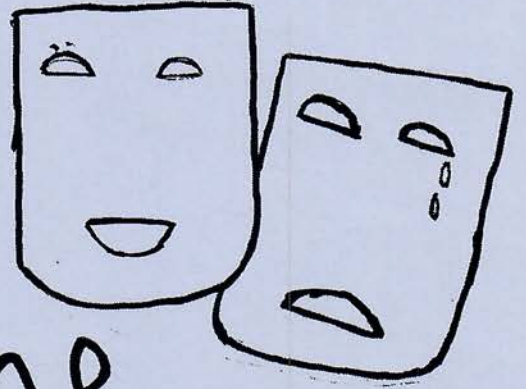
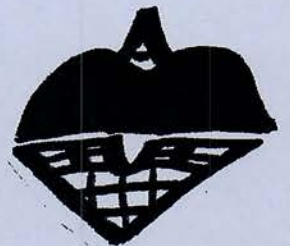
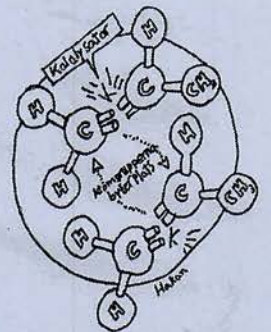
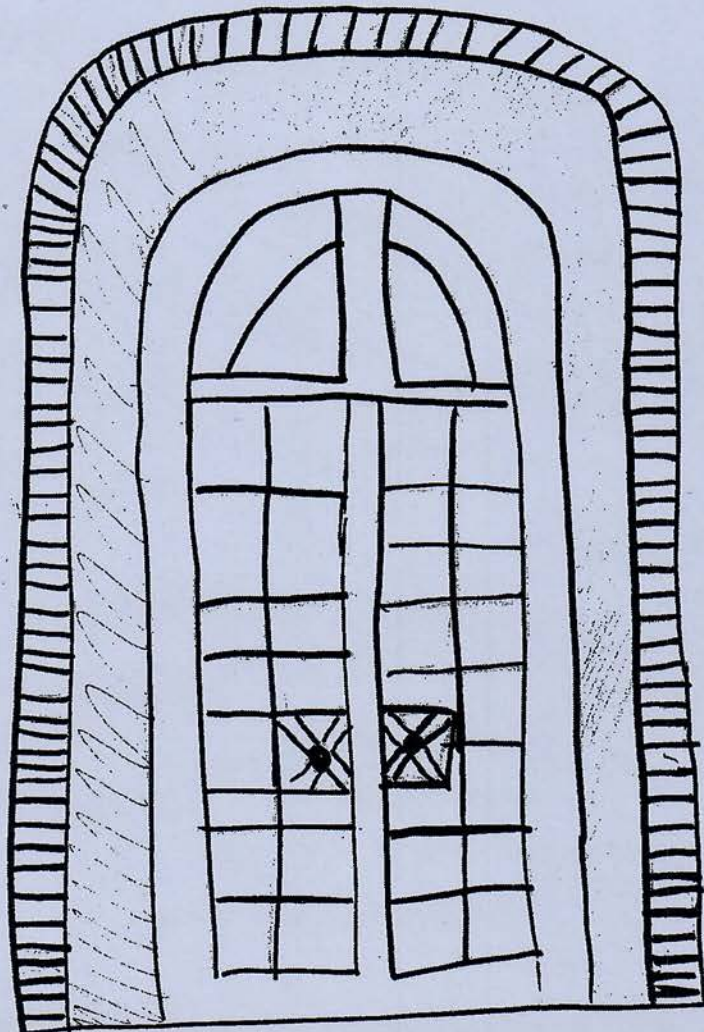
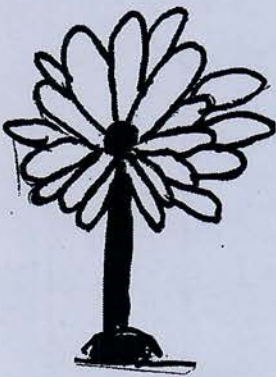


Harold Pinter and the Nobel Prize



PEACE



2005



Omslagsbilder: Illaria, Allan, Mustafa, Mano, Despina, Hakan och Elly

Dear Nobel Prizewinners 2005

This is the fifteenth time that we in Rinkeby celebrate the Nobel Prizewinners in Literature. Several of the Prizewinners have honoured us with a visit to the Rinkeby Library, to receive our booklet. Every year, during some busy autumn months, we study the Nobel Prizewinners' work. We draw, write, photograph and put together a booklet. We began and still concentrate on the Literature Prizewinner, but we also study the Medicine, Physics, Chemistry and Peace Prizewinners as well. Two schools in Rinkeby take part: the Bredby School and the Rinkeby School. Many pupils, teachers and librarians are involved.

During our work we make several interesting study visits. This year we visited The Royal Dramatic Theatre where many of Harold Pinter's dramas have been performed. We also visited the City Hall and the Concert House, important places in the Nobel Prize ceremonies. Every year we also study the life of Alfred Nobel and we visit the Nobel Museum.



We thank all who have made our work possible and congratulate all the Nobel Prizewinners!

Pupils, teachers and librarians in
Class 8EU, Rinkeby School
Class 8AB, Bredby School

Rinkeby, December 2005

Elly Berg, Art Educator
Gunilla Lundgren, Author
Lotta Silfverhielm, Graphic Design

Rinkeby



Welcome to Rinkeby! We are 16,000 people who live here. We come from many different countries and speak many different languages,

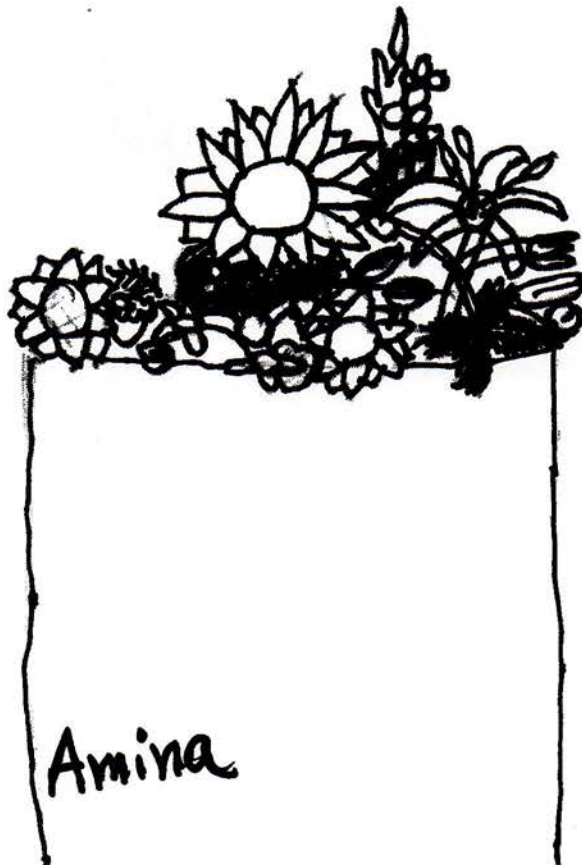
altogether 100 languages. That is why Rinkeby is called "The World's Village".



Rinkeby Square is almost 35 years old and is known for its fruit and flower markets, its pizzeria and other shops, the mosque one flight up. Rinkeby was built on farm land,

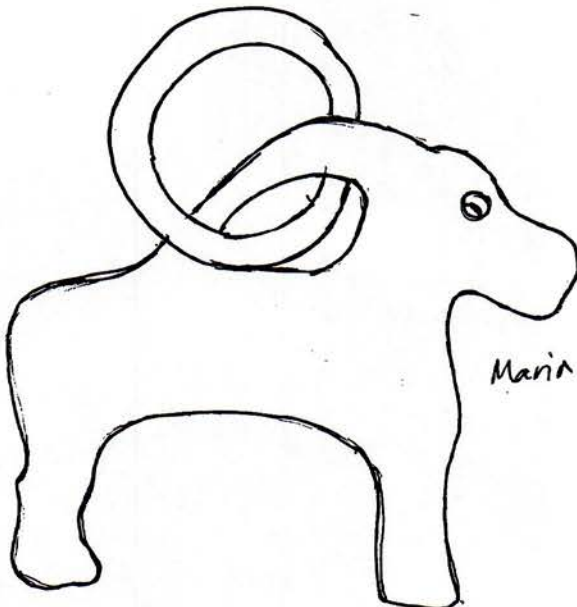


with the Square placed on a former country road. Nowadays the Square is once again where we meet.

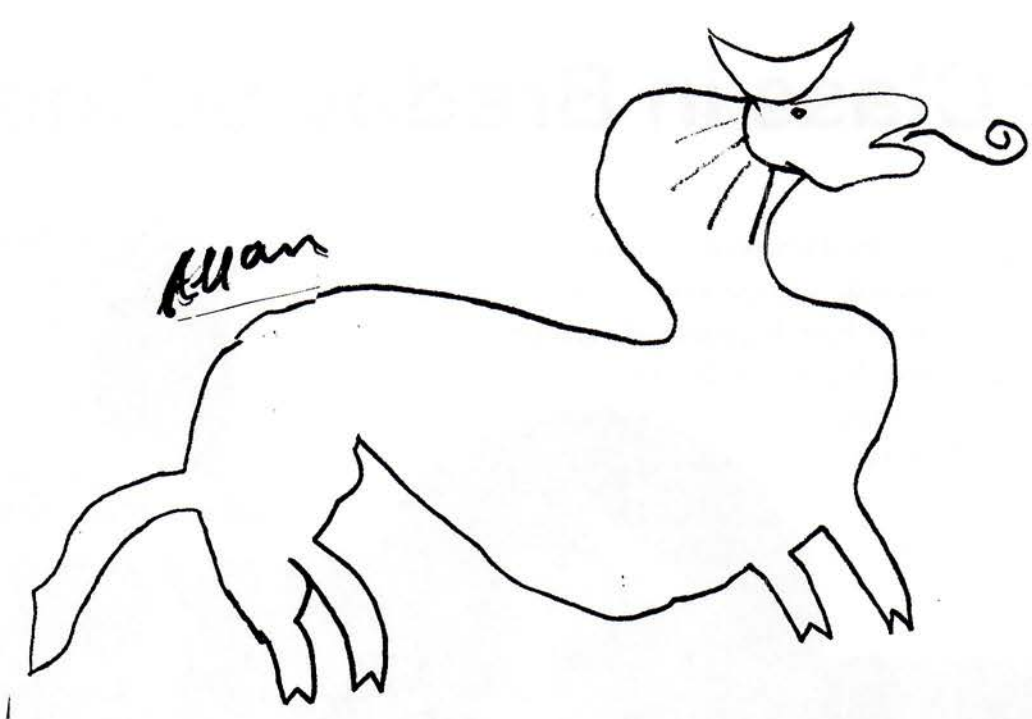




The subway was built in Rinkeby in 1975



We have made drawings of the animals which are on the walls of the Rinkeby subway station. The artist Nisse Zetterberg copied these from the small bronze animals dating from the years 1 400 A D which were found buried under Rinkeby Square, when Rinkeby was built.



