

NOBELPRISET 2018



By: Crille

RINKEBYSKOLAN

Nobelpriset i Rinkeby 30 år

”One of you can win the Nobel Prize!” This is what we tell the children in Rinkeby, entirely seriously, when we start our “Nobel work” every autumn. It started in 1988 when cultural specialist Elly Berg came up with the idea of producing a booklet for Naguib Mahfouz together with Arabic-speaking children and their home language teachers in Stockholm. Every year since then children and young people in Rinkeby have worked on the Nobel Prize by writing and illustrating a booklet for the Nobel laureate in literature. The work is done in close collaboration with the illustrator Lotta Silfverhielm, teachers from Rinkeby School, the library in Rinkeby and the Nobel Museum.

Children from all over the world live in Rinkeby: people say that over a hundred languages are spoken here and thus an international literature prize is a great inspiration for us who work or live in Rinkeby. Furthermore, many of the literature laureates speak several languages and have written some of their important works in exile. We translate our booklets into the laureates’ mother tongue: we have met 24 of the laureates to present our work to them in person. In the past few years we have also made multi-dimensional peepshows about the prizes.

In 2010 a book was published about our work, Nobel i Rinkeby -Om att upptäcka världen, språket och sig själv.



Tomas Tranströmer på Rinkeby bibliotek. December 2011, foto Paula Tranströmer

(“Nobel in Rinkeby. On Discovering the World, Language and Oneself”). (Lundgren/Silfverhielm. Premsis Publisher, Arena Group). We have also produced a short film on Tomas Tranströmer in cooperation with Kulturskolan Stockholm/Unga berättar. In 2013 Birgitta Öhman produced an one-hour documentary Nobelpriset i Rinkeby, en språklig utmaning on our work for UR UtbildningsRadio, the Swedish Educational Broadcasting Company.

Every year we choose a theme that is appropriate to the year’s laureate. For Dario Fo we did a puppet theatre farce about three women quarrelling in the laundry room. For J.M. Coetzee we illustrated Boyhood, for Wislawa Szymborska we wrote poems. In 2010 we read parts of The Storyteller (El Hablador) by Mario Vargas Llosa. The theme that year was “flight and oppression”, so we also studied the life and poetry of Nelly Sachs. In 2011 we read Tomas Tranströmer. The pupils wrote down their thoughts and illustrated mainly three poems by Tomas Tranströmer: Romanska bågar (Roman Arches), Allegro and I Nildeltat (In the Nile Delta).

In 2012 we read and illustrated parts of Mo Yan’s novel Ximen Nao and his Seven Lives.

In 2013 we read short stories by Alice Munroe, in 2015 we read Svetlana Aleksijevitj, in 2016 we read songs by Bob Dylan and in 2017 we read Kazuo Ishiguro’s moving novel Never let me go.

The Nobel laureate with entourage who come to Rinkeby library is first greeted by a solemn Lucia procession. Young school children from Askeby school, led by Rolando Pomo, enter the room singing Lucia songs. Thereafter students from Rinkeby school presented their booklet and show their exhibition. The event ends with a much appreciated informal mingle where tea and Oriental pastries are served. We work throughout the autumn term on this project, each year with new children and new teachers participating.

After his visit in 2010, literature laureate Mario Vargas Llosa wrote in an article in El Pais: ”Of the prodigious volume of things I did and saw during my recent eight days in Stockholm, few moved me as much as the afternoon I spent in Rinkeby.”

Rinkeby December 10th 2018

Gunilla Lundgren/
authoress and project manager
Lotta Silfverhielm/ artist



Svetlana Aleksijevitj på Rinkeby bibliotek 2015, foto Alexander Mahmoud

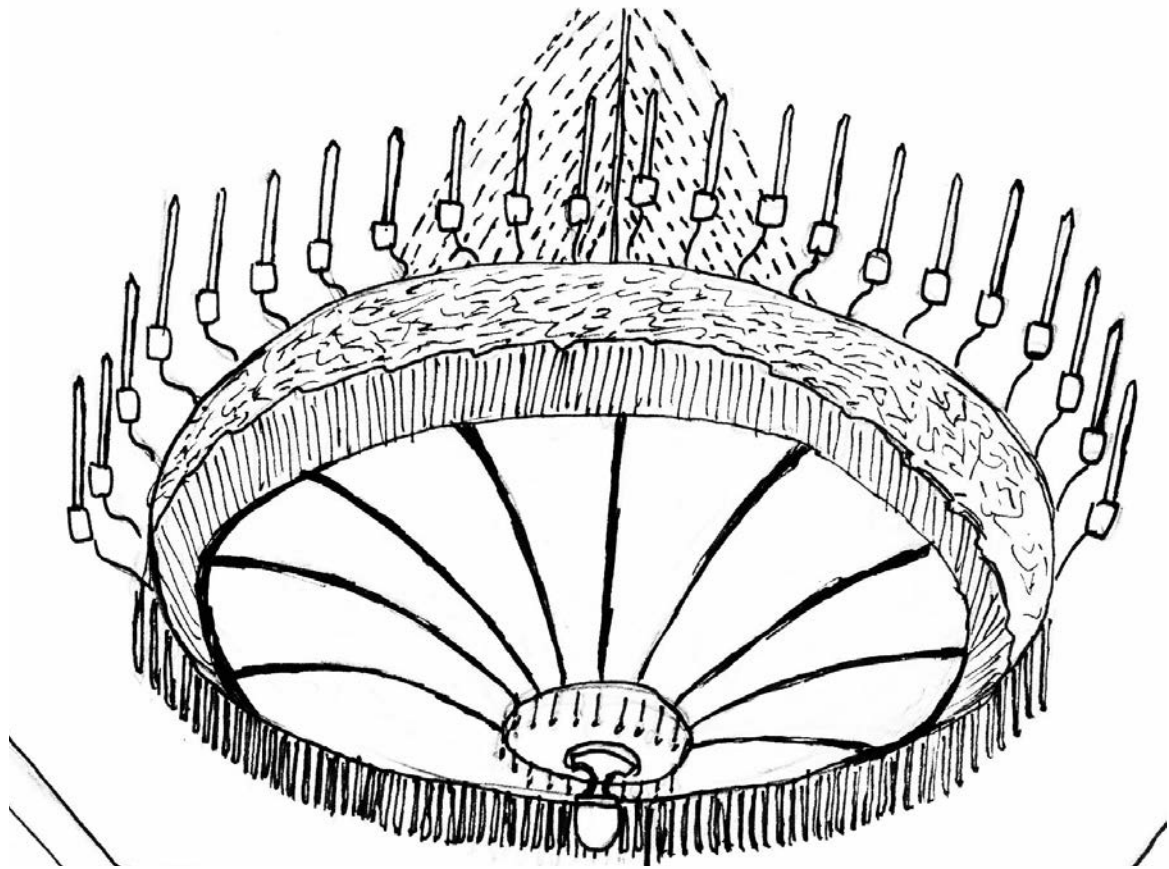
Kära Nobelpristagare 2018



Vi som har gjort det här häftet till dig är 14 år och vi går i Rinkebyskolan. Vi bor i Rinkeby tillsammans med 16 000 andra människor. Rinkeby är en gammal ort, namnet Rinker betyder Krigare. Det moderna Rinkeby invigdes 3 november 1971. Nu bor det folk från hela världen här, från Irak, Turkiet, Somalia, Kurdistan och många andra länder.

