Eighty-Two Nobel Laureates Recognize Abdullah Öcalan as a Key Initiator of the Current Peace Process in Türkiye

June 2026

In the following letter, 82 Nobel Laureates call on the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers to ensure the implementation of the "right to hope" in Abdullah Öcalan's case, while recognizing him as a leading voice for peace in the region. This marks the third letter sent by Nobel Laureates to the Committee of Ministers over the past three years in solidarity with Kurdish leader Abdullah Öcalan: first in protest against the conditions of total isolation imposed upon him, then in support of his call for "Peace and a Democratic Society" and the recognition of the "right to hope," and now once again in support of his role as a voice for peace in the broader region.

The Laureates highlight that, at a time of expanding conflict in the Middle East, Mr. Öcalan's consistent advocacy for dialogue has guided Kurdish communities and organizations toward peaceful and democratic solutions. They call for Abdullah Öcalan's release and for him to be given full and unrestricted opportunity to participate in the ongoing peace process. At this critical moment, they emphasize that the world is in urgent need of leaders committed to peace.

The letter, followed by short biographies of the signatories can be found below:

To the Attention of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe,

We, the undersigned Nobel Laureates, support ongoing efforts to advance peace through dialogue and democratic means in the Middle East - particularly in Turkey and in Kurdish regions of Syria and Iran, where new peace initiatives continue to emerge. In this context, we recognize Abdullah Öcalan as a key initiator of the current peace process in Turkey, whose influence extends to developments in neighboring Kurdish regions. At a time of escalating global conflict, it is imperative to uphold the prospect of peace and to support those working to achieve it. We therefore call for Mr. Öcalan, as a central interlocutor and architect of these efforts, to be enabled to fulfill this role.

As Nobel Laureates, we have written to you on several occasions regarding Mr. Öcalan's imprisonment, as well as that of other political prisoners in Turkey. Most recently, in 2025, 88 Nobel Laureates signed a letter supporting his February 2025 call for 'Peace and a Democratic Society.' In that letter, we advocated for Mr. Öcalan to be given the opportunity to participate meaningfully in the peace process, for his "right to hope" to be recognized, for his legal status to be clarified, and for his eventual freedom.

Over the past year, developments have shown that Mr. Öcalan has consistently lived up to his word. Following his call, the PKK in 2025 declared a unilateral ceasefire, convened its congress, dissolved its organizational structure, held a symbolic ceremony marking the end of armed struggle, and withdrew its forces from Kurdish regions of Turkey. In this regard, Mr. Öcalan's actions - in the promotion of coexistence between nations, calling of peace conferences and efforts towards disarmament - follow the core criteria Alfred Nobel established for the Nobel Peace Prize. As Nobel Laureates, we recognize and support these initiatives.

As part of this broader process, the Turkish Grand National Assembly established the National Solidarity, Brotherhood and Democracy Commission, which visited İmralı Island in November 2025 to meet with Mr. Öcalan, de facto acknowledging his role as a key interlocutor. In February 2026, the Commission released its final report. Although the report emphasizes the importance of full compliance with the rulings of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) and the Constitutional Court (AYM) and recommends strengthening existing mechanisms, its continued use of the framework of counterterrorism remains a barrier to true dialogue and reconciliation.

On the anniversary of his 2025 call, Mr. Öcalan issued a further statement reaffirming his commitment to peace and the democratization of the Republic of Turkey.

Beyond Turkey, Mr. Öcalan has continued to advocate for peaceful solutions. During renewed conflict in Syria, he addressed key actors with calls for de-escalation, dialogue, and negotiation as the only viable path to lasting peace. Similarly, in the context of escalating tensions and war in Iran, Kurdish actors guided by principles of democratic inclusion and peaceful resolution have demonstrated the broader regional influence

of his approach. At a time of expanding conflict in the Middle East, his consistent advocacy for dialogue guided Kurdish communities and organizations toward peaceful and democratic solutions.

International support remains essential for Turkey's democratic transition. Abdullah Öcalan and the Kurdish movement have taken concrete steps; however, the risk persists that actors inclined toward violence could derail the process through provocation. Sustained international assistance is therefore needed to support those who actively seek democratic progress. It is both in the Council of Europe's interest that member states uphold fundamental standards of human rights and the rule of law, and, in the context of the ongoing process, a historic opportunity and responsibility to pave the way for peace.

