

## Chapter 1 : South Africa Nobel Prize winners

*For the full list of all the Nobel Laureates in Peace. South African laureates: Albert Luthuli, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate: President of the African National Congress in South Africa read more. Desmond Tutu, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate: Bishop of Johannesburg and former Secretary General South African Council of Churches (S.A.C.C.).*

A man of noble bearing, charitable, intolerant of hatred, and adamant in his demands for equality and peace among all men, Lutuli forged a philosophical compatibility between two cultures – the Zulu culture of his native Africa and the Christian-democratic culture of Europe. Lutuli was heir to a tradition of tribal leadership. His grandfather was chief of his small tribe at Groutville in the Umvoti Mission Reserve near Stanger, Natal, and was succeeded by a son. She joined her husband in Rhodesia where her third son, Albert John, was born in what Lutuli calculates would probably have been Exactly when her husband died is not known, but by she and Albert John were back in Groutville. Supported by a mother who was determined that he get an education, Albert John Lutuli went to the local Congregationalist mission school for his primary work. To provide financial support for his mother, he declined a scholarship to University College at Fort Hare and accepted an appointment at Adams, as one of two Africans to join the staff. A professional educator for the next fifteen years, Lutuli then and afterwards contended that education should be made available to all Africans, that it should be liberal and not narrowly vocational in nature, and that its quality should be equal to that made available to white children. Lutuli was also active in Christian church work, being a lay preacher for many years. As an adviser to the organized church, he became chairman of the South African Board of the Congregationalist Church of America, president of the Natal Mission Conference, and an executive member of the Christian Council of South Africa. He was a delegate to the International Missionary Conference in Madras in and in spent nine months on a lecture tour of the United States, sponsored by two missionary organizations. In Lutuli married a fellow teacher, Nokukhanya Bhengu. They established their permanent home in Groutville, where in the first of their seven children was born. In the tribal elders asked Lutuli to become chief of the tribe. For two years he hesitated, for he was loath to give up his profession and the financial security it afforded. He accepted the call in early and, until removed from this office by the government in , devoted himself for the next seventeen years to the 5, people who made up his tribe. He performed the judicial function of a magistrate, the mediating function of an official acting as representative of his people and at the same time as representative of the central government, the tribal function of a presiding dignitary at traditional festivities, and the executive function of a leader seeking a better life for his people. The next year he joined with other ANC leaders in organizing nonviolent campaigns to defy discriminatory laws. The government, charging Lutuli with a conflict of interest, demanded that he withdraw his membership in ANC or forfeit his office as tribal chief. Refusing to do either voluntarily, he was dismissed from his chieftainship, for chiefs hold office at the pleasure of the government even though elected by tribal elders. A month later Lutuli was elected president-general of ANC. Responding immediately, the government sought to minimize his effectiveness as a leader by banning him from the larger South African centers and from all public meetings for two years. Upon the expiration of that ban, he went to Johannesburg to address a meeting but at the airport was served with a second ban confining him to a twenty-mile radius of his home for another two years. When this second ban expired, he attended an ANC conference in , only to be arrested and charged with treason a few months later, along with others. After being held in custody for about a year during the preliminary hearings, he was released in December, , and the charges against him and sixty-four others were dropped. The ban was temporarily lifted while he testified at the continuing treason trials which ended with a verdict in absolving ANC of Communist subservience and of plotting the violent overthrow of the government. The Pan-Africanist Congress, not the African National Congress, had called the demonstration, but in the ensuing state of emergency that was officially declared, Parliament outlawed both organizations and apprehended their leaders. Lutuli was found guilty, fined, given a jail sentence that was suspended because of the precarious state of his health, and returned to the isolation of Groutville. One final time the ban was lifted, this time for ten days in early December of to permit Lutuli and his wife to attend the Nobel Peace Prize

ceremonies in Oslo. A fourth ban to run for five years confining Lutuli to the immediate vicinity of his home was issued in May, , the day before the expiration of the third ban. Still, Lutuli remained undiminished in the public mind. Despite the publication ban, his autobiography circulated in the outside world, and his name appeared on human rights petitions presented to the UN. For fifteen years or so before his death, Lutuli suffered from high blood pressure and once had a slight stroke. With age, his hearing and eyesight also became impaired – perhaps a factor in his death. For in July, , at the age of sixty-nine, he was fatally injured when he was struck by a freight train as he walked on the trestle bridge over the Umvoti River near his home. New York, Encyclopaedia Britannica Press, London, Oxford University Press, Italiaander, Rolf, Die Friedensmacher: Drei Neger erhielten den Friedens-Nobelpreis. New York, World, Prepared for publication by Charles and Sheila Hooper. Johannesburg and London, Collins, Public statement made after dismissal from his chieftainship by the government in Ebony, 17 February, Obituary, the London Times July 22, The Opposition on Trial in South Africa, pp. Let My People Go, p. Legum, The Bitter Choice, p. It was later edited and republished in Nobel Lectures. To cite this document, always state the source as shown above.