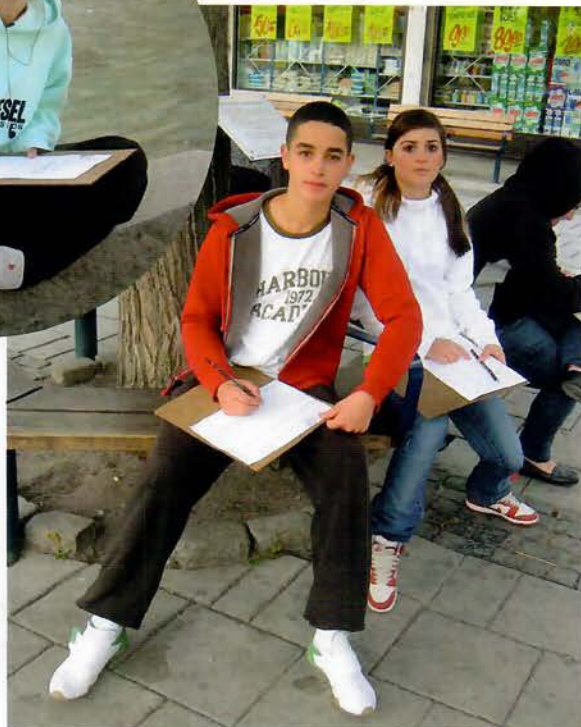
Our Class in Bredby School

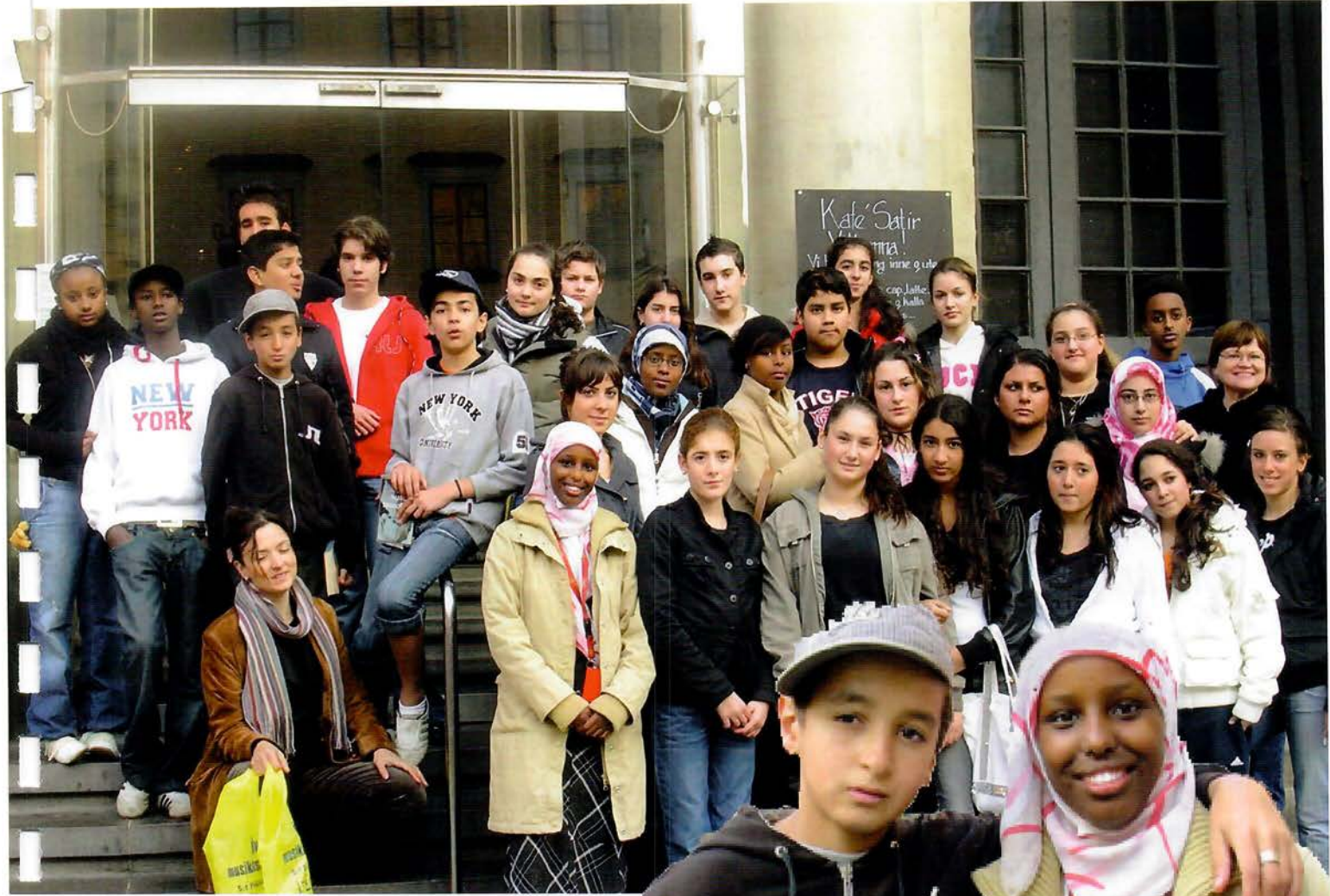
Our Class is grade 8 in Bredby School in Rinkeby. All the pupils, as well as speaking Swedish, also speak one, sometimes two, other languages. In our class we have 40 pupils and together we speak 18 different languages, from Kurdish to Bosnian and Arabic.

Most of us have attended the same class in Bredby School since kindergarten.

It is our "second family".

Dilan





Our Class in Rinkeby School

Our class is called the "Europe class". We are 36 pupils from different countries, with different cultures and religions. We speak Swedish, Arabic, Greek, Somali, Turkish, Spanish and some other languages. We belong to the Europe unit at school because we are interested in languages and history. We co-operate very well with each other.

Seynab



Alfred Nobel



Alfred Nobel
1833 - 1896

A Cartoon by:
Fatma, Bianca, Karla, Eda G,
Emine, Selim, Harun, Hamza
Fuat, Hasan, Sotiris, Elmira,
Sara F, Sara N, Mohamed
Maria



Alfred Nobel was born in 1863. His father was a scientist. Sometimes he made a lot of money and sometimes nothing at all. Sometimes he had nothing left but debts.

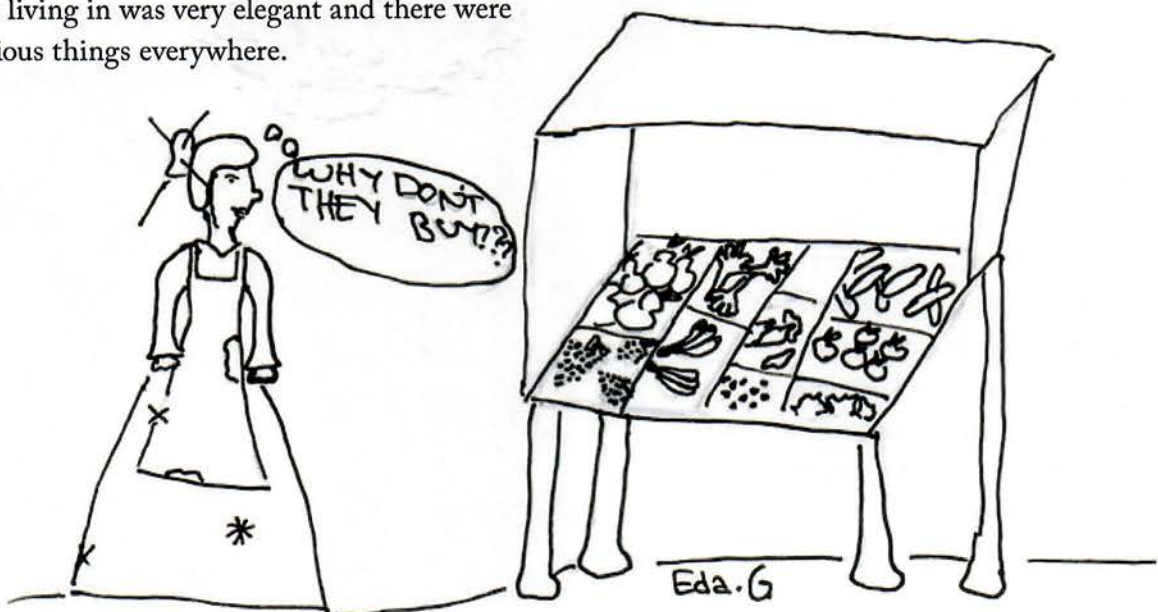
That's why he had no choice but to flee to Russia. Alfred's mother was forced to sell fruit, vegetables and milk to support the family, and Alfred was selling matches. When Alfred was 9 years old his father sent them tickets to Russia.