In this light, we call on the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers to ensure the implementation of the ECHR 2014 decision against aggravated life sentences, and on the "right to hope." This constitutes a crucial first step toward addressing Mr. Öcalan's legal status and enabling him to contribute fully to the peace process. We call for Abdullah Öcalan's release and for him to be given full and unrestricted opportunity to participate in the further peace process. At this critical moment, the world is in urgent need of leaders who are committed to peace.

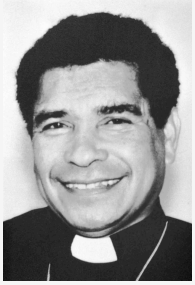
Respectfully,

Jody Williams
Nobel Peace Prize (1997)

Jody Williams is an American political activist known for her work to ban anti-personnel landmines and for her advocacy of human rights, particularly women's rights. She was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1997 for her efforts toward the banning and clearing of anti-personnel mines.

Shirin Ebadi
Nobel Peace Prize (2003)

Shirin Ebadi is an Iranian lawyer, writer, teacher, former judge, and founder of the Defenders of Human Rights Center in Iran. In 2003, she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for her pioneering efforts to promote democracy and defend the rights of women, children, and refugees. She was the first Muslim woman and the first Iranian to receive the award.



Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo
Nobel Peace Prize (1996)

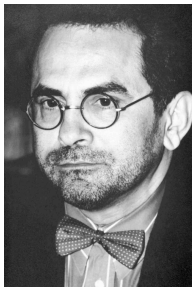
In 1996, Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo, together with José Ramos-Horta, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for their work toward a just and peaceful resolution of the conflict in East Timor. An East Timorese Catholic bishop, Belo was noted for his courage in denouncing the Indonesian occupation and promoting nonviolence despite threats to his life.

Mairead Corrigan
Nobel Peace Prize (1976)

Mairead Corrigan received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1976 for her courageous efforts to establish a movement aimed at ending the violent conflict in Northern Ireland. She co-founded Women for Peace, which later became the Community of Peace People, an organization dedicated to promoting a peaceful resolution to the Troubles.

Ellen Johnson Sirleaf
Nobel Peace Prize (2011)

Ellen Johnson Sirleaf shared the 2011 Nobel Peace Prize with Leymah Gbowee and Tawakkol Karman for their nonviolent struggle for the safety of women and for women's rights to full participation in peace-building work. She was the first elected female head of state in Africa, serving as President of Liberia and playing a key role in rebuilding the country after civil war.



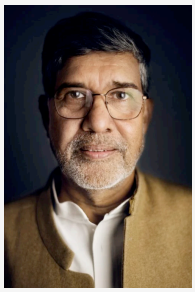
José Ramos-Horta
Nobel Peace Prize (1996)

José Ramos-Horta shared the 1996 Nobel Peace Prize with Bishop Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo for their efforts toward a just and peaceful resolution of the conflict in East Timor. He is a Timorese statesman and diplomat who played a leading role in advocating for East Timor's independence from Indonesia.

Center for Civil Liberties

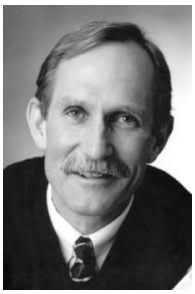
Oleksandra Matviichuk, Center for Civil Liberties
Nobel Peace Prize (2022)

Oleksandra Matviichuk is a Ukrainian human rights lawyer and activist. Together with the Center for Civil Liberties, she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2022 for documenting war crimes committed during the war in Ukraine. The organization was recognized for its efforts to promote accountability for human rights abuses.



Kailash Satyarthi
Nobel Peace Prize (2014)

Kailash Satyarthi shared the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize with Malala Yousafzai for their struggle against the suppression of children and young people and for advancing every child's right to education. He is the founder of several social activist organizations.

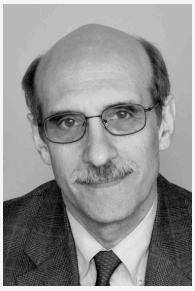


Peter Agre
Nobel Prize in Chemistry (2003)

Peter Agre, M.D., received the 2003 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for discovering aquaporins, proteins that form channels allowing water to move in and out of cells. He has been a member of the Department of Biological Chemistry at Johns Hopkins University since 1981.

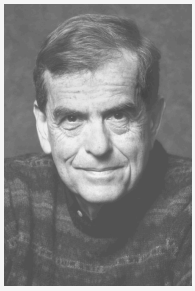
Thomas R. Cech
Nobel Prize in Chemistry (1989)

Thomas Robert Cech is an American chemist who shared the 1989 Nobel Prize in Chemistry with Sidney Altman for discovering the catalytic properties of RNA.