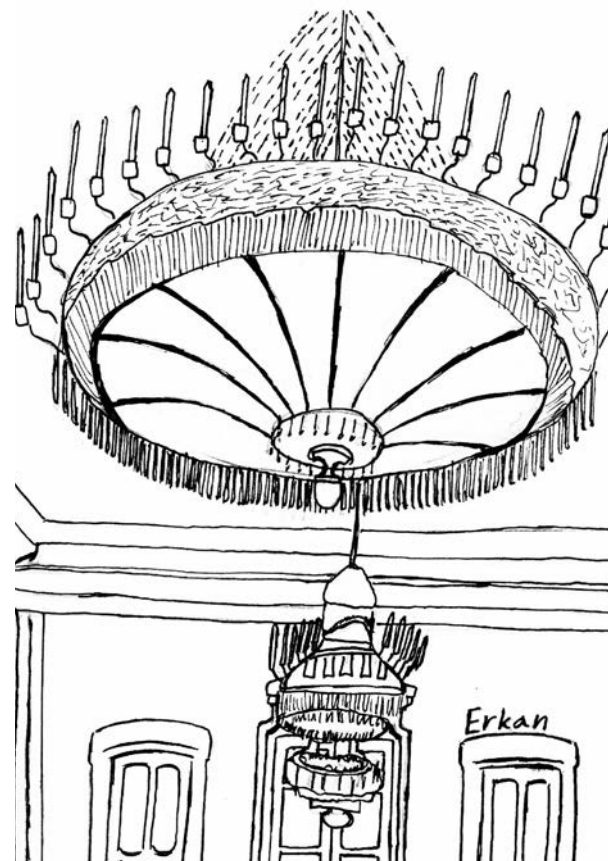
I vår skola finns det knappt 200 elever och vi talar sammanlagt 30 språk! Bara i vår klass talar vi arabiska, engelska, franska, romska, rumänska, ryska, somaliska, spanska, svenska, turkiska och ukrainska. Det finns nackdelar och problem här, men för det mesta har vi nog det bra och trivs.

Dear Nobel laureates 2018

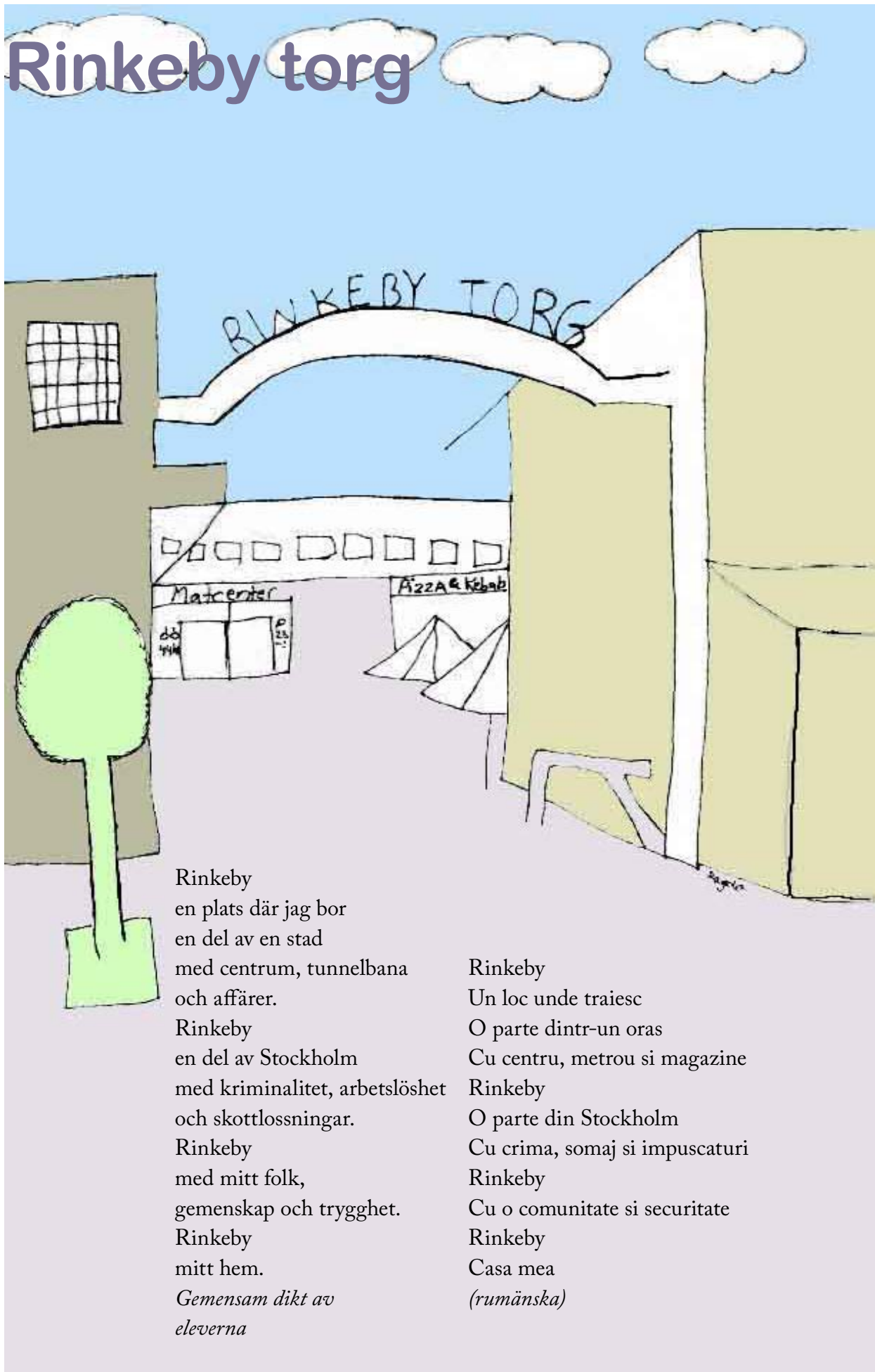


We, who have produced this booklet to you, are 14-year-old students from Rinkeby School. We live in Rinkeby together with 16,000 other people. Rinkeby is an old hamlet, the name Rinker means Warrior. The modern Rinkeby, as we know it, was officially inaugurated November 3, 1971. Today there are people from all over the world living here, from Iraq, Turkey, Somalia, Kurdistan just to name a few. In our school there are almost 200 students and we speak 30 languages! In our class alone we speak Arabic, English, French, Romanian, Romany, Russian, Somali, Spanish, Swedish, Turkish and Ukrainian. There are disadvantages and problems living here, but for the most part we are well and happy.

Amina, Cecilia, Duba, Ragda, Ramla and Salma

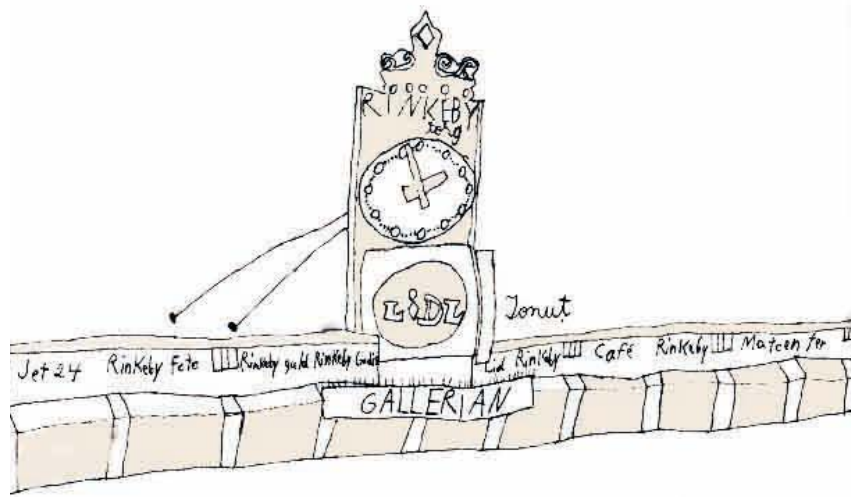


Rinkeby torg



Rinkeby
en plats där jag bor
en del av en stad
med centrum, tunnelbana
och affärer.
Rinkeby
en del av Stockholm
med kriminalitet, arbetslöshet
och skottlossningar.
Rinkeby
med mitt folk,
gemenskap och trygghet.
Rinkeby
mitt hem.
*Gemensam dikt av
eleverna*

Rinkeby
Un loc unde traiesc
O parte dintr-un oras
Cu centru, metrou si magazine
Rinkeby
O parte din Stockholm
Cu crima, somaj si impuscaturi
Rinkeby
Cu o comunitate si securitate
Rinkeby
Casa mea
(rumänska)



Rinkeby

A place where I live,
a part of a city
with a shopping center, metro station
and business.

Rinkeby

a part of Stockholm
with crime, unemployment
and shooting.

Rinkeby

with my people,
solidarity and friendship.

Rinkeby

my home.

