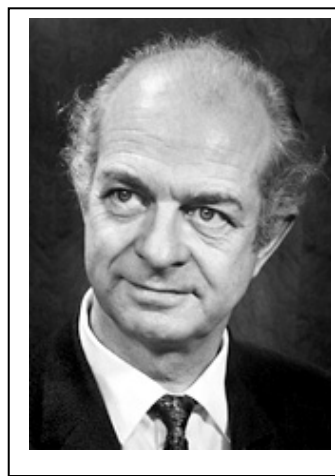


Linus Carl Pauling

1962

*“To kill and maim people is immoral. War kills and maims people
War is immoral.”*

Linus Carl Pauling was an amazing man. He is the only person to have been awarded two Nobel Prizes. His awards were for Chemistry in 1954 and Peace in 1962. He understood how science could improve the lives of human beings. He also thought it could be used for misuse. He believed in the good of **humankind**.



Linus C. Pauling was born on February 28, 1901. His parents were German immigrants. They lived in Portland, Oregon. His father died when Linus was nine. Linus and his family struggled to make a living. He worked for more than fifteen years while trying to pursue his education. His mother tried to get him to quit school. She wanted him to

- **1901-1994**
- **Professor at California Institute of Technology for thirty-seven years**
- **Received the Nobel Peace Prize for Chemistry in 1954**
- **State Department denied him a visa for two years**
- **Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize on October 20, 2963, the same day the Nuclear Ban Treaty was signed**

support the family. He did not quit school. He did find many ways to make money. Most of it went to help support his mother and sisters. At twelve he was a freshman in high school. At sixteen he quit high school. When he was in school he delivered milk. He ran film projectors. He worked in a shipyard. He did not graduate. The high school required their students to take a class in **civics**. Pauling saw no reason why he should take the class. He knew he could learn this from his own reading. After

he received his Nobel Prize for Peace in 1962, the school agreed that he had

learned civics on his own. They granted him his high school diploma.

Linus Pauling's work added much to the study of chemistry. He received the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1954. This was the result of his research.

Dr. Pauling was a well-respected scientist. There was controversy about his personal life. This was a result of his work related to peace issues. During World War II, Linus Pauling worked on war-related projects. He was a consultant for the National Defense Research Commission. His projects included work on rockets and submarines. He worked military aircrafts. His national defense work earned him the Presidential Medal of Merit in 1948. It was the military's use of atomic weaponry that turned him in a new direction. He wanted to return to his work as a scientist. The start of the **Atomic Age** created a moral problem for him. In 1946, **Albert Einstein** and Pauling formed the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists. Their task was to publicize the dangers that the atom bomb would bring. Pauling was concerned about the long-term effects of **radiation**. Pauling saw the negative side effects of nuclear war. He became an active and vocal supporter of peace organizations. He was a leader in the drive to ban nuclear testing.

Linus Pauling was convinced that people could find ways to live in peace. He spent the rest of his life to further the cause of peace. His death on August 19, 1994 removed a very important person in the peace movement.

Classroom Activities

Vocabulary

1. Atomic Age
2. Albert Einstein
3. Humankind
4. Radiation
5. Civics
6. Nuclear Testing

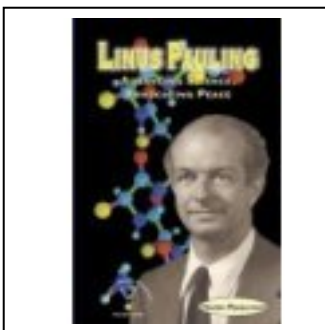
Discussion Questions

1. Why did Linus Pauling receive the Nobel Peace prize in 1962?
2. Do you think Linus Pauling deserved to win the Nobel Peace Prize?
3. How did Pauling demonstrate his wish for peace?
4. Why did Pauling go from supporting World War II to working for peace organizations?

Technology Option:

Use www.paulingexhibit.org to research what it means to be a peace activist.

Read together:



Linus Pauling: Advancing Science, Advocating Peace
(Outstanding Science Trade Books for Students K-12
(Awards))

By [Naomi E. Pasachoff](#) (Author)

Resources:

<http://globetrotter.berkeley.edu/conversations/Pauling/>

http://nobelprize.org/educational_games/peace/nuclear_weapons/index.html

<http://pws.ctbto.org>

www.achievement.org

www.almaz.com/nobel

www.harvardsquarelibrary.org/unitarians/pauling.html

www.nobelprize.org

www.orst.edu/dept/lpi

www.orst.edu/dept/special_collections/ahp