## Chapter 2 : Africa's Nobel Peace Prize winners - BBC News

*South Africa's contributions to the world at large have not gone unnoticed and, as a result, the country has its fair share of Nobel Prize laureates.*

The Nobel peace prize is one of the five annual international awards bestowed in a number of categories in recognition of academic, cultural and or scientific advances. The Nobel Laureates include the following Africans: Luthuli was awarded the prestigious award in for his role in championing for non-violent resistance to racial discrimination in South Africa. During his acceptance speech, Luthuli noted that the award was a recognition of sacrifice made by many of all races, particularly the African people, who had endured and suffered for long. The two were awarded in for their contribution to the two frame agreements on peace in the Middle East and on peace between Egypt and Israel, which were signed at Camp David, USA in September 17, During his presidency, he changed the political and economic landscape of Egypt. One of his notable change was his efforts towards building comprehensive peace agreement with Israel and return of Sinai to Egypt which Israel had occupied since the Six-Day War of In November , Sadat became the first Arab leader to visit Israel officially when he met with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin , and spoke before the assembly in Jerusalem about his views on how to achieve a comprehensive peace to the Arab-Israeli conflict , which included the full implementation of UN Resolutions that sought the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Sadat was assassinated Desmond Tutu, South Africa Desmond Tutu is a world-renowned preacher, human rights activist and a strident voice against apartheid. The Nobel Committee saluted him for his clear views and his fearless stance, characteristics which had made him a unifying symbol for all African freedom fighters. Known as the voice of the voiceless Black South Africans he was an outspoken critic of apartheid. Tutu supported the economic boycott of South Africa, while constantly encouraging reconciliation between various factions associated with apartheid. He has travelled extensively, championing human rights and the equality of all people, both within South Africa and internationally. He has also focused on drawing awareness to issues such as poverty, AIDS and non-democratic governments in the Third World. Nelson Mandela, South Africa Nelson Mandela, one of the most celebrated human rights symbols of the twentieth century, is a man whose dedication to the liberties of his people inspires human rights advocates throughout the world. Inspired by the guerrilla wars in Algeria and Cuba, he organised a military underground movement that engaged in sabotage. In he was arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment for high treason and conspiracy against the state. From to he was confined to the notorious prison island Robben Island, together with several other resistance leaders. He was then moved to a prison on the mainland until his release in After the release, Mandela intensified his battle against oppression. He was awarded The Nobel Peace Prize in jointly with the then President Frederik Willem de Klerk for their work for the peaceful termination of the apartheid regime, and for laying the foundations for a new democratic South Africa. After assuming office in , he called for a non-racist South Africa and announced his policy of reform, he hoped to create a suitable climate for negotiations which would end apartheid and bring about a new constitutional dispensation for South Africa, based on the principle of one person, one vote. After the release of Mandela, negotiations together with other party leaders were held for the peaceful end of apartheid and transition to democratic rule. FW de Klerk was born in in Johannesburg to senator Jan de Klerk, a leading politician who became a minister in the South African government. Kofi Annan was born in Ghana in He received the Peace Prize for having revitalised the UN and for having given priority to human rights. The Nobel Committee also recognised his commitment to the struggle to contain the spreading of the HIV virus in Africa and his declared opposition to international terrorism. Wangari Maathai, Kenya, Wangari Maathai environmentalist and founder of the Green Belt Movement received the Nobel Peace Prize in for her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and peace. The Nobel committee acknowledged her efforts in standing up courageously against the former oppressive regime in Kenya. Her unique forms of action contributed to drawing attention to political oppression nationally and internationally. They termed her as an inspiration for many in the fight for democratic rights and especially an encouragement to women. The

