (1956) – France, The Life of Emile Zola (1937) - US, the French people and the American people like and respect each other since the times of the American revolution until today, and Zola is known in the US almost as in France, respected, read, and seen on films, **Lili Marleen** (1981) – Germany, I saw this film in Geneva while attending a course at IMD/Imede, it was indeed an excellent film one of the first German films that I have seen, as in Israel of the pre-diplomatic relations with Germany we could not see any German film, **Limelight** (1952) – US, Little Big Man (1970) – US, Little Caesar (1931) – US, Little Miss Sunshine (2006) - US, **The Lives of Others** (2006) – Germany, The Living Desert (1953) – US, Lola Montes (1955) – France, The Loneliness of the Long Distance Runner (1962) – UK, **Long Day's Journey into Night** (1962) – US, The Longest Day (1962) – US, **Look Back in Anger** (1959) – UK, Lost in Translation (2003) – US, sometimes small unpretending films as this one are liked more than films with budgets of tens of millions as the awful Avatar, Love Story (1970) – US, maybe it is kitsch, but still it is a film about a marvelous love story, and I enjoyed it very much.

M – **Macbeth** (1971) – UK, **Madame Bovary** (1991) – France, Madame de…/The Earrings of Madame de… (1953) – France, The Magnificent Ambersons (1942) – US, The Magnificent Seven (1960) – US, Magnolia (1999) – US, Malena (2000) – Italy, **The Maltese Falcon** (1941) - US, Man and Superman (1982) – UK, **A Man for All Seasons** (1966) – UK, Manhattan (1979) - US, Man of La Mancha (1972) - US, a musical on Don Quixote? It sounds crazy, yet it works, it is funny, sentimental, moving, sad, due to the excellent actors – Peter O'Toole, Sophia Loren, and James Coco, **Manon des sources** (1986) - France, the sequel of Jean de Florette, good as the first part, especially when Manon accuses Cesar and Ugolin of killing her father Jean de Florette, Manufacturing Consent: Noam Chomsky and the Media (1992) – Australia, The Man Without A Past (2002) – Finland, Ma pomme/Just Me (1950) – France, I remember very well this film with Maurice Chevalier. I was 6-7 and saw it at an open-air cinema in Cario, with the famous songs: clodo serenade, ma pomme, y'a tant d'amour, **Marathon Man** (1976) – US, Marie: A True Story (1985) - US, The Marriage of Maria Braun/Die Ehe der Maria Braun (1979) – Germany, Marty (1955) – US, **Mary Poppins** (1964) - US, MASH (1970) - US, like a theatre of the absurd, Matrimonio all'italiana/Marriage Italian Style (1964) – Italy, McLibel (2005) – UK, Mediterraneo (1991) – Italy, Meet Me in St. Louis (1944) – US**,** I enjoy very much musicals on stage and on screen, oldies as this one, more modern as My Fair Lady and West Side Story, but not at all modern as almost all Lloyd Webber's musicals, and least of all Cats, Mephisto (1981) – Hungary, **The Merchant of Venice** (2004) and (1973) - UK, I saw so many times the plays and the movies, and I read also the play several times, as it was one of the pillars of my courses on business ethics, **The Merry Widow/La veuve joyeuse** (1934) – US, **Metropolis** (1927) - German, the early German films were masterpieces, than all the good directors left Germany because of the Nazis, and only in recent years we see again excellent movies, Mia Madre (2015) – Italy, **Midnight Cowboy** (1969) - US, A Midsummer Night's Dream (1999) – UK, The Mikado (1967) – UK, I like very much Gilbert and Sullivan, and comic operas in general – Offenbach, Rossini, Strauss, Mildred Pierce (1945) – US, **The Miracle Worker** (1962) – US, **Misery** (1990) - US, a masterpiece of black comedy, James Caan and Kathy Bates are terrific, it is so scary that it is funny, we feel how those two brilliant actors enjoyed making the film and we can sense even their intimacy, **The Misfits** (1961) – US, one of the best films I have ever seen – the three leading actors died shortly or a few years after the film was released –

Marylin Monroe, Clark Gable, Montgomery Clift – a cursed film undoubtedly, yet a brilliant scenario by Arthur Miller, Missing (1982) – US, Miss Julie (1999) - US, **Modern Times** (1936) – US, undoubtedly the best film by Chaplin, a masterpiece, one of a kind, and on top of that extremely funny even for my grandchildren, **Moloch** (1999) – Russia, Mon Oncle/My Uncle (1958) – France, Monsieur Klein/Mr. Klein (1976) – France, Monsieur Verdoux (1947) - US, **Monsoon Wedding** (2001) – India, I like very much Indian musicals, and this one especially, Monty Python and the Holy Grail (1945) - UK, Morocco (1930) – US, **Mrs. Dalloway** (1997) – UK, Mr. Smith Goes to Washington (1939) – US, Mrs. Miniver (1942) - US, **Much Ado About Nothing** (1993) – UK, Mujeres al borde de un ataque de nervios/Women on the Verge of a Nervous Breakdown (1988) – Spain, Mulholland Drive (2001) - US, **Music Box** (1989) – US, **Mutiny on the Bounty** (1935) - US, My Darling Clementine (1946) – US, **My Fair Lady** (1964) - US, the ultimate musical, perfect in all respects, not so funny as Annie Get Your Gun, but more profound as the genius of George Bernard Shaw permeate the musical, **My Left Foot: The Story of Christy Brown** (1989) – Ireland, Irish masterpiece, My Man Godfrey (1936) – US, **Mystic River** (2003) – US.

N – The Naked Maja (1958) – Italy, Nana (1955) – France**, Napoleon** (1927) - France, it is amazing how many excellent movies were produced during the era of the silent movies, Napoleon is one of the best movies ever made although it was silent or possibly because it was silent, Nashville (1975) – US, Naughty Marietta (1935) – US, Neigboring Sounds/O Som ao Redor (2012) – Brazil, Ne le dis a personne/Tell No One (2006) – France, Network (1976) - US, Never on Sunday (1960) – Greece, my origins are Greek and I always enjoy watching Greek films, this one is possibly one of the best, and I learned the song as well, A Night at the Opera (1935) – US, The Night of the Hunter (1955) - US, **The Night of the Iguana** (1964) – US, Tennessee Williams is probably the playwright whose plays were adapted to the screen with the most success, this film is one of the best, **A Night to Remember**/Titanic (1958) – UK, I enjoyed much more this film on the Titanic, probalby because the actors were better and the director was excellent as well. Among the many films about the *Titanic*, it has long been regarded as the high point by *Titanic* historians and survivors alike for its accuracy, despite its modest production values when compared with the 1997 Oscar-winning film *Titanic*, Nightwatching (2007) – Canada, I heard a lecture of the film's director Peter Greenaway at the Haifa Film Festival, Nine to Five/9 to 5 (1980) - US, Ninotchka (1939) – US, Greta Garbo is charming in this comedy and for the first time she does not play like a diva, **Nobody Knows** (2004) – Japan, No Country for Old Men (2007) – US, No Man's Land (2001) – Bosnia and Herzegovina, Norma Rae (1979) – US, North by Northwest (1959) - US, Notorious (1946) - US, **Notre-Dame de Paris/The Hunchback of Notre Dame** (1956) – France, **(1939) - US**, Novecento/Twentieh Century (1976) – Italy, Novia que te vea (1994) – Mexico in Ladino and Spanish about Sephardic Jews, I was thrilled to read a book and watch a film in my mother tongue Ladino, **Nowhere in Africa/Nirgendwo in Afrika** (2001) – Germany, **Nuit et brouillard/Night and Fog** (1955) - France, one of the best films on the Holocaust, I have included in my list many such films.

O – O Brother Where Art Thou? (2000) – US, The Odessa File (1974) – UK, Oklahoma! (1955) - US, one of the best musicals ever made, an outstanding music with a very tedious script, **Oldboy** (2003) – South Korea, **The Old Man and the Sea** (1958) – US, **Oliver!** (1968) – UK, Once (2006) – Ireland, Once upon a time in America (1984) - US, **Once Upon a Time in Anatolia** (2011) – Turkey, once not so far ago, we used to "denigrate" Turkish films as telenovela films, ridiculous, with an idiotic plot, and second rate acting, and many Israeli, Arabic, and Indian films were not much better, but recently Turkish films have become in many cases masterpieces, with the best directors, scriptwriters, actors, and

actresses, I am always supportive of such renaissance, that has happened also to Israeli films, **One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest** (1975) - US, **One Two Three** (1961) – US, On ne badine pas avec l'amour (1978) – France, **On the Town** (1949) – US, **On the Waterfront** (1954) - US, **Orfeu Negro/Black Orpheus** (1959) – Brazil, an excellent film, poetic, nostalgic, sad, and beautiful, Orpheus Descending (1990) – US, **Othello** (1952) – Italy, Other People's Money (1991) - US, The Others (2001) – Spain, **Otto e Mezzo – 8½** (1963) - Italy, modern film at its best, the modern film-makers I like most are Fellini, Antonioni, Bergman, Allen, and of course the Nouvelle Vague film-makers, Outsourced (2006) - US, it was included in one of my courses.

P – Paint Your Wagon (1969) – US, I enjoyed especailly the acting of Lee Marvin in this film and in Cat Ballou, which was a surprise for me as Marvin was perceived priorly only as a serious actor, and he proved in these musicals that he is multi-talented, **The Pajama Game** (1957) – US, Doris Day in the list of the best film? Many veinschmeckers would pity my poor taste, but I always liked Doris Day, and films like The Pajama Game were a solace and a filmotherapy when I was in a pessimistic mood, Paris Texas (1984) - Germany, **Partie de campagne** (1936) - France, A Passage to India (1984) – UK, The Passenger (1975) –Italy, Paths of Glory (1957) – US, **The Pawnbroker** (1964) – US, Pelle the Conqueror (1987) – Denmark, Pepe le Moko (1937) – France, **Persona** (1966) - Sweden, Phaedra (1962) – France, The Phantom of the Opera (1925) – US, The Philadelphia Story (1940) - US, **The Pianist** (2002) – Poland, **The Piano** (1993) – New Zealand, Pillow Talk (1959) – US, The Pirates of Penzance (1983) – UK, A Place in the Sun (1951) - US, Plein Soleil/Purple Noon (1960) – France, **The Policeman** (1971) - Israel, one of the best Israeli films ever made, as Ephraim Kishon was a humorist genius in all what he made – films, plays, satires, books. In an era where most of the Israeli films were ridiculous he wrote and directed masterpieces, Porgy and Bess (1959) – US, one of the best musicals ever made, **The Portrait of a Lady** (1996) – UK, Pot-Bouille/Lovers of Paris (1957) – France, Profumo di donna/Scent of a Woman (1974) – Italy, **Pulp Fiction** (1994) – US.

Q – Quai des Orfevres (1947) – France, The Quiet Man (1952) – US, a departure for Wayne and the director Ford, who were both known mostly for Westerns and action-oriented films.

R – Radio Days (1987) – US, I miss Woody Allen who made in the eighties such excellent films, Raiders of the Lost Ark (1981) - US, Rain (2001) – New Zealand, **Rain Man** (1988) - US, Raise the Red Lantern (1991) – China, Raising Arizona (1987) – US, **Ran** (1985) – Japan, **Rashomon** (1950) - Japan, **Rear Window** (1954) - US, one of the best Hitchcock's films with James Stewart, my favorite actor, in the leading role, Rebecca (1940) - US, Rebel Without a Cause (1955) - US, The Red Shoes (1948) – UK, **Rembetiko** (1983) – Greece, one of the music I like most is Rembetiko, the music of the refugees who were integrated in the Greek society without the assistance of billions by the UN to the never-ending saga of the Palestinian refugees, **Repulsion** (1965) - UK, Reservoir Dogs (1992) – US, The Rest Is Silence (2007) – Romania, **The Return** (2003) – Russia, Riff Raff (1991) – UK, **Rhinoceros** (1974) - US, **Richard III** (1955) – UK, one of the best plays ever made in one of the best films ever made, **Rigoletto** (1982) – Germany, and in English Modern Version (1982) - UK, two excellent versions of my favorite opera Rigoletto, **Riso Amaro/Bitter Rice** (1949) – Italy, Rocco and his Brothers/Rocco e i suoi fratelli (1960) – Italy, Roger & Me (1989) - US, Michael Moore is a genius and this is one of his best documentary films, **Roma citta aperta/Rome open city** (1945) - Italy, Roman Holiday (1953) - US, **The Roman Spring of Mrs. Stone** (2003) – US, Romeo and Juliet (1968, 1936) – UK, A Room with a View (1985) – UK, **Rosemary's Baby** (1968) - US, the first time I saw this film in spring 1969 I had

mixed feelings – I was extremely scared by its content, and I was extremely pleased, as during the film my friend whispered to my ear that she intends to invite Ruthy and me to her party soon and I'd better come as I'll surely fall in love with her, **The Rose Tattoo** (1955) – US, The Rules of the Game/La regle du jeu (1939) - France, Runaway Jury (2003) - US, Run Lola Run/Lola rennt (1998) – Germany, Russian Ark (2002) – Russia.

S – **Safety Last!** (1923) – US, **Sallah Shabati** (1964) – Israel, Samson et Dalila by Saint-Saens (2002) – Italy, **Saraband** (2003) – Sweden, Saturday Night and Sunday Morning (1960) – UK, Saving Private Ryan (1998) – US, Scarface (1983) - US, **The Scarlet Pimpernel** (1934) – UK, **Scenes from a Marriage** (1973) - Sweden**,** the best film I've ever seen, the best director, best script, best actress, every time I see it I enjoy it more as I discover new subtleties of the text, the directing, and the acting, **Scent of a Woman** (1974-Italy, **1992-US**), **Schindler's List** (1993) - US, one of the most accute dilemmas – how can such a humane hero as Schindler be a lousy husband, while such a monster as Eichmann was an excellent family man, **The Searchers** (1956) - US, The Secret in Their Eyes/El secreto de sus ojos (2009) – Argentina, Secrets and Lies (1996) – UK, **Sense and Sensibility** (1995) – US, A Separation (2011) – Iran, Sergeant York (1941) – US, Seven Brides for Seven Brothers (1954) - US, **The Seventh Seal** (1957) - Sweden, Sex, Lies, and Videotape (1989) – US, **Shakespeare in Love** (1998) – US, I saw this film as in a dream, as only in dreams you can reach such perfection and joy, Shall We Dance (1937) – US, **Shame** (1968) - Sweden, The Shawshank Redemption (1994) – US, The Sheik (1921) – US, Shichinin no samurai/Seven Samurai (1954) - Japan, **Shine** (1996) – Australia, The Shining (1980) – US, **Shoah** (1985) – France, one of the longest films ever made, but you remain flabbergasted and breathless in spite of the horrendous content of the Holocaust, **The Shop Around the Corner** (1940) - US, The Shop on Main Street (1965) – Slovakia, Show Boat (1936, 1951) – US, **Shree 420** (1955) – India, I enjoy very much films with Raj Kapoor, although the translation was on the side of the screen and there was no synchronization between the film and the subtitles, but who need to understand the film – it is enough that you sense it, **Sicko** (2007) - US, it is a shame that such a great nation as the US has such a lousy health insurance system, a monster of capitalism at its worse, meant primarily to enrich the healthcare corporations at the expense of the American budget and the public, Moore shows the absurdities of the system as in his other films – Roger and Me, Capitalism a Love Story, The Big One, etc., **The Silence** (1963) - Sweden, **Silkwood** (1983) - US, one of the most poignant films ever made, a greater than life heroine – Karen Silkwood acted by the greatest actress Meryl Streep, showing the ugliness of the neoliberal large corporations wanting to maximize their profits according to the false mantra of Milton Friedman the consigliere of Reagan, Thatcher, Netanyahu, and Pinochet, at the expense of the life and health of their employees and their countries' citizens, and the finale – the murder of Silkwood to the sound of the thrilling Amazing Grace, I showed it at my courses, and it made such a strong impression on my students, much more than tedious lectures about morality and ethics, **Singin' in the Rain** (1952) - US, what a lovely comedy and music, Sissi (1955) – Austria, the best kitsch that I have ever seen, **Si Versailles m'etait conte/Royal Affairs in Versailles** (1954) – France, the only time that I won something – when I was the only one in the public to answer correctly a question on this film, The Sixth Sense (1999) – US, The Skin I live in /La piel que habito (2011) – Spain, Slumdog Millionaire (2008) – UK, **Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs** (1937) - US, the best animated film I have ever seen, the best songs, the delight of my children and grandchildren, **Some Came Running** (1958) - US, **Some Like It Hot** (1959) - US, nobody is perfect? This film is perfect! A Song to Remember (1945) – US, **Son of the Bride/El hijo de la novia** (2001) – Argentina, I remember being a member of the Argentinian film club in Jerusalem in 1964 when I was 20 together with my Argentinian friend Mario Diament – the films were so

rudimentary, so boring, so childish, and now – a few decades later the Argentinian films are among the best in the world, The Son of the Sheik (1926) – US, Sons and Lovers (1960) – UK, Sophie's Choice (1982) – US, **The Sound of Music** (1965) - US, one of the best musicals and films ever made, a masterpiece, great songs, great acting, with the one and only Christopher Plummer who was Captain Von Trapp in this film, Mike Wallace in The Insider – part of my business ethics courses as it has the most salient dilemmas personified with two other excellent actors Al Pacino and Russel Crowe. Plummer at the age of almost 90 still acts and receive the highest awards, and indeed you have to be a great actor to personify two such opposites and Von Trapp and Wallace, Sous les toits de Paris/Under the Roofs of Paris (1930) – France, **South Pacific** (1958) - US, one of the best musicals and musical films ever made, Spartacus (1960) – US, **Spring Summer Autumn Winter… and Spring** (2003) – South Korea, a Korean masterpiece, Stagecoach (1939) - US, Stalag 17 (1953) – US, Stanno tutti bene/Everybody's Fine (1990) – Italy, A Star Is Born (1954) - US, Stories We Tell (2012) – Canada, The Stranger/Al Majhoul (1984) – Egypt in Arabic, part of my business ethics courses as it raises many ethical dilemmas, **A Streetcar Named Desire** (1951) - US, Stromboli (1950) – Italy, **Suddenly Last Summer** (1959) – US, **The Sun Also Rises** (1957) – US, Sunday Bloody Sunday (1971) – UK, **Sunset Boulevard** (1950) - US, I remember seeing this film at the age of 6, and surprisingly enough I did not appreciate it, I was even afraid by the scaring Gloria Swanson, only decades later I overcame my reticence and saw it once again – a masterpiece, proving that maybe it is too early to take your small children to all the films that the grownups want to see, Super Size Me (2004) - US, **Sweet Bird of Youth** (1962) – US.

T – Tai-Pan (1986) – US, **A Taste of Honey** (1961) – UK, the British and the Italian film industries had their glorious era until the seventies, and only recently they have regained their excellence, unlike the French film industry that has remained excellent during more than a century, Terms of Endearment (1983) – US, *Tevya*/Tevye/Tevye the Dairyman (1939) – US in Yiddish about Ashkenazi Jews, The Take (2004) – Canada, **Ten/10** (2002) – Iran, Ten Blocks on the Camino Real (1966) – US, **Thelma and Louise** (1991) – US, **Therese Desqueyroux** (2012) – France, Therese Raquin (1953) – France, There's No Business Like Show Business (1954) – US, There Will Be Blood (2007) – US, The Thief of Bagdad (1924) – US, **The Third Man** (1949) - UK, The 39 Steps (1935) - UK, Three Colors: Blue/Trois couleurs: bleu (1993) – France, **Three Colors: Red/Trois couleurs: rouge** (1994) – France, Three Colors: White/Trois couleurs: blanc (1994) – France, Three Mothers (2006) – Israel, about Egyptian Jews, the first Israeli film telling the story of Egyptian Jews, unlike the dozens of novels that were published on this topic, **Three Sisters** (1970) – UK, **Through A Glass Darkly** (1961) - Sweden, Time (2006) – South Korea, **Tin Men** (1987) - US, **Tirez sur le pianiste/Shoot the Piano Player** (1960) – France, Titanic (1997) – US, **To Be or Not to Be** (1942/**1983**) - US, I enjoyed most the remake in 1983 with Mel Brooks and his wife Anne Bancroft, both were perfect, and the film was one of the funniest movies that I have ever seen, **To Have and Have Not** (1944) – US, **Toi le venin** (1958), France, directed by Robert Hossein, whom I saw at one of the plays he directed in Paris when he came after the performance on stage and talked to the public, **Tokyo monogatari/Tokyo Story** (1953) - Japan, Tom Sawyer (1973) – US, **Too Big to Fail** (2011) - US, **Topaze** (1936, 1951) - France, **Top Hat** (1935) - US, the ultimate musical comedy with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire, singing and dancing to the tune of Irving Berlin's Cheek to Cheek, **Topsy-Turvy** (1999) - UK, Tosca (1976) – Italy, Touchez pas au grisbi (1954) – France, Touch of Evil (1958) - US, The Treasure of the Sierra Madre (1948) - US, **The Trial** (1993) – UK, Tristan und Isolde by Wagner (1995) – Germany, **Triumph of the Spirit** (1989) – US, Tune in Tomorrow…/La tia Julia y el escribidor (1990) – US, Turandot by Puccini (1987) – US,

Twelfth Night (1996) – UK, **12 Angry Men** (1957) - US, **20,000 Leagues Under the Sea** (1954) – US, Twin Peaks: Fire Walk with Me (1992) – US, Tycoon (2002) – Russia.

U – Un Ballo in Maschera (1975) – UK, **The Unbearable Lightness of Being** (1988) – US, a film adaptation of the novel of the same name by Milan Kundera, published in 1984. Director Philip Kaufman and screenwriter Jean-Claude Carrière portray the effect on Czechoslovak artistic and intellectual life during the 1968 Prague Spring of socialist liberalization preceding invasion by Soviet led Warsaw Pact and subsequent coup that ushered in hard-line communism. It portrays the moral, political, and psycho-sexual consequences for three bohemian friends: a surgeon Daniel Day-Lewis, and two female artists with whom he has a sexual relationship Juliette Binoche and Lena Olin, Un Chien Andalou/An Andalusian Dog (1929) – France, Uncle Vanya (1970) – Russia, (1963-UK), **Un condamne a mort s'est echappe!/A Man Escaped** (1956) – France, **Unforgiven** (1992) - US, **Un homme et une femme/A Man and a Woman** (1966) - France, I saw this film several times as it has impressed me so much with its new approach to film-making, directed by Claude Lelouche, with the outstanding actors Anouk Aimme and Jean-Louis Trintignant, Ulisse/Ulysses (1954) – Italy, **Un long dimanche de fiancailles**/A Very Long Engagement (2004) – France, The Unsinkable Molly Brown (1964) – US, **The Untouchables** (1987) – US, one of the best films on gangsters and policemen, truly a masterpiece, no wonder, as the director is Brian de Palma, David Mamet wrote the screenplay, and the leading actors are Kevin Costner, Robert de Niro and Sean Connery, Up (2009) – US.

V – Vanya 42e rue/Vanya on 42nd Street (1994) – France, Va, vis et deviens/Live and Become (2005) – Ethiopia, **Vicky Cristina Barcelona** (2008) – Spain, **Vincent Francois Paul et les autres** (1974) – France, this is the "classic" French film, sophisticated yet simple, warm and detached, with the best actors – Yves Montand, Gerard Depardieu, Serge Reggiani, and Michel Piccoli. Piccoli is one of my most favorite actors. He has appeared in many different roles, from seducer to cop to gangster to Pope, in more than 170 movies. Piccoli has worked with Jean Renoir, Jean-Pierre Melville, Jean-Luc Godard, Claude Lelouch, Jacques Demy, Claude Sautet, Louis Malle, Agnès Varda, Leos Carax, Luis Buñuel, Costa-Gavras, Alfred Hitchcock, Marco Ferreri, Jacques Rivette, Otar Iosseliani, Nanni Moretti, Jacques Doillon, Mario Bava, Manoel de Oliviera, Claude Faraldo, Raúl Ruiz, Theodoros Angelopoulos and Alain Resnais, Violettes Imperiales/Violetas Imperiales/Imperial Violets (1952) – France, **The Virgin Spring** (1960) - Sweden**,** Viridiana (1961) – Spain**, Vertigo** (1958) - US, The Visit (1964) - US, **Viva la liberta/Long Live Freedom** (2013) – Italy, Vivre sa vie/My Life to Live (1962) – France, **Volver** (2006) – Spain**,** one of the best films written and directed by Pedro Almodovar. With two excellent actresses – Penelope Cruz and Carmen Maura. Drawing inspiration from the Italian neorealism of the late 1940s to early 1950s and the work of pioneering directors such as Federico Fellini, Luchino Visconti, and Pier Paolo Pasolini, Volver addresses themes like sexual abuse, loneliness and death, mixing the genres of farce, tragedy, melodrama, and magic realism, **Voyage of the Damned** (1976) – UK, **Vu du pont/A View from the Bridge** (1962) – France,

W – Wadjda (2012) – Saudi Arabia in Arabic, an excellent film indeed, very interesting and moving, Walk on Water/Lalekhet al hamayim (2004) – Israel, Wall-E (2008) – US, **Wall Street** (1987) - US, one of the best films that I have ever seen first of all because the excellent actor Michael Douglas – Gordon Gekko, who has become the ultimate capitalist maximizing profits to the delight of Milton Friedman and ruinging the lives of all the others, as in the neoliberal regimes that I oppose so much. This was the backbone of my courses on business ethics as it gives in a nutshell most of the dilemmas of business, **War and Peace** (1956) – US,

War and Remembrance (1988) – US, this film and The Winds of War are the best films that I have ever seen on the inter-world wars and the second world war, a very long saga, but interesting and thrilling from the beginning to the end, The War of the Worlds (1953) – US, Washington Square (1997) – US, Water (2005) – India, **The Weeping Meadow** (2004) – Greece, **West Side Story** (1961) - US, in the same decade I saw this excellent film and saw the musical on Broadway in June 1968, the first musical that I have seen in the US, Whale Rider (2002) – New Zealand, **When Father Was Away On Business** (1985) – Serbia, When Harry Met Sally… (1989) – US, **Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?** (1966) – US, a masterpiece on stage and in film, The Wild Bunch (1969) - US, **Wild Strawberries** (1957) - Sweden, **The Winds of War** (1983) – US, **Winter Sleep** (2014) – Turkey, **Witness for the Prosecution** (1957) – US, **The Wizard of Oz** (1939) - US, **Woman of the Year** (1942) – US, The Women (1939) – US, **Women in Love** (1969) – UK, Woodstock (1970) – US, I saw Joan Baez show in New York long after her performance in this film, Working Girl (1988) - US, Wuthering Heights (1939) – US.

X– The X-Files (1998)– US. An American science fiction thriller film directed by Rob Bowman.

Y - Yankee Doodle Dandy (1942) - US, an American biographical musical film about George M. Cohan, known as "The Man Who Owned Broadway". He is considered the father of American musical comedy. James Cagney, one of my favorite actors, was a fitting choice for the role of Cohan since, like Cohan, he was an Irish-American who had been a song-and-dance man early in his career. His unique style of half-singing and half-reciting the songs, reflected the style that Cohan himself used, Y tu mama tambien/And Your Mother Too (2001) – Mexico.

Z - Z (1969) - Algeria, Costa Gavras is one of my favorite directors, and this film is one of his best, I had the privilege of hearing his lecture at the Haifa Film Festival, **Zelary** (2003) – Czech, **Zero de conduite/Zero for Conduct** (1933) – France, **Ziegfeld Follies** (1946) – US, **Zorba the Greek** (1964) – UK, one of the best films I have ever seen, directed by Cypriot Michael Cacoyannis and starring Anthony Quinn, one of my favorite actors, as the title character. It is based on the novel Zorba the Greek by Nikos Kazantzakis, which I am still reading in Greek. The supporting cast includes Alan Bates, Lila Kedrova, Irene Papas and Sotiris Moustakas. And in the "waiting list" after we closed the polls we can find excellent films as The Five Pennies…

The best films in Cory's list of films amount to 830, out of which 360 are the best of the best films, 5 times better than the 72 "virgins" offered to the terrorists, which proves that you don't have to go to heaven in order to get your rewards on a virtuous life – you can watch 360 films which are la crème de la crème of the film industry in all countries and you get paradise on earth. All the films have links to entries in Wikipedia, IMDb, and other sites, as well as the directors, scriptwriters, actors and actresses. With the other lists of films – we bring in this book links to more than a thousand films, you can chose to read the One Thousands and One Nights of Scheherazade or the 1,000+ nights for watching the best films from all over the world in my lists. If we add to that the books by the 720 best authors of modern literature in my lists you can fill in a lifetime reading the best books of those authors, watching the best films, hearing the hundreds of best classical music works by more than a hundred composers - symphonies, concerti, lieder, chamber music, the best operas, visiting the best museums with the best paintings and sculptures, in short living a true cosmopolitan cultural life, as stipulated in this book - an ode to culture.

In this book we find also references to the geniuses of cinema, as Chaplin and Bergman in the biographies, and in other chapters about other directors, scriptwriters, actors and actresses. Many chapters in this book are about films with business ethics and social justice content as well. So, what do we have in Cory's List? Silent films and talkies, black and white and color films, widescreen and 3-D films, short films and very long films, films from all over the world, but mainly from the leading countries in quality films – US, France, UK, Italy, Sweden, Japan… More than half of the films were produced more than 50 years ago or are based on books written and works composed more than 50 years ago, which shows either that the best films are the oldies until the end of the sixties (as in songs, literature, classical music…), or that I prefer the films that I have seen in my youth until the age of 25, which probably had a stronger impact on my life. My lists are the most cosmopolitan lists of films, as truly I am interested in films from a wide variety of countries, which I see in festivals and in Israel that is more open to cosmopolitan films, literature, and music – because the Jews came from more than a hundred countries in the diaspora and we are probably the most multi-cultural country in the world. Most of the films in my lists are quality films, but there is also a high proportion of "lesser quality" films, which were chosen because of the impact they had on my life, and because I enjoyed them very much.

The reader may notice an "optical" error – that the American films are much more predominant than all the other films. We have to analyze it in view of the fact that almost all the films produced in India, China, Israel, Egypt, or Russia are films about those countries only and not films about other countries, while many American films are films dealing with other countries, as the US film industry is Universal (also MGM, RKO…), and deal with other countries as The African Queen, The Life of Emile Zola, Bel Ami, Titanic, Anna Karenina, Arch of Triumph, Hans Christian Andersen, Les Miserables, Schindler's List, Rhinoceros, Exodus, To Be or Not To Be, The Diary of Anne Frank, Doctor Zhivago, Don Quixote, Gigi, The Great Dictator, Julius Caesar, Stalag 17, For Whom The Bell Tolls, An Enemy of the People, The Three Musketeers, Frida, Fanny, Irma la douce, Island in the Sun, The Sheik, The Shop Around the Corner, etc.

The films from the US amount to 379 or 46% of the total number of films in my list - 830. This percentage may seem very high but as stipulated before many of those films are truly cosmopolitan, about many other countries, as the American film industry – the largest in the world, at least in quality, is the most predominant film industry in the world. I lived most of my life in Israel, except 9 years in Egypt in my childhood, 1 year in France at Insead, and on the aggregate a few years in business, study and pleasure trips all over the world, some of the trips for one or two months. In Israel we are exposed mainly to American films, although in comparison to France, Italy or Russia, we see much more foreign films than local films in those countries, because there are many local quality films there, as compared to relatively very few Israeli films, that have become quality films only in the last decade or two.

Nevertheless, in comparison to all the other lists that I have seen on the Internet, my list is the more cosmopolitan as the other lists comprise in many cases at least three quarter American films or even 100%, and in my list the American films amount to less than half. In the second place we find in my list 120 films from France, or 14% of the total number of films. This large number is objective and subjective as well – objective as I and many specialists believe that the French film industry is the best in the world, and the American percentage is much higher only because the American film industry is much larger than the French one. Subjective as I like much more French films, I was almost never disappointed by the quality

of a French film, French is my mother tongue, most of the films that I have seen in my childhood in Egypt were French, and most of my business, pleasures and study trips were in Paris, where I saw many excellent French films.

The British films amount to 86 or 10% of the total number of films. The British film industry is an excellent film industry, and I think that proportionately to the total number of films produced in the country there are more excellent British films and French films than American films. The British films are also relatively more cosmopolitan and many of them deal on topics which are not British. The Italian number of films amount to 61 or 7% of the total number of films. Many Italian films are quality films, among the best in the world, and in general I can say that the best directors, scriptwriters, actors and actresses are mostly American, French, British, and Italian. This does not mean that there are not excellent film-makers in other countries as Ingmar Bergman in Sweden or Akira Kurosawa in Japan, but those are only a few in comparison to the Americans, British, French and Italians. The total percentage of those four countries in my list amounts to 77%, more than three quarters.

Still, my list is more cosmopolitan than most of the other lists, as the films from the other 43 countries (in total we have 47 countries in my list), amount to almost a quarter of the total number of films. Actually, the number of countries in my list could have been much more than 50 if I had included the excellent films that I have seen at the Haifa Film Festival and elsewhere from Georgia, Chile, Peru, Thailand, Iceland, Bulgaria, Morocco, Lebanon, etc., but I had to stop somewhere the list, otherwise I would have reached easily more than 1,000 excellent films that I have seen, and indeed there are more than a thousand if we add the list of the films with business ethics content and the list of 1955-1961.

The second tier of films in my list includes 9 countries with 6 to 20 films – 1% to 2% each from the total, namely – Germany – 20 (2%), Spain – 18, Israel – 15, Sweden – 14, Russia – 11, Canada – 9 (1%), Japan – 8, Denmark – 6, Poland – 6. Altogether 13% of the total. This data is somewhat subjective, and I confess – I am not a professional critic/reviewer of films, I have not seen many excellent Japanese or Russian films that were not shown in Israel, and I also don't remember very well the names of Japanese or Russian films. I have no doubt that those film industries as well as most of the other industries in this segment (Sweden with Ingmar Bergman, Poland with Kieslowski, Germany with Wim Wenders, and Spain with Almodovar) are perceived by many critics as better than the Israeli film industry, yet I have included relatively more excellent Israeli films, because I live in Israel, and I enjoy much seeing Israeli films, even if sometimes they are not the best, as I have stated above that many films in my list are not quality films but films that I have enjoyed more than the others. In Israel we see relatively less films from those countries, I see them mainly in the Film Festivals, and I am aware that I have not seen most of the best ones, at least if I compare my list to the lists on the Internet. So, 13 countries have about 90% of the total number of films, and 34 countries have only 10%.

In the third tier of countries we find films with 3-5 films, about 0.5% of the total films each: Australia – 5, Romania – 5, India – 5, Ireland – 5, China – 4, Mexico – 4, Austria – 4, Greece – 3, Argentina – 3, New Zealand – 3, South Korea – 3, Iran – 3. I am quite sure that here also there are hundreds of excellent films that I was not exposed to, mainly from India, China, South Korea and Argentina, but as I included in my list only films that I have seen they were not included. Finally, the countries with 1-2 films: Egypt, Portugal, Czech Republic, Netherlands, Turkey, Serbia, Hungary, Brazil – 2 films each. Ukraine, Slovakia, Armenia, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, Senegal, Belgium, Ethiopia, Norway, Finland, South Africa,

Algeria, Bosnia, Afghanistan – 1 film each. And I am aware that most of the countries deserve much more, but I have not seen enough quality films from there, and even so I have much more countries in my list than others.

We bring here several lists of the best films ever made, the best directors, screnwriters, actors, actresses, lists of the best films in countries that were not covered enough in my survey, etc.

List of Academy Award-winning films, List of highest-grossing films, List of film-related topics, List of films with a 100% rating on Rotten Tomatoes, List of films considered the worst, National Film Registry, Time's All-Time 100 Movies, List of songs considered the best, BFI The Top 50 Greatest Films of All Time, AFI 100 Years... series – American Film Institute, 1998: AFI's 100 Years...100 Movies, 1999: AFI's 100 Years...100 Stars, 2000: AFI's 100 Years...100 Laughs, 2001: AFI's 100 Years...100 Thrills, 2002: AFI's 100 Years...100 Passions, 2003: AFI's 100 Years...100 Heroes & Villains, 2004: AFI's 100 Years...100 Songs, 2005: AFI's 100 Years...100 Movie Quotes, 2005: AFI's 100 Years of Film Scores (special event at the Hollywood Bowl), 2006: AFI's 100 Years...100 Cheers, 2006: AFI's Greatest Movie Musicals (special event at the Hollywood Bowl), 2007: AFI's 100 Years...100 Movies (10th Anniversary Edition), 2008: AFI's 10 Top 10, List of the 180 nominated musicals

675 Films Registered in the US National Film Registry
Empire – The 500 Greatest Movies of All Time
TimeOut – 100 Best Movies of All Time (Ranked and Reviewed by Actors)
IMDb – Top 250 Movies of All Time (2015 Update)
IMDb - Top 100 Greatest Movies of All Time (The Ultimate List)
IMDb – 100 Greatest Movies of All Time
AFI – 100 Years/100 Movies – AFI's Greatest American Movies of All Time
The Hollywood Reporter – The 100 Greatest Films of All Time
TimeOut Paris – Les 100 meilleurs films francais (Best 100 French Movies of All Time)
SensCritique – Les 100 meilleurs Films Francais de 1930 a 2002 (Best 100 French Movies)
SensCritique – 343 World Best Film Masterpieces
VodKaster – Les 100 meilleurs films de tous les temps (Best 100 World Movies)
VodKaster – Les 100 meilleurs films francais
CineTrafic – Les 361 Meilleurs films de tous les temps (Best 361 World Movies)
CineTrafic – Le top 100 des meilleurs films francais
Cahiers du Cinema – 100 films - cinematheque ideale (100 Most Important World Films)
Best Movies by Countries List of Films Considered the Best - Wikipedia
The Sight and Sound Poll of the Greatest Films of All Time
IMDb – 100 Greatest Actors and Actresses of All Time
IMDb – 100 Greatest Male Movie Actors of All Time
IMDb – Top 100 Greatest Actors of All Time (The Ultimate List)
IMDb – Top 50 Greatest Actresses of All Time (The Ultimate List)
IMDb – 100 Greatest Female Actresses of All Time
IMDb – Best 205 Movie Directors of All Time
AMC filmsite - 50 Greatest Film Directors and Their Best Films
AMC Movie Guide – The 50 Greatest Directors of All Time
Entertainment – The 50 Greatest Directors and Their 100 Best Movies
The Guardian – The 40 Best Directors
Ranker – The 450 Greatest Directors in Movie History
IMDb – 100 Greatest Screenwriters
IMDb – 20 Greatest Screenwriters of All Time
The Recording Industry Association of America – Top 365 Songs of the Twentieth Century

IMDb – 609 Greatest Musical Artists
Best Musicians by Country
Midi Populaire et Citoyen– Les 100 plus grands Francais (100 Greatest French)
Film Society Lincoln Center
Film Comment Selects – Film Comment Magazine – Film Society Lincoln Center - US
BFI – British Film Institute – Sight and Sound Magazine - UK
IMDb Most Voted German-Language Feature Films (mainly from Germany and Austria)
IMDb Most Voted Spanish-Language Feature Films (mainly from Spain, Mexico, Argentina)
IMDb Most Voted Russian-Language Feature Films (mainly from USSR and Russia)
IMDb Most Voted Swedish-Language Feature Films
IMDb Most Voted Japanese-Language Feature Films
IMDb Most Voted Polish-Language Feature Films
IMDb Most Voted Hebrew-Language Feature Films
IMDb Most Voted Feature Films with Country of Origin Australia
IMDb Most Voted Hindi-Language Feature Films
IMDb Most Voted Romanian-Language Feature Films
IMDb Most Voted Greek-Language Feature Films
IMDb Most Voted Korean-Language Feature Films
IMDb Most Voted Chinese-Language Feature Films
IMDb Most Voted Persian-Language Feature Films
IMDb Most Voted Arabic-Language Feature Films (mainly from Egypt, Lebanon, Palestine)
IMDb Most Voted Dutch-Language Feature Films (mainly Netherlands, Belgium/Flanders)
IMDb Most Voted Portuguese-Language Feature Films (mainly from Portugal and Brazil)
IMDb Most Voted Czech-Language Feature Films
IMDb Most Voted Serbian-Language Feature Films
IMDb Most Voted Turkish-Language Feature Films
IMDb 100 Best Films in Africa
List of the 100 Best Musicals of All Times and Best Musicals Songs – About Entertainment
What's On Stage – The Top 100 Musicals of All Time!
Ranker – the Most Popular Broadway Musicals Ever

Some of the films analyzed in my books are based on plays, on novels, on original screenplays: "All My Sons", "Death of a Salesman", "An Enemy of the People", "Glengarry Glen Ross", "Executive Suite", "F.I.S.T." Wall Street on the scandals of the eighties, Rogue Trader on the collapse of Barings Bank, Barbarians at the Gate on leverage buyouts and RJR Nabisco, hostile takeovers, wrongdoing to minority shareholders, etc. Films on the victims of corruption - Jean de Florette, corruption in Medicare - Damaged Care, corruption in State administration - Marie: a True Story, wrongdoing of stakeholders in mega corporations - Class Action and the Ford Pinto case, corruption and bribery in government – Revizor, and The Threepenny Opera on business, government & crime. Films on Enron, transparency in the media - The Insider - about Dr. Jeffrey Wigand and the tobacco industry, law, fairness and ethics - The Merchant of Venice, The Great Gatsby on wealth, fairness and ethics, Emile Zola (L'Argent) the ultimate ethicist, films on ethical activism - Erin Brockovich, conformism in society - Rhinoceros, CSR in community - It's a Wonderful Life, Ecology - A Civil Action, education and society - Topaze, sustainability documentaries such as Al Gore's An Inconvenient Truth, Who Killed the Electric Car?, Paul Hawken, and social responsibility of modern tycoons - Warren Buffett. The Visit in its European and African versions, labor rights in the global context - The Take, ethical dilemmas of multinationals and stakeholders – McDonald's and McLibel, globalization models of Nike and other multinationals and Michael Moore's film The Big One, and some of his other films.

WALL STREET AND ETHICS - THE FILM "WALL STREET" – ANALYSIS & A SAMPLE OF LIST OF CHAPTERS ON FILMS

Based on the film:

Wall Street, 1987, 120 min., Director Oliver Stone, with Michael Douglas, Charlie Sheen

Summary and Analysis:

The film describes the ethical dilemmas of a father - Carl Fox - and his son - Bud Fox - and how they are influenced by a financial tyccon - Gordon Gekko. Bud Fox doesn't succeed as a broker, which raises the question: Can you afford to be ethical only if you are successful? Carl, a foreman in an airline company, cannot understand why Bud decided to be a broker. Bud answers that he can earn in a year five times more, as he has no ethical considerations. Gordon Gekko appreciates the perseverance of Bud in trying to reach him and is willing to hear him for five minutes. Bud volunteers insider information on his father's company.

The style of Gekko is military, very violent (I want him to bleed), a very common style. Bud becomes a hero at work after his success with Gekko, who is known to be unethical. Gekko demands from Bud to continue to supply him insider information like he did with Bluestar, as Gekko is not a gambler, he does not risk anything and plays for sure. Bud has inhibitions as he knows that it is illegal and he can lose his license. But Gekko lures him with bonuses of hundreds of thousands dollars if he will assist him to win as he doesn't like to lose.

Gekko who comes from a humble background despises WASPs, who love animals but can't stand people (but does he like them?). Gekko doesn't want Harvard graduates, he prefers poor and hungry people, but wise and unscrupulous, who want to win. If you need a friend get a dog. Gekko contributes many donations to community and is a member of the New York Zoo, a trait very common to unethical companies who donate to community and cultural activities (tobacco companies?). Gekko describes the minority shareholders as a flock of sheep who get slaughtered. He demands from Bud to spy on Wildman and try to obtain some information on which company he wants to takeover. Although it is illegal, Bud agrees as Gekko tells him that he has already slipped when he gave him insider information on his father's company.

Gekko rationalizes his conduct. His father died aged 49 after working very hard. That's why he is entitled to be ruthless and unethical, although the illegal actions are performed by others. Gekko lures Bud with the exorbitant amounts that he will win, not a miserable $400K, rich enough to have your own jet, $50-100M, A player or nothing… Which types of people can Gekko influence? Can an MBA graduate with courses in ethics succumb to Gekko? He is undoubtedly charming and convincing (most unethical people are?) In the meantime, Bud has long talks with his mentor Lou Mannheim who warns him to remain ethical. On the other hand, Darien Taylor, Bud's lover, has a bad influence on him, as she is interested in winners only, whatever the cost is.

Wildman wants to turnaround the Annacot steel factory after the takeover while Gekko is only interested in a speculative profit. He intends to dismantle the company and layoff most of its employees. Wildman tells him: We are talking about lives and jobs. You are a rogue and lousy blackmailer… Are Wildman and Gekko made from the same stuff or is there a

difference between tycoons? Gekko rationalizes Bud's new conduct by saying that nobody loses. Is it true? What about the stakeholders: the employees, customers, suppliers, creditors, minority shareholders? Bud is generous towards his father, while in the past he only took money from him. But it raises Carl's suspicions and he warns him from unethical moves.

Gekko clarifies to Bud that it's preferable that he will look as if he operates by himself. It's Bud's responsibility and Gekko supposedly doesn't know a thing. This is a crucial issue, as unethical managers/directors don't sign any incriminating documents and don't incur any criminal risks. Bud buys a superb flat in Manhattan and gets accustomed to a very high standard of living. This is another consideration that increases degeneration. You are willing to pay any moral price in order to remain on the same standing, that you, your wife and your kids have acquired.

One of the highlights of the film is the fantastic performance of Gekko at the Shareholders' Meeting of Teldar. He wants to takeover the company and he manipulates the minority shareholders against the existing controlling shareholders and management. He says that America has become a second grade power because of such incompetent managers as the existing Teldar's management. Gekko: America has to return to the time of Carnegie and Mellon (the robber barons) who risked their own money. Not like the bureaucratic executives of today. There are now 33 vice presidents and the whole management owns only 3% of the equity. They lost $110 million last year and half of it was lost because of overstaffed personnel and the correspondence between them.