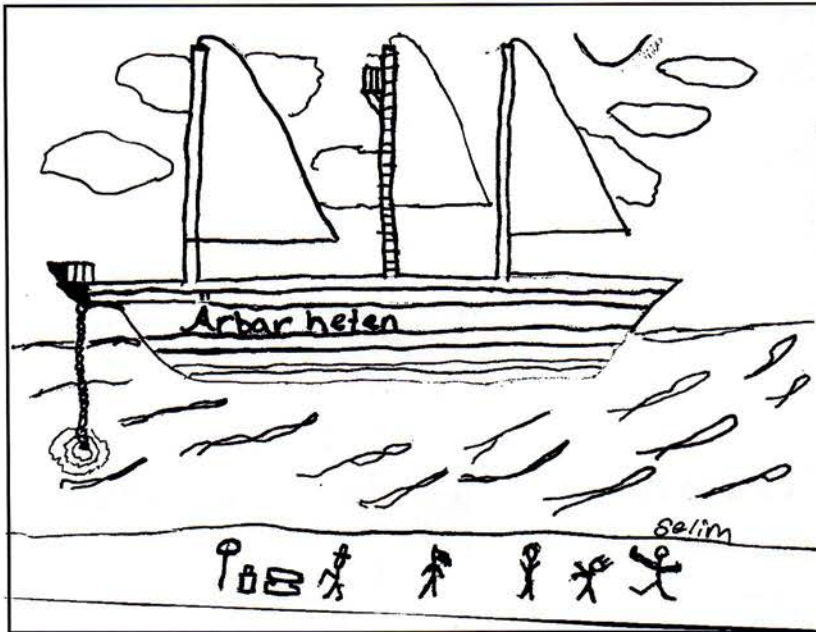
Alfred's father became rich because Russia needed good scientists (the country was at war). The house that Alfred and his family were living in was very elegant and there were precious things everywhere.

Alfred had a little brother, Emil. When Alfred was about 17 years old his father sent him to America so that he would think about something other than literature.

The family moved back to Sweden, where many accidents happened. In one of them Emil was killed. Alfred invented dynamite. He fell in love with his secretary, Bertha. Alfred had bad health so he moved to San Remo in Italy. There he died alone in 1896.

Fatma and Bianca





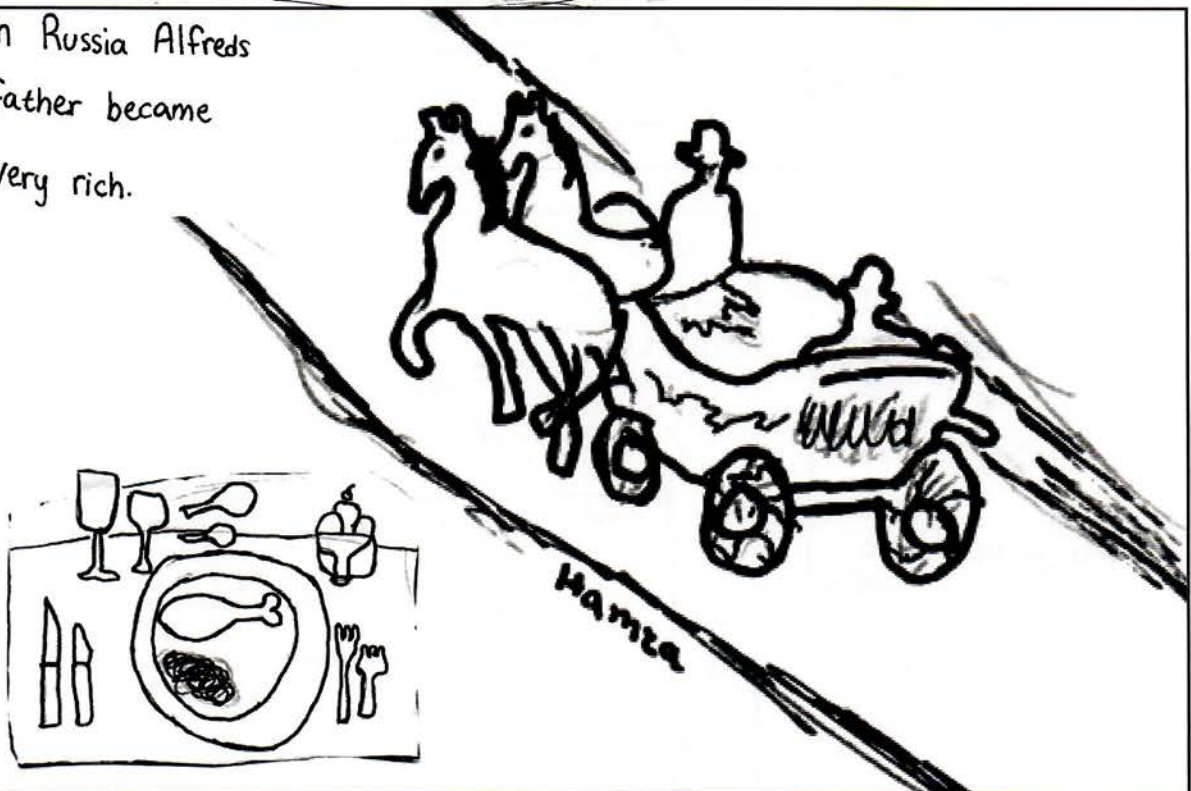
When Alfred Nobel was four years old his father moved to Russia to work.



Here Alfred is 9 years old.



In Russia Alfred's father became very rich.



Alfreds father
 begg a serious
 axident with his
 experiments. His
 son Emil and
 four other
 people died.

Explosion!

foal

Dynamite

Alfred invented
 dynamite.

Dynamite is a greek word
 that means power

Δ NAMITHS

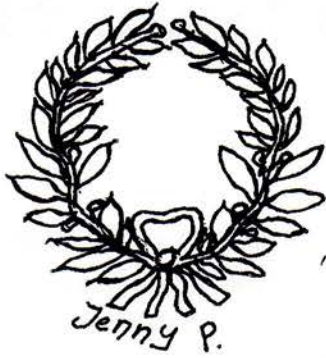
Alfred Nobel skrev
 50 brev om
 dagen
 Alfred Nobel wrote
 50 letters each day.

Hasan

San Remo, Italy

I Love peace

Sara.F



Jenny P.

Testamente

Fem pris till personer som arbetar för mänsklighetens bästa:

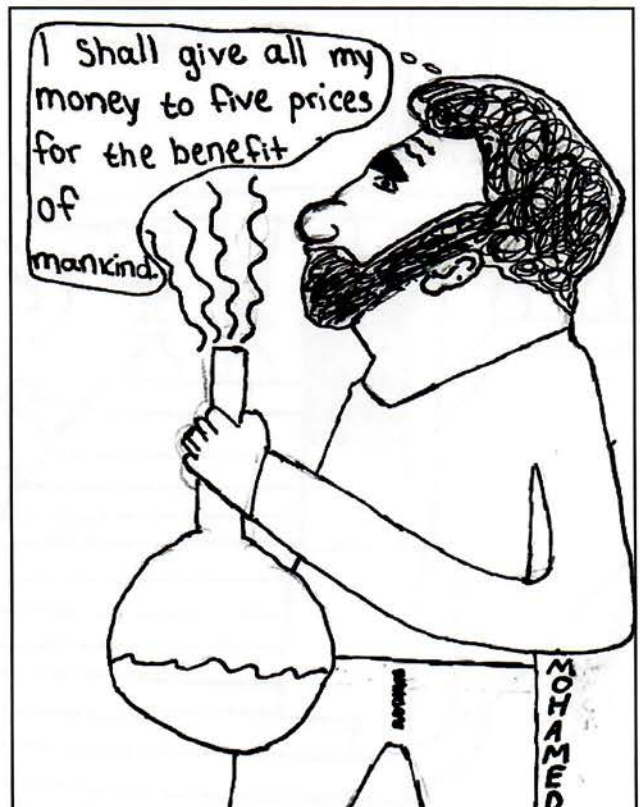
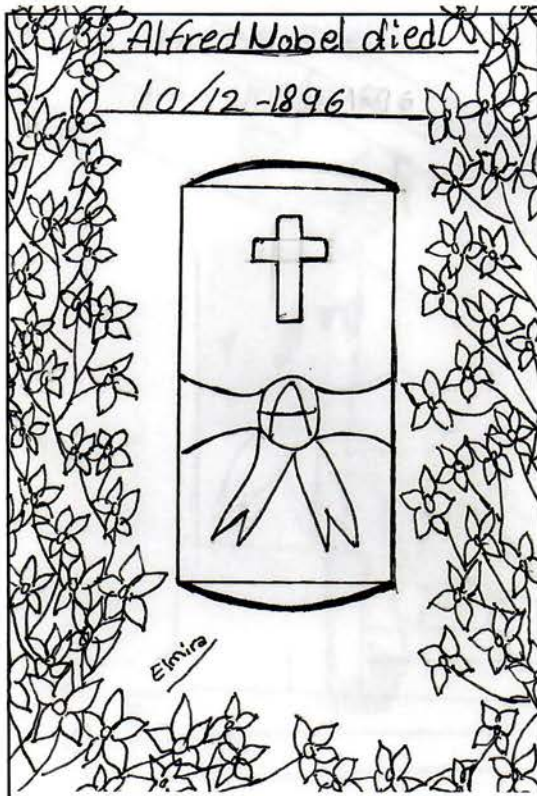
1. Kemi
2. Fysik
3. Medicin
4. Litteratur
5. Fred

Sara N

<h3>MEDICIN</h3>	<h3>FYSIK</h3> <p>70 km/h $H^2 = k^2 + k^2$</p> <p>$x+5=7$</p>
<h3>KEMI</h3>	<h3>LITTERATUR</h3> <p>ABC</p>