Nobel committee noted that ElBaradei had done much in strengthening the IAEA as an organisation and the increasing accession to the nuclear non-proliferation regime. Mohamed ElBaradei was born in Cairo in 1942. As the first female head of state ever to be democratically elected in Africa, she has worked to promote peace, reconciliation and social and economic development. During the civil war that ravaged Liberia, Gbowee called together women from different ethnic and religious groups in the fight for peace. Dressed in white T-shirts they held daily demonstrations at the fish market in Monrovia. After having collected money she led a delegation of Liberian women to Ghana to put pressure on the warring factions during the peace-talk process. This played a decisive role in ending the war. Gbowee also worked to help those who suffered psychological trauma during the civil war in Liberia, including child soldiers. National Dialogue Quartet, Tunisia, The National Dialogue Quartet is a group of four organisations that were central in the attempts to build a plurality democracy in the wake of a revolution in Tunisia in 2011. The group succeeded in creating a peaceful dialogue. Through a mediating role, the quartet allowed political and religious divides to be bridged, and a democratic development followed. They were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for its decisive contribution to the building of a pluralistic democracy in Tunisia in the wake of the Jasmine Revolution of 2011.

**Chapter 3 : List of Nobel laureates - Wikipedia**

*This is a list of Nobel Prize laureates by calendrierdelascience.comgs for Economics refer to the related Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic calendrierdelascience.com Nobel Prizes and the Prize in Economic Sciences have been awarded times to recipients, of which 25 awards (all Peace Prizes) were to organizations.*

There are multiple research institutes, a thriving research community and passionate emerging and established scholars, who are eagerly contributing to national, continental, international and world interests. The Lindau Nobel Laureate Meetings have an exciting partnership with this country. South African Young Scientists regularly attend the annual conference, and for the last few years, South Africa has had a significant presence here, as its representatives promote the brilliance and creativity of its scientific community. And now this alliance has reached an especially thrilling moment: The following is our interview, edited lightly for space and clarity. We are at an apex of the organisation. We are an honorific organisation and a science academy, and we do a lot of studies to help and advise the government. In this way, we hope that we are addressing some of the challenges our country is facing. At the same time, we have a strong focus on young scientists: It is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to send students to the Lindau Meeting. Young scientists are the future of our nation and the whole of Africa, so we are excited for this opportunity to help them succeed. Can you give us some background on the Academy? We are membership based "members are elected by their peers who are existing members. We have been established in , which was an important year in South Africa in terms of our history, because in the past, there were science academies that attracted only certain sections of the population. It was only decided after democracy was established that there was a need for one academy that represented us all. What are some of the activities of ASSAf? We do a lot of science awareness, just as many other academies in the developing world do because this is important. We publish a magazine, do outreach programmes, have an honorific function to give out awards and prizes, and we promote international networking. I have enjoyed helping to create that policy awareness of researchers, and the international networking that has come with this position has been quite significant. We have put a lot of efforts into building our international networks, in Africa and in countries around the world. What are some of the networks that ASSAf is involved in? The academy is like one big family. These networks do work at a global level, where they identify important topics, and they have the opportunity to recommend our own scientist to assist and contribute. We have been very interactive in the execution of the IAP. We are also active in the academy of medical academies. Here is an opportunity again to network our top scientists and get them involved in statements and studies they can undertake. Another network " G8 plus 5, now called G20 " has an annual statement which is part of the meeting with the heads of state. We are also involved in the network of African science academies based in Nairobi. Our president has been the chair of that network. There are opportunities for us to collaborate with other African academies on studies, hosting workshops, publishing and interacting with policy makers. The African policy makers get together for an annual meeting which is very important because the issues we face are so common to all of us. What are the challenges facing ASSAf? We raise money and write proposals for individual projects. We are grateful for the funding we receive from the government, but it comes with stringent rules. The funding is not at the level we would like given the roles and responsibilities we undertake. Another challenge is the recognition in the national space. We have excellent relationships with the Department; they invite us to contract to take on studies, but we have a far lower profile with other government departments. That is a challenge. So, our profile is not like we would like it to be. There would be opportunities to do a lot more work for the government if they were aware of our capabilities. Another challenge is our transformation. We come from a history of apartheid and it is under that when the early elections for our academy took place. So, these are the things we have to be mindful of and strive to change if we are to remain relevant in our context. We currently have members and approximately 40 are elected each year. What are the challenges and opportunities for South African science and scientists? What one has to be careful of in a developing nation is that you focus all your funding on the applied sciences. There is government funding for basic science and we cannot lose sight of keeping the