Gekko: The New law of America is the survival of the unfits. Either you do it right or you are annihilated. On the last seven transactions that I made there were 2.5 million shareholders who have earned 12 billion dollars. I don't destroy corporations I liberate them. And finally his speech on greed: Greed is good, greed is right, greed works, greed clarifies, cuts through and captures the essence of the evolutionary spirit. Greed, in all of it's forms - greed for life, for money, knowledge - has marked the upward surge of mankind, and greed will not only save Teldar Paper but that other malfunctioning corporation called the USA.

What is our impression on Gekko's speech? Can we agree to it completely, partly, not at all? America has really become in the '80s a second grade power because of excessive bureaucracy in government and business. Teldar with its existing management cannot survive, but is the solution to let greedy tycoons like Gekko dismantle it? What about the rights of stakeholders? Gekko boasts of the fantastic profits he has generated to his shareholders but he forgets to mention the distribution of the profits, as he got the lion's share and the others - peanuts. The survival of the fittest as advocated by Gekko is the opposite of ethics. Of course the fittest must run the economy but not at the expense of the weakest. All the stakeholders should be treated equitably. Without ethics we shall return to the catastrophes of the '80s and to Enron.

Gekko tries to takeover Bluestar, Carl's company, cut down salaries and streamline the business. He manipulates the pilots and stewardesses, with the assistance of Bud, but doesn't succeed to outfox Carl Fox. Carl tells his son that the rich people have always conned the poor ones and that's what he'll do also with Bluestar's employees. You should never work with greedy men. Carl prefers the existing owners even if they are incompetent, but they have founded the company out of nothing and gave employment to thousands. Bud answers his father that his conduct is influenced by the fact that he is jealous of him, but Carl answers that he has never measured the success of a man by the size of his wallet. A basic consideration in

activist business ethics is never to work with companies and businessmen who are motivated uniquely by profits and especially by greed. In the long run you are always conned by those people and companies. This is the first of Cory's laws. Success, profits and valuation are very important but ethics is no less important.

Bud learns that Gekko has taken over Bluestar only to dismantle it and plunder the pension funds. Unethical tycoons have often acquired companies only for their pension funds, leaving the employees without any money for retirement. Without ethics you don't care for employees. Bud who is supposedly Bluestar's new CEO does not agree with Gekko's move and Gekko answers him: You're walking around blind without a cane. A fool and his money are lucky enough to get together in the first place. Which means that with ethics you can't get rich. But this time Bud knows the employees. We have here the personification principle stating that it is much harder to wrong people if you know them personally.

He asks Gekko "How much is enough?". But for Gekko there is never enough, somebody wins somebody loses. Money itself isn't lost or made, it's simply transferred from one perception to another. Gekko: The richest one percent of this country owns half of our country's wealth, five trillion dollars. One third of that comes from hard work, two thirds comes from inheritance, interest on interest accumulating to widows and idiot sons and what I do, stock and real estate speculation. 90% of people out there have little or no net worth. I create nothing. I own. Gekko: You are not so naïve as to think that we are living in a democracy. It's the free market and you are part of it. You can survive only if you have the Killer Instinct. Gekko suggests Bud very convincingly to cooperate and he'll have enough money for his father too.

Is Gekko right with his arguments? What is better: Half of the wealth owned by 1% of the population or by 20-30%, what will generate more employment, growth, long run profits and valuation? In Israel, for example, half of the stock exchange is owned by 10 families.

After the heart attack of his father Bud decides to leave Gekko and join the ethical and poorer club. He is arrested after his illegal transactions are discovered. He decides to betray Gekko and becomes a whistleblower. Staring at the abyss Bud finds finally his character.

I bring here a sample of the list of chapters that can be read or downloaded from the book **Cory's Cosmopolitan Cultural Credo** on websites of Cory, Universities and Organizations.

2.8 CORY LECTURES' FILMS, LIST OF FILMS ON SUSTAINABLE JUSTICE 1025
2.9 WALL STREET AND ETHICS – THE FILM "WALL STREET" 1038
2.10 ETHICS OF HOSTILE TAKEOVERS – THE FILM "OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY" 1042
2.11 CORRUPTION IN MEDICARE – THE FILM "DAMAGED CARE" 1045
2.12 GREED UNLIMITED – THE ENRON CASE – THE FILM "THE CROOKED E" 1050
2.13 TRANSPARENCY, ETHICS AND THE MEDIA – DR. JEFFREY WIGAND AND THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY – THE FILM "THE INSIDER" 1054
2.14 ETHICAL ACTIVISM, ERIN BROCKOVICH VERSUS KAREN SILKWOOD – THE FILMS "ERIN BROCKOVICH" AND "SILKWOOD" – SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS 1056
2.15 ECOLOGY AND ETHICS – THE FILM AND THE BOOK "A CIVIL ACTION", THE WOBURN CONTAMINATION CASE – SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS 1060
2.16 ETHICAL DILEMMAS OF MULTINATIONALS AND STAKEHOLDERS – McDONALD'S AND THE FILM "McLIBEL" – SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS 1064
2.17 GLOBALIZATION MODELS OF NIKE AND OTHER MULTINATIONALS – THE DOCUMENTARY FILM "THE BIG ONE" – SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS 1068

CLASSICAL MUSIC AND JAZZ – THE BEGINNING OF A WONDERFUL FRIENDSHIP – BEST JAZZ INSTRUMENTALISTS AND VOCALISTS

I love most plays and theater, this is an unconditional love, and the first literature that I have written was a five acts play in a classical format. My earliest memory was a performance of the 6 acts play L'Aiglon, and I read at home all the plays by Racine, Corneille and the classics. I came to love classical music through a rational choice, not through the heart as plays but through my head. I wrote in my Diary how I started hearing classical music and we can follow this process - I didn't hear at home classical music and never went to a concert until the age of 17. I read classical literature since an early childhood and at the age of 17 I felt the urge to hear only classical music – somehow, I thought that to complement my readings of Moliere, Lamartine, Musset, Racine, Cervantes, Shakespeare, and of course my favorite writers Zola, Hugo and Dumas, I should hear also classical music.

I was sick and tired of the rock music of 1961 (!) with all the noise and shout, and possibly because I was disapointed by the fact that I was not invited to the rock parties and wanted to differentiate myself from my friends (always the conscious and unconscious reasons), I decided that from now on I would hear only classical music. As usual, I prepared myself thoroughly, reading everything about the 100 best composers, the 100 best operas, the 100 best concerts, symphonies, and so on and jumped into the cold water. After reading the 100 best operas book I made a quiz, guessing the names of the Operas' composers – the first time I knew 76, the second time – 97, and the third time – all of them. On the same day of the decision I read Moliere's Les femmes savantes, the best comedy that I have read (by then).

I started to go to concerts, to see films with ballets (The Royal Ballet with Swan Lake, The Firebird and Ondine), to hear on the radio classical music, and I started to like it, first of all with Beethoven Fifth, Mendelssohn's violin concerto, Carmen and Mozart, and later on with Mahler symphonies, Debussy, Rigoletto, Brecht/Weill, Gounod, Beethoven's Ninth, and Bach. Friends and family who didn't know what to do with their old classical records gave them to me and I heard Yascha Heifetz, Arturo Toscanini, Rudolf Serkin, Eugene Ormandy, conducting Mozart's Jupiter Symphony, Beethoven's first, Spring Sonata, 1812 by Tchaikovsky, Saint Saens, etc.

I even organized a trip with two friends to the Ein Gev Festival at Lake Tiberias where we saw Isaac Stern playing the Violin Concerti of Mendelssohn and Beethoven at the same concert. This was a revelation, until now I saw concerts with second rate musicians as I couldn't afford to go to the best concerts, and heard good conductors in very old records. For the first time in my life I saw the best violonist playing the best concerti with the Israeli Philharmonic Orchestra. I felt elated, and didn't notice how the time flies in this 3 hour concert, by the Lake Tiberias. There was only a slight problem, the concert ended at midnight, there were no more buses at this hour, and we couldn't afford to pay for an hotel. So, we got into the bus of the Philharmonic Orchestra (I wrote - "they were really unpleasant, they played cards all the time, smoke a lot, didn't open windows, this was a nightmare"). The bus brought us at 2.30 am to Tel Aviv, 100 kms from home in Haifa. But this was not the end of our ordeal, the bus driver noticed us when all the others left and threatened to take us to the police. I told him that this was a good idea as the police will take us home to Haifa and wouldn't arrest music loving youngsters who were invited by the musicians to join their bus.

The bus driver took us to the Central Bus station, but as it was too early to take a bus to Haifa we hitch-hiked and arrived at home at six o'clock in the morning.

I was tired as never before, but this was for me a founding experience. An everlasting pact was signed with the classical music, and from now on we would never part. Well, speaking of ordeals, I experienced another one – once at the Sorbonne's courtyard, when I was on visit to Paris for my PhD, I went to see a 3-hour modern play, and in the middle of the performance it started to rain – most of the students left, but I with a few others remained to the end, as I rationalized that if the actors got soaked I couldn't afford to leave them alone.

I love Jazz music and go to Jazz performances in Israel and abroad, I have many jazz records and like most New Orleans jazz and cool jazz. But in Jazz like in classical music, opera, history, poetry, philosophy, geography, travel, and art, I perceive myself as a dilletante, as my expertise is mainly in plays, films, linguistics, novels, biographies, ethics, folk songs, and in business – M&A, turnarounds, know-how transfer, business plans, international business, finance, strategic planning, sales, teaching and writing.

I bring here a list of the Jazz Instrumentalists that I like most: Scott Joplin (pianist, 1868–1917), Sidney Bechet (trumpeter, 1897–1959) Duke Ellington (pianist, 1899–1974), Louis Armstrong (trumpeter, 1901–1971), Glenn Miller (big band musician, 1904–1944), Count Basie (pianist, 1904–1984), Stéphane Grappelli (violinist, 1908–1997), Benny Goodman (clarinetist, 1909–1986), Artie Shaw (clarinetist, 1910–2004), Thelonious Monk (pianist, 1917–1982), Dizzy Gillespie (trumpeter, 1917–1993), Nat King Cole (pianist, 1919-1965), Charlie Parker (saxophonist, 1920–1955), Dave Brubeck (pianist, 1920–2012), Charles Mingus (bassist, 1922–1979), Oscar Peterson (pianist, 1925–2007), Miles Davis (trumpeter, 1926–1991), Chet Baker (trumpeter, 1929–1988). The Jazz Vocalists I like most are: Louis Armstrong (1901–1971), Billie Holiday (1915–1959), Frank Sinatra (1915–1998), Ella Fitzgerald (1917–1996), Peggy Lee (1920–2002), Sarah Vaughan (1924–1990), Dinah Washington (1924–1963), Nina Simone (1933–2003). And, finally a list of kings, queens, etc.

- The King: Joe "King" Oliver, Nat "King" Cole, Paul Whiteman, Buddy Bolden
- The King of Swing: Benny Goodman
- The King of the Clarinet: Artie Shaw
- The King of the Trumpet: Louis Armstrong
- "The King of the Jukebox": Louis Jordan
- "The King Of Smooth Jazz": Chet Baker, Gerry Mulligan, Mel Tormé
- The King of Cool: Dean Martin
- King of Jazz Guitar: Django Reinhardt
- The Queen: Peggy Lee, Ella Fitzgerald
- The Queen of Jazz: Ella Fitzgerald
- The Queen of Song: Billie Holiday
- The "Empress of the Blues": Bessie Smith
- The Duke: Duke Ellington
- The Count: Count Basie
- The Earl: Earl Hines, more commonly called "Fatha"
- The Judge: Milt Hinton
- The Court Jester: Ornette Coleman
- The Major: Glenn Miller, which in fact was his military rank during World War II
- The Prince of Darkness: Miles Davis
- The Baron: Charles Mingus
- The Maharaja: Oscar Peterson

THE 60+ CONCERTS & SHOWS THAT I'VE SEEN IN 2011-2013

60+ Concerts as follows:

Piano Recital with Adam Laloum and Dorel Golan: Mozart, Beethoven, Shumann, Chopin

Piano Recital with Boris Giltburg: Prokofiev, Bartok, Liszt, Franck

Carmel Quartet: Schumann, Britten, Borodin

Maestros Quartet: Ravel, Beethoven, Brahms

Rishonim Quartet: Mozart, Ravel, Dvorak

Alexander Gurfinkel – Clarinet, Janna Gandelman – Violin, Ron Trachtman – Piano: Poulenc, Grieg, Rossini, Schubert, Khachaturian.

Ilan Rechtman – piano, Peter Winograd – violin, Wolfram Koessel – cello in Beethoven: Spring Sonata, Piano Trio in C minor, Piano Trio in E flat Major

Lecture and Recital – Dr. Orit Wolf, Boris Giltburg – Tchaikovsky and Rachmaninoff

Other Chamber Music Concerts

30 Shows of International and Israeli Artists, including Los Paraguayos, Carmina Burana, Moti Giladi, The Gevatron, Carmel Tadmor, Tilda Rewjan, Effi Netzer, Arik Davidov, Miri Aloni, Liran Saporta, Stand-up Comedy – Guri Alfi, Modern Dance – Renana Raz – Hebrew Labor, Ladino Romances, Greek Music Program, Russian Music Program, Italian Music Program, Douze Points – Eurovision songs with Noa Levy, The Parvarim, Anna Frank – a ballet choreographed by Ofer Sachs, Yoram Teharlev Trio, Nancy Brandes, Agam Englard…

Shimon Parnas, lecturing with CDs and DVDs on Greek music and songs in Israel

The Big Band Orchestra

The Haifa Symphony Orchestra, Conductor Noam Sheriff:

Debussy, De Falla, Franck, Ravel

Opera by Bizet - Carmen, with Keren Hadar

Richard Strauss (Don Juan), Castelnuovo-Tedesco (Violin), Sibelius (Symphony 2)

Tchaikovsky (Francesca da Rimini), Yusupov (Piano), Dvorak (Symphony 8)

Rasiuk (World Premiere), Gershwin (American in Paris), Prokofiev (Violin 2), Bartok

Respighi (The Birds), Dvorak (Cello), Beethoven (Symphony 6 Pastoral)

Sheriff (Hassid's Reward), Strauss (Metamorphosen), Schumann (Symphony 4)

Debussy (Petite Suite), Beethoven (Piano 1), Bizet (Symphony)

Volniansky (Clarinet), Mendelssohn (The Hebrides), Brahms (Symphony 4)

Opera by Puccini - La Boheme

Sheriff (Akeda), Mozart (Piano), Beethoven (Symphony 3)

Mozart (Don Giovanni Overture), Rachmaninov (Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini), Gil Shohat (conductor, The Symphony of Wine)

Opera by Verdi - Rigoletto

Debussy (La demoiselle elue), Poulenc (2 Pianos), Mendelssohn (A Midsummer Night's Dream)

Rimsky-Korsakov (Capriccio espagnol), Grieg (Piano), Shostakovich (Symphony 5)

Debussy (Prelude a l'apres-midi d'un faune), Mozart (Piano 9), Tchaikovsky (Symphony 4)

Mozart (Symphony 40), Prokofiev (Violin 1), Tchaikovsky (Symphony 6)

Smetana (Moldava), Bartok (Violin 2), Dvorak (Symphony 7)

Opera by Mozart - Die Zauberflote,

Bellini (Symphony from Norma), Tchaikovsky (Rococo, Pezzo Capriccioso), Richard Strauss (Suite from Der Rosenkavalier, Don Juan)

Rodrigo (Flute Concerto Pastoral), Montsalvatge (Chaconne), Shostakovich (Symphony 1)

Beethoven (Triple Concerto for Violin, Cello and Piano), Gluck (Suite Orphee et Eurydice), Schubert (Symphony 5)

Opera by Mozart - Die Entführung aus dem Serail

BEST CLASSICAL MUSIC & OPERA THAT I HAVE EVER WATCHED, HEARD OR READ ABOUT, CORY'S LIST OF THE 72 BEST COMPOSERS

I have to confess that I have seen a very limited number of operas in my whole life and my knowledge in this field derives mainly from reading, watching videos and TV, and hearing records. When I was a young officer in Tel Aviv in the sixties the opera which had a very limited audience opened its doors gratis to soldiers, and that is how I watched for the first time in my life operas. I see occasionally operas mainly in London, Paris and New York, and rarely in Israel, but due to the exorbitant prices I prefer to go to the theater which I enjoy more. So, the best operas are (with a V for the operas that I have seen on stage): The abduction from the Seraglio – Mozart - V, Aida – Verdi - V, Un ballo in maschera & Nabucco – Verdi, Il barbiere di Siviglia – Rossini - V, Die Fledermaus – Strauss - V, La Boheme – Puccini - V, Carmen – Bizet - V (my most preferred), Cavalleria Rusticana – Mascagni - V, Les contes d'Hoffmann – Offenbach - V, Cosi fan tutte – Mozart – V, Don Giovanni – Mozart – V, Eugene Onegin – Tchaikovsky, Falstaff – Verdi, Faust – Gounod – V, Fidelio – Beethoven, La forza del destino – Verdi, Guillaume Tell – Rossini, Hansel und Gretel – Humperdinck, Lakme – Delibes, Madama Butterfly – Puccini, The Magic flute/Die Zauberflote – Mozart – V, The Marriage of Figaro/Le nozze di Figaro – Mozart – V, Otello – Verdi – V, Macbeth – Verdi – V, Pagliacci – Leoncavallo – V, Porgy and Bess – Gershwin – V, Rigoletto – Verdi – V (my most preferred), Romeo and Juliette – Gounod, Der Rosenkavalier – Strauss, Samson et Dalila – Saint Saens, Tosca – Puccini – V, La Traviata – Verdi – V, Tristan und Isolde – Wagner, Il Trovatore – Verdi – V, Turandot – Puccini – V. I don't think that I have seen on stage 72 or even 52 operas, compared to the hundreds or possibly more than a thousand plays that I have seen on stage in Israel, New York, Paris, London, and all over the world, thousands of films, and hundreds of classical concerts.

To this list of operas we can add operas that I have only read about them – L'africaine – Meyerbeer, Alceste – Gluck, Andrea Chenier – Giordano, Ariadne auf Naxos – Richard Strauss, The bartered bride – Smetana, Boris Godounoff – Moussorgsky, La cenerentola and Cinderella by Rossini, The clandestine marriage – Cimarosa, The consul – Menotti, Le coq d'or – Rimsky-Korsakoff, Dido and Aeneas – Purcell, Don Carlos – Verdi, Elektra – Richard Strauss, L'elisir d'amore and Don Pasquale – Donizetti, Ernani – Verdi, La fanciula del West – Puccini, Operas by Wagner – Der Fliegende Hollander, Lohengrin, Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg, Parsifal, Tannhauser, The Ring of the Nibelung: Das Rheingold, Die Walkure, Siegfried, Die gotterdammerung. Der Freischutz – Weber, Gianni Schicchi – Puccini, La gioconda – Ponchielli, Giulio Cesare – Handel, L'heure espagnole – Ravel, Les Huguenots – Meyerbeer, Knyaz Igor – Borodin, The Love for Three Oranges – Prokofieff, Lucia di Lammermoor – Donizetti, Manon – Massenet, Manon Lescaut – Puccini, Martha – Flotow, The Medium – Menotti, Mefistofele – Boito, Mignon – Thomas, Norma – Bellini, Oberon – Weber, Orpheus and Eurydice – Gluck, Pelleas et Melisande – Debussy, Peter Grimes – Britten, I puritani – Bellini, Salome – Richard Strauss, Il segreto di Susanna – Wolf-Ferrari, La serva padrona – Pergolesi, Simon Bocanegra – Verdi, The Telephone – Menotti, Thais – Massenet, Les Troyens – Berlioz, Wozzeck – Berg.

The quite best composers and their best works, based on the monumental books The Milton Cross Encyclopedia of the Great Composers and their Music, are: Jean-Baptiste Lully – Miserere, Salve regina, Alceste, Armide. Marc-Antoine Charpentier – Te Deum, Assumpta

est Maria, Miserere, Action, Medee. Johann Pachelbel – Magnificat, Christ lag in Todesabend, Chacons, Canon and Gigue. Henry Purcell – Dido & Eneas, Come ye sons of art, away, Hail, Bright Cecilia, Hymns, Chacons. Archangelo Corelli – Concerti Grossi opus 6, Violin Sonata opus 5, Trio Sonatas opus 1-4. Francois Couperin– Cembalo works, Concerti, The apotheose of Lully, Lecons des tenebres. Antonio Vivaldi – The Four Seasons, Gloria in re major, Concerto in mi major, L'estro armonico, Magnificat, Stabat Mater, Orlando. Tomaso Albinoni – Adagio in sol minor, 12 Concerti opus 5, Concerti opus 7 and 9, Cliomena. Johann Sebastian Bach – Brandenburg Concerti, Mateus Passion, Violin Concerti, Concerto for two violins, The well tempered clavier, Goldberg Variations, Missa in si minor, Johannes Passion, Magnificat, The Art of Fugue. George Frideric Handel: Messiah, Giulio Cesare, Tamerlano, Rodelinda, Ode for St. Cecilia's Day, Ode for the Birthday of Queen Anne, Acis and Galatea, Hercules, Semele, Water Music, Music for the Royal Fireworks, Concerti Grossi opus 3 and 6, Judas Maccabaeus. Georg Philipp Telemann – Tafelmusik, Violin Concerti, Overture – Suite in sol major, Burlesque Don Quijote, Paris quartets. Jean-Philippe Rameau – Castor et Pollux, Zoroastre, Platee, Nais, Les indes galantes. Domenico Scarlatti – Cembalo Sonates, Salve Regina, Stabat Mater, Tetide in Sciro. Christoph Willibald Gluck – Orpheo and Euridice, Alaceste, Iphigenia in Aulis, Iphigenia in Tauris.

Franz Joseph Haydn – Symphony no. 94 "Surprise", Symphony no 104 "London", The Creation, Symphonies no. 6, 7, 8, 49, 100, 101, 103. Trumpet Concerto, Cello Concerti, The Seasons, String quartets, "Nelson" mass. Luigi Boccherini – Cello Concerti in sol major and si bemol major, Symphonies in re minor, in la major, in bi bemol major, String quartets in la major, in sol major. Giacomo Meyerbeer – Les patineurs, Robert le diable, Le prophete, L'africaine. As a matter of fact Bach, Handel, and Haydn, are among the composers I like most, and the only reason that I included them in this category is that their music sounds "obsolete". I don't like so much Baroque music (Haydn is perceived more as a composer from the Classical period), but in this category I like most Bach – especially the Brandenburg concerti, the violin concerti, and I enjoyed a London performance of Mateus Passion. I acknowledge his greatness but I am not moved by his music, nor by the music of Handel, Haydn, and least of all the music of Rameau…

The best composers and their best works, which I like most, based on the monumental books The Milton Cross Encyclopedia of the Great Composers and their Music, are: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart – Symphony no. 41 Jupiter, Don Giovanni, Symphonies no. 25, 29, 38, 39, 40. Piano Concerti no. 19, 20, 27. Sinfonia Concertante for violin and viola, String Quartets, Le nozze di Figaro, Cosi fan tutte, The Magic Flute, Requiem. The problem with Mozart is that he sounds too ornate, he has not the profoundness of Beethoven, my favorite composer. I love Mozart very much, mainly his symphonies, but after you hear them you forget them soon, they don't succeed in moving you. Mendelssohn is "accused" of being superficial, but for me Mozart is much more superficial. When I saw for the first time The Magic Flute at the Metropolitan Opera in New York (the prices were exorbitant, as we sat in the front rows) I fell asleep, as I found the opera too boring, I was also after a whole day of business meetings and I didn't have the opportunity to rest.

However, the second time that I saw the opera, in the least glamorous stage of the Haifa Symphonic Orchestra, I enjoyed it much more, at least I didn't fall asleep, but I think that it cannot compare to operas like Aida, Rigoletto, or Faust, even Le nozze di Figaro and Cosi fan tutte are much better. Franz Schubert – Symphony no. 9, Die Winterreise, Symphonies no. 5 and 8, Trout quintet Die Forelle, String quartet death and the maiden, String quintet in do major, Impromptus, Piano Sonates in la major & si bemol major, The beautiful miller

daughter, Songs. It is amazing how excellent composers died so young: Schubert at the age of 31, I like most his 9th Symphony, the Trout quintet Die Forelle – a masterpiece, his chamber music, Mozart at the age of 36, Bizet at the age of 37, Mendelssohn at the age of 38, Chopin at the age of 39…

Ludwig Van Beethoven – Symphony no. 9 in re minor, Apasionata sonate, Piano Concerto no. 5 The Emperor, Symphonies no. 3 Eroica, no. 5, no. 6 Pastoral, no. 7, all the other Symphonies. Piano Concerti no. 1, 2, 3 and 4. Violin Concerto. Violin Sonata no. 9 Kreutser. String quartets no. 7 and 14. Piano trio The Archiduke, Piano Sonate no. 14 Au clair de lune, and no. 32. Missa Solemnis. Beethoven is by far the composer I like most (and it was even before I turned deaf as him…), although I cannot enjoy now classical music because I hear the music distorted in concerts and at home. Beethoven is a genius, his music is divine, I like most Symphony no. 9, but also all his other symphonies and concerti. I like very much his chamber music – and most of all Kreutser Sonata, that I heard first after reading Tolstoy's novel, his piano sonates, as a matter of fact, all his works, which move me very much, and give me a sensation of unequaled elation.

Niccolo Paganini – 24 Capricci opus 1, Violin Concerti no. 1 and 2, Danse des sorcieres. Gioacchino Rossini – Il Barbere di Seviglia, Overtures Tancredi, La scala di seta, Il signior Bruschino. Operas Guillaume Tell, L'italiana in Algeri, La cenerentola, Mose in Egitto, Semiramide. Felix Mendelssohn – Symphonies no. 4 Italian, no. 3 Scottish, no. 5 The Reformation, Elijah, The Hebrides, Violin Concerto in E minor, A midsummer night's dream, String Octet, Lieder ohne Worte, String Quartet no. 6, Piano Trio no. 1, *Auf Flügeln des Gesanges*/On wings of song. Hector Berlioz: Symphonie Fantastique, Harold in Italy, Benvenuto Cellini, Les Troyens, Grande Messe des Morts, La damnation de Faust, Romeo et Juliette. Rossini is excellent, especially Il Barbere di Seviglia and L'italiana in Algeri, Mendelssohn is one of the composers I like most, especially his Violin Concerto, his Symphonies, chamber music. From Berlioz I like most his Symphonie Fantastique, La damnation de Faust, and Romeo et Juliette. I like most composers from the Romantic-era, especially with the Wikipedia definition, gathering in this category quite all the composers born from 1770 to 1879. Another definition of the musical eras is - Medieval: 476-1400, Renaissance: 1400-1600, Baroque: 1600-1760, Classical era: 1730-1820, Romantic era: 1815-1910, 20th century: 1900-2000, 21st century: since 2000. The composers I like most are German/Austrian, French, Italian, Russian, Spanish.

Charles Gounod – Faust, Mireille, Petite Symphonie, Romeo et Juliette, Ave Maria. What can be better than to watch in Paris a performance of Gounod's Faust, with the music that I know by heart? Méphistophélès appears, provides the crowd with wine, and sings a rousing, irreverent song about the Golden Calf (*Le veau d'or*). Méphistophélès maligns Marguerite, and Valentin tries to strike him with his sword, which shatters in the air. Valentin and friends use the cross-shaped hilts of their swords to fend off what they now know is an infernal power (chorus: *De l'enfer*). Marguerite enters, pondering her encounter with Faust at the city gates, and sings a melancholy ballad about the King of Thule (*Il était un roi de Thulé*). Marthe, Marguerite's neighbour, notices the jewellery and says it must be from an admirer. Marguerite tries on the jewels and is captivated by how they enhance her beauty, as she sings in the famous aria, the *Jewel Song* (*Ah! je ris de me voir si belle en ce miroir*). What a sheer delight to hear it on stage!

Frederic Chopin – Piano Sonata no. 3, Piano Concerti in mi minor and fa minor, Preludes, Etudes, Balades, Valses, Mazurkas, Polonaises. Robert Schumann – Piano Concerto in la minor, Symphonies no. 1 and 4, Manfred, Cello Concerto, Violin Concerto, Piano Qaurtet,

Piano Quintet, Carnaval, Kreisleriana, Fantasia. Franz Liszt – Piano Sonata in si minor, Mazeppa, Rhapsodies hongroises, Rhapsodie espagnole, Valse-impromptu, Mephisto-valse, Liebestraume, Preludes, Lieder, Piano Concerti no. 1 & 2, Poemes Symphoniques, Dante & Faust Symphonies. The Piano Concerti of Chopin, Schumann and Liszt are among the best in all the classical repertoire, and I enjoy very much hearing them at the Concert Hall in Israel and Berlin, at a Schumann Cello Concerto and Symphony concert conducted brillantly by Daniel Barenboim.

Johann Strauss - Waltzes, Polkas, Marches, Die Fledermaus, Der Zigeunerbaron. I enjoy most watching Strauss' operettas, which are so sparkling, so vivid, so beautiful. Much has been written about the Jewish origins of Mendelssohn, but few people know that Strauss' paternal great-grandfather was a Hungarian Jew – a fact which the Nazis, who lionised Strauss's music as "so German", later tried to conceal. And indeed it is so senseless to try and find clues of his Jewish ancestry in his music. I have written in this book about Jewish composers such as Gershwinn and Berlin, who wrote the most American music, and so Mendelssohn was completely German and Strauss completely Austrian.

Georges Bizet – Carmen, Symphony in do major, L'arlesienne suites no. 1 and 2, Jeux d'enfants, Les pecheurs de perles, La jolie fille de Perth. It is heartbreaking, and indeed Bizet died from a heart attack, to know that you are a genius, that your works are masterpieces, but the public ignores you totally. That was the fate of Van Gogh, of Bizet and of many others who did not succeed in life but in afterlife. The production of Bizet's final opera, *Carmen*, was delayed because of fears that its themes of betrayal and murder would offend audiences. After its premiere on 3 March 1875, Bizet was convinced that the work was a failure; he died of a heart attack three months later, unaware that it would prove a spectacular and enduring success. Johannes Brahms – Symphony no. 4, German Requiem, Symphonies no 1 and 3, Piano Concerti no. 1 and 2, Violin Concerto, Double Concerto for Violin and Cello, String Sextets no. 1 and 2, String Quartets no. 1, 2, and 3. Piano Quintet, Clarinet Quintet, Violin Sonatas no. 1-3, Lieder, Song of Destiny. Brahms also was "accused" of having Jewihs Origins (Abrahms became Brahms), but Brahms wrote German music which is no less German than Wagner's. Brahms is one of my favorite composers, especially his symphonies and concerti.

Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky – Symphony no. 6 Pathetique, Sleeping Beauty, Symphonies no. 4 and 5, Piano Concerto no. 1, Violin Concerto, Nutcracker, Swans Lake, Romeo and Juliet, String Serenade, Eugene Onegin, Francesca da Rimini, Marche Slave op. 31, 1812 Overture. Giuseppe Verdi – Rigoletto, Otello, La Traviata, Un ballo in maschera, La forza del destino, Don Carlos, Falstaff, Requiem, Nabucco, Aida, Macbeth. Jacques Offenbach – La belle Helene, La vie parisienne, La Grande-Duchesse de Gerolstein, La Perichole, Les contes d'Hoffmann, Ba-ta-clan. The **Bataclan** is a theatre located at 50 Boulevard Voltaire in the 11th arrondissement of Paris, France. Designed in 1864 by the architect Charles Duval, its name refers to *Ba-ta-clan*, an operetta by Jacques Offenbach. Since the early 1970s, it has been a "legendary" venue for rock music. On 13 November 2015, 89 people were killed in a coordinated terrorist attack of ISIS in the theatre. Once again Islamic fundamentalists murderers slaughtered innocent people and Western culture.

Offenbach, a Jew, one of the pillars of French and European culture was banned by the Nazis, and the theater formerly owned by Jews and named after Offenbach's operetta was chosen as the murder site of Nazis' followers – ISIS, foes of culture, France, Jews and Christians. Tchaikovsky, Verdi, and Offenbach are among my most favorite composers, I did not have the opportunity to watch Eugene Onegin in Saint Petersburg, but I am reading very slowly

Pushkin's drama in Russian with an English translation. This is however for me the most difficult work of Tchaikovsky as all the others, and especially his piano and violin concerti, his ballet music, and his brilliant symphonies disolve in my body as a balmy perfume. I have written in this book much about the operas by Verdi (Rigoletto, La Traviata, Aida, Il Trovatore) and Offenbach (La belle Helene, La vie parisienne), which are among the best I have ever seen and watched.

Camille Saint-Saens – Symphony no. 3, Piano Concerti no. 2 and no. 4, Cello Concerto no. 1, The Carnival of the Animals, Samson and Delilah. Saint-Saens had many merits, he was a Renaissance man, a brilliant composer, conductor and pianist, his piano and cello concerti are excellent, and so are his symphonies, I like very much Samson and Delilah, and of course the Carnival of the animals. One of the first classical music that I have ever heard was Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso, which is probably the short music work that I enjoy most. Edvard Grieg – Piano Concerto in la minor, Peer Gynt Suites no. 1 and 2, Holberg Suite, Lyric Suite, Norewgian Melodies. Writing about first impressions from classical music, at the age of 13 I watched for the first time a play The Snow Queen based on Peer Gint's music by Grieg. It was for me a revelation, all that I aspired was condensed in this marvelous play with this enchanting music performed by my future friends who were to study with me at High School. Since then, every time that I hear Grieg's music I am deeply moved, as for me it symbolizes hope and purity.

Antonin Dvorak – Symphony no. 9 From the New World, Symphonies no. 7 and 8, Cello Concerto, Violin Concerto, Slavonic Dances, String Serenade, String Quartet no. 12, Rusalka. Luckily, not all the best composers are Germans, French or Italian. Grieg is Norwegian, Dvorak is Czech, and Sibelius in Finn. The last symphonies by Dvorak are among the best ever, he has also excellent concerti, chamber music, and dances. Giacomo Puccini – Tosca, Manon Lescaut, La Boheme, Madama Butterfly, La fanciulla del West, Turandot. Puccini, like Verdi and Offenbach, are family to me, although I did not hear classical music in my family, I heard subsequently so much their operas that they became like family for me, like Napolitan and French songs that I heard so often in my family. My brother Haiim was Menelas in Offenbach's La belle Helene at the High School play, I played Rigoletto dozens of times to the young intellectual women whom I invited to my room, and I'll never forget how I watched Turandot at the Sydney Opera with my daughter Shirly. I feel quite estranged when I hear Mahler, Bach, or Brahms, they are definitely not family, although they are among the best composers ever. They don't touch my heart, my soul, as the operas by Offenbach or Verdi, and the music by Grieg and Beethoven.

Gustav Mahler – Symphony no. 9, Symphonies no. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Das klagende Lied, Des Knaben Wunderhorn, Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen, Das Lied von der Erde, Lieder und Gesange. Claude Debussy – La mer, Prelude a l'apres-midi d'un faune, Images, Jeux, String Quartet, Preludes, Suite Bergamasque, Le coin des enfants, Pelleas et Melisande, Nocturnes, L'enfant prodigue, Children's Corner. Jean Sibelius – Symphony no. 5, Symphonies no. 2 and 7, Finlandia, Tapiola, Violin Concerto, String Quartet in re minor. Mahler's and Sibelius' symphonies are divine, the best of the best, so profound, so serious, so tragic, they are called late Romantic, but for me they are modern. Debussy is also modern, but from a different angle, he is impressionistic like Renoir and Monet, his music is like an ocean's foam, light and sparkling.

Manuel de Falla – El amor brujo, El sombrero de tres picos, Noches en los jardines de Espana, Concerto for hapsichord, Siete canciones populares de Espana, El retablo de maese Pedro. Maurice Ravel – Daphnis et Chloe, Piano Concerto in sol major, Piano Concerto for

left hand, Rhapsodie espagnole, Bolero, Pavane pour une infante defunte, Gaspard de la nuit. Max Bruch – Violin Concerto no. 1, Violin Concerti no. 2 and 3, Scottish Fantasy, Kol Nidre, Viola and Clarinet Concerto, String Quartet no. 2. Speaking of family, de Falla and Ravel are also family, from my Spanish ancestry and French culture, Max Bruch who was not a Jew but wrote about Jewish subjects as Kol Nidre and Moses Oratorio, is family from my Jewish side. The Kol Nidre's link to a very interesting article on Bruch's Jewish music explains what I maintain all the time, that you don't have to be an African-American in order to compose Gershwin's Porgy and Bess, a Spaniard in order to compose Bizet's Carmen, you can be Jewish as Mendelssohn and Mahler and compose the most German/Austrian music ever, you can be a Russian-born Jew as Irving Berlin and compose the most patriotic and American music.

Many of Berlin's songs became popular themes and anthems, including "Easter Parade", "White Christmas", "Happy Holiday", "This Is the Army, Mr. Jones", and "There's No Business Like Show Business". His Broadway musical and 1942 film, *This is the Army*, with Ronald Reagan, had Kate Smith singing Berlin's "God Bless America" which was first performed in 1938, and God Bless America has become a national anthem of the US. So, I feel very close to de Falla's El amor brujo & Spanish music, Ravel's Bolero and Rhapsodie Espagnole, and Bruch's Violin Concerti and Kol Nidre.

Sergei Prokofiev – Peter and the Wolf, Romeo and Juliet, Lieutenant Kije Suite, Symphony no. 1 Classical, Symphony no. 5, Piano Concerto no. 3, Violin Concerto no. 1, Alexander Nevsky. Sergei Rachmaninov – Piano Concerto no. 2, Symphonies no. 2 and 3, Isle of the Dead, Rhapsody on a theme of Paganini, Piano Concerto no. 3, Symphonic Dances, 24 Preludes, The Bells, Night Vigil. Bela Bartok – Concerto for Orchestra, Music for strings, percussion and celesta, Violin Concerto no. 2, Piano Concerto no. 3, Dance Suite, Bluebeard's Castle, String Quartet no. 6. George Gershwin – Porgy and Bess, An American in Paris, Rhapsody in Blue, Piano Concerto in fa major, Girl Crazy, Songs. Igor Stravinksy – Petrushka, Le sacre du printemps, L'oiseau de feu, Pulcinella Suite, Histoire du soldat, Octet, Psalms Symphony, Apolon musagete, Symphony in 3 movements. Kurt Weill – Die Dreigroschenoper, The Seven Deadly Sins, Symphony no. 2, Rise and Fall of the City of Mahagonni, The Eternal Road.

Dmitri Shostakovic – Symphony no. 10, Symphonies no. 1, 4, 5 and 7, Lady Macbeth of the Mtsensk District, String Quartet no. 8, Piano Concerto no. 2, Piano, Trumpet Concerto. All those composers are 20th century composers, they have composed modern music which I like very much, maybe not as much as 19th century's music, but still Rachmaninov's piano concerti are among the best piano concerti ever composed, Prokofiev has composed some of the finest musical works as his symphonies, concerti and Peter and the Wolf. Bartok's music is not so easy to listen, yet I like very much his concerti and chamber music. Gershwin's music is the American music I like most, especially Porgy and Bess, An American in Paris, Rhapsody in Blue, and his songs and musicals. Stravinsky's ballet music is exhilerating, especially Petrushka and Le sacre du printemps. I like some of Shostakovic's symphonies and chamber music. Finally, Kurt Weill is one of the composers I like most, especially Die Dreigroschenoper, Rise & Fall of Mahagonni.

Composers whom I like moderately are: Gaetano Donizetti – Luccia di Lammermoor, Don Pasquale, L'elisir d'amore, Anna Bolena, Lucrezia Borgia, La fille du regiment, Maria Stuarda, Sinfonias, Concerti, Quartets. Vincenzo Bellini – Norma, I puritani, La sonnambula, Il pirata. Mikhail Glinka – Overture Ruslan and Lyudmila, Jota Aragonesa, Kamarinskaya, A Life for the Tsar, Symphonies. Alexander Borodin – Symphony no. 2, String Quartet no. 2,

Prince Igor, In the Steppes of Central Asia. Modest Mussorgsky– Boris Godunov, Night on bald mountain, Pictures at an exhibition, Khovanshchina. Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov – Scheherazade, Capriccio Espagnol, The golden cockerel, The snow maiden, The Russian Easter Festival Overture. Anton Bruckner – Symphony no. 8, Symphonies no. 4, 5, 7, 9. Richard Wagner - Der Fliegende Hollander, Lohengrin, Die Meistersinger von Nurnberg, Parsifal, Tannhauser, The Ring of the Nibelung: Das Rheingold, Die Walkure, Siegfried, Die gotterdammerung, Tristan und Isolde. I have written a lot in this book about my ambivalent attitude towards Wagner's music and how I tried to listen to it. Anyhow, I believe what the experts say that he was a genius, so was Picasso, and Joyce, but I feel much closer as I have stated in this book to Verdi, Renoir, and Zola. I like Donizetti's and Bellini's operas of whom I've heard only arias and never the full operas. I like Russian music, but mainly short works and not long operas. I enjoy much Bruckner's music.

Other liked composers – Juan Arriaga, Louis Spohr, Karl Maria von Weber, Bedrich Smetana, Edouard Lalo, Leo Delibes, Hugo Wolf, Ruggero Leoncavallo, Isaac Albeniz, Gabriel Faure, Carl Nielsen, Erik Satie, Alexander Scriabin, Ferrucio Busoni, Edward Elgar, Richard Strauss, Ralph Vaughan Williams, Enrique Granados, Mily Balakirev, Henrik Wieniawski, Emmanuel Chabrier, Ernest Chausson, Amilcare Ponchielli, Pietro Mascagni, Louis Gottschalk, Leos Jauacek, Zoltan Kodaly, Frederick Delius, Gustav Holst, Charles Ives, Samuel Barber, William Walton, Ottorino Respighi, Arnold Schonberg, Alban Berg, Paul Hindemith, Heitor Villa-Lobos, Arthur Honegger, Francis Poulenc, Darius Milhaud, Frank Martin, Boguslaw Martinu, Karol Shimanovsky, Aram Khachaturian, Aaron Copland, Elliott Carter, Joaquin Rodrigo, Olivier Messiaen, Benjamin Britten, Leonard Bernstein, Pierre Boulez, Karlheinz Stockhausen. Some of those composers I like more: Spohr, Weber, Smetana, Delibes, Khachaturian, Albeniz, Richard Strauss, Granados, Chabrier, Mascagni, Respighi, Villa-Lobos, Copland, Rodrigo, Bernstein. This book comprises many references to composers and musicians, in the biographies chapter – on Verdi, Mendelssohn, Rubinstein, on Verdi's operas – Rigoletto, etc., in my diary and so on.

Cory's list of the best 72 classical composers: 1. Ludwig Van Beethoven - 1770-1827, 2. Giuseppe Verdi - 1813-1901, 3. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart - 1756-1791, 4. Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky - 1840-1893, 5. Felix Mendelssohn - 1809-1847, 6. Johann Sebastian Bach - 1685-1750, 7. Johannes Brahms - 1833-1897, 8. Franz Schubert - 1797-1828, 9. Robert Schumann - 1810-1856, 10. Giacomo Puccini - 1858-1924, 11. Frederic Chopin - 1810-1849, 12. Georges Bizet - 1838-1875, 13. Franz Liszt - 1811-1886, 14. Gustav Mahler - 1860-1911, 15. Edvard Grieg - 1843-1907, 16. Antonin Dvorak - 1841-1904, 17. Camille Saint-Saëns - 1835-1921, 18. Claude Debussy - 1862-1918, 19. Sergei Rachmaninoff - 1873-1943, 20. Richard Wagner - 1813-1883, 21. Joseph Haydn - 1732-1809, 22. Charles Gounod - 1818-1893, 23. Igor Stravinsky - 1882-1971, 24. Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov - 1844-1908, 25. George Frideric Handel - 1685-1759, 26. Hector Berlioz - 1803-1869, 27. Antonio Vivaldi - 1678-1741, 28. Jean Sibelius - 1865-1957, 29. Anton Bruckner - 1824-1896, 30. Richard Strauss - 1864-1949, 31. George Gershwin - 1898-1937, 32. Johann Strauss II - 1825-1899, 33. Béla Bartók - 1881-1945, 34. Maurice Ravel - 1875-1937, 35. Modest Mussorgsky - 1839-1881, 36. Gioacchino Rossini - 1792-1868, 37. Serge Prokofiev - 1891-1953, 38. Carl Maria von Weber - 1786-1826, 39. Benjamin Britten - 1913-1976, 40. Edward Elgar - 1857-1934, 41. Jacques Offenbach - 1819-1880, 42. Gaetano Donizetti - 1797-1848, 43. Dmitri Shostakovich - 1906-1975, 44. Niccolo Paganini - 1782-1840, 45. Leo Delibes - 1836-1891, 46. Bedrick Smetana - 1824-1884, 47. Manuel de Falla - 1876-1946, 48. Alexander Glazunov - 1865-1936, 49. Mikhail Glinka - 1804-1857, 50. César Franck - 1822-1890, 51. Jules Massenet - 1842-1912, 52. Alexander Borodin - 1833-1887, 53. Ottorino Respighi - 1879-1936, 54. Edouard Lalo - 1823-1892, 55. Vincenzo Bellini - 1801-1835, 56. Leonard

Bernstein - 1918-1990, 57. Giacomo Meyerbeer - 1791-1864, 58. Alexander Nikolayevich Scriabin - 1872-1915, 59. Max Bruch - 1838 - 1920, 60. Aram Khachaturian – 1903-1978, 61. Jean-Baptiste Lully - 1632-1687, 62. Christoph Willibald Gluck - 1714-1787, 63. Gabriel Fauré - 1845-1924, 64. Aaron Copland - 1900-1990, 65. Paul Hindemith - 1895-1963, 66. Heitor Villa-Lobos - 1887-1959, 67. Arnold Schoenberg - 1874-1951, 68. Darius Milhaud - 1892-1974, 69. Domenico Scarlatti - 1685-1757, 70. Francis Poulenc - 1899-1963, 71. Carl Nielsen - 1865-1931, 72. Samuel Barber - 1910-1981.

