

Richard Garwin is an American physicist. He was born in 1928 in Cleveland, Ohio. Garwin has had a long scientific career, focused on invention, conducting research, and advising policymakers and U.S. Presidents.

After earning a degree in Physics from Case Western University, Garwin went on to earn his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. There, he met and studied under Enrico Fermi. Fermi described Garwin as a “true genius.” In 1949, after earning his Ph.D., he taught in the Physics Department at UChicago and worked as a consultant at the Los Alamos laboratory.

Garwin played a crucial role in the development of the first hydrogen bomb. He designed the device tested in the "Ivy Mike" shot at Enewetak Atoll in the Marshall Islands on November 1, 1952.

Garwin worked at IBM's Watson Laboratory from 1952 to 1993. He has conducted research in various areas, including on radar systems, Airborne Warning and Control Systems (AWACS), nuclear magnetic resonance, and superconducting computers. His research laid the foundation for a great deal of modern technology, including GPS satellite navigation, color monitors, laser printers, touch screens, air traffic control systems, and MRIs.

Garwin has also become an advocate for arms control. He has testified before many Congressional Committees on atomic weapons, national security, transportation, energy policies, and technology. He has advised every president from President Eisenhower to President Obama. He served on the U.S. President's Science Advisory Committee from 1962 to 1965, and from 1969 to 1972. In 2016, President Obama awarded Garwin the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Frank von Hippel is Senior Research Physicist and Professor of Public and International Affairs emeritus at Princeton University where, in 1975, he co-founded and co-chaired for three decades the Program on Science and Global Security. In 2006, he co-founded the International Panel on Fissile Materials and co-chaired it for its first nine years.

During 1983-1990, he worked with President Gorbachev's advisor, Evgenyi Velikhov, to develop a number of successful initiatives to end nuclear testing, end the production of plutonium and highly enriched uranium for weapons, and eliminate excess weapons materials.

He has advised U.S. Administrations and Congress on nuclear security issues since the Carter Administration. During 1993-1994, he served as Assistant Director for National Security in the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy and helped develop U.S.-Russian cooperative initiatives on nuclear threat reduction.

Siegfried S. Hecker is a professor (research) in the Department of Management Science and Engineering and a senior fellow at CISAC and FSI. He is also an emeritus director of Los Alamos National Laboratory. He was co-director of CISAC from 2007-2012.

Hecker's research interests include plutonium science, nuclear weapons policy and international security, nuclear security (including nonproliferation and counter terrorism), and cooperative nuclear threat reduction. Over the past 22 years, he has fostered cooperation with the Russian nuclear laboratories to secure and safeguard the vast stockpile of ex-Soviet fissile materials.

His current research activities focus on the challenges of nuclear India, Pakistan, North Korea, and the nuclear aspirations of Iran. Hecker works closely with the Russian Academy of Sciences and is actively involved with the U.S. National Academies.

Hecker joined Los Alamos National Laboratory as graduate research assistant and postdoctoral fellow before returning as technical staff member following a tenure at General Motors Research. He led the laboratory's Materials Science and Technology Division and Center for Materials Science before serving as laboratory director from 1986 through 1997, and senior fellow until July 2005.

Among his professional distinctions, Hecker is a member of the National Academy of Engineering; foreign member of the Russian Academy of Sciences; fellow of the TMS, or Minerals, Metallurgy and Materials Society; fellow of the American Society for Metals; fellow of the American Physical Society, honorary member of the American Ceramics Society; and fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

His achievements have been recognized with the Presidential Enrico Fermi Award; the National Academy of Engineering Arthur M. Bueche Award; the American Association for the Advancement of Science Award for Science Diplomacy; the American Physical Society's Leo Szilard Lectureship; the American Nuclear Society's Seaborg Medal; the Department of Energy's E.O. Lawrence Award; the Los Alamos National Laboratory Medal; among other awards including the Eugene L. Grant Undergraduate Teaching Award at Stanford University and the Alumni Association Gold Medal and the Undergraduate Distinguished Alumni Award from Case Western Reserve University, where he earned his bachelor's, master's, and doctoral degrees in metallurgy.

Susan Eisenhower is well-known for her work as a policy analyst, much of which has been focused on national security, and related strategic issues. She has brought this work to light in her writing as an essayist, op-ed writer, biographer, and editor. She has authored hundreds of op-eds for newspapers such as The Washington Post, The New York Times, and the Los Angeles Times. Her articles have also appeared in the National Academy of Sciences' Issues in Science and Technology and the Naval Institute's Proceedings. Early in her career, she wrote humor for The Saturday Evening Post.

In 1986, Susan Eisenhower founded The Eisenhower Group, Inc., a Washington, DC, based consulting company. For more than thirty years, the company has provided strategic counsel on business development, public affairs, and communications projects. Through the Eisenhower Group, Inc., Ms. Eisenhower does extensive work in executive training on strategic leadership, a lecture topic she presents to many corporate and organizational venues.

In addition to her work through EGI, Susan Eisenhower has also had a distinguished career as a policy analyst. She is Chairman Emeritus at the Eisenhower Institute where she served as president twice. Currently she holds a year-long seminar on strategy for competitively selected students through the Eisenhower Institute at Gettysburg College. She has also been a Fellow at Harvard University's Institute of Politics as well as a Distinguished Fellow at the Nixon Center, now called the Center for National Interest.

During different administrations, she served as a member of three blue ribbon commissions for the Department of Energy: The Baker-Cutler Commission on U.S. Funded Non-Proliferation Programs in Russia; The Sununu-Meserve Commission on Nuclear Energy; and the Blue Ribbon Commission on America's Nuclear Future, which released its findings on a comprehensive program for the back end of the nuclear fuel cycle. She is currently a member of MIT's Energy Initiative Advisory Board and former co-chairman of NEAC, the Secretary of Energy's Nuclear Energy Advisory Board.

In 1998 Susan Eisenhower was appointed to the National Academy of Sciences Standing Committee on International Security and Arms Control, where she served for eight years. After as many years on the NASA Advisory Council, she became a member of the International Space Station Management and Cost Evaluation Task Force.

Today, Ms. Eisenhower serves on a number of charitable and corporate advisory boards.