

PASSPORT



for PEACE



NOBEL PEACE PRIZE COLLECTION

CECILE HOUEL

Peace Starts Within

Artist Statement:

I have the ambition to paint all the Nobel Peace Prize winners since the establishment of the Nobel Society in 1901, to honor their will and dedication to make a better world with strength, courage, and creativity. Each figure, internationally acclaimed, or subject to controversy brought their light and contributed to humanity's evolution.

I join my heart to theirs in Love.

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- [] Mikhail Gorbachev (1990)
- [] Albert Schweitzer (1952)



MARTIN LUTHER KING

(1929 - 1968)

United States of America

3 x 3, 1964 Laureate

1964 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

- Activist, Minister, and leader of the United States Civil Rights Movement
- In 1955, led the Montgomery Bus Boycott and co-founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in 1957. Co-founder the Gandhi Society for Human Rights to highlight racial injustice
- Instrumental in organizing the 1963 March on Washington D.C. and his famous “I Have A Dream” speech
- Murdered in 1968 as he was standing at the balcony of his hotel room in Memphis where he was to lead a protest march in sympathy with striking garbage workers.
- Awarded Peace Prize for undertaking the struggle for racial inequality through non-violent means

I believe that even amid today's mortar bursts and whining bullets, there is still hope for a brighter tomorrow. I believe that wounded justice, lying prostrate on the blood-flowing streets of our nations, can be lifted from this dust of shame to reign supreme among the children of men.

-Martin Luther King, Jr., Nobel Acceptance Speech



MIKHAIL GORBACHEV

(1931-)

Russia

4 x 4, 1990 Laureate

1990 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

- Soviet Union Chairman 1989-1990, President of the Soviet Union 1990-1991
- Withdrew from Soviet-Afghanistan War and Soviet troops from Eastern Europe ending the Cold War
- Negotiated an Arms Summit with the United States to limit nuclear weapons
- Reformed internal Soviet politics with his concepts of “glasnost” (openness) and perestroika” (restructuring) improved efficiency
- Awarded Nobel Peace Prize for his stunning achievements in International relations

Today, peace means the ascent from simple coexistence to cooperation and common creativity among countries and nations. Peace is movement towards globality and universality of civilization. Never before has the idea that peace is indivisible been as true as it is now. Peace is not unity in similarity but unity in diversity, in the comparison and conciliation of differences.

-Mikhail Gorbachev, Nobel Lecture



MALALA YOUSAFZAI

(1997-)

Pakistan

4 x 4, 2014 Laureate

2014 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

- Diarist and blogger, advocate, speaker, exile and survivor
- Began her fight for girls' rights to education at eleven years old when she blogged for the British Broadcasting Company about life under the Taliban, which by 2008 had destroyed more than 400 schools in Pakistan
- Forced to continue her work in England after an attempt on her life by Taliban assassins in which she was gravely injured
- Co-founder of the Malala Fund through which she "is an active proponent of education as a fundamental social and economic right."
- Awarded the Peace Prize, along with Kailash Satyarthi "for their struggle against the suppression of children and the young people and for the right of all children to an education."

The world can no longer accept that basic education is enough. Why do leaders accept that for children in developing countries, only basic literacy is sufficient, when their own children do homework in Algebra, Mathematics, Science and Physics? Leaders must seize this opportunity to guarantee a free, quality, primary and secondary education for every child. Some will say this is impractical, or too expensive, or too hard. Or maybe even impossible. But it is time the world thinks bigger.

-Malala Yousafzai, Nobel Lecture



THE 14TH DALAI LAMA

(1935-)

Tibet (now People's Republic of China)

4 x 4, 1989 Laureate

1989 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

- Monk, state leader, figurehead of Tibetan Buddhist
- 14th Dalai Lama, tracing his roots back to a Brahmin boy who befriended Buddha
- Centuries of struggle exist between Tibetan independence and Chinese authoritarian rule
- Leading the Tibetan Government in exile the Dalai has addressed the US Congress, the United Nations, world-wide forums, conference and Website extolling virtues of peace
- Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for advocating a peaceful, tolerate and respect solutions for Tibetan people, international conflict human rights and global environmental issues

Peace, in the sense of the absence of war, is of little value to someone who is dying of hunger or cold. It will not remove the pain of torture inflicted on a prisoner of conscience. It does not comfort those who have lost their loved ones in floods caused by senseless deforestation in a neighboring country. Peace can only last where human rights are respected, where the people are fed, and where individuals and nations are free. True peace with oneself and with the world around us can only be achieved through the development of mental peace.

