Dear Mr. Mori,

Following my first comments about Wonuc’s activities in my letter 14/8/03 faxed to you, I can give you some more elements of information about Wonuc’s policies and recent strategy moves.

1. National Vice-Presidents.

It is so, that the member organizations are reflecting the culture of the country. In some cases these are labour unions of strict obedience (this is the case, for diverse historical reasons, of Russia, Ukraine, Lithuania, Sweden, Germany, Slovak and Czech Republics, Romania, Bulgaria, the U.K., Namibia, Canada, Australia...). Sometimes, these are management labour unions, such as in Belgium, Argentina, Hungary, Spain.

In other countries, these are autonomous professional labour unions (Netherlands, Switzerland, USA), in other, non-unionized professional organizations (India, Iran, Philippines, Viet-Nam, Morocco).

The case of Brazil is quite interesting, as in this case it is the scientific society AEBN-equivalent to the French Nuclear Society SFEN- which is the Wonuc member. This is quite probably what will be the case for Taiwan, which has resumed its application through its scientific society.

Since the last General Assembly Board, it has been decided to make no restriction to the type of membership and to accept the labour union organizations AND professional organizations. This is in order to take into account the cultural specificities of the different countries and also sometimes to cope with rather outdated, rigid mentalities of a few labour organizations with which it is not possible to cooperate. Such happens to be a case with a French labour union.

As a result, one could well imagine-as is the case in Brazil- that a scientific body could represent Japan in Wonuc, one of its members becoming Vice-President for Japan. Or it could be, as for India, Iran or Philippines, that a structure “Wonuc-Japan” be specially created, according to the laws of the country.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Mareil, 22-08-03
The National Vice-Presidents are proposed by their national organization(s) and nominated by the Wonuc Board.
In some cases, these persons are labour unionists of more or less strict obedience, but in other cases like for Brazil, India, Viet-Nam, Philippines, Morocco, these are non labour union professionnals, even sometimes university people (Iran, Viet-Nam).

2. Requirements for Wonuc membership.
The minimum requirements are as follows:
  a) the country in question has to be a member of the IAEA;
  b) pay the annual fee, which to-date is 100 euros;
  c) an individual cannot be a Wonuc Member. It has to be a group of persons, labour union or association, which is representative of workers, former workers and/or professionnals of the nuclear industry in a wide sense (from mines to waste disposal: research, engineering, power plants, fuel cycle, etc.). Theoretically, a small group of dedicated people could create a Wonuc national entity.

3. Activities.
Four main types of activities are supported by Wonuc, scientific seminars and journals on important topics, media-oriented group activities, lobbying activities and legal-juridical activities.

a) Scientific Seminars and Journals.
A number of “hot” topics has been selected, such as, but not limited to, the effect of low-radiation doses, water shortage and nuclear desalination, nuclear waste, human resources, etc.
Already two seminars have been held on the effect on human health of low radiation doses, (in France, in Ireland, in Iran next October soon), one on nuclear desalination in Morocco, two on human resources, (in Moscow and in Sofia).
It is planned that India host in 2005 the 4th Conference on the effects of low radiation, together with the 2nd Conference on nuclear desalination, that the Slovaks in 2004 host the third Conference on Human resources and next November a Conference on waste treatment and disposal is being organized by Rumania.

Along with these Seminars and Conferences, International Journals are being issued:
- IJND, International Journal of Nuclear Desalination, 1st issue published, 2nd issue to come out soon,
- IJLR, International Journal of low Radiation, 1st issue published, 2nd issue under press,
- International Journal of Nuclear Knowledge Management, 1st issue under creation,
- Atoms For Peace, under preparation, Committee Chairman Mrs Eisenhower Jr,
- IJNL, Internal Journal of Nuclear Law, under creation,
- IJNST, International Journal of Science & Technology, being launched. The Japanese Member of the Scientific and Editorial Committee is Pr. Fujii Yasuhiko of the Tokyo Institute of Technology.
I am ready to provide you with details about these publications, most of which can be found on Wonuc’s site <http://www.wonuc.org>. I stand ready to provide you with more information, preferably by e-mail.

b) Media-oriented actions.
One action which has found much favour from the nuclear operator’s side and which pleases the media is the organization in a given country of an International Maxi-Marathon.
Many have been held in different countries, Germany, Sweden, Romania, Russia, etc. The 9th would be scheduled in 2004 in the Slovak Republic. Japan has sent participants to these events, with their national flags and they can testify of the fun, pleasure and pride to be among an international team of participants. Many reports and pictures can be viewed on the Wonuc’s site. The teams are received by the towns’officials and the media have opportunities for beautiful pictures, interviews, etc.

Pr. Maîsseu’s hope would be to hold such a Marathon in Japan between mythic towns or places. He would be prepared to come to Japan if the idea makes its way. I personally believe that this is a good and sympathetic way to make nuclear energy friendly to the public and to make the young national operators proud of their job and at the same time discover other countries and other comrades. This event of course must be financially subsidiarized by the industry, but it is a good investment.

c) Lobbying activities.
Wonuc through their national members and President Maîsseu have an important influence on political decisions whenever nuclear industry is at stake. Let us mention actions in Netherlands which strongly contributed to maintain their one industrial NPP in activity, in Belgium which contributed to the defeat of the Greens at the Government recently, in Bulgaria, in Lithuania, in Armenia and at EC level, in order to keep a nuclear activity, important for the country’s economy, within reasonable safety conditions.

d) Juridical activities. When necessary, law is called into play in particular cases when unlawful acts contrary to good nuclear husbandry, are being detected.

I hope that these elements will enable you to better understand the role and activities of Wonuc which no doubt fill some gaps and are very useful in many countries and at many levels.

Pr. Maîsseu and I stay at your disposal for any other information you would require or any suggestion that you would make.

Hoping to meet you again one of these days and wishing you a good health,

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Michel Lung