

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE ANAGRAMS

Twenty-one U.S. citizens have been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize since the first one was give in 1901.

Below are their names -- scrambled!

1. LYNCH OUR BRUTAL ARMIES _____
2. JAM A SAD END _____
3. HER CULL DOLL _____
4. LARGE GEM SCHOLAR _____
5. AHEM! BELLIGERENCY _____
6. AMOK BAR A CAB _____
7. LOW WINDOW OR SO _____
8. RARE GOBLET _____
9. OUR HOT LIE _____
10. SLAG SCREWHEAD _____
11. GNARL KEG FOLK _____
12. JOY AMID SWILL _____
13. HERBAL PUNCH _____
14. DEVOTE HOOTER LOSER _____
15. IN GUN AS I PULL _____
16. RAN JUNK TRIM LIGHTER _____
17. ABNORMAL OR GUN _____
18. RISKY SHIN GREEN _____
19. WE, ELSE I LIE _____
20. MY METRIC CAR _____
21. JOT MONTH _____

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2009 President **Barack Obama**, “for his extraordinary efforts to strengthen international diplomacy and cooperation between peoples,” and his “vision of and work for a world without nuclear weapons.”

2007 Former Vice President **Albert Gore**, shared the prize with Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, “for their efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge about man-made climate change.”

2002 Former President **Jimmy Carter**, for his efforts “to find peaceful solutions to international conflicts, to advance democracy and human rights, and to promote economic and social development.”

1997 **Jody Williams**, shared with her group International Campaign to Ban Landmines, “for their work for the banning and clearing of anti-personnel mines.”

1986 **Elie Wiesel**, an author and Holocaust survivor, for being a “spokesman for the view of mankind and for the unlimited humanitarianism which are at all times necessary for a lasting and just peace.”

1973 **Henry Kissinger**, shared with Le Duc Tho of North Vietnam, for negotiating the pullout of American troops in return for a cease-fire. Mr. Tho declined the prize.

1970 **Norman Borlaug**, an agricultural scientist, for developing high-yield grains and helping to “provide bread for a hungry world.”

1964 The Rev. Dr. **Martin Luther King Jr.**, “for being the first person in the Western world to have shown us that a struggle can be waged without violence.”

1962 **Linus Pauling**, a chemist, for his campaign against nuclear testing and the spread of nuclear weapons, as well as his work “against all warfare as a means of solving international conflicts.”

1953 **George C. Marshall**, secretary of state and defense secretary under President Truman, for his role in rebuilding Europe after World War II.

1950 **Ralph Bunche**, the first African-American to receive the Nobel Peace Prize, for his work on the armistice that ended the Arab-Israeli War in 1949.

1946 **Emily Greene Balch**, a professor of economics and sociology at Wellesley College, for her work with the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom, founded in 1915.

1946 Rev. **John R. Mott**, a pioneer in worldwide missionary efforts, for uniting “millions of young people in work for the Christian ideals of peace and tolerance between nations.”

1945 **Cordell Hull**, secretary of state for more than a decade under President Franklin D. Roosevelt, for “his fight against isolationism at home” and his role in establishing the United Nations.

1931 **Jane Addams**, pioneer of the settlement house movement in America, for her work with the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom. She was the group’s first president.

1931 **Nicholas Murray Butler**, longtime president of Columbia University and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. He was “influential” in persuading Andrew Carnegie to provide \$10 million to establish the endowment in 1910.

1929 **Frank Kellogg**, Secretary of State for President Coolidge, for the Kellogg-Briand Treaty, which renounced war as an instrument of national policy.

1925 Vice President **Charles G. Dawes**, shared with the British statesman Sir Austen Chamberlain, for a 1924 plan to collect reparations from Germany after World War I.

1919 President **Woodrow Wilson**, for his role in ending World War I. The Nobel Foundation says his 1918 speech on the war to a joint session of Congress was “a decisive stroke in winning that war.”

1912 **Elihu Root**, secretary of state under President Theodore Roosevelt and then a United States senator, for his work in international arbitration.

1906 President **Theodore Roosevelt**, for his “happy role in bringing to an end the bloody war” between Japan and Russia in 1904-5.