—Dalai Lama, Nobel Lecture



MOTHER TERESA

(1910-1997)

North Macedonia

4 x 4, 1979 Laureate

1979 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

- Nun, missionary, teacher, caregiver, organizer
- Moved to Ireland at 18 to become a nun, but soon left for India as part of the Sisters of Loreto Mission in Calcutta, where she was a teacher
- Founded the Missionaries of Charity in 1950, a Roman Catholic religious order for women dedicated to serving the poorest of the poor in India
- Instituted hundreds of centers around the world under the umbrella of the Missionaries of Charity including homes for orphaned children, homes for people with HIV/AIDS, leper colonies and hospices for the terminally ill
- Awarded the Peace Prize in “recognition of her work in bringing help to suffering humanity”

It is so beautiful for us to become holy to this love, for holiness is not a luxury of the few, it is a simple duty for each one of us, and through this love we can become holy. To this love for one another and today when I have received this reward, I personally am most unworthy, and I having avowed poverty to be able to understand the poor, I choose the poverty of our people. But I am grateful and I am very happy to receive it in the name of the hungry, of the naked, of the homeless, of the crippled, of the blind, of the leprous, of all those people who feel unwanted, unloved, uncared, thrown away of the society, people who have become a burden to the society, and are ashamed by everybody.

-Mother Teresa, Nobel Acceptance Speech



ELIE WIESEL

(1928-2016)

Romania

4 x 4, 1986 Laureate

1986 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

- Romanian-born, American author, professor, activist and Holocaust survivor
- Activist for Jewish, South African, Sudan, Bosnian causes
- Spearheaded the United States Holocaust-Memorial Museum
- Named Humanities Professor, Boston University in 1976
- Awarded Nobel Prize advocating for racial, ethnical, and social violence issues

There is so much injustice and suffering crying out for our attention: victims of hunger, of racism, and political persecution, writers and poets, prisoners in so many lands governed by the Left and by the Right. Human rights are being violated on every continent. More people are oppressed than free. And then, too, there are the Palestinians to whose plight I am sensitive but whose methods I deplore. Violence and terrorism are not the answer. Something must be done about their suffering, and soon. I trust Israel, for I have faith in the Jewish people. Let Israel be given a chance, let hatred and danger be removed from her horizons, and there will be peace in and around the Holy Land.

-Elie Wiesel, Nobel Acceptance Speech



MOHAMED ANWAR AL-SADAT

(1918-1981)

Egypt

4 x 4, 1978 Laureate

1978 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

- Third President of Egypt, opened numerous political and economic reform.
- Initiated the Yom Kippur War 1973 with Israel.
- Engaged in Peace talks with Israel resulting in the Camp David Accords 1978.
- Murdered in 1981 by opponents to his policies of reconciliation with Israel
- Awarded the Peace Prize jointly with Israel's Prime Minister Begin after having taken the initiative in negotiating a peace treaty between the two countries

The peace process comprises a beginning and steps towards an end. In reaching this end the process must achieve its projected goal. That goal is to bring security to the peoples of the area, and the Palestinians in particular, restoring to them all their right to a life of liberty and dignity. We are moving steadily towards this goal for all the peoples of the region. This is what I stand for. This is the letter and the spirit of Camp David.

—Mohammed Anwar al Sadat, Nobel Lecture



BARACK OBAMA

(1961-)

United States of America

4 x 4, 2009 Laureate

2009 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

- Born 1961 in Hawaii to a Kenyan Father and American Mother
- Served as the 44th President of the United States 2009-2017
- Graduated from Harvard Law 1990, became a Civil Rights lawyer in Chicago, additionally taught Constitutional Law part-time
- Served as an Illinois State Senator 1997-2004, and Illinois US Senator 2005-2008.
- Awarded Peace Prize for his policies relating to international diplomacy and cooperation

I believe that peace is unstable where citizens are denied the right to speak freely or worship as they please; choose their own leaders or assemble without fear. Pent-up grievances fester, and the suppression of tribal and religious identity can lead to violence. We also know that the opposite is true. Only when Europe became free did it finally find peace. America has never fought a war against a democracy, and our closest friends are governments that protect the rights of their citizens. No matter how callously defined, neither America's interests – nor the world's – are served by the denial of human aspirations.

