

# The Future of Japan N-Industry in Question

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## **Japan industry minister seeks restart of nuclear reactors**

TOKYO (Kyodo) — Industry minister Banri Kaieda on Saturday called for the restart of nuclear reactors currently suspended, to meet summertime electricity demand, saying immediate countermeasures for severe accidents have been taken “appropriately” at the nation’s nuclear power plants.

But local governments hosting nuclear power plants appeared largely cautious, saying they will need to thoroughly examine such measures at each utility.

Noting that power shortages facing the country could cause a “hollowing out” of Japanese industries, he called on local governments and residents to accept the restart of reactors that have been halted longer than planned due to the ongoing nuclear crisis at the Fukushima Daiichi plant.

Kaieda expressed readiness to visit areas hosting nuclear power plants to gain the acceptance of local governments and residents for the move, telling a news conference, “The state will thoroughly explain the safety of atomic energy to local people as its responsibility.”

Thirty-five of the nation’s 54 commercial reactors have been halted for regular inspections and other reasons. Rebooting them has hit a snag as local governments hosting them have expressed concerns about their safety in the wake of the country’s worst nuclear plant crisis triggered by the March 11 earthquake and tsunami.

Local governments need to consent to their restart in accordance with their safety agreements with power plant operators.

Ishikawa Gov. Masanori Tanimoto said in a statement it is difficult to make a judgment on the possible restart of the Shika plant in the prefecture unless the government explains more about the difference in situations between the Hamaoka plant, which the government has formally asked the operator to shut down, and the other plants.

Shimane Gov. Zembee Mizoguchi also said in a statement that he will need to check whether safety measures at the Shimane plant are sufficient.

On Saturday, the Nuclear and Industrial Safety Agency, a body under the industry ministry, said it had determined that nearly all short-term measures have been taken to prevent severe accidents at nuclear power plants, prompting Kaieda to say that there is no safety problem with rebooting the suspended reactors.

At the news conference, he also indicated the need for devising comprehensive safety standards to obtain understanding from local governments and people worried about the safety of nuclear power plants.

On June 7, the safety agency called for 11 nuclear power plant operators to report on countermeasures at their plants to prevent accidents similar to the ones at Fukushima.

The agency then conducted on-the-ground inspections for countermeasures reported by the operators, including steps to ensure communication during blackouts, protective gear against high-level radiation and mechanisms to release hydrogen gas from reactor buildings.

**Kyodo**, June 18, 2011

<http://mdn.mainichi.jp/mdnnews/news/20110618p2g00m0dm049000c.html>

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## **Some power firm shareholders wary of nuclear energy**

Electric power companies will face stronger doubts among shareholders about the feasibility of continuing with nuclear energy at annual meetings scheduled for later this month.

In particular, executives of the Tokyo Electric Power Co. will likely face serious criticism over the accident at its Fukushima No. 1 nuclear power plant.

The Japan Proxy Governance Institute compiled its recommendations to TEPCO shareholders on June 17, and urged shareholders to vote for a proposal to be submitted at the June 28 shareholders' meeting calling on the company to move away from nuclear energy.

The proposal calls on TEPCO to shutdown and decommission reactors from the oldest ones now operating and to not construct new plants or add more reactors.

Yoji Yoshioka, JPG head, giving reasons for supporting the proposal said, "Nuclear energy operations are now too risky for just a single private-sector company to continue with."

At least two-thirds of shareholders attending the meeting have to vote for the proposal in order for it to be approved.

JPG is also recommending that shareholders vote against a proposal that would re-elect 16 company board members.

Under the personnel plan to be submitted by TEPCO, Masataka Shimizu will step down as president, but 16 other board members, including Chairman Tsunehisa Katsumata, are up for re-election.

JPG is recommending that shareholders vote against the re-election of all 16 incumbent board members

Proposals from shareholders to move away from nuclear energy have also been submitted to meetings for five other electric power companies.

Such proposals have been frequently submitted in the past and have always been voted down by huge margins.

However, the Fukushima accident has sent stock prices of electric power companies tumbling and shareholders are increasingly more sensitive about the future of nuclear energy.

A group of 93 citizens is calling on Chubu Electric Power Co. to close its Hamaoka nuclear power plant. All reactors there have stopped operating in response to a request from Prime Minister Naoto Kan made after the Fukushima accident.