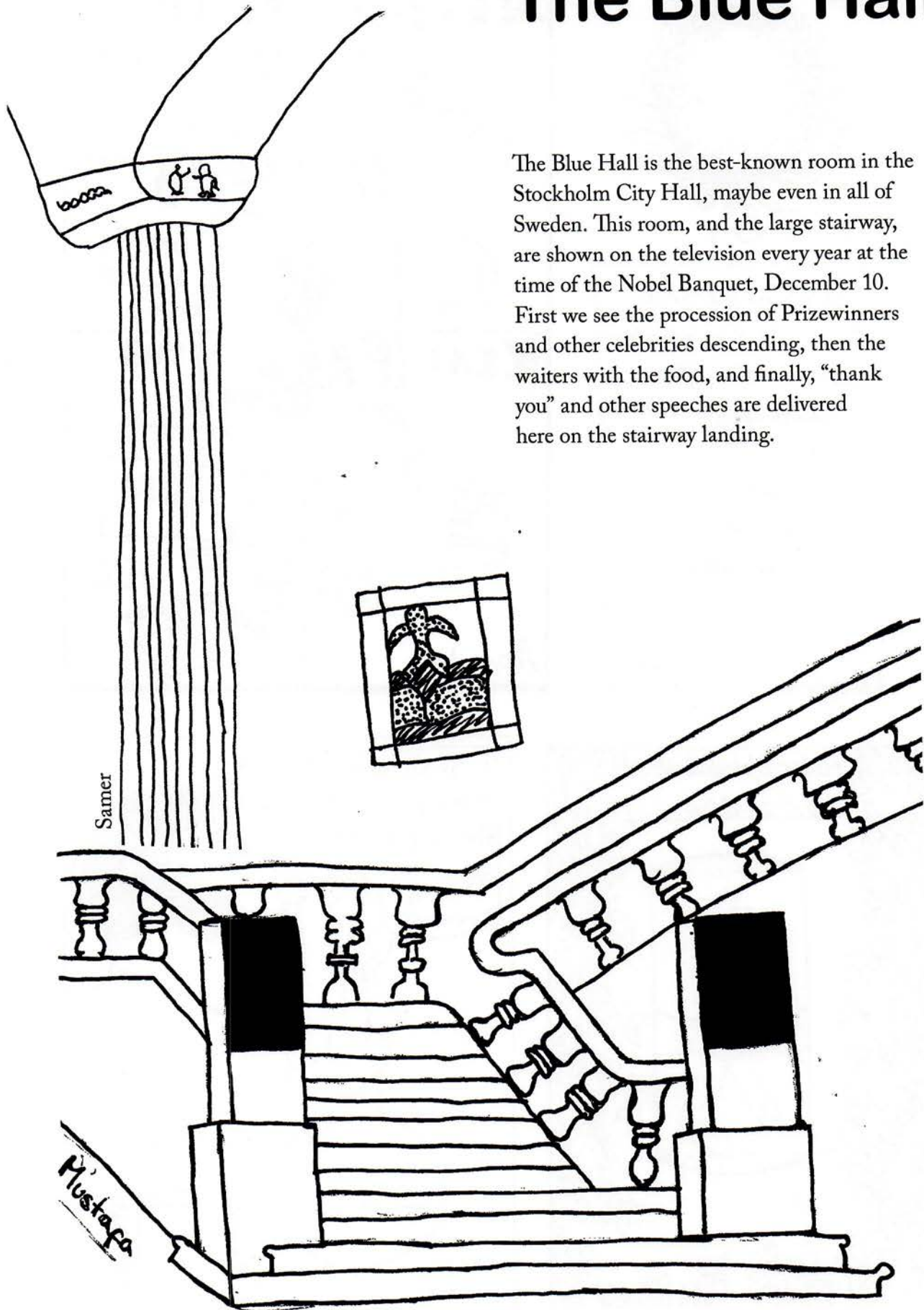
FRED

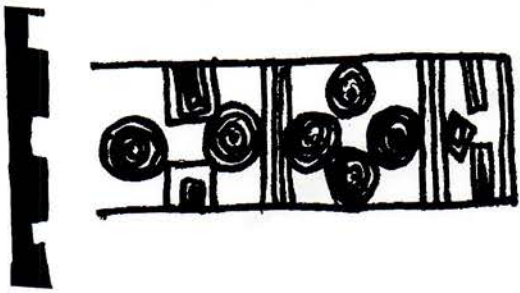
Natalie



The Blue Hall

The Blue Hall is the best-known room in the Stockholm City Hall, maybe even in all of Sweden. This room, and the large stairway, are shown on the television every year at the time of the Nobel Banquet, December 10. First we see the procession of Prizewinners and other celebrities descending, then the waiters with the food, and finally, "thank you" and other speeches are delivered here on the stairway landing.





The Stockholm City Hall was completed in 1922, after 11 years of building, with many artisans and craftsmen involved. The Blue Hall, an indoor-outdoor room where we sat on the patterned marble floor and drew, is not blue but red, as the colour of the handmade bricks. The architect, Ragnar Östberg, changed his mind about painting it blue when he saw the bricks in the special light from the Blue Hall windows. The building materials – bricks, marble, granite and wood – are all Swedish.





Manà

Some of us went up to the Tower Museum in the City Hall in order to draw the statues there. One thing that caught my interest was that most of the sculptures were made by men.

This one is a portrait of a mason who made the pillars in the Blue Hall, designed by Gustav Sandberg.

Maria



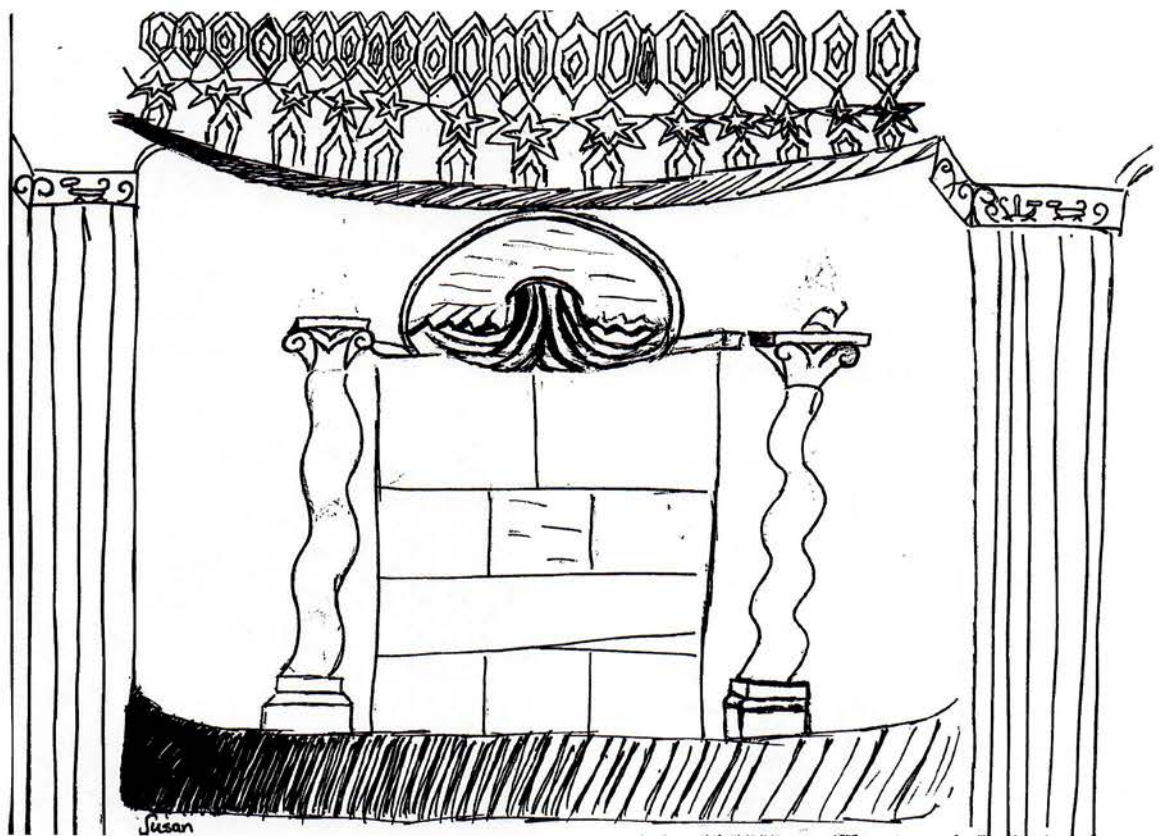
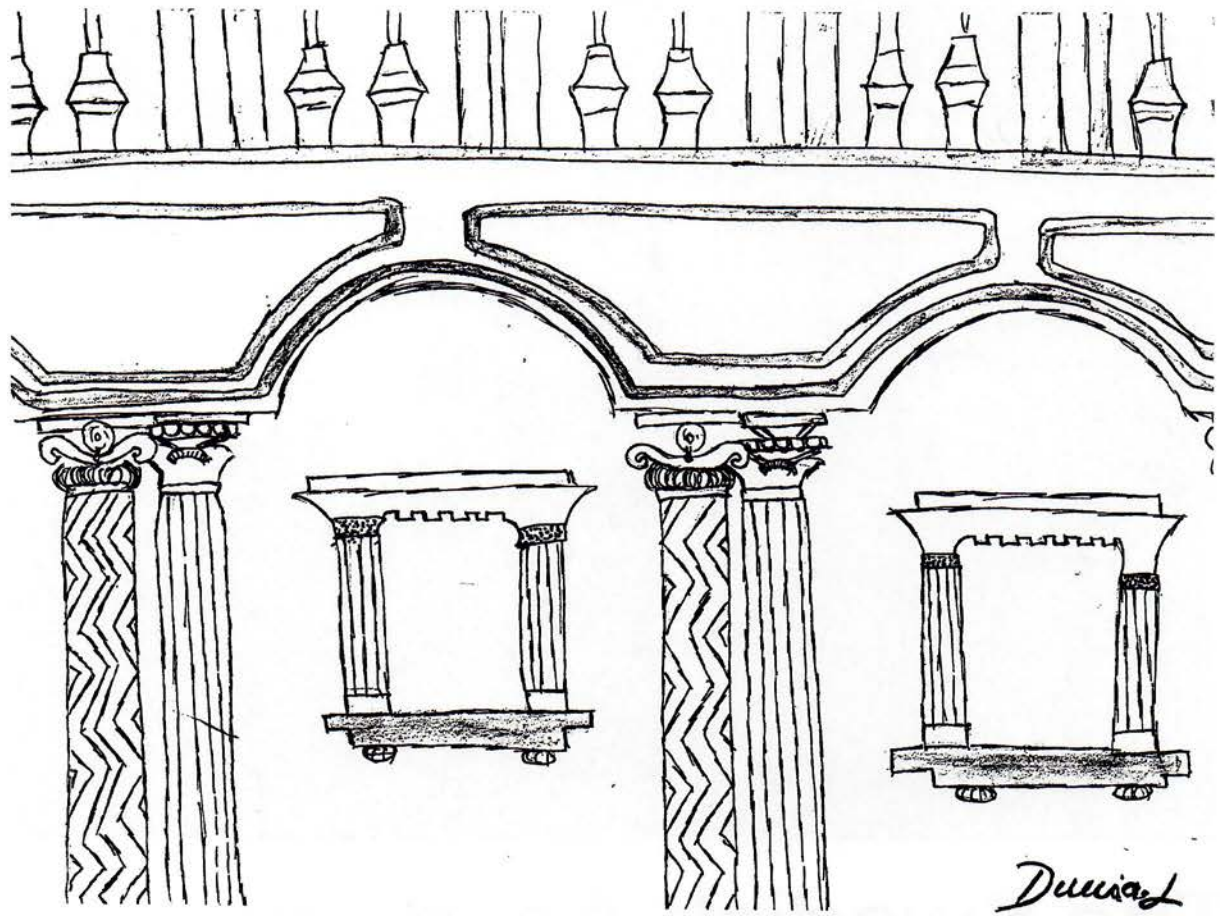


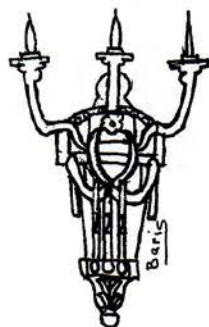


Photo: Paul Hansen

The Swedish Academy

On Thursday the 13th of October we went to The Old Town and we were there when Horace Engdahl, the secretary of the Swedish Academy, announced who had got the Nobel prize in literature. When we got there, we met many journalists, cameramen and photographers. Two minutes before Horace Engdahl came out from the big, white, closed door it became dead silent. Later on we had a chance to interview him. We asked our questions and we felt very proud. In fact we were interviewed too, by a Chinese paper and by two Swedish papers. We took a group picture with Horace Engdahl. He was very happy to get a picture with us. That day we felt like celebrities. It is an unforgettable memory.