A poem written jointly by the pupils

Rinkeby

Un endroit où j'habite

Une partie d'une ville

Avec un centre, un métro
et des boutiques

Rinkeby fait partie de Stockholm

Avec la criminalité, le chômage,
des tirs et des fusillades

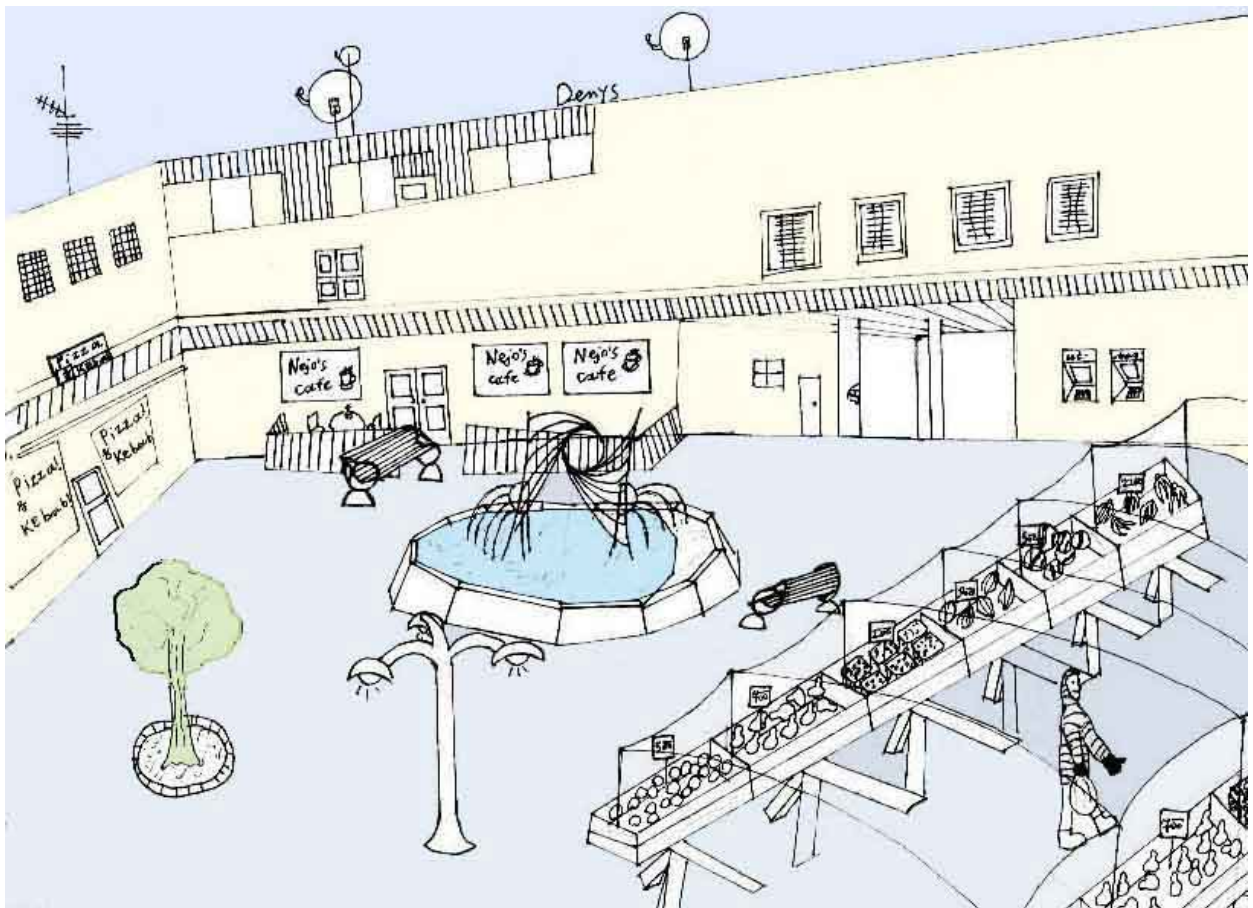
Rinkeby

Avec mon peuple

Solidarité et sécurité

Rinkeby est mon domicile

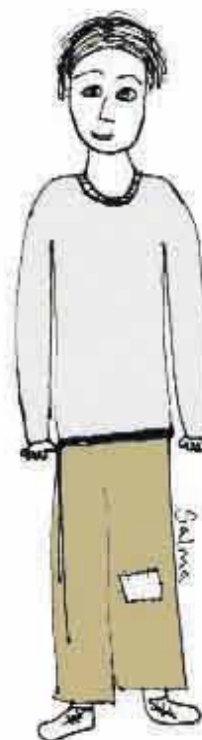
(franska)