"We have received phone calls and e-mail messages this year from shareholders who are total strangers," said Tomoko Anraku, one of the leaders of the group.

The group has submitted similar proposals asking Chubu Electric to move away from nuclear energy for close to 20 years, but none have passed, with votes in favor only reaching about 5 percent.

TEPCO faces a proposal from 402 shareholders asking the company to abandon nuclear energy.

The proposal itself is similar to ones submitted in the past, but the opposing argument presented by TEPCO this year does not include any wording on the significance or safety of nuclear energy as had been the case in the past.

A TEPCO official explained the difference by saying, "We will consider the future status of nuclear energy after obtaining the results of the investigation into the accident and after discussions on the nation's overall energy policy are completed. We will also take into consideration the opinions of local residents."

In the past, many shareholders have opposed proposals against nuclear energy on the grounds the issue was not something that should be decided at shareholders' meetings since nuclear energy was national policy.

However, there may be a change of opinion because of the Fukushima accident.

Mariko Kawaguchi is an executive with the Social Investment Forum Japan, a nonprofit organization made up of business executives.

"The risks of nuclear energy have rapidly emerged," Kawaguchi said. "Investors will also have to start thinking about the significance and problem areas associated with nuclear energy as a subject for investment."

While all the electric power companies facing proposals on nuclear energy will likely face criticism, TEPCO executives also are worried about their own future.

Regarding the proposal to re-elect 16 board members, an official with an asset management company said, "It will be impossible to vote for that proposal this year. We plan to vote against it."

At last year's shareholders' meeting, the proposal on electing board members was approved by about 95 percent of shareholders. However, the official of the asset management company said there was the possibility the proposal could be voted down this year.

For that reason, TEPCO officials have been busy visiting institutional investors and explaining why the board members should be re-elected.

Individual investors are also an important factor because many hold shares in electric power companies because of the low risk of bankruptcy.

As of March 2010, TEPCO had about 790,000 individual investors and their combined holdings represented about 38 percent of all outstanding TEPCO shares. That is a much higher figure than the approximately 25 percent average for all companies.

TEPCO officials are preparing about 5,600 seats for the Tokyo hotel where this year's meeting will be held. Normally, about 4,000 seats are set up for the meeting.

***Asahi Shimbun*** , June 19, 2011

<http://www.asahi.com/english/TKY201106180290.html>

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## **Fukui Pref. gives priority to safety over resuming nuclear power operations**

With the ongoing crisis at the Fukushima No. 1 Nuclear Power Plant sending shockwaves throughout the Japanese nuclear power industry, Fukui Gov. Issei Nishikawa has told the Mainichi that safety will take top priority in any resumption of reactor operations in his jurisdiction.

Nishikawa made the comments in a June 16 interview, as a probable summer power shortage approaches and Kansai Electric Power Co. awaits the nod from the prefecture to restart nuclear reactors in the prefecture — now undergoing regular inspections.

"Electric power supply and demand and the safety of nuclear power plants are totally different," Nishikawa said. "We would lose everything if municipalities here (hosting nuclear power plants) became like Fukushima."

The Fukui governor called on the central government to draw up new safety guidelines for restarting nuclear power plants, saying, "The Japanese people will not be convinced unless the government takes appropriate measures" in the aftermath of the nuclear disaster at the Fukushima nuclear complex, run by Tokyo Electric Power Co. (TEPCO).

"There has to be some sort of knowledge by now, more than three months after the nuclear accident," Nishikawa said, suggesting a set of nuclear emergency measures including steps to deal with tsunamis that the central government presented to TEPCO and other utilities in March is insufficient.

As for Kansai Electric's request for a 15 percent cut in electricity consumption due to possible power shortages should the utility be unable to resume nuclear power operations in the prefecture, the governor said the regions covered by TEPCO and Kansai are different.

"It is important to save electricity, but Kansai Electric should reveal more figures" such as demand and supply, the Fukui governor said.

Nishikawa said he will make a decision on the idled reactors once the central government maps out new safety standards, pointing to concerns that trouble will erupt if the reactors remain under inspection and out of operation in the autumn and winter.

After the outbreak of the Fukushima crisis, none of the nuclear reactors which had been in shut-down for regular checkups has resumed operations, and governors of prefectures hosting nuclear power plants have the power to authorize reactor restarts.

