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A STUDY OF PERSUASIVE DEVICES IN FOUR SELECTED ACCEPTANCE SPEECHES
OF NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNERS

A MASTER'S PROJECT
OF
THAWORN KHAMTHORN

Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Master of Arts Degree in Business English for International Communication
at Srinakharinwirot University

May 2007

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AN ABSTRACT
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Persuasive devices play a significant role in making powerful speech. These devices can be seen under two categories: (1) persuasion through emotion or evocative appeal and (2) persuasion through reasons or logical appeal. This study investigates persuasive devices in four selected acceptance speeches of Nobel Peace Prize Winners highlighting evocative and logical appeals under the framework of Sellnow and Ziegelmuller (1988). Data were derived from the official online source of Nobel Prize Organization which contained information on all Nobel Laureates to date (www.nobelprize.org). The primary sources were four selected acceptance speeches of Nobel Peace Prize winners who gave their speeches on the occasion of receiving the prize in Oslo, Norway. Namely; Fridtjof Nansen, George C. Marshall, Mother Teresa, Wangari Muta Maathai from the years 1922, 1953, 1979, and 2004 respectively. The results indicated that "motive words" which portrayed human basic emotion and the needs for self-preservation such as smile, fear, love die, hungry, power, brutal, faith, and struggle are the most persuasive devices used among Nobel Peace Prize winners. The findings revealed not only the use of other devices such as "parallelism" and "repetition" but also an informative insight into the winners speeches which can explain their persuasive styles.

การศึกษากลไกการใช้ภาษาโน้มน้าวจิตใจในการปราศรัยของผู้ที่ได้รับรางวัล
โนเบลสาขาสันติภาพ

บทคัดย่อ
ของ
ถาวร คำทอง

เสนอต่อบัณฑิตวิทยาลัย มหาวิทยาลัยศรีนครินทรวิโรฒ เพื่อเป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตาม
หลักสูตรปริญญาศิลปศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาภาษาอังกฤษธุรกิจเพื่อการสื่อสารนานาชาติ
พฤษภาคม 2550

ถาวร คำทอง. (2550), การศึกษากลไกการใช้ภาษาเพื่อการโน้มน้าวจิตใจในการปราศรัย ของผู้ที่

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การปราศรัยโน้มน้าวต่อสาธารณชนเป็นการสื่อสารที่ต้องใช้วาทศิลป์มากกว่าการสื่อสาร
ธรรมดา การปราศรัยจะประสบผลสำเร็จนั้นผู้พูดจะต้องมีการใช้ภาษาหรือที่เรียกว่ากลไกในการ
โน้มน้าวเพื่อให้กลุ่มผู้ฟังเข้าใจอย่างลึกซึ้ง และ คล้อยตามในเจตนารมณ์ของผู้พูดรวมถึงนำความ
คิดเห็นหรือข้อเสนอแนะจากผู้พูดไปปฏิบัติตาม การศึกษาครั้งนี้จำแนกภาษาเพื่อการโน้มน้าว
จิตใจเป็น 2 ประเภทคือ ประเภทที่มุ่งกระตุ้นอารมณ์ของผู้ฟัง และประเภทที่เน้นการให้หลักการ
เหตุผลโดยอ้างอิงจากพยานหลักฐาน ซึ่งกลไกของภาษาเหล่านี้สามารถเห็นได้จากการปราศรัยของ
นักการเมืองที่มีชื่อเสียงทั่วโลก วัตถุประสงค์ของการศึกษาในครั้งนี้คือการศึกษากลไกการใช้ภาษา
ทั้ง 2 ประเภทจากผู้ที่ได้รับรางวัลโนเบลสาขาสันติภาพ และพิจารณาวิธีการใช้ภาษาของผู้ที่ได้รับ
รางวัลฯ เพื่อบ่งชี้ลักษณะการโน้มน้าวของแต่ละคน เครื่องมือในการศึกษาในครั้งนี้คือข้อความใน
การปราศรัย ข้อมูลที่ใช้วิจัยคือสุนทรพจน์ของผู้ที่ได้รับรางวัลโนเบลสาขาสันติภาพ 4 คน ประกอบ
ไปด้วยผู้ได้รับรางวัลฯ จากปีพ.ศ. 2465, พ.ศ. 2496, พ.ศ. 2522, และ พ.ศ. 2547 ผลของ
การศึกษาพบว่า กลไกภาษาโน้มน้าวจิตใจที่ใช้มากที่สุดของผู้ได้รับรางวัลโนเบลสาขาสันติภาพคือ
“การใช้คำที่มีอิทธิพลต่ออารมณ์” กลไกที่พบรองลงมาคือ “การพูดซ้ำ” และ “การใช้รูปวลีหรือ
ประโยคคู่ขนาน” การศึกษาในครั้งนี้ยังพบว่าอาชีพมีความสัมพันธ์ต่อกลไกการใช้ภาษาเพื่อการโน้มน้าว
จิตใจของผู้กล่าวคำปราศรัยแต่ละคน

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TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

Chapter	Page
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
Background of the study.....	1
Objective of the Study.....	5
Research Questions.....	6
Significance of the Study.....	6
Scope of the Study.....	7
Definitions of Terms.....	7
2 RELATED LITERATURE REVIEW.....	8
The Importance of Speech.....	8
Theories related to persuasive speech.....	9
Evocative Appeal	14
Logical Appeal.....	14
Previous studies related to persuasion.....	15
3 METHODOLOGY.....	20
Data Collection	20
Data Analysis	22
Coding.....	22
4 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	24
Evocative Appeal	24
Variation of Motive Word among four speeches	26
Related findings of Motive Words from previous studies.....	29
Summary of Motive Words.....	30
A closer look to Repetition.....	31
Difference of Structural Parallelism among four speeches	35
View from Educators	37

TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

Chapter		Page
4	FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION (Continued)	
	Summary of Parallelism.....	38
	Conclusion.....	38
	Logical Appeal	38
	Diversity of Specific Names.....	41
	Summary of Specific Names.....	42
	Discovering Fact from the winners.....	44
	Summary of Fact	45
	Concentration on Logical Argument.....	48
	Summary of Logical Argument.....	49
	The findings reflecting persuasive style of each winner.....	50
5	CONCLUSION	51
	Conclusion	51
	Persuasion through emotion	53
	Persuasion through reason	54
	Limitations of the Study	57
	Suggestions for Further Studies	57
	BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	60
	APPENDIX - A	
	Sample Speech 1 – Wangari Muta Maathai (5 pages)	
	Sample Speech 2 – Mother Teresa (5 pages)	
	Sample Speech 3 – George C. Marshall (5 pages)	
	Sample Speech 4 – Fridtjof Nansen (8 pages)	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter	Page
APPENDIX - B.....	
List of all Nobel Peace Prize Laureates	(3 pages)
APPENDIX - C.....	
Full details of device coding	(24 pages)
VITAE	

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1 Sample Details of Four Selected Speeches	22
2 Examples of Coding Logical and Evocative Appeals	23
3 Number of Evocative Appeal found among four speeches	25
4 Dominant Devices under Evocative Appeal	25
5 Samples of Motive Words used in each speech	26
6 Repetition used among the winners	30
7 Samples of Repetition used in each speech.....	31
8 Parallelism found across four speeches	34
9 Samples of Parallelism used in each speech.....	35
10 Logical Appeal found among four speeches	39
11 Mention of Specific Name	40
12 Samples of Specific Name used in each speech.....	40
13 Number of Fact presented by each winner	43
14 Samples of Fact used in each speech.....	43
15 Number of Logical Argument found in four speeches.	47
16 Samples of Logical Argument in four speeches.	47
17 Summary of Evocative Appeal	52
18 Summary of Logical Appeal	53

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Speech is the art of communication and its importance is marked, studied, and applied to fit various situations. For example, politicians give speeches to audiences to attain votes. Revolutionaries use them to change social systems. Educators use them to disseminate and/or to clarify their own research. Even socialists, priests as well as college students give speeches to present their information and opinions. These speeches aimed to influence, inspire, convince, motivate, acknowledge achievement and entertain, so-called "persuasive". While there are a number of speeches that cover a wide range of occasions: commemorations, after dinner speaking, introductions, and presentation (Morgan. 2003, Byrns. 1994). The Nobel Peace Prize Winners' Acceptance Speeches are recognized and considered prestigious speeches presented to its audience.

One of the most remarkable Nobel Peace Prize winners in 1960s is an American civil rights leader Martin Luther King Junior. His famous speech "I have a dream" created a desirable result. He used persuasive appeal in order to influence perceptions of certain groups of people. Consequently, it led to the policy changing towards human right in America (Setsirisukchot. 2001).

A good speech can express love, sway public opinion, entertain a family or hold a huge audience spellbound. It can express concern and compassion and be delivered with

restraint or with passion. It is about reaching, perhaps teaching the audiences.

(www.speech-writers.com).

Many speeches were written by speechwriters and mostly aimed to attain goodwill of the speakers. Those speeches are highly prepared and usually given by very experienced and professional speakers. Many speakers are celebrities like General Norman Schwarzkopf, former national security adviser Henry Kissinger, and author Tome Wolfe receive as much as \$25,000 for a 45 minute speech (Byrns. 1994).

On the contrary, the acceptance speeches of Nobel Peace Prize winners were presented without fee but evoke a sense of human being. While other speeches were prepared in the comfortable offices, some winners prepared these speeches with the hearts of pain. These winners experienced unequal opportunities in their societies. Their speeches provoke listeners a sense of responsibility in creating peace across the world and these make their speeches truly unique.

It is recognized that the Nobel Peace Prize winners are great people in their fields. Though many people cannot play the roles like the Nobel Peace Prize winners, it is possible to learn from their speeches. Life is learning. We can learn of how the winners use the language to express their value, experience, knowledge and beliefs to persuade the audiences as well as other people.

Aristotle laid the basic understanding of rhetoric, "is the power of determining in a particular case what are the available means of persuasion". The process of persuasion is more a matter of communicating values than logical information (Mcbath and Fisher. 1969). Following this, a study of persuasive speech has been conducted from period to period.

These can be drawn from famous political speeches such as Churchill, Blair and Bush to other types of speeches (<http://www.public.iastate.edu>).

Walker (2004) recently studied persuasive devices used in speeches of Churchill and Tony Blair and found that repetition and parallelism are significant and clever technique employed as a means of persuasion in both speeches. Other techniques, the use of motive language, fact and figure information are also found in Blair's speeches greater than Churchill. These devices show how they persuade the audiences which affect their persuasive styles.

Wales (2004) studied persuasive language used by George W. Bush and Tony Blair. She investigates the use of persuasive language in political genre. The findings show that Bush's speech employed more nouns and nouns phrases as well as more personalized terms giving a human and emotive aspect to his speeches while Blair employed more verbs and adverbs that give a sense of details and deeper thinking to his speeches.

Setsirisukchot (2001) studied format, structure, style & language, and techniques used in speeches of Thai Writers. The researcher found that only a small degree and none in some speeches used vivid language such as metaphor, alliteration, repetition, parallelism, tripartite division in those speeches. In addition, other techniques such as quotations, statistics, and rhetorical questions were also found in a very low frequency.

Other researchers, White and Messer (2003) examined topic, structure, evidence usage, stylistic features and documentation of Interstate Oratorical Speeches, USA. The results shown that evocative and logical support materials such as examples, narratives,

and statistics, testimony were used in most speeches. Further, all speeches used some types of stylistic features such as allusion, biblical & mythological stories/passages, personal involvement, rhetorical questions and documentation.

Sellnow and Ziegelmüller (1988) examined major compositional aspects of successful persuasive speeches of the Interstate Oratory Contest, USA. The findings shown that supporting materials used in speeches were personal involvement (home, family and self exposure), evocative appeal (quotations, narratives, slogans, vivid passages) and logical appeal (factual data, statistic, and testimony). These supporting materials were appeared differently from period to period.

From the above research, it can be viewed that persuasive language used in speech is concerned with the use of devices and supporting materials. These devices can be summarized in to 2 categories: evocative appeal (persuasion through emotion) and logical appeal (persuasion through reason).

It can also be observed that these devices are widely addressed, for example, persuasive device, techniques, stylistic features, evidence usage and supporting material. However, the aim of using them is to attract attention and influence thinking of audiences. Therefore, it can be said that these groups of words; persuasive devices, persuasive techniques, persuasive aspect and persuasive features are applicable for addressing in the study of persuasive speeches. Hence, through out this study the researcher will refer to "persuasive devices" accordingly.

Speech may not be persuaded and may not last in audience's memory if the language use within speech is not interesting and convincing. Persuasive devices can be used as a tool to create trust between speakers and listeners. And this could influence audiences' thinking and lead them to take further action.

Many researchers have studied persuasive devices used in various speeches. Walker (2004) studied persuasive devices used in speeches of Churchill and Tony Blair, while Wales (2004) was also studied persuasive language used by George W. Bush and Tony Blair. White and Messer (2003) studied topic, structure, evidence usage, stylistic features and documentation of Interstate Oratorical Speeches, USA. Setsirisukchot (2001) studied format, structure, style & language, and techniques used in English speeches of the Thai government and private sectors. Sellnow and Ziegelmuehler (1988) studied major compositional aspects of successful persuasive speeches of the Interstate Oratory Contest, USA. To my knowledge, none is mentioned about persuasive devices use in Nobel Peace Prizes winner's acceptance speeches.

1.2 Objectives of the study

This study aims to investigate the persuasive devices employed in acceptance speeches of Nobel Peace Prize winners concentrating on evocative appeal and logical appeals in order to identify persuasive devices mostly used in these speeches and explain persuasive style of each winner.

1.3 Research Questions

1. What are the persuasive devices used in four selected acceptance speeches of Nobel Peace Prize winners?
2. How do these devices depict each winner's persuasive style?

1.4 Significance of the study

This study analyses and identifies persuasive devices used in four selected acceptance speeches of Nobel Peace Prize winners. The Oxford Dictionary of Twentieth Century World History states that the Nobel Peace Prize is "the world's most prestigious prize awarded for the preservation of peace". These make the winners' speeches unique which can be seen from the subject matter to through many aspects of lives. The winners provoke the audiences of their believes and their willingness to avoid human suffering through these speeches, from humanitarian work, organized peace movements, peace negotiation, policy reconciliation to struggle for human rights. The winners are symbols of goodwill.

In term of language, the winners' speech displayed the existing truth during their times. The speeches were sound and sincerely presented with conversational language. These practices are universal and can significantly be applied to everyone either on private or business lives. Effective persuasion calls for the ability to win the hearts and minds of listeners. Human value relies on the truth and sincerity. Following this, many speeches such as speeches of M. L. King, J. F. Kennedy and A. Lincoln last in people's mind forever. The truth and sincerity are immortal.

1.5 Scope of the study

This study analyzes four selected acceptance speeches of Individual Nobel Peace Prize Winners from 1901 – 2005 (see criteria of sample selection in section 3.1.1). The analysis concentrates on evocative and logical appeals which cover 10 and 7 devices respectively. Evocative appeal: (1) repetition, (2) parallelism, (3) alliteration, (4) story/anecdotes, (5) slogan, (6) vivid, (7) simile, (8) metaphor, (9) rhetorical questions, and (10) motive word. Logical appeal: (1) testimony, (2) fact, (3) statistic, (4) mention of period, (5) mention of public, (6) mention of specific name, (7) logical argument.

1.6 Definition of Terms

Acceptance speech	a speech thanks the person or organization sponsoring the award and the people who helped them (It is also called Nobel lecture. However, in order to avoid confusing, the researcher will refer them as acceptance speech.)
Persuasive device	a method of using languages/supporting materials within speech that aims to influence thinking and gain an emotional reaction /action from the audiences

CHAPTER 2

RELATED LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, three main areas, in consisting of the importance of speech, theories related to persuasive speech and previous studies of persuasive speech are reviewed.

2.1 The Importance of Speech

In this section, the description of speech as well as its importance will be presented.

Speech is a formal talk given usually to a large number of people on a special occasion. We all need speech for different proposes. It aims to influence audiences either on their thinking or behavior. It also expresses the speaker's value, experience, knowledge and beliefs. Each time we speak we have the opportunity to move one step closer to greater self-awareness and greater self-expression. Speech covers a wide range of occasions, a number of structures and requires preparation and practice (Cambridge advanced learner's dictionary, Morgan. 2003, Byrns. 1994, Osborne. 1990).

Morgan (2003) states that people give speech for one reason; to change the world. Speakers use them to move audiences to action. In his view, the audience will only be moved to action if they come to trust the speakers from hearing and seeing the speakers

offer a solution to a problem they have. That kind of trust is visceral as well as intellectual and emotional, and it only comes from presence.

Byrns (1994) mentions the scope of public speaking or speech that they are given every day to influence perceptions, actions, decision making and learning of people. He defines public speaking into 5 major groups: (1), Banquet Speaking, a speaker with special expertise or experience is invited to address the group about a subject of interest to them, (2), On-the-job-Speaking, it is a broadest category of speaking and is directly related to performance and productivity. This includes formal speeches as well as lectures, briefings, reports, and many unplanned or spontaneous addresses, (3) Political Speaking, (4) Ceremonial Speaking, this includes speaking for a wide range of occasions: commemoration, after-dinner speaking, introductions, presentations and acceptance speeches, and (5) Community Speaking.

Osborne (1991) views that speech is important, particularly in terms of business. He states that the individual who speaks effectively will receive more opportunities for promotion than the less effective speaker. Effective speakers possess the skill to continuously build credibility and believability into everything they said at the right place and at the right time.

2.2 Theories related to persuasive speech

Numerous researchers have approached persuasive speech in different categories. These resulted in various definitions and descriptions of devices. However, these theories share common themes such as evidence usages: logical and evocative appeals, and

documentation (Benson and Friedley. 1982, Reynolds. 1983, Sellnow and Ziegelmueeller. 1988, White and Messer. 2003).

A study of the evaluation criteria used for judging the persuasion event by Benson and Friedley (1982) states that the top eight criteria used for coaching and judging successful persuasive speeches were: (1), establishment of a significant problem, (2) indication of how the problem was related to the audience, (3) clarity of organization, (4) use of a problem-solution format, (5) quality and sufficient amount of supporting evidence, (6) balance in types of evidence (emotional and logical), (7) well-developed, workable solution, and (8) sincere, conversational delivery.

Sellnow and Ziegelmueeller (1988) examine major compositional aspects of successful persuasive speeches of the Interstate Oratorical Speeches in the USA. The researchers have divided persuasive aspect into 4 areas: (1) personal involvement, (2) evocative versus logical appeals, (3) documentation, and (4) proposed solutions.

(1) Personal involvement was defined as "a speaker revealing a unique personal identification with the content of the speech". (2) Evocative VS Logical appeals are supporting materials used to elaborate, explain or support ideas within a speech. Evocative appeal defined as "the use of dramatic quotations, narratives/stories, slogans, refrains, vivid passages of description, or any other strategy designed to illicit an emotional reaction from the audience". Logical appeal defined as "the use of authoritative testimony, factual data, and statistical measurement used to build a logical argument to support one's claims". (3) Documentation is the process of authenticating supporting material by specific identification of the reference source. This consists of three elements: i. author's name, ii.

publication, and iii. date. (4) Proposed solution defined as the means presented for solving the identified problem and the accompanying elaboration and/or explanations. This solution is further divided into four areas: i. specific plan mechanism, ii. call to action, iii. plan visualization, and iv. plan meet need argument.

White and Messer (2003), other researchers who have examined Interstate Oratorical speeches and determine if these speeches demonstrate common characteristics which related to: (1) topic, (2) organizational pattern/structure, (3) evidence usage, (4) stylistic features, and (5) documentation. The researchers state that Sellnow and Ziegelmuehler have offered the most useful approach to coding speeches for evidence usage. These were evocative appeal and logical supporting materials. The researchers further refer to Reynolds (1983) who states that "examples and illustrations are some of the most common types of evidence used in the Interstate Oratorical Speeches" in her study. In White and Messer's views, "using Sellnow and Ziegelmuehler's (1988) approach to identifying evidence usage is an appropriate way to code their selected Interstate Oratorical speeches".

From the above research, persuasive speech is a broad term that consists a number of elements, this includes: establishment of a significant problem, indication of how the problem was related to the audience, clarify of organization, use of a problem-solution format, quality and sufficient amount of supporting evidence, balance in types of evidence (emotional and logical), well-developed, workable solution, sincere, and conversational delivery. Among them, evidence usage or supporting materials are common found across the Interstate Oratorical Speeches.

There are a number of persuasive techniques that can be employed in speeches. Byrns (1994) classified the language in which a speaker wants to create a word picture that appeals to the emotions of the audience into: vivid, "sensual" description; using action" language; using imagery; and using rhythm. He stated that famous speakers such as Roosevelt, Churchill, King, Kennedy, and Reagan used rhythm regularly in their speeches. Repetition, parallelism, alliteration are three stylistic devices for creating rhythm in speeches.

Parallelism is defined as a series of words, phrases, or sentences that arranged in a similar fashion, e.g. "We were meant to be masters of destiny, not victims of fate" (Ronald Reagan).

Repetition defined as the speaker repeated the same word at the beginning or the end of several sentences or phrases, e.g. "They have given us false choices, bad choices, and no choice" (Bill Clinton).

Alliteration is an establishment of a rhythm by repeating the initial sound of adjacent or closely placed words in a sentence, e.g. "They have demeaned our democracy with the politics of distraction, denial, and despair" (Al Gore). Byrns has also introduced many types of verbal devices used in speeches, they are: (1) definition, (2) example, (3) Stories and anecdote, (4) comparison and contrast, (5) description, (6) statistics, and (7) testimony.

Neale (1998) shared similar information with Bryns. However, he has penetrated deeper on the classification of devices than Bryns. He stated that a venerable rhetorical device is the use of cadence and balance in the spoken word. Cadence and balance are a matter of ordering groups of words (and ideas) into rhythmic patterns. These include: (1)

rhythmic triads, the grouping of words into patterns of three can lead to a memorable effect, for example "veni, vidi, vici" and "Never....was so much owed by so many to so few"., (2) parallelism, (3) alliteration, (4) anaphora, the repetition of the same word or words at the beginning of successive clauses or sentence, for example: We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds..", (5) antithesis, a common form of parallel structure comparing and contrasting dissimilar elements, for instance: "give me liberty, or give me death", "ask not what your country can do for you – ask what you can do for your country", (6) sentence variation, (7) rhetorical questions, (8) sentence fragments, (9) inverted order, (10) use of conjunctions, (11) imagery and (12) suspension for Climax.

Nicholls (2000) stated that simply telling people facts will fail because it won't affect their emotions or meet their needs. Facts need to be dressed up for the audience to remain interested and to remember what speakers have said. She has summarized the eleven golden rules of speech writing that shared similar information as Byrns (1994) and Neale (1998). Some of them include the use of repetition and rhythm, rhetorical question and word you, emotive word, anecdotes, quotations, illustrations and humour, frequent signposts, such as to begin with, firstly, secondly, and thirdly.

Walker (2004) referred to the three broad persuasive categories of Aristotle in which Cockcroft (1992) describes them as (a) persuasion through personality and stance, (b) persuasion through the aroused of emotion, and (c) persuasion through reasoning. All three of the above aspects are used by a speaker as part of their performance of speech.

According to the above discussion, persuasive devices are the language used in speech that speakers aim to improve comprehension, hold the audience attention and

make speech more believable. There are a number of persuasive devices used in speech. The use of repetition and parallelism are found in many famous speeches such as Churchaill, Reagan, and Kennedy. These devices can be seen clearly under two broad categories: (1) persuasion through emotion, and (2) persuasion through reasoning. Following these, it can be said that the category of persuasion through emotion can be fitted in the category of evocative appeal while persuasion through reasoning can be fitted in the category of logical appeal which were classified by Sellnow and Zieglmuller (1988).

2.2.1 Evocative Appeal

Evocative appeals are defined as the use of dramatic quotations, narratives or stories, slogans, refrains, vivid passages of description, or any other strategy designed to illicit and emotional reaction from the audience. For example, “ *When one has stood face to face with famine, with death by starvation itself, then surely one have had one’s eyes opened to the full extend of this misfortune*”.

2.2.2 Logical Appeals

Logical appeals are defined as the use authoritative testimony, factual data, and statistical measurement used to build a logical argument to support one’s claims. For example, “ *the speaker say, The union’s defense spending rose from \$61 million in 1960 to \$168 million dollars in 1962. A more report for 1963 indicates a fantastic further rise to &294 million dollars; the highest peace-time rise in history* ”.

2.3 Previous studies related to persuasive speech

In this section, the previous study related to persuasive speech will be presented. Persuasion involves almost all of human's activities. It can be seen in a form of speaking or writing. The persuader aims to persuade others to a course of action. This ranges from days to days activities such as lectures, briefings, reports, and many unplanned addresses. These activities must be clear so that ideas and process can be easily absorbed. It must also be persuasive and empathetic because people can no longer be told what to do; they must be convinced that a particular policy or vision is worthy of acceptance (Byrns. 1994).

A number of previous studies laid the basic understanding of persuasive devices used in many speeches. These can be drawn from the studies of persuasive devices in political speeches to the studies of persuasive speaking contest of Interstate Oratorical Speeches (Walker. 2004, Wales. 2004, White and Messer. 2003, Setsirisulchot. 2001, Sellnow and Ziegelmueeller. 1988).