And from Wikipedia a few words about Giuseppe Verdi, the opera composer I love most: **Giuseppe Fortunino Francesco Verdi** 9 or 10 October 1813 – 27 January 1901) was an Italian opera composer. Verdi was born near Busseto to a provincial family of moderate means, and developed a musical education with the help of a local patron. Verdi came to dominate the Italian opera scene after the era of Bellini, Donizetti and Rossini, whose works significantly influenced him, becoming one of the pre-eminent opera composers in history. In his early operas Verdi demonstrated a sympathy with the Risorgimento movement which sought the unification of Italy. He also participated briefly as an elected politician. The chorus "Va, pensiero" from his early opera *Nabucco* (1842), and similar choruses in later operas, were much in the spirit of the unification movement, and the composer himself became esteemed as a representative of these ideals. An intensely private person, Verdi however did not seek to ingratiate himself with popular movements and as he became professionally successful was able to reduce his operatic workload and sought to establish himself as a landowner in his native region. He surprised the musical world by returning, after his success with the opera *Aida* (1871), with three late masterpieces: his Requiem (1874), and the operas *Otello* (1887) and *Falstaff* (1893). His operas remain extremely popular, especially the three peaks of his 'middle period': *Rigoletto*, *Il trovatore* and *La traviata*, and the bicentenary of his birth in 2013 was widely celebrated in broadcasts and performances.

Julian Budden expresses the impact of *Rigoletto* and its place in Verdi's output as follows: "Just after 1850 at the age of 38, Verdi closed the door on a period of Italian opera with *Rigoletto*. The so-called *ottocento* in music is finished. Verdi will continue to draw on certain of its forms for the next few operas, but in a totally new spirit." One example of Verdi's wish to move away from "standard forms" appears in his feelings about the structure of *Il trovatore*. To his librettist, Cammarano, Verdi plainly states in a letter of April 1851 that if there were no standard forms – "cavatinas, duets, trios, choruses, finales, etc. ... and if you could avoid beginning with an opening chorus....", he would be quite happy. Two external factors had their impacts on Verdi's compositions of this period. One is that with increasing reputation and financial security he no longer needed to commit himself to the productive treadmill, had more freedom to choose his own subjects, and had more time to develop them according to his own ideas. In the years 1849 to 1859 he wrote eight new operas, compared with fourteen in the previous ten years.

BEST SHOWS/CONCERTS THAT I'VE EVER SEEN, GRACIAS A LA VIDA, FOLK MUSIC, BEST MUSICALS, LISTS OF SONGS

The reader can find details on the books, music, composers, musicians, and festicals on Wikipedia, Encyclopaedias, Amazon, Local Music & Cory's websites, Music/Festivals/Composers/Musicians websites.

I am reading the BOOKS - Music in all time, 100 Great Operas, The lives of the great composers, Encyclopedia of the Great Composers and their music, The Oxford History of Opera, The limelight book of Opera, Les grands createurs de Jazz, The Golden Encyclopedia of Music, Classical Music. (see biographies of great composers, librettists, and musicians)

I have read dozens of books on music – classical, folk, jazz, opera, composers, etc., I have prepared an audio play comprising music and songs in 4 hours, 38 minutes, I have chosen music and songs of 1 hour and 30 minutes for my play "Nelly Doron", and have a collection of hundreds of records, tapes, CDs, and videos on music. I have watched concerts and shows worldwide. The most remarkable were as follows: on a winter night at a small community center in Haifa, with a public of a few dozens, I was moved to tears at the performance of the two best Israeli Folk singers – Shuli Natan and Nehama Hendel. It is amazing how people spend hundreds or even thousands of dollars to see extravagant singers in huge stadiums, while two folk singers achieved perfection, with a divine inspiration all around. It was like going to heaven – impeccable voices, best songs, moving lyrics and music, top performers, and so few people who really appreciated it.

I like most folk music – country, fado, tango, sambas, mariachis, Russian folklore, Napolitan songs, rembetiko, flamenco, and of course Israeli folklore which was influenced by tens of countries, including its Arab neighbors. I have seen the heroine of my youth Joan Baez, by far the best singer, at Carnegie Hall in New York, with the best English and Spanish folk songs of the century. Years have passed by and she hasn't changed, still lovely and singing directly to the heart of her audience. A special place in my heart belongs to Sephardic music which has become very trendy, with the romances sung by the best folk singers. The best show was the Sephardic Romancero by Itzhak Navon, later to become the 5th Israeli president. http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nkUbaHbS9YA. I was born in Egypt, but I have nothing in common with the local music, as I was raised with love to my Sephardic/Spanish heritage.

And beyond the Sephardic folklore, with songs like Adio, Arvoles, La ija de la vizina, Avram Avinu, etc., comes of course the Spanish folklore, the flamenco, the Greek folklore from the rembetiko to Yorgos Dalaras and Nana Mouskouri. I had the privilege to hear Dalaras, the best singer of Greece (my mother's orgin) at the premier of his new show in the front row of a night club in Plaka, Athens, in 2000, where I was invited by my friend Georg Heine, a personal friend of Dalaras. This was one of the best performances I ever saw, for more than three hours, with the best audience one can think of, warm, enthusiastic, loving Dalaras and he loved them in return. I experienced a similar enthusiasm only in the seventies at a performance of the Preservation Hall Jazz Band from New Orleans in New York. Everybody danced in the aisles, the most sweeping performance of old people performing like teen agers.

Other remarkable performances that I saw where Marlene Dietrich in Israel in 1960 at the Tamar Cinema in Haifa, just close to my home, an amazing experience for a young boy of 16. Gilbert Becaud and Charles Aznavour, the two best French performers, that I had the

privilege to hear in the first rows, two legends, Becaud was Monsieur 100,000 volts and Aznavour was France's troubadour, still yong, touching my innermost soul. And there were many others – Haris Alexiou, Yehoram Gaon, Harry Belafonte, Georges Moustaki, Guy Beart, Yehuda Poliker, Arik Lavie, Yossi Banai, Moti Giladi, Hagashash Hahiver (the funniest trio I has ever seen), and the best of American Country music at Page in 1996, just after seeing the best site in the world – the Grand Canyon, in a concert with a public of 5 people, less than the number of artists, an excellent country group, a perfect performance, professional like only American performers can be, not being abashed by the ridiculous number of spectators, on the contrary being grateful that they came and giving them the best they had with all their heart.

And finally, the folk music I like most, the Latin American – Mexican, Peruvian, Argentinian, Brazilian, Paraguayan, and especially – Los Paraguayos with their moving performance of songs like Malaguenia, Pepita, Paloma, el Condor, etc., and last but not least – the best of all – Mercedes Sosa, with her unforgettable song Gracias a la vida, my most favorite song, Violeta Parra's unique song. How a woman who had such a tragic life could write such an optimistic song, with such love to her beloved, who was everything to her – who was the purpose of her life, of her sight, her hearing, her ability to walk, her laughter and her longing… I even wrote a song to my wife, based on Parra's song, and adapting it to our life as a couple. I like simple and genuine songs and poetry, like the poems by Jacques Prevert, Paul Geraldy, Zvi Aviel, I identify myself with Parra's song and my eyes too can perfectly distinguish black from white – perfecto distingo lo negro del blanco.

In my world of ethics, there are the ethical people and the corrupted, and I deny that everything is in the grey area, as most of the corrupt maintain. They say that everybody has a price and nobody can claim that he behaved ethically throughout his entire career. Therefore, we are all corrupt, some people more and some people less, and there is no point in pursuing the corrupt, as the nature of man is bad. My point of view is completely opposite, even if occasionally people have behaved unethically what counts is how they behaved most of the time and what were the unethical dids that they made. I tell my students, that a driver who drives 120 kms per hour, is breaking the law, but one thing is if he does it on the highway without any car in sight, and another thing is if he does it within the city's limit and kills an old woman.

There is white and there is black, there is good and there is bad – cuando miro al bueno tan lejos del malo – and the distance between good and bad is immense, that is what comes out in my dozens of cases based on true events, that is what I have experienced in my career and my personal life, and the purpose of life should be to do good, to love not only your soulmate but your colleagues in academia and business, without cut throat competition, without street fighter mentality, with cooperation, collaboration, compassion, congeniality, congruity, and harmony.

I do not appreciate too much "academic" writing, where you restrict every sentence with ten footnotes, you base every thought on ten quotes, you are afraid to write what you think as you wouldn't sound "academic" enough, objective enough. You prefer to be precisely wrong than approximately right. I was very lucky to write my dissertation for a Jury who pardoned me for not being too academic, as I was most of my life a businessman and not a professor. They saw the intrinsic value of my ideas that were revolutionary, pioneering, the first dissertation on ethics to minority shareholders, based on experience and research, quoting my colleagues, but even more playwrights, novelists, poets, plays and films.

I tried to write several times an academic paper, knowing that it takes sometimes a year or two to overcome all the hurdles of the professional academic publications. In twelve years I wrote ten books – academic books published by the best academic publishers in France, United States and Israel, a novel, a play… and when I saw that I have problems in publishing my ideas I published them in a self published eBook that was accepted by universities and organizations, I wrote dozens of articles that were published by news websites, organizations, and I gathered all of them on my website, where one could read in hundreds of hours my writings, hear my lectures, examine my courses, the lists of the films on business ethics, academic, political, historical, and personal material, and so on.

Gracias a La Vida (Thank you to Life)

Poem by Violeta Parra
English translation by William Morín

Gracias a la vida, que me ha dado tanto.	**Thank you to life, which has given me so much.**
Me dió dos luceros, que cuando los abro.	**It gave me two beams of light, that when opened,**
Perfecto distingo lo negro del blanco	**Can perfectly distinguish black from white**
Y en el alto cielo su fondo estrellado,	**And in the sky above, her starry backdrop,**
Y en las multitudes	**And from within the multitude**
el hombre que yo amo.	**The one that I love.**
Gracias a la vida, que me ha dado tanto.	**Thank you to life, which has given me so much.**
Me ha dado el oído que en todo su ancho	**It gave me an ear that, in all of its width**
Graba noche y día grillos y canarios	**Records— night and day— crickets and canaries,**
Martillos, turbinas, ladrillos, chubascos	**Hammers and turbines and bricks and storms,**
Y la voz tan tierna de mi bien amado.	**And the tender voice of my beloved.**
Gracias a la vida, que me ha dado tanto.	**Thank you to life, which has given me so much.**
Me ha dado el sonido y el abecedario.	**It gave me sound and the alphabet.**
Con él las palabras que pienso y declaro,	**With them the words that I think and declare:**
"Madre," "amigo,"hermano," y luz alumbrando	**"Mother," "Friend," "Brother" and the light shining.**
La ruta del alma del que estoy amando.	**The route of the soul from which comes love.**
Gracias a la vida, que me ha dado	**Thank you to life, which has**

tanto.	**given me so much.**
Me ha dado la marcha de mis pies cansados.	**It gave me the ability to walk with my tired feet.**
Con ellos anduve ciudades y charcos,	**With them I have traversed cities and puddles**
Valles y desiertos, montañas y llanos,	**Valleys and deserts, mountains and plains.**
Y la casa tuya, tu calle y tu patio.	**And your house, your street and your patio.**
Gracias a la vida, que me ha dado tanto.	**Thank you to life, which has given me so much.**
Me dió el corazón, que agita su marco.	**It gave me a heart, that causes my frame to shudder,**
Cuando miro el fruto del cerebro humano,	**When I see the fruit of the human brain,**
Cuando miro al bueno tan lejos del malo.	**When I see good so far from bad,**
Cuando miro el fondo de tus ojos claros.	**When I see within the clarity of your eyes…**
Gracias a la vida, que me ha dado tanto.	**Thank you to life, which has given me so much.**
Me ha dado la risa, me ha dado el llanto.	**It gave me laughter and it gave me longing.**
Así yo distingo dicha de quebranto,	**With them I distinguish happiness and pain—**
Los dos materiales que forman mi canto,	**The two materials from which my songs are formed,**
Y el canto de ustedes que es el mismo canto.	**And your song, as well, which is the same song.**
Y el canto de todos que es mi propio canto	**And everyone's song, which is my very song.**

The 20 best shows and concerts that I have ever seen:

1. Israeli Folk Songs with Shuli Natan and Nechama Hendel at the Denya (Haifa) Community Center in the nineties, with a public of a few dozens, but a divine inspiration all around.

2. Joan Baez at Carnegie Hall, New York, in the nineties, the heroine of Cory's youth, arousing in him feelings for social justice, with the best English and Spanish folk songs of the century.

3. Itzhak Navon's Sephardic Romancero, seen in 1969, and Bustan Sephardi, seen in 1970, the best shows of Cory's Sephardic heritage going back to the expulsion from Spain in 1492.

4. Los Paraguayos at a concert in Haifa, Israel, in 2011, the best South American folk music group, feeling the bit of Cory's Spanish ancestors, being at home in Spain and Latin America.

5. Mercedes Sosa from Argentina in Haifa in the 1st decade of 2000. One of the best folk performers in the world, singing Cory's favorite song Gracias a la vida, Alfonsina y el mar, etc.

6. Nana Mouskouri singing folk songs from all over the world, in Brussels in 1973, the highlight of a business trip. In Cory's business trips he has seen every night plays, concerts, shows.

7. The Best of American Country Music at Page in 1996, after seeing the best site in the world – the Grand Canyon, in a concert with a public of five people, less than the number of artists.

8. Folk Songs & Dance Shows from all over the world – Maori, Aborigins, African, Chinese, Tango, Fado, Samba, Turkish, Hungarian, Italian, Yiddish, Thai, Romanian, Russian, etc.

9. Isaac Stern with the Israeli Philharmonic Orchestra at the Ein Gev Festival in Israel in 1961, playing at a memorable concert the Violin Concertos of Mendelssohn and Beethoven.

10. June 2010 - Staatsoper Unter den Linden – Staatskapelle Berlin, Sinfonien und Konzert von Schumann, conductor Daniel Barenboim, opening for Cory a new world of the best quality.

11. The BBC Prom Concerts in London in the nineties, known as "the world's largest and most democratic musical festival", are an exhilarating celebration of popular classical music.

12. The best Chamber Music Ensembles at festivals in Israel, Paris, all over the world, with i.a. Isaac Stern, Leonard Rose, Eugene Istomin, Les Violons de France, famous quartets…

13. Preservation Hall Jazz Band in New York in the seventies, the most sweeping performance of Cory's life, making the public dancing in the aisle, seeing them also in New Orleans.

14. Yorgos Dalaras, the best singer of Greece (Cory's mother origin), at the premiere of his new show in the front row of a nightclub in Plaka, Athens, in 2000, with Cory's friend Georg Heine.

15. Marlene Dietrich singing in Israel in 1960 at the Tamar Cinema, Haifa, close to Cory's home, in an international repertoire of her best songs, an amazing experience for a young boy of 16.

16. Gilbert Becaud at a concert hall in Geneve in the eighties, one of Cory's favorite singers at last in a live concert, Monsieur 100,000 volts, one of the best performers of our time.

17. Charles Aznavour at Palais des Congres in Paris in the nineties, still young, the best singer/poet/composer of all times, making Cory laugh and cry, touching his innermost soul.

18. Other outstanding singers: Georges Moustaki, Harry Belafonte, Zizi Jeanmaire, Guy Beart, Haris Alexiou, Yehoram Gaon, Yossi Banai, David Broza, Yehuda Poliker, Arik Lavie.

19. Moti Giladi, the best Israeli performer, in the 1st and 2nd decade of the century, Singer, Mimic, Comedian, the ultimate Israeli artist, a Mentsch, touching the public's hearts and souls.

20. The Group HaGashash HaHiver, Shaike, Poli and Gavri, in the seventies and eighties, a classic of Israeli entertainment and the most influential comedy act in the history of Israel.

I was moved to tears at the performance of the two best Israeli Folk singers – Shuli Natan and Nehama Hendel. I like most folk music – country, fado, tango, sambas, mariachis, Russian folklore, Napolitan songs, rembetiko, flamenco, and of course Israeli folklore which was

influenced by tens of countries, including its Arab neighbors. I have seen the heroine of my youth Joan Baez, by far the best singer, at Carnegie Hall in New York, with the best English and Spanish folk songs of the century. A special place in my heart belongs to Sephardic music which has become very trendy, with the romances sung by the best folk singers. The best show was the Sephardic Romancero by Itzhak Navon, later to become the 5th Israeli president. http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nkUbaHbS9YA. And beyond the Sephardic folklore, with songs like Adio, Arvoles, La ija de la vizina, Avram Avinu, etc., comes of course the Spanish folklore, the flamenco, the Greek folklore from the rembetiko to Yorgos Dalaras and Nana Mouskouri. A performance of the Preservation Hall Jazz Band from New Orleans in New York. Everybody danced in the aisles, the most sweeping performance of old people performing like teen agers. Other remarkable performances that I saw where Marlene Dietrich in Israel in 1960 at the Tamar Cinema in Haifa, Gilbert Becaud and Charles Aznavour, the two best French performers, that I had the privilege to hear in the first rows, two legends, Becaud was Monsieur 100,000 volts and Aznavour was France's troubadour, still yong, touching my innermost soul. And there were many others – Haris Alexiou, Yehoram Gaon, Harry Belafonte, Georges Moustaki, Guy Beart, Yehuda Poliker, Arik Lavie, Yossi Banai, Moti Giladi, Hagashash Hahiver (the funniest trio I has ever seen), and the best of American Country music at Page in 1996, the folk music I like most, the Latin American – Mexican, Peruvian, Argentinian, Brazilian, Paraguayan, and especially – Los Paraguayos with their moving performance of songs like Malaguenia, Pepita, Paloma, el Condor, etc., and last but not least Mercedes Sosa, with Violeta Parra's song Gracias a la vida, my most favorite song.

COMIC MUSICALS, FILMS AND PLAYS

I enjoyed the most humorous scenes in the films, musicals, and plays that we saw: Make 'em laugh from Singing in the rain, which I have seen several times in film and on the stage, the Marx's Brothers - A Night At The Opera: Crowded Cabin Scene, Danny Kaye in The Inspector General (Revizor by Gogol), which was part of my courses on Business Ethics, here in a memorable scene – The Gypsy drinking song. From South Pacific - I'm Gonna Wash That Man Right Out Of My Hair, There Is Nothing Like a Dame. South Pacific was one of the first musicals that I've ever seen and I enjoy every time that I see the film or the musical. From Annie Get Your Gun - Doin' What Comes Natur'lly, with Betty Hutton, I'm an Indian Too, with Judy Garland, You Can't Get a Man with a Gun, with Megan Mullally. Irving Berlin's Annie Get Your Gun is by far the best musical that I've ever seen, I have seen it several times, the movie and the DVD, on stage in two performances – one in Los Angeles where I drove for an hour thru Watts right after the riots to see it, and one on Broadway with my favorite actress Bernadette Peters. This the perfect musical where everything is perfect – music, lyrics, acting, directing, it is first of all very funny, the funniest musical as well, it is so good that it brings me tears into my eyes, when I watch the movie or see it on Broadway.

And, frankly, there is only one scene that brings me tears also – this is the final scene of It's a Wonderful Life, which I have seen at least fifty times, as it is part of my business ethics courses. Other humorous scenes are: from West Side Story - Gee Officer Krupke!, from My Fair Lady – With a Little Bit of Luck. West Side Story was the first musical that I've seen live in New York in 1968, at a school trip of all our Insead class that lasted about a month and was financed by David Rockfeller who gave us our diplomas. It was a revelation for me in a year that opened for me the world – first in Berlin where I studied German, then at Insead near Paris, and finally in the US with the school trip. I went for the first time to the best theaters, saw plays and musicals, and finally saw West Side Story, at the location where it happens – New York. People use to forget that in such a tragic play of Romeo and Juliet there is a funny

scene as Officer Krupke, but it is one of the funniest scenes in the history of musicals. My Fair Lady is another story, it started with Pygmalion by George Bernard Shaw, one of my favorite playwrights which I read several times, then of course there was the movie, I saw the musical several times in London and in Israel, every time I enjoy it, as it is the most sophisticated musical, a masterpiece in all its aspects, so British, so true…

Another British musical is The King and I, well half British and half Siamese, with the humorous scene of the March of the Siamese Children. I have seen it several times, in the film, on Broadway, and it is a wonderful fairy tale about overcoming prejudices. Speaking of prejudices, another brilliant musical is Fiddler on the Roof, which showed for the first time to the general public that Jews are not "always" rich, and had a very important contribution to eradicate anti-Semitic prejudices. One of the most humorous scenes is of course If I Were a Richman, here in the film with Topol, but also on Broadway with Zero Mostel, one of the best actors, whom I have seen also at least fifty times, as I teach Rhinoceros in my business ethics courses and he gave an unforgettable performance in this play, especially when he becomes a rhinoceros, in the transformation scene. The Sound of Music is probably the most popular musical, at least "old fashioned" musical, and not tasteless musicals as Cats or Evita, Chorus Line or Jersey Boys. Here we can see the humorous song "do re mi fa" with Julie Andrews and the von Trapp children in the film. I have seen it many times in film, DVD and on stage, and every time, I get excited and delighted by this wonderful musical. Cabaret is a different kind of musical, very acerbic, not a l'eau de rose, as many other musicals. I have seen it many times on stage and in film, in Israel and in Europe, here we can see from the film Liza Minnelli and Joel Grey in the humorous Money. I didn't include the musical or the song in my courses, but it fits quite well with their contents.

I enjoyed also very much these excellent musicals, some of which I have seen on stage and all of them I saw in films: Oklahoma, Hello Dolly!, The Wizard of Oz, Mary Popins, Oliver, Little Shop of Horrors, Meet Me in St Louis, How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying, Porgy and Bess, Fame, Gigi, Kiss Me Kate, Hair, Grease, On the Town, Show Boat, The Band Wagon, Easter Parade, Gentlemen Prefer Blondes, Mamma Mia, Yentl, Seven Brides for Seven Brothers, White Christmas, and the films Gilda, Top Hat, Blue Skies.

Anything Goes is one of the best musicals I've ever seen, with music and lyrics by Cole Porter. I've seen it several times in films and also once on Broadway with Patty LuPone in an excellent performance. I love all the songs and here we bring You're the Top, from a 1956 film "Anything Goes", with Bing Crosby, Donald O'Connor, Mitzi Gaynor and Zizi Jeanmaire (who sat on my knees in Paris when singing "Je cherche un millionaire" asking me if I was a millionaire). The song has outstanding lyrics, relating about symbiosis in a couple. We give also as a bonus the excellent performance of Frank Sinatra and Ethel Merman in a film from 1936. "You're the top! You're a dance in Bali. You're the top! You're a hot tamale. You're an angel, you, Simply too, too, too diveen, You're a Boticcelli, You're Keats, You're Shelly! You're Ovaltine! You're a boom, You're the dam at Boulder, You're the moon, Over Mae West's shoulder, I'm the nominee of the G. O. P. Or gop! But if, baby, I'm the bottom, You're the top!" Ruthy and I think the highest on each other and we continue saying how beautiful or smart he/she is. The second song Friendship, here sung at a rehearsal on Broadway with Sutton Foster and Joel Grey: "If you're ever in a jam, here I am. If you're ever in a mess, S. O. S. If you ever feel so happy, you land in jail. I'm your bail. That's friendship, friendship. Just a perfect blendship. When other friendships have been forgot. Ours will still be hot." Beyond esteem stands also friendship, experiencing together life, counting on each other. The third song is I get a kick out of you, sung by Frank Sinatra and Natalie Cole, and the lyrics are also outsanding. "I get no kick from champagne. Mere alcohol doesn't thrill me

at all. So tell me why should it be true That I get a kick out of you?". Well, in our case it is also true as Ruthy and me don't drink alcohol and we get no kick in a plane too. As I don't drink alcohol, coffee or Cola, don't smoke, don't drive speedy cars, and don't get excited by food, clothes or houses, I center all my kicks on Ruthy and vice versa (well, in my case also on plays, films, reading, writing, ethics, but only after Ruthy).

That is why I included the three songs in my Audio Play to Ruthy in 1989, and I called them the ingredients of love – having the highest esteem on each other/you're the top – the head, having friendship as pals – the heart, and most of all having the kick out of you, the chemistry, the guts between the couple. And finally the song Anything Goes with Patty LuPone on Broadway, the performance that I saw. Here also the lyrics are very actual, although not as acerbic as in Tango Cambalache, well, it is a comedy, not a satire, the musical excels as one of the best comic musicals ever made. "The world has gone mad today And good's bad today, And black's white today, And day's night today. When most guys today That women prize today Are just silly gigolos. And though I'm not a great romancer I know that I'm bound to answer When you propose, Anything goes."

Some of the most hilarious comic operas were made by Gilbert and Sullivan - here The Pirates of Penzance with the scene of Hold Monsters Major General, and in The Mikado – Behold the Lord High Executioner in the hilarious Act I. I have seen many times on stage and in films those operas, as also Offenbach's operas, which are the most famous and hilarious comic operas – here La Belle Helene, Orphee aux enfers, La vie parisienne. I'll just mention also Mozart's Le Nozze di Figaro, and Verdi's Falstaff, as two more examples of hilarious operas. And we cannot finish this chapter on comic plays, films and musicals, without refering to the best comedian of the twentieth century who was a true cosmopolitan, who fought for social justice, whose films are cornerstone on the fight for workers recognition – Charlie Chaplin, in Modern Times, especially in Factory Scene, The Gold Rush, especially the scene of eating his shoe, Monsieur Verdoux, especially the trial scene, The Great Dictator, with the very funny barber scene and the globe scene, The Kid, The Immigrant, The Idle Class, The Tramp, Police, A Dog's Life, Limelight.

It goes without saying that films of the best comedians that I enjoyed much can be watched on the Internet, such as The General by Buster Keaton. The best comic plays – Moliere's plays at the Comedie Francaise: L'Avare, part I and part II, Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme, L'Ecole des Femmes, Les Precieuses Ridicules, Georges Dandin. Le Misanthrope, part I and part II, Tartuffe, part I, part II, Les Femmes Savantes, Les Fourberies de Scapin, Le Malade Imaginaire. It is amazing how these ten plays, the best of Moliere and many more, played by the Comedie Francaise, the best theater on earth, can be watched on the Internet free of charge, as most of the plays, concerts, some of the best films and TV series as well. If you cannot afford to go to the theater because you don't live in Paris or you don't have enough money you can watch the plays at home whenever you wish so. And those are the best plays with the best actors at the best theaters. Because we deal here with comedies we didn't link the book with tragedies, but most of them can be watched on the Internet as well free of charge.

For those who cannot understand French (I strongly recommend them to study the language without delay) they can watch the plays in English, Spanish or Italian on the Internet free of charge as well. Such as Tartuffe or the Imposter by the Royal Shakespeare Company with Nigel Hawthorne, L'Avare or El Avaro in Spanish, Le bourgeois gentilhomme or Buerger als Edelmann in German, Le Misanthrope or Il Misantropo in Italian, L'ecole des femmes or Beit sefer lenashim in Hebrew, and so on. We have of course other excellent comedies by Aristophanes – Lysistrata and The Birds, by George Bernard Shaw – Man and Superman,

Arms and the Man, Oscar Wilde – Lady Windermere's Fan, An Ideal Husband and The Importance of Being Earnest, Plautus – Amphitryo, Ephraim Kishon – Ho, ho, Yulia, Haktuva, Salah Shabati, Taalat Blaumlich, Hashoter Azulay, and others.

To sum up, I recommend seeing the excellent comedies, songs, arias, and musicals: Singing in the rain, the Marx's Brothers - A Night At The Opera: Crowded Cabin Scene, Danny Kaye in The Inspector General (Revizor by Gogol) - The Gypsy drinking song. From South Pacific - I'm Gonna Wash That Man Right Out Of My Hair, There Is Nothing Like a Dame. From Annie Get Your Gun - Doin' What Comes Natur'lly, with Betty Hutton, Make 'em laugh, I'm an Indian Too, with Judy Garland, You Can't Get a Man with a Gun, with Megan Mullally, from West Side Story - Gee Officer Krupke!, from My Fair Lady – With a Little Bit of Luck. And finally the song Anything Goes with Patty LuPone on Broadway, the performance that I saw. Some of the most hilarious comic operas were made by Gilbert and Sullivan - here The Pirates of Penzance with the scene of Hold Monsters Major General, and in The Mikado – Behold the Lord High Executioner in the hilarious Act I. Offenbach's operas, which are the most famous and hilarious comic operas – here La Belle Helene, Orphee aux enfers, La vie parisienne. I'll just mention also Mozart's Le Nozze di Figaro, and Verdi's Falstaff. Charlie Chaplin, in Modern Times, especially in Factory Scene, The Gold Rush, especially the scene of eating his shoe, Monsieur Verdoux, especially the trial scene, The Great Dictator, with the very funny barber scene and the globe scene, The Kid, The Immigrant, The Idle Class, The Tramp, Police, A Dog's Life, Limelight. The General by Buster Keaton.

One can find Links to my choice of 200+ songs in English, Spanish, French, Russian, Chinese, Arabic, Hindi, Urdu, Portuguese, German, Italian, Japanese, Swahili, etc., that can be found or downloaded from the book **Cory's Cosmopolitan Cultural Credo** on websites of Cory, Universities and Organizations, in pages 82-83 in the links of the chapter on the proposal of learning 5 languages at school and in this book also in the Language chapters with the heading: PROPOSAL - LEARNING FIVE LANGUAGES AT SCHOOL – MOTHER TONGUE, ENGLISH, SPANISH, FRENCH, ONE OF NINE ADDITIONAL LANGUAGES, WITH LINKS TO POPULAR SONGS, DANCE, AND MUSIC IN THOSE 12 LANGUAGES.

One can find also links to 70+ American songs in the following list of states visited in the USA with comments: Visits to more than 25 states in the USA – Washington, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Minnesota, Texas, Michigan, Illinois, Louisiana, New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Jersey, District of Columbia (Washington), Virginia, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Florida, North Carolina, Ohio, New Mexico, Kansas, Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland… If I accumulated all the long periods that I stayed in the US on business and tourism, or visiting my son's family, it would amount to about a year, with long stays of 3 to 6 weeks. I worked with a group of 26 people on a contract with a large aerospace company at Fort Worth for 5 weeks, I traveled for months when my company got public and raised money on an IPO, in New York and on a road show from coast to coast, I acquired a company in Boston and spent weeks in negotiations and as a member of the Board of Directors of the subsidiary. As VP Finance and Sales and as a business consultant, I had plenty of business in the US – in sales, finance, M&A, turnarounds, selling know-how, but I also visited most of the country from the Grand Canyon, I was so amazed from the scenery that I stared at it for hours, to Las Vegas, hell on earth, as it represented all what I hated – gambling, Mafia, excessive heat, artificial kitsch architecture, miserable people losing all their money. I liked most San Diego and Boston, but I enjoyed also the intellectual experience of New York and Broadway, where I also visited my cousin Betty who lived there. I worked for a company in Los Angeles, visited my son Amir in Palo Alto and before that in Seattle…

LIST OF THE 60 COUNTRIES VISITED BY JACQUES CORY – LIST OF TRAVEL CHAPTERS

(B – Business, A – Academic and Studies, T – Tourism and Residence)

The following links ,with written material, photos, video and audio, to the 60+ countries are to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, but there are also links to those countries in National Geographic Countries, and in BBC, Wikipedia, CIA and other websites

I. AMERICA

1. U.S.A. – B, A, T

2. Canada – B, T

3. Venezuela - T

4. Peru – B, T

5. Brazil – B, T

6. Argentina – T

II. AFRICA

1. Egypt – A, T

2. Kenya – B, T

3. Mozambique – B, T

4. South Africa – B, T

5. Zaire (Congo) – B, T

6. Nigeria – B, T

7. Ghana – B, T

8. Ivory Coast/Cote d'Ivoire – B, T

9. Senegal – B, T

III. ASIA

1. Israel – B, A, T

2. Turkey - T

3. Hong Kong - T

4. Taiwan – B, T

5. Thailand - T

6. Singapore – B, A, T

7. Japan – T

8. West Bank/Judea and Samaria/Palestine - T

9. Golan Heights/Syria – T

IV. OCEANIA

1. Australia - T

2. New Zealand – T

V. EUROPE

1. Portugal – B, T

2. Spain – B, T

3. France – B, A, T

4. Monaco - T

5. Italy – B, A, T

6. Vatican - T

7. Greece – B, T

8. Cyprus - T

9. Hungary - T

10. Czech Republic - T

11. Croatia - T

12. Slovenia - T

13. Switzerland – B, A, T

14. Germany (West) – B, A, T

15. Germany (East) - T

16. Austria - T

17. United Kingdom – B, A, T

18. Belgium – B, A, T
19. Netherlands – B, A, T
20. Denmark – A, T
21. Sweden - T
22. Norway - T
23. Finland - T
24. Russia - T
25. Estonia - T
26. Andorra - T
27. Serbia – T
28. Bosnia and Herzegovina – T
29. Republika Srpska – T
30. Crna Gora/Montenegro – T
31. Albania – T
32. Macedonia – T
33. Bulgaria – T
34. Romania - T

The visits to East and West Germany were when they were separate countries, to Hong Kong when it was a British colony. There were also short stays in Iceland, Ireland, etc, visits in territories in dispute: Golan Heights – Syria, West Bank – Jordan, etc, and visits along the borders of Turkish Cyprus, Lebanon, Laos, Burma-Myanmar, China, etc.

All 60+ visits to countries were for Tourism (residence – Egypt, France, Israel), visits to 25 countries were for Business, visit to 12 countries were for – Academic, including studies at the Lycee in Egypt, studies up to BA in Israel, MBA & PhD in France, German studies in Germany, seminars in U.S.A., Switzerland, Israel, France…, Teaching and Lecturing in France, Singapore, Israel, Italy…

I am not the ultimate cosmopolitan, 60 countries may sound a lot, but I visited most of the countries for short visits of a few days and only once. I never relocated and stayed in Israel from the age of 9, more than 60 years, with a one year break when I studied at Insead, in Fontainebleau near Paris, France, in 1967/1968. The short stays of a day to a few days were in: Venezuela, Argentina, Brazil, all the African countries stated above except Egypt, Hong Kong, Japan, Vatican, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovenia, East Germany, Austria, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Estonia, Andorra, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republika Srpska,

Montenegro, Albania, Macedonia, Bulgaria and Romania. I have stayed for a week, two weeks and up to a month in: Peru, Turkey, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand, Portugal, Monaco, Cyprus, Croatia, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, and Norway. I have stayed for more than a month up to a few months in aggregate in: Canada, Taiwan, Singapore, Spain, Italy, Greece, Switzerland, West Germany/Germany, and United Kingdom. I have stayed in Egypt for 9 years, in France in the aggregate about two years, in the US in the aggregate about a year, and in Israel – about 60 years less than the periods that I traveled abroad, and short visits to the West Bank and Golan Heights.

UNITED STATES – BUSINESS AND TRAVEL

In the following paragraphs I mention the list of the 25+ states visited in the US, time periods spent in the US, as well as links to about 70+ of the best American songs:

Visits to more than 25 states in the USA – Washington, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Minnesota, Texas, Michigan, Illinois, Louisiana, New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Jersey, District of Columbia (Washington), Virginia, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Florida, North Carolina, Ohio, New Mexico, Kansas, Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland…

If I accumulated all the long periods that I stayed in the US on business and tourism, or visiting my son's family, it would amount to about a year, with long stays of 3 to 6 weeks. I worked with a group of 26 people on a contract with a large aerospace company at Fort Worth for 5 weeks, I traveled for months when my company got public and raised money on an IPO, in New York and on a road show from coast to coast, I acquired a company in Boston and spent weeks in negotiations and as a member of the Board of Directors of the subsidiary. As VP Finance and Sales and as a business consultant, I had plenty of business in the US – in sales, finance, M&A, turnarounds, selling know-how, but I also visited most of the country from the Grand Canyon, I was so amazed from the scenery that I stared at it for hours, to Las Vegas, hell on earth, as it represented all what I hated – gambling, Mafia, excessive heat, artificial kitsch architecture, miserable people losing all their money. I liked most San Diego and Boston, but I enjoyed also the intellectual experience of New York and Broadway, where I also visited my cousin Betty who lived there. I worked for a company in Los Angeles, visited my son Amir's family in Palo Alto and before that in Seattle…

I bring here a sample of the list of chapters that can be read or downloaded from the book **Cory's Cosmopolitan Cultural Credo** on websites of Cory, Universities and Organizations.
Lists of Trips: Planned trips: to Northern Spain (pp. 9-12), to Northern Italy (pp. 22-26), to Alsace, Lorraine in France (pp. 39-40), to Austria and Germany (pp. 75-77), to Central South America (pp. 91-92), to Southern South America and Brazil (pp. 100-101), to additional countries (pp. 109-110). Past trips: Balkans Tour (pp. 113-115), Trip to Provence in 2014 (pp. 120-121), Trip to Continental Greece in 2016 (p. 125), Trip to Australia and New Zealand in 1999 (pp.129-130), Memorable Trips to Europe and Beyond (pp. 131-135), US – Business and Travel Trips (p. 136), Visa Problems in Canada and Peru (p. 144), Childhood in Egypt, Business Trips in Africa (pp. 145-146, pp. 149-150), Travel in Turkey (p. 151), Business Trip in Taiwan (p. 153), Trips in the Far East and Singapore (p. 156), Visits to St Petersburg, Paris and London (pp. 164-165). And many other trips in other pages and photos in pp. 600-606.

PLANS TO VISIT 40+ ADDITIONAL COUNTRIES

What about the plans to visit 40+ additional countries? At 70 you start to visit all the places that you hadn't time to visit when you were younger. You have the time, you have sufficient money, and health is not catastrophic, anyhow if you don't travel now health will be worse in a decade. I'll bring in the following chapter one of the six trips planned and organized by me for our group of friends to Northern Spain, Northern Italy, Alsace & Lorraine in France and surroundings, Austria and Germany and surroundings, Central South America – Galapagos, Machu Pichu, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and the Amazon, Southern South America, the Rio carnival, Brazil, Argentina, Chile and Patagonia – I have chosen to bring the Northern Italy trip. Following that I'll bring a dream – a cruise around the world, which it is too expensive and too long to make, but who knows? And, finally, I'll bring impressions on one of the three trips that I have organized to our group of friends: in 2014 to Provence and the Pyrenees, in 2015 to the Balkans and in 2016 to Continental Greece – I'll bring the trip to the Balkans.

The easiest way to travel at this age is with cruises and the ultimate cruise is the double "Around The World Cruises of Oceania" during six months each. In every cruise you visit about fifty countries, many of them tiny islands, and even if you visit a large country as China you visit only Shanghai, Hong Kong and possibly Beijing. This is the ideal way to travel if you don't want to suffer from the poverty and filth and you make a short visit until evening, returning to the ship soon enough to have your dinner with no stomach aches, to watch the night show, possibly with one of the local groups, and go to sleep in your clean bed. This is not exactly a muchileros trip, but it is enough to give you an idea of what you have lost by not visiting those countries when you were younger. In this way you can visit the following ports in the northern part of the globe in the cruise leaving Miami in July, as you can visit in the most convenient conditions such frozen countries as Greenland and Iceland, exotic countries as Israel, Jordan and the Persian Gulf states, Singapore, Hong Kong, and some countries in Asia and Africa that some are afraid to visit on their own. As a bonus you visit Eastern Canada, Western Europe, Southern Europe and exotic islands as Seychelles and Caribbean islands: Miami, Port Canaveral, Norfolk, New York, Boston, Bar Harbor, Saint John, Halifax, Sydney, Charlottetown, Saguenay, Quebec City, Montreal, Trois-Rivieres, Corner Brook, Nuuk, Paamiut, Qaqortoq, Isafjordur, Reykjavik, Torshavn, Bergen, Kristiansand, Oslo, Hamburg, Amsterdam, Bruges, London, Bordeaux, Biarritz, Gijon, La Coruna, Oporto, Lisbon, Seville, Barcelona, Florence, Rome, Amalfi, Taormina, Valletta, Rhodes, Limassol, Jerusalem, Aqaba, Salalah, Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Fujairah, Mumbai, Goa, Mangalore, Cochin, Colombo, Rangoon, Phuket, Singapore, Ko Samui, Sihanoukville, Bangkok, Saigon, Hue, Hanoi, Hong Kong, Manila, Kota Kinabalu, Muara, Kuching, Penang, Male, Mahe, La Digue, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Dar Es Salaam, Nosy Be, Maputo, Richards Bay, Durban, East London, Cape Town, Luderitz, Walvis Bay, Luanda, Sao Tome, Bom Bom Island, Lome, Sekondi-Takoradi, Abidjan, Banjul, Dakar, Mindelo, Bridgetown, Fort de France, Pointe a Pitre, St. George's, Willemstad, Key West, Miami.

In the "true" around the world trip leaving Miami in January you visit also about 50 countries, but this time in the southern part of the globe, many of them tiny islands in the Caribbean and the Pacific, you visit again Singapore, some countries in Asia and Africa, but this time you visit richer countries as China – Xiamen, Shanghai and Beijing, South Korea Seoul, Japan – Hiroshima, Kyoto and Okinawa, you visit Australia and New Zealand, and also Mexico, Central America, Brazil, etc. In those cruises you don't visit most of South America - Peru, Argentina, Chile…: Miami, Oranjestad, Willemstad, Kralendijk, St. George's, Castries, Fort

de France, Bridgetown, Scarborough, Devil's Island, Belem, Fortaleza, Natal, Recife, Lome, Cotonou, Sao Tome, Luanda, Walvis Bay, Luderitz, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, Richards Bay, Maputo, Nosy Be, Dar Es Salaam, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Mahe, Male, Mangalore, Cochin, Rangoon, Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Ko Samui, Bangkok, Sihanoukville, Saigon, Hanoi, Sanya, Hong Kong, Xiamen, Shanghai, Beijing, Seoul, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Okinawa, Manila, Boracay Island, Kota Kinabalu, Muara, Kuching, Bali, Komodo, Darwin, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Newcastle, Sydney, Hobart, Picton, Napier, Rotorua, Auckland, Apia, Pago Pago, Raiatea, Bora Bora, Papeete, Huahine, Rangiroa, Nuku Hiva, Hilo, Honolulu, Lahaina, Nawiliwili, Los Angeles, San Diego, Cabo San Lucas, Acapulco, Puerto Quetzal, Corinto, Puntarenas, Cartagena, Key West, Miami. This is all fine, provided that you have the time to be away from your country and your family, for six months and possibly a year, that you have 200,000 Euros to pay for a couple in the cheapest staterooms, that you don't work at all, and your health is good enough for such a trip.

Many more countries are waiting for our visits, and first of all South America. I feel myself at home in Latin America because of the mutual culture and mentality (but not the corruption and crime – in this respect I feel more Scandinavian, Swiss and Singaporean). I devised two trips of 25 days each, one to mid South America and one to south South America, with cruises and flights, folkloric shows and trekking. The first trip is to Peru – Lima, Paracas, Nazca Lines, Ballestas Islands, Cusco, Machu Picchu, Sacred Valley of the Incas, Lake Titicaca, Puno, Uros Islands, Taquile Island. Then to Bolivia – Tiwanaku, La Paz, Salar de Uyuni and Sucre. The Amazon – Brazil – Manaus, Rio Negro, Rio Solimoes, Colombia– Leticia in a jungle lodge with trekking and canoeing, Indian villages, flora and fauna. Finally to Ecuador – Quito, Quilotoa Crater Lake, the Equator Monument, Panamerica Highway, Galapagos Islands. The second trip is to Chile and Argentina – Santiago, Valparaiso, Bariloche, Parque Nacional Vicente Perez Rosales, Cordillera de los Andes, Puerto Montt, Puerto Natales, Punta Arenas, Torres del Paine National Park, Lagos Pehoe and Grey, glaciers, Bernardo O'Higgins National Park, Lago Argentino, Parque Nacional Los Glaciares, Ushuaia, one day flight to Antarctica, Buenos Aires. In Uruguay – visit Montevideo, Colonia and in Paraguay – Itaipu Dam and Ciudad del Este. In Brazil – Iguazu Falls, Ecological Jungle Train, Devil's Throat Canyon. Salvador de Bahia, Cachoeira, Rio de Janeiro, Petropolis, The Carnival.

What other countries and sites it is worthwhile to visit? Canadian Rocky Mountains, Nashville Dixieland, Memphis, Orlando, Cape Carnaveral, Epcot, Yellowstone, Death Valley, Lake Tahoe, Grand Teton National Park, other parks in the US and Canada, Alaska cruise, in-depth visit to Central America – Mexico, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama, and Carribean cruise to Jamaica, Barbados, Virgin Islands. Mississipi River Cruise from New Orleans to Saint Paul with stopovers in St. Louis, Memphis, etc. A Danube Cruise from Germany to the Danube Delta in Romania. Russia – in a cruise, with the Trans Siberian, or by bus – Moscow, Volga, Astrakhan, Kazan, Rostov, Siberia. Visit to Ireland, northern Spain, west coast of France, Madeira, Canary Islands, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Ukraine, Crimea, Odessa, San Marino, Lichtenstein, France – Alsace, Lorraine, Bourgogne, cruises. China, Korea, Mongolia, Tibet, Manchuria, Japan, Tasmania, Australia, Singapore, Club Med… And of course cultural visits to Paris, London, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Madrid, Rome, Milano, Saint Petersburg, Moscow, Vienna, Prague, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Barcelone, etc. I have attented every year in the last years the Haifa Film Festival, and occasionally the film festivals in London and Vancouver, theater and music festivals in Israel, Edimburgh and Avignon. I have seen hundreds of plays, mainly in Paris, London, NY, Israel, and I intend to see even more in the future. But my ideal trips would be to attend the film festivals in Cannes, Berlin, Venezia, etc., the theater, opera and classical music festivals in France, UK, US, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, etc. in the best rows and with the ability to hear well.