Nishikawa's response has been closely watched because his prefecture is home to 13 commercial nuclear reactors — the most of any prefecture in the nation.

*Mainichi Shimbun*, June 17, 2011

<http://mdn.mainichi.jp/mdnnews/news/20110617p2a00m0na019000c.html>

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### **43 condenser pipes damaged at Shizuoka nuke plant**

Shizuoka - Chubu Electric Power Co. said Friday that 43 pipes in a turbine steam condenser were found to be damaged at the Hamaoka nuclear plant in Shizuoka Prefecture, after the utility last month probed the leak of seawater into a reactor at the plant.

Two other pipes were found to be deformed, the utility added, without elaborating.

On May 14, some 5 tons of seawater entered the No. 5 reactor at the plant in the city of Omaezaki, following the discovery of around 400 tons of seawater in the condenser, which cools steam from the turbine and turns it into water.

The trouble occurred during work to put the reactor into a state of cold shutdown, according to Chubu Electric. At that time, about 530 tons of water were flowing per hour through the recirculation pipe for adjusting the water volume inside the reactor.

While there are some 21,000 pipes measuring 3 cm in diameter installed inside the condenser, the metal lid for the recirculation pipe was found to have fallen approximately 90 cm from the damaged

pipes. The lid is about 20 cm across and weighs 3.5 kg.

As the recirculation pipe had a fracture on its welded part near the lid, water that gushed out of it possibly damaged the pipes, the utility said.

**KYODO**, June 18, 2011

<http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20110618a5.html>

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## **74% of voters back dumping nuclear power**

Seventy-four percent of voters support abolishing nuclear power after a phase-out period, compared with 14 percent opposed, an Asahi Shimbun survey found.

According to the nationwide telephone survey on June 11 and 12, 37 percent support nuclear power generation, while 42 percent are opposed.

Even among those who support nuclear power generation, more than 60 percent support phasing out nuclear power generation and abolishing it at a later date.

In a survey in April, 50 percent supported nuclear power generation, while 32 percent opposed. But opponents outnumbered supporters in a survey in late May, at 42 percent versus 34 percent.

In the latest survey, 50 percent of female respondents were opposed, up from 37 percent in the April survey.

The increase of male opponents was more moderate from 27 percent to 34 percent.

The latest survey received valid responses from 1,980 voters.

Voters were asked if they support restarting nuclear power plants shut down for regular inspections on condition that safety measures required by the government are taken.

Fifty-one percent support restarting them, while 35 percent are opposed.

In 13 prefectures that host nuclear power plants, the percentages of opponents were slightly larger than the national average.

Sixty-four percent said renewable energy such as wind and solar power will replace nuclear energy in the future, while 24 percent said they do not think so.

Sixty-five percent said the percentage of renewable energy in total electricity generation should be increased even though electricity fees are raised.

Nineteen percent said the percentage should not be increased if electricity fees are raised.

Voters were almost equally split over a government panel's proposal to gradually raise the consumption tax rate to 10 percent by fiscal 2015 to finance social security, with 43 percent supporting it and 44 percent opposed.

## **Panel to urge Fukushima Pref. to stop relying on nuclear power plants**

FUKUSHIMA, Japan, June 15, Kyodo—An advisory panel set up by the Fukushima prefectural government plans to propose that the prefecture should seek to create a "safe, secure and sustainable" society without relying on nuclear power plants following the March 11 earthquake and tsunami, a draft plan showed Wednesday.

The proposal was included in a set of basic ideas compiled by the 12-member panel at its fifth meeting to provide the basis for deliberations on how to rebuild the disaster-ravaged prefecture in the northeastern Japan region of Tohoku.

With the central government continuing to retain nuclear power as a pillar of its energy policy, the panel's proposal could influence Japan's overall energy policy and other municipalities hosting nuclear power plants or related facilities.

**Kyodo**, June 15, 2011

<http://english.kyodonews.jp/news/2011/06/97287.html>

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## **11 governors say nuke plants should be abolished, reduced**

Of Japan's 47 prefectural governors, 11 said nuclear power plants should be abolished or reduced in the future, but most dodged the question, according to an Asahi Shimbun survey.

Thirty-one governors would not commit themselves, choosing "none of the answers given" or not answering the question at all.

