



Nuclear Report *from* Taiwan

A Joint Publication of
The Anti-Nuclear Coalition for Taiwan
and The Asian Ecological Society

Volume 1

Number 1

January, 1993

Haunted Houses: Living Within Walls of Radiation

For most people, radiation remains an abstraction, difficult to comprehend, talked about in technical terms and restricted to nuclear power plants and other military and industrial nuclear facilities.

For the people of Taiwan, that reality is changing fast. Beginning in July, there have been a series of discoveries of radioactively contaminated housing structures in Taipei that is making Taiwanese question as never before the security of their own homes. To date, ten buildings constructed between 1982 and 1985 have been discovered to have been built with irradiated reinforcing bar ("rebar," the steel rods used to support concrete). These structures have become known to the Taiwanese people as "haunted houses," with their "invisible killer" lurking inside.

In late November, the threat spread for the first time outside of Taipei, to the city of Taichung, where Anti-Nuclear Coalition for Taiwan members investigating for irradiated rebar discovered extremely high radiation levels not inside a structure, but in its iron front gate and door. This new discovery has two major implications: that the possibility of radiation in buildings must now extend beyond Taipei to the whole island; and that it no longer can be confined to rebar: all types of iron and steel products regardless of their manufactured date may be contaminated.

On July 30 of last year the Atomic Energy Council (AEC) received an anonymous letter from a resident of the Taiwan Power Company workers' dormitory in Taipei stating that the dormitory was showing high radiation levels and demanding an investigation. When the AEC investigated, 14 apartments were found to have radiation levels up to 76 millirems per hour. That level is 6500 times the safety standard of 100 millirems per year for public exposure set by the International Council of Radiation Protection (ICRP). When compared to Japan, Taiwan's nuclear neighbor, we find it 130,000 times the Japanese suggested standard!

Two weeks later, on August 15, news broke that the Min Sheng Villa apartment building in Taipei also had high radiation levels. Investigation showed that of the 70 apartments, 34 had radiation levels similar to those in the Taipower dormitory.

More cases followed. On September 5, the Energy Commission building at the Ministry of Economic Affairs was also discovered to be contaminated (Not a few people claimed this ironic justice). Four days later, another 7-story building in Taipei was found contaminated. This time the AEC refused to reveal the name of the building.

It soon became obvious that the Atomic Energy Council was not prepared or not willing to deal with this crisis. It was not until October 7 that the AEC formed an Irradiated Rebar

Steering Committee. One of their first proposals to deal with the situation was to buy cancer insurance for residents of the Min Sheng Villa. (One wonders when buying insurance became part of the Atomic Energy Council's responsibility?) In mid-October the AEC finally began distributing radiation testing units to residents of potentially contaminated buildings.

Driven by the urgency of their situation, and frustrated by the AEC's slow maneuvering, residents of Min Sheng Villa, with the help of legislators from the Democratic Progressive Party, formed a Self-Rescue Committee to represent them in

(continued on page 6)

WHERE DID IT COME FROM?

The origin of this radiation remains unclear. The problem seems to originate in a batch of iron that was produced around 1982. To date, the contaminated steel that has been identified - some still has not been traced - has all come from the Jin Shan Steel Company. But the source of the original iron - where it was contaminated - is still unknown, or at least unrevealed by the government. There is speculation that the iron was imported, but this remains unproven. Whether Jin Shan or others knew that the batch had been contaminated also is unknown.

What is certain is that in the process between Jin Shan's purchase of the iron and its use as rebar and other steel products, there were no systematized checks for radiation. Whether this was due to deliberate cover-up, negligence on the part of the AEC, or simply inadequate regulations and enforcement is still unknown. Under criticism, the AEC has not been very open about its past procedures.

The detected radiation comes from Cobalt 60 in the iron. Cobalt 60 is used in medical equipment for treatment of cancer patients. It appears that the Jin Shan batch of iron was contaminated by hospital equipment which was improperly disposed of and then recycled for its metal content. Other countries have regulations to control radiation: all radiation sources must be registered with the governing body, and any changes in use, location or ownership of the sources must be reported. In Taiwan, the AEC's total lack of control over radiation sources has allowed radiation to escape from controlled environments and spread into people's homes.

www.laka.org
Digitized 2018

MESSAGE FROM THE PUBLISHER

A Call To Stop the Tide

by Jun-yi Lin, President

The first issue of Nuclear Report from Taiwan comes at a particularly critical time in the nuclear history of Taiwan. Two developments of recent months have brought the nuclear threat to the forefront. As the front-page article discusses, the spectre of living between walls of radiation is haunting many people living in housing structures built in the early 1980s. And at the same time, the fourth nuclear power plant is being bulldozed into construction by the government despite strong opposition among the population in the areas of northern Taiwan which would be threatened by the location of the plant there.

