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## “My Myths” Best Practices

LIFELONG LEARNING PROGRAMME COMENIUS

a project coordinated by



Università degli Studi  
Guglielmo Marconi



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## Description of My Myths Best Practices



“My Myths” Best Practices collection it is a summary of the most famous people who use their mind, their study and hard work to think up a great invention. It support Students of Secondary Schools in understanding the value of ownership, the hard work behind the best ideas, importance of citing without fear, the added value of recognizing, citing and re-phrasing. It is a truly cross cultural selection of examples to young people who can inspire students to be creative.



It has been designed and developed by partners, it will be updated and integrated by Students and Teachers of Secondary School involved in the project life, in particular during experimentation and exploitation events. All target Groups’ contributions will be shared through GENIUS website, so that different students/teachers coming from different countries and culture will be able to learn from each others.

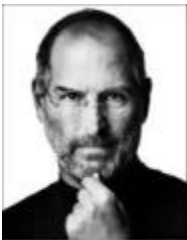

The deliverable is in progress, WP leader, CCN (P4) has developed an internal online database to collect and oversee contributions.




To contribute, follow this link, it is a simple online form, very easy to fill in:

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheet/viewform?formkey=dF9LQWhTd3FaUkhkRkt4ME5KUGs4bmc6MQ#qid=0>

A list of the contribution delivered will follow in the next pages.


Nationality	Name of famous person	Photo	Brief description, or link to description of the nature of their work, emphasizing the value of ownership, hard work, and building on the ideas of others but giving them proper credit.	Suggested by (GENIUS Partner)
American	Lawrence Larry		<p><b>Lawrence Larry</b> (born March 26, 1973) is an American computer scientist and internet entrepreneur who, with Sergey Brin, is best known as the co-founder of Google. On April 4, 2011, he took on the role of chief executive officer of Google, replacing Eric Schmidt. As of 2012, his personal wealth is estimated to be \$20.3 billion, ranking him #13 on the Forbes 400 list of richest Americans. He is the inventor of PageRank, which became the foundation of Google's search ranking algorithm. Together, Brin and Page own about 16 percent of the company's stock. Larry Page was born in East Lansing, Michigan. His father, Carl Page, earned a Ph.D. in computer science in 1965 when the field was in its infancy, and is considered a "pioneer in computer science and artificial intelligence." Both he and Page's mother, Gloria, were computer science professors at Michigan State University. He holds a Bachelor of Science in computer engineering from the University of Michigan with honours and a Master of Science in computer science from Stanford University. While at the University of Michigan, Page created "an inkjet printer made of LEGO bricks" (actually a line plotter), served as the president of the Beta Epsilon chapter of Eta Kappa Nu, and was a member of the 1993 "Maize &amp; Blue" University of Michigan Solar Car team.</p> <p>Source: Wikipedia</p>	Italy
American	Mark Elliot Zuckerberg		<p><b>Mark Elliot Zuckerberg</b> (born May 14, 1984) is an American computer programmer and Internet entrepreneur. He is best known as one of five co-founders of the social networking site Facebook. Zuckerberg is the chairman and chief executive of Facebook, Inc. Born and raised in New York state, he took up writing software programs as a hobby in middle school, beginning with BASIC, with help from his father and a tutor (who called him a "prodigy"). In high school, he excelled in classic literature and fencing while studying at Phillips Exeter Academy. He later attended Harvard University, majoring in computer science and psychology. In his sophomore year, he wrote a program called Facemash as a "fun" project, letting students on the college's network vote on other students' photo attractiveness. It was shut down within days, but would become a template for his writing Facebook, a program he launched from his dormitory room. With the help of friends, he took Facebook to other campuses nationwide and soon after moved to Palo Alto, California. By 2007, Zuckerberg was a billionaire at the</p>	Italy



			<p>age of 23. By 2010, Facebook had an estimated 500 million users worldwide. Zuckerberg has since been involved in various legal disputes initiated by others who have claimed a share of the company's profits due to their help in setting it up. Since 2010, Zuckerberg has been named among the 100 wealthiest and most influential people in the world by Time magazine's Person of the Year. In 2010 a fictionalized account of Zuckerberg creating Facebook while in college and its later start-up phase was made into a movie dramatization, The Social Network.</p> <p>Source: Wikipedia</p>	
American	Steve Jobs		<p><b>Steven Paul "Steve" Jobs</b> (February 24, 1955 – October 5, 2011) was an American entrepreneur. He is best known as the co-founder, chairman, and chief executive officer of Apple Inc. Through Apple, he was widely recognized as a charismatic pioneer of the personal computer revolution and for his influential career in the computer and consumer electronics fields. Jobs also co-founded and served as chief executive of Pixar Animation Studios; he became a member of the board of directors of The Walt Disney Company in 2006, when Disney acquired Pixar. The baby was adopted at birth by Paul Reinhold Jobs (1922–1993) and Clara Jobs (1924–1986). Paul Jobs only attended high school, but signed final adoption papers after they promised her that the child would definitely be encouraged and supported to attend college. Jobs oversaw the development of the iMac, iTunes, iPod, iPhone, and iPad, and on the services side, the company's Apple Retail Stores, iTunes Store and the App Store. The success of these products and services provided several years of stable financial returns, and propelled Apple to become the world's most valuable publicly traded company in 2011. The reinvigoration of the company is regarded by many commentators as one of the greatest turnarounds in business history. Jobs has received a number of honours and public recognition for his influence in the technology and music industries. He has widely been referred to as "legendary", a "futurist" or simply "visionary" and has been described as the "Father of the Digital Revolution", a "master of innovation", and a "design perfectionist". Source: Wikipedia</p>	Italy
English	Clive Sinclair		<p><b>Sir Clive Marles Sinclair</b> (born 30 July 1940) is a British entrepreneur and inventor, most commonly known for his work in consumer electronics in the late 1970s and early 1980s. <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clive_Sinclair">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clive_Sinclair</a> Clive Sinclair is an international tech-hero.</p>	United Kingdom

English	Elizabeth David		<p><b>Elizabeth David</b> is England's greatest cookery writer who changed the way the English ate and introduced olive oil, garlic, pasta, Parmesan, salami, aubergines, courgettes to the nation's taste buds. In under 20 years she reinvented cookery writing and the national diet. This was an amazing challenge as when her first book, A Book of Mediterranean Food, was published in 1950 there was still rationing after the war and olive oil was only sold in chemists. She travelled widely, mostly on her own, tasting dishes and talking to cooks from France, Italy, Greece and north Africa. Her books are still widely read and re-published today.</p>	United Kingdom
English	James Dyson		<p><b>Inventor James Dyson</b> is a British industrial designer and founder of the Dyson company" You can find out more about him in this Wikipedia article, but remember to be critical in using Wikipedia! <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Dyson">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_Dyson</a></p>	United Kingdom
English	Richard Branson		<p><b>Richard Branson</b> best known for his Virgin Group of more than 200 companies and one of the richest men in the world had a difficult time at school with poor grades due to his dyslexia. It embarrassed him as he had to memorize and recite word for word in public. He felt as if he had been written off. Richard Branson's talents began to show themselves during his adolescent school years. Frustrated with the rigidity of school rules and regulations, and seeing the energy of student activism in the late 60's, he decided to start his own student newspaper. In 1970s Richard Branson saw an opportunity for the newspaper to offer records cheaply by running ads for mail order delivery. It turned out that the orders for records became more lucrative than magazine subscriptions. Richard rounded up the staff of the newspaper and recruited them to spin off a discount music business. They found an empty shop above a shoe store and persuaded the owner to let them build shelves and move in a couple of old sofas for their first store. In lieu of rent, they promised that they'd bring so much traffic that the shoe store's business would pick up too. Now all they needed was a name. The first candidate was Slipped Disc, it was catchy but fortunately someone else suggested Virgin because We're complete virgins at business. Today the Virgin Group has companies in over 30 countries, the Virgin Group has now expanded into leisure, travel, tourism, mobile, broadband, TV, radio, music festivals, finance and health and investing in renewable energy and resource efficiency.</p>	United Kingdom



