THIS IS THE YEAR THE WORLD GOT SMALLER.
When it's hard to be in your shoe

we invite you to try some of ours.
DON'T LEAVE HOME WITHOUT IT!!

THE NEW SOMFY-MATIC™ II
FOR RETRACTABLE AWNINGS
with modern new flush or surface mount
push-button controls.

When your customer is away from home . . .
and damaging high winds are gusting . . .
your mind can be put at ease knowing that
the SOMFY-MATIC™ II has
automatically retracted
the awning
to
protect
your customer's
investment.

The SOMFY-MATIC™ II also provides your
customer with enhanced indoor and outdoor
living comfort by shading the home from
bothersome sunglare and extreme solar heat.

On the outside, the retractable awning will
extend to provide a comfortable, shaded area.
On the inside, your customer's furniture and
carpeting will
be protected
from fading
while the room
temperature and associated HVAC costs
can be lowered.

So add value, functionality and protection to
your customer's home as you increase your sales
and profits.

For more information contact your local awning supplier,
or SOMFY SYSTEMS, INC.
Medicines must be effective.
Our responsibility is to minimise
the side-effects.
You hear a lot these days about how good plant life is for the environment. About how every living plant removes carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, whilst at the same time replenishing it with oxygen.

But what happens when plants die? They can provide fuel which is burnt as a power source. But the trouble is, they give off carbon dioxide in the process. Coal and oil, for example, are fossil fuels formed out of decaying forests and the like that were flourishing millions of years ago.

Burning them is believed by many scientists to contribute to an increase in the Greenhouse Effect, which may lead to global warming.

The Greenhouse Effect is a natural phenomenon where gases, including carbon dioxide and chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) trap the sun's heat that would otherwise be radiated back into space. Thus, the earth has warmed up by about half a degree in the last 100 years. An increase of two degrees has been predicted in the next 100 years. This may not seem a lot, but it could be enough for glaciers or ice caps to melt and sea levels to rise.

Even the climate could get more than a little hot and uncomfortable.

What action can we take?

We should aim to minimise the amounts of Greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere. Governments are already phasing out CFCs.

Further losses of tropical rainforests must be stemmed (they reduce CO₂ by absorbing it), and new trees planted.

Energy conservation must be further encouraged, and we must begin to look seriously at additional means of supplying our power. Fossil fuels won't last forever, and they're a major polluter of our atmosphere.

As British Nuclear Fuels, we believe nuclear power should continue to play an important role in a balanced energy policy for this country.

Not only that, but because it generates practically none of the Greenhouse gases, it has an important role to play in the environment.

In fact, so sure are we of a nuclear future, that British Nuclear Fuels is investing over £1 million a day at Sellafield.

Of course, there are people who will try to plant seeds of doubt about nuclear power and how relevant it is to the prevention of global warming.

Unfortunately, only time will tell. But by then it might be too late.

If you'd like to know more about nuclear power write to British Nuclear Fuels, Information Services (GB), Risley, Warrington WA5 6AS.

Better still, why not come and see us at the Sellafield Visitors Centre in West Cumbria. It's open 364 days a year.

BRITISH NUCLEAR FUELS
Did you know that rain has always been acidic? This is because of the carbon dioxide and volcanic emissions of sulphur that are dissolved in the water. However, what we call 'acid rain' today is a little different.

In fact, at Pitlochry in Scotland in 1974, the term took on a whole new meaning. During a storm, rain fell that was somewhere between the acidity of lemon juice and vinegar. A storm in a tea cup? More a sign of the times.

As we burn more fossil fuels in power stations, factories, vehicles and homes, we release more sulphur and nitrogen oxides into the atmosphere. These dissolve in the rainwater to form acids. And down they come as rain. Although it doesn’t have a direct effect on us, it does affect trees, lakes, fish, fertile green land and buildings.

So how can we stop it? We must do what we can to clean up emissions from all sources. For instance, special desulphurisation equipment can be installed to existing fossil fuel power stations, or included in the designs of new ones.

New, lean-burn car engines, catalytic converters, and changes in industrial processes can all help. And so, too, can alternative energy sources like nuclear power.

Nuclear Power doesn’t produce acid generating gasses. So it does not cause acid rain. And it generates practically none of the gases which are known to contribute to the Greenhouse Effect.

Hence, we at British Nuclear Fuels believe that nuclear power has a role to play in a balanced energy programme for the future.

If you’d like to know more about nuclear power write to British Nuclear Fuels, Information Services (ANR), Reading, Berkshire RG1 3RJ.

Better still, why not come and see us at the Sellafield Visitors Centre in West Cumbria. It’s open 364 days a year. Come acid rain or shine.