The Coalition Comes Together

In response to the speed with which the plans for the fourth nuclear plant were being forced through, the Anti-Nuclear Coalition for Taiwan was founded in June of last year to link opposition voices together. The coalition consists of groups and individuals from all over Taiwan. To date, we have organized conferences focusing on nuclear power and in particular, the feasibility of the fourth nuclear plant. We have been active in focusing attention on the irradiated housing problem, and in the last few weeks we have been offering radiation testing service to residents of Taichung city, essentially volunteering to do a job that is the responsibility of the Atomic Energy Council. We have joined the worldwide opposition to the journey of the Japanese ship Akatsuki Maru, which is to pass by Taiwan with its load of deadly plutonium. Another growing concern of ours is the spectre of food irradiation to extend shelf-life, which is being pushed by certain sectors of industry and government.

Our emphasis is grassroots. We are striving to educate the people of Taiwan on the dangers of nuclear power, and how nuclear safety is mishandled here. We also wish to extend the network to other countries through this newsletter. Nuclear problems are international by nature, as the development of a nuclear industry involves the expertise and resources of different countries, and damage from accidents extends across borders. We believe that the sharing of knowledge and experience is essential to cooperation and making all of our efforts more effective.

It is important, I believe, to state clearly the reasons for our opposition to nuclear power in Taiwan. Some have to do with

natural factors such as climate and geography. Others are related to economics and the current political situation. And not least is the process by which nuclear energy is now handled.

Taiwan sits on the western Pacific fault line, making it vulnerable to serious earthquakes. The effect of a powerful earthquake on an operating nuclear plant could be disastrous. Numerous typhoons strike Taiwan every year, and pose an additional danger to operation of nuclear plants. The island geography of Taiwan, second most crowded country in the world next to Bangladesh, makes nuclear power a gamble. Millions of people would be threatened by a serious nuclear accident, and the sea and mountainous inland limit evacuation routes.

Regulator or Promoter?

Not long ago, Taiwan was still under martial law. Today, the government still wields power over the media, and the nuclear industry is completely controlled by the government.

The Atomic Energy Council (AEC) is the government body which supervises nuclear operations in Taiwan. However, the AEC is not an independent, objective regulatory commission. Its function is to promote nuclear power in Taiwan. Since nuclear power came to Taiwan, the AEC has not been forthright about safety records and the hazards of nuclear power. Their quality control standards and safety regulations are grossly inadequate, and they have consistently shielded information from the public.

The danger of this is seen in the safety record of Taiwan's nuclear plants. It ranks among the worst of the world's nuclear nations. Accidents and safety violations happen regularly. Forgery of safety records was recently discovered at a nuclear plant for the third time in seven years. Inadequate quality control on the part of Taipower and the AEC during purchase, installation and operation threaten the safety of reactor equipment. The Taiwan Environmental Protection Union several years ago did a comparison of the safety records of nuclear plants in Taiwan and Japan. It showed that the accident record of Taiwan's nuclear plants is forty times worse than Japan's, where standards and enforcement are much higher.

Conservation, Not More Power

As Taiwan's economy continues to grow at a rapid rate, the demand for energy spirals upward. In the 1970s and 1980s, electricity consumption increased at a rate of more than 10% a year. To meet this demand, the government in the early 1980s began to make plans for a fourth nuclear plant as part of its nuclear buildup. These plans were held up by public opposition from 1987 until 1992, when the government was finally able to push them through the legislature. We at the Anti-Nuclear Coalition for Taiwan believe another nuclear plant is not the answer to Taiwan's energy needs.