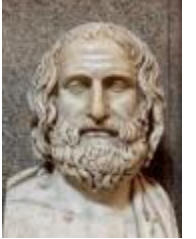

English	Vidal Sasson		<p><b>Vidal Sasson</b> was at the cutting edge of hairdressing. His geometrics 1960s hairstyles revolutionised the craft and he made a fortune from his salons and products. Born into poverty and placed into an orphanage, he had to work hard to survive. He applied to train as a hairdresser but first needed to lose his East End London accent via elocution lessons. Soon after his apprenticeship, he opened up his own salon and became the hair stylist of the stars.</p>	United Kingdom
Greek	Aeschylus		<p><b>Aeschylus</b> (Greek: Αἰσχύλος, Aiskhulos; c. 525/524 BC – c. 456/455 BC) was the first of the three ancient Greek tragedians whose plays can still be read or performed, the others being Sophocles and Euripides. He is often described as the father of tragedy: our knowledge of the genre begins with his work and our understanding of earlier tragedies is largely based on inferences from his surviving plays. According to Aristotle, he expanded the number of characters in plays to allow for conflict amongst them, whereas previously characters had interacted only with the chorus.</p> <p>Only seven of his estimated seventy to ninety plays have survived into modern times, and there is a longstanding debate about his authorship of one of these plays, Prometheus Bound. Fragments of some other plays have survived in quotes and more continue to be discovered on Egyptian papyrus, often giving us surprising insights into his work. He was probably the first dramatist to present plays as a trilogy and his Oresteia is the only ancient example of the form to have survived. At least one of his works was influenced by the Persian invasion of Greece, which took place during his lifetime. This play, The Persians, is the only extant classical Greek tragedy concerned with recent history (very few of that kind were ever written) and it is a useful source of information about that period. So important was the war to Aeschylus and the Greeks that, upon his death, around 456 BC, his epitaph commemorated his participation in the Greek victory at Marathon rather than his success as a playwright. He was a deep, religious thinker. No poet has ever presented evil in such stark and tragic terms yet he had an exalted view of Zeus, whom he celebrated with a grand simplicity reminiscent of David's Psalms, and a faith in progress or the healing power of time. Source: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aeschylus">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aeschylus</a></p>	Greece









Greek	Archimedes		<p><b>Archimedes of Syracuse</b> (Greek: Ἀρχιμήδης; c.287 BC – c.212 BC) was a Greek mathematician, physicist, engineer, inventor, and astronomer. Although few details of his life are known, he is regarded as one of the leading scientists in classical antiquity. Among his advances in physics are the foundations of hydrostatics, statics and an explanation of the principle of the lever. He is credited with designing innovative machines, including siege engines and the screw pump that bears his name. Modern experiments have tested claims that Archimedes designed machines capable of lifting attacking ships out of the water and setting ships on fire using an array of mirrors. Archimedes is generally considered to be the greatest mathematician of antiquity and one of the greatest of all time. He used the method of exhaustion to calculate the area under the arc of a parabola with the summation of an infinite series, and gave a remarkably accurate approximation of pi. He also defined the spiral bearing his name, formulae for the volumes of surfaces of revolution and an ingenious system for expressing very large numbers. Archimedes died during the Siege of Syracuse when he was killed by a Roman soldier despite orders that he should not be harmed. Cicero describes visiting the tomb of Archimedes, which was surmounted by a sphere inscribed within a cylinder. Archimedes had proven that the sphere has two thirds of the volume and surface area of the cylinder (including the bases of the latter), and regarded this as the greatest of his mathematical achievements. Unlike his inventions, the mathematical writings of Archimedes were little known in antiquity. Mathematicians from Alexandria read and quoted him, but the first comprehensive compilation was not made until c. 530 AD by Isidore of Miletus, while commentaries on the works of Archimedes written by Eutocius in the sixth century AD opened them to wider readership for the first time. The relatively few copies of Archimedes' written work that survived through the Middle Ages were an influential source of ideas for scientists during the Renaissance, while the discovery in 1906 of previously unknown works by Archimedes in the Archimedes Palimpsest has provided new insights into how he obtained mathematical results.</p> <p>Source: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archimedes">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archimedes</a></p>	Greece
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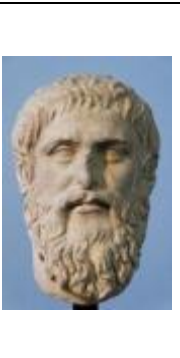
Greek	Aristarchus of Samos		<p><b>Aristarchus</b> (Ἀρίσταρχος, Aristarkhos, 310 BCE – ca. 230 BCE) of Samos was an ancient Greek astronomer and mathematician who presented the first known model that placed the Sun at the centre of the known universe with the Earth revolving around it (see Solar system). He was influenced by Philolaus of Croton, but he identified the "central fire" with the Sun, and put the other planets in their correct order of distance around the Sun. His astronomical ideas were often rejected in favour of the geocentric theories of Aristotle and Ptolemy.</p> <p>Source: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aristarchus_of_Samos">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aristarchus_of_Samos</a></p>	Greece
Greek	Aristophanes		<p><b>Aristophanes</b> (Ἀριστοφάνης, ca. 446 BC – ca. 386 BC), son of Philippus, of the deme Cydathenaus, was a comic playwright of ancient Athens. Eleven of his 40 plays survive virtually complete. These, together with fragments of some of his other plays, provide the only real examples of a genre of comic drama known as Old Comedy, and they are used to define the genre. Also known as the Father of Comedy and the Prince of Ancient Comedy, Aristophanes has been said to recreate the life of ancient Athens more convincingly than any other author. His powers of ridicule were feared and acknowledged by influential contemporaries; Plato singled out Aristophanes' play <i>The Clouds</i> as slander contributing to the trial and execution of Socrates although other satirical playwrights had also caricatured the philosopher. His second play, <i>The Babylonians</i> (now lost), was denounced by the demagogue Cleon as a slander against the Athenian polis. It is possible that the case was argued in court but details of the trial are not recorded and Aristophanes caricatured Cleon mercilessly in his subsequent plays, especially <i>The Knights</i>, the first of many plays that he directed himself. "In my opinion," he says through the Chorus in that play, "the author-director of comedies has the hardest job of all."</p> <p>Source: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aristophanes">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aristophanes</a></p>	Greece
Greek	Aristotle		<p><b>Aristotle</b> (Ancient Greek: Ἀριστοτέλης, Aristoteles) (384 BC – 322 BC) was a Greek philosopher and polymath, a student of Plato and teacher of Alexander the Great. His writings cover many subjects, including physics, metaphysics, poetry, theatre, music, logic, rhetoric, linguistics, politics, government, ethics, biology, and zoology. Together with Plato and Socrates (Plato's teacher), Aristotle is one of the most important founding figures in Western philosophy. Aristotle's writings were the first to create a comprehensive system of Western philosophy, encompassing morality, aesthetics, logic, science, politics, and metaphysics.</p> <p>Source: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aristotle">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aristotle</a></p>	Greece




Greek	Constantine Karatheodori		<p><b>Constantine Karatheodori</b> was a Greek mathematician. He made significant contributions to the theory of functions of a real variable, the calculus of variations, and measure theory. His work also includes important results in conformal representations and in the theory of boundary correspondence. In 1909, Karatheodori pioneered the Axiomatic Formulation of Thermodynamics along a purely geometrical approach.</p> <p><a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantinos_Karatheodori">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantinos_Karatheodori</a></p>	Greece
Greek	Euclid		<p><b>Euclid</b> (<span><span>/<span><span>ˈ</span><span>j</span><span>uː</span><span>k</span><span>l</span><span>iː</span><span>d</span></span>/</span></span> EWK-lid; Ancient Greek: <span>Εὐκλείδης</span><span>Eukleidēs</span>), fl. 300 BC, also known as Euclid of Alexandria, was a Greek mathematician, often referred to as the "Father of Geometry". He was active in Alexandria during the reign of Ptolemy I (323–283 BC). His <i>Elements</i> is one of the most influential works in the history of mathematics, serving as the main textbook for teaching mathematics (especially geometry) from the time of its publication until the late 19th or early 20th century. In the <i>Elements</i>, Euclid deduced the principles of what is now called Euclidean geometry from a small set of axioms. Euclid also wrote works on perspective, conic sections, spherical geometry, number theory and rigor. "Euclid" is the anglicized version of the Greek name <span>Εὐκλείδης</span>, meaning "Good Glory". Source: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Euclid">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Euclid</a></p>	Greece
Greek	Euripides		<p><b>Euripides</b>, (born c. 484 bc, Athens [Greece]—died 406, Macedonia), last of classical Athens's three great tragic dramatists, following Aeschylus and Sophocles.</p> <p>Source: <a href="http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/195618/Euripides">http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/195618/Euripides</a> Photo Wikipedia.org</p>	Greece
Greek	GeorgiosPapanikolaou		<p><b>Georgios Nicholas Papanikolaou</b> was a Greek pioneer in cytology and early cancer detection, and inventor of the "Pap smear". <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georgios_Papanikolaou">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georgios_Papanikolaou</a></p>	Greece

