



BIOGRAPHIES

Giulio Andreotti, former Prime Minister of Italy

(Rome, 1919) - At the age of 23 he was President of the Catholic Action Movement and already in 1944 he was a member of the Christian Democrat National Council. He started his political career in Government in 1947 as Under-Secretary to the Cabinet during the administration of Alcide De Gasperi. During his long career he served as Home Affairs Minister (1954), as Finance and Industry and Commerce Minister and was three times Minister of Foreign Affairs. Seven times Italian Prime Minister between 1972 and 1992, he is life Senator of the Italian Republic since 1991.

Alexander Bessmertnykh, former Minister for Foreign Affairs of USSR, Russia

(Biisk, 1933) - Former Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, he joined the diplomatic service in 1957. From 1970 to 1983, he was Consul at the Soviet Embassy in the United States, and subsequently led the U.S.A. Department in the Foreign Ministry. In 1986 he became Deputy Foreign Minister and in 1988 First Deputy Foreign Minister. In 1990-91 he served as Ambassador to the United States, and in 1991 was the Minister for Foreign Affairs. He was the first Soviet Minister for Foreign Affairs to visit Israel when he met Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Foreign Minister

David Levy. In 1992 he was elected President of the Foreign Policy Association, and in 1993 Chairman of the World Council of Former Foreign Ministers.

Benazir Bhutto, former Prime Minister of Pakistan

(Karachi, 1953 - Rawalpindi, 2007) - Former Prime Minister of Pakistan, elected in 1988, she was the first woman to head a government in an Islamic State. Before her appointment Ms. Bhutto was detained for nearly six years for she had been leader of the Pakistan Peoples Party, at that time opposition party. She pledged to transform Pakistani society and fought against discrimination, launching a nationwide programme of health and education reform. She is the author of "Foreign Policy in Perspective" (1978) and her autobiography, "Daughter of Destiny" (1989) received many international prizes, such as the Bruno Kreisky Award for Human Rights and the International Leadership Award.

She was assassinated on December 27, 2007, after departing a PPP rally in the Pakistani city of Rawalpindi, two weeks before the scheduled Pakistani general election of 2008 where she was a leading opposition candidate.

Bono, rock star, leader of the group "U2", Ireland

(Dublin, 1960) - Born Paul David Hewson, Bono "Vox" is the leader of the world-famous group U2. He has always used his music and his fame to support good causes, as campaigning for debt relief in Africa. He visited Ghana, South Africa, Uganda and Ethiopia with US Treasury Secretary Paul O'Neill in May 2002 and has continued to work with DATA (Debt, AIDS and Trade in Africa). He was awarded the 1999 MTV Free Your Mind award for his charity work, particularly with the Jubilee 2000 campaign. He has also been closely involved with NetAid and Warchild, to which the profits of the single "Miss Sarajevo" go.

Boutros Boutros-Ghali, former Secretary General of the United Nations, Egypt (Cairo, 1922) - Sixth General Secretary of the United Nations from 1992 to 1996. Before assuming the office of General Secretary of the United Nations, Mr. Boutros-Ghali had been Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs of Egypt since May 1991 and had served as Minister of State for Foreign Affairs from October 1977 until 1991. He had an important role in negotiating the Camp David accords between Egypt and Israel, which were signed in 1979. During his career, Mr. Boutros-Ghali has received awards and honours from 24 countries and has written more than 100 publications.

Emilio Colombo, Senator, former Prime Minister of Italy (Potenza, 1920) - Life Senator of the Italian Republic since 2003. He was Prime Minister of Italy from 1970 to 1972. Member of Parliament since 1948, he served as Agriculture Minister and later as Industry and Commerce Minister. He was six times Treasury Minister and three times Finance Minister. In 1977 he was elected President of the European Parliament and in 1980 he became Minister for Foreign Affairs, a role that he had five other times, the last in 1992. In 1989 he served again in the European Parliament, where he was also President of the Special Commission for the Achievement of the Maastricht Treaty Targets.