Before Taiwan causes further danger to its people by building yet another nuclear plant within close range of a large urban population, it first needs to vastly improve the efficiency of its production, distribution and use of energy. The state-owned monopoly Taiwan Power Company (Taipower) is still relying on technology from the 1950s and 60s for much

(continued on page 3)

Nuclear Report from Taiwan

Editor-in-Chief: Chen Dan Ken

Editorial Board: Prof. Jun-yi Lin
Prof. Pi-vao Lin

Address: Box 843
Tunghai University
Taichung, Taiwan 40704

Telephone and Fax: 886-4-359-5622

We encourage use of our material. Please give credit when reprinting.

Sleeping Volcanoes: A Short History of Past Incidents at Taiwan's Three Nuclear Plants

To put Taiwan's nuclear development in its proper context, it must be understood that martial law existed here until 1987. Until that time, all official media were controlled by the government, and there were no legal opposition political parties. It was relatively easy for the government to keep accidents and questionable safety practices from the public. Thus there was often no public reaction to accidents because most of the public simply was not aware that they ever occurred. And if the incidents were publicized, it was often only very briefly, as in the case of the radioactively contaminated scrap metal and the serious fire in 1985 at the third nuclear power plant that resulted in the dispute with General Electric (see below).

The Beginning

In October, 1977, Reactor Unit #1 at Taipower's first nuclear power station became operational after a construction period of seven years. The second and third plants were added to the grid in 1981 and 1984, respectively. Since 1985, each plant has had two units operating except when they have been down for repairs. Following are listed some of the more serious safety violations of the last decade.

- In January, 1982, a worker doing maintenance fell into a reactor at Nuclear Plant #1. He suffered severe radiation exposure, and died three days later. Taipower covered up the case. The worker's family was not told of the actual cause of death, and the media never reported it to the public.

Six years later, in a traditional ritual for the dead, the man's family discovered that his corpse was still intact, with no signs of decomposition, and for the first time became aware of how he had died. The worker's widow then joined the anti-nuclear movement and told her story publicly.

- In February, 1982, four construction workers doing maintenance work at the #2 plant were exposed to radiation levels between 2 and 7 REMs.
- Officials at plant #1 discovered in 1983 that two tons of construction steel from the Jia Shan Iron Factory contained radioactive pollution. Further investigations found that another 30 tons from the Jin Shan Ironworks had been used at the ICBC bank dormitory in Taipei. After discussion of controls of waste metal imports, the AEC officially closed the case. But in the nine years since, the

AEC has still taken no action to deal with the stores of radioactive metal.

The AEC case report stated, "This situation represents an individual incident. ... The various sides involved should be encouraged to solve their dispute privately. We should especially strive to avoid a public dispute which could reach the news media, and would create an even more unfortunate situation."

Reactor Fire at Plant #3

- The most critical moment in the history of Taiwan's nuclear plants came on July 7, 1985, when a big fire broke out at plant #3 on the southern tip of Taiwan. The reactor was damaged so badly that the plant was shut down for 14 months for repairs. In the ensuing investigation, General Electric Corporation, the supplier of the electric generator, claimed no responsibility, asserting the fire was due to poor maintenance by Taipower. Taipower, on the other hand, accused GE of not properly training Taipower employees. In the end, the issue was settled out of the public eye, as there was a media shutdown on the case, and details of the settlement were not revealed to the public. Taipower got no official compensation from the case, but it was rumored that they worked a deal with GE to get a generator for a different power plant.

- July, 1986: First discoveries of coral bleaching around nuclear plant #3 on the southern tip of Taiwan. The government later conducted investigations into the state of the marine areas around the plant. The report found that cooling water discharged into the bay by normal operation of the nuclear plant warms the water temperature of the surrounding area, which changes the ecology, producing the bleached coral and other effects. However, the government report sidesteps this change and the potentially far greater damage of radiation leaks with this absurd conclusion: "The operation of the third nuclear power plant will not influence the life of the coral communities in Nan-wan Bay. Attention should be paid to the extrinsic destruction of the coral community by tripping and stepping by divers, unlawful fishing by explosive and other forms of marine pollution in the future."

- In 1988, the first organized anti-nuclear events took place with demonstrations at Hengchun on the southern tip of Taiwan where the 3rd nuclear plant is located, and at the #2 plant on the northern

(continued on page 4)

STOP THE TIDE *(continued from page 2)*

of its energy production; power plants and electricity networks waste tremendous energy as a result. Electricity cables are so old that great amounts of electricity are lost in transportation from one place to the next. Use of energy-efficient technology which is becoming widespread in other countries is still rare in Taiwan, largely because the government does not offer incentive to conserve energy. The economic-development-at-all-costs policy of the government subsidizes industry by selling electricity at 1/3 of the price that individual consumers pay, practically encouraging waste. Two-thirds of Taiwan's electricity is consumed by industry.