None said nuclear power plants should be increased following the accident at the Fukushima No. 1 nuclear power plant.

Four said nuclear power plants should be maintained at current levels, and one said they should be reduced or kept at current levels.

The governors provided written responses by June 10.

Among the 13 prefectures that host nuclear power plants, Shizuoka Governor Heita Kawakatsu said they should be reduced.

The Hamaoka nuclear power plant in Omaezaki, Shizuoka Prefecture, sits in the focal region of the long-predicted Tokai earthquake.

Kawakatsu said, "(The Fukushima accident) has not only shaken the safety of nuclear power plants

but also forced Japan to review its energy policy fundamentally.”

Nine governors chose “none of the answers given,” and the governors of Fukushima, Fukui and Kagoshima prefectures did not provide answers.

Governors are not given clear authority under the law that regulates construction, operation and abolition of nuclear power plants. But they have authority to give permission under laws and regulations on related issues.

Under agreements with electric power companies, local governments that host nuclear power plants can ask for suspension if they could affect the environment.

Yamagata Governor Mieko Yoshimura and Shiga Governor Yukiko Kada said nuclear power plants should be abolished.

Yamagata Prefecture borders on Fukushima Prefecture, and Shiga Prefecture borders on Fukui Prefecture.

Yoshimura said, “Nuclear power plants should be abolished in the future as long as they contain unexpected risks.”

Kada said, “I want to ask the government and electric power companies to make a historic decision for our offspring, such as a shift from nuclear power to renewable energy.”

In addition to Shizuoka’s Kawakatsu, governors of eight prefectures—Tochigi, Saitama, Kanagawa, Nagano, Osaka, Tottori, Okayama and Kochi—said nuclear power plants should be reduced in number.

Fukui Governor Issei Nishikawa has not allowed nuclear power plants shut down for regular inspections to be restarted on grounds that the government’s safety standards are insufficient.

Twenty-five governors, including those of six prefectures with nuclear power plants, said they support Nishikawa’s stance. Fukui is home to 15 nuclear reactors, the largest in Japan.

Other governors could take a hard-line stance when electric power companies plan to restart nuclear power plants shut down for regular inspections in their prefectures.

Fukushima Governor Yuhei Sato did not give answers to these two questions, saying that the top priority should be putting an end to the ongoing Fukushima accident.

Fukui’s Nishikawa did not answer the question about the future of nuclear power plants.

“It is important to promote diversification of energy to prevent an excessive dependence on nuclear power,” Nishikawa said.

**Rie Yamada and Chiaki Ogihara**, *Asahi Shimbun*, June 17, 2011

<http://www.asahi.com/english/TKY201106160176.html>



SENDAI (Nikkei)—Tohoku Electric Power Co. (9506) has withdrawn its request to extend a maintenance cycle for one of its reactors and will keep the current 13-month interval to ensure safety, the utility said Thursday.

The company filed an application with the government last November to stretch the interval between regular inspections of its Unit 1 reactor at the Higashidori power plant in Aomori Prefecture to 16 months. But the accident at Tokyo Electric Power Co.'s (9501) Fukushima Daiichi complex has forced the firm to reconsider.

Tohoku Electric was the first utility to seek the extension under a deregulation in January 2009 allowing an inspection every 18 months instead of 13, so that power companies can operate nuclear plants for a longer, uninterrupted period.

The Higashidori facility is now undergoing the inspection. It was scheduled to end this month but will likely last longer as a result of the accident at Fukushima Daiichi.

**Nikkei**, June 16, 2011

<http://e.nikkei.com/e/fr/recentarticles.aspx?menid=1003>

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### **Tokyo ups radiation checks to 100 sites**

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government kicked off a weeklong program Wednesday to measure radiation levels in the air at 100 locations to address fears over the nuclear crisis at the Fukushima No. 1 power plant, instead of just relying on one central monitoring site since the emergency erupted in March.

Officials have designated one to three checkpoints per 4 sq. km across Tokyo, excluding mountainous areas. Two groups of metropolitan government employees will take measurements at six to seven locations a day during the week, with the results published almost every day on its website after each measurement.

At a park in Toshima Ward, the first location under the program, three employees measured 0.06 microsievert of radiation 1 meter above the ground and 0.07 microsievert at 5 cm above ground, against the legal limit of 1 millisievert per year for the general public.

