PERSONS YOU MEET IN

PANDORAS PROMISE

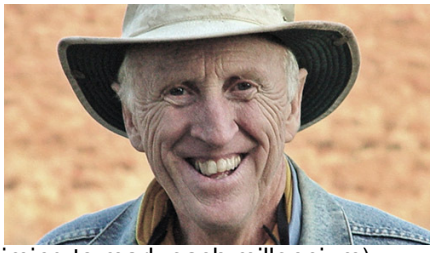
A DOCUMENTARY FILM BY ROBERT STONE

Info collected by Bertel Lohmann Andersen, www.reo.dk , bla@reo.dk , October 2013

Helen Caldicott:

Helen Mary Caldicott (born 7 August 1938) is an Australian physician, author, and anti-nuclear advocate who has founded several associations dedicated to opposing the use of nuclear power, depleted uranium munitions, nuclear weapons, nuclear weapons proliferation, war and military action in general. She hosts a weekly radio program, If You Love This Planet. In 2009 she was designated a Women's History Month Honoree by the National Women's History Project.[1]. From http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Helen_Caldicott

Stewart Brand



Stewart Brand's Whole Earth Catalog, the book that changed the world. Stewart Brand was at the heart of 60s counterculture and is now widely revered as the tech visionary whose book anticipated the web. We meet the man for whom big ideas are a way of life. In recent years, he established the *Long Now Foundation*, which aims to promote long-term thinking (projects include building a clock that will keep time for 10,000 years, ticking once a year and chiming to mark each millennium). He's written on architecture in *How Buildings Learn*, he's shaken up the ecology movement with *Whole Earth Discipline* – in which, among other things, he espouses mass urbanisation and nuclear power….. From The Observer, 5 May 2013: “

Richard Rhodes

Rhodes came to national prominence with his 1986 book, *The Making of the Atomic Bomb*, a narrative of the history of the people and events during World War II from the discoveries leading to the science of nuclear fission in the 1930s, through the Manhattan Project and the

atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Among its many honors, the 900-page book won the Pulitzer Prize for General Non-Fiction,[2] the National Book Award for Nonfiction,[3] and a National Book Critics Circle Award, and has sold many hundreds of thousands of copies in English alone, as well as having been translated into a dozen or so other languages. Praised by both historians and former Los Alamos weapon scientists alike, the book is considered a general authority on early nuclear weapons history, as well as the development of modern physics in general, during the first half of the 20th century. According to a citation on the first page of the book, Nobel Laureate Isidor Rabi, one of the prime participants in the dawn of the atomic age, said about the book, "An epic worthy of Milton. Nowhere else have I seen the whole story put down with such elegance and gusto and in such revealing detail and simple language which carries the reader through wonderful and profound scientific discoveries and their application." In 2012 the book was reissued as a 25th anniversary edition with a new foreword by Rhodes.

In 1992, Rhodes followed it up by compiling, editing, and writing the introduction to an annotated version of *The Los Alamos Primer*, by Manhattan Project scientist Robert Serber. The Primer was a set of lectures given to new arrivals at the secret Los Alamos laboratory during wartime in order to get them up to speed about the prominent questions needing to be solved in bomb design, and had been largely declassified in 1965, but was not widely available.

In 1993, Rhodes published *Nuclear Renewal: Commonsense about Energy* detailing the history of the nuclear power industry in the United States, and future promises of nuclear power.

Rhodes published a sequel to The Making of the Atomic Bomb in 1995, Dark Sun: The Making of the Hydrogen Bomb, which told the story of the atomic espionage during World War II (Klaus Fuchs, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, among others), the debates over whether the hydrogen bomb ought to be produced (see History of nuclear weapons), and the eventual creation of the bomb and its consequences for the arms race.

In 2007, Rhodes published Arsenals of Folly: The Making of the Nuclear Arms Race, a chronicle of the arms buildups during the Cold War, especially focusing on Mikhail Gorbachev and the Reagan administration.

The Twilight of the Bombs, the fourth and final volume in his series on nuclear history, was published in 2010. The book documents, among other topics, the post-Cold War nuclear history of the world, nuclear proliferation, and nuclear terrorism. From
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Rhodes

Gwyneth Cravens

Gwyneth Cravens, writer and environmentalist, is the author of *Power to Save the World: The Truth About Nuclear Energy.* In the book, Cravens documents her eight-year journey through the nuclear world, her encounters with scientists from many different disciplines, and her shift from skeptic to supporter of nuclear power as the safest, greenest, and most efficient technology for large-scale mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions.