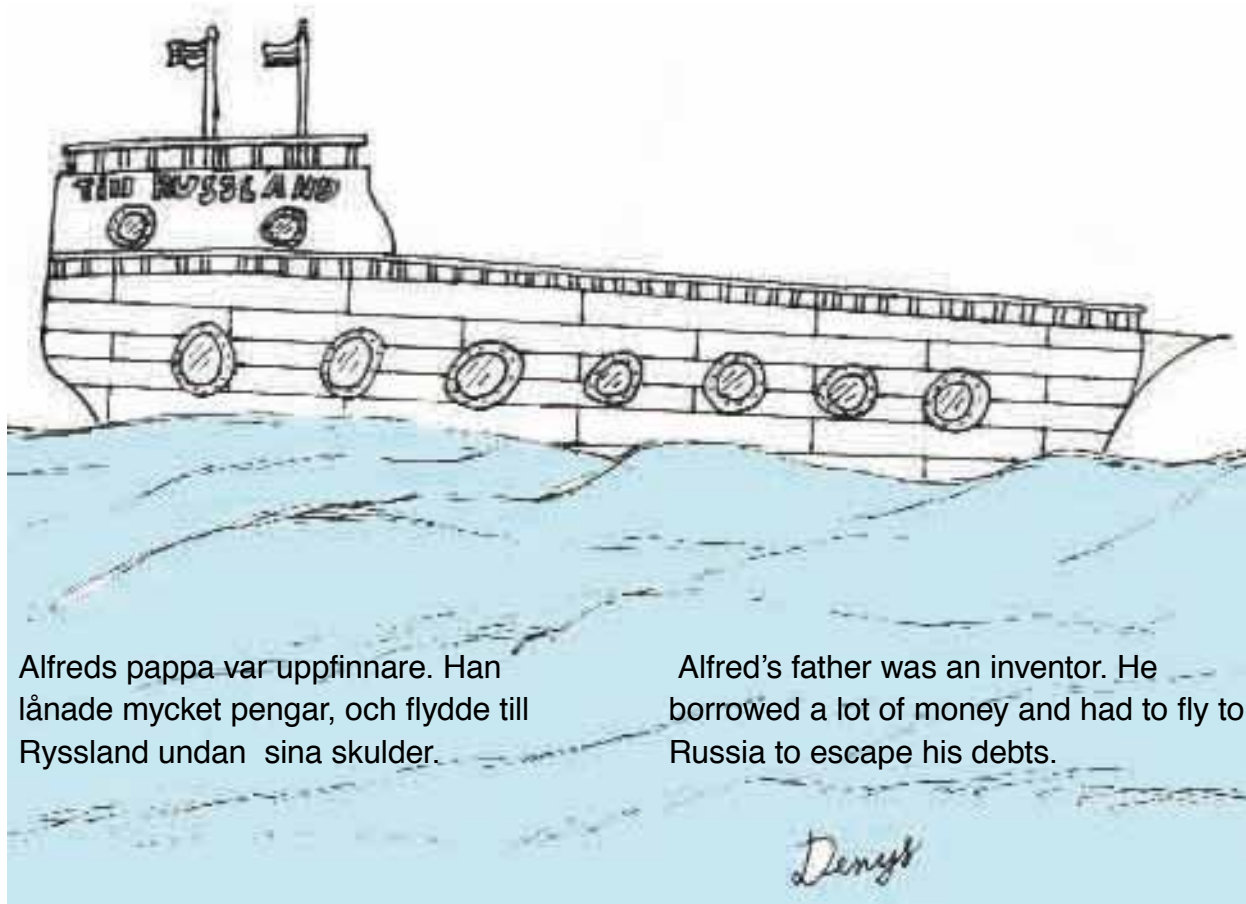
Alfred Nobel



1833-1896

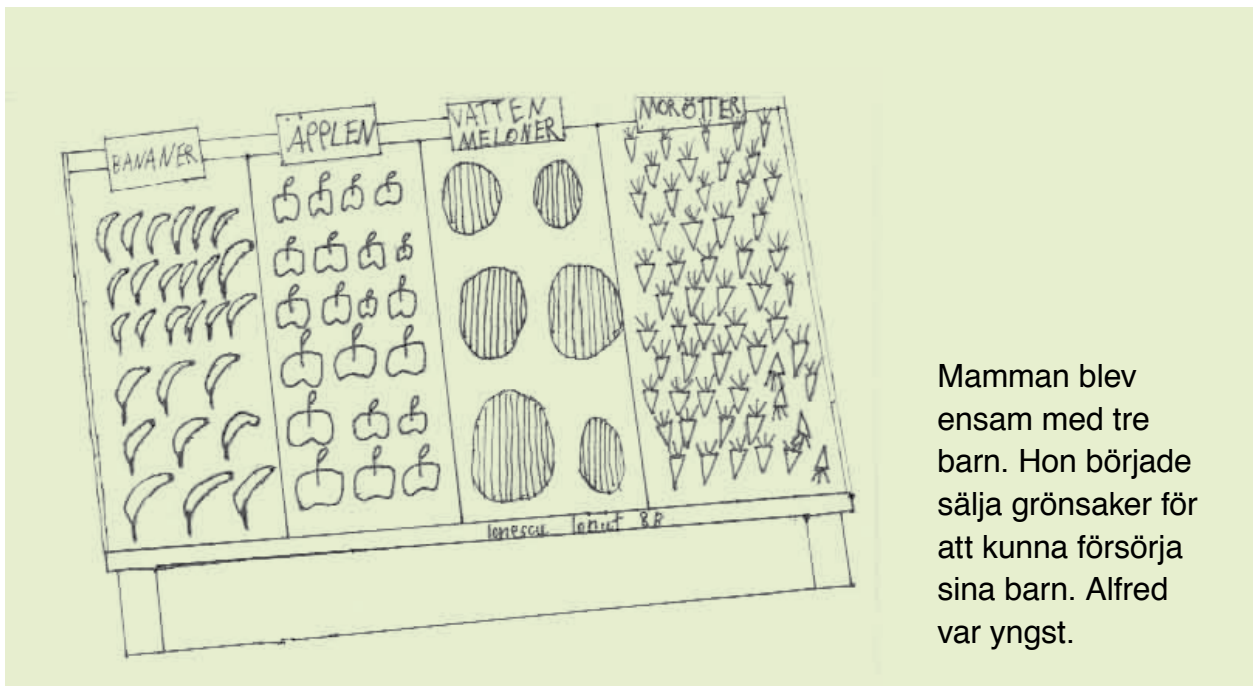


Alfred som barn
Alfred as a child



Alfreds pappa var uppfinnare. Han lånade mycket pengar, och flydde till Ryssland undan sina skulder.

Alfred's father was an inventor. He borrowed a lot of money and had to fly to Russia to escape his debts.



Mamman blev ensam med tre barn. Hon började sälja grönsaker för att kunna försörja sina barn. Alfred var yngst.



Alfred hade lappade kläder. Han blev retad. Han tänkte att kamraterna skulle sluta mobba honom om han blev bäst i klassen.

Alfred wore patched clothes. He was bullied. He thought that his schoolmates would stop bullying him if he became best in class.



Alfred's mother lived alone with her three children. She started selling vegetables so that she could support her children. Alfred was the youngest.

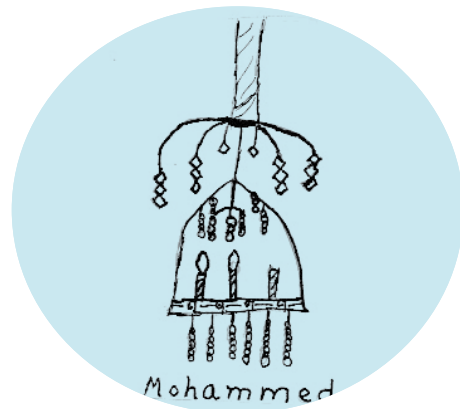


Efter fem år skickade pappan fyra biljetter till S:t Petersburg.

After five years of absence his father sent them four tickets to St. Petersburg.



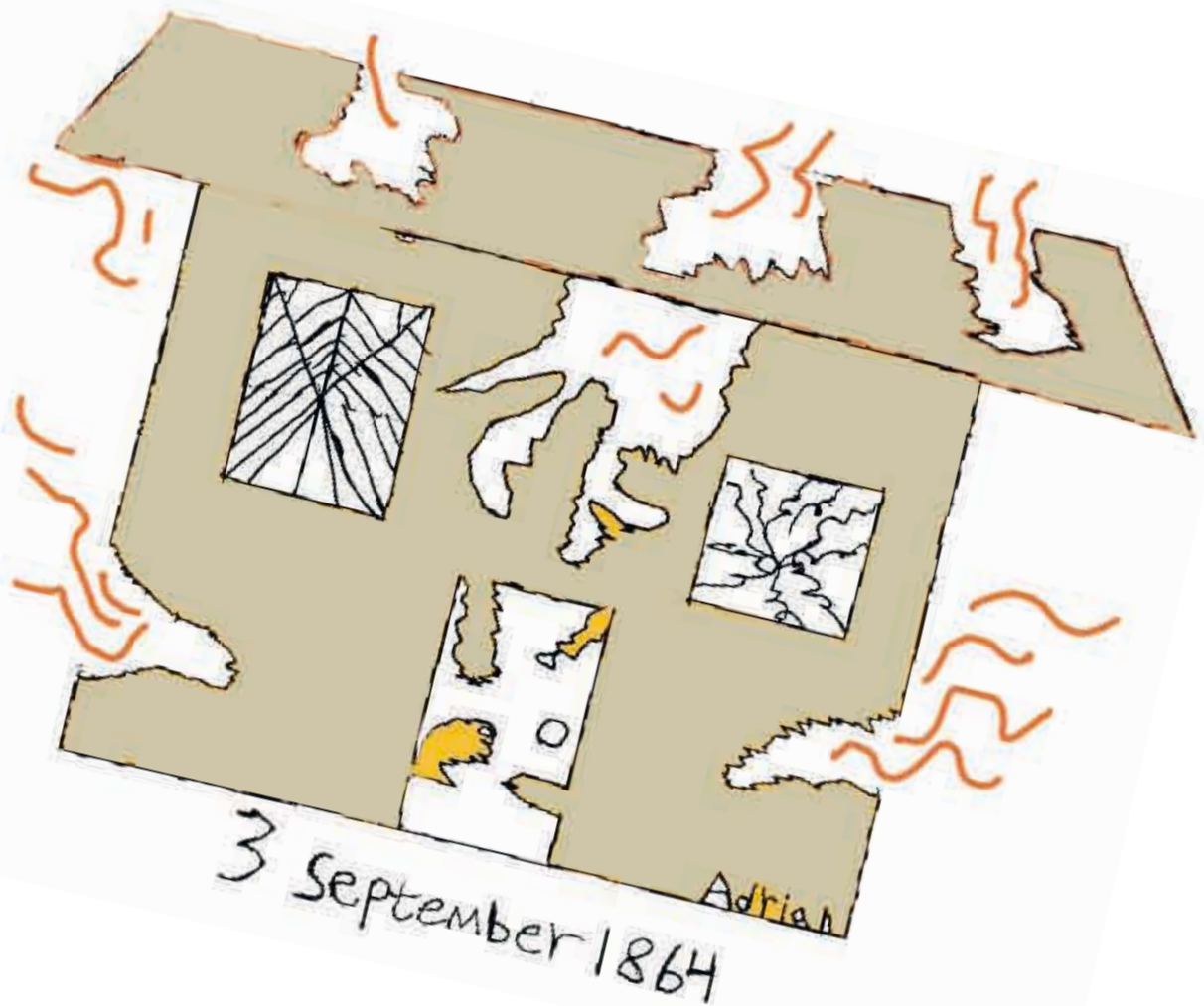
Ryssland var i krig och pappan hade blivit rik. Han hade uppfunnit bomber. Familjen bodde i ett stort hus och hade tjänare och kristallkronor.



At this time Russia was in war and his father had become rich. He had invented bombs. The family now lived in a large house and had servants and rooms with large chandeliers.

