

"To spread knowledge is to spread well-being."

- ALFRED NOBEL.



ALFRED NOBEL 1833 - 1896

Alfred Bernhard Nobel was born in Stockholm, Sweden, on October 21, 1833, but spent most of his early years in Russia. After years developing his scientific interests, Nobel returned to Sweden in 1863 and obtained a patent for a special type of nitroglycerine which he called dynamite in 1867. It quickly proved its usefulness. After a lifelong career developing his scientific inventions, Alfred Nobel eventually registered 355 different patents and his many enterprises made him one of the wealthiest men in Europe. Nobel had a keen interest in social dilemmas and is known to have held radical views on many contemporary problems. Often in poor health, he dedicated himself to his studies and work in order to be of service to mankind. Nobel's activities took him all over Europe and North America. He died in San Remo, Italy, on December 10, 1896.



OTHER 1993 NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS	
PHYSICS:	RUSSELL A. HULSE, JOSEPH H. TAYLOR JR.
CHEMISTRY:	KARY B. MULLIS, MICHAEL SMITH
MEDICINE:	RICHARD J. ROBERTS, PHILLIP A. SHARP
LITERATURE:	TONI MORRISON
ECONOMICS:	ROBERT W. FOGEL, DOUGLASS C. NORTH

THE WILL

When his will was made public in January, 1897, it was learned that Nobel had left the bulk of his considerable estate to a fund, the interest of which was to be awarded annually to the persons whose work had been of the greatest benefit to mankind. The statutes of the Nobel Foundation were adopted on June 29, 1900, and the Nobel Prizes were awarded for the first time in 1901.

The Nobel Foundation's investments are worth over \$250 million and each individual Nobel Prize was worth approximately \$1 million in 1998.



THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

No one knows why Alfred Nobel entrusted the Peace Prize to Norway, but there are three main theories. One is that Norway and Sweden at the time were united, and it was appropriate to let both countries share in the glory. Second, the Norwegian government had shown a special interest in solving internal disputes peacefully. Third, Nobel was an admirer of Norwegian literature and may have been influenced by Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson and his devotion to peace.

The Prize is announced each year on a Friday in the middle of October. Nomination rights are allotted to seven different groups, including the Norwegian Nobel Committee, the Norwegian Nobel Institute, members of parliaments and governments worldwide, university professors in history, philosophy, jurisprudence or political science, and former laureates of the Prize.

Whereas the other Nobel Prizes can only be awarded to individuals, the Peace Prize can be given also to organizations. The Prize must not be shared by more than three winners, and cannot be awarded after a winner is deceased.

The Peace Prize is awarded annually on December 10, the day on which Alfred Nobel died in 1896. Since 1990 the ceremony is held at the Oslo Town Hall.

The King of Norway, as well as members of the Government, Parliament and an invited audience are present at the ceremony. Each winner delivers a Nobel Lecture which is published annually, together with the lectures from the other five prizes, under the name *Les Prix Nobel*.

"FRIENDS, COMRADES AND FELLOW SOUTH AFRICANS, I GREET YOU ALL IN THE NAME OF PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND FREEDOM FOR ALL! I STAND HERE BEFORE YOU NOT AS A PROPHET BUT AS A HUMBLE SERVANT OF YOU, THE PEOPLE.

YOUR TIRELESS AND HEROIC SACRIFICES HAVE MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR ME TO BE HERE TODAY. I THEREFORE PLACE THE REMAINING YEARS OF MY LIFE IN YOUR HANDS."

NELSON MANDELA ADDRESSING A CROWD IN CAPE TOWN SHORTLY AFTER HIS RELEASE FROM PRISON ON FEBRUARY 11, 1990.



The 1993 Nobel Prize for Peace was awarded jointly to Nelson Mandela and Frederik de Klerk for their work for the peaceful termination of Apartheid, and for laying the foundations for a new democratic South Africa.



Rolihlahla Mandela was born in the village of Mvezo, Transkei, on July 18, 1918, the son of chief Gadla Henry Mphahlele and his wife Nosekeni Fanny. Moving to the village of Qunu after his father was stripped of his chief hood, Mandela was raised in traditional tribal culture and was given the English name Nelson on his first day of school.