Walker (2004) analyzed persuasive devices used in two speeches from Churchill during the Second World War, compared with those used in Tony Blair's Speeches at the start of the war on Iraq. She has concentrated on 3 categories: 1) persuasion through personality and stance, 2) persuasion through the arousal of emotion, and 3) persuasion through reasoning. She discovered that repetition and parallelism are significant and clever techniques employed as a means of persuasion in both speeches. Other techniques such as the use of motive language, fact and figure information are also found in Blair's speeches greater than Churchill.

Wales (2004) investigated persuasive language used by George W. Bush and Tony Blair in a collection of speeches concerning the 2003 War in Iraq. She has revealed that Bush's speech employed more nouns and nouns phrases as well as more personalized terms giving a human an emotive aspect to his speeches while Blair employed more verbs and adverbs that give a sense of details and deeper thinking to his speeches. She also stated that the constructions of both speeches are similar in terms of average word and sentence length and number of different words.

Setsirisukchot (2001) explored English speeches written by Thai writers focusing on format, structure, style & language, and techniques used in speeches. The researcher found that only a small degree and none in some speeches used vivid language such as metaphor, alliteration, repetition, parallelism, tripartite division in those speeches. In addition, other techniques such as quotations, statistics, and rhetorical questions were also found in a very low frequency.

White and Messer (2003) examined Interstate Oratorical Speeches, USA. The researchers focused on topic, structure, evidence usage, stylistic features and documentation of the championship speech from 1875 – 2000. The results shown that evocative and logical support materials such as examples, narratives, and statistics, testimony were used in most speeches. Further, all speeches used some types of stylistic feature such as allusion, biblical & mythological stories/passages, personal involvement, rhetorical questions and documentation.

Sellnow and Ziegelmueeller (1988) studied successful persuasive speeches of the Interstate Oratory Contest, USA focusing on 4 categories: personal involvement, logical vs evocative appeals, documentation and proposed solution. The results shown that supporting materials used in speeches were personal involvement (home, family and self exposure), evocative appeal (quotations, narratives, slogans, vivid passages) and logical appeal (factual data, statistic, and testimony). These supporting materials were appeared differently from period to period.

From the above research, it can be concluded that the speakers used persuasive devices in speeches to serve as a means to influence audiences' perception that lead to the audiences' agreement or support. Persuasive devices are employed in most speeches. The difference would be found on the level of frequent use of each device. These devices make speech more interesting, memorable, and serve as the information source from a speaker to her audience. Among them, repetition, parallelism and motive words are found in many famous speeches. These devices can be classified into two groups: (1) evocative appeal, and (2) logical appeal.

This study aims to explore persuasive devices in four selected acceptance speeches of Nobel Peace Prize winners. At the process of reviewing related theories and previous studies of persuasive devices, the researcher viewed that evocative and logical appeals coded by Sellnow and Ziegelmueeller (1988) were covered most devices and/or supporting materials used in speech. In addition, during the sample selection process, the researcher notices that some speeches used a number of evocative devices such as stories, repetition and motive words. This was in lined with "An analysis of the persuasive

devices used in two speeches from Churchill during the Second World War, compared with those used in Tony's Blair's Speeches at the start of the war on Iraq" of Walker (2004) who states that repetition and parallelism are significant and clever techniques employed as a means of persuasion in both speeches. Other techniques such as the use of motive language, fact and figure information are also found in both speeches.

In terms of logical appeal that concerns with evidence to increase trust and support from the audiences, the winners appear to present a lot of information related to their works. The winners mentioned other persons' name, within and beyond their fields for examples, Maathai referred to President Nelson Mandela, F.W. de Klerk, Aung San Suu Kyi and the Green Belt Movement. Mother Teresa referred to God a number of times while Marshall and Nansen referred to peace, NATO and the League of Nations and many countries. The research then classifies these details as mention of specific name.

The above categories, evocative and logical appeals have brought the researcher attention to Monroe's motivated sequence which is a technique for organizing persuasive speeches that inspire people to take action. It was developed in the mid-1930s by Alan H. Monroe which consists of five steps: (1) attention; get the attention of audience using a detailed story, shocking example, dramatic statistic, quotations, (2) Need' show that the problem about which the speaker speaking exists, that it is significant, and that it won't go away by itself, use statistics, examples. Convince the audience that there is a need for action to be taken, (3) satisfaction; show that this need can be satisfied. Provide specific solutions for the problem that the government and community can implement as a whole, (4) visualization; tell the audience what will happen if the solution is implemented or does

not take place, and (5) action; tell the audience what action they can take personally to solve the problem (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/monroe's_motivated_sequence). Further, the language of oratory mentions a frame work for the study of a speech which includes figurative language; similes, metaphors and frequently mixed metaphors, euphonious constructions; assonance, alliteration, emotive words, and personal pronouns assuring audience identification and unity (<http://english.unitecology.ac.nz/resources/units/oratory/framework.html>)

After reviewing the said sources, persuasive devices that have been approached from the above researchers are divided as follows:

1. Evocative Appeal (persuasion through emotion): (1) repetition, (2) parallelism, (3) alliteration, (4) story/anecdotes, (5) slogan, (6) vivid, (7) simile, (8) metaphor, (9) rhetorical questions, and (10) motive word.
2. Logical Appeal (appeal through reason): (1) testimony, (2) fact, (3) statistic, (4) mention of period, (5) mention of public, (6) mention of specific name, (7) logical argument.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, two major parts of the research methodology consisting of data collection and data analysis, are presented.

3.1 Data Collection

The procedure of data collection includes the selection of speeches from available source, and criteria selection.

3.1.1 Source

The primary source was obtained from the official on line source of Nobel Prize Organization (<http://nobelprize.org>). This study is aimed to explore persuasive devices in acceptance speech of Nobel Peace Prizes winners. The basis criterion is that the speeches must be presented by the winners. The researcher then set the criteria for selecting the samples that would generate speeches from the entire period of Nobel Peace Prize awarded history. As the winners are varied from country to country, it is believed that period of presenting, geography of winners, and the length of speech would gain sufficient information for this analysis.

3.1.1.1 Period of presenting speech

The Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded to 93 persons and 18 organizations since 1901. In order to exam the full 104 years of Nobel Peace Prize winners' acceptance

speeches, the researcher needs to narrow the sample group of speeches into a manageable size. The researcher decided to only look at individuals who win the full prize, not share with other persons or organizations, and narrowed these groups more by selecting one speech for each 26-year interval of time. The selection starts from the present period 2005 and descends to the first award in 1901. A latest individual awarded Nobel Peace Prize was Wangari Maathai from Kenya, Africa in 2004. It is noted that the fourth selected person awarded Nobel Peace Prize was Fridtjof Nansen from Norway, Europe in 1922 not the winner in 1927. This is because the Peace Prizes for the years 1927-25 were awarded to two individuals at each year and the prize money was allocated to the special fund of this prize section in the years 1924-23 (see APPENDIX B).

3.1.1.2 Geography of winners

There were four speeches available after narrowing the sample group from the first criteria. These winners are from different continents which are Africa, Asia, America and Europe. It is noted that no winner from Australia (Oceania) and Antarctica ever awarded the Peace Prize through out Nobel's history 1901-2005.

3.1.1.3 The length of speech

During the sample selection, a standard length of each speech is 5 pages while other Nobel Peace Prize winners speeches that were not selected contains similar number of pages. Table 1 below identifies the details of these samples:

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF SELECTED ACCEPTANCE SPEECHES FROM 1922 - 2004

No.	Year	Winner(s)	Geography	No. of Page(s)
1	2004	Wangari Muta Maathai	Africa	5
2	1979	Mother Teresa	Asia	5
3	1953	George C. Marshall	The USA	5
4	1922	Fridtjof Nansen	Europe	8

Source: www.nobelprize.org/peace.

The above TABLE 1 summarizes details of all sample speeches. It is believed that these 4 selected acceptance speeches represents as the reliable sample speeches of individual Nobel Peace Prize winners for the period over 100 years.

3.2 Data Analysis

In this study, the researcher concentrates on 2 categories of persuasive devices:

(1) evocative appeal, and (2) logical appeal (details on CHAPTER 2, pp. 11-18).

3.2.1 Coding

Evocative Appeal (persuasion through emotion) consists of 10 devices: (1) repetition, (2) parallelism, (3) alliteration, (4) story/anecdotes, (5) slogan, (6) vivid, (7) simile, (8) metaphor, (9) rhetorical questions, and (10) motive word.

Logical Appeal (persuasion through reason) consists of 7 devices: (1) testimony, (2) fact, (3) statistic, (4) mention of period, (5) mention of public, (6) mention of specific name, and (7) logical argument. The researcher then analyzed the speech texts and categorized the content according to the definitions. Parts of Speech #1 present how the devices were coded (see TABLE 2).

TABLE 2: EXAMPLES OF CODING - LOGICAL & EVOCATIVE APPEALS

Speech #1 Wangari Muta Maathai (2004)	Explanation:
<i>Your Majesties</i> <i>Your Royal Highnesses</i> <i>Honourable Members of the Norwegian Nobel Committee</i> <i>Excellencies</i> <i>Ladies and Gentlemen</i> <i>I stand before you and the world humbled by this recognition and uplifted by the <u>honour</u> of being the 2004 Nobel Peace Laureate</i>	Salutation was not reviewed. This passage was coded "logical appeal". The speaker identified the purpose of this speech was to accept the prize and mentioned the organization's name (public). There is also motive word in this passage "<u>honour</u>" which coded under "evocative appeal"
<i>"As the <u>first African woman to receive this prize</u>, I accept it on behalf of the <u>people of Kenya and Africa</u>, and indeed the world".</i>	This passage was coded "logical". A speaker telling the fact that she as the first woman of the region to receive this prize. She also mentioned specific name, People of Kenya and Africa which considered logical appeal. Motive Word/Evocative: First African Woman
I am especially mindful of women and the girl child. I hope it will encourage them to raise their voices and take care more space for leadership. I know the honour also gives a deep sense of pride to our men, both old and young. As a mother, I appreciate the inspiration this brings to the youth and urge them to use it to pursue their dreams.	This passage was coded "fact" and "emotive words". A speaker demonstrated the importance of this award related to others. A speaker revealed her marital status and used motive words such as encourage, honor, a deep sense of pride, inspiration to support her idea.
Although this prize comes to me, it acknowledges the work of countless individuals and groups across the globe. They work quietly and often without recognition to protect the environment, promote democracy, defend human rights and ensure equality between women and men.	This passage was coded "logical argument". A speaker extended the importance of prize by referring to related dominant works, cause.....effect, do sth....to.....
By so doing, they plant <u>seeds of peace</u>. I know they, too, are proud today. To all who feel represented by this prize I say use it to advance your mission and meet the high expectations the world will place on us.	This passage was coded "evocative appeal". A speaker established her <u>slogan</u>, used motive word, <u>proud</u>. The speaker intended to be part of others (I know they, too).

The researcher looked through each phrase, sentence, paragraph and coded them under its characteristic and meaning. It is possible that within the same statement, both evocative and logical appeals can be found (see full details of coding at APPENDIX C).

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the findings and discussion of the persuasive devices used in four selected acceptance speeches and how these devices are related to the winners' persuasive style are presented.

4.1 Evocative Appeal

Evocative appeal defined as the use of dramatic quotations, narratives or stories, slogans, refrains, vivid passages of description, or any other strategy designed to illicit an emotional reaction from the audience. A study of persuasive devices in four selected acceptance speeches of Nobel Peace Prize winners produced observations quite consistent with previous studies that have examined speeches of Churchill, Blair, Bush and Interstate Oratorical Speeches. The use of persuasive devices found across four selected speeches. Variation was found in the quantity as well as if the winners used evocative or logical appeal. The findings showed greater number of persuasive devices under evocative appeal than logical appeal employed across speeches. Among them, "motive word" was the most persuasive devices used within the winners' speeches. Repetition and parallelism were also used on a large degree. As expected during the sample collection, fifty percent of motive word found in speech of Mother Teresa. Repetition and parallelism were also used most frequently in her speech (see Figure 1a and Figure 1b).

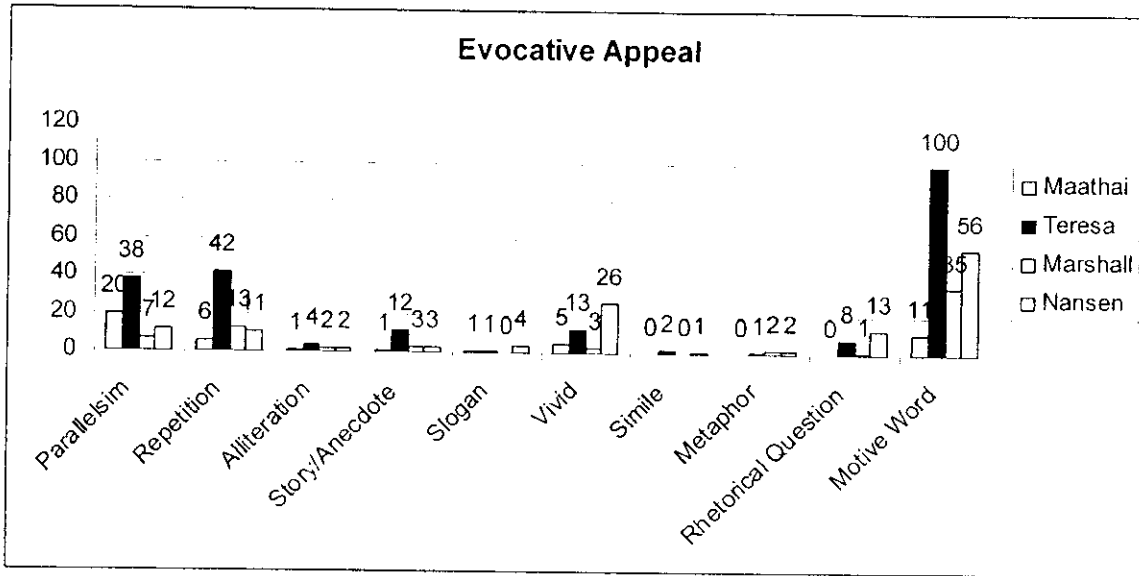


FIGURE: 1a EVOCATIVE APPEAL

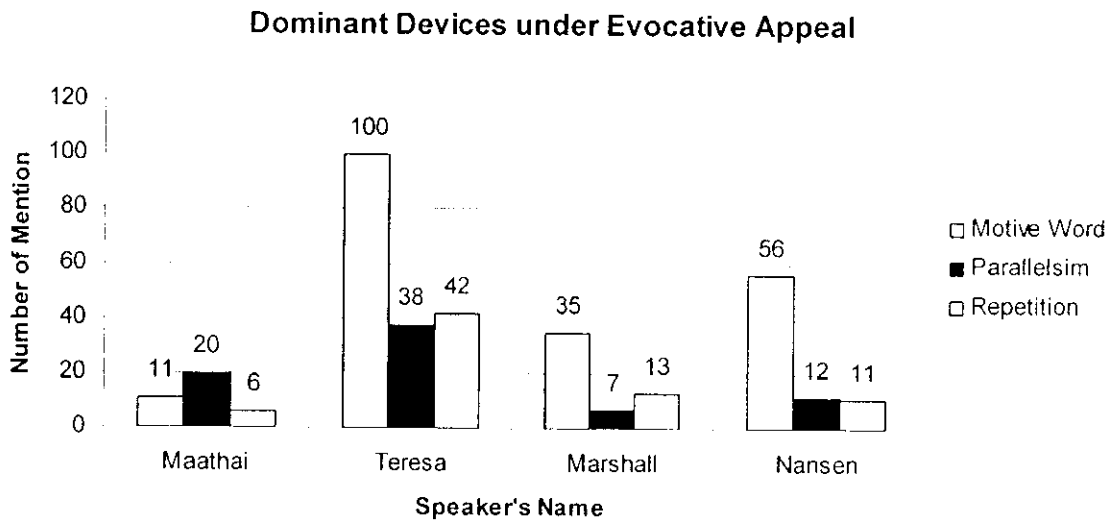


FIGURE: 1b A LARGE GROUP OF DEVICES FOUND UNDER EVOCATIVE APPEAL

Figure 1a displayed the number of all evocative devices employed among selected speeches, relying most frequently on "motive word", "repetition", and "parallelism".

According to the findings, every device under evocative appeal was employed in speech of

Mother Teresa and Nansen. Some devices were not found in speeches of Maathai and Marshall. The first device that the researcher shall refer to is “motive word”.

Looking at Figure 1b, the number of motive words found across four speeches on a large degree. In fact, Mother Teresa's speech used motive words more frequently than others. Examples of various motive words used in each speech can be seen in TABLE 1c.

TABLE 1c SAMPLES OF MOTIVE WORDS USED IN EACH SPEECH

Speech	Winner(s)	Motive Words	Total Mention
1	Wangari Muta Maathai	first African woman, honor, a deep sense of price, inspiration, pride, fear, hope, consciousness, and moral ground	11
2	Mother Teresa	hurt, die, love, hunger, smile, touch, kill, and heaven	100
3	George C. Marshall	power, brutal, invasion, threatened, defeat, hazardous, tragedy/ies, faith, wisdom, prejudices, freedom, dignity, fight, die, terrible, struggle, sacrifice, moral, fear...	35
4	Fridtjof Nansen	death, drooping, morally wounded, struggle, power, despair, ruins, mortally sick, destruction, faith, staring hopelessly, distrust, disease, hatred, envy, abuse, lie, fear, bloodshed....	56

4.1.1 Variation of Motive Words used among four speeches

Motive word classified as basic or physiological needs, social needs, and ego needs. It could be broken down into much finer categories. Motive words represented the need for an individual to maintain a certain degree of consistency among the things she knows, her attitudes, and her behaviors. Physiological needs include the need of sex, self-

preservation and avoidance of hunger. Social needs are those associated with the desire that each of us has to belong. Ego needs or the need to develop or maintain a positive self-image. Pride of country or of one's family or college or hometown are related to ego needs and are often useful motives for use in persuasion (Baird, Knowler, and Becker, 1973).

Gibson, and Day. (1976) mentioned a number of motive words that people are most likely to respond to. This includes: (1) profit motive; desire for success, prestige, power and material possessions, (2) health; the want to stay healthy, to recover from illness, people want vitality, longevity, and peace of mind, (3) attractiveness/love; the desire to be physically attractive and sexually appealing stems from the need to love and be love in return, (4) fear; the fear of losing (or never having) the things people want the most deeply has always been a strong motivating factory, Similarly, the fear of the unknown, or of pain, poverty, or calamity arouses the need to protected one's self from danger, (5) admiration; people have a strong desire for approval, which is why people often conform to what others are doing, (6) physical comfort; people surround themselves with whatever it takes to relieve discomfort. Most of people want to feel soothed, relaxed, and rested, (7) sensory appeal; people need the variety of stimuli they're capable of receiving through their five senses, (8) mental stimulation; people need the feeling of challenge and fulfillment that comes with using their mind creatively, (9) fun/pleasure; people want to be happy, and this need often leads to leisure activities that delight and entertain, (10) curiosity; many people feel a strong need to explore, investigate, and understand new ideas and experiences, (11) home/family; this need is most of reflected in people need for strong family ties a peaceful

home life, (12) praise/self-gratification; everyone wants to feel worthwhile and appreciated, and most of people need to be told, now then, that we are really important, (13) convenience; the easier and simpler it is to get something, the stronger the motivation, (14) patriotism/altruism; people has a strong need to be needed, which leads them to try to help or be of service to others. People often have feelings of loyalty and cooperation because we belong to a group, nationality, culture, or country. Following this, variation of motive words of among the winners is concluded.

Speech 1: Maathai

Maathai drew the audience attention by exposing herself as a first African woman to receive Nobel Peace Prize. Words such as honor, a deep sense of price and inspiration inferred as a positive self-image were employed in her speech on an average degree. These maybe explain that Maathai's works was really accepted from her country and other organizations on her attempt to work for improving quality of lives and this truly create peace among societies.

Speech 2: Mother Teresa

It appears that most of motive words used in speech of Mother Teresa were related to human basic needs. For example, words such as love, hurt, die and hunger were found through out her speech. Fifty percent of them are "love". These words created a sense of family and parents. Those words also implied that lack of basic needs such as food and home are the problems found in societies.

Speech 3: Marshall

Marshall's speech employed motive words such as power, brutal, invasion and tragedy. The generic terms give a sense of war and causality. This can be explained that Marshall was the USA foremost soldier and involved in the rehabilitation of the USA allied countries during the World Wars 1 and 2. Other words such as wisdom, prejudices, and freedom employed in his speech give a sense of the will to promote peace.

Speech 4: Nansen

The result indicated that Nansen and Marshall were employed similar motive words which inferred to war. This may be because of Nansen was engaged as a head of the League of Nations, he was well-known for his work in the repatriation of prisoners of war, work for the Russian refugees, work in aiding the millions in Russia struggling against famine, both were involved in events during the period of World Wars, understood the difficulty of living during war and wanted to avoid further war (www.nobelprize.org).

4.1.2 Related findings of Motive Words from previous studies

The findings were consistent with the study of persuasive devices of Churchill and Blair's speeches at the start of the war on Iraq undertaken by Walker (2004). The motive words found in Marshall and Nansen were similar to motive words found in Blair's speech. Walker stated that "Blair appears to use emotive language in this speech to the nation". He uses sentences such as "*Thousands of children die every year through malnutrition and disease. Hundred of thousands have been driven from their homes or murdered*". "*The brutality of the repression – the death and torture camps, the barbaric prisons for political opponents, the routine beatings for anyone and their families of disloyalty..*" She stated that Blair is emotionally involving the audience. On the contrary, the findings were inconsistent with a study of formal speeches written in

English by Thai writers of Setsirisukchot (2001) in which the researcher did not mention the use of motive word among the sample speeches. The reason maybe because of the researcher did not concentrate on motive words used among those speeches.

4.1.3. Summary of Motive Words

There are different terms used of motive words in each winner speech. While motive words employed in Marshall and Nansen's speeches were similar in regard to war. Speeches of Maathai and Mother Teresa dominantly showed different fields of their work. Maathai used motive words in a sense of ego need that provide a positive self image while Mother Teresa used motive words represent herself as the parents to everyone which is truly reflected her believe and her sacrifice of work.

The second device mostly employed under evocative appeal among four selected speeches is "repetition" (see Figure 3a and Table 3b).



FIGURE 3a: REPETITION

TABLE 3b: SAMPLES OF REPETITION USED IN EACH SPEECH

Speech	Winner(s)	Repetition (the numbers in blanket identified repeated times)
1	Wangari Muta Maathai	" a time when (2)", "there can be no.....without (2)", "they were also unaware (2)", let us use it 'to intensify our commitment to... let us embrace (2)", "Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen (4)", ...
2	Mother Teresa	"we pray (2)", "became man (2)", "maybe have nothing to eat, maybe they have not a home where to live (2)", "we have been created (3)", "I am hungry, I am dying, I am cold, I am in pain (4)", ", , "...the hungry one, the naked one, the homeless one, the sick one, the lonely one, the unwanted one (6)".
3	George C. Marshall	"I have been (2)", "my country (2)", "there must be effort (2)", "we have (2)", "we have not (2)", "we are not (2)", "their freedom, their dignity, and their security (3)", "we must (3)", " a last clear chance (3)".
4	Fridtjof Nansen	"That is how I see mankind in its suffering; that is how I see the suffering people of Europe...(2)", "does not want (2)", "one must understand where.... understand a little (2)", "We must take up...we must raise our (2)", " to bring men love of...- to bring back the will to work..... – to bring faith in the dawn (3)".

4.1.4 A Closer look to Repetition

The figures and details from Figure 4 and Table 4.1 confirmed that repetition is the second devices mostly used across four speeches analyzed. Differences also existed in variation of the terminology used in each sentences and a number of repetition.

Speech 1: Maathai

Figure 4 indicated the number of repetition found across four selected speeches. There is a small degree used of this device in Maathai's speech. This may be because Maathai employed a number of parallelism devices but were not emphasized repetition of words or phrases. For example, "*They work quietly and often without recognition to protect the environment, promote democracy, defend human rights and ensure equality between women and men*". "

Throughout Africa, women are the primary caretakers, holding significant responsibility for tilling the land and feeding their families".

Speech 2: Mother Teresa

The result yielded that the numbers of repetition and parallelism employed in Mother Teresa's speech was similar to one another. It can be explained that in her speeches, most of structural parallelism was assigned to be repeated. Mother Teresa applied these two devices to be projected coincidentally, and these helped to create impact on the audience. For example, "*How can you love God whom you do not see, if you do not love your neighbour whom you see, whom you touch, with whom you live"...*, or other examples " *This is nearly every day, that they are expecting, they are hoping..*", and " *..because it is a direct war, a direct killing – direct murder*". The sample phrases showed that structural parallelism was repeated at the same time.

The result was consistent with the study of Churchill's speech undertaken by Walker (2004). She stated that one of the major reasons why Churchill's speech to the House of Commons is persuasive is because of the structural parallelism. She stated that both parallelism and repetition structural features are being held constant and are repeated. She added that the basic use of repetition reinforces the point and makes it stand out. By inference we are likely to conclude that what is being repeated is important and so the speaker is creating an impact on the listener.

Speech 3: Marshall

A number from figure 4 indicated that Marshall used repetition in his speech on an average degree. The findings yielded that fifty percent of the repetition found in his speech was the use of personal pronouns. For example, "I have been", "we must", "my country",

"we are not", "we have not", "we have", "These, I believe". The use of personal pronouns was found in many famous political speeches. This maybe because of Marshall was a soldier and also engaged in political during that period. It is said that the use personal pronouns can help connect audience to speaker and create a sense of community belonging.

