

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. schedule	Schedule for Hillary Rodham Clinton, Draft #3 [partial] (1 page)	12/1/93	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Liz Bowyer
OA/Box Number: 3988

FOLDER TITLE:

[HRC Daily File] Wednesday, December 1 [1993]

2014-0483-S
sb375

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Wednesday Dec 15

Teach Women

PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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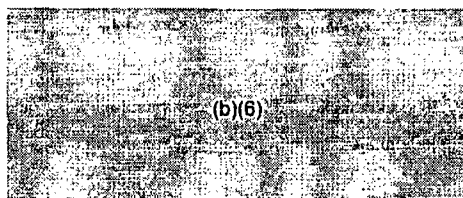
SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
DATE: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1993
DRAFT:#3

Scheduling Desk: Julie Hopper
202-456-7561 office
202-456-2317 fax
202-544-4223 home
1-800-528-7528 WHCA#4096

PREV RON The White House

*****WORLD AIDS DAY*****

9:00 am



001

9:00 am-

9:15 am

PRIVATE MEETING W/Maggie Williams and Patti Solis
Salon

9:15 am-

9:30 am

PRIVATE MEETING W/Maggie Williams
Salon

10:00 am -

10:10 am

TREE ARRIVAL CEREMONY
North Portico
OPEN PRESS

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 5 expected to attend
[See briefing book for complete list]

FORMAT:

- HRC greets Ayers Family in the Grand Foyer &
proceeds to North Portico.

Contact: Ann Stock

456-7136

10:15 am -

10:30 am

COFFEE w/Ayer's Family (Christmas Tree People)
Old Family Dining Room
CLOSED PRESS

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 20 expected to attend
[See briefing book for complete list]

FORMAT:

- Informal meet & greet/WH Photo

Staff Contact: Ann Stock

456-7136

*Copy will
Brief in notes
to event.
Latter plan
putting it
in writing
Carroll
will brief
you
personally.*

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1993
PAGE 2

11:00 am **LUNCH**

12:00 pm - **SCHEDULING MEETING**
1:00 pm HRC's Office

PARTICIPANTS:

HRC
Maggie Williams
Patti Solis
Melanne Verveer
Lisa Caputo
Capricia Marshall
Ann Stock

Staff Contact: Patti Solis 456-7560

1:00 pm - **OFFICE/PHONE TIME**
4:00 pm HRC's Office

4:00 pm - **TEA w/Nobel Laureates [w/The President]**
5:00 pm State Dining Room
White House Photo Only

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. ___ expected to attend
[See briefing book for complete list]

FORMAT:

- tbd

Staff Contact: Melanne Verveer 456-6266

7:30 pm - **DNC - MANAGING TRUSTEES DINNER**
xxxx pm Cocktails: East Room
Reception: State Dining Room
Attire: Black tie
CLOSED PRESS

PARTICIPANTS: Approx. 140 expected to attend
[See briefing book for further info]

FORMAT:

-
- Receiving line in the Blue Room

Staff Contact: Ann Stock 456-7136

RON

The White House

Nicole
x6266
Melanne
has to
ok.

1st Ann
Tara Burns
Ann Stock

X1125

Political
x6257

Rm.
2nd Fl.
W2

5:00 pm.
Social

SCHEDULE FOR HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1993
PAGE 3

WEATHER FORECAST FOR WASHINGTON, DC:

-- Partly cloudy. Minimum temperature 25 to 30. Maximum temperature 45 to 50. Wind east southeast at 5 to 10 knots.

New event

AAFP

- endorsing us

-
- Sched.
 - spoke w/ Gary ~~and~~ no 2nd lady

Page
Sarah
Call

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DATE: Wednesday, December 1, 1993
TO: THE FIRST LADY
RE: CHRISTMAS TREE ARRIVAL
TIME: 10:00 a.m.
LOCATION: Tree Arrival: North Portico
Reception: Old Family Dining Room
DRESS: Business
No. OF GUESTS: 20/Open Press (Tree Arrival Only)
FROM: Ann Stock

10:00 a.m.

THE FIRST LADY proceeds to Grand Foyer to greet Wayne Ayers, Christmas Tree grower, and his wife, Joan.

All three proceed to North Portico for arrival of Christmas Tree which will arrive by a horse drawn carriage.