There are other energy options to be explored in Taiwan. Solar, hydro, and wind power all have good potential here. The southern half of Taiwan has abundant sunshine, and parts of the island have consistent strong winds, ideal for harnessing wind energy. The potential of water power remains unful-

filled. Use of geothermal power and coastal waves as secondary energy sources cannot be excluded either. Finally, life styles must be adjusted to the reality of dwindling natural resources.

As the twin threats of radioactive contamination and four nuclear plants crowd in on the people of Taiwan, our goal is to build a strong anti-nuclear foundation in Taiwan and link up with similar organizations abroad. We seek stricter regulation, more openness with the public about nuclear issues, and greater emphasis on conservation and alternative energy production.

Nuclear power will be ruled out of the energy equation for all countries in the future, including Taiwan. But its existence in Taiwan now is threatening the safety of us all. We urge you to join us in opposition to this menace. ♦

HISTORY (continued from page 3)

tip of the island. Every April since, there has been a demonstration parade in Taipei around the anniversary of the Chernobyl accident.

In March of 1988, Chan Ru Yi, an engineer at Nuclear Plant #1, revealed his case to the media. Chan had been exposed to high dosages of radiation in his job at the plant, and later had become seriously ill. Taipower wanted him to keep silent about his condition, but Chan's disclosure forced Taipower to admit the true story of a worker's exposure for the first time. The relative liberalization of the media allowed Chan's story to become known to the public, another first.

At the same time, news that Taipower was selling waste materials from nuclear plants as scrap metal hit the press. Suddenly, media attention was focused on radioactivity. But the increasing liberalization of the media only went so far: the government, in pushing for the passage of the proposed 4th nuclear power plant, cracked down on media coverage. The AEC cancelled investigation and the contaminated steel issue faded into the background (see related story for more details).

The last four years have seen a continuation of accidents at the plants and inadequate regulation and enforcement of safety standards.

The 1003 Incident

From 1987 to 1991, the anti-nuclear movement continued to grow, reaching a peak in a demonstration of 50,000 people in Taipei in April, 1991. The movement was successful in halting plans for construction of the 4th nuclear plant. But on October 3, 1991, at a demonstration in Taipei County, at the planned site of the fourth nuclear plant, a protester angered by police brutality drove a truck into a barrier. A policeman was killed in the collision. It became known as the "1003 Incident," for the date on which it occurred.

The government's reaction was swift. The leaders of the Taiwan Environmental Protection Union, which organized

the demonstration, faced charges of instigating the violence (the secretary of the local chapter was eventually sentenced to twelve years in prison) or strong pressure to curtail anti-nuclear activities. Public opinion, fed up with unstable politics, felt that the anti-nuclear movement had gone too far. The government, buoyed by public reaction against the policeman's death, pushed harder to get legislative approval for construction of the fourth nuclear plant.

In the vacuum of public opposition that followed the 1003 Incident, the fourth nuclear plant, which had been held up for five years by strong opposition and an unstable political situation, finally passed through the legislature last year. ♦

* * *

AN APPEAL FOR FAIR TRADE

In the ebb period of the anti-nuclear movement, the government has pushed forth the plans for the fourth nuclear power plant. The plant, like the others in Taiwan, is to contain two light-water nuclear reactors. The planned location of the plant is in north-eastern Taiwan, not far from the city of Keelung. Construction bidding is due to open in January, 1993. Taiwan's nuclear plants have all been built with foreign technology, most of it from the United States. We urge the citizens of other countries to appeal to their governments to disallow the export of nuclear technology to Taiwan. Write to your elected representatives and nuclear facility construction companies informing them of the critical mismanagement of nuclear operations in Taiwan and urging them not to participate in the further nuclearization of this island. ♦

ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS OF TAIWAN

Contact addresses of Taiwan's major environmental groups.