Martin Chalfie
Nobel Prize in Chemistry (2008)

Martin Chalfie shared the 2008 Nobel Prize in Chemistry with Osamu Shimomura and Roger Y. Tsien for the discovery and development of the green fluorescent protein (GFP). His work enabled scientists to visualize biological processes in living cells using fluorescence tagging.



Aaron Ciechanover
Nobel Prize in Chemistry (2004)

Aaron Ciechanover received the 2004 Nobel Prize in Chemistry for helping to characterize the ubiquitin-mediated system by which cells degrade and recycle proteins. He is a Distinguished Research Professor at the Technion's Faculty of Medicine and Research Institute.

Johann Deisenhofer
Nobel Prize in Chemistry (1988)

Johann Deisenhofer was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1988, together with Robert Huber and Hartmut Michel, for determining the first crystal structure of an integral membrane protein. This breakthrough advanced understanding of photosynthesis and the mechanisms by which cells convert energy.

Joachim Frank
Nobel Prize in Chemistry (2017)

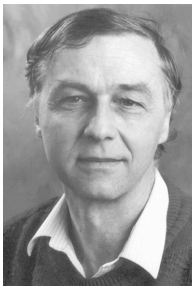
Joachim Frank is regarded as a pioneer of single-particle cryo-electron microscopy (cryo-EM), for which he received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2017. His work revolutionized structural biology by enabling scientists to determine the structures of biomolecules at near-atomic resolution. He is a professor at Columbia University.

Richard Henderson
Nobel Prize in Chemistry (2017)

Richard Henderson was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2017 for developing cryo-electron microscopy for the high-resolution structure determination of biomolecules in solution. His work transformed the study of biological molecules and their functions.

Roald Hoffmann
Nobel Prize in Chemistry (1981)

Roald Hoffmann was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1981 for developing theories that explain how the symmetry properties of electron orbitals influence chemical reactions. His work greatly enhanced understanding of reaction mechanisms and molecular behavior.

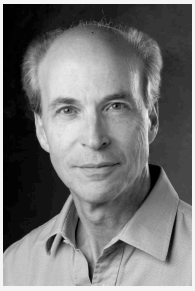


Robert Huber
Nobel Prize in Chemistry (1988)

Robert Huber shared the 1988 Nobel Prize in Chemistry with Johann Deisenhofer and Hartmut Michel for determining the three-dimensional structure of a photosynthetic reaction center. His work was fundamental to understanding how photosynthesis converts light into chemical energy.

Brian K. Kobilka
Nobel Prize in Chemistry (2012)

Brian K. Kobilka shared the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2012 with Robert J. Lefkowitz for groundbreaking studies of G-protein-coupled receptors (GPCRs). These receptors play a central role in cellular communication and are targets for many modern medicines. He is a professor at Stanford University School of Medicine.



Roger D. Kornberg
Nobel Prize in Chemistry (2006)

Roger D. Kornberg was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2006 for his studies of eukaryotic transcription, the process by which genetic information is copied from DNA into RNA. His work provided fundamental insights into gene expression.

Michael Levitt
Nobel Prize in Chemistry (2013)

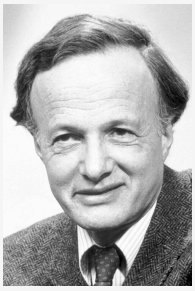
Michael Levitt received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2013 for the development of multiscale models for complex chemical systems. His computational methods made it possible to simulate biological and chemical processes with unprecedented accuracy.

Paul Modrich
Nobel Prize in Chemistry (2015)

Paul Modrich was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2015 for mechanistic studies of DNA repair. His discoveries revealed how cells identify and correct errors in DNA replication, helping to prevent mutations and cancer.

William E. Moerner
Nobel Prize in Chemistry (2014)

William E. Moerner shared the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2014 for the development of super-resolved fluorescence microscopy. This technology allows scientists to observe molecular processes at a level of detail previously thought impossible with optical microscopy.



John C. Polanyi
Nobel Prize in Chemistry (1986)

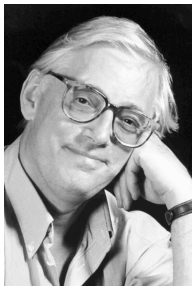
John C. Polanyi shared the 1986 Nobel Prize in Chemistry with Dudley R. Herschbach and Yuan T. Lee for contributions to the dynamics of chemical elementary processes. His research helped establish the field of reaction dynamics, revealing how chemical reactions occur at the molecular level.