PLANNED TRIP TO NORTHERN ITALY

TRIP TO NORTHERN ITALY - JUNE 18 TO JULY 3. EL AL DIRECT FLIGHTS. VENEZIA - 3 NIGHTS, VENICE BIENNALE, IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF DONA GRACIA. OPTIONAL – IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA, LA TRAVIATA, ARIAS AND BALLET, VIVALDI'S THE FOUR SEASONS. THE DOLOMITES - 2 DAYS. MANTOVA, PORTOFINO, CINQUE TERRE, PISA, LUCCA. FIRENZE – 3 NIGHTS, FESTA DI SAN GIOVANNI PARADE AND FIREWORKS, OPTIONAL – FIRENZE DANCE FESTIVAL, LA TRAVIATA. SAN GIMIGNANO, SIENA, ASSISI, SAN MARINO, MONTE TITANO, RAVENNA. FERRARA - DONA GRACIA HERITAGE. VERONA - 3 NIGHTS. OPTIONAL - OPERA FESTIVAL AT VERONA'S ARENA - NABUCCO, AIDA, RIGOLETTO. VICENZA, LAGO DI GARDA – SIRMIONE & MONTE BALDO, MONTE GRAPPA, VILLA BARBARO, PADOVA. DAILY SHORT DISTANCES. 5 - 4 STARS HOTELS BB. MUSEUMS' MASTERPIECES-PAINTINGS, SCULPTURES. ARCHITECTURE: CHURCHES, JEWISH. TRACKS, FUNICULARS, CRUISES. FOLKLORIC SHOWS. MOST SITES - HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MICHELIN, WORLD HERITAGE SITES. UNIQUE TRIP, AS FORMER TRIPS TO PROVENCE, BALKANS, GREECE - SCENERY, CULTURE, MUSIC, ART, LITERATURE, HISTORY, ARCHEOLOGY.

INTRODUCTION

After the success of the three previous trips to Provence (2014), the Balkans (2015), and Greece (2016), we plan to make a trip to Northern Italy from June 18th to July 3rd. The itinerary, as usual, is based on many travel guides and primarily Michelin – Italy – the Green Guide 2016. The stars are Michelin's stars: *** Highly Recommended, ** Recommended, * Interesting. Most of the sites are also in the list of the World Heritage Sites and the Tentative Lists. We had to take into consideration many constraints – our friends' schedule, other trips' schedules, cultural events, and of course the weather – in July and August it is too hot and it is the European's vacances, in May and September it rains in the north. This year we have to decide well in advance on our trip as we have to book a hotel in Venice during the Biennale, a hotel in Verona and optional tickets for operas at the Arena…

The trip is balanced between visits to mid-sized cities as Venezia, Verona and Firenze, smaller towns as Siena, Lucca and Pisa, picturesque villages and small towns as Cinque Terre, San Gimignano and Sirmiano, and beautiful parks and sites as the Dollomites, Lago di Garda and Monte Titano. We'll visit art museums with well-known masterpieces of the best painters, archeological museums, Cathedrals and Churches, and the Venezia International Arts Biennale. Not forgetting the Jewish heritage – the Ghetto of Venice, Dona Gracia in Ferrara and Venezia, and the rescuing of Jews during World War II in San Marino. As usual, at night we'll experience the night life of the towns, optional 3 operas at the arena of Verona, 3 operas in Venezia, the Firenze dance festival, concerts and shows, hear and see the best folkloric music and the Festa di San Giovanni in Firenze. We'll stay at night at 5 - 4 stars air-conditioned hotels BB, located in the center of town, 9 out of the 15 nights will be at the same hotel for 3 nights each, and the distances between the sites of our trip are small. The flights are morning direct flights with El Al, the safest airline. But most of all – we'll enjoy once more the company of our good friends and share with all of you our impressions and feelings.

SCHEDULE

1. Day 1 – June 18th: Flight with El Al LY289 Tel Aviv 05:30 – **Venice** 08:25

Day 2 – June 19th - **Venezia**

Day 3 –June 20th - **Venezia**

Visit to Venezia * in Days 1, 2 & 3. Hotel in the centre of Venezia** in nights 1, 2 & 3.

Venezia - Visit in Days 1, 2 & 3 of: city, Piazza San Marco ***, Gondola ride, Basilica ***, Palazzo Ducale/Doge's Palace ***, Ponte dei Sospiri **, Canal Grande ***, Ca' d'Oro ***, Ponte di Rialto **, Ca' Foscari */TheUniversity, Ca' Rezzonico**, Gallerie dell'Accademia *** - paintings by Bellini, Mantegna, Titian,Veronese, Giorgione..., Santa Maria della Salute **, The view of Venice on top of San Giorgio Maggiore ***, San Zaccaria **, San Zanipolo **, I Frari ***, Ghetto **- Shakespeare's The Merchant of Venice, Teatro Goldoni, Casanova in Venice, Collezione Peggy Guggenheim *, Scuola di San Rocco ***, Murano **, Burano**.

In the Footsteps of Dona Gracia – Palazzo Gritti where she lived, Doge's Palace/Palazzo Ducale where she was often invited, Sala degli Inquisitori where she was questioned, the prison of the palace where she was imprisoned, the Ghetto where she visited friends, Ca' Foscari/The University – where she befriended the Foscaris (also Palazzo Foscari).

We'll spend a few hours visiting the well-known 57th International Art Exhibition **Venice Biennale**. La Biennale di Venezia is the oldest (since 1895) and most prestigious international art exhibition. We'll visit the Israeli, American, French, British, German, Nordic, Dutch, and Italian pavilions renowned for their excellent art exhibitions.

We'll refer also to the Doges, Goldoni, Casanova, Titian, Tintoretto, Giorgione, Veronese, Canaletto, Francesco Guardi, Bellini, Tiepolo, Longhi, and other famous Venetian artists.

Visit of Venezia at night. We'll check possible Festas and events in Venice on those days.

Optional – on Days 1, 2 and 3 at 21:00 – 36 Euros, Venetian Master Interpreters at Church of San Vidal – Vivaldi's The Four Seasons and other works by Mozart, Corelli, Albinoni, Haydn.

Gran Teatro La Fenice -

On Day 1, June 18th at 20:30 – Rossini's Il Barbiere di Siviglia, Musica a Palazzo at the Palazzo Barbarigo Minotto, every act, each scene is played in a different room, 90 Euros.

On Day 2, June 19th at 20:30 – Verdi's La Traviata, at the Palazzo (see above), 90 E.

On Day 3, June 20th at 21:00 – Opera-Balletto, at the Scuola Grande dei Carmini, 50 Euros. Opera arias, dazzling ballet interludes, with music by Mozart, Rossini, Verdi, Puccini.

2. Day 4 – June 21st – **the Dolomites**. At night – a **hotel in the Dolomites**. **Italian Folkloric performance** – songs & dances.

Day 5 – June 22nd – **the Dolomites**. In the afternoon – travel to **Mantova** and visit.

Days 4/5**: the Dolomites** *** Strada delle Dolomiti from Bolzano to Cortina ***. Marmolada and cable car ***, Passo di Sella ***, Val Gardena ***, Passo Pordoi ***, Cortina

d'Ampezzo *** - Tondi di Faloria with a cable car ***, Tondi di Faloria ***, Lago di Misurina **, Pieve di Cadore *, Canazei **.

Day 5, afternoon and night, and morning of Day 6 - **Mantova** ** - city, Palazzo Ducale *** (open until 19:15), Piazza Sordello *, Basilica di Sant'Andrea *, Palazzo Te **. At night – night visit, stay at a hotel in the center. We'll refer to Rigoletto, Virgil and the Gonzagas.

3. Day 6 – June 23rd – Visit to **Portofino, Cinque Terre. Visit of Portofino** ***, Promontorio di Portofino ***, Strada Panoramica **, Walk to the lighthouse ***, Views ***. We'll refer to the famous people who spent time there – Maupassant, Rainier and Grace, Marconi, Churchill, Richard Burton, Liz Taylor, Rex Harrison, Rita Hayworth, Clark Gable, Humphrey Bogart… **Riviera di Levante** ***. **Visit of Cinque Terre** ** (in Day 6 or morning of Day 7) - the panoramic footpath that links the villages **, Vernazza **, Manarola *, Riomaggiore *, Corniglia, Monterosso. Boat trip. At night – night visit/boat trip. Stay at a hotel in **Portovenere** **, views **, Bay of Poets, as Byron and Shelley spent time there.

4. Day 7 – June 24th –**Visit to Pisa, Lucca**. At nights of Days 7, 8, 9 – **hotel in the center of Firenze. Visit of Pisa** ***- city, Piazza del Duomo ***, Duomo **, Torre Pendente – the Leaning Tower (open: 08:30 – 22:00, booking at least 15 days in advance), Battistero ***, Camposanto **. **Visit of Lucca** *** - city, Cita Vecchia – Duomo **, Chiesa di San Frediano *, Puccini's birthplace museum, Gardens of Villa Reale di Marlia **. Travel to Firenze. **Firenze – Night visit of the city. Festa di San Giovanni** – fireworks along the Arno River, historical parade through the central streets of Firenze.

5. Day 8 – June 25th, Day 9 – June 26th – Firenze. **Visit of Firenze *** -** city, Piazza del Duomo ***, Duomo Santa Maria del Fiore *** - east end ***, dome ***. Climb on the top of the top 463 steps – panorama of Firenze ***, Campanile ***, Battistero ***, Duomo *, Piazza della Signoria *** - Piazza ***, Logia della Signoria **. Palazio Vecchio ***. Galleria degli Uffizi *** - Cimabue, Giotto, Martini, Uccello, Filippo Lippi, the Boticelli Room *** - Boticelli, Leonardo da Vinci, Perugino, Cranach, Durer, Bellini, Correggio, Giorgione, Rubens, Michelangelo, Raphael, Titian, Tintoretto, Caravaggio, Lorrain Rembrandt. Ponte Vecchio **, Galleria Palatina ***, Palazzo & Museo Nazionale del Bargello *** - Sculptures by Michelangelo, Cellini, Donatello, Verrochio and courtyard **. Chiesa di San Lorenzo ***, Cappelle Medicee ** with the famous Medici tombs ***. Palazzo Medici-Ricardi ** with the Cappella *** and Sala di Luca Giordano **. Museo di San Marco with its Fra Angelico Museum ***. Galleria dell'Accademia ** with Michelangelo's sculptures in the main gallery *** - David, Fours Slaves, St. Matthew, and its picture gallery *. Chiesa di Santa Maria Novella ** with its church **, fresco by Masaccio **, frescoes by Ghirlandaio ***. Chiesa di Santa Croce **, Cappella dei Pazzi **. Passeggiata al viale dei Colli Colli **, Piazzale Michelangelo, splendid city view ***. Santa Maria del Carmine ***.

We'll refer to Duke Lorenzo, Michelangelo, Giotto, da Vinci, Botticelli, Donatello, Dante, Bruneleschi, the Medicis, Savonarola, Boccaccio, Cimabue, Galilei, Machiavelli, Masacco, Raphael, Vasari, Ghiberti, Florence Nightingale, & many other artists who worked in Firenze.

Option– June 25-26: Florence Dance Festival, al Contile del Museo Nazionale del Bargello.

June 25, 21:15 – **Verdi's La Traviata**, Cortile di Palazzo Pitti, Opera di Firenze.

6. Day 10 – June 27th - **Visit to San Gimignano, Siena,. San Gimignano** *** - town, Piazza della Cisterna **, Piazza del Duomo **, Collegiata *, Palazzo del Popolo * - view **, Maesta *. **Siena** *** - city, Piazza del Campo ***, Palazzo del Commune *** - Sala del

Mappamondo **, Salla della Pace **, Torre ** and panorama **. Duomo ***, Chiesa di Santa Chiara. We'll refer to Saint Catherine of Siena. The oldest bank still operating in the world is in Siena. Travel to Assisi or Perugia, depending on hotel location. At night – stay at a hotel in center of Perugia or Assisi. **Italian Folkloric performance** – songs & dances.

7. Day 11 – June 28th – **Visit to Assissi, San Marino. Assisi** *** - Basilica di San Francesco ***, Rocca Maggiore ** and view of the Spoleto Valley ***. Walking tour – Via San Francesco *, Piazza del Comune *, Duomo di San Rufino * - facade **, Chiesa di Santa Chiara **. We'll refer to Saint Francis of Assisi and the Franciscan Order. **San Marino** * - town, the admirable site of San Marino, an independent state, one of the smallest in the world, on the slopes of **Monte Titano** ***. Palazzo Publico, Basilica di San Marino, Monte Titano Rocche – Guaita, Casta and della Fratta, Montale – three peaks crowned with three fortified buildings linked by a lovely panoramic footpath – splendid views of the Apennines, the plain, Rimini and the sea ***. Travel to Ravenna. **Night visit of Ravenna, Marina di Ravenna** – stay at a hotel in the center. Ravenna's main Sites are open until 19:00.

8. Day 12 – June 29th – **Visit to Ravenna, Ferrara, Verona**. At night - a **hotel in Verona. Ravenna** *** - city, Visiting the Mosaics. Basilica di San Vitale ***, Mausoleo di Galla Placidia ***, Basilica di Sant'Apollinare Nuovo **, Basilica di Sant'Apollinare in Classe **, Dante's tomb. **Ferrara** **- city, Castello Estense *, Duomo **. Dona Gracia Mendes Nasi, lived in Palazzo Magnanini, was a friend of Duke Ercole II d'Este and visited the Palazzo Ducale, financed the Ferrara Bible in Spanish/Ladino (1553), Samuel Usque's – Consolation for the Tribulations of Israel (1553). The Garden of Finzi-Contini, synagogue, Jewish Museum, Ghetto, possibly meeting with community, visiting Jewish cemetery. Medieval streets, Palazzo Schifanoia * - Salone dei Mesi **, Corso Ercole I d'Este *.

9. **Nights of Days 12, 13, 14 - Hotel in the center of Verona**. **Optional** - Those who want to see operas at the well-known Arena of Verona can go to 3 of the best Verdi's operas with spectacular settings – Nabucco, Aida and Rigoletto - at 21:00, with prices for aged 65+ of 94 Euros for Poltrone, first rows side seats ordered on the Internet, and more expensive or cheap.

Night of Day 12 – June 29th at 21 h. – **Nabucco**, 3.5 hours with the well-known chorus of "**Va, pensiero**", in English - the "**Chorus of the Hebrew Slaves**", from the third act of *Nabucco* (1842) by Giuseppe Verdi, with a libretto by Temistocle Solera, inspired by Psalm 137. It recollects the story of Jewish exiles in Babylon after the loss of the First Temple in Jerusalem. The opera established Verdi as a major composer in 19th-century Italy.

Night of Day 13 – June 30th at 21 h. – **Aida**, 4 hours. **Aida**, the opera in the Arena par excellence, will be displayed in the futuristic production under the direction of the Catalan team *La Fura dels Baus*. Aida is the most spectacular of all operas and for those who need a reminder we bring here the triumphal *Grand March* from Act 2, Scene 2. The work holds a central place in the operatic canon, receiving performances every year around the world; at New York's Metropolitan Opera alone, *Aida* has been sung more than 1,100 times since 1886.

Night of Day 14 – July 1st at 21 h. – **Rigoletto**. The best opera ever composed, with the well-known aria La donna e mobile – the woman is fickle. "**La donna è mobile**" proved to be incredibly catchy, and soon after the song's first public performance, every gondolier in Venice was singing it. Based on Victor Hugo's Le roi s'amuse, it shows the sad truth that in life (unlike in business ethics texts) corruption wins and the mighty Dukes/Kings/Tycoons/Politicians are bailed out while the 99%-mass (Gilda, Rigoletto) lose.

10. Day 13 – June 30th – **Visit to Lago di Garda ***, Sirmione **, Mincio Borghette**. Sirmione **, Valeggio sul Mincio – Parco Giardino Sigurta **, Malcesine * - Palazzo dei Capitani, 360 degrees cable car to Monte Baldo's summit with a splendid panorama ***, Punta di San Vigilio **, cruise on the lake. We'll refer to Gabriele D'Annunzio

Day 14 - July 1st - **Visit to Vicenza, Verona**. **Vicenza** ** - city, Piazza dei signori **, Basilica **, Teatro Olimpico **, Corso Andrea Palladio *, La Rotonda *. **Verona** *** - city, Panorama **, Castelvecchio and Ponte Scaligero **, Museo d'Arte ** - Mantegna, Carpaccio, Bellini, Tintoretto, Tiepolo. San Lorenzo, Piazza delle Erbe **, Piazza dei Signori **, Arche Scaligere **, Duomo *, Chiesa di San Zeno Maggiore **, Tomba di Giuletta, Casa di Giuletta - It is a tradition to put small love letters on the walls of 'Juliet's house', which are regularly taken down by cleaning employees. William Shakespeare located three of his plays in Verona – Romeo and Juliet, the Two Gentlemen of Verona, and the Taming of the Shrew.

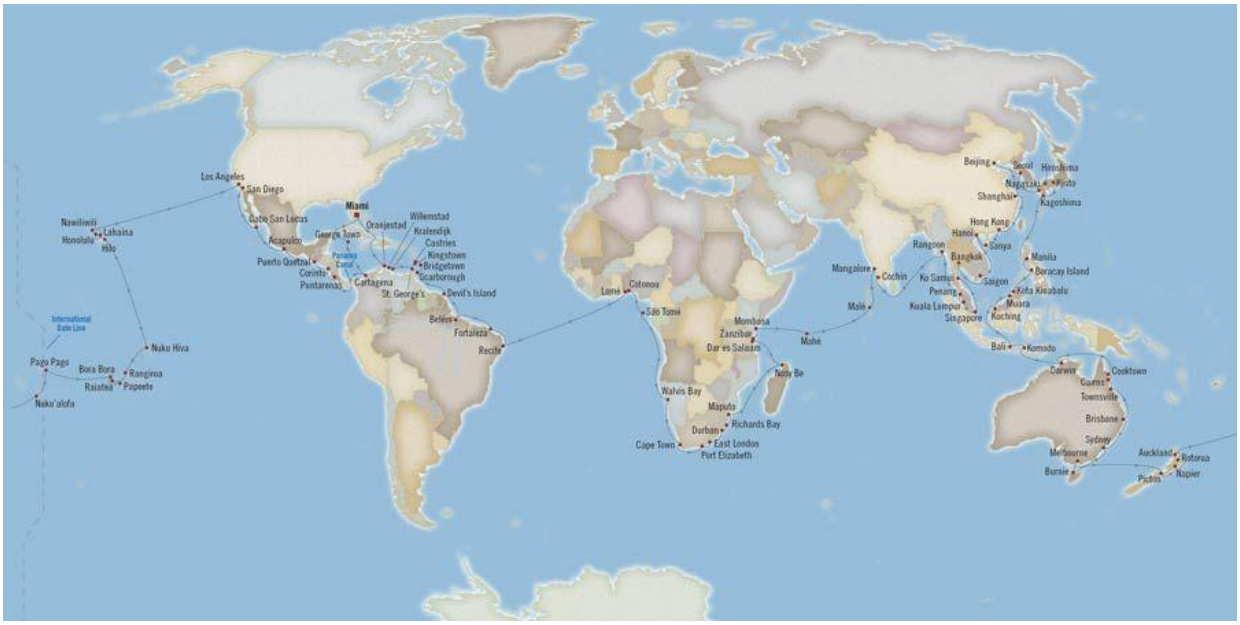
11. Day 15, July 2nd – **Visit to Monte Grappa, Villa Barbaro, Padova. Monte Grappa** *** - magnificient panorama out to Venice and Trieste. **Villa Barbaro** *** - Frescoes by Veronese, history, architecture, church Tempietto, garden. **Padova** ** - city, Frescoes by Giotto in the Scrovegni Chappel ***, Frescoes by Mantegna in Chiesa degli Ermitani **, Basilica di Sant' Antonio **, Palazzo della Ragione *, Battistero **. At night – stay at an hotel near Venice airport. **Farewell Dinner** – speeches, presents to guide & driver.

12. Day 16: July 3rd – Flight with El Al LY290 Venice 09:30 – **Tel Aviv** 14:10.

MAP OF THE MAIN SITES OF THE TRIP TO NORTHERN ITALY (100 km= 3.5 cm)



CRUISE AROUND THE WORLD - OCEANIA 1/2018



Miami, United States
Day 1: Wednesday, January 3, 2018

Day 1 Miami, United States**Day 2** At Sea, International Waters**Day 3** At Sea, International Waters**Day 4** Oranjestad, Aruba**Day 5** Willemstad, Curacao**Day 6** Kralendijk, Bonaire**Day 7** At Sea, International Waters**Day 8** St. George's, Grenada**Day 9** Kingstown, St. Vincent**Day 10** Castries, Saint Lucia**Day 11** Bridgetown, Barbados**Day 12** Scarborough, Trinidad and Tobago**Day 13** At Sea, International Waters**Day 14** Devil's Island, French Guiana**Day 15** At Sea, International Waters**Day 16** Belem, Brazil**Day 17** At Sea, International Waters**Day 18** Fortaleza, Brazil**Day 19** At Sea, International Waters**Day 20** Recife, Brazil**Day 21** At Sea, International Waters**Day 22** At Sea, International Waters**Day 23** At Sea, International Waters**Day 24** At Sea, International Waters**Day 25** At Sea, International Waters**Day 26** Lome, Togo**Day 27** Cotonou, Benin**Day 28** At Sea, International Waters**Day 29** Sao Tome, Sao Tome and Principe**Day 30** At Sea, International Waters**Day 31** At Sea, International Waters**Day 32** At Sea, International Waters**Day 33** Walvis Bay, Namibia**Day 34** Walvis Bay, Namibia**Day 35** At Sea, International Waters**Day 36** Cape Town, South Africa**Day 37** Cape Town, South Africa**Day 38** Cape Town, South Africa**Day 39** At Sea, International Waters**Day 40** Port Elizabeth, South Africa**Day 41** East London, South Africa**Day 42** Durban, South Africa**Day 43** Richards Bay, South Africa**Day 44** Maputo, Mozambique**Day 45** At Sea, International Waters**Day 46** At Sea, International Waters **Day 47** Nosy Be, Madagascar**Day 48** At Sea, International Waters**Day 49** Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania**Day 50** Zanzibar, Tanzania**Day 51** Mombasa, Kenya**Day 52** At Sea, International Waters**Day 53** At Sea, International Waters**Day 54** Mahe, Seychelles**Day 55** At Sea, International Waters**Day 56** At Sea, International Waters**Day 57** At Sea, International Waters**Day 58** Male, Maldives**Day 59** At Sea, International Waters**Day 60** Mangalore, India**Day 61** Cochin, India**Day 62** At Sea, International Waters**Day 63** At Sea, International Waters**Day 64** At Sea, International Waters**Day 65** Rangoon, Myanmar**Day 66** Rangoon, Myanmar**Day 67** Rangoon, Myanmar**Day 68** At Sea, International Waters**Day 69** Penang, Malaysia**Day 70** Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia**Day 71** Singapore, Singapore**Day 72** Singapore, Singapore**Day 73** At Sea, International Waters**Day 74** Ko Samui, Thailand**Day 75** Bangkok, Thailand**Day 76** Bangkok, Thailand**Day 77** At Sea, International Waters**Day 78** Saigon, Vietnam**Day 79**

Saigon, Vietnam**Day 80** At Sea, International Waters**Day 81** Hanoi, Vietnam**Day 82** Hanoi, Vietnam**Day 83** Sanya, China**Day 84** Hong Kong, China**Day 85** Hong Kong, China**Day 86** At Sea, International Waters**Day 87** At Sea, International Waters**Day 88** Shanghai, China**Day 89** Shanghai, China**Day 90** At Sea, International Waters**Day 91** Beijing, China **Day 92** Beijing, China**Day 93** Beijing, China**Day 94** At Sea, International Waters**Day 95** Seoul, South Korea**Day 96** At Sea, International Waters**Day 97** Nagasaki, Japan**Day 98** Hiroshima, Japan**Day 99** Kyoto, Japan**Day 100** Kyoto, Japan**Day 101** Kagoshima, Japan**Day 102** At Sea, International Waters**Day 103** At Sea, International Waters**Day 104** At Sea, International Waters**Day 105** Manila, Philippines**Day 106** Boracay Island, Philippines**Day 107** At Sea, International Waters**Day 108** Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia**Day 109** Muara, Darussalam**Day 110** At Sea, International Waters**Day 111** Kuching, Malaysia**Day 112** At Sea, International Waters**Day 113** At Sea, International Waters**Day 114** Bali, Indonesia**Day 115** Bali, Indonesia**Day 116** Komodo, Indonesia**Day 117** At Sea, International Waters**Day 118** Darwin, Australia**Day 119** At Sea, International Waters**Day 120** At Sea, International Waters**Day 121** Cooktown, Australia**Day 122** Cairns, Australia**Day 123** Townsville, Australia**Day 124** At Sea, International Waters**Day 125** Brisbane, Australia**Day 126** At Sea, International Waters**Day 127** Sydney, Australia**Day 128** At Sea, International Waters**Day 129** Melbourne, Australia**Day 130** Burnie, Australia**Day 131** At Sea, International Waters**Day 132** At Sea, International Waters**Day 133** At Sea, International Waters**Day 134** Picton, New Zealand**Day 135** Napier, New Zealand**Day 136** Rotorua, New Zealand **Day 137** Auckland, New Zealand**Day 138** At Sea, International Waters**Day 139** At Sea, International Waters**Day 140** Nuku'alofa, Tonga**Day 141** At Sea, International Waters**Day 142** Pago Pago, American Samoa**Day 143** At Sea, International Waters**Day 144** At Sea, International Waters**Day 145** Bora Bora, French Polynesia**Day 146** Bora Bora, French Polynesia**Day 147** Papeete, French Polynesia**Day 148** Raiatea, French Polynesia**Day 149** Rangiroa, French Polynesia**Day 150** At Sea, International Waters**Day 151** Nuku Hiva, French Polynesia**Day 152** At Sea, International Waters**Day 153** At Sea, International Waters**Day 154** At Sea, International Waters**Day 155** At Sea, International Waters**Day 156** Hilo, United States**Day 157** Honolulu, United States**Day 158** Lahaina, United States**Day 159** Nawiliwili, United States**Day 160** At Sea, International Waters**Day 161** At Sea, International Waters**Day 162** At Sea, International Waters**Day 163** At Sea, International Waters**Day 164** At Sea, International Waters**Day 165** Los Angeles, United States**Day 166** San Diego, United States**Day 167** At Sea, International Waters**Day 168** Cabo San Lucas, Mexico**Day 169** At Sea, International Waters**Day 170** Acapulco, Mexico**Day 171** At Sea, International Waters**Day 172** Puerto Quetzal, Guatemala**Day 173** Corinto, Nicaragua**Day 174** Puntarenas, Costa Rica**Day 175** At Sea, International Waters**Day 176** At Sea, International Waters**Day 177** Cartagena, Colombia**Day 178** At Sea, International Waters**Day 179** George Town, Cayman Islands**Day 180** At Sea, International Waters**Day 181** Miami, United States



Our acclaimed *Insignia* has undergone a multimillion-dollar transformation to create a virtually new ship that is both sleek and elegantly charming. Her decks are resplendent in the finest teak, custom stone and tile work, and her lounges, suites and staterooms boast luxurious, neo-classical furnishings. *Insignia* offers every luxury you may expect on board one of our stylish ships. She features four unique, open-seating restaurants, a world-class fitness center and spa, eight lounges and bars, a casino and 342 lavish suites and luxurious staterooms, nearly 70% of which feature private verandas. With just 684 guests to pamper, our 400 professionally trained European staff ensure you will wait for nothing.

BALKANS TOUR – 2015 AND IMPRESSIONS

INTRODUCTION

The Balkans Tour is scheduled from June 22 to July 7, 2015 with a group of 20 Israeli friends, but possibly less. In this tour some of the best sites of the Balkans will be visited – the highlights of the states of the former Yugoslavia, Romania and Bulgaria. In choosing between an in-depth visit of every country and its highlights, the highlights were chosen as the Balkans offer very similar scenery. All the sites mentioned herebelow will be visited and not just seen, with an experienced guide. In some of the evenings folklore shows will be seen. The distances between the sites are short, and the travel, with an air conditioned bus, will amount to about 50 to 200 km. per day. 4 stars air conditioned hotels located in the center of every city or site visited were chosen. The tour encompasses 9 countries in an itinerary that links the sites in the shortest way. Those who want to visit in depth Croatia, Slovenia, Bulgaria and Romania are invited to do so. The tour lasts 16 days, but is devised in a modular way. As the museums in the Balkans are not as interesting as elsewhere, the focus is on the scenery, folklore, religion and architecture of the states. Flight distances are quite short: about 3 hours.

The detailed description of the three tours is in Hebrew is on my website: ***Tours organized byCory:Provence '14*,Balkans '15, *Greece '16*** – for the Balkans see **Balkans '15,** .

1. **Day 1 – Bucharest, Romania, Belgrade, Serbia**

Flight with El Al LY 573 from Tel Aviv at 07.00 arriving at 09.50 in Bucharest, Romania.

Bucharest, capital of Romania, visit on Day 1 and Day 15: Parliament (Ceausescu) Palace, Old Center, Athenaeum, Royal Palace - National Museum of Art, Curtea Veche church, Patriarchal cathedral, Stavropoleos Church, Gallery of Romanian Modern Art, Romanian Rural Museum, Village Museum, Synagogue, University Square, Lipscani District & the city.

Flight to Belgrade JU643 16:05-16:15, Evening Tour of Belgrade. Hotel in Belgrade –Nevski.

2. **Day 2 – Serbia: Belgrade, Novi Sad**

Belgrade – the capital of Serbia, visit on Day 2 morning and Day 3 morning: the Kalemegdan Fortress, the confluence of the Sava and Danube rivers, St. Sava church, the National Museum, see Terazije street, Republic square, the city, and the National Theater.

Novi Sad – visit on Day 2 afternoon - drive 80 km. from Belgrade to **Novi Sad** – visit the Fortress of Petrovaradin, the Old Town Hall, churches of St. George and Virgin's Name, Synagogue, and the town. (total travel in Day 2 - 160 km.).

Hotel in Belgrade – Hotel Nevski. Folklore Show.

3. **Days 3 and 4 - Bosnia and Herzegovina: Sarajevo, Mostar**

Day 3 - drive 200 km. from Belgrade to Sarajevo. Bosnia and Herzegovina comprises of two autonomous entities dividing almost equally the country: The Bosniak-Croat Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with its capital Sarajevo, and the Serb Republika Srpska, with its capital East Sarajevo. The drive from Belgrade to Sarajevo crosses **Republika Srpska** and **Serbian East Sarajevo (short visit)**. Visit **Sarajevo**, **majority Bosniak**, the capital of

Bosnia-Herzegovina, in Days 3 & 4 - the Tunnel of Hope, Views from surrounding hills, Old Town, Latin Bridge, Old Orthodox Church, Bey's Mosque, Synagogue, the Olympic Stadium.

Hotel in Sarajevo – Hotel Bristol. Folklore Show.

Day 4 – visit as above Sarajevo. The drive from Sarajevo to Mostar and Dubrovnik crosses the **Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina**, 80 km. from Sarajevo to **Mostar,** the city with the **largest population of Croats** in Bosnia and Herzegovina, located in the **mixed Croat-Bosniak canton of Herzegovina-Neretva** – visit the Old Bridge/Stari Most, the Old Town, Muslibegovica House. Drive from Mostar to Dubrovnik - 90 km. (total travel in Day 4 – 170 km.). Hotel in Dubrovnik – Hotel Rixos Libertas.

4. **Day 5 – Croatia: Dubrovnik**

Day 5 – **Dubrovnik** – visit the ramparts, the harbor, Onofrio's Fountain, Rector's palace and the Franciscan and Dominican monasteries, the city, cruise from Dubrovnik to Cavtat.Visit of Cavtat, drive from Cavtat to Kotor, and night visit of Kotor. Hotel in Kotor – Hotel Vardar.

5. **Days 6 and 7 – Montenegro: Kotor, Podgorica, Skader Lake National Park**

Day 6 – **Kotor** – visit the Bay, the fortified medieval town, St. Tryphon Cathedral, churches of St. Luke and St. Nicholas. Cruise of Kotor Bay. In the afternoon – drive from Kotor to Podgorica in a serpentin road, visit of Njegushi village, Mount Lobcen – Mausoleum of Peter Petrovich Njegushi II, visit of Cetinje - 50 km.

Podgorica - capital of Montenegro, visit in Days 6 and 7 – the old Turkish town, St. Georges's church, Millenium Bridge, King Nicola's castle, see the city center.

Hotel in Podgorica – Hotel Ramada. Folklore Show.

Day 7 – visit as above Podgorica and travel from Podgorica to Skader Park – 60 km. **Skader Lake National Park** – The visit in the park includes birdwatching, hiking and cruise on boat. Travel to Shkodra on the other side of the lake. Hotel in Shkodra – Hotel Grand Europa.

6. **Days 8 and 9 – Albania: Shkodra, Tirana, Berat, Fier**

Day 8 – **Shkodra** – visit the town, Rozafa Fortress, Shurdhah Island, Ebu Beker Mosque. Travel to Tirana – 100 km.

Tirana – capital of Albania, visit in Days 8/9 – city, Skanderberg Square, Clock Tower, Petrela Castle, Et'hem Bey Mosque, Orthodox Cathedral. Hotel in Tirana. Folklore Show.

Day 9 – **Tirana** – continue visit, travel from Tirana to Berat – 80 km**., Berat** – visit castle and old town. Travel from Berat to Fier – 40 km**., Fier** – visit town and seaside, visit Apollonia Ruins (open until 20.00), (total travel in Day 9 – 120 km.). Hotel in Fier – Hotel Fieri.

7. **Days 10 and 11 – Macedonia: Ohrid, Skopje**

Day 10 – travel from Fier to Ohrid – 120 km. **Ohrid**, visit lake and town, St. Sophia and St. Bogorodica churches, old town, St.Naum monastery, lake cruise. Hotel in Ohrid – Hotel Tino.

Day 11 – travel from Ohrid to Skopje – 120 km. **Skopje** – capital of Macedonia, visit Philip II Kale Fortress, Stone Bridge, St. Bogorodica church, the city and its squares. Visit of Matka Canyon – cruise to Vrelo stalatites Cave. Hotel in Skopje – Bushi Resort. Folklore Show.

8. **Days 12, 13 and 14 – Bulgaria: Sofia, Veliko Turnovo**

Days 12, 13 – **Sofia** – capital of Bulgaria, visit St. Sophia church, St. Alexander Nevsky cathedral, the archeological complex dominated by the church of St. George Rotonda, Rila monastery, the National Assembly, National Museum of History, Battenberg Mausoleum, Synagogue, and the city. In Day 13 afternoon - drive from Sofia to Veliko Turnovo – 200 km.

Day 12 - Hotel in Sofia – Hotel Arena de Serdica. Night Visit of Sofia.

Day 13 - Hotel in Veliko Turnovo – Hotel Meridian Bolyarsky. Folklore Show.

Day 14 – **Veliko Turnovo**, old capital of Bulgaria, visit Monument of the Asseus, Tsarevets Fortress, the Holy Ascension of God and Birth of the Theotokos cathedrals, church of the Holy Nativity, Gurko street and the town, and Arbanassi village. Drive from Veliko Turnovo to Bucharest – 170 km. Hotel in Bucharest – Intercontinental. Dinner and Folklore Show.

9. **Days 15 and 16 – Romania: Bucharest, Sinaia, Brasov**

Day 15 – Visit of Bucharest (see Day 1). Drive from Bucharest to Brasov - 200 km.

Hotel in Brasov – Aro Palaca Lux. Folklore Show and Farewell Dinner of the Group.

Day 16 – **Brasov** - Visit medieval downtown, St. Nichola Church, and Bran Dracula Castle. **Sinaia** – visit Peles castle, monastery and the town. Drive from Sinaia to the Airport.

Flight from Bucharest, Romania with El Al 572 at 21.45, arriving to Tel Aviv on 8/7 at 00.20.

We made in 2015 with an excellent guide and good friends a fantastic trip to the Balkans. To be exact – 8 countries (or 9…) in 16 days, an average of two days for each country, to those who would condemn me for dilettantism I would say – that I have visited dozens of times Paris, the United States, and still want to visit them more, but I thought that 16 days would be enough to find the gist of the Balkans, that's why we call the trip Tastes of the Balkans. I took out Greece, that I have visited and am willing to visit it more – as very few countries can offer such culture, music, scenery, friendly people, and… lousy economics! Without Greece and Slovenia which we visited a few years ago – we visited all the Balkans (last time we visited for a week the National Parks of Croatia, and this time we were only a day in Dubrovnik).

We decided not to visit Kosovo, because frankly we couldn't find any interesting sites to visit. So, we visited for the first time – Serbia, Bosnia Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania, Macedonia, Bulgaria and Romania. If we add to it Croatia (Dubrovnik) and Republika Srpska, it amounts to 9 countries, and if we add to it Greece and European Turkey that we visited before – it means that we visited all the countries in the Balkans (Kosovo is not yet recognized by the UN). Now, 99% of the readers would ask: what is Republika Srpska, is it Serbia, a renegade state or what? To tell the truth, I didn't know either until I started to plan the trip to the Balkans. I knew that there is Serbia (Republika Srbija), which was once the core of Yugoslavia with its capital Belgrade, now – sic transit gloria mundi – after conducting civil wars against Bosnia, Croatia and Kosovo, had to divest itself from all the republics of Yugoslavia, including Montenegro, Macedonia and Slovenia, and also from Kosovo, which was an integral part of the republic of Serbia. So, what is this republic which has an almost identical name to Serbia? Can we visit it, do we need visas, has it international borders, a different language (to Serbian, Croatian, Montenegrin, Macedonian, Slovenian and Bosnian?).

Well, apparently the panacea of Bosnia Herzegovina is no more than a panacea, comprising of two so called autonomous regions but actually different and independent states: the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina which comprises completely autonomous Croatian and Bosnian cantons, and Republika Srpska spread on no less than half of Bosnia! This is a Serb nation bordering Serbia, that was recognized as a separate entity, and a so-called joined ruling of the country of Bosnia and Herzegovina. After the war between Bosnia and Serbia, 50% of the houses in the Federation were damaged, while in the Serbian region only 25% were damaged. Two million people, about half of former Bosnia's population was displaced, 435,346 Serbian refugees came to Republika Srpska and 197,925 have gone to Serbia. Ethnic cleansing has considerably reduced the number of other groups.

According to Wikipedia: "Serb police, soldiers, and irregulars attacked Muslims and Croats, and burned and looted their homes. Some were killed on the spot, others were rounded up and killed elsewhere, or forced to flee." So, now, the territory of Republika Srpska is 24,857 sq km, about half of the country. The population of 1,326,991 is divided as follows: Serbs: 97%, Bosniaks 2%, Croats 1%. According to its constitution, Republika Srpska has its own president, parliament, executive government with a prime minister and several ministries, its own police force, supreme court and lower courts, customs service, and a postal service. It also has its symbols, including coat of arms, flag – a variant of the Serbian flag, and national anthem. East Sarajevo is the capital of Republika Srpska, but Banja Luka is the headquarters of most of the institutions of government, including the parliament, and is therefore the de facto capital.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has a bicameral legislature and a three-member Presidency composed of a member of each major ethnic group – Serbs, Croats and Bosniaks. The central government's power is highly limited, as the country is largely decentralized and comprises two autonomous entities: the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Republika Srpska, with a third region, the Brcko District, governed under local government. The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina is itself complex and consists of 10 federal units – cantons: Croats and Bosniaks. In short, the artificial structure of Bosnia and Herzegovina is a panacea, and Republika Srpska acts de facto as an independent state, populated fully by Serbs, and paying only a lip service to the united Bosnia.

When you speak with locals, they tell you that this artificial structure will not continue forever. To a foreigner like me I cannot understand the reasons for the civil war in former Yugoslavia, the languages are almost identical, they look alike, the folklore is very similar, and they would have gained much more from a unified economy and country than from a divided country comprising 6 to 10 states (it depends if you include Kosovo, Republika Srpska, Brcko District, and the autonomous Croat cantons in Bosnia). But, so are buffled foreigners when they come to the Middle East as they don't understand the reasons of the conflicts. Well, we know of course what are the causes of the tensions in the Balkans as in the Middle East – if we think that Croats are the same as Serbs and Bosniaks this is not at all how they perceive themselves – completely different ethnically and religiously – Croats and Slovenians are Catholics, Serbians, Montenegrins and Macedonians are Christian Orthodox, Bosniaks and Albanian Kosovars are Muslims.

If we examine the whole of the Balkans, we find of course the Greeks who are not Slavs as most of the former Yugoslavians, and the Turks who differ from all the others. The same is in the Middle East – Jews and Arabs feel that they are completely different ethnically, religiously and mentally, Sunnis and Shiites feel that they are completely different relgiously,

and of course Kurds, Druzes, and other minorities differ totally from the Arabs and Jews. Only after wars of attrition like in Yugoslavia and the Middle East will terminate, the situation might improve like it did in Europe where the people perceive much more what unites them and they don't mind at all ethnic and religious differences, having reached at last the peace equlibrium. The people of former Yugoslavia should not count on UN or NATO forces, it didn't help the Muslims in the Srebrenica massacre where the UN peacekeepers could not prevent the town's capture by the Serbs and the subsequent massacre. We, in the Middle East know too well, what is the effect of demilitarisation as proposed for Palestine, what had the UN forces done in Lebanon before the Second Lebanon War, in Sinai before the Six Day War, in the Golan Heights… The UN forces act like the old Romanian proverb – the shirt is close to the body but the skin is even closer, why should they risk their lives for Bosniaks, Serbs, Jews or Arabs?

The origins of Ruthy and me are mainly from the Balkans – Greece, Romania and Turkey (European Turkey is part of the Balkans and Smyrna was mainly European with Greeks settling in all the West Coast of Anatolia), and many of the Israelis originate from the Balkans or countries with a similar culture and Slavic language as Bulgaria and the countries of former Yugoslavia, like Poland and Russia. The Balkans has its feet in the East and its head in the West, the religion, language, and folklore are mainly from Eastern Europe, but the aspirations were always to be Western, in the case of Greece – they gave the Western world a large portion of its culture – theater, literature, democracy, philosophy, mythology. Even, when it was conquered by the Muslim Turks, the people didn't assimilate and kept their European culture and religion, and so did the Jews who continued to speak Ladino and didn't assimilate in the Turkish population. Most of the Jews who came from Arabic countries had a European culture (in the Maghreb, Egypt, Syria and Lebanon – French, in Iraq – English, and in Lybia – Italian), so Israel, like the Balkans, has a European culture and European aspirations. Part of the Balkans is already member of the EU (Slovenia, Croatia, Bulgaria and Romania) and the other countries would like very much to join the EU (Montenegro for example has set the Euro as its currency, Serbia and Bosnia's EU aspiration has contributed to their peace agreements). So, because of the affinities with the Balkans, it was very interesting for Ruthy and me to visit the Balkans, and we found many analogies between the countries, their animosities, and their mentality and folklore.

The trip to the Balkans was organized like my other trips to Provence, Australia, Spain, the US, to ten countries in Europe in the family's first trip in 1978, etc., very tightly with maximum coverage, no time for shopping, imponderable, or leisure, trying to see as much as possible in the shortest time. In the evenings we saw folklore shows or visited the towns and cities by night. However, I was completely mistaken in my planning of travel time – I thought that a distance of 100 or 200 kms between two main cities would take one to two hours, but I learned in the hard way that it took twice or thrice as much because of the condition of the roads and highways, border checks (we had 24 border checks…) and travel problems.

When traveling from Mostar in Bosnia to Dubrovnik in Croatia, we had 6 border checks, as Bosnia has an enclave to the sea in the middle of the highway to Dubrovnik, every country checks all the passports, and sometimes the driver had to pay small amounts in order to speed up matters (we learned that afterwards), in one instance we didn't receive back two of the passports, in another case the policeman (who was not dressed in uniforms) told our drive that he didn't stop at a stop signal and didn't fasten his seatbelt, so the fine would be 240 Euros and he would have to go to the police station to pay, but he was ready to settle this matter if he would pay him 120 Euros. We learned that also a posteriori, and that presented to us (or to me at least) an ethical dilemma, to complain, to whom, to lose time, there were no proofs and the

driver would not want to complain, the bribe was not paid by us, possibly the policemen who were waiting in their cars outside the border station cooperated with the guy who took the bribe… Ruthy and me decided not to visit anymore this country, but why should we penalize a whole country for the misdeeds of one corrupt person?

Anyhow, the driver was so shocked that he decided to return home and we had to find a local bus and guides, who were by the way excellent. I noticed throughout the trip that the drivers were extremely polite and in roads where we climbed to steep mountains where there was only one lane (for both directions) one of the drivers had to return back sometimes a whole kilometer until we found a way to continue our trip. In other countries that I know, drivers would have cursed and refuse to give way or argue who should give way first, but in the Balkans the drivers of buses, private cars or trucks behave so politely, that I couldn't believe how a few years ago their countrymen killed thousands of civilians without pity, and their politeness was only superficial or applied only to unimportant matters.

I don't want that one should get the impression that we didn't enjoy our trip, on the contrary – the trip was very successful, even if we travelled more than scheduled we had enough time to visit all the sites that we planned and were very much impressed by the beauty of those countries, all of them – Albania (visiting beautiful Tirana and the mosque, that was built from 1789 to 1821 – one of the most turbulent periods in Europe, is a perfect answer to the racists who think that all Muslims are extremists, the country was totally European, men and women dressed like in the Christian countries, it was amazing how a few years ago this country was ruled by a retrogade regime and how it returned to "normal" so fast), Montenegro (one of the few countries that didn't suffer from the civil war, we enjoyed much Kotor Bay), Macedonia (where the Cyrillic script was developed by Cyril and Methodius, we enjoyed very much Ohrid), Croatia (Dubrovnik is one of the most beautiful towns in the world), Serbia (we enjoyed much Novi Sad and strolling along the Danube), Bosnia and Herzegovina (Sarajevo and Mostar are two jems worth visiting), Bulgaria (Veliko Turnovo has one of the most beautiful fortresses that I have ever seen), and Romania (where Ruthy was born and she visited it for the first time since she was 3, Bucharest – not quite Paris, but a nice try, the extravagant parliament palace, beautiful Brasov, and Dracula's palace that is not so frightening).

Bulgaria was the only European country (with Denmark) which saved all its Jewish citizens from the Holocaust. Bulgaria's 48,000 Jews were saved from deportation to Nazi concentration camps with the help of Dimitar Peshev, leaders of the Bulgarian Church, led by Metropolitan Stefan of Sofia, Tsar Boris, and ordinary citizens. I have a great admiration for the Bulgarian nation and people, and especially for the Bulgarian Israelis who were integrated so well in Israeli society. When we arrived to Israel in 1953 we managed to buy a small two-family house in Shikun Habulgarim – the Bulgarian neighborhood which was founded by Bulgarian Jews who have emigrated to Israel a few years ago. The Bulgarian Jews were integrated very well in Israel and contribute, in spite of their small number of about 44,000, a substantial added value to medicine, theater, army, academics, politics, industry, music, economy, culture, and government.