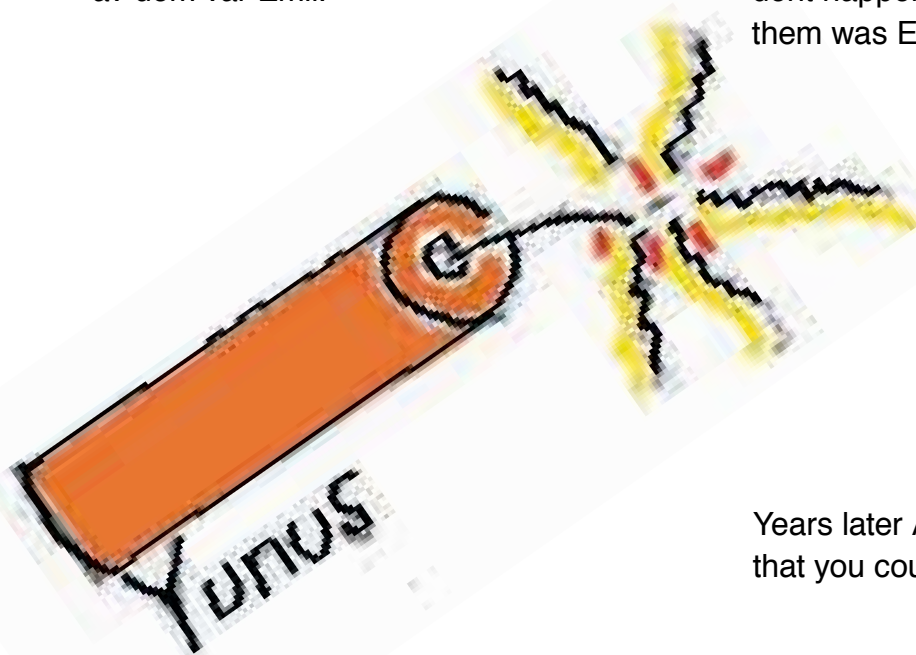


Alfred fick en lillebror som döptes till Emil. Han blev mycket omtyckt. Alfred got a little brother named Emil. He was much loved.



Kriget tog slut. Då blev Alfreds familj fattig igen och åkte tillbaka till Sverige. Pappan fortsatte med sina farliga experiment. En dag gick allt snett, en förskräcklig olycka hände. Fem personer dog. En av dem var Emil.

The war ended. His family became poor again so they returned to Sweden. His father continued with his dangerous experiments with explosives. One day everything went wrong, a terrible accident happened. Five people died. One of them was Emil.



Years later Alfred invented dynamite so that you could blast safely.

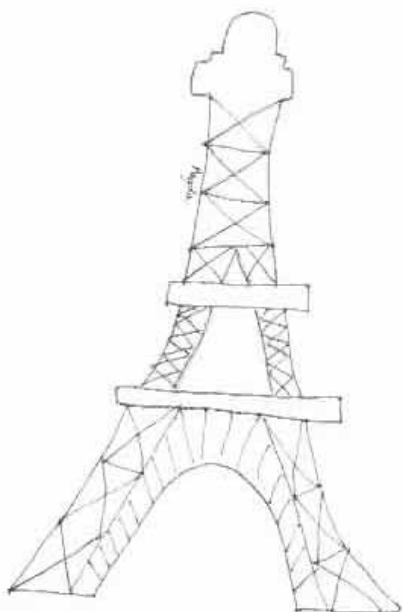
Alfred talade fem språk och öppnade fabriker i många länder. Ibland bodde han i Paris.

Alfred spoke five languages and opened factories in many countries. Sometimes he lived in Paris.



Han skrev 50 brev om dagen och behövde en sekreterare. Bertha von Suttner kom. Alfred blev förälskad i henne, men hon var redan förlovad.

He wrote 50 letters a day and needed a secretary. Bertha von Suttner came. Alfred fell in love with her, but she was already engaged.



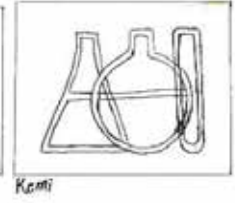
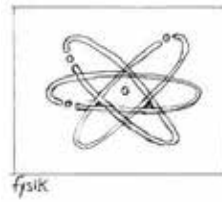
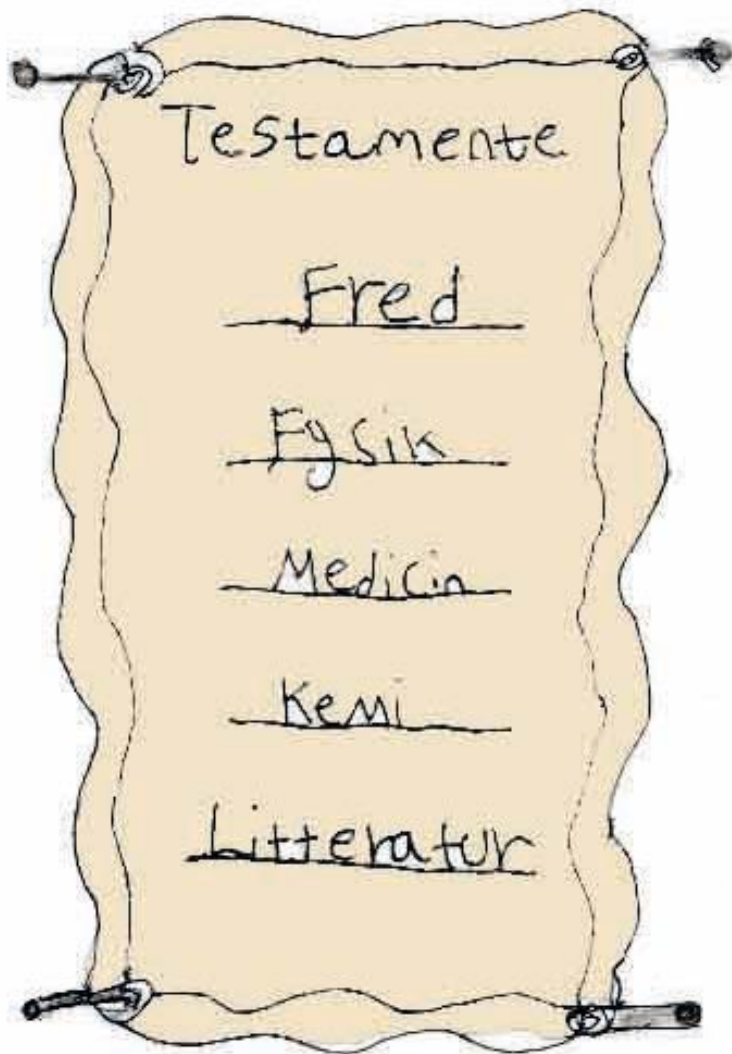
Då blev han kär i Sofie Hess som var en ung vacker blomsterförsäljerska. Hon älskade inte Alfred, men hon älskade hans pengar.

Then he fell in love with Sofie Hess, who was a young beautiful flower-seller. She did not love Alfred, but she loved his money.



When Alfred became old, he moved to Italy. He was often sad and lonely, but Bertha and he exchanged letters his entire life. Bertha fought for peace in the world.

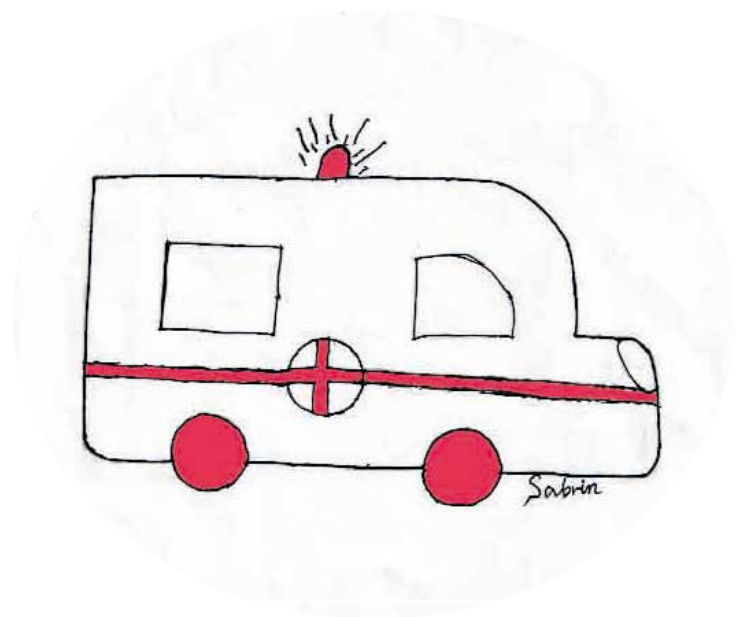
När Alfred blev gammal flyttade han till Italien. Han var ofta ledsen och ensam, men Bertha och han brevväxlade hela livet. Bertha kämpade för fred i världen.