After admiring Christmas Tree, all three proceed to Old Family Dining Room for reception with hot cider and cookies. The following will participate at the reception (approx. 20 guests):

- The Ayers Family
- Keith Jacobs, President of the Christmas Tree Growers Association
- Hilda Jacobs
- Guests from Roan Valley Tree Farm in North Carolina, birthplace of White House Christmas Tree

Notes:

- Christmas Carolers will sing at N. Portico during arrival.
- Approx. 40 tour guests will watch Christmas Tree arrival at N. Portico.
- The Christmas Tree Arrival is open press.

Alfred Nobel and the Nobel Prizes

Alfred Nobel, nineteenth-century Swedish industrialist and creator of the prizes that bear his name, was the inventor of dynamite. This explosive has played and continues to play an important role in the industrial development of the world.

The use of dynamite has augmented the supply of iron ore and other minerals needed for the increased construction of machines, locomotives, railroad cars and motor vehicles. It has also facilitated the construction of railroads and highways across the continents and thereby allowed mass distribution of goods. Through his invention, Nobel was thus a benefactor of mankind, just as he stipulated that the winners of the prizes established by his will should be.

Life and personality

Born in Stockholm in 1833 of Swedish parents, Alfred Nobel moved with his family to St. Petersburg, then the capital of Russia, when he was only nine. He lived in several countries after that and ultimately came to regard himself as a citizen of the world. Even so, he never gave up his Swedish citizenship.

By virtue of the education he received in many countries, Nobel read, spoke and wrote fluently in five European languages: Swedish, Russian, English, French and German. His numerous handwritten letters demonstrate his remarkable proficiency in all of them. He perfected his French when sent to Paris by his father in his late teens to study chemistry. His letters in French are particularly elegant. Those in English sometimes bear traces of the early nineteenth-century style generally associated with Byron and Shelley (his two favorite poets) and are remarkably free of grammatical and idiomatic errors. To his mother he always wrote in Swedish, which is also the language of the will he composed in Paris. The fields embraced by the prizes stipulated by the will reflect Nobel's personal interests. While he provided no prizes for architects, artists, composers or social scientists, he was generous to those working in physics, chemistry, physiology and medicine—the subjects he knew best himself, and in which he expected the greatest advances.

Throughout his life he suffered from poor health and often took cures at watering places, "less to drink the water than to rest." But he expected great improvements in medicine, and the profession has since realized many of them. Once he employed a young Swedish physiologist in Paris to test his own theories on blood transfusions. Although these efforts were not successful, problems related to transfusions were later solved by an Austrian, Karl Landsteiner, who won the 1930 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.

The Nobel Prize in Literature, too, reflects the donor's personal predilections. From his early youth he had been a writer as well as an avid reader, but he later destroyed many of his adolescent poems written in Swedish. He did, however, save a long autobiographical poem in English and occasionally gave copies of it to intimate friends. He was always an omnivorous reader of books in all the languages he knew. What he meant by the stipulation in his will of an "idealistic tendency" is shown by the books and authors he liked best. At the very time he composed his final will in 1895, he wrote enthusiastic letters about authors, among them

Sweden's Selma Lagerlöf, who in 1909 was to become the first woman to receive the Prize in Literature.

Nobel's award for peace workers was just as personally motivated. His special recommendation of "organizers and promoters of peace congresses" shows that he had in mind his friend Baroness Bertha von Suttner of Austria, whose peace congresses in Rome and Berne he had supported financially. While he had been concerned about the peace problem long before he ever met her, she undoubtedly stimulated his interest in it still further. In 1905 Baroness von Suttner won the Peace Prize.

A question often asked is, "Why was Norway picked to award the Peace Prize?" Nobel himself gave no reason. It should be remembered, however, that during his lifetime, Sweden and Norway were still joined in a union; this was peacefully dissolved in 1905. When Nobel drew up his will, it may have been only natural for him to divide the prize-awarding responsibilities between the two parts of his homeland. A contributing reason may also have been his admiration for the great Norwegian writer and patriot Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, winner of the Prize in Literature in 1903.

The selection of Peace Prize winners was entrusted to a committee appointed by the Norwegian Parliament, or *Storting*. As a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences in Stockholm, Nobel thought it the appropriate body for the selection of laureates in physics and chemistry. Selection of winners of the Prize in Physiology or Medicine was delegated to the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm, of which he had heard good reports. As for the Swedish Academy, which he put in charge of the Prize in Literature, Nobel may not have been so familiar with it, but he undoubtedly assumed that as a counterpart of the French Academy it was best qualified for the difficult task of selecting the laureates in literature.