Our neighbors were Bulgarians and so were most of the residents in our neighborhood, we communicated with them in Ladino as they are Sephardic. I spoke basic Bulgarian during the six years when we resided there but we left in 1959 for Haifa. Nevertheless, when we visited Sofia, Veliko Turnovo and other towns in 2015, I understood some of the conversations, not as in Romania, as I've never learned Bulgarian per se, but Russian, which is close but quite different. We enjoyed very much our visit, meeting the people, our guide was born in

Bulgaria and spoke fluently the language, the folklore show, and most of all the beautiful city of Sofia. We even prayed on Shabat/Saturday at the Sofia synagogue. The Bulgarians are open-hearted, very industrious, very cultural, with an excellent health and sense of humor, always optimistic, with no racist complexes – in Bulgaria/Israel.

In Republika Srpska we visited the ethno village Stanisici, near Bijeljina, the second largest city in the Republika Srpska, a few kilometers from the border with Serbia. The complex contains the Saint father Nicola monastery, old original barn houses, restaurants, etc. After we visited the village and took pictures with the black and white swans we lunched there and continued to Sarajevo. Back home, I looked on the Internet what happened in Bijeljina. The city was invaded by the Serbs in April 1992, non-Serbs were killed or expelled. Those who want to learn what happened during the war in the region can search it on Wikipedia. We saw in Serbia, Bosnia, Republika Srpska and a few years ago in Croatia the terrible signs of the war, buildings in ruin, bullets holes in the walls of buildings, the tunnel of hope in Sarajevo. It is incredible to see what damages the war has done to the towns, but of course it is much worse to see what has happened to the population. Now, it is summer, the sun shines, tourists are visiting, except the signs kept on purpose, all would be forgotten, but the wounds are still apparent.

The Middle East and the Balkans, sites of interminable wars over the centuries, suffering of millions of peoples, but is the suffering different than what has happened during the recent wars in Poland, Russia, France, Germany, Netherlands, Ukraine, China, Japan, Vietnam, Cambodia, all over Africa? The most tragic is that those wars could have been prevented, but I cannot say if the way to prevent them would have been hawkish or dovish – we saw what the result of the dovish attitude of France and England towards Germany in 1938 was, we saw what the result of the hawkish attitude of Germany prior and during World War II was, especially to the Russian, the Jews and ultimately the Germans too. How should we behave to countries like Iran, Afghanistan, North Korea, towards organizations as Daesh, Al-Qaeda, Hamas… Who is to blame for the tragedy of the Balkans, how has Tito managed to keep a prosperous and peaceful country over dozens of years, and why have his successors failed, is the problem – in leadership, undoubtedly, but it is not the unique problem. Anyhow the trip to the Balkans was most instructing and unforgettable.

Finally, we would like to check what was the Transparency International's rating of Ethics and Lack of Corruption for the Balkans countries. We see that their ethical ranking varies between quite ethical to corrupt countries and most of them rank between 60 to 80 (1 is the most ethical country and 174 is the most corrupt country), so the Balkans countries are ranked on the average at the lower ranks of the first half of the countries. Slovenia is an exception as it is quite ethical with the rank of 39, one of the four most ethical countries among the former communist countries, with Estonia, Poland and Lithuania. All of them are members of the EU, together with more corrupt countries: Croatia (61), Bulgaria, Greece and Romania – 69. Macedonia - 64 with Turkey, Montenegro – 76, Serbia – 78, Bosnia and Herzegovina – 80. The most corrupt countries of the Balkans are – Albania and Kosovo – 110. Yet, they are not the most corrupt countries in Europe, as Belarus, Russia and Ukraine are much more corrupt.

BEST 120 AUTHORS IN BUSINESS ETHICS, CAPITALISM, SOCIAL JUSTICE, SUSTAINABILITY, GLOBALIZATION, CSR

I have written more than ten books and eBooks, a PhD dissertation and many articles in English, French and Hebrew on Business Ethics, Capitalism, Social Justice, Sustainability, Globalization, Corporate Social Responsibility, Corporate Governance and related subjects. My contribution to business ethics was mainly in my breakthrough books on ethics to minority shareholders and academic proof that ethics pays at the countries' level, the first ones ever to be written on those subjects. I have devised the principles of business, ethics and profitability, but also read, analyzed and taught the excellent professional literature, philosophy, plays and films written on all those subjects, as well as my own research and case studies. Details on the books and authors can be found in the bibliography and list of works at the end of this book, and entries on most of the authors and books can be found on Wikipedia and other websites. Neverteless, I would like to make a list of the most prominent authors:

1. Joseph Stiglitz, 2. Naomi Klein, 3. Charles Ferguson, 4. Thomas Friedman, 5. Michael Mandelbaum, 6. Milton Friedman, 7. John Maynard Keynes, 8. Paul Krugman, 9. Andrew Ross Sorkin, 10. Erin Arvedlund, 11. Barbara Ehrenreich, 12. John Kenneth Galbraith, 13. Charles Gasparino, 14. Paul Hawken, 15. Daniel Kahneman, 16. Nassim Taleb, 17. Dave Kansas, 18. Michael Lewis, 19. Roger Lowenstein, 20. James Stewart, 21. George Soros, 22. Muhammad Yunus, 23. Gregory Zuckerman, 24. Akio Morita, 25. Henry Paulson, 26. Bryan Burrough, 27. Alice Schroeder, 28. Joel Bakan, 29. Jagdish Bhagwati, 30. John Cassidy, 31. William Cohan, 32. Harry Dent, 33. Kenneth Goodpaster, 34. Laura Nash, 35. Henri-Claude de Bettignies, 36. Al Gore, 37. Justin Fox, 38. Hyman Minsky, 39. Charles Ellis, 40. David Wessel, 41. Richard Posner, 42. Gary Stern, 43. David Cay Johnston, 44. Jonathan Harr, 45. Lee Kuan Yew, 46. Robert Hagstrom, 47. Robert Monks, 48. Joseph Badaracco, 49. Richard De George, 50. Charles Derber, 51. Thomas Donaldson, 52. Amitai Etzioni, 53. Francis Fukuyama, 54. Ron Grover, 55. Harvey Hornstein, 56. Robert Jackall, 57. Peters and Waterman, 58. Meir Tamari, 59. Manuel Velasquez, 60. Ben Cohen, 61. Ernest Wallwork, 62. Barry Eichengreen, 63. Jeremy Rifkin, 64. David Coates, 65. Jonas Pontusson, 66. T.R. Ried, 67. Eric Einhorn, 68. Nouriel Roubini, 69. Stephen Mihm, 70. Matthew Bishop, 71. Suzanne McGee, 72. Duff McDonald, 73. Matthew Lynn, 74. Sanjay Anand, 75. Robert Pozen, 76. Raghuram G. Rajan, 77. Larry Bartels, 78. Wilhelm Hankel, 79. Robert Isaak, 80. Carmen Reinhart, 81. Kenneth Rogoff, 82. Michael Roberts, 83. Robert Shiller, 84. George Akerlof, 85. George F. DeMartino, 86. Fareed Zakaria, 87. Gordon Brown, 88. Todd Gitlin, 89. Matt Taibbi, 90. Noam Chomsky, 91. Sheila Bair, 92. Gretchen Morgenson, 93. Joshua Rosner, 94. Costas Lapavitsas, 95. Chrystia Freeland, 96. Robert Reich, 97. Dan Ariely, 98. Robert L. Heilbroner, 99. Abhijit Banerjee, 100. Bastasin Carlo, 101. Esther Duflo, 102. Jeffrey Sachs, 103. Les Leopold, 104. Olivier Blanchard, 105. Tyler Cowen, 106. John Mackey, 107. Anat Admati, 108. Martin Hellwig, 109. Thomas Piketty, 110. Jacques Cory, 111. Ken Blanchard, 112. David Bollier, 113. Raphael Cohen-Almagor, 114. Peter Madsen, 115. Charles Peguy, 116. Richard David Precht, 117. Nomi Prins, 118. Barry Ritholtz, 119. Robert Solomon, 120. Oliver Williams; worth mentioning are the books by Nick Leeson, Brian Cruver, Bill Bamber, Lawrence McDonald, and of course the texts of the Bible, Aristotle, Kant… Also, the best videos on those subjects, such as The Ascent of Money with Niall Ferguson, Capitalism: a Love Story, Sicko, Roger and Me, The Big One, by Michael Moore, The Corporation by Jennifer Abbott/Mark Achbar, The Flaw by David Sington, Inside Job by Charles Ferguson.

APPENDIX II

DATA, LISTS, BIBLIOGRAPHIES, MAPS, FLAGS AND LINKS

LINKS TO THE SOURCES OF THE 72 PARAMETERS AND CORRUPTION INDICES

I have kept the tables and links that were the sources of the parameters in my files, because some of the tables are updated in the links with up-to-date data and are no more available on the websites. I have copied the data as it appeared then from the links in my calculations. For example, the first table, GDP per capita, in my book was based on CIA data, mainly from 2013, while the data available today in the same link was updated to more recent years. Sometimes, the same tables can be found in several websites, curiously enough with some changes. Furthermore, GDP (PPP) per capita can be substantially different for the same years, depending if it is based on CIA estimates, World Bank estimates or IMF estimates. The data for Qatar in 2013 estimates is 102,100 (CIA), 131,758 (World Bank), 145,894 (IMF).

But it does not affect much our research as in most of the cases the ranks of the countries remain similar. Some tables were only available with data for the first decade of our century and some tables are very recent with data from 2017, but on the average the data of the tables comprised in Cory's Index is from 2013/2014 which is comparable to TI's Index of 2014. All the sources of the tables are reliable sources from the best international organizations – CIA, World Bank, IMF, World Economic Forum, UN, WHO, UNDP, ILO, OECD, and a few tables are from well-known firms/newspapers as Boston Consulting Group, S&P, Newsweek, The Economist, Wall Street Journal, prominent universities and institutes, and so on.

1. 228 COUNTRIES COMPARISON: GDP PER CAPITA- GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT ON A PPP DIVIDED BY POPULATION (2013 EST.) - CIA- WORLD FACTBOOK

2. 229 COUNTRIES COMPARISON: GDP - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT PPP DATE OF INFORMATION (MOSTLY 2013 EST.) - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

3. 221 COUNTRIES COMPARISON: GDP REAL GROWTH RATE, ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION IN % - (MOSTLY 2013 EST.) - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

4. 194 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE IN % - (MOSTLY 2013 EST.) - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

5. 155 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – GROSS NATIONAL SAVING AS % OF GDP – (MOSTLY 2013 EST.) - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

6. 216 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – BUDGET SURPLUS (+) OR DEFICIT (-) – EXPRESSED AS % OF GDP - (MOSTLY 2013 EST.) - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

7. 100 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - NET GOVERNMENT DEBT (AND GROSS GOVERNMENT DEBT) AS % OF GDP – SOURCE – IMF – 2012

8. 223 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – INFLATION RATE - ANNUAL % CHANGE

IN CONSUMER PRICES (MOSTLY 2013 EST.) - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

9. 193 COUNTRIES COMPARISON – CURRENT ACCOUNT BALANCE – (2013 EST.) - CIA - WORLD FACTBOOK

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11. 151 COUNTRIES COMPARISON - THE SIZE OF THE SHADOW ECONOMY – IN % OF GDP – THE WORLD BANK – 2010

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The Top 10 World's Safest Countries in the World: 10. Finland, 9. Austria, 8. Sweden, 7. Australia, 6. Ireland, 6. Netherlands, 5. Denmark, 5. Switzerland, 4. Norway, 3. Japan, 3. Iceland, 2. Singapore, 2. Tuvalu, 1. New Zealand. 9 of them are among the 11 most ethical countries in the world, according to Transparency International's Index, Austria is no. 23 in TI's index, Ireland – 17, Japan – 15, Iceland – 12. So, here again Ethics Pays in safety also. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vE6lIYB0wl8

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Maps of the countries of America: http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/america.htm

North America: http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/map/north_america_map2.htm

http://www.mapsofworld.com/north-america (including Central America and the Caribbean)

Central America: http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/map/central_america_map2.htm

South America: http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/map/south_america_map2.htm

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Maps of the countries of Australia, Oceania and Antarctica:

http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/map/oceania_map.htm

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List of Sovereign Nations & Their Capitals http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/states.htm

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List of Countries and National Languages: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_language

Official Languages by State: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_official_languages_by_state

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List of Countries and Territories by various definitions

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Countries' List by Population: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_by_population

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LIST OF WORKS ON THE FUTURE OF CAPITALISM & ETHICS

All My Sons, 1948, 95 min., based on Arthur Miller's play, Director Irving Reis, with Edward G. Robinson, Burt Lancaster
All My Sons TV 1986, 122 min., Director Jack O'Brien, with Aidan Quinn, James Whitmore

Architecture to Zucchini: The people, companies and organizations pioneering sustainability, 2006, 129 min., 12 segment educational video

The Ascent of Money: Boom and Bust, 2008, 120 min., Director Adrian Pennink, with Niall Ferguson
The Ascent of Money: The Financial History of the World, 2008, 240 min., Director Adrian Pennink, with Niall Ferguson

Babbitt, 1934, 74 min., Director William Keighley, with Guy Kibbee and Aline MacMahon, based on Sinclair Lewis' book – Babbitt

Bad Seed: The Truth about our Food, 2006, 112 min., Director Adam Curry

The Bank, 2001, 106 min., Director Robert Connolly, with David Wenham, Anth. LaPaglia

Barbarians at the Gate, 1993, TV, 107 m., Director Glenn Jordan, based on the book by Bryan Burrough & John Helyar, on the RJR Nabisco takeover, with James Garner, Jonathan Price

BBC – 1929, The Great Crash, 2009, 60 min.

BBC – The Love of Money, 2009, Part I – The Bank that Bust the World (Lehman), 51 min., Part II – The Age of Risk, 51 min., Part III – Back from the Brink, 51 min.

BBC – The Madoff Hustle, 2009, 51 min.

Beyond Borders, 2003, 127 min., Director Martin Campbell, with Angelina Jolie, NGOs

Beyond the Line, Turn the Risks of Climate and Environmental Change into Compelling Business Opportunities, 2009, 55 minutes, with interviews of Anthony Simon and key management of GE, Ikea, Marks & Spencer, Marriott, and experts from the Carbon Disclosure Project, Environmental Defense Fund, Forum for the Future, World Resources Institute and other organizations partnering with companies to help them reduce their environmental impacts and increase their business performance.

The Big One, 1997, 91 min., Director Michael Moore, who tries to convince Phil Knight to open a Nike factory in Flint, Michigan instead of the sweat shops in Asia

Biography, Andrew Carnegie, 2000, 50 min., documentary on Carnegie

Biography – Ben & Jerry's, 2008, 50 min., starring: Ben Cohen, Jerry Greenfield

Biography - Bill Gates: Sultan of Software, 2004, 50 min., documentary on Microsoft

Biography, Henry Ford, 1999, 50 min., documentary on the Ford Automobile Company

Biography, J. Pierpont Morgan, 2000, 50 min., documentary on Morgan

Biography, Sam Walton: Bargain Millionaire, 2004, 50 min., documentary on WalMart

Boiler Room, 2000, 118 min., Director Ben Younger, with Giovanni Ribisi, Vin Diesel

Capitalism: A Love Story, 2009, 127 min., starring and directed by Michael Moore

Charlie Rose interviews Sheila Bair (October 17, 2008), 2008, 27 min. out of a DVD of 57 min.

Charlie Rose, Warren Buffett (October 1, 2008), 2008, 57 min.

Charlie Rose, Jamie Dimon (July 7, 2008), 2008, 57 min.

Charlie Rose, A Conversation with Author Thomas L. Friedman, about his book Hot, Flat, and Crowded: Why We Need a Green Revolution – and How it Can Renew America; September 9, 2008, 57 min.

Charlie Rose with Thomas L. Friedman (August 31, 2005), 60 min., documentary. An interview of Thomas L. Friedman, columnist for the New York Times and author of The World is Flat: A Brief History of the Twenty-First Century

Charlie Rose with Hank Paulson (May 19, 2004), 2006, 57 min.

Charlie Rose with Nassim Taleb (December 3, 2008), 2008, 21 minutes out of a DVD of 57 minutes

Charlie Rose with Muhammad Yunus (June 4, 2004), 2006, 57 min.

China Blue, 2005, 86 min., Director Micha X. Peled, documentary on globalization in China

The China Syndrome 1979, 122 m, Director James Bridges, with Jane Fonda, Jack Lemon

A Civil Action, 1998, 112 min., Director Steven Zaillian, with John Travolta, Robert Duvall, based on Jonathan Harr's book

Class Action, 1991, 110 min., Direc. Michael Apted, with Gene Hackman, M.E. Mastrantonio

Collapse, 2009, 80 min., Director Chris Smith, based on a book by Michael Ruppert

The Corporation, 2003, 145 min., Directors Jennifer Abbott, Mark Achbar, based on the book by Joel Bakan "The Corporation: A Pathological Pursuit of Profit and Power", with Noam Chomsky, Peter Drucker, Milton Friedman, Ray Anderson, Naomi Klein, Michael Moore, Howard Zinn

The Crooked E, the Unshredded Truth about Enron, TV 2003, 100 min., Director Penelope Spheeris, with Christian Kane and Brian Dennehy, based on the book by Brian Cruver

Damaged Care, 2002 (TV), 114 min., Director Harry Winer, with Laura Dern

Professor Daniel Kahneman interviewed by Chrystia Freeland, Reuters, Fireside Chat Zeitgeist Europe, 2010, 27 min. http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uUYQrLsmNMM

Dealers, 1989, 87 min., Director Colin Bucksey, with Paul McGann, Rebecca De Mornay

Death of a Salesman, TV 1985, 130 min., based on Arthur Miller's play, Director Volker Schloendorff, with Dustin Hoffman and John Malkovich

The Devil's Advocate, 1997, 144 m, Director Taylor Hackford, based on the novel by Andrew Neiderman, with Al Pacino, Keanu Reeves, Charlize Theron, Jef. Jones, Judith Ivey

Disclosure, 1994, 128 min., Director Barry Levinson, based on the novel by Michael Crichton, with Michael Douglas, Demi Moore, Donald Sutherland, Caroline Goodall

The Divine Comedy by Dante Alighieri, (1999) Kultur Video

Endgame, 2007, 140 min., Director Alex Jones

An Enemy of the People, 1978, 90 min., Director George Schaefer, with Steve McQueen
Ganashatru 1989, 99 min., Director Satyajit Ray, Indian film based on Henrik Ibsen's play

Enron: The Smartest Guys in the Room, 2005, documentary film, Director Alex Gibney, 109 min., with Peter Coyote as Narrator, with Andrew Fastow, Ken Lay and Jeff Skilling, based on the book by Bethany McLean and Peter Elkind, who also appear in the film - The Smartest Guys in the Room: The Amazing Rise and Scandalous Fall of Enron

Erin Brockovich, 2000, 132 mi., Director Steven Soderbergh, with Julia Roberts, A. Finney

Executive Suite, 1954, 104 min., Director Robert Wise, based on the novel by Cameron Hawley, with William Holden, Frederic March, Barbara Stanwick, June Allyson, Walter Pidgeon, Shelley Winters, Nina Foch, Louis Calhern, Paul Douglas

The Firm, 1993, 154 min., based on the novel by John Grisham. Director Sydney Pollack, with Tom Cruise, Ed Harris, Gene Hackman, Jeanne Tripplehorn, Hol Holbrook

F.I.S.T., 1978, 145 min., Director Norman Jewison, with Sylvester Stallone, Rod Steiger

The Flaw, 2010, 82 min., Director - David Sington, with Joseph Stiglitz, Robert Shiller, Louis Hyman

Ford: The Man and the Machine, 1987 (TV), 200 min., Director Allan Eastman, based on book by Robert Lacey, with Cliff Robertson, Hope Lange, Heather Thomas, R. H. Thomson

Four Horsemen, 2012, 97 min., Director/Writer Ross Ashcroft, with Joseph Stiglitz, Noam Chomsky

Free to Choose, Milton Friedman's TV series, 1990, 243 min., 5 Volumes, 3 DVDs: The Power of the Market, The Tyranny of Control, Freedom & Prosperity, The Failure of Socialism, Created Equal

Frontline: Black Money (2009), 2009, 60 min., starring and directed by Lowell Bergman

Frontline: Breaking the Bank (2009), 2009, 60 min.

Frontline: Inside the Meltdown, 2009, 60 min., Director Michael Kirk

Frontline: The Madoff Affair (2009), 2009, 60 min.

Frontline: Ten Trillion and Counting (2009), 2009, 60 min.

Frontline: The Warning (2009), 2010, 60 min., Director Michael Kirk, Reported by Jim Gilmore

The Future of Food, 2004, 88 min., Director Deborah Koons Garcia

Glengarry Glen Ross, 1992, 100 min., Director James Foley, based on David Mamet's play, with Jack Lemmon, Al Pacino, Ed Harris, Alan Arkin, Kevin Spacey, Alec Baldwin, Jonathan Price

Globalization & Human Rights, 1998, TV, 60 min., Writing credits: Rory O'Connor, Danny Schechter, hosted by Charlayne Hunter-Gault

The Gold Rush, 1925, 96 min. - silent or 69 min. remastered 1942 sound release. Director Charles Chaplin, with Charles Chaplin, Mark Swain

The Great Gatsby, 1974, 140 min., Director Jack Clayton, with Robert Redford, Mia Farrow, based on Frances Scott Fitzgerald's Book
The Great Gatsby, 2013, 137 min., Director Baz Luhrmann, with Leoanrdo DiCaprio (Gatsby), Tobey Maguire (Nick), Carey Mulligan (Daisy)

Greed, 1924, 239 min., Director Erich von Stroheim, based on the novel by Frank Norris, with Zasu Pitts, Gibson Gowland

How to Save the World, 2007, 103 min., Directors Thomas and Barbara Burstyn

How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying, 1967, 121 min., Director David Swift

Il Conformista 1970, 115 min., Director Bernardo Bertolucci, based on Alberto Moravia’s book The Conformist, with Jean-Louis Trintignant, Stefania Sandrelli, Yvonne Sanson

An Inconvenient Truth, 2006, 96 min., Director Davis Guggenheim, Narrated by Al Gore

Inequality for All, 2013, 86 min., Director Jacob Kornbluth, with Robert Reich, based on his book Aftershock: The Next Economy and America's Future

Inside Job, 2010, 109 minutes, written and directed by Charles Ferguson, narrated by Matt Damon

The Insider, 1999, 157 min., Director Michael Mann, with Al Pacino and Russel Crowe

The Inspector General 1949, 102 min., Director Henry Koster, with Danny Kaye, based on Revisor by Nikolai Gogol

It's a Wonderful Life, 1946, 130 min., Director Frank Capra, with James Stewart, Donna Reed

Jean de Florette, 1986, 122 min., Director Claude Berri, with Yves Montand, Gerard Depardieu, based on Marcel Pagnol's book

Julius Caesar 1953, 120 min., Director Joseph Mankiewicz, with Marlon Brando, James Mason, based on William Shakespeare's play

La Curee 1966, 98 min., Director Roger Vadim, with Jane Fonda and Michel Piccoli

L'Argent TV, 1988, 250 min, based on Emile Zola's book L' Argent, about the financier Aristide Saccard, Director Jacques Rouffio, with Claude Brasseur, Miou-Miou, M. Galabru
L' Argent, 1928, 195 min., Director Marcel L' Herbier, with Pierre Alcover, Alfred Abel

Les Grandes Familles 1958, 92 min., based on Maurice Druon's book, Director Denys de la Patteliere, with Jean Gabin, Bernard Blier, Pierre Brasseur, Jean Dessailly, Jean Murat

Life and Debt, 2001, 80 min., Director Stephanie Black, globalization, IMF, Jamaica

Life of Emile Zola 1937, 116 min., Director William Dieterle, with Paul Muni, Henry O'Neill

Lois Gibbs and the Love Canal, TV 1982, 100 min., Director Glenn Jordan, with Marsha Mason, based on the Love Canal scandal

Man of La Mancha 1972, 132 min., Director Arthur Hiller, with Peter O'Toole, Sophia Loren, based on Don Quijote by Miguel de Cervantes

Manon des Sources 1986, 113 min, Director Claude Berri, with Emmanuele Beart, Daniel Auteuil, based on Marcel Pagnol's book

Manufacturing Consent: Noam Chomsky and the Media, 1992, 167 min., Directors Mark Achbar and Peter Wintonick, about corporate media's role in modern propaganda

Marie: A True Story, 1985, 112 min., Director Roger Donaldson, with Sissy Spacek

McLibel, 2005, 85 min., Director Franny Armstrong, on McDonald's libel suit in the UK

The Merchant of Venice, 2004, 138 min., Director Michael Radford, with Al Pacino, Jeremy Irons, based on William Shakespeare's play
The Merchant of Venice, TV 1973, 131 min., Director John Sichel, with Laurence Olivier
The Merchant of Venice TV 1980, 157 min., Director Jack Gold, with Warren Mitchell

Milton Friedman, 2002, 73 m., Interviewed by Gary S. Becker, Intellectual Portrait Series

Modern Times, 1936, 87 min., Director Charles Chaplin, with Charles Chaplin, Paulette Goddard

Nassim Nicholas Taleb: The Future Has Always Been Crazier Than We Thought, 2008, 90 min.

Nine to Five, 1980, 110 min., Director Colin Higgins, with Jane Fonda, Dolly Parton

No Logo, 2003 V, 42 mi., Director Sut Jhally, documentary based on the book "No Logo" by Naomi Klein on globalization, hegemony of brands and democratic resistance

Nova - Trillion Dollar Bet, 2000, 50 m., documentary on Long Term Capital Management

The Odyssey TV 1997, 173 min., Director Andrei Konchalovsky, with Gretta Scacchi, Irene Papas, based on Homer's book

Other People's Money, 1991, 103 min., Director Norman Jewison, based on Jerry Sterner's play, with Danny DeVito, Gregory Peck, Penelope Ann Miller, Piper Laurie

Outsourced, 2006, 103 min., Director John Jeffcoat, with Josh Hamilton, Ayesha Dharkar, Asif Basra, Matt Smith

Patterns, 1956, 83 min., Director Fielder Cook, with Van Heflin, Ed Beg

Paul Hawken: The New Great Transformation, 2007, 71 min., Director Chris Baldwin, Speaker: Paul Hawken

Pirates of Silicon Valley, 1999, TV, 95 min., Director Martin Burke, with Anthony Michael Hall as Bill Gates of Microsoft, Noah Wyle as Steve Jobs of Apple, Joey Slotnick as Steve Wozniak of Apple, John DiMaggio as Steve Ballmer of Microsoft

Precarity, 2004, 197 min., Concept & Realization: Francesca Bria, Tora Krogh, Lize de Clercq. A compilation of 17 videos on victims of globalization, from Italy, Spain, Korea, Mexico, Japan, Netherlands, France, US, Michael Moore, Naomi Klein, The Take

Rhinoceros, 1974, 104 min., Director Tom O'Horgan, with Zero Mostel and Gene Wilder, based on Eugene Ionesco's play

Rigoletto 1982, 130 min., Verdi's opera with Piave's libretto based on Victor Hugo's play Le roi s'amuse, Director John Michael Phillips, with John Rawnsley as Rigoletto and Marie McLaughlin as Gilda. The English National Opera in an adaptation to contemporary Mafia.
Rigoletto 1982, 128 min., Director Jean-Pierre Ponnelle, with Luciano Pavarotti

Ripped Off: Madoff and the Scamming of America, and Crash: The Next Great Depression, 2009, 94 min., History, Starring Bernie Madoff

The Rise of Disaster Capitalism, 2009, with Naomi Klein, 77 minutes

The Shock Doctrine: The Rise of Disaster Capitalism, Naomi Klein, Bioneers, 2008, 33 minutes
The Shock Doctrine, 2009, Documentary by Michael Winterbottom and Mat Whitecross, with Naomi Klein, 89 minutes

RJR/Nabisco, Braces for Buyouts, The History Channel, documentary, 2002, 50 min.

Roger & Me, 1989, 91 min., Director Michael Moore, on GM plant shutdowm and downsizing

Rogue Trader 1999, 101 min., based on Nick Leeson's autobiography about the disastrous collapse of UK's Barings Bank, Director James Dearden, with Ewan McGregor, Anna Friel

Runaway Jury, 2003, 127 m., Director Gary Fleder, based on the novel by John Grisham, with John Cusack, Gene Hackman, Dustin Hoffman, Rachel Weisz, Bruce McGill

Seven Samurai 1954, 190 min., Director Akira Kurosawa, with Toshira Mifune

Shaping the Future: 2008 Global Conference: A Discussion with Nobel Laureates in Economics, 2008, 75 min., Milken Institute

Sicko, 2007, 123 min., Director Michael Moore, a documentary on the American healthcare system

Silkwood, 1983, 131 min., Director Mike Nichols, with Meryl Streep, Cher, Kurt Russell

Startup.com, 2001, 107 min., Director Chris Hegedus, Jehane Noujaim, documentary with Kaleil Tuzman and Tom Herman, on the rise and fall of the Internet company govWorks.com

Super Size Me, 2004, 100 min., Director and Actor - Morgan Spurlock. McDonalds, fast food unhealthy effects, the first ever reality-based movie, beginning and ending in 30 days

Syriana, 2005, 126 min., Director Stephen Gaghan, with George Clooney, C. Plummer, Matt Damon

The Take, 2004, 87 min., documentary directed by Avi Lewis, written by Naomi Klein, Argentina

The Threepenny Opera: Die Dreigroschenoper, 1931, music Kurt Weill, 112 min., Director Georg Pabst, with Lotte Lenya, based on Bertolt Brecht's play
The Beggar's Opera 1953, 94 min., Director Peter Brook, with Laurence Olivier, Hugh Griffith

Too Big to Fail, 2011, 100 min., Director Curtis Hanson, with James Woods, William Hurt, Paul Giamatti, writers Peter Gould, Andrew Ross Sorkin

Topaze 1951, 136 min, Director Marcel Pagnol, with Fernandel, based on Marcel Pagnol's play
Topaze, 1933, 78 min., Director Harry d'Abbadie d'Arrast, with John Barrymore, Mirnay Loy
Topaze, 1935, 103 min., Director Louis J. Gasnier, with Louis Jouvet, Edwige Feuillere.

Triumph of the Nerds: The Rise of Accidental Empires, 1996, 165 min., TV, Director Robert Cringely, documentary on the origins of the personal computer with Paul Allen (co-founder Microsoft), Steve Ballmer, Bill Gates, Steve Jobs, Steve Wozniak, Gordon Moore

The Visit 1964, 100 min., Director Bernhard Wicki, with Ingrid Bergman
Hyenas, 1992, 113 m., Director Djibril Diop Mambety, African film based on the play The Visit of the Old Lady by Friedrich Durrenmatt

Wall Street, 1987, 120 min., Director Oliver Stone, with Michael Douglas, Martin Sheen
Wall Street 2: Money Never Sleeps, 2010, 127 min., Director Oliver Stone, with Michael Douglas

Wal-Mart: The High Cost of Low Price, 2005, 95 min., Director Robert Greenwald

Warren Buffett - Oracle of Omaha, 2000, 60 min., about the story of Berkshire Hathaway

We're Not Broke, 2012, 53 min., Directors and Writers Victoria Bruce and Karin Hayes

Where is the World Going to, Mr. Stiglitz?, 2007, 380 min., starring Joseph Stiglitz

Who Killed the Electric Car?, 93 min., Director Chris Paine, Narrated by Martin Sheen

Working Girl, 1988, 115 min., Director Mike Nichols, with Harrison Ford, Sigourney Weaver, Melanie Griffith, Alec Baldwin

The Yes Men, 2003, 2003, 83 min., Directors Dan Ollman and Sarah Price, WTO satire

Yes, Prime Minister, UK 1992, 461 min., Director Sidney Lotterby, with Paul Edington, Nigel Hawthorne, TV series and books by Jonathan Lynn and Anthony Jay (Yes, Minister)

DETAILS ON CORY'S BOOKS, EBOOKS AND OTHER WORKS

PUBLICATION OF BOOKS: 10

1. BUSINESS ETHICS: THE ETHICAL REVOLUTION OF MINORITY SHAREHOLDERS

Kluwer Academic Publishers – 2001 – hard cover, First Springer Science+Business Media, Inc. – 2005 – soft cover, and in subsequent years additional soft cover and eBook editions. ISBN - hard cover 0-7923-7300-6, 9780792373001, soft cover 0-387-23040-8, 9780387230405, eBook 0387232311, 9780387232317, held by 700+ libraries worldwide.

The first published academic book in the world on business ethics to minority shareholders. A pioneer research, based on case studies of U.S., French & Israeli companies and on the author's extensive business experience, with a modern approach on activism in business ethics. The book found the rules that govern unethical conduct towards minority shareholders, which were validated by the Enron, WorldCom and corporate scandals after the publication of the book. You can read extracts, details, purchasing, and reviews of the English book on Cory's website in Books.

2. ACTIVIST BUSINESS ETHICS

Kluwer Academic Publishers – 2002 - hard cover, First Springer Science+Business Media, Inc. – 2005 – soft cover, and in subsequent years additional soft cover and eBook editions. ISBN - hard cover 0-7923-7566-1, 9780792375661, soft cover 0-387-22848-9, 9780387228488, eBook – 0387229140, 9780387229140, held by 1000+ libraries worldwide.

Activist Business Ethics is an academic book in English quoted on Wikipedia and many other websites, and several times in the entry "Business Ethics" of Wikipedia, is recommended in Wikipedia and Answers.com for "Further Reading", and is treated as a standard text/source book in Talk: Business Ethics in Wikipedia. The book examines international aspects, business ethics in the religions, psychological and sociological aspects of business ethics, ethical and democratic evolution, the personification of stakeholders, the predominance of values & ethics for CEOs, & the inefficient safeguards of the stakeholders' interests. The book presents new vehicles for the safeguard of those interests, such as the Internet, Transparency, Ethical Funds and Activist Associations, and future activist vehicles, such as the Supervision Board and the Institute of Ethics. You can read extracts, details, purchasing, and reviews of the book on Cory's website in Books.

3. BUSINESS ETHICS FOR A SUSTAINABLE SOCIETY: CONQUERING THE CORPORATE FRANKENSTEIN

The Edwin Mellen Press – 2009 hard cover, 2010 soft cover. ISBN – hard cover 0-7734-3848-3, 9780773438484, soft cover- 0-7799-1291-8, 9780779912919.

The academic book in English is a pioneering book on business ethics, social responsibility, sustainability, corporate governance and globalization. It covers the three main facets of those subjects: the theoretical with 11 chapters on the essence of ethics and sustainability in the context of the Economic Whirl and the ethical credo of the author, the empirical with 20 case

studies written mostly as short and compelling stories on ethical and corporate governance dilemmas in international business, and the emotional with the analysis of dozens of films, plays, novels - masterpieces on those subjects. You can read extracts, details, purchasing, and reviews of the book on Cory's website in Books.

4. SELECTED ISSUES IN BUSINESS ETHICS AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

סוגיות נבחרות באתיקה עסקית ובאחריות חברתית מאת יעקב קורי

SUGYOT NIVHAROT BE-ETIKAH 'ISKIT UVE-AHRAYUT HEVRATIT

The Hebrew University Magnes Press – 2008 soft cover, and subsequently eBook edition. ISBN – 978-965-493-355-1, 9654933551

The academic book "Selected Issues in Business Ethics and Social Responsibility" in Hebrew is unique in the sense that it comprises theoretical chapters, case studies that are based on the large business experience and the academic research of the author, and the analysis of films, plays, documentaries and novels - masterpieces on business ethics. The parts of the book focus on the ethical facets of leadership, integrity, whistleblowers, corporate governance, stock market, banking, government and business, corruption and bribes, wrongdoing of stakeholders, trust, transparency, decency, sustainability, social responsibility, activism, environment, globalization, international aspects and business ethics in Israel. You can read extracts, details, purchasing, and reviews of the book on Cory's website in Books.

5. L'ETHIQUE DES AFFAIRES ET LES ACTIONNAIRES MINORITAIRES: DES VOIES NOUVELLES POUR SAUVEGARDER LES INTERETS DES ACTIONNAIRES MINORITAIRES

BUSINESS ETHICS & THE MINORITY SHAREHOLDERS: NEW WAYS FOR SAFEGUARDING THE INTERESTS OF THE MINORITY SHAREHOLDERS. Editions Universitaires Europeennes – ISBN – 978-3-8417-9771-1, 3841797717. Sudwestdeutscher Verlag fur Hochschulschriften GmbH & Co. KG, 2012, soft cover.

Le livre examine le contexte actuel de l'éthique des affaires envers les actionnaires minoritaires, et propose des voies nouvelles. Il traite successivement de la nécessité de mener une recherche pionnière ; de l'intérêt d'une recherche qualitative et des études de cas ; de la légitimité de la recherche littéraire dans le cadre d'un livre académique ; des règles concluant le livre; de l'analyse comparative de l'affaire Enron et du livre. Le livre montre comment les mécanismes ou instances traditionnels visant à garantir les droits des actionnaires minoritaires; à savoir le système légal, les actions collectives, les dirigeants des entreprises, les membres des conseils d'administration, les administrateurs indépendants, l'autorité de tutelle des marchés boursiers, les auditeurs, les analystes, les soumissionnaires et la presse; n'apportent pas souvent une protection suffisante aux actionnaires minoritaires. You can read extracts, details, purchasing, and reviews of the French academic book on Cory's website in Books.

6. L'ETHIQUE DES AFFAIRES ET LES ACTIONNAIRES MINORITAIRES

BUSINESS ETHICS AND THE MINORITY SHAREHOLDERS

Thèse de doctorat en Sciences de gestion sous la direction de Yvon Pesqueux, soutenue en 2004 à CNAM, Paris, France. PhD dissertation on Business Ethics, 2004, at the libraries of CNAM Paris and ANRT Grenoble, France, as well as at the library of the University of Haifa, Israel.

The French thesis by publications, Business ethics and the minority shareholders, is based on two books by Jacques Cory that were published in 2001 by Kluwer Academic Publishers in Boston: Activist Business Ethics and Business Ethics: the ethical revolution of minority shareholders. The dissertation examines the actual context of business ethics towards minority shareholders, the new vehicles to safeguard their rights, expands on the necessity to conduct a pioneer research , the methodology of the publications, the qualitative research, the case studies, the legitimacy of literary research as part of an academic research, the rules that conclude the books, a comparative analysis of Enron and the publications, describes in detail the basis of the bibliographical research and ends with the repercussions of the thesis on future research. You can read extracts and reviews of the thesis/dissertation/academic book in French on Cory's website in Books.

7. BEWARE OF GREEKS' PRESENTS

הישמרו מדורון יווני מאת יעקב קורי

HISHAMRU MI-DORON YEVANI – NOVEL IN HEBREW

Kedem Publishing, Sidrat Keshet ha-Mizrah, 2001, soft cover.

ISBN – 965-7103-11-8, 9789657103111.

The Hebrew novel “Beware of Greeks’ Presents” describes in a trenchant way the corruption in the business world, as only a businessman who knows the reality from personal knowledge can describe. This is the basis of the book’s originality, that is very convincing by its authenticity and by the message it conveys about the future of society in the new Millennium, a message of despair mixed with some hope. The protagonists of the book are Ully (Ulysses) and Nelly (Penelope) Doron, an Israeli couple, who is not ready to succumb to the new norms and pays the full price for that, followed by the betrayal of their best friends. Their ordeal is related as a modern Odyssey, as the heroes are from Greek origin and are compared to those of Homer. You can read extracts, details, purchasing, and reviews of the book: in English on Cory's website in Books, and in Hebrew, and watch a film of two hours on the launching of the book in 2001.

8. LE CHOIX DE NELLY

NELLY'S CHOICE - BEHIRATA SHEL NELLY

בחירתה של נלי מאת יעקב קורי ועמליה אייל

A play in French by Jacques Cory and Amalia Eyal, with an introduction and review by Joshua Sobol, translated from the Hebrew play by Saskia Cohen, the French text was edited by Jacques Cory.

Edilivre, 2012, soft cover and eBook editions

ISBN – 978-2-332-50663-4 soft cover, 9782332506641 eBook

The play in Hebrew has not been published yet in a printed version, but it can be found at the library of the University of Haifa, the text of the play and the music of the play are – on Cory's website, and reading of the play was performed at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem on July 30, 2008.

La pièce *Le Choix de Nelly* décrit d'une façon incisive la corruption qui règne au sein du monde des affaires, comme seul un homme d'affaires qui connaît personnellement la réalité peut le faire. Le thème de la corruption du monde des affaires, en particulier des méfaits commis à l'encontre des actionnaires minoritaires, n'a pas encore été étudié de façon adéquate dans la littérature contemporaine, et il n'existe presque pas de livres écrits par des hommes d'affaires sur ce sujet. La pièce originale et convaincante transmet un message sur l'avenir de la société moderne en ce siècle - un message de désespoir et d'espérance mêlés. La pièce aborde des problèmes tels que la corruption du monde des affaires, le racisme, la libération de la femme, l'amour et la trahison. You can read extracts, details, purchasing, and reviews of the French play: in French and in English on Cory's website in Books, and in Hebrew, as well as the music of the play – the list and the audio.

9. ESSAY: UNE MANIÈRE ORIGINALE D'ENSEIGNER LA RSE – IN THE BOOK: LA RSE – LA RESPONSABILITE SOCIALE DES ENTREPRISES: THEORIES ET PRATIQUES BY FRANCOIS LEPINEUX, JEAN-JACQUES ROSE, CAROLE BONANNI, SARAH HUDSON
ESSAY - AN ORIGINAL METHODOLOGY FOR TEACHING CSR – IN THE BOOK: THE CSR – THE CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBITY: THEORIES AND PRACTISES – IN FRENCH
Dunod Edition, 2010, soft cover and eBook editions. ISBN – 978-2-10-052648-2, 2100526480 soft cover, 9782100526482, 2100526480 eBook

La responsabilité sociale des entreprises (RSE) est un concept dans lequel les entreprises intègrent les préoccupations sociales, environnementales et économiques dans leurs activités et dans leurs interactions avec leurs parties prenantes. Cet ouvrage est le premier manuel de référence en français consacré à la RSE. Il présente les origines et le développement progressif de ce concept, puis montre comment la RSE se décline dans les différentes disciplines des sciences de gestion, et dans les différentes fonctions des entreprises. Enfin, il met l'accent sur les nouveaux types de gouvernance avec la RSE. L'ouvrage propose une approche interdisciplinaire (sciences de gestion, sociologie, sciences politiques...) et une orientation internationale (par les exemples choisis). Il contient des entretiens avec des spécialistes, tel Jacques Cory d'Israel. The French essay of Cory can be read in French on Cory's website in Articles, and in a Hebrew version of it.

10. ESSAY: IN THE NAME OF CITIZENS, BUSINESS OR OFFICIALS? (ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE) BY ERAN VIGODA-GADOT AND JACQUES CORY – IN THE BOOK: PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY IN ISRAEL, EDITED BY RAPHAEL COHEN-ALMAGOR, ORI ARBEL-GANZ, ASA KASHER
מסה: בשם האזרחים, העסקים או העסקנים? הארות על האחריות הציבורית של הממשל והמנהל הציבורי, מאת ערן ויגודה ויעקב קורי, בספר: אחריות ציבורית בישראל, עורכים: רפאל כהן-אלמגור, אורי ארבל-גנץ, אסא כשר.
Hakibbutz Hameuchad Publishing House and the Jerusalem Center for Ethics, 2012, hard cover and eBook editions. ISBN – 0 0310005170 5

Public responsibility is often conceptualized as an objective and universal expression beyond time and era. However, the individual's understandings and interpretations may emphasize the personal perspective of bureaucrats and elected officials' duties. How can one bridge between citizens' expectations and subjective concepts of the term *public responsibility* and the limited definition drawn by the public sector? These and other related questions are addressed in this seminal volume. For the first time, leading Israeli scholars and experts have gathered to explore the meaning of public responsibility. Each of the distinguished authors - historians, political scientists, sociologists, social-psychologists, philosophers, literature scholars, law professors, policy analysts, economists, former judges, legislatures and ministers – had clarified a different aspect of *Public Responsibility*, based on his professional discipline and resulting understandings of the discussed concept. The result in this academic book in Hebrew is a thorough review of the meaning of public responsibility. The essay of Cory can be read on Cory's website: in the version with the co-author Eran Vigoda-Gadot - extracts, full text, and in the original version by Jacques Cory.