Innan Alfred dog skrev han ett testamente. Nästan alla hans pengar skulle gå till fem priser till personer som gjort något gott för mänskligheten: medicin, kemi, fysik, litteratur och fred.

Before Alfred died, he wrote a will. Almost all his money would go to five prizes for people who did something good for humanity: medicine, chemistry, physics, literature and peace.

Adrian och Emirhan



The City Hall

Stadshuset är en viktig byggnad i Stockholm. Huset har en lång historia bakom sig. Det började byggas 1912 och blev färdig 1923. Här har politikerna sina arbetsrum och möten och här firar man Nobelfesten vare år den tionde december. Efter banketten är det dans i Gyllene Salen.

The City Hall is an important building in Stockholm. The building has a long history. The construction started 1912 and was completed 1923. The politicians have their workrooms and meetings and the Nobel feast is celebrated here every year 10 december. After the banquet there is dancing in the Golden Hall.

Denys



The Nobel Museum

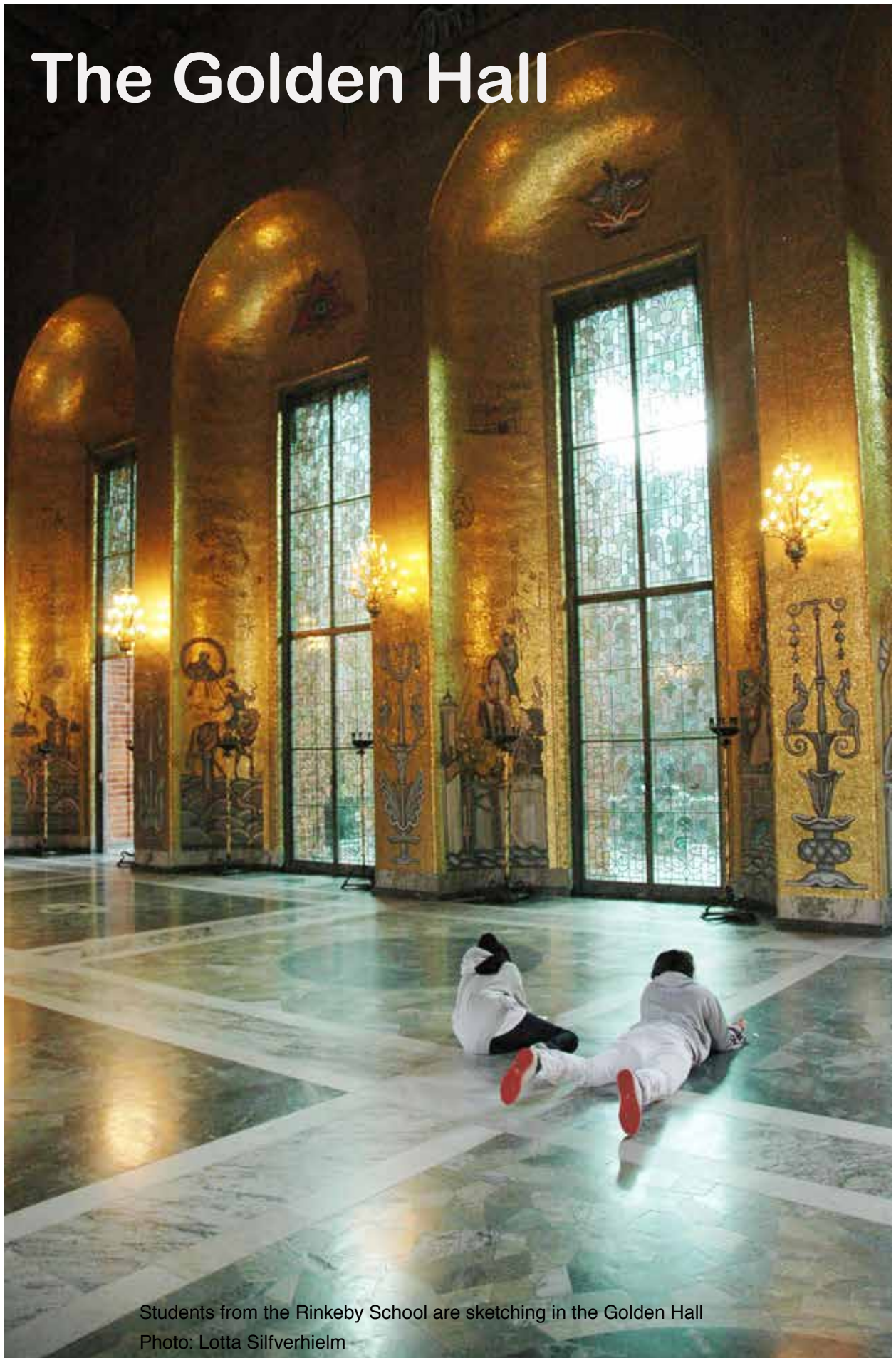


Nobelmuseet ligger i Gamla stan. Här får man lära sig mycket om Alfred Nobel och hans bakgrund. Man får bland annat se hans testamente och dödsmask. Varje person som får Nobelpriset lämnar något som är betydelsefullt för dem till museet. Selma Lagerlöf gav sina skor.

The Nobel Museum is located in the Old Town, the oldest part of Stockholm. At the museum you learn a lot about Alfred Nobel and his life. Among other things, one can see his will and death mask. Everyone who receives the Nobel Prize leaves something that is important to them to the museum. Selma Lagerlöf gave her shoes.

Ionut

The Golden Hall

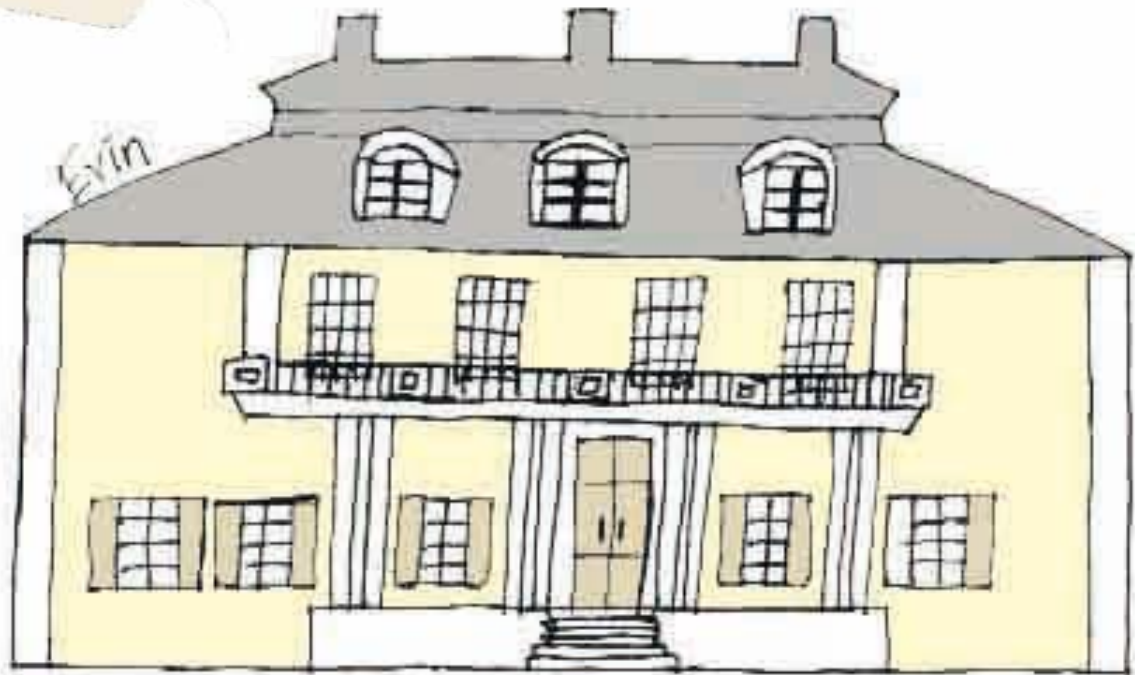


Students from the Rinkeby School are sketching in the Golden Hall
Photo: Lotta Silfverhielm



Selma Lagerlöf

the first woman who received the Nobel Prize in Literature



Selma Lagerlöf var den första kvinnan som fick Nobelpriset i litteratur.