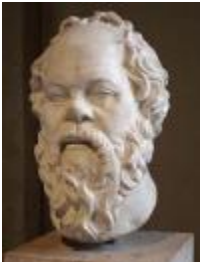


Greek	Hero of Alexandria		<p><b>Hero (or Heron) of Alexandria</b> (Greek: Ἡρῶν ὁ Ἀλεξανδρεὺς) (c. 10–70 AD) was an ancient Greek mathematician and engineer who was active in his native city of Alexandria, Roman Egypt. He is considered the greatest experimenter of antiquity and his work is representative of the Hellenistic scientific tradition. Hero published a well recognized description of a steam-powered device called an aeolipile (hence sometimes called a "Hero engine"). Among his most famous inventions was a windwheel, constituting the earliest instance of wind harnessing on land. He is said to have been a follower of the Atomists. Some of his ideas were derived from the works of Ctesibius. Much of Hero's original writings and designs have been lost, but some of his works were preserved in Arab manuscripts.</p> <p>Source: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heron_of_Alexandria">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heron_of_Alexandria</a></p>	Greece
Greek	Herodotus		<p><b>Herodotus</b> (Ancient Greek: ἩρόδοτοςHerodotos) was an ancient Greek historian who was born in Halicarnassus, Caria (modern day Bodrum, Turkey) and lived in the fifth century BC (c.484 – 425 BC). He has been called the "Father of History", and was the first historian known to collect his materials systematically, test their accuracy to a certain extent and arrange them in a well-constructed and vivid narrative. The Histories—his masterpiece and the only work he is known to have produced—is a record of his "inquiry" (or ἱστορία historia, a word that passed into Latin and acquired its modern meaning of "history"), being an investigation of the origins of the Greco-Persian Wars and including a wealth of geographical and ethnographical information. Although some of his stories were fanciful, he claimed he was reporting only what had been told to him. Little is known of his personal history.</p> <p>Source: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herodotus">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Herodotus</a> Source: <a href="http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/263507/Herodotus">http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/263507/Herodotus</a></p>	Greece
Greek	Hippocrates of Kos		<p><b>Hippocrates</b> of Cos or Hippokrates of Kos (Ancient Greek: Ἱπποκράτης; Hippokrátēs; c. 460 BC – c. 370 BC) was an ancient Greek physician of the Age of Pericles (Classical Greece), and is considered one of the most outstanding figures in the history of medicine. He is referred to as the father of medicine in recognition of his lasting contributions to the field as the founder of the Hippocratic School of Medicine. This intellectual school revolutionized medicine in ancient Greece, establishing it as a discipline distinct from other fields that it had traditionally been associated with (notably theurgy and philosophy), thus establishing medicine as a profession. However, the achievements of the writers of the Corpus, the practitioners of Hippocratic medicine, and the actions of Hippocrates himself are often</p>	Greece

			<p>commingled; thus very little is known about what Hippocrates actually thought, wrote, and did. Hippocrates is commonly portrayed as the paragon of the ancient physician, credited with coining the Hippocratic Oath, still relevant and in use today. He is also credited with greatly advancing the systematic study of clinical medicine, summing up the medical knowledge of previous schools, and prescribing practices for physicians through the Hippocratic Corpus and other works.</p> <p>Source: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hippocrates">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hippocrates</a></p>	
Greek	Homer		<p><b>Homer</b> (Greek: Ομηρος, Homeros), in the Western classical tradition, is the author of the Iliad and the Odyssey, and is revered as the greatest ancient Greek epic poet. These epics lie at the beginning of the Western canon of literature, and have had an enormous influence on the history of literature.</p> <p>When he lived is unknown. Herodotus estimates that Homer lived 400 years before Herodotus' own time, which would place him at around 850 BC; while other ancient sources claim that he lived much nearer to the supposed time of the Trojan War, in the early 12th century BC. Modern researchers appear to place Homer in the 7th or 8th centuries BC.</p> <p>The formative influence played by the Homeric epics in shaping Greek culture was widely recognized, and Homer was described as the teacher of Greece. Homer's works, which are about fifty percent speeches, provided models in persuasive speaking and writing that were emulated throughout the ancient and medieval Greek worlds. Fragments of Homer account for nearly half of all identifiable Greek literary papyrus finds.</p> <p>Source: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homer">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homer</a></p>	Greece
Greek	Joseph Sifakis		<p><b>Joseph Sifakis</b> is a Greek-French computer scientist, laureate of the 2007 Turing Award, along with Edmund M. Clarke and E. Allen Emerson, for his work on model checking.</p> <p><a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Sifakis">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Sifakis</a> <a href="http://www-verimag.imag.fr/~sifakis/">http://www-verimag.imag.fr/~sifakis/</a></p>	Greece
Greek	Michael Dertouzos		<p><b>Michael Leonidas Dertouzos</b> was a Professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Director of the M.I.T. Laboratory for Computer Science (LCS) from 1974 to 2001.</p>	Greece

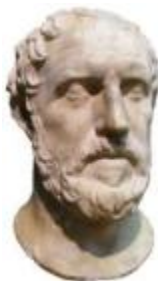


Greek	MikisTheodorakis		<p><b>Michael "Mikis" Theodorakis</b> (Greek: Μίκης Θεοδωράκης), born July 29, 1925 is a Greek songwriter and famous composer. He scored for the films Zorba the Greek (1964), Z (1969), and Serpico (1973). He is viewed as Greece's best-known living composer.</p>	Greece
Greek	Odysseas Elytis		<p><b>Odysseas Elytis</b> (Greek: Οδυσσεύς Ελύτης born Οδυσσεύς Αλεπουδέλης) (November 2, 1911 - March 18, 1996) was regarded as a major exponent of romantic modernism in Greece and the world. In 1979 he was bestowed with the Nobel Prize in Literature.</p>	Greece
Greek	Phidias		<p><b>Phidias</b>, also spelled Pheidias (flourished c. 490–430 bc), Athenian sculptor, the artistic director of the construction of the Parthenon, who created its most important religious images and supervised and probably designed its overall sculptural decoration. It is said of Phidias that he alone had seen the exact image of the gods and that he revealed it to man. He established forever general conceptions of Zeus and Athena. Source: <a href="http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/455782/Phidias">http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/455782/Phidias</a> Photo <a href="http://www.memo.fr">www.memo.fr</a></p>	Greece
Greek	Plato		<p><b>Plato</b> (Greek: Πλάτων, Platon, "broad"; 424/423 BC – 348/347 BC) was a Classical Greek philosopher, mathematician, student of Socrates, writer of philosophical dialogues, and founder of the Academy in Athens, the first institution of higher learning in the Western world. Along with his mentor, Socrates, and his student, Aristotle, Plato helped to lay the foundations of Western philosophy and science. In the words of A. N. Whitehead: ... The safest general characterization of the European philosophical tradition is that it consists of a series of footnotes to Plato. I do not mean the systematic scheme of thought which scholars have doubtfully extracted from his writings. I allude to the wealth of general ideas scattered through them... Plato's sophistication as a writer is evident in his Socratic dialogues; thirty-six dialogues and thirteen letters have been ascribed to him. Plato's writings have been published in several fashions; this has led to several conventions regarding the naming and referencing of Plato's</p>	Greece