Fatma





Harold Pinter

The British writer Harold Pinter received the literature prize year 2005.

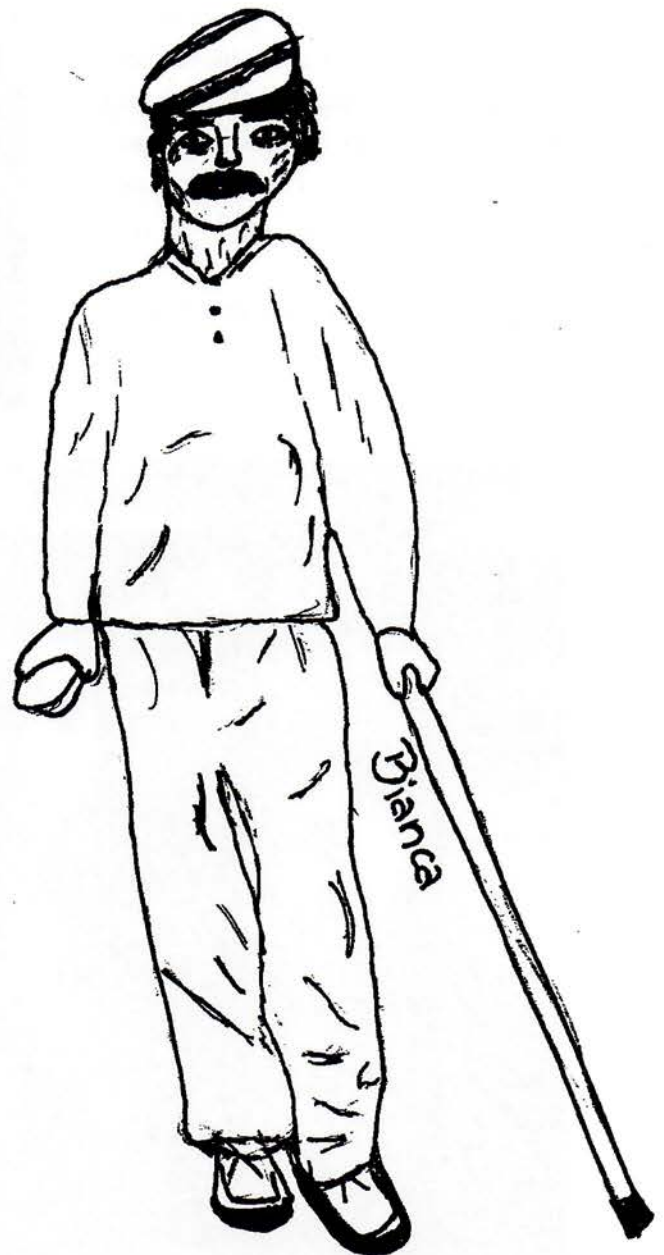
Harold Pinter was born on the 10th of October 1930 in Hackney, a working-class area of London, where his father was a tailor. During the Second World War he was sent away from London from the time he was 9 until he was 12 years old. After that he never forgot his experiences from the Second World War.

He became an actor. He was accepted in 1948 in the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art and in 1950 he published his first poems. In 1951 he was accepted at the Central School of Speech and Drama. The same year he travelled with a famous Irish theatre group.

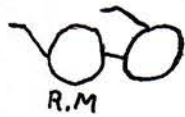
His first play was called "The Room". It was performed in Bristol in 1957. He became famous with the play "The Caretaker", 1959. In his plays there are often people who feel shut-in.

Pinter has directed other drama. He writes poems too. Now he devotes much time to protesting against England's support for the USA's war in Iraq.

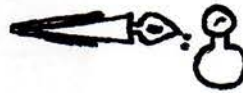
Janet



Nobelmuseet



Singer's glasses



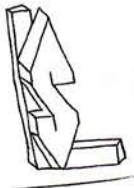
We visited The Nobel Museum in The Old Town. There we saw a film about Selma Lagerlöf and Isaac Bashevis Singer. It was an interesting visit and we learned a lot.

We are two Greek students born in Sweden. We are very proud that two Greek writers have achieved the Nobel price in literature. We must not forget their names: Odysseus Elytis and George Seferis. Their songs and poems are still famous and loved in Greece.

Vaggelis and Valasia (with help from Jonathan)



Selma Lagerlöf



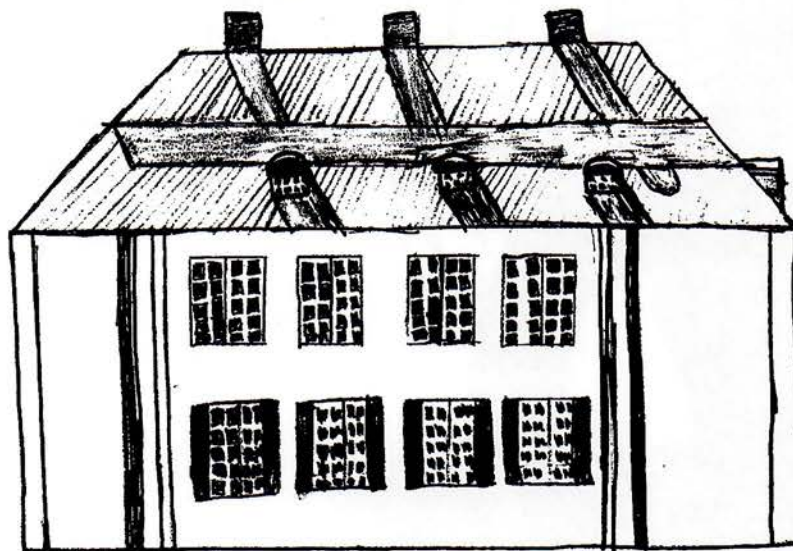
Jonathan

Selma Lagerlöf was born in Värmland in a place called Märbacka. Värmland is a place quite near to Norway. Already when she was born she had one leg that was shorter than the other. Selma heard many stories as a child. Her family later lost the beautiful Märbacka house, which she loved very much. But Selma bought it back when she won the Nobel Prize. It was a happy ending to the story.