The Nobel Prizes

Experience had taught Alfred Nobel to dislike and distrust lawyers, and late in 1895 he made out his final will without any professional advice or assistance. This will, which replaced two previous ones made in 1889 and 1893, stipulated that the income from his estate, which on his death in 1896 amounted to SEK 33.2 million, should be divided annually into five equal parts and distributed "in the form of prizes to those who during the preceding year have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind." He

Fact Sheets on Sweden



prescribed that the prizes should be distributed as follows:

"One part to the person or persons who shall have made the most important discovery or invention in the field of physics; one part to the person who shall have made the most important chemical discovery or improvement; one part to the person who shall have made the most important discovery in the domain of physiology or medicine; one part to the person who shall have produced in the field of literature the most outstanding work of an idealistic tendency, and one part to the person who shall have done the most or the best work for fraternity between nations, for the abolition or reduction of standing armies and for holding and promoting peace congresses." His will also prescribes that in the distribution of the prizes "no consideration whatever shall be given to the nationality of the candidates, but that the most worthy shall receive the prize, whether he is a Scandinavian or not."

Legally, however, the will did not actually bequeath the estate itself to anyone, and when it was read in January 1897, it was strongly contested by some of his relatives. Furthermore, Nobel had not approached the different institutions concerned to ascertain if they were willing to assume responsibility for awarding the prizes. Politicians criticized the idea on the whole, and King Oskar II of Sweden and

**Number of prizes awarded 1901–1992
(divided or jointly awarded prizes
counted as one)**

	Total number of: prizes laureates	
Physics	86	142
Chemistry	84	117
Physiology or Medicine	84	155
Literature	85	89
Peace	73	92
Economics (1969–92)	24	32

Norway was sceptical of it for various reasons. More than three years elapsed before the matter was finally settled, and it was then decided to organize the Nobel Foundation as legatee and administrator of the Nobel fund capital, while the various bodies named in the will agreed to undertake the responsibility of awarding the prizes. A decisive role in securing the final victory by the establishing in 1900 of the Nobel Foundation was played by Nobel's young collaborator, Ragnar Sohlman, who was named by Nobel Executor of the Will. Sohlman later became the Executive Director of the Foundation.

The Nobel institutions

There are five special Nobel Committees attached to the prize-awarding bodies. Each of these Committees has five members, and each Committee may call upon outside experts for additional advice.

The joint administrative body is the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm. The principal task of its Board of Directors is to administer the funds and other properties deriving from Alfred Nobel's estate.

The Prize in Economic Sciences

The Bank of Sweden, at its tercentenary in 1968, instituted the Sveriges Riksbank (Bank of Sweden) Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel, pledging an annual amount to

the Nobel Foundation equal to one of the regular Nobel Prizes. The winner of the Prize in Economic Sciences is to be chosen each year by the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences. Nobel Prize rules are followed regarding nomination of candidates, prize adjudication and decision, and prize presentation.

The process of selection

Those qualified to propose candidates for prizes are: previous Nobel Laureates in their respective fields; members of the prize-awarding bodies and of the Nobel Committees in the relevant spheres; professors in the various fields either at specific universities or those selected through special invitation by the respective prize-awarding bodies; chairmen of representative authors' organizations (literature); members of certain international parliamentary or legal organizations (peace); members of parliaments and governments (peace). Anyone proposing himself for a Nobel Prize is automatically disqualified. It should be observed that only *individuals* belonging to these bodies have the right to propose a candidate—not the organization as such. Since neither the Swedish nor the Norwegian authorities have any influence whatsoever on the prize decisions, no official representation or support in favor of a certain candidate is of any avail.

The Committees examine the proposals which have to be at their disposal before February 1, and by early autumn their reports are submitted to the respective prize-awarding bodies. After the merits of the candidates have been discussed, the bodies announce their final decisions in mid-October. All proceedings of the prize-awarding bodies are secret.

The presentation ceremonies

The Nobel Prizes in Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine, Literature and the Prize in Economic Sciences are presented to the laureates by H.M. the King at a ceremony generally held in the Stockholm Concert Hall on December 10, the anniversary of Alfred Nobel's death in 1896 at San Remo, Italy. The Peace

Prize-awarding bodies

Prizes	Prize-awarding bodies
Physics	The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences
Chemistry	The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences
Physiology or Medicine	The Nobel Assembly at the Karolinska Institute
Literature	The Swedish Academy
Peace	The Norwegian Nobel Committee
Economics	The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences

Prize presentation takes place on the same day at the Oslo City Hall. Each laureate receives a Nobel Gold Medal and a Nobel Diploma. The prize money, which varies according to the net income of the fund capital, is transferred after December 10 according to the laureate's wishes. In 1992, the value of the Nobel Prizes was SEK 6.5 million per prize.