Jean-Pierre Sauvage
Nobel Prize in Chemistry (2016)

Jean-Pierre Sauvage shared the 2016 Nobel Prize in Chemistry with J. Fraser Stoddart and Bernard L. Feringa for the design and synthesis of molecular machines. His work pioneered the creation of molecules with controllable mechanical movement.

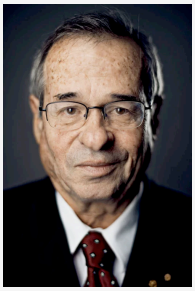
Richard R. Schrock
Nobel Prize in Chemistry (2005)

Richard R. Schrock received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2005 for developing olefin metathesis, an important method in organic synthesis. The technique has become widely used in the production of pharmaceuticals, advanced materials, and industrial chemicals.



Sir John E. Walker
Nobel Prize in Chemistry (1997)

Sir John E. Walker shared the 1997 Nobel Prize in Chemistry with Paul D. Boyer and Jens C. Skou for elucidating the enzymatic mechanism underlying ATP synthesis. His research explained how cells produce ATP, the primary energy carrier in biological systems.



Arieh Warshel
Nobel Prize in Chemistry (2013)

Arieh Warshel was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 2013 for developing multiscale computational models for complex chemical systems. His pioneering work helped bridge theoretical chemistry and biology, enabling realistic simulations of molecular processes.

Philippe Aghion
The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel (2024)

Philippe Aghion is a French economist renowned for his pioneering work on economic growth, innovation, and entrepreneurship. His research on endogenous growth theory has transformed understanding of how innovation, competition, and creative destruction drive long-term economic prosperity. He is a Professor at INSEAD, the London School of Economics, and the Collège de France, and is widely recognized as one of the world's leading economists.

Peter A. Diamond
The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel (2010)

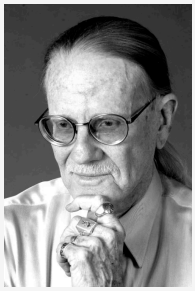
Peter A. Diamond was awarded the 2010 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, together with Dale T. Mortensen and Christopher A. Pissarides, for their analysis of markets with search frictions. His work helped explain how buyers and sellers find one another in markets such as labor markets, providing important insights into unemployment, job matching, and economic policy. He is Professor Emeritus at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).

Eric S. Maskin
The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel (2007)

Eric S. Maskin is an American economist and mathematician who was jointly awarded the 2007 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences for laying the foundations of mechanism design theory. His research has helped explain how institutions and incentives can be structured to achieve desirable social and economic outcomes. He is the Adams University Professor at Harvard University.

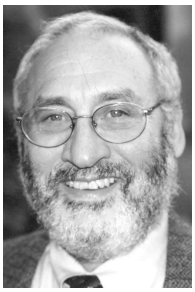
Edmund S. Phelps
The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel (2006)

Edmund S. Phelps received the 2006 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences for his analysis of intertemporal trade-offs in macroeconomic policy. His work transformed understanding of inflation, unemployment, and economic growth. He is the founding director of Columbia University's Center on Capitalism and Society and served as McVickar Professor of Political Economy at Columbia University from 1982 to 2021.



Vernon L. Smith
The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel (2002)

Vernon L. Smith was awarded the 2002 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences for establishing laboratory experiments as a tool in empirical economic analysis, especially in the study of alternative market mechanisms. Widely regarded as the founder of experimental economics, his work demonstrated how controlled experiments can be used to test economic theories and inform public policy.



Joseph E. Stiglitz
The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel (2001)

Joseph E. Stiglitz was awarded the 2001 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, together with George A. Akerlof and A. Michael Spence, for their analyses of markets with asymmetric information. His research has profoundly influenced modern economics by explaining how information imbalances affect market outcomes. Stiglitz is a Professor at Columbia University and a leading voice on globalization, inequality, and economic development

J. M. Coetzee
Nobel Prize in Literature (2003)

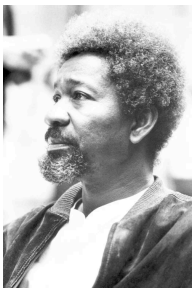
J. M. Coetzee is a South African-born Australian novelist, essayist, linguist, and translator. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2003 for his profound and incisive exploration of the human condition, often addressing themes of power, morality, identity, and social injustice. Widely regarded as one of the most influential contemporary writers in the English language, Coetzee is also a two-time recipient of the Booker Prize.

