

## NOBEL PEACE PRIZE Laureate List- Chronological

(updated 10-10-2007)

For further details—go to the official web site of the Norwegian Nobel Institute: [www.nobel.no](http://www.nobel.no)

**1901 - Jean Henri Dunant**

Founder, Red Cross

- **Frédéric Passy**

Founder, first French peace society

**1902 - Élie Ducommun**

Lectures and writings to promote peace

- **Charles Albert Gobat**

Activities in peace organizations

**1903 - Sir William R. Cremer**

Founder, International Arbitration League

**1904 - Institute of International Law**

Studies on neutrality

**1905 - Baroness Bertha Sophie Felicita von Suttner**

'Lay Down Your Arms', a novel

**1906 - Theodore Roosevelt**

Negotiating peace in Russo-Japanese War

**1907 - Ernesto Teodoro Moneta**

President, Lombard League for Peace

- **Louis Renault**

Founder, peace groups

**1908 - Klas Pontus Arnoldson**

Founder, Swedish peace society

- **Fredrik Bajer**

President, Permanent International Peace Bureau

**1909 - Auguste Marie Francois Beernaert**

Member, Hague Court

- **Paul Henri Benjamin Balluet d'Estournelles de Constant**

Founder, peace groups

**1910 - The Permanent International Peace Bureau**

Efforts toward international arbitration

**1911 - Tobias M. C. Asser**

Originator, International Conferences of Private Law

- **Alfred Hermann Fried**

Founder, German pacifist periodical

**1912 - Elihu Root**

Settlement between U.S. and Japan over Japanese immigration to California

**1913 - Henri La Fontaine**

President, Permanent International Peace Bureau

**1917 - The International Committee of the Red Cross**

World War I services

**1919 - Thomas Woodrow Wilson**

Founder, League of Nations

**1920 - Léon Victor Auguste Bourgeois**

President, Council of League of Nations

**1921 - Karl Hjalmar Branting**

Work supporting Wilson peace program

- **Christian L. Lange**

Secretary-general, Inter-Parliamentary Union

- 1922 - Fridtjof Nansen**  
Relief work for Russian refugees
- 1925 - Sir Austen Chamberlain**  
Negotiating Locarno Pact  
- **Charles Gates Dawes**  
Dawes Plan for payment of German reparations
- 1926 - Aristide Briand**  
Chief architect, Locarno Pact and Kellogg-Briand Pact  
- **Gustav Stresemann**  
Achieving Germany's cooperation with reparations and peace effort
- 1927 - Ferdinand Buisson**  
President, League of Human Rights  
- **Ludwig Quidde**  
Pacifist writings: founder, Munich Peace Society
- 1929 - Frank Billings Kellogg**  
Coauthor, Kellogg-Briand Pact
- 1930 - Lars Olof Johathan (Nathan) Söderblom**  
Efforts toward international peace and unification of churches
- 1931 - Jane Addams**  
President, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom  
- **Nicholas Murray Butler**  
President, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
- 1933 - Sir Norman Angell (Ralph Lane)**  
'The Great Illusion', on futility of war; work with various peace efforts
- 1934 - Arthur Henderson**  
President, World Disarmament Conference
- 1935 - Carl von Ossietzky**  
Journalistic writings promoting peace
- 1936 - Carlos Saavedra Lamas**  
Mediation of Bolivia-Paraguay Chaco War
- 1937 - Viscount Cecil of Chelwood**  
Coauthor, League of Nations Covenant; founder, International Peace Campaign
- 1938 - The Nansen International Office for Refugees**  
Relief work for Russian, German refugees
- 1944 - The International Committee of the Red Cross**  
World War II services
- 1945 - Cordell Hull**  
Role in organizing United Nations
- 1946 - Emily Greene Balch**  
Work with Women's International League for Peace & Freedom  
- **John Raleigh Mott**  
Organizing foreign YMCA and missionary groups
- 1947 - The Friends Service Council & The American Friends Service Committee**  
Relief activities
- 1949 - Baron John Boyd Orr of Brechin**  
Recommending methods of abolishing food scarcities
- 1950 - Ralph Bunche**  
Achieving armistice in Palestine conflict
- 1951 - Léon Jouhaux**  
Working for peace through trade-union movement and international groups
- 1952 - Albert Schweitzer**  
Founder, Labarenein Hospital Africa