Selma föddes den 20 november 1858. Hon växte upp i Värmland på gården Mårbacka. Selma föddes med en höftskada som gjorde att hon haltade hela livet. På grund av sin skada var hon inte så rörlig och höll sig mest inomhus och läste böcker. När hon var sju år bestämde hon sig för att bli författare men ingen tog hennes drömmar på allvar. Hon var 33 år när hennes första roman, Gösta Berlings saga, gavs ut 1891. Hon fick Nobelpriset i litteratur 1909. Då kunde hon köpa tillbaka och reparera sitt kära barndomshem.

Selma was born on November 20, 1858.

She grew up in Värmland on the Mårbacka estate. Selma was born with a hip injury and crippled her entire life. Because of her injury, she was not so mobile as others and kept herself therefore mostly indoors reading books. When she was seven years old she decided to become a writer, but nobody took her dreams seriously. She was 33 old when her first novel, Gösta Berling's saga, was published in 1891. She received the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1909, which gave her funds to buy back and repair her dear childhood home.

Cecilia



The Changeling

This story is about a farm couple who takes home a baby goblin after having lost their own baby in the woods. The baby goblin's mother has taken their baby and is treating him the same way as the farm couple treat baby goblin. The farmer hates the ugly baby goblin and tries to get rid of him several times, but the farmer's wife has taken a liking to the baby goblin and refuses to let him die.

The story is about kindness.

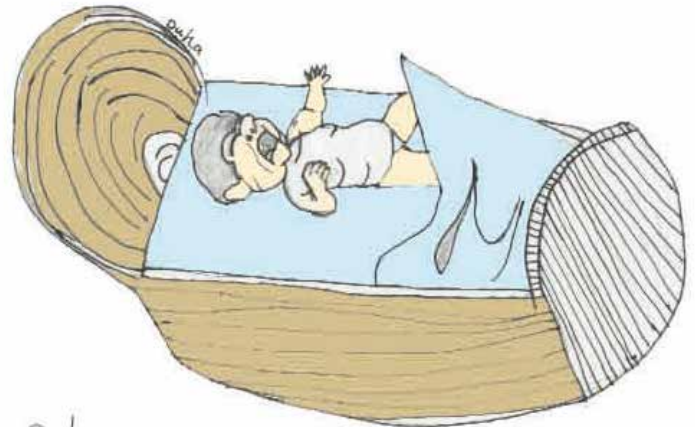
Salma

Bortbytingen

Berättelsen handlar om ett bondepar som tar hem en trollunge efter att ha tappat bort sitt eget barn i skogen. Trollungens mamma har tagit hem människobarnet och behandlar det så som bondeparet behandlar trollungen. Bonden hatar den fula trollungen och försöker göra sig av med honom flera gånger, men bondhustrun har fäst sig vid ungen och vägrar låta honom dö.

Berättelsen handlar om godhet.

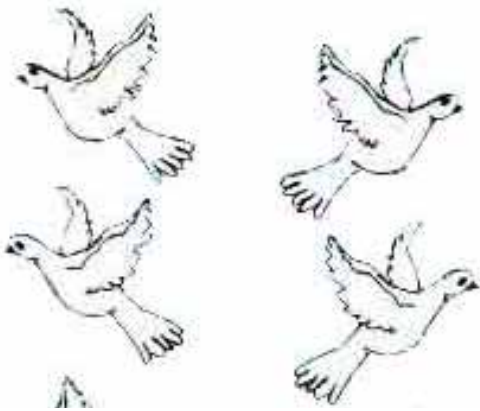
Salma



Salma



My story



I used to live with my family in Baghdad, the capital of Iraq. We were five in our family: mom, dad, me, and my little brother and little sister. We lived in an apartment in a house my uncle owned. I liked Baghdad, but it was war.

I did not like my school because the teachers beat the children. In my spare time I was always at home because there was a war going on. It was dangerous to be outdoors. I had many friends in Iraq. I do not know where they are now.

When I was eleven we all left Baghdad. We could not cope with the war anymore. The trip was very difficult and took a long time. First we went to Turkey. Then we took a boat to Greece and then bus and train until we finally arrived in Sweden. First we arrived in the city of Malmö in the south of Sweden, then Migration Agency moved us to the city of Boden, located in north of Sweden. There it was very snowy and cold. We stayed in a refugee camp, accommodation provided by the Migration Agency. We moved a lot, to Gällivare and then back to Boden and then to Koler which is close to Piteå and finally we came to Långträsk.

There we lived in the middle of a huge forest. It was far from the nearest store and the roads were very slippery. It was like walking on a skating rink. It was dark almost always. Mom couldn't stand staying there and furthermore, we didn't have a Residence permit. So she returned to Iraq.

In December 2017 we received Residence permit. In April, that year, on my very birthday, we flew to Iran just to see mom. We could not enter Iraq. We were in Iran for 10 days, then dad took me and my siblings back to Långträsk. Dad told the Swedish Migration Agency that we wanted to move to southern Sweden, and in July this year we moved to Rinkeby. Now we have lived here for four months. In the past, dad never did the cooking, but now he can cook almost anything. He cooks Arabic food, the way mum used to do. I do the cleaning and take care of my little sister. We enjoy Rinkeby but we miss mom and we are waiting for her to come back to Sweden.

Duba

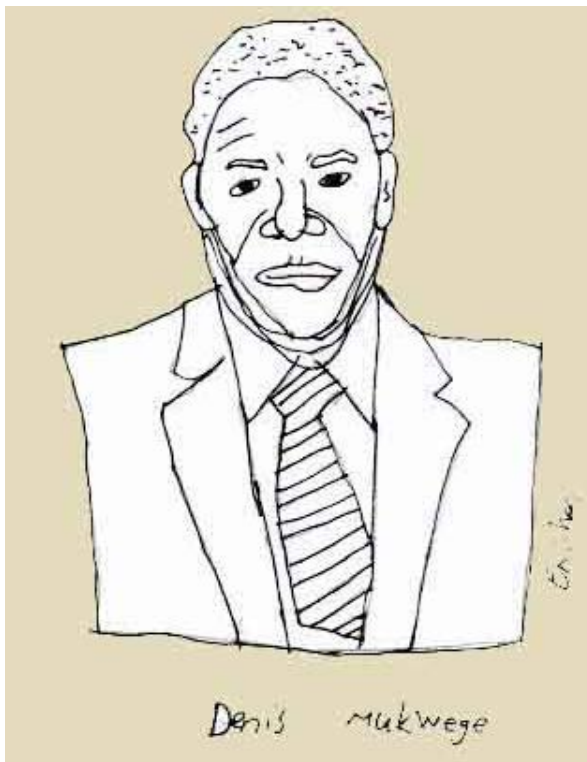
The Peace Prize

Letters to peacekeepers Nadia Murad and Denis Mukwege

Hello Denis Mukwege!

Thank you very much for helping the women who needed help! It really means a lot to them. We think what you are doing is extremely good and we hope many other people will appreciate your kindness. You deserve the Peace Prize and more than that.

Abdikarin, Ionut och Jasmine.



Hi dear Denis

We think you are doing a great job. There are not many who are as courageous as you. What made you want to help women? What made you ignore all threats? What you do is hard to believe, you have helped and treated so many women! Thanks to you, the life of these women are not ruined. Your efforts will not be forgotten! You have shown what a person who wants to change the world can do.

Denys, Emirhan, Jonas, Mohammed and Yunus



Hello Nadia

We think that you are very brave. We are surprised that you managed to change the way of how your people think! Most people feel ashamed about what happened to you, but you don't. You are an amazing woman who stand up for yourself and told your story. That's really brave! We hope you will meet your family again.

Adrian, Kanla and Ragda

Dear Nadia

Our teachers have told us about what you've experienced. How could you survive rape? What was the worst thing about your capture? You are very brave. We admire you for telling your story and we think you deserve the Peace Prize!

