

## **Thomson Scientific Predicts Nobel Laureates**

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PHILADELPHIA, and LONDON, Sep. 5, 2006 (Canada NewsWire via COMTEX News Network) -- Twenty-seven `Thomson Scientific Laureates' Recognized for Their

Contributions to the Advancement of Science

Thomson Scientific, part of The Thomson Corporation (NYSE: TOC; TSX: TOC) and leading provider of information solutions to the worldwide research and business communities, today announced its 2006 Thomson Scientific Laureates - researchers likely to contend for Nobel honors - in anticipation of this year's Nobel Prize winners to be announced in October.

Each year, data from ISI Web of Knowledge(SM), a Thomson Scientific research solution, is used to quantitatively determine the most influential researchers in the Nobel categories of chemistry, economics, physiology or medicine, and physics. Because of the total citations to their works, these high-impact researchers are named Thomson Scientific Laureates and predicted to be Nobel Prize winners, either this year or in the near future. Of the 27 Thomson Scientific Laureates named since 2002, four have gone on to win Nobel honors - an accurate-prediction average of better than one in seven.

"Citations are an acknowledgement of intellectual debt - a direct demonstration of influence in a given subject area," said Henry Small, chief scientist at Thomson Scientific. "Over the past 30 years, our studies have demonstrated a strong relationship between journal article citations and peer esteem. Researchers who have accumulated such credits from their peers are also often nominated for prizes and other honors, such as the Nobel Prize."

Thomson Scientific is the only organization to use quantitative data to make annual predictions of Nobel Prize winners. The Thomson Scientific Laureates typically rank among the top one-tenth of one percent (0.1%) of researchers in their fields, based on citations of their published papers over the last two decades.

To select the 2006 Thomson Scientific Laureates, total citation counts and number of high-impact papers in the Nobel science fields were examined. These data were applied to categories within those scientific fields considered worthy of special recognition by the Nobel Committee: physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, and economics. Based on these criteria, possible winners - leaders within a particularly noteworthy area of study within each field - were selected.

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The 2006 Thomson Scientific Laureates in four Nobel Prize categories are as follows:

Field Researcher Institution

Physics Emmanuel Desurvire Alcatel Technical Academy

(France)

Albert Fert University of Paris-Sud

(France)

Peter Gruenberg Julich Research Center

(Germany)

Alan H. Guth Massachusetts Inst. of Technology
Andrei Linde Stanford University School of Med.
Masataka Nakazawa Tohoku University (Japan)
David N. Payne University of Southampton (U.K.)

Paul J. Steinhardt Princeton University

Chemistry Gerald R. Crabtree Stanford University

David A. Evans Harvard University

Steven V. Ley University of Cambridge (U.K.)
Tobin J. Marks Northwestern University
Stuart L. Schreiber Harvard University

Physiology or

Medicine Mario R. Capecchi University of Utah

Pierre Chambon Universite Louis Pasteur (France)

Sir Martin Evans Cardiff University (U.K.)

Ronald M. Evans Salk Inst. for Biological Studies
Univ. of Cincinnati Medical Center

Sir Alec J. Jefferys University of Leicester (U.K.)

Oliver Smithies Univ. North Carolina School of Med.

Economics Jagdish N. Bhagwati Columbia University

Avinash K. Dixit Princeton University
Oliver D. Hart Harvard University

Bengt R. Holmstrom Massachusetts Inst. of Technology

Dale W. Jorgenson Harvard University
Paul Krugman Princeton University

Oliver E. Williamson University of California, Berkeley

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For detailed information about each of the Laureates, including information about their areas of study, visit the Thomson Scientific Laureates Website at http://scientific.thomson.com/nobel. Visitors also may make their own Nobel Prize predications, read about previously name laureates, and learn more about the Thomson Scientific selection process.

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