- 1953 - George C. Marshall**  
Marshall Plan for European recovery
- 1954 - Office of UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Geneva**  
Emergency aid and protection to refugees
- 1957 - Lester Bowles Pearson**  
President, UN General Assembly; role in settling Suez crisis
- 1958 - Georges Henri Pire**  
Organizing European refugee villages
- 1959 - Philip J. Noel-Baker**  
A founder, League of Nations and United Nations
- 1960 - Albert John Lutuli**  
Fight against racial discrimination
- 1961 - Dag Hjalmar Agne Carl Hammarskjöld**  
Secretary-general, UN
- 1962 - Linus Carl Pauling**  
Fight against atomic testing
- 1963 - The International Committee of the Red Cross & League of Red Cross Societies**  
Work to alleviate suffering throughout the world
- 1964 - Martin Luther King Jr.**  
Nonviolent civil rights activities
- 1965 - UNICEF**  
Worldwide help for children
- 1968 - René Cassin**  
Defense of human rights
- 1969 - The International Labour Organization (ILO)**  
Service on international scale for 50 years
- 1970 - Norman Borlaug**  
Development of high-yield strains of cereal grains
- 1971 - Willy Brandt**  
Efforts toward normal relations between West Germany and Eastern Europe
- 1973 - Henry A. Kissinger & Le Duc Tho**  
Negotiation of Vietnam cease-fire agreement
- 1974 - Séan MacBride & Eisaku Sato**  
Work toward nonproliferation of nuclear weapons
- 1975 - Andrei Dmitrievich Sakharov**  
Efforts against violence and brutality
- 1976 - Betty Williams & Mairead Corrigan**  
Founders of movement to end violence in Northern Ireland
- 1977 - Amnesty International**  
Work on behalf of political prisoners
- 1978 - Mohammad Anwar Al Sadat & Menachem Begin**  
Efforts toward settlement of Arab-Israeli conflict
- 1979 - Mother Teresa**  
Service to poor people in India
- 1980 - Adolfo Pérez Esquivel**  
Human-rights leadership of service for peace and justice in Latin America
- 1981 - Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees**  
Aid to refugees, including exiles, particularly in relations between nations
- 1982 - Alva Myrdal & Alfonso García Robles**  
Efforts toward disarmament
- 1983 - Lech Walesa**  
Role in ensuring workers' right to establish their own organizations

- 1984 - Desmond Mpilo Tutu**  
Role in non-violent struggle against apartheid in South Africa
- 1985 - International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War**  
Advocacy of an unequivocal end to nuclear explosions
- 1986 - Elie Wiesel**  
Dedication to peace, atonement, and human dignity
- 1987 - Oscar Arias Sánchez**  
Efforts to end civil wars in Central America
- 1988 - The United Nations' Peace-Keeping Forces**  
Role in reducing tensions where an armistice has been arranged
- 1989 - The 14th Dalai Lama (Tenzin Gyatso)**  
Nonviolent campaign to end Chinese domination of Tibet
- 1990 - Mikhail Sergeevich Gorbachev**  
Role in promoting openness in U.S.S.R., helping end Cold War, allowing independence
- 1991 - Aung San Suu Kyi**  
Peaceful struggle for democracy, human rights, ethnic conciliation in Burma (Myanmar)
- 1992 - Rigoberta Menchú Tum**  
Peaceful campaigning for Native Americans and other ethnic people's rights
- 1993 - Nelson Mandela & Fredrik Willem de Klerk**  
Peaceful struggle to bring a nonracial democracy to South Africa
- 1994 - Yasser Arafat & Shimon Peres & Yitzhak Rabin**  
Israeli-Palestinian peace accord
- 1995 - Joseph Rotblat & The Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs**  
Efforts to bring about nuclear disarmament
- 1996 - Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo & José Ramos-Horta**  
Human rights work in East Timor
- 1997 - Jody Williams & the International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL)**  
For their work for the banning of anti-personnel mines
- 1998 - John Hume & David Trimble**  
For the efforts to bring peace to Northern Ireland
- 1999 - (Médecins Sans Frontières) Doctors Without Borders**  
Providers of medical aid to victims of war and natural disasters, regardless of country or political boundaries
- 2000 - Kim Dae Jung, President of South Korea**  
For his work for democracy and human rights in South Korea and in East Asia in general, and for peace and reconciliation with North Korea in particular.
- 2001 - United Nations (U.N.) and its Secretary General, Kofi Annan**  
For their work for a better organized and more peaceful world.
- 2002 - Jimmy Carter**  
For his decades of untiring effort to find peaceful solutions to international conflicts, to advance democracy and human rights, and to promote economic and social development.
- 2003 - Shirin Ebadi**  
For her efforts for democracy and human rights, especially the rights of women and children, in Iran and the Muslim world in general.
- 2004 - Wangari Maathai**  
For her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and peace.
- 2005 - International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and its Director General, Mohamed ElBaradei**  
For their efforts to prevent nuclear energy from being used for military purposes and to ensure that nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is used in the safest possible way.
- 2006 - Muhammad Yunus and the Grameen Bank**  
For their efforts to create economic and social development from below.
- 2007 - Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Albert Arnold (Al) Gore Jr.**  
For their efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge about man-made climate change, and to lay the foundations for the measures that are needed to counteract such change.