Anti-Nuclear Coalition for Taiwan

Box 843
Tunghai University
Taichung, Taiwan 40704
Phone / Fax: 886-4-359-5622

Taiwan Environmental Protection Union

3Fl.-4, No. 12
Lane 74, Wen Chow St.
Taipei, Taiwan 10768
Phone: 886-2-363-6419
Fax: 886-2-362-3458

Earth Day Taiwan

2F, No. 28, Lane 97
Hsin Sheng South Road, Sec. 1
Taipei, Taiwan
Phone: 886-2-781-6878
Fax: 886-2-781-6873

Asian Ecological Society

Box 843
Tunghai University
Taichung, Taiwan 40704
Phone / Fax: 886-4-359-5622

Homemakers Union

4F, No. 4-6, Lane 762
Ding Chow Road
Taipei, Taiwan
Phone: 886-2-368-6211
Fax: 886-2-368-6213

Lu Se He Ping Organization

3F, No. 6, Lane 188
Sung Chiang Road
Taipei, Taiwan
Phone: 886-2-563-4453
Fax: 886-2-563-0772

NEWS

Taiwan and China to Cooperate on Radioactive Waste Storage

Taipower is making plans with mainland China to open a storage facility for low-level radioactive waste on an uninhabited island off the coast of China's Zhejiang province. The site would be between Taiwan and China's Tai-shan nuclear plant on Hangzhou Bay south of Shanghai. The two sides also are discussing plans for Taiwan to store high-level radioactive waste in China's Xinjiang province.

The arrangement would not be without difficulty, however. Present relations between the two countries forbid official contact between the governments. Taipower, therefore, would have to go through intermediaries to plan, build and operate the project.

The Atomic Energy Council is strongly encouraging Taipower to cooperate with the mainland to establish a permanent nuclear waste facility because it would take the pressure of waste disposal off Taiwan's nuclear industry.

Akatsuki Maru: Will It Venture the Taiwan Strait?

Taiwan environmental organizations have announced that they will join together with international organizations to block the passage of the Japanese plutonium freighter Akatsuki Maru if it attempts to pass through the Taiwan Strait.

At present, the ship is to pass by Taiwan's southeast coast, but in the event of a typhoon or other natural phenomena, it could change route to pass between Taiwan and China. If so, the Anti-Nuclear Coalition for Taiwan will join forces with the Taiwan Environmental Protection Union, the Homemakers Union, the New Environment Foundation and other Taiwan and international organizations to oppose the route of the deadly shipment.

AEC To Accept Commercial Grade Parts for Nuclear Plants

The slowdown of the nuclear industry in the U.S. is affecting the supply of parts for nuclear plants in Taiwan. Because many of the American companies that supplied parts for nuclear plants have stopped production, Taipower is now unable to buy certain nuclear-grade parts. Instead, Taiwan will be purchasing commercial-grade parts for use in its reactors. In announcing this policy change in July of last year, Hsu Yiyun, chairman of the Atomic Energy Council, claimed that such commercial-grade parts are in some cases better than nuclear-specific reactor grade parts.

There is no precedent or quality standard for accepting such commercial-grade parts for use in nuclear reactors in Taiwan, and doing so may threaten the security of those plants.

Forgery at Plant #3

On November 13, the Atomic Energy Council announced that it had discovered falsified record books for the month of October at the #3 nuclear plant.

Four separate instances of falsified data were recorded. Logbooks showing four daily inspections to have taken place were contradicted by automatic computer records showing

that inspectors had entered the inspection area only three times.

Although four workers were suspected to have falsified the inspection records, subsequent investigation found sixteen people involved in mishandling the case, all the way up to the plant manager.

This was the third such case of forgery in seven years.

AEC Newsletter Clips

The following are safety violations recorded in the Atomic Energy Council monthly newsletter. We translate them from the original newsletter.

THIRD GRADE VIOLATIONS

- * July 3, Plant #2: Two operators in the control room of the second reactor were discovered sleeping on duty.

FOURTH GRADE VIOLATIONS

- * July, Plant #1: Radiation leakage discovered around the filtration system pump. Releasing very high levels of radiation (1 REM per hour).
- * July, Plant #2: Violations of improper operation of equipment and then improper record-taking.
- * July, Plant #2, Reactor #2: Abnormal voltage levels were recorded, but no action was taken.
- * May, Plant #2: Improper record-taking procedures occurred during maintenance in May, indicating that certain areas had been checked when they hadn't.