-Barack H. Obama, Nobel Lecture



NADIA MURAD

(1993-)

Iraq

4 x 4, 2018 Laureate

2018 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

- Member of the ethnic and religious Yazidi minority, refugee, survivor, author, speaker and human rights advocate
- Survived the brutal 2014 attack on her village by the Islamic State (IS) during which 600 Yazidi men were killed and women and children were imprisoned, beaten and raped
- Works to help women and children who are victims of abuse and human trafficking
- Seeks Justice for the Yazidi people against the perpetrators of genocide and terror and abuse
- Awarded the Nobel Prize “ for her efforts to end the use of sexual violence as a weapon of war and armed conflicts”

Education plays an essential role in nurturing civilized societies that believe in tolerance and peace. Therefore, we must invest in our children because children, like a blank slate, can be taught tolerance and co-existence instead of hatred and sectarianism. Women must also be the key to solving many problems and must be involved in building lasting peace among communities. With the voice and participation of women, we can make fundamental changes in our communities. I am proud of the Yazidis, for their strength and patience. Our community has been targeted many times and threatened in its existence, yet we continue to struggle for our right to exist. The Yazidi community embodies peace and tolerance and must be considered an example for the world.

–Nadia Murad, Nobel Lecture



THEODORE ROOSEVELT

(1858-1919)

United States of America

4 x 4, 1906 Laureate

1906 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

- Served as 26th President of the United States (1901-1909).
- Negotiated end to the Russo-Japanese War, thus, receiving the 1906 Peace Prize, the first political leader.
- Sought mediation through The Hague Arbitration Court in multi-national disputes.
- Mediated the first Moroccan Crisis which averted War between France and Germany.
- Arbitrated border disputes between United States-Mexico, and United States-Britain/Canada.

“We must ever bear in mind that the great end in view is righteousness, justice as between man and man, nation and nation, the chance to lead out lives on somewhat higher level, with a broader spirit of brotherly goodwill one for another, the handmaid of righteousness; and it becomes a very evil thing if it serves merely as a mask for cowardice and sloth, or as an instrument to further the ends of despotism or anarchy”.

Theodore Roosevelt -“Nobel Lecture”

5 May 1910. National Theatre, Oslo, Norway



NELSON MANDELA

(1918-2013)

Africa

4 x 4, 1993 Laureate

1993 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

- Striving for higher education, becoming one of South Africa's first black lawyers
- Non-violent, anti-apartheid activist
- Imprisoned for 18 years because of African National Party political activities
- Received worldwide attention for his lifetime work of equality for South Africans
- Awarded the Nobel Prize jointly with Frederik Willem de Klerk for a peaceful termination of the apartheid regime, and for laying the foundations for the new democratic South Africa

The value of our shared reward will and must be measured by the joyful peace which will triumph, because the common humanity that bonds both black and white into one human race, will have said to each one of us that we shall all live like the children of paradise.

Thus shall we live, because we will have created a society which recognizes that all people are born equal, with each entitled in equal measure to life, liberty, prosperity, human rights and good governance.

Such a society should never allow again that there should be prisoners of conscience nor that any person's human right should be violated.

—Nelson Mandela, Nobel Lecture



JANE ADDAMS

(1860-1935)

United States of America

4 x 4, 1931 Laureate

1931 Nobel Prize Laureate

- Social worker, Women's suffrage advocate, peace activist and author
- Founder of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in 1919 and Co-founder of the American Civil Liberties Union. (ACLU)
- Initiator of settlement houses in the United States, based on the British model, and co-founder Chicago's Hull House in 1889
- A Pacifists, she assisted Herbert Hoover after WWI providing relief supplies to women and children of all nations
- Awarded Nobel Peace Prize for dedication to social reform, women's rights and International peace efforts

We are learning that a standard of social ethics is not attained by traveling a sequestered byway, but by mixing on the thronged and common road where all must turn out for one another, and at least see the size of one another's burdens.