Deba




MÄRBACKA



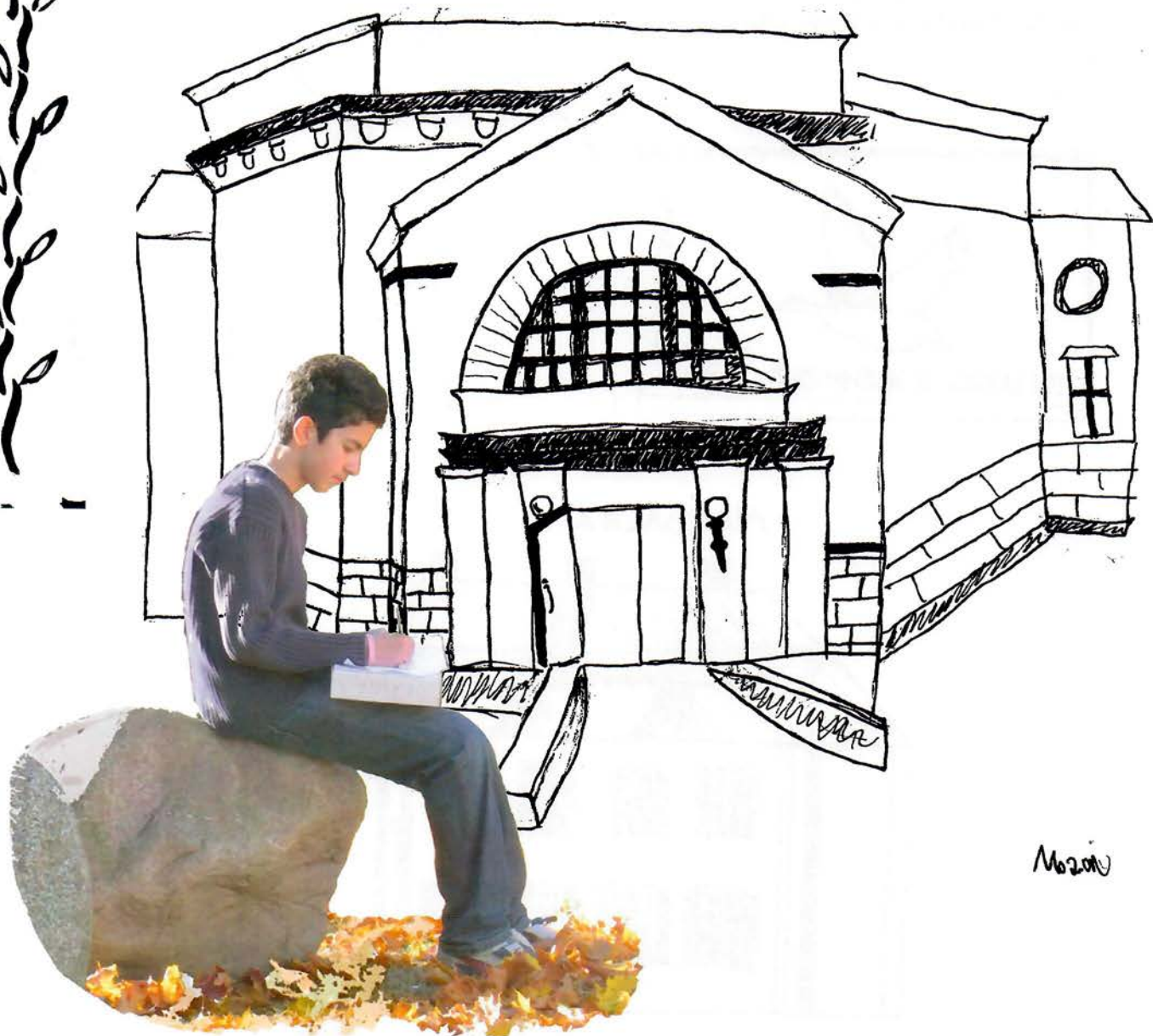


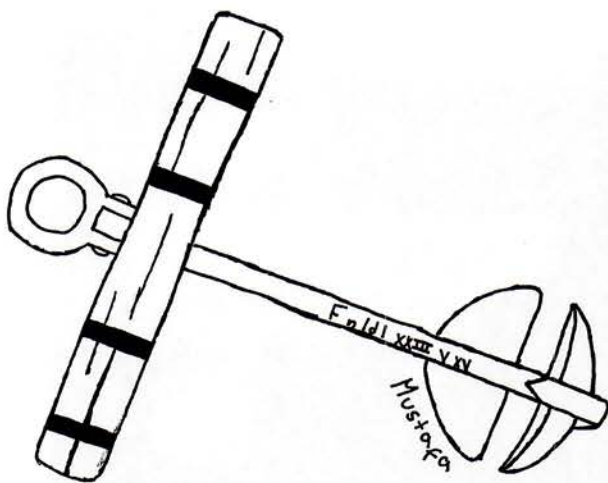
Skeppsholmen Church



Skeppsholmen Church, on an island in the centre of Stockholm, is being renovated for some new future use. One possibility is the creation of a Nobel Museum here, and that is the reason for our visit.

The church was built 1824-1842, for the naval base on the island. Since the Navy left the island a few years ago, the building has not been used as a church.





The Dumb Waiter

by Harold Pinter

Gus and Ben are two hitmen, working for Wilson who never shows up. In their spare time they always disagree with each other. They are now hiding in the basement of an abandoned cafe. Gus is always leaving for the lavatory, which never flushes. Ben is reading his newspaper all the time. He reads articles for Gus. One day, someone puts matches under the door, but there is nobody outside.



Suddenly, notes start to come down through the serving hatch. They read the notes which are from someone who wants food. They know there is a person upstairs, but who? They plan to kill someone, but when they are supposed to do their job, Gus isn't ready. He has left for the kitchen. When he comes back, they stare at each other in silence.

Our opinions about the play

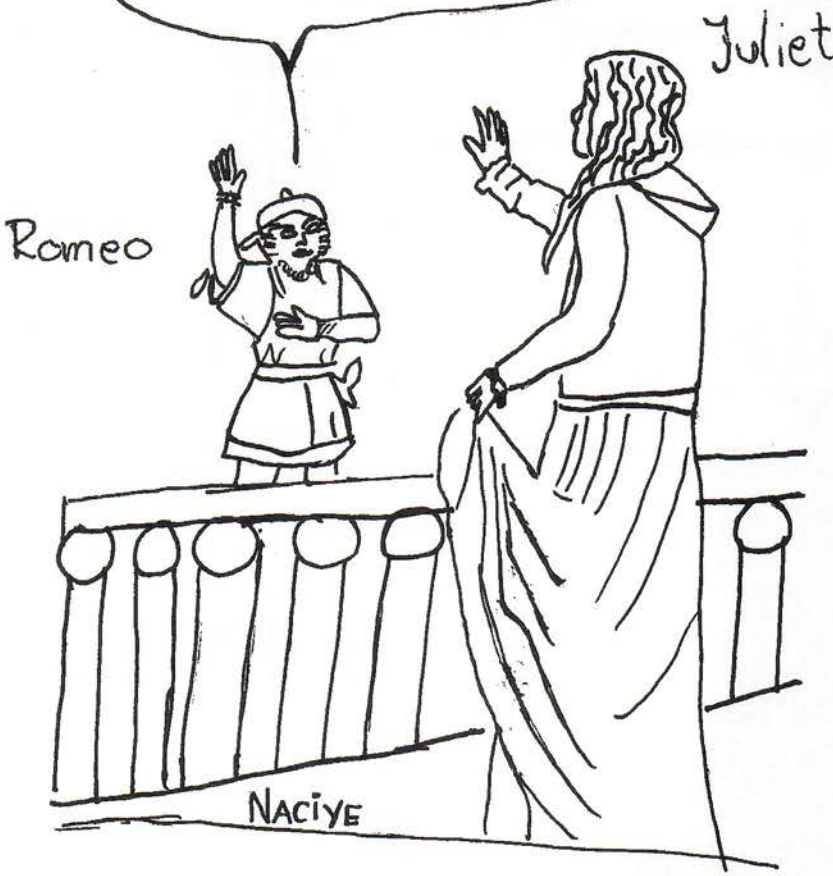
We read *The Dumb Waiter*. It is an interesting play, complicated but good. The characters Ben and Gus were funny sometimes. Some words in the text was a bit hard for us to understand but when we read the whole text it became easier. We had a good reading and we laughed a few times.

Eda T, Mirna, Sotiris, Naim





My love is as deep and as endless as the Sea.



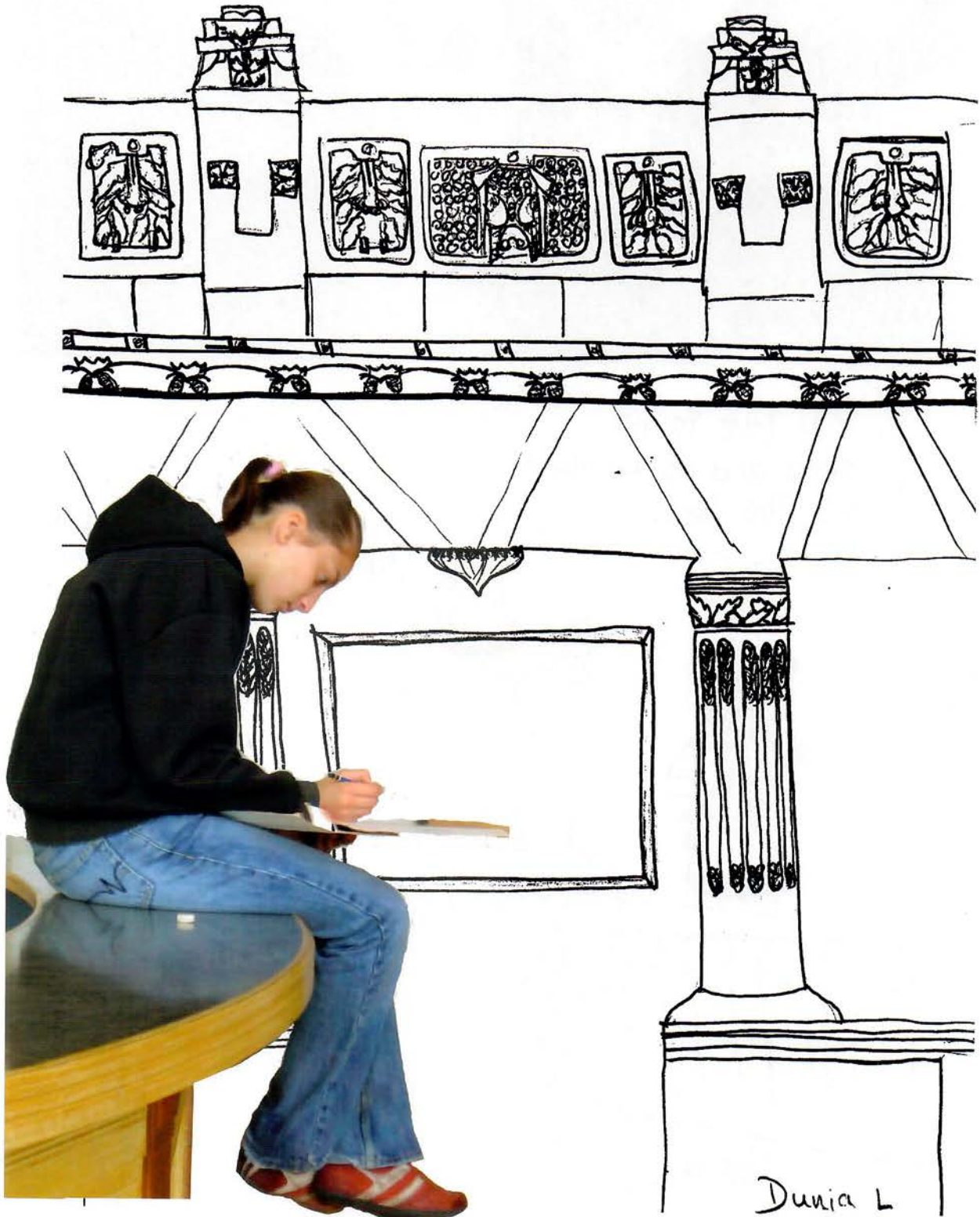
We love to play Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare at school. We have changed the words so they fit our time.