funding alive for basic funding. We have research strengths in biodiversity, structural biology, science communications, infectious diseases such as HIV and TB we have a huge amount of international funding for this. We are also known for astronomy – we have this vast area in the centre of the continent with clear skies, no rain, no pollution, which is absolutely ideal for astronomy. We are also known for mining and deep geology, oceanography, marine sciences, especially since we have the meeting of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans here, which provides a unique opportunity for these types of studies. Our biggest initiatives are the establishment of centres of excellence – fully funded centres within universities, containing a critical mass of researchers. There are ten across the country addressing really important issues, such as our HIV centre which is linked internationally with Columbia University. We also have a biodiversity Institute at Pretoria that focuses on the health of trees for the forestry industry. We have another critical centre on palaeoanthropology based at Wits University and one on invasive plants at Stellenbosch University. What else do you want the world to know about the South African Science community? We have good competitive research on par with any international centre. Why is it important to be at the Lindau Meeting? It is important to the academy because we have a very strong mission to promote young scientists – they are the future of our country, so we have to get involved in activities that involve and promote them. Lindau opens doors for these young scientists. We have a strong presence here because South African scientists have been nominated for these meetings even before our academy became an academic partner. They came here as individuals and never fed back into the system. The gamechanger for us is to bring the young scientists here as a group and to make sure we use every opportunity to network them. We have a pre-event for our young scientists and prepare them in this two-day meeting to coach them so that they know what to expect, and we even bring in some alumni. They get so motivated and geared up for the Lindau Meeting. At this same pre-meeting, we incorporate outreach activities. This year, they went to a local school in a very poor area and talked about why its important to study science. And then we try to keep the alumni networking! It comes through all the time in these meetings. We tell them not to be afraid to go up to the laureates and talk to them, and the young scientists are happy to do so – something they never would have done before. We have very exciting plans. The freedom to initiate things and shape national science. And to see the impacts of the work that we do. What do you hope your legacy will be in the academy and nation? Under my leadership, the academy has grown and matured. I hope we can maintain that excitement. I would like to think that we have started to build a reputation in good work in support of policy development. What we need to do now is to spread it across the nation and let the government know that they can depend on us for advice in many, many areas. What does it mean to you to be a global science diplomat? It is very exciting. I think of it in a networking way. Our presence is very important in these kinds of meetings. Latest Posts About Alaina G. Levine is an award-winning entrepreneur, STEM career consultant, science journalist, professional speaker and corporate comedian, and author of *Networking for Nerds* Wiley, , which was named one of the Top 5 Books of by *Physics Today*.

## Chapter 4 : Focus on South Africa | The Lindau Nobel Laureate Meetings

*After digging to a depth of meters last year, Russian scientists found traces of copper wire dating back years, and came to the conclusion that their ancestors already had a telephone network one thousand years ago.*

Nelson Mandela Photo credit: Nelson Mandela became the first black South African president in until when he retired. He was born on July 18, , in Umtata, South Africa. He pursued law at the University of the Witwatersrand. However, he faced much discrimination in the predominantly white school. With Frederik Willem de Klerk, Mandela was the co-recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize for staging a peaceful demonstration against the apartheid regime and offering a platform for a democratic South Africa. Mandela remained a philanthropist throughout his life and in , in his 90th birthday celebration, he asked the rich to extend a hand to the poor people around the world. Mandela died on December 5, , at his home with his family surrounding him. A state funeral was held on December 15 and was attended by more than ninety heads of states and government from all over the world. Kofi Annan Photo credit: He was born on April 8, , in Kofandros, Ghana. He was schooled at the Methodist School before proceeding to the Kumasi College of Science and Technology to study a course in economics. The ANC fought against discrimination from the white minority government in the country. Albert Luthuli was born in and died on July 21, , in an accident. After completing his teaching course, he taught at a primary in Blaausboch, Natal as the principal and the only teacher. Luthuli was elected to the committee of ANC a year after joining the body. The following year he organized non-violent campaigns together with other ANC members to hurl defiance at the discriminatory laws introduced by the minority government. In , Luthuli received the Nobel Peace Prize for his contribution to nonviolent campaigns against the apartheid. Wangari Maathai Photo credit: Wangari Maathai was a Kenyan environmentalist born on April 1, Wangari founded the Green Belt Movement in , a non-profit organization engaged in women rights advocacy, tree planting and the protection of the environment. After receiving the Right Livelihood Award in , she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in and became the first woman from Africa to receive such award for her contribution to sustainable development, democracy, and peace. She passed away in the year from cancer. Here, he wrote plays. He taught at different universities including Harvard, Yale, and Oxford. Soyinka received the Nobel Peace Prize in in the field of literature. This page was last updated on August 31,

**Chapter 5 : List of black Nobel laureates**

*He later studied at Macalester College in Minnesota, United States. UN and Annan jointly received the Nobel Peace Prize for his dedication to human rights. 3. Albert Luthuli. Albert Luthuli was a South African politician who served as the President of the African National Congress (ANC) after his election in*