Elfriede Jelinek
Nobel Prize in Literature (2004)

Elfriede Jelinek is an Austrian playwright, novelist, and essayist. She received the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2004 for her distinctive literary voice, which combines musicality and linguistic innovation to expose the power structures underlying social conventions and human relationships. Her work frequently examines issues of gender, violence, and political authority, making her one of the most prominent German-language authors of her generation.

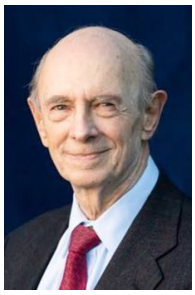
Herta Müller
Nobel Prize in Literature (2009)

Herta Müller is a Romanian-born German novelist, poet, and essayist. She was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 2009 for her powerful depiction of life under dictatorship and the experiences of the dispossessed. Drawing on her own experiences in Communist Romania, her works explore themes of oppression, exile, memory, and resistance, earning international acclaim for their poetic intensity and moral clarity.



Wole Soyinka
Nobel Prize in Literature (1986)

Wole Soyinka is a Nigerian playwright, novelist, poet, essayist, and public intellectual. He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1986 for his literary achievements, becoming the first writer from sub-Saharan Africa to receive the honor. His work blends African traditions with universal themes and is noted for its rich cultural perspective, poetic language, and commitment to human rights, democracy, and social justice.



Harvey J. Alter
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (2020)

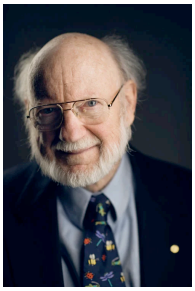
Harvey J. Alter shared the 2020 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Michael Houghton and Charles M. Rice for the discovery of the Hepatitis C virus. His pioneering research demonstrated that an unknown blood-borne virus was responsible for many cases of hepatitis following blood transfusions, paving the way for safer blood supplies and effective treatments.

Victor R. Ambros
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (2024)

Victor R. Ambros was awarded the 2024 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, together with Gary Ruvkun, for the discovery of microRNA and its role in post-transcriptional gene regulation. Their groundbreaking work revealed a previously unknown mechanism by which genes are controlled, transforming understanding of development and cellular function. Ambros is a professor at the University of Massachusetts Medical School.

Françoise Barré-Sinoussi
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (2008)

Françoise Barré-Sinoussi shared the 2008 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Luc Montagnier for the discovery of HIV, the virus responsible for AIDS. Her work was crucial in understanding the cause of the AIDS epidemic and developing diagnostic and therapeutic approaches.



William C. Campbell
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (2015)

William C. Campbell shared the 2015 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Satoshi Ōmura and Tu Youyou for discoveries concerning therapies against parasitic diseases. His work led to the development of ivermectin, a drug that has dramatically reduced river blindness and lymphatic filariasis.

Mario R. Capecchi
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (2007)

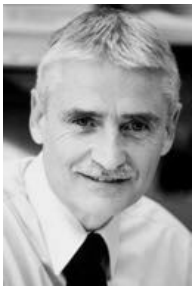
Mario R. Capecchi was awarded the 2007 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, together with Martin J. Evans and Oliver Smithies, for discoveries of principles for introducing specific gene modifications in mice using embryonic stem cells. This technology revolutionized biomedical research by enabling precise studies of gene function and disease. He is Distinguished Professor of Human Genetics and Biology at the University of Utah School of Medicine.

Andrew Z. Fire
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (2006)

Andrew Z. Fire shared the 2006 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Craig C. Mello for the discovery of RNA interference (RNAi), a fundamental mechanism that allows cells to regulate gene expression. He is a professor of pathology and genetics at Stanford University School of Medicine

Carol W. Greider
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (2009)

Carol W. Greider shared the 2009 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Elizabeth H. Blackburn and Jack W. Szostak for discovering how chromosomes are protected by telomeres and the enzyme telomerase. Their research has been crucial to understanding aging, cancer, and cellular replication.



Leland H. Hartwell
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (2001)

Leland H. Hartwell received the 2001 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, together with Tim Hunt and Paul Nurse, for discoveries of key regulators of the cell cycle. His identification of checkpoint genes revealed how cells monitor and control division, helping explain the origins of diseases such as cancer.

Jules A. Hoffmann
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (2011)

Jules A. Hoffmann shared the 2011 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Bruce A. Beutler for discoveries concerning the activation of innate immunity. His studies of the Toll gene in fruit flies demonstrated its central role in defending against bacterial and fungal infections, providing major insights into immune system function.