The Royal Dramatic Theatre

The Royal Dramatic Theatre was built 1901 -08, designed by the architect Fredrik Liljekvist and filled with sculpture and

paintings by Sweden's best-known artists of the time, such as Christian Eriksson, Carl Milles and Carl Larsson

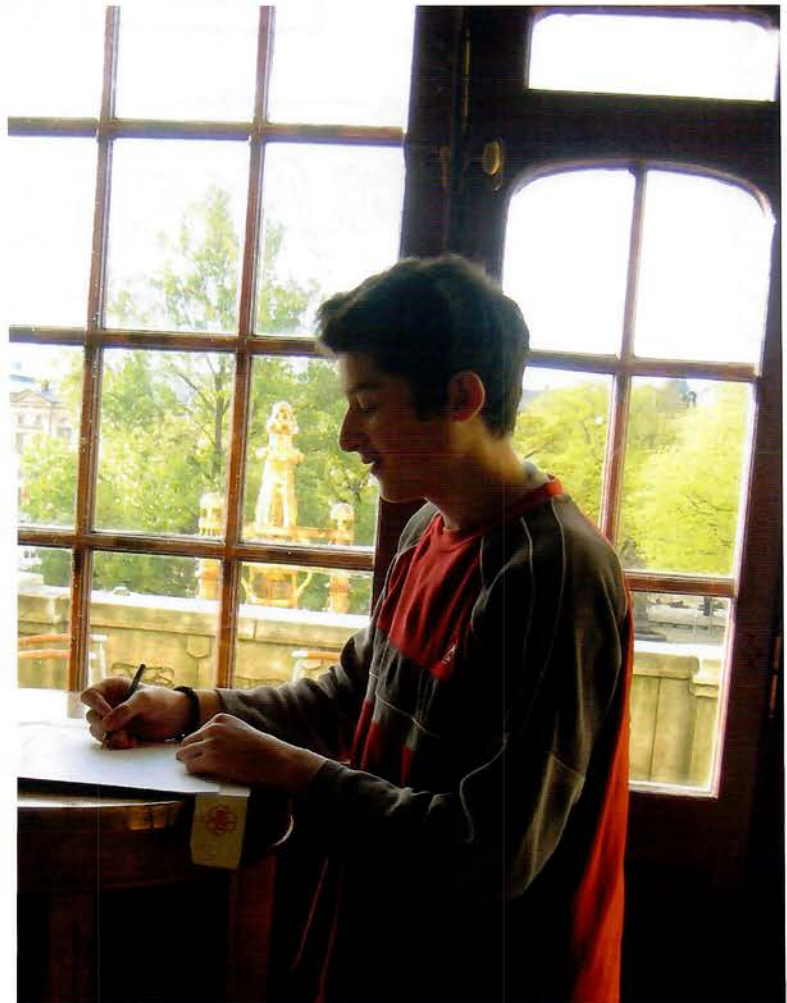


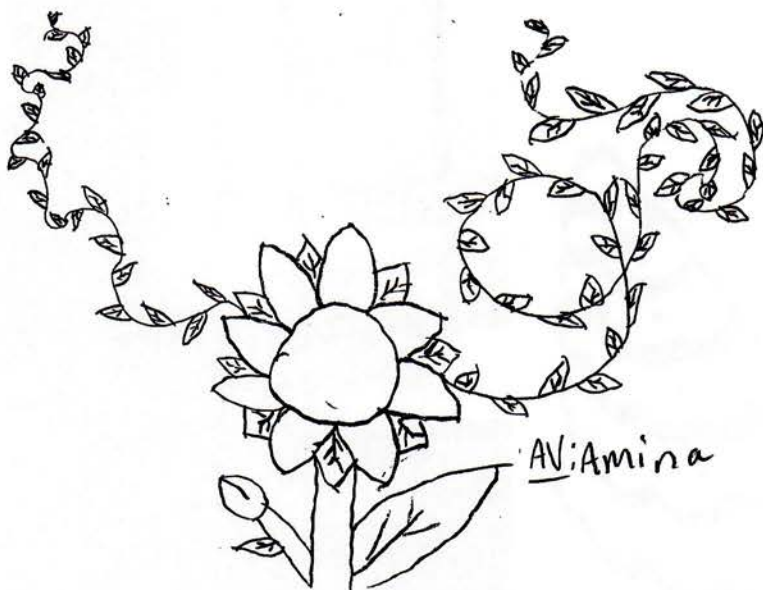
Dunia L



We came here to the theatre to draw the Marble Hall and its decorations, in celebration of the playwright Harold Pinter

as Nobel Prizewinner. Ten dramas by Harold Pinter have been played at the Royal Dramatic Theatre since 1966.

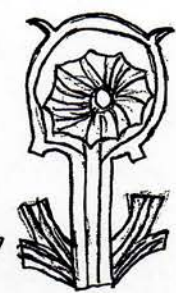
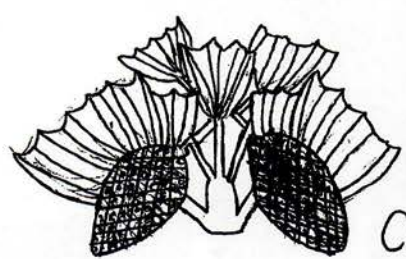
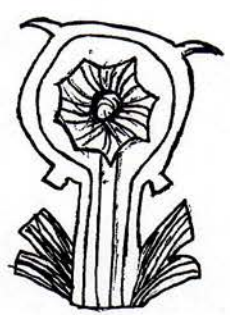
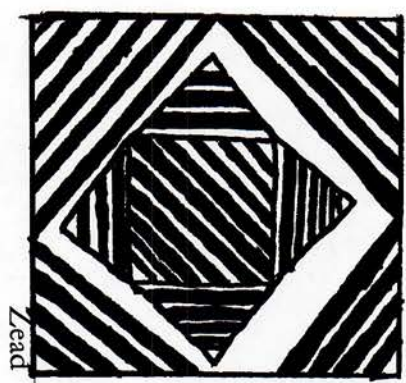






هارولد پينتر
Harold Pinter
(Kurdish)

Харолд Пинтер
Harold Pinter
(Serbian)



Christian M

The Nobel prize in Chemistry, Physics and Medicine

Chemistry:

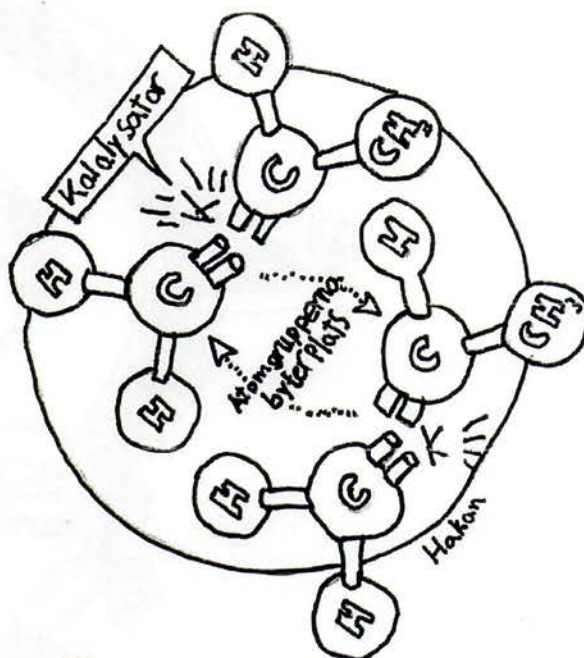
Richard Schrock was the first to produce an efficient metal compound catalyst of metathesis.

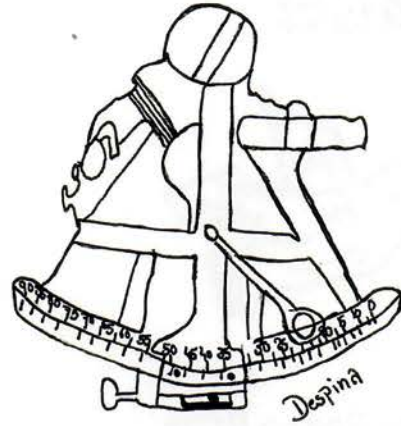
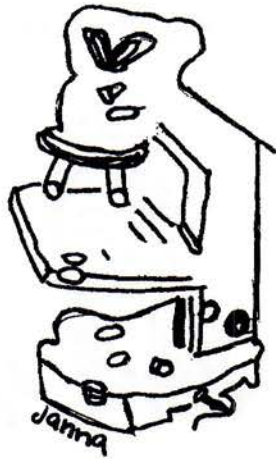
Metathesis is used daily in the chemical industry, mainly in the development of pharmaceutical and of advanced plastic material.

Yves Chavin was able to explain in detail how metathesis reactions function and what type of metal compound act as catalyst in the reactions. Now their "reciepe" was known.

Robert H. Grubbs developed an even better catalyst, stable in the air, that has found many applications.

Fuat





Medicine:

Barry J. Marshall and J. Robin Warren made the medicine for Gastric ulcer. The medicine is called "Helicobacter pylori". They worked for twenty years together, a long period, with a very common infection. This discovery has been an inspiration to make other medicines too.

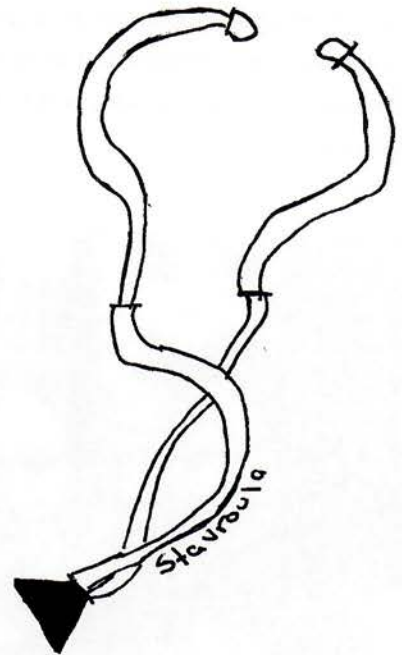
Sherihan

Physics:

Roy J. Glauber is awarded half of the prize for his theoretical descriptions of the behavior of light particles.

John L. Hall and Theodor W. Hänsch share the other half of the prize for their development of laser-based precision spectroscopy, that is, the determination of the colour of the light of atoms and molecules with extreme precision.

Fatma, Bianca, Sara



Peace



About the Peace Prize

Since 1901 the Nobel peace prize has been awarded by the Norwegian Nobel Committee. The members of the committee are appointed by the Norwegian Parliament (Stortinget). *Alfred Nobel* wanted the peace prize to go to one person who works for humanity's best so we can preserve the peace work forever. The peace prize is awarded to one person or an organization.

This year's Peace Prize Winner

The Nobel peace prize 2005 goes to *IAEA*, and its director General *Mohamed ElBaradei*. The organization works to prevent use of nuclear weapons. The threat of nuclear weapons is increasing and the best way of dealing with this problem is international co-operation.



Female Peace Prize Winners



Sheriban

Wangari Maathai from Kenya won the peace prize in 2004 "for her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and peace".