The awards are widely recognized as the world's highest civic honors. Besides spurring recipients and possible candidates to new efforts, they have served to make scientific and literary achievements, as well as humanitarian contributions, much more widely known than would otherwise have been the case.

Bibliography

Bergengren, Erik. *Alfred Nobel*. Thomas Nelson & Sons Ltd., Edinburgh, 1962 (obtainable from the Nobel Foundation).

Nobel, the Man and His Prizes. American Elsevier Publishing Company, New York, 1972.

Sohlman, Ragnar. *The Legacy of Alfred Nobel*. The Bodley Head, London, 1983.

Ståhle, Nils K. *Alfred Nobel and the Nobel Prizes*. The Swedish Institute, Stockholm, 1993.

SEK 1 (Swedish krona) = USD 0.14 or GBP 0.09 (January 1993)

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THE SWEDISH INSTITUTE, Box 7434, S-103 91 Stockholm, Sweden
Office: Sverigehuset (Sweden House), Kungsträdgården, Stockholm



List of Nobel Laureates 1901–1992

Year	Physics	Chemistry	Physiology or Medicine	Literature	Peace
1901	W. C. Röntgen (G)	J. H. Van't Hoff (NI)	E. A. von Behring (G)	Sully Prudhomme (F)	J. H. Dunant (Swi) F. Passy (F)
1902	H. A. Lorentz (NI) P. Zeeman (NI)	H. E. Fischer (G)	R. Ross (GB)	Theodor Mommsen (G)	E. Ducommun (Swi) C. A. Gobat (Swi)
1903	A. H. Becquerel (F) P. Curie (F) M. Curie (F)	S. A. Arrhenius (Swe)	N. R. Finsen (D)	Björnsterne Björnson (N)	W. R. Cremer (GB)
1904	J. W. S. Rayleigh (GB)	W. Ramsey (GB)	I. P. Pavlov (R)	Frédéric Mistral (F) José Echegaray (Sp) Henryk Sienkiewicz (Pol) Giosuè Carducci (I)	Institute of International Law, Ghent B. S. F. von Suttner (Au) T. Roosevelt (US)
1905	P. E. A. Lenard (G)	J. F. W. A. von Baeyer (G)	R. Koch (G)		
1906	J. J. Thomson (GB)	H. Moissan (F)	C. Golgi (I) S. Ramón y Cajal (Sp) C. L. A. Laveran (F)	Rudyard Kipling (GB)	E. T. Moneta (I) L. Renault (F) K. P. Arnoldson (Swe) F. Bajer (D) A. M. F. Beernaert (B) P. H. B. B. d'Estournelles de Constant (F) Permanent International Peace Bureau, Berne T. M. C. Asser (NI) A. H. Fried (Au) E. Root (US)
1907	A. A. Michelson (US)	E. Buchner (G)	P. Ehrlich (G) I. Mechnikov (R) E. T. Kocher (Swi)	Rudolf Eucken (G)	
1908	G. Lippman (F)	E. Rutherford (GB)		Selma Lagerlöf (Swe)	
1909	G. Marconi (I) C. F. Braun (G)	W. Ostwald (G)	A. Kossel (G)	Paul Heyse (G)	
1910	J. D. van der Waals (NI)	O. Wallach (G)	A. Gullstrand (Swe)	Maurice Maeterlinck (B)	
1911	W. Wien (G)	M. Curie (F)	A. Carrel (F)	Gerhart Hauptmann (G)	
1912	N. G. Dalén (Swe)	V. Grignard (F) P. Sabatier (F)	C. R. Richet (F) R. Bárány (Au) Not awarded	Rabindranath Tagore (In) Not awarded Romain Rolland (F)	H. La Fontaine (B) Not awarded Not awarded