-Jane Addams. "Democracy and Social Ethics". New York, Macmillan, 1902.
Jane Addams did not deliver a Nobel Lecture



ALBERT SCHWEITZER

(1875-1965)

Kayersberg, Germany

4 x 4, 1952 Laureate

1952 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

- Doctor, missionary, philosopher, and gifted organist
- Developed a personal philosophy “Reverence for life”, a humanistic approach to all life
- Founder in 1913 of Lamarene Missionary hospital in Gabon, Africa along with his wife, Helene, who as a nurse. Primarily a leper colony, then became a haven for those suffering from all types of diseases and injury.
- Co-founded “The Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy”
- Awarded Nobel Peace Prize for his humanitarian endeavors and his warning against nuclear tests and the danger from radioactive fallout.

Is the spirit capable of achieving what we in our distress must expect of it? Let us not underestimate its power, the evidence of which can be seen throughout the history of mankind. The spirit created this humanitarianism which is the origin of all progress toward some form of higher existence. Inspired by humanitarianism we are true to ourselves and capable of creating. Inspired by a contrary spirit we are unfaithful to ourselves and fall prey to all manner of error.

—Albert Schweitzer, Nobel Lecture



LEYMAH GBOWEE

(1972-)

Liberia

4 x 4, 2011 Laureate

2011 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

- Social worker, trauma counselor, tactician, women's rights advocate and peace activist
- Built a coalition of Christian and Muslim women to broker peace and end Liberia's fourteen year civil war in 2003
- Co-founder of the Women in Peace Building Network which connected to a peace building network coordinated by women in the rest of West Africa
- Works through her own non-profit organization to provide education and leadership opportunities for women, girls and youth
- Awarded the Nobel Prize along with two other women "for their non-violent struggle for the safety of women and for women's right to full participation in peace-building work"

We used our pains, broken bodies and scarred emotions to confront the injustices and terror of our nation. We were aware that the end of the war will only come through non-violence, as we had all seen that the use of violence was taking us and our beloved country deeper into the abyss of pains, death, and destruction.

-Leymah Gbowee, Nobel Lecture



ANDREI SAKHAROV

(1921-1989)

Russia

4 x 4, 1975 Laureate

1975 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

- Russian nuclear physicist, dissident and activist for disarmament, peace and human rights
- Developed Soviet thermonuclear weapons from 1945-1960
- Instrumental in the Soviet nuclear 1963 Test Ban Treaty
- Sakharov Prize, yearly European Parliament award, to people and groups campaigning for human rights and freedom
- The American Physical Society presents a Sakharov Award bi-annually, and Sakharov Awards for Europeans Civic Courage and Russian journalism annually

I am convinced that international confidence, mutual understanding, disarmament, and international security are inconceivable without an open society with freedom of information, freedom of conscience, the right to publish, and the right to travel and choose the country in which one wishes to live. I am likewise convinced that freedom of conscience, together with the other civic rights, provides the basis for scientific progress and constitutes a guarantee that scientific advances will not be used to despoil mankind, providing the basis for economic and social progress, which in turn is a political guarantee for the possibility of an effective defense of social rights.

-Andrei Sakharov, Nobel Lecture



SHIRIN EBADI

(1947-)

4 x 4, 2003 Laureate

2003 Peace Prize Laureate

- Iranian author, lawyer, judge, human rights advocate.
- 1979 Iranian theocratic revolt prompted her to advocate for dissidents, political prisoners and social equality.
- 2006 Co-founded Noble Women Initiative, members are Nobel Peace Prize women united for world peace.
- 2009, after constant raids and harassment, Ebadi exiles to United Kingdom.
- Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for her fight for human rights of children, women, and democracy in Iran.

“Islam is a religion whose first sermon to the Prophet begins with the word “Recite!” The Koran swears by the pen and what it writes. Such a sermon and message cannot be in conflict with awareness, knowledge, wisdom, freedom of opinion and expression and cultural pluralism. The discriminatory plight of women in Islamic states, too, whether in the sphere of civil law or in the realm of social, political and cultural justice, has its roots in the patriarchal and maledominated culture prevailing in these societies, not in Islam. This culture does not tolerate freedom and democracy, just as it does not believe in the equal rights of men and women, and the liberation of women from male domination (fathers, husbands, brothers ...), because it would threaten the historical and traditional position of the rulers and guardians of that culture.”