This was consistent with the study of persuasive language used by Bush and Blair undertaken by Wales (2004). She stated that pronouns are the most popular terms used to realize the actors in the American military category. This includes "you" and "we".

It was also consistent with the study of persuasive devices used in Churchill and Blair's speeches conducted by Walker (2004). The result of her study showed that a large number of personal pronouns such as "I", "we", and "our" were used in frequently in their speeches.

Speech 4: Nansen

As can be seen from Figure 4, it indicated that Nansen was also used repetition on an average degree in his speech. It is noticed that structural repetition used in Nansen's speech was similar to the one in Mother Teresa's speech. Both winners mostly employed 2 parts and repeated same words at the beginning of each. This resulted in creating rhythm in speech and also creating a sense of strong will to bring peace into societies. For example, "If this danger can be averted or at least reduces, if this malignant growth can to some extent be eradicated, then there will be one such cancer the less in the European community, one risk the less of unrest, of disturbance, of dissolution of states in the future". In addition, the results also discovered that there are another interesting device "vivid passages" used in Nansen's speech on a large degree. For example, "*the soul of the world is mortally sick, its courage broken,*

its idols tarnished, and the will to live gone; the horizon is hazy, hidden behind burning clouds of destruction, and faith in the dawn of mankind is no more".

The last evocative device appears across selected speeches to be discussed next is "parallelism" (see Figure 4a & Table 4b).

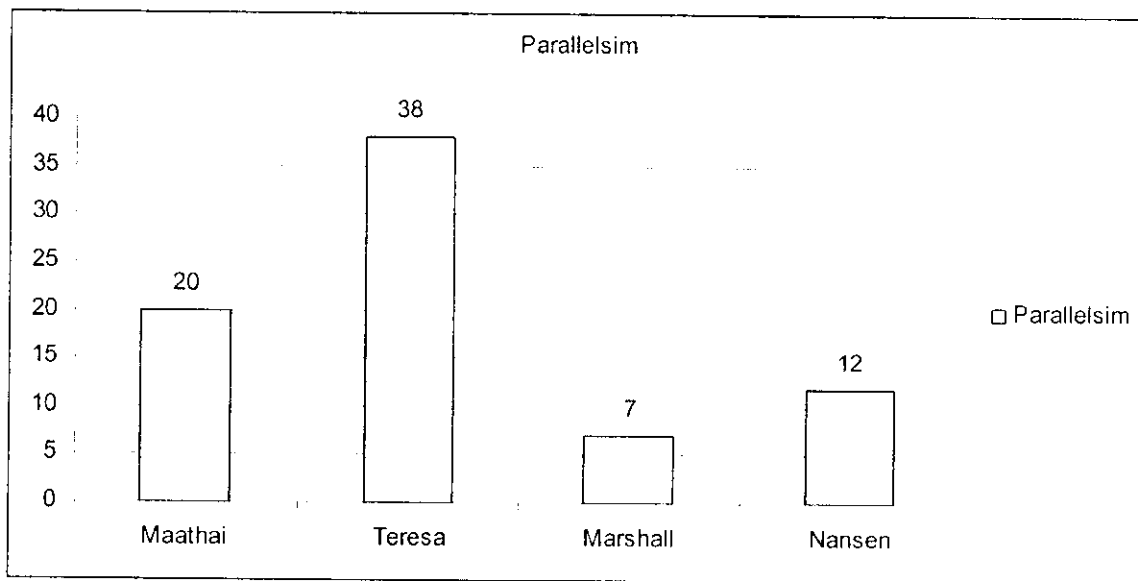


FIGURE 4a: PARALLELISM

TABLE 4b: SAMPLES OF PARALLELISM USED IN EACH SPEECH

Speech	Winner(s)	Parallelism (the numbers in blanket identified parts)
1	Wangari Muta Maathai	"They work quietly and often without recognition to <u>protect the environment</u> , <u>promote democracy</u> , <u>defend human rights</u> and <u>ensure equality</u> between women and men" (3), "...my family, friends, partners and supporter (3).....", "...to intensify our commitment to our people, to reduce conflicts and poverty (2)..."
2	Mother Teresa	"..We will take care of you, we will take the children from you and we will get a home for the child (3).", "...who is feeling lonely, who is feeling sick, who is feeling worried. (3).", "...our beggars, our leprosy patients, our slum dwellers, our people of the street. (4).", "...with the children in India, with the children in Africa... (2)", "...the hungry one, the naked one, the homeless one, the sick one, the lonely one, the unwanted one (6)..."
3	George C. Marshall	"...their freedom, their dignity, and their security...(3)", "to fight and to sacrifice..... and to contribute...(3)", ".....prominence and importance...(2)".
4	Fridtjof Nansen	"....the soul of the world is mortally sick, the horizon is hazy...(2)", "...its courage broken, its ideals tarnished...(2)", "That is how I see mankind in its suffering; that is how I see the suffering people of Europe...(2)", "When one has stood..... when one has beheld...(2)".

Figure 4a and Table 4b confirmed that parallelism device is a common characteristic across four speeches analyzed. Differences existed in variation of terminology used in each sentence and a number of phrases or so called "parts". The result showed that parallel parts employed across all speeches ranging from two, three, four, and six. A number of motive words can be seen within this device.

4.1.5 Difference of Structural Parallelism among four speeches

Speech 1: Maathai

Figure 3 indicated that Maathai used quite a large number of parallelisms when comparing to speeches of Marshall and Nansen. The structural parallelism was varied from two - four parts. However, most of them were two-parts and rarely repeated. For example,

"My fellow Africans, as we embrace this recognition, let us use it to intensify our commitment to our people, to reduce conflicts and poverty and thereby improve their quality of life". This makes her speech clear but no rhythm.

Speech 2: Mother Teresa

Among four winners, parallelism was mostly found in Mother Teresa's speech. The structural parallelism was also varied from two, three, four and six parts. Most of them were two parts and repeated frequently. For example, *"...we pray the prayer of St. Francis of Assisi which always surprises me very much – we pray this prayer every day after Holy Communion, because it is very fitting for each one of us, and I..."*. Mother Teresa repeated the same words at the beginning of each phrase that help to create rhythm to audiences. This device was found in Churchill's famous defiance of Hitler, *"We shall fight on the beaches, We shall fight on the landing grounds"*. Further, it is noticed that the use of verb in some phrases were in compliance with the grammatical rules. For example, *"It hurt Jesus to love us, it hurt him"*. This should read as *"It hurts Jesus to love us, it hurts him"*. However, the purpose of this study is not focused on grammatical issue, the researcher then ignored it.

Speech 3: Marshall

Unlike Maathai and Mother Teresa's' speeches, parallelism employed in Marshall's speech have showed the lowest degree among four winners. This device was mostly found in two parts and a small numbers of three parts. The result may be explained by considering the following passage. *"I will try to phrase my views or suggestions in the simplest possible terms though I lack the magic and artistry of that great orator whom the Nobel Committee in Stockholm so appropriately honored yesterday"*. Marshall referred to Sir Winston Churchill who received the Nobel Prize in Literature. By comparing himself with Churchill, it implies that

Marshall may intend not to use as many devices in his speech as Churchill did. This can be presumed that 'humble' is maybe one of Marshall's character.

Speech 4: Nansen

The result showed that Nansen employed an average number of parallelism devices in his speech. The structural parallelism found in his speech was two and three parts and these similar to the structure used in Mother's speech in which most of them were repeated frequently. However, Nansen did not repeat the same words at the beginning of each part. For example, *"The soul of the world is mortally sick, its courage broken, its ideals tarnished, and the will to live gone; the horizon is hazy, hidden behind burning clouds of destruction, and faith in the dawn of mankind is no more"*. In addition, the example also indicated that motive words were also employed in the structural parallelism.

4.1.6 View from Educators

The structures of the above devices are conformed to the explanation made by Byrns (1994). He mentioned that famous speakers such as Roosevelt, Churchill, Kennedy, and Reagan used rhythm regular in their speeches. Repetition, Parallelism and alliteration are three stylistic devices for creating rhythm in speeches. He defined parallelism as a series of words, phrases, or sentences are arranged in a similar fashion.

However, Nicholls (2000) mentioned in her "Eleven Golden Rules of Speech Writing" that many speakers have used "the rule of threes" – making three short statements that have a rhythm. She stated that it's doesn't sound quite so effective in fours and twos, but fives and sevens are almost as effective.

Setsirisukchot (2001) who studied speeches written in English by Thai writers referred to 'tripartite division in which words or phrases are divided into tree parts is one

way to make the audience remember the emphasized words and phrases and also to realize their importance.

The researcher is of the view that a successful of the rule of three is resulted from the combination of using the right motive words, presenting them at the right occasion and at the right frequency. The rule of three may not be success if the combination is inappropriate.

4.1.7. Summary of Parallelism

The use of parallelism device was found across four speeches. Variation of this device can be seen in terminology and phrase parts. The findings showed that Mother Teresa used more parallelism device in her speech than other winners. In terms of structural parallelism, the use of parallelism device was beyond the "rules of three".

4.1.8. Conclusion

The results obtained in this study confirmed that each evocative device was found across four selected speeches. Variation found on the use of terminology, structure as well as the degree of use. Under this group, motive words were the most frequently used devices among four winners while parallelism and repetition were also used on a large degree. The terminology used in these devices was also reflected each winner's works. The next device category that the researcher shall discuss further is "logical appeal".

4.2 Logical Appeal

Logical appeal defined as the use of authoritative testimony, factual data, and statistical measurement used to build a logical argument to support one's claims. As

mentioned earlier at the beginning of this Chapter, The findings of this study revealed that the numbers of persuasive devices under logical appeal are smaller than evocative appeal employed across four selected speeches. Under this category, "mentioned of specific name" is mostly found among four selected speeches (see Figure 5).

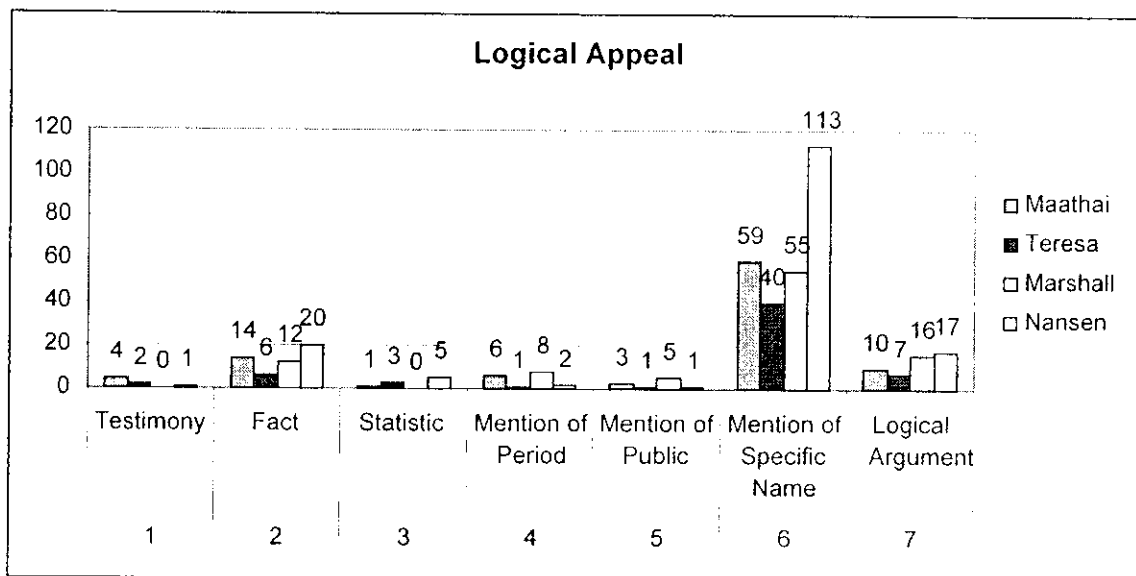


FIGURE 5: LOGICAL APPEAL

Figure 5 disclosed the use of logical appeal overwhelming among four speeches. The figures showed that Nansen mentioned the largest numbers of "specific names" as well as "fact" and "logical argument". The findings indicated that all devices under logical appeal were employed in speech of Nansen, Maathai, and Mother Teresa. Some devices were not found in speeches of Marshall. The first device that the researcher shall refer to is "mention of specific name" (see Figure 6a& Table 6b).

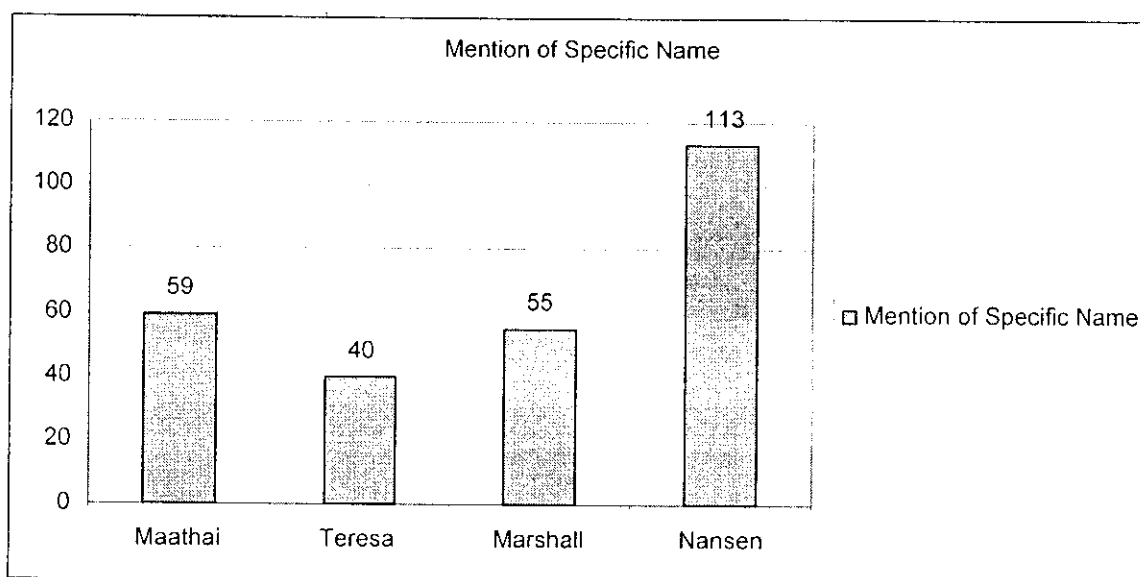


FIGURE 6a: MENTION OF SPECIFIC NAME

TABLE 6b: SAMPLES OF SPECIFIC NAME MENTIONED IN EACH SPEECH

Speech	Winner(s)	Specific Name (the numbers in blanket identified mentioned times)
1	Wangari Muta Maathai	environment/al (16), Africa/n (12), woman (10), tree (10), democracy/democratic (9), Kenya (6), the Green Belt Movement (6), governance (4), President – Nelson Mandela (1), F.W. de Klerk (1), Archbishop Desmond Tutu (1), the late Chief Albert Luthuli (1), the Late Anwar el-Sadat (1), the UN secretary General Kofi Annan (1), ...
2	Mother Teresa	God (20), Jesus (5), Calcutta (3), St. Francis of Assisi (2), India (1), Africa (1), New York (1), London (1), Oslo (1), ...
3	George C. Marshall	Peace (29), America/n (9), military (5), democracy/ies (5), Europe (3), Russians (2), deployment (2), Washington (2), Roman (2), South Korea (1), the League of Nations (1), United Nations (1), Vancouver (1), ...
4	Fridtjof Nansen	the League of Nations (25), Germany (13), Russia (9), Europe (8), disarmament (4), Poland (2), Great Britain (2), Geneva (2), Belgians (2), Americans (2), Greece (2), Asia Minor (2), France (2), Capitoline Museum (1), Rome (1), Dying Gaul (1), Sweden (1), the Treat of Westphalia (1), the congress in Vienna (1), Oxenstjerna (1), Napoleonic War (1), Finland (1), Yugoslavia (1), Germany (1), Albania (1), Serbian (1), the Silesian Question (1), the Treaty of Versailles (1), Lithuania (1), ...

4.2.1 Diversity of Specific Names

Where as Figure 6a identified the numbers of specific name mentioned across speeches, Table 6b provided examples of the names employed in each winner's speech.

First of all, the researcher would like to make clear that mention of specific name used in four selected speeches share similar theme which represented a variety of information convey from the winners to audiences. This includes name of towns, cities, countries, foundation, organization, other persons' name within or beyond the winners' work. These names are generally no significant affect the emotion of listeners and are presented as the reference sources of each winner.

Speech 1: Maathai

The results displayed that Maathai mentioned fifty-nine specific names in her speech. These include woman, tree, Africa/n, and environment. Among them, environment was mentioned most frequently. This is because of Nobel Peace Prize awarded to Maathai for her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and peace.

Speech 2: Mother Teresa

The results indicated that Mother Teresa mentioned a small number of specific names. This can be explained that a larger part of her speech was dedicated to evocative group. Most of the specific names found in Mother Teresa's speech was clearly reflected her work as a head of missionary e.g. "God" and "Jesus".

Speech 3: Marshall

The findings indicated that Marshall mentioned specific names on an average degree. More than fifty percent of them were placed on Peace. He was also mentioned a

number of American and military. This showed his commitment to his country and duty. It is noticed that Marshall has titled his Nobel speech as "Essentials to Peace". This was inevitably bound Marshall to master the sense of peace.

Speech 4: Nansen

The results revealed that Nansen mentioned specific names immensely. The names were varied from city to city across Europe including government sector. This can be explained by considering his bibliography, Nansen was known as a man of many facets. He was an explorer, author, athlete, a scientist, statesman as well as a humanitarian. These allowed him to express so much information on his speech.

4.2.2 Summary of Specific Names

These results revealed that the used of specific names among four winners were tremendous. Most of the names represented the winners' knowledge, experiences, believes and willingness to create peace. The findings suggested that each winner used this device as reference source to build comprehensive on speech which has no significant affect on emotion to persuade audiences. The next device that the researcher shall refer to is "fact" (see Figure 7a & Table 7b).

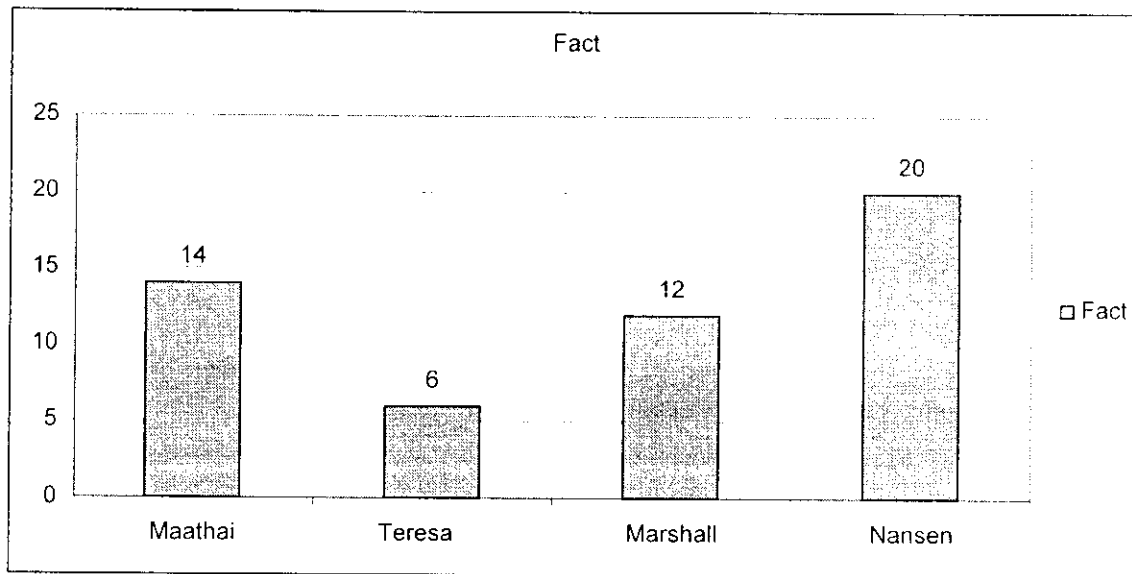


FIGURE 7a: FACT

TABLE 7b: SAMPLES OF FACT PRESENTED IN EACH SPEECH

Speech	Winner(s)	Fact Presented
1	Wangari Muta Maathai	"The woman we worked with recounted that unlike in the past, they were ... their basic needs. This was due to the degradation of their immediate environment", "Initially, the work was difficult because historically our people have been persuaded to ...", "On the environment human activities that are devastating to the environment and societies....".
2	Mother Teresa	"We have a home for the dying in Calcutta, where we picked up more than 36,000 people only from the streets of Calcutta, and more than 18,000 have died a beautiful death", "I was surprised in the West to see so many young ... given into drugs, and I tried to find out why – why is like that, and the answer was: because there is no one in the family to receive them"....
3	George C. Marshall	"also my country is very specially constituted in terms of population. We have many families of Norwegian ancestry in our population. My country also ... of former citizens of many of other countries in Europe, including....", "from this fact we have acquired, I think, a feeling and a concern for the problem of other people. There is a deep urge to help the oppressed and to give aid to those.....".
4	Fridtjof Nansen	"But below the surface of these obvious factors there are, quite plainly, greater internal ones. It is an undeniable fact that people cannot live without working, and there has been too little work for too long... the universal disease is, in fact, lack of work", "One example was the Aland controversy between Sweden and Finland...". "Mention can also be made of the Silesian Question which trouble between Germany and Poland.....".

4.2.3 Discovering Fact from the winners

With respect to “fact”, the researcher analyzed fact based on the meaning of the statements. “Fact” is considered as the information or another word called “evidence” the speaker presented to its audience to justify or persuasive her points. Reasoning with facts is one of the many ways used to prove a point (Byrns. 1994). Mostly fact found across speeches was the information about problems and/or events which occurred either from the past or at present. This includes the information from the winners’ views and other sources that the winners referred to. Statistic and period maybe found under fact device.

Speech 1: Maathai

It can be seen that Maathai presented fact on an average number among four winners. It is observed that the sentences used in her speech were various, but rather long. The used of conjunction within the sentences was also found on a regular basis. For example, *“Initially, the work was difficult because historically our people have been persuaded to believe that.... Instead they are conditioned to believe that solutions to their problems”*.

Speech 2: Mother Teresa

Figure 7a showed that facts were found on a small degree in Mother Teresa’s speech. This maybe because of another part of her speech was dedicated to story/anecdotes. It is noted that there are a number of fact information was coded under “story/anecdotes” because the method of expressing was better fitted to a story than fact. For example, *“I never forget an opportunity I had in visiting a home when...”*. From the results, eighty percent of fact presented in her speech using personal pronouns at the beginning of

the statements, it implied that while presenting fact, Mother Teresa also creating familiarity between herself and the audiences.

Speech 3: Marshall

Figure 7a showed that Marshall also presented fact on an average degree. It is observed that Marshall used various sentences with the use of conjunction; and, but, because, as well as the use of signpost; firstly, secondly, and thirdly in his speech while other winners showed little record of signpost. For example, *"for my second suggestion, I would like to consider the national attitudes that bear on the great problem of peace. I hope you will not think me amiss if I turn to my own country and certain rather special circumstances found there to...."*

Speech 4: Nansen

The results identified that the highest number of fact presented found in Nansen's speech. The reason for this may be similar to a former device, 'mention of specific name' which suggested that Nansen was engaged in many tasks in helping people through out the world, and this allowed him to provide much information. The findings also displayed that various sentences were used to present facts. This includes the use of conjunction and transition. For example: *"It is true that industry did exist at that time, but people lived off the land to a far greater extent. Now industry has come into its own, and it is more difficult to bring recovery to industry after a depression than to agriculture. A few good years.... More over, the worst that this insecurity, this....."*

4.2.4 Summary of Fact

The results displayed the number of facts found in each speech. This data indicated that Nansen performed greater number of facts than other winners. Variation of facts can be found slightly between speeches of Maathai and Marshall. The figures also

indicated that a speech of Mother Teresa presented a very small numbers of facts. This result maybe explained by considering that there was also a number of other devices such as stories and vivid passages employed in her speech. The findings also indicated that the use of various sentences, conjunction, transition and sign post were found across analyzed speeches, particular in Marshall's speech.

These findings accord with those from a larger study of successful persuasive speech contest of Interstate in which the use of facts support in speeches under logical appeal were different from period to period (White and Messer. 2003, Sellnow and Ziegelmueller. 1988). The last device that the researcher will discuss is "logical argument" (see Figure 8a and Table 8b).