WRITING OF eBOOKS: 11-23

11. SOCIAL, ECONOMIC & GOVERNMENTAL JUSTICE: ESSAYS, ARTICLES

צדק חברתי, כלכלי ושלטוני: מסות ומאמרים מאת יעקב קורי Google Books

The academic eBook in Hebrew is a compilation of essays and articles on Social, Economic and Governmental Justice, written by Jacques Cory and published in leading universities and organizations websites. The book gives an alternative method to conduct business, more social in its approach, more humane – the opposite of the neoliberal approach prevailing in the United States and Israel. Its political implication is a new regime – the Second Republic of Israel – focused on the welfare of the 99% of citizens, which are not represented adequately in the Israeli government. But the ideology of the book is universal, as the same economic and social injustice prevails in all the neoliberal regimes and in many other so-called social regimes, which advocate minimal regulation, extensive ties between government and the tycoons ruling business, and a reckless market economy, which is in fact ruled by monopolies and oligarchs. Finally, the book analyzes the Scandinavian model and suggests adopting most of their precepts in order to achieve best results. The eBook from 2012 exists only in this format, and anyone can print it, as Cory and others did, or read it free of charge. The eBook can be found at the websites of the libraries of the University of Haifa and Carmel Academic Center, Israel, the websites of Transparency International Israel, Ometz Israel, Cory…

12. **ETHICAL CODES** AND CASE STUDIES, ESSAYS AND ARTICLES ON SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND GOVERNMENTAL JUSTICE

קודים אתיים ואירועים על קודים אתיים, מסות ומאמרים על צדק חברתי, כלכלי ושלטוני

An academic eBook in Hebrew published in 2016, comprising ethical codes, generic case studies on ethical codes, professional essays and articles on social, economic and governmental justice, published until 2015. The eBook exists only in this format, and anyone can print it as Cory and others did, or read it free of charge. The eBook can be found at the websites of the libraries of the University of Haifa and Carmel Academic Center, Israel, the websites of Cory, organizations, etc…

13. **ESSAYS, MEMOIRS** AND ARTICLES ON GENERAL AND PERSONAL TOPICS

מסות, זכרונות ומאמרים על נושאים כלליים ואישיים

An eBook in Hebrew on general and personal topics published in 2016, comprising essays and articles on general topics, memoirs and personal topics based on Cory's autobiography, on literature, biographies, drama, linguistics, correspondence, a youth diary, Cory's Ladino activities, and views on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The eBook exists only in this format, and anyone can print it, as Cory and others did, or read it free of charge. The eBook can be found at the websites of the libraries of the University of Haifa and Carmel Academic Center, Israel, the websites of Cory, organizations, etc…

14. THE RAIN FAIRY – A CHILDREN BOOK IN HEBREW

פיית הגשם מאת יעקב קורי, איורים מאת יוסי קורי

This children book is a fairy tale on the Rain Fairy, who is there to assist everyone encountering difficult situations, sorrow, sickness or catastrophes. The Rain Fairy falls in love with a poor young man and decides to quit the fairy world and become human in order to live with her love. The children eBook in Hebrew, by Jacques Cory, illustrated by Joseph Cory, from 2012, exists only in this format and anyone can print it, as Cory and others did, or read it free of charge. It was published with the academic eBook Social, Economic and Governmental Justice on all the websites mentioned above and can be found in pp. 469-476 of the academic eBook, with other works by Jacques Cory and also on Cory's website as a separate booklet.

15. IJIKO AND HIS GRANDPARENTS IN THE JUNGLE

איז'יקו מטייל בג'ונגל מאת יעקב קורי, איורים מאת הלנה גת, עריכה מאת שירלי גרפונקל

This children book is based on the author's jungle stories to his children and grandchildren with names primarily deriving from funny words in Ladino, as the lion Hastrapula, the giraffe Siskerina, the monkey Sholobolo, the peacock Zurzuvi, the witch-doctor Melizina, the rhinoceros Haftona, etc. The children eBook in Hebrew, by Jacques Cory, illustrated by Elena Gat, edited by Shirly Garfunkel, from 2016, exists in a book format with illustrations but it was not published yet, and also as an eBook on Jacques Cory's website, and on the websites of the University of Haifa, Carmel Academic Center, Israel, as part of the book "Essays, Memoirs, Articles…" We hope that it will be published as a printed book in the future. ***Ijiko and his Grandparents in the Jungle Tale, illustrated by Helena Gat, edited by Shirly Cory***

16. ETHICS PAYS: A COMPREHENSIVE ATLAS OF SALIENT PARAMETERS IN THE 300 COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD PROVING THAT ETHICS PAYS

Ethics Pays is a unique book analyzing multiple facets of academic findings in ethics, geography, economics, politics, business, psychology and sociology. The book analyzes the most relevant and actual parameters of performance in all the countries of the world in the prism of their ethical conduct and level of corruption. The book has a message – it proves that "Ethics Pays", as the most ethical and least corrupt countries score the highest ranks in quite all the parameters examined in this book. The book condenses also the most salient parameters per country for the 300 countries in an abbreviated format or an extensive format, in 60+ tables/lists and 180+ links to the best sources, thus in one or two clicks one can find all the parameters he needs. Within a few minutes the readers can find all the relevant data on the country, its maps, flag, population, area, but also in the tables - the GDP, exchange rates,

external debt, budget surplus, unemployment, or even corruption perceptions and quality of life indices. If the readers want even more data – they can with one click visit the best Internet's websites on those countries. The book was published in 2016 in English as an eBook, due to its thousands of links, it is offered free of charge and anyone can print it, as Cory and others did. In the future it will be probably published in a hard cover and a soft cover format by a publisher. It was published as an eBook on the websites of ESCP Europe in France, the University of Haifa, Carmel Academic Center, Israel, organizations and on Cory's website. Link to the eBook: ***Ethics Pays - eBook on Geography & Ethics - Expanded Ed.***

17. CORY'S COSMOPOLITAN CULTURAL CREDO: AUTOBIOGRAPHY – A LIFETIME COMPANION FOR THE UNIVERSAL INTELLECTUAL HUMANIST

An eBook in English describing Cory's experience, works and thoughts on his fields of interest, a new kind of literature, comprising of a mixture of: novels, drama, biographies, non-fiction, linguistics, geography, business, ethics, academics, economics, history, music, arts, films, philosophy, poetry, folklore, sociology, travel, and even humor. Cory blended all those ingredients in his long careers in diverse occupations and avocations, which might interest the intellectual reader of the book. The book is Cory's credo and truth, an ode to humanism, moderation and harmony, in Cory's cosmopolitan, polyglot and holistic approach. It can be read, seen, or heard during thousands of hours, everybody can find interest in parts of this book, which hopefully will arise a desire to learn languages, literature, philosophy, history, geography, ethics, and drama, and watch the best films, music, folklore, and arts. The book was published in 2016 in English as an eBook, due to its thousands of links, it is offered free of charge and anyone can print it, as Cory and others did. In the future it may be published in a hard and soft cover format by a publisher. It was published as an eBook on the websites of ESCP Europe in France, the University of Haifa, Carmel Academic Center, Israel, organizations & on Cory's website. **Cory's Cosmopolitan Cultural Credo: Autobiography,**

18. DIARY – A PORTRAIT OF THE IDEALIST AS A YOUNG MAN

דיוקן של אידיאליסט כנער בוגר מאת יעקב קורי

After more than 50 years the author reads once again a diary written between the ages of 13 and 17 and is astonished how the character of the author was shaped in his early youth, while he had opposite materialistic and idealistic inclinations, intellectual and superficial tastes, egoistic and humanistic tendencies… What were his views on poverty and wealth, women, friendship, ethics, how he perceived his aims in life, on career, family, children, love, what kind of a man he wanted to be 50 years from now and what kind of a man he became? The author laughs, cries, is excited, amazed, finds analogies with his grandsons' conduct, and also a unique approach to life. The diary in Hebrew comprises hundreds of pages, but the Portrait in Hebrew, written in 2013, gives its gist in 26 pages. As a matter of fact, the diary should be listed as Opus 1 of Jacques Cory's Works. It was published in 2016 in an eBook format as part of the eBook "Essays, Memoirs, Articles…" on the websites of the University of Haifa, Carmel Academic Center, Israel, organizations, and on Cory's website, as part of the eBook mentioned, and also as a separate booklet. **A Portrait of the Idealist as a Young Man**

19. NELLY DORON

Google Books נלי דורון, מחזה בחמש מערכות, מאת יעקב קורי

The plot of the play commences at a surprise party that Ully throws in his Tel Aviv house to his wife Nelly, in which all their friends participate. In the party a scheme is conceived to

takeover at a manipulated price a company that Ully assisted its founder to make public and invested heavily in it, thus making him lose all his money as well as the investment of the minority shareholders. Ully, a modern Ulysses, is a shrewd and tough businessman, who tries to fight the corruption while keeping elementary ethical norms. However, he is not able to cope with the ruthless businessmen who act without any inhibitions and are backed by almost all the society. On the other hand Nelly, a modern Penelope, develops out of the crisis from an innocent teacher to a fearless warrior. She ceases to be the submissive woman, weaving all day and keeping a complete fidelity to her husband, and becomes a modern woman who takes her fate in her own hands in order to save her husband, herself and their marriage. Finally, the solution is found by introducing a Trojan horse, a Greeks' present, into the fortress of the enemy. But, is the victory complete, are the methods employed by the protagonists adequate, are they not corrupting also, what is the limit that one should not cross when fighting corruption, and is such a victory worthwhile? This is the main dilemma of the play that every one of us faces with his own inclinations and finds the parallels in his personal experience, in France, Israel or the US.

The eBook play Nelly Doron in Hebrew, by Jacques Cory, published in 2012, exists only in this format and anyone can print it, as Cory and others did, or read it free of charge. It was published with the academic eBook Social, Economic and Governmental Justice on all the websites mentioned above, and can be found in pp. 487-649 of the academic eBook, with other non-academic works by Jacques Cory, and also on Cory's website as a separate book. **Nelly Doron, the Original Long Version of Jacques Cory's Play Written in 1997**

20. NELLY'S CHOICE - BEHIRATA SHEL NELLY – PLAY IN HEBREW

בחירתה של נלי מאת יעקב קורי ועמליה אייל

By Jacques Cory and Amalia Eyal. The play is an adaptation of Nelly Doron to the theater. The eBook play published in French in 2012 was not published yet in Israel in Hebrew, but is on Cory's website, at the library of the University of Haifa and at Cory's library in a printed format. Cory has chosen the music of the play, songs, arias, folk and classical music in ten languages – one and a half hour long - and it can be heard on Cory's website.

Nelly's Choice, a Play in Hebrew by Jacques Cory and Amalia Eyal – Summary, Review by Joshua Sobol and List of Musical Numbers, *Audio of Music Part 1*, Part 2 – direct links.

21. A VOYAGE INTO MY WORLD'S CULTURE: LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, THEATER, FILMS, MUSIC, ARTS, ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONS, TRAVEL. CREDO, WORLDVIEW, IMPRESSIONS, MEMORIES, HERITAGE OF JACQUES CORY

22. THE BOOK OF RUTHY: FEELINGS, MEMORIES, POEMS, STORIES, LOVE LETTERS, CORRESPONDENCE, PHOTO ALBUMS, LINKS TO VIDEOS, AUDIOPLAY: RUTHY - THIS IS YOUR LIFE, SCREENPLAY: SURPRISE PARTY, THE RAIN FAIRY AND THE PLAY NELLY'S CHOICE, HERITAGE OF RUTHY CORY

23. ACADEMIC PROOF THAT ETHICS PAYS: THE MOST ETHICAL COUNTRIES ARE THE MOST PROSPEROUS AS ASSESSED BY CORY'S INDEX OF MAIN INDICES OF PERFORMANCE – A BREAKTHROUGH DISSERTATION

OTHER WORKS

24. COURSES IN ENGLISH & FRENCH ON BUSINESS ETHICS, ETC. COURSES IN HEBREW ON BUSINESS ETHICS…: PART I/PART II

Most of the courses were taught at International MBA and BA courses in Israel and abroad and received an excellent acclaim (see Cory's website). The courses are based on an extensive bibliography read and analyzed by Dr. Jacques Cory, as well as on his books and articles. In many cases, the courses were the base of Cory's books, especially in the case on the Future of Capitalism. Apparently no courses in the whole world are based on the Great Recession 2007-2010 and on the books that were written subsequently, and Cory's contemporary courses appeal to a need perceived by Cory since 2004, and by thousands of students who organized after the Great Recession and in response to the "dictatorship of the neoliberal teaching" at most of the universities in the world, in the "International Student Initiative for Pluralism in Economics".

25. THE FUTURE OF CAPITALISM IN A SUSTAINABLE SOCIETY - OUTLINE

The book addresses the most important issues of the world economy - the future of capitalism in a sustainable society - in the context of the Great Recession of 2007-2010, finding a pattern of the Economic Whirl starting in the eighties with damages of billions and incurring in 2008 damages of trillions. The book is unique in its holistic and comprehensive approach: psychological, economic, sociological, philosophical and moral, rather than descriptive as most of the books on this subject. It is less theoretical, more practical and understandable in approach to the issue of the future of capitalism. The book analyzes contemporary capitalism, the Recession and the Whirl, based on Dr. Cory's research and books, and more than 120 books, 130 videos, thousands of articles and documents, as well as hundreds outlines, researching them in a vivid, critical and captivating way. It examines various preferred solutions to the crisis of capitalism, corporate governance and conduct, adopted by regulators and business, recommended by eminent professors, writers and tycoons, and advocated by Cory in his works. This book is not only timely, but urgent. In the next crisis which could occur not later than 2020, as nothing has changed while the pace of the crises has increased exponentially, the world economy could indeed collapse, with damages reaching into the hundreds of trillions of dollars, far beyond the scope of the world GDP. Adoption of the remedies offered might prevent this collapse. Academic, private and public institutions approached by Dr. Cory are not willing yet to fund the book as it differs fundamentally from the prevailing neo liberal views. This is the outline of the book. The book will be written provided that it will be financed by an organization, university or individual, that are broad-minded enough to support this novel, contemporary, and in a way contrarian approach.

In addition or alternatively a Hebrew academic book in progress: THE GREAT RECESSION OF 2007-2010 IN THE WORLD AND IN ISRAEL – see extracts, outline, TOC, bibliography.

26. JACQUES CORY'S WEBSITE – WWW.BUSINESSETHICSCORY.COM

Comprises texts of all unpublished eBooks, courses, part of correspondence, videos, music, photos, all published articles, details on the published books, details on all the lectures, links to lectures, symposiums, YouTube, connected websites, CVs, etc.

27. CORRESPONDENCE

Part of business and personal correspondence is on Cory's website, in Cory's books, emails, but most of the correspondence with Ruthy, children, family, friends, business colleagues, etc. is in Cory's study/office. Correspondence between Joshua Sobol, one of the leading playwrights in the world, and Jacques Cory, in Hebrew. Review of Cory's play "Nelly's Choice" by Joshua Sobol (emails translated into English). Appreciation letters in Hebrew. Appreciation letters in English. Correspondence and Speeches in Hebrew, English, French, Romanian, etc., including on the translation of the UN Declaration of Human Rights into Ladino. Correspondence of Jacques and Ruthy Cory in the months prior to their wedding in 1969 – photocopies and reading of letters by Jacques Cory – see Audioplay and Screenplay.

28. POETRY, SATIRES, EULOGIES AND LADINO ACTIVITIES

On Cory's website one can find extensive material on Cory's poetry, satires, eulogies, and Ladino activities, on the following pages: HL2, Articles, HA2. Worth mentioning are Cory's Ladino activities published in newspapers, magazines and websites, and especially the initiation of the translation into Ladino of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights, participation in the translation (with Ladinokomunita), and editing of the text. This is a unique case that combines Cory's ethical activities – teaching in all his courses the UN Declaration of Human Rights, as a cornerstone of universal ethical conduct, linguistic activities – reading in 72 languages the Declaration, as a finalization of learning 50+ languages, and Ladino activities, including poetry, literature, folklore, music, films, plays, prayers, history, culminating with the translation of the Declaration and the discovery of the synagogue of Coria in Spain. Cory has written poetry, satires, eulogies…, that were published in eBooks, on Cory's website, or were not published yet.

29. BUSINESS PLANS, TURNAROUND PLANS, APPROVED ENTERPRISES, etc.

Most of the hundreds plans are in the format of books of about a hundred pages each. All the plans were aimed primarily to achieve a specific goal – find investors, receive an approved enterprise status or grants from the Chief Scientist, technology transfer, strategic planning, turnarounds, etc. Some of the books, as a business plan of a Jewel company, were also designed artistically, with a layout including photos of the jewels, the factory…, cover pages, fonts, colors of pages, graphs designed by Cory and so on.

Writing of Turnaround Plans and successful implementation of Elbit (1981-1982), Elscint's subsidiaries (1987-1988), NBase (1995-1996), and other companies, in hi-tech and low-tech, in France, the US and Israel, increasing in several cases valuation by more than 1,000%.

M&A/JV Negotiations of Israeli, U.S., Canadian, French, German, and Spanish companies in the computer, Internet, data communication, telecom, imaging, semi-conductor, and aerospace industries. Due diligence, negotiations, writing of 100 business plans, strategic planning.

Technology Transfer: conducting of negotiations and agreements, including development, manufacturing and marketing rights, between large European, American and Israeli companies, such as Nixdorf, Alcatel, Hon and Global. Management of a Satellite Communications Consortium (1991-1993) comprised of some of the largest Israeli companies: IAI, Rafael/Galram, Elisra, Gilat, Technion. Writing of the applications to the Chief Scientist.

Obtaining Approved Enterprise Status: including writing the investments plans and conducting the negotiations with the Ministry. Mainly for foreign companies, including for huge investments, for new companies, for small and large companies, high tech and low tech.

30. TRAVEL, GEOGRAPHY, VOYAGES – mainly from Cory's books and eBooks.

31. ON LINGUISTICS AND LANGUAGES – mainly from Cory's books and eBooks.

32. ON MODERN AND CLASSIC LITERATURE – mainly from Cory's books and eBooks.

33. ON DRAMA, PLAYS AND THEATER – mainly from Cory's books and eBooks.

34. ON BIOGRAPHIES AND LIVES OF PROMINENT PERSONALITIES – mainly from Cory's books and eBooks.

35. ON THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN CONFLICT, DOVES AND RADICAL ISLAM – mainly from Cory's books and eBooks.

36. ON FILMS, MUSIC, ARTS, PHILOSOPHY, INNOVATION, ZIONISM, HUMOR… – mainly from Cory's books and eBooks.

MAPS OF THE WORLD AND OF CONTINENTS, LINKS TO MAPS OF COUNTRIES, CAPITALS, POPULATION, ESSENTIAL DATA ON COUNTRIES



Countries and Territories in Africa: Algeria | Angola | Benin | Botswana | Burkina Faso | Burundi | Cameroon | Cape Verde | Central African Republic | Chad | Comoros | Democratic Republic of the Congo | Congo, Republic of the | Côte d'Ivoire | Djibouti | Egypt | Equatorial Guinea | Eritrea | Ethiopia | Gabon | Gambia, The | Ghana | Guinea | Guinea-Bissau | Kenya | Lesotho | Liberia | Libya | Madagascar | Malawi | Mali | Mauritania | Mauritius | Morocco | Mozambique | Namibia | Niger | Nigeria | Réunion | Rwanda | Sao Tome and Principe | Senegal | Seychelles | Sierra Leone | Somalia | South Africa | Sudan | Swaziland | Tanzania, United Republic of | Togo | Tunisia | Uganda | Zambia | Zimbabwe |

Maps of African Countries: Algeria Map | Angola Map | Benin Map | Botswana Map | Burkina Faso Map | Burundi Map | Cameroon Map | Cape Verde Map | Central African Republic Map | Chad Map | Comoros Map | Congo-Brazzaville Map | Congo-Kinshasa Map | Cote d'Ivoire Map | Djibouti Map | Egypt Map | Equatorial Guinea Map | Eritrea Map | Ethiopia Map | Gabon Map | *Gambia Map (*see Senegal Map*)* | Ghana Map | Guinea Map | Guinea-Bissau Map | Kenya Map | *Lesotho Map (see* South Africa Map*)* | Liberia Map | Libya Map | Madagascar Map | Malawi Map | Mali Map | Mauritania Map | *Mauritius* | Morocco Map | Mozambique Map | Namibia Map | Niger Map | Nigeria Map | Rwanda Map | Senegal Map | Sierra Leone Map | Somalia Map | South Africa Map | *South Sudan (see* Sudan Map*)* | Sudan Map | Swaziland Map | Tanzania Map | Togo Map | Tunisia Map | Uganda Map | Zambia Map | Zimbabwe Map


AFRICA
National capital
Major City
International boundary
© Nations Online Project
Mediterranean Sea
Red Sea
Persian Gulf
Arabian Sea
Gulf of Aden
Indian Ocean
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
Gulf of Guinea
Ascension (St. Helena)
St. Helena
MADEIRA ISLANDS (Portugal)
CANARY ISLANDS (Spain)
Ceuta (SP.)
Melilla (SP.)
Oran
Algiers
Tunis
TUNISIA
Casablanca
Rabat
Marrakech
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
LIBYA
Tripoli
Benghazi
Alexandria
Port Said
Cairo
Giza
EGYPT
Suez
Luxor
Aswan
Laayoune (El Aaiún)
Western Sahara
MAURITANIA
Nouakchott
MALI
Timbuktu
NIGER
CHAD
SUDAN
Port Sudan
Omdurman
Khartoum
ERITREA
Asmara
DJIBOUTI
Djibouti
Berbera
Addis Ababa
ETHIOPIA
SOMALIA
Mogadishu
Dakar
SENEGAL
Banjul
THE GAMBIA
Bissau
GUINEA-BISSAU
Conakry
Freetown
SIERRA LEONE
Monrovia
LIBERIA
GUINEA
Bamako
BURKINA FASO
Niamey
Ouagadougou
BENIN
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
Yamoussoukro
GHANA
TOGO
Lomé
Accra
Abidjan
Porto-Novo
Ibadan
Lagos
NIGERIA
Abuja
Kano
N'Djamena
CAMEROON
Douala
Yaoundé
Malabo
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE
São Tome
Annobon (EQUA. GUI.)
Libreville
GABON
REP. OF THE CONGO
Brazzaville
Kinshasa
ANGOLA (Cabinda)
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
Bangui
SOUTH SUDAN
Juba
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
Kisangani
UGANDA
Kampala
KENYA
Nairobi
RWANDA
Kigali
Lake Victoria
Bujumbura
BURUNDI
Mombasa
Dodoma
Dar es Salaam
TANZANIA
Lake Tanganyika
SEYCHELLES
Moroni
COMOROS
Mayotte
Luanda
ANGOLA
Namibe
Lubumbashi
ZAMBIA
Lusaka
Lilongwe
MALAWI
Lake Nyasa
Harare
ZIMBABWE
MOZAMBIQUE
Beira
Mozambique Channel
Antananarivo
MADAGASCAR
NAMIBIA
Windhoek
Walvis Bay
BOTSWANA
Gaborone
Pretoria
Johannesburg
Mbabane
SWAZILAND
Maputo
Bloemfontein
Maseru
LESOTHO
Durban
SOUTH AFRICA
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth
N
0 400 800 1200 km
0 400 800 mi

Eastern Africa

Country	Population	Maps	Capital City
Burundi	8,500,000	Burundi Map	Bujumbura
Comoros	727,000	Comoros Map	Moroni
Djibouti	900,000	Djibouti Map	Djibouti
Eritrea	5,200,000	Eritrea Map	Asmara
Ethiopia	85,000,000	Ethiopia Map	Addis Ababa
Kenya	40,000,000	Kenya Map	Nairobi
Madagascar	20,100,000	Madagascar Map	Antananarivo
Malawi	15,400,000	Malawi Map	Lilongwe
Mauritius	1,300,000		Port Louis
Mozambique	23,400,000	Mozambique Map	Maputo
Réunion	800,000	Réunion Map	Saint-Denis
Rwanda	10,400,000	Rwanda Map	Kigali
Seychelles	100,000		Victoria
Somalia	9,400,000	Somalia Map	Mogadishu
Tanzania	45,000,000	Tanzania Map	Dodoma, Dar es Salaam
Uganda	33,800,000	Uganda Map	Kampala
Zambia	13,300,000	Zambia Map	Lusaka
Zimbabwe	12,600,000	Zimbabwe Map	Harare

Central Africa (Middle Africa, or also Equatorial Africa)

Country	Population	Maps	Capital City
Angola	19,000,000	Angola Map	Luanda
Cameroon	20,000,000	Cameroon Map	Yaoundé

Central African Republic	4,800,000	Central African Republic Map	Bangui
Chad	11,500,000	Chad Map	N'Djamena
Congo, Rep. (Brazzaville)	3,900,000	Congo, Rep. Map	Brazzaville
Congo, Dem. Rep. (Kinshasa)	67,800,000	Congo, Dem. Rep. Map	Kinshasa
Equatorial Guinea	700,000	Equatorial Guinea Map	Malabo
Gabon	1,500,000	Gabon Map	Libreville
São Tomé and Príncipe	200,000		São Tomé

Northern Africa or North Africa

Country	Population	Maps	Capital City
Algeria	36,000,000	Algeria Map	Algiers
Egypt	80,400,000	Egypt Map	Cairo
Libya	6,500,000	Libya Map	Tripoli
Morocco	31,900,000	Morocco Map	Rabat
South Sudan	9,000,000	see: Sudan Map	Juba
Sudan	36,000,000	Sudan Map	Khartoum
Tunisia	10,500,000	Tunisia Map	Tunis
Western Sahara	500,000	see: Mauritania Map	(El Aaiún)

Southern Africa

Country	Population	Maps	Capital City
Botswana	1,800,000	Botswana Map	Gaborone
Lesotho	1,900,000		Maseru
Namibia	2,200,000	Namibia Map	Windhoek

South Africa	49,900,000	South Africa Map	Pretoria, Bloemfontein, Cape Town
Swaziland	1,200,000	Swaziland Map	Mbabane, Lobamba

Western Africa

Country	Population	Maps	Capital City
Benin	9,800,000	Benin Map	Porto-Novo, Cotonou
Burkina Faso	16,200,000	Burkina Faso Map	Ouagadougou
Cape Verde	500,000	Cape Verde Map	Praia
Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	22,000,000	Ivory Coast Map	Yamoussoukro, Abidjan
Gambia, The	1,800,000	see: Senegal Map	Banjul
Ghana	24,000,000	Ghana Map	Accra
Guinea	10,800,000	Guinea Map	Conakry
Guinea-Bissau	1,600,000	Guinea-Bissau Map	Bissau
Liberia	4,100,000	Liberia Map	Monrovia
Mali	15,200,000	Mali Map	Bamako
Mauritania	3,400,000	Mauritania Map	Nouakchott
Niger	15,900,000	Niger Map	Niamey
Nigeria	158,300,000	Nigeria Map	Abuja
Saint Helena	6,000		Jamestown
Senegal	12,500,000	Senegal Map	Dakar
Sierra Leone	5,800,000	Sierra Leone Map	Freetown
Togo	6,800,000	Togo Map	Lomé


NORTH AMERICA
National capital
City
International boundary
River
0 300 600 900 km
0 300 600 mi
Lambert Conformal Conic Projection, standard parallels 25°N and 77°N
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ARCTIC OCEAN
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
CANADA
UNITED STATES
MEXICO
RUSSIA
Alaska (UNITED STATES)
Greenland (DENMARK)
ICELAND
Reykjavik
Nuuk (Godthåb)
Ottawa
Washington, D.C.
Havana
CUBA
THE BAHAMAS
Nassau
Kingston
JAMAICA
HAITI
BELIZE
Belmopan
HONDURAS
Tegucigalpa
GUATEMALA
Guatemala City
San Salvador
EL SALVADOR
NICARAGUA
Managua
Mexico City
Gulf of Mexico
Caribbean Sea
Hudson Bay
Labrador Sea
Greenland Sea
Baffin Bay
Davis Strait
Denmark Strait
Bering Sea
Chukchi Sea
East Siberian Sea
Beaufort Sea
Ellesmere Island
QUEEN ELIZABETH ISLANDS
Victoria Island
Banks Island
Great Bear Lake
Great Slave Lake
Lake Athabasca
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Ontario
Lake Erie
Lake Winnipeg
Great Salt Lake
Gulf of Alaska
Gulf of California
Bahía de Campeche
Tropic of Cancer
Arctic Circle
Cherskiy
Pevek
Anadyr
Provideniya
Nome
Bethel
Fairbanks
Anchorage
Valdez
Barrow
Prudhoe Bay
Inuvik
Dawson
Whitehorse
Juneau
Fort Nelson
Prince George
Fort McMurray
Edmonton
Calgary
Saskatoon
Regina
Winnipeg
Vancouver
Victoria
Seattle
Portland
Boise
Sacramento
San Francisco
San Jose
Fresno
Las Vegas
Los Angeles
San Diego
Tijuana
Mexicali
Phoenix
Tucson
Salt Lake City
Denver
Albuquerque
El Paso
Ciudad Juárez
Hermosillo
Chihuahua
Guadeloupe
La Paz
Culiacán
Torreón
Monterrey
Matamoros
Tampico
San Luis Potosí
Aguascalientes
Guadalajara
León
Querétaro
Morelia
Toluca
Puebla
Veracruz
Oaxaca
Acapulco
Mérida
Cancun
Austin
Houston
San Antonio
Dallas
Oklahoma City
Kansas City
Omaha
Minneapolis
Fargo
Milwaukee
Chicago
Indianapolis
Saint Louis
Cincinnati
Columbus
Cleveland
Detroit
London
Toronto
Hamilton
Buffalo
Pittsburgh
Baltimore
Philadelphia
New York
Hartford
Providence
Boston
Virginia Beach
Charlotte
Nashville
Memphis
Atlanta
Birmingham
Jacksonville
Orlando
Tampa
Miami
New Orleans
Bermuda (U.K.)
Cherskiy
Pevek
Anadyr
Provideniya
Nome
Bethel
Fairbanks
Anchorage
Valdez
Barrow
Prudhoe Bay
Inuvik
Dawson
Whitehorse
Juneau
Fort Nelson
Prince George
Fort McMurray
Edmonton
Calgary
Saskatoon
Regina
Winnipeg
Thunder Bay
Sudbury
Ottawa
Montréal
Québec
Moosonee
Chisasibi
Churchill
Arviat
Rankin Inlet
Iqaluit
Cambridge Bay
Gjoa Haven
Resolute
Pond Inlet
Alert
Nord
Qaanaaq (Thule)
Ittoqqortoormiit (Scoresbysund)
Ilulissat (Jakobshavn)
Sisimiut (Holsteinsborg)
Tasiilaq
Qaqortoq (Julianehåb)
Kuujjuaq
Happy Valley-Goose Bay
Chicoutimi (Saguenay)
Moncton
Charlottetown
Fredericton
Halifax
St. John
Sydney
St. John's
Island of Newfoundland
Jan Mayen (NORWAY)
St. Pierre and Miquelon (FRANCE)
Gulf of St. Lawrence
Arctic Circle
Tropic of Cancer
Bahía de Campeche
Rio Grande
Missouri River
Mississippi River
Arkansas River
Colorado River
Columbia River
Yukon River
Mackenzie River
Peace River
Slave River
Nelson River
Saskatchewan River
Ohio River
Rio Grande
Gulf of California
Gulf of St. Lawrence
Arctic Circle
Tropic of Cancer
Bermuda (U.K.)
ISLAS REVILLAGIGEDO (MEXICO)



Countries and Territories in the Caribbean (capitals in parentheses):

Anguilla (The Valley) | Antigua and Barbuda (Saint John's) | Aruba (Oranjestad) | Bahamas (Nassau) | Barbados (Bridgetown) | British Virgin Islands (Road Town) | Cuba (Havana) | Dominica (Roseau) | Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo) | Grenada (Saint George's) | Guadeloupe (Basse-Terre) | Haiti (Port-au-Prince) | Jamaica (Kingston) | Martinique (Fort-de-France) | Montserrat (Plymouth) | Netherlands Antilles (Willemstad) | Puerto Rico (San Juan) | Saint Kitts and Nevis (Basseterre) | Saint Lucia (Castries) | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (Kingstown) | Trinidad and Tobago (Port-of-Spain) | U.S. Virgin Islands (Charlotte Amalie)

Countries of Middle and Central America (capitals in parentheses):

Belize (Belmopan), Costa Rica (San José), El Salvador (San Salvador), Guatemala (Guatemala City), Honduras (Tegucigalpa), Mexico (Mexico City), Nicaragua (Managua), Panama (Panama City)

Maps of Countries in North America, Capitals and Countries:
Canada Map, Mexico Map, USA Map Washington D.C. (United States) Ottawa (Canada) Mexico City (Mexico) Nuuk (Greenland)

Maps of Countries in Central America:
Belize Map, Costa Rica Map, El Salvador Map, Guatemala Map, Honduras Map, Nicaragua Map, Panama Map

Maps of Caribbean Islands
Cuba Map, Dominican Republic Map, Haiti Map, Jamaica Map, Puerto Rico Map

Countries (sovereign states) in South America (capital cities in parentheses)
Argentina (Buenos Aires) | Bolivia (La Paz) | Brazil (Brasilia) | Chile (Santiago) | Colombia (Bogotá D.C.) | Ecuador (Quito) | French Guiana (Cayenne) | Guyana (Georgetown) | Paraguay (Asunción) | Peru (Lima) | Suriname (Paramaribo) | Uruguay (Montevideo) | Venezuela (Caracas), the island nation of Trinidad and Tobago (Port-of-Spain) comprising of two islands, is considered to be part of the Caribbean, but it's just off the northeastern coast of Venezuela.


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Caribbean Sea
North Atlantic Ocean
South Pacific Ocean
South Atlantic Ocean
Guadeloupe (FRANCE)
DOMINICA
Martinique (FRANCE)
ST. LUCIA
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
GRENADA
BARBADOS
HONDURAS
Tegucigalpa
NICARAGUA
Managua
Isla de San Andrés (COLOMBIA)
Aruba (NETH.)
Curacao (NETH.)
Bonaire (NETH.)
Barranquilla
Cartagena
Maracaibo
Caracas
Valencia
Barquisimeto
Port-of-Spain
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
San José
Panama
COSTA RICA
PANAMA
Cúcuta
San Cristóbal
VENEZUELA
Ciudad Guayana
Georgetown
Paramaribo
GUYANA
Cayenne
SURINAME
French Guiana (FRANCE)
Medellín
Isla de Malpelo (COLOMBIA)
Bogotá
COLOMBIA
Cali
ANDES
GUIANA HIGHLANDS
Boa Vista
Macapá
Equator
Quito
ECUADOR
Guayaquil
Iquitos
AMAZON BASIN
Manaus
Santarém
Belém
São Luís
Fortaleza
Teresina
Natal
João Pessoa
Recife
Maceió
Aracaju
Salvador
Piura
Trujillo
Huánuco
Rio Branco
Pôrto Velho
BRAZIL
Palmas
PERU
Lima
Cusco
Lago Titicaca
Trinidad
MATO GROSSO PLATEAU
Cuiabá
Brasília
Goiânia
BRAZILIAN HIGHLANDS
Arequipa
La Paz
BOLIVIA
Cochabamba
Santa Cruz
Sucre
Potosí
Arica
Iquique
ALTIPLANO
ATACAMA DESERT
Uberlândia
Belo Horizonte
Vitória
Campo Grande
PARAGUAY
Asunción
Rio de Janeiro
São Paulo
Santos
Curitiba
Florianópolis
Tropic of Capricorn
Antofagasta
Salta
San Miguel de Tucumán
Resistencia
Isla San Ambrosio (CHILE)
Isla San Félix (CHILE)
CHILE
Aconcagua
(highest point in South America, 6,962 m)
Córdoba
Santa Fe
Salto
Pôrto Alegre
Mendoza
Rosario
URUGUAY
Valparaíso
Santiago
ARCHIPIÉLAGO JUAN FERNÁNDEZ (CHILE)
Buenos Aires
La Plata
Montevideo
PAMPAS
ANDES
Concepción
ARGENTINA
Bahía Blanca
Mar del Plata
San Carlos de Bariloche
Puerto Montt
PATAGONIA
Comodoro Rivadavia
Laguna del Carbón
(lowest point in South America and the Western Hemisphere, -105 m)
Strait of Magellan
Río Gallegos
Stanley
Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas)
(administered by U.K., claimed by ARGENTINA)
Punta Arenas
Ushuaia
Tierra del Fuego
Cape Horn
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands
(administered by U.K., claimed by ARGENTINA)
SOUTH AMERICA
Capital City
Mayor City
National Border
Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection
0 500 1000 Km
0 500 Mi
N

States and Territories of the Americas and the Caribbean

Caribbean

Country	Population	Maps	Capital City
Anguilla	13,000		The Valley
Antigua and Barbuda	100,000		Saint John's
Aruba	103,000		Oranjestad
Bahamas	300,000	Bahamas Map	Nassau
Barbados	300,000		Bridgetown
Bermuda	65,000		Hamilton
British Virgin Islands	22,000		Road Town
Cayman Islands	38,000		George Town
Cuba	11,200,000	Cuba Map	Havana
Dominica	100,000		Roseau
Dominican Republic	9,900,000	Dominican Rep. Map	Santo Domingo
Grenada	100,000		Saint George's
Guadeloupe	400,000		Basse-Terre
Haiti	9,800,000	Haiti Map	Port-au-Prince
Jamaica	2,700,000	Jamaica Map	Kingston
Martinique	400,000		Fort-de-France
Montserrat	5,000		Plymouth
Netherlands Antilles	220,000		Willemstad
Puerto Rico	3,900,000	Puerto Rico Map	San Juan
Saint Kitts and Nevis	100,000		Basseterre
Saint Lucia	200,000		Castries

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	100,000		Kingstown
Trinidad and Tobago	1,300,000		Port-of-Spain
US Virgin Islands	93,000	U.S. Virgin Is. Map	Charlotte Amalie

Central America

Country	Population	Maps	Capital City
Belize	300,000	Map of Belize	Belmopan
Costa Rica	4,600,000	Map of Costa Rica	San José
El Salvador	6,200,000	Map of El Salvador	San Salvador
Guatemala	14,400,000	Map of Guatemala	Guatemala (City)
Honduras	7,600,000	Map of Honduras	Tegucigalpa
Nicaragua	6,000,000	Map of Nicaragua	Managua
Panama	3,500,000	Map of Panama	Panama (City)

South America

Country	Population	Maps	Capital City
Argentina	40,500,000	Map of Argentina	Buenos Aires
Bolivia	10,400,000	Map of Bolivia	La Paz, Sucre
Brazil	193,300,000	Map of Brazil	Brasilia - São Paulo
Chile	17,100,000	Map of Chile	Santiago
Colombia	45,500,000	Map of Colombia	Bogotá D.C.
Ecuador	14,200,000	Map of Ecuador	Quito
French Guiana	200,000	French Guiana Map	Cayenne
Guyana	800,000	Map of Guyana	Georgetown

Paraguay	6,500,000	Map of Paraguay	Asunción
Peru	29,500,000	Map of Peru	Lima
Suriname	500,000	Map of Suriname	Paramaribo
Uruguay	3,400,000	Map of Uruguay	Montevideo
Venezuela	28,800,000	Map of Venezuela	Caracas

North America

Country	Population	Maps	Capital City - Largest City
Canada	34,00,000	Map of Canada	Ottawa - Toronto
Mexico	112,000,000	Map of Mexico	Mexico (City)
United States	313,000,000	United States Map	Washington - New York


ASIA
National capital
Major city
City, town
International boundary
Azimuthal
Equal-Area Projection
0 400 800 1200 km
0 400 800 mi
© Nations Online Project
RUSSIA
SIBERIA
CHINA
INDIA
INDONESIA
MONGOLIA
KAZAKHSTAN
IRAN
PAKISTAN
AFGHANISTAN
MYANMAR (BURMA)
THAILAND
VIETNAM
LAOS
CAMBODIA
PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA
BANGLADESH
NEPAL
BHUTAN
SRI LANKA
MALDIVES
Arctic Ocean
Indian Ocean
Bay of Bengal
Arabian Sea
South China Sea
East China Sea
Philippine Sea
Sea of Japan
Sea of Okhotsk
Bering Sea
Barents Sea
Kara Sea
Laptev Sea
East Siberian Sea
Norwegian Sea
North Sea
Andaman Sea
Gulf of Thailand
Sulu Sea
Celebes Sea
Banda Sea
Timor Sea
Java Sea
Yellow Sea
Equator
Tropic of Cancer
Moscow
Kiev
Minsk
Warsaw
Helsinki
Stockholm
Oslo
Copenhagen
Tallinn
Riga
Vilnius
Saint Petersburg
Murmansk
Arkhangel'sk
Nizhniy Novgorod
Kazan'
Perm'
Yekaterinburg
Chelyabinsk
Ufa
Samara
Saratov
Volgograd
Rostov
Voronezh
Omsk
Novosibirsk
Krasnoyarsk
Noril'sk
Irkutsk
Yakutsk
Khabarovsk
Magadan
Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy
Anadyr'
Cherskiy
Tiksi
Provideniya
Sapporo
Vladivostok
Harbin
Changchun
Shenyang
Dalian
Beijing
Tianjin
Baotou
Taiyuan
Jinan
Qingdao
Lanzhou
Xi'an
Zhengzhou
Nanjing
Shanghai
Wuhan
Hangzhou
Chengdu
Changsha
Chongqing
Nanchang
Guiyang
Kunming
Nanning
Guangzhou
Hong Kong S.A.R.
Macau S.A.R.
Taipei
Taiwan
Hanoi
Haiphong
Vientiane
Hue
Nay Pyi Taw
Mandalay
Yangon
Bangkok
Phnom Penh
Ho Chi Minh City
Manila
Cebu
Davao
Pontianak
Singapore
Kuala Lumpur
Medan
Palembang
Jakarta
Surabaya
Semarang
Bandung
Makassar
Bandar Seri Begawan
Dili
Tokyo
Yokohama
Nagoya
Osaka
Fukuoka
Pyongyang
Seoul
Busan
Ulaanbaatar
Astana
Almaty
Bishkek
Tashkent
Dushanbe
Ashgabat
Tehran
Mashhad
Esfahan
Shiraz
Kabul
Kandahar
Islamabad
Lahore
Quetta
Karachi
New Delhi
Jaipur
Lucknow
Kanpur
Ahmadābād
Surat
Mumbai
Pune
Nagpur
Hyderabad
Bangalore
Chennai
Cochin
Jaffna
Colombo
Male
Kolkata
Dhaka
Chittagong
Kathmandu
Thimphu
Lhasa
Abu Dhabi
Muscat
Baku
Tbilisi
Yerevan
Tabriz
Atyrau
Volga
Ural Mountains
Caucasus
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Lake Baikal
Lake Ladoga
Lake Onega
Lake Balkhash
Altay Mts.
Tien Shan
Kunlun Mountains
Himalayas
Gobi Desert
Takla Makan Desert
Kara Kum
Zagros Mts.
Hengduan Shan
Da Hinggan Ling
Manchurian Plain
Yablonovyy Khrebet
Verkhoyansk Khrebet
Khrebet Cherskogo
Sikhote-Alin
Kuril Islands
Sakhalin
Okinawa
Ryukyu Islands (Japan)
Laccadive Sea
Lakshadweep (India)
Andaman Islands (India)
Nicobar Islands (India)
Spratly Islands
Western Ghats
Eastern Ghats
Deccan
Ganges
Brahmaputra
Irrawaddy
Mekong
Yangtze
Xi Jiang
Hainan Dao
Borneo
Sumatra
Java
Celebes
Luzon
Mindanao
Timor
Australia
Norway
Sweden
Finland
Poland
Belarus
Ukraine
Georgia
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Turkmenistan
Uzbekistan
Kyrgyzstan
Tajikistan
Afghanistan
Iran
Pakistan
India
Nepal
Bhutan
Bangladesh
Myanmar
Laos
Thailand
Vietnam
Cambodia
Malaysia
Brunei
Singapore
Indonesia
Philippines
Japan
North Korea
South Korea
Mongolia
China
Russia
Kazakhstan
Franz Josef Land
Severnaya Zemlya
Novaya Zemlya
New Siberian Islands
Wrangel Island
Svalbard (Norway)
Jan Mayen (Norway)
Iceland
Greenland
Canada
United States
Alaska
Hawaii
Guam
Saipan
Palau
Micronesia
Papua New Guinea
Australia
Indonesia
Malaysia
Philippines
Taiwan
Japan
North Korea
South Korea
Mongolia
China
Russia
Kazakhstan
Uzbekistan
Turkmenistan
Kyrgyzstan
Tajikistan
Afghanistan
Iran
Pakistan
India
Nepal
Bhutan
Bangladesh
Myanmar
Laos
Thailand
Vietnam
Cambodia
Malaysia
Brunei
Singapore
Indonesia
Philippines



Eastern Asia

Country	Population	Maps	Capital City
China	1,338,100,000	Map of China	Beijing
China, Hong Kong SAR	7,000,000		Hong Kong
China, Macao SAR	500,000		Macao City

China Tibet	2 620 000		Lhasa
Japan	127,400,000	Map of Japan	Tokyo
Korea (North)	22,800,000	Map of North Korea	Pyongyang
Korea (South)	48,900,000	Map of South Korea	Seoul
Mongolia	2,800,000	Map of Mongolia	Ulaanbaatar
Taiwan	23,200,000	Taiwan Map	Taipei

Northern Asia

Country	Population	Maps	Capital City
Russian Federation	144,000,000	Map of Russia	Moscow

South-Central Asia

Country	Population	Maps	Capital City
Afghanistan	29,100,000	Map of Afghanistan	Kabul
Bangladesh	164,400,000	Map of Bangladesh	Dhaka
Bhutan	700,000	Map of Bhutan	Thimphu
India	1,188,800,000	Map of India	New Delhi
Iran	75,100,000	Map of Iran	Tehran
Kazakhstan	16,300,000	Map of Kazakhstan	Astana
Kyrgyzstan	5,300,000	Map of Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek
Maldives	300,000		Male
Nepal	28,000,000	Map of Nepal	Kathmandu
Pakistan	184,800,000	Map of Pakistan	Islamabad
Sri Lanka	20,700,000	Map of Sri Lanka	Colombo
Tajikistan	7,600,000	Map of Tajikistan	Dushanbe

Turkmenistan	5,200,000	Map of Turkmenistan	Ashgabat
Uzbekistan	28,100,000	Map of Uzbekistan	Tashkent

South-East Asia

Country	Population	Maps	Capital City
Brunei Darussalam	412,000		Bandar Seri Begawan
Cambodia	15,100,000	Map of Cambodia	Phnom Penh
Indonesia	235,500,000	Map of Indonesia	Jakarta
Lao PDR	6,400,000	Map of Laos	Vientiane
Malaysia	29,000,000	Map of Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur
Myanmar (Burma)	53,400,000	Map of Myanmar	Naypyidaw, Yangon
Philippines	94,000,000	Map of Philippines	Manila
Singapore	5,100,000	Map of Singapore	Singapore
Thailand	68,100,000	Map of Thailand	Bangkok
Timor-Leste (East Timor)	1,200,000		Dili
Vietnam	89,000,000	Map of Vietnam	Hanoi

Western Asia and Middle East

Country	Population	Maps	Capital City
Armenia	3,100,000	Map of Armenia	Yerevan
Azerbaijan	9,500,000	Map of Azerbaijan	Baku
Bahrain	1,300,000	Map of Bahrain	Manama
Cyprus	1,100,000	Map of Cyprus	Nicosia (Lefkosia)
Georgia	4,600,000	Map of Georgia	T'bilisi
Iraq	31,500,000	Map of Iraq	Baghdad