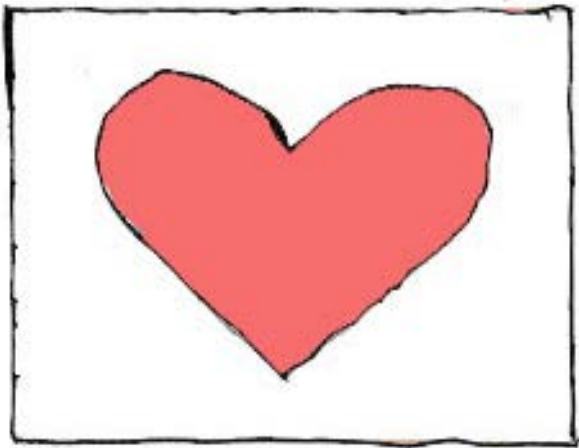
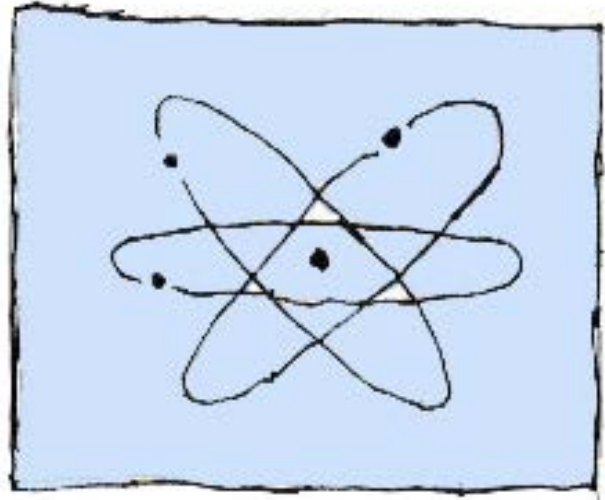
Hiba och Salma



Kemi fysik medicin

Physics

Arthur Ashkin, Gérard Mourou and Donna Strickland were awarded to The Nobel Prize in Physics 2018 “for groundbreaking inventions in the field of laser physics”

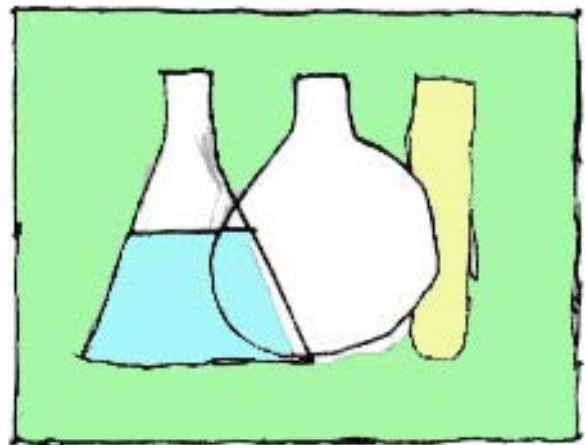


Medicin

James P. Allison and Tasuku Honjo got the Nobel Prize “for their discovery of cancer therapy by inhibition of negative immune regulation.”

Chemistry

Frances H Arnold, George P. Smith and Sir Gregory P. Winter were awarded The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2018 for the directed evolution of enzymes.



BioArctic

Vi besökte Bioarctic. Där forskar man och försöker komma på en medicin som kan bota Alzheimers sjukdom. Vi fick laborera; vår uppgift var att ta reda på hur mycket protein vi hade i vår saliv. Det var spännande att vara på ett riktigt laboratorium.

We visited BioArctic, a Swedish research company, where they do research and try to find a medicine to cure Alzheimer's disease. We did an experiment. Our task was to find out how much protein we had in our saliva. It was exciting to be in a real laboratory.

Hiba and Jonas



Nobel laureates

the children in Rinkeby have honoured
(all of them) and met (almost all of
them) from 1988 to 2017

1. Naguib Mahfouz	literature	1988
2. Derek Walcott	literature	1992
3. Toni Morrison	literature	1993
4. Kenzaburo Oe	literature	1994
5. Seamus Heaney	literature	1995
6. Wislawa Szymborska	literature	1996
7. Dario Fo	literature	1997
8. José Saramago	literature	1998
9. Günter Grass	literature	1999
10. Gao Xingjian	literature	2000
11. V.S. Naipaul	literature	2001
12. Imre Kertész	literature	2002
13. J.M Coetzee	literature	2003
14. Elfriede Jelinek	literature	2004
15. Frank Wilczek	physics	2004
16. Harold Pinter	literature	2005
17. Robert Auman and	economics	2005
18. Thomas Schelling	economics	2005
19. Orhan Pamuk	literature	2006
20. Doris Lessing	literature	2007
21. Mario Capecchi	medicine	2007
22. Jean M G Le Clezio	literature	2008
23. Herta Müller	literature	2009
24. Venkatraman Rama-Krishnan	chemistry	2009
25. Mario Vargas Llosa	literature	2010
26. Tomas Tranströmer	literature	2011
27. Mo Yan	literature	2012
28. Alice Munro	literature	2013
29. Patric Modiano	literature	2014
30. Svetlana Aleksijevitj	literature	2015
31. Bob Dylan	literature	2016
32. Jean Pierre Sauvage	chemistry	2016
33. Kazuo Ishiguro	literature	2017



V.S. Naipaul 2001



Imre Kertész 2002



Mario Vargas Llosa 2010



Mo Yan 2012



Doris Lessing 2007

Medverkande

Klass 8B

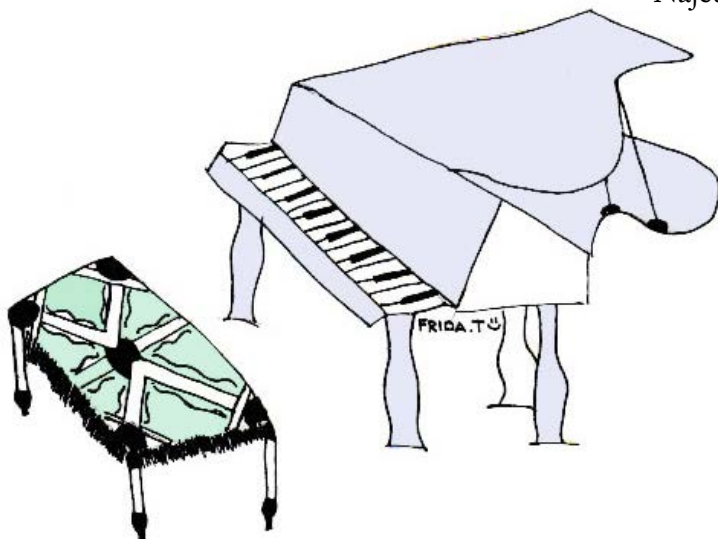
Abukar, Sabirin Abdullahi
Al-Rubaye, Dhuha Ali Hossam Al Deen
Darag, Mohammed
Demirok, Yunus
El Masri, Ragda
Elmi, Jasmine
Erol, Emirhan
Hassan, Ramla
Ionesco, Ionut-Catalin
Issa, Adrian
Kelderas, Cecilia
Klym, Denys
Köyluoglu, Evin
Matoussi, Amina
Nasrudin Hassan, Salma

Klass 8C

Hiboladan Olad
Mikael Zouaiter
Abdikarin Hassan
Halil Simsek
Jonas Serry

Projektledare

Gunilla Lundgren författare
Lotta Silfverhielm tecknare



Tack till

Rinkebyskolan, box 5018, 163 05 Spånga
Rinkeby bibliotek
Stockholms Stadsbibliotek

Nobelmuseet
Charlotta Jeppsson
Åsa Sundelin

BioArctic
Martina Jones Kostalla
Anna Lilja
Annette Sköld

Ingrid Johansson bibliotekare
Judith Hollander regissör
Marianne Clemens korrläsare engelska
Ömer Saygin, webbansvarig

Luciatåg:
Askebyskolans Luciatåg under ledning av
Rolando Pomo

Lärare

Goizeder Caballero Martinez
Nina Halmkrona
Ingela Henriksson
Annika Hynge
Elena Peterson
Calle Zetterlund
Najet Abdennabi

Grafisk form och foto
Lotta Silfverhielm

