

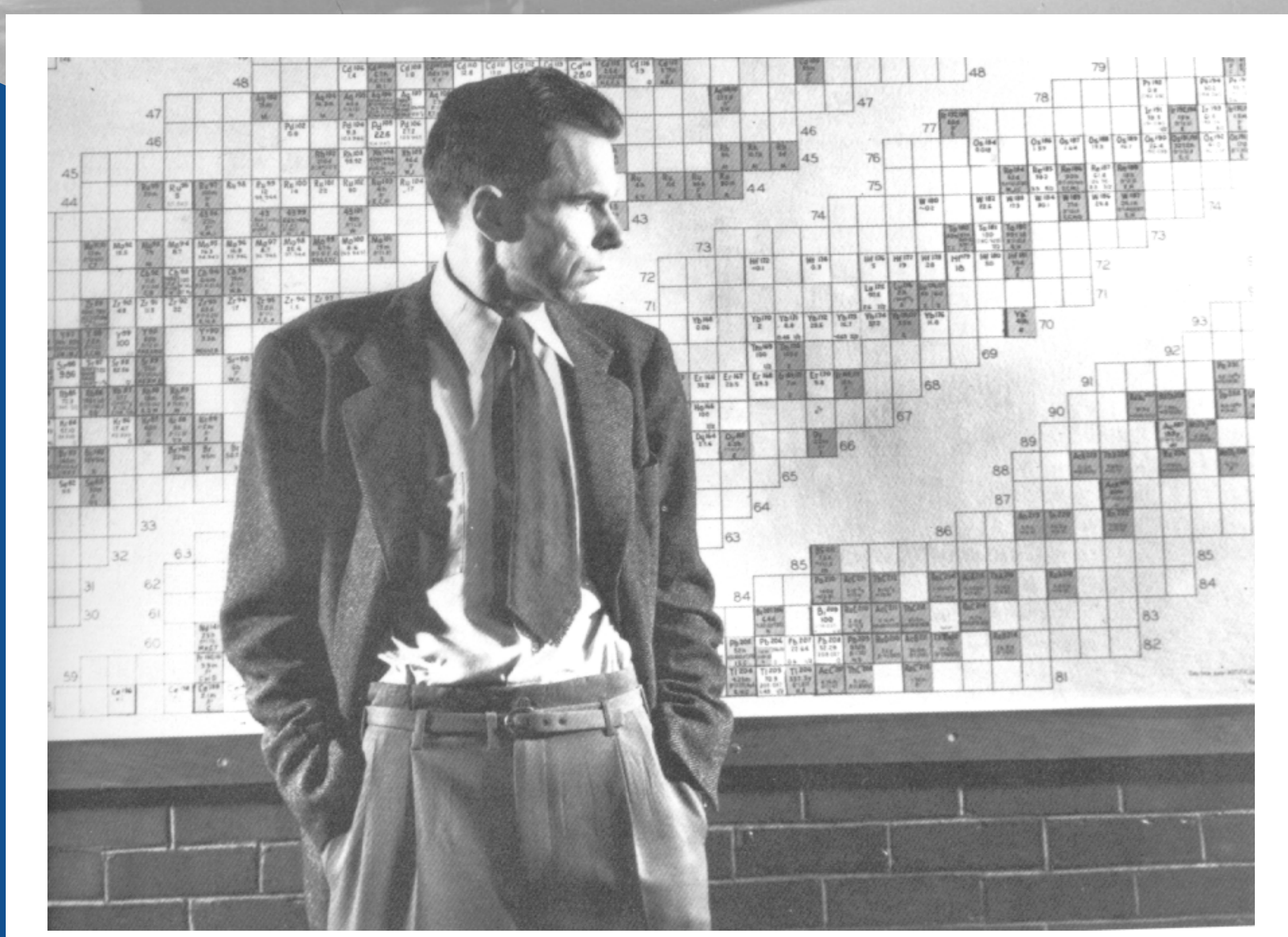
*Glenn Seaborg using a Geiger-Muller counter. This counter supplies the high voltage to the GM tube and starts the count. The lead shield containing the detector and the sample is just above and to the right of his left hand.*



*Glenn Seaborg presents the Enrico Fermi Award to physicist Lise Meitner, 1966.*



*Glenn Seaborg with Alvin Weinberg at the controls of the Molten Salt Reactor Experiment at ORNL.*



For six decades, Glenn Seaborg made major contributions to science as a discoverer, administrator and educator. Throughout the 1930-50s, Seaborg discovered (or co-discovered) 10 elements as well as a wide variety of radionuclides. He helped configure the periodic table as we know it today.

For his discoveries of the transuranic elements and his determination of their chemistry, Seaborg received the 1951 Nobel Prize in chemistry.



Seaborg guided the nation's nuclear programs for 10 years while chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. As a scientist, he provided consultation to every U.S. President from Franklin D. Roosevelt to Ronald Reagan.

As an educator, he was tireless in his efforts to inform the public about the benefits of nuclear power and the use of radionuclides in medicine, industry and the biological and physical sciences.

Seaborgium, element 106, is named in honor of Seaborg's life-long achievements in radiochemistry.