Israel	7,600,000	Map of Israel	Jerusalem (claimed)
Jordan	6,500,000	Map of Jordan	Amman
Kuwait	3,100,000		Kuwait (City)
Lebanon	4,300,000	Map of Lebanon	Beirut
Oman	3,100,000	Map of Oman	Muscat
Palestinian territories	4,000,000	see: Map of Israel	Jerusalem (claimed)
Qatar	1,700,000	Map of Qatar	Doha (Al-Dawhah)
Saudi Arabia	29,200,000	Map of Saudi Arabia	Riyadh
Syria	22,500,000	Map of Syria	Damascus
Turkey	73,600,000	Map of Turkey	Ankara
United Arab Emirates	5,400,000	United Arab Emirates Map	Abu Dhabi
Yemen	23,600,000	Map of Yemen	Sanaa



Eastern Europe

Country	Population	Maps	Capital City Largest City	Currency
Belarus	9,500,000	Belarus Map	Minsk	Belarusian Ruble
* Bulgaria	7,500,000	Bulgaria Map	Sofia	Lev
* Czech Republic	10,500,000	Czechia Map	Prague	Czech Koruna
* Hungary	10,000,000	Hungary Map	Budapest	Forint

Moldova	4,100,000	Moldova Map	Chisinau	Moldovan Leu
* Poland	38,200,000	Poland Map	Warsaw	Złoty
* Romania	21,500,000	Romania Map	Bucharest	Romanian Leu
Russian Federation	144,000,000	Russia Map	Moscow	Russian Ruble
* Slovakia	5,400,000	Slovakia Map	Bratislava	Euro
Ukraine	46,000,000	Ukraine Map Crimea Map	Kiev	Hryvnia

Northern Europe

Country	Population	Maps	Capital City Largest City	Currency
* Denmark	5,500,000	Denmark Map	Copenhagen	Danish Krone
* Estonia	1,300,000	Estonia Map	Tallinn	Euro
Faroe Islands (DK)	43 000	Faroe Is. Map	Tórshavn	Faroese Króna
* Finland	5,400,000		Helsinki	Euro
Greenland (DK)	56 854	Greenland Map	Nuuk (Godthab)	Danish Krone
+ Iceland	300,000	Iceland Map	Reykjavik	Icelandic Króna
* Ireland	4,500,000	Ireland Map	Dublin (City)	Euro
* Latvia	2,200,000	Latvia Map	Riga	Euro
* Lithuania	3,300,000	Lithuania Map	Vilnius	Euro
Northern Ireland (UK)	1 690 000	UK Map	Belfast	Pound Sterling
+ Norway	4,900,000		Oslo	Norwegian Krone
Scotland (UK)	5 200,000	UK Map	Edinburgh Glasgow	Pound Sterling
* Sweden	9,400,000	Sweden Map	Stockholm	Swedish Krona

* United Kingdom	62,200,000	UK Map	London Birmingham, Manchester	Pound Sterling
Wales (UK)	2 750 000	UK Map	Cardiff	Pound Sterling

Southern Europe

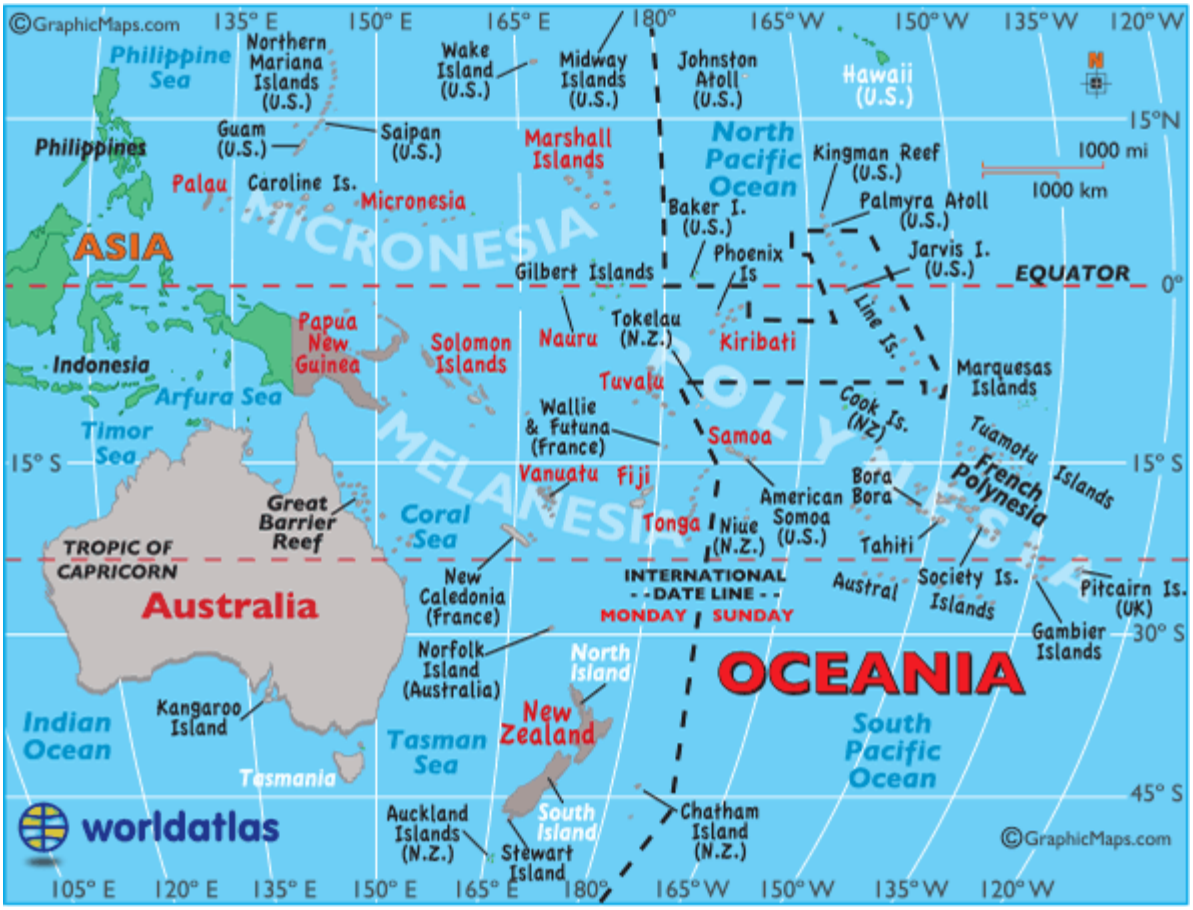
Country	Population	Maps	Capital City Largest City	Currency
Albania	3,200,000	Albania Map	Tirana	Lek
Andorra	100,000		Andorra la Vella	Euro
Bosnia & Herzegovina	3,800,000		Sarajevo	Convertible Mark
Croatia (Hrvatska)	4,400,000	Croatia Map	Zagreb	Croatian Kuna
* Cyprus	1,100,000	Cyprus Map	Nicosia (Lefkosia)	Euro / Turkish lira
Gibraltar (UK)	25 000		Gibraltar	Gibraltar Pound
* Greece	11,300,000	Greece Map	Athens	Euro
Vatican City State	1 000	Holy See Map	Vatican City	Euro
* Italy	60,500,000	Italy Map	Rome - Milan	Euro
Macedonia, Rep. of	2,100,000	Macedonia Map	Skopje	Macedonian Denar
* Malta	400,000		Valletta	Euro
Montenegro	600,000	Montenegro Map	Podgorica	Euro
* Portugal	10,700,000	Portugal Map	Lisbon	Euro
San Marino	30,000		San Marino	Euro
Serbia	7,300,000	Serbia Map	Belgrade	Serbian Dinar
* Slovenia	2,100,000	Slovenia Map	Ljubljana	Euro
* Spain	47,100,000	Spain Map	Madrid	Euro
Turkey	73,600,000	Turkey Map	Ankara - Istanbul	Turkish Lira

Western Europe

Country	Population	Maps	Capital City Largest City	Currency
* Austria	8,400,000	Austria Map	Vienna (Wien)	Euro
* Belgium	10,800,000	Belgium Map	Brussels	Euro
* France	63,000,000	France Map	Paris	Euro
* Germany	81,600,000	Germany Map	Berlin	Euro
+ Liechtenstein	40,000		Vaduz	Swiss Franc
* Luxembourg	500,000	Luxembourg Map	Luxembourg	Euro
Monaco	40,000		Monaco	Euro
* Netherlands	16,600,000	Netherlands Map	The Hague, Amsterdam	Euro
+ Switzerland	7,800,000	Switzerland Map	Bern - Zürich	Swiss Franc

* Member States of the European Union (EU)

+ Member States of European Free Trade Association (EFTA)



Searchable Maps of Countries and Island Nations in the South Pacific:

American Samoa
Australia
Fiji
Guam
Kiribati
Marshall Islands
Micronesia
Nauru
New Caledonia
New Zealand

Northern Mariana Islands
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Samoa
Solomon Islands
Tahiti
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu

States of Australia and Oceania

Australia/New Zealand

Country	Population	Maps	Capital City
Australia	22,400,000	Map of Australia	Canberra - Sydney
New Zealand	4,400,000	Map of New Zealand	Wellington - Auckland

Melanesia - the islands in the southwestern part of Oceania.

Country	Population	Maps	Capital City
Fiji	900,000		Suva
New Caledonia	300,000		Nouméa
Papua New Guinea	6,800,000	Map of Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby
Solomon Islands	500,000		Honiara
Vanuatu	200,000		Port-Vila

Map of Melanesia

Reference Map of Melanesia.

Micronesia, the islands in the northwestern part of Oceania.

Country	Population	Maps	Capital City
Guam	200,000	Map of Guam	Hagåtña (Agana)
Hawaii	1,300,000	Map of Hawaii	Honolulu
Kiribati	100,000		Tarawa
Marshall Islands	100,000		Majuro

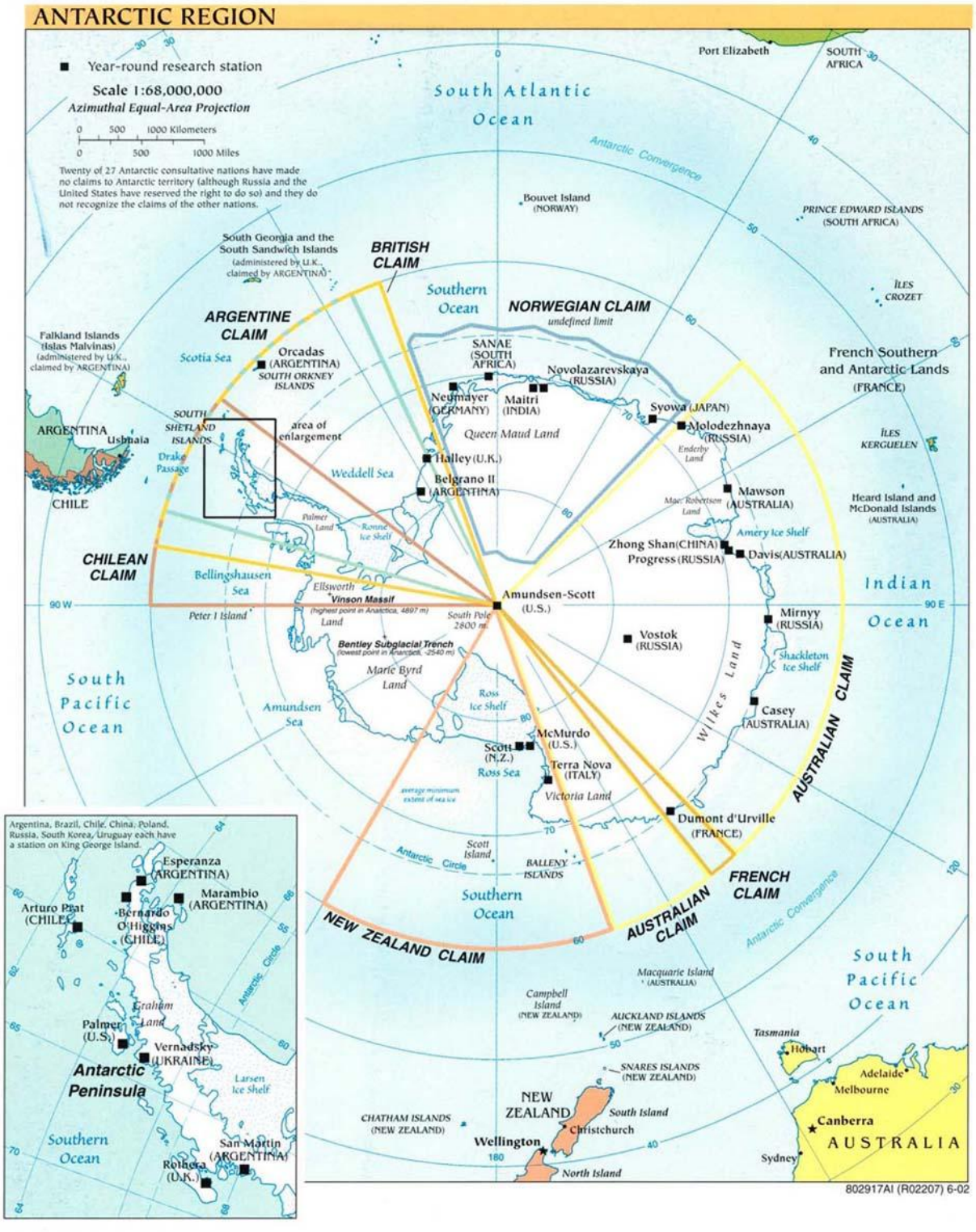
Micronesia (Federated States of)	100,000	Palikir
Nauru	12,000	---
Northern Mariana Islands	78 000	Saipan
Palau	20 000	Ngerulmud, Melekeok

Map of Micronesia

Reference Map of Micronesia.

Polynesia, the islands in the eastern part of Oceania.

Country	Population	Maps	Capital City
American Samoa	68 000	Tutuila Map	Pago Pago
Cook Islands	20 000		Avarua
French Polynesia (Tahiti)	300,000		Papeete
Niue	2 000		Alofi
Pitcairn	>100		Adamstown
Samoa	200,000	Map of Samoa	Apia
Tonga	100,000		Nuku'alofa
Tuvalu	10,000		Funafuti



ANTARCTICA MAP WITH COUNTRIES' CLAIMS

300 FLAGS OF INDEPENDENT STATES AND DEPENDENCIES

FLAGS OF THE WORLD - Member states and observers of the United Nations

A



Flag of Afghanistan



Flag of Albania



Flag of Algeria



Flag of Andorra



Flag of Angola



Antigua & Barbuda



Flag of Argentina



Flag of Armenia



Flag of Australia



Flag of Austria



Flag of Azerbaijan

B



Flag of the Bahamas



Flag of Bahrain



Flag of Bangladesh



Flag of Barbados



Flag of Belarus



Flag of Belgium



Flag of Belize



Flag of Benin



Flag of Bhutan



Flag of Bolivia



Flag of Bosnia and Herzegovina



Flag of Botswana



Flag of Brazil



Flag of Brunei



Flag of Bulgaria



Flag of Burkina Faso



Flag of Burundi

C



Flag of Cambodia



Flag of Cameroon



Flag of Canada



Flag of Cape Verde



Flag of the Central African Republic



Flag of Chad



Flag of Chile



Flag of China



Flag of Colombia



Flag of the Comoros



Flag of the Democratic Republic of the Congo



Flag of the Republic of the Congo



Flag of Costa Rica



Flag of Croatia



Flag of Cuba

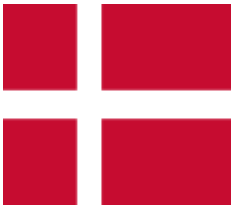


Flag of Cyprus



Flag of the Czech Republic

D



Flag of Denmark



Flag of Djibouti



Flag of Dominica



DominicanRepublic

E



Flag of Ecuador



Flag of Egypt



Flag of El Salvador



Flag of Equatorial Guinea



Flag of Eritrea



Flag of Estonia



Flag of Ethiopia

F



Flag of Fiji



Flag of Finland



Flag of France

G



Flag of Gabon



Flag of the Gambia



Flag of Georgia



Flag of Germany



Flag of Ghana



Flag of Greece



Flag of Grenada



Flag of Guatemala



Flag of Guinea



Flag of Guinea-Bissau



Flag of Guyana

H



Flag of Haiti



Flag of Honduras



Flag of Hungary

I



Flag of Iceland



Flag of India



Flag of Indonesia



Flag of Iran



Flag of Iraq



Flag of Ireland



Flag of Israel



Flag of Italy



Flag of Ivory Coast

J



Flag of Jamaica



Flag of Japan



Flag of Jordan

K



Flag of Kazakhstan



Flag of Kenya



Flag of Kiribati



Flag of North Korea



Flag of South Korea



Flag of Kuwait



Flag of Kyrgyzstan

L



Flag of Laos



Flag of Latvia



Flag of Lebanon



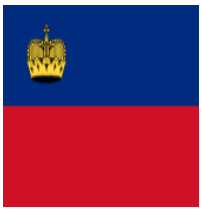
Flag of Lesotho



Flag of Liberia



Flag of Libya



Liechtenstein



Flag of Lithuania



Flag of Luxembourg

M



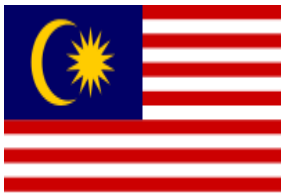
Flag of Macedonia



Flag of Madagascar



Flag of Malawi



Flag of Malaysia



Flag of Maldives



Flag of Mali



Flag of Malta



Flag of the Marshall Islands



Flag of Mauritania



Flag of Mauritius



Flag of Mexico



Flag of the F.S. Micronesia



Flag of Moldova



Flag of Monaco



Flag of Mongolia



Flag of Montenegro



Flag of Morocco



Flag of Mozambique



Flag of Myanmar

N



Flag of Namibia



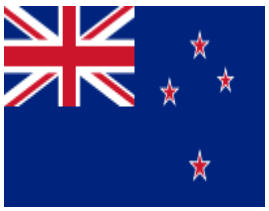
Flag of Nauru



Flag of Nepal



Flag of the Kingdom of the Netherlands



Flag of New Zealand



Flag of Nicaragua



Flag of Niger



Flag of Nigeria



Flag of Norway

O



Flag of Oman

P



Flag of Pakistan



Flag of Palau



Palestine – Gaza Strip, West Bank



Flag of Panama



Papua New Guinea



Flag of Paraguay



Flag of Peru



The Philippines



Flag of Poland



Flag of Portugal

Q



Flag of Qatar

R



Flag of Romania



Flag of Russia



Flag of Rwanda

S



Flag of Saint Kitts and Nevis



Flag of Saint Lucia



Flag of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines



Flag of Samoa



Flag of San Marino



Flag of São Tomé and Príncipe



Flag of Saudi Arabia



Flag of Senegal



Flag of Serbia



Flag of the Seychelles



Flag of Sierra Leone



Flag of Singapore



Flag of Slovakia



Flag of Slovenia



Flag of the Solomon Islands



Flag of Somalia



Flag of South Africa



Flag of South Sudan



Flag of Spain



Flag of Sri Lanka



Flag of Sudan



Flag of Suriname



Flag of Swaziland



Flag of Sweden



Flag of Switzerland



Flag of Syria

T



Flag of Tajikistan



Flag of Tanzania



Flag of Thailand



Flag of Togo



Flag of Tonga



Flag of Trinidad and Tobago



Flag of Tunisia



Flag of Turkey



Flag of Turkmenistan



Flag of Tuvalu



Flag of Timor-Leste

U



Flag of Uganda



Flag of Ukraine



Flag of the United Arab Emirates



Flag of the United Kingdom



The United States



Flag of Uruguay



Flag of Uzbekistan

V



Flag of Vanuatu



Vatican City



Flag of Venezuela



Flag of Vietnam

Y



Flag of Yemen



Flag of Zambia



Flag of Zimbabwe

Other states – De facto states









Flag of Abkhazia

Flag of the Cook Islands

Flag of Kosovo

The Nagorno-Karabakh Republic









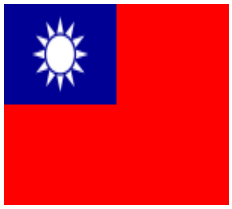
Flag of Niue

Flag of Northern Cyprus

The Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic

Flag of Somaliland







Flag of South Ossetia

Flag of Taiwan

Flag of Transnistria







Flag of Donetsk People's Republic

Galmudug State

Iraqi Kurdistan





Flag of Lugansk People's Republic

Flag of Novorossiya







Republic of Crimea

The Federal City of

Flag of Syrian Kurdistan



Sevastopol

Flag of Puntland





Flag of Republika Srpska



Flag of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria/ The Levant – ISIS/ISIL/Daesh



Flag of the National Coalition for Syrian Revolutionary and Opposition Forces

GALLERY OF FLAGS OF DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

Argentina



Argentine Antarctica

Australia



Flag of Christmas Island



Flag of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands



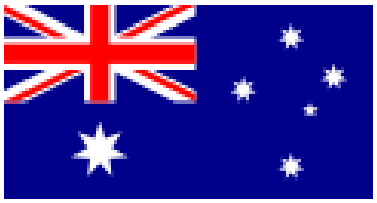
Flag of Norfolk Island



Flag of Torres Strait Islands



Flag of Lord Howe Island (unofficial)



Australian Antarctic Territory

Chile



Easter Island

People's Republic of China



Flag of Hong Kong



Flag of Macau

Denmark



Flag of the Faroe Islands



Flag of Greenland

Finland



Flag of Åland

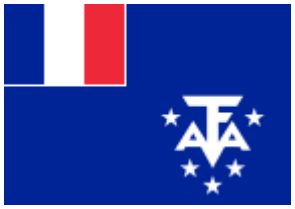
France



Flag of French Guiana (unofficial)



Flag of French Polynesia



Flag of the French Southern and Antarctic Lands



Flag of Guadeloupe (unofficial)



Flag of Martinique (unofficial)



Flag of Mayotte (unofficial)



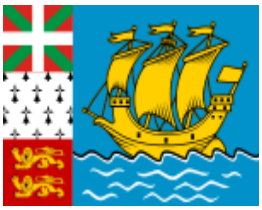
Flag of New Caledonia



Flag of Réunion (unofficial)



Flag of Saint Barthélemy (unofficial)



Flag of Saint Pierre and Miquelon (unofficial)



Flag of Wallis and Futuna (unofficial)



Flag of Saint Martin (unofficial)

Greece



Mount Athos

Netherlands

Countries



Flag of Aruba



Flag of Curaçao



Flag of Sint Maarten

Public Bodies



Flag of Bonaire



Flag of Sint Eustatius



Flag of Saba

New Zealand



Flag of the Cook Islands



Flag of Niue



Flag of Ross Dependency (unofficial)



Flag of Tokelau

Portugal



Flag of Madeira



Flag of Azores

Spain



Flag of Ceuta



Flag of Melilla

United Kingdom

Crown Dependencies



Flag of Alderney



Flag of Guernsey



Flag of Herm



Flag of the Isle of Man



Flag of Jersey



Flag of Sark

British Overseas Territories



Flag of Anguilla



Flag of Ascension Island (part of Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha)



Flag of Bermuda



Flag of the British Antarctic Territory



Flag of the British Indian Ocean Territory



Flag of the British Virgin Islands



Flag of the Cayman Islands



Flag of the Falkland Islands



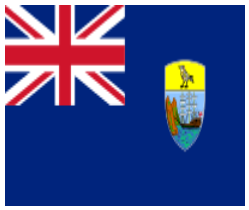
Flag of Gibraltar



Flag of Montserrat



Flag of the Pitcairn Islands



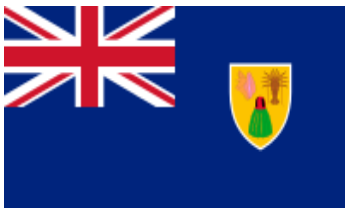
Flag of Saint Helena (part of Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha)



Flag of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands



Flag of Tristan da Cunha (part of Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha)



Flag of the Turks and Caicos Islands

United States



Flag of American Samoa



Flag of Guam



Flag of Johnston Atoll (unofficial)



Flag of Midway Atoll (unofficial)



Navassa Island (unofficial, disputed)



Flag of the Northern Mariana Islands



Flag of Palmyra Atoll (unofficial)



Flag of Puerto Rico



Flag of the U.S. Virgin Islands



Flag of Wake Island (unofficial)

TOTAL NUMBER OF FLAGS OF THE WORLD

The world has more than 300 countries divided roughly into three categories of sovereignty – Independent States, De Facto Independent States, and Dependencies. The first category has the flags of the 195 member states and observers of the United Nations, 193 members and two observers – Palestine and Vatican City. In this book we have included 197 independent states – 193 UN members. To those we add: the observer Vatican City, which is an independent state recognized all over the world since hundreds of years. Niue and Cook Islands, which are undisputedly independent, and are in an associated state relationship with New Zealand. They are not members of the United Nations, but UN organizations have accepted their status as freely-associated states as equivalent to independence for the purposes of international law. Finally, Taiwan is an independent state and was a member of the UN, but because China replaced it, it is no more a member of the UN. So, altogether we have 197 independent states.

To those independent states we have to add 22 de facto independent states, as stipulated in this book. We have included here 23 flags but according to the book's terminology we have to add the Palestinian National Authority – part of the West Bank, as well as the Gaza Strip, which are de facto two separate states not completely independent, and the Brcko District in Bosnia which has no flag. We have to subtract Novorossiya which is de facto replaced by Lugansk and Donetsk. We have to subtract Taiwan, Cook Islands and Niue as stipulated above. So, we add 3 states and subtract 4, and we arrive to the 22 de facto independent states.

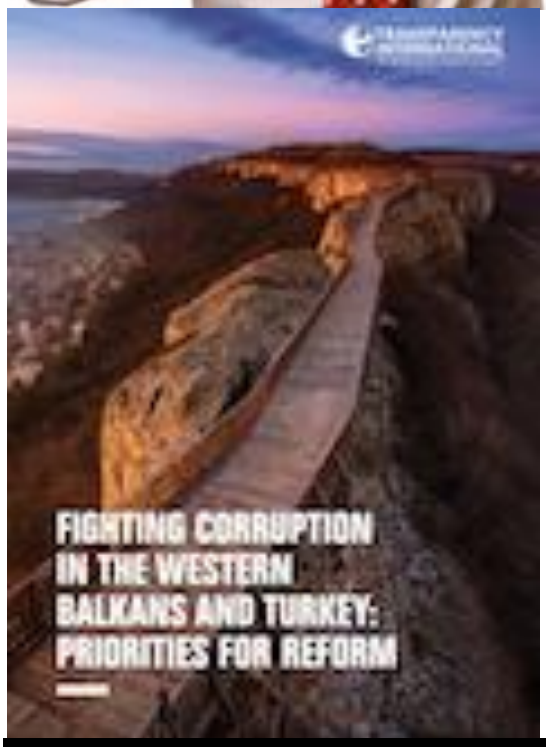
The dependencies have here 71 flags, but there are other dependencies with the same flag as the ruling country, as the UK for Akrotiri and Dhekelia, the US for Guantanamo Bay, Spain for Plazas de Soberania, Norway for Queen Maud Land and Svalbard, Brazilian Antarctica, Chilean Antarctic Territory, Australia for Ashmore and Cartier Islands, the US for Bajo Nuevo Bank and Baker Island and so on, but in fact much more than those 11 examples, as detailed in this book. The dependencies amount therefore to more than 82, 71 of which have separate flags. Nevertheless, many flags are unofficial as the flags of Guadeloupe.

The world has nowadays about 300 states – 197 independent states, 22 de facto states, 82+ dependencies. We brought here 289 different flags - 195 flags of UN members and observers, 23 flags of de facto states, 71 flags of dependencies. And if we add to them the 11 flags of the dependencies which are the same as the flags of the ruling nations we arrive to 300 flags.

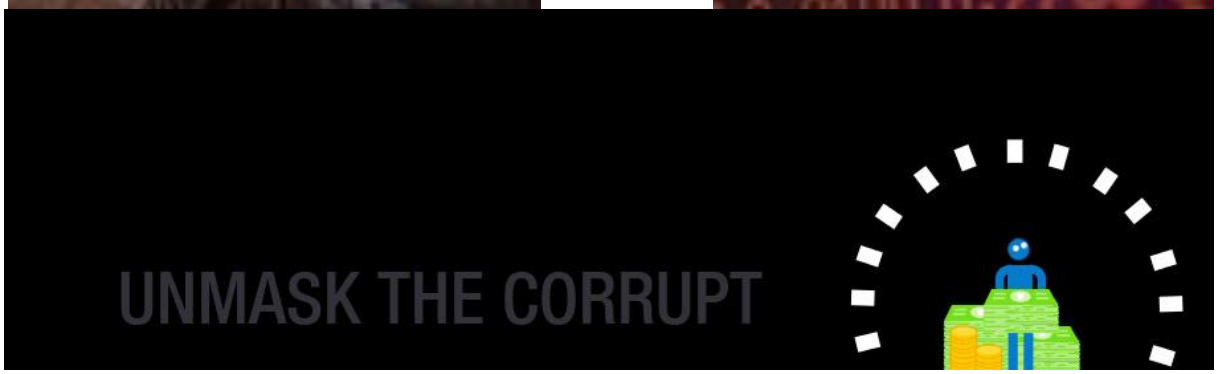
GOOGLE/TI/OTHERS - PHOTOS/CARTOONS ON ETHICS PAYS



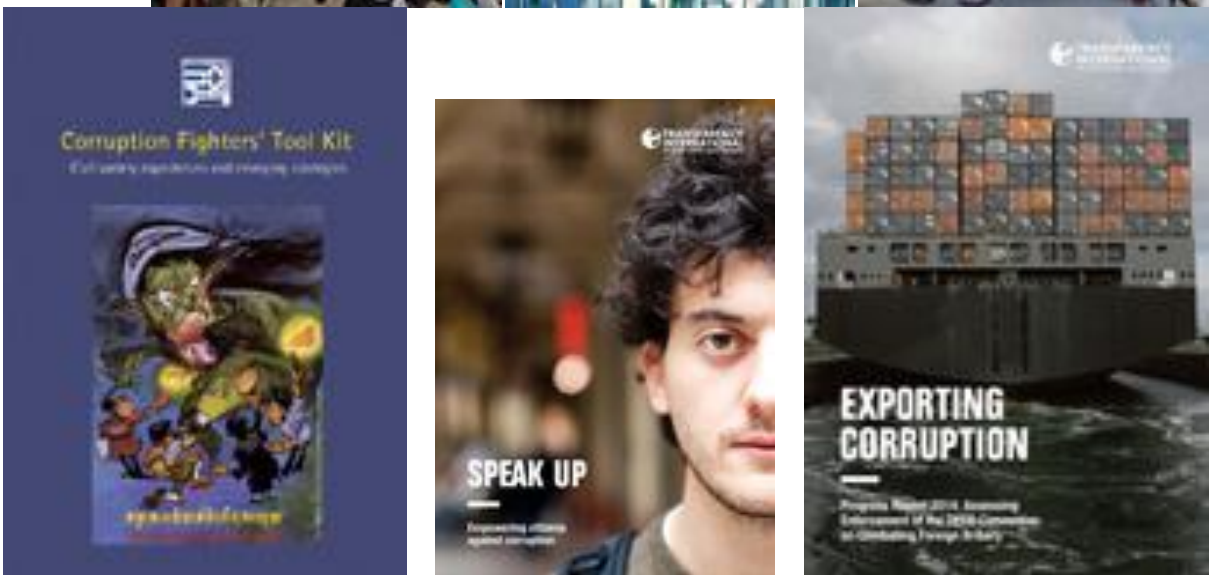












ETHICS IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES









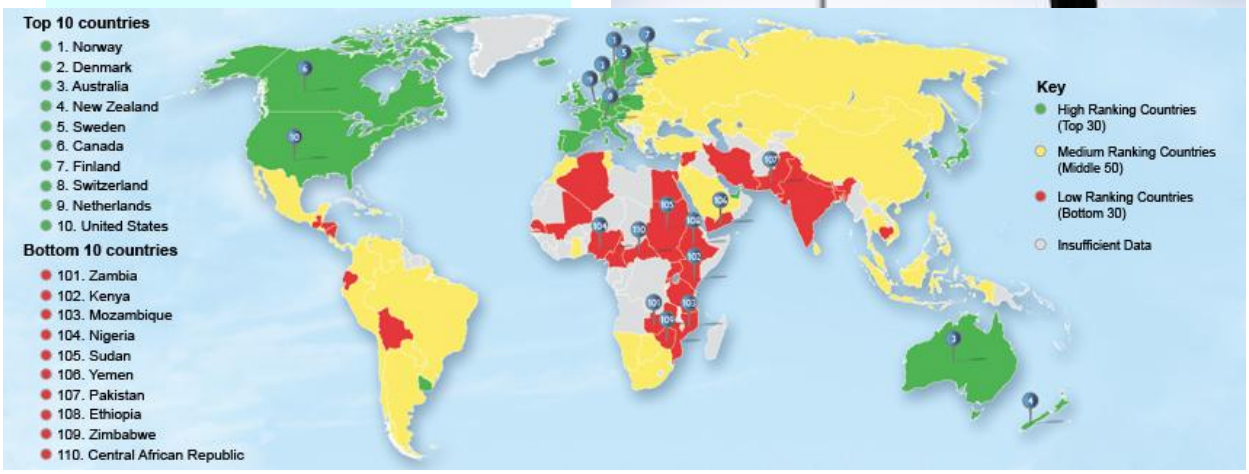


righteousness
conscience
conventionalities
discharge
belief
merit
attitude
temperance
propriety
type
character
integrity
fundamental
behavior
fulfill
norm
faire
respectability
ritual
values
quam
fight
ideal
duty
beau
non
basis
born
decency
standards
life
honesty




GLOBAL ETHICS CORNER

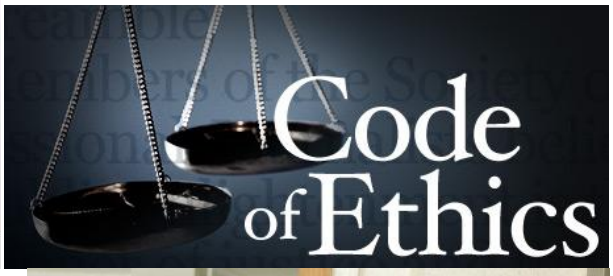

Ethics


Top 10 countries
1. Norway
2. Denmark
3. Australia
4. New Zealand
5. Sweden
6. Canada
7. Finland
8. Switzerland
9. Netherlands
10. United States
Bottom 10 countries
101. Zambia
102. Kenya
103. Mozambique
104. Nigeria
105. Sudan
106. Yemen
107. Pakistan
108. Ethiopia
109. Zimbabwe
110. Central African Republic
Key
High Ranking Countries (Top 30)
Medium Ranking Countries (Middle 50)
Low Ranking Countries (Bottom 30)
Insufficient Data





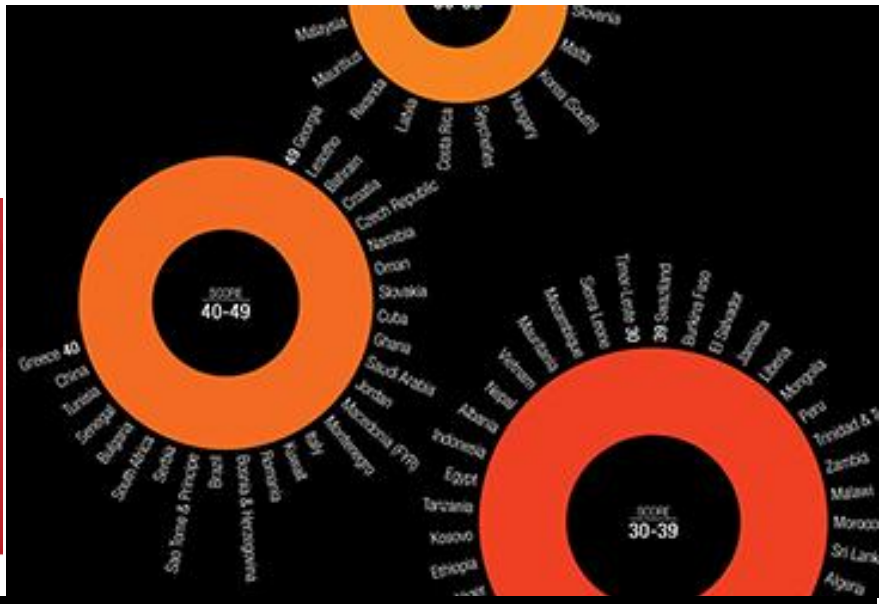

Business Ethics
Business ethics is complex in the international marketplace because value judgments differ widely among culturally diverse groups
Corruption varyingly defined from culture to culture
Existence of different levels of corruption, bribery, and fraud
The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act 1997: Imprisonment for bribery
Bribery creates a major conflict between ethics and profitability

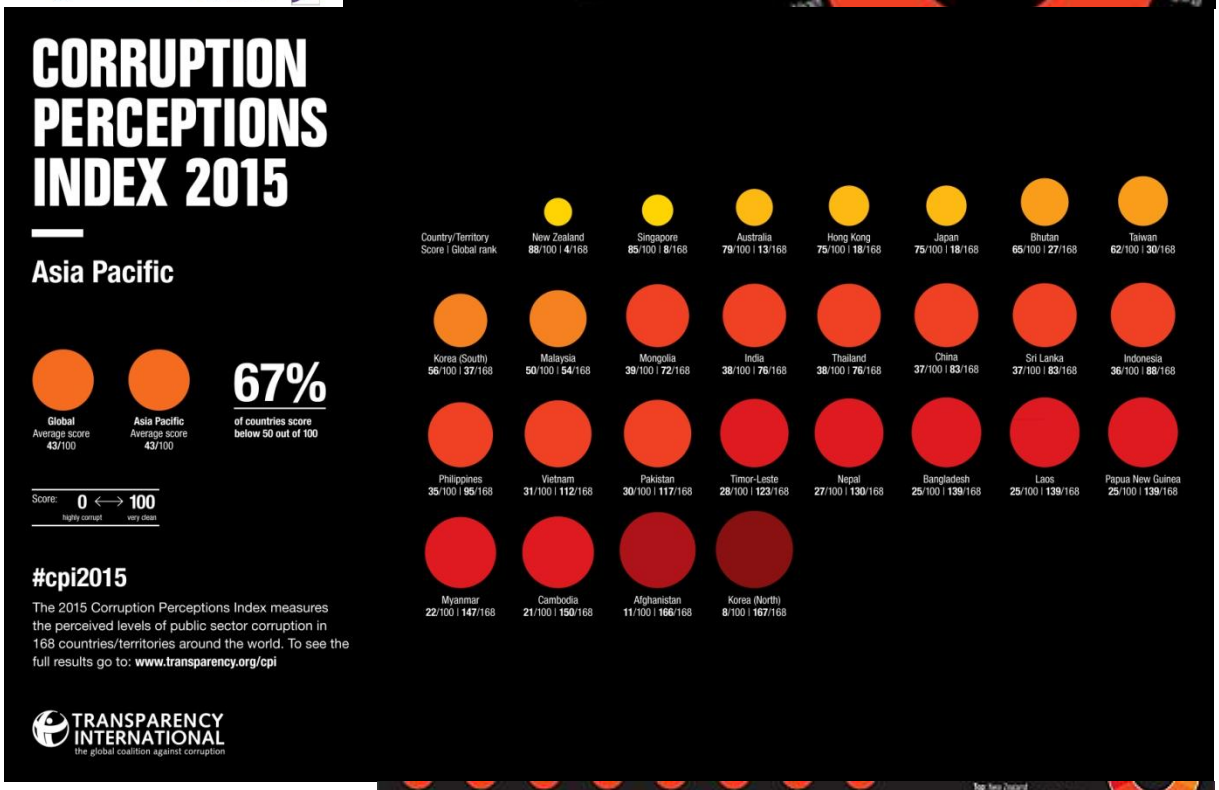

Code of Ethics

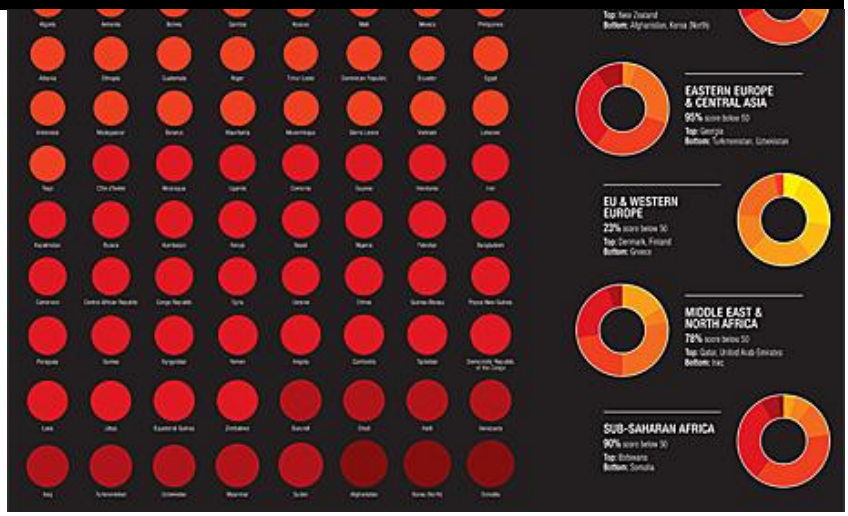

Good
Right
Fair
Unfair
Wrong
Bad
MORAL & ETHICAL COMPASS


קוד אתי
אגף סיב"ט

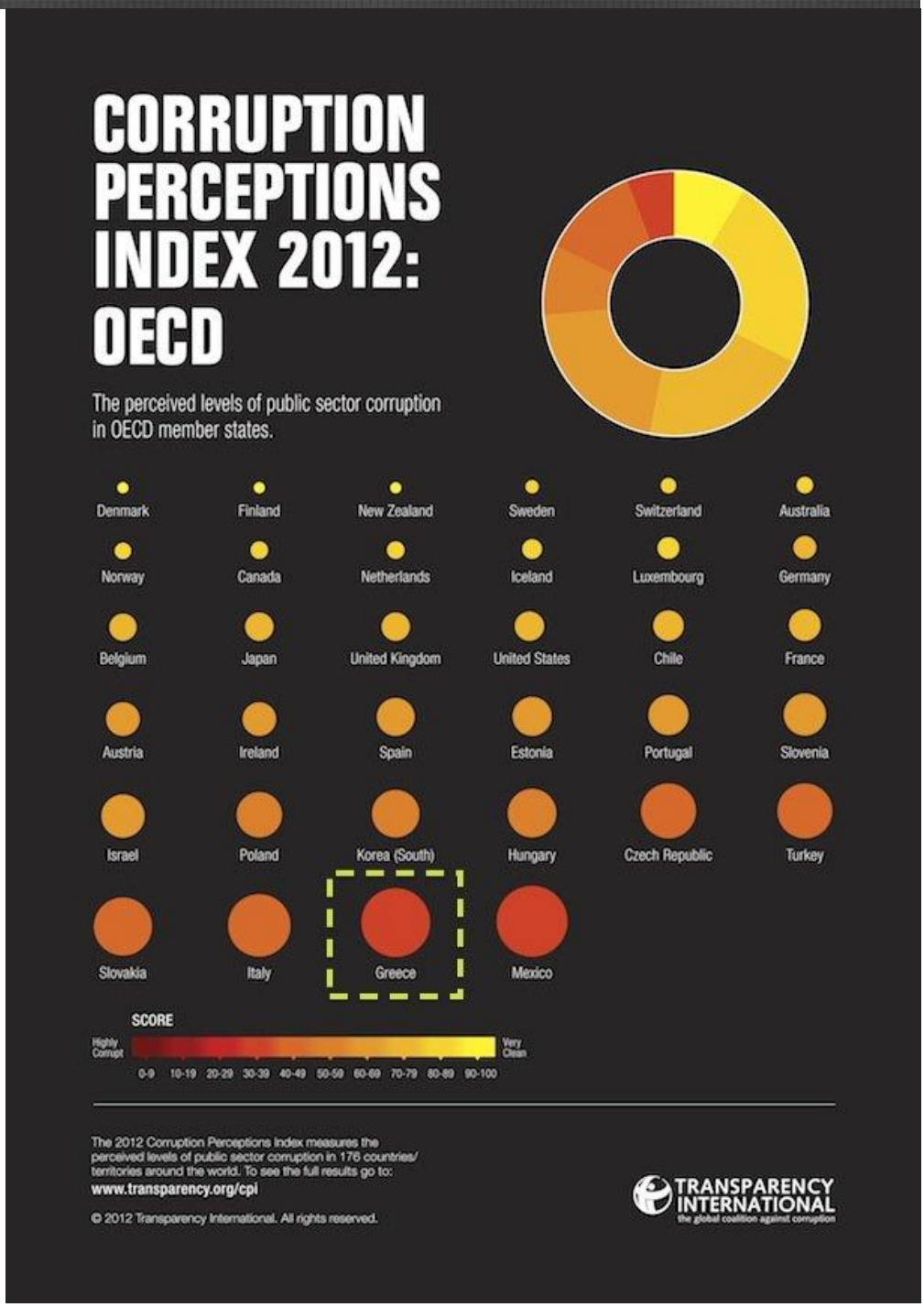

BUSINESS AGAINST CORRUPTION
A FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION
United Nations Global Compact
TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL


SCORE 40-49
SCORE 30-39


CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2015
Asia Pacific
Global Average score 43/100
Asia Pacific Average score 43/100
67%
of countries score below 50 out of 100
Score: 0 highly corrupt ⟷ 100 very clean
#cpi2015
The 2015 Corruption Perceptions Index measures the perceived levels of public sector corruption in 168 countries/territories around the world. To see the full results go to: www.transparency.org/cpi
TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL
the global coalition against corruption
Country/Territory Score | Global rank
New Zealand 88/100 | 4/168
Singapore 85/100 | 8/168
Australia 79/100 | 13/168
Hong Kong 75/100 | 18/168
Japan 75/100 | 18/168
Bhutan 65/100 | 27/168
Taiwan 62/100 | 30/168
Korea (South) 56/100 | 37/168
Malaysia 50/100 | 54/168
Mongolia 39/100 | 72/168
India 38/100 | 76/168
Thailand 38/100 | 76/168
China 37/100 | 83/168
Sri Lanka 37/100 | 83/168
Indonesia 36/100 | 88/168
Philippines 35/100 | 95/168
Vietnam 31/100 | 112/168
Pakistan 30/100 | 117/168
Timor-Leste 28/100 | 123/168
Nepal 27/100 | 130/168
Bangladesh 25/100 | 139/168
Laos 25/100 | 139/168
Papua New Guinea 25/100 | 139/168
Myanmar 22/100 | 147/168
Cambodia 21/100 | 150/168
Afghanistan 11/100 | 166/168
Korea (North) 8/100 | 167/168