1913	H. Kamerlingh-Onnes (NI)	A. Werner (Swi)		Verner v. Heidenstam (Swe)	Not awarded
1914	M. von Laue (G)	T. W. Richards (US)		Karl Gjellerup (D) Henrik Pontoppidan (D) Not awarded	International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva Not awarded
1915	W. H. Bragg (GB) W. L. Bragg (GB)	R. M. Willstätter (G)		Carl Spitteler (Swi) Knut Hamsun (N) Anatole France (F)	T. W. Wilson (US) L. V. A. Bourgeois (F) K. H. Branting (Swe) C. L. Lange (N) F. Nansen (N)
1916	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded		
1917	C. G. Barkla (GB)	Not awarded	Not awarded	Jacinto Benavente (Sp)	Not awarded
1918	M. K. E. L. Planck (G)	F. Haber (G)	A. V. Hill (GB) O. F. Meyerhof (G) F. G. Banting (Ca) J. J. R. Macleod (Ca) W. Einthoven (NI) Not awarded	W. B. Yeats (Ir)	
1919	J. Stark (G)	Not awarded		Wladyslaw Reymont (Pol) G. B. Shaw (GB)	Not awarded
1920	C. E. Guillaume (Swi)	W. H. Nernst (G)	J. Bordet (B) S. A. S. Krogh (D) Not awarded		J. A. Chamberlain (GB) C. G. Dawes (US) A. Briand (F) G. Stresemann (G) F. Buisson (F) L. Quidde (G) Not awarded
1921	A. Einstein (G/Swi)	F. Soddy (GB)		Thomas Mann (G)	F. B. Kellog (US)
1922	N. Bohr (D)	F. W. Aston (GB)			
1923	R. A. Millikan (US)	F. Pregl (Au)			
1924	K. M. G. Siegbahn (Swe)	Not awarded			
1925	J. Franck (G) G. Hertz (G)	R. A. Zsigmondy (G)			
1926	J. B. Perrin (F)	T. Svedberg (Swe)	J. A. G. Fibiger (D)	Grazia Deledda (I)	
1927	A. H. Compton (US) C. T. R. Wilson (GB)	H. O. Wieland (G)	J. Wagner-Jauregg (Au)	Henri Bergson (F)	
1928	O. W. Richardson (GB)	A. O. R. Windaus (G)	C. J. H. Nicolle (F) C. Eijkman (NI) F. G. Hopkins (GB)	Sigrid Undset (N) Thomas Mann (G)	
1929	L.-V. de Broglie (F)	A. Harden (GB) H. K. A. S. von Euler- Chelpin (Swe) H. Fischer (G) C. Bosch (G) F. Bergius (G) I. Langmuir (US)			
1930	C. V. Raman (In)		K. Landsteiner (Au) O. H. Warburg (G)	Sinclair Lewis (US) Erik Axel Karlfeldt (Swe)	L. O. N. Söderblom (Swe) J. Addams (US) N. M. Butler (US) Not awarded
1931	Not awarded			John Galsworthy (GB)	
1932	W. Heisenberg (G)		C. S. Sherrington (GB) E. D. Adrian (GB) T. H. Morgan (US)	Ivan Bunin (stateless)	N. R. L. Angell (GB)
1933	E. Schrödinger (Au) P. A. M. Dirac (GB)	Not awarded		Luigi Pirandello (I)	A. Henderson (GB)
1934	Not awarded	H. C. Urey (US)	G. H. Whipple (US) W. P. Murphy (US) G. R. Minot (US) H. Spemann (G)		
1935	J. Chadwick (GB)	F. Joliot (F) I. Joliot-Curie (F) P. J. W. Debye (NI)		Not awarded	C. von Ossietzky (G)
1936	V. F. Hess (Au) C. D. Anderson (US)		H. H. Dale (GB) O. Loewi (Au)	Eugene O'Neill (US)	C. Saavedra Lamas (Ar)
1937	C. J. Davisson (US) G. P. Thomson (GB)	W. N. Haworth (GB) P. Karrer (Swi)	A. Szent-Györgyi von Nagyrapolt (H)	Roger Martin du Gard (F)	E. A. R. G. Cecil (GB)