H. Robert Horvitz
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (2002)

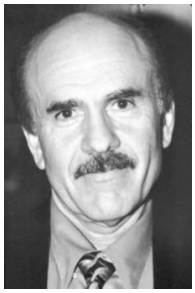
H. Robert Horvitz shared the 2002 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Sydney Brenner and John E. Sulston for discoveries concerning the genetic regulation of organ development and programmed cell death. His research revealed how genes control cell death, a process essential to normal development and disease prevention. He is a professor of biology at MIT

Sir Michael Houghton
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (2020)

Sir Michael Houghton shared the 2020 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Harvey J. Alter and Charles M. Rice for the discovery of the Hepatitis C virus. His team successfully isolated the virus's genome in 1989, a breakthrough that enabled the development of blood screening tests and highly effective antiviral therapies.

Tim Hunt
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (2001)

Tim Hunt shared the 2001 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Leland H. Hartwell and Paul Nurse for discovering protein molecules known as cyclins that regulate cell division. His work helped establish the molecular mechanisms that govern the cell cycle.



Louis J. Ignarro
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (1998)

Louis J. Ignarro shared the 1998 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine for demonstrating that nitric oxide functions as a signaling molecule in the cardiovascular system. His discoveries transformed understanding of blood vessel regulation and contributed to advances in cardiovascular medicine. He is Professor Emeritus of Pharmacology at the UCLA School of Medicine.

Craig C. Mello
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (2006)

Craig C. Mello shared the 2006 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Andrew Z. Fire for discovering RNA interference (RNAi), a process through which double-stranded RNA can silence genes by targeting messenger RNA for destruction. This discovery transformed genetics and biomedical research.

Edvard Moser
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (2014)

Edvard Moser shared the 2014 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with May-Britt Moser and John O'Keefe for discovering cells that constitute the brain's positioning system. Their identification of grid cells and place cells revealed how the brain creates internal maps for navigation and spatial memory.

May-Britt Moser
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (2014)

May-Britt Moser shared the 2014 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Edvard Moser and John O'Keefe for discovering cells that form the brain's internal positioning system. Her work provided fundamental insights into how humans and animals navigate and represent space.

Sir Paul M. Nurse
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (2001)

Sir Paul M. Nurse shared the 2001 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Leland H. Hartwell and Tim Hunt for discoveries of protein molecules that regulate the cell cycle. His research revealed key genes controlling cell division and advanced understanding of cancer and other diseases.

Ardem Patapoutian
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (2021)

Ardem Patapoutian shared the 2021 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with David Julius for discovering receptors that allow the nervous system to detect temperature and touch. His work uncovered fundamental mechanisms underlying sensory perception. He is a professor and investigator at Scripps Research.

Sir Peter J. Ratcliffe
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (2019)

Sir Peter J. Ratcliffe shared the 2019 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with William G. Kaelin Jr. and Gregg L. Semenza for discoveries of how cells sense and adapt to oxygen availability. His work on cellular responses to hypoxia has had major implications for medicine and physiology.

Charles M. Rice
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (2020)

Charles M. Rice shared the 2020 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Harvey J. Alter and Michael Houghton for the discovery of the Hepatitis C virus. His research demonstrated that the virus alone could cause hepatitis, completing the evidence needed to establish its role in human disease.

Richard J. Roberts
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (1993)

Richard J. Roberts shared the 1993 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Phillip A. Sharp for discovering introns in eukaryotic DNA and the mechanism of gene splicing. Their work fundamentally changed understanding of gene structure and expression.

Michael Rosbash
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (2017)

Michael Rosbash shared the 2017 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Jeffrey C. Hall and Michael W. Young for discoveries of molecular mechanisms controlling circadian rhythms. His research revealed how biological clocks regulate daily physiological processes.

Gregg L. Semenza
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (2019)

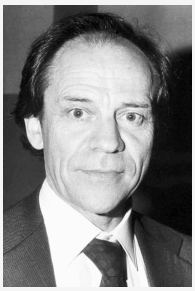
Gregg L. Semenza shared the 2019 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with William G. Kaelin Jr. and Sir Peter J. Ratcliffe for discoveries of how cells sense and adapt to oxygen availability. His work identified key molecular pathways involved in hypoxia responses.

Jack W. Szostak
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (2009)

Jack W. Szostak shared the 2009 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Elizabeth H. Blackburn and Carol W. Greider for discovering how chromosomes are protected by telomeres and telomerase. His research has had broad implications for aging, cancer, and the origins of life.