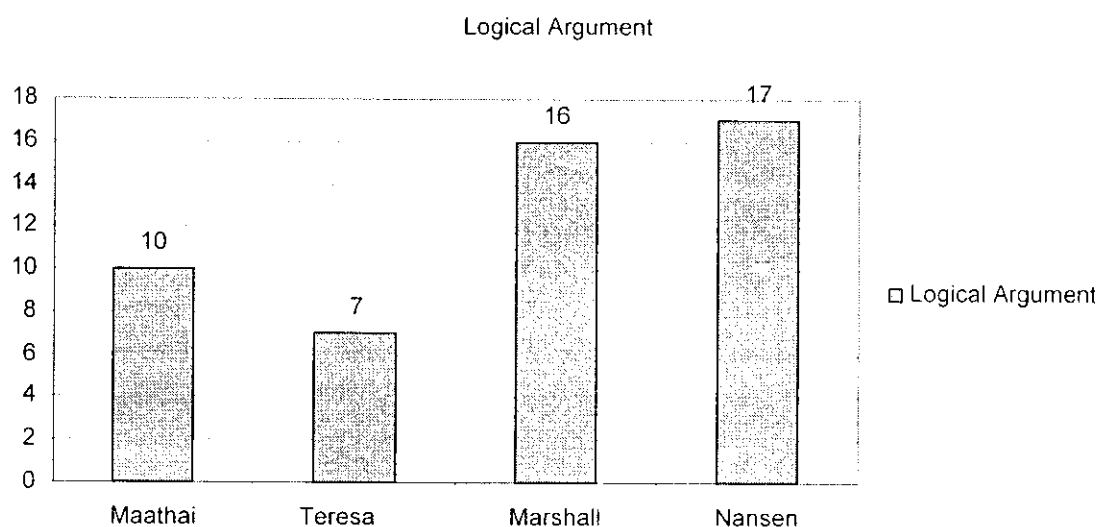


FIGURE 8a: LOGICAL ARGUMENT

TABLE 8b: SAMPLES OF LOGICAL ARGUMENT APPEARED IN EACH SPEECH

Speech	Winner(s)	Logical Argument
1	Wangari Muta Maathai	"In order to assist communities to understand these linkages, we developed a citizen education program, during which people identify their problems, the caused and possible solutions. They then make connection", "so together, we have planted...the activity also creates employment..., especially their social and ... this work continues".
2	Mother Teresa	"I believe that we are not real social workers. We maybe doing social work in the eyes of the people, but we are really..., and I think that we in our family don't need bombs and guns to destroy, to bring peace just get together, love one another, bring that peace, that joy, that strength...and we will be able to overcome all the evil that is the world".
3	George C. Marshall	"I share with you for avoiding war. Let me first say that I regard the present highly dangerous situation as a very special one, which..., in my opinion... the guarantee for a long continued peace will depend on the most important single factor will be to develop goodwill, faith, and understanding among nations...and with all these there must be...".
4	Fridtjof Nansen	"the first prerequisite, surely, is understanding – first of all, ... of the cause and the nature of the disease itself, an understanding of the trends that mark our times and of what is happening. In short, an understanding of the psychology of ...characteristic of our apparently confused and confounded European society", "Such is certainly not attainable in a day. But the first condition for its final establishment is the sincere will to understand; this is a great step in the right direction...".

4.2.5 Concentration on a Logical Argument

In regard to logical argument, the analysis is based on the meanings and structure of statements. The scope of meanings was that the winners referred to problems, proposed solution of solving or urged the audiences to take action. In short: implications + recommendations + applications. It is possible that fact information is found under a logical argument.

Speech 1: Maathai

The findings indicated that Maathai presented a logical argument on an average degree. The results also identified that the used of plea; a direct way to call audience's attention are found in her speech while there is no record of plea in other winners' speeches. Maathai calls leaders to be role models for the next generation of leadership, government to recognize the role of social movements in building a critical mass of responsible citizen, young people to commit themselves to activities that contribute toward achieving their long-term dreams.

Speech 2: Mother Teresa

Figure 8a identified a small number of a logical argument presented in Mother Teresa's speech. The reason is similar to previous clarification that most of persuasive devices found in Mother Teresa's speech are under evocative appeal. Mother Teresa believes in get together, love one another, bring that peace, that joy, that strength...and then will be above to overcome all the evil that is the world. Following this, logical argument was placed on a small degree in her speech.

Speech 3: Marshall

The results showed that Marshall presented a large number of logical arguments. Variation of sentences found in his speech. Marshall emphasizes more efforts on: better education, recognize the importance level of peace, aware the problem of the under privileged people and assist. It is noted that the use of "I share with you....." in his speech created a sense of community. Marshall appears to understand the feeling of people he spoke with most of the times.

Speech 3: Nansen

As expected during the sample selection, logical argument is mostly found in Nansen's Speech. This shares similar reasons with many other devices found in his speech that he was engaged in many humanitarian tasks during his time in which Europe was facing the famine situation. And this was an opportunity for him to express as much as information he attained from his experience. For example, *"I shall not go into.... I wish to emphasize that the difficult certain did not lie in finding the, or transporting it to those who were starving, no, there..... the problem lay in obtaining fund, an obstacle which has always"*. Nansen stresses a major problem which is on obtaining funds. He proposes cooperation between all nations on a basis of honest endeavor and people must work harder.

4.2.6 Summary of Logical Argument

The findings clearly identified that logical argument are found on an average degree among four winners. Differences can be found in structural sentences and the use of terminology. The results also yielded that the use of personal pronouns such as I, you, we, their, them were frequently used in each speech. This was consistent with the previous study of persuasive devices in speech of Churchill and Blair taken by Walker (2004). She

stated that "I" is used to add a personal touch to the speeches. "My" is used when each leader is expressing their personal views and opinions. "Me" functions in a similar way to "I", as it represents the speakers and shows that they are committing themselves to those tasks.

4.2.7 The Findings reflecting the style of each Winner

The results from this study confirmed that evocative appeal is greater used among four selected speeches of Nobel Peace Prize winners than logical appeal. Among these devices, evocative appeal; motive words, repetition and parallelism, logical appeal; mention of specific name, fact and logical argument are the three top devices mostly found across the winners' speeches. The findings implied persuasive styles of each winner. Maathai's style is to appeal to her audiences with fact, details, plans and self confident, Mother Teresa used motive words, parallelism and repetition immensely in her speech. Her style is to appeal to the audiences with motive words, believe, experiences as well as mottos. Marshall's style is to appeal to his audiences through reasons, certain information with certain period of time with a gentle and humble character. Nansen mentioned a large number of specific names, fact and logical argument in his speech. His style is appeal to his audiences with vivid presentation and dashed with specific name of events, logical argument, facts as well as motive words.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion

The ability to persuade people is an art. Speakers are to use their skills and capabilities to communicate ideas clearly and concretely to audiences. In this study, the researcher examined the persuasive devices used in four selected acceptance speeches of Nobel Peace Prize Winners and how these devices are related to each winner's style.

These four selected winners consisted of Wangari Maathai, Mother Teresa, George Marshall and Fridtjof Nansen. All awarded winners were from different fields of work. The study focused on both evocative and logical appeals that covered ten and seven persuasive devices. The evocative appeal is defined as the use of dramatic quotations, narratives or stories, slogans, refrains, vivid passages of descriptions or any other strategies designed to illicit an emotional reaction from the audience whereas the logical appeal refers to the use of authoritative testimony, factual data and statistical measurement used to build a logical argument to support one's claim. Evocative and logical appeal consist of the followings: (1) repetition, (2) parallelism, (3) alliteration, (4) story/anecdotes, (5) slogan, (6) vivid, (7) simile, (8) metaphor, (9) rhetorical questions, and (10) motive word. Logical appeal: (1) testimony, (2) fact, (3) statistic, (4) mention of period, (5) mention of public, (6) mention of specific name, (7) logical argument. In short, evocative is to appeal through emotion and logical is to appeal through reasons.

The findings revealed a greater use of evocative appeal than logical appeal among these 4 selected speeches. There were greater use of motive words, repetition and parallelism across the winners' speeches. According to the findings, the three most persuasive devices under "Evocative Appeal" used among Nobel Peace Prize winners were motive words, parallelism and repetition. A summary of persuasive devices under category of evocative appeal found across four selected speeches is displayed below (see TABLE 9a).

TABLE 9a: SUMMARY OF EVOCATIVE APPEAL

Evocative Appeal		Maathai	M. Teresa	Marshall	Nansen	Sum
1	Repetition	6	42	13	13	74
2	Parallelism	20	38	7	12	77
3	Alliteration	1	4	2	2	9
4	Story/Anecdote	1	12	3	3	19
5	Slogan	1	1	0	4	6
6	Vivid	5	13	3	26	47
7	Simile	0	2	0	1	3
8	Metaphor	0	1	2	2	5
9	Rhetorical Question	0	8	1	13	22
10	Motive Word	11	100	35	56	202
Total		45	221	66	130	464

Table 9a showed that "motive word", "repetition", and "parallelism" was tremendously found in mother Teresa's speech and in Nansen's speech on a large number. Some devices such as "simile", "metaphor" and "rhetorical question" were not found in speeches of Maathai and Marshall.

Under “Logical Appeal”, the three most persuasive devices found among the winners were “mentioned of specific name”, “fact”, and “logical argument”. A summary of persuasive device under category of logical appeal found across four selected speeches is presented (see TABLE 9b).

TABLE 9b: Summary of Logical Appeal

Logical Appeal		Maathai	M. Teresa	Marshall	Nansen	Sum
1	Testimony	4	2	0	1	7
2	Fact	14	6	12	20	52
3	Statistic	1	3	0	5	9
4	Mention of Period	6	1	8	2	17
5	Mention of Public	3	1	5	1	10
6	Mention of Specific Name	59	40	55	113	267
7	Logical Argument	10	7	16	17	50
Total		97	60	96	159	412

The findings showed that Nansen employed the largest number of “mention of specific name”, “fact”, and “logical argument” in his speech. Apart from Marshall’s speech, most devices were found in every speech.

The summaries of evocative and logical appeals above can explain persuasive style of each winner as follows:

5.1.1. Persuasion through emotion:

Mother Teresa employed the largest number of motive words, parallelism and repetition in her speech. In contrast, there is a small degree of logical appeal devices found in her speech. The findings confirmed that Teresa’s style is persuasion through emotion. She appeals to audiences with simple motive words. More than fifty percent of these words

were "love". The message presented in her acceptance speech truly showed her dedication to the sick and hungry people through out the world.

On a presentation of the 1979 prize to Mother Teresa, Professor John Sanness (Nobel Committee) stated that "mother Teresa sees Christ in every human being, and this in her eyes makes man sacred. The hallmark of her work has been respect for the individual and the individual's worth and dignity. Working for people who were not of her race, religion or nationality, Mother Teresa had transcended all barriers. She promotes peace in the most fundamental manner". Mother Teresa is truly mother of the world.

5.1.2 Persuasion through reason:

Maathai employed a small number of motive words, parallelism and repetition in her speech. Under logical devices, Maathai presented an average number of specific names, facts and logical arguments. The findings concluded that Maathai's style is persuasion through reasons. She appeals to her audiences with fact, details, plans and self confidence. She is the first African woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize.

Speaking as recently on the BBC's Africa Live program, Maathai said her tree planting campaign was not at all popular when it first began. "It took a lot of days and nights to convince people that women could improve their environment without much technology or without much financial resource". The Green Belt Movement went on to campaign on education, nutrition and other issues important to women.

Marshall employed an average degree of motive words and a small number of parallelism and repetition in his speech. On the other hands a large number of specific names, facts and logical argument presented in his speech. The message in his speech

showed that Marshall appeals to his audiences with fact information at a certain period of time with a gentle and humble character.

This was in lined with a paper given at the 1999 JSCOPE conference on "George C. Marshall: A Study in Character" by Colonel Charles F. Brower, U.S. Military Academy. He stated that General George Catlett Marshall is widely accepted as this nation's most esteemed 20th century military figure and as a paragon of professionalism and officership. Marshall, the soldier, and his military career serve as a comforting reference point for thoughtful officers to guide upon when they feel they are in danger of losing their ethical and professional bearings. Optimism, stamina, love of one's soldiers, determination and loyalty were qualities for Marshall that distinguished successful officers from the common pack.

Unlike other winners, Nansen mentioned the highest number of specific names, fact and logical argument in his speech. He also employed a large number of motive words and vivid passages under evocative appeal. His style is persuasion through reason as well as emotion. Nansen appeals to his audiences with vivid presentation that dashed with specific name of events, logical argument, facts as well as motive words.

Ryne (on line. 2007) referred to Nansen as a man of many talents. "There is timelessness about great men; and in Norway, and indeed the world, Nansen must be numbered among the foremost". The sheer range of his accomplishments was astonishing. He was an explorer, author, athlete, scientist, statesman, and a laureate of the Nobel Peace Prize. In addition, he saved the lives of countless thousands through his humanitarian work after the First World War.

The study offers a clear evidence that persuasive style of each winner reflected their works. This can be seen from the terminology used in each winner's speech. For example, the development in society, environment, quality of life, and women in Maathai's speech, Love, God and smiles in Mother Teresa's Speech, and brutal, power, fear, death, struggle and starvation in speeches of Marshall and Nansen.

These findings lead the researcher to believe that geography of each winner has no significant influenced persuasive styles among these winners. A number of common persuasive devices were found across the winner's speeches. While the largest number of motive words were found in Mother Teresa's speech (female winner) the second large number of motive words found in Nansen's speech (male winner). The findings revealed that the use of motive words in Marshall's speech (male) was more than Maathai's speech (female). The result does not confirm that gender affects one's persuasive style.

This study has taken a step in finding the differences of persuasive style between religiosity and sociality was greatly different. For example, the results indicated that Mother Teresa used the largest number of evocative devices; repetition, parallelism and alliteration, while other winners used smaller number of these devices. The reason can be explained by considering the winners field of work. Mother Teresa was a leader of missionaries of Charity, Calcutta. The job and responsibilities may have contributed her in praying, singing and helping one another on a regular basis.

It is possible, other researchers (Wales. 2004, Setsirisukchot. 2001) with different objectives of study may produce different results.

All in all, the findings of this study is consistent with quotes from educators (Walker. 2004, Nicholls. 2000, Byrns. 1994) that repetition, parallelism, alliteration and motive words are stylistic devices for creating rhythm in speech. These devices are found in many famous speeches including Nobel Peace Prize Winners acceptance speeches.

5.2 Limitations of the Study

There are some limitations of this study as follow:

1. The speeches are limited to only Peace Prize winners. Thus this study cannot cover all Nobel winners which most of them were great people in their fields.
2. The selected speeches for this study are four acceptance speeches. Following this, the analysis is based on this number of speeches.

5.3 Suggestions for Further Studies

The first step in studying persuasive devices in four selected acceptance speeches of the Nobel Peace Prize winners under evocative and logical appeals have been taken. Whilst undertaking this investigation the researcher became aware of possible areas of further research. For those who are interested in the language of oratory, the possible topics are recommended.

1. Religious oratory. According to the study, Mother Teresa, a leader of missionaries of Charity, Calcutta employed the largest number of motive words, repetition and parallelism. It is possible that a study of this area may produce interesting results. For example, an outstanding Nobel Peace Prize of 1964, Martin J. Luther King was also a

member of Christian group. He was the pastoral of the Dexter Baptist Avenue Church in Montgomery, Alabama.

2. Compare figurative language of Nobel's Prize Speech. From this study, Nansen's speech employed a large number of vivid passages and motive words. It would be interesting to study and compare the language used among the Nobel winners.

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APPENDIX - A

SPEECH 1 – WANGARI MAATHAI



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Wangari Maathai – Nobel Lecture

Nobel Lecture, Oslo, December 10, 2004



Wangari Maathai delivers her Nobel Lecture after receiving the 2004 Nobel Peace Prize in the Oslo City Hall, Oslo, Norway.

Photo: John McConnico. Copyright © 2004 Pressens Bild AB, SE-112 88 Stockholm, Sweden, telephone: +46-8-738 38 00.

Your Majesties
Your Royal Highnesses
Honourable Members of the Norwegian Nobel Committee
Excellencies
Ladies and Gentlemen

I stand before you and the world humbled by this recognition and uplifted by the honour of being the 2004 Nobel Peace Laureate.

As the first African woman to receive this prize, I accept it on behalf of the people of Kenya and Africa, and indeed the world. I am especially mindful of women and the girl child. I hope it will encourage them to raise their voices and take more space for leadership. I know the honour also gives a deep sense of pride to our men, both old and young. As a mother, I appreciate the inspiration this brings to the youth and urge them to use it to pursue their dreams.

The Nobel Peace Prize 2004

Press Release
Presentation Speech

Wangari Maathai

Biography
Curriculum Vitae
Nobel Lecture
Interview
Documentary
Nobel Diploma
Prize Award Photo
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2003

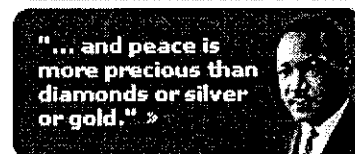
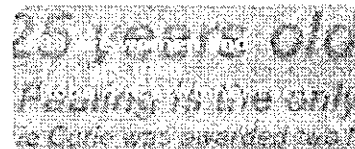
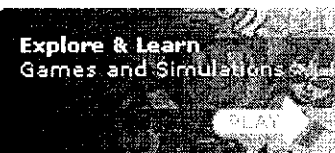
2005

The 2004 Prize in:

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Physiology or Medicine
Literature
Peace
Economic Sciences

Find a Laureate:

Name



Although this prize comes to me, it acknowledges the work of countless individuals and groups across the globe. They work quietly and often without recognition to protect the environment, promote democracy, defend human rights and ensure equality between women and men. By so doing, they plant seeds of peace. I know they, too, are proud today. To all who feel represented by this prize I say use it to advance your mission and meet the high expectations the world will place on us.

This honour is also for my family, friends, partners and supporters throughout the world. All of them helped shape the vision and sustain our work, which was often accomplished under hostile conditions. I am also grateful to the people of Kenya - who remained stubbornly hopeful that democracy could be realized and their environment managed sustainably. Because of this support, I am here today to accept this great honour.

I am immensely privileged to join my fellow African Peace laureates, Presidents Nelson Mandela and F.W. de Klerk, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, the late Chief Albert Luthuli, the late Anwar el-Sadat and the UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan.

I know that African people everywhere are encouraged by this news. My fellow Africans, as we embrace this recognition, let us use it to intensify our commitment to our people, to reduce conflicts and poverty and thereby improve their quality of life. Let us embrace democratic governance, protect human rights and protect our environment. I am confident that we shall rise to the occasion. I have always believed that solutions to most of our problems must come from us.

In this year's prize, the Norwegian Nobel Committee has placed the critical issue of environment and its linkage to democracy and peace before the world. For their visionary action, I am profoundly grateful. Recognizing that sustainable development, democracy and peace are indivisible is an idea whose time has come. Our work over the past 30 years has always appreciated and engaged these linkages.

My inspiration partly comes from my childhood experiences and observations of Nature in rural Kenya. It has been influenced and nurtured by the formal education I was privileged to receive in Kenya, the United States and Germany. As I was growing up, I witnessed forests being cleared and replaced by commercial plantations, which destroyed local biodiversity and the capacity of the forests to conserve water.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

In 1977, when we started the Green Belt Movement, I was partly responding to needs identified by rural women, namely lack of firewood, clean drinking water, balanced diets, shelter and income.

Throughout Africa, women are the primary caretakers, holding significant responsibility for tilling the land and feeding their families. As a result, they are often the first to become aware of environmental damage as resources become scarce and incapable of sustaining their families.

The women we worked with recounted that unlike in the past, they were unable to meet their basic needs. This was due to the degradation of their immediate environment as well as the introduction of commercial farming, which replaced the growing of household food crops. But international trade controlled the price of the exports from these small-scale farmers and a reasonable and just income could not be guaranteed. I came to understand that when the environment is destroyed, plundered

or mismanaged, we undermine our quality of life and that of future generations.

Tree planting became a natural choice to address some of the initial basic needs identified by women. Also, tree planting is simple, attainable and guarantees quick, successful results within a reasonable amount time. This sustains interest and commitment.

So, together, we have planted over 30 million trees that provide fuel, food, shelter, and income to support their children's education and household needs. The activity also creates employment and improves soils and watersheds. Through their involvement, women gain some degree of power over their lives, especially their social and economic position and relevance in the family. This work continues.

Initially, the work was difficult because historically our people have been persuaded to believe that because they are poor, they lack not only capital, but also knowledge and skills to address their challenges. Instead they are conditioned to believe that solutions to their problems must come from 'outside'. Further, women did not realize that meeting their needs depended on their environment being healthy and well managed. They were also unaware that a degraded environment leads to a scramble for scarce resources and may culminate in poverty and even conflict. They were also unaware of the injustices of international economic arrangements.

In order to assist communities to understand these linkages, we developed a citizen education program, during which people identify their problems, the causes and possible solutions. They then make connections between their own personal actions and the problems they witness in the environment and in society. They learn that our world is confronted with a litany of woes: corruption, violence against women and children, disruption and breakdown of families, and disintegration of cultures and communities. They also identify the abuse of drugs and chemical substances, especially among young people. There are also devastating diseases that are defying cures or occurring in epidemic proportions. Of particular concern are HIV/AIDS, malaria and diseases associated with malnutrition.

On the environment front, they are exposed to many human activities that are devastating to the environment and societies. These include widespread destruction of ecosystems, especially through deforestation, climatic instability, and contamination in the soils and waters that all contribute to excruciating poverty.

In the process, the participants discover that they must be part of the solutions. They realize their hidden potential and are empowered to overcome inertia and take action. They come to recognize that they are the primary custodians and beneficiaries of the environment that sustains them.

Entire communities also come to understand that while it is necessary to hold their governments accountable, it is equally important that in their own relationships with each other, they exemplify the leadership values they wish to see in their own leaders, namely justice, integrity and trust.

Although initially the Green Belt Movement's tree planting activities did not address issues of democracy and peace, it soon became clear that responsible governance of the environment was impossible without democratic space. Therefore, the tree became a symbol for the democratic struggle in Kenya. Citizens were mobilised to challenge widespread abuses of power, corruption and environmental mismanagement. In Nairobi's Uhuru Park, at Freedom Corner, and in many parts of the country, trees of peace were planted to demand the release of prisoners of conscience and a peaceful

transition to democracy.

Through the Green Belt Movement, thousands of ordinary citizens were mobilized and empowered to take action and effect change. They learned to overcome fear and a sense of helplessness and moved to defend democratic rights.

In time, the tree also became a symbol for peace and conflict resolution, especially during ethnic conflicts in Kenya when the Green Belt Movement used peace trees to reconcile disputing communities. During the ongoing re-writing of the Kenyan constitution, similar trees of peace were planted in many parts of the country to promote a culture of peace. Using trees as a symbol of peace is in keeping with a widespread African tradition. For example, the elders of the Kikuyu carried a staff from the *thigi* tree that, when placed between two disputing sides, caused them to stop fighting and seek reconciliation. Many communities in Africa have these traditions.

Such practises are part of an extensive cultural heritage, which contributes both to the conservation of habitats and to cultures of peace. With the destruction of these cultures and the introduction of new values, local biodiversity is no longer valued or protected and as a result, it is quickly degraded and disappears. For this reason, The Green Belt Movement explores the concept of cultural biodiversity, especially with respect to indigenous seeds and medicinal plants.

As we progressively understood the causes of environmental degradation, we saw the need for good governance. Indeed, the state of any country's environment is a reflection of the kind of governance in place, and without good governance there can be no peace. Many countries, which have poor governance systems, are also likely to have conflicts and poor laws protecting the environment.

In 2002, the courage, resilience, patience and commitment of members of the Green Belt Movement, other civil society organizations, and the Kenyan public culminated in the peaceful transition to a democratic government and laid the foundation for a more stable society.

Excellencies, friends, ladies and gentlemen,

It is 30 years since we started this work. Activities that devastate the environment and societies continue unabated. Today we are faced with a challenge that calls for a shift in our thinking, so that humanity stops threatening its life-support system. We are called to assist the Earth to heal her wounds and in the process heal our own – indeed, to embrace the whole creation in all its diversity, beauty and wonder. This will happen if we see the need to revive our sense of belonging to a larger family of life, with which we have shared our evolutionary process.

In the course of history, there comes a time when humanity is called to shift to a new level of consciousness, to reach a higher moral ground. A time when we have to shed our fear and give hope to each other.

That time is now.

The Norwegian Nobel Committee has challenged the world to broaden the understanding of peace: there can be no peace without equitable development; and there can be no development without sustainable management of the environment in a democratic and peaceful space. This shift is an idea whose time has come.

I call on leaders, especially from Africa, to expand democratic space and build fair and just societies that allow the creativity

and energy of their citizens to flourish.

Those of us who have been privileged to receive education, skills, and experiences and even power must be role models for the next generation of leadership. In this regard, I would also like to appeal for the freedom of my fellow laureate Aung San Suu Kyi so that she can continue her work for peace and democracy for the people of Burma and the world at large.

Culture plays a central role in the political, economic and social life of communities. Indeed, culture may be the missing link in the development of Africa. Culture is dynamic and evolves over time, consciously discarding retrogressive traditions, like female genital mutilation (FGM), and embracing aspects that are good and useful.

Africans, especially, should re-discover positive aspects of their culture. In accepting them, they would give themselves a sense of belonging, identity and self-confidence.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

There is also need to galvanize civil society and grassroots movements to catalyse change. I call upon governments to recognize the role of these social movements in building a critical mass of responsible citizens, who help maintain checks and balances in society. On their part, civil society should embrace not only their rights but also their responsibilities.

Further, industry and global institutions must appreciate that ensuring economic justice, equity and ecological integrity are of greater value than profits at any cost.

The extreme global inequities and prevailing consumption patterns continue at the expense of the environment and peaceful co-existence. The choice is ours.

I would like to call on young people to commit themselves to activities that contribute toward achieving their long-term dreams. They have the energy and creativity to shape a sustainable future. To the young people I say, you are a gift to your communities and indeed the world. You are our hope and our future.

The holistic approach to development, as exemplified by the Green Belt Movement, could be embraced and replicated in more parts of Africa and beyond. It is for this reason that I have established the Wangari Maathai Foundation to ensure the continuation and expansion of these activities. Although a lot has been achieved, much remains to be done.

Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

As I conclude I reflect on my childhood experience when I would visit a stream next to our home to fetch water for my mother. I would drink water straight from the stream. Playing among the arrowroot leaves I tried in vain to pick up the strands of frogs' eggs, believing they were beads. But every time I put my little fingers under them they would break. Later, I saw thousands of tadpoles: black, energetic and wriggling through the clear water against the background of the brown earth. This is the world I inherited from my parents.

Today, over 50 years later, the stream has dried up, women walk long distances for water, which is not always clean, and children will never know what they have lost. The challenge is to restore the home of the tadpoles and give back to our children a world of beauty and wonder.

Thank you very much.

SPEECH 2 – MOTHER TERESA



NOBELPHYSICSCHEMISTRYMEDICINELITERATUREPEACEECONOMICS
LAUREATESARTICLESEDUCATIONAL

Mother Teresa – Nobel Lecture

Nobel Lecture, 11 December, 1979

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Nobel Lecture¹

As we have gathered here together to thank God for the Nobel Peace Prize I think it will be beautiful that we pray the prayer of St. Francis of Assisi which always surprises me very much - we pray this prayer every day after Holy Communion, because it is very fitting for each one of us, and I always wonder that 4-500 years ago as St. Francis of Assisi composed this prayer that they had the same difficulties that we have today, as we compose this prayer that fits very nicely for us also. I think some of you already have got it - so we will pray together.

Let us thank God for the opportunity that we all have together today, for this gift of peace that reminds us that we have been created to live that peace, and Jesus became man to bring that good news to the poor. He being God became man in all things like us except sin, and he proclaimed very clearly that he had come to give the good news. The news was peace to all of good will and this is something that we all want - the peace of heart - and God loved the world so much that he gave his son - it was a giving - it is as much as if to say it hurt God to give, because he loved the world so much that he gave his son, and he gave him to Virgin Mary, and what did she do with him?

As soon as he came in her life - immediately she went in haste to give that good news, and as she came into the house of her cousin, the child - the unborn child - the child in the womb of Elizabeth, leapt with joy. He was that little unborn child, was the first messenger of peace. He recognised the Prince of Peace, he recognised that Christ has come to bring the good news for you and for me. And as if that was not enough - it was not enough to become a man - he died on the cross to show that greater love, and he died for you and for me and for that leper and for that man dying of hunger and that naked person lying in the street not only of Calcutta, but of Africa, and New York, and London, and Oslo - and insisted that we love one another as he loves each one of us. And we read that in the Gospel very clearly - love as I have loved you - as I love you - as the Father has loved me, I love you - and the harder the Father loved him, he gave him to us, and how much we love one another, we, too, must give each other until it hurts. It is not enough for us to say: I love God, but I do not love my neighbour. St. John says you are a liar if you say you love God and you don't love your neighbour. How can you love God whom you do not see, if you do not love your neighbour whom you see, whom you touch, with whom you live. And so this is very important for us to realise that love, to be true, has to hurt. It hurt Jesus to love us, it hurt him. And to make sure we remember his great love he made himself the bread of life to satisfy our hunger for his love. Our hunger for God, because we have been created for that love. We have been created in his image. We have been created to love and be loved, and then he has become man to

The Nobel Peace Prize 1979

Press Release
Presentation Speech

Mother Teresa

Biography
Nobel Lecture
Documentary
Swedish Nobel Stamps
Articles

1978

1980

The 1979 Prize in:

Physics
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Physiology or Medicine
Literature
Peace
Economic Sciences

Find a Laureate:

Name



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25 years old
Pauling is the only
to have won the Nobel Prize

"... and peace is
more precious than
diamonds or silver
or gold." >



make it possible for us to love as he loved us. He makes himself the hungry one - the naked one - the homeless one - the sick one - the one in prison - the lonely one - the unwanted one - and he says: You did it to me. Hungry for our love, and this is the hunger of our poor people. This is the hunger that you and I must find, it may be in our own home.

I never forget an opportunity I had in visiting a home where they had all these old parents of sons and daughters who had just put them in an institution and forgotten maybe. And I went there, and I saw in that home they had everything, beautiful things, but everybody was looking towards the door. And I did not see a single one with their smile on their face. And I turned to the Sister and I asked: How is that? How is it that the people they have everything here, why are they all looking towards the door, why are they not smiling? I am so used to see the smile on our people, even the dying one smile, and she said: This is nearly every day, they are expecting, they are hoping that a son or daughter will come to visit them. They are hurt because they are forgotten, and see - this is where love comes. That poverty comes right there in our own home, even neglect to love. Maybe in our own family we have somebody who is feeling lonely, who is feeling sick, who is feeling worried, and these are difficult days for everybody. Are we there, are we there to receive them, is the mother there to receive the child?

I was surprised in the West to see so many young boys and girls given into drugs, and I tried to find out why - why is it like that, and the answer was: Because there is no one in the family to receive them. Father and mother are so busy they have no time. Young parents are in some institution and the child takes back to the street and gets involved in something. We are talking of peace. These are things that break peace, but I feel the greatest destroyer of peace today is abortion, because it is a direct war, a direct killing - direct murder by the mother herself. And we read in the Scripture, for God says very clearly: Even if a mother could forget her child - I will not forget you - I have carved you in the palm of my hand. We are carved in the palm of His hand, so close to Him that unborn child has been carved in the hand of God. And that is what strikes me most, the beginning of that sentence, that even if a mother could forget something impossible - but even if she could forget - I will not forget you. And today the greatest means - the greatest destroyer of peace is abortion. And we who are standing here - our parents wanted us. We would not be here if our parents would do that to us. Our children, we want them, we love them, but what of the millions. Many people are very, very concerned with the children in India, with the children in Africa where quite a number die, maybe of malnutrition, of hunger and so on, but millions are dying deliberately by the will of the mother. And this is what is the greatest destroyer of peace today. Because if a mother can kill her own child - what is left for me to kill you and you kill me - there is nothing between. And this I appeal in India, I appeal everywhere: Let us bring the child back, and this year being the child's year: What have we done for the child? At the beginning of the year I told, I spoke everywhere and I said: Let us make this year that we make every single child born, and unborn, wanted. And today is the end of the year, have we really made the children wanted? I will give you something terrifying. We are fighting abortion by adoption, we have saved thousands of lives, we have sent words to all the clinics, to the hospitals, police stations - please don't destroy the child, we will take the child. So every hour of the day and night it is always somebody, we have quite a number of unwedded mothers - tell them come, we will take care of you, we will take the child from you, and we will get a home for the child. And we have a tremendous demand from families who have no children, that is the blessing of God for us. And also, we are doing another thing which is very beautiful - we are teaching our beggars, our

leprosy patients, our slum dwellers, our people of the street, natural family planning.

And in Calcutta alone in six years - it is all in Calcutta - we have had 61,273 babies less from the families who would have had, but because they practise this natural way of abstaining, of self-control, out of love for each other. We teach them the temperature meter which is very beautiful, very simple, and our poor people understand. And you know what they have told me? Our family is healthy, our family is united, and we can have a baby whenever we want. So clear - those people in the street, those beggars - and I think that if our people can do like that how much more you and all the others who can know the ways and means without destroying the life that God has created in us.

The poor people are very great people. They can teach us so many beautiful things. The other day one of them came to thank and said: You people who have vowed chastity you are the best people to teach us family planning. Because it is nothing more than self-control out of love for each other. And I think they said a beautiful sentence. And these are people who maybe have nothing to eat, maybe they have not a home where to live, but they are great people. The poor are very wonderful people. One evening we went out and we picked up four people from the street. And one of them was in a most terrible condition - and I told the Sisters: You take care of the other three, I take of this one that looked worse. So I did for her all that my love can do. I put her in bed, and there was such a beautiful smile on her face. She took hold of my hand, as she said one word only: Thank you - and she died.

I could not help but examine my conscience before her, and I asked what would I say if I was in her place. And my answer was very simple. I would have tried to draw a little attention to myself, I would have said I am hungry, that I am dying, I am cold, I am in pain, or something, but she gave me much more - she gave me her grateful love. And she died with a smile on her face. As that man whom we picked up from the drain, half eaten with worms, and we brought him to the home. I have lived like an animal in the street, but I am going to die like an angel, loved and cared for. And it was so wonderful to see the greatness of that man who could speak like that, who could die like that without blaming anybody, without cursing anybody, without comparing anything. Like an angel - this is the greatness of our people. And that is why we believe what Jesus had said: I was hungry - I was naked - I was homeless - I was unwanted, unloved, uncared for - and you did it to me.

I believe that we are not real social workers. We may be doing social work in the eyes of the people, but we are really contemplatives in the heart of the world. For we are touching the Body of Christ 24 hours. We have 24 hours in this presence, and so you and I. You too try to bring that presence of God in your family, for the family that prays together stays together. And I think that we in our family don't need bombs and guns, to destroy to bring peace - just get together, love one another, bring that peace, that joy, that strength of presence of each other in the home. And we will be able to overcome all the evil that is in the world.

There is so much suffering, so much hatred, so much misery, and we with our prayer, with our sacrifice are beginning at home. Love begins at home, and it is not how much we do, but how much love we put in the action that we do. It is to God Almighty - how much we do it does not matter, because He is infinite, but how much love we put in that action. How much we do to Him in the person that we are serving.

Some time ago in Calcutta we had great difficulty in getting

sugar, and I don't know how the word got around to the children, and a little boy of four years old, Hindu boy, went home and told his parents: I will not eat sugar for three days, I will give my sugar to Mother Teresa for her children. After three days his father and mother brought him to our home. I had never met them before, and this little one could scarcely pronounce my name, but he knew exactly what he had come to do. He knew that he wanted to share his love.

And this is why I have received such a lot of love from you all. From the time that I have come here I have simply been surrounded with love, and with real, real understanding love. It could feel as if everyone in India, everyone in Africa is somebody very special to you. And I felt quite at home I was telling Sister today. I feel in the Convent with the Sisters as if I am in Calcutta with my own Sisters. So completely at home here, right here.

And so here I am talking with you - I want you to find the poor here, right in your own home first. And begin love there. Be that good news to your own people. And find out about your next-door neighbour - do you know who they are? I had the most extraordinary experience with a Hindu family who had eight children. A gentleman came to our house and said: Mother Teresa, there is a family with eight children, they had not eaten for so long - do something. So I took some rice and I went there immediately. And I saw the children - their eyes shinning with hunger - I don't know if you have ever seen hunger. But I have seen it very often. And she took the rice, she divided the rice, and she went out. When she came back I asked her - where did you go, what did you do? And she gave me a very simple answer: They are hungry also. What struck me most was that she knew - and who are they, a Muslim family - and she knew. I didn't bring more rice that evening because I wanted them to enjoy the joy of sharing. But there were those children, radiating joy, sharing the joy with their mother because she had the love to give. And you see this is where love begins - at home. And I want you - and I am very grateful for what I have received. It has been a tremendous experience and I go back to India - I will be back by next week, the 15th I hope - and I will be able to bring your love.

And I know well that you have not given from your abundance, but you have given until it has hurt you. Today the little children they have - I was so surprised - there is so much joy for the children that are hungry. That the children like themselves will need love and care and tenderness, like they get so much from their parents. So let us thank God that we have had this opportunity to come to know each other, and this knowledge of each other has brought us very close. And we will be able to help not only the children of India and Africa, but will be able to help the children of the whole world, because as you know our Sisters are all over the world. And with this prize that I have received as a prize of peace, I am going to try to make the home for many people that have no home. Because I believe that love begins at home, and if we can create a home for the poor - I think that more and more love will spread. And we will be able through this understanding love to bring peace, be the good news to the poor. The poor in our own family first, in our country and in the world.

To be able to do this, our Sisters, our lives have to be woven with prayer. They have to be woven with Christ to be able to understand, to be able to share. Because today there is so much suffering - and I feel that the passion of Christ is being relived all over again - are we there to share that passion, to share that suffering of people. Around the world, not only in the poor countries, but I found the poverty of the West so much more difficult to remove. When I pick up a person from the

street, hungry, I give him a plate of rice, a piece of bread, I have satisfied. I have removed that hunger. But a person that is shut out, that feels unwanted, unloved, terrified, the person that has been thrown out from society - that poverty is so hurtful and so much, and I find that very difficult. Our Sisters are working amongst that kind of people in the West. So you must pray for us that we may be able to be that good news, but we cannot do that without you, you have to do that here in your country. You must come to know the poor, maybe our people here have material things, everything, but I think that if we all look into our own homes, how difficult we find it sometimes to smile at each other, and that the smile is the beginning of love.

And so let us always meet each other with a smile, for the smile is the beginning of love, and once we begin to love each other naturally we want to do something. So you pray for our Sisters and for me and for our Brothers, and for our Co-Workers that are around the world. That we may remain faithful to the gift of God, to love Him and serve Him in the poor together with you. What we have done we should not have been able to do if you did not share with your prayers, with your gifts, this continual giving. But I don't want you to give me from your abundance, I want that you give me until it hurts.

The other day I received 15 dollars from a man who has been on his back for twenty years, and the only part that he can move is his right hand. And the only companion that he enjoys is smoking. And he said to me: I do not smoke for one week, and I send you this money. It must have been a terrible sacrifice for him, but see how beautiful, how he shared, and with that money I bought bread and I gave to those who are hungry with a joy on both sides, he was giving and the poor were receiving. This is something that you and I - it is a gift of God to us to be able to share our love with others. And let it be as it was for Jesus. Let us love one another as he loved us. Let us love Him with undivided love. And the joy of loving Him and each other - let us give now - that Christmas is coming so close. Let us keep that joy of loving Jesus in our hearts. And share that joy with all that we come in touch with. And that radiating joy is real, for we have no reason not to be happy because we have no Christ with us. Christ in our hearts, Christ in the poor that we meet, Christ in the smile that we give and the smile that we receive. Let us make that one point: That no child will be unwanted, and also that we meet each other always with a smile, especially when it is difficult to smile.

I never forget some time ago about fourteen professors came from the United States from different universities. And they came to Calcutta to our house. Then we were talking about that they had been to the home for the dying. We have a home for the dying in Calcutta, where we have picked up more than 36,000 people only from the streets of Calcutta, and out of that big number more than 18,000 have died a beautiful death. They have just gone home to God; and they came to our house and we talked of love, of compassion, and then one of them asked me: Say, Mother, please tell us something that we will remember, and I said to them: Smile at each other, make time for each other in your family. Smile at each other. And then another one asked me: Are you married, and I said: Yes, and I find it sometimes very difficult to smile at Jesus because he can be very demanding sometimes. This is really something true, and there is where love comes - when it is demanding, and yet we can give it to Him with joy. Just as I have said today, I have said that if I don't go to Heaven for anything else I will be going to Heaven for all the publicity because it has purified me and sacrificed me and made me really ready to go to Heaven. I think that this is something, that we must live life beautifully, we have Jesus with us and He loves us. If we could only remember that God loves me, and I have an opportunity to love

others as he loves me, not in big things, but in small things with great love, then Norway becomes a nest of love. And how beautiful it will be that from here a centre for peace has been given. That from here the joy of life of the unborn child comes out. If you become a burning light in the world of peace, then really the Nobel Peace Prize is a gift of the Norwegian people. God bless you!.

1. Apparently Mother Teresa had planned to begin her Nobel lecture on the following day with this prayer, as is indicated in her prepared text, which is what was submitted for publication in *Les Prix Nobel* and is printed below. In the newspaper reports of the ceremonies, however, it is clear that she included the prayer in her acceptance speech on 10 December and did not refer to it in her lecture the next day.

The text which Mother Teresa used of the prayer which is attributed to St. Francis has been kindly provided by the Missionaries of Charity in Calcutta. It reads as follows:

Lord, make a channel of Thy peace that, where there is hatred, I may bring love; that where there is wrong, I may bring the spirit of forgiveness; that, where there is discord, I may bring harmony; that, where there is error, I may bring truth; that, where there is doubt, I may bring faith; that, where there is despair, I may bring hope; that, where there are shadows, I may bring light; that, where there is sadness, I may bring joy.

Lord, grant that I may seek rather to comfort than to be comforted, to understand than to be understood; to love than to be loved; for it is by forgetting self that one finds; it is forgiving that one is forgiven; it is by dying that one awakens to eternal life.

From *Nobel Lectures, Peace 1971-1980*, Editor-in-Charge Tore Frängsmyr, Editor Irwin Abrams, World Scientific Publishing Co., Singapore, 1997

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SPEECH 3 – GEORGE MARSHALL



George C. Marshall
The Nobel Peace Prize 1953

Nobel Lecture

Nobel Lecture*, December 11, 1953

Essentials to Peace

I

I have been greatly and surprisingly honored in the past twenty-four hours, and in return I have been requested to speak here tonight. While no subject has been suggested, it is quite evident that the cause of peace is preeminent in your minds.

Discussions without end have been devoted to the subject of peace, and the efforts to obtain a general and lasting peace have been frequent through many years of world history. There has been success temporarily, but all have broken down, and with the most tragic consequences since 1914. What I would like to do is point our attention to some directions in which efforts to attain peace seem promising of success.

I will try to phrase my views or suggestions in the simplest possible terms though I lack the magic and artistry of that great orator whom the Nobel Committee in Stockholm so appropriately honored yesterday¹. In making my statement I will assume your familiarity with the discussions and efforts of the past eight years and also with something of the conditions which have governed each long continued peace in world history.

I would like to make special mention of the years of the Pax Romana², which endured through almost all of the first two centuries of the Christian era. I do so because of a personal incident which made a profound impression on me in the spring of 1919. Arriving late at night in Chaumont, the American Headquarters in France, I sought shelter for the night in the house of a group of friends. I found they were temporarily absent; so I selected an unoccupied room and looked about for a book to read as I waited for sleep to come. The books available were mostly in French or German. Since I was unable to read them with facility, I looked further and finally found an English textbook on the history of Gaul. Casting about for an interesting portion, I landed on a description of the famous Roman Peace. Included in this description was a statement of the dispositions of the Roman troops during this prolonged period, a legion at Cologne, another at Coblenz, a third at Mayence, and the reserve at Trier. Now those happened to be the identical dispositions of our Allied Forces some eighteen hundred years later, with the Peace Commission sitting in Paris and evolving the policy of the League of Nations.

I would not wish to imply that the military deployment I have just described corresponds to the protective NATO³ deployment of today. The threat today is quite different, but I do think that this remarkable historical repetition does suggest that we have walked blindly, ignoring the

lessons of the past, with, in our century, the tragic consequences of two world wars and the Korean struggle as a result.

In my country my military associates frequently tell me that we Americans have learned our lesson. I completely disagree with this contention and point to the rapid disintegration between 1945 and 1950 of our once vast power for maintaining the peace. As a direct consequence, in my opinion, there resulted the brutal invasion of South Korea, which for a time threatened the complete defeat of our hastily arranged forces in that field. I speak of this with deep feeling because in 1939 and again in the early fall of 1950 it suddenly became my duty, my responsibility, to rebuild our national military strength in the very face of the gravest emergencies.

These opening remarks may lead you to assume that my suggestions for the advancement of world peace will rest largely on military strength. For the moment the maintenance of peace in the present hazardous world situation does depend in very large measure on military power, together with Allied cohesion. But the maintenance of large armies for an indefinite period is not a practical or a promising basis for policy. We must stand together strongly for these present years, that is, in this present situation; but we must, I repeat, we must find another solution, and that is what I wish to discuss this evening.

There has been considerable comment over the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to a soldier⁴. I am afraid this does not seem as remarkable to me as it quite evidently appears to others. I know a great deal of the horrors and tragedies of war. Today, as chairman of the American Battle Monuments Commission, it is my duty to supervise the construction and maintenance of military cemeteries in many countries overseas, particularly in Western Europe. The cost of war in human lives is constantly spread before me, written neatly in many ledgers whose columns are gravestones. I am deeply moved to find some means or method of avoiding another calamity of war. Almost daily I hear from the wives, or mothers, or families of the fallen. The tragedy of the aftermath is almost constantly before me.

I share with you an active concern for some practical method for avoiding war. Let me first say that I regard the present highly dangerous situation as a very special one, which naturally dominates our thinking on the subject of peace, but which should not, in my opinion, be made the principal basis for our reasoning towards the manner for securing a condition of long continued peace. A very strong military posture is vitally necessary today. How long it must continue I am not prepared to estimate, but I am sure that it is too narrow a basis on which to build a dependable, long-enduring peace. The guarantee for a long continued peace will depend on other factors in addition to a moderated military strength, and no less important. Perhaps the most important single factor will be a spiritual regeneration to develop goodwill, faith, and understanding among nations. Economic factors will undoubtedly play an important part. Agreements to secure a balance of power, however disagreeable they may seem, must likewise be considered. And with all these there must be wisdom and the will to act on that wisdom.

II

In this brief discussion, I can give only a very limited treatment of these great essentials to peace. However, I would like to select three more specific areas for closer attention.

The *first* relates to the possibilities of better education in the various factors affecting the life of peaceful security, both in terms of its development and of its disruption. Because wisdom in action in our Western democracies rests squarely upon public understanding, I have long believed that our schools have a key role to play. Peace could, I believe, be advanced through careful study of all the factors which have gone into the various incidents now historical that have marked the breakdown of peace in the past. As an initial procedure our schools, at least our colleges but preferably our senior high schools, as we call them, should have courses which

not merely instruct our budding citizens in the historical sequence of events of the past, but which treat with almost scientific accuracy the circumstances which have marked the breakdown of peace and have led to the disruption of life and the horrors of war.

There may perhaps have been a "last clear chance" to avoid the tragic conflagrations of our century. In the case of World War II, for example, the challenge may well have come in the early thirties, and passed largely unrecognized until the situation was unlikely to be retrieved. We are familiar with specific events such as the march into the Rhineland or aggression in Ethiopia or Manchuria⁵. Perhaps there was also a last clear chance to begin to build up the strength of the democracies to keep the military situation in equilibrium. There may also have been a last clear chance to penetrate to the spirit of the peoples of the nations threatening the peace, and to find ways of peaceful adjustment in the economic field as well. Certainly, had the outcome of the war, with its devastation and disruption, been foreseen, and had there been an understanding on all sides of the problems that were threatening the peace, I feel sure that many possibilities for accommodation would have been much more thoroughly explored.

It is for this reason that I believe our students must first seek to understand the conditions, as far as possible without national prejudices, which have led to past tragedies and should strive to determine the great fundamentals which must govern a peaceful progression toward a constantly higher level of civilization. There are innumerable instructive lessons out of the past, but all too frequently their presentation is highly colored or distorted in the effort to present a favorable national point of view. In our school histories at home, certainly in years past, those written in the North present a strikingly different picture of our Civil War from those written in the South. In some portions it is hard to realize they are dealing with the same war. Such reactions are all too common in matters of peace and security. But we are told that we live in a highly scientific age. Now the progress of science depends on facts and not fancies or prejudice. Maybe in this age we can find a way of facing the facts and discounting the distorted records of the past.

I am certain that a solution of the general problem of peace must rest on broad and basic understanding on the part of its peoples. Great single endeavors like a League of Nations, a United Nations, and undertakings of that character, are of great importance and in fact absolutely necessary, but they must be treated as steps toward the desired end.

We must depend in large measure on the impartiality of those who teach. Their approach must be on a scientific basis in order to present the true facts. The scientists, no matter of what nationality, make a common approach to their problems.

For my *second* suggestion, I would like to consider the national attitudes that bear on the great problem of peace. I hope you will not think me amiss if I turn to my own country and certain rather special circumstances found there to illustrate my point. Despite the amazing conquest of the air and its reduction of distances to a matter of hours and not days, or minutes instead of hours, the United States is remote in a general sense from the present turbulent areas of the world. I believe the measure of detachment, limited though it is, has been of help in enabling us on occasion to take an impartial stand on heated international problems.

Also, my country is very specially constituted in terms of population. We have many families of Norwegian ancestry in our population. My country also includes large numbers of former citizens of many of the other countries of Europe, including the present satellite states. I recall that when the first Polar flight⁶ was made by the Russians from Moscow over the top of the world to land on the little airfield of the post I commanded at Vancouver on the Columbia River in the state of Washington, my home was surrounded within a few hours by hundreds and hundreds of Russians, all presumably citizens of the United States. Italians, Turks, Greeks, and many, many others who came to our country now constitute an organic portion of our population.

From this fact we have acquired, I think, a feeling and a concern for the problems of other peoples. There is a deep urge to help the oppressed and to give aid to those upon whom great and sudden hardship has fallen.

We, naturally, cannot see a problem in the exact terms as people like yourselves or the Danes, or the Dutch, or the French, for example - people living in the closest contact with each other, yet widely differing in national heritage. I believe there is, however, a readiness to cooperate which is one of the great and hopeful factors of the world of today. While we are not in close contact with the details of problems, neither are we indifferent to them, and we are not involved in your historical tensions and suspicions.

If I am correct in thinking that these factors have given us as a nation some advantage in the quest for peace, then I would suggest that principles of cooperation based on these factors might contribute to a better understanding amongst all nations.

I realize fully that there is another side to this picture. In America we have not suffered the destruction of our homes, our towns, and our cities. We have not been enslaved for long periods, at the complete mercy of a conqueror. We have enjoyed freedom in its fullest sense. In fact, we have come to think in terms of freedom and the dignity of the individual more or less as a matter of course, and our apparent unconcern until times of acute crisis presents a difficult problem to the citizens of the countries of Western Europe, who have seldom been free from foreign threat to their freedom, their dignity, and their security. I think nevertheless that the people of the United States have fully demonstrated their willingness to fight and die in the terrible struggle for the freedom we all prize, to sacrifice their own men in large numbers for this common cause, and to contribute vast sums for the general benefit of the Western countries.