Andrea Cordero Lanza di Montezemolo, Archbishop and Apostolic Nuncio, Italy (Turin, 1925) - He was Nunciature Secretary for the Apostolic Delegation in Mexico and for the Apostolic Nunciatures in Japan, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. He worked at the Secretariat of State for the Public Affairs Council and he was Secretary at the Iustitia et Pax Papal Committee. He was appointed Archbishop of Tuscania and was Apostolic Delegate in the Solomon Islands and Papal Nuncio in New Guinea,

Honduras, Nicaragua, Uruguay, Jerusalem, Palestine, Jordan, Israel and Cyprus. Since April 1998 he has been Papal Nuncio in Italy and he holds the same office for the San Marino Republic.

Francesco Cossiga, former President of the Italian Republic

(Sassari, 1928) - Former President of the Italian Republic (July 1985 - April 1992). He joined the Christian Democrat Party in 1945 and was elected Deputy for the first time in 1958. He was three times Under Secretary for Defence and twice Minister of Home Affairs, in 1976 and 1978, when he resigned after Aldo Moro was murdered. He was Prime Minister in 1979 and 1980 and Senate President in 1983.

Jacques Delors, former Chairman of the European Commission, France

(Paris, 1925) - Chairman of the European Commission from 1985 to 1995, he held important roles in French banking and state planning from the 1940s and in 1968 he became advisor to Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas. In 1974 he joined the French Socialist Party, and from 1979 to 1981 he served in the European Parliament. He served as Economics, Finance and Budget Minister (1981-84), helping to revive the French economy. With British Commissioner Lord Cockfield, he crafted and won approval for the Single European Act (1986), which laid the groundwork for the creation of a single EC market in 1993. He also had an important role in the transformation of the European Community into the European Union.

Gianni De Michelis, former Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Italy

(Venice, 1940) - Elected to Parliament for the first time in 1976, he was always re-elected until 1994. He occupied many positions in the Italian Government: Minister for State Holdings (1980-83), Minister of Work and Social Security (1983-87),

Member of the Cabinet during the Craxi Administration. From 1987 to 1988 he was Leader of the Socialist Party in Parliament and from 1988 to 1989 he served as Deputy Prime Minister. From 1989 to 1992 he was Minister for Foreign Affairs and since 1994 was advisor for the East and Far East. In 1997 he became National Secretary of the Socialist Party. He is currently Member of the European Parliament.

Hans Dietrich Genscher, former Foreign Minister of Germany

(Reideburg, 1927) - Former German Minister for Foreign Affairs (1974 - 92). Member of the Liberal Party in East Germany, he left the East in 1952, joining the Free Democrats in West Germany. Elected to the Bundestag in 1965, in 1974 he became the party's Chairman, and led it into a coalition government with the Social Democrats, becoming Vice Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs. His split with the SPD (1982) brought down the Government. He resigned from the Party Chairmanship, but retained his Government posts until 1992, playing a leading role in negotiating German reunification in 1990.

Enzo Ghigo, President of the Region of Piedmont

(Turin, 1954) - Former Member of the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Affairs Committee. He was given the title of Grand'Ufficiale al Merito della Repubblica Italiana by former President of the Italian Republic Scalfaro, and in 2002 he also received the title of Cavaliere di Gran Croce al Merito della Repubblica Italiana from President Ciampi. In 1995 he was elected (and in 2000 re-elected) as President of the Piedmont Region and in 1997 Chairman of the Conference of Regional Presidents. He is presently member of the Regional Council as President of his group.

Marshall Goldman, political scientist, USA

(Elgin, 1930) - Professor of Russian Economics (Emeritus) at Wellesley College and Associate Director of the Davis Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies at Harvard University. An internationally recognised authority on Russian economics, politics, and environmental policy, Professor Goldman is the author of over a dozen books on the former Soviet Union, his most recent being "The Privatization of Russia: Russian Reform Goes Awry". In 1991, he was elected a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He has been a consultant to the State Department, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Council on Environmental Quality, the Ford Foundation, and numerous corporations.