EASTERN EUROPE & CENTRAL ASIA
95% score below 50
EU & WESTERN EUROPE
23% score below 50
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA
78% score below 50
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
90% score below 50

2015 Defence Companies Anti-Corruption Index





What a Culture Consists Of

- Manner
- Mind-set
- Values
- Rituals
- Religious beliefs
- Laws (written and unwritten)
- Arts
- Ideas
- Customs
- Beliefs
- Ceremonies
- Social institutions
- Myths and legends
- Individual identity
- Behavior









http://www.transparency.org/country/COL










“WHO INSPIRES ME? THE MILLIONS OF WOMEN FIGHTING CORRUPTION WORLDWIDE. TODAY WE’RE CELEBRATING THEIR COURAGE AND DIGNITY. TOMORROW – AND EVERY DAY – WE STAND ALONGSIDE THEM.
Huguette Labelle,
former Chair of Transparency International
© Melissa Bunni Elian
TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL
the global coalition against corruption


BRASIL
PAÍS RICO É PAÍS SEM POBREZA


3 FACTS THAT EXPLAIN
WHY SECRECY AND CORRUPTION HURT THE WORLD'S POOREST


FORA DILMA


BARING FUTURES
BARING FUTURES


WHERE ARE THEY NOW?
Jeff Skilling, CEO: Serving a 24-year sentence after being found guilty on 19 of 28 charges for fraud and insider trading
Ken Lay, CEO and chairman: Convicted on 10 counts of fraud and conspiracy and faced up to 165 years in prison but died of a heart attack before sentencing
Andrew Fastow, CFO: Received a six-year sentence because he had cooperated with federal prosecutors. Due to be released on December 17
J Clifford Baxter, chief strategy officer: Committed suicide in January 2002
Rick Causey, chief accounting officer: Pleaded guilty to wire fraud and conspiracy and agreed to testify against Lay and Skilling. He was released in October
Sherron Watkins, vice president of corporate development: The whistleblower who warned Lay that the company would 'implode in a wave of accounting scandals'; now a speaker on ethics
ENRON


INICIATIVA CIUDADANA
LEY3DE3.MX
#YaFirméLey3de3


LOBBYING IN EUROPE

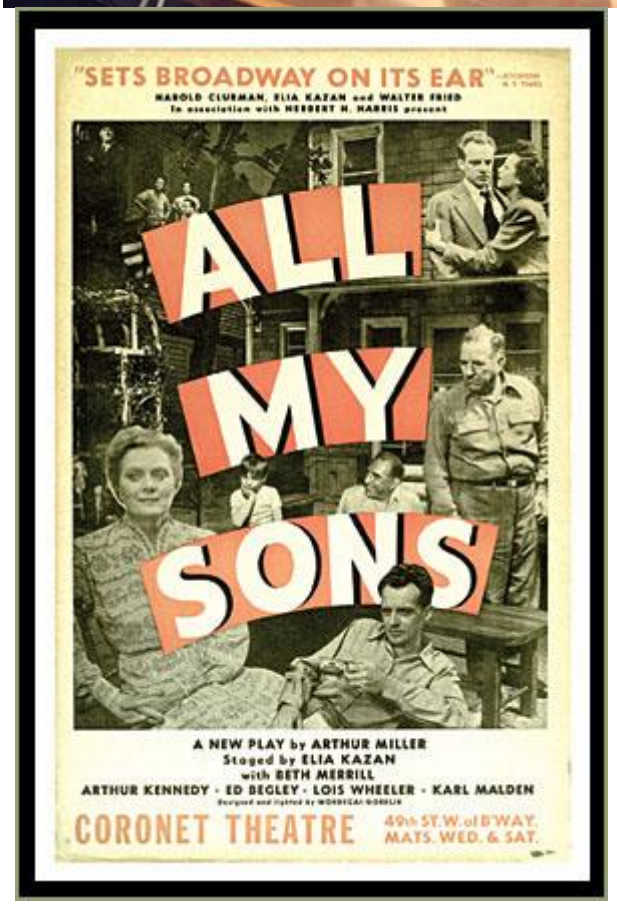

OPEN DATA AND THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION IN FRANCE

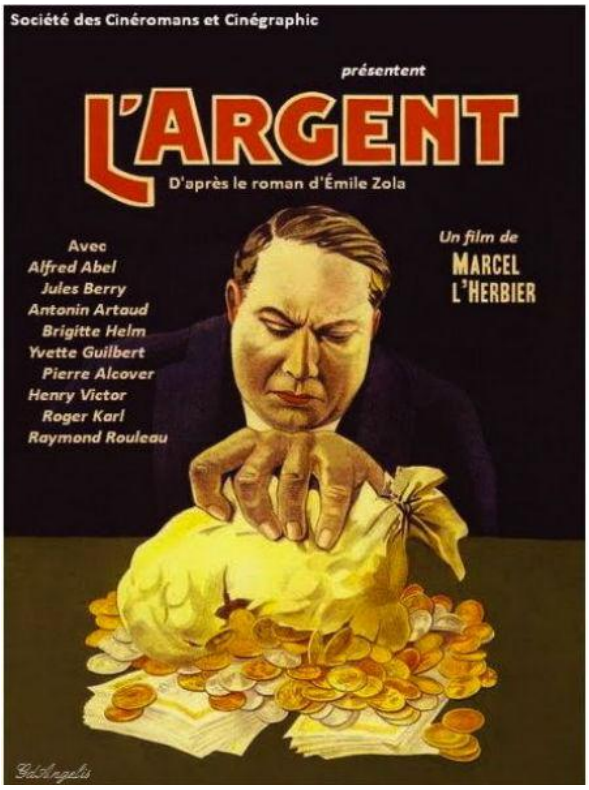

RUPTION IS DE


THE
ANTI-CORRUPTION
SUMMIT





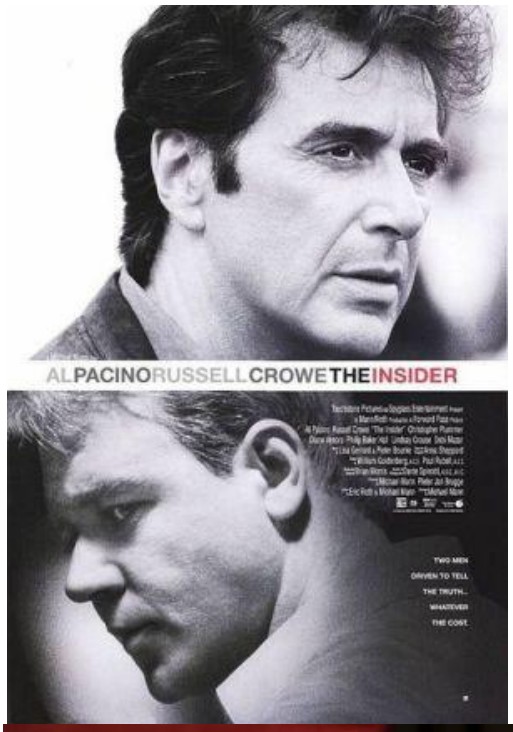

"SETS BROADWAY ON ITS EAR"
HAROLD CLURMAN, ELIA KAZAN and WALTER FRIED
In association with HERBERT H. HARRIS present
ALL MY SONS
A NEW PLAY by ARTHUR MILLER
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
with BETH MERRILL
ARTHUR KENNEDY · ED BEGLEY · LOIS WHEELER · KARL MALDEN
CORONET THEATRE
49th ST. W. of B'WAY.
MATS. WED. & SAT.

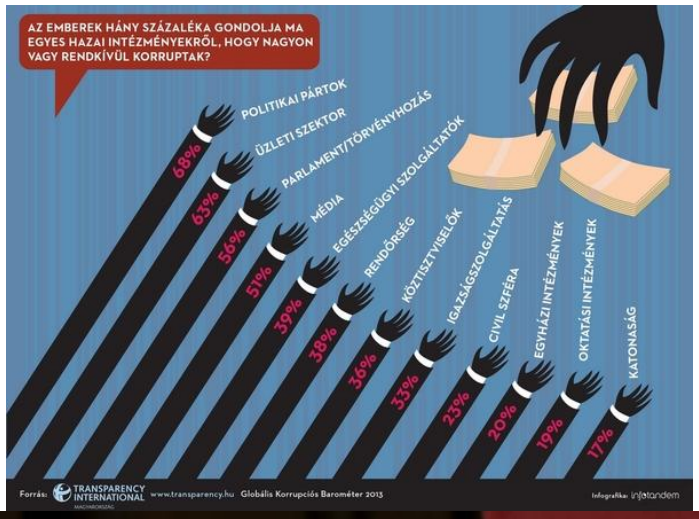

Société des Cinéromans et Cinégraphic
présentent
L'ARGENT
D'après le roman d'Émile Zola
Avec
Alfred Abel
Jules Berry
Antonin Artaud
Brigitte Helm
Yvette Guilbert
Pierre Alcover
Henry Victor
Roger Karl
Raymond Rouleau
Un film de
MARCEL L'HERBIER


JAIL
BIRD

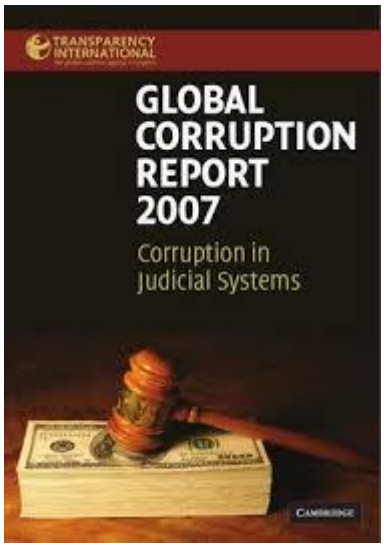

FORTUNE
GEKKO
THE
GREAT
THE KING OF
WALL STREET
Wall Street's
Gordon Gekko
WHAT THE
1984 ELECTION
MEANS FOR
BUSINESS

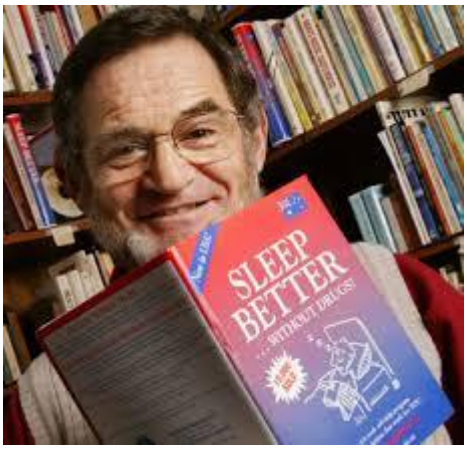



AL PACINO RUSSELL CROWE THE INSIDER
TWO MEN
DRIVEN TO TELL
THE TRUTH...
WHATEVER
THE COST.


AZ EMBEREK HÁNY SZÁZALÉKA GONDOLJA MA EGYES HAZAI INTÉZMÉNYEKRŐL, HOGY NAGYON VAGY RENDKÍVÜL KORRUPTAK?
POLITIKAI PÁRTOK 68%
ÜZLETI SZEKTOR 63%
PARLAMENT/TÖRVÉNYHOZÁS 56%
MÉDIA 51%
EGÉSZSÉGÜGYI SZOLGÁLTATÓK 39%
RENDŐRSÉG 38%
KÖZTISZTVISELŐK 36%
IGAZSÁGSZOLGÁLTATÁS 33%
CIVIL SZFÉRA 23%
EGYHÁZI INTÉZMÉNYEK 20%
OKTATÁSI INTÉZMÉNYEK 19%
KATONASÁG 17%
Forrás: TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL MAGYARORSZÁG www.transparency.hu Globális Korrupciós Barométer 2013
Infografika: infotandem







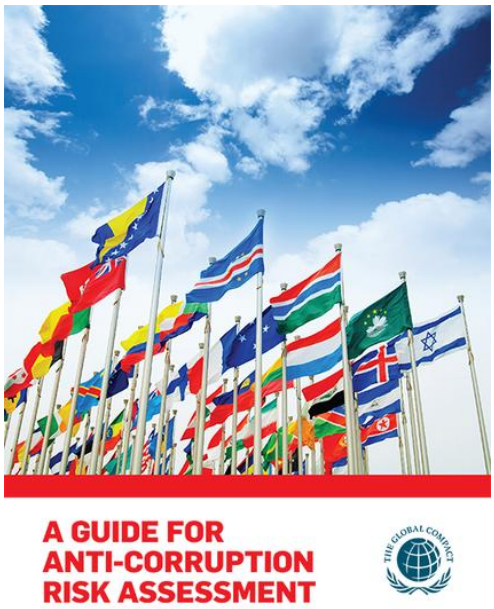
There are seven things that will destroy us: Wealth without Work, Pleasure without Conscience, Knowledge without Character, Religion without Sacrifice, Politics without Principle, Science without Humanity, Business without Ethics.
Mahatma Gandhi





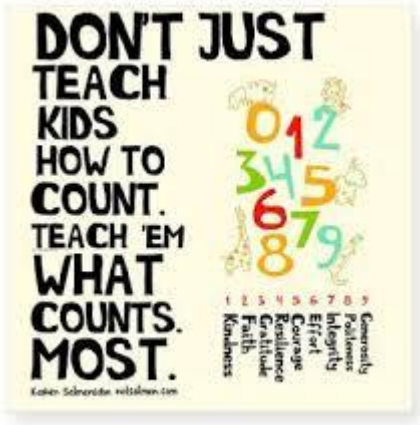


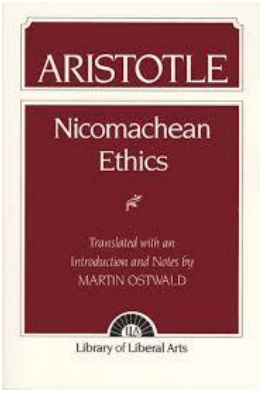

HOW CORRUPT IS YOUR COUNTRY?
CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2016


A GUIDE FOR ANTI-CORRUPTION RISK ASSESSMENT


INTEGRITY
ETHICS
RESPECT
HONESTY


BREAKING STEREOTYPES


DON'T JUST TEACH KIDS HOW TO COUNT. TEACH 'EM WHAT COUNTS. MOST.
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Generosity
Patience
Integrity
Effort
Courage
Resilience
Gratitude
Faith
Kindness

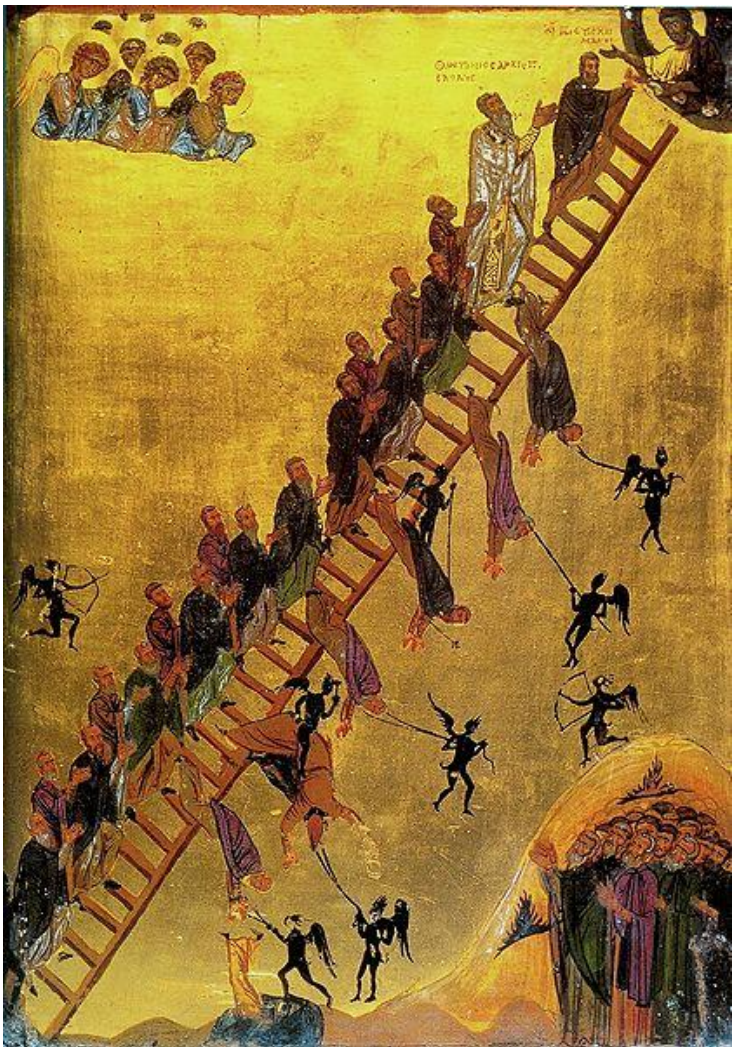

ARISTOTLE
Nicomachean Ethics
Translated with an Introduction and Notes by
MARTIN OSTWALD
Library of Liberal Arts


STOP
CORRUPTION



OUR GENERATION IS ALL ABOUT EQUALITY!






Forbes
400




theguardian




REAL SIMPLE
I'M NOT GOING TO TRY
TO BE COOL.
FORGET BEING COOL, I'M GOING
TO BE HONEST.
BEYONCÉ KNOWLES-CARTER

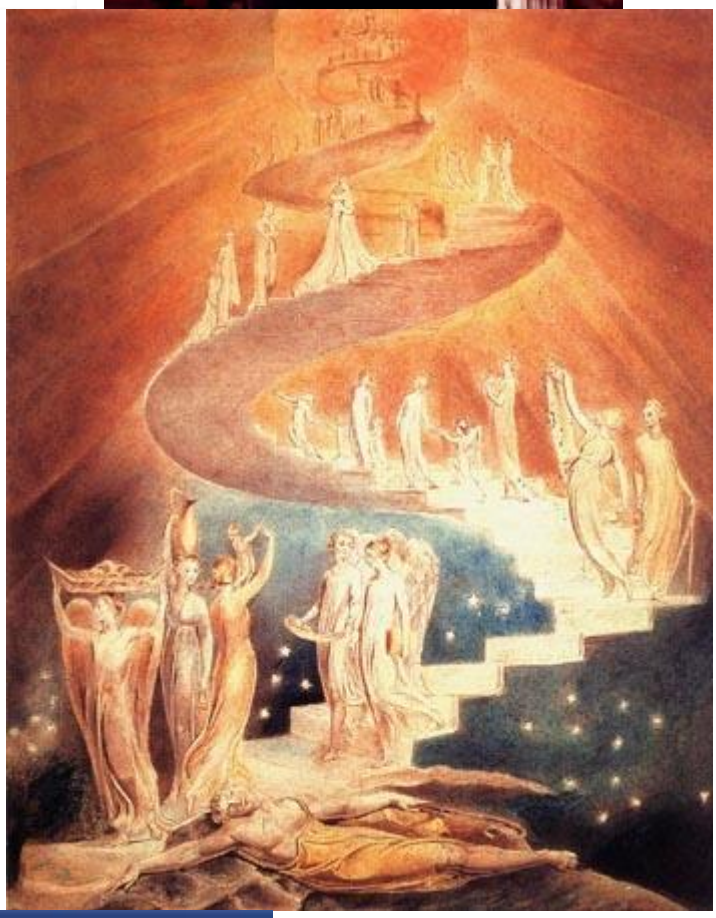

CONFORMITY
is doing what everybody
else is doing, regardless
of what is right.
MORALITY
is doing what is right,
regardless of what
everybody else is doing.


ETHICS



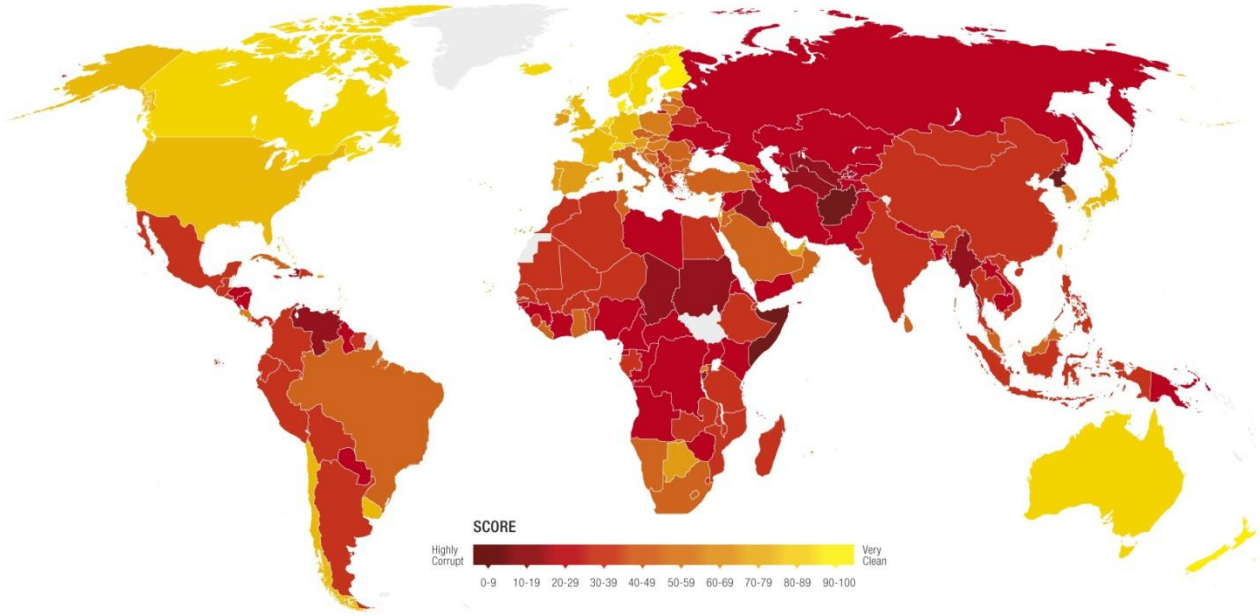



BEST
CHOICE




ETHICS
Dilemma
Right
Compliance
Morals
Wrong
Benefit
Choice




SCORE
Highly Corrupt
Very Clean
0-9 10-19 20-29 30-39 40-49 50-59 60-69 70-79 80-89 90-100


VIRTUE
PHILOSOPHY
DECISION
ETHICS
KNOWLEDGE
PROPOSITIONS
NON-COGNITIVISM
CLAIM
NON-DESCRIPTIVISM
CONCERNED
APPROACHES
OBSERVED
VALUES
ALTRUISM
DESCRIPTIVISM
PROPERTIES
NORMATIVE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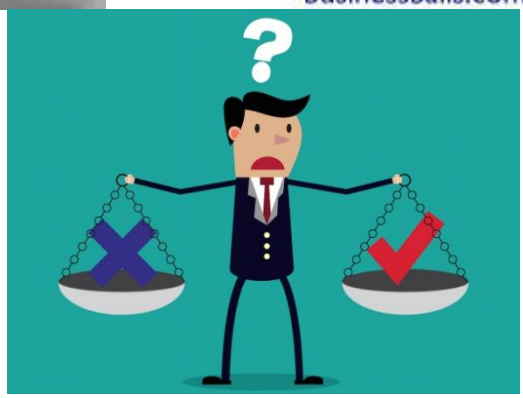
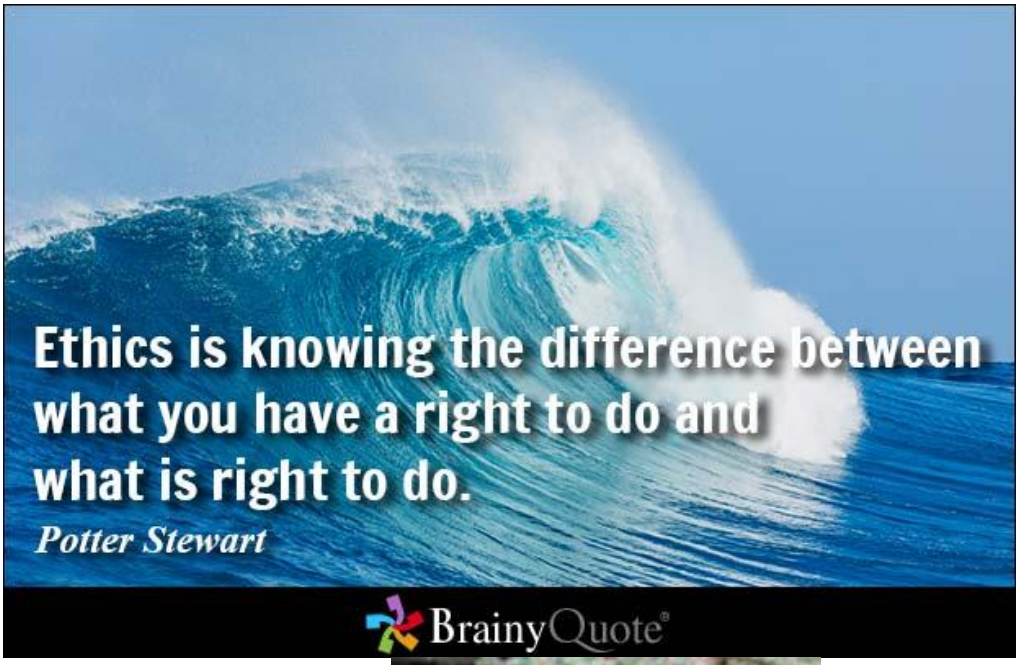
TRUTH

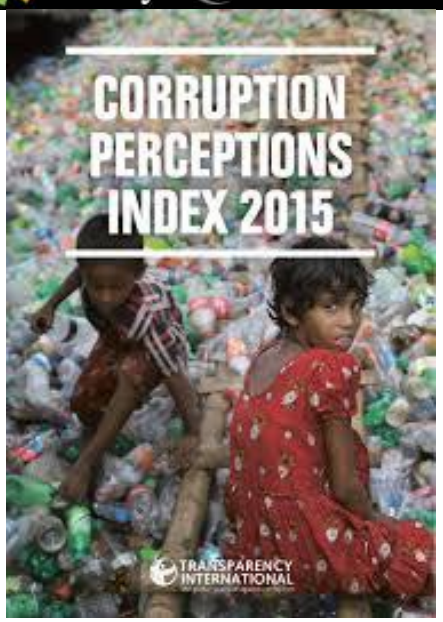

purpose
planet
probity
people
businessballs.com


ethics
conscience
principle
choice
code
justice
philosophy
ethical
meta-ethics
culture
practice
right
wrong
dilemma
morale
bad
honor
bioethics
good
trust
code
life
law
morality
honesty
values
character
decision
religion
convention
business ethics
vice
criteria
onduct
or bad
rtue




ETHICS


Ethics is knowing the difference between what you have a right to do and what is right to do.
Potter Stewart
BrainyQuote

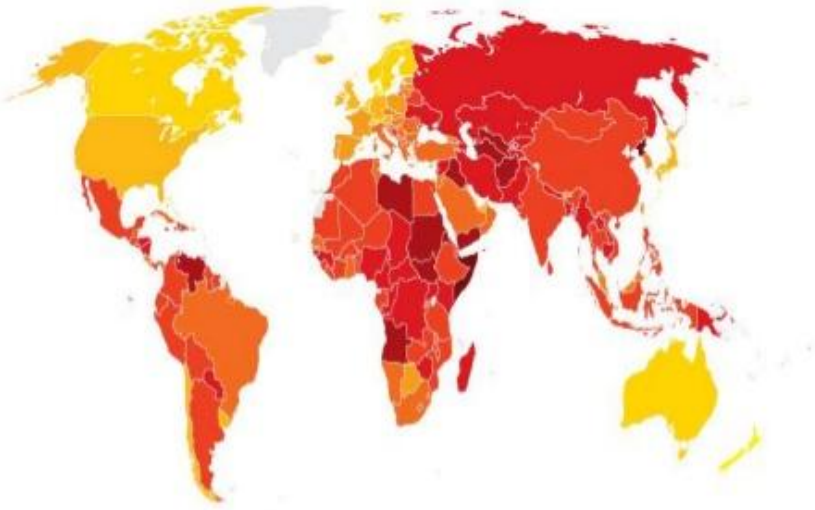

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2015
TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL

Corruption in the world

TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL
the global coalition against corruption

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2014

The perceived levels of public sector corruption in 175 countries/territories around the world.



#cpi2014
www.transparency.org/cpi

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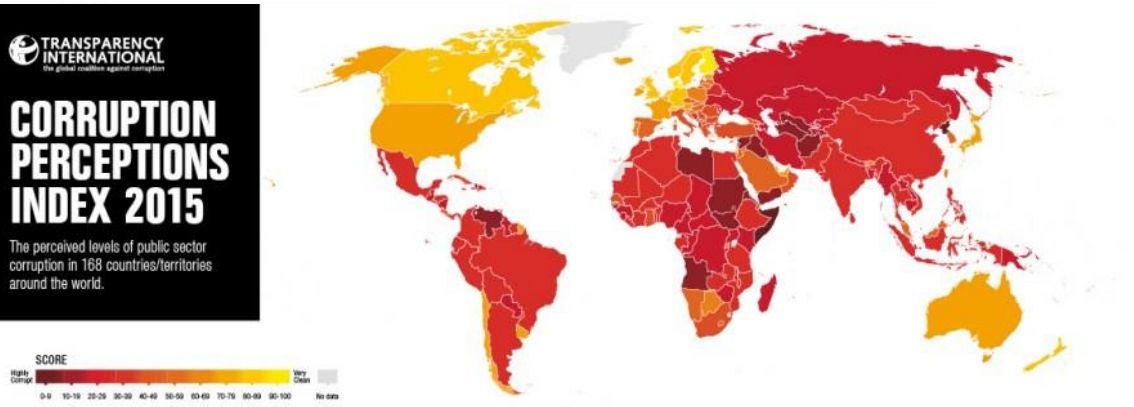
TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL
the global coalition against corruption

CORRUPTION PERCEPTIONS INDEX 2015

The perceived levels of public sector corruption in 168 countries/territories around the world.



RANK	COUNTRY/TERRITORY	SCORE
1	Denmark	91
2	Finland	90
3	Sweden	89
4	New Zealand	88
5	Netherlands	87
5	Norway	87
7	Switzerland	86
8	Singapore	85
9	Canada	83
10	Germany	81
10	Luxembourg	81
10	United Kingdom	81
13	Australia	79
13	Iceland	79
15	Belgium	77
16	Austria	76
16	United States	76
18	Hong Kong	75
18	Ireland	75
18	Japan	75
21	Uruguay	74
22	Qatar	71
23	Chile	70
23	Estonia	70
23	France	70
23	United Arab Emirates	70
27	Bhutan	65
28	Botswana	63
28	Portugal	63
30	Poland	62
30	Taiwan	62
32	Cyprus	61
32	Israel	61
32	Lithuania	61
35	Slovenia	60
36	Spain	58
37	Czech Republic	56
37	Korea (South)	56
37	Malta	56
40	Cape Verde	55
40	Costa Rica	55
40	Latvia	55
40	Seychelles	55
44	Rwanda	54
45	Jordan	53
45	Mauritius	53
45	Namibia	53
48	Georgia	52
48	Saudi Arabia	52
50	Bahrain	51
50	Croatia	51
50	Hungary	51
50	Slovakia	51
54	Malaysia	50
55	Kuwait	49
56	Cuba	47
56	Ghana	47
58	Greece	46
58	Romania	46
60	Oman	45
61	Italy	44
61	Lesotho	44
61	Montenegro	44
61	Senegal	44
61	South Africa	44
66	Sao Tome and Principe	42
66	The FYR of Macedonia	42
68	Turkey	42
69	Bulgaria	41
69	Jamaica	41
71	Serbia	40
72	El Salvador	39
72	Mongolia	39
72	Panama	39
72	Trinidad and Tobago	39
76	Bosnia and Herzegovina	38
76	Brazil	38
76	Burkina Faso	38
76	India	38
76	Thailand	38
76	Tunisia	38
76	Zambia	38
83	Benin	37
83	China	37
83	Colombia	37
83	Liberia	37
83	Sri Lanka	37
88	Albania	36
88	Algeria	36
88	Egypt	36
88	Indonesia	36
88	Morocco	36
88	Peru	36
88	Suriname	36
95	Armenia	35
95	Mali	35
95	Mexico	35
95	Philippines	35
99	Bolivia	34
99	Djibouti	34
99	Gabon	34
99	Niger	34
103	Dominican Republic	33
103	Ethiopia	33
103	Kosovo	33
103	Moldova	33
107	Argentina	32
107	Belarus	32
107	Cote d'Ivoire	32
107	Ecuador	32
107	Togo	32
112	Honduras	31
112	Malawi	31
112	Mauritania	31
112	Mozambique	31
112	Vietnam	31
117	Pakistan	30
117	Tanzania	30
119	Azerbaijan	29
119	Guyana	29
119	Russia	29
119	Sierra Leone	29
123	Gambia	28
123	Guatemala	28
123	Kazakhstan	28
123	Kyrgyzstan	28
123	Lebanon	28
123	Madagascar	28
123	Timor-Leste	28
130	Cameroon	27
130	Iran	27
130	Nepal	27
130	Nicaragua	27
130	Paraguay	27
130	Ukraine	27
136	Comoros	26
136	Nigeria	26
136	Tajikistan	26
139	Bangladesh	25
139	Guinea	25
139	Kenya	25
139	Laos	25
139	Papua New Guinea	25
139	Uganda	25
145	Central African Republic	24
146	Congo Republic	23
147	Chad	22
147	Democratic Republic of the Congo	22
147	Myanmar	22
150	Burundi	21
150	Cambodia	21
150	Zimbabwe	21
153	Uzbekistan	19
154	Eritrea	18
154	Syria	18
154	Turkmenistan	18
154	Yemen	18
158	Haiti	17
158	Guinea-Bissau	17
158	Venezuela	17
161	Iraq	16
161	Libya	16
163	Angola	15
163	South Sudan	15
165	Sudan	12
166	Afghanistan	11
167	Korea (North)	8
167	Somalia	8

#cpi2015

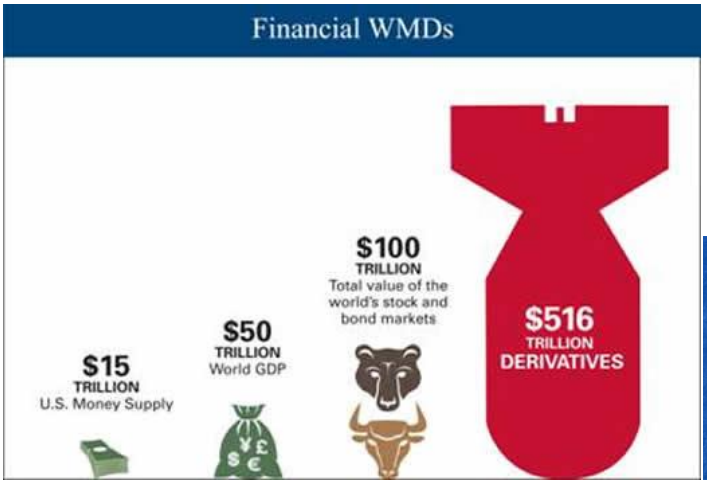





정보원
박근혜 탄핵



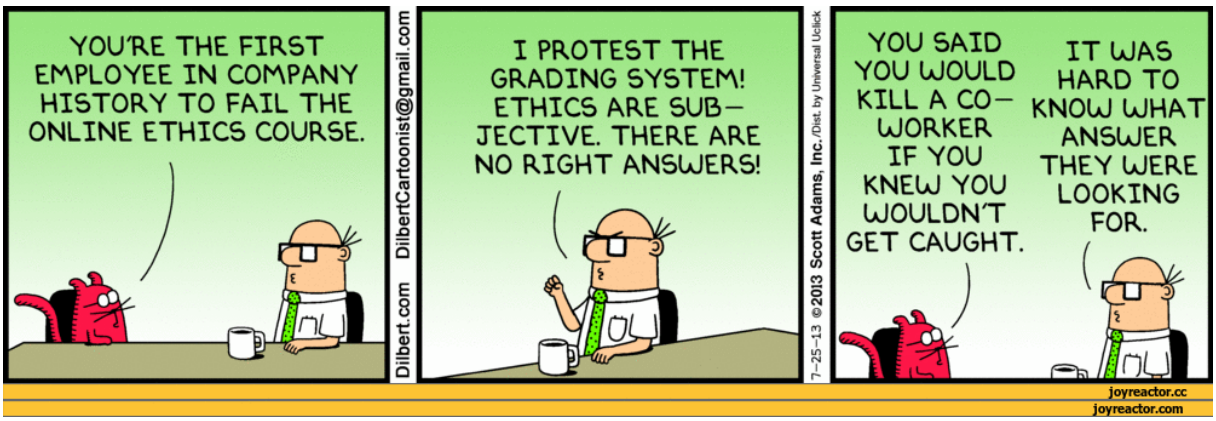

LEHMAN BROTHERS
420


Financial WMDs
$15
TRILLION
U.S. Money Supply
$50
TRILLION
World GDP
$100
TRILLION
Total value of the world's stock and bond markets
$516
TRILLION
DERIVATIVES


The
AIG
Bailout


HOW HARD WOULD IT BE TO PROGRAM OUR WEBSITE TO COLLECT BROWSER HISTORY FROM OUR VISITORS?
WELL, FIRST I'D NEED TO INVENT SOME SORT OF DEVICE THAT REVERSES MY SENSE OF RIGHT AND WRONG.
SO... ARE WE TALKING ABOUT A WEEK... OR A MONTH?
Dilbert.com DilbertCartoonist@gmail.com


5.
YOU FAILED THE ONLINE ETHICS COURSE FOR THE THIRD TIME.
YOU CAN'T BE AN ENGINEER FOR THIS COMPANY IF YOU HAVE NO GRASP OF BUSINESS ETHICS.
YOU LEAVE ME NO CHOICE. I'M PUTTING YOU ON THE MANAGE-MENT FAST TRACK.
HUH.
Dilbert.com DilbertCartoonist@gmail.com
KPMG


YOU'RE THE FIRST EMPLOYEE IN COMPANY HISTORY TO FAIL THE ONLINE ETHICS COURSE.
I PROTEST THE GRADING SYSTEM! ETHICS ARE SUB-JECTIVE. THERE ARE NO RIGHT ANSWERS!
YOU SAID YOU WOULD KILL A CO-WORKER IF YOU KNEW YOU WOULDN'T GET CAUGHT.
IT WAS HARD TO KNOW WHAT ANSWER THEY WERE LOOKING FOR.
Dilbert.com DilbertCartoonist@gmail.com
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joyreactor.cc
joyreactor.com


I FOLLOWED YOUR INVESTMENT ADVICE AND LOST ALL OF MY SAVINGS IN THE STOCK MARKET.
DID I MENTION THAT PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT AN INDICATION OF FUTURE RETURNS?
THEN... HOW DOES "ADVICE" ACTUALLY WORK?
IT ONLY WORKS FOR THE PEOPLE THAT GIVE IT.
Dilbert.com DilbertCartoonist@gmail.com
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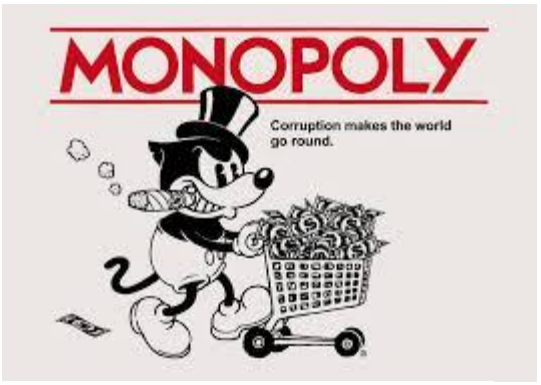
80 PERCENT OF OUR BUSINESS CONDUCT IS IMMORAL OR ILLEGAL. I WANT YOU TO FIX THE REMAINING 20 PERCENT.
SCHLEY
Search: 16437482


PARTY BOSS
SPECIAL PRIVILEGE
IMMUNITY FROM ARREST


WIKILEAKS
BLACK MONEY
SWISS BANK
BLACK BERRY
SATISH ACHARYA




MONOPOLY
Corruption makes the world go round.





Understanding ethics

USB



"I know ... 'ethical business practices' ... I had to google it too."



ANOTHER MISERABLE AIG EXECUTIVE


JUST A NORMAL DAY AT THE NATION'S MOST IMPORTANT FINANCIAL INSTITUTION...
I'VE GOT A STOCK HERE THAT COULD REALLY EXCEL
REALLY EXCEL?
EXCEL?
SELL?
SELL?
SELL
SELL!
SELL!
SELL!
SELL!
SELL!
THIS IS MADNESS! I CAN'T TAKE ANYMORE
GOOD BYE!
GOOD BYE?
Bye?
Buy?
Buy!
Buy!
Buy!!
Buy!
Buy!
I'VE GOT A STOCK HERE...


Steve Sack by Steve Sack
PANIC
TREPIDATION
FREAK OUT
FEAR ITSELF
The Willies
ANXIETY
NERVES
FORE-BODING
WALL ST.
I NEED A GOVERNMENT BAILOUT
a.bacall


NEED MONEY TO MAKE LOANS TO PEOPLE WHO NEED MONEY.
BANKS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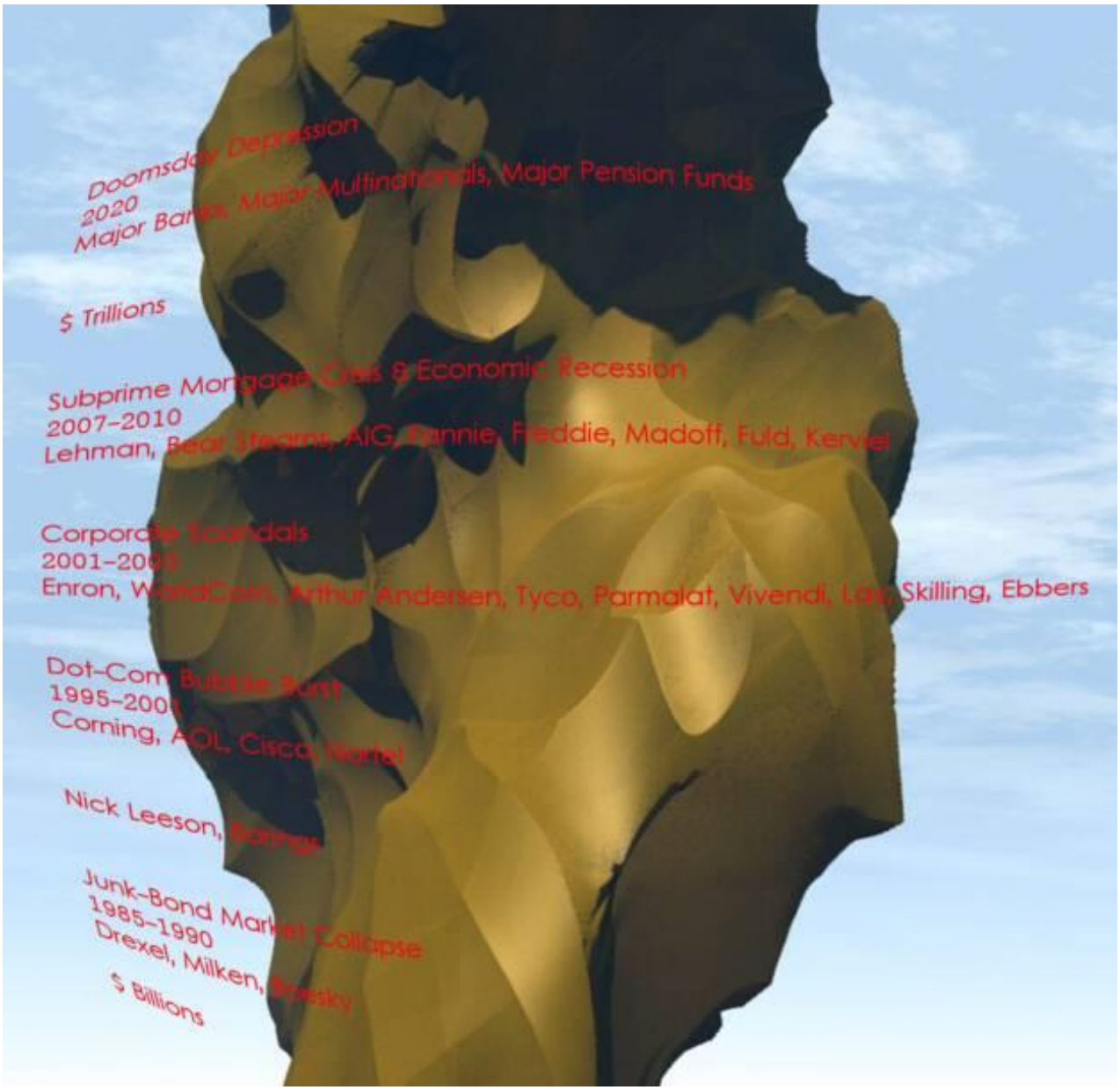
BANKS
WALL St.
TAX-PAYERS


LET ME GET THIS STRAIGHT... YOU WANT TO OFFER US FINANCIAL ADVICE?
BROKERAGE
BANKING
NICK ANDERSON ©09-21-05
HOUSTON CHRONICLE


Doomsday Depression
2020
Major Banks, Major Multinationals, Major Pension Funds
$ Trillions
Subprime Mortgage Crisis & Economic Recession
2007–2010
Lehman, Bear Stearns, AIG, Fannie, Freddie, Madoff, Fuld, Kerviel
Corporate Scandals
2001–2002
Enron, WorldCom, Arthur Andersen, Tyco, Parmalat, Vivendi, Lay, Skilling, Ebbers
Dot-Com Bubble Burst
1995–2001
Corning, AOL, Cisco, Nortel
Nick Leeson, Barings
Junk-Bond Market Collapse
1985–1990
Drexel, Milken, Boesky
$ Billions