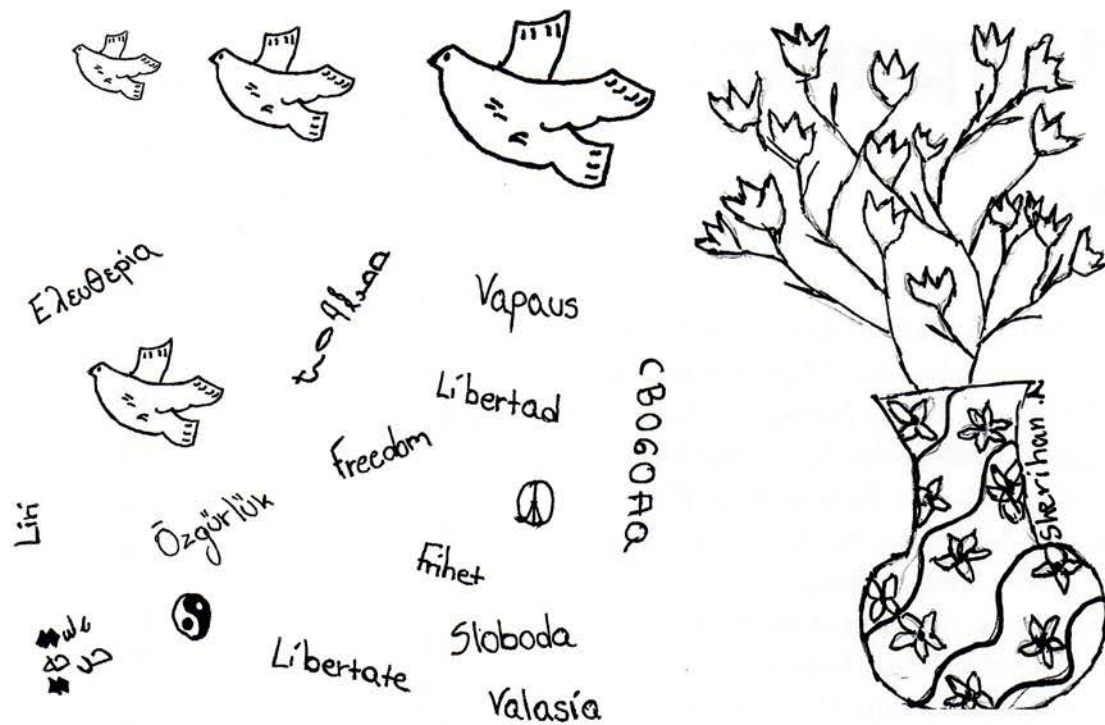
Fuat

Shirin Ebadi from Iran won the peace prize in 2003 "for her efforts for democracy and human rights". She has focused on the struggle for the rights of women and children in the Muslim world.



Aung San Suu Kyi from Burma won the peace prize in 1991 "for her non-violent struggle for democracy and human rights".

Bianca



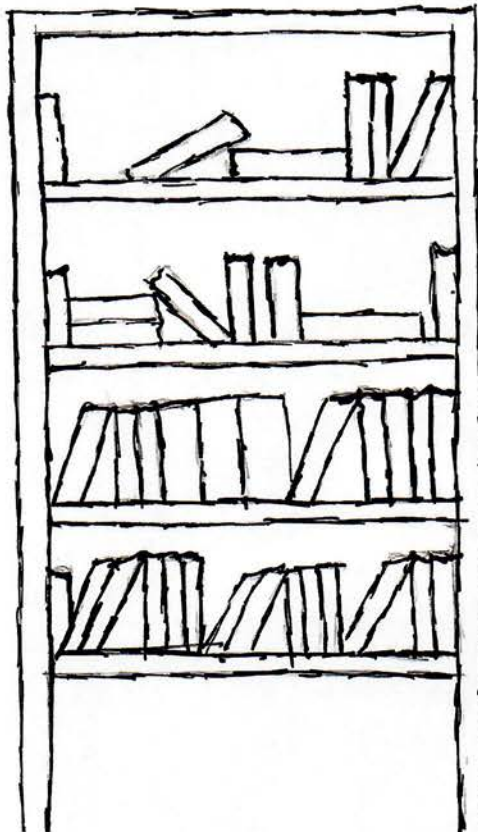
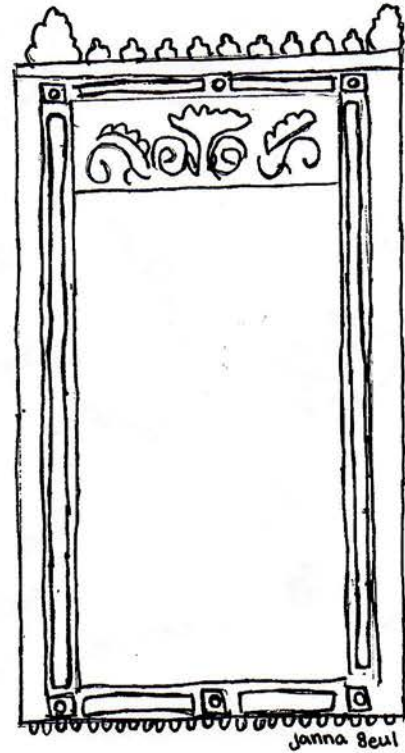
Participants:

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Emine Arslan, Buket Aytakin, Hakan Colak, Natali Dimitridou, Eda Göker, Jonathan Habtemariam, Harun Köker, Deha Mohamed, Valasia Nikolaidou, Karla Osorio Espinoza, Vaggelis Papadopoulos, Janna Papadopoulou, Stavroula Pouiklis, Mohamed Rhordo, Selim Ris Kücükgöl, Despina Sofianidou, Ali Abdisalan, Sherihan Abdulle, Baris Akdag, Hamza Bougmza, Fuat Cancaya, Bianca Chindeh, Fatma Demirkiran, Sotiris Giourtzis, Seynab Ibraahim Daahir, Maria Kalantzidou, Hasan Korkmaz, Naim Maksud, Mirna Matte, Jenny Päckilä, Sara Nassir Said Ahmed, Elmira Sazesh, Eda Tuncer, Janet Tuz, Naciye Tütüncü

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A special thanks to Rinkeby Library,
AB Ilkopia, Stockholm

Photo:

Elly Berg, Lotta Silfverhielm, Paul Hansen

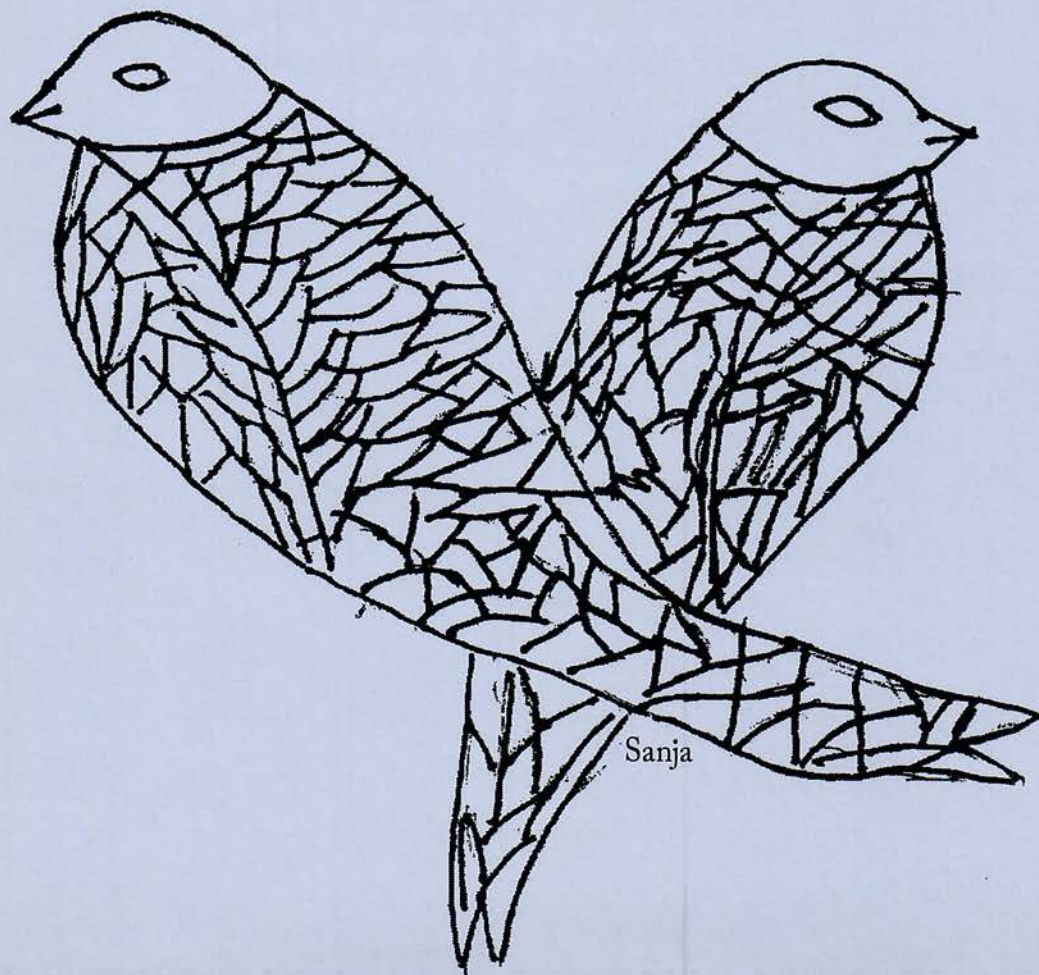
Rinkeby, December 2005

In collaboration with:

Elly Berg, Art Educator

Gunilla Lundgren, Author

Lotta Silfverhielm, Graphic Designer



DAS DORF DER WELT

Das Dorf der Welt

Dunya Köyü

Wioska Swiata

Världens by

القرية العالمية

Maailman kylä

Aldea do Mundo

Rinkeby

Gunde Dunyaye

ДЕРЕВН
МИРА

世界村

ΔΙΕΘΝΕΣ ΧΟΡΙΟ

The Village of the World

Aldea del Mundo

Naselje Celog Sveta

Le Village du Monde

TUULADA ADDUUNKA

Turgay Vuksekdao