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, President of The World Political Forum

(Privolnoe, 1931) – Former President of the USSR, elected in 1988 and Nobel Peace Prize in 1990. First elected as a Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in 1970. In 1971 he became a member of the Central Committee of the Party and finally in 1978 he was made Secretary. In 1985 he took office as General Secretary of the Supreme Soviet Communist Party and tried to restructure the economy of the country launching Perestrojka. He also enhanced democratic development by extending individual and collective liberties (Glasnost = transparency), finding considerable resistance in the opposition. He brought great political victories in foreign policy, through his commitment to the cause of peace and co-operation, which led to the signing of the treaty for the elimination of the euro-missiles with Ronald Reagan (Washington, December 1987). He resigned in 1991 after a failed coup organised by the conservative fringe of the Communist Party.

Morimasa Goya, Chairman of the Kanehide Group and Board Member of UNESCO, Japan

(Nishihara Okinawa, 1948) - Graduated in architecture, he attended the University of Georgia achieving a master's degree in environmental design in 1976. He engaged in

municipal engineering as a Chief Engineer at the Okinawa Government Office. In 1986, he started working at his father's construction company, the Kanehide Group, developing new business activities in management of a golf course, insurance, and real estate industries. In 2001, he became President of the Group, which has diversified business activities in construction, grocery stores, golf course, health supplies, insurance industry and hotels. Board Member of UNESCO, he also plays an important role in the economical development of Okinawa as the presidents of Okinawa Contractors Association and Labor Standard Association. He serves as the presidents of the Gorbachev Foundation Japan, the Worldwide Uchinanchu Business (WUB) Association and the honorary consul of Naha Peru Consulate.

Gyula Horn, former Prime Minister of Hungary

(Budapest, 1932) - Former Prime Minister of Hungary, he was Under Secretary of State in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs until 1989 and Minister for Foreign Affairs (1989-90). One of the founders of the MSZP (Hungarian Socialist Party), he became its Chairman in 1990; from 1990 to 1993 he was Chairman of the Parliamentary Standing Committee for Foreign Affairs and then, from 1994, Prime Minister. He received the gold medal from the Stresemann Society for achievements in foreign affairs, the international Karl Prize for work towards European unification and the Grand Cross of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, former President of Poland

(Kurow, 1923) - Former President of Poland (1989-1990). Officer of the Polish Army, which he joined in 1943, he joined the Polish United Workers' Party (later the Polish Communist Party), becoming a member of its Central Committee in 1964 and was soon appointed as Minister of Defence. He became National Secretary of the Party in 1981, when Lech Walesa's movement, Solidarnosc, was starting to earn national and external popularity. Under Jaruzelski, martial law was established and

Solidarnosc was declared an illegal organisation. The measure was lifted in July 1983 and in 1988, he approved talks between the Government and the Solidarity Movement. These talks ended in April 1989 with an agreement instituting reforms in Poland's political system and leading to free parliamentary elections.

Toshiki Kaifu, former Prime Minister of Japan

(Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, 1931) - 76th and 77th Prime Minister of Japan from August 1989 to November 1991, Honorary Chairman of The Japanese Parliamentary Group on Global Poverty Eradication and Development Awareness, and EU-Japan Fest Japan Committee. Chairman of the Japan ,Äì Germany and Japan ,Äì Austria Parliamentary Friendship Association. Mr Kaifu is a Japanese citizen. He graduated from Waseda University,Äôs Department of Law in 1954. In 1960, he ran successfully for a Lower House seat as the youngest candidate and has since served 16 consecutive terms. In 1965, he became a founder of the Japanese Peace Corps named Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteer (JOCV). In 1966, he was elected as Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Labor. In 1972, he was elected Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, House of Representatives. In 1974, he was appointed Chief Cabinet Secretary. He served as a Minister of Education twice in 1976 and 1985. He served as Prime Minister from August 1989 to November 1991. In 1994, He left LDP and was elected as the first President of the New Frontier Party till 1995 and as Council of Supreme Advisors till 1997. He was elected as Chairman of Council of Advisors of The Liberal Party in 1999 and of The New Conservative Party from 2000 to 2002. He rejoined Liberal Democratic Party as The New Conservative Party merged with LDP in 2003.