**Kyodo**, June 16, 2011

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## **NUCLEAR CRISIS: HOW IT HAPPENED / Time needed for fresh start of N-power policy**

Three months have passed since the Great East Japan Earthquake triggered a nuclear crisis that shows little sign of ending anytime soon.

This is the seventh and final installment in a series that examines what caused the unprecedented crisis, which has dealt a fatal blow to the myth of the safety of nuclear power plants in this country.

On May 19, about two months after the Great East Japan Earthquake, plaintiff lawyer Hiroyuki Kawai firmly delivered his opening argument in a lawsuit seeking to have Electric Power Development Co. suspend the building of a nuclear power facility in Omamachi, Aomori Prefecture.

“Referred to as the ‘boy who cried wolf,’ we were accused of discussing something that didn’t exist. But it’s now clear we were right [to be concerned about the dangers posed by nuclear power plants],” he said during a hearing at the Hakodate District Court.

The 67-year-old lawyer also headed the legal counsel for plaintiffs in an older lawsuit over Chubu Electric Power Co.’s Hamaoka nuclear power plant in Shizuoka Prefecture. In that suit, he referred to the risk of all power at the plant being lost if its two emergency diesel generators were flooded in a tsunami.

However, Nuclear Safety Commission Chairman Haruki Madarame, 63, who at that time was a University of Tokyo professor, denied this possibility. He appeared as a witness for Chubu Electric at the Shizuoka District Court in February 2007.

“Both [generators] won’t disengage at the same time. These remarks are just an opinion,” he said.

In October 2007, the district court ruled against the plaintiffs, saying it was infeasible for both generators to malfunction simultaneously.

The plaintiffs appealed the ruling to the Tokyo High Court, and the case is still in litigation.

The massive tsunami that struck Tokyo Electric Power Co.’s Fukushima No. 1 nuclear power plant on March 11 disabled 12 of 13 emergency generators.

Itsuo Sonobe, a 82-year-old former Supreme Court justice, said the ongoing nuclear crisis in Fukushima Prefecture will affect future nuclear power-related lawsuits.

“Now that ‘unforeseeable accidents’ have occurred, judges will be skeptical why they couldn’t be anticipated,” Sonobe said. “Judicial reviews will become stricter.”

Kawai and other lawyers plan to form a nationwide legal counsel on July 16 and start preparations for filing lawsuits against nuclear power plants across the nation.

Out of the nation’s 54 reactors, 37, including those at the Hamaoka plant, are currently not in use due to the disaster or regular inspections.

Prospects of reactivating the plants remain uncertain. Seventeen of the reactors currently operating are scheduled to be suspended for inspections by next spring.

According to an estimate released by the Japan Center for Economic Research on Tuesday, if all the nation’s nuclear reactors halt operations, the nation’s gross domestic product will fall an average 1.2 percent a year, or 7.2 trillion yen, from fiscal 2012 to 2020.

Some business circle figures are alarmed.

“As companies can’t draw up business plans, industries could bottom out,” said Yasuchika Hasegawa, 64, chairman of the Japan Association of Corporate Executives. “We want the

government to take charge and reactivate [the reactors].”

Yet the government’s basic energy plan has been scrapped in the wake of the nuclear crisis. Approved by Cabinet in June last year, it aimed to protect the environment and promote economic growth. The plan called for at least 14 nuclear power plants to be built during the next two decades and to raise the ratio of nuclear power to more than 50 percent of the nation’s total power generation.

### **European angle**

In the wake of the nuclear crisis at the Fukushima plant, antinuclear movements have strengthened in Europe.

On Tuesday, Italy held a referendum to ask its people whether operations at nuclear power plants should resume. With 94 percent of voters opposing such a move, Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi said Italy has no choice but to drop its existing plans for nuclear power.

On June 6, Germany decided to close all 17 reactors there by late 2022. Nuclear power makes up 23 percent of Germany’s power generation. Switzerland, where nuclear power generates 39 percent of the country’s power, followed suit by announcing a plan to shut down all its nuclear plants.

However, replacing nuclear power with natural energy is no easy task.

In France, nuclear power accounts for 75 percent of domestic power generation. French President Nicolas Sarkozy has called the nuclear power industry an asset to the French economy because it boosts employment, competitiveness and energy independence.