			<p>texts. Plato's dialogues have been used to teach a range of subjects, including philosophy, logic, ethics, rhetoric, and mathematics. Plato is one of the most important founding figures in Western philosophy. Source: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plato">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plato</a></p>	
Greek	Pythagoras		<p><b>Pythagoras</b> of Samos Pythagoras hoSamios “Pythagoras the Samian”, or simply Πυθαγόρας; b. about 570 – d. about 495 BC was an Ionian Greek philosopher, mathematician, and founder of the religious movement called Pythagoreanism. Most of the information about Pythagoras was written down centuries after he lived, so very little reliable information is known about him. He was born on the island of Samos, and might have travelled widely in his youth, visiting Egypt and other places seeking knowledge. Around 530 BC, he moved to Croton, a Greek colony in southern Italy, and there set up a religious sect. His followers pursued the religious rites and practices developed by Pythagoras, and studied his philosophical theories. The society took an active role in the politics of Croton, but this eventually led to their downfall. The Pythagorean meeting-places were burned, and Pythagoras was forced to flee the city. He is said to have ended his days in Metapontum. Pythagoras made influential contributions to philosophy and religious teaching in the late 6th century BC. He is often revered as a great mathematician, mystic and scientist, but he is best known for the Pythagorean theorem which bears his name. However, because legend and obfuscation cloud his work even more than that of the other pre-Socratic philosophers, one can give only a tentative account of his teachings, and some have questioned whether he contributed much to mathematics and natural philosophy. Many of the accomplishments credited to Pythagoras may actually have been accomplishments of his colleagues and successors. Whether or not his disciples believed that everything was related to mathematics and that numbers were the ultimate reality is unknown. It was said that he was the first man to call himself a philosopher, or lover of wisdom, and Pythagorean ideas exercised a marked influence on Plato, and through him, all of Western philosophy. Source: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pythagoras">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pythagoras</a></p>	Greece





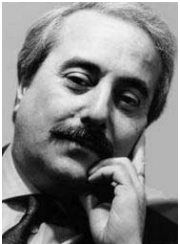


Greek	Socrates		<p><b>Socrates</b> (Greek: Σωκράτης, c. 469 BC – 399 BC) was a classical Greek Athenian philosopher. Credited as one of the founders of Western philosophy, he is an enigmatic figure known chiefly through the accounts of later classical writers, especially the writings of his students Plato and Xenophon, and the plays of his contemporary Aristophanes. Many would claim that Plato's dialogues are the most comprehensive accounts of Socrates to survive from antiquity.</p> <p>Through his portrayal in Plato's dialogues, Socrates has become renowned for his contribution to the field of ethics, and it is this Platonic Socrates who also lends his name to the concepts of Socratic irony and the Socratic method, or elenchus. The latter remains a commonly used tool in a wide range of discussions, and is a type of pedagogy in which a series of questions are asked not only to draw individual answers, but also to encourage fundamental insight into the issue at hand. It is Plato's Socrates that also made important and lasting contributions to the fields of epistemology and logic, and the influence of his ideas and approach remains strong in providing a foundation for much western philosophy that followed.</p> <p>As Martin Cohen has put it, Plato, the idealist, offers “an idol, a master figure, for philosophy. A Saint, a prophet of the 'Sun-God', a teacher condemned for his teachings as a heretic.</p> <p>Source: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Socrates">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Socrates</a></p>	Greece
Greek	Stamatios (Tom) Krimigis		<p><b>Stamatios (Tom) M. Krimigis</b> is a Greek-American scientist in space exploration. He has contributed to the majority of the United States' unmanned space exploration programs of the Solar system and beyond. He has contributed to exploration missions to almost every planet of our solar system. In 1999, the International Astronomical Union named the asteroid 8323 Krimigis (previously 1979 UH) in his honour.</p> <p><a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stamatios_Krimigis">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stamatios_Krimigis</a></p>	Greece
Greek	Thales		<p><b>Thales of Miletus</b> (Greek: Θαλής, Thales; c. 624 BC – c. 546 BC) was a pre-Socratic Greek philosopher from Miletus in Asia Minor, and one of the Seven Sages of Greece. Many, most notably Aristotle, regard him as the first philosopher in the Greek tradition. According to Bertrand Russell, "Western philosophy begins with Thales." Thales attempted to explain natural phenomena without reference to mythology and was tremendously influential in this respect. Almost all of the other pre-Socratic philosophers follow him in attempting to provide an explanation of ultimate substance, change, and the existence of the world—without reference to mythology. Those philosophers were also influential, and eventually</p>	Greece


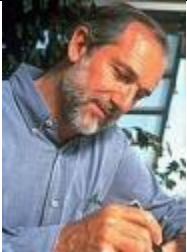



			<p>Thales's rejection of mythological explanations became an essential idea for the scientific revolution. He was also the first to define general principles and set forth hypotheses, and as a result has been dubbed the "Father of Science", though it is argued that Democritus is actually more deserving of this title.</p> <p>Source: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thales">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thales</a></p>	
Greek	Thucydides		<p><b>Thucydides</b> (/θjuːˈsɪdɪz/; Ancient Greek: Θουκυδίδης, Thoukydídēs; c. 460 – c. 395 BC) was a Greek historian and Athenian general. His History of the Peloponnesian War recounts the 5th century BC war between Sparta and Athens to the year 411 BC. Thucydides has been dubbed the father of "scientific history", because of his strict standards of evidence-gathering and analysis in terms of cause and effect without reference to intervention by the gods, as outlined in his introduction to his work. He has also been called the father of the school of political realism, which views the relations between nations as based on might rather than right. His text is still studied at advanced military colleges worldwide, and the Melian dialogue remains a seminal work of international relations theory. More generally, Thucydides showed an interest in developing an understanding of human nature to explain behaviour in such crises as plague, massacres, as in that of the Melians, and civil war. Source: <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thucydides">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thucydides</a></p>	Greece
Greek	Vangelis Papathanassiou		<p><b>Vangelis (Evangelos Odysseas) Papathanassiou</b> (Greek: Ευάγγελος Οδυσσεάς Παπαθανασίου) born 29 March 1943 is a Greek composer of electronic, progressive, ambient, jazz, pop rock and orchestral music, under the artist name Vangelis. He is best known for his Academy Award-winning score for the film Chariots of Fire, composing scores for the films Blade Runner, 1492: Conquest of Paradise and Alexander, and the use of his music in the PBS documentary Cosmos: A Personal Voyage by Carl Sagan.</p>	Greece
Italian	Alessandro (Sandro) Pertini		<p><b>Alessandro (Sandro) Pertini</b> (25 September 1896 – 24 February 1990) was an Italian journalist and socialist politician, who served as the seventh President of the Italian Republic, from 1978 to 1985. Sandro Pertini was against Italy's participation in World War I, but served as a lieutenant and was awarded several medals as for bravery.</p> <p>He criticized all forms of colonialism, as well as corruption in the Italian state and within the socialist party, where he kept an independent political position.</p> <p>He was appointed president of the Italian Chamber of Deputies in 1968, and in 1978 President of the</p>	




			<p>Italian Republic, the highest office in the Republic. As President he succeeded in regaining the public's trust in the State and institutions. During the BrigateRosse terrorism period of the Anni di piombo, Pertini was a defender of the institutions he represented. His death in Rome was viewed by many as a national tragedy, and he is arguably one of modern Italy's most accomplished politicians. In December 1988 Pertini was the first person to be awarded with the highly regarded Otto Hahn Peace Medal in Gold by the United Nations Association of Germany in Berlin, "for outstanding services to peace and international understanding, especially for his political ethics and practical humanity."</p> <p>Source: Wikipedia</p>	
Italian	Dante		<p><b>Durante degli Alighieri</b>, mononymously referred to as <b>Dante</b> 1265–1321 was a major Italian poet of the Middle Ages. His Divine Comedy, originally called Commedia and later called Divina by Boccaccio, is widely considered the greatest literary work composed in the Italian language and a masterpiece of world literature. In Italy he is known as ilSommoPoeta ("the Supreme Poet") or just ilPoeta. Dante is also called the "Father of the Italian language". Source Wkipedia</p>	Italy
Italian	Dario Fo		<p><b>Dario Fo</b> (born 24 March 1926) is an Italian satirist, playwright, theatre director, actor, composer and recipient of the 1997 Nobel Prize in Literature. His dramatic work employs comedic methods of the ancient Italian commedia dell'arte, a theatrical style popular with the working classes. Fo's works are characterised by criticisms of organised crime, political corruption, political murders, most of the Catholic Church doctrine and conflict in the Middle East. His plays often depend on improvisation, commedia dell'arte style. His plays, especially Mistero Buffo, have been translated into 30 languages and, when performed outside Italy, they are often modified to reflect local political and other issues. Fo encourages directors and translators to modify his plays as they see fit, as he finds this in accordance to the commedia dell'arte tradition of on-stage improvisation.</p> <p>Source: Wikipedia</p>	Italy