Inder Kumar Gujral, former Prime Minister of India

(Jhelum, 1919) - Former Prime Minister of India (1997-98), he has been Minister for Information and Broadcasting and Minister of Communications, Minister of Planning and Minister of Science and Technology. He chaired the SAARC Summit of South Asian Countries, Male, Maldives (1997), the World Democracy Conference, New Delhi (1998) and the Citizens' Commission for South Asia. He served twice as Indian Minister for Foreign Affairs (1989-90/1996-97). India's foreign policy has been so closely associated with his name in recent years that certain principles guiding India's relations with its neighbours have been named the "Gujral Doctrine".

Federico Mayor Zaragoza, former Director General of UNESCO, Spain

Former Director General of UNESCO (1987-1999), Professor Mayor is one of the founders of the Centre of Molecular Biology Severo Ochoa at the University of Madrid and of the Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (Superior Council for Scientific Studies). He served as Spanish Under Secretary of Education and Science (1974-75), and as Minister in 1981-82. He was Deputy in the Spanish Parliament and Advisor of the Prime Minister (1977-78) and in 1987 European Parliamentary. In 1999 he left the UNESCO direction and created the Fundación para una Cultura de Paz (Madrid 2000).

Jack Matlock, former U.S. Ambassador to the USSR, USA

(Greensboro, 1929) - Former U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union (1987 - 1991). He had previously been Director of Soviet Affairs for the National Security Council staff (1983 - 87). Professor in the Practice of International Diplomacy at Columbia University, in 1996 he wrote an account of his first-hand experience of the collapse of the Soviet Union: "Autopsy on an Empire: The American Ambassador's Account of the Collapse of the Soviet Union".

Keba Mbaye, former Vice-President of the International Court of Justice, Senegal
Former Vice-President of the International Court of Justice in the Netherlands.
Honorary Supreme Court Justice Chief of Senegal, he is member of the International Olympic Committee executive board, where he chairs the Ethics Commission. In 1972 it was him who proposed the concept of the right to development as a human right, which was adopted in 1986 in a UN General Assembly Resolution as an "inalienable human right".

Jian Mingjun, President of the China Association for the promotion of Internal Technology and Economic Cooperation in North-East Asia and President of UN Development Program

Jiang Mingjun graduated at International Academy of Ecology and Life Protection Sciences in 1993, Saint Petersburg, Russia, and received a Doctor's degree in 1998. He is now Academician of UN/International Royal Heritage Academy, and Academician of UN/International Academy of Ecology and Life Protection Sciences, and Visiting Professor of Dalian University of Technology.

Currently he holds the office of Vice President of UN/International Academy of International Ecology and Life Protection Sciences, First Chairman and Director-General of International Eco-Safety Cooperative Organization, Director of Ecological Safety Center of China Foundation for International Studies.

The main titles published by Jiang Mingjun are: "Putin's eight years Russia's way of revival (Politics, Economy, Diplomacy)"; "Ecological Safety: the Basis of National Survival and Development"; "Ecological Safety: the special mission in Time of Peace"; "Urban Development and National Security and over one hundred academic thesis".

Klaus Naumann (former Chairman of the North Atlantic Military Committee, Germany

(Munich, 1939) - He joined the Bundeswehr in 1958 and served as German Military Representative to the NATO Military Committee in Brussels, where he was Chief of the Military Policy, Nuclear Strategy and Arms Control Section. Promoted to Brigadier General in 1986, he became Deputy Chief of Staff (Planning), followed by a Two Star assignment as Deputy Chief of Staff (Politico-Military affairs and operations), both at Armed Forces Staff, MOD Bonn. In 1996 he was elected as Chairman of the North Atlantic Military Committee by the NATO Chiefs of Defence. He has received many military awards and decorations and he is also the author of several books, among which *Die Bundeswehr in einer Welt im Umbruch* (The Bundeswehr in a world of transition).