FIFTH GRADE VIOLATIONS

- * May, Plant #2: Improper management of inventory records. Employees had been warned previously to correct this procedural problem.
- * July, Plant #3: Airborne particles of radiation were discovered, but no action was taken.

(This information is from the July, August and September newsletters, which reflect the old grading system for safety violations. In October the AEC began using the newer INES system, adopted by the International Atomic Energy Agency.)

IN THE NEXT ISSUE...

Nuclear Report from Taiwan will report on the exploitation of Orchid Island, which lies off the southeast coast of Taiwan. This beautiful island is the homeland of the Yami aboriginal tribe, and is also home to the only radioactive waste dump in Taiwan. We will examine the ecological dangers of the Orchid Island radioactive waste dump and its effect on the inhabitants there.

CONTAMINATED HOUSING (continued from page 1)

dealing with the government. They took their case to the Legislature, and in response, the AEC finally started to act. The two former heads of the AEC's Radiation Protection Division received official reprimands. Then the AEC agreed to provide medical exams for residents of Min Sheng Villa, although it isn't clear whether the exams will include chromatine assays, which are critical in measuring internal effects of radiation. (Experts point out that the effects of radiation are long-term and often don't appear in a one-time examination. A complete examination program should continue at regular intervals over many years, something that the AEC has not promised.) The long-term problem - what to do about the building itself - still is not solved, though. The AEC is still discussing with other government agencies reconstructing the Min Sheng Villa building, but all are stuck on the question of funding. No agency is willing to put forth the money.

Did the AEC know?

The frightening news is that the Min Sheng Villa case was probably no surprise to anyone who had been around the AEC for long. In 1986, a dental clinic operating in the Min Sheng Villa reported extremely high levels of background radiation even when their machines were turned off. After investigating, the AEC suggested that the dental clinic lead-plate the walls, and then closed the case. The Min Sheng Villa self-rescue committee, after two months of frustration in trying to cooperate with the AEC, has filed a lawsuit against the Council. One of their primary arguments is that the AEC knowingly covered up the case in 1986, causing at least six additional years of potentially deadly exposure to the residents. (See the article on Taiwan's nuclear history for a more extensive report on the unsettling history of the AEC.)

In the meantime, the first of the discovered irradiated

buildings, the Taiwan Power dormitory, has been in a virtual media blackout. Taipower operates Taiwan's three nuclear power plants and is pushing hard to build a fourth. Unlike the residents of other buildings, the Taipower employees appear to be under pressure from their employer not to speak to the press. While compensation is being arranged for residents of Min Sheng Villa and other buildings, no news has come forth about what will happen to Taipower employees, who have the threat of losing their jobs to worry about in addition to their health.

The Fear Spreads

In response to the latest announcements of irradiation, people all over the island are beginning to demand radiation testing in their homes and offices. As more cases of irradiation are discovered, the fear is bound to grow. Geiger counters may become the hottest product on the island. The Taiwan public, for the first time, may become fully aware of the need for better regulation and enforcement of nuclear safety standards.

Taiwan's "haunted houses" represent something far deeper than the ten individual cases found so far. They are a symbol of a dangerous source of energy mishandled in a small island country where nuclear accidents can cause great disaster to millions of people. In Taiwan, the problem of nuclear waste is massive compared to, say, the United States, where waste disposal is already a hot topic but where there are also far more localities for storage than in Taiwan. Now, through gross mismanagement, some of Taiwan's nuclear waste has found its way into people's homes. If many more cases are found, the problem will continue to grow in scope, and the effect on the people may solidify awareness about the danger of nuclear power. For the people of Taiwan, there may be some solace in that lesson. ♦

RENEWAL NOTICE

This is an introductory issue of *Nuclear Report from Taiwan*. Due to mailing and printing costs, we want to be sure that this newsletter is getting to those who are truly interested. If you want to continue to receive further issues, please fill out and return this slip to the following address. **PLEASE NOTE: If you have already filled out and returned our original confirmation form, you may ignore this notice.**

We welcome exchanges with organizations that distribute their own publications.

Anti-Nuclear Coalition for Taiwan
Box 843
Tunghai University
Taichung, TAIWAN 40704

- We wish to receive the newsletter, *Nuclear Report from Taiwan*.
- We are willing to provide financial support to this project.

Name	
Organization	
Address	
Telephone	Fax:

