

The Green Power Fund: Carbon Negative Technology for Sustainable Development

Speaker Biographies

Graciela Chichilnisky has worked extensively in the Kyoto Protocol process, creating and designing the carbon market that has become international law in 2005. Working closely for several years with negotiators of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the organization in charge of deciding world policy with respect to global warming, Professor Chichilnisky acted as a lead author of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The IPCC received the 2007 Nobel Prize for their work in this area. In 1997, when the Kyoto Protocol was signed by 163 nations, Dr. Chichilnisky authored the Protocol language that led to the creation of the carbon market.

Chichilnisky is the creator of the formal theory of sustainable development, providing axioms and developing the notion of sustainable development in economics in 1992. A special adviser to several UN organizations and heads of state, her pioneering work uses innovative market mechanisms to reduce carbon emissions, conserve biodiversity and ecosystem services and improve the lot of the poor. The author of fourteen books and 222 scientific articles published in the preeminent academic journals covering economics, finance and mathematics, Professor Chichilnisky is an active researcher and writes and speaks extensively on globalization and the global environment, is professor of Economics and Mathematical Statistics and a University Senator at Columbia University in New York, and the Sir Louis Matheson Distinguished Visiting Professor at Monash University in Australia. Dr. Chichilnisky studied at MIT and UC Berkeley, holds two Ph.D. degrees in Mathematics and in Economics respectively, and taught at Harvard, Essex and Stanford Universities. Her website is <http://www.chichilnisky.com>.

Peter Eisenberger has studied and worked in the applied sciences field for more than four decades. He started his career at Bell Laboratories in 1968 where from 1974-1981 he was a department head and his research interests involved using X-ray produced by Synchrotron radiation to study the structural properties of complex solids and surfaces. In 1981, Eisenberger joined Exxon Research and Engineering Company as Director of their Physical Sciences laboratory, where he remained until 1989.

In 1989, Dr. Eisenberger was appointed Professor of Physics and Director of the Princeton Materials Institute at Princeton University that he founded. From 1996-1999, he was appointed Vice Provost of the Earth Institute and Director of Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory at Columbia University and today is a Professor of Earth and Environmental Sciences at Columbia, currently on sabbatical leave. Eisenberger also was a director at Cross Border Exchange from 2000-2003.

Throughout his work career, Eisenberger has remained active in various academic roles and scientific associations. He was a consulting professor at Stanford University's Applied Physics Department from 1981-1987, chair of the Advanced Photon Steering Committee and a participant in National Academy of Sciences (NAS) and Department of Energy (DOE)

studies. Eisenberger is a fellow of both the American Physical Society and the American Association of the Advancement of Science. He was one of the authors of the National Action Plan for Materials Science and Engineering and was a member of the Commission of the Future of the National Science Foundation (NSF). He was chair of the Advisory Committee in the Mathematical and Physical Sciences Division of the NSF. Additional affiliations include Chairman of the Board of the Invention Factory Science Center, Member of the Board of Trustees for New Jersey's Inventors Hall of Fame, Director of Associated Institutions for Materials Science, and organizer of several NSF/DOE Conferences. He was appointed by the Governor of New Jersey to the New Jersey Commission on Science and Technology and is a member of the GEO2000 Task Force of the NSF.

Peter Eisenberger attended Princeton University from 1959-1963, where he received a B.A. in Physics with honors. He received a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship for his first year at Harvard University and a Harvard Fellowship for his second year. He graduated in 1967 from Harvard University with Ph.D. in Applied Physics and remained at Harvard for one year as a Post-Doctoral Fellow, where he did research in both biophysics and on the polaron problem.