Year	Physics	Chemistry	Physiology or Medicine	Literature	Peace
1938	E. Fermi (I) R.	Kuhn (G)	C. J. F. Heymans (B)	Pearl Buck (US)	Nansen International Office for Refugees, Geneva
1939	E. O. Lawrence (US)	A. F. J. Butenandt (G) L. Ružička (Swi)	G. Domagk (G)	F. E. Sillanpää (Fi)	Not awarded
1940	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded
1941	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded
1942	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded
1943	O. Stern (US)	G. de Hevesy (H)	E. A. Doisy (US) H. C. P. Dam (D) J. Erlanger (US) H. S. Gasser (US)	Not awarded	Not awarded
1944	I. I. Rabi (US)	O. Hahn (G)		Johannes V. Jensen (D)	International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva
1945	W. Pauli (Au)	A. I. Virtanen (Fi)	A. Fleming (GB) E. B. Chain (GB) H. W. Florey (GB) H. J. Muller (US)	Gabriela Mistral (Chile)	C. Hull (US)
1946	P. W. Bridgman (US)	J. B. Sumner (US) J. H. Northrop (US) W. M. Stanley (US) R. Robinson (GB)		Hermann Hesse (Swi)	E. G. Balch (US) J. R. Mott (US)
1947	E. V. Appleton (GB)		C. F. Cori (US) G. T. Cori (US) B. A. Houssay (Ar)	André Gide (F)	The Friends Service Council (GB) The American Friends Service Committee (US)
1948	P. M. S. Blackett (GB)	A. W. K. Tiselius (Swe)	P. H. Müller (Swi)	T. S. Eliot (GB)	Not awarded
1949	H. Yukawa (J)	W. F. Giaquie (US)	A. C. de Abreu Freire Egas Moniz (Por) W. R. Hess (Swi) P. S. Hench (US) E. C. Kendall (US) T. Reichstein (Swi) M. Theiler (SA)	William Faulkner (US)	J. Boyd Orr (GB)
1950	C. F. Powell (GB)	O. P. H. Diels (FRG) K. Alder (FRG)		Bertrand Russell (GB)	R. Bunche (US)
1951	J. D. Cockcroft (GB) E. T. S. Walton (Ir)	E. M. McMillan (US) G. T. Seaborg (US)		Pär Lagerkvist (Swe)	L. Jouhaux (F)
1952	F. Bloch (US) E. M. Purcell (US)	A. J. P. Martin (GB) R. L. M. Synge (GB) H. Staudinger (FRG)	S. A. Waksman (US)	François Mauriac (F)	A. Schweitzer (F/G)
1953	F. Zernike (Nl)		H. A. Krebs (GB) F. A. Lipmann (US) J. F. Enders (US) T. H. Weller (US) F. C. Robbins (US) A. H. T. Theorell (Swe)	Winston Churchill (GB)	G. C. Marshall (US)
1954	M. Born (GB) W. Bothe (FRG)	L. C. Pauling (US)		Ernest Hemingway (US)	Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Geneva
1955	W. E. Lamb (US) P. Kusch (US)	V. du Vigneaud (US)		Halldór Laxness (Ic)	Not awarded
1956	W. Shockley (US) J. Bardeen (US) W. H. Brattain (US)	C. N. Hinshelwood (GB) N. N. Semenov (USSR)	A. F. Cournand (US) W. Forssmann (FRG) D. W. Richards Jr. (US) D. Bovet (I)	J. R. Jiménez (Sp)	
1957	C. N. Yang (China) T.-D. Lee (China)	A. R. Todd (GB)		Albert Camus (F)	L. B. Pearson (Ca)
1958	P. A. Cerenkov (USSR) I. M. Frank (USSR) I. J. Tamm (USSR)	F. Sanger (GB)	G. W. Beadle (US) E. L. Tatum (US) J. Lederberg (US) S. Ochoa (US) A. Kornberg (US) F. M. Burnet (Austr) P. B. Medawar (GB) G. von Békésy (US)	Boris Pasternak (USSR) (declined the prize)	G. Pire (B)
1959	E. G. Segrè (US) O. Chamberlain (US)	J. Heyrovský (Cz)		Salvatore Quasimodo (I)	P. J. Noel-Baker (GB)
1960	D. A. Glaser (US)	W. F. Libby (US)		Saint-John Perse (F)	A. J. Luthuli (SA)
1961	R. Hofstadter (US) R. L. Mössbauer (FRG)	M. Calvin (US)		Ivo Andric (Y)	D. H. A. C. Hammar-skjöld (Swe)
1962	L. D. Landau (USSR)	M. F. Perutz (GB) J. C. Kendrew (GB)	F. H. C. Crick (GB) J. D. Watson (US) M. H. F. Wilkins (GB) J. C. Eccles (Austr) A. L. Hodgkin (GB) A. F. Huxley (GB)	John Steinbeck (US)	L. C. Pauling (US)
1963	E. P. Wigner (US) M. Goeppert-Mayer (US) J. H. D. Jensen (FRG)	K. Ziegler (FRG) G. Natta (I)		Giorgos Seferis (Gr)	International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva League of Red Cross Societies, Geneva
1964	Ch. H. Townes (US) N. G. Basov (USSR) A. M. Prochorov (USSR)	D. Crowfoot Hodgkin (GB)	K. Bloch (US) F. Lynen (FRG)	Jean-Paul Sartre (F) (declined the prize)	M. L. King (US)
1965	S.-I. Tomonaga (J) J. Schwinger (US) R. P. Feynman (US)	R. B. Woodward (US)	F. Jacob (F) A. Lwoff (F) (USSR) J. Monod (F) P. Rous (US) C. B. Huggins (US)	Mikhail Sholokhov	United Nations' Children's Fund (UNICEF)
1966	A. Kastler (F)	R. S. Mulliken (US)		Shmuel Y. Agnon (Is) Nelly Sachs (G)	Not awarded