Georgi Parvanov, President of Bulgaria

(Sirishtnik, 1957) - President of Bulgaria. Historian for formation, he was Director of the Centre for Historical and Political research at the Supreme Council of the BSP (Bulgarian Socialist Party) in 1989. In 1994 he served as Chairman of the Parliamentary Group for Friendship with Greece and Member of the Parliamentary Committee on Radio and Television. He was Deputy Chairman of the BSP Supreme Council, which he chaired in 1996. He was Chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the Democratic left and the Coalition for Bulgaria Parliamentary Group from 1997 to 2001. In 2000 he was Chairman of the Council for European Integration. He was then elected President of the Republic of Bulgaria in November 2001.

Rudolph Schuster, President of Slovakia

(Kosice, 1934) - Graduated in Civil Engineering, with a doctorate in ecology, he has been Vice-Chairman for economy at the Kosice National City Council, Chairman of

the East Slovak Regional National Council and then Ambassador of the CSFR to Canada. In 1993 he was nominated Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Slovak Republic and between 1994 and 1999 was Mayor of the City of Kosice. In 1998 he became member of the Culture and Media Committee and of the Human Rights and Nationalities Committee. Elected President of the Slovak Republic in 1999. He has also received a number of awards and Honoris Causa degrees and is the author of several books.

Sekimoto, Chairman of the Institute for International Socio-Economic Studies, Japan (Hyogo, 1926) - Chairman of the Institute for International Socio-Economics Studies in 2000. Graduated in Science at Tokyo University, in 1948, he was then Chairman of the Board of NEC Corporation and was President for 14 years since 1980. He assumed his current position in June 1994. Mr. Sekimoto holds significant posts in various private and government related organizations, most significantly as Vice Chairman of the Board of Councillors of the Japan Federation of Economic Organization. He has also received numerous awards both in Japan and abroad including the Purple Ribbon Medal and the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Sacred Treasure from his Majesty the Emperor of Japan; Aerospace Communications Award from the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics; Ordre National De La Legion D'Honneur from France Government, and most recently the Honorary Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Robert Skidelsky, member of the House of Lords, Professor of Political Economy at Warwick University, UK

(Harbin - China, 1939) - Professor Lord Skidelsky is Professor of Political Economy at the University of Warwick, author of "The World After Communism" (1995) and the internationally acclaimed biography of the economist John Maynard Keynes,

which received 5 prizes, including the Lionel Gelber Prize for International Relations and the Council of Foreign Relations Prize for International Relations. He was elected a Fellow of the British Academy in 1994. He was elevated to the House of Lords in 1991 and served as Chief Opposition Spokesman on Treasury Affairs (1998-1999). From 1991 to 2001 he was Chairman of the Social Market Foundation. Since 2002 he has been Chairman of the Centre for Global Studies (London). Lord Skidelsky is a non-executive director of Janus Capital Inc. A Russian speaker, he is Chairman of LabRus Investment Club, Director of the Moscow School of Political Studies and a Trustee of Our Talents Foundation (Moscow). He is also a Trustee of the Manhattan Institute.

Antje Vollmer, Vice-President of the Bundestag, Germany

Vice-President of the Bundestag since 1994. Member of the Green Party, she was elected to the German Parliament and was Vice-Spokeswoman for the party in the Bundestag (1983-1990). In 1993-94 she was made a fellow of the Wissenschaftskolleg Institute for Advanced Studies in Berlin. She published several books and has been honoured with many prizes. In 1998 she was awarded the Hanna Ardent Prize.

Milos Zeman, former Prime Minister of the Czech Republic

(Kolin, 1944) - Former Prime Minister of the Czech Republic (1998-2002). During the 1989 revolution, he joined the Civic Forum and became actively involved in its centre-left stream. He was elected to the Federal Assembly in 1990. He joined the CSSD (Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party as it then was) and was re-elected to the Federal Assembly of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic in the elections held that year. In 1992 he was also elected Chairman of the CSSD Prague Municipal Committee. At the 1993 National Congress of the CSSD (Czech Social Democratic

Party as it is now), he was elected Party Chairman. He was re-elected in 1998 and was appointed Prime Minister.