

Nobel Peace Prize for **Champions of Peace 1901-2013**

- 1901 **Henry Dunant**, Switzerland, Founder of the International Committee of the Red Cross
Frederic Passy, France, Organiser of first Universal Peace Congress 1889
- 1902 **Elie Ducommun**, Switzerland, First Secretary of International Peace Bureau
Charles Gobat, Switzerland, First Secretary of the Inter Parliamentary Union
- 1903 **William Cremer**, UK, father of the Inter Parliamentary Union
- 1904 **Institute of International Law**, for formulating general principles of International Law
- 1905 **Bertha von Suttner**, Austria-Hungary, Peace activist
- 1907 **Ernesto Moneta**, Italy, leader of Italian Peace movement
Louis Renault, France, jurist and member of Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague
- 1908 **Klas Arnoldson**, Sweden, founder of Swedish Peace and Arbitration League
Fredrick Bajer, Denmark, President of International Peace Bureau
- 1910 **Permanent International Peace Bureau**, Switzerland, a link between peace societies, encouraging arbitration and mediation for solving disputes.
- 1911 **Alfred Fried**, Germany, Founder of German Peace Society
- 1913 **Henri La Fontaine**, Belgium, International Lawyer, Head of International Peace Bureau, founded Belgian League for the Rights of Women in 1890 and supported the establishment of a World Court.
- 1917 **International Committee of the Red Cross**, Switzerland, upholding the Geneva Conventions and protecting the rights of prisoners of war.
- 1927 **Ferdinand Buisson**, France, pacifist philosopher, president of Human Rights League, committed to the advancement of democracy and human rights.
Ludwig Quidde, Germany, pacifist and historian, President of German Peace Society awarded for joint contribution to Franco German reconciliation.
- 1929 **Frank Kellogg**, USA, Lawyer, Judge at Permanent Court of International Justice, awarded for Kellogg- Briand Pact - "the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy"
- 1931 **Jane Addams**, USA, founder and leader of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Nicholas Butler, USA, for his efforts to strengthen International Law
- 1933 **Norman Angell**, UK, politician and author of The Great Illusion who maintained that integration of the economies of European nations would make war futile.
- 1935 **Carl von Ossietzky**, Germany, Pacifist and secretary of the German Peace Society who exposed clandestine German rearmament. Convicted of High Treason he was imprisoned and was prevented from accepting his prize.
- 1944 **International Committee of the Red Cross**, Switzerland, for its work with prisoners of war.
- 1946 **Emily Balch**, USA, Pacifist and economist, Founding member of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, peace campaigner and strong supporter of disarmament and the League of Nations.
- 1947 **Friends Service Council**, UK, jointly with **American Service Council**, USA, to celebrate the work of the Quakers in the peace movement and aiding the poor and sick.

- 1959 **Philip Noel-Baker**, UK, Quaker pacifist MP, helped in the formation of the League of Nations and worked for international peace and cooperation.
- 1960 **Chief Albert Lutuli**, South Africa, leader in the struggle against apartheid.
- 1961 **Linus Pauling**, USA, Chemist and molecular biologist he became a pacifist after World War Two and joined Einstein in opposing nuclear weapons. He was instrumental in banning above ground nuclear weapons testing. He opposed the Vietnam war vigorously.
- 1963 **League of Red Cross Societies** for providing aid in disasters.
- 1964 **Martin Luther King**, USA, campaigner for civil rights showing that a struggle can be waged without violence.
- 1974 **Sean MacBride**, Ireland, Lawyer, President of the International Peace Bureau, strong supporter of Human Rights and cofounder of Amnesty international.
- 1976 **Betty Williams** and **Mairead Coogan**, UK/Ireland, Founders of Northern Ireland peace movement (Community of Peace People)
- 1977 **Amnesty International**, UK, for protecting the human rights of prisoners of conscience.
- 1980 **Adolfo Esquivel**, Argentina, Pacifist, human rights activist and Professor of Architecture. He led a network of communities promoting the liberation of the poor through non violent means. He was imprisoned and tortured by the Argentinian Junta.
- 1982 **Alva Myrdal**, Sweden, active in UN disarmament conference in 1962 -1973. Founding member of Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.
- Alfonso Garcia Robles**, Mexico, created a Latin American nuclear free zone
- 1984 **Desmond Tutu**, South Africa, Priest and Bishop who was very active in the anti apartheid movement and supported reconciliation and human rights.
- 1985 **International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War**
- 1989 **Tenzin Gyatso, the Dalai Lama**, Tibet, Spiritual leader of Buddhists who in his struggle for the liberation of Tibet has consistently opposed violence.
- 1991 **Aung San Suu Kyi**, Burma, for her nonviolent struggle for Democracy and Human Rights in Burma.
- 1992 **Rigoberta Menchu Tum**, Guatemala Indian who has worked for social justice for indigenous people and for reconciliation after the Guatemalan civil war.
- 1995 **Joseph Rotblat**, UK, Polish/British nuclear physicist and critic of the nuclear arms race. He was instrumental in the creation of the 1963 Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.
- Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs**
- 1997 **International Campaign to ban Landmines**, Switzerland with **Jody Williams**, USA, for their work in banning and clearing landmines.
- 2001 **United Nations and Kofi Annan** for their work for a better organised and more peaceful world.
- 2003 **Shirin Ebadi**, Iran, lawyer and human rights activist especially promoting the rights of women, children and refugees,
- 2012 **European Union**, for having over six decades contributed to the advancement of peace and reconciliation, democracy and human rights in Europe
- 2013 **Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons**, for extensive efforts to eliminate chemical weapons