



Previous laureates of the “Reporters Without Borders - Fondation de France” Prize 1992 - 2002

In 1992, journalist **Zlatko Dizdarevic**, of the daily Sarajevo *Oslobodenje*, was awarded the prize. Today he is Bosnia-Herzegovina's ambassador in Croatia.

In 1993, the prize went to Chinese journalist **Wang Juntao**, editor of the Economic Weekly. She has since been released from prison and lives in exile in Washington in the United States, where she teaches at the university and campaigns for press freedom in China.

In 1994, the judges gave the award to Rwandese journalist **André Sibomana**, publisher of the bi-monthly *Kinyamateka*. Sibomana used his prize to fund the rebuilding of his publication's offices, which were partly destroyed during the 1994 genocide. Sibomana died on 9 March 1998 as a result of an allergic reaction.

In 1995, it was the turn of Nigerian journalist **Christina Anyanwu**, publisher and editor of the weekly *The Sunday Magazine*. Sentenced on 31 May 1995 to 15 years in jail for “sedition”, she was released on 16 June 1998.

In 1996, the prize was awarded to Turkish journalist **Isik Yurtçu**, former editorial director of the pro-Kurdish daily *Özgür Gündem*. Sentenced to 14 years and ten months in prison, he was released on 15 August 1997 after benefiting from an amnesty law.

In 1997, the prize rewarded Cuban journalist **Raúl Rivero**, the key figure in the independent press and founder of the *Cuba Press* agency. Rivero was put on trial on 4 April 2003 and sentenced to 20 years in prison for “damaging the independence and integrity of the State”.

In 1998, the winner was Syrian journalist **Nizar Nayyoub**, editor of the monthly *La Voix de la Démocratie*. Released in May 2001, the journalist had been detained since 1992. A military court sentenced him on 17 March 1992, to ten years in prison and loss of his civil rights.

In 1999, it was Burmese journalist and novelist **San San Nweh** who was recognised. Arrested in Rangoon on 5 August 1994 and sentenced to ten years in prison for “publishing news to the prejudice of the State”, she at the time headed several women's magazines. San San Nweh was released in July 2001.

In 2000, Spanish Basque journalist **Carmen Gurruchaga** got the judges' vote. Working for the daily *EI Mundo*, she was several times a victim of terrorist violence. Under death threat, she moved to Madrid, where she continued to work under police protection, along with around 50 other Spanish colleagues. Despite her exile Gurruchaga remains a symbol of the resistance to ETA terror.

In 2001, the prize was awarded to Iranian journalist **Reza Alijani**. He had received several death threats because of his stance in defence of press freedom and reform. He was arrested in February 2001, 18 months after the banning of the magazine of which he was editor *Iran-é-Farda*. He was released on 16 December 2001, less than three weeks after receiving the prize. He was put behind bars again on 14 June this year and spent 20 days in solitary confinement.

In 2002, the prize went to Russian journalist **Grigory Pasko**, jailed for four years after denouncing nuclear pollution of the Sea of Japan by the Russian military fleet. He was released in January 2003, but he is unable to leave Russian territory because the authorities refuse to let him have a passport.