Year	Physics	Chemistry	Physiology or Medicine	Literature	Peace
1967	H. A. Bethe (US)	M. Eigen (FRG) R. G. W. Norrish (GB) G. Porter (GB)	R. Granit (Swe) H. K. Hartline (US) G. Wald (US)	Miguel A. Asturias (Guat)	Not awarded
1968	L. W. Alvarez (US)	L. Onsager (US)	R. W. Holley (US) H. G. Khorana (US) M. W. Nirenberg (US)	Yasunari Kawabata (J)	R. Cassin (F)
1969	M. Gell-Mann (US)	D. H. R. Barton (GB) Hassel (N)	M. Delbrück (US) A. D. Hershey (US) S. E. Luria (US)	Samuel Beckett (Ir)	International Labour O. Organisation, Geneva
1970	H. Alfvén (Swe) L. Néel (F)	L. Leloir (Ar)	B. Katz (GB) U. von Euler (Swe) J. Axelrod (US)	Alexander Solzhenitsyn (USSR)	N. E. Borlaug (US)
1971	D. Gabor (GB)	G. Herzberg (Ca)	E. W. Sutherland (US)	Pablo Neruda (Chile)	W. Brandt (FRG)
1972	J. Bardeen (US) L. N. Cooper (US) J. R. Schrieffer (US)	Ch. B. Anfinsen (US) S. Moore (US) H. Stein (US)	G. M. Edelman (US) R. R. Porter (GB)	Heinrich Böll (FRG)	Not awarded
1973	L. Esaki (J) I. Giaever (US) B. D. Josephson (GB)	E. O. Fischer (FRG) G. Wilkinson (GB)	K. von Frisch (FRG) K. Lorenz (Au) N. Tinbergen (GB)	Patrick White (Austr)	H. A. Kissinger (US) Le Duc Tho (V) (declined the prize)
1974	M. Ryle (GB) A. Hewish (GB)	P. J. Flory (US)	A. Claude (B) C. de Duve (B) G. E. Palade (US)	Eyvind Johnson (Swe) Harry Martinson (Swe)	S. MacBride (Ir) E. Sato (J)
1975	A. Bohr (D) B. Mottelson (D) J. Rainwater (US)	J. W. Cornforth (GB) V. Prelog (Swi)	D. Baltimore (US) R. Dulbecco (US) H. M. Temin (US)	Eugenio Montale (I)	A. Sakharov (USSR)
1976	B. Richter (US) S. C. C. Ting (US)	W. N. Lipscomb (US)	B. S. Blumberg (US) D. C. Gajdusek (US)	Saul Bellow (US)	M. Corrigan (GB) B. Williams (GB)
1977	P. W. Anderson (US) F. Mott (GB) J. H. Van Vleck (US)	I. Prigogine (B)	R. Guillemin (US) A. Schally (US) R. Yalow (US)	Vicente Aleixandre (Sp)	Amnesty International N.
1978 P	L. Kapitsa (USSR) A. A. Penzias (US) R. W. Wilson (US)	P. Mitchell (GB)	W. Arber (Swi) D. Nathans (US) H. O. Smith (US)	Isaac B. Singer (US)	M. Begin (Is) A. Sadat (Eg)
1979	S. L. Glashow (US) A. Salam (Pak) S. Weinberg (US)	H. C. Brown (US) G. Wittig (FRG)	A. M. Cormack (US) G. N. Hounsfield (GB)	Odysseus Elytis (Gr)	Mother Teresa (In)
1980	J. W. Cronin (US) V. L. Fitch (US)	P. Berg (US) W. Gilbert (US) F. Sanger (GB)	B. Benacerraf (US) J. Dausset (F) G. D. Snell (US)	Czeslaw Milosz (Pol/US)	A. Perez Esquivel (Ar)
1981	N. Bloembergen (US) A. L. Schawlow (US) K. M. Siegbahn (Swe)	K. Fukui (J) R. Hoffmann (US)	D. H. Hubel (US) R. W. Sperry (US) T. N. Wiesel (Swe)	Elias Canetti (GB)	Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Geneva
1982	K. G. Wilson (US)	A. Klug (GB)	S. Bergström (Swe) B. I. Samuelsson (Swe) J. R. Vane (GB)	Gabriel García Márquez (Co)	A. Myrdal (Swe) A. García Robles (M)
1983	S. Chandrasekhar (US) W. A. Fowler (US)	H. Taube (US)	B. McClintock (US)	William Golding (GB)	L. Walesa (Pol)
1984	C. Rubbia (I) S. van der Meer (NL)	B. Merrifield (US)	N. K. Jerne (D) G. J. F. Köhler (FRG) C. Milstein (GB/Ar)	Jaroslav Seifert (Cz)	D. Tutu (SA)
1985	K. von Klitzing (FRG)	H. A. Hauptman (US) J. Karle (US)	M. S. Brown (US) J. L. Goldstein (US)	Claude Simon (F)	Intern. Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War
1986	E. Ruska (FRG) G. Binnig (FRG) H. Rohrer (Swi)	D. R. Herschbach (US) Y. T. Lee (US) J. C. Polanyi (Ca)	S. Cohen (US) R. Levi-Montalcini (I/US)	Wole Soyinka (Ni)	E. Wiesel (US)
1987	J. G. Bednorz (FRG) K. A. Müller (Swi)	D. J. Cram (US) J.-M. Lehn (F) C. J. Pedersen (US)	S. Tonegawa (J)	Joseph Brodsky (US)	O. Arias Sánchez (CR)
1988	L. M. Lederman (US) Schwartz (US) J. Steinberger (US)	J. Deisenhofer (FRG) R. Huber (FRG) H. Michel (FRG)	J. W. Black (GB) G. B. Elion (US) G. H. Hitchings (US)	Naguib Mahfouz (Eg)	United Nations' M. Peace-Keeping Forces
1989	N. F. Ramsey (US) H. G. Dehmelt (US/Ca) W. Paul (FRG)	S. Altman (US) T. R. Cech (US)	J. M. Bishop (US) H. E. Varmus (US)	Camilo José Cela (Sp)	The 14th Dalai Lama (Tenzin Gyatso) (T)
1990	J. I. Friedman (US) H. W. Kendall (US) R. E. Taylor (Ca)	E. J. Corey (US)	J. E. Murray (US) E. D. Thomas (US)	Octavio Paz (M)	M. Gorbachev (USSR)
1991	P.-G. de Gennes (F)	R. R. Ernst (Swi)	E. Neher (FRG) B. Sakmann (FRG)	Nadine Gordimer (SA)	Aung San Suu Kyi (Burma)
1992	G. Chlapak (F)	R. A. Marcus (US)	E. H. Fischer (US-Swi) E. G. Krebs (US)	Derek Walcott (Trin)	R. Menchú Tum (Guat)