I recognize that there are bound to be misunderstandings under the conditions of wide separation between your countries and mine. But I believe the attitude of cooperation has been thoroughly proven. I also believe that the participation of millions of our young men and women in the struggle in Western Europe, in the closest contact with your people, will bring as its result less of misunderstanding on our side of the Atlantic than perhaps on yours.

In my own case, for example, I spent two and one half years in France during the First World War. Frequently I was quartered in the households of the French peasantry and spent long evenings by the kitchen fires, talking far into the night. I came to know them well, admired them, and in some cases came to love them. Now, how many do you suppose of the present citizens of Western Europe have had a similar look-in on the homes of people in the farms and small towns of America. A few may know much of New York, Washington, and Chicago, but those great cities do not represent the heart of America.

The *third* area I would like to discuss has to do with the problem of the millions who live under subnormal conditions and who have now come to a realization that they may aspire to a fair share of the God-given rights of human beings. Their aspirations present a challenge to the more favored nations to lend assistance in bettering the lot of the poorer. This is a special problem in the present crisis, but it is of basic importance to any successful effort toward an enduring peace. The question is not merely one of self-interest arising from the fact that these people present a situation which is a seed bed for either one or the other of two greatly differing ways of life. Ours is democracy, according to our interpretation of the meaning of that word. If we act with wisdom and magnanimity, we can guide these yearnings of the poor to a richer and better life through democracy.

We must present democracy as a force holding within itself the seeds of unlimited progress by the human race. By our actions we should make it clear that such a democracy is a means to a better way of life, together with a better understanding among nations. Tyranny inevitably must retire before the tremendous moral strength of the gospel of freedom and self-respect for

the individual, but we have to recognize that these democratic principles do not flourish on empty stomachs, and that people turn to false promises of dictators because they are hopeless and anything promises something better than the miserable existence that they endure. However, material assistance alone is not sufficient. The most important thing for the world today in my opinion is a spiritual regeneration which would reestablish a feeling of good faith among men generally. Discouraged people are in sore need of the inspiration of great principles. Such leadership can be the rallying point against intolerance, against distrust, against that fatal insecurity that leads to war. It is to be hoped that the democratic nations can provide the necessary leadership.

The points I have just discussed are, of course, no more than a very few suggestions in behalf of the cause of peace. I realize that they hold nothing of glittering or early promise, but there can be no substitute for effort in many fields. There must be effort of the spirit - to be magnanimous, to act in friendship, to strive to help rather than to hinder. There must be effort of analysis to seek out the causes of war and the factors which favor peace, and to study their application to the difficult problems which will beset our international intercourse. There must be material effort - to initiate and sustain those great undertakings, whether military or economic, on which world equilibrium will depend.

If we proceed in this manner, there should develop a dynamic philosophy which knows no restrictions of time or space. In America we have a creed which comes to us from the deep roots of the past. It springs from the convictions of the men and women of many lands who founded the nation and made it great. We share that creed with many of the nations of the Old World and the New with whom we are joined in the cause of peace. We are young in world history, but these ideals of ours we can offer to the world with the certainty that they have the power to inspire and to impel action.

I am not implying in any way that we would attempt to persuade other people to adopt our particular form of government. I refer here specifically to those fundamental values on which our government, like many other democracies, is based. These, I believe, are timeless and have a validity for all mankind. These, I believe, will kindle the imagination and arouse the spirit.

A great proponent of much of what I have just been saying is Dr. Albert Schweitzer, the world humanitarian, who today receives the Nobel Peace Award for 1952. I feel it is a vast compliment to be associated with him in these awards this year⁷. His life has been utterly different from mine, and we should all be happy that his example among the poor and benighted of the earth should have been recognized by the Peace Award of the Nobel Committee.

I must not further complicate this discussion with the wide variety of specific considerations which will enfold the gradual growth of a sound approach toward some method of securing an enduring peace in the world. I fear, in fact I am rather certain, that due to my inability to express myself with the power and penetration of the great Churchill, I have not made clear the points that assume such prominence and importance in my mind. However, I have done my best, and I hope I have sown some seeds which may bring forth good fruit.

* This lecture was delivered in the Auditorium of the University of Oslo. Lecture text, taken from *Les Prix Nobel en 1953*, is identical to that published in the *New York Times* for December 12, 1953, except for differences in paragraphing, an occasional and minor difference in punctuation, and in one instance, the deletion of three words noted below. The lecture was not given a title by General Marshall; the one used here has been taken from a phrase which occurs in the first sentence of Part II of the speech.

1. Sir Winston Churchill, who received the Nobel Prize in Literature.

2. "The Roman Peace", a period of peace *within* the Roman Empire maintained by the power of the central authority.

3. Founded in 1949, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is a defensive alliance entered into by Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and the United States; Greece and Turkey joined in 1951, and West Germany in 1955. NATO maintains military forces under an integrated command.

4. See the *New York Times*, October 31, 1953, p. 15. For views on speech, December 22, 1953, p. 30, and December 25, 1953, p. 161. For description of protest at the time of the prize presentation, see December 11, 1953, p. 1. Three Communist newspapermen in the balcony, shouting "We protest" and showering leaflets on the audience, interrupted the ceremony just after Dr. Hambro had completed his speech and while General Marshall was accepting the prize. King Haakon VII jumped to his feet applauding the general; the audience joined in, drowning out the noise of the disturbance.

5. German march into the Rhineland in March, 1936; Italian attack on Ethiopia in December, 1934; Japanese attack on Manchuria in September, 1931.

6. On June 20, 1937.

7. The text in the *New York Times* does not include the words "in these awards".

From *Nobel Lectures, Peace 1951-1970*, Editor Frederick W. Haberman, Elsevier Publishing Company, Amsterdam, 1972

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SPEECH 4 – FRIDTJOF NANSEN

Fridtjof Nansen – Nobel Lecture

Nobel Lecture*, December 19, 1922

The Suffering People of Europe

In the Capitoline Museum in Rome is a sculpture in marble which, in its simple pathos, seems to me to be a most beautiful creation. It is the statue of the "Dying Gaul". He is lying on the battlefield, mortally wounded. The vigorous body, hardened by work and combat, is sinking into death. The head, with its coarse hair, is bowed, the strong neck bends, the rough powerful workman's hand, till recently wielding the sword, now presses against the ground in a last effort to hold up the drooping body.

He was driven to fight for foreign gods whom he did not know, far from his own country. And thus he met his fate. Now he lies there, dying in silence. The noise of the fray no longer reaches his ear. His dimmed eyes are turned inward, perhaps on a final vision of his childhood home where life was simple and happy, of his birthplace deep in the forests of Gaul.

That is how I see mankind in its suffering; that is how I see the suffering people of Europe, bleeding to death on deserted battlefields after conflicts which to a great extent were not their own.

This is the outcome of the lust for power, the imperialism, the militarism, that have run amok across the earth. The golden produce of the earth has been trampled under iron feet, the land lies in ruins everywhere, and the foundations of its communities are crumbling. People bow their heads in silent despair. The shrill battle cries still clamor around them, but they hardly hear them anymore. Cast out of the lost Eden, they look back upon the simple basic values of life. The soul of the world is mortally sick, its courage broken, its ideals tarnished, and the will to live gone; the horizon is hazy, hidden behind burning clouds of destruction, and faith in the dawn of mankind is no more.

Where is the remedy to be sought? At the hands of politicians? They may mean well enough, many of them at any rate, but politics and new political programs are no longer of service to the world - the world has had only too many of them. In the final analysis, the struggle of the politician amounts to little more than a struggle for power.

The diplomats perhaps? Their intentions may also be good enough, but they are once and for all a sterile race which has brought mankind more harm than good over the years. Call to mind the settlements arranged after the great wars - the Treaty of Westphalia¹, the Congress in Vienna with the Holy Alliance², and others. Has a single one of these diplomatic congresses contributed to any great extent to the progress of the world? One is here reminded of the famous words of Oxenstjerna³ to his son when he complained about the negotiations in Westphalia: "If you only knew, my son, with how little wisdom the world is ruled."

We can no longer look to traditional leadership for any hope of salvation. We have of late experienced one diplomatic and political congress after another; has any one of these brought the solution any nearer? There is at present one in progress in Lausanne⁴. Let us hope that it will bring us the longed-for peace

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in the East so that at least one delicate question may be resolved.

But what of the main evil itself, the heart of the disease? It is whispered that France does not want to reach a final settlement with Germany, does not want Germany to finish paying her indemnities. For in that case, the pretext for occupying the western side of the Rhine would be removed, and she could no longer unsettle German industry with threats against the Ruhr district. This is naturally only malicious slander, but how common are such rumors!

It is also whispered that neither do the industrial leaders of Germany desire a final agreement with France. They would prefer the uncertainty to continue so that the value of the mark will fall steadily, enabling German industry to survive longer. For, if a settlement were to come, then the mark would be stabilized or even rise in value, and German industry would be ruined since it would no longer be competitive.

Whether these things are true or not, the mere fact that they are uttered at all reflects the manner in which the whole European community and its way of life have been and still are toys in the hands of reckless political and financial speculators - perhaps largely bunglers, inferior men who do not realize the outcome of their actions, but who still speculate and gamble with the most valuable interests of European civilization.

And for what? Only for power. This unfortunate struggle, this appalling trampling of everything and everyone, this destructive conflict between the social classes and even between peoples exists for power alone!

When one has stood face to face with famine, with death by starvation itself, then surely one should have had one's eyes opened to the full extent of this misfortune. When one has beheld the great beseeching eyes in the starved faces of children staring hopelessly into the fading daylight, the eyes of agonized mothers while they press their dying children to their empty breasts in silent despair, and the ghostlike men lying exhausted on mats on cabin floors, with only the merciful release of death to wait for, then surely one must understand where all this is leading, understand a little of the true nature of the question. This is not the struggle for power, but a single and terrible accusation against those who still do not want to see, a single great prayer for a drop of mercy to give men a chance to live.

Surely those who have seen at first hand the destitution pervading our misgoverned Europe and actually experienced some of the endless suffering must realize that the world can no longer rely on panaceas, paper, and words. These must be replaced by action, by persevering and laborious effort, which must begin at the bottom in order to build up the world again.

The history of mankind rises and falls like the waves. We have fallen into wave-troughs before in Europe. A similar trough occurred a hundred years ago after the Napoleonic Wars. Everyone who has read the excellent work of Worm-Müller⁵ describing the conditions here in Norway during that time must have noticed the many remarkable similarities between the situation then and now. It may be a consolation to know that the abyss of those times disappeared and that Norway struggled upward again; but it took a depressingly long time, thirty to forty years.

This time, as far as I can see, the trough is even deeper and more extensive, embracing the major part of Europe, and, in addition, exists under conditions that now are more complex. It is true that industry did exist at that time, but people lived off the land to a far greater extent. Now industry has come into its own, and it is more difficult to bring recovery to industry after a depression than to agriculture. A few good years will put farming back on its feet, but many years are required to develop new markets for industry. All the same, we may

reasonably hope that the process of revival will be more rapid this time, for everything happens more quickly in our day because of our systems of communication and the vast apparatus of economic facilities that we now possess. But there are as yet few signs of progress. We have still not reached the bottom of the wave-trough.

What is the basic feeling of people all over Europe? There is no doubt that for a great many it is one of despair or distrust of everything and everyone, supported by hate and envy. This hatred is each day disseminated among nations and classes.

No future, however, can be built on despair, distrust, hatred, and envy.

The first prerequisite, surely, is understanding - first of all, an understanding of the cause and the nature of the disease itself, an understanding of the trends that mark our times and of what is happening among the mass of the population. In short, an understanding of the psychology of every characteristic of our apparently confused and confounded European society.

Such an understanding is certainly not attainable in a day. But the first condition for its final establishment is the sincere will to understand; this is a great step in the right direction. The continuous mutual abuse of groups holding differing views, which we witness in the newspapers, will certainly never lead to progress. Abuse convinces no one; it only degrades and brutalizes the abuser. Lies and unjust accusations achieve still less; they often finally boomerang on those who originate them.

It must also always be remembered that there is hardly a trend or movement in the community which does not in some degree possess a reason and right of its own, be it socialism or capitalism, be it fascism or even the hated bolshevism. But it is because of blind fanaticism for and against - especially against - that conflicts come to a head and lead to heartrending struggles and destruction; whereas discussion, understanding, and tolerance might have turned this energy into valuable progress.

An expansion of this subject is not possible here; suffice it to say that the parable about seeing the mote in your neighbor's eye while not aware of the beam in your own⁶ is valid for all times, and not least for the age in which we live.

But when understanding is absent and especially when the will to understand is lacking, then that fermenting uncertainty, which threatens us with total destruction, arises. No one knows what tomorrow will bring. Many people live as though each day were the last, thus sliding into a state of general decadence. From this point the decline is steady and inexorable.

Moreover, the worst that this insecurity, this speculation in uncertainty, creates, is the fear of work; it was bred during the war, and it has grown steadily since. It was bred by the stock-jobbing and the speculation familiar to us all, whereby people could make fortunes in a short time, thinking they could live on them for the rest of their lives without having to work and toil. This created an aversion to work which has lasted to this very day. There are still some who will honestly and wholeheartedly settle down to hard toil, but the only places where I have met this sincere will to work are those where the angel of death by starvation is reaping his terrible harvest.

I shall always remember a day in a village east of the Volga to which only one-third of its inhabitants had returned; of the remaining two-thirds, some had fled and the rest had died of starvation. Most of the animals had been slaughtered; but courage had still not been completely extinguished, and although their prospects were bleak, the people still had faith in the future. "Give us seed", they said, "and we will sow it in the soil." "Yes", we replied, "but what will you do without animals to pull the plough?" "That does not matter", they said; "if there are no animals, we will put ourselves and our women and children to the plough." It was not self-indulgence that was

speaking here, not extravagance, not mere showmanship - it was the very will to stay alive, which had not given in.

Must we all live through the bitter pangs of hunger before we learn the real value of work?

I might also mention conditions in Germany. I have been told that because of short working hours and restricted output, Germany does not produce the coal needed for her own requirements and must therefore buy coal from England - I believe a figure of one million tons a month was mentioned - and pay for it with foreign currency. But if the working hours were increased to ten hours a day, Germany could herself produce an adequate supply of coal. That is but one example.

In Switzerland where everything is grinding to a halt, where industry is ruined because it can no longer produce at prices attractive to world markets, I was told that if the daily working hours were to be increased to ten, with reasonable pay, the workers would find employment for the whole week instead of for the three days during which the factories are now running at a loss merely to stay in existence. Moreover, the workmen themselves would gladly work longer if they dared, but they cannot do so lest they contravene their union's program. Such is the situation.

This sad state of affairs can, it is true, be blamed partly on the unpredictable fluctuations in the value of money. These are characteristic problems which, it appears to me, not even the experts can satisfactorily explain.

But below the surface of these obvious factors there are, quite plainly, greater internal ones. It is an undeniable fact that people cannot live without working, and there has been too little work for too long. It will be asked: "What is the purpose of work if there is no market for the products?" And markets are indeed not there. But neither can markets be created without work. If no work is done, if markets are not created where they should exist, then no purchasing power will be developed, and everyone must suffer in consequence. The universal disease is, in fact, lack of work. Even honest work cannot thrive, however, except where there are peace and confidence: confidence in one's self, confidence in others, and confidence in the future.

Here we strike at the heart of the matter. How then can this confidence in peace be inspired? Can it proceed from politicians and diplomats? I have already expressed my opinion of them. They can, perhaps, do something, but I am not particularly convinced of that, nor of the ability of politicians of the individual countries to achieve anything in this situation. In my opinion, the only avenue to salvation lies in cooperation between all nations on a basis of honest endeavor.

I believe that the only road to this goal lies through the League of Nations. If this fails to introduce a new era, then I see no salvation, at any rate at present. But are we right in placing so much faith in the League of Nations? What has it done so far to promote peace and confidence? In asking this question we must remember that the League is still a young plant that can easily be damaged and prevented from growing by the frost of doubt. We should bear in mind that the League can attain full powers only when it embraces all nations, including the big ones still outside⁷. But even in its short lifetime, it can claim credit for actions which point to a brighter future. It has already in its short active life settled many controversial questions which would otherwise have led, if not to war, at least to serious disturbances.

One example was the Åland controversy between Sweden and Finland. Though there were some who were dissatisfied with the solution⁸, they nevertheless accepted it, thus preventing further trouble.

A serious frontier dispute arose between Yugoslavia and Albania. Serbian troops had already crossed the border. The

League of Nations intervened, settled the question, and both parties accepted the solution⁹ without further bloodshed.

Mention can also be made of the Silesian question which threatened serious trouble between Germany and Poland. This too has been settled - very badly according to some, while others maintain that any other solution would have been impossible in view of previous agreements reached in the Treaty of Versailles¹⁰. But the fact is that the settlement has been sanctioned by both parties and that it has not led to any further trouble.

Another example is that of Poland and Lithuania. It is true that the League of Nations did not in this case reach any settlement, the problem having proved too difficult because of various reasons which I am not going to delve into here. The fact is, however, that the act of investigation by the League of Nations in itself prevented the two parties from taking up arms¹¹.

It may be claimed that these were controversies between small nations, but what if real issues arose between greater powers - would they yield to the arbitration of the League of Nations? Well, I point to the Silesian question again. Germany is no small nation, and it is moreover a fact that the victorious great powers which set out to settle the question were unable to reach agreement; so the matter was referred to the League of Nations. Recently, however, we have had an even better example of great powers submitting to the judgment of the League of Nations in an issue between Great Britain and France.

In 1921 the French government issued a decree declaring that everyone living in Tunisia and Morocco was compelled to do national service. Thus British subjects living in the French protectorates were liable to conscription in the French army. The British government objected strongly, while the French maintained that this was an internal problem. Neither would give in and the controversy became serious. Nine years ago such a question could only have ended in a war or at best in an expensive diplomatic conference. At that time there was no world organization which could have dealt with such a question. Now, however, it was referred to the League of Nations, and the tension was immediately released¹².

The mere fact that the League of Nations has set up the Permanent Court of International Justice¹³ constitutes a great and important step toward the more peaceful ordering of the world, a step in the direction of creating confidence among nations.

If any doubt still exists about the position now occupied by the League of Nations in the minds of people, reference can be made to the last election in Great Britain. Of the 1,386 candidates standing, only three dared to face their electors with a declaration that they were opponents of the League of Nations. Two or three more made no mention of the subject, but all the rest expressed their faith in the League.

In my opinion, however, the greatest and most important achievement of the League so far, and one which presages a really new and better future for Europe, is the measure initiated at the last Assembly in Geneva, that of arranging an international loan to Austria¹⁴ to give her a chance of surviving the threat of economic ruin. This action raises hope for yet more; it is the prelude to a new and promising trend in the economic politics of Europe.

It is my conviction that the German problem, the intricate differences between Germany and her opponents, cannot and will not be solved until it too has been laid before the League of Nations¹⁵.

In addition, the difficult question of total or partial disarmament was first broached at the last meeting in Geneva. Here, as well as in most other fields of the League's activity, there is one name which stands out, namely that of Lord Robert Cecil¹⁶.

Again we must keep in mind, particularly in the matter of partial disarmament, the serious difficulties arising from the fact that there are important military powers which are not yet members of the League.

But more important by far than any partial disarmament of armies and fleets, is the "disarmament" of the people from within, the generation, in fact, of sympathy in the souls of men. Here too, in the great and important work that has been carried on, the League of Nations has taken an active part.

I must, however, first mention the gigantic task performed by the Americans under the remarkable leadership of Hoover¹⁷. It was begun during the war with the Belgian Relief, when many thousands of Belgians, children and adults, were supported. After the war, it was extended to Central Europe, where hundreds of thousands of children were given new hope by the invaluable aid from the Americans, and finally, but not least, to Russia. When the whole story of this work is written, it will take pride of place as a glorious page in the annals of mankind, and its charity will shine like a brilliant star in a long and dark night. At the same time, the Americans have, through other organizations such as the American Red Cross and the Near East Relief, achieved the unbelievable in the Balkans, in Asia Minor, and now, finally, in Greece. Many European organizations must also not be forgotten. In particular, divisions of the Red Cross in different countries, among them our own, have contributed much during and after the war.

The League of Nations sponsored activities of this nature soon after its formation. Its first task was the repatriation of the many thousands of prisoners of war still scattered round the world two years after the war, mostly in Siberia and Eastern and Central Europe. I do not intend to dwell on this theme since it has already been mentioned at the meeting in the Nobel Institute. I shall say only that, as a result of this effort, nearly 450,000 prisoners were sent back to their homes and, in many instances, to productive work.

Immediately after this, the League took up the fight against epidemics which were then threatening to spread from the East, and worked to control disease in Poland, along the Russian border, and in Russia itself. The League has, through its excellent Commission on Epidemics¹⁸, worked effectively to prevent the spread of epidemics and has saved thousands from destitution and annihilation.

Efforts are now being made, through a special organization sponsored by the League of Nations¹⁹, to provide subsistence aid for destitute Russian refugees, more than a million of whom are scattered all over Europe.

Mention must also be made of the work now in progress in support of famine-stricken refugees in Asia Minor and Greece²⁰. It is true that it has still barely begun, but this work too can be of the greatest importance. Under the present conditions in these areas, there is a threat of disorganization and despair worse than anywhere else in Europe. If this danger can be averted or at least reduced, if this malignant growth can to some extent be eradicated, then there will be one such cancer the less in the European community, one risk the less of unrest, of disturbance, of dissolution of states in the future.

Having already emphasized the significance of this type of work, I must do so once more. The relief in thousands of homes in seeing the return of their menfolk, the help received by them in their distress; the gratitude this inspires, the confidence in people and in the future, the prospect of sounder working conditions - all this is, I believe, of greater importance for the cause of peace than many ambitious political moves that now seldom reach far beyond a limited circle of politicians and diplomats.

Finally, a few words about the assistance to Russia²¹. In this the League of Nations did not participate, a fact which I deeply

regret because I cannot but believe that had the League, with its great authority, lent its support while there was still time, the situation in Russia would have been saved, and conditions in both Russia and Europe would now be totally different and much better.

I shall not go into greater detail on the work that has been done. I wish only to emphasize that the difficulty certainly did not lie in finding the food or transporting it to those who were starving. No, there was more than enough grain in the world at that time, and adequate distribution facilities were available. The problem lay in obtaining funds, an obstacle which has always bedeviled such attempts to supply aid - not least so at this moment.

European governments were unwilling to sanction the loan of ten million pounds sterling which appeared indispensable if the starving millions of Russia were to be saved and the famine prevented from turning into a tragedy, not only for Russia, but for all Europe. The only alternative, therefore, was to rely on private contributions and to institute an appeal for charity to individuals all over the world.

The result exceeded every expectation. Donations poured in from all countries, and not least from our own. In spite of the existence of people here at home who thought it right to oppose the collection, the contribution of our little country was still so great, thanks to the Norwegian Parliament, the Norwegian government, and the excellent work of the Famine Committee, that had the big countries contributed in proportion, the famine in Russia would now be a thing of the past.

One notable exception outside Europe must be mentioned. Once again, the American people contributed more than any other, first through the Hoover organization and then through the government itself, which donated twenty million dollars to the fight against famine on the condition that the Russian government would provide ten million for the purchase of seed. Altogether, America has certainly contributed fifty to sixty million dollars to the struggle against the Russian famine, and has thus saved the lives of countless millions.

But why were there some who did not want to help? Ask them! In all probability their motives were political. They epitomize sterile self-importance and the lack of will to understand people who think differently, characteristics which now constitute the greatest danger in Europe. They call us romantics, weak, stupid, sentimental idealists, perhaps because we have some faith in the good which exists even in our opponents and because we believe that kindness achieves more than cruelty. It may be that we are simpleminded, but I do not think that we are dangerous. Those, however, who stagnate behind their political programs, offering nothing else to suffering mankind, to starving, dying millions - they are the scourge of Europe.

Russia is not alone in being threatened by a new and terrible famine. The situation in Europe also looks black enough. No one knows yet where it will end. The destitution is so great, so nearly insurmountable, the conditions so desperate, even in the rich fertile area of Russia, not to mention other countries, that in spite of widespread private generosity, what can be provided constitutes only a drop in the ocean.

Everyone must join in this work. We must take up the fiery cross and light the beacons so that they shine from every mountain. We must raise our banner in every country and forge the links of brotherhood around the world. The governments too must stand shoulder to shoulder, not in a battle line, but in a sincere effort to achieve the new era.

The festival of Christmas is approaching when the message to mankind is: Peace on earth.

Never has suffering and bewildered mankind awaited the Prince of Peace with greater longing, the Prince of Charity who holds

aloft a white banner bearing the one word inscribed in golden letters: "Work".

All of us can become workers in his army on its triumphant march across the earth to raise a new spirit in a new generation - to bring men love of their fellowmen and an honest desire for peace - to bring back the will to work and the joy of work - to bring faith in the dawn of a new day.

* The laureate delivered this Nobel lecture in the Auditorium of the University of Oslo. For this translation the text used is that published in Norwegian in *Les Prix Nobel en 1921-1922*. The lecture was not given a title; the one used here is taken from the third paragraph of the speech.

1. The Treaty of Westphalia (1648) ended the Thirty Years War (1618-1648).

2. The Congress of Vienna attempted (1814-1815) to settle the political affairs of Europe after the first abdication of Napoleon I; the Holy Alliance, formed in 1815 primarily to maintain the status quo in Europe, lasted until 1848.

