

1st Solvay Conference, Brussels, 1911



GOLDSCHMIDT PLANCK
NERNST BRILLOUIN

RUBENS LINDEMANN
SOMMERFELD M. DE BROGLIE

SOLVAY LORENTZ

HASENDRHL HOSTELET

KNUDSEN WARBURG PERRIN

HERZEN WIEN Madame CURIE

JFANS RUTHERFORD POINCARÉ

EINSTEIN KAMERLINGH ONNES LANGEVIN

Female Nobel Prize Winners

Prize	Since inception (1901-2005)			Last 20 years (1986-2005)		
	Total awarded	No. of females	% females	Total awarded	No. of females	% females
Chemistry	148	3	2.0%	46	0	0.0%
Physics	176	2	1.1%	51	0	0.0%
Physiology/Medicine	183	7	3.8%	43	4	9.3%
Literature	102	10	9.8%	20	4	20.0%
Peace	114	12	10.5%	29	5	17.2%
SUBTOTAL	723	34	4.7%	189	13	6.9%
Economics	57	0	0.0%	34	0	0.0%
TOTAL	780	34	4.4%	223	13	5.8%

[Nobel Prize in Chemistry](#)

1911: Marie Curie

1935: Irene Joliot-Curie

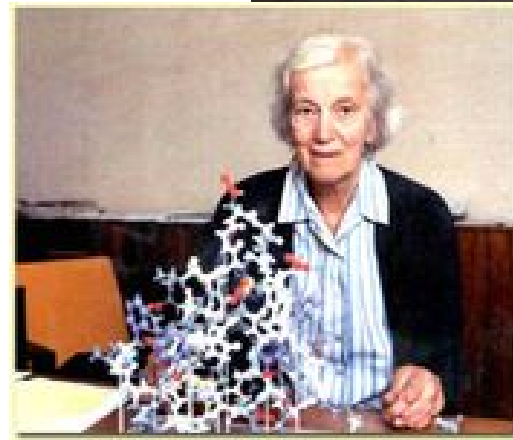
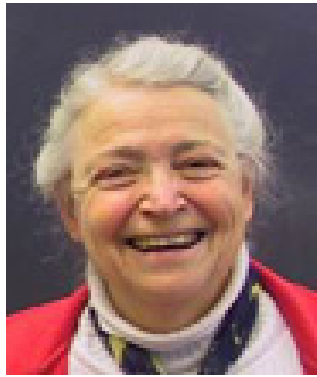
1964: Dorothy Crowfoot Hodgkin

[Nobel Prize in Physics](#)

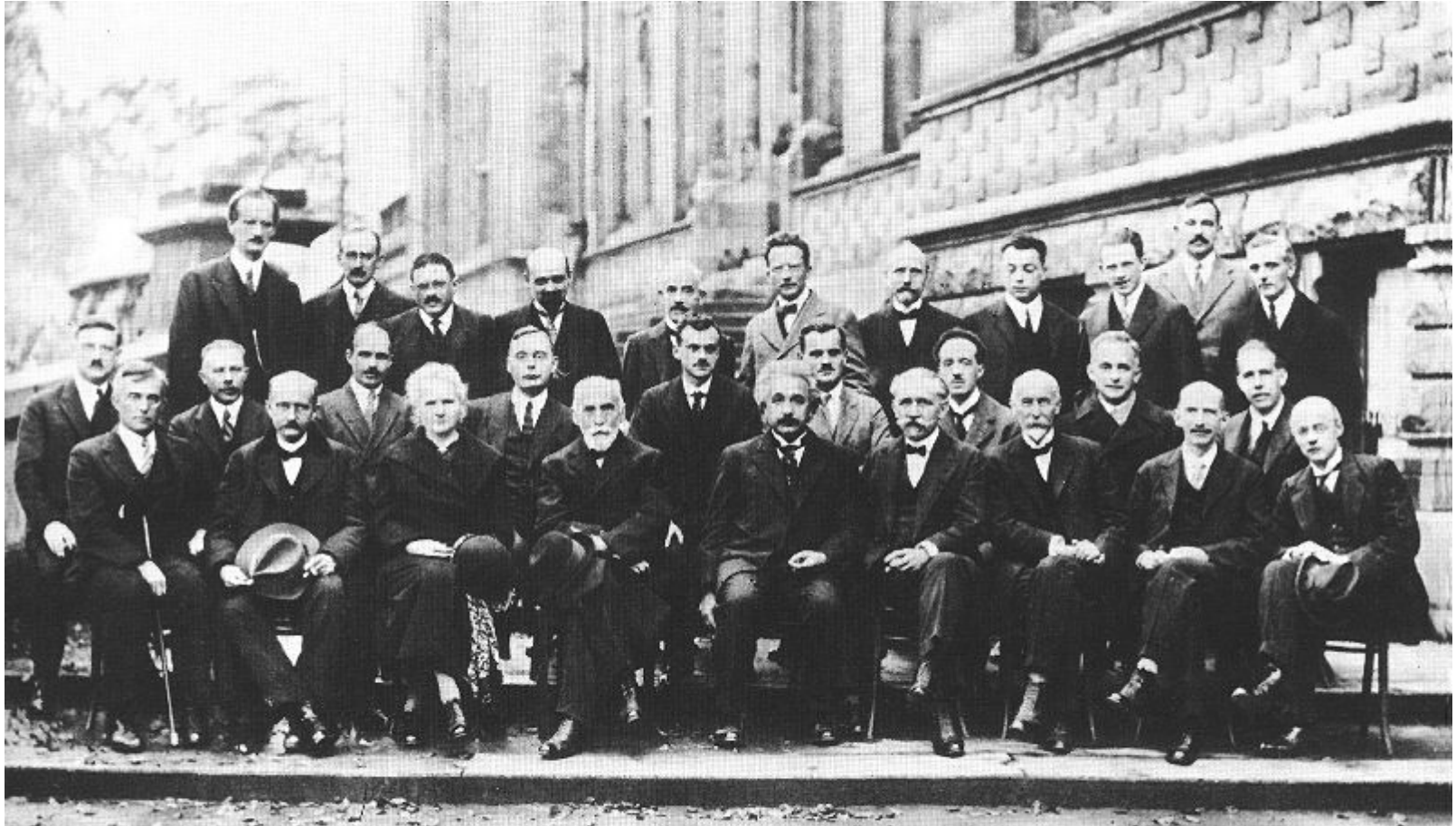
1903: Marie Curie

1963: Maria Goeppert-Mayer

The Importance of Role Models



Solvay Conference, Brussels, 1927



A. PICCARD E. HENRIOT P. EHRENFEST Ed. HERZEN Th. DE DONDER E. SCHRÖDINGER E. VERSCHAFFELT W. PAULI W. HEISENBERG R.H. FOWLER L. BRILLOUIN
P. DEBYE M. KNUDSEN W.L. BRAGG H.A. KRAMERS P.A.M. DIRAC A.H. COMPTON L. de BROGLIE M. BORN N. BOHR
I. LANGMUIR M. PLANCK Mme CURIE H.A. LORENTZ A. EINSTEIN P. LANGEVIN Ch.E. GUYE C.T.R. WILSON O.W. RICHARDSON