

For further details—go to: www.nobelprize.org or to the official web site of the Norwegian Nobel Institute: 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.
- 2008 - Martti Ahtisaari**
For his important efforts, on several continents and over more than three decades, to resolve international conflicts. These efforts have contributed to a more peaceful world and to "fraternity between nations" in Alfred Nobel's spirit.
- 2008 - Barack Obama**
For his extraordinary efforts to strengthen international diplomacy and cooperation between peoples