3. Count Axel Gustavsson Oxenstjerna (1583-1654), chancellor of Sweden (1612- 1654), prominent figure in Thirty Years War.

4. The Lausanne Conference (1922-1923) resulted in a new treaty of peace between the Allies and Turkey.

5. Jacob S. Worm-Müller (Norwegian historian and politician, 1884-1963), *Christiania og krisen efter Napoleonskrigene* (Oslo: Grøndahl and Sons, 1922).

6. Matthew 7:3 - 5.

7. At the time of this lecture: Germany and Russia, which joined later, and the United States, which never joined.

8. In 1921 the League settled the dispute over the Åland Islands by awarding them to Finland, with autonomous status and an agreement against militarization.

9. Under pressure by the League, the Conference of Ambassadors on November 9, 1921, confirmed the frontiers of 1913 for Albania, also making some concessions to Yugoslavia.

10. By the terms of the Versailles Treaty, a plebescite to determine the frontier in Upper Silesia was held on March 20, 1921; disputes followed, and after study by a committee, the Council of the League made recommendations on October 12, 1921, and named a negotiator; a convention of settlement was signed at Geneva on May 15, 1922.

11. The city of Vilna was assigned to Lithuania by the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, but in the following year was occupied by Poland and annexed in 1922. Bad relations continued from this time, when the laureate was speaking, until 1927-1931 when, over a period of four years, agreements were reached on several issues.

12. The League submitted the dispute to the Permanent Court of International Justice which, in February, 1923 (two months after the laureate's lecture), found that this question was not a purely internal affair, whereupon the two governments made an amicable agreement.

13. The Permanent Court of International Justice (1921-1945), provided judgments on international disputes voluntarily submitted to it; popularly called the World Court, it was supplanted by the International Court of Justice.

14. On October 4, 1922.

15. Germany, not a member of the League at this time, was admitted in September, 1926.

16. Edgar Algemon Robert Cecil (1864-1958), recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize for 1937.

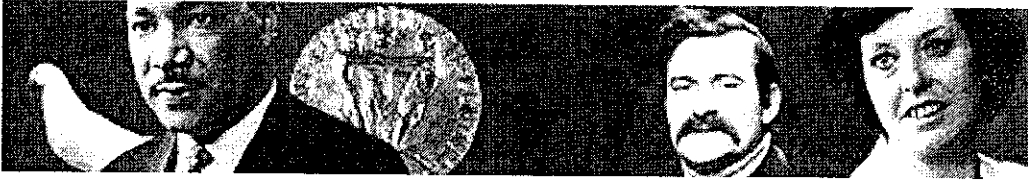
17. Herbert Clark Hoover (1874-1964), president of the United States (1929-1933); director of food administration and war relief bureaus during and after World War I.

18. Established May 19, 1920.

19. The High Commission for Refugees was established by the League on June 27, 1921, with the laureate appointed as High Commissioner.

APPENDIX - B

All Nobel Peace Prize Laureates



The Nobel Peace Prize has been awarded to 94 individuals and 19 organizations since 1901. (Comité International de la Croix Rouge was awarded the prize in 1917, 1944 and 1963; Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was awarded the prize in 1954 and 1981.) Click on a name to go to the Laureate's page.

Jump down to: | 1980 | 1960 | 1940 | 1920 | 1901 |

- 2006** - Muhammad Yunus, Grameen Bank
- 2005** - International Atomic Energy Agency, Mohamed ElBaradei
- 2004** - Wangari Maathai
- 2003** - Shirin Ebadi
- 2002** - Jimmy Carter
- 2001** - United Nations, Kofi Annan
- 2000** - Kim Dae-jung
- 1999** - Médecins Sans Frontières
- 1998** - John Hume, David Trimble
- 1997** - International Campaign to Ban Landmines, Jody Williams
- 1996** - Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo, José Ramos-Horta
- 1995** - Joseph Rotblat, Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs
- 1994** - Yasser Arafat, Shimon Peres, Yitzhak Rabin
- 1993** - Nelson Mandela, F.W. de Klerk
- 1992** - Rigoberta Menchú Tum
- 1991** - Aung San Suu Kyi
- 1990** - Mikhail Gorbachev
- 1989** - The 14th Dalai Lama
- 1988** - United Nations Peacekeeping Forces
- 1987** - Oscar Arias Sánchez
- 1986** - Elie Wiesel
- 1985** - International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War
- 1984** - Desmond Tutu
- 1983** - Lech Walesa
- 1982** - Alva Myrdal, Alfonso García Robles
- 1981** - Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- 1980** - Adolfo Pérez Esquivel
- 1979** - Mother Teresa
- 1978** - Anwar al-Sadat, Menachem Begin
- 1977** - Amnesty International
- 1976** - Betty Williams, Mairead Corrigan

1975 - Andrei Sakharov
1974 - Seán MacBride, Eisaku Sato
1973 - Henry Kissinger, Le Duc Tho
1972 - The prize money for 1972 was allocated to the Main Fund
1971 - Willy Brandt
1970 - Norman Borlaug
1969 - International Labour Organization
1968 - René Cassin
1967 - The prize money was with 1/3 allocated to the Main Fund and with 2/3 to the Special Fund of this prize section
1966 - The prize money was allocated to the Special Fund of this prize section
1965 - United Nations Children's Fund
1964 - Martin Luther King
1963 - International Committee of the Red Cross, League of Red Cross Societies
1962 - Linus Pauling
1961 - Dag Hammarskjöld
1960 - Albert Lutuli
1959 - Philip Noel-Baker
1958 - Georges Pire
1957 - Lester Bowles Pearson
1956 - The prize money was with 1/3 allocated to the Main Fund and with 2/3 to the Special Fund of this prize section
1955 - The prize money was allocated to the Special Fund of this prize section
1954 - Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
1953 - George C. Marshall
1952 - Albert Schweitzer
1951 - Léon Jouhaux
1950 - Ralph Bunche
1949 - Lord Boyd Orr
1948 - The prize money was with 1/3 allocated to the Main Fund and with 2/3 to the Special Fund of this prize section
1947 - Friends Service Council, American Friends Service Committee
1946 - Emily Greene Balch, John R. Mott
1945 - Cordell Hull
1944 - International Committee of the Red Cross
1943 - The prize money was with 1/3 allocated to the Main Fund and with 2/3 to the Special Fund of this prize section
1942 - The prize money was with 1/3 allocated to the Main Fund and with 2/3 to the Special Fund of this prize section
1941 - The prize money was with 1/3 allocated to the Main Fund and with 2/3 to the Special Fund of this prize section
1940 - The prize money was with 1/3 allocated to the Main Fund and with 2/3 to the Special Fund of this prize section
1939 - The prize money was with 1/3 allocated to the Main Fund and with 2/3 to the Special Fund of this prize section
1938 - Nansen International Office for Refugees
1937 - Robert Cecil
1936 - Carlos Saavedra Lamas
1935 - Carl von Ossietzky
1934 - Arthur Henderson
1933 - Sir Norman Angell

- 1932** - The prize money was allocated to the Special Fund of this prize section
- 1931** - Jane Addams, Nicholas Murray Butler
- 1930** - Nathan Söderblom
- 1929** - Frank B. Kellogg
- 1928** - The prize money was allocated to the Special Fund of this prize section
- 1927** - Ferdinand Buisson, Ludwig Quidde
- 1926** - Aristide Briand, Gustav Stresemann
- 1925** - Sir Austen Chamberlain, Charles G. Dawes
- 1924** - The prize money was allocated to the Special Fund of this prize section
- 1923** - The prize money was allocated to the Special Fund of this prize section
- 1922** - Fridtjof Nansen
- 1921** - Hjalmar Branting, Christian Lange
- 1920** - Léon Bourgeois
- 1919** - Woodrow Wilson
- 1918** - The prize money was allocated to the Special Fund of this prize section
- 1917** - International Committee of the Red Cross
- 1916** - The prize money was allocated to the Special Fund of this prize section
- 1915** - The prize money was allocated to the Special Fund of this prize section
- 1914** - The prize money was allocated to the Special Fund of this prize section
- 1913** - Henri La Fontaine
- 1912** - Elihu Root
- 1911** - Tobias Asser, Alfred Fried
- 1910** - Permanent International Peace Bureau
- 1909** - Auguste Beernaert, Paul Henri d'Estournelles de Constant
- 1908** - Klas Pontus Arnoldson, Fredrik Bajer
- 1907** - Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Louis Renault
- 1906** - Theodore Roosevelt
- 1905** - Bertha von Suttner
- 1904** - Institute of International Law
- 1903** - Randal Cremer
- 1902** - Élie Ducommun, Albert Gobat
- 1901** - Henry Dunant, Frédéric Passy

APPENDIX - C

EVOCATIVE		Speech 1	Speech 2	Speech 3	Speech 4
		Maathai	Teresa	Marshall	Nansen
1. REPETITION		6	42	13	13
Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen (4) let us use it to intensify our commitment to Let us embrace (2)	1	we play (2)	1	I have been (2)	1 That is how I see mankind in its suffering; that is how I see the suffering people of Europe (2)
they were also unaware (2)	1	became man (2)	1	We must (3)	1 does not want (2)
a time when (2) there can be no ... without (2)	1	I love you (2)	1	"a last clear chance" (3)	1 When one has stood ... When one has beheld (2)
we are faced, we are called (2)	1	he recognized (2) was not enough (2)	1	... my country (2) we are not (2)	1 one must understand where ... understand a little ... (2) but a single and ... a single (2) an understanding of the cause ... an understanding of the trends (2)
		he died (2)	1	We have not (2)	1 confidence in one's self, confidence in others, and confidence in the future (3)
		we have been created (3)	1	We have (2)	1 If this ... can (2)
		whom you (3)	1	their freedom, their dignity, and their security (3)	1 We must take up ... We must raise our (2)
		it hurt (2) the hungry one, the naked one, the homeless one, the sick one, the lonely one, the unwanted one (6)	1	against intolerance, against distrust, against that fatal (3)	1 to bring men love of ... - to bring back the will to work ... - to bring faith in the dawn (3)
		this is the hunger (2) they are expecting, they are hoping (2) who is feeling lonely, who is feeling sick, who is feeling worried (3)	1	There must be effort (2) There must be (3)	1 Prince of Charity who ... (2)
		a direct war, a direct killing (3) with the children in India, with the children in Africa (2)	1	These, I believe (2)	1 one (2)
		I appeal (2)	1		... of ... (3)
		We will take care of you, we will take the children from you, and we will get a home for the child	1		
		we are doing, we are teaching (2) our beggars, our leprosy patients, our slum dwellers, our people of the street (4) our family is healthy, our family is united (2) maybe have nothing to eat, maybe they have not a home where to live (2) I am hungry, I am dying, I am cold, I am in pain (4) without blaming anybody, without cursing anybody, without comparing anything (3)	1		

EVOCATIVE		Speech 1	Speech 2	Speech 3	Speech 4
	Maathai		Teresa	Marshall	Nansen
		I was hungry - I was naked - I was homeless (3)	1		
		I was unwanted, unloved, uncared for (3)	1		
		There is so much suffering, so much hatred, so much misery (3)	1		
		we with our prayer, with our sacrifice (2)	1		
		how much love we put in that action, how much we do to him in the person that we are serving (2)	1		
		everyone in India, everyone in Africa (2)	1		
		She took the rice, she divided the rice (2)	1		
		will be able to help not only the children of India and Africa, but will be able to help the children of the whole world (2)	1		
		to be woven with prayer, to be woven with Christ (2)	1		
		to be able to understand, to be able to share (2)	1		
		Christ in our hearts, Christ in the poor that we meet, Christ in the smile that we give and the smile that we receive (3)	1		
		the smile that we give and the smile that we receive (2)	1		
		I have said (2)	1		
		that from here (2)	1		
		are we three (2)	1		
		to share (2)	1		
		with your prayers, with your gifts (2)	1		
		I came in (2)	1		
		are we there (2)	1		
	6		42	13	13
2 PARALLELISM		20	38	7	12
to protect the environment, promote democracy, defend human rights and ensure equality (4)	1		1		
my family, friends, partners and supporters (4)	1	we pray (2)		greatly and surprisingly (2)	1
				devastation and disruption (2)	1
to intensify our commitment to our people, to reduce conflicts and poverty (2)	1	I love you (2)	1	to help... and to give... (2)	1
embrace democratic governance, protect human rights, and protect our environment (3)	1	he recognized (2)	1	historical tensions and suspicions (2)	1
It has been influenced and nurtured (2)	1	was not enough (2)	1	their freedom, their dignity, and their security (3)	1
				When one has stood... When one has beheld (2)	1
				one must understand where... understand a little... (2)	1

EVOCATIVE		Speech 1	Speech 2	Speech 3	Speech 4
		Maathai	Teresa	Marshall	Nansen
forests being cleared and replaced (2)	1	he died (2)	1	to fight and to sacrifice.....and to contribute (3)	1
lack of firewood, clean drinking water (2)	1	we have been created (3)	1	prominence and importance (2)	1
tilling the land and feeding their families (2)	1	whom you (3)	1		1
when the environment is destroyed, plundered or mismanaged (3)	1	it hurt (2)	1		1
that provide fuel, food, shelter, and income (4)	1	the hungry one, the naked one, the homeless one, the sick one, the lonely one, the unwanted one (6)	1		1
deforestation, climatic instability, and contamination (3)	1	this is the hunger (2)	1		1
mobilized and empowered (2)	1	they are expecting, they are hoping (2)	1		1
learned to overcome, and moved to defend (2)	1	who is feeling lonely, who is feeling sick, who is feeling worried (3)	1		1
culminated and laid(2)	1	a direct war, a direct killing (2)	1		1
we are faced, we are called (2)	1	with the children in India, with the children in Africa (2)	1		1
to heal her wounds to embrace the whole(2)	1				
...to shift to a new level of consciousness, to reach a higher moral ground(2)	1	We will take care of you, we will take the children from you, and we will get a home for the child	1		
there can be no without (2)	1	we are doing, we are teaching (2)	1		
energy and creativity (2)	1	our beggars, our leprosy patients, our slum dwellers, our people of the street (4)	1		
our hope and our future (2)	1	our family is healthy, our family is united (2)	1		
		maybe have nothing to eat, maybe they have not a home where to live (2)	1		
		I am hungry, I am dying, I am cold, I am in pain (4)	1		
		without blaming anybody, without cursing anybody, without comparing anything (3)	1		
		I was hungry - I was naked - I was homeless (3)	1		
		I was unwanted, unloved, uncared for (3)	1		
		There is so much suffering, so much hatred, so much misery (3)	1		
		we with our prayer, with our sacrifice (2)	1		

EVOCATIVE		Speech 1	Speech 2	Speech 3	Speech 4
		Maathai	Teresa	Marshall	Nansen
		how much love we put in that action, how much we do to him in the person that we are serving (2)	1		
		everyone in India, everyone in Africa (2)	1		
		She took the rice, she divided the rice (2)	1		
		will be able to help not only the children of India and Africa, but will be able to help the children of the whole world (2)	1		
		to be woven with prayer, to be woven with Christ (2)	1		
		to be able to understand, to be able to share (2)	1		
		unwanted, unloved, terrified (3)	1		
		Christ in our hearts, Christ in the poor that we meet, Christ in the smile that we give and the smile that we receive (3)	1		
		the smile that we give and the smile that we receive (2)	1		
		of love, of compassion (2)	1		
		because it has purified me and sacrificed me (2)	1		
		... to share that passion, to share that suffering ... (2)	1		
		with your prayers, with your gifts (2)	1		
			38	7	12
	20				
		1	4	2	2
3. ALLITERATION					
There can be no peace without equitable development, and there can be no development without sustainable management of ...				...it suddenly became by duty, my responsibility, to rebuild our national military.	When one has stood face to face with famine, with death by starvation itself, then surely one have had one's eyes opened to the full extent of this misfortune.
1.		We are fighting abortion by adoption	1	1	1
		purified me and sacrificed me. So completely at home here, right here.	1	1	1
		to enjoy the joy of sharing	1		
1			4	2	2
4. STORY / ANECDOTE					
			12	3	3
			Arriving late at night in Chaumont, the American HQ in France, I sought shelter for the night in the house of a group of friends. I found ... so I selected ... Since I was unable to read ... I looked further and finally found ...		
		and Jesus became man to bring that good news to the poor. He being God became man in call things like us except sin.	1	1	1
1					
my inspiration partly comes from my childhood experiences and observations.....				In the Capitoline Museum in Rome is a sculpture in marble which, in its simple pathos, seems to me to be a most beautiful creation. It is the statue of the "Dying Gaul".	

EVOCATIVE				
Speech 1	Speech 2	Speech 3	Speech 4	
Maathai	Teresa	Marshall	Nansen	
As soon as he came in her life - immediately she went in haste to give the good news, and as she came into the house of her cousin, the child ... the child in the womb of Elizabeth ... - he died on the cross to show that greater love. I never forget an opportunity I had in visiting a home where they had all these off parents of sons and daughters who had just put them in an institution and forgotten mayb. And I went there, and I saw I that home they had everything, beautiful things, but everybody was looking towards the door. And I did not see a single one with there smile on their face. And... the other day I received 15 dollars from a man who has been on his back for twenty years, and the only part that he can move is his right hand. And the only companion tha he enjoys is smoking. And he said to me: I do not smoke for one week, and I send you this money. it must have been a terrible sacrifice for him, but he how beautiful... Some time ago in Calcutta we had great difficulty in getting sugar, and I don't know how the world got aroung to the children, and a little boy of four years told Hindu Boy, went home and told his parents: I will not eat sugar for three days. I will give my sugar to Mother eresa for her children ... The knew that he wanted to share his love.	In my own case, for example, I spent two and one half years in France during the first World War. Frequently I was quartered in the households of the French peasantry and spent long evenings by the kitchen fires, talking far into the night. I came to know them well, admired them, and in some cases came to love them. In America we have a creed which comes to us from the deep roots of the past, it springs from the convictions of the men and women of many lands who founded the nations and made it great. We share that creed with many of the nations of the Old World and the New with whom we are joined in the cause of peace. We are...	Everyone who has read the excellent work of Worm Mueller, describing the conditions here in Norway during that time must have noticed the many remarkable similarities between the situation then and now. I shall always remember a day in a village east of the Volga to which only one-third of its inhabitants had returned: of the remaining two-thirds, some had fled and the rest, it was the very will to stay alive, which had not given in.	1 1 1	1 1 1

EVOCATIVE		Speech 1	Speech 2	Speech 3	Speech 4
		Maathai	Teresa	Marshall	Nansen
		and they came to our house and we talked of love, of compassion, and then one of them asked me: Mother, please tell us something that we will remember, and I said.....	1		
5. SLOGAN		1	12	3	3
'seeds of peace'		1	1	0	4
					the heart of the disease'
					Prince of Peace
					Prince of Charity
					Peace on earth
6. VIVID		5	13	3	4
In the course of history, there comes a time when humanity is called to shift to a new level of consciousness, to reach a higher moral ground. A time when we have to shed our fear and give hope to each other.		1	1	1	1
there can be no peace without equitable development; and there can be no development without sustainable management of the environment in a democratic and peaceful		1	1	1	1
					That is how I see mankind in its suffering, that is how I see the suffering people of Europe, bleeding to death on deserted battlefields after conflicts which to a great extent were not their own.
					26
					This is the outcome of the lust for power, the imperialism, the militarism, that have run amok across the earth. The golden product of the earth has been trampled under iron feet, the land lies in ruins everywhere.
					1
					The soul of the world is mortally sick, its courage broken, its ideals tarnished, and the will to live gone; the horizon is hazy, hidden behind burning clouds of destruction, and farther in the dawn of mankind is no more.
					1
					They may mean well enough, many of them at any rate, but politics and new political programs are no longer of service to the world - the world has had only too many of them. In the final analysis, the struggle of the politician amounts to little more than a struggle for power.
					1

EVOCATIVE	Speech 1	Maathai	Speech 2	Teresa	Speech 3	Marshall	Speech 4	Nansen
Industry and global institutions must appreciate that ensuring economic justice, equity and ecological integrity are of greater value than profits at any cost.			This is something that you and I - it is a gift of God to us to be able to share our love with others. And let it be as it was for Jesus. Let us love one another as he loved us. Let us love Him with undivided love. And the joy of loving Him and each other - let us give now - Let us keep that joy of loving Jesus in our heart. And share that joy with all that we come in touch with. And that..... Christ is in our hearts. Christ is in the poor we meet.....	1			One is here reminded of the famous words of Oxfstjerna to his son when he complained about the negotiations in Westphalia: "If you only knew, my son, with how little wisdom the world is ruled".	1
			If you become a burning light in the world of peace, then really the Nobel Peace Prize is a gift of the Norwegian people.	1			He is lying on the battlefield, mortally wounded. The vigorous body, hardened by work and combat, is sinking into death. The head, with its coarse hair, is bowed, the strong neck bends, the rough powerful workman's hand.....	1
			I could not help but examine my conscience before her, and I asked what would I say if I was in her place. And my answer was very simple. I would have tried to draw a little attention to myself, I would have said I am hungry, that I am dying, I am cold, I am in pain, or something.....	1			He was driven to fight for foreign gods whom he did not know, far from his own country. And thus he met his fate. Now he lies there, dying in silence. The noise of the fray no longer reaches his ear. His dimmed eyes are turned inward, perhaps on.....	1
			And that is why we believe what Jesus had said: I was hungry - I was naked - I was homeless - I was unwanted, unloved, uncared for - and you did it to me. There is so much suffering, so much hatred, so much misery, and we with our prayer, with our sacrifice are beginning at home. Love begins at home, and it is not how much we do, but how much love we put in the action that we do.....	1			Whether these things are true or not, the mere fact that they are uttered at all reflects the manner in which the whole European community and its way of life have been and still are toys in the hands of reckless political and financial speculators - perhaps largely bunglers, inferior men who do not realize the outcome of their actions, but who still speculate and gamble with the most valuable interests of European civilization.	1
							And for what? Only for power. This unfortunate struggle, this appalling trampling of everything and everyone, this destructive conflict between the social classes and even between people exists for power alone!	1

EVOCATIVE	Speech 1	Speech 2	Speech 3	Speech 4
	Maathai	Teresa	Marshall	Nansen
	So here I am talking with you - I want you to find the poor here, right in your own home first. And begin love there. Be that good news to your own people.	1		When one has stood face to face with famine, with death by starvation itself, then surely one have had one's eyes opened to the full extent of this misfortune.....for a drop of mercy to give men a chance to live.
	And I know well that you have not given from your abundance, but you have given until it has hurt you.	1		Surely those who have seen at first hand the destitution pervading our misgoverned Europe and actually experienced some o the endless suffering must realised that the world can no longer rely on panaceas, paper, and words. These must be replaced by action by perserving and laborious effort, which must begin at the bottom in order to build up the world again.
	When I pick up a person from the street, hungry, I give him a plate of rice, a piece of bread. I have satisfied. I have removed that hunger. But a person that is shut out, that feels unwanted, unloved, terrified, the person that has been thrown out from society - that poverty is so hurttable and so much...	1		It may be a consolation to know that the abyss of those times disappeared and the Norway struggled upward again, but it took a depressingly long time, thirty to forty years.
	I have said that if I don't go to heaven for all the publicity because it has purified me and sacrificed me and made m really ready to go to heaven I think that this is something. that we must live life beautifully, we have Jesus with us and He loves us. If we could only remember that God loves me, and I have opportunity to love others as he loves me, not in big things, but in smal things with great love, then NORway becomes a nest of love.	1		We have fallen into wave-troughs before in Europe. A similar trough occurred a hundred years ago after the Napoleonic Wars.
				This time, as far as I can see, the trough is even deeper and more extensive, embracing the major part of Europe.
				We have still not reached the bottom of the wave-trough
				1

EVOCATIVE				
Speech 1	Speech 2	Speech 3	Speech 4	
Maathai	Teresa	Marshall	Nansen	
			There is no doubt that for a great many it is one of despair or distrust of everything and everyone, supported by hate and envy. This hatred is each day disseminated among nations and classes.	1
			No future, however, can be built on despair, distrust, hatred, and envy.	1
			Abuse convinces no one; it only degrades and brutalizes the abuser.	1
			Lies and unjust accusations achieve still less; they often finally boomerang on those who originate them.	1
			An expansion of this subject is not possible here; suffice it to say that the parable about seeing the mote in your neighbor's eye while not aware of the beam in your own is valid for all times, and not least for the age in which we live.	1
			Must we all live through the bitter pangs of hunger before we learn the real value of work?	1
			In all probability their motives were political. They epitomize sterile self-importance and the lack of will to understand people who think differently.	
			characteristics which now constitute the greatest danger in Europe. They call us romantics, weak, stupid, sentimental idealists; perhaps because we have some faith in the good ... they are the scourge of Europe.	1
			Russia is not alone in being threatened by a new and terrible famine. The situation in Europe also looks black enough. No one knows yet where it will end. The destitution is so great, so nearly insurmountable, the conditions so desperate, ... Not to mention other countries.	1

