

## **Who Is Who**

### **Alternative Nobel Award Laureates and Other International Guests**

#### **Johan Galtung**

Johan Galtung, born in Norway in 1930, is the winner of the Alternative Nobel Award in 1987 for his multidisciplinary study of the conditions leading to peace. During his 40 years of scientific work Galtung has founded the first International Peace Research Center, to Oslo, and published over 1,000 monographs and 70 books, including the influential "Theory and Methods of Social Research" and the six volumes of "Essays in Peace Research". Galtung is also actively engaged in conflict resolution work in several problematic regions, and has also worked as an advisor to a wide range of UN agencies.

#### **Denis Goldberg**

The South African civil activist Denis Goldberg, born in 1933, was active in the struggle against apartheid regime. He became the leader of the anti-apartheid Congress of Democrats, and got detained for his pursuits in 1960. After four months in prison he joined the just founded (1961) armed wing of anti-apartheid movement, Umkhonto we Sizwe, and as an officer of the resistance army he got arrested again in 1963, and was sentenced to four times of life imprisonment. After 22 years of persistent studying and political struggle from prison he was released and went into exile in 1985. From London he continued his work in anti-apartheid movement until the the first nonracial elections in South Africa. After, he has worked to improve the living standards of the black South Africans, through the development organisation Community H.E.A.R.T.

#### **Bianca Jagger**

Bianca Jagger, born in Nicaragua in 1950, won the Alternative Nobel Award in 2004 for her long-standing commitment and dedicated campaigning over a wide range of issues of human rights, social justice and environmental protection. Among other activities, she has taken part in human-rights missions in Latin America, worked against children abuse in wartime Bosnia and campaigned against damaging of the rainforests, and the ground waters of indigenous peoples in Ecuador. For her struggle to abolish the death penalty she was given the Abolitionist of the Year Award in the USA in 1996, and appointed as a Goodwill Ambassador for the Fight Against the Death Penalty by the Council of Europe in 2004. Currently she is a board member of several influential organisations, including the Amnesty International USA and the Advisory Committee of Human Rights America. Also she holds the chair of the World Future Council.

#### **Ledum Mitee / MOSOP**

The Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People, MOSOP, was set up in 1990 to combat the severe pollution caused by oil industry in Ogoniland, Nigeria. They won the Alternative Nobel Award in 1994 for the exemplary non-violent striving for the civil, economic and environmental rights of their people. Bypassing the Nigerian government they published a set of demands for the Shell-company, which led to the end of Shell's production in Ogoniland. Until the change in Nigerian government, in 1998, MOSOP had to act under brutal oppression of the national army, but maintained it's activities. Ledum Mitee is the president of MOSOP since 2006.

#### **Raúl Montenegro**

For his outstanding work with local indigenous communities to protect the environment in Latin America, Raúl Montenegro was given the Alternative Nobel Award in 2004. Montenegro, born in Argentina in 1949, has been the Professor of Evolutionary Biology at the National University of Cordoba since 1985. Since the 1980 he has been actively working to prevent the pollution caused by industry: Anti-nuclear activities, national park-projects, prevention of deforestation, and protection of water resources have been among his ends. In all his activities Montenegro combines expert use of science with community-based campaigning, and he has been able to generate enormous media coverage.

### **Pat Mooney**

Pat Mooney, born in 1947 in Canada, won the Alternative Nobel Award in 1985, together with Cary Fowler, for helping the third world preserve its plant genetic resources. For more than thirty years, Pat Mooney has worked with civil society organisations on international trade and development issues related to agriculture and biodiversity. Among his and Fowler's achievements are the initiative for an international seed bank, a plan which was adopted by the UN in 1983, genetic resource conservation programs for FAO, and numerous workshops throughout Africa, Asia and Latin America to address the need for local farmers to secure their crop genetic diversity.

### **Sulak Sivaraksa**

Sulak Sivaraksa, born 1933, won the Alternative Nobel Award in 1995 for his vision and activism in the development process of democracy, justice and cultural integrity. Through the Social Science Review that he founded in 1963, he played a crucial role in the movement leading to the overthrow of the military regime in Thailand in 1973. He is a prominent and outspoken Thai intellectual and social critic. He is a teacher, a scholar, a publisher, an activist, the founder of many organisations, and the author of more than a hundred books and monographs in both Thai and English.

### **Michael Succow**

Michael Succow, born in 1941 in Germany, got the Alternative Nobel Award in 1997 for his commitment to safeguard natural eco-systems. He graduated in biology from the University of Greifswald in 1965, and became active in nature conservation in DDR as well as other parts of Eastern Europe. After the collapse of the communist regime the opportunities in environmental work widened, and Succow engaged in significant work with his four colleagues Knapp, Freude and Jeschke. The "Gang of Four – SKFJ", has since worked for environment protection in all over old Soviet block, including programs in Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan among other countries.

### **Jakob von Uexküll**

The Right Livelihood Award, known by the name Alternative Nobel Award, was founded in 1980 by Jakob von Uexküll, a writer, lecturer, professional philatelist and former member of the European Parliament, who holds Swedish and German nationalities. Von Uexküll started the award because of his considerations, that the Nobel Award – as the highest statement of honour on an individual – was too narrow in scope. In the global age there are challenges that are in an unforeseen way facing the whole of humanity, and by initiating the new award Uexküll wanted to recognise those, who are working directly with the new issues.