



NUCLEAR DYNAMITE

Images and captions

People

(see also biographies of principal interviews)

Edward Teller b. 1908, seated, autographed photo., 1958, co-inventor of the hydrogen bomb, first director of Project Plowshare, and a staunch advocate of the use of nuclear explosives for planetary engineering. Dr. Teller is interviewed in the documentary, at age 89. Photo credit LLNL/ Jon Brenneis. See also his close up portrait ca. 1980, age 72. Photo: LLNL/ DOE.

Barry Commoner, a founder of the environmental movement in North America, a member of the Committee for Nuclear Information in St. Louis in the 1950s, and an organizer of the baby teeth campaign. Photo: Gary Marcuse

Freeman Dyson Professor Emeritus at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. He joined physicist and weapons designer Ted Taylor in the early research on the Orion rocket project. Photo: K. Tougas

Ursula Franklin, physicist, professor emeritus at Massey College, University of Toronto. She is a founding member of the Voice of Women, and an organizer of the baby teeth campaign in Canada.. Photo: Gary Marcuse

Projects

Sedan explosion, clouds rising. "Project Sedan" a few seconds after detonation, July 12 1962, at the Nevada Test Site. This was the first time a nuclear explosion was used to dig a hole. This 104 KT explosion excavated 6 million cubic yards of dirt, leaving a crater 1280 feet (390 m.) across and 320 feet (97m.) deep. The cloud rose to 14,000 feet (above 4000 m.) and drifted north into Canada. Photo credit: US DOE (See also the digital color images of the explosion and crater on disk.)

Sedan post explosion When the dust settles. Atomic Energy workers survey the Sedan Crater in Nevada, 1280 feet (390 m.) across and 320 feet (97m.) deep Created in July 1962 by Project Plowshare with a 104 Kiloton Thermonuclear explosion, which moved six million cubic yards of earth. This is the largest man made crater on the planet, and is the smallest nuclear crater that would have been made in the nuclear excavation programs of the US and Soviet Union. Photo credit: US DOE or US Department of Energy.

Nuclear Excavated Canal graphic. A new sea level Panama Canal was the goal of Project Plowshare Photo: US DOE

Project Schooner (1968) A tilting cloud of debris rises from a 30KT experimental explosion in wet rock at the

Nevada Test Site Part of a series of cratering shots in preparation for the Panama Canal project. Photo: US Dept of Energy or US DOE

Project Buggy A man stands beside a specially designed low radiation 1.1 KT nuclear explosive. Five were used for the Buggy row charge explosion, Nevada Test Site 1968 Photo: US DOE

Project Gasbuggy (1967) A 29 KT nuclear explosive designed to stimulate gas wells. Special explosives could be as little as 8" (20cm) in diameter Photo: US DOE

Orion Rocket Graphic (additional images available on disk.)**The Orion Rocket**, artists rendering of the Orion prototype, as conceived by the Orion project in 1962. This 5000 ton behemoth could be 130 feet (40 m.) across at the base and 18 stories tall. The US Air Force funded research by General Atomics, under the leadership of physicist Ted Taylor. Freeman Dyson made calculations on the effects of the plasma cloud. Windows on the ship would be closed during launch, and the crew would be confined to an interior radiation shelter. Shock absorbers in the base and legs dampen the impact of the "small" atomic blasts that accelerate the ship.

Insignia of the US Atomic Energy Commission, promoters of Project Plowshare.

Russian Logo. Logo: Soviet Scientific Films , made documentaries on the the Soviet program of peaceful nuclear explosions which continued until 1988.

Child without a tooth. Insignia of the baby teeth Campaign initiated by Barry Commoner and Citizens for Nuclear Information in St. Louis, Missouri in 1957. Traced the movement of Strontium 90 from fallout, through the food chain into children's bones. Photo credit: CNI Bulletin

Orion Rocket and the Statue of Liberty The original design for Orion had a base 100 feet (31 m) across and nearly twice as tall. The statue is 151' (46 m.) tall. Image: Face to Face Media

Additional digital images: Sedan blast, crater, rocket, portraits. Please contact Face to Face Media

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