EVOCATIVE		Speech 1	Speech 2	Speech 3	Speech 4	
	Maathai	Teresa	Marshall	Nansen		
					Everyone must join in this work. We must take up the fiery cross and light the beacons so that they shine from every mountain. We must raise our banner in every country and forge the links of brotherhood around the world. The government too must stand shoulder to shoulder, not in a battle line, but in a sincere effort to achieve the new era.	1
					Never has suffering and bewildered mankind awaited the Prince of Peace with greater longing, the Prince of Charity who holds aloft a white banner bearing the one word inscribed in golden letters: "Work".	1
					All of us can become workers in his army on its triumphant march across the earth to raise a new spirit in a new generation - to bring men love of their fellowmen and an honest desire for peace - to bring back the will the work and the joy of work - to bring faith in the dawn of a new day.	1
7 SIMILE	5	13	3	26		
	0	2	0			1
	"I have lived like an animal in the street, but I am going to die like an angel, loved and cared for".	1				
	"let us love one another as he loved us"	1	1		The history of mankind rises and falls like the waves.	1
		2				1
8 METAPHOR	0	1	2			2
	"then Norway becomes a nest of love"	1				
			1		the eyes of agonized mothers	1
				1	a drop in the ocean	1
		1	2			2
9 RHETORICAL QUESTION	0	8	1	13		
	and what did she do with him?	1	1		Where is the remedy to be sought?	1

EVOCATIVE		Speech 1	Maatha	Speech 2	Teresa	Speech 3	Marshall	Speech 4	Nansen
			Are we there, are we there to receive them, is the mother there to receive the child?	1				At the hands of politicians?	1
			What have we done for the child?	1				The diplomats perhaps?	1
			have we really made the children wanted?	1				But what of the main evil itself, the heart of the disease?	1
			and you know what they have told me?	1				And for what? Only for power.	1
			do you know who they are?	1				What is the basic feeling of people all over Europe?	1
			and who are they, a Muslim family	1				How then can this confidence in peace be inspired?	1
			passion, to share that suffering of people	1				Can it proceed from politicians and diplomats?	1
				1				But are we right in placing so much faith in the League of Nations?	1
								What has it done so far to promote peace and confidence? but what is real issues arose between greater powers - would they yield to the arbitration of the League of Nations?	1
								Has a single one of these diplomatic congresses contributed to any great extent to the progress of the world?	1
								But why were there some who did not want to help? Ask them!	1
				8					13
10 MOTIVE WORD	11				100		35		56
first African woman	1	hurt		8		power	6	death	2
honour	2	die		6		brutal	1	drooping	1
a deep sense of pride	1	love		63		invasion	1	coarse hair	1
inspiration	1	hunger		2		threatened	1	rough powerful workman's hand	1
proud/pride	2	smile		13		defeat	1	morally wounded	1
fear	1	touch		1		hazardous	1	Struggle	4
hope	1	kill		4		horrors	1	power	5
consciousness	1	heaven		3		tragedies	3	despair	4
moral ground	1					faith	1	ruins	1
						wisdom	3	mortally sick	1
						prejudices	1	destruction	2
						freedom	4	faith	2
						dignity	2	staring hopelessly	1
						fight	1	distrust	2
						die	1	disease	1
						terrible	1	hatred	1
						struggle	1	envy	2
						sacrifice	1	abuse	2
						God-given rights of human beings	1	brutalize	1
						moral	1	Lie	1
						magnanimous	1	understanding	9
						fear	1	fear	1
								bloodshed	1

EVOCATIVE					
Speech 1	Maathai	Speech 2	Teresa	Speech 3	Speech 4
				Marshall	Nansen
The women we worked with recounted that unlike in the past, they were unable to meet their basic needs. This was due to the degradation of their immediate environment.....	1	we have saved thousands of lives, we have sent words to all the clinics, hospitals	1	Discussions without end have been devoted to the subject of peace, and the efforts to obtain a general and lasting peace have been frequent through many years of world history. There has been success temporarily, but all have broken down, and with the most tragic consequences since 1914.	It is true that industry did exist at that time, but people lived off the land to a far greater extent. Now industry has come into its own, and it is more difficult to bring recovery to industry after a depression than to agriculture. A few good years....
Initially, the work was difficult because historically our people have been persuaded to believe that..... Instead they are conditioned to believe that solutions to their problems	1	at the beginning of the year I told, I spoke everywhere and I said: let us make this year that we make every single child born, and unborn wanted.	1	I completely disagree with ... between 1945 and 1950 of our once vast power for ..the peace. As a direct consequence, in my opinion, there resulted the brutal invasion of South Korea, which I speak of this with ...because in 1939 and again in the early fall of 1950 it suddenly became my duty.	Moreover, the worst that this insecurity, this creates, is the fear of work; it was bred during the war, and it ... it was bred by the stock jobbing and ... there are still some who will honestly and ..., will to work are those ...by starvation is reaping his terrible harvest.
On the environment front, they are exposed to many human activities that are devastating to the environment and societies	1	we have a home for the dying in Calcutta, where we picked up more than 36,000 people only from the streets of Calcutta, and out of that big number more than 18,000 have died a beautiful death.	1	There has been considerable comment over the awarding of the Nobel Peace Prize to a soldier. I am afraid this does not seem as remarkable to me as it quite evidently appears to others. I know a great deal of the horrors	I might also mention conditions in Germany. I have been told that because of short working hours and restricted output, Germany does not produce the coal needed for her own requirements and must therefore buy coal from in Switzerland where everything is grinding to a halt, where industry is ruined because it can no longer produce at prices attractive to world markets, I was told that if the daily working hours were to be increased to ten, with reasonable pay, the workers would find employment for the whole week instead of for the three days during which ...
in the process, the participants discover that they must be part of the solutions. They realize their hidden potential ...	1	We pray this prayer every day after Holy Communion, because it is very fitting for each one of us.	1	The cost of war in human lives is constantly spread before me, written neatly in many ...	
entire communities also come to understand that while it is necessary to hold their governments accountable, it is ...equally	1	I was surprised in the West to see so many young boys and girls given into grugs, and I tried to find out why - why is like that, and the answer was: Because there is no one in the family to receive them.....	1	For my second suggestion, I would like to consider the national attitudes that bear on the great problem of peace. I hope you will not think me amiss if I turn to my own country and certain rather special circumstances found there to illustrate my point.....	This sad state of affairs can, it is true, be blamed partly on the unpredictable fluctuations in the value of money. These are characteristic problems which, it appears to me, not even the experts can satisfactorily explain.

EVOCATIVE	Speech 1	Maathai	Speech 2	Teresa	Speech 3	Marshall	Speech 4	Nansen
although initially the Green Belt Movement's tree planting activities did not address issues of democracy and peace, it soon became clear that responsible governance of the environment was impossible without democratic space. Therefore, the tree became a symbol for the democratic struggle in Kenya.....	1	And in Calcutta..... We teach them the temperature meter which is very beautiful, very simple, and our poor people understand	1		Also my country is very specially constituted in terms of population. We have many families of Norwegian ancestry in our population. My country also includes large numbers of former citizens of many of other countries in Europe, including ..	1	But below the surface of these obvious factors there are, quite plainly, greater internal ones. It is an undeniable fact that people cannot live without working, and there has been too little work for too long The universal disease is, in fact, lack of work.	1
in time, the tree became a symbol for peace and conflict resolution..... the Green Belt Movement used peace trees to reconcile disputing communities.	1				From this fact we have acquired, I think, a feeling and a concern for the problems of other people. There is a deep urge to help the oppressed and to give aid to those	1	One example was the Aland controversy between Sweden and Finland.....	
As we progressively understood the causes of environmental degradation, we saw the need for good governance. Indeed, the state of any country's environment is a reflection of the kind of governance in place, and without good governance there can be no peace. Many countries, which have poor governance systems, are also likely to have conflicts and poor laws protecting the environment.	1				We naturally, cannot see a problem in the exact terms as people like yourselves or the Danes, or the Dutch, or the French, for example - people living we are not in close contact with the details of problems, .. we are not involved in your historical tensions and suspicions.	1	A serious frontier dispute arose between Yugoslavia and Albania	1
"In 2002, the courage, resilience, patience and commitment of members of the Green Belt Movement..... culminated in the peaceful transition to a democratic government and laid the foundation for a more stable society.	1				If I am correct in thinking that these factors have given us as a nation some advantage in the quest for peace, then I would suggest that principles of cooperation based on these factors might contribute to a better understanding amongst all nations.	1	Mention can also be made of the Silesian Question which threatened serious trouble between Germany and Poland. This too has been settled - very badly according to some, while others maintain that	1
Culture plays a central role in the political..... Indeed, culture may be the missing link in the development of Africa. Culture is..... Africans, especially, should re-discover positive aspects of their culture. In accepting them, they.....	1				I realize fully that there is another side to this picture. In America we have not suffered the destruction of our homes, our towns, and our cities. We have not been enslaved for long periods, at the In fact, we have come to think in terms of freedom and the dignity of the individual more or less as a matter of course, and our	1	Another example is that of Poland and Lithuania. It is true that the League of Nations did not in this case reach any settlement, the problem having proved too difficult because of various reasons which I am not going to delve into here. The fact is, however, that the act of	1
There is also need to galvanize civil society and grassroots movements to catalyse change.	1				A few may know much of New York, Washington, and Chicago, but those great cities do not represent the heart of America.	1	call to mind the settlements arranged after the great wars - the Treaty of Westphalia, the Congress in Vienna with the Holy Alliance, and others.	1

EVOCATIVE				
Speech 1	Speech 2	Speech 3	Speech 4	
Maathai	Teresa	Marshall	Nansen	
Today, over 50 years later, the stream has dried up, women walk long distances for water... I stand before you and the world humbled...by the honour of being the 2004 Nobel Peace Laureate This honor is also for my family, friends, partners and supporters throughout the world. All of them helped shape the vision and sustain our work, which was often accomplished under hostile conditions. I am also grateful to the people of Kenya - who.....Because of this support, I am here today to accept this great honor.		I feel it is a vast compliment to be associated with him in these awards this year. His life has been utterly different from mine, and we should all be happy that his example among the poor and benighted of the earth should have been recognized by the Peace Award of the Nobel Committee I must not further complicate this discussion with the wide variety of specific considerations which will enfold the gradual growth of a sound approach toward some method of securing and enduring peace in the world. I fear, in fact I am rather certain, that due to my inability to express myself with the power and penetration of the great Churchill, I have not made clear the points that assume such prominence and importance in my mind. However, I have done my best.	Germany is no small nation, and it is moreover a fact that the vi..... were unable to reach agreement; so the matter was referred to the However, we have had an even better example of great powers submitting to the ... is an issue between Great Britain and France. The mere fact that the League of Nations has set up the Permanent Court of International Justice.... a step in the direction of creating confidence among nations. I must, however, first mention the gigantic task performed by the Americans under the remarkable leadership of Hoover. It was begun... when many thousands of Belgians, ... were supported.....it was extended to Central Europe, where.....and finally, but not least, to Russia. When the whole story of this work is written, it will take pride of place as a glorious page in the annals of mankind, and At the same time, ... and now, finally, in Greece: in particular, divisions of the Red Cross in different countries, among them our own, have contributed much dring and after the war. The League of Nations sponsored activities of this nature soon after its formation. Its first task was the repatriation of the many thousands of prisoners of war still	1

EVOCATIVE	Speech 1	Speech 2	Speech 3	Speech 4	
	Maanhai	Teresa	Marshall	Nansen	
we have planted over 30 million trees	1			If any doubt still exists about the position now occupied by the League of Nations in the minds of people, reference can be made to the last election in Great Britain. Of the 1,386 candidates standing, only three dared to face their electors with a declaration that they were opponents of the League of Nations. Two or three more made no mention of the subject, but all the rest expressed their faith in the League.	1
And in Calcutta alone in six years we have had 61 273 babies we have a home for the dying in Calcutta, where we picked up more than 36,000 people only from the streets of Calcutta, and out of that big number more than 18,000 have died a beautiful death.		1		nearly 450,000 prisoners were sent back to their homes, and	1
about 14 professors from the United States from different universities came to Calcutta, to our house		1		Hoover organization... which donated 20 million dollars Russian government would provide 10 million for the purchase of seed.	1
				Altogether, America contributed 50-60 million dollars.	1
	1	3			5
4 MENTION OF PERIOD	6		8		2
the 2004 Nobel Peace Prize Laureate	1	1	1	long time, thirty to forty years in 1921 the French government issued a	1
in this year's prize.	1		of the past eight years		1
Our work over the past 30 years has always appreciated	1		tonight		
'In 1977 when we started the Green Belt Movement	1		almost all of the first two centuries of the Christian era between 1945 and 1950		
'In 2002'			in 1939		
It is 30 years since we started this work.	1		early fall of 1950		
Today, over 50 years later	1		Award for 1952		
	6	1	8		2
5 MENTION OF PUBLICATION	3				
Nobel Peace Prize Laureate	1	1	Nobel Committee	Nobel Institute	1
Kenyan Public	1		the Nobel Peace Prize		
The Norwegian Nobel Committee	1		Nobel Peace Award		
	3	1	5		1

EVOCATIVE	Speech 1	Maathai	Speech 2	Teresa	Speech 3	Marshall	Speech 4	Nansen
6 Mention of specific name		59		40				113
Kenya	6	God	20	5	Stockholm	1	Capitoline Museum	1
Africa/n	12	Jesus	5	1	Pax Romana	1	Rome	1
Presidents - Nelson Mandela	1	Mary	1	1	Christian Era	1	Dying Gaul	1
F.W. de Klerk	1	St. Francis of Assisi	2	1	Chaumont, the American HQ	1	the Treaty of Westphalia	1
Archbishop Desmond Tutu	1	St. John	1	1	France	2	the congress in Vienna	1
The late Chief Albert Luthuli	1	Holy Communion	1	1	German	2	the Holy Alliance	1
The late Anwar el-Sadat	1	Calcutta	3	1	Gaul	1	Oxensijerna	1
The UN Secretary General, Kofi Annan	1	India	1	1	Paris	1	Worm-Mueller	1
Quality of life	1	Africa	1	1	Stockholm	1	Napoleonic War	1
democratic	3	New York	1	1	Peace	29	Germany	13
human rights	2	London	1	1	Roman	2	England	1
environmental	16	Oslo	1	1	Cologne	1	Switzerland	1
the United States	1	Elizabeth	1	1	Coblenz	1	The League of Nations	25
Germany	1	the Norwegian people	1	1	Mayence	1	Sweden	1
the Green Belt Movement	6				Trier	1	Finland	1
Kenyan Constitution	1				Peace commission	1	Yugoslavia	1
the thigi tree	1				the League of Nations	1	Albania	1
Aung San Suu Kyi	1				Military	5	Serbian	1
Burma	1				NATO	1	Poland	2
Wangari Maathai Foundation	1				Korean	1	the Silesian Question	1
woman	10				deployment	2	the Treaty of Versailles	1
democracy	6				America/n	9	Lithuania	1
equality	1				South Korea	1	Great Britain	2
degradation	2				the American Battle Monuments			
poverty	1				Commission	1	France	2
leadership	2				Rhineland	1	Tunisia	1
					Ethiopia	1	Morocco	1
tree	10				Manchuria	1	the permanent Court of	
governance	4				Equilibrium	1	International Justice	1
					League of Nations	1	Geneva	2
					United Nations	1	Austria	1
					Norwegian	1	Disarmament	4
					Europe	3	Belgians	2
					Russians	2	Americans	2
					Moscow	1	Russia	9
					Vancouver	1	Balkans	1
					Columbia River	1	Greece	2
					Washington	1	Lausanne	1
					New York	2	Ruhr District	1
					Italians	1	the Rhine	1
					Turks	1	European community	1
					Greeks	1	European civilization	1
					Dutch	1	European Government	1
					French	1	Norway	1
					Danes	1	Europe	8
					Chicago	1	Socialism	1
					democracies	5	Capitalism	1
					Churchill	1	Fascism	1
							bolshevism	1
							Siberia	1
							Asia Minor	1
							Norwegian Parliament	2
							Norwegian Government	1
	59		40			55		113

EVOCATIVE	Speech 1	Speech 2	Speech 3	Speech 4	
	Maathai	Teresa		Marshall	Nansen
7. LOGICAL ARGUMENT	10	7		16	17
	I was surprised in the West to see so many young boys and girls given into grugs, and I tried to find out why - why is like that, and the answer was: Because there is no one in the family to receive them. We are talking of peace. These are things that break peace, but I feel the greatest destroyer of peace today is abortion, because it is a direct war, a direct killing. - direct murder by the mother herself. And this I appeal in India, I appeal everywhere let us bring the child back, ...we have quite a number of unwedded mothers - tell them come, we will take care of you, we will take the child from you, and we will get a home for the child.	I will try to phrase my views or suggestions in the simplest possible terms though I lack the magic and artistry of that great orator whom the Nobel Committee in Stockholm so appropriately honored yesterday. In making my statement I will assume your familiarity with the discussions and efforts of the past eight years and also with something of the conditions which have governed each long continued peace in world history.	I would not wish to imply that the military deployment I have just described corresponds to the protective NATO deployment of today. The threat today is but I don't think that their that we have walked blindly, ignoring of the past, ...the tragic consequence of two world wars and the Korean struggle as a result.	We can no longer look to traditional leadership for any hope of salvation. We have of late experienced one diplomatic and political congress after another; has any one of these brought the solution any nearer? There is at present one in progress in Lausanne. Let us hope that is will bring us the longed for peace in the East so that at least one delicate question may be resolved.	1
Throughout Africa, women are the primary caretakers as a result, they are often the first to become aware of environment damages as resources become scarce and incapable of sustaining their families.	When I pick up a person from the street, hungry, I give him a plate of rice, a piece of bread, I have satisfied. I have removed that hunger. But a person that is shut out, that feels unwanted, unloved, terrified, the person that has been thrown out from society -that poverty is so hurtable and so much, and I find that very difficult.	1	1	For in that case, the pretext for occupying the western side of the Rhine would be removed, and she could no longer unsettle German industry with threats against the Ruhr district. This is naturally only malicious slander, but how common are such rumors!	1
Tree planting became a natural choice to address some of the initial basic needs identified by women. Also, tree planting is simple, attainable This sustains interest and commitment.	Our sisters are working amongst that kind of people in the west. So you must pray for us that we may be able to be that good news, but we cannot do without you, you have to do that here in your country. You must come to know the poor, maybe our people here have material things, everything, but I think if we all look into our own homes, how difficult we find it sometimes to smile at each other, and the smile is the beginning of love.	1	1	It is also whispered that neither do. The industrial leaders of Germany desire a final agreement with France. They would prefer the uncertainty to continue so that the value of the mark will fall steadily, enabling German industry to survive longer. For, if a settlement were to come, then the mark would be stabilized or even rise in value, and German industry would be ruined since it would no longer be competitive.	1

EVOCATIVE				
Speech 1	Speech 2	Speech 3	Speech 4	
Maathai	Teresa	Marshall	Nansen	
so together, we have planted.....The activity also creates employment..... especially their social and this work continues	I believe that we are not real social workers. We may be doing social work in the eyes of the people, but we are really and I think that we in our family don't need bombs and guns, to destroy to bring peace - just get together, love one another, bring that peace, that joy , that strength.... And we will be able to overcome all the evil that is the world. Today the little children they have - I was so surprised - there is so much joy for the children that are hungry. That the children like themselves will need love and care and tenderness, like they ... So let thank God that we have had this opportunity to come to know each other, and this knowledge of each other has brought us very close. And we will be able to help not only the children of India and Africa , but will be able to help the children of the whole world, because as know our Sisters are all over the world. And with his prize that I have received as a prize of peace, I am going to try to make the home for many people that have no home. Because I believe that love begins at home, and if we can create a home for the poor - I think that more and more love will spread. And we will be able through this understanding love to bring peace, be the good news to the poor. The poor in our own family first, in our country and in the world.	I share with you and active concern for some practical method for avoiding war. Let me first say that I regard the present highly dangerous situation as a very special one, which..... in my opinion, ...the guarantee for a long continued peace will depend on other factors in addition to a Perhaps the most important single factor will be a spiritual regeneration to develop goodwill, faith, and understanding among nations...And with all these there must be ...	The first prerequisite, surely, is understanding - first of all, an understanding of the cause and the nature of the disease itself, an understanding of the trends that mark our times and of what is happening among the mass of the population. In short, an understanding of the psychology of every characteristic of our apparently confused and confounded European society. Such an understanding is certainly not attainable in a day. But the first condition for its final establishment is the sincere will to understand; this is a great step in the right direction. The continuous mutual abuse of groups holding differing views, which we witness in the newspapers, will certainly never lead to progress. Abuse convinces no one.....	1 1 1 1
in order to assist communities to understand these linkages, we developed a citizen education program, during which people identify their problems, the causes and possible solutions. They then make connection				1

EVOCATIVE		Speech 1	Speech 2	Speech 3	Speech 4	
	Maathai	Teresa	Marshall	Nansen		
During the ongoing re-writing of the Kenya constitution, similar trees of peace were planted in many parts of the country to promote a culture of peace.	1	To be able to do this, our Sisters, our lives have to be woven with prayer... They have to be woven with Christ to be able to understand. Because to day there is so much suffering Around the world, not only in the poor countries, but I found the poverty of the West so much more difficult to remove. Our sisters are working amongst that kind of people in the West. So you must pray for us that we may be able to be that good news, but we cannot do without you, you have to do that here in your country. You must come to know the poor.	1	The first relates to the the life of peaceful security. ... Because wisdom in action in our Western democracies rests squarely upon public understanding, ... Peace could, I believe, be advanced through careful study of all the factors..... As an initial procedure our schools at least our colleges ... should have courses which not merely instruct our budding citizens in the historical sequence of events of the past, but which treat with almost scientific accuracy...	1	It must also always be remembered that there is hardly a trend or movement in the community which does Its own, ... But it is because of blind fanaticism and whereas discussion, understanding, and tolerance might have turned this energy into valuable progress.
Such practises are part of an extensive cultural heritage, which contribute both to the conservation of habitats and to cultures of peace. With the and And as a result ... it is for this reason, the Green Belt Movement explores	1	And so let us always meet each other with a smile, for the smile is the beginning of love, and once we begin to love each other naturally we want to do something. So you pray for our Sisters and for me and for our Brothers, and for our Co-Workers that are around the world. That we may remain What we have done we should not have been able to do if you did not share with your prayers.....	1	There may perhaps have been a "last clear chance" to avoid the tragic conflagrations of our century. In the case of World War II, for example, ... perhaps there was also a last clear chance to begin to build up the strength of the democracies to keep the military situation in equilibrium. There may also have been I feel sure that many possibilities for ...	1	But when understanding is absent and especially when the will to understand is lacking, then that fermenting uncertainty, which threatens us with total destruction, arises. No one knows what tomorrow will bring. Many people live as though each day were the last, thus sliding into a state of general decadence. From this point the decline is steady and inexorable.
I call on leaders, especially from Africa... those of us who have been privileged to receive education, skills, and experiences..... must be role models for the next generation of leadership	1		It is for this reason that I believe our students must first seek to understand the conditions, as far as possible without national prejudices, which have led to past tragedies and should strive to determine the great fundamentals which must	1	Here we strike at the heart of the matter. How be inspired? Can it proceed ... diplomats? I have already expressed my opinion of them. They can, perhaps, do something. in this situation. In my opinion, the...	1

EVOCATIVE		Speech 1	Maathai	Speech 2	Teresa	Speech 3	Marshall	Speech 4	Nansen
I call upon governments to recognize the role of these social movements in building a critical mass of responsible citizens, ... On their part, civil society should embrace not only their rights but also their responsibilities. Further, industry and global institutions must appreciate that ensuring economic justice, equity and ecological integrity are of greater value than profits at any cost. The extreme global inequities and prevailing consumption patterns continue at the expense of the environment and peaceful co-existence. The choice is ours.	1					I am certain that a solution of the general problem of peace must rest on broad and basic understanding on the part of its peoples. Great single endeavors like a League..... United, and undertakings of that character, are of great importance and in fact absolutely necessary, but they must be treated as steps toward the desired end.		I believe that the only road to this goal lies through the League of Nations. If this fails to introduce a new era, then I see no salvation, ... But are we right in placing so much faith in the League of Nations? What has it done so far to promote peace and confidence? In asking this question we must remember that the League is still a young plant We should bear in mind that.....it has already in its short active life settled many controversial at least to serious disturbances.	1
I would like to call on young people to commit themselves to activities that contribute toward achieving their long-term dreams.	1					We must depend in large measure on the impartiality of those who teach. Their approach must be on a scientific basis in order to present the true facts. The scientists, no matter of what nationality, make a common approach to their problems.		In my opinion, however, the greatest and most important achievement of the League so far, and one which presages a really new and better future for Europe, is the measure initiated at the last Assembly in Geneva, that to give	1
The holistic approach to development, as exemplified by the Green Belt Movement, could be embraced and replicated in more parts of Africa and beyond. It is for this reason that I have established the Wangari Maathai Foundation to ensure the continuation and expansion of these activities.	1					I recognize that there bound to be misunderstanding under the conditions of wide separation between your countries and mine. But I believe the attitude of cooperation has been thoroughly proven. I also believe that the ... will bring as its result less of misunderstanding on our side of the Atlantic than perhaps on yours.		It is my conviction that the German problem, the cannot and will not be solved until.....	1
						The third area I would like to discuss has to do with the problem of the millions who live under realization that they may aspire to a fair share of the God-given rights of human beings. ... this is a special problem .. but it is of basic importance to any successful effort toward an enduring peace. The question is not..... Ours is democracy, according to if we act with wisdom and magnanimity, we can guide these yearnings of the poor to a richer and better life through democracy		In addition, the difficult question of total or partial disarmament was first broached at the last meeting in Geneva. Here, as well as in most.... Again we must keep in mind the serious difficulties arising from the fact that there are	1

VITAE

VITAE

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