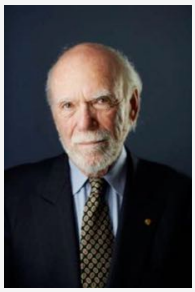
Drew Weissman
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (2023)

Drew Weissman shared the 2023 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with Katalin Karikó for discoveries concerning nucleoside base modifications that enabled the development of effective mRNA vaccines against COVID-19. Their research laid the scientific foundation for a new generation of vaccines and therapeutic technologies.



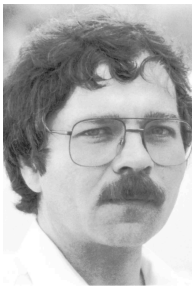
Torsten N. Wiesel
Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine (1981)

Torsten N. Wiesel shared the 1981 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine with David H. Hubel and Roger W. Sperry for discoveries concerning information processing in the visual system. His work significantly advanced understanding of visual development and brain plasticity.



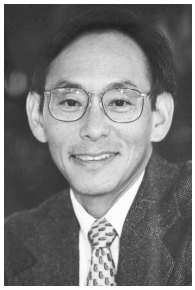
Barry C. Barish
Nobel Prize in Physics (2017)

Barry C. Barish shared the 2017 Nobel Prize in Physics with Rainer Weiss and Kip S. Thorne for decisive contributions to the LIGO detector and the observation of gravitational waves. His leadership was instrumental in transforming LIGO into a successful international scientific collaboration. He is Professor Emeritus of Physics at the California Institute of Technology.



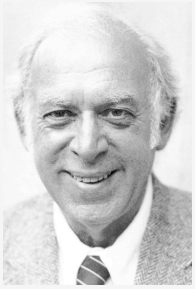
J. Georg Bednorz
Nobel Prize in Physics (1987)

J. Georg Bednorz shared the 1987 Nobel Prize in Physics with K. Alex Müller for the discovery of superconductivity in a new class of materials known as ceramic oxides. Their breakthrough sparked extensive research into high-temperature superconductors and their potential technological applications.



Steven Chu
Nobel Prize in Physics (1997)

Steven Chu shared the 1997 Nobel Prize in Physics for developing methods to cool and trap atoms with laser light. His work opened new frontiers in atomic physics and precision measurement. He is the William R. Kenan Jr. Professor of Physics and Professor of Molecular and Cellular Physiology at Stanford University and previously served as the 12th U.S. Secretary of Energy.

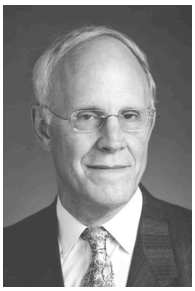


Jerome I. Friedman
Nobel Prize in Physics (1990)

Jerome I. Friedman shared the 1990 Nobel Prize in Physics with Henry W. Kendall and Richard E. Taylor for pioneering investigations concerning deep inelastic scattering of electrons on protons and bound neutrons, which provided evidence for the existence of quarks.

Sheldon Lee Glashow
Nobel Prize in Physics (1979)

Sheldon Lee Glashow shared the 1979 Nobel Prize in Physics for contributions to the theory of the unified weak and electromagnetic interaction between elementary particles. His work laid the foundation for the electroweak theory, a cornerstone of the Standard Model of particle physics. He is Professor Emeritus at both Boston University and Harvard University.

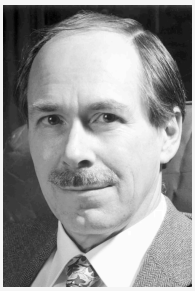


David J. Gross
Nobel Prize in Physics (2004)

David J. Gross shared the 2004 Nobel Prize in Physics with H. David Politzer and Frank Wilczek for the discovery of asymptotic freedom in the theory of the strong interaction. Their work provided crucial insights into quantum chromodynamics and the behavior of quarks. Gross is Chancellor's Chair Professor of Theoretical Physics at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

Geoffrey E. Hinton
Nobel Prize in Physics (2024)

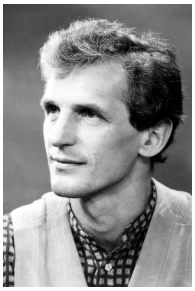
Geoffrey E. Hinton shared the 2024 Nobel Prize in Physics for foundational contributions to artificial neural networks and machine learning, which laid the groundwork for modern artificial intelligence systems. His work has had a transformative impact on computer science and AI research.



Gerardus 't Hooft
Nobel Prize in Physics (1999)

Gerardus 't Hooft shared the 1999 Nobel Prize in Physics with Martinus J.G. Veltman for elucidating the quantum structure of electroweak interactions. His research has significantly advanced understanding of gauge theories, quantum gravity, black holes, and the foundations of quantum mechanics. He is Professor Emeritus at Utrecht University.