Italian	Enzo Ferrari		<p><b>Enzo Anselmo Ferrari</b> February 18, 1898 – August 14, 1988 Cavaliere di Gran Croce OMRI was an Italian motor racing driver and entrepreneur, the founder of the Scuderia Ferrari Grand Prix motor racing team, and subsequently of the Ferrari automobile marque. He was often referred to as "ilCommendatore". Made a Cavaliere del Lavoro in 1952, to add to his honours of Cavaliere and Commendatore in the 1920s, Ferrari also received a number of honorary degrees, the Hammarskjöld Prize in 1962, the Columbus Prize in 1965, and the De Gasperi Award in 1987. In 1994, he was posthumously inducted into the International Motorsports Hall of Fame. Source Wkipedia</p>	Italy
Italian	Giorgio Armani		<p><b>Giorgio Armani</b> born 11 July 1934 is an Italian fashion designer, particularly noted for his menswear. He is known today for his clean, tailored lines. He formed his company, Armani, in 1975, and by 2001 was acclaimed as the most successful designer to come out of Italy, with an annual turnover of \$1.6 billion and a personal fortune of \$7 billion as of 2012. Innovations: Armani was the first designer to ban models with a body mass index (BMI) under 18, after model Ana Carolina Reston starved herself to death due to anorexia nervosa.</p> <p>Armani broadcast his collection live on the Internet, a first in the world of haute couture, on 24 January 2007. The Armani Privé Spring/Summer 2007 fashion show was broadcast via MSN and Cingular cellular phones.</p> <p>After LG teamed with Prada to introduce the LG Prada phone, Samsung joined Armani to design the Giorgio Armani phone.</p> <p>Armani designed made-to-measure suits for Christian Bale's character Bruce Wayne in The Dark Knight. Advertisements featuring "Giorgio Armani for Bruce Wayne" were released in 2008 with pictures of Christian Bale wearing Armani suits. However, Bale later claimed in a GQ interview that the campaign was produced without his permission.</p> <p>Armani has designed many stage outfits for pop superstar Lady Gaga, including those worn on her record breaking Monster Ball Tour and Born This Way Ball Tour. And to many high-profile award shows, such as the 52nd Grammy Awards and the 2010 MTV Video Music Awards</p>	Italy



Italian	Giovanni Falcone		<p><b>Giovanni Falcone</b> (18 May 1939 – 23 May 1992) was an Italian prosecuting magistrate. From his office in the Palace of Justice in Palermo, he spent most of his professional life trying to overthrow the power of the Mafia in Sicily. After a long and distinguished career, culminating in the famous Maxi Trial in 1986-1987, he was killed by the Corleonesi Mafia in May 1992, on the motorway near the town of Capaci.</p> <p>His life parallels that of his close friend Paolo Borsellino. They both spent their early years in the same neighbourhood in Palermo. And though many of their childhood friends grew up in the Mafia background, both men fought on the other side of the war as prosecuting magistrates. They were both killed in 1992, a few months apart. In recognition of their tireless effort and sacrifice during the anti-mafia trials, they were both awarded the Italian "Medagliad'oro al valorecivile" (Gold medal for civil valor). They were also named as heroes of the last 60 years in the November 13, 2006, issue of Time Magazine.</p>	Italy
Italian	Guglielmo Marconi		<p><b>Guglielmo Marconi</b> 25 April 1874 – 20 July 1937 was an Italian inventor, known as the father of long distance radio transmission and for his development of Marconi's law and a radio telegraph system. Marconi is often credited as the inventor of radio, and he shared the 1909 Nobel Prize in Physics with Karl Ferdinand Braun "in recognition of their contributions to the development of wireless telegraphy". As an entrepreneur, businessman, and founder of the The Wireless Telegraph &amp; Signal Company in Britain in 1897, Marconi succeeded in making a commercial success of radio by innovating and building on the work of previous experimenters and physicists. In 1924, he was ennobled as Marchese Marconi. Source Wkipedia</p>	Italy
Italian	Margherita Hack		<p><b>Margherita Hack</b> (born 12 June 1922) is an Italian astrophysicist and popular science writer. The asteroid 8558 Hack, discovered in 1995, was named in her honour. Born in Florence, she received her Degree in Physics from the University of Florence, in 1945, with a thesis in Astrophysics on Cepheid variables, after studies made in the Arcetri Observatory. She was full Professor of Astronomy from 1964 to 1997 at the University of Trieste; she retired in 1998. She administered the Trieste Astronomical Observatory from 1964 to 1987. She is a member of several Physics and Astronomy associations, and was director of the Astronomy Department at the University of Trieste from 1985 to 1991 and from 1994 to 1997. She is a member of the AccademiaNazionaledeiLincei and of the Italian Union of Rationalist Atheists and Agnostics. In Italy, she is specially known for her rational atheistic views and</p>	Italy

			her continual criticism of the Catholic Church and of its hierarchy and institutions. Source: Wikipedia	
Italian	Paolo Borsellino		<b>Paolo Borsellino</b> (January 19, 1940 - July 19, 1992) was an Italian anti-Mafia magistrate. He was killed by a Mafia car bomb in Palermo, 57 days after his friend and fellow Antimafia magistrate Giovanni Falcone was assassinated. He is considered to be one of the most important magistrates killed by the Sicilian Mafia and he is remembered as one of the main symbols of the battle of the State against the Mafia. Both Borsellino and Falcone were named as heroes of the last 60 years in the November 13, 2006, issue of Time Magazine.	Italy
Italian	Renzo Piano		<b>Renzo Piano</b> , Ufficiale OMRI born 14 September 1937 in Genoa is an Italian Pritzker Prize-winning architect. Architecture critic Nicolai Ouroussoff said of Piano's works that the "...serenity of his best buildings can almost make you believe that we live in a civilized world." In 2006, Piano was selected by TIME as one of the 100 most influential people in the world. He was selected as the 10th most influential person in the "Arts and Entertainment" category of the 2006 Time 100.	Italy
Italian	Rita Levi Montalcini		<b>Rita Levi-Montalcini</b> 22 April 1909 – 30 December 2012 was an Italian neurologist who, together with colleague Stanley Cohen, received the 1986 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for their discovery of nerve growth factor (NGF). From 2001 until her death she also served in the Italian Senate as a Senator for Life. Rita Levi-Montalcini founded the European Brain Research Institute in 2002, and then served as its president. Her role in this institute was at the center of some criticism from some parts of the scientific community in 2010. In 1968, she became the tenth woman elected to the United States National Academy of Sciences. In 1974, although a professed atheist, she became a member of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences. In 1983, she was awarded the Louisa Gross Horwitz Prize from Columbia University. In 1986, Levi-Montalcini and collaborator Stanley Cohen received the Nobel Prize in Medicine, as well as the Albert Lasker Award for Basic Medical Research. Source: Wikipedia	Italy







Italian	Roberto RemigioBenigni		<b>Roberto RemigioBenigni</b> , Cavaliere di Gran Croce born 27 October 1952 is an Academy Award winning Italian actor, comedian, screenwriter and director of film, theatre and television. Benigni is probably best known outside Italy for his 1997 tragedy Life Is Beautiful (La vita è bella), filmed in Arezzo, also written by Cerami. The film is about an Italian Jewish man who tries to protect his son's innocence during his internment at a Nazi concentration camp, by telling him that the Holocaust is an elaborate game and he must adhere very carefully to the rules to win. Benigni is an improvisatory poet (poesiaestemporanea is a form of art popularly followed and practiced in Tuscany), appreciated for his explanation and recitations of Dante's Divina Commedia by memory. He has reached over 45% Italian households with his lectures on the Divine Comedy. Source: Wikipedia	Italy
Italian	Roberto Saviano		<b>Roberto Saviano</b> born September 22, 1979 is an Italian writer and journalist. In his writings, articles, television programs, and books he employs prose and news-reporting style to narrate the story of the Camorra (a powerful Neapolitan mafia-like organization), exposing its territory and business connections. Since 2006, following the publication of his bestselling book Gomorrah (Gomorrah in Italian), where he describes the clandestine particulars of the Camorra business, Saviano has been threatened by several Neapolitan "godfathers". The Italian Minister of the Interior has granted him a permanent police escort. Because of his courageous stance, he is considered a "national hero" by author-philosopher Umberto Eco. He lives at a secret location to avoid reprisal attacks for his book about the mafia, Gomorrah. Source: Wikipedia	Italy
Italian	Totò		<b>Prince Antonio FocasFlavio Angelo DucasComneno De Curtis di BisanzioGagliardi</b> , best known by his stage name <b>Totò</b> 15 February 1898–15 April 1967 or as <b>Antonio De Curtis</b> , and nicknamed ilprincipedellarisata ("the prince of laughter"), was an Italian comedian, film and theatre actor, writer, singer and songwriter. He is widely considered one of the greatest Italian artists of the 20th century. While he first gained his popularity as a comic actor, his dramatic roles, his poetry, and his songs are all deemed to be outstanding; his style and a number of his recurring jokes and gestures have become universally known memes in Italy. Source: Wikipedia	Italy