Cravens has contributed articles on science and other topics to The New Yorker, The New York Times, Harper's, The Washington Post,

Discover, Huffington Post, The Brookings Institution Review, and other publications. She worked as an editor at The New Yorker and as an associate editor at Harper's, and for several years wrote a literary column for The Nation. She has also published five novels. She grew up in New Mexico and now lives on eastern Long Island.

Website: http://cravenspowertosavetheworld.com/ From http://www.itif.org/people/gwyneth-cravens . "

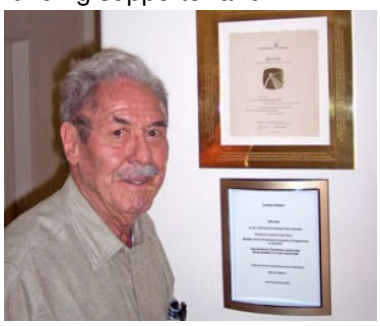
Mark Lynas

Mark Lynas (born 1973) is a British author, journalist and environmental activist who focuses on climate change. He is a contributor to New Statesman, Ecologist, Granta and Geographical magazines, and The Guardian and The Observer newspapers in the UK; he also worked on the film The Age of Stupid. He was born in Fiji, grew up in Peru and the United Kingdom and holds a degree in history and politics from the University of Edinburgh.[1] He lives in Oxford, England. He has published several books including Six Degrees: Our Future on a Hotter Planet (2007) and The God Species: Saving the Planet in the Age of Humans (2011). He has stated "I think there is a 50–50 chance we can avoid a devastating rise in global temperature."[1] From http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mark_Lynas

Michael Shellenberger

Michael Shellenberger is an American author, environmental policy expert, and the president of The Breakthrough Institute. He was named a Time magazine Heroes of the Environment (2008),[1] winner of the 2008 Green Book Award,[2] co-editor of Love Your Monsters (2011) and co-author of Break Through (Houghton Mifflin 2007) and The Death of Environmentalism (2004).[3] He and his co-author Ted Nordhaus have been described as "ecological modernists"[4] and "eco-pragmatists."[5] From http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Shellenberger

Len Koch



Len Koch is retired, "Pioneer", Leonard is probably the oldest continuing supporter and participant in the development of the original concept of nuclear power. This concept was conceived by Enrico Fermi and his brilliant colleagues in the late 1940's and provided the basis for the original "scientific concept" for nuclear power: the need to use fast neutrons and to recycle the fuel. From the beginning he was directly involved in establishing the feasibility of meeting those requirements.

He joined Argonne National Laboratory in early 1948 and participated in the development, design, construction and early operation of EBR-I as the Associate Project Engineer.

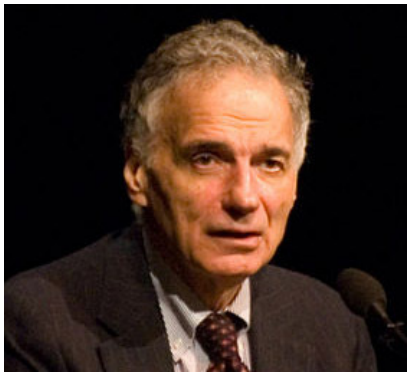
He was responsible for the development, design and construction of the EBR-II as the Project Manager. He wrote the book, "EBR-II", published by the American Nuclear Soceity, which describes that activity.

Leonard received his B.S in M.E. from Illinois Institute of Technology and his MBA from the University of Chicago.

Twenty five years after ending his employment as Vice President of Illinois Power Company he continues to believe that Fast Breeder Reactors with Fuel Recycle are the energy source of the future.

He is a member of the National Academy of Engineering and a Fellow of the American Nuclear Society. He received the Walter H. Zinn Award from the Power Division of the ANS and the Global Energy International Prize from Russia. From http://www.thesciencecouncil.com/leonard-j-koch.html

Ralph Nader



Ralph Nader (/ˈneɪdər/, Arabic: نـادر رالـف; born February 27, 1934) is an American political activist, as well as an author, lecturer, and attorney. Areas of particular concern to Nader include consumer protection, humanitarianism, environmentalism, and democratic government.