Takaaki Kajita
Nobel Prize in Physics (2015)
Takaaki Kajita shared the 2015 Nobel Prize in Physics with Arthur B. McDonald for the discovery of neutrino oscillations, demonstrating that neutrinos have mass. This discovery transformed particle physics and deepened understanding of the fundamental properties of matter. He is a leading researcher at the University of Tokyo.

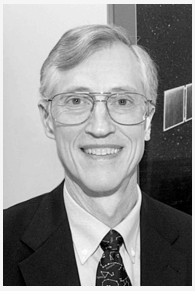


Wolfgang Ketterle
Nobel Prize in Physics (2001)

Wolfgang Ketterle shared the 2001 Nobel Prize in Physics with Eric A. Cornell and Carl E. Wieman for achieving Bose-Einstein condensation in dilute gases of alkali atoms, allowing new studies of quantum phenomena at extremely low temperatures.

Anne L'Huillier
Nobel Prize in Physics (2023)

Anne L'Huillier shared the 2023 Nobel Prize in Physics with Pierre Agostini and Ferenc Krausz for developing experimental methods that generate attosecond pulses of light, enabling the study of ultrafast electron dynamics in matter.



John C. Mather
Nobel Prize in Physics (2006)

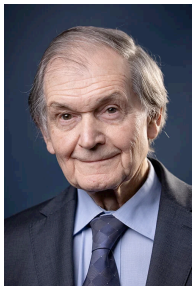
John C. Mather shared the 2006 Nobel Prize in Physics with George F. Smoot for discoveries concerning the blackbody form and anisotropy of the cosmic microwave background radiation. Their findings provided critical evidence supporting the Big Bang theory. Mather is a senior astrophysicist at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center.

Michel Mayor
Nobel Prize in Physics (2019)

Michel Mayor shared the 2019 Nobel Prize in Physics with Didier Queloz and James Peebles for the discovery of the first exoplanet orbiting a Sun-like star. This groundbreaking achievement launched a new era in the search for planets beyond our solar system and transformed modern astronomy.

Konstantin Novoselov
Nobel Prize in Physics (2010)

Konstantin Novoselov shared the 2010 Nobel Prize in Physics with Andre Geim for groundbreaking experiments on graphene, a two-dimensional material with remarkable electrical and mechanical properties. His work has had a major impact on materials science and nanotechnology. He is a professor at the National University of Singapore.



Roger Penrose
Nobel Prize in Physics (2020)

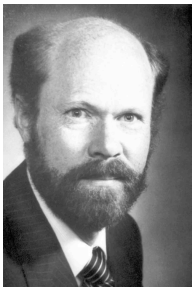
Roger Penrose shared the 2020 Nobel Prize in Physics with Reinhard Genzel and Andrea Ghez for demonstrating that black hole formation is a robust prediction of Einstein's general theory of relativity. His work has profoundly influenced theoretical physics, cosmology, and the study of space-time.

William D. Phillips
Nobel Prize in Physics (1997)

William D. Phillips shared the 1997 Nobel Prize in Physics with Steven Chu and Claude Cohen-Tannoudji for developing methods to cool and trap atoms using laser light, revolutionizing atomic physics and precision measurement science.

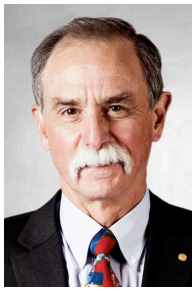
Donna Strickland
Nobel Prize in Physics (2018)

Donna Strickland shared the 2018 Nobel Prize in Physics with Arthur Ashkin and Gérard Mourou for developing chirped pulse amplification, a technique that generates high-intensity, ultra-short laser pulses. Her work has had widespread applications in science, medicine, and industry.



Robert Woodrow Wilson
Nobel Prize in Physics (1978)

Robert Woodrow Wilson shared the 1978 Nobel Prize in Physics with Arno A. Penzias for the discovery of cosmic microwave background radiation. This discovery provided crucial evidence for the Big Bang theory and transformed modern cosmology.



David J. Wineland
Nobel Prize in Physics (2012)

David J. Wineland shared the 2012 Nobel Prize in Physics with Serge Haroche for developing groundbreaking experimental methods that enable the measurement and manipulation of individual quantum systems. His work has been fundamental to advances in quantum computing, precision measurement, and quantum information science. He has been a researcher at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) since 1975.