Italian	Umberto Eco		<p><b>Umberto Eco</b> Knight Grand Cross born 5 January 1932 is an Italian semiotician, essayist, philosopher, literary critic, and novelist. He is best known for his groundbreaking 1980 novel <i>Il nome della rosa</i> (The Name of the Rose), an intellectual mystery combining semiotics in fiction, biblical analysis, medieval studies and literary theory. He has since written further novels, including <i>Il pendolo di Foucault</i> (Foucault's Pendulum) and <i>L'isola del giorno prima</i> (The Island of the Day Before). His most recent novel <i>Il cimitero di Praga</i> (The Prague Cemetery), released in 2010, was a best-seller.</p> <p>Eco has also written academic texts, children's books and many essays. He is founder of the Dipartimento di Comunicazione at the University of the Republic of San Marino, President of the Scuola Superiore di Studi Umanistici, University of Bologna, member of the Accademia dei Lincei (since November 2010) and an Honorary Fellow of Kellogg College, University of Oxford. Source: Wikipedia</p>	Italy
Jamaican	Usain St. Leo Bolt		<p><b>Usain Bolt</b> was born on 21 August 1986 in Sherwood Content, a small town in Trelawny, Jamaica, and grew up with his parents, Wellesley and Jennifer Bolt, his brother Sadiki, and his sister Sherine. His parents ran the local grocery store in the rural area, and Bolt spent his time playing cricket and football in the street with his brother, later saying, "When I was young, I didn't really think about anything other than sports". Bolt is a Jamaican sprinter widely regarded as the fastest person ever. He is the first man to hold both the 100 metres and 200 metres world records since fully automatic time measurements became mandatory in 1977. Along with his teammates, he also set the world record in the 4x100 metres relay. He is the reigning Olympic champion in these three events, the first man to win six Olympic gold medals in sprinting, and a five-time World champion. He was the first to achieve a "double double" by winning 100 m and 200 m titles at consecutive Olympics (2008 and 2012), and topped this through the first "double triple" (including 4x100m relays).</p> <p>His 2009 record breaking margin for 100 m, from 9.69 (his own previous world record) to 9.58, is the highest since the start of fully automatic time measurements. His achievements in sprinting have earned him the media nickname "Lightning Bolt", and awards including the IAAF World Athlete of the Year, Track &amp; Field Athlete of the Year, and Laureus Sportsman of the Year (twice). He is the highest paid athlete ever in track and field. He has been called the world's most marketable athlete and the greatest athlete ever. Source: Wikipedia</p>	Italy



Portuguese	Bartolomeu Crescêncio		<p><b>Bartolomeu Crescêncio</b> (XV/XVI century) invented the Dutchman's Log, the first instrument to measure speed. Source: <a href="http://www.cienciaviva.pt/projectos/concluidos/inventions/instrumentos.asp">http://www.cienciaviva.pt/projectos/concluidos/inventions/instrumentos.asp</a><a href="http://www.cienciaviva.pt/projectos/concluidos/inventions/instrumentos.asp">http://www.cienciaviva.pt/projectos/concluidos/inventions/instrumentos.asp</a></p> <p>Photo: <a href="http://4.bp.blogspot.com/-5zqFDYJELTA/UFSrz0AfQBI/AAAAAAAAADoQ/olgiUTwrQhQ/s1600/Salemall.jpg">http://4.bp.blogspot.com/-5zqFDYJELTA/UFSrz0AfQBI/AAAAAAAAADoQ/olgiUTwrQhQ/s1600/Salemall.jpg</a></p>	Portugal
Portuguese	Cristiano Bramão		<p><b>Cristiano Bramão</b> (1874 – 1879) joined the Portuguese military career where he began his experience with the Telegraph, the Military Telegraph Corps. He invented the Bramão Phone, which was the first phone in the world to assemble, in a single piece, the earpiece and the microphone. It was a revolutionary and pioneering innovation.</p> <p>Source: <a href="http://utad1011igm.wikispaces.com/file/view/Análise+Marisa.pdf">http://utad1011igm.wikispaces.com/file/view/Análise+Marisa.pdf</a>  <a href="http://fundacao.telecom.pt/Default.aspx?tabid=110&amp;itemId=34&amp;parId=132">http://fundacao.telecom.pt/Default.aspx?tabid=110&amp;itemId=34&amp;parId=132</a></p> <p>Photo: <a href="http://farm4.staticflickr.com/3249/3368162034_cbb67ace8c_z.jpg">http://farm4.staticflickr.com/3249/3368162034_cbb67ace8c_z.jpg</a></p>	Portugal
Portuguese	Joana Vasconcelos		<p><b>Joana Vasconcelos</b> is a portuguese artist born in 1971. She lives and works in Lisbon. The nature of her creative process is based on the appropriation, decontextualisation and subversion of pre-existent objects and everyday realities. Since 1994, she has been exhibiting in Portugal and abroad, recently in: Paris (2012); Château de Versailles, Versailles (2012); Venice (2011); Odense (2011); London (2010); Lisbon (2010); Mi Vida; Budapest (2009).</p> <p>Source: <a href="http://www.joanavasconcelos.com/index.aspx">http://www.joanavasconcelos.com/index.aspx</a>  <a href="http://images.wook.pt/getresourceServlet/GetResource?1GLp2CThDGfastwZce0LYj6Y8FJpAKKk8B0i3lMI8l0=">http://images.wook.pt/getresourceServlet/GetResource?1GLp2CThDGfastwZce0LYj6Y8FJpAKKk8B0i3lMI8l0=</a></p>	Portugal
Portuguese	Joaquim Candeias		<p><b>Joaquim Candeias</b> invented the LusoScreen in 1997. The LusoScreen is the only screen that has different screen angles of reflection along with two orthogonal axes. Under bright light conditions, it is the only screen that maintains an acceptable image.</p> <p>Source: <a href="http://www.dn.pt/inicio/interior.aspx?content_id=1172650">http://www.dn.pt/inicio/interior.aspx?content_id=1172650</a>  <a href="http://galeriadeinventores.no.sapo.pt">http://galeriadeinventores.no.sapo.pt</a></p> <p>Photo: <a href="http://galeriadeinventores.no.sapo.pt/imagens/Joaquim-Candeias.jpg">http://galeriadeinventores.no.sapo.pt/imagens/Joaquim-Candeias.jpg</a></p>	Portugal

Romanian	Ana Aslan		<p><b>Ana Aslan</b> was born on January 1st, 1897, in Braila. She graduated the Faculty of Medicine, and follows a teaching and hospital activity at Philanthropy, Clinical-Medical Institute of the Faculty of Medicine in Bucharest, Timisoara Medical Clinic, CFR Hospital. After 1949, she became chief of the physiology department of the Institute of Endocrinology in Bucharest. This is the starting point of her career in Gerontology. She experienced procaine in rheumatic diseases, on a student who was bedridden because of a shortage of osteoarthritis. Ana Aslan continues the research in a nursing home and highlights the importance of procaine in improving age-related dystrophic disorders. She got remarkable results that are communicated to the Romanian Academy. In 1952 – She prepared vitamin H3 (Gerovital), a geriatric product patented in over 30 countries. Ana Aslan is Member of the Academy of Sciences in New York. Source: Wikipedia Photo: <a href="http://www.licchimiecj.ro/">http://www.licchimiecj.ro/</a></p>	Romania
Romanian	Aurel Vlaicu		<p><b>Aurel Vlaicu</b> (1882-1913) was a Romanian engineer, inventor, airplane constructor and early pilot. Aurel Vlaicu was born in the village of Bințiinți (now Aurel Vlaicu) near Geoagiu, Transylvania. He attended Calvinist High School in Orăștie (renamed "Liceul Aurel Vlaicu" in his honour in 1919) and took his Baccalaureate in Sibiu in 1902. He furthered his studies at Technical University of Budapest and Technische Hochschule München in Germany, earning his engineer's diploma in 1907. After working at Opel car factory in Rüsselsheim, he returned to Bințiinți and built a glider he flew in the summer of 1909. Later that year he moved to Bucharest in the Kingdom of Romania, where he began the construction of Vlaicu Nr. I airplane that flew for the first time on June 17, 1910 over Cotroceni airfield. With his Vlaicu Nr. II model, built in 1911, Aurel Vlaicu won several prizes summing 7,500 Austro-Hungarian krone (for precise landing, projectile throwing and tight flying around a pole). Aurel Vlaicu died on Sept. 13, 1913 near Cămpina while attempting to be the first to cross in flight the Carpathian Mountains in his aged Vlaicu II airplane. During his short career Aurel Vlaicu built three original, arrow-shaped airplanes. At the time of his death, a two-seated monoplane Vlaicu Nr. III, contracted by Marconi Company for experiments with aerial wireless radio, was only partially built. After Vlaicu's death, the plane was completed by his friends Giovanni Magnani and Constantin Silișteanu, and several short experimental flights were made during 1914. Further tests were hindered by the unusual controls of the aeroplane which no other pilot was familiar with. In 1916, during the German occupation of Bucharest, Vlaicu III was seized and shipped to Germany. The airplane was last seen in a 1942 aviation exhibition in Berlin. Vlaicu was posthumously elected to the Romanian Academy in 1948. Source:</p>	Romania



			Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia	
Romanian	IlieNăstase		<p><b>IlieNăstase</b>, born July 19, 1946, in Bucharest, Romania, is a Romanian former professional tennis player, one of the world's top players of the 1970s. Năstase was the World No. 1 tennis player between 1973 (August 23) and 1974 (June 2). He is one of the five players in history to win more than 100 ATP professional titles (57 singles and 45 in doubles). He was inducted into the International Tennis Hall of Fame in 1991. Năstase won seven Grand Slam titles: two in singles, three in men's doubles, and two in mixed doubles. He also won four Masters Grand Prix year end championship titles and seven Championship Series titles (1970–73) the precursors to the current Masters 1000. In 2005, Tennis magazine ranked him as the 28th-best player of the preceding forty years. He is the second male player to win a Grand Slam without dropping a set and the first one to achieve this feat at French Open (1973). Considered one of the most gifted tennis players in history, IlieNăstase was noted both for his sorcery with the racket and his ability to entertain, amusing spectators with his antics and mimicry. According to British media Năstase is best remembered for being one of the best players never to win the singles title at Wimbledon, for his tantrums, and his good looks. "If you have confidence, you have patience. Confidence, that is everything." (IlieNastase) "My ambition is to do a good job. I never plan anything." (IlieNastase).</p> <p>Source: Wikipedia Photo: <a href="http://www.ancada.com/informatii-utile-3/mari-sportivi-romani-ilie-nastase-188.html">http://www.ancada.com/informatii-utile-3/mari-sportivi-romani-ilie-nastase-188.html</a></p>	Romania
Romanian	Nadia Comaneci		<p><b>Nadia Comaneci</b>, born on November 12, 1961, in Onesti, Bacau County, is a Romanian gymnast, the first gymnast in the world to receive a perfect ten in an Olympic competition and the first gold medal at the age of 13, when she became the absolute world champion. She is the winner of five Olympic gold medals and she is considered one of the best athletes of the twentieth century and one of the best gymnasts in the world, of all time, "Goddess of Montreal," the first gymnast of the modern era who obtained the absolute 10. She is the first Romanian sportive included in the memorial of the International Gymnastics Hall of Fame. Nadia ran away from Romania in November 1989, due to the communist regime and she sought political asylum in the U.S., where she lives today but she continues to be involved in several projects in Romania. Source: Wikipedia Photo: <a href="http://www.stiridebine.ro/romania-nadia-comaneci-prima-gimnasta-din-lume-de-nota-zece/">http://www.stiridebine.ro/romania-nadia-comaneci-prima-gimnasta-din-lume-de-nota-zece/</a></p>	Romania




Russian	Sergey Mikhaylovich Brin		<p><b>Sergey Mikhaylovich Brin</b> (born August 21, 1973) is a Soviet-born American computer scientist and Internet entrepreneur who, with Larry Page, co-founded Google, one of the most profitable Internet companies. As of 2012, his personal wealth is estimated to be \$20.3 billion. Together, Brin and Page own about 16 percent of the company. Brin immigrated to the United States from the Soviet Union at the age of six. He earned his undergraduate degree at the University of Maryland, following in his father's and grandfather's footsteps by studying mathematics, as well as computer science. After graduation, he moved to Stanford University to acquire a Ph.D. in computer science. There he met Larry Page, with whom he later became friends. They crammed their dormitory room with inexpensive computers and applied Brin's data mining system to build a superior search engine. The program became popular at Stanford and they suspended their PhD studies to start up Google in a rented garage. The Economist magazine referred to Brin as an "Enlightenment Man", and someone who believes that "knowledge is always good, and certainly always better than ignorance", a philosophy that is summed up by Google's motto "Organize the world's information and make it universally accessible and useful" and "Don't be evil". Brin attended grade school at Paint Branch Montessori School in Adelphi, Maryland, but he received further education at home; his father, a professor in the department of mathematics at the University of Maryland, encouraged him to learn mathematics and his family helped him retain his Russian-language skills. In September 1990 Brin enrolled in the University of Maryland to study computer science and mathematics, where he received his Bachelor of Science in May 1993 with honours. Brin began his graduate study in computer science at Stanford University on a graduate fellowship from the National Science Foundation. In 1993, he interned at Wolfram Research, who were the developers of Mathematica. As of 2008, he is on leave from his Ph.D. studies at Stanford." Source: Wikipedia</p>	Italy
Spanish	Amancio Ortega		<p><b>Amancio Ortega</b> "Born: March 1936, in León, Spain. Family: Son of railroad worker and maid. Career: Zara, 1975–1985, owner; Industria de Diseño Textil, 1985–, chairman. Amancio Ortega was the founder and chairman of the Spanish company Industria de Diseño Textil (Inditex), the parent company of a number of chain stores including the internationally successful clothing retailer Zara. Ortega came from humble beginnings to turn himself into Spain's richest man in 2001 when Inditex first offered shares to the public. Ortega acquired a reputation as a private and down-to-earth person; he rarely made public appearances and shunned the trappings of the wealthy. Read more:</p>	Spain










			<a href="http://www.referenceforbusiness.com/biography/M-R/Ortega-Amancio-1936.html#ixzz2CZ8ToAJ7">http://www.referenceforbusiness.com/biography/M-R/Ortega-Amancio-1936.html#ixzz2CZ8ToAJ7</a> – Photo <a href="http://www.lunch.com">www.lunch.com</a>	
Spanish	EnricBernat		<p><b>EnricBernat</b>, born October 20, 1923 in Barcelona, died December 27, 2003, was a Spanish entrepreneur. He founded ChupaChups :ChupaChups is a Spanish lollipop company founded by Barcelona native employer EnricBernat in 1958, and owned presently by the Dutch/Italian multinational corporation Perfetti Van Melle. The name is pronounced (or in English) and comes from the Spanish verb chupar, meaning "to suck". In the early 1950s, Bernat worked for an apple jam factory. After he broached the idea of making lollipops, the investors left. Bernat took over the company in 1958 and renamed it ChupaChups. He built the production machines and sold a striped bonbon on a wooden stick. Bernat got the idea of a "bonbon with a stick" from Mark Eaton, who complained about his child getting sticky hands from melting sweets and wiping them off on the cloth. Bernat felt that at that time, sweets were not designed with the main consumers—children—in mind. Shopkeepers were instructed to place the lollipops near the cash register within reach of children's hands, instead of the traditional placement behind the counter. The ChupaChups company was a success. Within five years Bernat's sweets were sold at 300,000 outlets. In the 1980's, ChupaChups began an international expansion drive. Now, 90 percent of its sales are abroad.</p> <p><a href="http://www.nytimes.com/2004/01/03/business/enric-bernat-fontlladosa-80-candy-maker.html">http://www.nytimes.com/2004/01/03/business/enric-bernat-fontlladosa-80-candy-maker.html</a>:<a href="http://www.nytimes.com/2004/01/03/business/enric-bernat-fontlladosa-80-candy-maker.html">http://www.nytimes.com/2004/01/03/business/enric-bernat-fontlladosa-80-candy-maker.html</a>"</p>	Spain
Spanish	Santiago Calatrava		<p><b>Santiago Calatrava</b> Architect, artist, and engineer Santiago Calatrava was born on July 28, 1951, in the town of Benimamet, near Valencia, Spain. Calatrava attended primary and secondary school in Valencia. From the age of eight, he also attended the Arts and Crafts School, where he began his formal instruction in drawing and painting. When he was thirteen, his family took advantage of the recent opening of the borders and sent him to Paris as an exchange student. He later travelled and studied in Switzerland as well. Attracted by the mathematical rigor of certain great works of historic architecture, and feeling that his training in Valencia had given him no clear direction, Calatrava decided to pursue post-graduate studies in civil engineering and enrolled in 1975 at the ETH (Federal Institute of Technology) in Zurich. In 1984, Calatrava won the competition to design and build the Bach de Roda Bridge, commissioned for the Olympic Games in Barcelona. This was the beginning of the bridge</p>	Spain