Sarkozy has seen business opportunities in neighboring countries’ change of policy. Both Germany and Italy plan to import electricity from France to cover their power shortages.

### **Japan launches probe into crisis**

In Japan, the Nuclear Incident Investigation and Verification Committee held its first meeting on June 7, launching a probe into how the nuclear crisis happened. None of the panel members appointed by Prime Minister Naoto Kan is versed in nuclear power engineering. Kan apparently aimed at ensuring neutrality in the 10-member panel by excluding people associated with the so-called nuclear power village—a closed community of people promoting nuclear power.

However, Kan’s selection has been met with criticism.

“Will they be able to understand what’s happened from a technical point of view?” asked Hisaji Shimizu, a professor emeritus of Yokohama National University specializing in safety engineering.

As the panel looks into the government’s handling of the nuclear crisis, the results of its probe could affect the issue of compensation to be paid by Tokyo Electric Power Co. The panel may meet resistance when it tries to find out how the crisis developed.

After the 1979 nuclear accident on Three Mile Island in the United States, an investigative committee was authorized to summon witnesses forcibly. Witnesses who made false statements could be prosecuted for perjury. About 150 people were questioned at public hearings, and a report the panel compiled six months later blasted the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission for facilitating the plant operator’s business activities rather than securing its safety. The report called on the NRC to review its practices.

Japan's Transport Safety Board investigates aircraft, railway and marine accidents and can impose fines of less than 300,000 yen on people who make false reports and refuse to submit documents in cases. But as the nuclear incident investigative panel does not have the legal authority to enforce its decisions, it lacks investigative clout.

Even worse, the panel appears to be divided over how the investigation should proceed because of its members' differing backgrounds.

During the panel's first meeting, Chairman Yotaro Hatamura, a University of Tokyo professor emeritus known for his study of learning from failure, recommended the panel proceed with the investigation according to his suggestions.

"The panel should not carry out an investigation that attempts to find out who should be blamed [for the crisis]," the 70-year-old said.

However, some panel members have challenged Hatamura's stance. One said, "We have to check thoroughly whether any rules were violated."

### **Restart dates unknown**

Meanwhile, it remains unclear as to when reactors currently out of action can restart. The government initially had high hopes that Kyushu Electric Power Co.'s Genkai plant in Saga Prefecture and Hokkaido Electric Power Co.'s Tomari plant could resume operations soon, as neighboring residents had good relationships with the companies.

However, local leaders have become cautious about the resumption of the reactors.

Saga Gov. Yasushi Furukawa, 52, said, "We don't have the necessary information to decide [on this matter]."

Hokkaido Gov. Harumi Takahashi, 57, stated a similar view, saying, "We're still a long way from even being able to consider safety."

To make a fresh start of the nation's nuclear power policy, securing safety and recovering public trust is essential. This requires a thorough investigation into the nuclear crisis.

***The Yomiuri Shimbun*** , June 17, 2011

<http://www.yomiuri.co.jp/dy/national/T110616005884.htm>

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### **Japan Lawyers Eye Residents' Unified Suits against N-Plants**

Tokyo, June 16 (Jiji Press)—Lawyers in Japan who have been opposed to nuclear power generation in the country will form a group in July to help residents launch suits that demand nuclear plants be halted and local government approvals for the facilities be cancelled, it was learned Thursday.

In the wake of the crisis at Tokyo Electric Power Co. Fukushima No. 1 nuclear power plant, the suits will be filed with local district courts across Japan by residents in areas with nuclear plants or their construction plans, Hiroyuki Kawai, one of the lawyers, said at a news conference.

Kawai heads an attorney group for plaintiffs in a suit calling for the halt of Chubu Electric Power Co. Hamaoka plant in Shizuoka Prefecture, central Japan.

The new group will likely have some 50 members and hold its first meeting in Tokyo on July 16, according to Kawai.

In the planned suits, plaintiffs will claim that nuclear reactors cannot be built in Japan, which is prone to earthquakes and tsunami. The government will be held responsible for its mistaken safety guidelines that have ruled out the need to provide against the total loss of power supply for long hours at nuclear plants, Kawai said.

**Jiji Press**, June 16, 2011

<http://jen.jiji.com/jc/eng?g=eco&k=2011061700010>

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