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1969 R. Frisch (N)	1975 L. V. Kantorovich	1980 L. Klein (US)	1989 T. Haavelmo (N)
J. Tinbergen (NL)	(USSR)	1981 J. Tobin (US)	1990 H.M. Markowitz (US)
1970 P. Samuelson (US)	T. C. Koopmans (US)	1982 G. J. Stigler (US)	M. Miller (US)
1971 S. Kuznets (US)	1976 M. Friedman (US)	1983 C. Debreu (US)	W. F. Sharpe (US)
1972 J. R. Hicks (GB)	1977 B. Ohlin (Swe)	1984 R. Stone (GB)	1991 R. Coase (GB)
K. Arrow (US)	J. Meade (GB)	1985 F. Modigliani (US)	1992 G. S. Becker (US)
1973 W. Leontief (US)	1978 H. Simon (US)	1986 J. M. Buchanan Jr. (US)	
1974 G. Myrdal (Swe)	1979 A. Lewis (GB)	1987 R. M. Solow (US)	
F. A. von Hayek (GB)	T. W. Schultz (US)	1988 M. Allais (F)	

Abbreviations

Ar Argentina; Austr Australia; Au Austria; B Belgium; Ca Canada; Co Colombia; CR Costa Rica; Cz Czechoslovakia; D Denmark; Eg Egypt; Fi Finland; F France; FRG Federal Republic of Germany; G Germany (before 1948 and after 1990); GB Great Britain; Gr Greece; Guat Guatemala; H Hungary; Ic Iceland; In India; Ir Ireland; Is Israel; I Italy; J Japan; M Mexico; NL The Netherlands; Ni Nigeria; N Norway; Pak Pakistan; Pol Poland; Por Portugal; R Russia (between 1922 and 1991 USSR); Sp Spain; Swe Sweden; Swi Switzerland; SA Union of South Africa; T Tibet; Trin Trinidad; US United States; V Vietnam; Y Yugoslavia.

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