			<p>projects that established his international reputation. Among Calatrava's major projects that were recently inaugurated or are coming to completion are the Science Museum at the City of Arts and Sciences in Valencia (November 2000); Sondica Airport in Bilbao (November 2000); Orléans Bridge in Orléans, France (November 2000); and his first building in the United States, the Milwaukee Art Museum, which opened to great acclaim in autumn 2001. Other current projects in the U.S. include a terminal for the people-mover system at the Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport; an ensemble of bridges and parkway for the Trinity River, in the heart of Dallas; and a bridge and esplanade for the expansion of Grant Park, on the lakefront in Chicago.</p> <p>Among the honors and awards given to Santiago Calatrava are the Gold Medal of the Institute of Structural Engineers, London; Honorary Fellowship in the Royal Institute of British Architects; honorary membership in the Union of German Architects; membership in the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of San Carlos, Valencia; the City of Toronto Urban Design Award; designation as a Global Leader for Tomorrow by the World Economic Forum in Davos; the CreuSantJordi, Barcelona; the Gold Medal for Merit in the Fine Arts, Ministry of Culture, Granada; membership in Les Arts et Lettres, Paris; the Algur H. Meadows Award for Excellence in the Arts (Meadows School of the Arts, Southern Methodist University); and the Principe de Asturias Prize in Spain. He has received 11 doctoral honors throughout his career.  <a href="http://smu.edu/newsinfo/releases/m2013b.html">http://smu.edu/newsinfo/releases/m2013b.html</a></p>	
Turkish	ÂşıkVeyselŞa tıroğlu		<p><b>ÂşıkVeyselŞatıroğlu</b> also known as just AşıkVeysel, was a Turkish minstrel and highly regarded poet of the Turkish folk literature. He was born in the Sivrialan village of the Şarkışla district, Sivas Province, on October 25, 1894 and died on March 21, 1973. He was an ashik, a poet, songwriter, and a bağlama virtuoso, the prominent representative of the Anatolian ashik tradition in the 20th century. He was blind for most of his lifetime. His songs are usually sad tunes, often talking about the inevitability of death. However he does use a wide range of themes for his lyrics; based on morals, values and constant questioning on issues such as love, care, beliefs and how he "sees" the world as a blind man.</p>	Turkey
Turkish	Erkin KORAY		<p><b>ErkinKoray</b> has been in the Turkish rock music scene since the late 1950s or early 1960s. He is widely acclaimed as being the first person to ever play rock and roll in Turkey; in 1957, he and his band gained fame by playing covers of Elvis Presley and Fats Domino. He was also one of the first Turkish musicians to embrace the electric guitar and modern amplification.</p>	Turkey

Turkish	HakanŞükür		<b>HakanŞükür</b> is a Turkish retired footballer who played as a striker. He spent the majority of his professional career with Galatasaray, being a three-time GolKralı (Goal King, title and award given to the annual top goal scorer of the SüperLig), representing the club in three different spells and winning a total of 14 major titles. Şükür represented Turkey a total of 112 times, scoring 51 goals, making him the nation's top goal scorer and 19th in the world. One of the most prolific strikers of the modern era, he netted 383 goals throughout his club career, as well as the fastest ever in a World Cup, in 2002. He retired from football in 2008, only scoring once in single digits for his main team in 13 seasons; nicknamed the "Bull of the Bosphorus", he was renowned for his heading ability.	Turkey
Turkish	MimarSinan		<b>KocaMi'mârSinânÂğâ</b> c. 1489/1490 – July 17, 1588 was the chief Ottoman architect (Turkish: "Mimar") and civil engineer for sultans Suleiman the Magnificent, Selim II, and Murad III. He was responsible for the construction of more than three hundred major structures and other more modest projects, such as his Islamic primary schools (sıbyanmektebs). His apprentices would later design the Sultan Ahmed Mosque in Istanbul, Stari Most in Mostar and help design the TajMahal in the Mughal Empire.	Turkey
Turkish	Nazım HİKMET		<b>NâzımHikmet Ran</b> (15 January 1902 – 3 June 1963), commonly known as NâzımHikmet was a Turkish poet, playwright, novelist and memoirist. He was acclaimed for the "lyrical flow of his statements". Described as a "romantic communist" and "romantic revolutionary", he was repeatedly arrested for his political beliefs and spent much of his adult life in prison or in exile. His poetry has been translated into more than fifty languages.	Turkey

Turkish	NecipFazıl KISAKÜREK		<b>AhmetNecipFazılKısakürek</b> (May 26, 1904 – May 25, 1983) was a Turkish poet, novelist, playwright, philosopher and activist. He is also known simply by his initials NFK. He was noticed by the French philosopher Henri Bergson, who later became his teacher.	Turkey
Turkish	Neşet ERTAŞ		<b>NeşetErtaş</b> (1938 in Çiçekdağı, Kırşehir- 25 September 2012 in Izmir) was a Turkish folk music singer, writer of lyrics and a virtuoso of the traditional Turkish instrument bağlama. His profession in Turkish is known as halkozanı, which literally means "folk bard". He was nicknamed "BozkırınTezenesi" (literally: "Plectrum of the Steppe"), coined and written on a book given to him by Yaşar Kemal as a gift.	Turkey
Turkish	Sergen YALÇIN		<b>Ali RızaSergenYalçın</b> is a former Turkish footballer. The Turkish player who is recognised as one of the greatest footballers to play for Turkey. Sergen has played for every one of Turkey's big four clubs, some of them twice, and had stints at a few others as well. He is currently a football analyst in Turkey.	Turkey
Turkish	Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror		<b>Mehmed II or Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror</b> (March 30, 1432 – May 3, 1481) (Ottoman Turkish: <b>محمّد الثاني</b> <i>Meḥmed-işānī</i> , Turkish: II. Mehmet), (also known as el-Fātiḥ (ح ت ا ف ل ا), "the Conqueror" in Ottoman Turkish, in modern Turkish, Fatih Sultan Mehmet; also called Mahomet II in early modern Europe) was Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (Rûm until the conquest) for a short time from 1444 to September 1446, and later from February 1451 to 1481. At the age of 21, he conquered Constantinople and brought an end to the Byzantine Empire, absorbing its administrative apparatus into the Ottoman state. Mehmed continued his conquests in Asia, with the Anatolian reunification, and in Europe, as far as Bosnia and Croatia. Mehmed II is regarded as a national hero in Turkey, and his name has been given to Istanbul's Fatih Sultan Mehmet Bridge.	Turkey

Turkish	Yaşar KEMAL		<b>Yaşar Kemal</b> , is a Turkish writer. He is one of Turkey's leading writers. He has long been a candidate for the Nobel Prize in Literature, on the strength of <i>Memed, My Hawk</i> . As an outspoken intellectual, he does not hesitate to speak on sensitive issues. His activism resulted in a twenty-month suspended jail sentence, on charges of advocating separatism.	Turkey
Turkish	YunusEmre		<b>YunusEmre</b> (1240?–1321?) was a Turkish poet and Sufi mystic. He has exercised immense influence on Turkish literature, from his own day until the present. Because YunusEmre is, after AhmetYesevi and Sultan Walad, one of the first known poets to have composed works in the spoken Turkish of his own age and region rather than in Persian or Arabic, his diction remains very close to the popular speech of his contemporaries in Central and Western Anatolia. This is also the language of a number of anonymous folk-poets, folk-songs, fairy tales, riddles ( <i>tekerlemeler</i> ), and proverbs.	Turkey
Turkish	Zeki MÜREN		<b>Zeki Müren</b> born in Bursa, Turkey on 6 December 1931, died in İzmir on 24 September 1996 was a prominent Turkish singer, composer and actor. He was famous for his compelling voice and precise articulation in his singing of both established Turkish classical music and contemporary songs.	Turkey