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internationally. They termed her as an inspiration for many in the fight for democratic rights and especially an encouragement to women. The Nobel committee noted that ElBaradei had done much in strengthening the IAEA as an organisation and the increasing accession to the nuclear non-proliferation regime. Mohamed ElBaradei was born in Cairo in 1942. As the first female head of state ever to be democratically elected in Africa, she has worked to promote peace, reconciliation and social and economic development. Lymah Gbowee, Liberia, Photo Credit: During the civil war that ravaged Liberia, Gbowee called together women from different ethnic and religious groups in the fight for peace. Dressed in white T-shirts they held daily demonstrations at the fish market in Monrovia. After having collected money she led a delegation of Liberian women to Ghana to put pressure on the warring factions during the peace-talk process. This played a decisive role in ending the war. Gbowee also worked to help those who suffered psychological trauma during the civil war in Liberia, including child soldiers. The group succeeded in creating a peaceful dialogue. Through a mediating role, the quartet allowed political and religious divides to be bridged, and a democratic development followed. They were awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for its decisive contribution to the building of a pluralistic democracy in Tunisia in the wake of the Jasmine Revolution of 2011.

## Chapter 6 : 10 African Nobel Peace Prize Laureates - calendrierdelascience.com

*Since the inception of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1901, there have been 11 Nobel Laureates from Africa selected by the Norwegian Nobel Committee. The Nobel peace prize is one of the five annual international awards bestowed in a number of categories in recognition of academic, cultural and or scientific advances.*

What did Nelson Mandela mean to you? His father was Hendry Mphakanyiswa of the Tembu Tribe. Mandela himself was educated at University College of Fort Hare and the University of Witwatersrand where he studied law. He went on trial for treason in 1963 and was acquitted in 1969. This led to the formation of Umkhonto we Sizwe. In 1962, when many fellow leaders of the ANC and the Umkhonto we Sizwe were arrested, Mandela was brought to stand trial with them for plotting to overthrow the government by violence. His statement from the dock received considerable international publicity. On June 12, 1964, eight of the accused, including Mandela, were sentenced to life imprisonment. From 1964 to 1991, he was incarcerated at Robben Island Prison, off Cape Town; thereafter, he was at Pollsmoor Prison, nearby on the mainland. He was widely accepted as the most significant black leader in South Africa and became a potent symbol of resistance as the anti-apartheid movement gathered strength. He consistently refused to compromise his political position to obtain his freedom. Nelson Mandela was released on February 11, 1990. From Les Prix Nobel. The information is sometimes updated with an addendum submitted by the Laureate. Your browser does not support the video tag. Forging a Democratic, Nonracial South Africa. Long Walk to Freedom. The Autobiography of Nelson Mandela. The Struggle Is My Life. Originally published as a tribute on his 60th birthday in 1994. Speeches, writings, historical accounts, contributions by fellow prisoners. Other Sources Benson, Mary. Nelson Mandela, the Man and the Movement. Updated from 1994 edition. Based on interviews by a friend of Mandela since the 1980s. The Man in His Time. The Life and Times of Winnie Mandela. Mother of a Nation. Johns, Sheridan and R. Mandela, Tambo and the ANC: The Struggle Against Apartheid. Oxford University Press, 1991. Part of My Soul. Edited by Anne Benjamin and Mary Benson. The Authorized Biography of Nelson Mandela. Foreword by Winnie Mandela. By an authority on South Africa. Critical treatment by well-informed journalist. Tomorrow Is Another Country: By a distinguished South African journalist. Anatomy of a Miracle: It was later edited and republished in Nobel Lectures. To cite this document, always state the source as shown above. For more updated biographical information, see: Long Walk to Freedom: Little, Brown and Co. Nelson Mandela died on 5 December 2013.

## Chapter 7 : List of Nobel laureates by country - Wikipedia

*25 Nobel Laureates have been born in Africa. Of those, 10 have been from South Africa, and another six were born in Egypt. The other countries to have produced a Nobel Laureate are (French) Algeria, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Morocco, and Nigeria.*

## Chapter 8 : Albert Lutuli - Biographical - calendrierdelascience.com

*The African Outreach Breakfast during #LINO Photo/Credit: Christian Flemming/Lindau Nobel Laureate Meetings. South Africa is a force to be reckoned with - this seemingly small nation with a population of almost 56 million, 26 public universities and 11 official languages packs a mighty punch when it comes to science.*

## Chapter 9 : Nelson Mandela - Biographical - calendrierdelascience.com

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