When Mandela was nine, his father died and he was sent to Mqhekezweni to be raised by the Thembu tribal regent. After a primary education at local and Thembu schools, he graduated from Healdtown College in 1939 and soon enrolled at the University of Fort Hare, where he was suspended for his role in a student boycott. Leaving for Johannesburg in 1941 to avoid an arranged marriage, he finished his Bachelor of Arts degree by correspondence while working as a clerk in a law office.

In 1943, he enrolled at the University of the Witwatersrand for his Bachelor of Laws degree, and became politically awakened. Dissatisfied with the conservative politics of the African National Congress (ANC), Mandela helped found its Youth League (ANCYL) in 1944, which quickly gained support for its policies among ANC members. In 1948, the National Party won the all-white national election on the platform of Apartheid, getting a majority of seats with a minority of votes. One year later, the ANC adopted ANCYL's Program of Action - based on full citizenship and representation for all South Africans - as its official policy, advocating strikes, boycotts and civil disobedience. In 1950, Nelson Mandela became a member of the ANC National Executive Committee, and in 1952 was elected both Transvaal president and Deputy National President of the ANC. On June 26, 1952, the ANC launched the Defiance Campaign, based on mass civil disobedience to protest discriminatory laws, with Mandela as its coordinator. Charged and convicted for his role in the campaign, Mandela was given a suspended prison sentence and was soon thereafter confined to Johannesburg for six months. During this period he passed his law exam and opened the first black legal firm with fellow activist and friend Oliver Tambo. On December 5, 1956, police arrested Mandela and 155 other political leaders, accusing them of participating in a conspiracy to overthrow the State by violent means. The unsuccessful Treason Trial lasted four years, with Mandela helping conduct the defense under the threat of the death penalty. On March 21, 1960, police opened fire on an unarmed crowd in Sharpeville, a state-of-emergency was proclaimed, and over 20,000 people were arrested. The ANC was promptly banned and Mandela was detained. Upon his release he went underground and helped found Umkhonto we Sizwe, the military wing of the ANC, launching a campaign of sabotage. In 1962 Mandela went briefly to Algeria for military training and

Robben Island, whose prison was once home to former South African president Nelson Mandela as well as many other black political freedom fighters, is now a world heritage site and provides stunning views across the bay with Table Mountain as its backdrop.



The Struggle is my Life



was arrested on August 5, charged with incitement and for leaving the country without permission. Leading his own defense, he was sentenced to five years in jail. While serving this sentence he was charged with sabotage and sentenced to life in prison. For the almost three decades that followed, the government fought black opposition with intimidating legislation, mass arrests and violence. Outlawing black voting rights, the plan was to create a permanent political majority by retaining white economic power and segregating people in "homelands" according to race. During his imprisonment, Mandela never compromised his principles and refused multiple offers of freedom if he renounced violence. After a two-decade boycott by the United Nations, and under severe pressure from the outside world, president de Klerk unconditionally freed Nelson Mandela on February 11, 1990, after 27 years in prison.

Shortly after his release the ANC agreed to suspend their armed struggle, but the National Party continued to hold power until the first democratic elections in 1994. As the successful presidential candidate of the ANC, Mandela was inaugurated as the first black president of South Africa on May 10, 1994. He retired from public life in June 1999 and currently resides in Qunu.

"THE ACHIEVEMENTS LEADING TO THE AWARD OF THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE ARE NEVER THOSE OF THE INDIVIDUAL LAUREATES ALONE - IT IS THE COLLECTIVE EFFORTS OF COMMUNITIES OR NATIONS. THE AWARD OF THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE TO OURSELVES WAS A RECOGNITION AND VINDICATION OF THE COURAGEOUS STRUGGLES OF GENERATIONS OF SOUTH AFRICANS FROM ALL COMMUNITIES AND BACKGROUNDS TO ACHIEVE PEACE THROUGH THE UNRELENTING PURSUIT OF JUSTICE AND EQUALITY."

Mandela
NELSON MANDELA