

Luis Walter Alvarez

Leaders search for novel solutions.

- Born: June 13, 1911 in San Francisco, CA.
- Author of 168 published papers in scientific journals.
- In 1937, he made the first measurement of the magnetic movement of the neutron.
- Discovered in 1938 that some radioactive elements decay by orbital electron capture.
- Elected to the National Academy of Science in 1947.
- Won the Presidential Award for Merit in 1947.
- Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for Science in 1968.
- Died: September 1, 1988 in Berkeley, CA.



<http://www.ieeehqn.org/wiki/images/thumb/9/9b/Alvarez1.jpg/180px-Alvarez1.jpg>

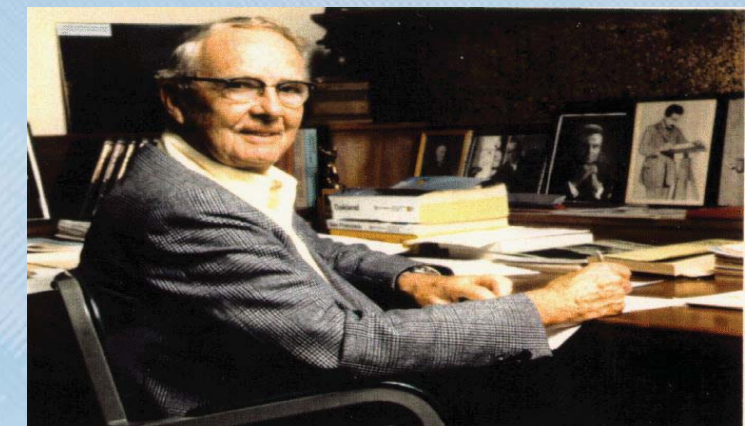
"I am optimistic enough to believe that the next scourge to disappear will be large-scale warfare - killed by the existence and nonuse of nuclear weapons."

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Luis Walter Alvarez was dubbed by the American Journal of Physics to be "...one of the most brilliant and productive experimental physicists of the twentieth century." A pioneer during a time of extreme tension with World War II, Alvarez is most known for being one of the manufacturers of the first atomic bomb. His research, ingenuity, and **transactional leadership** led him to suggest the technique for successfully detonating the bomb. He also created the first proton linear accelerator and liquid hydrogen bubble after World War II. He was recognized for his achievements to humanity and science by being awarded the Nobel Prize for Science in 1968 for work that included the discovery of many resonance particles (subatomic particles that only occur during high-energy nuclear collisions). His research changed the field of physics forever and laid a foundation for future scientists in its field.



<http://www.tamu-commerce.edu/physics/links/Alvarez.jpg>