to cities, toward the bright lights, and one of the things that is there that we want, besides jobs, is electricity. And if it isn't easily gotten, we'll go ahead and steal it. This is one of the most desired things by poor people all over the world, in the cities and in the countryside.

**Q: How common is electricity theft? 🡸 cross-examination**

**Rebuttal: Electricity theft is not really relevant to the issue of sustainability. Theft falls under the control of social organizations such as the municipal government or the police.**

but in terms of constant, clean, scalable energy, [solar] and wind and the other renewables aren't there yet because they're inconstant.

**Q: You mentioned “scalable energy.” What exactly does scalable mean?**

While the carbon dioxide, vast quantities of it, gigatons, goes into the atmosphere where we can't get it back—yet—and where it is causing the problems that we're most

**Q: What percentage of CO2 goes into the atmosphere?**

In places like Denmark and Germany, they’ve maxed out on wind already. They’ve run out of good sites. The power lines are getting overloaded.

**Q: You mentioned that power lines are overloaded. Isn’t that
an infrastructure issue instead of a nuclear issue?**

I think of most interest to a TED audience would be the new generation of reactors that are very small, down around 10 to 125 megawatts. This is one from Toshiba.

They're incredibly safe, weapons proliferation-proof and all the rest of it.

**Q: What kind of evidence can you show us for this claim?**

**Q: Do you mean safe in a technical, engineering sense, or do you mean safe from terrorists?**