Nader came to prominence in 1965 with the publication of his book Unsafe at Any Speed, a critique of the safety record of American automobile manufacturers in general, and most famously the Chevrolet Corvair. In 1999, a New York University panel of journalists ranked Unsafe at Any Speed 38th among the top 100 pieces of journalism of the 20th century.[7]

Nader is a five-time candidate for President of the United States, having run as a write-in candidate in the 1992 New Hampshire Democratic primary, as the Green Party nominee in 1996 and 2000, and as an independent candidate in 2004 and 2008. From http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ralph_Nader

Charles Till

Dr. Charles Till is a nuclear physicist and was associate lab director at Argonne National Laboratory West in Idaho. He is co-developer of the Integral Fast Reactor, an inherently safe nuclear reactor with a closed fuel cycle. From http://www.thesciencecouncil.com/charles-till.html

Ted Nordhaus and Michael Shelleneberger

Shellenberger is president of the Breakthrough Institute, which he co-founded with Ted Nordhaus in 2003.[3] Today, Breakthrough Institute consists of a policy staff, an annual conference, a policy journal, and a network of affiliated fellows.[6][7][8]

Breakthrough Institute analyses of energy, climate and innovation policy have been cited by US President Barack Obama.,[9] National Public Radio[10] the Wall Street Journal[11] and C-SPAN.[12]

Shellenberger has co-authored analyses of cap and trade climate legislation,[13] of the "planetary boundaries" hypothesis,[14][15] energy rebound from energy efficiency measures,[16] carbon pricing,[17] renewable energy subsidies,[9][18] nuclear energy,[19] and shale gas[18][20][21]

The Institute argues that climate policy should be focused on higher levels of public funding on technology innovation to "make clean energy cheap," and has been critical of climate policies like cap and trade and carbon pricing that are focused primarily on raising energy prices.[22][23][24][25]

The Institute has conducted research showing that shale gas and other major technological innovations were created by American government institutions and public financing. The Institute advocates higher levels of public spending on technology innovation, which they argue will lead to higher environmental quality, economic growth, and quality of life.[18][20][21] From http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michael_Shellenberger

Amory Lovins

Amory Bloch Lovins (born November 13, 1947)[3] is an American physicist, environmental scientist, writer, and Chairman/Chief Scientist of the Rocky Mountain Institute. He has worked in the field of energy policy and related areas for four decades. He was named by Time magazine one of the World's 100 most influential people in 2009.

Lovins worked professionally as an environmentalist in the 1970s and since then as an analyst of a "soft energy path" for the United States and other nations. He has promoted energy efficiency, the use of renewable energy sources, and the generation of energy at or near the site where the energy is actually used. Lovins has also advocated a "negawatt revolution" arguing that utility customers don't want kilowatt-hours of electricity; they want energy services. In the 1990s, his work with Rocky Mountain Institute included the design of an ultra-efficient automobile, the Hypercar.

Lovins has received ten honorary doctorates and won many awards. He has provided expert testimony in eight countries, briefed 19 heads of state, and published 29 books. These books include Reinventing Fire, Winning the Oil Endgame, Small is Profitable, Brittle Power, and Natural Capitalism. From: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amory_Lovins

From BLA's memory: Lovins acquired world fame in October 1976 when he had a paper published in **Foreign Affairs**. The title was: *Energy strategy. The road not taken*. In this paper the road to a different society is outlined, a society based on "soft energy sources". These are describes as follows:

"*… the relatively simple technologies that rely on natural energy flows, sun, wind, vegetable, that are matched in scale and energy quality to end-use needs."*

Some passages reveal alienation of man towards large technological systems:

"In an electric world, your lifeline comes not from an understandable technology run by people you know who are at your own social level, but rather from an alien, remote and perhaps humiliatingly uncontrollable technology run by a faraway, bureaucratized, technical elite who have probably never heard of you."

…. And nuclear power has no place in the new society:

"For all these reasons, if nuclear power were clean, safe, economic, assured of ample fuel, and social benign per se, it would still be unattractive because of the political implications of the kind of energy economy it would lock us into."

Reports referred to in the film or implicitly mentioned by Helen Caldicott as "the literature":

About consequences of the Chernobyl accident:

http://www.who.int/ionizing_radiation/chernobyl/en/

http://www.greenpeace.org/international/Global/international/planet-2/report/2006/4/chernobylhealthreport.pdf

Any omission from my part is unintentional and comments are highly appreciated.