-Shirin Ebadi. “Nobel Lecture”. NobelPrize.org. 10 Dec. 2003. Oslo City Hall, Norway.



LIU XIAOBO

(1955-2017)

China

4 x 4, 2010 Laureate

2010 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

- Chinese writer, human rights activist and philosopher
- Opposed the Chinese one-party rule, seeking freedom of the press, speech, assembly and demonstration
- Bartered a truce between military officials and students at Tiananmen Square
- Controversial writings about the government lead to numerous arrest, prison, and prison camps
- Awarded Nobel Peace Prize for his long, non-violent struggle for human rights in China

Hatred can rot away at a person's intelligence and conscience. Enemy mentality will poison the spirit of a nation, incite cruel mortal struggles, destroy a society's tolerance and humanity, and hinder a nation's progress toward freedom and democracy. That is why I hope to be able to transcend my personal experiences as I look upon our nation's development and social change, to counter the regime's hostility with utmost goodwill, and to dispel hatred with love.

—Liu Xiaobo, Nobel Lecture in Absentia



FRÉDÉRIC PASSY

(1822-1912)

France

4 x 4, 1901 Laureate

1901 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

- French economist, politician, pacifist, and arbitrator
- Arbitrated European boundary disputes involving France-Prussian conflicts over Luxembourg and Alsace-Lorraine
- Co-founded in 1889 the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), global society seeking peaceful measures to national conflicts
- Still in existence, the IPU, has had eight members receive the Nobel Peace Prize.
- Believed education as a means to peace, developing school curriculum to that effort
- Awarded the First Nobel Prize with Red Cross founder, Henry Dunant in 1901

-Frederic Passy did not deliver a Nobel Lecture.



KAILASH SATYARTHI

(1954-)

India

4 x 4, 2015 Laureate

2015 Peace Prize Laureate

- Indian social reformer expounding against child labor in India and child educational rights.
- Author of numerous books and articles, and lecturing to foster worldwide campaigns for children's rights.
- Founded Goodweave International dedicated to exposing illegal child labor in the rug industry in 1994
- In 1998, conceived and lead the worldwide Global March against Child Labor.
- Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize jointly with Malala Yousafzai for their struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education

We have made progress in the last couple of decades. We have reduced the number of out-of-school children by half. We have reduced the number of child laborers by a third. We have reduced Child mortality and malnutrition, and we have prevented millions of child deaths. But, let us make no mistake, great challenges still remain. Friends! The biggest challenge or biggest crisis knocking on the doors of human kind is fear and intolerance.

-Kailash Satyarthi, Nobel Lecture



RIGOBERTA MENCHÚ

(1959-)

Guatemala

4 x 4, 1992 Laureate

1992 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate

- Member of the Quiche branch of the Mayan culture, Exile, narrator (both written and spoken) of the struggle for Indian peasants' right, social reformer and women and human rights advocate
- Worked to improve peasants' rights and farm working conditions after her Mother, Father and brother were killed fighting for those rights
- Leading advocate in Guatemala and the Western Hemisphere for Indian rights and ethnocultural reconciliation
- Fought for peace, human rights and dignity for indigenous people who "... for 500 years have been split, fragmented, as well as victims of genocide, repression and discrimination"
- Awarded the Nobel Prize in recognition of her work for social justice and ethno-cultural reconciliation based on respect for the rights of indigenous people

In Guatemala, it is just as important to recognize the Identity and the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples that have been ignored and despised not only during the colonial period, but also during the Republic. It is not possible to conceive a democratic Guatemala, free and independent, without the indigenous identity shaping its character into all aspects of national existence. It will undoubtedly be something new, a completely new experience, with features that, at the moment, we cannot describe. But it will authentically respond to history and the characteristics of the real Guatemalan nationality. The true profile that has been distorted for such a long time. This urgency of this vital need, are the issues that urge me, at this moment, from this rostrum, to urge national opinion and the international community, to show a more active interest in Guatemala.

—Rigoberta Menchu' Tum, Nobel Lecture